The New-York Times.

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THE DANGER TO TURKEY.

A LARGE LOAN SECURED IN PARIS.

TEN MILLIONS OF DOLLARS FROM A FRENCH BANKING ASSOCIATION—THE DISAGREEMENT IN THE BRITISH CABINET.

Special Cable Dispatch to the New-York Times.

LONDON, June 30.—The Comptoir-d'Escompte, a French banking association, rivaling in many respects the Crédit Foncier, or the Bank of France itself, has advanced nearly all of the $10,000,000 Turkish loan which has been placed in Paris. The Comptoir-d'Escompte have been secured by the jewels from the shrine at Mecca.

The disagreement in the British Cabinet is still a subject of much comment among the war party in England. Lord Beaconsfield is the only one of the Ministers who is positively in favor of immediate action on the part of the Government. Her Majesty's confidential advisers do not get on amicably in their political relations, and the resignations of at least two of her Ministers may be looked for at any moment.

THE WAR IN ASIA MINOR.

REPORTED REPULSE OF THE RUSSIAN LEFT WING—OUTRAGES COMMITTED BY TURKISH SOLDIERS.

CONSTANTINOPLE, June 30.—Dervish Pasha telegraphs from Batoum under date of June 29, as follows: "After the recent engagement the Russians removed the guns from Sampe Heights and withdrew their left wing to Kossouban. To-day a detached column of the Turkish right wing attacked the Russians and drove them back to their old intrenchments at Djehauguir." When Dervish Pasha telegraphed fighting still continued, but Sampe and Kossouban Heights were both in his hands.

A letter from Erzeroum, dated June 7, to the *Daily Telegraph* says: "The Turks collected at Van for the defense of the country have struck terror into the whole district. The streets of the town itself re-echo their violence and disorders. The American missionaries have taken refuge aboard a small pleasure-boat on Lake Van. They float about the lake during the day, and sleep in some secluded village at night."

A letter to the *Times* from Erzeroum gives an account of the outrages and plundering by the Kurds throughout Armenia, which the authorities are unable or unwilling to prevent.

MOVEMENTS ON THE DANUBE.

THE EMPEROR'S HEAD-QUARTERS—BRAVERY OF THE RUSSIAN TROOPS—HOW THE TURKS WERE IMPOSED UPON BY DUMMY SOLDIERS.

BUCHAREST, June 30.—The Czar has taken up his quarters at a farm-house called the Dracsa, near Turnu-Magurelli. The headquarters of the Grand Duke Nicholas have been transferred to Sistova.

A Russian official dispatch says: "After the Russians were driven from the foremost positions near Zowin on the 25th inst. they retired at night to their previous lines to escape the Turkish fire. The Russian troops fought with great heroism and suffered considerable losses, because the enemy were numerically superior. Six officers were killed and 24 wounded. Eight hundred and fifty privates were placed *hors du combat*."

Telegrams to the *Daily News* from various points on the Danube give particulars of the frightful bombardments along that river. At Rustchuk the German Consulate was destroyed by 24 shells, the French by three, and the Austrian Consulate was riddled. The military hospital in the Jews' quarter received 72 shells. They fall everywhere, and no spot can be considered safe. Up to Wednesday the Turks had thrown 2,000 or 3,000 shells into Giurgevo. However, though the streets here and there are plowed up and houses bored through, not more than one house in 20 or 30 is seriously injured. At Oltenitza Gen. Ehrenworth, of the Eleventh Infantry division, was shot through the shoulder by a Turkish sharpshooter from the other side of the Danube.

A *Daily News* dispatch from Vienna, dated last night, says: "It is persistently announced here that a battle has been raging to-day below Sistova."

The same paper has an Oltenitza dispatch, dated Wednesday, which says: "This morning's operations have been a successful attempt to unmask the Turkish batteries by launching a fleet of eight boats loaded with dummy soldiers. When the fleet reached midstream it drew fire from a thousand rifles and many cannon upon itself and the Russian earthworks."

WAR CORRESPONDENTS' BADGES.

THE POSITION OF NEWSPAPER MEN IN THE RUSSIAN ARMY—HOW ONE OF THEM WAS INVESTED WITH HIS BADGE OF OFFICE.

In order to receive permission to remain with the troops accredited correspondents with the Russian Army must wear on the left arm a metal badge six inches across, stamped with the figure of an eagle and with the word "correspondent." They must carry with them their photograph and a certificate of identity. A correspondent thus amusingly describes how he received his badge: "The presentation of this object was one of the drollest scenes I ever bore part in. After my formal interview with Gen. Stein, whose politeness was as genial as that of all other magnates in this Army, I went, under guidance of a Cossack, to the Chancellerie. There I saw a handsome, portly Captain in the white cotton tunic, which is most becoming when well made. After identifying my photograph, comparing it with the one in his possession, and verifying the different inscriptions upon it, he called for the stamp, and marked it with the double eagle. Next he took, with particular care, one of the brass soup-plates beside him. His broad shoulders began to quiver as he solemnly arose and presented the thing to me. Struck with dismay, I faltered out a question as to its use. The Captain, very red in the face, fitted it upon each arm, on his big chest, on the top of his head; slung it to an imaginary sash, bent it round his forehead, put it on the chair to sit upon—his merry features working all the while, and his veins swollen with laughter. At the last happy thought he burst into a roar—so did I, so did the Cossacks, and all in the house. Such frank, hearty, catching merriment one has not often the pleasure to hear. When we had all finished the big seal was attached, and we laughed again to see the Captain burn his fingers. The bitterness of the soup-plate almost vanishes when I recollect with what hearty fun it was delivered to me."

THE RUSSIAN FIELD ARTILLERY.

RUSSIAN BREECH-LOADERS IN USE—GUNNERS WITH TEN YEARS' EXPERIENCE—THE WAR ESTABLISHMENT OF A BATTERY.

An article on the Russian field artillery in the Cologne *Gazette* says that after the war of 1859 the Russian Government adopted the French muzzle-loaders, but that about the year 1865 it decided to replace them by Prussian breech-loaders. The Russian Army now goes into the field with guns which are in all respects equal, if not superior, in precision and force to those used by the German armies in the last French war. It is also no small advantage to the Russians that their gunners have had 10 years' experience of these guns. The material used is partly bronze, partly steel. At first a great number of steel barrels were obtained from Messrs. Krupp, but various experiments with bronze barrels having produced satisfactory results, the latter material only was used; so that the normal artillery equipment consists of bronze guns, the steel ones being kept as a reserve. The Russian field guns are all 4 and 8 pounders, with a caliber of 8.69 millimeters for the horse batteries and one-half of the foot batteries, and the heavier ones for the remaining half. Both kinds are rather heavier, both as regards the shot and the barrel, than the German guns of corresponding size. This makes them less movable, but better suited for the present war, which will chiefly consist of attacks on fortified positions. The Russian 9-pounder, which represents 45 per cent of the whole field artillery, may indeed be regarded as a siege-gun, for it is only three kilogrammes lighter than the German 12-centimetre siege-gun. The artillery brigades which are to be employed exclusively in Asia are provided with 3-pounders weighing 101 kilogrammes only. The 4-pounder weighs 307 kilogrammes, and the 9-pounder 625 kilogrammes. The gun-carriages are made of wrought iron, and the projectiles are grenades with percussion fuses, shrapnels with time fuses, &c. The batteries attached to the infantry divisions consist of 8-pounders and 9-pounders in equal proportions. Each battery has 8 guns, and the number of wagons (with 3 horses each) attached to each battery is 34 for the eight batteries and 43 for the heavy ones. The batteries attached to the cavalry divisions are mounted ones of 4-pounders, 12 ammunition wagons, and 34 other wagons. The war establishment of a battery of 9-pounders is one staff officer as commander, five other officers, 317 men, and 223 horses; that of a battery of 4-pounders, one staff officer, five other officers, 256 men, and 109 horses. The whole of the foot artillery is formed into brigades; each brigade has six batteries, three heavy and three light. Excluding the Turkestan and the Siberian artillery, there are as many brigades of foot artillery as divisions of infantry—namely, three brigades of the guard, three of grenadiers, the Caucasian grenadier brigade, and 41 brigades of the line. The horse artillery consists of five batteries of the guard, 21 of the line, one Cossack battery of the guard, and seven of the line, making in all 34 batteries, or two for each of the 17 cavalry divisions of the European Army.

MISCELLANEOUS FOREIGN NOTES.

LONDON, June 30.—The Pall Mall *Gazette* this afternoon says: "A telegram received to-day from an official source states that the insurgents in Japan have been dispersed, and a portion of them driven into the Province of Bungo. Tranquility is nearly restored."

The Caxton celebration was opened to-day at the Horticultural Gardens, Kensington, by Mr. Gladstone. It is one of the most unique exhibitions ever held in London. The collection of early printing is very remarkable, comprising the oldest existing English newspapers, some dating as far back as 1667; the wonderful Stevens collection of Bibles and the finest collection of music in the world. Among the works is Charles I.'s copy of Shakespeare, left by the Queen. In the Caxton room are 19 volumes from Caxton's press, including *Dictes and Sayings of the Philosophers*, 1477, the first book issued from the Caxton press. There is also the *Recueyell of the Histories of Troye*, 1471, the first book ever printed in England, and one brought in 1812 for $5,000. The Emperor and Empress of Brazil were among those present.

The *Athenæum* says it understands the Copyright Commission has adopted a series of resolutions, as the basis of its report, which will recommend very considerable changes in the law of copyright.

Gen. Grant intends to leave England immediately after the Fourth of July, and will then proceed to Belgium, Switzerland, Norway and Sweden, and Russia, in the order named, and on his return from Russia will spend some time in Paris.

Advices are that the new Russian five per cent. loan will be taken without difficulty at 20 to 25 per cent. discount. It is understood that the arrangements have been made principally with the Rothschilds.

A MURDERER WANTED IN PENNSYLVANIA

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, June 30.—District Attorney Gotwalls, of Montgomery County, and Detective Hart, of Norristown, Penn., are in Albany, N. Y., today, for the purpose of having Henry Wahlen, now confined in the Kings County Penitentiary, pardoned, so that he may be removed to Montgomery and there answer the charge of murdering Mr. Hebener at Elm Station, near this city, during the Centennial last, year. It is not known what success they had.

CANAL TOLLS AND CLEARANCES.

BUFFALO, June 30.—The Canal Collector renders the following report of the business of this month and season, as compared with that of last year:

Amount of tolls, June, 1876	$94,099 32
Amount of tolls, June, 1877	47,570 07
Decrease	$46,529 25
Number of clearances, June, 1876	780
Number of clearances, June, 1877	766
Decrease	14
Amount of tolls to July 1, 1876	$84,178 63
Amount of tolls to July 1, 1877	48,714 16
Decrease	$35,459 49
Number of clearances to July 1, 1876	1,480
Number of clearances to July 1, 1877	1,394
Decrease	86

EXERCISES AT WILLIAMS COLLEGE.

WILLIAMSTOWN, June 30.—The fourth annual preliminary collegiate contest for the Williams College representative to the intercollegiate literary contest at New-York next Winter took place this evening. There were nine competitors. The Judges awarded the appointment to C. E. Miller, of '78, and alternate, Michael E. Driscoll, of '77. The Phi Beta Kappa elections resulted as follows: Seniors—H. W. Carter, of Stockbridge, Mass.; G. P. Clark, of Syracuse, N. Y.; B. W. Gleason, of Malden, Mass., and R. H. Haley, of Brooklyn. Juniors—C. Brooks, of Troy, N. Y.; W. S. Pratt, of Williamstown, Mass.; W. E. Rowe, of Cornwall, N. Y., and E. B. Stevenson, of Cayuga, N. Y.

SUSPENSION OF A PENNSYLVANIA BANK.

PHILADELPHIA, June 30.—The Twenty-second Ward Bank, a State institution, closed its doors to-day, and will proceed to make a final settlement with its depositors and stockholders. The depositors will be paid in full, and the stockholders will receive about 80 per cent. of their stock. The latter have already received four dividends of 3 per cent. each since the organization of the bank in 1871. The cause of the failure to make the institution a success was inability to cope with the national banks.

ARREST OF A BURGLAR.

NEWPORT, June 30.—Last Tuesday night the residence of Murray Shipley, of Cincinnati, situated on Washington-street in this city, was broken into and several valuable articles stolen. To-day Capt. Hammond and Officer Chase, of this city, arrested John McDermott, alias "Pop Jack," for committing the burglary, and the property was recovered.

WRECK OF A RAILROAD TRAIN.

WHITEHALL, June 30.—The Montreal sleeper bound North this morning was wrecked near the Patterson Station, on the Lake Champlain division of the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company's Railroad, by a sliding embankment. The engineer, named Leland, was killed, and the fireman hurt. It is reported that the passengers are all safe.

TWO PERSONS KILLED BY LIGHTNING.

CLEVELAND, June 30.—About 11 o'clock this morning, during a light thunder-storm, Frank Haron, accompanied by a boy named William Kelly, drove a team of horses under a large tree, near Youngstown, Ohio, for shelter. The tree was struck by lightning, killing Haron, Kelly, and both the horses.

OBEYING THE PRESIDENT'S ORDER.

WILKESBARRE, June 30.—In accordance with the civil service requirements, E. H. Chase, Collector of Internal Revenue, and Douglass Smith, Postmaster of Wilkesbarre, have resigned as Chairman and Secretary of the Republican County Committee.

A PRISONER SHOT BY A MOB.

NASHVILLE, June 30.—A special dispatch to the *American* from Hickman, Ky., states that Jarvis Anderson, supposed to belong to an extensive gang of thieves, was taken out of jail at that place last night by a mob and shot to death.

A COAL-BREAKER DESTROYED BY FIRE.

MINERSVILLE, June 30.—The coal-breaker at Forestville, Penn., near this place, owned by Whitaker & Co., of Philadelphia, was burned this morning, and is a total loss. It was valued at $50,000.

THE SILVER LAKE DISASTER.

BOSTON, June 30.—It is now thought that four of the victims of the Silver Lake disaster will die. A Coroner's inquest [illegible] the explosion will be held.

YALE BEATEN BY HARVARD

THE CRIMSON COLORS VICTORIOUS.

AMATEURS ROWING IN HEAVY WATERS—THE STRUGGLE WITNESSED BY THOUSANDS OF SPECTATORS—AN EIGHT-OARED CONTEST WON BY THE BEST CREW—THE RESULT ANTICIPATED BY MOST PEOPLE PRESENT.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

SPRINGFIELD, June 30.—As I predicted, Harvard won the University race after a most exciting struggle from start to finish. Hundreds of strangers went home after last evening's fiasco in disgust, and hundreds of others who would have remained, being unable to obtain accommodations, were compelled to follow their example by the late trains. The boarding-houses were all filled, and I saw applicant after applicant turned away from the desks of the principal hotels with the statement that there were no rooms vacant. Let nobody, however, be deluded by this into imagining a tremendous crowd. It means simply that Springfield's facilities for entertainment are limited. The local newspapers are fulsome in their praise of the visiting collegians for "behaving like gentlemen" last night. This means, as the *Republican* took pains to specify, that "very few were 'slewed';" that "policemen, cats, and lamp-posts" were not "considered legitimate objects of attack," and that the Mayor was not, as at Worcester, "called out of bed late at night to address a party of drunken students." This may all be, but certainly their howls rendered the entire night hideous and effectually murdered sleep. Fortunately, the number of ladies obliged to take up their quarters in the hotels was not large. The small proportion of the fair sex from other places in attendance at the regattas here has been most remarkable, and argues the presence of some potent objection in their minds to the course here. It is certainly not reasonable to suppose that the young ladies at least have suddenly lost interest in the triumphs of their ideal heroes—the athletic champions of the great universities. Indeed, outside of the college boys themselves—dowdy-faced chaps, wearing rough English swell clothing and straw hats bound with variegated ribbons, and carrying thick walking-sticks—and a few of their adult relatives, very few persons from abroad came to witness the races. Among the last may be mentioned Frederick May, James Gordon Bennett's *vis-à-vis* in the recent bloodless duel; Gov. Henry C. Robinson, of Hartford; Gen. Frank Walker, Prof. O. C. Marsh, of New-Haven; Gen. J. D. Cox, of Ohio; Postmaster N. D. Sperry, of New-Haven; Profs. Beers and Bailey, of Yale, and two of the Chinese Educational Commission now located at Hartford. Prof. Bailey had his pocket picked on Thursday at the grand stand of a valuable time-piece, and several similar losses by other persons were reported to the Police.

THE MORNING OF THE RACE.

The sun arose on a sky unflecked save by a few fleecy clouds, and the morning atmosphere was delightfully cool and pleasant, but a peep through the window after rising was productive of no pleasant anticipations, for a brisk south-west breeze was ruffling the tops of the elms, and this meant the probability of another postponement. The wind continuing, a great many persons after breakfast inconsiderately packed their valises and took the early train for Hartford, having the assurance there that they would at least see the University base-ball match, which was set down for the afternoon. They never even took the trouble to look at the river, but if they had its aspect would not have altered their determination. The water was fully as rough as last evening, and there seemed at the Colonnade—the hour at which persons holding tickets for the River Belle were warned to be on board—no immediate prospect of an abatement in the force of the wind. There was nothing to do, however, but to go on with the preparations for the race, and trust to chance for a favorable change. The first work of the referee's boat was to go over the course and examine the stakes. It should be said that on hearing President Weld's explanation, as telegraphed last night, of his reason for altering the two buoys marking the shoal at the mile flag, the committee were unanimous in recognizing the propriety of his action, but this morning another rumor was put afloat, to the effect that during the interval some of the Yale people had surreptitiously replaced these buoys. This was found to be untrue. Shortly before 10 o'clock the wind veered a little to the south, which was a still worse direction than the other for it to blow from, but the change was accompanied by a slight lull in its force, and Prof. Agassiz determined to order the race while the favorable condition of affairs lasted rather than risk another postponement. It was a sort of desperate resort, as the water was still far from calm, and would probably have not been taken but for the nearness of Sunday, a day on which racing was not to be thought of in pious New-England. Word was given to the steamers, and they cast off from their moorings and proceeded—the Dexter down the river toward the bend, and the River Belle up in the direction of the boat-houses, where her remarkable Captain occupied the interval of waiting in showing off his skill at making the old tub execute excentric curves around the river between Springfield and Chicopee. He succeeded remarkably well in keeping his passengers in a constant state of alarm lest the performance of Tuesday would be repeated. I forgot to mention yesterday that the Belle grounded at her wharf last evening and while floundering about in her endeavors to get off broke one of the planks which serve as buckets on her paddle wheel. No effort had been made to replace it, although the labor and expense required would have been trivial, and she went on the course this morning with the ragged edges of the fractured board hanging from the bolts at either side, and no doubt retarding whatever little speed she was capable of.

The referee's launch preceded her to the boat-house for the purpose of notifying the crews to get ready. As it approached, Yale's nine, in white flannel suits and straw hats, were seen coming jauntily down the slope from their quarters. The Harvard boys, stripped to their shirts, were already in their shanty, and occasional glimpses of them could be obtained as they passed and repassed the half-opened door. Both crews responded promptly. At 10:37 the Harvards were seated in their boat, and three minutes later the Yale boys had followed their example. At 10:42 Harvard paddled out into the stream, and one minute afterward Yale's oars took the water. Both crews presented a magnificent appearance. A quick glance along them both showed nothing to take exception to. Sturdy fellows all, with swelling muscles, sun-browned skins, and each the picture of perfect physical health, they looked fit to row "for a man's life." Still, there was a perceptible difference of size and hardness in favor of Harvard, but remembering the superior polish the Yale's rowing has exhibited, there seemed little to choose between them in the way of chances. It was decidedly "any one's race" before it took place. Both crews were bare to the waist, with the exception of a silk handkerchief bound around each man's head, Yale wearing dark blue and Harvard crimson. The coxswains had on white woolen shirts marked with their respective colors. As each boat passed the River Belle at a steady, graceful swing on the way to the starting-point, their friends on the steamer gave them an ovation of yells and cheers, and cries to individuals to "Give it to them good." One of the Harvards seemed to be regarded as the mainstay of his boat by his fellow-collegians, and many were the loud adjurations to "Foxy," as they familiarly termed him, to do his best. Yale reached her starting-scow on the eastern side of the channel a little in advance, at 10:47, Harvard immediately following. The referee's boat fouled her screw with the anchor rope of the Harvard scow, and Harvard was obliged to cast loose and paddle around while she disengaged it. Otherwise no unnecessary time was lost in getting them started, as the wind had the appearance of coming up strong again.

The word was given at 10:55:30 o'clock. Yale sprang off first with a lead of several feet, some of the Harvard men splashing in their eagerness to catch the water. Yale held her advantage for a few strokes only. The Harvard boys got down to their work at once, and forced themselves not only alongside their antagonists, but passed them with a rush that nothing could head. For the first three-quarters of a mile Yale rowed 36 strokes to the minute and Harvard kept steadily at 35. According to previous understanding, they passed under different arches of the two bridges, Yale taking the fourth of the railroad bridge and the sixth of the foot bridge, and Harvard the third of the first and the fifth of the other, counting from the western shore. Yale was slowly but continually falling behind. At the end of the first three-quarters of a mile Harvard was a full length ahead and at the end of the mile there was a half-length of clear water between the two boats. Bancroft, the Harvard stroke, here eased off to 33 to the minute, and Yale, keeping at 36, began to creep up perceptibly until at the mile and three-quarters line when Harvard spurted to 36 and subsequently to 37 drawing away again despite Yales rally to 38. At the two-mile flag Harvard was a good two lengths in front. Thus far the water, though lumpy, was not unfavorable, and good time was made, Harvard's being exactly 5 minutes and 30 seconds for each mile. A short distance below, however, the bend in the river commenced, and the force of the wind having a clear sweep against the current raised waves from two and a half to three feet in height. Probably on no other course would a shell race be thought of in such a sea. It bothered the Yale crew considerably, while to the astonishment of everybody who had been a witness of the preliminary practice Harvard went through with the regularity of clock-work, catching the water with a firm and even grip and doing hardly any splashing despite their low feather. The Yale men fell at once to 36, a rate which they maintained for the next three-quarters of a mile. Harvard went down to 34, then up to 35, and then down to 33, but she continued to steadily gain until at the two miles and three-quarters she had a lead of fully two and a half lengths. On the last half of the upper stretch, while making for the eastern shore, the boats had been gradually nearing each other. Passing around the head where the current crosses to the other side, Yale went in the rear of Harvard and closer to the bank. This may have been the result of bad steering, on the wind may have set her that way. At any rate she came out again in a few moments, and striking directly in Harvard's wake made a spurt up to 38 strokes, which reduced the latter's lead by half a length at the three-mile flag. This was a very slow mile, Harvard's time being seven minutes. Now came the most exciting part of the race, although that which was over was as fine a struggle, with one boat leading all the way, as one could wish to witness. The further the boats progressed down the course the rougher the water they encountered. Bancroft, perceiving that Yale was gaining, quickened his stroke to 36, and Yale made a desperate rally to 39. The effort was too much for her, however, and her first four men went all to pieces. Nos. 2 and 4 especially exhibited distress. They missed strokes, and splashed tremendously. No. 1 looked behind him several times and out of either side of the boat, evidently for the purpose of seeing whether some little chance was not left of winning. Under the ragged rowing the boat wabbled from side to side, and her nose frequently plunged beneath the waves drenching the men in the bow and causing her to ship considerable water. It seemed a wonder that she lived through it. The pluck of the crew, however, was beyond question. The first four, though apparently hardly able to hold on to their oars, continued to go through the motions manfully. The other four made spurt after spurt with dogged pertinacity in a vain attempt to retrieve their fading fortunes, sometimes going up as high as 42 to the minute. Their arms really propelled the boat for the last three-quarters of a mile. But they, too, were badly used up. None of their efforts lasted more than a few minutes, and whatever advantage accrued to them was lost immediately. Bancroft, the Harvard stroke, set his teeth and never wavered. When the prow of the Yale boat approached the stern of his own he did not get flurried, but maintained an even gait, having the satisfaction the next minute to see his rival recede again. His crew rowed admirably to the end. It was a beautiful sight to seem them swinging backward and forward in perfect accord, their arms working with the rigidity and precision of piston rods as they shot the sharp nose of their elegantly molded craft through the intervening waves. At 36 to the minute, neither faster nor slower, they rowed the last mile, passing across the finish two lengths in front of Yale. The time of the mile was 6m. 36s., and of the race 24m. 36s., Yale's time being 24m. 5s. Considering the condition of the water this was far from slow, although nearly three minutes longer than the time of the Harvard-Columbia race on Tuesday last, when the course was comparatively smooth.

AFTER THE RACE.

There was great cheering both on the Grand Stand and at the opposite side of the river where the finish took place. Several small steamers that had followed the race added to the din with their whistles, and numerous yachts and row-boats scattered along the course took it up and woke the echoes. The so-called press boat, the River Belle, managed to keep within sight of the contestants all the way, but at too great a distance—having, as usual, been away behind at the start—to distinguish which was ahead. The crowd on board hailed every craft they passed, and yelled the momentous question. The invariable reply was "Harvard." Then the distance was asked. The answers to this were amusing by their variableness. The estimates at every point ranged all the way from one length to five, and the questioners had to be content with striking an average. During the last mile the suspense was agonizing. Some persons with glasses were certain that Yale had won, and others as stoutly maintained that Harvard was the victor. The grand stand was eagerly scanned for the winning colors, but no flag was displayed. When at last, from the referee's boat, came the announcement of Harvard's triumph, the wearers of the crimson on the steamer went delirious with joy. Canes and handkerchiefs and hats were waved, and the air rang with a succession of rahs that lasted until the boys became too hoarse to shout any longer. Cheers were given for "Foxy," and for all the other champions in succession. One man in a row-boat, who was wildly waving a red flag, created great laughter by shouting, in reply to a question as to the distance, "I don't know. I haven't had time to find out. I know we beat them, though"—this last with a triumphant yell. The blue-badged people were silent. The Harvard crew, without leaving their boat, turned around and rowed the four miles back to their quarters. The Yale boys landed on the west bank, and were afterward carried up the river by the little steam launch which has been used by their coach, their barge being towed behind. There was the usual disagreement among the referee, judges, and time-keepers, but that given above was finally decided on as correct. A change in the Judges was made this morning. Mr. Roberts went home last night, necessitating a new choice. Wilbur Flagg acted for Yale and Paul Tuckerman for Harvard. The race was witnessed by about one-half the number of spectators that had assembled on the banks of the river the previous evening, the grand stand being only partly occupied.

On the home trip of the River Belle, Mr. Sidney Smith, of Boston, father of F. W. Smith, of the Harvard crew, was gratuitously insulted by George W. Rae, one of the Regatta Committee, who went to him and said that he would have given $500 to see Yale win, adding that the Harvard men were a set of —— hogs anyhow. Mr. Smith was very indignant, but kept his temper. When a little later the Harvard crew were driven up in a barouche to the front of the Massasoit House, their fellow collegians made a rush for the vehicle, and, lifting each man separately upon the shoulders of some of their number, carried them around the streets, at the same time making the air resound with their peculiar college cheer. Soon afterward the trains arrived, and a simultaneous exodus took place. Thus ended the last regatta that will probably take place on Springfield's miserable course for many years to come. The Harvard men declare they will have no more of it. Both colleges have now won an eight-oared barge race, last year's having been the first of the sort that ever took place in this country. Next year's contest will consequently be looked forward to with unusually great interest.

WASHINGTON.

THE SPECIAL AGENCY DISTRICTS.

REARRANGEMENT OF THE DISTRICTS BY THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.

WASHINGTON, June 30.—The Secretary of the Treasury has rearranged the Special Agency Districts as follows:

The First District shall embrace the Customs collection districts in the States of Maine, New-Hampshire, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, and the districts of Stonington and New-London, Conn., with a station at Boston, Mass.

The Second District—The Customs collection districts of Fairfield, Middletown, and New-Haven, Conn.; the district of Sag Harbor, N. Y.; the district of the City of New-York, and the districts of Perth Amboy and Newark, N. J., with the station at New-York City.

The Third District—The Customs collection district of Vermont and the districts of Champlain, Oswegatchie, Cape Vincent, and Oswego, N. Y., with the station at Ogdensburg, N. Y.

The Fourth District—The Customs collection districts of Great Egg Harbor, Little Egg Harbor, Bridgeton, Burlington, N. J.; the district of Philadelphia, and the district of Delaware, with the station at Philadelphia, Penn.

The Fifth District—The Customs collection districts in the States of Maryland and Virginia, and the District of Columbia, with the station at Baltimore, Md.

The Sixth District—The Customs collection districts in the States of North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, and Florida, except the districts of Pensacola and Apalachicola, with the station at Charleston, S. C.

The Seventh District—The Customs collection districts in the States of Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, and the districts of Pensacola and Apalachicola, Fla., with the station at New-Orleans, La.

The Eighth District—The Customs collection districts in the State of Texas and Territory of New-Mexico, with the station at Brownsville, Texas.

The Ninth District—The Customs collection districts of Detroit, Port Huron, and Grand Haven, Mich.; Miami, Sandusky, and Cuyahoga, Ohio; Erie, Penn.; Dunkirk, Buffalo Creek, and Genesee, N. Y., with the station at Detroit, Mich.

The Tenth District—The Customs collection districts of Superior, Micn., Chicago, Ill.; Milwaukee, Wis., and the two districts in the State of Minnesota, with the station at Chicago, Ill.

The Eleventh District—The several ports of delivery upon the Mississippi, Missouri, and Ohio Rivers, with the station at Cincinnati, Ohio.

The Twelfth District—The Customs collection districts in the States of California and Oregon, and the Territories of Washington and Alaska, with the station at San Francisco, Cal.

The specific duties of Special Agents, as defined by section 2,649 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, are examinations of the books, papers, and accounts of Collectors, and other officers of the Customs revenue. These duties, according to the requirement of section 2,651 of the Revised Statutes, are to be performed under such regulations, not inconsistent with law, as the Secretary of the Treasury may from time to time prescribe. Under section 165 of the Revised Statutes, Special Agents engaged in the investigation of frauds or attempted frauds upon the Government, or misconduct on the part of a Customs officer, are empowered to administer oaths to witnesses; and under section 3,059 they are authorized, within defined limits, to make searches and seizures of persons and property in the prevention and detection of frauds upon the revenue.

NOTES FROM THE CAPITAL.

WASHINGTON, June 30, 1877.

The total popular subscription to the 4 per cent. loan reported to date is $7,165,450.

Gen. Potter will relieve Gen. Pitcher as Governor of the Soldiers' Home on the 1st of July.

Assistant Secretary of the Treasury McCormick returned this afternoon with the Presidential party.

There was issued during the month of June $810,510 additional national bank circulation, for which there will be retired $648,248 in legal tenders.

Thomas D. Bond, Superintendent of the Interior Department, was removed to-day. The office will not be filled, but the duties will hereafter be performed by the Chief Clerk.

The total amount of silver coin issued to date is $30,121,367, of which $11,981,826 was issued on account of currency obligations, and $21,140,061 in the redemption of fractional currency.

The reduction of rents for the next fiscal year on buildings rented for the Treasury Department is $55,736, which is over 30 per cent. less than the amount paid during the last fiscal year.

The Governor-General of the Philippine Islands, in a decree dated April 14, 1877, declares that all the ports of the Archipelago of Sooloo are opened to free commerce, and commerce shall be respected according to the principles of international maritime law.

The following is an official statement of the United States currency outstanding at this date: Old demand notes, $53,962 50; legal tender notes, $339,764 332; notes of 1863, $96,285; compound interest notes, $300,360; fractional currency, $20,403,137 34; total, $389,647,267 84.

Mr. Upton, Chief Clerk of the Treasury Department, assisted by S. E. Middleton, Esq., will to-night, after the close of business, proceed to verify the accounts of the cash in the Treasurer's office preparatory to making the transfer of that office to the new Treasurer, Mr. Gilfillan.

The United States steamer Powhatan leaves Annapolis on Tuesday next for Hampton Roads, where Rear-Admiral Trenchard, commanding the North Atlantic Station, will transfer his flag from the Hartford to that vessel. The United States steamer Richmond, flagship of the South Atlantic Station, was at Rio Janeiro on the 1st of June and was daily expecting to return home.

All of the inmates of the Executive Mansion, with servants, horses, and necessary effects, have been removed to the President's cottage at the Soldiers' Home for the Summer. Upon the President's return to the city this evening he proceeded immediately to his cottage, which is the same as was formerly occupied by President Lincoln, directly adjoining the Home building.

Receipts of national bank notes for redemption for the week ending to-day as compared with the corresponding week of last year:

	1876.	1877.
New-York	$1,801,000	$1,722,000
Boston	1,525,000	1,918,000
Philadelphia	600,000	23,000
Miscellaneous	1,356,000	1,307,000
Total	$5,282,000	$5,135,000

Receipts to-day, $970,000.

The Treasury now holds $348,683,600 in bonds to secure national bank circulation, and $18,866,000 to secure public deposits. United States bonds deposited for circulation during the week ending to-day, $1,623,500; United States bonds held for circulation withdrawn during the week ending to-day, $2,099,500. National bank circulation outstanding: Currency notes, $316,290,662; gold notes, $1,428,625. Internal revenue receipts to-day, $547,792 16, making a total for the fiscal year ending to-day of $118,866,749 20. Receipts of Customs to-day, $327,453 53, making a total for the fiscal year of $129,360,000.

It is ascertained at the State Department that as soon as the newspaper reports of the Spanish seizure of the American schooner Ellen Rispah were received in Washington the Spanish Minister, Señor Martilla, promptly called upon Secretary Evarts and assured him that in case the reports should prove to be well founded the Government of Spain would make full and ample amends. Señor Martilla also immediately telegraphed to the Captain-General of Cuba, directing him to make a thorough investigation of the alleged outrage. The matter has, therefore, not been made a subject of any hostile or threatening demand upon the Spanish Government, and it will unquestionably be settled to the entire satisfaction of all parties concerned by means of an entirely courteous and friendly correspondence.

The following is a statement of the operation of the National Bank Redemption Agency for the month of June and for the fiscal year ending this day, as compared with the corresponding periods of last year:

National Bank notes disposed of	For June	For the year.
Notes fit for circulation assorted and returned to the banks of issue	$19,919,700	$151,070,300
Notes sent for circulation assorted and delivered to the Controller of the Currency for destruction and replacement with new notes	6,446,000	62,518,600
Notes of failed, liquidating and reducing banks deposited in the Treasury of the United States	2,014,900	24,439,700
Totals for 1877	$28,380,600	$238,028,600
Totals for 1876	27,327,000	201,949,755
Increase	$1,053,600	$36,078,845

FATAL BRIDGE DISASTER.

QUEBEC, June 30.—While a carriage, containing Mrs. Falkenburg, widow of the late Baron Falkenburg, and two of her friends, was crossing a bridge over the Montmorency River yesterday, 120 miles from this city, the bridge gave way, precipitating the party to the bed of the stream, and killing Mrs. Falkenburg. Her companions escaped with slight injuries.

TROUBLESOME INDIANS.

THE TRIBES IN IDAHO AND WESTERN MONTANA—WAR DECLARED ON THE WHITES—THE SETTLERS FLEEING FOR SAFETY.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 30.—A Portland press dispatch, containing the latest reports from the scene of the Indian outbreak, says: "A tribe of Indians known as the River Snakes killed John Ritchie, of Mount Idaho. The Coeur d'Alenes, who have thus far strictly observed their promises of good behavior, are reported to be in pursuit of the murderers. It is reported that the Clearwater Indians, under Looking Glass, had turned loose, and plundered George Dempster's place, between the middle and south forks of the Clearwater and driven off all the stock of the settlers found between these forks, and had it at their camp about six miles above Kanish. This confirms Jim Sawyer's statement made in the Indian council yesterday at La Pwai, as the purposes of Looking Glass and his 40 men. The Indians told two Chinamen on Clearwater that they had declared war on the whites, and would commence their raids upon the inhabitants within two days. When this news reached Mount Idaho a force of 20 volunteers started immediately for Clearwater, but no news has come from them yet. Gen. Howard was notified, and said he would send a detachment of regulars to scour the country in that direction this morning."

Volunteers who were in the fight on White Bird Creek saw an Indian who went out as one of the friendly Indians with Col. Perry, from La Pwai, to scan the hostiles forward in the fight, and saw other movements of some of the friendly Indians evincing friendliness to the hostiles during the fight. A report, which lacks confirmation, is that Gen. Howard had attacked Joseph and dislodged him from Horse Shoe Ridge. A Boise City dispatch mentions indications of the presence of hostile Indians in the Weser Valley. The settlers are leaving for places of safety, abandoning grain fields, orchards, and gardens, which are being destroyed by stock.

A press dispatch from Boise City says the small force on Weser, composed of Capt. Bendier's command of 45 men, and 40 Idaho volunteers under Capt. Robbins, cannot move northward to any purpose until the arrival of the troops expected from the south. The position of the Indians, which is on the south side of Salmon River, is the strongest and most favorable for their mode of warfare that could be imagined. It is full of natural obstacles to the approach of the troops and affords ample scope to the Indians to remain and fight, or retreat, as they may see fit. The troops may cross the river under cover of the artillery, but when across they will have steep mountains to climb and rocky cañons to cross to get at the Indians. Without sufficient force from this side to co-operate with Gen. Howard it is difficult to see how he can hold the Indians to an engagement, or do anything effectual against them. It is now believed here that the hostiles will come this way, but there is no adequate force yet here to prevent them if they should so determine.

THE WEATHER.

SYNOPSIS AND INDICATIONS.

WASHINGTON, July 1—1 A. M.—The pressure is highest in the South Atlantic and East Gulf States, and lowest in the North-west and lake region, where a storm-centre has developed. There has been a general rise in temperature, except in the extreme North-west, where there is a slight fall. R

medical restraints. He is warned against hard work and great excitement. No better hand could be found in these realms to drive to the Right the sculptured lineaments of Cobden than his illustrious colleague and friend in life, and his disciple after death, John Bright is an Englishman of whom all Englishmen are proud. His opponents do not treat him with less respect than his friends, and it has been left to him, as it is left to few reformers, to see the progress for which he struggled in his early days accomplished in later manhood, and moving onward to consummation more complete than he could have dreamed of in his most sanguine moments.

The last annual report of her Majesty's Inspectors of Mines is an interesting document. It is for the year 1876, and it shows that the total quantity of minerals, including coal, ironstone, and clay, raised during the year in the United Kingdom was 149,000,000 of tons. The total number of persons engaged in mining as an occupation was 514,532, of whom 6,055 were women; 134,125,166 tons of coal, 2,071,983 tons of fire-clay, 12,159,580 tons of ironstone, and 632,656 tons of shale, &c., were produced in the mines classed under the Coal Mines Regulation Act. Comparing the above quantities with the output in 1875, an increase is shown in coal of 818,681 tons; fire-clay, an increase of 139,689 tons; ironstone, an increase of 140,986 tons, and an increase also of 189,716 tons in the quantity of shale, &c., thus giving an augmented quantity of mineral raised in all the above-named mines during the past year. The total accidents amounted to 839, and the deaths occasioned thereby reached 933, showing a decrease (when compared with the summary of 1875) of 88 in the number of fatal accidents, and 311 in the number of lives lost. It appears that on the average during the year under review there was one fatal accident among every 613 persons employed in and about the mines, and one death by accident among every 551 persons employed; and that for each fatal accident 97,580 tons of mineral were got, and 159,688 tons for each death by accident during the year 1875, of every 578 persons employed there was one fatal accident, and for every death by accident 430 persons were employed. For the year 1876, one accident has to be recorded for every 613 persons employed, and one death for every 551 persons employed. In 1875 the smaller quantity of 139,331 tons of mineral were wrought per accident, and the smaller quantity of 118,730 tons per death. In giving a synopsis of the summaries, and after making comparison with those of the preceding year, it should be stated that, while the returns show a diminution in the number of persons employed, there was also a decrease of 116 mines at work, and that the quantity of mineral raised exceeds that of 1875 by 1,389,072 tons. Having had some experience of the mining districts of England, I turn naturally to that class of accidents which are inevitable, and which arise from heavy loss arising from the inefficient propping of headings, leading to falls of roof and other calamities. I notice, however, with satisfaction, a growing determination to punish negligent overseers, and also a more frank and honest spirit animating the juries who are called upon to investigate the causes of death in mining accidents. In the old dark days of coal-pits, the doctors and juries were generally in the pay of the mine-owners, who contrived to evade their responsibilities under the everlasting verdict of "accidental death" which followed every inquest, no matter how culpable had been the negligence which had doomed the unfortunate miners to untimely and shocking ends. Coal-owners and engineers were never so earnest as they are now in the protection of the miner; though scores of men and boys are killed unnecessarily every year.

The circulation of the *Priest in Absolution*, the book denounced last Thursday evening in the House of Lords, is only another straw on the stream that indicates the overthrow of the Church of England. The establishment is being undermined from within, and a house divided against itself on the authority of Scripture is doomed. The ritualists are practically hand and glove with the Liberation Society for the overthrow of the temple, and they hope to raise up on its ashes a new edifice. They hope, when freed from State control, to build up a priesthood as arrogant as that of Rome, and as tyrannical as the people will permit. They claim now the power to remit sins; they insist on the necessity of confession; they are industriously capturing the souls of women and children; they aim at social and religious ascendancy; their ambition is an ecclesiastical dictatorship; if they are successful they may one day breed a revolution. If they should ever get as far as that, they will be exterminated like rats.

Mr. Jefferson is doing fairly well at the Haymarket, though he is not crowding it. An angel from Heaven could hardly do that, this weather. People consent to be roasted and stewed in Belgravian-drawing rooms, but they will not put up with the heat and turmoil of a theatre in the dog-days. The journals which gushed so much over the great American when he played *Mr. Golightly* for the first time at a Drury Lane benefit, have moderated their rapture, and they now say it would have been better for Mr. Jefferson to have appeared in one good play than in two old farces. The programme of the night is "Lend me Five Shillings," and "A Regular Fix," and never in my time has such spirited farcical fun been seen on the English stage. A chance of bill-may be short to expect, but "Two Dominoes" is still filling at the Criterion Theatre, and its success has led to a quarrel between Mr. Charles Wyndham and Mr. James Albery. It is a question of terms. Neither manager nor author expected a great hit, and now that their wildest hopes are more than realized, they are at loggerheads over the spoil. The difficulty has been submitted to arbitration. Wyndham, it is said, offered Albery £100 for his piece, though Wyndham and Henderson are making £600 a week out of it. Mr. Albery, it is true, only corrected and put into shape the French version handed to him by Wyndham. Yes, he did more than this; for I have examined the original. He has put into the English adaptation some of the disgraceful innuendoes credited to the French, and which have been so severely condemned by some of the critics. Mr. Albery is fairly entitled to share the honors of the play with the French author, and Mr. Piggot, the Licenser of Plays, may be congratulated on his courage in giving his sanction to the performance of such a work. Mr. Charles Reade is ill at Oxford. He sent Neville a silver cup to commemorate the pleasure which his acting in "The Scuttled Ship" has given its author. I was informed in a whisper at a theatrical reception last night that Miss Fowler has secured a long lease of the Haymarket Theatre, and that she has retained the services and name of Mr. Buckstone at a salary of $200 a week. Miss Fowler was joint manager of the Olympic with Neville. She recently married Mr. Pemberton, an officer of the Marylebone Union. Her receptions two years ago in Langham-street were events of the London season. She is an excellent comedy actress.

Dr. Schliemann has abandoned for the present his intention of visiting America. Mrs. Schliemann is not a good sailor. As a digger she has no equal among the women of Europe; as a sailor she confesses to physical defects of which Dr. Schliemann does not intend that the Atlantic shall take an advantage this year, at all events. In a fortnight hence he goes to the Continent with the partner of his archæological joys, intending to come back to London in September. Dr. Richardson wants him to try to dig up the remains of New-Troy, which lie under London. But Schliemann has plenty of work in the East for several years. He says he wants to dig a trench 50 yards in width around his latest discovered city.

FRUITS OF THE REVIVAL.

The Boston *Journal* prints an elaborate table of recent accessions to churches situated, with a few exceptions, within 50 or 60 miles of Boston, the object being to show the impetus communicated to religious movements by the Moody and Sankey meetings. Concerning the table the *Journal* says: "For this information we are indebted to the Pastors of the several churches. In some cases where the revival commenced late, there have been numerous conversions, but the converts are not to be taken into the church until later communions. Among the Methodist churches also the returns made are in many cases less than they would be were it not for the practice of receiving new converts on probation, and taking them into full membership only after a six months' interval. Those persons received on probation are in only a few instances included in the statement. In a few cases, accessions made in March or January are included with those of May; and where the communion season falls on other dates, as in April and June, instead of May and July, we have, for convenience sake, classified them with the rest. The summary is as follows:

Churches.	May. Profess'n.	May. Letter.	July. Profess'n.	July. Letter.
Congregational (112)	1,219	344	1,333	257
Baptist (60)	973	198	573	136
M. thodist (81)	479	79	290	28
Presbyterian (1)	81	9		
Total (203)	2,671	621	2,198	421

Total by profession 4,869
Total by letter 1,042
Total 5,911

LAUNCH OF A SHIP.

BATH, Me., June 30.—The ship Challenger, 1,436 tons burden, was launched here to-day.

THE LONG BRANCH RACES.

SMALL ATTENDANCE ON THE COURSE

FOUR WELL-CONTESTED EVENTS DECIDED—

TWO OF THE FAVORITES BEATEN—YORKSHIRE LASS WINS THE FIRST RACE, BADEN BADEN CARRIES OFF THE JERSEY DERBY STAKES, FREDERICK THE GREAT WINS THE MILE HEATS, AND FAITHLESS THE THREE-QUARTER MILE DASH.

It might have been the falling of a few raindrops in New-York in the morning, or the subsequent menace of the skies, or perhaps it was public apathy, that spoiled the attendance yesterday at the Monmouth Park races. If, however, people staid away because there were some slight indications of a wet day, their anticipations were at fault, and they missed a very pleasant meeting and very genial weather. Indeed, at no time did a drop of rain fall along that part of the Jersey coast. Perhaps the sparse attendance was after all in deference to a tradition of the Monmouth Park meeting which never looks for a great crowd on the opening day. But whatever the cause, the effect was beyond question. Although no legislative enactment stood in the way of unlimited pool-selling, public enthusiasm did not incline much in that direction. It was for once diffident of itself, and did not appear to have an opinion worth putting to much hazard. Fashion, too, was niggard of its favors. No muse of millinery presided at the club-house, and on the grand stand there was but a slight array of gay plumage. The skies in truth, were a little dusky, and, correspondingly, there was but little human sunshine. The entrance to the park from Long Branch used to be a golden portal through which the brilliant sea-side resort beyond poured its dashing equipages, but yesterday the equipages were missing, and, although there was a splendid coach—American, too, in every bolt and timber—with no less than six splendidly caparisoned grays yoked thereto, it was yet the very Solitaire of coaches. It was without peer, but its pre-eminence only meant isolation, and the toot of its horn lacked response. This coach, which is to be run on the same plan as Col. Kane's, will make daily trips between Long Branch and Ocean Grove. It belongs to Mr. A. S. Dodd, (Dodd's Express,) and was built on the Dodd premises at Twenty-eighth-street. It has accommodations for 16 persons. Yesterday it brought down a large party from the Ocean Hotel, Long Branch, and commanded a good deal of sidelong attention and admiration in the intervals of the races.

But, in spite of such drawbacks as come of insufficient public patronage, the opening of the Monmouth Park meeting had an unusually pleasant side. The day was a little dark, it is true, and it might have been prettier to have the shadow and sunshine chasing each other across the sward, but its sober livery did not ill become the picture. Then the flashes of color when the horses sped round the track gave it some brighter tints, and a breezy freshness from the ocean made the place quite enjoyable. It just wants the bright green of Jerome Park, and the rich undulating country of Westchester County, but as a race-course it takes no second place.

Yesterday's programme contained four events, equivalent, however, to five, for the reason that one of the races was run in heats. There were, as is customary, some delays in getting the horses off, but these were not unduly long nor exasperating. The races were, in brief, well managed, spiritedly contested, and gave pretty general satisfaction, if they did not occasion large transfers of money on the issues. Most of them were close, too, in the sense that the horses were generally bunched well together, but not in the other sense that the winners achieved their victories under much pressure of whip and spur. In the first two-dash of one mile—Yorkshire Lass won without a touch of the whip, and with plenty of reserved power, although Egypt was close up with her at the finish. The race for the Jersey Derby Stakes was won by Mr. W. Astor's Baden Baden in dashing style, and Mr. Astor also scored a victory in the mile heats with Frederick the Great. It is the first time that he has ever entered a horse on this course, and his victories were very popular. Mr. F. Morris' Faithless ran a fine race for the purse of $200, winning without whip or spur. In each race there was a field of six starters, and the prices paid by the mutual pools in each were as follows: First race, $14 25; second, $13 20; third, first heat, $10 55; second heat, $9; fourth race, $15 69. In this last race, Spillman, who rode Indiana, was thrown, and was taken off the track.

Among those who attended at the races were: Fernando Wood and family, S. S. Cox, Judge John McKeon and family, Fletcher Harper, Col. John Caperton, Kentucky; Col. John [illegible], Tennessee; Jay Gould, Leonard Jerome, Capt. Price, British Army; W. B. Fiesher and family; A. G. Baker and family, Philadelphia; W. Astor and family, Philadelphia; C. Astor and family, John Bonner, E. H. Bonner, J. Vanness Smith, S. Carpenter, Col. Reckless, Warren Leland, J. E. Crittenden; Col. S. S. Moor, Philadelphia; Charles Leland, Dr. Thomas H. Bailey, and others.

DETAILS OF THE RACING.

THE MILE DASH.

The first event was a dash of one mile, for all ages, for which there were seven entries, but only six of them appeared. Taos was King Bee, Egypt, Romney, Hattie F. Yorkshire Lass, and Donough. Of the lot Romney was the choice of the knowing ones, and the Lass was taken as the second choice. It was the first overthrow of the favorite, and thus the day began badly for the heavy betters. After three attempts a start was effected, Conner sent them away with Yorkshire Lass in the lead and Donough two lengths in the rear of the latter. Egypt soon found the quarter pole, Burgoo second and Dauntless third. Going along the backstretch, Frederick opened a gap of four lengths, and led that distance at the half-mile pole. Coming round the lower turn, Kenny took the third place from Dauntless, but on the homestretch the latter regained it. Frederick had it all his own way, and won as he pleased, by eight lengths, in 1:46; Burgoo second, two lengths before Dauntless, who was two lengths in advance of Kenny. The betting was as follows:

FIRST HEAT.

Frederick the Great	$300	$250
Burgoo	200	185
Dauntless	120	65
Kenny	90	65
Field	100	50

SECOND HEAT.

Frederick the Great	$200	$250
Burgoo	60	130
Field	60	120

THE THREE-QUARTER DASH.

The day's sport concluded with a dash of three-quarters of a mile, and of the 12 entries, the 7 that came to the post were Indiana, King Bee, Durango, Cyclone, Hattie F, Faithless, and Braemar. Cyclone and Faithless sold for even money, and there was much competition between their respective supporters in the betting ring. The lot were thus measured at the quarter pole, and on the first attempt to get off Cyclone ran away half a mile, which spoiled her chance for the race. After four attempts the flag fell, and Faithless was the first off, with King Bee second. The lot ran down the backstretch in close order, and when they reached the half-mile pole they were bunched, Faithless leading a head, Durango second, a neck before Cyclone. They ran in this manner round the lower turn, making a splendid race, but when they came into the home stretch Faithless came decidedly to the front, and was followed out by Hattie F., who made a brave struggle for the lead, but Faithless had too much speed for her, and won by a length, in 1:18; Hattie F. second, two lengths before Cyclone third, King Bee fourth. On the lower turn, while in the ruck, Indiana's saddlegirth broke, and she threw her jockey, Spillman, who was, however, but slightly injured. The betting was as follows:

Faithless	$200	$220
Cyclone	200	220
Braemar	120	120
King Bee	130	100
Field	175	200

On the succeeding days of the meeting there will be a band of music stationed in the ladies' section of the grand stand, which will tend to soothe the ruffled feelings of the losers.

SUMMARY.

FIRST RACE.—Purse, $200; $50 to the second horse; dash of one mile.

George Longstaffe's ch. g. Yorkshire Lass, 4 years, by King of Trumps, out of Rona, by Lord of the Isles, 113 pounds. Evans..... 1
W. R. Babcock's ch. h. Egypt, 6 years, by Planet, out of Lady Barry, by imp. emu, 124 pounds. Walker..... 2
Matthew Byrne's ch. c. King Bee, 4 years, by Hamburg, dam by J. C. Breckenridge, 118 pounds. Fitzgerald..... 3
T. B. & W. H. Davis' ch. c. Romney, 4 years, by Curles, out of Foil, 118 pounds. Hughes..... 0
James Bevins' ch. f. Hattie F. 4 years, by imp. Leamington, out of Bonnie Doon, 113 pounds. Barrowine, 113 pounds. Fisher..... 0
W. Cottrill's ch. c. Donough, 4 years, by Blarney-stone, out of Lillie Ward, by Lexington, 118 pounds. W. Lakeland..... 0
Time—1:46¾.

SECOND RACE.—The Jersey Derby Stakes, value $1,500, added to a sweepstakes of $50 each, play or pay, for colts and fillies, foals of 1874; the second to receive $200 out of the stakes; one mile and a half; value to winner, $3,950.

William Astor's ch. c. Baden Baden, 3 years, by imp. Australian, out of Lavender, by Wagner, 110 pounds. Walker..... 1
Pierre Lorillard's ch. g. Basil, 3 years, by Melbourne, Jr., out of Nellie Gray, by Lexington, 110 pounds. Hayward..... 2
Carr & Cole's ch. c. Rifle, by Asteroid, out of imp. Target, by Hitchem, 110 pounds. Hughes..... 3
George L. Lorillard's b. c. Lounger, by imp. Leamington, out of Mundane, by Lexington, 110 pounds. Barbee..... 4
K. W. Beach' ch. c. Corvates, by Asteroid, out of Edina, by imp. Knight of St. George, 110 pounds. Bryen..... 0
F. M. Hall's b. c. Dick Sasser, by Eugene, out of La Rose, by Lexington, 110 pounds. Fisher..... 0
Time—2:40¾.

WINNERS OF THE JERSEY DERBY.

Year.	Winner.	Sire.	Wt.	St's	Time.
1871.	Harry Bassett	Lexington	110	9	2:52¼
1872.	Meteor	Asteroid	110	10	2:40¾
1873.	Tom Bowling	Lexington	110	7	2:45¾
1874.	Striguil	Planet	110	9	2:44¾
1875.	Calvin	Tipperary	110	8	2:43¾
1876.	Jerram	Kentucky	110	4	2:44¾
1877.	Baden Baden	Australian	110	6	2:40¾

THIRD RACE.—Purse $300; $50 to second horse; mile heats.

William Astor's b. c. Frederick the Great, 3 years, by Lexington, out of Mildred, by imp. Glencoe..... 1 1
J. G. Berthune's b. g. Burgoo, 6 years, by imp. Hurran, out of Emily Downing, 121 pounds. Fisher..... 4 2
August Belmont's imp. b. f. Dauntless, 4 years, by Macaroni, out of Artless, 113 pounds. Hayward..... 2 3
T. B. & W. H. Davis' ch. c. Kenny, 4 years, by Curles, out of Bet Fox, 118 pounds. Hughes..... 3 4
E. E. Norton's b. c. Duke of Stroudsburg, 3 years, by imp. Leamington, out of Carrie Atherton, by Lexington, 101 pounds. Sayres..... 5 5
J. G. K. Lawrence's ch. h. Rifle, 6 years, by Revolver, out of Syren, by Oliver, 124 pounds. Barbee..... dis.
Time—1:47¼; 1:46.

FOURTH RACE.—Purse $200; $50 to second horse; three-quarters of a mile.

F. Morris' blk. f. Faithless, 4 years, by imp. Leamington, out of Felicity, by imp. Eclipse, 113 pounds. Sayres..... 1
James Biven's ch. f. Hattie F., 4 years by imp. Leamington, out of Bonnie Doon, 113 pounds. Fisher. 2
D. D. Withers' imp. ch. f. Cyclone, 4 years, by Parmesan, out of Typhoon, 113 pounds. W. Lakeland. 3
Matthew Byrne's ch. c. King Bee, 4 years, by Hamburg, dam by J. C. Breckenridge, 118 pounds. Fitzgerald..... 0
Mulcahy & Slattery's ch. g. Durango, 4 years, by Jack Malone, out of Fanny Barrow, 115 pounds. Matthews..... 0
George Longstaffe's b. c. Braemar, 3 years, by Warminster, out of Invercauld, 101 pounds. Evans. 0
J. R. Gloucys, ch. f. Indiana, 3 years, by Kentucky, out of Columbia, 101 pounds. Spillman..... 0
*Broke saddle-girth and threw rider.

WRESTLING MATCH IN THE TURKISH CAMP

A war correspondent writes: "The Commander-in-Chief cannot be seen just yet. Surrounded by his Pashas, and overlooking a whole army of men who have formed in an oblong circle in front of his tent, Abdul Kerim is smoking his long amber-mouthed pipe, and inspecting a wrestling match which is to come off. Two greased and three couples of wrestlers are engaged. Their heads are bare, their bodies are greased, and, save a 'wrapping round' the loins, they wear no sort of clothing. You may see one pair of wrestlers making more or less guarded approaches the one to the other; another couple locked in an embrace as close as the oil on their skins will admit of; and a third prone upon the ground, still clasping each other like writhing serpents. Now and again an attendant rushes forward, throws a few drops of water over one or other of the couples, or with a remarkably dirty cloth wipes the perspiration from their faces, and, when the 'round' is ended, a sub-officer rushes forward, and presents to the competitors a few piastres in paper money, for which they make to the Commander-in-Chief a laborious yet not undignified obeisance."

OPPOSITION TO TAMMANY.

A NEW DEMOCRATIC ORGANIZATION.

THE INDEPENDENT DEMOCRACY PREPARING FOR THE FALL CAMPAIGN—AN ADDRESS TO THE CITIZENS ADOPTED—GOV. ROBINSON AND TAMMANY HALL DENOUNCED—A SWEEPING CHANGE IN THE CITY GOVERNMENT DEMANDED.

A new political organization, whose ostensible object is to secure local political reform, by combining with all respectable elements in opposing Tammany Hall, and which claims to be, to a great extent, an outgrowth of the Citizens' Committee, with which ex-Controller Green, Mr. Oswald Ottendorfer, and other prominent citizens were connected last Fall, is now in process of formation in this city, with a view of taking an active part in the next local elections. Several meetings of representatives from each of the Assembly districts have been held, the last one yesterday, in the office of Mr. Louis M. Doscher, who was chosen temporary Chairman, Mr. John M. Van Hoesen acting as Secretary. Mr. Rufus F. Andrews, Chairman of a committee appointed to draft an address presented the following report, which was unanimously adopted:

To the Independent Democracy of the City of New-York:

The attempt made last Fall to combine the various organizations opposed to Tammany Hall in a united effort against that secret society failed, as is well known, because of the unusual and irresistable prominence given to national issues. Those issues are not now, or rather will not be in the coming election, of extreme importance, and we may reasonably hope that due consideration will be given by the voters and their representatives in party and political association to the interests of home government, and to those questions of City taxation and City management that directly affect each member of the body politic. We believe that a combination against the dictatorial and arrogant assumptions of the Tweed Ring can be made effective, and of the necessity thereof the recent result of Albany legislation furnishes many and urgent reasons. The vetoes of the Tammany Governor, when the cause and the purpose thereof appear, may well startle the friends of Democratic government, and should drive into active concerted effort all who value the principles of free government, all who respect honesty in public and in private life. A brief reference to the fate of the reform bills passed by the Legislature of 1877 and vetoed by Gov. Robinson, will indicate the danger of our present position and the necessity for a sweeping change in City Government.

The omnibus bill, so-called, had it become a law, would have done what it interfered with the easy admission of business of increased taxation or permitted the present load of taxation to continue. Retain a host of office-holders whose only work is to draw salary? Not at all; but because it did not do these things, because it was not calculated to furnish the means and opportunity for quartering a host of paid officials on the City Treasury, because it proposed such consolidation in official business as a prudent man would secure in the management of his private interests, because under its workings the laboring business community, the tax-payers, would have been benefited, and the power of political machines injured, it was vetoed. The Commissioner of Jurors bill, the object of which was simply to accomplish a given result at one-third the expense, and all fees to be paid into the Treasury, was also vetoed. The Marine Court bill, which would have effected a saving of thousands of dollars, and expedited business, shared the same fate. The bill for making the Coroners salaried officers provided for reducing the expense to the City from $90,000 to $30,000, and was the only one objected to by John Kelly. The Finance bill dealt with expenditures for improvements, reducing the City debt, consolidating at a lower rate of interest City bonds, the application of the Sinking Fund, street openings, contracts, suits against the city, audit of accounts, &c., and simplifies voting as Referees, and, worst of all for the Tammany Ring, provided for the appointment on the Board of Estimate and Apportionment of business men to supervise the City business, and gave the tax-payers representation in the disposition of the City funds. The bill was carefully drawn, and was closely examined by ex-Controller Green and others of large experience in city business and thoroughly conversant with the necessity for careful supervision of the Treasury of New-York, and met with the warmest approval from all who are willing to practice as well as preach retrenchment. But business men in the Board of Apportionment could not be indorsed by Tammany Hall, and the fate of the bill was therefore sealed. It would naturally be expected that cogent reasons were given for refusing executive approval of these measures that were so well calculated to relieve our tax-ridden community, but we find no such reasons; the sum and substance of the argument in favor of the vetoes is, better let New-York affairs alone than to meddle with them, and the extremely weighty objection that these measures were not approved by the representatives of Tammany Hall in the Legislature. Supposing former Governors had said this when the people rose and broke the Tweed Ring!

Not satisfied with showing his subserviency in Albany, the Governor of the Empire State immediately after doing Tammany's bidding by refusing to approve the omnibus bill, and after a contest between the friends and foes of reform almost unprecedented, comes to New-York to receive ovations, invites publicly the thanks of John Kelly and his followers for what he did or neglected to do. And this is the result of the pledges made at our last State and National Conventions, this the manner in which the promises of the platform accepted by our candidates for the chief executive offices of the State and nation have been kept. Reform has given place to trickery and bargains, and the fair promises of the past are forgotten in the race for the spoils of the future. The necessity for a thorough reformation in the management of City affairs was never more apparent than now. Greater facilities for the convenient reception and shipment of freight will alone prevent the loss of New-York's commercial supremacy. County boulevard work should be suspended, and the streets of the business portion of the City placed in order. Measures should be taken to secure such advantageous and easy means for transacting business, for facilitating trade and travel, as will ensure to the business prosperity and comfortable life to our citizens.

All who are in sympathy with these objects and principles, and who believe that a necessity exists for a change in the management of our City affairs, are invited to co-operate in an organized effort to place in office honest and capable business men, and particularly to secure a Board of Aldermen independent of the dictation of Tammany leaders, and which will co-operate with the heads of departments generally, in establishing and maintaining an honest and capable City Government. While this organization is, as its name implies, strictly Democratic, it is intended to confine its operation to New-York City politics. It is to some extent an outgrowth of the Citizens' Committee of last year, and such Democrats as Andrew H. Green and Oswald Ottendorfer are thoroughly in sympathy with its plan of operation. The Executive Committee is composed of two delegates, from each Assembly District, and the District Committee of one from each election district. It is intended to devote its energies to the election of men to office with reference solely to honesty and ability, and particularly to place in the Board of Aldermen independent representatives of the business and commercial interests of the City; and with for this purpose unite on a local ticket with all organizations having that object in view and opposed to Tammany Hall.

Mr. Andrews, in response to questions about the organization, said, after the meeting had adjourned, that the main object was to obtain such a combination with all the elements, including Republicans, opposed to Tammany Hall as would be likely to secure a Board of Aldermen composed of such men as ex-Controller Green, Mr. Oswald Ottendorfer, and other gentlemen of their stamp, as would break the power of Tammany Hall and give good local government. He stated that among the persons in arranging the movement were ex-Controller Green, Mr. Louis M. Doscher, a lawyer prominent in the Citizens' Committee last year, Mr. Oswald Ottendorfer, ex-Alderman Henry Clausen, Jr., Mr. John W. Van Hoesen, a brother of Judge Van Hoesen, of the Court of Common Pleas, Mr. William A. Smith, a large real estate owner, Mr. Henry Havemeyer, son of ex-Mayor Havemeyer, Gen. Herman Uhl, ex-Fire Commissioner Roswell D. Hatch, Charles H. Swan, formerly of the Controller's office, and Messrs. John Theiss, Andrew Wagner, George B. Gillespie, of the Fifteenth Ward, Charles S. Simms, and William V. Smith. Mr. Andrews said that as soon as the District Committees have been organized, their head-quarters will be announced, and an election will be held in the several districts for delegates to a central or general committee. He said that the German Reform Organization was with them, and most of last year's Citizens' Committee, and that they had financial means sufficient to perfect the machinery of a thorough organization all over the City.

TILDEN AND THE ELECTORAL BILL.

The Baltimore *Sun* has a telegram from Washington purporting to give some of the inside history of the action of the Democratic members of Congress before the passage of the Electoral Commission bill. Among other things, it is said "Mr. Edmunds had drafted his bill for the Electoral Commission, and it was referred to a committee. In this state of things, and before either party was committed absolutely, three members of the House of Representatives went to New-York and consulted with Mr. Tilden, bearing messages from some of the most distinguished Senators. The alternatives presented were a resolute call upon the people to defend their rights, submission to the iniquity, or the passage of the Electoral bill. Mr. Tilden heard them patiently, considered all the points, and closed by saying, 'Don't be in a hurry.' Others saw him without getting any decisive judgment or advice, one set believing him for the bill and another against it. Under these circumstances the bill became a law. The Democrats were never confident of success, but they were encouraged by the belief that Judge Davis would be a member of the Commission, and they expected much from his impartiality, moral courage, and practical mind, in sweeping away the devices and deceptions and frauds of the Returning Boards. He was unexpectedly elected to the Senate, and having decided to accept that place, refused to sit on the Commission even if unanimously chosen. The rest is recent history and need not be repeated. Mr. Dörshelmer's statement is unchallenged, but it must be said he enjoyed a confidence from Mr. Tilden which was strangely withheld from his best friends in Congress and from the leaders of the party who were entitled to know his opinions on this subject. Mr. Tilden has many statesmanlike qualities, but he is not a leader of men. His mind is slow, deliberate and well poised, but he lacks the spirit of prompt action and of energetic command. He may be said to have thrown away the Presidency owing to this constitutional organization. If Mr. Tilden had given the least sign of disapproval, the Electoral bill never would have been passed. As it was, his partner, Mr. Pelton, was established with a large suite at the Arlington Hotel during the whole Winter, as the accredited manager of his uncle. But he never pretended to be against the bill nor did Mr. Hewitt, Senator Kernan, or any of Mr. Tilden's confidential circle."

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

RECORD OF FAILURES DURING THE PAST MONTH IN THIS CITY.

The following is a list of the failures in this City during the past month, with the amount of assets and liabilities as near as can be ascertained. The total liabilities for the month in round numbers, including the assignments and adjudications in bankruptcy not in the annexed list, amount to $2,500,000, an increase of 25 per cent. over the previous month:

Name of firm.	Assets.	Liabilities.
Wolff & Co., George, dry-goods, No. 115 Worth-street	$300,000	$450,000
Dahlman, Charles, & Co., clothing, No. 34 Reade-street	200,000	300,000
Prentiss, Frederick, oils, No. 34 Pine-street	....	300,000
Chapman, W. H., & Co., frnit, No. 3 Hanover-street	....	175,000
Steinberger, M. J. Sons, millinery, No. 509 Broadway	43,883	144,325.
Bamberg, Bill & Co., millinery, No. 473 Broadway	55,000	107,067
Duryee, Joseph W., lumber, No. 258 Cherry-street	....	100,000
Marchants, Mank & Co., liquors, No. 18 Dey-street	24,734	66,600
Guest, I. B., coal, No. 306 West Forty-third-street	19,033	62,503
French Manufacturing Company, sewing-machine cases, No. 340 Seventh-avenue	15,000	50,000
Woolsey, Samuel B., coal, No. 111 Broadway	1,494	46,200
Baxter, E. W. & Co., furniture, No. 202 Canal-street	13,843	40,760
Frank, Bernard, lace, No. 37 Howard-street	none.	34,604
Girault, Adolph, banker, No. 18 First-street	....	30,000
Herron & Matchett, fruits, No. 91 Murray-street	7,000	16,800
Somerville, Robert, auctioneer, No. 74 University-place	....	15,000
Brett, James, cotton broker, No. 95 Beaver-street	....	14,000
Mettler, William F., flour, No. 3 South-street	none.	13,013
Smith, Getty & Co., produce, No. 175 Week	1,313	12,835
Gumminer, Emil, belts, No. 351 Broadway	3,500	12,485
Henry, Simon & Co., cigars, No. 101 Maiden-lane	3,000	10,000
Sherman, James H., shoes, No. 159 Chambers-street	1,854	6,911
McLean, W. H., No. 1,220 Broadway	2,193	4,732
Wilson, W. S. A., teas, No. 368 Grand-street	1,941	4,685
Lewis, Julius, shirts, No. 19 Lispenard-street	1,344	4,151
Roiston, John, shoe trimmings, No. 12 Warren-street	1,084	4,120
Hiller, Alien, a speculator	none.	4,054
Jessup, John C.	250	3,621
Michaelcs & Plevis, extracts, No. 161 Chambers-street	950	3,147
Gregory, Fannis E.	1,096	2,920
Ritchel, Patrick A., fancy goods, No. 319 Eighth-avenue	748	1,922
Langan, Isaac, shoes, No. 387 Third-avenue	482	1,260
Total	$699,492	$2,082,435

Henry Doan assigned his property to Alfred H. Peters yesterday.

Charles D. Hoagland made an assignment for the benefit of creditors to Henry McCabe.

Peter Wyckoff and Charles B. Wyckoff, composing the firm of P. Wyckoff & Brother, made an assignment to Marius Brandegee.

Mr. Evelyn F. French is not the President of the insolvent French Manufacturing Company, nor does he own any of that company's stock.

The creditors of Robert Somerville, auctioneer, at No. 74 University-place, met yesterday, at Register Dayton's, and elected John C. Freeman Assignee in bankruptcy.

At a meeting of the creditors of M. J. Steinbergér's Sons, dealers in millinery goods at No. 509 Broadway, a committee was appointed consisting of Messrs. Frederick Lewis, D. D. Horsey, J. T. Defeuer, and Henry K. Motley, to prepare a compromise agreement, with a view of filing a petition for a composition in bankruptcy at 33⅓ per cent., in indorsed notes at three, six, and nine months. The petition is being numerously signed by the creditors.

THE BLISS MONUMENT.

The Philadelphia *Press* says that the monument to Philip P. Bliss, the Gospel song writer, and his wife, to be paid for by the contributions of Sunday-school children, has been completed and shipped to Rome, Bradford County, Penn., where it is to be set up. The monument stands 22 feet in height, and is four feet square at the base, which is finished in rustic blocks. On the second base is inscribed: "Their names shall live." A molding on this receives the die upon which are chiseled the following inscriptions:

No. 1—On the main front of the die.

ERECTED BY THE
Sunday-Schools
of the
United States
and
Great Britain,
In Response to the Invitation of
D. L. Moody,
As a Memorial to
Philip P. Bliss,
author of
"Hold the Fort,"
and other
Gospel Songs.

No. 2—On the right-hand side of die:

Through a living faith in Jesus Christ
they died
in the Blessed Hope of
"A house not made with hands, eternal in the heavens."
They lived
in the expectation of the
return of the Lord Jesus,
and the gathering together of
Their spirits are with the Lord.
"We sorrow not even as others which have no hope, for if we believe that Jesus died and rose again, even so them also which sleep in Jesus will God bring with Him."
"For the Lord Himself shall descend from heaven with a shout, with the voice of the Archangel, and with the trump of God, and the dead in Christ shall rise first; then we which are alive and remain shall be caught up together with them in the clouds to meet the Lord in the air."
"And so shall we ever be with the Lord."—1st Thess.

No. 3—On left side of die:

PHILIP P. BLISS.
LUCY YOUNG BLISS.
"Lovely and pleasant in their lives, and in death they were not divided."—Second Samuel, 1. 23.

No. 4—On back front of die:

Sacred to the memory of
PHILIP P. BLISS,
Born in Clearfield Co., Pa.,
July 9, 1838;
and
LUCY YOUNG BLISS,
His wife,
Born in Rome, Bradford Co., Pa.,
March 14, 1841;
Who left their home in this village Thursday morning, Dec. 28, 1876, for Chicago, and met their death at Ashtabula, Ohio, Friday evening, Dec. 29, 1876, by the falling of a bridge, by which a train of cars was broken into fragments and consumed by fire, some 80 persons being killed. It is believed that the bodies of Mr. and Mrs. Bliss were consumed to ashes, since nothing recognizable as belonging to their earthly tabernacle has ever been discovered.

Above this rises the shaft, 12 feet in height. On this is carved a harp with broken string and the name, "Bliss," beneath which is the inscription:

Thy statutes have been
My songs
In the house of my pilgrimage.
Psalm cxix., 54.

The shaft is surmounted by a cap to receive a draped urn, carrying out the ancient custom of depositing the last ashes of deceased friends in an urn. The total cost of the sculpture was $15,000.

REMEMBERED KINDNESS.

A UNION SOLDIER'S MANIFESTATION OF GRATITUDE TO A CONFEDERATE.

The Raleigh (N. C.) *News* of June 29 tells the following gratifying story: "In one of the hotly-contested fights in Virginia, during the war, a Federal officer fell wounded in front of the Confederate breastworks. While lying there wounded and crying piteously for water, a Confederate soldier (James Moore, of Burke County, N. C.,) declared his intention of supplying him with drink. The bullets were flying thick from both sides, and Moore's friends endeavored to dissuade him from such a hazardous enterprise. Despite remonstrance and danger, however, Moore leaped the breastwork, canteen in hand, reached his wounded enemy, and gave him drink. The Federal, under a sense of gratitude for the timely service, took out his gold watch and offered it to his benefactor, but it was refused. The officer then asked the name of the man who had braved such danger to succor him; the name was given, and Moore returned unhurt to his position behind the embankment. They saw nothing more of each other. Moore was subsequently wounded and lost a limb in one of the engagements in Virginia, and returned to his home in Burke County. A few days ago he received a communication from the Federal soldier to whom he had given the 'cup of cold water' on the occasion alluded to, announcing that he had settled on him the sum of $10,000, to be paid in four equal annual installments of $2,500 each. Investigation has established the fact that there is no mistake or discention in the matter."

MINOR SPORTING EVENTS.

RIFLE MATCHES AT CREEDMOOR.

COMPETITIONS FOR THE PARKER SHOT-GUN AND THE NEW TURF, FIELD AND F

CURRENT LITERATURE.

OLD LETTERS.

With a rosy ribbon's faded ghost to bind them,
Long forgotten amid things we all forget,
In a chest of ancient souvenirs I find them,
Faintly scented from old crumbled mignonette.
And as now I slowly read them, solemn-hearted,
I imagine, with a vague, phantasmal dread,
That among their yellowed pages I have parted
The inviolable cerements of the dead!

Here are words that shine with sunny expectation,
Of returning over sea to friends and home:
"*When at last this gaudy Carnival's elation*
Disconthuses, we shall hear ourselves from Rome."
Like a brook the merry language ripples brighly;
Well she loved, that happy sister, what life gave!
Let me think how many years it is that nightly
Stars have glimmered on her lonely Roman grave!

Here is writing that I almost held as holy;
He was such a light of learning, brother Ned!
Equal gentleman to lofty or to lowly,
With his candid Saxon eyes and golden head!
Father chided him too sternly, always crying
At his boyish college love for cards and wines!
Ah, how often I have dreamed I saw him dying
Far away among those Oregonian mines!

Here are leaves where still the soul of Summer lingers:
"*Come to-morrow, love; the country is so dull.*"
Oh, the perfume of those cottage-door syringas,
And the twilight on the meadow's languid lull!
Oh, the fire-flies, with their dizzy glitters woven
Through the boskage of the copses dark and damp!
Oh, the rapture while she gently played Beethoven
In the parlor where the moth was at the lamp!

It is lately as last August that I met her
At the crowded Newport ball, where I had strayed,
One a widower of sixty-two and better,
One a dowager with feathers and brocade.
Was it fancy that she sometimes looked severely
At her pretty daughter's partner in the waltz?
Could it happen that a meagre income yearly
Was conspicuous among his youthful faults?

Drear mementoes of these disannulled affections,
Like the rays from planets that no longer glow,
With your tidings that are ghostly resurrections,
It were wiser to have burned you long ago!
Yet, alas! what wasting flame's intenser flashes,
With the reddest greed destruction can endow,
Could have made you the irrevocable ashes
That annihilating time has made you now?

EDGAR FAWCETT.

INCORRIGBLE.

A STORY IN TWO CHAPTERS. CHAPTER I.

"A man who comes and goes to and from his business in the city on the knife-board of an omnibus!"

"I know; I have thought of that; I shall be able to watch for him coming home."

"A man who will take you to live in a semi-detached villa, on some suburban road no one ever heard of——"

"Yes; they are so comfortable, those semi-detached houses——"

"Small rooms!"

"I like small rooms; how cozy they are of an evening when the curtains are drawn close! I shall have his tea all ready for him, you know, when he comes home; he always looks so tired after his day's work; poor Edgar!"

"You had better say you will have shrimps and watercresses at once, and then there will be——"

"No further depths of vulgar enormity possible. Well, we will have shrimps and watercresses then!"

"Katie, you are incorrigible!"

"So Miss Collier used to say!" returned the subject of this flattering remark, with a gentle sigh of submission to fate, as though the quality of incorrigibleness were a thing she could no more help than the color of her eyes or hair.

Let us take a glance at this unmanageable Kate. Dark eyes, deeply set beneath well-defined brows; a square low forehead, round which the burnished locks formed delicate tendrils; a little straight nose, and the sweetest and most perfect mouth, hardly ever close shut, and just, only just, showing a tiny line of pearl-white teeth; as to stature, neither noticeable for height nor the reverse, but very noticeable indeed for a supple figure that owed none of its slimness to compression. There is a gravity almost trenching upon sadness in this girl's eyes, that seems at variance with the sweet mouth; and a physiologist would have predicted, from the union of the two, that when the experience of life should have deepened and developed her character she would possess much power of endurance, together with a keen capability of suffering. Such characters are brave even to defiance, and wont to seek little comfort either in self-pity or in the pity of others. And Katie was one who loved with passionate intensity, when once her tenderness was aroused; only clinging the closer to those she held dear, when others scorned, slighted, or ridiculed them.

She and her sister Maud, one year her senior, had been left motherless when too young to realize their loss; they had been reared under the care of a governess, who, by her devotion and wisdom, had almost succeeded in filling a mother's place, but at the time my story opens matters were greatly changed. Miss Collier had left them to go and reside with an invalid relative, and—greatest change of all—their father, John Draper Stewart, had married again, and a close alliance, the result of similarity of great tastes and ideas, had come about between Maud and her stepmother. So you see, Katie was somewhat "left out in the cold!"

In fact, as we have just heard her sister declare, she was "incorrigible," and not even the combined wills of the other two, not all their sneers and ceaseless bickerings, could induce her to give up her young lover, Edgar Birley. I fear that the pretty rebel received underhand encouragement from John Stewart himself, for though the new wife ruled him with a rod of iron, and made him pay a pretty figure for having married a person "well connected," and a ci-devant beauty into the bargain, he, like the honest city merchant he was, held certain strong notions of fair-play, and roundly declared that he "liked the lad."

Now, to use Mrs. Draper Stewart's own expression, her husband and the obnoxious Edgar were "tarred with the same brush." For she was one of those women who think it no shame to sneer at a husband's profession, and yet, at the same time, by no means disdain to batten in the luxury that is the result thereof. Certainly, so far as being both "city men," and honest, hard-working members of the mercantile world, Mr. Stewart and Edgar Birley were "birds of a feather." Here, however, all likeness ended, for while the former, by a series of lucky business undertakings, had rapidly become a rich man, Edgar's father had done just the opposite, and the son's prospects had suffered accordingly, and this succession of reverses had gone far to break the health and spirit of old Birley, and to scatter to the four winds of heaven the earnings of a lifetime. His son, however, seemed nothing daunted, and put his shoulder to the wheel with a will.

No wonder either, with Kate's loving eyes and bright smile to give him courage!

Mrs. Draper Stewart ignored all London lying east of Temple Bar, and if any one (generally Kate, by the way,) made use of the word "warehouse," she put her scented handkerchief to her nose, and smiled plaintively, as though something of an ill savour.

"Came between the wind and her gentility."

Still her friends were wont to say that, "really Amelia had done very well for herself," for they pardoned the merchant's early shortcomings in consideration of his wealth. Amelia was now engaged in a scheme to do still better for herself, which made her aiming as high a rung of the social ladder as possible. Maud, just 19, stately and beautiful, and as vain as any plumed macaw, seemed no bad fulcrum upon which to rest the social lever, and the stepmother was not without hopes that a brilliant marriage might at length secure the family position and satisfy her own craving ambition.

Maud was "out," but Kate still only fluttered upon the edge of the social world, and ceaseless were the domestic moanings over that lamentable affair with young Birley. However, this affair had risen and culminated before the second Mrs. Stewart began her reign, and while Kate was, as that lady decorously emphatically, "a perfect child, and quite unable to know her own mind."

"She seems to know it well enough now, at all events," John would make rejoinder, in the simplicity of his heart.

And I think Katie found no small comfort in knowing that her father was Edgar's partisan. She was not one to make her moan over small troubles, but, after a long day's tragging from the other two women, it was very nice to slip down stairs as she heard his latch-key in the hall-door, and get a hearty kiss and "Well, my lass!" that was perhaps not as regardful as it might have been, but somehow brought a misty brightness to her eyes, a glow of comfort to her heart.

And now, after a rather digressive fashion, we have come back to our starting-point, and can understand Maud's sneers about the semi-detached villa on the suburban road. Katie had a knight, and often a witty answer at the tip of her tongue for all such taunts, but she saw that her lover was heavily weighted in the battle of life, and she suffered with him, and for him, as only a woman who loves with all her heart can suffer.

I am not prepared to take upon myself to say that John Draper Stewart himself was as happy in the big red-brick mansion in South Kensington, of which he was now the owner, as he had been years back in a far smaller abode, in a less fashionable district. Then he used to dine at home in the middle of the day on a Saturday, and take the little lassies and their mother out for a stroll afterward; while later in the evening, when the children were in bed, he and the wife were wont to indulge in a little bit of supper, something hot and savory, and perhaps prepared as a surprise for the "house-father." Fancy any one suggesting such a vulgar enormity at the house in South Kensington! Why, the very gargoyles on the water-spouts would have blushed! However, John loved his second wife sincerely, and, moreover, admired her as a marvel of elegance, so he never grumbled at what were to him new-fangled ways. He tried his best to be a fine gentleman, and also found the grandeur of his new surroundings occasionally oppressive, he never said so.

Only nothing that his elder daughter, or yet the wife of his bosom, could say, would induce him to hear a word against Edgar.

"The lad's a good lad, and he'll make his way, and the lass is willing to wait."

That was all they could get out of John Stewart.

When Mr. Birley, Sr., was unfortunate in business things naturally became worse for Katie, and even the semi-detached villa began to partake largely of the nature of a castle in the air.

"She shan't be balked though, if I can help it," pondered the successful merchant, lying awake one night, and letting his thoughts "hark back" to the old days that were gone, when his Mary was alive and his income by no means too large for even their simple way of living.

"Her mother married me when things looked blue enough, and the lass shall have her way, God bless her! in spite of——"

But here I fear that John became somewhat disloyal to the "powers that were," so I shall not further chronicle his reflections.

Suffice it to say, he resolved to send for Edgar, and see what could be done in the way of putting him in a responsible position in his own house of business. He resolved to do this, but just then a rush of important business took up all his time, and kept him at the warehouse late every evening for a week.

"I will write to the boy to-night," said John to himself, on the last day of this week of hurry and bustle. And the next morning, in the midst of his work, he was struck down by a sudden seizure, and taken home to the house in South Kensington, there to linger for two or three days of unconsciousness, and then to pass away to the silent land. Ah, me! to be sad it was to see poor Katie, kneeling by the bed on which he lay, and watching—watching all in vain—for a glance of recognition. To see her holding his lifeless, palsied hand against her breast, longing to feel the poor cold fingers close on hers!

As for Amelia, her nerves could not stand the sights and sounds of the sick-room, so she lay on the sofa in an adjoining one, with a handkerchief in one hand and a bottle of salts in the other, while Maud ministered to her in her sufferings. And thus John Stewart, the rich city merchant, passed away. When his will was opened and the contents made public people wondered.

For by one of those strange dispositions of property often made by men otherwise sane, he had left the whole of his fortune, red-brick house and all, to "Amelia, his wife;" and the two girls were left unprovided for, beyond the few hundred pounds that had been their mother's marriage portion. In time, as they always do, people got tired of wondering. And besides, a very wealthy widow is a charming acquisition to society. As to the widow herself, I should be afraid to say in so many words that she experienced a relief in the disappearance of "dear John" from this mortal sphere; but that, after the first few months of needful seclusion she felt a certain refreshing sense of lightness and freedom, I fear is a pretty certain fact. Meanwhile, Maud shed floods of tears over "poor papa," looking lovely all the while, too; which is more than ninety-nine women out of a hundred can manage to do; but for all her grief, she took a keen interest in the form and fashion of her mourning, and was serenely glad that black suited her so well.

She shed renewed tears when the said black was put on, and Kate ungraciously enough replied, "What does it matter?" to some comment on the "fit" of the garments in question. That was what the summing up of the girl's life came to just then.

What did it matter! What did anything matter, when the hearty, loving voice could never greet her any more, and there was no one to meet at the hall-door of an evening? "The place that knew him shall know him no more." Those words seemed ever in Katie's heart, as, silent and pale, she went about her usual employments. But, of course, there was always Edgar. I hardly know how the child would have borne her burden of sorrow in these dark days that followed one upon it, if it had not been for Edgar; for with her head upon his shoulder, and his arms around her, she could let the tears have their way; and he was too wise to try and offer anything save a silent sympathy. Yet how precious it was! How the thought of his hand gently touching her bowed head quieted her throughout the long, long days! How the lingering tenderness of his "good-night" kiss nerved her to bear all the thousand little jars that daily life with those she differed from in every thought and feeling brought upon her!

Only a very few months after the disaster of the house at Kensington was laid to rest in the family vault, his widow began to emerge from seclusion, and Maud gladly followed in her footsteps. "Half" mourning was pronounced exquisitely becoming to that young lady's cream-white skin, and so the stepmother and daughter gradually re-entered upon all the old social battle-grounds; pensive and subdued, as became those newly bereaved, but enjoying themselves intensely nevertheless, and much made of by sympathizing friends. But Kate was "incorrigible."

Not one solitary knot of tender pearl-gray ribbon relieved the sombreness of her plain black dress; no single white flower, with black foliage," adorned the simple bonnet that rested on her crown of burnished hair. She went her own way quietly and unobtrusively, making no comment upon the proceedings of the other two; thinking her own thoughts, reading the books she loved, and singing and playing to herself in the morning-room which belonged exclusively to the matutors, and which Maud troubled little enough with her presence.

And here, one evening in every week, Edgar came to see her.

Even Mrs. Stewart, greatly as she longed to do so, and much as she hated the sight of the young fellow, had not ventured to interfere with this arrangement as yet.

So the days of the week for Katie were as beads on the string of time, and in each week glistened one bead of gold!

One evening when he was sure to come—when she never watched and listened in vain for the well-known knock, and the quick firm step along the corridor—one evening when she was greeted by loving words, and held in the strong clasp of arms that had the divine right of love given and taken, to hold her close and fast! Oh, they were golden, happy evenings, those on which her little closely-braided head might rest upon his shoulder, and when the scornful lips might soften into a happy smile, beneath the kisses that told her, better than any words could do, how dear he held her in his heart of hearts! How easy to bear were jibes and taunts, and sneers, when she had such happy memories, to look back upon! For now that John Stewart was no longer there to take his girl's part, his Kate had hard times of it. Troubles never come alone; and shortly after the rich man's death, the poor man was called away too, and Joseph Birley died, having nothing but debts behind him. Yes, though, he left a widow and two delicate, helpless girls, both younger than Edgar, who had no one to look to but the son and brother, so you see Kate's airy castle seemed fading out of sight like a dissolving view.

"I told my father on his death-bed they should never want for anything while I could work," said Edgar, holding her little soft hand closely in his own.

She was looking with brave, undaunted eyes up into his face.

What sort of a face?

Oh, not at all like what a hero's face ought to be; quite commonplace in fact, I fear. A firm well-cut mouth and clear, dark, candid eyes, are about all it has to boast of in the way of beauty. But to Kate there is no such face in all the world! She does not heed the lines that care and sorrow and hard work have graven round the mouth and on the brow, taking away all the youthful brightness that ought to be the heritage of three-and-twenty years.

The more worn, the more sorrowful that face becomes, the dearer does it grow in Kate's eyes; for all the passion of which her intense nature is capable is poured out in her love for this man, and with it mingles that tender, would-be protecting pity, which savors of a mother's love for her child. Revolted by the hollowness of the fashionable life in which the two women who are her household companions find all their happiness, she turns to the thought of her lover's reality, his thoroughness, and the stern fight he wages with fortune, as the weary turn to thoughts of rest. If Maud came rustling and sailing into the room when Edgar was there, and thought to awe and annihilate him by the condescension and magnificence of her manner, not one whit did Katie care.

Her love, she thought, was set too high on the throne of her own loyal heart for such petty arrows to touch him. So she would laugh when Maud had retired, and kneeling at his side, look up at him with such saucy eyes and smiling lips, that he was constrained to laugh too. But these quiet happy days were before responsibilities and anxieties pressed so sorely upon Edgar's young shoulders, that they threatened to make an old man of him before his time. Once—Katie never will forget that time, if she live to be a hundred years—he laid his head down wearily upon her shoulder, and she felt a great, deep, quivering sob rise from his very heart.

"My darling! oh, my darling!" she said, bending over him, and pressing the dark head against her breast with two little trembling hands.

"My comfort, my own little, sweet, true girl!" he murmured, holding her close. And then, her bright, hopeful nature asserted itself, and though tears glittered in her eyes, she smiled as she answered him:

"Your comfort! Why of course I'm your comfort; haven't I pledged myself to be your helpmeet?"

Thus she won him to forget his sorrows and anxieties for a time; but as he left her that night, Kate called him back, and looking very grave, bade him not work "too hard."

"You do not look like you used to do, dear," she said wistfully; "promise me to take more care of yourself!"

So he kissed her and promised.

Yet Katie sighed as she heard the hall-door close; for she knew there are some promises that are hard to keep.

CHAPTER II.

When John Draper Stewart had "slept with his fathers" some year and a half, and Katie had begun to appear in the social world again, an event of magnitude happened to the wealthy and ambitious widow.

She made the acquaintance of a "live lord." Rather a nice lord, too; not particularly overdone with brains, perhaps, but a thorough gentleman; kindly-hearted, pure-lived, and refreshingly unconscious of his own social value by reason of that guinea-stamp—his title.

Such was Lord Paul Nethercliffe, upon whose arm the happy, radiant relict of John Draper Stewart, mercnant, did on a certain occasion mount the staircase of a house in Lowndes-street; the hostess of which mansion had kindly asked about four times the number of people it could possibly hold, to crush themselves and each other in the drawing-rooms and on the staircase for three mortal hours.

And among this crowd Lord Paul Nethercliffe first saw our Kate.

Also, he displayed unmistakable signs of being what Mrs. Stewart called "taken" with her. Not that that was anything very remarkable though, for people had a way of being "taken" with Kate. Nothing makes a woman so thoroughly charming as an utter lack of affectation and self-consciousness, and Kate possessed this perfect ease of manner to perfection; for was not her heart garnered up and safely given into Edgar's keeping? What need she care for the opinion of any other man living?

"My dear," said Mrs. Stewart plaintively to Maud in the seclusion of her dressing-room, "it is enough to aggravate a saint—Lord Paul is thoroughly épris with the girl, and to see her chatting to him in that matter-of-fact sort of way, just as if he were her cousin or her brother-in-law, or some such useless personage! I must say your dear brother was greatly to blame in permitting that foolish affair with young Birley; but then, poor man, he never had a grain of savoir vivre!"

"But you know we knew the Birleys long ago, when Kate and I were quite little mites, and Edgar was always fond of——"

A prolonged fit of coughing on the part of her auditor warned Maud that she was touching upon unwelcome topics, so she shifted her ground, and suggested eagerly: "Do you think Kate will tell Lord Paul Nethercliffe she's engaged?"

"What?" almost screamed Mrs. Stewart, desisting from the task of brushing her still abundant hair, and looking at Maud with horrified eyes, and a hair-brush poised in mid air.

"Well, you know she is capable of it," persisted the girl; "you know when young Randall——"

"Spare me the recollection of that unhappy episode," broke in the other; "there was something so—so positively wanting in delicacy in Kate's conduct!"

"Oh well, I don't know that," said Maud, flushing at the offensive term. "I think she might have remembered that you dislike her engagement being talked about, but then it's just her downright way; she always says she hates sailing under false colors."

"Such a coarse expression! All nautical expressions are coarse!" said Mrs. Stewart, with the sweeping arrogance that ignorance is so often apt to display.

It was at length resolved between these two that, if possible, all knowledge of Kate's "entanglement" should be kept from Lord Paul. Maud regretted that the chance of a title had not come in her way; but, failing that, to have a titled brother-in-law was a delightful idea; and then—as her stepmother observed confidentially—"you never know what may happen, and those Birleys are evidently a delicate family; why, my dear, the young man himself looks like a ghost!" Truth to tell, never had Mrs. Stewart felt so hopeful of Kate's engagement being broken off as now, for Edgar seemed destined indeed to prove the truth of those words, "The race is not always to the swift, or the battle to the strong."

He had energy and courage and perseverance enough to set up a whole firm of city merchants, but the tide of luck seemed against him.

His mother, broken-hearted by the loss of the husband who had been the centre and mainspring of her life, had a long and dangerous illness. We all know the expenses that severe sickness entails, and the family finances had to be stretched to the utmost, and, even then, no amount of pulling would make both ends meet.

Then that year was a bad one in the mercantile world; several large concerns "went" for vast sums, and swamped lesser lights of commerce in their own ruin, as a sinking steamer sucks into the depths below any small craft in its vicinity.

Under these circumstances "getting on" was about as up-hill work as could well be conceived, and I almost think Edgar would have lost heart altogether at times, if it hadn't been for the cheery little woman who greeted him with such a loving smile on that golden evening that came round once a week.

You must understand that Edgar was never asked to break bread in the big house at Kensington; and another arbitrary rule was that Kate never visited his "people," as Mrs. Stewart was wont to term his family. Truth to tell, the Birleys were not the only old friends that John Stewart had had to give up, just for peace and a quiet life in the domestic tent, and his daughter Kate, as averse to wrangling as he had been, was content to be ruled as he had been—for the present. When she was Edgar's wife, his people would be her people.

"Is 'urts my feelin's to see Miss Katie's young man treated as if he was dirt hunder their feet! so it does!" said a tender-hearted footman to the cook of the Kensington establishment.

"There's a deal of things done in this world," replied that potentate, "as wouldn't never be done if some people's 'eds wasn't pillored in the silent tomb;" a remark that met with unanimous approbation in the kitchen conclave.

But though yielding in many ways, Kate was incorrigible in one particular.

She would make no engagement for that one evening in the week when her two happy hours Edgar was all her own.

"It is light, and life, and strength to me to know you are waiting for me here!" he said to her once, when things were looking very black indeed.

Perhaps another woman than Kate would have simpered, and said coquettishly that she was "sure that it wasn't anything of the kind."

But that was not Kate's way.

She just looked up at him with her grave, tender eyes, and said, "I know it is," while in her heart she registered a vow that never, come what might, should that "light and life and strength" be lacking!

When that "season" was drawing to a close, there came an evening when she put back the dark locks from her lover's forehead, and, after a long look into his face, gave a heavy sigh as she said:

"I'm afraid, Gar, you forget your promise sometimes, dear!"

"What can I do!" he answered, crushing her hands in his.

Yes; that was just it! What could he do?

By giving up even one week's relaxation in the year, by taking other men's work upon his own shoulders, by going early to business, and staying late—far later sometimes than he would have liked to tell his darling of—he hoped to climb into a certain post that was expected to be vacant by the end of the year. Then he would rest.

"You look, oh, such a weary boy!" said Kate, as he left her that night.

"I am always tired, more or less—generally more," he answered, smiling; one must be, you know, just when there comes a pull upon one; but the end will come some day, and then, my darling, no one shall take you from me."

I linger upon the record of this one evening, you see. Kate sat beside her lover's knee and listened to the story of his hopes and fears, entering into even the smallest detail of his plans as only a loving, helpful woman can do. But 10 chimed all too soon, and Edgar rose to go. "Good-night, my own!" he said very tenderly, and holding her close—close in his arms.

He was standing just under the hanging lamp in the middle of the room, and Kate thought she had never seen him look so worn, and wan, and haggard. She threw her arms about his neck, and for a moment the brave heart failed.

"Yes, yes; your very own!" she sobbed in the passion and sorrow of the moment, "remember that, always; and, oh, love! take care of yourself, because I am your own, and because my heart would break if I lost you!"

"Dear heart!" he murmured, very softly, with his lips on hers.

"We need not be at this *soirée musicale* until 11, so you would have plenty of time to dress a ter Mr. Birley is gone," said Maud to her sister. Now, it was one of the tiny barbed arrows with which she was wont to pierce Kate's heart, this calling their old playfellow "Mr. Birley."

"Well, if you wish it so much, dear, I will go," she said, unable to repress a little shiver as the arrow went home.

"Lord Paul Nethercliffe is going with us," said Mrs. Stewart purringly, from the depths of a luxurious causeuse.

"I'm glad of that," put in Kate heartily; "he's a pleasant sort and most unaffected man you know, mamma—though he is a lord." Mrs. Stewart and Maud exchanged a glance.

The evening of the source came, as evenings are apt to do whether we want them or not, and Katie's dress, all pure white, and light as sea-foam, reposed in state upon her bed.

"I want everything to be quite ready for me to put on, as I shall not have much time to dress," she had said to her maid. And that damsel fully entered into the "reason why" of this caution, and acted promptly upon her young lady's orders. And thus, with all toilet cares dismissed from her mind, she went down to the morning-room to wait for Edgar's coming. How the moments lagged! how slowly the clock ticked out each minute! She had said very little about it in her customary weekly letter to him, but the fact was Kate had had an anxious time of it these few days past. There had been something in Edgar's face when she saw him last that suggested that most uncomfortable of all ideas—breaking down.

Now, we most of us know what it is to see those signs in a face we love; a look as though the strain has been too long continued, and though the courage still holds good, the physical powers are running low. Then there had been no answer to her letter; a rare thing that. Well, the lamplighter had gone his rounds, and all down the wide street the lamps glimmered palely in the Summer gloaming. Last night Kate had watched him at his task, and said to herself:

"When he comes this time to-morrow, it will mean that Gar is coming. And as the big sonorous bell or the church hard by had rung out eight deep notes, she had thought: "To-morrow, when I hear it, it will say to me that he is coming—coming—coming." But "to-morrow" was here now, and 8 o'clock had gone long ago, and yet Edgar did not come. The tender-hearted footman, coming in to see if she would take some coffee, knew well the weary watch that she was keeping, and in his sympathy he turned himself listening "with all his ears," as he afterward told the cook, for "Mr. Edgar's knock." Alas for the poor little, wistful face at the window, that knock never came!

Meanwhile, above stairs, Mrs. Stewart and Maud were holding solemn council of war, and in her hand the former held a letter addressed, in somewhat uncertain caligraphy, to "Miss Kate Stewart." She held it very much as she might have been expected to hold a live serpent, had such a creature penetrated to the sacred precincts of her dressing-room.

"A boy brought it," said Maud, "and I happened to be coming in at the time; it is Jessie Birley's writing, and so I thought it best to keep it till you woke from your doze. Depend upon it, it's some silly message that will keep Katie from going with us to-night."

"My own impression is that that young man has heard of dear Lord Paul's attentions to Kate; and there is some underhand work going on in consequence."

"I shouldn't wonder," said Maud, spitefully; "and how provoking too, if she won't go to-night, after your telling Lord Paul she was sure to be there, and that speech of his about introducing us all to his aunt, Lady Pierrepoint."

"I think this letter will keep till the morning," said Mrs. Stewart, after a long and reflective silence. "I'm on the chimney-piece shelf, and for its greater safety laid a letter-weight bigger than itself upon the top of it. Half an hour later Maud put her head, all beautifully dressed, and adorned with dew-spangled lilies, into the room where that sad-eyed girl still kept fruitless vigil.

"Mr. Birley will never come at this time of night, Kate. What is the use of your waiting? You'd better come up stairs and dress, or you'll be sure to keep us at the last."

"On dear!—must I go?" said Kate, wearily.

"Well, you know you promised, and mamma will be disappointed, and so will Mrs. Delaney; besides, I set my heart on us going to this affair together." So there was nothing else for it.

"I never saw Kate look to such disadvantage!" whispered Mrs. Stewart in Maud's ear, as the group entered Mrs. Delaney's drawing-room.

Now the group included Lord Paul, by-the-way, and he seemed to see no fault in Kate's looks! Yet there is some truth in what her stepmother says. The poor little lass is "pale as her smock," and the spotless rose that is gathered up to her slender throat makes her look like a lily or a snowdrop. At least so thinks Lord Paul Nethercliffe. You see it was the very first time in their three years of betrothal that Edgar had failed to keep tryst with his dear love!

Toward midnight Mrs. Delaney's rooms began to "fill." That is to say, you began to find it difficult to move about, and occasionally had to stand with your arms pinned down to your sides, as if you were a trussed chicken. So Kate, attended by Lord Paul, sought refuge on a broad landing where groups of flowering plants and dimly-burning colored lamps made quite a little fairy-land. As they gladly lingered in this cooler atmosphere, and while Kate was thinking longingly of her quiet room at home, and in imagination writing to "Gar," to know what had kept him from her side at the appointed hour, two men standing in the doorway near which she was seated began to talk of something that had happened that afternoon in the city. "The poor fellow looked like death," said one, "and the crowd behaved as a London crowd always does, abominably; crushing about us so that we could hardly get him up from the pavement. Fortunately, Feversham, of St. Bartholemew's, was with me, and seeing the case to be a deuced bad one—heart or something of that kind—he grew peremptory, so we got the fellow into a cab, and Feversham went home with him."

"Then you found out who he was?" chimed in the other. "That was lucky, I must say."

"Yes; and wasn't it odd, he turned out to be a son of that old Birley who went to the dogs two or three years since, and whom my father knew intimately at one time." While this man was speaking Lord Nethercliffe felt a hand grasp his arm convulsively; saw a white despairing face raised as if in protest against some sudden agonising blow; and in a moment he was standing by Katie's side, and supporting her on his arm. By a mighty effort she recovered herself from a momentary unconsciousness, and shrinking back, covered her eyes with her hand. Then, after a moment or two of silence, during which he had shielded her carefully from the observation of others, Kate looked up at him and spoke. "Lord Paul," she said, "you have always been very kind to me—ever since I knew you—and now I want you to do something for me. Will you wait at the cloak-room door while I get my cloak? and then—I want you to take me somewhere, to see—a—friend—who is ill. I must go," she added, seeing the astonishment he felt written on his face, "and if you won't take me, I must go alone."

"But had I not better go and find Mrs. Stewart, or your sister?"

"No—no—no," said Kate, holding tightly to his arm, and trembling, as he could feel, from head to foot. "Either do as I ask you—and may God be with you in your own hour of sorrow if you do—or leave me—and let me go alone." Five minutes more and they were speeding along eastward, as fast as a hansom could carry them. Twice only had Kate spoken. Once to give the address of Edgar's home, and again to say, under her breath, "Tell him to drive fast, please."

Then she leaned her head against the side of the cab, and oh! the awful, fixed look of agony upon her poor little dead-white face! Her hands clasped one in the other, lay upon her lap, and writhed and twisted in an anguish of impatience. There was such passion, such pathos, in the girl's silent might of suffering, that Lord Paul Nethercliffe was held dumb by a reverential pity, such as in all his life before he had never felt for any human being!

He dared not ask her one single question; any selfish hopes that he had had with regard to her died out utterly; he recognized that she was a woman who loved passionately and intensely some other than himself, and that that loved one lay sick, perhaps—who might say—unto death. To help her, to comfort her, that was all he hoped for now. In silence they traverse the still restless city, the city that never seems to sleep; and at last—at last—the goal of Katie's agonized longing was reached. It was a small house, in a narrow street, and lights moved about in the rooms, as you may always see when sudden illness, or a still more ghastly visitant is present. Some one rang the bell; then the door was opened by Edgar's youngest sister, Jessie. She gave a little pitiful cry at the sight of Katie standing there in all the grandeur of her floating robe, with jewels glittering in her coronal of hair, and then she caught her by the hand, and, without a word, led her up the narrow stair.

Lord Paul Nethercliffe dismissed the cabman with a fare that opened the man's eyes to their fullest extent, and bent him homeward jubilant; and then he waited in the little dingy parlor, whither his own sagacity, in default of any other guide, had led him to penetrate. Indeed there was nothing for it but to wait, until it pleased some one to remember his existence. He could hear from the room above the sound of a woman's wailing cry. For Katie knelt by her dead love's side, and, with her cheek pressed against the still white face that would never, never more greet her with smile or kiss, made her desolate moan; "He never said good-bye to me! Oh, Gar! my darling! you never said good-bye!"

Toward 2 in the morning Jessie came softly into the room where Lord Paul still waited. She carried a small lamp in her hand, and set it on the table. Then he saw a pale, delicate-featured face, framed in bands of golden hair. Once, twice, she essayed to speak, and failed. At last the words came. "She—Katie—says, will you go and tell Mrs. Stewart that she is here—with us—and that they must not expect her home for awhile?"

Fain would the man have uttered some word of sympathy; but he had been little used to scenes of sorrow, and had never yet encountered the presence of Azrael, Angel of Death; so the tongue that was glib enough among the denizens of the world of fashion, stammered and found no words in the presence of a girl's sorrow.

"You know," the poor child went on, her face looking weirdly sad in the flickering light of the lamp, "Miss Stewart—Kate—was engaged to Gar—to my brother I mean; they had been fond of each other from children, and now—he is dead." Her voice broke; her tears fell hot and fast.

"I am so grieved—so sorry—I did not know—" faltered Lord Paul; feeling very much as if he were in a dream.

"I am sure you are sorry," went on his companion, recovering herself, "and if you saw Katie—oh, it is terrible to see her, and to hear her weeping! They brought him home this afternoon; he had fallen in the street, somewhere in the city. Mother was the one who opened the door, and he knew her, and spoke to her; he said no one was to be frightened; but he grew worse after we had taken him up stairs; he could not get his breath, and—we could not make out what he said, but it was something about Katie; we knew that he was dying; the strange doctor who brought him home told us so; and we sent a letter to Katie—every minute we thought she would come." * * *

The story seemed very hard to tell, and listening to it, Lord Paul Nethercliffe's lip actually trembled with agitation. It was all so new to him, this awful grief, this terrible form in which death had come and taken the darling of that humble household!

For the first time in his easy-going, pleasant life, he was brought face to face with reality.

"I know now I should have telegraphed—she might perhaps have seen him then, or even if she had got the letter, but it seems she never did. It is kind of you to be so sorry for us. I see you are so by your face; but oh, you can never know! no one can know what Gar was to us all! He died of hard work—of working for us—here in this city—where people are so rich; he—"

As the girl was once more silenced by the rising tide of grief, Lord Paul Nethercliffe hated the thought of his own wealth and his own prosperity; he had never thought that there were such people—such sorrow—such weary struggling in the world.

"Is there nothing I can do?" he said eagerly, in the plenitude of his sympathy.

"Yes," answered the girl with a gentle dignity that struck him the more in thinking of it afterward; "I have told you what you can do. Go and let Mrs. Stewart know that Kate is here, and tell her how it all happened, as I have told it to you. Kate asked me to tell you she would thank you one day for all your goodness to her to-night, and now—good-bye." She held out a little cold hand, in farewell, and so he went his way from that house of mourning.

And now what more shall I find to tell of Katie's story?

Truly, not much.

How she lived through the days and the weeks and the months that followed Edgar Birley's death, you best may know who have waded through just such a troubled sea of pain; you who have had to take up the dropped thread of your daily life, and bear, as God may have given you strength, the burden of the days and months and years that are desolate by reason of a silence that is the unbroken silence of death. Mrs. Stewart forgave the horrible impropriety of that midnight drive with Lord Paul Nethercliffe. Let us hope her pardon was given in consideration of the low, heart-broken moan that was Kate's only comment or reproach on the treachery of that withheld letter.

The motive that influenced her stepmother and sister to act thus toward her she never suspected, and guilelessly believed them when they told her that the delay had been an oversight.

"You did not know! you did not know!" she moaned through white lips, and Maud was so penitent that she nearly betrayed both herself and her accomplice.

Nearly, but, fortunately, perhaps, for Mrs. Stewart, not quite.

As time went on it transpired that Lord Paul occasionally called at the house in the narrow street in the East District; therefore, Mrs. Stewart smiled upon Kate's frequent visits to that ungenteel locality, and alluded to Edgar's untimely "demise" as one of those "ways of Providence" which are very apt to strike us as being "all for the best" when they chance to chime in with our desires.

And so it came about that one day, about a year after all these sad things that I have told you of happened, Katie—an older, sadder Kate than you and I have known in the past—came home from Mrs. Birley's full of some important news.

"Mamma," she said, taking off her hat, and pushing back the tendrils of rich brown hair from her brow, "do you know that Lord Paul Nethercliffe is going to be married?"

It was long since Katie had had such a bright smile on her face, and Mrs. Stewart cast a triumphant glance at Maud, as she answered:

"Indeed! I think I can guess who the lady is."

"He is going to marry Jessie Birley," said Kate, simply. And then, with a far-off look in her grave, sweet eyes, she added with a faint tender smile: "How pleased Gar would have been!"

Mrs. Stewart shivered and sighed, and there and then, once and for all, gave Kate up hopelessly.

Truly, the girl was "incorrigible!"—*All the Year Round.*

ITINERANT COMMERCE OF CONSTANTINOPLE.—Almost the whole of the itinerant commerce of Constantinople is carried on by peasants from the provinces and the tributary States, who come up to the capital to seek their fortunes, remaining for various periods ranging from several months to as many years, according to the distance and difficulties of transit from their native villages, where they have left their wives and families. They revisit their homes from time to time, then return to their labors, until, having amassed a sufficient sum on which to retire, they settle down in the "Memleket," (the native place,) to cultivate the ground, and end their days among their own people. These street merchants and laborers are estimated at between 60,000 and 70,000, of whom a small proportion only are genuine Turks, the greater number being Armenians; the last, a sober, honest, and industrious body of men, are the "hammals," or street porters, who are also employed as the guardians of banks, counting-houses, and shops, besides which they take service willingly as household drudges in their leisure hours. Other Armenians are the "sakas," or water-carriers, and in both capacities they are members of an organized society, under the direction of a chief of their own appointing. It is among these "hammals" that the descendants of the ancient Kings of Armenia may principally be traced, and the name of many a humble individual staggering under his load, or counting the coppers gained by his hard day's toil, is high-sounding enough to suit the most exalted destiny: Tighranes and Argashenz, (Artaxerxes,) it may be, carry between them the portmanteau, or sedan-chair which is their joint property; Tiridates, Balthasar, and Arizdaghes are bringing water to your cistern, while Mithridates stands by with a leathern hump upon his shoulders, ready for the first load that may offer. The Albanians are also numerous; they are the sellers of "Mohalibé," "Khalwah," (sesame seed and honey,) "saiph," and of a sort of fermented acid drink, much favored by the Turks. The "bakals" (grocers) and the makers of stove-pipes and of iron work in general come from Kaiseriah, (Cæsarea in Asia Minor,) while Muños opposite the Dardanelles and other places in Roumelia send us carpenters, and Yanina and Salonica masons. The wood-cutters are mostly Turks, from the neighborhood of Trebizond and the interior of Anatolia, and it is also the Turks who manufacture and sell the sweetmeats so attractive to the public of all ages. Greeks and Bulgarians arrive from the barren slopes of the Pindus mountains to pass a season in selling fruits and vegetables, and many engage as milkmen, and as journeyman gardeners, carrying about plants and flowers, out of which they make a lucrative trade. The Persians are the principal donkey-drivers of the capital; they and their patient little beasts form an important element in the moving panorama of the street scenes, as, in default of sufficient roads and proper vehicles, it is the fate of the little donkeys to stumble along, encased in monstrous planks, or bearing their heavy panniers loaded with brick and stone. The Kurds work as hammals of an inferior degree; they are much employed about the quays and Custom-house in unloading vessels, and are supposed in a general way to be devoted to coal, while the Montenegrins and Croats flourish spade and pickaxe, in companies and

the surroundings of Alpine peaks decked with its thousands of glistening glaciers in the sun, while darkness and torrent reign below the savage solitude of their moraines. Here civil war, however, will hardly account for the most fatal night which spread over England from the appearance of the *Canterbury Tales* to that of the *Origin*; for other nations were fighting in and with each other, and yet, amid the clash of arms, were quickening into intellectual life.—*All the Year Round.*

A HOPE.

I.

Slowly we gather and with pain
From many toils a scanty gain;
We strive to know, but scant our powers,
And short the time and strait the bounds,
And ever-unsurmounted towers
The eternal barrier that surrounds
Our baited spirit in the body pent,
Impatient slave, betrays the will.
Slowly we gather and with pain,—
But quick the scattering again;
Whether it chance the failing brain
Lets slip the treasure it hath won
Through weary days, or sudden blow
Lays the unshattered fabric low,
And all our doing is undone.

II.

Slowly a nation builds its life
From barbarous chaos into law
And kindly social ties and awe,
Of powers divine. For civil strife
Still opens wide within the walls
The yawning gulf that will not close
Until the noblest victim falls;
Or, fierce without, the shock of foes
In one wild hour of blood o'erthrows
The labor of the patient years;
And when at last the work appears
Complete in stately strength to stand,
Roof with parricidal blow,
Or mad ambition's traitor hand,
Fierce clutching at the tyrant's crown,
In headlong ruin lays it low.
Or brute battalions tread it down,
Or ease and luxury and sin,
Fell cankers sown of peace, devour,
Till trappings of imperial power
Hide but the living death within.

III.

But doubtless growth repairs decay,
And still the great world grows to more,
Though man and nations pass away.
But what if at the source of day
Some cosmic change exhaust the store
Which feeds the myriad forms of life?
What if some unimagined strife
Should raise so high the solar fire,
That all this solid earth shall fume
Should in as brief a space expire
As rain drops in a furnace flame!

IV.

Yet, if our faith is not the scheme
Of priestly cunning, nor a dream
Which some fair illusion caught,
Our ungrown Manhood's childish thought;
If Christmas tells us true, "To-day
The Child Divine in Bethlehem lay;"
If He is Man who, past the ken
Of Science in her widest range,
Orders the law of ceaseless change,
Content we know that lives of men
Pass as the leaves of Spring away,—
That time will bring its final day
To the great world itself, secure
The Eternal Manhood shall endure.

—*Spectator.*

AFRICA.—The history of that dark continent, so far as known to us, presents an awful retrospect, and one all the more dreadful when we take into account the kindly and affectionate qualities of so many of its primitive people to which Mungo Park, Livingstone, Grant, Schweinfurth, and Cameron have borne witness. It is inexpressibly sad to think of the unnumbered ages through which these poor dark savages have continued, scarcely advancing beyond the elements of art and science and even of language: from within, destroying and devouring one another, willingly offering their throats to the knives of sorcerers, or paving the deep grave-pit of some bloody monarch with the living trembling bodies of a hundred of his young wives: from without, hunted down and destroyed or captured by aid of the weapons of civilization, until every man's hand is turned against his brother, and terror reigns over vast regions. The bounty of Nature has provided for them such abundance that they continue to exist despite all the cruel conditions of that existence. But they are arrested at a position, not so much between heaven and earth, as between earth and hell. There is an old touch, a tertiary or pre-tertiary touch about them, affiliating them with the ancient hippopotamus and the crocodile; but there is also a touch of a sensitiveness and of as affection as keen as any to which the more civilized races have attained. This has exposed them to a torture which the crocodile and hippopotamus do not know; but it has been insufficient to elevate them to a platform of order and happiness. Surely here is a case where the introduction of European civilization would be most justifiable, and might well repay the cost. But if this is to be done at all, it should be done effectually—not as in India, to the great loss of the agents of civilization, and in the fostering of a weak native conceit, in itself incapable of developing or even retaining the benefits which have been conferred upon the country—not as in America, to the extermination of the aborigines. In the interests of England, the African continent might be made really to correct the balance of the Old World, and enable us to keep in front of such expanding nations as Germany and Russia. Then, perhaps, it might be given to England, in the evening of our days, to wander meditatively on the shore of Tanganyika, that mighty Ullswater of Africa, or of Lake Nyassa, its softer Windermere. It does not seem at all likely at present that England will undertake such a work, but German has of late displayed some distinct symptoms of being inclined to do so. But however that may be, it is to Englishmen belongs the glory of having first penetrated into the centre of tropical Africa, and of having achieved there a series of grand individual explorations which has no parallel in the history of the human race.—*Blackwood.*

THE FEELING WHEN UNDER FIRE.—As a contribution toward explaining how one feels in going under fire for the first time, I may here record a personal experience at Kars, which, though, I believe, common enough under similar circumstances, is perhaps not familiar to non-combatant readers. This was my first exposure to either musketry or cannon shot, and "I am free to confess" that, although in excellent health and well mounted and armed, as the moment of actual conflict approached I felt a growing sense of fear as much beyond the power of my will as the involuntary muscles, and which, as it culminated just before the first shot was fired, became positively physical in its intensity. A complex counter-feeling of half shame, half pride, kept me, however, from attempting escape, even if this had been practicable, through the serried battalions behind. But hardly a half a dozen shots had been exchanged before this emotion of terror abated as involuntarily as it had arisen, and in less that a quarter of an hour it was replaced by an exhilaration and sense of positive enjoyment which more than once during the day carried me through the thick of the mêlée with absolutely unruffled nerve. Afterward, before Sebastopol, a friend, who still carries glorious scars of Alma and Inkermann, told me that at Sobraon, where he had received his own baptism of fire, he had passed through much the same process of sensation, and that he knew it to be, as I have said, common enough in the experience of others. Mere animal courage, therefore, after all, would seem to have less to do with the *moral* of those who feel it than is generally supposed.—*Fraser's Magazine.*

THE ETHICS OF BELIEF.—The essential peculiarity of the ethics of belief is that they are concerned, in the first instance, with our relations to certain persons rather than to certain truths. They thus bring into play those obligations of trust and loyalty on which all social life is founded, and they render our religious convictions a matter of personal allegiance instead of mere opinion. The first question a Christian is asked is not whether he believes certain truths, but whether he believes in certain Persons; and he is a member of a perpetual society whose fundamental law is allegiance to its Head. The vitality of our religion and its influence for good have always been in proportion to the distinctness with which this characteristic element in it has been realized. In the early ages of Christianity, as Dr. Newman has shown, this personal devotion was predominant over all other influences, and constituted the supreme motive power of the Gospel. The great achievement of the Reformation was to revivify it, and to substitute a personal faith, involving trust in a person and self-surrender to Him, for mere habits of thought and formal obedience. The effect, wherever the reformed teaching took root, was to revive at the same time the fervor of faith between man and man, and this is reinvigorate society. Possibly a similar revival is equally desirable at the present day in order to hold in check the disintegrating forces now at work among us. We cannot, at all events, be too careful not to be driven from this ground in upholding or in propagating our religious belief. The question at issue in the first instance is not whether we think certain opinions on theological questions more tenable than others, but whether we believe certain men more worthy to be followed and trusted than others. Could their testimony be shown to be incompatible with truth scientifically established, of course, their authority would be proportionately weakened, if not overthrown. But until this has been done the faith we have once pledged to them imposes on us obligations of trust and loyalty similar to those involved in other personal relations, and we can no more be always questioning their authority than we can be always investigating the faithfulness of a friend, wife, or a husband. We are willing to entertain such an inquiry upon good cause shown; but our whole presumption is in favor of faith and not in favor of doubt. Of the two errors, it is safer in matters of practice, both for the individual and for society, to err on the side of belief and trust than on the side of doubt and hesitation.—*Contemporary Review.*

WIDER RANGE OF ANIMALS IN PREHISTORIC TIMES.—The chief interest of the recent debate on the antiquity of man turned upon the question as to whether there was any evidence in this country of man in the caves or river deposits older than post-glacial times. The readers of the works of Messrs. Croll and James Geikie will remember that they ascribe all the traces of paleolithic man in this country either to a pre or interglacial age, basing their conclusions principally upon the fact that in the river deposits and caves some of the associated animals, such as the hyena, lion, and hippopotamus are now only to be found in hot climates; and seeing that no traces of a warm climate are presented by any post-glacial deposit in Britain, they infer that those in question are of a much higher antiquity. They account for the association of southern and northern animals by the supposition that they occupies the country at different times, during glacial or interglacial eons of from five to twelve thousand years in length. To this it was objected that the intimate association of forms proved that both sets of animals inhabited the country at the same time, and were the result of the overlapping of different faunas during seasonal changes. The reindeer formed a large portion of the prey of the hyena, and must therefore have been a contemporary. It was also pointed out by one of the speakers that there is no evidence from the animals that there ever was anything like "the perpetual Summer" advocated by Mr. Geikie, at any time in the pleistocene age. The hippopotamus in Regent's Park takes his tub regularly in spite of the east winds so prevalent in the Spring, which remind one of the glacial period; and the tiger crosses the frost-bound rivers of the Amoor to prey upon the reindeer. The lion, now found only in the south, lived in the days of Herodotus in the inclement mountains of Thrace. It seems, therefore, to us, that any argument based upon fossil animals as to a warm interglacial period is worthless. And further, it is obviously unfair, in treating of the fauna associated with man, to adopt the forensic device of choosing some witnesses to the exclusion of others. It would be as easy to prove the climate in question to have been temperate from the associated remains of bison, stag, and horse, as it would be to prove it to have been arctic from the associated musk-sheep, lemmings, and reindeer. It was probably a varying climate, with great extremes, similar to that in Central Siberia, in which the Summer heat and Winter cold are very severe.—*Nature.*

THE BEGINNING OF PRINTING.—When scribes could no longer write fast enough for the wants of their princely employers, certain thinking men set about to meet the difficulty, and it is more than probable that, as in the case of the steam-engine, the locomotive, and the electric telegraph, several persons were for years working independently of each other, in parallel lines, as it were, approaching nearer and nearer to the solution of the great problem. The certain knowledge now possessed of the history of the three great inventions alluded to induces the belief that in every great century of book production in the fifteenth century cunning artificers were striving to abridge the labor of transcription. It is, therefore, hardly necessary in this place to discuss the comparative claims of Coster and Gutenberg, Schaeffer and Faust, to the invention of printing. Block-printing, the poor relation of wood-engraving, had long been practiced. An intelligent workman continually employed in engraving the legends on the pages of the block-books, and feeling the great need of a more rapid production as the demand for books grew stronger, would necessarily be impressed with the advantage to be gained if the letters, which required so much care and time to form, could only be re-arranged without recutting. The best authorities now concur in the opinion that, although the art of printing was first perfected at Mayence, the earliest use of movable types must be recognized in the rude specimens attributed to Laurence Coster of Haerlem, who died in 1440, and whose efforts were probably improved upon by his workmen. The evidence in favor of this view is reasonably clear. There is preserved in the archives at Liège an original manuscript containing a diary of Jean le Robert, Abbé de St. Aubert de Cambrai, among the entries in which the two following are especially worthy of notice, as showing that the little books for the instruction of youth, of rough and common workmanship, were printed and sold in Flanders within a few years of Coster's death and in the early part of Caxton's residence at Bruges.

"Item. For a printed Doctrinal (doctrinal gette en molle) that I have sent for to Bruges by Marquet, a writer of Valenciennes, in the month of January, 1445 (i. e. 1446) for Jacquet, xx sous tournois."

"Item. Sent to Arras a Doctrinal for the instruction of dom. Gerard, which was printed (jettez en molle,) and cost xij gros. The same Doctrinal he returned to me on Christmas day, 1451, saying that it was worthless and full of errors; he had bought one on paper for xx patards."—*All The Year Round.*

A CHANCE FOR PETER SCHLEMIHL.—Fancy any London mother objecting to Peter Schlemihl as a son-in-law because he had no shadow. "A most estimable young man, my dear," she would say. "with a great deal in him. Ah! you have perhaps heard the story that he has sold his shadow to the devil for an immense fortune. Quite true; but, after all, in this foggy climate what a very useless thing a shadow is! and my Georgiana is a girl who can be trusted to make such an excellent use of wealth. Then I must say that his friend has behaved most handsomely in the matter of settlements, and the shadow will be lent my drawing-rooms. So I really think people need not be ill-natured."—*The Saturday Review.*

LABLACHE.—"Musical history," says Mr. Chorley, "contains no account of a bass singer so gifted by nature, so accomplished by art, so popular without measure or rawbacks, as Louis Lablache. His shoe was as big as a child's boat, one could have clad in one of his gloves," and yet he goes on to say that so perfectly artistic was he in dress and bearing that the spectator was never shocked by his abnormal size. There are many anecdotes told of his immensity. One Winter's day, while in Paris, a violent shower of rain obliged Lablache to seek refuge in the entrance of a passage, and soon afterward a young *gamin* betook himself to the same shelter. To enter a passage, however, barricaded by a Lablache was no very easy matter, especially when the colossal basso had his elbows extended under an ample cloak, and swayed from one side of the passage to the other. The boy, tired of doing the living giant's cloak, took hold of a corner of the cloak, and pulling it lustily, cried, "*Cordon, s'il vous plaît!*" the expression used when a passage is required to open the door. Lablache entered into the humor of the position, and, as he let the boy pass, imitated the motion of a door turning on its hinges.—*Belgravia.*

AMERICAN SENSE OF BEAUTY.—With all our quickness of perception—technical excellence, indeed—in artistic processes, with the grandest motives in history and nature continually forced upon our attention, we have nothing that approaches the popular love of art and sense of external beauty which characterise the French, the Italian, and even the German people. As a nation we are comparatively devoid of the sense of beauty; and art, even as applied to our houses, our costumes, our demeanor, is, if not exactly at least approximately, an inconvenient, so he was dismissed, but with a very handsome gratuity.

Perhaps the most remarkable feature about these great London firms is the wonderful way in which they last, maintaining, decade after decade, not only the same high character, but the same immense wealth; and this though vast sums are taken out of them from time to time, which go to found aristocratic families, dressed in time to blossom in the House of Lords. The secret of this continuity is probably to be found in integrity, moderation, and the complete liberal, as well as commercial, education of their members.

TURKISH DAINTIES.—A collection of sweet temptations much carried about in Pera, is of the "stick-jaw" description; the black, brown, red, white, and yellow substances are disposed on a flat metal dish divided into compartments radiating from the centre, where there is a revolving stick which the appreciative twirl round, and the dealer, with an iron skewer that serves for all, scoops out a halfpenny or a farthing lick from the sweet at which the point may stop. But these dealers are generally Persians; our Osmanli is of a superior order, and he gravely waits the approach of customers; they quickly gather round, among them two little Turkish girls under the charge of an old man in a cotton dressing-gown and large white turban. The little maidens are on their way to the day-school of the quarter, for their gold-embroidered school bags are slung over their shoulders, but they stop soberly at sight of the "scheker," and enter upon a serious bargain on the subject of candy, exacting, with much show of experience, the largest lumps obtainable for 10 parks; they are, however, slightly distracted during the negotiations by the rival charms of the "mohalibé" which an Albanian is dispensing at a neighboring house door. "Mohalibé" is a sort of cold jelly composed of ground rice and milk; it is served in saucers, powdered with sugar and sprinkled with rose-water; in the proper season a lump of clotted cream, called calmak, is added. There is nothing prettier and more tempting than the mohalibé trays, when the white jelly is covered with a clean wet cloth and surrounded with gayly-colored and gilded saucers, while a richer display of ornamental porcelain rises in tiers at the back. Then there are the slim metal arrow-shaped spoons and the oriental-looking flask of rose-water with its slender neck. The costume of the "mohalibéji" completes the picture; he wears the broad Albanian fez with a ponderous dark blue tassel, and a large striped cloth is bound round him like an apron.—*Temple Bar.*

RUBINI.—Rubini created an immense enthusiasm upon his appearance in 1831. The fascination of his voice was irresistible; even his brother artists would linger at the wings while he was singing, loath to lose a single note. He made his début at the theatre of Romano, his native town, in a woman's part, when he was 12 years old. He was afterward engaged to play the violin in the orchestra of the theatre at Bergamo and sing in the choruses. A drama was about to be produced into which a cavatina was to be introduced, but there was nobody to sing it. Rubini was mentioned, and a few shillings were offered him to undertake it. He accepted, and received great applause. Some time afterward he was engaged as tenor at Pavia at 36 shillings a month. Sixteen years afterward he and his wife were offered an engagement at £6,000. But he always cherished that song which first brought him into public notice, and used to sing it when he was in the height of his reputation. The compass of his voice was marvelous; he could begin on the high B flat without preparation, and hold on it for a considerable time. At Milan the people flocked in crowds to hear this wonderful effect, and never failed to encore it. One night, raising his eyes to heaven, extending his arms, inflating his chest, and opening his mouth, he endeavored as usual to give forth the wonderful note. But B flat would not come. Greatly disconcerted, the tenor brought all the force of his splendid lungs into play and gave it forth with immense vigor. But he could feel that he had in some way injured himself. He went through the performance, however, as brilliantly as ever. When he was over he sent for a surgeon, who very soon discovered that he had broken his collar-bone—it had been unable to resist the tension of his lungs. "Can a man go on singing with a broken clavicle?" he inquired. "Certainly," replied the doctor; "and if you take care not to lift any weight, you will experience no disagreeable effects." And he did go on singing.—*Belgravia.*

LOCALIZING WAR IN ASIA.—The difficulty of localizing the present war in Asia, if there is a want of concert between the great European powers, must be very great. The hereditary hatreds ready to burst forth are many. The old Sanskrit sage wisely said, "Your next neighbor is your natural enemy; the next but one is your natural friend, because he is the enemy of your enemy." Now, just as the Persians are the hereditary enemies of the Turks, so the Afghans are the hereditary enemies of the Persians, with whom they have had many strifes, and against whom they have very recent grievances. A principal cause of the Ameer of Cabul's present attitude toward us is that he thinks he was ill-used by our decision in his Seistan boundary dispute with Persia. If the Persians attack the Turks, the Afghans are pretty sure to take the opportunity to attack the Persians, unless we restrain them. The Afghans are also hereditary enemies of the Turkistan States, with whom they have had many contests for the submontane tracts on their northern border. If the Turkomans (using the term in a broad sense) go against the Russians, the Afghans, as enemies of the Turkomans, might be pro-Russian—unless, indeed, as anti-Persian, they become pro-Turk. Whether they sided with the Russians, or whether they joined the Turkomans against the Russians, we might be called in to restrain them, and must either do so or show extreme firmness in letting things take their course, and it would require a good deal of passive courage to do that.—*Sir George Campbell, Fortnightly Review.*

EXPRESSION IN TAILS.—There is a good deal of expression in tails. A cat when unexcited has her tail bent toward the ground and quiet; but when the animal is under lively emotion, the tail shows movements which are not of chance character, but predetermined by nature—such and such an emotion causing such and such a movement. When the cat feels afraid when seized, for example, by the neck, the tail goes down between her legs. On sight of an agreeable morsel of meat, the tail is raised straight up. When angry, the cat bends her tail into two curves of opposite direction—the greater curve at the base, the lesser at the extremity—while the fur is erect throughout. When on the alert for prey, she lashes her tail from side to side. On the other hand, the dog wags his tail to testify joy; while (as with the cat) fear sends it down between his legs. We are all familiar, again, with the comical appearance of a herd of cattle, driven to despair by insects, rushing about a field on a hot day with their tufted tails erect as posts. Dr. John Brown, in one of his racy sketches, tells of a dog of his whose tail had a peculiar kind of expressiveness. This tail of Toby's was "a tail *per se*; it was of immense girth, and not short, equal throughout like a policeman's baton; the machinery for working it was of great power, and acted in a way, as far as I have been able to discover, quite original. We called it his ruler. When he wished to get into the house, he first whined gently, then growled, then gave a sharp bark, and then came a resounding mighty stroke, which shook the house. This, after much study and watching, we found was done by his bringing the entire length of his solid tail flat upon the door with a sudden and vigorous stroke. It was quite a *tour de force* or a *coup de queue*, and he was perfect in it at once, his first bang authoritative having been as masterly and telling as his last."—*Chambers's Journal.*

LONDON SOCIETY.—Money must be obtained, and the chase after it is the most interesting of occupations. To think, to read, and to be alone are the three pests to be shunned by those who go into the world and those who wish to go into it. Solitude is detestable; anything is better than your own company. Did your wife die last Sunday, your father on Wednesday, or was your husband divorced last month? Never mind, the milk is spilled; it is but part of nature's law that parents should die and monogamy be in some cases insufficient, and you can get another husband or wife to replace the lost one. It would be a very different thing if the survivor had to be lowered into the pit in company with the dead, after the fashion of the country Sindbad visited. As it is, instead of two loaves of bread and a pitcher of water, dinners and balls are offered to the bereaved one, and by some people to appear in mourning at their houses is looked upon as a breach of good manners and an offense against society. A season is gone in a moment, and well-bred people should die, say in August, in order not to interfere with their relatives' pleasures. To die at the beginning of a season is as inconsiderate an act as to be a long time in dying. In the next world there will be no giving in marriage, so all these tiresome *contretemps* are only possible during quite a limited time. Trade, too, must be encouraged, and immoderate grief might ruin half Bond-street. Society would very likely be able to sleep a sound sleep and eat a hearty breakfast the morning before it was going to be hanged, but it would neither eat nor sleep if it knew that it was destined to spend the following day left to its own resources and alone.—*The Saturday Review.*

SO IS THE STORY TOLD.

A fair head meekly bowed.
A shy glance coming after,
Voices not over loud,
And a low sweet laughter;
So is the story told
Up in the cottage old
Under the smoky rafter.

A fair maid flushing red
With an unknown feeling,
But shamed to bow her head
For all her lover's kneeling;
So is the story told
Down 'mid the white and gold
Under the painted ceiling.

—*Blackwood.*

GEORGE SAND.—George Sand was a woman, with a woman's ideal of gentleness, of "the charm of good manners," as essential to civilization. She has somewhere spoken admirably of the variety and balance of forces which go to make up true civilization; "certain forces of weakness, docility, attractiveness, suavity, are here just as real forces as forces of vigor, encroachment, violence, or brutality." Yes, as real *forces;* because human nature requires them, and, often as they may be baffled, and slow as may be the process of their asserting themselves, mankind is not satisfied with its own civilization, and keeps fidgeting at it and altering it again and again, until room is made for them. George Sand thought the French people—meaning principally, again, by the French people the people properly so called, the peasant—she thought it "the most kindly, the most amiable of all peoples." Nothing is more touching than to read in her *Journal*, written in 1870, while she was witnessing what seemed to be "the agony of the Latin races," and undergoing what seemed to be the process of "dying in a general death of one's family, one's country, and one's nation," how constant is her defense of the people, the peasant, against her Republican friends. Her Republican friends were furious with the peasant: accused him of stolidity, cowardice, want of patriotism; accused him of having given them the Empire, with all its vileness; wanted to take away from him the suffrage. Again and again does George Sand take up his defense, and warn her friends of the folly and danger of their false estimate of him. "The contempt of the masses—there," she cries, "is the misfortune and crime of the present moment!" "To execrate the people," she exclaims again, "is real blasphemy; the people are worth more than we are." If the peasant gave us the Empire, says Madame Sand, it was because he saw the parties of liberals disputing, gesticulating, and threatening to tear one another asunder, and France too; he was told the Empire is peace, and he accepted the Empire. The peasant was deceived, he is uninstructed, he moves slowly, but he moves, he has admirable virtues, and in him is our life. "Poor Jacques Bonhomme! across thee and despise thee who will, for my part I pity thee, and in spite of thy faults I shall always love thee. Never will I forget how, a child, I was carried asleep on thy shoulders, how I was given over to thy care and followed thee everywhere, to the field, the stall, the cottage. They are all dead, those good old people who have borne me in their arms; but I remember them well, and I appreciate at this hour, to the minutest detail, the pureness, the kindness, the patience, the good humor, the poetry, which presided over that rustic education amid disasters of like kind with those which we are undergoing now. Why should I quarrel with the peasant because on certain points he feels and thinks differently from what I do? There are other essential points on which we may feel eternally at one with him—probity and charity." Another generation of peasants had grown up since that first revolutionary generation of her youth, and equality, as the reign proceeded, had not deteriorated but improved them: "They have advanced greatly in self-respect and well-being, these peasants from 20 years old to 40; they never ask for anything. When one meets them they no longer take off their hat. If they know you they come up to you and hold out their hand. All foreigners who stay with us are struck with their good bearing, with their amenity, and the simple, friendly, and polite ease of their behavior. In presence of people whom they esteem, they are, like their fathers, models of tact; but they have more than that mere sentiment of equality which was all that their fathers had—they have the *idea* of equality, and the determination to maintain it. This step upward they owe to their having the suffrage. Those who would fain treat them as creatures of a lower order dare not now show this disposition to their face; it would not be pleasant." Mr. Hamerton's interesting book about French life has done much, I think, to confirm this account of the French peasant. What I have seen of France myself (and I have seen something) is fully in agreement with it. Of a civilization and an equality which make the peasant thus human, gives to the bulk of the people well-being, probity, charity, self-respect, tact, and good manners, let us pardon Madame Sand if she feels and speaks enthusiastically. Some little variation on our own eternal trio of Barbarians, Philistines, Populace, or on the eternal solo of Philistinism among our brethren of the United States and the Colonies, is surely permissible.—*Matthew Arnold, in the Fortnightly Review.*

LAYING SUBMARINE CABLE.—Before laying a submarine cable between the proposed places it is extremely important to take soundings, and otherwise survey the ocean, so as to determine the exact route the cable should take. A cable is too costly to be flung away anywhere on the sea-bottom, and the sea-bottom is sometimes of a very unfavorable character. It may be said that too little attention has hetherto been paid to this point in cable-laying. Expensive cables have been manufactured at home, with their relative length of shore-end, intermediate, and main determined by formula or usage, and then find away in seas whose character had been largely taken for granted; the consequence being that weighty and very costly shore-end has been deposited in mud soft as butter, where it would be out of harm's way; while unprotected main has been laid along the jagged surface of coral reefs. The depth and nature of the bottom, the strength and direction of currents, the temperature at the bottom, should all be ascertained beforehand by a special ship appointed to survey the proposed track of the cable. The best route for the cable is then laid down on the charts, as a guide to the navigator and engineers engaged in the laying. Great improvements have recently been made in the method of taking deep-sea soundings. The ordinary plan is to carry the lead-line (a strong line of small rope of fine tarred Manila yarn) from the stern along the ship's side to the bows, and there drop the lead into the sea. As it sinks the rope runs out off the drum on which it is coiled, and when the lead strikes bottom the running ceases. The introduction of fine steel piano-forte wire for the rope, by Sir William Thomson, is a great improvement upon this clumsy method. The wire sinks quickly through the water, and is pulled in again with a very great saving of time and labor. But the most ingenious of all contrivances for finding the depth of the sea is Siemen's bathometer, a very recent invention. The bathometer simply stands in the Captain's cabin like a barometer, and indicates the depth of the sea over which the ship is passing, just as a barometer indicates the height of the atmosphere above. The action of this ingenious contrivance depends on the attraction of the earth on a column of mercury. This attraction is proportional to the earth's density, and the relative distance of its crust from the mercury column. Earth being denser than water, exercises a greater downward attraction on the mercury. If, then, there are say a hundred fathoms of water just under the mercury instead of a hundred fathoms of earth or rock, there will be less downward attraction on it. Taking advantage of this law, the mercury column is adjusted so as to indicate the power of the attraction and give the depth of water it corresponds to.—*Chambers's Journal.*

ISRAELITES IN ROUMANIA.

JEWISH APOSTLES OF GERMANISM.

RELIGION IN THE PRINCIPALITY—THE DOMINANT CREED OF THE NATION—THE MOLDAVIAN JEWS—HOW THE POOR ARE IMPOVERISHED—THE EFFORTS OF ENLIGHTENED PATRIOTS.

From Our Special Correspondent.

BUCHAREST, Tuesday, June 5, 1877.

The dispatch announcing that a petition, or a protest, concerning the Israelites in Turkey and Roumania had been presented to Mr. Evarts by their coreligionists of America has created considerable astonishment here, and among no class to a greater degree than among the Roumanian Jews themselves. In order to give a clear idea of this question, which is entirely misunderstood and misrepresented, partly through ignorance, partly through a willful perversion of the truth, I will beg leave to give a short sketch of the position of all forms of religion in the Principality, with the hope that it may correct the false ideas which have been propagated by the enemies of Roumanian independence. Entire liberty of conscience is guaranteed by the Constitution to all forms of worship, so long as they do not interfere with public order or morality. The dominant creed is that known as the "Orthodox," but the Roumanian Church, while preserving in dogma its union with the other "Orthodox" Eastern Churches, is *autocephalus*, that is to say, is entirely independent in all matters of canon and discipline of all jurisdiction of the Greek or Russian Patriarchs. Its affairs are represented by a Synod composed of the two Metropolitans of Jassy and Bucharest, and of 16 Bishops, two of whom are without a diocese. The Bishops are named, from the order of monks, by the Senators, the Deputies of the lower house, and the members of the Synod united in a single electoral college, in which the lay element mostly predominates. The curates, or popes, are married. In the cities they pass their time in idleness, or become the instrument of political coteries. In the villages they pursue the same occupations as the other peasants for the support of their families, and are all, more or less, vine-growers. For many years the Pope of Calimanesci farmed the sulphur springs of that place, which he had leased from the neighboring monastery of Cozia, at an annual rental of 35 pounds of wax, for the service of the altar. As a rule, the Superiors of the convents have, through all time, held the position of usufructuary proprietors, while the married clergy have been workmen or farm laborers, the first being consumers, the latter producers. According to the laws of 1864, only those citizens who have completed their studies in the higher classes of a seminary are admissible to monastic orders before the age of 60, and the same rule holds good for females, except in each case where the postulant is afflicted with some incurable disease, when 30 years are established as a limit of age.

There are 9,800 secular priests, 1,700 monks, and 2,270 nuns, for the service of 6,550 churches and 473 monasteries, cloisters, and convents of the "Orthodox" rite. Two Bishops, with the title of Apostolic Vicar, with 64 churches, administer to the spiritual necessities of the Roman Catholic population of 132,000 souls. There are 16,000 Protestants, with 12 chapels; 8,000 Gregorian Armenians, and 11 churches; 8,000 Lipovans, and 7 churches; 1,323 Mussulmans, and 3 mosques. The Jews have been variously estimated. According to some authorities they number 400,000, but officially they are put down at 265,000. How many synagogues they possess it is impossible to say, but there are 58 within the limits of the City of Jassy alone, and as the laws of the country oppose no restriction to their multiplication, about 10 new ones are sometimes erected every year. As will always happen where the mind of the people has not been fully developed by education, a multitude of absurd and mischievous superstitions, many of which are mere vestiges of ancient paganism, are mixed up with the religion of the lower classes. In one church there is a picture whose virtue is the finding of lost or stolen objects. Another finds husbands for old maids. *Santa Vinere*—the literal translation is Saint Venus—is propitious to ladies in quest of a divorce. One church fires out metallic plates, engraved with an eye, or in the form of a leg, of an ear, of a hand, or of an arm, which, if applied to corresponding parts of the human person, are supposed to effect certain cures. If a child has a fever, he is laid out on the steps of church until a priest walks over his body; if you have the rheumatism, a tame bear dancing on your stomach is an infallible remedy, provided that the Tsigan-netche leads him, burns a handful of his hair, and rubs the ailing member with the ashes. Then there is a horrible fear of quicksilver, and many are the exorcisms to be pronounced against the evil eye. I saw a well-dressed Frenchwoman arrested on the main street of the capital, after being stoned by an excited crowd of apparently well-to-do trades-people, because she had been accused by a grocer of having cast a spell upon his shop, which had been broken into by burglars on the previous night. This poor woman was at one time in danger of being torn to pieces. Not a vestige of clothes was left upon her person, and on the arrival of the Police authorities was not only not protected but was taken before the Prefect and the charge actually entered upon the report of the Commissary. Of course, these ridiculous and debasing superstitions are utterly repudiated by the enlightened classes of the community who, as a natural consequence, fall into the opposite extreme, and profess an almost complete indifference for religion. Devotion, properly so-called, does not exist, and it is noteworthy that the majority of the most highly-educated people are entirely ignorant of the dogmas and mysteries of their creed, and indeed of everything constituting religious instruction.

At the time of the secularization of the Church property there was not one voice among all the Roumanian clergy to protest against the measure. During the Middle Ages there were no examples of religious or sectarian war; there are no controversies; in many families we see the husband a Catholic, the wife an "Orthodox," the boys following the faith of their father, the girls that of the mother, all living in perfect harmony under the same roof. In certain social questions, where priests of the Latin and Greak Churches are called upon to meet in council, they work together in common accord for the interests of the nation. The idea of proselyting or molesting Protestants or Catholics never can be entertained by the Roumanians for a moment. These emigrants, for those to whom the term schismatic is applied are generally of foreign origin, are as free as the Roumanians themselves, but it is on condition that they do not attempt to de-Roumanize—pardon the expression—the Roumanian, and there, not in religious prejudice, is to be found the key to their supposed hatred for the Israelites. A few years ago, a society composed of young men of the best families of the Principality was organized with the object of obtaining for all native-born Jews an equality of social and political privileges with the followers of other creeds, provided they accept the advantages offered to them in the national educational establishments, and there is every reason to believe that the efforts of these enlightened patriots will be crowned with success, as the Liberal Party is an advocate of the emancipation of the chozen people, of which a very small proportion is, unfortunately, willing to accept the benefits already at their disposal. But, except for an insignificant proportion, the Jewish element is not indigenous, but is composed of emigrants—within the last 30 years—from Gallicia and Russian Poland. Their dialect is a jargon of German mixed with Slavonic and Hebrew; in their schools their studies are pursued in German; their newspapers are written in German, and they are the outriders or advanced guard of Germanisation.

In presence of the latter struggle which exists, from an economical and social point of view, between the German Jews, the invaders, and the Roumanians, the invaded, I cannot better illustrate the true position than by quoting certain authorities in France and in America, whose impartiality cannot be questioned. In the "Review of Historical Science," published on the 3d of October, 1873, by the *Républiques Française*, we read: "It is a well-known fact that in their relation with the Slavs and the Roumanians the Israelites are, unfortunately, the apostles of Germanism. It is, then, of vital necessity that the Roumanians, if they wish to preserve their nationality, should remain constantly on their guard against the encroachments of the Jewish and German populations." Mr. Ernest Desjardines, of the French Institute, passed some considerable time in Moldavia in the study of this singular people, which appears to constitute a State within a State. This eminent author published a pamphlet on the subject, from which I will extract the following passage: "If there were no other distinctive and characteristic signs to indicate the Moldavian Jews, I must assert that the majority of them can be recognised by the dirt of the rags with which they are clothed, while their dwellings can be guessed at by the heaps of filth and garbage which surround them, and the fetid odor which they exhale. It is not by their religion alone that they are distinguished from the rest of the population; indeed this is their least defect in the eyes of the Roumanians, and I will maintain that their religion has influenced in no way what ever either the measures taken against them by the Government or the hostility manifested against them by the people. The vast majority of the Jewish families inhabiting Roumania is by birth as by will, by customs, by education, by mind, and by language, entirely foreign to the country. It is the product of Austrian and Russian emigration. They refuse to send their children to the national schools on the ground of the tyranny which would impose upon these children the study of another tongue than their German jargon. This people will neither serve nor learn, nor cultivate the ground, nor pay the taxes; it participates in no duty, will make no sacrifice for the public weal; it will not even submit itself to the regulations of the Police or to the laws of the sanitary commissions, and, with its 800,000 arms, refuses the plow, the axe, and the musket, to grasp at gold." Some years ago the Government of the United States was represented in Bucharest by a Consul General, himself of the Jewish faith, who furnished our Minister at Constantinople with full information of the condition of affairs; I cannot do better than quote these words of Mr. Morris' report: "Some of the Jews are emigrants from Austria, where they with difficulty found a living; others have been for various reasons expelled from Russia; thence they take refuge in Roumania, where they impoverish the poor by their transactions." Mr. Morris terminates his report by saying that "a great deal of political intrigue is mixed up with these questions, which are not affairs of religion but of labor and nationality." To form an adequate idea of what Moldavian Jews are, it is only necessary to read the accounts given by English correspondents in 1870-71, of those hordes of German Jews who followed in the wake of the Prussian Army to buy up at a cheap figure the booty of the soldiers. In fine, the Roumanian, and more particularly the Moldavian, Jew are as different from the Israelites of England and America as are the so-called Christians of Abyssinia from the Ultramontanes of France or the disciples of those shining lights, Spurgeon and Henry Ward Beecher. There is a small colony of Spanish Jews, the descendants of those who were driven into exile by Phillip II., and these are much more civilized than their co-religionists of Teutonic origin, but there is always a positive solidarity between them whenever there is a question of finance, and this, and this only, is the cause of Roumanian antipathy, too often justified by the encroachments of an element into whose hands are passing all the riches of the country.

GIVING VAILS IN ENGLAND.—Nothing is more curious than the intense reluctance of English people to do away with a practice which many of them denounce and none of them cordially approve, which costs them money, involves inconvenience, and helps to keep up a difference of classes which one-half at least of those who give regard with a strong theoretical dislike. The sensible man does not deny that an unearned gift is an alms, that an alms given to one who can live without it pauperizes, and that to harden all men against the tendency to pauperism is a moral duty of a definite kind; but while assenting fully to the argument he puts his hand to his pocket for the expected shilling. The thrifty man will acknowledge fully that his waste on petty gifts make up a large portion of his silver expenditure, much larger than the proportion at which we recently fixed it, but will give all the same, as readily as the judicious man who grumbles, sometimes audibly—and rather unfairly—that all gifts are, sooner or later, gifts of drink. He gives, nevertheless. And even the just man, who knows that in giving his shillings at a railway station he is directly depriving second and third class passengers of their fair proportion of attendance, nevertheless, though he asserts the proposition, gives them just as readily or as all events just as freely, as if he had not asserted it. Here and there an exceptionally firm man or an exceptionally conscientious woman will hold out, and sacrifice a little time and temper to the welfare of society, but, as a rule, everybody who can give, gives, and a great many who cannot, till we have seen working women, whose bundles had been carried to the edge of the platform, apologize for not having the twopence to spare which they thought it either right or polite—we never could make out which—to give in return for the attention. As to the well-to-do, they give every day, and all day long. If you stay at a friend's house, you give to the servants; if you shoot, you tip the gamekeeper; if you are driven, you reward the coach

DR. AND MRS. SCHLIEMANN.

THE HISTORIC SOCIETY OF LONDON.

AN AMERICAN CITIZEN AND HIS WIFE INAUGURATED AS FELLOWS OF THE SOCIETY—ANCIENT TROY AND MODERN LONDON—SCHLIEMANN'S ACCOUNT OF HIS EARLY LIFE.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, Friday, June 15, 1877.

Two thousand eager members of fashionable society had applied for tickets to be present at the inauguration of Dr. and Mrs. Schliemann as Fellows of the Historic Society of London. Eighteen hundred ladies and gentlemen had been disappointed. The room would not hold more than 300, packed as closely as the herrings which the illustrious explorer used to vend at Mecklenberg. The room began to fill as I sat contemplating the odd kind of people who spend their time in reading or being read at in the lecture-rooms of the learned societies of this remarkable metropolis. They were a serious-looking crowd of men and women. There was an expression of long-suffering in their features. The ladies had contemplative eyes and unfashionable shawls. Many of the men on this occasion (Thursday, the 13th of June,) were foreigners, chiefly German or of German extraction. I felt myself looking at the historians with the sort of curiosity one feels on visiting new departments at the Zoological Gardens. I am aware that this may be set down as indicative of an ignorance of learned societies that may not exist main in the estimation of some of my readers, though long before that meeting last night was at an end I offered up a silent prayer of thankfulness that my lot had not fallen among the philosophers who form the back-bone and basis of the Historic Society. Looking at the savants who wagged their gray beards at each other over the commentaries of Strabo and Pliny and things prehistoric, I wondered how it had come to pass that with all their knowledge of Homeric archæology, they had left the grandest discoveries of the ages to the hand and brain of a grocer's apprentice. While I am irreverently wondering, the tomb-like apartments has filled up, and presently a subdued manifestation of interest announced the arrival of Dr. Richardson, the Chairman of the night, and the learned Secretary of the society. The Chairman, having read excuses of absence from the Marquis of Lorne and ex-President Grant, explained that the first business of the evening would be the reading of a paper on "The Twenty Years between Daniel and the Rebuilding of Jerusalem," written by one of the Royal Chaplains, and confided to the care of the Secretary, Mr. Rogers. There was a leaven of lawyers and society women in that audience, come to Chandos-street out of curiosity, to see Schliemann and his wife, and when Dr. Rogers began to read a technical essay, full of references to "Artaxes" and "the years B. C.," with a Scotch accent thick enough to chop with an axe, they looked at each other, first with smiles of interest, then with grins of amusement, but finally they yawned openly, and with a trembling fear that the Schliemanns had forgotten the historians, or had been run over by the wild horses of the London streets. Rogers was evidently used to this kind of thing. Neither the indifference of his friends nor the open scorn of his sudden and numerous enemies influenced the vigor of his style or abated the strength of his accent. He had a burr that filled the room and shook the water-bottle on the Chairman's table. Whenever he mentioned "Arrrtahxes" and "Jerrlsolom" the hook to every respectable tympanum in the room was only comparable to a blow from a sledge-hammer. When he sat down at last it was like shutting off the gear in a great factory and suddenly producing the silence which is so refreshing after the roar and rattle of machinery. Even poor old George Cruikshank, who sat near the platform wearing his usual patient smile, mopped his face, and did not restrain a sympathetic sigh of relief.

"Has any lady or gentleman anything to say with regard to the paper just read by the Secretary?" No, nobody had anything to say. Everybody wanted to forget it as quickly as possible. Mr. Muggeridge, about to speak, was happily frowned down by an irreverent person, who had listened to Dr. Rogers in an agony of archæological delight. It was at this juncture that Dr. and Mrs. Schliemann were ushered into the room, amid a genuine round of applause. The German-born American citizen might be a near relative of Bouciault and Basil Boyton, if these two men were brothers. He has the calm, patient eyes, the hard, bronzed face of Capt. Boyton, and the round, compact head and persevering chin of Dion Boucicault. Mrs. Schliemann is a handsome olive-complexioned woman, French in manner and dress. Her toilet was simple, and very dark in color, relieved only by olive-green ribbon in her bonnet. They were conducted to the platform. Dr. Richardson, in a voice attuned to so soft and sympathetic a strain that he might have been speaking to an infant, informed Mrs. Schliemann that he was empowered to present her with a diploma, and to welcome her as a Fellow of the Historic Society. He took her hand as gently as if he were about to feel her pulse, and then shook it with a genial greeting on behalf of the historians and their friends. Next, the husband of the heroine of Homeric discoveries was duly inaugurated and signed the great book of the society. Mrs. Schliemann, in pretty broken English, read a few lines of thanks for the honors conferred upon herself and husband in this enrollment upon the list of Fellows of this great and ancient society, and amid loud cheers took her seat in the body of the hall by the side of her "lord and master."

Dr. Richardson thereupon delivered an address of congratulation and welcome, in which he told the legend associated with the name of Geoffery, of Wenmouth. According to that tradition London was founded more than a thousand years before the Christian era, by Brute, the lineal descendant of Æneas, the son of Venus, and by his fellow Trojans who wandered to this spot after the destruction of Ilium. The city founded by these colonists was called Trinovantum, or Newer-Troy, said Dr. Richardson, in eloquent phrased, which were the more musical in sound coming after the rugged style of Mr. Rogers pointed out that Dr. Schliemann, fresh from the remains of ancient Troy, had come to a living city, coeval possibly with Troy itself; thus while discovering the dead city he had come here to find the Trojans themselves. Dr. Richardson has a pleasant gift of speech, and he made this fanciful point with oratorical dexterity, to the evident amusement of Dr. Schliemann, who at once explained it to his wife. Having brought ancient Troy to modern London the Chairman dwelt upon the discoveries of Dr. Schliemann, and expressed to the doctor and his wife the gratitude of the historic and kindred societies of London for the light they had let in upon archæological history and congratulated them upon the glory of their work and the splendor of their fame.

Dr. Schliemann speaks English with the hesitation and doubt of a foreigner, but he never loses his self-possession. On the invitation of the Chairman he ascended the platform and began to describe the results of his discoveries, and the important assistance he had received from the companionship and labors of his wife. You are already sufficiently acquainted with these details. You know all about what was called the prehistoric age, but which Dr. Schliemann now calls the heroic. It is no longer prehistoric, now that Troy has been dug up. The incidental notices of art and metallurgy mentioned in the *Iliad* and *Odyssey* are now noted with the very works themselves. On the Acropolis and in the Treasuries, Dr. and Mrs. Schliemann have unearthed the evidences of the personality of the Homeric heroes. While he was telling the historians all about the long-buried treasures, the personal ornaments, the sphinxes, hippokamps, and gryphons, the coins of Cyprus, and the art glories of Hellenic civilization, Dr. Richardson interrupted the speaker, bussed in his ear, and kept the audience waiting for several minutes.

"I have been asking Dr. Schliemann," he said, presently, explaining this interruption, "to tell you how he first came to think of undertaking the great work he had set himself. The narrative of his early days and the way in which, starting on the one great object of his life through all kinds of vicissitudes is one of the most interesting stories I have ever heard." Much applause greeted the Chairman's announcement, and Dr. Schliemann smilingly complied with the Presidential request. He said the village in which he was born contained a castle with secret passages under ground, one of them having an outlet upon a lake. Childish talk about this antiquity excited his first love of the mystic. Adjacent to the castle was a mound under which there was said to be a golden cradle. His father was very poor, and as a little boy he often used to say to him, why not go and dig up the golden cradle and be rich? Then there was a third curiosity in the village, a murderer's grave, with the tradition that a hand used to grow out of it, but had suddenly stopped, long before he was born. He questioned his father to let him excavate the grave to see what had become of the hand, and why it did not grow any more. His request, poor very poor indeed at that time, [illegible] German translation of Homer. The heroic stories greatly excited him. At about the year 1829 he came upon a *Universal History*, with a pictorial frontispiece exhibiting the burning of Troy. This was like [illegible] discovery to him. He had never believed that Troy was not a reality; he had always disputed that point with his father. Therefore, with *The Universal History* in his hand, he rushed to his father and said: "Here it is—here is Troy." His father told him the picture was imaginary. "No, father," he said, "it cannot be." But the reply was a sentence in the non-existence of Troy, and that if there had ever been such a city it had disappeared. Looking at the picture he said: "Well, father, if it has disappeared I will dig it up." Dr. Richardson was right—in spite of their learning this bit of real life kept the audience engrossed in Schliemann's narrative, and when he described his youthful intention of digging up Troy, the applause was loud and hearty. He thanked God that in all the vicissitudes of his life he had never lost that early desire to explore Troy, and that he had allowed nothing to interfere with his studies. At the age of 14 he was apprenticed to a grocer in Mecklenberg. He had to sell herrings, milk, gin, salt, sugar, coffee. He sold as little as a half-penny's worth. It was a very humble store. During this time he met the son of a German miller who had read Homer at school, and when they talked of the *Iliad* and the *Odyssey*, he could not help thinking to himself that it was rather humiliating for a young man who had determined to dig up Troy to be selling herrings; but it was a difficult thing to get away from the grocery store. The speaker said this with a laugh, as if he were looking back and pitying the dreaming boy held down by a cruel fate. There was a touch of that kind of retrospective feeling of sorrow for his young self which characterised all Charles Dickens' references to his early days. Of course, the *Saturday Review* gibes at this kind of sentiment. It always did. Indeed, to the *Saturday Review* [illegible] piece of great impertinence for any man to dig at Mycenæ if he has not worn a gown in an English or German University.

At 18 years of age Schliemann crossed over to Amsterdam to become a porter in a wholesale grocer, and in two years he learned several languages and kept up his Homeric studies. Two years afterward he went to St. Petersburg and went into trade on his own account, and here he resolved to make, if possible, sufficient money to enable him to devote the remainder of his life to realising the dreams of his youth. In the intervals of these travels he had been shipwrecked, and he was discharged from one grocery store because he broke a blood-vessel and was too ill to work. Once he had thought of becoming a soldier. But, after all, he had been enabled to save sufficient money to acquire such knowledge to devote himself to the work of Homeric archæology, which was a most fascinating study. The love of it grew, and he was only an incentive to renewed [illegible] tions. The war would arrest his progress. He hoped it would not last long. "Hear, hear," said the historians. If it did, he and Mrs. Schliemann must try new fields outside the area of the fighting.

When the explorer sat down the Greek Minister rose and thanked the society for honoring Dr. Schliemann and his countrywoman, Mrs. Schliemann, whom his Excellency referred to as a true type of the intellect and [illegible] bility of the modern Greek woman. He [illegible] spoke of the indebtedness of the Greeks to the benevolent friendship of England, and [illegible] whatever the result of the present [illegible] light be, that England would always be found on the side of freedom and civilization. [illegible] a gentle intimation that the Turks are not worthy of British sympathy. Several *savants* now proceeded to address Dr. Schliemann, as is the custom at these meetings, and to ask the new Fellow all kinds of questions. His German compatriots rose to their feet in companies; they called him their fellow-countryman; not one of them referred to his American citizenship; neither did Schliemann himself, though he is proud of it. Dr. Heinneman wanted to know Schliemann's views of the personality of Homer; if Homer described what he saw or not; if Dr. Schliemann agreed with Mr. Gladstone's theory that Homer was in advance of his age, and depicted a higher order of civilization than existed when he wrote; if Dr. Schliemann agreed with certain German Professors, with enormously long and high-sounding names, who demonstrated almost to a certainty that Homer was a myth, and that the Homeric poems were collections of current rhymes and ballads. Then Mr. Muggeridge, a solemn nobody, asked the Doctor if the rock he excavated through at Mycenæ were hard or soft; if it was a hard rock, it would naturally require more excavation than a soft one, and therefore it would be interesting to have some remarks on that subject. Mr. Hyde Clarke, who himself excavated at Ephesus, made an impatient gesture at Muggeridge, but the learned Pickwickian (I feel sure Dickens knew him,) would not be put down, and a local and a grander and more pompous *savant*, a local clergyman of some account, rose to wrestle with Schliemann over the pre-Hellenic inscriptions. But Schliemann would not be beaten. He got up quietly and described to Dr. Heinneman certain cut ornaments which had dug up, and gave him descriptions of them from *Homer*. "I have no doubt Homer described what he saw, and, with deference to Mr. Gladstone's great research and learning, I don't think he described that which did not *exist*." This is the only specimen of Schliemann's linguistic slips I [illegible] tures humorous give you, for it is almost the only one he made, and the point of it is excellent. He spoke calmly, deliberately, and often with singular eloquence. He smiled benignantly upon the Pickwickian Muggeridge, and comforted that learned gentleman with the assurance that the particular rock in which he felt so much interest was soft and easy of excavation; while the ornamental pillars at the entrance of the Treasuries were almost as perfect as when they were first sculptured. Then an enthusiastic, round-faced, beaming German, with large gold-rimmed spectacles, got up and delivered an oration on the Greeks, dwelling on their humanity and hoping that we should learn from them the great lesson that they were men, flesh and blood—brave, true, heroic men. It was the lesson of humanity that Homer taught, and it was the same glorious attribute that animated the breast of a Whitechapel costermonger or a Belgravian aristocrat. It was an education in geniality, and all the virtues to gaze upon that beaming German face under the influence of the higher attributes. Lord de Malahide did not think so. He rose in calm state near the Chairman and protested against idol worship, even the worship of humanity; but he thought Homeric archæology an ennobling study, and, in slow and measured terms, he acknowledged with pleasure the very great services rendered to the world by Dr. Schliemann and his accomplished wife.

At this point the visitors, who are unacquainted with the rules of the Historic Society, began to bestir themselves, with a view to coffee and gossip, for the [illegible] delicious beverage stole into the room from the library. But the Chairman held them with his musical voice. Mr. Muggeridge had a paper to read on an abstruse though important subject. Four previous meetings of the society had postponed the paper, but they could not tax the patience of the honorary member further, and he begged to call upon Mr. Muggeridge. Poor Schliemann, was it for this he had become a Fellow of the Historic Society! The irrepressible Muggeridge, hale, thin, and red and [illegible]ce, arose and exercised a somniferous [illegible] upon the scene that would have been pleasant had there been sofas and couches convenient for use. Mr. Pickwick, however, went on, and on, and on, and presently irreverent visitors went out and out; until the President, with the [illegible] smile, intimated that as there was still another paper to read, that he might postpone the remainder of his essay and the discussion thereon until the next meeting. People woke up and looked appealingly at Muggeridge, who gently subsided for a week, and the hope of respite from the other sage was apparent in every face except in the stolid countenances of the other learned readers, who must suffer in their turn, and who do it with a lovely resignation. No other historical historian must have his say. He would probably never have so large an audience again to torture, and it would have been hard to forego such an opportunity. He produced a manuscript in his hand of [illegible] proportions. The President looked appealingly at me; but I fled. I don't know what happened afterward. The London journals are too full of parliamentary reports and letters from the seat of war to record these latest [illegible] doings. But to-day I look back, and [illegible]ering the pretty things said by Dr. Richardson and that story of boy-life at Mecklenberg, I can the better understand the joy of the explorer when, digging through mountains of rubbish, he strikes upon the object of his [illegible] labors. This may not be flattering to the Historic Society of London, but it has at least the merit of being a truthful image of the proceedings, which I am told were as painful to the President as new Fellow and the distinguished guest, who had come to grace the inauguration and to do [illegible]

HOW THEY LIVE IN ARIZONA

A TRAVELER'S IMPRESSIONS.

DUST AND HEAT—MINING PROSPECTS—FERTILITY OF THE COLORADO VALLEY—STEAMERS ON THE COLORADO—RAILWAY ENGINEERING—JOURNEYING BELOW THE SEA LEVEL—A SAND-STORM IN THE DESERT.

From a Special Correspondent.

YUMA, Arizona, Tuesday, June 12, 1877.

A straggling, higgledy-piggledy lot of flat-roofed and mud-walled buildings form this town of Yuma. It is paved with dust so light that the passing vehicle is shrouded in a cloud created by the hoofs of a six-mule team, and the eyes and nostrils of the stranger are made to tingle unpleasantly. The inhabitants are said to be 5,000 in number, but a Celtic friend whispers to me that many of them do not live here, and some that undertake to live and the experiment by dying. The town has a considerable business with the interior of Arizona, and in front of the principal stores there are groups of wagons receiving assorted cargoes of frontier goods destined for the mining and other settlements. The wagons are of the type once in vogue on the overland route before the advent of the railway, and the teams are generally composed of mules. Some of the wagons are laden with machinery for the mines, and I am confidently informed by several residents that the mines of Arizona are beyond question the richest in the world. I have no doubt of it, especially as I have been told exactly the same thing about Utah, Colorado, and Nevada by parties interested in their mines. They back up their assertion here by showing samples of ore which yields more than 60 per cent. of pure silver, and, exposes, when cut, a shiny surface like that of a new dollar. "There is any quantity of this ore," I am told, and if such be the case there can easily be a decline in the value of silver at no distant day. I have no time to visit the mines, and therefore cannot speak of them with personal knowledge, but I have no doubt that they are very rich. Quite a mining fever prevails, and many men and much capital have found and are finding their way hither. Stories of rapidly acquired fortunes greet you at every turn, and you soon come to look upon every dusty teamster as a prospective millionaire.

The brick-dusty waters of the Colorado River wash the edge of the town, and give nourishment to a forest of cottonwood trees that stretches irregularly through the valley. As we stand on the bank and look to the opposite side our eyes rest upon a little hill on which is a cluster of buildings and a tall flag-staff bearing our national banner. We are looking at Fort Yuma, famous through that erratic genius John Phenix. The reputation which he gave it for high temperature it still maintains, and there are people who aver that if you want to melt lead to cast into bullets, you need only set it out in the sun, and the melting is speedily accomplished. I am just from the North, and the heat takes violent hold upon me. The resident expresses surprise, and pronounces the day delightful. "Thermometer is only 93°," he says, "and we consider this just comfortable. We often have it 115° in the shade, and sometimes it touches 120°. Then we call it warm." I admit that it may then be regarded so, as I am averse to a heated argument. Then the resident continues the theme by reminding me that Fort Yuma is the spot where John Phenix locates his irreverent story of the wicked soldier who sent back for his blankets the day after his death, with the explanation that his new quarters were so cool by comparison with his old ones that he needed extra bed clothing. I laugh as well as I can, as I have heard the story at least twenty times in the last three days, and am doubtless doomed to hear it as many more in a similar period. For relief I contemplate a group of Yuma Indians a few steps away. They are finely formed, and their heads are densely thatched with coal-black hair, cut so as to shade their eyes. The heat of the country renders heavy clothing superfluous and burdensome. All the Indians in the group I am contemplating wear a pleasant smile, and occasionally some other garments; one Beau Brummel of a brave rejoices in a calico shirt and some red paint, and another considers himself well clad with a strip of calico around his waist. An aboriginal dame of some sixty odd Summers is quite airily adorned, and the boy she is leading by the hand wears nothing whatever except his headdress of mud. In hot weather these Indians sometimes besmear their heads with clay, which they lay on to a thickness of an inch or more. When it dries they crumble it off and put on a fresh supply, and sometimes they cover their whole bodies in the same way. I am told that lower down the river an Indian will get himself up finely by rolling in a peculiarly unctious mud which abounds there. It sticks to his body and clothes him with a fit which Ball or Cooper could not equal. When his garments become cracked or worn in exposed places, a fresh roll in the mud makes everything right. Every man is there his own tailor, and a most inexpensive one at that.

Rain falls here very rarely, and for this reason the country is parched and the roads are little else than lines of dust. The soil of the valley is very rich, and would produce abundantly if properly irrigated. In a few places some work of this kind has been done, and found a rich reward, but the sparseness and laziness of the population do not give promise of a brilliant future. Under the Desert Land bill large areas have been taken up recently, and there is a prospect that irrigation on a grand scale may cause this valley to present a new face a decade or so hence. Sugar-cane will grow here as well as in Louisiana, and most of the cereals will produce abundantly. I believe the country is well adapted to the culture of the date palm. It has a long, hot, and clear Summer, which is exactly what that tree demands. The Arabs say it must have its head in the fire and its foot in the water, and then it will thrive and prosper. There is an abundance of fire in the cloudless sky of Arizona, and an irrigating ditch can supply the water. The tree begins to bear when eight years old, and continues to do so for 200 years. If a man wants a steady and long-enduring thing, I know of nothing better than a forest of date palms.

Less than a month ago the locomotive made its appearance on the banks of the Colorado, and already its vivifying influence is perceptible in the increase of business and the erection of new houses. The terminus of the Southern Pacific Railway is opposite the town and 719 miles from San Francisco; workmen are busy upon a bridge, and by the beginning of August it is promised that the structure will be complete, and the trains will roll into the station in the town itself. Engineers are locating the extension of the line along the valley of the Gila, and by the end of the year it is probable that miles and miles of track will be down, and the locomotive will have shortened materially the distance to the Rio Grande. The railway can be built with considerable rapidity, as the country presents no greater obstacles than were encountered and overcome on the great central route across the Continent. Steamers run on the Colorado with reasonable regularity, both above and below this point, and there is no danger of a frozen river at any season of the year. From here to the Gulf of California is about 150 miles, and before the railway was completed the greater part of the freight coming here was brought by this circuitous route. Passengers who could not endure the stage road over the desert to Los Angeles were accustomed to take the steamer route. They used to be from 14 to 18 days between Yuma and San Francisco—now they make the journey by rail in 40 hours. The stage route was a very dreary one, as it led directly over the desert, and there were miles and miles of sand where no person able to walk was allowed to stay in the vehicle. Three days was the schedule time between Yuma and Los Angeles. *On a changé tout cela.* The stage coach is moldering and cracking in the hot sun near the fort, and the sleeping-car has supplanted it. Now you start from Yuma in the evening, and the next morning you are among the orange groves in the city of the angels. One hour thence by rail, you are at Santa Monica, a fashionable resort, where you can watch the long steady swell of the Pacific breaking on the sandy beach, and sniff the breeze which has come thousands of miles over the watery wastes.

The railway that brings you to Yuma is an engineering triumph of no ordinary character. It leaves the Central Pacific at Lathrop, a few miles south of Stockton, and then follows the valley of the San Joaquin River 100 miles or more. Rye and Bye-on levels out the valley changes, and you are roused at 6 in the morning to find yourself in the mountains. The train halts at Caliente, a little village in a glen surrounded on all sides by the hills. You wonder where the railway finds a passage through these mountains, and as you wonder your attention is directed far above your standpoint. Up on the side of a mountain you see something resembling an enormous rat-hole, and you think the rodent who would reach it must have good abilities for climbing. "That is one of the railway tunnels," says Col. Gray, the Engineer of the line; "we shall wind around about six miles before we get there and pass through half a dozen tunnels." Soon the train is off, and it pursues a snake-like route among and around the hills. We come in time to the tunnel we saw from below; it is not long, and the rock through which it passes has such a tendency to crumble when exposed to the air that it has been deemed judicious to timber it. The same is the case with nearly all the tunnels on this part of the line. The rock might not fall, but the precaution is on the right side, and gives confidence to the traveler. The road is carefully constructed throughout, the gradients are regular, ties are thickly laid, and the rails are of steel. Evidently the line is intended to last for ages, and money has not been withheld from its builders.

A remarkable piece of work here is known as "The Loop," and many persons have come long distances to see it. In laying out the line, the engineers found great difficulty in reaching the summit without exceeding the grade to which they had been restricted. They leveled here and there, and found they could only accomplish it by winding a long distance around and making several bends in the track. Col. Grey found a way out of the trouble by making the road form a loop or circle upon itself, the first attempt of the kind in railway engineering. The road passes at a certain point into a short tunnel, and bends gently to the left. Rising steadily, and as steadily bending to the left, it goes on and on, till at length, as you look from the rear platform of the train, you find yourself directly above the tunnel, and discover that the track has made a loop around the mountain as perfect as the one you form around your finger with a bit of thread. The desired elevation has been gained, and the train is headed in the same direction as when it emerged from the tunnel, and almost exactly above the former position. Passengers are on the *qui vive* to examine this curious bit of engineering, the platforms are crowded, and there is an eruption of heads from the windows of the cars, save and excepting the one which is filled with Chinese, who don't look out on anything, and takes the world with the utmost serenity. He cares nothing for The Loop and its surroundings; it is "allee same" to him, and he sits as demurely as though in his native village on the banks of the Yang-tse-Kuang.

South of the summit the mountains fall away and we enter the Great Mojure (Mohanne) Desert, where the wild sage attracts the honey-bee. Our attention is called now and then to a bee ranche, and we see long rows of hives sheltered from the hot sun by roofs of poles and thatch. Here, as elsewhere, the bee is the symbol of industry, and the ingenuity of man is turning that industry to account. It is estimated that three-fourths of the honey bee's labor is bestowed upon the construction of his comb, and only one-fourth to the accumulation and storage of sweets. Somebody has devised a hive from which the comb when filled may be removed without the knowledge of the bee while the latter is enjoying the sound sleep that follows a day of honest toil. The comb is placed in a frame within an iron cylinder, and then, by the rapid revolution of a crank with multiplying cogs, the honey is expelled from the cells by centrifugal force, and the comb remains uninjured. It is restored to its place in the hive, and when the bee rises next morning and combs his hair, he finds only an empty comb.

What he says on the subject is known only to himself and his friends, but he goes at work patiently to fill the cells, and so he keeps on, week after week, and month after month, for the wild sage blooms the entire year, and the bee-keeper empties the comb as fast as the industrious insect can fill it. "It is rough on the bee," a friend of mine remarks, and I quite agree with him. The magnitude of this business may be understood when I mention that one man is under contract to supply 10 tons of honey to a house in San Francisco, and other contracts of large amounts have been mentioned to me.

There is another mountain chain to pass before we reach Los Angeles; the engineering work culminates in a tunnel 6,000 feet long, while we are yet 26 miles from the city. After the desert and the almost barren mountains, Los Angeles seems like a veritable oasis. For miles and miles one can ride through groves of orange trees, and through vineyards of almost measureless extent. The orange season is nearly over, but from many of the dark-green trees the yellow eyes are peeping, and when we visit one of the ranches, its owner brings us a cluster of a dozen or more hanging from a single tiny branch. Lemons abound, and so do apricots, pomegranates, and other fruits. The vineyards promise well, and the young grapes, little larger now than pin-heads, are as abundant as the most covetous wine maker could wish. Here and there are fan-palms and other tropical trees, and a single date palm which has borne fruit is pointed out to me. Elms, willows, and similar coniferous trees grow in great luxuriance, and altogether the people of Los Angeles have right good reason to be proud of their fertile soil and temperate climate.

Southward from Los Angeles the country for 30 miles or more is fertile, but the fields grow thin and finally disappear as we approach the mountains which guard the entrance to the desert—as if it needed any guard whatever. We sweep through the San Gorgonio Pass, popularly supposed to be a narrow way, but really wide enough for 20 lines of railway to be laid side by side, each with a double track and a siding. Now we come into the great Colorado desert, and follow it to the river where Yuma stands. This is, perhaps, the most complete desert in the limits of the United States. It is a sterile waste for miles and miles; nothing but the wild sage grows here, and in many places even that hardy plant is unable to find a footing. It has many of the characteristics of the African Sahara, and as I look away toward the rocky sides of the mountains I half expect to see a camel train with its dusky Arab drivers winding slowly among the dunes or over the yielding sands. A group of palms rises away to the east, while on the west is a river bordered with a dark green oasis. "This is Ain Oxbs," I exclaim, pointing to the palm trees, "and this on the other side is the approach to the Ziban." The palm trees are real, but the river and the oasis are the work of the mirage, and should we seek to reach them they would fade and disappear like the Cape Flyaway of the mariners.

As in the Sahara, there is a depression in the great Colorado desert, and, should a De Lesseps arise and carry out a scheme of inundation, he might form a lake over these burning sands. For 60 miles the railway is below the level of the sea; the greatest depth it reaches is 266 feet; the heat is intense and water is scarce; at one place a car, on which is a water-tank, is attached to the rear of our locomotive, and remains there upward of 90 miles. Every train passing this part of the desert must take its water-tank along. Artesian wells have been sunk with good success on most of the route, but the one we reach was relied upon for supplying the middle of this present 90-mile run is not all that fancy painted it. The water flows freely, and forms a pretty stream, but, unfortunately, it is too salt to be of use for the locomotive. Its saltiness has somewhat diminished in the last two months, and there are hopes that it will be all right by and by.

A new problem in railway operating has made its appearance in the desert. In several places the sands drift like snow whenever the high winds are blowing, and if they happen to cover the track they make bad business for the trains. Several times the trains have been impeded by sand drifts, and one night last week the train left the track in one of them, but fortunately did no serious damage. The whole distance where these drifts occur along the track is thought to be not more than three miles, and experiments will be made immediately with sheds and fences, in the hope of putting an end to the trouble. At present the baggage-masters on the train are practical telegraphers, and are equipped with the instruments necessary for cumbing a pole, cutting the wire, and communicating with the proper officials who can send relief. When the train ran from the track last week it was in the midst of a sand-storm, and the wind was so violent that the operator could not cling to the pole. Several times he tried and failed; the wind blew him off before he was half-way up. He attempted climbing on the windward side of the pole, and his friends tried to hold him on with the bell-cord from the train, but they could not. After many fruitless efforts they gave it up, and the unhappy operator walked to the nearest station and there set the wires at work to call the desired assistance. T. W. K.

SELF-DENIAL FOR A FRIEND'S SAKE.

The Corning *Journal* prints the following:

"One of our prominent citizens who has chewed tobacco for 40 years, and therefore had the habit firmly fixed, has exhibited a lively sympathy for the reformation of one who had habitually drank intoxicating drinks, but who signed the Murphy pledge 11 weeks ago. He told him that he should 'not suffer alone,' as he would stop using tobacco, and he has kept his word, and does not resort to smoking as a substitute. He carries as usual, his box of tobacco, thus making the sacrifice all the more trying, but he holds out firmly. He learned this by accident, as he makes no parade of his efforts to come to his friend."

A BALTIMORE CHARITY.

HEALTH FOR THE POOR.

THE FREE EXCURSION ASSOCIATION—A DANCE OF DEATH—COLORED AND WHITE ON THE SAME FOOTING—WORK OF PRACTICAL PHILANTHROPISTS.

From Our Special Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, June 26, 1877.

Yesterday I broke away from the depressing atmosphere of Washington—physical and political—and treated myself to a memorable holiday. I visited Baltimore, at the invitation of Mr. J. T. Ford, President of the Association for "Free Excursions," to attend one of their grand charitable picnics. This most wise and beneficent enterprise, modeled after that inaugurated by THE NEW-YORK TIMES, has now been in operation some four years. Under the management of Mr. Ford, a man identified with many of the benevolent undertakings of Baltimore, and invaluable to them for his kind heart, public spirit, and rare executive ability, this charity has become thoroughly organized and systematized to the least important detail. That the benefits of this noble enterprise may reach only the needy and deserving, great care and constant vigilance are exercised. Each ward of the city is divided into several districts, over which are appointed visiting committees of ladies, who personally select worthy beneficiaries and distribute tickets, without which no one can take passage on the excursion boat or be admitted to the grounds. Preference is always given to women with children, especially sick children, and to very old people. Occasionally an excursion is especially designed for the old folks, and these are said to be peculiarly interesting occasions. Oftentimes the excursionists number from 1,200 to 1,500. Yesterday the boat could only comfortably transport about 1,000—a full regiment, mostly infantry. They mustered at the wharf early in the morning, and steamed down to the camp in about an hour I believe. I did not take the water excursion, but was driven from the station to the grounds, some 15 miles, I was told, though it scarcely seemed to me half that distance. Avondale, the Elysian Fields of these poor Baltimoreans, is a large wooded park on the water, a wild, lonely, lovely spot, where many of the forlorn, sickly little alley-born prisoners of the pavement get a glimpse into the kindly heart of nature—are taken to the soft, bare breast of mother earth for the first time in their brief but sad lives. Here are pleasant shade, green shore, bright water, mossy and grassy ground; here are lodges and awnings to protect from sudden showers, pavilions for music and dancing, swings and play-things for the healthy children, and for the sick rugs, rubber cloths, and hair pillows, with squares of netting to protect the little sleepers from insects; and how they do sleep under the murmuring pines—putting in hours of full-breathed aromatic repose. Here are volunteer nurses in full force, and an able corps of the medical fraternity seated in front of an hospital tent, ready for war on every form of disease, known and unknown. Excellent food, and in abundance, is prepared—three good meals during the day. The coffee and tea are of the best quality, and served hot, with nice sugar and delicious milk. These meals are given out in regular rations, at different tents or lodges, marked by little red, white, and blue flags, and in exchange for tickets of the corresponding colors.

When we drove into the grounds, shortly after midday, we came upon group after group of young mothers, of the sort to whom idleness is a rare luxury, seated under the trees in merry gossip; on crowds of children playing games, and swinging, running, and tumbling; on hosts of babies rolling about in the grass like windfalls in an orchard, after a hail-storm. It was a pleasant, yet a touching sight—the frantic way in which most of the little people went in for fun and feeding, as though bent on getting their tickets' worth, and making the most of the rare, blissful occasion. Some were gathered in the lodge for musical entertainment—where they sang hymns with 40 Sunday-school powers, to the leading accompaniment of a zealous young organist. At intervals, there was dancing in the pavilion, to the strains of a harp and violin, played by Italian musicians, who in their land of great sights had never looked on a sight like this. Not in this way are the charities of the Church administered. The great attraction at the pavilion yesterday was a grand octogenarian jig, performed by a Milesian Darby and Joan. Both of these aged revelers showed signs of severe wear and tear—were evidently on the ragged edge of a life which had not always moved to jig music. The quaint old woman had as she danced a look of the utmost gravity, almost a solemnity—as if she were figuring at a degenerate and whisky-less wake; while, on the other hand, the poor feeble old man, as agile as he was fragile, had evidently dreamed himself back into days of courting, frolicking, dancing, and Donnybrook, and seemed disporting himself again on the familiar barn-door with the girl of his heart. I know not which seemed to me the more ghastly—her stolid solemnity, or his senile buffoonery. It was altogether like a "Dance of Death."

Everything is thought of and done here for the good and amusement of the little ones, from vaccination to christening. The latter sacred rite was administered yesterday to two or three Protestant and protesting babies, by a distinguished clergyman. The band of music used on these excursions is composed of lads from the House of Refuge, whose good behavior has been rewarded by some education in music, and is encouraged by occasional holidays out. So it seems that among instrumentalities of reform are wind-instrumentalities. They were a fine-looking set of boys, bright and manly. Indeed, you could scarcely have distinguished them, except by their uniform, from the sons of city magnates or Congressmen. Sometimes Mr. Ford, who is the head and hand, the heart and soul of this enterprise, brings down some great singer to lend the multitude with melody. Then children cease their play and mothers their gossip, and listen with speechless wonder and delight, while the poor old women who had found in the best of tea and coffee, sandwiches, iced milk, and gingerbread a foretaste of heaven, closing their tearful eyes to bear the better, half-dream that they have reached the "pleasant pastures," are "beside the still waters" of the better land, and that the angels have come forth to meet them with song and gladness. Sometimes a peripatetic evangelist, or a stray Sunday-school superintendent finds himself on these grounds, and believing them fine fallow fields, which may yet teem with golden harvests of salvation, flings off his coat, thrusts his hands into his sack of gospel truth, and goes forth sowing and to sow. A while ago one of these, addressing himself especially to the juvenile excursionists—a large part of whom were on that occasion, I believe, newsboys—said, "Now, children, who is it that has put it into the hearts of these kind ladies and gentlemen to do so much for your happiness—to get up these pleasant excursions and prepare such nice food for you? Who is it, boys—can you tell me?" The response was as unanimous as it was hearty, "*John T. Ford!*" It is not likely that the recording angel jotted the answer down against the poor boys, or that heaven will dispute the glory of this good work with Manager Ford, or that any who have witnessed his disinterested devotion will deny him his meed of praise, though we are too apt to rob poor human nature to pay superfluous tribute to the divine. We thereby discourage our brother, forgetting that providence does not particularly stand in need of our encouragement.

Mr. Ford tells me that nothing can exceed the liberality of the citizens of Baltimore in contributing to this charity. They never weary in well doing and generous giving. Large steamers are placed at the disposal of the committee, free of charge, and great quantities of bread, butter, tea, coffee, and sugar are contributed each week. Actors and singers—never behind hand in charities of a character which appeal to the tenderest humanities—volunteer for benefit entertainments, while the highest ladies of the city labor for it in practical ways and with the most cheery courage and devotion. In spite of the utmost care in selecting, some unworthy characters will steal in among the beneficiaries, and steal when they are in, and especially when they go away. Infants have been borne off swaddled up in mosquito-nets; baby girls have been encountered toddling off the grounds bustled like ball-room belles, with small hair pillows, and wee boys have cried out from the weight and bad fit of tin cups under their hats. One of the ladies of the committee surprised me by saying that never to her knowledge had the smallest theft been committed by any of the colored poor, whose excursions alternate with those of the whites. She added that the worst among them were too intensely grateful, too much impressed by the kindness and courtesy of the white ladies and gentlemen who waited upon and entertained them, to feel a temptation to steal stealing over them. They were, she said, by far the happiest, merriest set of people they ever brought down. They went in for a regular jubilee. Almost the first thing started was a small camp-meeting, in which they prayed fervently, singing rapturously, and took on the "power" almost as satisfactorily as when under their own tent and pine-tree. She related how once, when the religious frenzy was at its height, a colored sister, shouting and leaping in devout ecstasy, responded to the exhorter's appeal to "cast all burdens on the Lord," by flinging her nursing baby some six feet away into the crowd, where it was caught by a good base-ball player, while the mother went on with her shouting.

We had no such exciting scenes yesterday. No convictions or conversions, except it be the conviction of two "Molly Maguires," or boys who had stolen into the grounds without tickets, and their conversion into prisoners for the day. On the whole, wonderful quiet reigned throughout the great camp, and even the re-embarking of the multitude, many of them sick or tired children, was singularly silent and orderly.

I have written at length of this excursion, because I had a day of rare enjoyment in the society of the charming and charitable ladies and gentlemen of the association, and in witnessing the happiness of their beneficiaries. Whether these last found life in their poor, close, crowded city houses, more or less endurable for that brief rest, that glean of beauty, that breath of June air, I cannot tell, but it is certain that they had had three good meals of palatable food and wholesome drinks, which was a positive gain as far as it went, and I am afraid it had to go a great way with some of them. I have it on my m

The New-York Times.

TRIPLE SHEET.

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THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

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The President's order, separating the civil service from partisanship, and requiring the recipients of official salaries to attend to their proper business and leave party intrigues to others, renders imperative further and more decisive action. He must see that it is enforced, in spite of the difficulties which it will assuredly encounter, or by allowing it to remain inoperative he will confess that the promise of civil service reform under his Administration is a delusion and a snare. There is no middle course for him. The battle must be fought out, or the old enemy will be more strongly intrenched than before. Outside of the circles directly affected by the order, public opinion is positive in its support. We include in these hostile classes the Democrats who cherish expectations of office as well as the Republicans who are indebted for office to party zeal or the favor of politicians, and who are unwilling to be tried by the standard of efficiency and fidelity. The spoilsmen, Democratic or Republican, are agreed as to the infamy of an order which calls upon them to earn their salaries as the condition of retention in office, and they unitedly predict that the President will recede from the position he has assumed. A little time will tell. And on the answer a good deal of the character of the Administration obviously depends.

One thing is certain. It will not do for the President to proclaim formally that civil service reform is to be a reality, and then to leave members of the Cabinet, or their deputies in the departments, to carry it out according to their individual notions. To get rid of, one set of partisans that another set of partisans may be put in their places, is not the way to inspire confidence in the sincerity of the policy avowed. Still less can the idea be tolerated that the Executive order should be regarded "as displacing inefficient political workers and substituting a class of men who will go into politics solely for the reward they expect to receive for their political shrewdness." Some of the recent changes have seemed susceptible of this construction, and there is a readiness to suspect heads of departments and others of a purpose to use their patronage with a view to the attainment of some object of their own. But the President cannot be supposed to be privy to proceedings of this nature. Having no second term aspirations to impel him, and having, as his action in other matters has shown, a rather decided indifference to ordinary partisan considerations, he should be able to compel the execution of his order in the sense in which he understands it, and in which alone it will be approved by the great body of the people. At any rate, self-respect—if no other motive be at work—will make it impossible for him to stand aside, passive, while others interpret his order in a manner that renders it ridiculous.

An exposure like that which has come from Connecticut in connection with the affairs of the Charter Oak Company shows the folly of the belief that we have got to the bottom of rottenness and bankruptcy in life insurance. Here is an enormous deficiency, which but for an independent investigation might have remained concealed some time longer. It had been hidden, so far, under disguises which plain men call fraudulent, and which should subject the persons responsible for them to sterner punishment than they are likely to get. We can conceive of honest differences in regard to the value of real estate assets or securities based upon them; but the most charitable construction that can be placed upon this point is insufficient to explain the variation between the conclusion reported by the State Commissioner and the statements of the Special Commissioners now promulgated. Was the favorable report of the former official a whitewashing document, as such reports often are, and if so what were the relations between Mr. STEDMAN and the mysterious Mr. FURBEE, whose transactions, as he describes them, are incomprehensible? Two general facts seem to be established: One, a systematic overvaluation of assets; the other, an equally systematic understatement or suppression of liabilities. The audacity with which both methods have been employed in the management of the Charter Oak will not tend to restore confidence in State supervision or in life insurance management.

It is evident that the life insurance companies doing business in this State will have very soon to submit to a more exacting standard of valuation than has hitherto been applied by the Albany Department. In regard to the appraisal of assets but one rule is compatible with safety. The lowest valuation should always be accepted as the nearest approximation to the truth. In the present condition of business, and with the uncertainty which attaches to the value of real estate, no prudent capitalist would conceal from himself the losses he has experienced or the risks he must be prepared to encounter. He would at once write off his losses, and to some extent provide for remaining risks. The same method should be followed by the managers of life companies; and a duty of the State Department is to subject them rigidly to this ordeal. It might entail the downfall of more than one company, but even that would be preferable to the deception, whose latest illustration has just been brought to light at Hartford. Still more important as regards the solvency of life insurance is the substitution of a four per cent. valuation for the four-and-a-half per cent. which is prescribed by the New-York law. Our companies, or most of them, have employed the lower rate in their calculations; that rate has been officially adopted in Massachusetts; and the public interest requires its adoption by the New-York department in its investigation of the company's affairs. The change would probably occasion trepidation in some quarters, but it should be made nevertheless.

The next great electoral change for which England must prepare is undoubtedly that foreshadowed by Mr. TREVELYAN'S motion in the House of Commons, affirming the desirableness of adopting a uniform franchise for county and borough constituencies, and readjusting the representation with a nearer approach to a population basis. The former part of the proposition involves the extension of the franchise to a large proportion of the agricultural laborers—a concession which must take place sooner or later, and which, whenever it occur, will revolutionize the politics of counties. The political power of the great land-owners will be virtually overthrown. The proposed redistribution of seats will equally tell upon the complexion of the House of Commons. At present the system is full of anomalies. Small constituencies are equal in parliamentary power to large ones; and the governing force of the county is in the hands of a minority of its people. The bitterness with which the change is resisted by the Tories and the timid Liberals is, then, easily understood. They are fighting for all that remains of the old parliamentary system; and the increase which is apparent, year after year, in the vote sustaining the motion proves how hopeless is the struggle in which they are engaged.

TERMINAL FACILITIES AND LOCAL TRAFFIC.

At a date not far distant in the past, the course of trade was coincident with the course of rivers, each with its commercial port on the seaboard, serving at once as a depot for merchandise and a centre of distribution. Not so now that railroads have been practically substituted for rivers. The natural advantages of geographical position, harbor, and water communications have to a certain degree lost their controlling power in presence of a railway system almost coextensive with the continent.

The merchant in Denver who desires goods from Liverpool can remain quietly seated in his office, telegraph per Atlantic cable and order direct shipments by through bills of lading, via New-York, Philadelphia, or Baltimore. Produce no longer stops at the head of navigation waiting a freshet. Crops as they mature are hastened to the nearest railroad depot, and thence to the market, making a short season of activity. Commerce has in the past followed, as now following, and always will follow, passenger travel, which has substantially abandoned water for rail routes. Rival seaboard cities—more especially Baltimore—have not been slow to take advantage of this change in modes of transportation. Through the co-operation of President GARRETT, of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, with the municipal authorities, Baltimore has been provided with a perfect system of terminal facilities. Grain and other Western produce, whether intended for foreign shipment or domestic distribution, can by this admirable system be handled at the least possible cost, while the exorbitant cartage charges which constitute so severe a tax on New-York merchants are as far as possible done away with by an ingenious system of tramways. Thus armed, Baltimore has captured no inconsiderable portion of the trade of the West which legitimately belongs to this port. New-York is shorn of her natural growth because of a want of those terminal facilities which have for the time being given Baltimore merchants the pull over their New-York brethren. Till our water-front is connected by rail with the great railroad depots, Baltimore and other rival seaboard cities will continue to capture New-York trade. It costs at present on an average 80 cents per ton to cart merchandise or produce from the Hudson River Railroad Depot in St. John's-square to the North River wharves, say one mile. In a word, owing to our defective system of terminal facilities, the cost of a single mile of City cartage amounts to one-third of the total cost of transportation from Buffalo to New-York.

Every hindrance thrown in the way of commerce here is just so much to the advantage of rival cities. In order to place New-York more on an equality with Baltimore, Philadelphia, and Boston, in the matter of terminal facilities, our most important commercial bodies, after many meetings and mature deliberations, appointed a conference committee to consider the subject in all its different bearings. This committee recommended that the West-street Belt Line of railroad be [illegible] for the receipt and delivery of freight—freight cars to be hauled at night only, and under certain restrictions. A petition was presented to the Board of Aldermen asking the passage of an ordinance granting permission to use the Belt Line of railroad for freight purposes. It was duly referred to the Committee on Streets. The various bodies representing the commercial interests of New-York have been dancing attendance on this committee, of which Alderman BRYAN REILLY is Chairman, for twelve months past. Chief among those who oppose the measure are the Washington Market men, the truckmen, and the Erie Railroad. While the objections of the Erie Railroad to the use of steam on West-street are entitled to respect, those of the Washington Market and truck men will not bear investigation. Washington Market, in its present location, has exhausted its usefulness; it is a relic of the past, and should long since have moved to some point on the North River above Forty-second-street. Considerably more than one-half of its patrons reside north of Twenty-third-street, and are put to great inconvenience whenever they visit the foot of Fulton-street for marketing purposes. Jersey railroads could deliver market produce as well up town as down town. All retail business has been obliged to follow the "up-town movement." We believe that at this present writing the market men would transact more business above Forty-second street than at the foot of Fulton-street, where a market is rather a public nuisance than a public convenience. The market-men are too intelligent not to understand that local traffic cannot flourish without wholesale commerce. While both interests go hand in hand together, it must not be forgotten that wholesale commerce creates and sustains retail trade and all the minor industries.

Wholesale commercial business must always concentrate on our water-front. This business now imperatively demands steam transit to enable us to keep pace with the growing wants of commerce, and prevent trade from going to rival seaboard cities. The objections of the cartmen are not entitled to serious consideration; as well might we listen to a proposition to do away with steam-boats and railroads, replacing them with sloops and stage-coaches. The Board of Aldermen, at a meeting held on Tuesday of this week, instructed the Committee on Streets to present a report for or against the proposition to allow steam freight cars to be run at night on the Belt Railroad at the next meeting of the board. Alderman BRYAN REILLY, Chairman of the Committee on Streets, stated that he would act with his colleagues of the committee on this subject—but never again. It will be remembered that Alderman BRYAN REILLY, under a fancied insult from the board, on a motion made by Alderman LEWIS to discharge the committee from the further consideration of the matter of erecting two stands in front of BENJAMIN MARKS' premises, corner of Worth and Chatham streets, declared that "he would not meet with that or any other committee for the balance of the year." Let us trust Mr. REILLY makes an exception in this particular case in order to show that he stands ready to protect and foster the great commercial interests of this City, in spite of the clamor of market men, cartmen, or ward politicians.

CITY AND WILDERNESS.

There can be no greater contrast between the city and the country than at this time of year. In Winter, a snow-fall paints the street and the plain with the same brush; and the city gains something over the country by the earliness of a Spring which compensates its scantiness. "The country ever has a lagging Spring," says BRYANT. But let one who is familiar with the beauty of natural solitudes walk through New-York now and his heart sinks within him. The streets of the better portions of the town, where rich people live, are a silent and stony desert. The house-fronts are closed, and as grim as the tombs of the Pharaohs. The angular façades of freestone, never cheerful, are now forbidding in their blankness. The gray-brown shutters are austerely shut; there is darkness within, while without the hot sunshine falls in sheets upon the cheerless walls and pavements. In the poorer parts of the city, say along the wards of our own East Side, there is more life, but even less comfort. At all times of day, knots of languid men and women lounge in the shade. Strapping young fellows doze idly in doorways or under the shelter of upturned wagons. Slatternly and dirty children, ragged and half-naked, swarm on the sidewalks. The sunlight rains hotly down into a street noisome with the refuse of poor kitchens. Indescribable smells arise on every hand. Everybody is sweltering in suffering silence, and the only sign of activity is the appearance of the huckster who drags his unwholesome load of garden-stuff through the hot street, howling his cry in answer to his sad brother who bewails "rags, bags, bottles," as he totters along the sidewalk. The whole picture is a striking illustration of the most abject misery of human civilization. Contemplating it, one can hardly realize that there anywhere exists on the same planet a barbaric wilderness unscarred by the hand of man.

And yet, somewhere in the woods of Maine or Northern New-York, or in the vast solitudes of Washington Territory and Oregon, some wanderer, too familiar with these artificial, stony ways of mankind, is wondering if it be possible that a city full of miserable people anywhere exists. There the trees are huddled around in natural confusion; the ground is covered with a moss which springs ever upon decay, and the feet of the adventurous traveler sink among the dead leaves and twigs of many years' accumulation. Nature is untamed there, and the young trees contend with each other for the sunshine that sifts in through the screens of verdure overhead. Through occasional slits in the pillared forest one catches an occasional gleam of a silent stream, shut in from the world by masses of noble growths. A nameless fragrance of arboreal life and vegetable decay pervades the air. To the inattentive ear the silence is utter, save when some kingfisher whirrs away over the pond, or a cat-bird calls from the cedars, and the hollow boom of the bittern answers from a boggy glen as the night comes on. But below all these occasional notes, even in the solemn stillness of the virgin forest, continually arises the low hum of insect tribes, while overhead the leaves of the beeches and the birches are heard in their multitudinous rippling. No wonder the traveler, pausing in this wildness, thinks it impossible that anywhere there are hot and stony streets and over-governed people.

Of course, between these two extremes—city and wilderness—there are many gradations of social civilization. The monstrous caravansaries which infest the seashore and disfigure the mountains afford refuge to some. These may be the starting-places for people who desire to go into the wilderness alone. But, for the most part, with their telegraph wires, daily mails, and newspapers, they make a little city by themselves. The fugitive does not escape the worry and wrangle with the world's affairs, nor the cares of his own private business. In like manner, in the country boarding-house, even in the ideal and almost unattainable place where one has all the comforts of the country without the mean pretences of the city, one is environed with the things that drag people down to earth. Human association, incessant and entangling, must be escaped if we are to have perfect rest. The man, fatigued and worn, must go back to Nature if he would be healed and recuperated. A snatch at Nature from the window of a flying car, or from the balcony of a Summer hotel means nothing. The pure air and grassy ways of a New-Hampshire village will do much for the tired citizen who is "burning his candle at both ends." But even there he is pursued and devoured by the brood of cares, which leave him only in the pathless wilderness. He will find silence and oblivion for all his worries only in the untrodden ways of Nature.

We do not realize, until, in a fortunate hour, we find ourselves free, how much of our life is wasted in wrestling with impertinent things. We are neglecting ourselves while we do much for others, assimilating things which are only burdensome to us, oppressed with the cares of all Governments, and burdened with the great concerns of humanity. We throw ourselves into each day's news with an interest which is perpetually renewed, and is perpetually draining the life. The business of the world is always ours; and even in our recreations we take care that we shall not be lost to the mail-carrier and the telegraph wire, which pursue us with echoes of the world's work. As men, weary of the perpetual necessity for keeping up appearances, accounting for themselves, and doing what society demands they shall do, sometimes escape into the solitude of a great strange city, so others often flee into the wilderness. It is not surprising that hermits seclude themselves from the haunts of men without apparent reason. Lost to the world in the solitude of a trackless forest, they have revenged themselves for years of social tyranny and government by shirking all duties whatsoever.

A hermit's life is utterly selfish. But something like this is needed for the recuperation of men who habitually shoulder more than their share of the responsibilities of this world. The constant study of business, politics, art, philosophy, and the means of existence is fatiguing. There are few men who do not, sometimes, "hanker" after the wild freedom of the wilderness. We have within us a remnant of savage nature, and it is a good thing that we cherish it. Let us not be wholly given over to requirements of civilization. We may not subsist as amateur savages during the depths of a Northern Winter. But this is the season to forget in the primeval forest the arid and stony ways of the city.

1826 *AND* 1877.

The Czar's rumored displeasure at the ill-supplied condition of his Army is doubly justified by the fact that the same mismanagement which is now delaying his progress on the Danube was impeding that of his father when he himself was a child seven years old. It is sufficiently curious that the last appearance of a Russian Emperor on the scene of actual warfare should have been made on the same spot, and in the same way, as the present one. In the Danube campaign of 1826, undertaken by NICHOLAS within a few months of his accession, he determined to encourage the troops by his personal presence; and his appearance at Ploiesti still lingers in the memory of some few of the oldest residents. His first exploit on the Danube was within a hair's breadth of being his last. On the green slope that rises behind Ibraila there is still standing a tall obelisk of gray stone, with Russian inscriptions on its four sides, one of which runs thus: "On this spot, by the grace of God, the Emperor NIKOLAI PAVLOVITCH escaped death from a cannon-ball during the siege of the town in 1826." The Czar's personal experience of war was a brief one. Disgusted at the miserable plight of his troops, and the utter breakdown of the mechanical routine in which he delighted before the rough test of actual warfare, he speedily returned home, leaving the chief command to Count DIEBITSCH, the future hero of Adrianople.

Since his death the Russian military system has been greatly changed for the better. The reduction of the term of service from twenty-five years to seven, the improved food and lodging of the rank and file, the gradual adoption of the barrack system instead of that of "quartering out," and the comparative disuse of the odious and barbarous punishments of the old régime, have done much good, though it must be owned that the commissariat still shows defects enough to justify the trenchant distich:

"Russki soldat, molodets,
Russki komisar, podlets!"

(The Russian soldier is a fine fellow; the Russian commissary a villain.)

Had NICHOLAS' life been prolonged, the spectacle of a Russian Czar on a battle-field would probably have been seen once more; for, in his agony of grief and rage at the successive disasters which overwhelmed him, he was meditating a departure for the Army when the news of Eupatoria proved his death-blow. His last review, (held, by a strange and terrible irony of fate, on the very day of the great defeat on the Alma,) was that of the cavalry of the Guard, just before their departure for the Crimea, and when he had blessed and taken leave of the splendid horsemen as they defiled before him in all the bravery of their gorgeous trappings, departing never to return. Then, for the first and last time, the iron man fairly burst into tears. Five months later his reign and life ended together, and his son, with characteristic love of peace, put an end to the conflict as soon as possible, little dreaming that he was one day to lead an army in the very steps of his father, and avenge the latter's defeats upon the ground which had witnessed them.

AN AMERICAN CATHEDRAL.

The laying of the corner-stone of the Cathedral of the Incarnation on Thursday, at Garden City, was an event of interest in the religious history of this country. Hitherto many of the Bishops of the Episcopal Church have begun cathedral foundations, but the lack of endowment has as yet prevented their becoming much more than large parish churches, with the Bishop as the chief Pastor in charge. The point now reached through the munificence of Mrs. STEWART is, that at least one diocese will have a cathedral proper at the very beginning, and that its endowment will be commensurate with its needs.

The use of a cathedral in this country, where all our institutions are widely different from what they are in England or on the Continent, is not easily understood. It was the essential thing in the early days of Christianity that the Bishop should work like the Apostles from the chief centres of population, and this gave rise to the Bishop's church as the centre of missionary, educational, and charitable work. This plan was repeated when France, Germany, and Britain were converted to Christianity, and as time went on these immense churches, as the centres for educational institutions, as the Bishop's seat or throne, as the places where worship was rendered with peculiar magnificence, became the strongest points in every diocese, and had a natural relation, between the Bishop and the parish churches, to all kinds of aggressive work. With foundations so differently laid in this country, and with ideas of religion often radically different from those of the cathedral builders, at first sight the cathedral seems to be an excrescence. People do not see its practical bearing, and the wild talk which many remember when it was proposed to erect a cathedral for Bishop POTTER in this City, shows that few persons understand where the cathedral can give a helping hand to the humanities of our present civilization. The chief use to which a cathedral like that whose corner-stone has just been laid, is to be put, is to give the Bishop a church in which he can concentrate the religious work of his diocese that is not parochial, in which he can gather a staff of clergy who are qualified to undertake lectureships or parochial missions or special work, and can be employed at his discretion, and around which he can group the chief educational and charitable institutions of his diocese. Here is the natural centre for every kind of religious work, whether done by clergy or laity, by men or women. Here is the place where the worship can be rendered with the beauty and fullness, and sober majesty which has always by eminence been associated with the cathedral service. Here the Bishop, by his actual residence, by his control of the work which peculiarly needs the superintendence of one comprehensive mind and the shaping of a single will, and by his ordination and other services, can make his influence felt in every part of his jurisdiction. It has been the special weakness of American Christianity that it has few points where you are thrilled with the visible strength and magnificence of religion. Mr. MOODY'S tabernacles do not come up to the ideal, and the spectacular worship of the Roman Church does not harmonize with American convictions. Bishop LITTLEJOHN is not the man to indulge the multitude who may frequent his future cathedral in effeminate vanities of ritual or cold abstractions of thought. He is a man of the age, and any one who knows him will justify the prediction that the manifold uses to which a cathedral foundation may be applied in the service of religion will not be overlooked. He will certainly have a church which will compare favorably with any existing edifice in the country, and if this church is surrounded by those institutions which have always been part of a proper cathedral foundation, if they grow out of actual needs and are properly managed, it is not too much to say that this gift of Mrs. STEWART will mark a new stage of progress in the Episcopal Church and exert a powerful influence upon religious enterprises yet to be planned.

But the influence of this cathedral, with its adequate endowment, will not be confined to the Diocese of Long Island. Its example will be widely felt. Existing cathedral foundations elsewhere will soon be properly endowed. The idea that a church is not a temporary shelter for the setting forth of religious opinions will be greatly strengthened. Society will feel the influence of a new element, and the tone of thought will more or less be raised by the fact that religion is honored and believed in by its own advocates.

While we thus cordially commend an enterprise which is intended to advance the best interests of religion and society, we take peculiar satisfaction in the fact that it could not have been conceived by one more competent to give an American cathedral its proper outfit, or intrusted to one better able to give the whole plan a practical adaptation to the special wants of this age. Bishop LITTLEJOHN is well known for his executive ability, for his well-balanced judgment, and for his excellent common sense; and in his hands a cathedral will become a living reality. Attractive and beautiful as the outward fabric will doubtless be, under his management its chief characteristic will be the solid work done for all classes of people. Never before has there been a better opportunity or more abundant means of every sort at command for building up a cathedral city in which religion and the great interests of humanity will go hand in hand, and seldom has such a magnificent enterprise been submitted to one better qualified to give it practical success.

Men build more wisely than they know. When the late Mr. STEWART founded Garden City he was doubtless hoping to organize society there upon a broader basis and a higher plane than exists elsewhere, and now his wife, while executing his plans, nobly and wisely seeks to perpetuate his memory, not by marble shaft, not by any charity which benefits a class, but by the founding and endowment of institutions which will touch society at every point and bring the blessings of education and religion to thousands yet unborn. The deed is itself in this country without a parallel, but the example is greater than the deed. If Mrs. STEWART not only erects this beautiful church and gives it a proper endowment, but also provides the means by which the cathedral foundation shall be made broad enough for the educational, charitable, and religious work which naturally belongs to it, she will give to her late husband one of the best memorials any man could ask for, and identify his name and her own with a permanent blessing to mankind.

THE BOAT-RACE.

The boat-race of Saturday showed conclusively that Harvard has finally learned to row. Hitherto Harvard oarsmen have persisted in rowing what they called "the American stroke." It was with this stroke that they made themselves ridiculous in England, and secured their defeats in the College Rowing Association. Last year Yale taught them that they must either give up their American stroke and learn to row, or they must submit to be beaten, except in cases where they could foul their antagonists' boat. Accordingly the Harvards rejected their errors and learned to row so well that on Saturday their skill, added to their superior strength, gave them the victory over a crew coached by Capt. COOK himself.

The Harvard victory was so complete that it cannot be belittled. The best judges who witnessed the race agree that in style Yale was slightly superior to Harvard, but the difference was more than compensated by the latter's superiority in strength and endurance. The time of either crew was not as good as that of Columbia in the race of Tuesday last, but the water was by no means as smooth. After all that may be said by the partisans of Yale, the fact remains that the Harvards won because they were the best crew. They have finally learned to row, and it would be the height of absurdity to deny them the credit which justly belongs to them.

It is evident, however, that Harvard has yet some other things to learn. The sign conspicuously displayed at the head-quarters of the crew—"Reporters and Loafers Warned Off"—indicated that the young gentlemen have not yet learned that "reporter" and "loafer" are not synonymous terms. It is, perhaps, natural that from the lofty moral height of superior muscularity the Harvard oarsmen should look with contempt upon the reporter, who earns his living by his brains, but inasmuch as it may be safely predicted that when the Harvard crew graduates a fair proportion of its members will follow the example of scores of previous graduates, and infest newspaper offices with eager applications for employment as reporters, they ought to lose no time in learning that whatever else a reporter may be, he cannot in the nature of things be a loafer. This, however, is comparatively a small matter. What is of much more consequence is the obvious fact that the Harvard oarsmen need to learn that a boat-race differs from a horse-race in many particulars, and that an amateur oarsman should not model his conduct upon that of the average horse-jockey. The care taken by the Harvards to conceal their capabilities as oarsmen from their rivals and from the public, and their evident belief that it was their duty to answer courteous and perfectly proper questions with unlimited falsehoods, showed that they regarded the rowing match as the jockey regards a horse-race—chiefly as an event upon which money is to be won or lost. Having this financial view of the matter, it is not strange that the Harvard referee ordered the boats to follow the course of the channel, thereby compelling Yale to row over a longer course than her antagonists. Had the race been regarded as a mere test of skill and endurance, the Harvard men would have been the first to insist upon a course which would have given neither boat an advantage over the other. As soon as Harvard learns that boating should not be made subsidiary to betting, this eagerness to place an adversary in a disadvantageous position will disappear, and now that Harvard has learned to row it is not too much to hope that she will ultimately learn what an amateur boat-race ought to be.

In thus pointing out what Harvard has to learn, it is by no means assumed that Yale has nothing to learn. It is true that the Yale crew did not fall into the error of conspicuously insulting the representatives of the press, and that they went into the race depending solely upon their skill and muscle. Still, it would be unsafe to assume that their view of boat-racing is essentially different from that which prevails at Harvard. Their friends had bet heavily upon them, and they undoubtedly felt that bets as well as colors were depending upon their rowing. Of course, a race that is rowed in order that money may change hands is a very different thing from a plain, honest rowing match, and eventually tends to develop in the oarsman the morals and manners of the horse-jockey.

It is worth while for the parents of the young men who take part in the annual Yale-Harvard race to inquire whether these races, as they are now conducted, are really worth more to their sons than is the usual course of college studies. It is, of course, a glorious thing for a cultured New-England gentleman to be able to say that his son was one of the winning men on Saturday morning, but if that son knew no better than to coarsely insult all reporters without distinction; if he was ignorant of the fact that gentlemen do not tell systematic falsehoods; and if he had not yet learned that an amateur oarsman need not imitate a horse-jockey, he evidently has not entirely finished his education, and ought to supplement his rowing lore with a little study of the elementary principles of morality and politeness. Perhaps if both the Harvard and the Yale crews were to abandon boat-racing until they find themselves able to row without quarreling, and to imitate the manliness of the English University oarsman as well as his stroke, they would not inflict an irreparable injury upon themselves or the public. It is a curious fact that a Columbia crew can either win or be beaten without quarreling or losing in any way the respect of the community, but of course it is preposterous to suppose that New-England students will deign to imitate in anything the students of a New-York college.

TWO MARYLAND JUDGES INDICTED.

THE BALTIMORE COUNTY COURT INDICTED BY ITS OWN GRAND JURY—HOW THE COURSE OF JUSTICE IS OBSTRUCTED.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

BALTIMORE, June 30.—The curious spectacle of a court indicted by its own Grand Jury was presented to-day at Towsontown, the county seat of Baltimore County. Under the Maryland Constitution a change of venue in certain criminal cases is allowed to the accused, and for years past there has been a scandal afloat concerning an alleged misappropriation in the Clerk's office of the Baltimore County Court of the moneys arising out of the transfer of cases from Baltimore City. Fifteen months ago a Board of Auditors was instituted in the county to examine into the subject, and about the commencement of this month they made a report to the Grand Jury inculpating several of the Democratic county officials as guilty of malfeasance. Every effort was made to prevent the publication of this document, but it was obtained by the *American*, and printed in full. The Grand Jury have since then been deliberating upon it, with a view of presenting the matter to the court. They had not finished their work when they were astonished at being notified by the court that it would to-day adjourn over until the September term, which begins about the middle of that month. Thereupon the jury immediately drew up a presentment against Chief-Justice Richard Grason and Associate Justice Yellow, who compose the court, charging them with malfeasance in office and obstructing the course of justice. When the presentment was made in court this morning Chief-Justice Grason inquired of the State Attorney if he could draw up the indictment by 2 o'clock this afternoon. The State Attorney, Mr. Spencer, answered that he could not. The Judge then spoke of 3 or 4 o'clock as the limit of the time in which the indictment might be made, and Mr. Spencer answered that he could not undertake to prepare the paper to-day. Judge Grason then declared the court adjourned until the September term. The members of the Grand Jury declare that he took this arbitrary action with a view of protecting from exposure and punishment the county officers who are accused of misappropriating public funds, and they further say that they will again agitate the matter when the court reconvenes. The amount of plunder is about $12,000. The developments are such as to most positively fix the guilt upon the parties named in the Auditor's report.

GENERAL NOTES.

Florida is expecting many settlers from the West, especially Wisconsin, this Fall.

The San Francisco *Bulletin* thinks that California and Oregon will have about 425,000 tons of wheat to export.

St. Louis has cut down its teachers' salaries 7½ per cent., and thus saves to the city Treasury about $40,000 per annum.

Hon. T. B. Needles is to be the Fourth of July orator in an Illinois town. He will, doubtless, make some pointed remarks.

Wilbraham, Mass., is afflicted with an incendiary 5 years old. He fired his father's house, and then a church, "to see the blaze."

A writer in the Columbus (Ga.) *Enquirer* condemns the public school system, contending that taxation for its support is unjust and unrepublican.

Certain interested persons are clamoring for a special session of the Kansas Legislature next Winter, but Gov. Anthony will not listen to them.

An Atlanta man has invented a machine horse, and promises that if it will not carry a man faster than any ordinary horse can, he will eat it, cog-wheels and all.

Apologetically a New-Hampshire paper says that if it devotes more space to the potato bugs than to the Legislature, it is because the bugs are doing the most work.

The Marblehead (Mass.) *Messenger* is not dismayed by the destruction of its office in the late great fire, but pluckily issues a half sheet from temporary quarters, and announces that it has ordered a new press and materials and will be published as usual.

The California Democratic State Committee adjourned to July 5 after declaring that if the rival committees in San Francisco do not end their quarrel before that time they will take summary measures to accomplish that result. The rival committees receive the threat with indignation.

—The Harvard Class of 1817 celebrated its sixtieth anniversary by a dinner in Boston last week. Fourteen of the 24 living members were present, including George Bancroft, Caleb Cushing, and Samuel Hart, of Brooklyn. Rev. Dr. Stephen H. Tyng, detained by illness, sent a letter.

Hon. Ginery Twichell was married at Ithaca on Thursday to Mrs. Vinal, a sister of ex-Postmaster-General Burt, of Boston. The Boston *Advertiser* says that his valise, containing jewelry and railroad passes to California, where he intended to pass the honeymoon, was stolen before he left Boston.

A Poughkeepsie youth, with the assistance of an elderly lady, has fitted out a rooster with a needed wooden leg. At first the bird made frantic efforts to kick it off, but this only made him fall down, and so he accepted the situation, and now faces the leg with evident satisfaction. And the boy is delighted.

A meteoric stone is reported to have fallen on the farm of John M. Claypool, near Bowling Green, Ky., June 19. It weighs about a pound and a half, and resembles a piece of grindstone, but is much harder and heavier. It struck a tree with a report like a small cannon, and greatly frightened a boy who was at work close by.

According to the Bloomington (Ill.) *Leader*, which is "reliably informed," an Indiana Congressman has written to a friend in Bloomington that at the late meeting of Tilden and Hendricks in this City it was agreed that upon the meeting of Congress an effort shall be made to try, in the courts Mr. Hayes' title to the Presidency.

The Petersburg (Va.) *Index-Appeal* expresses the opinion that if the murder of Capt. Catesby Jones, at Selma, Ala., is not punished with the utmost rigor of the law, there will seem to be no further use for the present machinery of courts of justice. But why should this "if" always be necessary in the South, except in the case of negro murderers?

The Montgomery (Ala.) *Advertiser* believes that juvenile precocity and depravity have reached their acme in a small boy in that city, who gathered his cap full of toads, stationed himself near the sidewalk and threw them under the feet of two ladies who came along. There was some awful screaming, and a fiendish giggling from the throat of the boy a few moments afterward.

Hear the Richmond (Va.) *Enquirer* talk. "It is no prevision of facts, it is no exaggeration of praise, to say that the tide of consolidation was kept at bay and the true faith of the Constitution maintained by the bold, free, and repeated and unceasing utterances of Southern orators of brain and skill, who weighed their words while they ripped them with flame and hung them with garlands; diffusing and strewing the eternal truths, once threatened with the deluge of heresy and odium, now restored by the gravest promulgations and the agreement of the very men who trod down the Southern cross."

AT WASHINGTON'S HEAD-QUARTERS.

NEWBURG, June 30.—Gov. Robinson, who is here a few days as the guest of Senator St. John, visited Washington's head-quarters to-day, and examined the Revolutionary relics with much interest. A number of citizens gathered in an informal way, and Joel T. Headley introduced the Governor, who made a brief address, referring to the impressions which such a place should produce, and hoping the citizens would long enjoy a residence here in this beautiful city and near this sacred spot. The Governor was heartily cheered, and a salute of 21 guns fired in his honor.

AFFAIRS IN ITALY.

THE SPIRIT OF POLITICAL LIFE.

PROPOSED REORGANIZATION OF PARTIES—THE MINISTERIAL MAJORITY—TITLES CONFERRED BY KING AND POPE—VOTING STRENGTH OF THE PAPAL PARTY—PILGRIMS AT THE VATICAN.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ROME, Monday, June 11, 1877.

The present session of Parliament is drawing to a close, and the increasing heat has already driven a great many of the Senators and Deputies out of Rome. Of the Deputies, not more than one-third of the number of which the Chamber is composed are now in their places. An effort is made to crowd an unusual amount of work into the few days that remain, and the sessions are prolonged to six and seven hours. An entire reorganization of parties in Parliament is a necessity now very generally admitted, and in the interval between the present and the reunion in the Autumn a new cast will probably be given to the parts which leaders and subordinates will be called upon to play. Lines will be more distinctly defined, and a compact corps of supporters, reduced, to be sure, in numbers, will take the place of the present confused jumble of the Ministerial majority. The Republicans, both within and outside of Parliament, are acting quite apart, and their spokesmen and newspaper organs are without disguise, and are known, read, and judged by all. The more loudly the *society-savers* of the Papacy raise their voices, the more pronounced becomes the position which the political extremists are allowed to assume. The success of the Ministry in one of its late projects, which encountered general opposition, was labored and doubtful, and the creation by the King immediately after of no less than 70 new *commendatori* excited the suspicion that the bribe of chivalric honors had been held out in advance. This exercise of the royal prerogative, at the instance of Ministers, in so frequent and promiscuous a manner as to render these titles hackneyed, has provoked much comment and ridicule in the newspapers. It is a cheap way of paying off debts to political and household favorites. The Pope also has lately tried his hand once more in the same line, and several new Knights of Cross and Crown will after this add the graces of their high-sounding titles to society. The Pope, as King *in partibus*, is thus exercising a dubious right. But the Italians say little about it, as the act is the least harmful to the interest of the State that his Holiness can commit. Going on at the present rate, a result may be brought about, now beginning to be anticipated, that of friends giving to each other titles, such as Count and Duke, arbitrarily and "by courtesy," just as now men call each other Professor and Colonel, and Doctor and Esquire, without asking to see letters patent or diplomas.

The public has been menaced with the loss of one of its ablest servants by the severe illness of Signor Mancini, the Minister of Justice. He has been recruiting at Naples, where the King offered him the use of one of the houses belonging to the crown for repose and cure. It is reported that the health of the Minister is mending, and that he will be soon again at his work. The strain lately put upon the faculties for administration of leading functionaries has made the public service anything else than a pastime. But in spite of it the crowd of those stung with an ambition for conspicuous place does not diminish.

Yesterday the elections were held for the Municipal and Provincial Councilors of Rome. It is the first time that the members of the Clerical Party have showed a hand since the Italian occupation, and the beginning was so courageous and so respectable as a demonstration of power of numbers that a feeling almost of alarm has been aroused. There has been so much jubbing and speculating in the electoral administration that a great lack of harmony has come at last to exist among the new masters, and a struggle of persons and private interests has taken the place of that steady pull so necessary to carry along with some degree of ease the ever-increasing public load. There are about 20,000 registered voters in the City of Rome, and with the unusual stir of yesterday only about 10,000 could be got to come out. Among the friends of the Pope a single feeling exists, that of obedience to superiors and a wish to get possession of power, so as to use it for the accomplishment of ends forecast in the councils of the chief authority. The main object at present is to get the control of elementary instruction, and to change, if possible, the current of opinion and sentiment in the young, and turn it from the radical extreme into which circumstances have forced it in the past quarter of a century. The generation now come to maturity pays no heed to any remedies Clerical directors have at command. As for the municipal elections, the vote polled by the friends of the Pope was so considerable as to cause the languid public of the other party seriously to reflect upon what result may follow when a supreme effort is made. One-third of the entire vote was given by the Papal party, and so large a show on the first mustering of forces has, as I have already suggested, caused surprise and alarm. It has all along been claimed by the organs of the party that a majority of the Romans are in favor of the old rule. But up to this time we have had no proof of the truth of the assumption. At the same time, the fact cannot be lost sight of that the large company of public placemen give the authority actually directing affairs a strong force, which can be relied upon under almost all circumstances. The spirit of political life is not yet well awakened, and even some great peril threatening seems hardly sufficient to draw the people from their pursuit of amusement.

Hundreds and thousands of "pilgrims" continue to stream through Rome, of every nationality and grade of society, and color and cut of cuticle and coat, and all that goes to make up what is called humanity, whether of the masculine or feminine gender. The Holy Father bears the trial well, and the jubilee so far has proved more than a partial success. A large number of Bishops, or Papal pro-consuls, are here from all countries, many of them conducting the companies of visitors, whose zeal to see the Pontiff their own appeals have stimulated. The exposition of the gifts of all sorts sent to the Pope has grown in extent and richness, and the curiosity of the public to visit it has increased in proportion. But it has been closed suddenly, for the reason alleged of an actual or threatened pillage of some of the objects contained in it. Meanwhile, the presence of so many foreign visitors, and the constantly increasing population of Italians, give new activity to the life of the city. According to an estimate lately made, the number of inhabitants of Rome has reached (including the garrison of 8,000 soldiers) about 280,000. Every year the old streets are found to be more inconveniently narrow, and very few houses have yet been thrown down to give increased room for passage. Very little new industry is added to give employment to the increased population, and the greater part of those who have come in eat the bread of dependence upon the offices of the State. The city is cleaner and healthier than ever, and residents and visitors are less subjected than before to the inconvenience of a semi-civilized settlement.

FULTON'S MEMORY.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Some 20 years ago a few gentlemen, headed by the late Rev. Dr. Vinton, then an assistant minister of Trinity Parish, formed an association for the purpose of erecting a monument to Robert Fulton, whose remains are in the family vault of the Livingstons in old Trinity Church-yard. The Vestry of Trinity, by resolution gave these gentlemen a space in Trinity Church-yard to erect a suitable monument, but for some reason or other the project was dropped. Could it not be again taken in hand and with success? Go up on the tower of Trinity, and look out on both rivers. See the steamers, from the Cunarder to the ferry-boat, and think of Robert Fulton in the church-yard beneath without a stone to honor him. Trinity corporation would no doubt again donate a site for the monument, and our steam-boat men would do the rest. Jay Gardiner, the Clydes, Roaches and Morgans could make it a success. FULTON FERRY.

NEW-YORK, Friday, June 29, 1877.

CLIMBING THE ALPS.

The first ascent of the Wetterhorn, this year was made on the 8th of June by Rev. Edward Frederic Cavalier, an Englishman. He left the Hotel de l'Ours, (Bär,) in Grindelwald, on the 7th of June, with two guides from Brienzwald. They slept on the roof of the club hut on the Eckhorn, which they found still filled with ice and snow. On the 8th they reached the top of the Wetterhorn at about 7:30 in the morning, and came back safe and sound to the Bär at 2 in the afternoon.

AMUSEMENTS.

LOCAL MENTION.

"Evangeline" will to-morrow enter upon the fifth week of its run at the Fifth-Avenue Theatre.

Prof. Charles Young and his marionettes and Miss Lubin give performances at the New-York Aquarium this week.

Joaquin Miller's new play is likely to be brought out as the opening piece of the season at the New Broadway Theatre.

Mr. Maurice Strakosch sailed for Europe yesterday. Mr. and Mrs. Reynolds and Mr. E. F. Rowe were also passengers by the Germanic.

A play, new to local audiences and entitled "Woodleigh," will be acted at Wallack's Theatre to-morrow evening and throughout the week. It is from the pen of Mr. Philip Stoner.

A drama founded on Dumas' *Three Guardsmen* will be acted at Niblo's throughout this week. Messrs. Frank Mordaunt, E. P. Thorne and Collier, and Miss Tiffany are to fill the principal parts.

Mr. Max Maretzek is represented to be writing an opera on American subjects, the principal rôle being intended for Miss Kellogg. Mr. Max Strakosch proposes to bring it out in December.

The usual Sunday concert occurs at Gilmore's Garden this evening, and to-morrow a grand concert will be given there for the benefit of the sufferers by the fire at St. John, New-Brunswick. Miss Emma Abbott, Signor Brignoli, Signor Susini, who has not sung here these 10 years, and Signor Ferranti have offered their services for Monday. A programme of special interest may, therefore, be counted upon.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

The Berlin opera reopens Aug. 23.

Mlle Mehlig is playing in London.

Mme. Palmieri had arrived in Milan from New-York.

Herr Wachtel was about to sing at Her Majesty's Theatre in London.

Miss Minnie Hauck has been engaged at the Brussels Monnaie for eight nights.

A troupe of children are going about Germany, playing "Crispino e la Comare."

Mlle. Varesi has been engaged for the Winter at the San Carlo Theatre of Lisbon.

M. Georges Lamotho has been decorated with the Order of Isabella the Catholic of Spain.

Signor Gayarre has gained the day in his law case against the impresario of the Milan Scala.

Henri Cramer, one of the most prolific of "transcribers," is dead, at Frankfort-on-the-Main.

"Sita" is the German title of "Le Roi de Lahore," which has just been produced at Dresden.

It is not unlikely that Signor Bottesini may become conductor of the San Carlo of Naples next season.

Mlle. Albani has appeared at Covent Garden in "Te Vascello Fantasma." M. Maurel personated *Vanderdecken*.

M. Arthur Pougin has published a volume all the biographical articles he has contributed to *Le Ménéstrel*.

Signor Tamberlik has sung *Otello* to Mme. Nilsson's *Desdemona* at Drury Lane in London. M. Faure was *Iago*.

M. Capoul has signed an engagement for four months in Russia and two months at Vienna, next Winter and Spring.

M. and Mme. Lecocq were thrown from their carriage a fortnight ago, but both happily escaped with a few light contusions.

The separate chorus parts of "St. Paul" and "Elijah" have just been published with a French translation for the first time in Paris.

M. Cressonnois has been named conductor of the Porte St. Martin Sunday concerts, which will be given next January, February, and March.

Mr. Jefferson's engagement at the Haymarket will terminate in seven weeks, when Mr. G. F. Rowe will appear in his comedy entitled "Brass."

Berlioz's executor has presented M. Colonne, the conductor, with Berlioz's baton, in recognition of M. Colonne's efforts to revive "La Damnation de Faust."

M. Massenet has gone to Fontainebleau, to work on his new oratorio to Louis Gallet's poem, "The Virgin." This, with "Mary Magdalene" and "Eve," will complete the feminine trilogy of the young composer.

Signor Filippi, returned to Italy, is giving in the *Perseveranza* an account of the Italian Professors domiciled in London. Costa, Randegger, Vianesi, Bevignani, Sebira, Pinsuti, Visetti and Tito Mattei have already been dealt with.

From Oct. 3, 1876, to June 4, 1877, (the duration of the Paris season,) 452 concerts were given in the French capital. These included 8 Conservatoire concerts, 24 Pasdeloup concerts, and 22 Colonne concerts, all of which were given in Sunday.

According to the *Musikalisches Wochenblatt*, the accredited organ of Wagnerism, the production of the "Nibelungen Ring," at Munich, has been "postponed for some years" by the King of Bavaria, "in order that the opera may be fully rehearsed."

The opera "La Pazza della Regina," supposed to be by Carlo Soresi, a pretended pupil of Donizetti, and recently heard in private in Paris, is proved to have been the work of M. Deprez, the once renowned tenor vocalist. It nearly failed to excite any interest.

There are about 10 important theatres in Tokio, the principal of which are the Shimomiza at Shimbara, the largest and best in the city, with a seating capacity for nearly 3,000 people; the Nakamurza at Saru wakamachi, (Asakusa;) between 2,000 and 2,500; the Harukiza at Herakimachi, Hongo; and the Nakenzaza at Kakigarache—the last two mentioned accommodating between 1,000 and 2,000. These theatres are conducted by companies who procure a license from the municipality, which permits them to give a specified drama for a given time, usually 30 days, though this is often extended if the weather or other circumstances be adverse.

CARDINAL M'CLOSKEY'S COADJUTOR.

The names of Bishop Corrigan of Newark, N. J., and Rev. Dr. McGlynn, of this city, have been prominently put forth for the coadjutorship, with Cardinal McCloskey, with the right of succession, and it is understood that each gentleman has a powerful party urging his claims both at Rome and in this country. In one respect the followers of both Bishop Corrigan and Dr. McGlynn have been united, namely, in the suppression of the name of a third candidate, who is said to be favored by Cardinal McCloskey, and to be the one upon whom the choice is most likely to fall. That third candidate is Bishop Lynch, of Charleston, S. C., whose name has not until now been permitted even to appear before the public in this connection.

A PROPOSED POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTE.

Messrs. Vaux & Radford, architects, have addressed a letter to Mayor Ely, advocating the establishment, in this City, of a Polytechnic Institute, or a Museum of Art and Natural History. They suggest that the proposed abandonment of the distributing reservoir on Forty-second-st., and the consequent possession of an eligible site, offers to the City the opportunity for taking an important initial step toward the realization of this idea. Their letter was accompanied by drawings showing the feasibility of erecting the desired building, which would cover the entire area of the present reservoir, and give a total floor-space of five and one-half acres. They say, in conclusion, "it appears that such a building could be erected in substantial and complete manner for $2,000,000, exclusive of terraces and work on park approaches.

A WELL-KNOWN HORSE TRAINER KILLED.

The well-known horse trainer and driver, Michael Roden, was killed yesterday morning by falling down a flight of stairs in the Fashion House. Roden was one of the best drivers on the turf in this country. He came here about 15 years ago, and his first appearance as a driver was on the old Fashion Course. He was next engaged as a rider by Mr. Pierre Lorillard, and from that time became popular. The best known horses he has driven were: Henry, American Girl and Cecil Boy.

QUEER MATRIMONIAL ENGAGEMENT.

A telegram from Ottawa to the Montreal *Gazette*, dated 26th inst., says: "Miss Susan Parker, of Boston, with her sister, stopped at the Russell House, in this city, for several months about two years ago. While here she fell in love with one of the waiters, John Fields, to whom she proposed previous to leaving. He at first refused to marry her, but has finally succumbed, and the couple are to be married tomorrow at Boston. Miss Parker is said to be worth $50,000. She is a refined lady; and he, although rather a fine-looking man, is not the possessor of even ordinary education. He was always a great favorite with the customers."

DIVIDING THE PROFITS.

EACH OF THE WRESTLERS SATISFIED

A WRESTLING MATCH IN WHICH BOTH CONTESTANTS EARN MONEY—FIFTEEN HUNDRED DISGUSTED SPECTATORS.

The long talked of Graeco-Roman wrestling match, between William Miller and Thebaud Baur, came off last night at the American Institute. The match was for $300 a side, and the gate money to the winner, under the English rules as laid down by Mr. Edward James. By a special provision it was agreed that the wrestling should begin punctually at 8:30 o'clock, and end at 11:30 if a fall should be gained by that time; if no fall should have been gained, the wrestling to continue until one of the contestants should be thrown—the winner gaining the match. Should each have won a fall within the specified time, the match to go on until settled. The men came into the ring on time, both looking in splendid condition, Miller weighing 196 pounds, and Bauer 175. William Austin was judge for Miller, and Emile Regnier acted in the same capacity for Bauer. The referee, Mr. Palmer, was not chosen until 8:55, at which time the match was begun. Mr. Whittaker acted as Master of the Ceremonies, with Mr. Laflin as time-keeper.

The men approached each other, and after shaking hands, began feinting cautiously for several moments. At length Miller caught Bauer around the waist, but the latter by an active movement escaped. The wrestling then became most exciting, and the bout was watched with breathless interest. Bauer forced the fight, and in the first 10 minutes made four desperate efforts to throw Miller, the last time raising him by main strength, and holding him for a moment in a horizontal position before dashing him to the ground. By a magnificent effort of strength and activity Miller turned completely around while falling, and fell face downward in exactly the same position as he was when Bauer lifted him from the ground. Miller next forced the contest, and attacked Bauer hotly. Securing a hold about his opponent's waist, he raised him in the air and fell backward, trying to throw him as he fell. Bauer's dexterity saved him, however, and the bout was continued as hotly as ever. Fifteen minutes after they had begun the struggle both men were dripping with perspiration, and no decided advantage had been gained by either. Miller, however, seemed disposed to play a waiting game and to let Bauer do the most of the work. After 25 minutes work both became more cautious, and the more lively struggles were less frequent. At the expiration of one hour, no fall having been gained, time was called, and the men were allowed 15-minutes' rest. During the whole of the bout it was evident that each man was doing his best.

In the second bout time was called at 10:10. Much more caution was displayed in this bout than in the first. It was, nevertheless, a beautiful spectacle, the poses of the athletes, continually changing, presenting a series of tableaux full of grace and beauty. After six or seven minutes of cautious play the contest became more lively, and several strong efforts were put forth on both sides. At length Miller succeeded in getting a waist hold, and swinging his antagonist around, he caught him about the neck, and with a splendid effort threw him by a cross buttock. Bauer made a desperate attempt to save himself by his favorite method of arching his body, but Miller followed up his advantage and slowly and surely pressed him down until both shoulders touched. A fall was declared for Miller by the referee—time, 13 minutes.

Time was again called at 10:47. This bout was seriously looked for, as heavy work was expected, Bauer having to win a fall before the expiration of the stipulated three hours or lose the match. As was expected Bauer did his best, and forced the contest, Miller keeping on the defensive. In seven minutes after they entered the ring, Bauer caught Miller by the waist, and raising him by main strength, dashed him violently from him, and fell with him to the carpet, Miller falling on his back, Bauer thus gaining the second fall.

By the terms of the agreement the wrestle was now to continue until the third fall was obtained. Time was again called at 11:13, and the men wrestled for the next hour without any particular effort being made on either side. The Police then interfered and stopped the match on the ground that it was then Sunday morning. The referee announced that the match was a draw; that the contestants would divide the gate money, and that all bets were off. This caused much dissatisfaction among the spectators, who freely expressed their opinion that it had been previously arranged that the match should end as it did, and that Saturday night had been purposely selected in order that the Police might interfere. Capt. Mount, of the Police, informed a TIMES reporter that he had not been asked whether he would permit the match to be continued on Sunday, and also that he had stopped it on his own responsibility. It is not likely that there will be a large attendance at the next exhibition of the art of Graeco-Roman wrestling given by Messrs. Miller and Bauer.

PERILS OF AMATEUR FISHERMEN.

HOW VIRGINIANS TREAT TROUT-CATCHERS FROM LYNCHBURG—ATTEMPT TO KILL A PARTY WITHOUT WARNING.

Lynchburg papers publish accounts of an attempt to murder four gentlemen from that city who, on Saturday night, June 23, encamped on the North Fork of the Tye River, in Nelson County, Va., intending to devote Monday to fishing for trout there. The party was composed of Rev. J. M. Rawlings, Messrs. A. F. and W. B. Robertson, and Dr. W. S. Morris. Having stretched their tent under a bluff, they retired to rest, and between 10 and 11 o'clock at night parties living in the neighborhood commenced rolling huge stones down the mountain, with the intention of striking the tent. The story is thus told by Mr. W. B. Robertson in a letter to the *Virginian*:

On last Saturday morning a party of us, four in number, pitched our tent on the head-waters of the Tye River, in Nelson County, with the view of spending a few days' trout-fishing. Our camp was made on the property of one of our friends, who promised to join us in a day or two. About 10 o'clock that night, after we had retired to rest, and at least one of us to sleep, a rumbling noise was heard in the mountains overlooking our camp. Those who were awake sprang to their feet and out of the tent, just in time to escape the crash of a huge boulder, weighing not far from half a ton, and which came bounding down the mountain side into and through our tent. One of the party, Dr. William S. Morris, of this city, who was asleep, was struck on the head and his skull fractured. Almost before we had realized what had been done, we heard and soon saw another, and then another, enormous rock rushing toward our camp, thus giving us proof that a persistent and determined attack was being made upon us with the intention of taking our lives, and that, too, without a moment's warning. Putting Dr. Morris in a place of comparative safety at a little distance from the camp—our horses having been removed out of danger—we called to our assistance and were promptly answered with an order to go back home. Not acceding to this demand, they began again to roll huge rocks upon our camp, several of which struck the tent, tearing their way through it.

Finding that it would be advisable to get Dr. Morris home as soon as practicable on account of his wound, we determined to break up our camp and leave at once. Upon calling out to those would-be assassins that we would leave as soon as our horses returned, they replied: "Go in five minutes." Being assured that we would not go till our horses returned, they agreed to suspend their assault, which had been kept up for near two hours by rolling rocks upon our camp and repeatedly firing rifles and pistols. We at once set about preparing to leave, and succeeded in getting off about 1:30 o'clock Sunday morning, by the light of lanterns, traveling over one of the roughest roads in the country.

I have thus attempted to give you a plain and simple statement of the facts connected with this lawless and disgraceful attempt to murder a party of gentlemen quietly sleeping in their own tent, and upon the property of one of the party. Not a word of enmity had we heard, not a note of warning had been given us that they had any animosity toward us. There was, indeed, every reason why we should have expected to be welcome visitors. These very people knew that it was I who had, as Fish Commissioner, put a number of land-locked salmon in their stream, and within 30 feet of where I was this brutally attacked. They knew that I had also put black bass, California salmon, and other varieties of fish in the stream a few miles lower down. Indeed, one object of my visit there was (at my own expense) to see what was the result of my last year's experiments, and to look more closely into the capabilities of the place for affording a supply of trout upon the hatching-house at Lexington. I will further state that one of our party was a minister of the Gospel, who had been invited to preach on the next day, (Sunday,) and that the notice for preaching had been circulated through the neighborhood.

These facts require no comment from me.

W. B. ROBERTSON.

LYNCHBURG, June 25, 1877.

A MOUSE STORY FROM NEVADA.

The Corinne (Nev.) *Record* tells the following story: "Yesterday afternoon the writer witnessed a strange sight in the *Record* office. Our attention was attracted by several lusty squeaks from the inside of a pail, almost full of water, into which a half-grown mouse had fallen. The alarm had hardly died away before four or five mice appeared on the scene, and began clambering to the top edge of the pail. For several moments after gaining the top of the pail and catching sight of the mouse in the water a squeaking conclave was held. First one mouse and then another would cling to the rim of the bucket with his hind legs, and while almost touching the water with his nose, admonish either consolation or advice to the unfortunate, but while all this was going on the exhausting powers of the unfortunate mouse in the pail were rapidly giving out. At last a happy thought seemed to strike the biggest mouse in the crowd, and almost without a squeak he firmly fastened his fore feet to the edge of the pail and let his body and tail hang down. The drowning mouse saw it, and making a last desperate effort for life, swam to the spot, seized the tail of his brother mouse, and, amid squeaks of delight from all the mice present, was hauled high and dry out of the water and over the edge of the bucket."

THE MISTAKE OF A COYOTE.

HOW HE ATTEMPTED TO CARRY AWAY A YOUNG BLACK EAGLE, AND THE RESULT THEREOF.

From the San Francisco Post.

By the Senator, which arrived yesterday, Mr. Wolcott, of this city, brought two young black eagles for Woodward's Gardens. He states that this species of eagle is rare almost to extinction. They were secured by him on a very elevated portion of the Serpe range of mountains, about 70 miles northwardly from Santa Barbara. Having previously observed the parent eagles sailing down into the valley, he climbed a tree 90 feet above the ground before a branch was reached, and then 10 feet more to the nest, some of the sticks composing which were as thick as a man's wrist. With some difficulty he secured the young birds, then about three weeks old, and about the size of chickens. He succeeded in descending with them before the return of one of the old birds, which came back shortly afterward with a young lamb in its clawa. Though the old bird saw Mr. Wolcott, it did not see the young eagles he had, or there would have been a square fight. Returning to the house at which he was staying, the birds were secured in a pen and kept three weeks. They are now about six weeks old, about two feet in height, and can dispose of a jackrabbit or so at a meal without indigestion.

A few days ago a coyote visited the house and destroyed all the chickens. The eagles were then placed in the chicken pen, and on the next morning the coyote returned to get some more chickens, and, under the impression that these eagles would fill the bill, got hold of one of them, which also got hold of him by inserting its talons in the nose of the latter, but was unable to drag him into the pen, the coyote being equally powerless to drag the eagle out. The coyote then concluded that he did not want any more eagle just at that time, and expressed himself to that effect loudly, but too late, inasmuch as Mr. Wolcott's attention was drawn to the spot, when he shot the coyote to relieve the misunderstanding. He says that the full grown eagles of this very rare species are eight feet in spread of wing, four feet in height, and scarcely any man or animal could avoid being stunned if attacked by them in their usual manner, by pushing with the breast.

PERILS OF INEXPERIENCE.

A YOUNG WOMAN CRAZED BY DISCORDANT ADVISERS WHILE JOURNEYING FROM CHICAGO TO MASSACHUSETTS.

From the Boston Herald, June 27.

A Boston gentleman, who left Chicago on the Saturday morning train, tells the following curious and interesting story: "Shortly after the train started a young lady named Emma Lehman, who was traveling to her home in Templeton, Mass., attracted considerable attention by her strange behavior. Never having journeyed alone before, she expressed some anxiety about reaching her destiny in safety, which drew the attention of two young men to her, who volunteered their advice, and each recommending different routes they complicated matters to such a degree that before reaching Buffalo the sensitive girl was badly frightened, and was in evident fear that she would never reach Templeton. On arriving at Buffalo she at a hazard took the advice of one of them and left the train. The man whose advice had not been taken then accused the other in the lady's presence of trying to mislead her, which induced her to return to the train. She was laboring under great excitement, and appeared to be temporarily insane. The train moved out of Rochester, without a word she ran out on the platform and jumped off. The train was stopped, and she was overtaken by the railroad officials and induced to return. Guided by her subsequent actions, the officials determined to watch her. A kind old gentleman, to whom the matter was explained, volunteered to take charge of her, and succeeded in allaying her alarm and excitement to some extent. At Albany the old gentleman left the train, and during the rest of the journey to Worcester a lady passenger and the Boston gentleman watched over her. She complained of having been insulted by the young men mentioned above, but the real explanation of her bewilderment and terror seemed to be temporary aberration of the mind. After leaving Albany she talked wildly and incoherently and tried several times to jump from the train, and at last succeeded while her guardians were asleep. The train, which was moving slowly, was stopped again and the young woman was captured while running like a deer down the track. During the rest of the journey her screams and struggles were fearful, and it required the assistance of several men to control her. When the train arrived at Palmer, she was given in charge of the station agent, who promised to see that she was taken to her home in Templeton. She had been working in the watch factory at Elgin, Ill., and left in response to a dispatch from her brother.

EXPLOSION OF AN EXCURSION STEAMER.

The St. Paul (Minn.) *Pioneer-Press* has the following account of the explosion of a pleasure steamer on Lake Minnetonka, on the 23d inst: "The steamer Katie May, when near Guild's Point, exploded her boilers and went to the bottom instantly, carrying down her Captain, James Mitchell, Charles Stoddard, engineer, and Albert Seamons, a painter, who was putting the finishing touches on the boat. Howard Trumbull, the pilot, and Edgar Seamons, a brother of Albert Seamons, were saved, but are badly injured. There were but five persons on the boat at the time of the accident. The Katie May was owned by Capt. Charles May, of Excelsior, and her Captain, James Mitchell, was his son-in-law. It was a new boat, the hull of which was built as Hudson last season, and was completed at Excelsior last Spring. She had been running but a few days. Her machinery was considered first-class; her boilers were new from the Ames Boiler Works, New-York; they had been tested up to 200 pounds, and were calculated to carry 175 pounds, and at the time of the fatal explosion were carrying but 69 pounds. The boat left Excelsior for Wayzata yesterday morning with a party who were safely landed at Wayzata, and the steamer started upon the return trip. She had proceeded about two and a half miles, and was in deep water between Guild's Point and Little Island, when the fatal explosion occurred, completely wrecking the boat, which sank almost instantly. The cause of the accident has not been ascertained. Trumbull stated that, just before the explosion, Charlie Stoddard, the engineer, slacked the engine, and, on inquiring why he did so, replied that there was a key loose in the cross-head, and that he had better go into Gideon's Landing. Immediately after that he heard the pumps start, and the explosion followed. The first he realized of the disaster was finding himself flying through the air. When he came down he struck head first. He had presence of mind to hold his breath, and came to the surface almost uninjured. He saw a portion of the hull of the boat, and swam for it, got into it, and immediately sunk. He then swam to some boards, got three of them together, and sustained himself until picked up by a skiff from the shore."

Commenting upon the accident, the *Pioneer-Press* says: "We cannot affirm that the explosion would have been prevented by subjecting it to the tests of the Government inspectors of steam-boat boilers, but the occurrence brings to mind the fact that several years ago the steamer Sue Gardner, running on that lake, and we believe others, could not pass the inspection of these officers, and were laid up for some time. An appeal was taken to Mr. Boutwell, the Secretary of the Treasury, which resulted in their release and a decision to the effect that pleasure steamers plying such inland lakes as Minnetonka were not required under the law to undergo inspection by United States officers. Mr. James G. Freeman, of this city, through whose house the boiler of the Katie May was ordered, says it was constructed of the best material, and his theory of the cause of the explosion is, that the water in the boiler was allowed to get too low, the engineer being deceived by the foaming which always takes place in new boilers, caused by the presence of oil, &c."

FUNNY SCENE IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

The writer of "On the Watch; by One of the Hands" articles in London *Mayfair*, thus describes a recent funny scene in the British House of Commons:

"I hear that Midhat Pasha was immensely delighted with Mr. Beresford-Hope, who, indeed, being on a subject which specially pleased him, surpassed himself. The funniest thing I have heard in the House for a long time was the chuckle with which the honorable member followed one of his witticisms. He had made a joke, the House had smiled, and was waiting for him to proceed. But Mr. Beresford-Hope stood silent, holding himself tightly with both hands by the collar of his coat, and with his head gently reposing on his right shoulder. Was he finished and about to sit down? Mr. Jacob Bright thought he was, and prepared to rise. But still Mr. Beresford-Hope stood in the same attitude, his face convulsively moving, and, as those who sat near him testify, volcanic agencies evidently at work within his body. Was he ill? Would apoplexy supervene, and would he, like an almost greater statesman, die on the floor of the House? Matters were growing alarming, and the pause awful, when suddenly there resounded throughout the silent chamber, a single, short, sharp chuckle. The convulsive movements had ceased, the working of the face had resolved itself into a broad grin, and the House, relieved of anxiety, and immensely tickled at the comicality of the situation, burst into a roar of laughter, in which the grave Turk heartily joined. Mr. Beresford-Hope, thinking that his audience had seen the joke at last, devoted himself to a succession of discharges of profound chuckles, which set the house off again, and for fully two or three minutes the remarkable scene was prolonged. Mr. Beresford-Hope, feeling convinced that he had never made such a good joke as this in all his life."

A RELIGIOUS COUNCIL.

THE PRESBYTERIAN ALLIANCE.

GENERAL COUNCIL OF ALL THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCHES IN THE WORLD.

Tuesday the first regular meeting of the Council of the Presbyterian Alliance will meet in Edinburgh, Scotland, for a session of seven days. All the Reformed Churches throughout the world holding to the Presbyterian system and to the doctrines of Calvinism will be represented in this assembly. All the Presbyterian Churches in America, except the Cumberland, which is not Calvinistic in doctrine, have sent delegates, and many Presbyterian divines who have planned a trip abroad this Summer will make it convenient to attend the meeting of the Council.

President McCosh, of Princeton College, was the first to propose a Presbyterian Ecumenical Council. When the Old and New School Assemblies met in St. Louis he visited both and spoke in favor of a closer union of the Presbyterian Churches of the world. He continued to speak and write in its favor at every opportunity, and on the occasion of the celebration of the tercentenary of the Scottish Reformation at Philadelphia in 1872, he brought his scheme prominently forward. He said the Irish Assembly had received the idea favorably, but he hardly expected to live to see his plans carried out. But the next year the Northern Assembly took the matter up and appointed a committee, of which Dr. McCosh was a member, to correspond with other Presbyterian bodies, and ascertain their views in regard to the proposed confederation. Dr. McCosh went to Europe in the interest of the movement, and returned in the Fall of 1873, much encouraged by the results of his visit. The proposition was received with favor everywhere, and in the Summer of 1875 a preliminary council was held in London, which organized "The Alliance of the Reformed Churches throughout the world holding to the Presbyterian system." A constitution was adopted which provided that a general council of the alliance shall be held every three years, and shall be constituted of ministers and ruling Elders appointed by the churches forming the alliance. The objects of the Council are to consider questions of general interest to Presbyterianism, to strengthen and protect weak and and persecuted churches, to explain and extend the Presbyterian system, to discuss subjects of church work, evangelization, the training of ministers, the use of the press, colportage, the suppression of intemperance, the observance of the Sabbath, systematic beneficence, and the suppression of Romanism and infidelity. The Council has no power to "interfere with the existing creed or constitution of any Church in the alliance, or with its internal order or external relations." It will have no right, therefore, to entertain the motion which the Australian delegation are expected to make in relation to the revision of the Westminster standards.

The benefits which are expected to flow from the Alliance are: 1. That it will manifest to the world the substantial unity of the great family of Presbyterian Churches. 2. It will strengthen weak and struggling Churches. 3. It will afford Churches not inclined to organic unity opportunity to manifest their belief in the fundamentals of the Church. 4. It will make Presbyterian Churches better acquainted with one another. 5. It will give the Churches an opportunity to combine against error, such as infidelity, Sabbath desecration, and intemperance. 6. It will show the excellencies of the Presbyterian system.

The Council will be composed of about 290 delegates. Of these, America has 126; Great Britain, 82, and the rest of the world, 82. There are 12 Churches in the United States and Canada that are eligible to membership in the Alliance, and all will be represented probably, except the Reformed (German) and the Cumberland Presbyterian bodies. These represent about 1,000,000 communicants, and the Churches of England, Ireland, and Scotland about 1,000,000 more. Beside these, the Reformed Churches on the Continent—the Reformed Churches of France, Germany, Switzerland, Holland, Russia, Hungary, Transylvania, and Austria, represent several millions of communicants, and the Presbyterian Churches of Australia and New-Zealand, and the Reformed Church of South Africa, will bring up the total of communicants to between 3,000,000 and 9,000,000 who represent a population of not less than 20,000,000. These Churches are all Calvinistic, though they do not hold to the same confession. The Presbyterians, of course, accept the Westminster standards, the Reformed Church of France holds to the Gallican Confession, the Reformed Church of Holland to the Belgic Confession, the Reformed Church of Germany to the Heidelberg Catechism, the Scotch Reformed Church to the Helvetic Confession, &c.

The first Council was appointed by the London meeting of 1875, to be held in Edinburgh, in July, 1876, but on account of the American Centennial celebration it was postponed until this year. Among the numerous delegates from this country are the following: Drs. William Adams, Howard Crosby, President McCosh, H. J. Van Dyke, of Brooklyn; Prof. F. L. Patton, of Chicago; Moderator Eells, of San Francisco; A. A. Hodge, of Princeton, of the Northern Church; Drs. M. D. Hoge, Stuart Robinson, and others, representing the Southern Church; Drs. Berry, Kerr, Darling, of the United Presbyterian Church; Dr. Sloane, of the Reformed Presbyterian Church; Dr. Peltz, of the Reformed (Dutch) Church. Among the delegates from Canada are Principal Cavan, of Knox College; Principal Snodgrass, of Queen's University, and Dr. Topp, of Toronto.

The programme provides for the meeting of the General Committee on Monday, July 2, at 2 P. M. Tuesday morning the organization will be effected; there will be an opening sermon, a private meeting of the Council, and the public reception of delegates. On Wednesday there will be papers on the "Harmony of the Reformed Confessions," to be followed by general discussion. The "Principles of Presbyterianism" will next be taken up, and in the evening reports will be received of the statistical condition of the churches, and addresses will be made by delegates from the United States and the British Colonies on the local aspects of their Churches. On Thursday the Home Work of the Presbyterian Church," "The Eldership," and "Home Missions" will be taken up. Friday will be devoted to "Foreign Missions," and it is not expected any session will be held on Saturday. On Monday, "Infidelity," "Intemperance," "Revivals," &c., will be considered, and the evening will be given to addresses respecting the present condition of the Reformed Churches on the Continent. On Tuesday, "Presbyterian Literature," and the use of the Press generally," and the "Christian training of the young," will be treated, and the closing proceedings of the Council will be held in the evening.

AN OHIO GHOST STORY.

QUEER ANTICS IN A STAID QUAKER FAMILY'S PANTRY AND PARLOR.

Correspondence of the Pittsburg Commercial.

MARTINS FERRY, Ohio, June 27, 1877.—A very curious phenomenon has just occurred in this community. The scene of action is about five miles in the country back of town, on a main road leading to Cadiz, at the house of Mr. William McComas, a wealthy farmer. The community around Mr. McComas are almost all Friends, Quakers, and are not in the habit of producing sudden excitements, hence their reports, together with those of well-known citizens of this place and Wheeling, stamp it with truth.

About 9 o'clock Monday morning Mrs. McComas heard a noise in the pantry, and on going in to learn the cause was surprised to see almost everything there falling from the shelves to the floor, and on replacing some cans of fruit saw they would not stay, but rested about and fell to the floor. Being alarmed, she at once went and called the men from the fields where they were at work. On coming into the house they were struck with amazement with what was going on. The neighbors were sent for, many of whom came at once and saw sights such as to throw the most advanced spiritualistic medium far in the shade. The cook-ing stove moved from one side of the room to the other. A large piano, weighing about 800 pounds, moved out from the wall half way across the parlor. Two clocks, stationary upon mantels, fell off upon their faces on the floor. They were replaced and did not stop running, nor were they injured. A feather bed in one of the lower rooms raised itself high off the bedstead and rested on the floor, while a feather bed up stairs was carried from one room through another, down stairs, and rested on the hall floor. Pots filled with water were thrown off the stove. A sewing-machine was thrown almost across the room and rested upside down. Several large jars, containing lutters of different kinds, and weighing about 40 pounds, were turned upside down, and on being hastily filled by the almost frantic people, were placed in a tub, where they remained but a moment, when they raised themselves out, emptying out their contents. A tea canister, filled with tea, moved across the room in such a position as to

EVERY-DAY ENGLISH.

SPELLING ACCORDING TO LAW.

BY RICHARD GRANT WHITE.

Although I do not see a proof of these articles, they have generally been printed much as they would have been if I had had the opportunity of correcting them in that form; although I believe there is no writer who does not detect in proof slips of his own making, as well as errors of the composing-room; the change of form from manuscript to print bringing that sharply to his attention which otherwise he might pass over. But in the last article were several annoying errors. For example, in the second paragraph, Cæsar twice for Cicero; elsewhere, word for vowel, and others which need not be pointed out, these being mentioned only that their nature may not be misapprehended.

We have seen how long ago and how very early in the history of our language men curious as to spelling began to contrive modes of phonetic orthography, and how continuous such efforts have been to the present day. Now, however, there is a spelling reform movement." The succession of individual reformers through centuries is suddenly in one generation developed into a somewhat numerous, and, in some instances, highly respectable band of agitators who clamor for a change. Just so a rocket rises through the darkness with a thin line of light and then bursts into a blaze of stars; but this is the end of it; the stars pass off in smoke, and as the result we have our old friend, the falling stick. I feel very sure that, bright as many of the names are which now illumine it, such will be the end of spelling reform. But of the numerousness of the advocates of a change in the written form of English I had only an imperfect notion before the receipt of various printed records of their doings, which have been kindly sent me since these articles began to be published. There are spelling reform associations which have "transactions," and, 'faith, they print 'em; not always, however, very intelligibly to the general eye and mind. There are writers who publish in magazines each his little project for changing at a word, and by law or by general consent—sort of intellectual mass-meeting—the outward and visible form of a language which is the product of many centuries of well-rooted growth. There are conventions; one such was held in Philadelphia some year and a half ago, another recently in London. The Bulletin of the Spelling Reform Association No. 1, which bears the ominous, and, were if not for my respect for individuals connected with it, I would say the fitting, date of April, 1877, opens with the declaration: "Never before in the history of the language has there been so much promise of a reform in our orthography as at the present time."

These facts explain to me the interest with which I have learned, somewhat to my surprise, that these articles upon a dry subject, and it seems to me a trivial, are read. They are timely. I am sorry for it. People might be much more profitably employed in using, or even in studying, the language as it is, than in the attempt to change its written form, an attempt which, from the very nature of the thing to be changed, can only end in utter failure. The views of any individual upon this subject are of little importance, whatever his scholarship or his ability: mine are of infinitely less importance than those of many others who are engaged in its consideration. But I will say to some of those who have remarked publicly or privately upon what I have written that I am no "conservative" upon this subject, or upon any other, but, on the contrary, so thorough and deep is the radicalism of my personal views that if I were to utter them I should startle even some of the reformers. For, like the Spanish nobleman who thought that if he had been present at the creation of the world he could have made some valuable suggestions, I also have my little notions of reform, and, like my predecessors, am quite sure that if my prescription were taken it would prove a linguistic panacea. But I know that neither mine nor any one's else ever will or ever can be taken; that in the very nature of things that is impossible, and therefore upon that subject I hold my peace. No one who regards with dread the sudden and violent disturbance of the visible surface of our language and its literature need regard the spelling reform movement with any apprehension of evil. It will effect no change of importance. Changes in spelling there will be; but not in virtue of the "movement," nor those for which the reformers are clamoring. Our alphabet and our spelling will surely remain, for some generations at least, very much what they have been for centuries.

I say for centuries deliberately, for nothing of the kind has astonished me more than the assertion of Mr. Alexander J. Ellis at the London Spelling Reform Convention, as reported in the London *Times*, that "our present is only 100 years old." Opinions may, and do, differ among those who are competent to form them; and when they are formed upon thoughtful observation, they may be held by any man without presumption, even against high authority; but I am accustomed and ever ready to receive the assertion of Mr. Ellis as to a fact in the history of language, particularly of the English language, with deference. To this one, however, I cannot assent. I will undertake to produce from scores of books, and from other sources, which are more than 250 years old, in which the spelling is just that of to-day, even in the case of such words as "honor," and "music," and in which the occasional variation of not more than one word in 20 is plainly the result of mere carelessness on the part of writer or printer, and is entirely unessential.

Another assertion made by a distinguished gentleman at the London convention is of some interest to my readers. They may remember my having said that the philologists desired phonetic spelling because it would enable them the better to study the changes in language. I did not suppose that my words would so soon receive authoritative confirmation. But Rev. A. H. Sayce, of Oxford, an eminent philologist, who first took the chair at this convention, is reported to have said that English spelling "cultivated an unphilological habit of mind. The philologist wanted to trace the changes in sounds from generation to generation. Spelling like ours concealed them." Mr. Sayce is a man of so much common sense outside of his specialty that it is astonishing to hear him offer such a reason for changing the written form of a language. He will learn before he reaches the summit of his reputation that language is not made to satisfy any of the desires of philologists or to cultivate a philological habit of mind, but simply to enable all men, unlearned and learned together, to communicate their thoughts and feelings and wishes to each other. If in so doing they make what Mr. Sayce called "conundrums and rebuses" of spelling, it is the very office of philology to unravel them.

Some other of the views presented at this convention are worthy of passing consideration. Mr. Lowe, writing with the prestige of his reputation and his position as member of Parliament, said that as he was informed there are 38 sounds in the language and only 24 letters, he thought that 14 new letters should be added, so that there be a letter for every sound, and that every one should write as he speaks." He said that he could get no boys to read to him "tolerably"; they "have no idea of the pronunciation of the language." His only remedy for this is "to teach all the sounds together with the letter which represents each of them." This last is amazing. It is absurd that a man of Mr. Lowe's general intelligence would know that the pronunciation of a language is not learned from letters, and that reading well aloud is a gift which, of course, may be cultivated from less to more, and which for perfectness needs practice, but which has nothing to do with pronunciation, or with education in other respects. Of this, however, hereafter.

Mr. Pitman (*Phonetic Nus* Pitman) was delighted with Mr. Lowe's letter, which in his opinion there were 38 sounds in the language and 26 letters; and wound up his speech by exclaiming: "Who could spell 'cease' without having seen it written?" To which I answer hundreds out of every thousand who they have first acquired some knowledge of the structure of English words, and without such knowledge of any subject, with what reason is a man expected to have any mastery of it. Mr. Ellis said, if not here, elsewhere, that a man on seeing a word written does not know how to pronounce it until he is told. An opinion which seems to me quite wrong. Under the condition just mentioned I am sure nine intelligent men out of ten would pronounce correctly, at sight, an English word that they had never met with before. There is no hit to the extravagance of specialists who have gone off on an agitation.

Dr. Gladstone made a point that differing standards prevailed in different districts, and that pupils "were taught in one district for spelling 'honor' with the 'u' and in another for spelling it without." What if they are? It only shows the pettiness of pedagogueery. What difference does it make whether a boy or a man spells *honor* or *honor*? One way is just as good as the other. The difference is not worth a moment's thought. This sort of fussiness justly brings reformers into contempt.

Dr. Gladstone said that the means of effecting a change to a new system of spelling "were in the hands of the Government," and Mr. Ellis proposed the third resolution: "That as no change would be effectual unless the amended spelling were accepted by School Inspectors, Civil Service Examiners, and public departments side by side with the present spelling, the assistance of the Government will be required." Yes, indeed, most learned and candid of phonologists; but there is no other body whose aid is of incalculably more importance, and without which the assistance of the Government would not be of a feather power—the bulk of English-speaking people. It is for them that books and newspapers are printed, and not for philologists, or for phonologists, or for others, who, being neither philologists nor phonologists, take it upon themselves to agitate a spelling reform. What do you think would induce the publishers of the *Times*, in New-York and in London, to make the reading of those papers difficult to the generations—old, middle-aged, and young—whom they address daily? What inducement could you offer to the thousands of publishers of millions of English volumes yearly to lay phonetic stumbling-blocks along every line of every page they issued? If 99 of them should do so, they would merely ruin themselves and make the "eternal fortune" of the hundredth who did not. And my first correspondent, heretofore mentioned, would have "Congress finish the work" which some spelling reformer had begun! This is midsummer madness. In the first place, Congress has no power, outright, to interfere in any way with the question of language or of school instruction, and any law having such a purpose would be unconstitutional and void. But if Congress had the general powers of Parliament in the matter, they both together would be as powerless as the three tailors of Tooley-street. Congress may, if it pleases, decree that all pleadings before the Supreme Court shall be in Norman French, as Parliament may that royal assent to a bill, instead of being announced as *La Reine le vult*, shall be, The Queen wills it. But as to affecting the way in which one man writes for another to read, the Congresses and Parliaments and conventions that were ever convoked would be as powerless as a boy whistling against the north wind. True, the boy's whistle has some power as have conventions; but as in the former case the very great change is made in the course or the velocity of the wind, so in the latter the progress of the language will continue in its normal line, quite unaffected by anything in the form of "resolves," "resolved," or "be it enacted." Congress and Parliament can give laws to the great English-speaking peoples; but they cannot give laws to the language, even the written language, of those peoples. Such laws are formed by the undeliberate and almost unconscious action, and settled by the unexpressed assent, of those peoples themselves guided, somewhat, but not controlled, as to uniformity in public spelling by printers and proof-readers.

Reform in other matters is possible by law, or by individual or concerted action. Abuses may be thus done away with, old things set aside for better new ones, the right of one day be made by statute law the crime of the next. But in language in any of its departments. Some of the spelling reformers speak of change in this matter as if it were like change in any other—most clumsily and ignorantly. You may pull down the house that covers your own head if you like, and live there a roofless and heartless until you can build yourself another and a better; but you cannot by law or any other force make the language spoken by a people with a past different to-morrow or next week, or next month, or next year, from what it is to-day. And were this possible, Congress is the very last body to whom the power to do it should be committed.

And now, for the present, I hope that my readers will agree with me that we have had quite enough about spelling.

BANK FAILURE AT PEORIA.

The Springfield (Ill.) *Journal* of May 23 contains the following: "Another leading bank in Central Illinois has succumbed—in a manner coming so closely on the heels of the failure of Bloomington the other day as to cause no little sensation. We refer to the failure of the banking house of Pulsifer & Co., of Peoria, which was announced on Saturday last." The following card in the Peoria papers of Saturday morning announces the event:

TO OUR CREDITORS AND THE PUBLIC—Circumstances beyond our control compel us reluctantly to suspend payment.

The suspension of S. Pulsifer & Co. is a profound sorrow on account of the temporary hardship it may produce; I cannot believe that any loss to creditors, as my individual property is very large and free from incumbrance, and which is liable and sacredly pledged to the settlement of my liabilities. SIDNEY PULSIFER.

PEORIA, June 23, 1877.

A special to a Chicago paper says: "The suspension was a complete surprise to everybody. They were supposed to be the most solid banking house that have been in business since 1856. The failure of Sidney Pulsifer amounts to over $1,000,000. Several creditors is expressed in the ability to pay all of its creditors in full. It is believed now to be that the liabilities of the firm a few days will develop everything. The immediate cause of the failure is believed to be heavy drafts made to the Woolnee Brothers, large dealers, which will, no doubt, fail also. The firm of S. Pulsifer & Co. was composed of Sidney Pulsifer, Jr., and Edwin Pulsifer. They are heavily indebted to the Commercial National Bank, Chicago; the Commercial, St. Louis; Metropolitan National Bank, New-York; Ashland Block National Bank, New-York; Fourth National Bank, New-York; Bank of Commerce, New-York; Bank of America, New-York; Importers' and Traders' National Bank, New-York; Merchants' National Bank, Boston; Second National Bank, Boston; Bank of Commerce, Boston; Bank of Commerce, Cleveland; Bank of Commerce, Detroit; Bank of Commerce, Kansas City; Bank of Commerce, Omaha; Bank of Commerce, Nebraska City; Bank of Commerce, Leavenworth; Bank of Commerce, Atchison; Bank of Commerce, Lawrence; Bank of Commerce, Topeka; Bank of Commerce, Fort Scott; Bank of Commerce, Wyandotte; Bank of Commerce, Minneapolis; Bank of Commerce, St. Paul; Bank of Commerce, Duluth; Bank of Commerce, Winona; Bank of Commerce, Rochester; Bank of Commerce, Red Wing; Bank of Commerce, Faribault; Bank of Commerce, Mankato; Bank of Commerce, Owatonna; Bank of Commerce, Northfield; Bank of Commerce, Austin; Bank of Commerce, Albert Lea; Bank of Commerce, Fairmont; Bank of Commerce, Worthington; Bank of Commerce, Sioux City; Bank of Commerce, Dubuque; Bank of Commerce, Davenport; Bank of Commerce, Burlington; Bank of Commerce, Keokuk; Bank of Commerce, Des Moines; Bank of Commerce, Council Bluffs

THE HOUSEHOLD.

FEATURES OF THE SUMMER MARKETS

There are few new features of interest in the markets. Prices for meats, butter, eggs, cheese, and other staples are unchanged. Among the delicacies on the fishmonger's stalls are soft-shell crabs, which sell for $1 to $2 per dozen, according to quality, and salmon, blue-fish and weak-fish. Spring chickens and Spring ducks are selling at 28 cents to 30 cents per pound, and tame squabs at $2 50 to $3 per dozen. Frogs' legs bring 35 cents to 40 cents per pound. Vegetables of all kinds are in liberal supply. New potatoes, string beans, Southern tomatoes, new cabbage, Southern cucumbers and onions, Long Island squash, new beets, new turnips, new carrots, Long Island peas, radishes, lettuce, and cauliflowers, are selling at very low prices. Dried beans and peas and dried fruits can be bought very cheaply. The supply of berries, cherries, oranges, bananas, and pineapples is large, and they have not been cheaper for many years. Strawberries are rapidly disappearing, and raspberries, red and black-cap, are taking their place. Nice currants sold in Washington Market yesterday at 10 cents per pound, and gooseberries were very cheap. Peaches are still dear, but the supply from the South is pretty large and prices are a little lower. Whortleberries are in good supply, and sell at reasonable rates. Watermelons from Florida can be bought for from 30 cents to 50 cents each, according to size and quality, and the best kind of wild blackberries arriving sell at 12 cents per quart. Among the new things in fruit are cantaloupes and green apples.

RECEIPTS FOR THE TABLE.

SUGGESTIONS ABOUT SELECTING MEATS.—In selecting beef to roast, if it be for a small family, the rib is by far the best and most tender cut; have some of the bone removed, then make your butcher skewer the beef. The best beefsteak for broiling is porterhouse. The best beef for *a la mode* is the round; have the bone removed and trim off all the gristle. For corned beef the brisket is also the best. For a mutton roast choose the shoulder, the saddle, or the loin and haunch. The leg should be boiled. Small rib chops are best for broiling; those cut from the leg are generally tough. Mutton cutlets to bake are taken from the neck. For roast veal the loin, breast, or shoulder is good. Veal chops are best for frying; cutlets are more apt to be tough.—MOLLIE.

In selecting beef take that which has a loose grain, easily yielding to pressure, of a dark red color, smooth, with whitish fat; if the lean is purplish and the fat is yellow it is poor beef. Grassfed is the lightest, ox the best, and next the heifer.—HOUSEHOLD.

Perhaps the nicest mutton roast is a small leg, the bone taken out, and cavity stuffed with forced-meat. The best beef roast is (for three) about two and a half or three pounds of porterhouse. Sirloin ranks next. A rump roast is very nice. Two to three pounds is a great plenty for three. In chops, I think that from the hind leg of mutton best, unless you can get a "meaty" sirloin. The same in pork; about one and a quarter to one and a half pounds is sufficient; beefsteak about the same quantity. Porterhouse is cheaper than sirloin, having less bone. Rump steak, or round, if well pounded to make them tender, have the best flavor.—BUTCHER'S DAUGHTER.

BEEF-STEAK ROAST.—Take a nice thick beefsteak, pepper and salt one side well, make a nice stuffing of bread-crumbs, seasonings, and onions, wet with egg; lay this over the steak, and roll up like a "roly-poly" pudding; tie with a bit of cord. Bake like any other roast.—ANNIE E.

FORCED MEAT.—Take bread-crumbs, (dry bread grated is as good,) add one-third as much chopped suet, thyme or other herb to taste; salt and pepper; beat up eggs enough to wet it to a paste; stuff your roast, fish, or fowl with it, or lay it in the pan among the gravy.—ANNIE E.

CANNED CORN.—To every six quarts of corn take one ounce of tartaric acid dissolved in boiling water; cut the corn from the cob, and put in sufficient water to cook; put the acid in while the corn is cooking; when done, seal air-tight in cans or glass jars. To prepare for the table, pour off the sour water and save it; put in enough fresh water to cook it; for every quart of corn add one small teaspoonful of soda and let it stand a few minutes before cooking; while cooking put in a teaspoonful of sugar; if the corn turns yellow there is too much soda; pour back some of the sour water until it turns white again; when nearly done season with salt, cream, and butter, same as fresh corn. Tin quart cans are preferable to glass jars.

BERAT PUDDING.—One pint of milk; two eggs, well beaten; a very little salt; one-fourth teaspoonful soda; one half teaspoonful cream tartar; slowly add flour enough to make a thick batter; at the last add one pint of any kind of berries, well sprinkled with flour; boil one hour in a well-buttered mould, or, it you have no mould, a floured cloth will do; after the pudding has boiled hard for one hour, remove it from the pot and dip it quickly into cold water, and as quickly turn it out; this will prevent sticking; serve at once, for it soon becomes a heavy.—MOLLIE.

CABINET PUDDING.—One-fourth pound butter and one and a half pounds granulated sugar beaten to a cream; add the well-beaten yolks of five eggs; one-half cupful milk; then half pound of flour, with the whites of five eggs; lastly, half pound of seeded and chopped raisins, with a quarter of a pound of well washed and dried currants; the fruit must be floured before mixing; turn into buttered mold or floured bag; boil three hours; then plunge quickly into cold water; turn it out at once to prevent sticking; serve hot with sweet sauce.—MOLLIE.

ECONOMICAL SPONGE CAKE.—Three eggs, one cupful each of flour and sugar, three teaspoonfuls baking powder, one-quarter pint milk, salted and flavored to taste, made thin. It is nice for jelly cake or strawberry cake.—HOUSEHOLD.

FRUIT CAKE.—Three cupfuls brown sugar, one cupful molasses, one and one-half cupfuls sour cream, one and one-half cupfuls butter, six eggs, one and one-half teaspoonfuls soda, three pounds raisins, one pound citron, two pounds currants, one teaspoonful cinnamon, one teaspoonful cloves, one teaspoonful spice, one whole nutmeg, one bottle lemon extract, flour enough to make a spoon stand straight up. Bake in a deep baking pan four hours. When cool, put in a stone jar and keep two or three weeks before cutting.

PROVIDENCE FRUIT CAKE.—One-half pound butter, one pound sugar, two eggs, one-half cupful milk, one-half teaspoonful saleratus, two cupfuls flour, one pound raisins, one pound currants, one-quarter pound citron, spice.—JANE.

COCOANUT CAKE.—One cupful butter, two and one-half cupfuls sugar, one cupful sweet milk, four cupfuls flour, one teaspoonful soda, two teaspoonfuls cream of tartar, five eggs, one grated cocoanut; bake in flat tins and put on icing; sprinkle half of cocoanut on the icing and put the other half in the cake.

FROSTING.—Use not less than one pound of white powdered sugar to the whites of four eggs; break the whites into a broad flat dish, and throw on a little sugar; whip it well with long even strokes; then, after five minutes, throw in more sugar, and so on until the sugar is used up; beat thoroughly until the icing is smooth, fine, and firm—for half an hour at least; if not stiff enough add more sugar; it flavored with lemon juice, allow sugar for the juice; pour the icing on by the spoonful, near the centre of the cake; if necessary to spread it on use a broad-bladed knife first dipped in cold water; dry in a sunny window where there is no dust, but where the air can reach it.—MOLLIE.

OAT-MEAL CRACKERS.—One teacupful oat-meal and enough tepid water to wet and make into dough; mix well and quick; the harder the dough the better; if it will bear to be rolled out with the rolling-pin, begin to roll it, stopping to press the tanged edges well with the fingers; keep it in the same way till it is one-eighth or a quarter of an inch thick; be quick about it or it will get too dry under your hands; make only dough enough at one time for one cracker; do not brown it any in baking; it will be good for months if you put it in your oat-meal barrel and cover it with meal.—F. L.

USEFUL FAMILY HINTS.

TO LAUNDRY A BROWN FOULARD CAMBRIC DRESS.—Have a tub partly filled with very warm water; throw in a large tablespoonful powdered borax; wet only one piece of the dress at a time; first the basque; use very little soap, and only on very soiled places; use a board if desired; rinse in clear warm water, then turn the basque on the wrong side and starch it in thin starch; when making the starch add one teaspoonful powdered borax to a pint of starch; it will prevent sticking; be very careful not to get any starch on the right side; hang the basque to dry in a shady place and where the sun can not dry it quickly. While the basque is drying wash the overskirt in the same way, using the same water; then, as the underskirt is the most soiled, wash that last; by this time the basque is nearly dry; roll it up tightly for 15 minutes; have good hot irons ready; then spread your basque out nicely on the ironing-table; have a bowl of warm water and a clean cloth handy, so that should any starch show on the right side you may sponge it off; it is best to iron on the wrong side if possible; iron the skirts in the same way.—MOLLIE.

TO CLEANSE A RUBBER PIANO-COVER.—Lay the cover on a long clean table, and sponge it all over with clean warm water containing a little powdered borax, just enough borax to soften the water; use no soap; then with a clean soft cloth rub it dry; if it looks dull or does not give satisfaction, take another soft cloth and drop on it not more than two or three drops of sweet-oil, and rub gently all over the cover.—MOLLIE.

TO CLEANSE A NURSERY CARPET.—Have a pail of very warm water; throw in a tablespoonful of powdered borax; then, with a clean scrubbing-brush, and very little of any soap, scrub well the soiled places; rinse with clean hot water, and rub very dry with a clean soft cloth; if possible, open the windows to dry quickly.—MOLLIE.

TO CLEAN HAIR BRUSHES.—It is best to clean two at a time, at first try. First comb them well, to remove the loose hair or dust, then dip the bristles only in very warm water, sprinkle each brush with plenty of powdered borax and rub the two together; after they are thoroughly cleansed, have a pitcher of hot water and pour it over the bristles; keep the back of the brush as dry as possible; shake the water well out, and dry quickly in the sun; brushes washed in this way will retain their stiffness.—MOLLIE.

CANCER CURE.—The use of red clover tea is said to be an effectual cure for cancer, even if of long standing and malignant. The red tops are said to be boiled in water, and about a quart a day drank and the tea used as a wash twice a day. Hot assafœtid water will remove the offensive smell from cancer or sores.

INDIAN DYSENTERY REMEDY.—Roots and leaves of blackberry bush boiled down; a gill before each meal and before going to bed.

FOR THE GUMS.—Alum water will harden the gums and prevent loosening of the teeth.

REMEDY FOR CORNS.—A slice of lemon bound on, or bread soaked in vinegar.

PROPORTIONS OF FLAGS.—United States Ensign, hoist, depth, or hoist, ten-nineteenths of its length. Field, thirteen horizontal stripes of equal breadth, alternately red and white, beginning with red. Union, a blue field in the upper quarter next the staff, four-tenths of the length of the field, and seven stripes in depth, with white stars arranged in equidistant horizontal and vertical lines, equal in number to the number of States of the Union.—(*Hamilton's Engineer's and Mechanic's Pocket-book*, page 49, also, *Pennants*, &c.)—E. N.

INFORMATION WANTED.

How to make buttermilk biscuit?

A receipt for canning green peas.

How to cook mushrooms and how to make a good mushroom catsup.

How to make jellies so as to have them extra nice.

A receipt for cleaning white lace.

How to wash a black and white cotton dress, trimmed with black alpaca, so as to keep the colors perfect.

Is there any way to clean elastic stockings, such as you wear for varicose veins, without washing?

How to wash a white silk necktie?

What will take mildew out of a cotton tablecloth, nearly new?

A receipt for removing superfluous hair from the face effectually.

Will ammonia make the hair grow and not injure it?

What to use to whiten the inside of porcelain-lined sauce pans and kettles.

Does rust in a kettle injure the water for drinking?

What will cure somnambulism?

QUICK GROWTH OF SAN FRANCISCO.

THE SAND HILL THAT FREMONT DESCRIBED THIRTY YEARS AGO AS SUBJECT TO FOGS AND HIGH WINDS.

From the San Francisco Bulletin. June 16.

We have before us a letter written by John C. Fremont 30 years ago to a resident now of San Francisco. Fremont had returned to Washington after exploring California. The date of the letter, (Oct. 15, 1847,) was after the war with Mexico had been prosecuted for several months. Soon after the writing of this letter, Fremont made his second journey to California, a period distinguished by the Bear Flag history. The letter gives an intelligent account of the agricultural resources of the country as far as Fremont had noted them. The "town of St. Josepha" mentioned in this letter is no doubt San Jose, which at that time was a suburb of the Santa Clara Mission, although the former is hardly be said to be situated on the "shores of the Bay." But then pioneer observations were not always geographically accurate to a mile. A little later date Fremont could have located all the important points in the valley and coast district.

The manuscript itself is of interest, although not an old one, it was written before San Francisco had any "more than a nominal existence. There was an embarcadero, a mission, and a presidio. A few Americans had settled in the country, some in the vicinity of Los Angeles, three or four at Santa Cruz, the seat of a mission, and perhaps a dozen near San José. Most of them came to the country between the years 1840 and 1847. The greater part came overland. Now and then one might be found who had landed from a hide dropper or a whaler. It is evident from the tenor of the letter that Fremont believed California would fall into the hands of Americans. His second visit to the country was made in view of that fact. A pioneer opinion in which we have faith is of the agricultural resources of the State, a letter has special interest. California was an integral part of Mexico. Monterey was the town of chief importance, it being the capital of the province. The impression was just beginning to prevail that the war would result in a transfer of Mexican territory, and in that event the province of Alta California would probably change hands. This was the opinion secretly held by the small number of Americans who had settled in the country, although some, having intermarried with the natives, were not anxious for any change.

What a history is compressed into these 30 years! Nine hundred thousand people have their homes where there were a few hundred Americans. Three hundred thousand people are on the spot described by Fremont in half a dozen words, as occupying a sand hill, and subject to fogs and high winds. A small number of farmers had found that wheat was a satisfactory crop, although there were few flouring mills. We have seen a primitive flouring mill built about the year 1845 near Santa Cruz, which was driven by a small overshot wheel from water supplied by a spring. The stones were of guess or bastard granite, got from rock found near Gilroy, and roughly dressed. The grinding capacity of this mill was about a bushel an hour. The demand was so small at that time that the mill was not kept running up to its full capacity. Lick's famous mill near Alvisos was built some years later, and had all the late improvement, to say nothing of the solid masonry and timbers. The following is Fremont's letter:

WASHINGTON CITY, Oct. 15, 1847.

SIR: Absence from the city and unavoidable business prevented an earlier reply to your letters, both of which have been received. In looking over your letters I find it difficult in the brief space of a reply to answer them satisfactorily, but will try to do so, and you can write again for what may not be clear. I take up your questions in their order, premising that I am favorably impressed with California, in which I have the good fortune to agree with Humboldt and Vancouver. The climate varies much, very much, in different parts of the country, dependent upon its physical features and position in regard to the sea; those localities that are much exposed to the ocean being made during a season of the year cold and unpleasant by heavy fogs and high winds from the north-west. At such places wheat is sometimes subject to be injured by rust. It will strike you in this connection that along the coast country the fogs favor vegetation, supplying the place of rain. In other localities the climate is unsurpassed in its mood as a pleasant character. In the time of the old missions in latitude 33° and 34°, apples, pears, peaches, pomegranates, plantains, bananas, sugar-cane, and indigo flourished together.

The town of San Francisco, on the north near the entrance of Francisco Bay, is built on a sandy soil, and is subject to the fogs and high winds. The town of St. Josepha, on the south-eastern shores of that bay, is at the mouth of a large and very fertile valley, and enjoys a very pleasant climate. Wheat is the staple among the breadstuffs in the country lying around Francisco Bay, and the country around Los Angeles is the corn region. An American who went out with me is planting tobacco in the neighborhood of Santa Barbara. He tells me that it promises well.

Mr. Candrott, a German farmer in the Sacramento Valley, told me recently that his average produce was 25 bushels (wheat) to the acre, which he judged would be the average produce of the Sacramento Valley. Agricultural implements are very few and will be much needed. So far, there is not a sufficient number of flouring mills to answer the demand, and comfortable houses are nearly impossible to be had. Trade was formerly carried on by barter, articles in which it consisted being few, but money now is beginning to circulate. Cotton and woollen goods may be sold to advantage under any reasonable tariff. Agricultural labor, during the time of the old missions, were always carried on admirably adapted. I think that this will always be necessary to secure certain crops in the southern part of Upper California. As a stock country, I do not think California can be equalled, the grasses being numerous and abundant, of superior quality, and furnishing subsistence for cattle all the year round.

I feel interested in assisting to form a correct opinion of the value of California, and will be glad to furnish you any information I may possess. I am, very respectfully, yours,

J. C. FREMONT.

ANOTHER INVALID UTAH DIVORCE.

The Supreme Court of Indiana on Monday decided that a divorce granted in Utah between parties, neither of whom is a resident of the Territory, is inoperative and void. The action in the case are thus stated by the Indianapolis *Journal*: "One Nelson F. Hood was married in Clark County, Ind., in 1869. About a year after he left his wife and married another woman, taking up his residence in Dearborn County. He has been indicted for living in fornication with the woman of his second choice, and was convicted in the lower court. On the trial he claimed to have been divorced from his former wife, and put in evidence a decree of divorce obtained in Utah. The divorce was obtained by a Chicago lawyer, one of the disreputable class who obtain divorces without publicity, &c. The record shows that Hood was never a resident of Utah, and the question for the Indiana Supreme Court is, Does or does not the validity of a divorce granted under such circumstances. The court holds that the Utah court had no jurisdiction, as a statute of that Territory provides that where a person applies for a divorce, if the court is satisfied that the applicant is a resident of the Territory or wishes to become one, the court may grant a decree. The Supreme Court hold that this statute is ultra vires and void, and that no court in Utah cannot thus obtain jurisdiction of non-residents. The decree of divorce is therefore void.

THE COMMISSIONER OF AGRICULTURE.

The Chicago *Journal* says that Gen. William G. Le Duc, of Minnesota, whom the President has appointed United States Commissioner of Agriculture, is a graduate of Kenyon College, at Gambier, Ohio, from which President Hayes also graduated. He is said to possess scientific attainments. He has resided in Minnesota since 1856. During the war he served as a Quartermaster, and was afterward brevetted a Brigadier-General. For the last few years he has been engaged in a considerable variety of railroad enterprises, and was connected with the Northern Pacific Construction Company.

MILITARY GOSSIP.

NATIONAL GUARD NOTES.

Col. Oliver, commanding the Tenth Regiment, Albany, has tendered his resignation, to take effect on the 6th inst., after the parade.

Company I, Fourteenth Regiment, Brooklyn, Capt. Cardona commanding, will have a picnic at Broadway Park on Tuesday, the 10th inst.

At a recent election in the Fifth Regiment, Charles J. Helferich was chosen First Lieutenant of Company D, and Adam Dorris Captain of Company B.

Company A, Irish Volunteers, will receive the "Shearer Rifles," a visiting corps from Philadelphia, on Tuesday evening, preparatory to escorting them to the picnic of that organization at Bellevue Garden on the Fourth.

A certificate of incorporation of the Mutual Aid Association of the Twenty-third Regiment, Brooklyn, was filed in the office of the Clerk of King's County last Friday. A benevolent fund is to be formed by the payment of monthly dues, which, on the death of a member, will provide a legacy for his family.

The Sixty-ninth Regiment, Col. James Cavanagh commanding, will have a picnic at Jones' Wood Colosseum on the Fourth of July. Charles E. Nelson has been elected First Lieutenant, and Patrick Farrelly Second Lieutenant, of Company D. The regiment, excepting those who have qualified as marksmen, will go to Creedmoor for rifle practice on July 13.

Brig.-Gen. Woodhall, commanding the Ninth Brigade, Albany, has resigned. Gen. Woodhall will be sadly missed, as he possesses the qualifications of a first-class officer, having been brought up in the service. He went to the war of the rebellion as Major of the Tenth Regiment. During the war he was promoted Lieutenant-Colonel, and on the return of the regiment after the war he was elected Colonel, after the resignation of Col. Ainsworth.

Company G, Ninth Regiment, will hold a regular meeting on July 10, instead of on July 3, the time previously appointed. This company is very much behind hand in its payment of dues, and its commandant says he is "tired of talking and appealing to his men about the matter." First-Lieut. B. H. Hertz, of Company E, has resigned. Col. Hitchcock has been granted leave of absence for three weeks, and Lieut.-Col. Montgomery has assumed command of the regiment.

The Thirteenth Regiment, Brooklyn, Lieut.-Col. H. H. Beadle commanding, is under orders to assemble in fatigue uniform at the regimental armory, to-morrow, for the purpose of proceeding to Creedmoor for rifle practice in the third class. Those who qualified as marksmen on June 17, will, however, be exempt. The following pithy clause occurs in the orders: "The Commandant takes this opportunity to say that, appreciating the value of time, the commands not ordered to assemble before their presence is needed, and that 7 o'clock does not mean five minutes past 7."

The Board of Officers of the Twenty-second Regiment has provided a handsome gold medal for competition by the members of that command at Creedmoor during the present season. The competitions will occur weekly, beginning on the 12th inst., at 2:30 P. M. The conditions governing the contest are as follows: Open to all members of the regiment; distances, 200 and 500 yards, five scoring shots at each distance; weapon, the regulation State military rifles; the medal to be won three times, not necessarily consecutively, before becoming the individual property of the winner.

A letter was received on Saturday by the National Rifle Association from Sir Henry Halford, Captain of the All England Team, commenting upon a report of the proceedings of the Board of Directors, in which he says he "should be sorry if anything should prevent the match from taking place this year, and save the National Rifle Association cannot depart from the ground it took last year, "that it represents the United Kingdom, and not England alone." In reply an 81s. Henry letter a cable dispatch was sent as follows: "You are correct; we will receive United Kingdom team."

The Fourth Company, Seventh Regiment, popularly known as the "Old Fourth," it being the oldest company in the regiment, celebrated its seventy-first anniversary last Monday, by a trip to the Highlands of Navesink, N. J. A generous collation was enjoyed by the company, at which toasts were responded to by First-Sergt. S. Burdett Hyatt, Lieut.-Col. Fitzgerald, Mr. Henry H. Holly, and Lieut. Fredericks, of the United States Army. Toasts were also drunk to absent members. The banquet was presided over by Lieut. Edward Earle, who did full justice to the occasion, and the entire trip was an enjoyable one.

The Old Guard, Seventy-ninth Highlanders, will hold its annual picnic at Elm Park, Ninety-second-street, near Eighth-avenue, next Wednesday. Col. Joseph Laing will be in command. A grand national shooting match, for which gold and silver medals will be offered as prizes, and dancing, will constitute the programme of amusements. The Old Guard will parade in kilts on the occasion, assembling at No. 112 West Twenty-third-street at 11 A. M., and parading by various routes to the grounds. To complete arrangements for this affair, a special meeting of this command has been called to meet at its head-quarters next Tuesday evening at 8 o'clock.

Col. Voss, commanding the Seventy-first Regiment, is sanguine of building up a new company upon the ruins of the late Company A, by enlisting veterans of the regiment for the purpose. The officers spoken of are as follows: Captain, ex-Lieut.-Col. C. A. Hargous, of the Sixty-ninth Regiment; First-Lieutenant, E. J. Murfin; Second Lieutenant, Edward W. Rachan. A meeting of the new company will be held during the present week, when the opinion of the men in regard to the choice of these gentlemen for officers will be invited, and an attempt will be made to organize a more successful company than the old Company A proved to be. It may be a source of gratification to the members and friends of Company F in this command to know that Capt. Milne, who was elected to the command of that company last week, has seen nearly 10 years' service in the regiment already, and is therefore more competent to fill the position than many of the officers elected in the National Guard at the present time. Capt. Milne entered the old Thirty-seventh Regiment as a drummer in 1868. During the following year this regiment was merged into the Seventy-first, and Milne enlisted as a private in that command on Company F. On May 1, 1871, he was promoted Corporal, and on May 1, 1873, he received a Sergeant's warrant. He was elected Second Lieutenant on April 16, 1873, and on Feb. 18, 1874, was promoted First Lieutenant. During his service in this rank he was frequently called upon to act as officer of the guard in the ceremony of guard mounting, and those who have seen him fulfill his duties in this capacity will testify to his aptness, rapidity, and grace in the work. The next meeting of this company will be held next Friday evening at 8 o'clock.

The following order has just been issued from General Head-quarters, at Albany: The annual muster and inspection provided for in section 130 of the Military Code, must invariably take place in the day time and out doors, unless inclemency of the weather prevents. In the execution of the command "order arms," the piece must be lowered gently to the ground, as is prescribed in paragraph No. 75, Upton's Tactics. The position in the ranks of a Company Quartermaster Sergeant will be between the positions of the Second Lieutenant and Second Sergeant in the ranks of file closers. No officer shall be entitled to wear, while on duty, any uniform other than that of his actual rank, on account of having been brevetted, except that he may wear the insignia of the brevet rank upon the collar of the full dress and fatigue coat; nor shall he be addressed in orders or official communications by any other than that of his actual rank. Until a renewal of their uniforms becomes necessary, officers of the general staff, and aids-de-camp to general officers will not be required to conform to the provisions of Article XVII. of the Revised Regulations relating to them. Under the provisions of Sections 69 and 88 of the Military Code, it is required that all persons elected or appointed to commissioned officers in the National Guard shall be examined as to their qualifications. Brigadier-Generals, in making their returns of such elections or appointments, will transmit with the same a certificate showing that such examination has been made, and showing the result. In recommending officers to be ordered before the Examining Board by the commander in chief, the reasons therefor should be stated, as required in General Orders No. 8, series of 1875.

The Separate Troop Cavalry, Major Karl Klein commanding, had another mounted parade last Monday. The occasion was the opening of the festival of the New-York Schuetzen Corps, at Union Hill, near Hoboken, N. J. Forty-three men assembled at roll-call, at 7:45 A. M., all being mounted and in full uniform. The troop soon afterward left its armory and proceeded to the corner of Elm and White streets, where it was joined by a section of Major Klein's command, Battery B, Artillery, under command of Lieut. Muhlenburg, and the two organizations proceeded on a march to Henry-street, thence through Montgomery to Madison, passing the residence of Major Aery, commander of the New-York Schuetzen Corps, thence to Market, to Eldridge and through other thoroughfares to Christopher-Street Ferry. Upon arriving at Hoboken the troops took lunch at Busch's Hotel, and having rested their horses, they continued on the route to the Schuetzen Park. A large concourse of people greeted the soldiers on their entrance, and they were surrounded by a very good body-guard until they arrived at the stand, where the horses were put up for the day. Meanwhile the men took dinner informally at the central pavilion. At 4 o'clock the troop mounted their horses, and followed by the artillery, went through a few military evolutions, concluding with a review by Major Aery, and drove parade, after which the command took up its line of march for this City, arriving at 7 P. M. The troop never appeared to better advantage, excepting in point of numbers, than on this occasion, and many encomiums were passed to the credit of both troop and battery. On Thursday last this command, 'in citizens' dress, accompanied by the Veteran Association of the Eleventh Regiment, and Kolbe's Post, No. 24, G. A. R., attended the funeral of the late John V. Meyer, who was elected to a Lieutenantcy in the Eleventh, in the beginning of the war of the rebellion, went out with that command upon both its campaigns, and upon his return became a member of the Separate Troop Cavalry, finishing his term of seven years service in that organization. The troop will hold its regular monthly meeting at the Troop Armory next Wednesday evening.

Gen. Frederick Vilmar, commanding the Second Brigade, has received much adverse criticism in some quarters, in reference to his action at Creedmoor last Monday, when some trouble occurred in the Eleventh Regiment. He has been censured particularly for not personally taking command of the detachment of the brigade, comprising the Eleventh and Seventy-first Regiments. In the first place the Seventy-first Regiment was ordered to Creedmoor on May 28, but as this date was only two days previous to the Spring parade of the First Division, the commander of the Seventy-first applied for and received permission to postpone his day at Creedmoor to a later date. Gen. Vilmar, in order not to conflict with other organizations visiting Creedmoor, assigned the Seventy-first to June 25, the day upon which the Eleventh had originally been ordered to go to Creedmoor, and this left Col. Unbekant—although junior to Col. Voss—Field Officer of the Day. When the day arrived the Seventy-first proceeded to the range at the hour specified in orders, while the Eleventh was half an hour late, and was compelled to take a subsequent train. Col. Voss, having arrived at Creedmoor, mounted his guard, and when Col. Unbekant and his command arrived he proceeded to shooting without assuming his prerogative of Field Officer of the Day. He apparently had a good deal of confidence in his officers, for he requested Col. Voss, while prohibiting the sale of beer to the rank and file of his command, to allow the commissioned officers perfect freedom in the matter. The result of this generosity was that company officers sundried lager beer to their men, and all were made happy—some of them gloriously so—during the day. One Corporal was so badly intoxicated that Col. Unbekant unceremoniously reduced him to the ranks by tearing off his chevrons, (an act for which he had no authority, by the way.) This Corporal managed to disgust every one in his vicinity on the cars and boat during the homeward trip. There were several other cases of intoxication, although not of an aggravated nature. During the hour set apart for rations, several members of the same regiment broke through the fence surrounding the range, and helped themselves to cherries. When notified of the occurrence by the Range Superintendent, Col. Unbekant is said to have refused to take any action in the matter, and, this being the case, Gen. Vilmar personally ordered him to send a guard after the delinquent men. The guard was but no great hurry, and most of the men, finding that, they had been discovered, made their way back to the regiment. Gen. Vilmar states that, had he been in good health, or had there been another field officer of the Eleventh present, Col. Unbekant would have been placed under arrest, but the General was only just recovering from a severe illness, and his physician had cautioned him not to excite himself. It is probable that the matter will not be allowed to drop, however.

THE OLD STORY AT THE CIRCUS.

The Augusta (Me.) *Journal* tells it again in this shape: "A young man from the country took his sweetheart to the circus in Hallowell on Wednesday. After viewing with open mouth the wonders of the menagerie, and making many comments on the ferocity of the 'graveyard robbers,' and the huge elephants, the two proceeded to the main tent and soon were oblivious to all save the wonderful feats performed by the nimble sons and daughters of the ring. Presently a sleek-haired, smooth-voiced, innocent-looking young man, bearing a tray of lemonade, approached them and inquired of the young man if he would not accept a glass of cooling drink for himself and young lady each. Jonathan, supposing it was free, immediately took three glasses, one for himself, one for his lady love, and a third for another lady friend who was seated near by. When the glasses were emptied he returned them and thanked the young man for his kindness, when to his horror he was informed that the price of three glasses of lemonade was 30 cents. He had come unprepared for any such drain upon his pocketbook, and, after rumbling in his pocket for some time, he brought to light a small amount of nickel and handed them to the vendor of lemon-juice, saying: 'Here are 25 cents, which is all I have, and you will have to wait for the other four cents until your circus comes this way again.'"

FOREIGN BUSINESS AFFAIRS.

LONDON, June 30.—On the Stock Exchange the speculative markets appear to be dead to most of the events which occur. Russian military successes, however, always strengthen the markets, but these varying influences only serve to improve or depress the tone, business being small when done and difficult to do. The markets are, in fact, locked, and this week's settlement is again very small, no large operations in either direction being attempted. On Saturday last there was a general slight improvement because the Russians had crossed the Danube. On Monday there was a fair degree of steadiness, principally communicated from Paris. On Tuesday there was a very considerable rise, chiefly because nothing was heard of the expected demand for money by the War-Office, the Russian successes in the Dobrudscha giving increased strength to the party opposite to any wish to support the markets and protect them against speculative sales. On Wednesday there was a further advance, but the main reason was purely a market reason, viz., settlement, with its attendant repurchases by those who had engaged to deliver stock. The Austrian Ministerial declarations were thought to be favorable to the localisation of the war, and its effect on prices was accordingly good. Fluctuations continued until Friday's close, when dullness was occasioned by weaker prices from Paris, our market having become to a large extent, especially for foreign stocks, a mere reflection of the Continental Bourses. On the week Russians are 1/2d better. French, Italian, and Egyptian average 1 bettr. The chances of Russian successes being rapid enough to conclude the war before the winter sets in still remain matters of discount. The currency value of money and the assumed prospect of its remaining low is not without considerable influence upon the speculative markets. Cheap money must materially aid the financial groups who are at work procuring the supplies of Russian stocks thrown upon the market. As regards English railways, there are many holders who are so simply because their money must be employed somehow. Really good money would seem, not only sales of investment securities, but collapse in the speculative markets. The course of the Consol market deserves attention. There was a rising tendency the first part of the week, and on Tuesday there was a marked advance. This was the result of the Russian successes in the field to some extent, but the rise was more distinctively traceable to the non-confirmation of the rumor that the Government would ask a money vote on Monday. But on Wednesday there was a slight relapse on the sales for money. Toward the end of the half year a great many requirements have to be provided against, and it is not unusual for, stock to be realized by holders who wish to increase their cash balances. The account price of Consols is just a shade higher than the money price, or, in other words, stock has come out upon the market. These sales will explain why the rise in foreign stocks in the middle of the week was not accompanied by a corresponding movement in Consols. The balance for the advance for the week is 1/2d. The rise in other departments has apparently had a favorable effect on United States Governments, the 5 and 4 1/2 per cents showing an advance notwithstanding reports of the success in the issue of the new 4 per cents. Railway stocks continue to give way under fear of a renewed traffic war among the trunk and coal lines. The ratification of an agreement between the two cable companies appears to have exercised a favorable effect on the Direct Company's shares, which have risen 7/8 on the week. The Anglo-American have risen 1/2, and Western Union 7/8 per share. Still further ease in the rates of discount has to be reported, three months' Bank bills being now 2 1/2 per cent. The fall has been at an average speed of 1/8 every week since the end of May, when 2 3/4 per cent. was quoted. Most of the Mincing-lane markets remain quiet, showing little alteration from last week. There has been some speculative demand for Rice carcoes at rather higher quotations. During the early part of the week the Coffee market was active, with better prices, but afterward became more subdued, and a portion of the supply brought to auction was withdrawn; good and fine qualities are fully as high as on Friday last. At the sale of the Netherland Trading Company on Thursday prices were irregular, although generally rather in excess of valuations. The Sugar market has not recovered from the depression last quoted. Tea remains inactive. Very low rates were accepted for the Amoor Congou at public sale. Saltpetre and Spices are dull.

Silver was quoted at 53 15-16d. per ounce.

LONDON, June 30—12:30 P. M.—Consols, 94 7-16 for money, and 94 1/2 for the account. United States 6s of 1862, 104 1/4; do. 1865, 105 1/4; New 5s, 108 1/2. Erie Railway Shares, 6 3/4. New-York Central, 86. The rate of discount for three months' bills in the open market is 2 1/2 @ 2 cent., which is 3/8 @ cent. below the Bank of England rate.

PARIS, June 30.—Exchange on London 25f. 20c. for short sight.

LIVERPOOL, June 29—12:30 P. M.—Cotton—Fair business at previous prices. Middling Uplands, 6 5-16d.; Middling Orleans, 6 3/4d.; sales, 8,000 bales, including 1,500 bales for speculation and export. Futures, 1-32d. better: Uplands, Low Middling clause, June and July delivery, 6 5-16d.; Uplands, Low Middling clause, July and August delivery, 6 11-32d.; also sales of the same, 6 5-16d.; Uplands, Low Middling clause, August and September delivery, 6 13-32d.; also sales of the same, 6 3/4d.; Uplands, Low Middling clause, September and October delivery, 6 15-32d.; also sales of the same, 6 7-16d. The receipts of Cotton to-day were 5,500 bales, including 2,900 bales American.

2:30 P. M.—Cotton—Futures steady.

7 P. M.—Cotton—The sales of Cotton to-day included 6,250 bales American.

ANTWERP, June 30.—Petroleum, 23f. for fine pale American.

CALIFORNIA MINING STOCKS.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 30.—Closing official prices of mining stocks to-day:

Alpha	11	Justice	7
Belcher	4	Kentuck	4
Best & Belcher	21	Leopard	1
Bullion	6	Mexican	11
Consolidated Virginia	33	Northern Belle	16
California	34	Overman	10
Challar	81	Ophir	17
Confidence	5	Raymond & Ely	8
Caledonia	3	Silver Hill	2
Crown Point	4	Savage	7
Exchequer	5	Segregated Belcher	2
Gould & Curry	14	Sierra Nevada	4
Hale & Norcross	14	Union Consolidated	5
Imperial	1	Yellow Jacket	14
Iron Consolidated	2	Eureka Consolidated	1

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—JUNE 30.

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—10 A. M.

$1,000	N.W.C.C.G. a.	84 3/4	200	North-w. pf.	45
5,000	C., C. & I. 1st	72	100	Rock Island	92 3/8
100	Del. & Hud.	81	200	do. c.	92 1/4
100	do.	81 1/4	100	Tris Railway	19
600	N. Y. C. & H.	90 1/4	100	Wab. R. Rec. b5.	7
100	do.	90 3/8	100	do.	7
100	do. s3.	90 3/4	100	do. c.	7
200	West. Union	90 1/4	100	do.	7
400	do.	58 3/8	10	N. Y., S. H. & H.	
100	do. s3.	58		opg.	143
300	do.	58 1/4	200	Mor. & Es.	53
500	do.	58 1/4	200	do.	53 1/8
400	do.	58 1/4	200	do.	53 1/4
200	do.	58 1/4	100	do.	53 3/8
500	do.	58 1/4	100	do.	53 1/2
200	do.	58 1/4	100	do.	53 3/4
100	do.	58 1/4	100	do.	54
300	do.	58 1/4	100	do.	54 1/8
1400	do.	58 1/4	100	do.	54 1/4
950	do.	58 1/4	100	do.	54 3/8
500	do

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE CHURCH AND CHRISTIAN SOCIETY.

CHURCH PAPERS. SUNDRY ESSAYS ON SUBJECTS RELATING TO THE CHURCH AND CHRISTIAN SOCIETY. By LEONARD WOOLSEY BACON. Geneva, (Switzerland.) New-York: G. P. PUTNAM'S Sons. London: TRÜBNER & Co. 1877.

Geneva has had a great deal to say for herself in America, and it is but fair that our American, as in this smart and plucky book, should have something to say for herself in Geneva. In fact, the ideas which have had the most to do with shaping political and religious opinion in the United States have had their chief oracles and representatives in that charming little city of Switzerland. Calvin, who found there the home, pulpit, and press which were denied to him in his native France, was more than any other of the great Reformers, the father of the Puritan theology; and his name ever goes with that doctrine of Divine decrees which was the life of Puritanism and the main plank in the platforms of Dort and Westminster, as well as of our Cambridge and Savbrook, Andover and New-Haven and Princeton. Two hundred years afterward Rousseau followed him, and he became the oracle of the new democracy, as Calvin was the oracle of the new theocracy. Robespierre was as much animated by Rousseau's notions of the social contract, the rights of man, and the God of nature, as Cromwell was inspired by Calvin's doctrines of predestination and irresistible grace. Is it too much to say that Calvin and Rousseau virtually met together in our first American Congress, and that while the New-England Puritans, with John Adams at their head, brought to the Declaration of Independence a sense of manhood that had been trained to look to God as the only supreme will, according to the Puritan creed, Thomas Jefferson embodied in that Declaration the new ideas of liberty and equality which Rousseau, with his marvelous eloquence, had been sounding into the astonished ears of awakening Europe?

Those two Genevan men apparently have not done with America yet. Our great Puritan schools of theology are still busy with the creed of Calvin, and the strong American delegation at the coming Pan-Presbyterian Congress at Edmburgh stands ready to rebuke the growing laxity of the Scotch Kirk and to mediate between the new humanity, and the old theocratic rule. While Puritan Boston, which was at first little more than an off-shoot from the Geneva of Calvin, under Rev. John Cotton and his peers, is in some danger of becoming the Geneva of Rousseau under the lead of the new radicals of the Theodore Parker school, who have as much to say for the gospel of nature, and who retain less of the gospel of Christ, than did the great Swiss radical in his most pronounced utterances. It is not mere fancy to hint that the old fight between theocrats and liberals, or libertines, as they were called, is now going on in Boston, and that Joseph Cook holds up what remains of the old Calvinistic banner against Dudley and Savage and the other disciples of Theodore Parker who wear virtually the liberty cap of Rousseau. Next Winter as apparently to renew the strife, and the prospect is that, both in ability and in interest, the battle will be of sufficient importance to call the attention of the whole thinking and reading public.

We have now said quite enough by way of introduction to Mr. Bacon's book, which comes to us from the Geneva press of the *Swiss Times*, and so from its origin, as well as from its contents, fairly suggests these considerations. They do not lose pertinence and significance from the fact that Mr. Bacon himself is a New-Haven man; for New-Haven took up the Genevan standard when it was deserted in Boston, and the Yale College Puritans in 1700 prepared at Saybrook the foundations of the great school of the prophets, which in 1716 was established at New-Haven in perpetual testimony against the laxity and humanism of Boston and Cambridge. Mr. Bacon wears bravely the Yale colors, and he throws down his glove against the whole world with an eye as keen as that of the sagacious father whose name and faith he bears, and with as much courage as if he had Capt. Cook and the whole Yale Navy, base-ball, and foot-ball clubs to back him up. In fact, his book from beginning to end is a challenge and a fight, and hence its peculiar interest, for wherever a ring is formed and blows are given the crowd gathers, and very quiet people, like ourselves, are ready to look on and see what is in the wind.

Mr. Bacon begins with a hard hit at a marked trait of the prevailing type of New-England religion, or at the radical fallacy of current Congregationalism, a fallacy which he states briefly in the proposition "that a Church is a club," and which he finds more fully stated in the tract of Dr. Nathaniel Emmons in these words: "What is it that constitutes a number of visible saints a proper Church? I answer, a *Mutual Covenant*. It is by confederation that a number of individual Christians became a visible Church of Christ. A number of professing Christians cannot be formed into a Church without their freely and mutually covenanting to walk together in all the duties and ordinances of the Gospel." Now, Mr. Bacon regards this notion which runs through the standards and writings of New-England Congregationalism as wholly wrong in principle, absurd in conclusions, and vicious in practice. In his eyes it is sheer Jacobinism in religion, and it has all the folly and mischief of the Jacobin radicalism, which starts with contract as the only basis of authority and denies the right of any government outside the subjects' opinions and wishes. He maintains that Christians, as such, are members of the visible Church, and that all methods of Church Administration should be founded upon this principle. In his second essay he considers Five Theories of the Church: The Papal Theory, or the one-man power; the Bourbon Theory, or the law of simple succession; the Formal Theory, or the authority of the established form; the Jacobin Theory, or the Social compact; and the Rational and Scriptural Theory, which regards society, whether civil or religious, as a fact of human experience, and Divine Providence, and recognizes all Christian people as the Church. Accordingly Mr. Bacon is in favor of having territorial parishes, which shall have charge of all Christian families within their districts; and in his third essay, on Church, Parish, and Benevolent Society, he shows in what way each parish should do its work for its own people, and for religion and charity at large. His position is not in itself peculiar, since it is very much the position of the great historical Churches of the Old World that claim jurisdiction over the whole country; but its peculiarity in this case is in connecting what may be called the Catholic Theory of the Church with Congregationalism. He is a kind of Congregational Catholic Churchman, and if he could have had his way he would have had no sects in New-England, but the old Puritan theocracy would have taken into its fellowship all Christian people and associations, and done its best to make one neighborly Christianity in this New World. In a certain sense this idea does not differ much from the old Puritan practice, since the Puritans claimed this whole territory for the Church, as they understood it, but instead of excepting Baptists, Quakers, and Episcopalians within their Church, they were for driving them out or making them conform to their own rigid creed and practices. In the sweep of his claims Mr. Bacon does not differ essentially from the Church ideas of the clerical founders of Boston and New-Haven, who were Non-Conforming clergymen of the Church of England, and who, with all their dislike of English priestcraft, did not renounce English statecraft and kingcraft, since they made their new Church the actual State and ruled over it like Kings and priests of God. Calvin, in Geneva, asserted the same territorial jurisdiction for his Reformed Church there; and, while he fought with the Pope and the Romish Council at Trent, he made no terms with heretics or liberals of any kind, and under his auspices Gentilis was silenced, Genet was beheaded, and Servetus was burned.

Three hundred years have made a great change in Switzerland and New-England; and it is interesting to note that a thoroughbred Puritan from New-Haven is trying to teach tolerant and comprehensive ideas of the Gospel and Church at Geneva, although we cannot forget that Archbishop Tillotson preached very much the same doctrines in England nearly two centuries ago under the favor of the orthodox William of Orange. In fact, Mr. Bacon is apparently ready to accept the Tillotson principle of comprehensive Christianity in his Pro Irenical Letters to the Bishop of Western New-York and to the Archbishop of Canterbury. In his letter to Bishop Coxe he rejoices that Episcopalians do not exclude other Christians from the communion table, and that they are already removing objectionable features from their liturgy—such as needless length and repetition—that repel many worshipers who love a devout ritual, and he suggests that under certain conditions ministers of other denominations may have authority such as implied in Episcopal ordination, especially in foreign congregations, where little communities of various beliefs are found together—and they must worship together or not all. He presses the need of the English and American Christians at Geneva upon the notice of the Archbishop of Canterbury, by permission of that generous prelate, and he shows how to avert a schism by adapting the Prayer-book to the wants of the assembly, and by recognising the order of preachers who are "apt to teach" and qualified to lead their fellow-Christians in the ordinary offices of prayer and praise, while the more priestly functions of the ministry are left open to discussion. Mr. Bacon, while asking this favor from his Grace of Canterbury, gives more than a mere hint that he who asks it is somebody, and that if the Archbishop enters into treaty with him, he treats with one of no mean connections, but with a great American orthodox Church, that is far more like the Church of England in culture and power than the American Episcopal Church, which is virtually a dissenting Church in America, and inferior in numbers and scholarship to the great popular orthodox bodies. He speaks kindly of American Episcopacy as having done remarkably well under great difficulties, and this patronizing language toward this not always very humble-minded body is too good to lose:

"With the exception of the Wesleyans and the Roman Catholics, I doubt whether any body of British Dissenters can show a better record of successful propagandism than the American Episcopalians. But we should not allow our admiration to blind us to the facts of the case. It is right to remember that a proposal on the part of the English Church to meet the wants of Christendom in general by an exclusive arrangement with one of the minor sects in America, however respectable, would not be, in the nature of things, a hopeful one. The authority or influence of the mother of us all cannot be delegated to one of the smaller children with any reasonable prospect of advantage to the family peace."

If Mr. Bacon has the air of deference to prelates in his two Irenical Letters, he does not, even in their presence, hide his Puritan spirit, and in his reviews of Rev. Walter Mitchell's High Church novel, and of Rev. James Kent Stone's *Reasons for a Return to Catholic Unity*, he opens his vials of wrath against Prelacism and Romanism with a very remarkable union of fire and ferocity, as when he says that Mr. Mitchell ot the defects of Episcopal ordination in the absence of the vote of the living Church and people, and rallies President Stone upon his wanton abuse of private judgment in arguing himself into the hands of a despotism that forbids the use of private judgment.

In his four papers upon contemporary Church history Mr. Bacon treats plainly of the Old Catholic movement, and with little respect for its wisdom and power, yet with interesting notices of its leaders, among whom he finds an American priest, an Episcopalian from Florida, who insists upon keeping his place in the parish by arms carnal as well as spiritual, and presents the Gospel to the devout, and threatens with his gun or revolver any rude intruder who may venture to interfere with his apostolic jurisdiction among the Swiss mountains.

In the four essays on the relation of the Church to modern society Mr. Bacon denies the authority of civil government over religion, yet advocates such Sunday laws as will allow all people to pass the day in peace; he criticises the vices without denying the use of the theatre, and urges upon Christians the need of discrimination in judging and attending its performances; he comes out boldly upon the temperance question, declares the folly of total abstinence and prohibition, and urges the necessity of discriminating between the sales of liquor which are plainly right and those which are plainly wrong and those which are doubtful, and which, as such, require special caution. In the last of these social papers he takes hold of the crime of seduction, and denounces the laws which assign so light a penalty to the wrong as to tempt the aggrieved party to assume the supreme judgment, and to take life with impunity as the penalty of the transgression.

Thus we have given our readers an idea of the contents and the spirit of this original, vigorous, and suggestive book, which most readers will be sure to finish if they once begin it. We remark, in conclusion, that it is singularly free from the old theological hatred, and that even the polemic papers turn upon questions of Church government, civil order, and personal and public duty, rather than upon disputed dogmas. This is a sign of the times, and of the rise of the ethical spirit over the dogmatic temper and habit—a sign that even the militant men of the Christianity of the present are rather asking what ought to be done for the Kingdom of God and the welfare of mankind than how they may make their neighbors see through their own spectacles. Thus, in a certain sense, this Yankee Puritan in Geneva preaches peace and good will, and he helps on the day when we may accept the divine sovereignty with Calvin, and adore the God of nature with Rousseau, without burning any free thinkers for their heresy, or cutting off the heads of conservatives for their dim sense of human rights and universal liberty. Our America has taken most from Geneva has not a little to give in return.

CABALISTIC SCIENCE.

BLUE AND RED LIGHT. By S. PANCOAST, M. D. Philadelphia: J. M. STODDART & Co.

Dr. S. Pancoast has written an elaborate work on *Blue and Red Light*, the title of which, unfortunately, gives no adequate hint of the nature of its contents, which deal not only with the therapeutic value of the sun's rays when transmitted through colored glasses, but also, and to better purpose, with the secrets of the cabala, to the study of which the author tells us he has devoted not less than 30 years of an otherwise unsullied life. The literature of the Cabalists is so meagre in everything except words, and is so easily accessible, that 30 years is altogether too much time to spend upon it in this Kingdom Unequilibrated, even if cyclopedias did not abound on every hand, and one might not clothe himself in these intellectual Chatham-street shops at little cost and to good enough purpose. The speculations of the Cabalists are not, indeed, to be lightly spoken of, nor is their system less than ingenious; it is to the full as consistent among its parts and as enticing as astrology, and were there any reason to believe that it has the slightest particle of objective truth for its basis, its completeness and beauty would be ample justification for the devotion of years of study to it; in the dreamy grandeur of its pure speculation, an intellectual system, even surpassed it, but as there are no facts to support it, it is in dissonance with healthy thought, and topples over at a breath. It was elaborated during the Middle Ages by acute Jewish minds, and is as unsubstantial as the cobwebs of the Christian Schoolmen of the same day. Incidentally, but not necessarily, it became entangled with magic, which, like it, yet survives as a belief and ritual among a few not unintelligent, though cranky people. If Dr. Pancoast has given 30 years to the study of it, and his book is the outcome thereof, the fact only shows how worse than futile 30 years of ill-directed study may prove; had he spent the same time in the pursuit of science, not in cyclopædias, but elsewhere, or even in the search for the elixir of life, the philosopher's stone, the quadrature of the circle, or a true method of securing universal and permanent peace among the nations, he would now be better off, and we should have been spared some not altogether worthy amusement. But these things are in the hands of the gods and the Sepheroth, dwelling in light, and alternately turning now this, now that pole, toward mankind.

Dr. Pancoast is a Cabalist rather more diffuse than Mme. Blavatsky, a "scientist" somewhat more learned than Mary Baker Glover, and a philosopher a trifle less profound than Mrs. Blackwell. To say this should be to secure for his book a wide circle of readers, and when we add that distinctly he knows at least as much about the virtues of blue glass as Gen. Pleasonton does, and a great deal more about red glass than is known to anybody else in the world, we have done our best to place him in the highest nich within easy reach, where we think he would feel at home and not be crowded. It has not for a long time been our lot to see the fallacies and crudities and inconsistencies of men of science so ruthlessly dragged to the light of day, and so soundly castigated as in this book: they seem to hang their wretched heads till we almost dare to hope that now, at last, we are done with them for good and all. As the En Soph pours its rays upon it through the Sepheroth, most of our modern science seems to shrivel up as it the devil had spat on it; it is all wrong, and what of truth there is in it was plainly known in the most ancient times. Indeed, Dr. Pancoast tells us that "Numa Pompilius knew of electricity and the laws governing it. Pliny tells of an ancient tradition of Pompilius, that he used an electric battery against a monster named Volta, who had desolated the countries belonging to Rome. * * * The ancients knew not only that electricity was a manifestation of light, and that the phenomena of lightning were phenomena of electricity; but, a passage found among the fragments of Ctesias, shows that the utility of lightning-rods was understood four centuries before the Christian era," and, he should have added, the fact that the ancient Scythians frequently rolled down hill in their mad orgies, shows that the theory of gravitation was fully understood by them, while gravity itself, then as now, was recognized as a species of fermentation.

Thus skillfully does Dr. Pancoast dispose of the claims of modern science to originality, but perhaps he is at his best when controverting certain erroneous views commonly entertained by physicists, such, for example, as the undulatory theory of light. Having long studied light in all its workings, Dr. Pancoast has found a thoroughly insurmountable objection to the wave theory in the well-known fact that two or more sets of waves, in any element, or produced by any influence, coming together at any point must weaken, and are apt to destroy, each other. In the transmission of light, ether waves must constantly meet this sort of opposition from sound-waves, "for if an ether-wave bearing light meet an air-wave bearing sound, unless their undulations happen, as is scarcely possible, to be in perfect harmony, the stronger air-wave must suppress the ether-wave," and darkness will result, or some strange composite phenomenon compounded of light and sound, such for instance as thunder seems to be when the waves of light and noise dash together against our ears, or as occurs when our eyes, are dazzled and our ears charmed with the clash of cymbals. It is unfortunate for the fame of Prof. Tyndall that he has allowed himself to overlook so patent an objection as this to the undulatory theory; had he but read the Sepher Yetsera or the Zohar it would long ago have suggested itself to him, and his name would have sounded forever through the Kingdom Unequilibrated. "It is a well-known fact," says the Cabalist, "that wind interferes with sound-waves, and as ether is incalculably lighter than air, we shall have to look to the wave theorists to explain why light is not checked or driven out of its course even by a hurricane." It seems, from this, quite evident that the generally accepted theory will have to be abandoned, although it might be urged in opposition to what Dr. Pancoast says, that hurricanes have sometimes been known to extinguish the light of a candle in Sumatra. However, we must leave the champions of either theory to fight it out among themselves, saying merely that Dr. Pancoast asks a very remarkable question when he inquires: "Can any one, not an enthusiastic wave theorist conceive of such a tremendous agitation in that delicate piece of machinery called the eye, when seven rays, each with a distinct wave motion of its own, attempt to pass through to the retina at the rate of 37,000 to 57,000 waves per inch, and at a uniform speed of 186,000 miles a second. What eye could survive such a commotion?" There is no way of getting around this. For our own part, we frankly confess that we see no reason why the waves of light, having once entered the eye at this tremendous rate, should not go clean through the head, bearing ruin and devastation in their path.

To the undulatory theory Dr. Pancoast opposes another, which he calls the "wave and tension theory," which, briefly, is as follows: The sun sends forth a beam of material light with a certain impulse; but a beam of light must have a conductor as well as an impulse, and this conductor it provides for itself, "calling in requisition the all-pervading ether;" upon contact with the ether, light excites tension in it, "temporarily polarizing it into an infinite net-work of ether wires in all directions, along which, as a system of perfect conductors, it travels." Upon passing into the earth's atmosphere, "the increased density of the air modifies the polarity of the conductor, and the beam begins to divide," leaving behind it a part of its blue pigment to tint the sky and a part of its heat to warm it; the remainder reaches the earth, where it is scattered about, sprinkling flowers, butterflies, and what-not, according to its divinely ordered destiny. To figure this process in the mind it is only necessary to imagine an infinite number of wires running from the sun to the earth, each enveloped closely with a sheath of feathers, the quill end of which is eternally emanating from the sun and the tip pointing earthward. While the feathers glide along the wires through the ether they lie close because of the tenuity of the medium through which they pass, but when they reach the denser air of earth the resistance accountered causes each to spread out gradually, the friction abrades the downy portions which stick in the sky, and when the rest reaches the earth it is tolerably well scattered abroad. This is Dr. Pancoast's theory, and we recommend it warmly to the consideration of men of science, not only because of its ingenuity, but also because it may turn their minds to the study of the Cabala, which seems to be responsible for it.

Time would fail to show how thoroughly the Doctor disproves the theory of "Lavoisier, Laplace, Volta, De Saussure, and others, who have endeavored to show that electricity is derived from the earth by evaporation, which appears really absurd in the light of the fact that the electricity at the earth's surface is purely negative;" or with what playful sarcasm he riddles Poullet's "modified version of this theory," whereby combustion is made to be "the" source of electricity; and how he shows light to be its fount in the great invisible Celestial Sun, the manifestations of which are made through the Astral Suns. We remember nothing so fine since Mr. Stirling's overthrow of Prof. Huxley in "As Regards Protoplasm." Neither, we fear, would it be well to inform the reader of Dr. Pancoast's enlightened views of how the red, and therefore positive rays, and the blue, and therefore negative rays, affect the Vital Force, an entity in which, in opposition to most of our scientific men, this Cabalist fully believes. For information on that subject, as likewise on theology, theosophy, the En Soph, and the Sepheroth, the student is referred to the book itself, which, biding the appearance of Mme. Blavatsky's threatened *Veil of Isis*, must be regarded as the best modern contribution to the literature of occultism.

LITERARY NOTES.

—Anthony Trollope's *American Senator* is now out in book form.

—A committee has been formed in Paris to promote the erection of a statue of Alfred de Musset.

—A new and revised edition of Mr. Henry Sidgwick's *Methods of Ethics* will be published early in the Fall.

—Dr. J. Hutchison Stirling has published a volume of his critical essays, including those on Jerrold, Tennyson, and Macaulay.

—Henry S. King & Co., London, have published a second edition of *Joseph Mazzini*, a memoir by E. A. V., with a new appendix.

—*Blue Roses; or, Helen Malinofska's Marriage*, by the author of *Vera*, is having a great run as a story with English novel-readers.

Mr. Lathbury, well known as a leader writer on the *Daily News*, *Pall Mall*, and other papers, has accepted the position of editor of the *Economist*.

—Mr. Furnivall has all the six texts of his edition of the *Canterbury Tales* in type for the Chaucer Society, and hopes to issue them this month.

—Donald Campbell has just brought out two volumes of selections from his father, John McLeod Campbell's, correspondence, through Macmillan & Co.

MM. Calmann-Levy have just published in two volumes Balzac's posthumous work, *Les Petits Bourgeois*, which forms a part of the *Scènes de la Vie Parisienne*.

—Prof. Goldwin Smith has returned from Rome, where he occupied himself in investigating historical facts, which will probably make the subject of an essay.

—*Who is She? A Mystery of Mayfair*, by the Duke de M. Pomar, author of *Fashion and Passion*, just out in England, will be republished shortly by J. B. Lippincott & Co.

—Trübner & Co., London, have just brought out *Jainism, or the Early Faith of Asoka*, with illustrations of the ancient religions of the East, from the Pantheon of the Indo-Scythians.

—A little book without literary pretension, but very useful, entitled *La Misère*, by M. J. Siegfried, is published at Paris, and contains a history of the philanthropy of the nineteenth century.

—George Bell & Sons, London, have just published *Christian Politics*, a study of the principles of politics according to the New Testament, by Rev. Julius Lloyd, of Trinity College, Cambridge.

—The second series of John Morley's *Essays* will contain those on France in the eighteenth century: Robespierre, Turgot, the Death of Mr. Mill, Mr. Mill on Religion, Popular Culture, and Macaulay.

—Two dramatic poems by Mr. John A. Herand, entitled respectively *Uxmal*, an antique love story in six chapters, and *Macte de Leodepart*, an historical romance, will shortly be issued in one volume by Simpkin, Marshall & Co., London.

—*Tangled*, which will shortly be published by S. C. Griggs & Co., Chicago, is written by a brilliant Western woman under the *nom de plume* of Rachel Caren, and is said to be a spicy and delightful novel for the vacation season. It will be issued June 30.

—S. R. Wells & Co. are now selling the second edition of *How to Raise Fruits*, by Thomas Gregg. It is a manual which meets the wants of a large class of amateur and practical fruit-growers, and is recognised as a work on "Fruit Culture for the Million."

—The author of "Festus" has been so much ridiculed and overlooked in recent days that it will be a surprise to many that a new edition of Mr. Bailey's drama is called for, and will be published in a few weeks, containing numerous additions and various important alterations.

—Bishop Caldwell has written an account of his recent tour throughout India, in the course of which he visited most of the centres of Hinduism and their shrines. This will shortly be published in India and England, and is expected to contain a comprehensive view of the state of the various Indian religious systems.

—The July-August number of the *North American Review* will be published on the 27th, and will contain the following articles: "The Electoral Conspiracy," by Judge J. S. Black; "The War in the East," by Gen. George B. McClellan; "Fitz Greene Halleck," by Bayard Taylor; "The American Constitution," by Senator O. P. Morton; "Moral Reflexions," by a Japanese Traveler; "New Russia," by M. W. Hazeltine; "How shall the Nation Regain Prosperity?" by David A. Wells; "Reformed Judaism," by Prof. Felix Adler, and "America in Africa," by Bishop Gilbert Haven.

—Bryan, Brand, & Co., of St. Louis, are publishing a *Life and Confessions of Lee*, the Mormon recently executed for participation in the Mountain Meadows massacre. The work is said to contain a full and reliable history of Mormonism, from its inception to the present time, with an exposition of the crimes of the Mormon Church, as well as Lee's statement in regard to the massacre for which he was shot. The manuscript is said to have been left with W. W. Bishop, of Pioche, Nevada, the confidential attorney of Lee.

—Berthold Auerbach, who stands first, or among the first, in the list of living novelists of Germany, will contribute to *Scribner's Monthly* for August a short story, written in the vein of his earliest work. It is a village story, dealing with the roughest kind of hired help in remote German country districts, and is very realistic. The Midsummer number of *Scribner's* is to be made especially attractive, and the editors are evidently hoping that it shall rival their Christmas holiday number in the brilliancy of the contributions.

—The eleventh publication of the State Charities Aid Association, issued by G. P. Putnam's Sons is called *A Century of Nursing*, and contains hints toward the organization of a training school. The thick pamphlet is written by a member of the Hospital Committee, and devotes 30 pages to the hospitals and training-schools of France. Germany then follows, together with Russia, Switzerland, and Italy. The hospitals and charities of England are noticed in 43 pages, and about the same space is devoted to the United States.

—S. T. Gordon & Son, of No. 13 East Fourteenth-street, are offering a new batch of music for the piano. The "Verdict Waltz" of Strauss is among the number, and a variety of songs are included in the list. A "Spring Song," by M. B. F., has been set to music by M. A. B., and H. P. Danks has furnished the score for a song of sentiment entitled "One Little Year Ago," the words being by A. Alphonso Dayton. A quartet score has been composed by H. P. Danks to suit verses by Samuel N. Mitchell, with the title "The Good Old Day Gone By." William Hamilton has composed music for words of "Claribel," and arranged a score for verses of Mrs. C. K. Gifford, called "Nevermore." A comic song in German-English, the words and music composed by Wagner, is also of the number.

VALUE OF CANAL SHARES.

DELAWARE AND HUDSON COMPANY.

DIVIDENDS PAID REGULARLY FOR THIRTY YEARS—REPORT OF THE BOARD OF MANAGERS TO THE STOCKHOLDERS—THE LEASED LINES—VIEWS OF A STOCKHOLDER.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

So much has been printed for months past against this old, respectable, and highly successful company, (not, however, by THE TIMES,) that it seems to me that a more hopeful view of its condition and prospects should be accorded wider publicity.

As an Executor, I hold the shares of the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company, an investment made many years ago by a relative, and I have made myself acquainted with what seems to me their fair estimated value. To a great degree I judge of the future by the past.

This company has paid dividends regularly for the past 30 years, equal, on an average, to 14 per cent. per annum. Its Board of Managers comprise the names of distinguished citizens, leading and prominent bankers and merchants, men whose names would be held as a guarantee for the skill of the management and the trustworthiness of the annual reports, if they lived in a community having regard for private worth, and a respect for untarnished reputations.

If there was a proper public sentiment, those who, from either greed or malice, have uttered the falsehoods which have almost daily appeared for the last six months would be held to an account and punished as they deserve.

I am at a loss to ascribe any probable or reasonable motive for the pertinacity evinced by the newspaper that has made itself conspicuous in these attacks, except one which is incompatible with the first principles of decent journalism.

On the 1st of January last the Board of Managers made a report to the stockholders in which the conditions and prospects of the company's property and business are frankly discussed and clearly explained. I have gone through this report and made my own estimate of values, and found that, after throwing out all doubtful assets, there is property in coal lands, other real estate, canal, railroads, stock, bonds, and other securities, worth at present depression fully $47,000,000, and that the entire funded debt is $15,116,000, leaving applicable to the capital stock of $20,000,000 the sum of $32,000,000, equal to $160 for each share of the stock of $100.

The figures upon which the above statement is made are based upon the following, in detail, compiled from the company's report, Jan. 1, 1877:

25,000 acres of selected coal lands, the largest portion secured some forty years ago, held in fee, and stated in the report to be worth at present values not less than $800 per acre		$20,000000
Cost on hand in depot at Honesdale, Rondout, and Weehawken, at present values		1,300,000
Railroads and their equipments in Pennsylvania		700,000
Jefferson Railroad bonds, fully secured		103,000
Boston Hartford and Erie Railroad bonds secured by a transportation contract with the Erie Railway Company, interest promptly paid by the Receiver of Erie Railway Company		7,300,000
	$1,254.000	
Less amount collected, being part of the interest collected and placed in a sinking fund to eventually extinguish the principal indebtedness	274.500	979.500
Albany and Susquehanna Railroad stock, $900,000, worth par, but calculated at 60 per cent		540,000
Rensselaer and Saratoga Railroad stock, $751.000, worth par, but calculated at 80 per cent		600.800
Albany and Susquehanna Railroad bonds, $420,000, worth par, but calculated at 80 per cent		336.000
Advances made to parties to whom royalties are hereby secured		521.000
Advances made to leased lines, payable in stock or bonds		427,000
Total		$47,337,300

In addition to the above the company holds the following, but as their value is problematical, I have thrown them out entirely in this calculation, namely:

Telegraph lines	$14,700
Stock in Cherry Valley Railroad, a feeder to the Albany and Susquehanna	700.000
Palace cars on railroads	54,000
Rainbeck and Connecticut Railroad bonds	300,000
Stock in New-York and Canada Railroad	3.500.000
	$4.568,700—$47,337,300

LIABILITIES.

Interest on dividends due and subject to call	$760,765
Purchases made in December, 1876, payable January, 1877	502,590
Amount due depositors subject to call	634.318
Taxes that are due	57,833
Unclaimed interest and dividends	35.721
Bills payable, falling due at various dates	355.000
	$2,846,277
Deduct applicable to the payment of above, cash on hand, bills receivable, open accounts for coal sales, all good and collectable in January, 1877	$2,687.000
	$159,277
The entire bonded debt of the Company is	15,116,000—15,275,277
	$32,062,023

Applicable to the capital stock of $20,000,000, equal, as before stated, to $160 for each share of $100.

Another thing about which a great deal has been written is the "leased lines." I extract the following from the proceedings at the annual meeting of the stockholders on the 10th of May, as fully reported in the New-York *World* on the morning of the 11th:

"Mr. Olmsted—Have the leases as a whole proved advantageous to the company?

"Mr. Dickson—They have; taking the incidental advantages of the sale and distribution of coal; they have proved a decided advantage, in my opinion. The canal company is essentially a coal company. They were in possession of the canal only, and were consequently cut out from Winter markets, from seven to eight months in every year. The Albany and Susquehanna Railroad was the first road leading from the interior of Pennsylvania to Northern New-York and New-England, and the possession of that road by any rival interest would certainly have been prejudicial to the company and perhaps disastrous. Consequently, I have no hesitation in saying that its control was a strategic necessity."

On the 12th of September last I received a printed letter from the President, in which, among other things, he said:

"Much has been said and written in regard to the leased lines and the loans thereon. The following statement gives the facts:

1873. Loss on leased lines, including interest on stock issued for improvements and held by this company, (the interest going into its coffers)		$270,245
1874. Loss on leased lines, including interest on stock issued for improvements and held by this company, (the interest going into its coffers)		516.923
1875. Loss on leased lines, including interest on stock issued for improvements and held by this company, (the interest going into its coffers,) including Southern Division New-York and Canada Railroad		623,662
Total		$1,410,830

"The net profits upon coal sold upon these lines and their connections, and which could not have been realized out of their possession, was, in

1873	$569 478 23
1874	526.295 10
1875	1,080.061 00
Total	$2.174,834 33

A net gain from the leased lines of $764.004 32

"This result fully justifies the policy of securing these lines, and the managers have every reason to believe that it will tell in increased gains in the future."

I make another extract from the proceedings at the stockholders' meeting:

"Mr. Olmsted—Have dividends been paid in past years from other sources than the net earnings of the company?

"Mr. Dickson—No, sir. Since my connection with the company, stockholders have been paid dividends only from the net earnings. The stockholders have been paid since my connection with the company (some 17 years) something over $23,000,000 in cash as dividends, and $4,500,000 in stock. The average capital invested was $13,125,000, and during the time the dividends have averaged 11½ paid in cash, and 3-9 in stock. The stock thus issued was not in any sense what we term 'water;' it was issued to represent surplus undivided earnings that had been used in the purchase of additional coal lands and the development of the property. The productive capacity of the company in 1860 was about 700,000 tons per annum, which has been increased from time to time until it is now from 4,000,000 to 4,500,000. The amount invested in the plant in 1860 was $12 43 per ton of productive capacity. In 1877 it is only $8 75."

As I have, it appears to me, clearly demonstrated the sound condition of the affairs of the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company, there is only one other point, and that to the stockholders is the most important of all: When will this company probably be enabled to resume dividends? This, of course, is dependent upon the future revival of the business of the entire country, and I conclude with an extract from an article in the *Railway World* of May 26, 1877, which, I think, covers the whole ground:

"In the disastrous reaction, the shrinkage in values, although general, has not been indiscriminate, but in the violent changes produced, public confidence has been so much impaired that very sound and substantial investments are made to participate in the depression to a much greater extent than the circumstances warrant. This is not surprising, especially when the fears of those who hold property are worked upon by a class of men who are constantly striving to build up their own fortunes by the ruin of others; but it is nevertheless unfortunate that there should not be a more thorough examination of all the facts which bear upon the question of value, before a formation of judgment. What is the real test of values? If a person owns a store which, in 1872, yielded a rent of $10,000, and for many years prior to that date had been leased without difficulty at the same price, and he finds now that it will produce with difficulty only $5,000, should he conclude that his store is worth but half or, perhaps, one-third of the price at which he valued it in the years of liberal productiveness; and if he cannot temporarily let it at all, should he by the same process of reasoning, decide that his property is almost valueless? and if a stock, which for many years has paid dividends of 8 or 10 per cent. annually, produces but 4 or 6 per cent., is it worth but half the price it bore during the period of greater prosperity; or if dividends are for the time suspended, is it to be concluded that the earning capacity of the property is permanently destroyed, and, consequently, that the stock is of very little, if any value? The answer to these questions will doubtless be that such a test of values would be absurd, and that temporary interruptions of rent or dividends are not fair indications of what property is worth, but that in arriving at a correct estimate, former productiveness must be taken into consideration as well as the causes of the diminished profit. And yet, strange as it may seem, the practical argument, as developed in our stock markets, is often in harmony with the decision that present productiveness is the test of value. It matters little, apparently, that for many years a stock has yielded liberal dividends, and the fact that the volume of business is greatly augmented throughout the world has but little significance; the all-important and absorbing circumstance is that the profits have been diminished, and this seems to settle the matter. Happily, these superficial views of value change as common sense returns, and finally people give due weight to the substantial reasons which should have guided their judgment at the outset. By way of illustration, let us refer to the result of the operations of four of the prominent transportation and coal-mining companies, prior to 1876:

"During 11 years, from 1866 to 1876, inclusive, the Pennsylvania Railroad paid dividends as follows: 1866, 9 per cent.; 1867, 6 per cent. cash and 5 per cent. stock; 1868, 8 per cent.; 1869, 1870, 1871, 1872, 1873, 1874, 10 per cent. per annum; in 1875, 3 per cent., and in 1876, 8 per cent., an average of 9 5-11 per cent. per annum.

"The Delaware, Lackawanna, and Western during the same period paid 10 per cent. per annum, as did Reading.

"The Delaware and Hudson, for a period of 36 years, ending Dec. 31, 1876, paid annual dividends, without a break, amounting to an aggregate sum of $35,522,922, an average of 12 55-100 per cent. on the average capital.

"Here are the great corporations, representing a cost of about $283,000,000, of which about $136,000,000 is in the shape of funded debt and $149,000,000 in stock, which for many years prior to 1876 have earned and paid interest on their debts, and dividends of 10 per cent. upon their stock. The noteworthy fact is that the productiveness extends through a decade, without interruption, and in the case of the Delaware and Hudson through more than a third of a century. Now, if these results were attainable in the years before 1876, it becomes an interesting question to determine whether an interval of adversity, such as the country is now passing through, is reasonable proof that equal prosperity cannot be reached. Have the circumstances and conditions of the country so much changed that further progress is hopeless? If the answer to this question could possibly be in the affirmative, it would show the prevalence of a despondency quite unnatural to the Anglo-Saxon race, and, we may add, a lack of intelligence never before displayed in the history of our progress as a nation.

"It would therefore appear that the real test of values is not alone in present productiveness, but in that of the past, and in that of the future so far as we can form any idea of it. Productions which are useful to man will certainly find a market, and according to all experience that, in the long run, be an increasing one, and it may be assumed without hesitation that the producers will obtain a fair profit on their supplies, or cease to produce. The country will within a few years grow up to, and even exceed, all the transportation facilities now available, unless it is believed that progress has reached its limits, and that the history of the past is no indication of what it will be in the future. And as it is with transportation, so must it be with coal, the consumption of which has increased from 4,823,000 tons in 1852 to 18,906,000 tons in 1876. It would be difficult to give any good reason why, during the next 25 years, the increase should not be in as large a ratio; but if only one-half as much in percentage of gain, the consumption would greatly exceed the mining capacity of every company now engaged in the business."

If the above reasoning is correct, and it seems to be so in the main, it is a pity that people who invested in these shares at above par should be frightened into selling out at the present low prices. If, on a careful examination, shareholders are convinced that a present sacrifice will prevent a greater one in the future, let them sell without a moment's hesitation; but nobody should incur such a loss because Wall-street gamblers, taking advantage of the suspicions and down-heartedness of the hour, bet against his property, and keep all their howlers howling from the high tower to the gutter. W. H. W.

PIERMONT, ROCKLAND COUNTY, N. Y., Wednesday, June 27, 1877.

HOW HAMPTON WENT TO AUBURN.

An enthused correspondent of the Charleston (S. C.) *News and Courier* writes in this extraordinary style: "At 6 o'clock last night a tall, broad-shouldered man, in a slouched hat, entered the Grand Central Depot. Beside him walked a smart colored man, who carried a carpet-bag and a long, narrow pasteboard box. He walked up to a sleeping-car conductor and engaged a lower berth. 'What name?' asked the conductor. 'Hampton,' said the tall man. In a few minutes it was known from one end of the depot to the other. 'How handsome!' said a lady to a companion. 'Not a year over 50,' remarked a gentleman. 'What a splendid-looking soldier he must have

FINANCIAL.

UNITED STATES

4 Per Cent. Loan.

UNDER AUTHORITY of a contract with the SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY, THE UNDERSIGNED hereby give notice that from this date, and until July 10, at 3 P. M., they will receive subscriptions for the 4 PER CENT. FUNDING LOAN OF THE UNITED STATES, in denominations as stated below, AT PAR AND ACCRUED INTEREST IN GOLD COIN.

THE BONDS are redeemable after 30 years from July 1, 1877, and carry interest from that date, payable quarterly, and are exempt from the payment of taxes or duties to the United States, as well as from taxation in any form by or under State, municipal, or local authority.

THE INTEREST on the REGISTERED STOCK will be paid by check, issued by the TREASURER OF THE UNITED STATES, to the order of the holder, and mailed to his address. The check is payable on presentation, properly indorsed, at the offices of the Treasurer and Assistant Treasurers of the United States.

THE SUBSCRIPTIONS will be for COUPON BONDS of $50 and $100, and REGISTERED STOCK in denominations of $50, $100, $500, $1,000, $5,000, and $10,000.

THE BONDS, both COUPON and REGISTERED, will be ready for delivery July 2, 1877.

FORMS OF APPLICATION will be furnished by the Treasurer at Washington, the Assistant Treasurers at Baltimore, Boston, Chicago, Cincinnati, New-Orleans, New-York, Philadelphia, St. Louis, and San Francisco, and by the National Banks and bankers generally. The applications must specify the amount and denominations required, and, for registered stock, the full name and Post Office address of the person to whom the bonds shall be made payable.

TWO PER CENT. of the purchase money must accompany the subscription. The remainder may be paid at the pleasure of the purchaser, either at time of subscription or at any time prior to Oct. 16, 1877, with interest added at 4 per cent. to date of payment.

THE PAYMENTS may be made in gold coin to the Treasurer of the United States at Washington, or Assistant Treasurers at Baltimore, Boston, Chicago, Cincinnati, New-Orleans, and St. Louis, and to the Assistant Treasurer at San Francisco, with exchange on New-York, or to either of the undersigned.

TO PROMOTE THE CONVENIENCE OF SUBSCRIBERS, THE UNDERSIGNED will also receive, in lieu of coin, United States notes or drafts on New-York, at their coin value on the day of receipt in the City of New-York.

AUGUST BELMONT, & CO., New-York.
DREXEL, MORGAN & CO., "
J. & W. SELIGMAN & CO., "
MORTON, BLISS & CO., "
FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, N. Y.
DREXEL & CO., Philadelphia.

JUNE 14, 1877.

ELIZABETH 7s,

1879 TO 1898.

JERSEY CITY 6s,

WATER BONDS.

STATE OF CONNECTICUT

5s of 1897,

For sale by

VERMILYE & CO.,

NOS. 16 AND 18 NASSAU-ST.

JULY INVESTMENTS.

7, 8, AND 10 PER CENT.

CITY AND COUNTY BONDS.

ALSO, OTHER FIRST-CLASS SECURITIES PAYING 10 TO 15 PER CENT.

For sale at desirable prices by

Albert H. Nicolay & Co.

NO. 43 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK.

N. B.—Investment Securities our specialty 26 years.

NEW-YORK CITY 5 PER CENT. STOCK,

PAYABLE IN 1926.

FOR SALE BY

DANIEL A. MORAN,

NO. 40 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

THE MARIPOSA LAND AND MINING CO. OF CALIFORNIA.

Office Nos. 9 and 11 Nassau-st.

THE TRUSTEES of this Company have levied an ASSESSMENT of $1 per share on the COMMON and PREFERRED STOCK, payable at this office on or before July 6 next. After that date it will be delinquent and liable to a charge of $3 on each certificate for advertising sale.

NEW-YORK, June 23, 1877.

MORRIS H. SMITH, Assistant Secretary.

HOTCHKISS & BURNHAM,

(MEMBERS NEW-YORK STOCK EXCHANGE,)
COMMISSION STOCK BROKERS,
No. 36 Broad-st., New-York.

Stocks, Bonds, and Gold bought and sold on margin or for cash. Branch offices in Fifth-Avenue and Windsor Hotels, connected by our private telegraph lines. Accounts solicited.

CITY AND COUNTY OF SAN FRANCISCO.

GOLD SEVENS DUE 1887.

Issued for widening Dupont-st. We offer a limited amount of these desirable Bonds, to which we invite the attention of conservative investors.

San Francisco owes less than 3 per cent. of assessed value.

PERKINS, LIVINGSTON, POST & CO.,
No. 23 Nassau-st.

WE OFFER
CITY OF TOLEDO 8 PER CENT.
CITY OF COLUMBUS 7 PER CENT.
CITY OF DUBUQUE 6 PER CENT.
CITY OF TOPEKA 7 PER CENT.

Also, other desirable investment securities. A few acres of choice county bonds bearing 8 and 10 per cent. Address A. W. BEASLEY & CO.

LOST OR STOLEN.—THE FOLLOWING CERTIFICATES of stock in the Michigan Central Railroad, viz: No. 16,955, dated March 12, 1872, 25 shares; No. 18,982, dated Jan. 27, 1874, 100 shares. The above were lost in the mail, or stolen, Jan. 25, 1877. All persons are hereby cautioned against negotiating the same, as transfer has been stopped by the undersigned, and application will be made for new certificates. THEODORE REYNOLDS, Monson, Mass.

THE HOLDERS OF SECOND MORTGAGE BONDS OF THE OHIO AND MISSISSIPPI RAILWAY COMPANY are requested to call on the undersigned to confer as to what may seem necessary for the protection of their interests. The continuance of the default in the payment of interest on the first mortgage bonds making foreclosure imminent renders prompt action necessary in the premises.

JOHN SLOODGOOD & CO., No. 84 Broadway.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

A T REASONABLE RATES—MONEY ON LIFE and endowment insurance policies, mortgages, and other securities; insurance of all kinds effected with best companies. J. A HABRICH & CO., 119 Broadway.

KOUNTZE BROTHERS, BANKERS, NO. 15 Wall-st. New-York, issue LETTERS of CREDIT AND CIRCULAR NOTES on the UNION BANK OF LONDON, available for travelers in all parts of the world.

T. ROBINSON WARREN & CO.
WM. O. HOFFMAN, Auctioneer, No. 106 Broadway cor. of Pine-st. STOCKS, BONDS, AND REAL ESTATE

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF
THE MERCANTILE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 166 BROADWAY.
NEW-YORK, June 23, 1877.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a semi-annual dividend of FIVE PER CENT., payable on and after July 2, 1877.

J. PARMELEE, Secretary.

MICHIGAN STATE TREASURER'S OFFICE,
LANSING, June 16, 1877.

THE INTEREST DUE JULY 1, 1877, ON the bonds issued by the State of Michigan will be paid at its American exchange National Bank, in the City of New-York.

WILLIAM B. McCREERY, State Treasurer.

IRVING NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, June 18, 1877.

A DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER CENT. FREE of tax, has this day been declared, payable July 2, 1877, until which date the transfer-books will remain closed.

JOHN L. JEWETT, Cashier.

ORIENTAL BANK, NEW-YORK, June 20, 1877.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT. HAS this day been declared from the earnings of the last six months, payable July 2, free of all tax.

C. W. STARKEY, Cashier.

ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.

The coupons due July 1, 1877, on the First Mortgage Sectional Bonds will be paid by PERKINS, LIVINGSTON, POST & CO., 58 Exchange-pl., New-York.

DIVIDENDS.

COUPONS OF THE FOLLOWING BONDS Maturing July 1, 1877, will be paid on and after July 2, at the office of Messrs. T. E. TAPPAN & CO., No. 82 William-st., New-York:

Chicago and Alton Railroad First Mortgage.
St. Louis, Jacksonville and Chicago Railroad Second Mortgage.
Joliet and Chicago Railroad First Mortgage.
Dubuque South-western Railroad PREFERRED First Mortgage.
Charlotte, Columbia and Augusta Railroad First Mortgage.
Columbia and Augusta Railroad First Mortgage.
Dubuque and Sioux City Railroad First Mortgage.

OFFICE OF THE
CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD CO.,
No. 9 NASSAU-ST.,
NEW-YORK, June 15, 1877.

The Coupons of the First Mortgage Bonds of the Central Pacific Railroad Company, the Western Pacific Railroad Company, and the California and Oregon Railroad Company, due July 1, 1877, will be paid in gold at the office of FISK & HATCH, No. 5 Nassau-st., on and after that date. Holders of Eastern bonds presenting 10 or more coupons will leave them for examination, in which case a receipt will be given and payment made on the following day.

C. P. HUNTINGTON, Vice-President.

OFFICE OF THE
LOUISVILLE AND NASHVILLE RAILROAD COMPANY,
LOUISVILLE, KY., June 25, 1877.

NASHVILLE AND DECATUR RAILROAD Company First Mortgage 7 per cent. Gold Bonds. SOUTH AND NORTH ALABAMA RAILROAD Company First Mortgage 8 per cent. Gold Coupons. All due JULY 1, 1877, will be paid on presentation at the office of Messrs. Drexel, Morgan & Co., corner of Wall and Broad streets, New-York, on and after that date.

W. RANNEY, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE ONTARIO SILVER MINING COMPANY,
No. 31 BROAD-ST., June 28, 1877.

TWO EXTRA DIVIDENDS (FOR JULY AND O) OF FIFTY CENTS GOLD, EACH, per share upon the capital stock of this company have been declared from the earnings for June, payable at the office of the Transfer Agent, Wells, Fargo & Co., on and after July 2. Transfer-books close June 23 and reopen July 5.

H. B. PARSONS, Assistant Secretary.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE coupons due July 1, prox., on the 7 per cent. bonds of the City and County of San Francisco issued for the widening Dupont-st., will be paid on and after that date at the office of the City Treasurer.

CHARLES RUBERT,
Treasurer of said city and county.

Or will be CASHED LESS EXCHANGE at the bank-ing-house of LAIDLAW & CO., No. 12 Pine-st., New-York.

UNION TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK,
No. 73 BROADWAY, CORNER OF RECTOR-ST.,
NEW-YORK, June 26, 1877.

THE UNION TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, Trustee, will pay TWENTY DOLLARS in gold upon the Coupon maturing July 1, 1877, on the Bonds of the Union Pacific Railway Company, Southern Branch, which have been stamped, subject to the agreement of March 1, 1876.

Coupons must be left over night for examination.

EDWARD KING, President.

ST. PAUL AND PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY.

ST. PAUL, June 22, 1877.

The interest due July 1, 1877, upon the debentures of the Receiver of the St. Paul and Pacific Railroad will be paid on and after that date upon presentation of the coupons to Messrs. J. S. Kennedy & Co., No. 41 Cedar-st., New-York.

J. P. FARLEY, Receiver.

CEDAR FALLS AND MINNESOTA RAILROAD COMPANY.

NEW-YORK, June 22, 1877.

The coupons due 1st July, 1877, of the mortgage bonds of the Cedar Falls and Minnesota Railroad Company will be paid on and after that date by

J. S. KENNEDY & CO., No. 41 Cedar-st.

FOURTH NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, June 23, 1877.

TWENTY-SEVENTH DIVIDEND.

The Board of Directors has this day declared a Dividend of THREE (3) PER CENT., free of tax, out of the profits of the past six months, payable July 2. The transfer-books will be closed until that date.

ANTHONY LAZARUS, Cashier.

MERCHANTS' NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-YORK, June 23, 1877.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a semi-annual dividend of THREE and One-half per Centum, payable on and after July 2, 1877. The transfer-books will be closed from this date to July 3, 1877.

C. V. HAWLEY, Cashier.

MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, New-York, June 23, 1877.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a dividend of THREE PER CENT., payable on and after the 2d day of July next. The transfer-books will remain closed until that date.

C. A. APGAR, Cashier.

NATIONAL BUTCHERS' AND DROVERS' BANK,
NEW-YORK, June 23, 1877.

THE DIRECTORS OF THIS BANK HAVE this day declared a dividend of Four per Cent., free of tax, payable on and after July 2, 1877. The transfer-books will remain closed until that date.

C. G. BRINCKERHOFF, Cashier.

THE NATIONAL PARK BANK,
NEW-YORK, June 23, 1877.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS bank have this day declared a dividend of THREE PER CENT., free of tax, out of the profits of the last six months. Dividend payable July 2, 1877. The transfer-books will remain closed until July 5.

K. K. WRIGHT, Cashier.

SECOND NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.

TWENTY-EIGHTH DIVIDEND.—The Directors of this bank have declared a dividend of Five per Cent., free of taxes, from the earnings of the last six months, payable on and after July 2 next.

C. O. ROBERTS, Cashier.

THE NATIONAL SHOE AND LEATHER BANK,
NEW-YORK, June 23, 1877.

FORTY-SEVENTH DIVIDEND.—THE DIrectors of this bank have this day declared from the earnings of the current six months a dividend of FIVE PER CENT., payable, free of tax, on and after July 2, próximo, until which date the transfer-book will be closed.

J. M. CRANE, Cashier.

THE MARKET NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-YORK, June 22, 1877.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a semi-annual dividend of THREE AND ONE-HALF (3½) PER CENT., payable to shareholders on and after July 2, 1877. The transfer-books will remain closed until that date.

A. GILBERT, Cashier.

THE CHATHAM NATIONAL BANK,
No. 196 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, June 23, 1877.

FORTY-THIRD DIVIDEND. A SEMI-ANNUAL dividend of FOUR PER CENT. from the profits has been this day declared, payable to the stockholders on and after the second day of July next. The transfer book will remain closed from this date until July 2.

G. M. REED, Cashier.

BANK OF AMERICA, NEW-YORK, June 23, 1877.

DIVIDEND.—The Presidents and Directors of the Bank of America have this day declared a dividend of FOUR PER CENT. for the current six months, free from tax, payable to the stockholders on and after Monday, July 2, 1877.

The transfer-books will remain closed from the date until the morning of July 2 1877.

ROBERT JAFFRAY, Cashier.

MECHANICS BANK, St. LOUIS, June 28, 1877.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—AT A MEETING OF THE Board of Directors, held this day, a semi-annual dividend of THREE PER CENT. was declared, free of all tax, payable on and after the 1st day of July next. Eastern stockholders will receive their dividends at the National Bank of the Republic, New-York.

GEORGE T. HUSSEY, Cashier.

THE INTEREST DUE JULY 1, 1877, ON the bonds of the following Cities will be paid at the banking house of KOUNTZE BROTHERS, No. 12 Wall-st.:

Saint Paul, Minn.
Des Moines, Iowa.
Hyde Park, (Chicago)

KINGS COUNTY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—A semi-annual dividend of TEN PER CENT. has been declared by this company, payable on demand, at No. 59 Liberty-st., New-York.

HENRY POPE, Secretary.

BROOKLYN, July 2, 1877.

PEOPLE'S NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, June 23, 1877.

THE DIRECTORS OF THIS BANK HAVE this day declared a dividend of three (3) per cent., free from tax, payable on and after July 2, 1877. The transfer-books will be closed until July 5.

JOHN PARMLY, Cashier.

MECHANICS' NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-YORK, June 23, 1877.

A DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER CENT., FREE of tax, has this day been declared, payable on and after the 2d day of July next.

The transfer-books will be closed until that date.

WM. H. FOX, Cashier.

THE BANK OF NEW-YORK,
NATIONAL BANKING ASSOCIATION,
NEW-YORK, June 23, 1877.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a dividend of THREE and One-half per Cent., free from tax, payable on and after July 2. The transfer-books will be closed until July 5.

K. B. FRENCH, Cashier.

NATIONAL BROADWAY BANK,
NEW-YORK, July 20, 1877.

FIFTY-FIFTH DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL dividend of Eight per Cent. on the capital stock will be paid on and after July 2 proximo.

J. L. EVERETT, Cashier.

CITY OF CHICAGO.

Coupons of the City of Chicago, due July 1 prox., will be paid on presentation at the AMERICAN EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK; also principal of Water Bonds, maturing same date.

J. A. FARWELL, Controller.

MISSOURI PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY,
OFFICE No. 5 SOWLES GARDEN,
NEW-YORK, June 27, 1877.

THE COUPONS DUE JULY 1, 1877, ON the second mortgage bonds of the Pacific Railroad Company, (of Missouri,) will be paid after that date at this office.

C. K. GARRISON, President.

OFFICE OF THE
CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD CO.

The Seven Per Cent Interest Coupons (bonds of 1883) due July 1, 1877, will be paid at the Banking-house of EUGENE KELLY & CO., No. 45 Exchange-place, New-York.

C. P. HUNTINGTON, Vice-President.

GOLD COUPONS OF THE FIRST MORTgage bonds of the Houston and Texas Central Railway, maturing July 1, 1877, will be purchased at par, in gold, on and after that date, by Messrs. JOHN J. CISCO & SON, No. 59 Wall-st., for account of Mr. Charles Morgan.

IOWA STATE BONDS.

The interest due July 1, 1877, on the Iowa War and Defense Bonds will be paid at our office, No. 13 Wall-st.

KOUNTZE BROTHERS,
Fiscal Agents of the State of Iowa.

OFFICE RIDGEWOOD INSURANCE COMPANY,
BROOKLYN, June 27, 1877.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER Cent. is declared payable to the stockholders, on the 1st day of July.

WM. A. SCOTT, Secretary.

CANNELTON COAL COMPANY OF WEST VIRGINIA.—The annual meeting of the holders of the company, due July 1, 1877, will be held at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, New-York, on the 3d of July, at 12 M.

J. TATNALL LEE, Treasurer.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE PHOENIX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 297 Canal-street,
New-York, June 22, 1877.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a semi-annual dividend of FIVE PER CENT. on the capital stock, payable on and after July 2, 1877.

A. G. MILNE, Secretary.

TRADESMEN'S NATIONAL BANK,
New-York, June 20, 1877.

A DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER CENT. WILL be paid July 2

ANTHONY HALSEY, Cashier.

SAVINGS BANKS.

DRY DOCK SAVINGS BANK,

Nos. 341 and 343 BOWERY.

The Board of Trustees have declared a dividend for the six months ending June 30, 1877, at the rate of SIX PER CENT., per annum, on all sums of $2,000, and under, and upon the amounts in excess of $2,000 at the rate of FIVE PER CENT. per annum.

Deposits made on or before July 10, will draw interest from July 1.

ANDREW MILLS, President.

W. V. WEBSTER, Secretary.

CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,
No. 55 Bowery, Corner of Canal-st.
THIRTY-FOURTH INTEREST DIVIDEND.

INTEREST for the six months ending June 30, payable MONDAY, July 16, at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum on all sums entitled thereto under the by-laws and rules of the bank.

Interest not withdrawn will be credited as an original deposit, and entitled to interest from July 1.

Deposits made on or before TUESDAY, July 10, will draw interest from July 1.

Bank open every day from 10 to 3. Mondays and Saturdays, 10 to 7.

E. A. QUINTARD, President.

SHERMAN A. BOICE, Secretary.

METROPOLITAN SAVINGS BANK,
No. 5 and 7 3d-av., opposite Cooper Institute.
46TH SEMI-ANNUAL INTEREST DIVIDEND.
July, 1877.

THE TRUSTEES have ordered that Interest for the past three and six months, at the rate of FIVE PER CENT. per annum, be paid to depositors on and after the 15th inst.

Interest not called for will be added to the account and draw interest from July 1. Sums received from ONE DIME to $5,000. Open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and Monday evenings, 5 to 7 P. M.

NAPOLEON J. HAINES, President.
G. S. CHAPIN, Treasurer.
THOMAS FLOYD JONES, Secretary.

NORTH RIVER SAVINGS BANK,
Corner of 8th-av. and 34th-st.

DIVIDEND.—The Trustees have declared, out of the earnings of the past six months, a semi-annual dividend at the rate of six per cent. per annum, on all sums of $5 and upward, payable on and after July 16, 1877.

DEPOSITS MADE on or before July 10 will draw interest from July 1.

BANK OPEN daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.; also on Monday and Saturday evenings, from 6 to 8 o'clock.

WILLIAM H. WARD, Secretary.
HENRY V. PARSELL, Secretary.

CLAREMONT SAVINGS BANK.

No. 167 Greenwich-st., (North River Bank Building.)

The Trustees have ordered that interest be paid to depositors entitled thereto, as follows: At the rate of 6 per cent per annum on sums of $2,000 and under, and at the rate of 5 per cent on sums exceeding $2,000. Payable July 16. Money deposited on or before July 10 will draw interest from July 1.

S. BROADWELL, President.

DAVID F. SWAN, Secretary.

INSTITUTION FOR THE SAVINGS OF Merchants' Clerks, No. 30 Union-place, corner East 15th-st.—Dividend payable on and after July 16, 1877, at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum on sums of $5 and not exceeding $1,000, and at rate of 5 per cent. per annum on larger sums. From and after July 1, 1877, no interest will be allowed on any sum on deposit in excess of $5,000. A. GRACIE KING, President.

ANDREW WARNER, Secretary.

FOR SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITORS.

The *Home Safeguard* is a monthly paper especially adapted to the wants of depositors in savings banks. It gives reliable savings bank news, dividend notices and statements, besides interesting reading matter, suitable for both young and old. Established 1873. Terms, 50c. a year; five copies to one address, 40c. a year. Order of newsdealers, or send for sample.

The *Safeguard*, No. 42 Broad-st., New-York.

STEAMBOATS.

THE NEW

PROVIDENCE LINE

TO BOSTON, via Providence Direct.
A WHOLE NIGHT'S REST.
ONLY 42 MILES OF RAIL. TIME 60 MINUTES.
The magnificent new steamer
MASSACHUSETTS,
("The Palace Steamer of the World,")
and the world-renowned steamer
RHODE ISLAND,
("The Queen of the Sound,")
leave daily (Sundays excepted) from Pier No. 29 N. R., foot of Warren-st., at 5 P. M., arriving at PROVIDENCE at 6 A. M., and BOSTON 7 A. M. No intermediate landings between New-York and Providence.

THE OLD RELIABLE STONINGTON LINE.
FOR BOSTON AND ALL POINTS EAST, at 5 P. M., daily from Pier No. 33 N. R., foot of Jay-st.

THE GREAT FALL RIVER LINE
FOR BOSTON,
And all points EAST, via NEWPORT and FALL RIVER.
The mammoth palace steamers
BRISTOL AND PROVIDENCE,
LARGEST, HANDSOMEST, AND MOST COSTLY STEAMERS IN THE WORLD, will leave pier 28 N. R., midnight changes. Five morning trains Fall River to Boston. Steamers leave New-York daily at 5 P. M. (Sundays July 1 to Sept. 2, inclusive) from Pier No. 28 N. R., foot of Murray-st. Through tickets and State Rooms secured at all principal hotels and ticket offices, at the Pier, and on steamers. BORDEN & LOVELL, Agents.
GEO. L. CONNOR, Gen'l Pass. Agent.

OAK BLUFFS,
MARTHA'S VINEYARD,
AND
NANTUCKET.
NEW AND DIRECT ROUTE BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND THESE GREAT SUMMER RESORTS OF NEW-ENGLAND VIA FALL RIVER LINE AND WOODS HOLE.

Leave New-York at 5 P. M. daily, (Sundays included.) Arrive at Oak Bluffs, 8:30 A. M., and Nantucket, 11:30 A. M. the next day.

3 TO 6 HOURS AHEAD OF OTHER LINES.

New-York to Oak Bluffs, $5; Excursion tickets, $9. New-York to Nantucket, $6; Excursion tickets, $10. Returning, leave Nantucket, 2:15 P. M.; Oak Bluffs, 4 P. M.; arrive New-York, 6:30 A. M. the next day.

GEORGE L. CONNOR, BORDEN & LOVELL,
General Passenger Agent. Agents.

NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, SPRINGFIELD, WHITE MOUNTAINS, MONTREAL AND INTERMEDIATE POINTS.—Steamers Sound State No. 2 & E. daily (Sundays excepted) at 3 P. M. (23d-st., N. R., at 3:15 P. M.) and 11 P. M., connecting with special trains at New-Haven, for Meriden, Hartford, Springfield, &c. Tickets sold and baggage checked at 944 Broadway, New-York, and 4 Court-st., Brooklyn. Excursion to New-Haven and return, $1 50.

ALBANY AND TROY BY DAY BOATS.—A. C. WISSARD and DANIEL DREW leave Vestry-Street Pier, N. R., at 6:35, and 24th-st. at 9 A. M., landing at Nyack Ferry, West Point, Newburg, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Hudson, Catskill, and Athens. Close connection with New-York Central Railroad for the West. To West Point and Newburg, returning same day, $1. Tickets or coupons, good on Hudson River Railroad, are received on board for passage.

ALBANY AND TROY.—SUNDAY MORNING Boat. Citizens' Line new palace steamer SARATOGA leaves pier No. 49 North River, foot of Leroy-st., every Sunday evening at 6 P. M., connecting with New-York Central, Rensselaer and Saratoga, and Troy and Boston Railroads and connections. Through tickets sold and baggage checked to all points. Hudson river Railroad tickets taken for passage.

JOSEPH CORNELL, Superintendent.

FOR NORWALK AND DANBURY DAILY.—Steamer ADELPHI leaves Bronzina, Gewold's Dock, 2:30 P. M.; Pier No. 37 East River, 2:45 P. M., and 23d-st., 3 P. M., connecting with Danbury and New-Haven Railroads. Reduced fare, 35 cents. Excursion tickets, 50 cents.

MARY POWELL, FOR WEST POINT, NEWburg, Poughkeepsie, Rondout, and Kingston, landing at Cozzens, Cornwall, Milton, New Hamburg, and Marlboro by ferry. Leaves Pier 39, North River, (Vestry-st.,) daily, Sundays excepted, at 3:30 P. M.

CATSKILL AND STUYVESANT BOATS leave daily from Pier No. 41, foot of Canal-st., at 6 P. M., for passengers and freight. Pier 51, Beekman-slip.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS ON Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Pier 51, Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 11:30 A. M.

STORAGE.

STORAGE FOR FURNITURE, PIANOS, MIRRORS, BAGGAGE, &c., in separate rooms at lowest rates; every accommodation; elevators; private rooms; insurance low. Furniture moved, boxed, and shipped cheaper than elsewhere. WM. E. MICHAELS, Nos. 19, 20, and 21 Centre-st., near Chatham-sq.

EXCURSIONS.

A.—DAILY ROCKAWAY BEACH EXCURSION.—THE POPULAR STEAMERS AMERICUS AND NEVERSINK, with CONTINENTAL TWENTY-THIRD REGIMENT BAND AND COLUMBIA GLEE CLUB.

SIXTY MILES RAIL FOR FIFTY CENTS.

AMERICUS LEAVES—EVERY DAY AND SUNDAY 24th-st., North River, 8:30 A. M. and 1:15 P. M.; 14th-st., North River, 8:40 A. M. and 1:30 P. M. Pier No. 27 North River, 8:50 A. M. and 1:35 P. M. Pier No. 9 North River, 9 A. M. and 1:45 P. M. Jewell's Dock, Brooklyn, 9:30 A. M. and 2 P. M.

NEVERSINK LEAVES—Pier 63 East River, 8:30 A. M. Leave 23d-st., East River, 8:15 A. M. and 12:55 P. M. South 1st-st., Williamsburg, 8:30 A. M. and 1:10 P. M. Grand-st., New-York, 8:45 A. M. and 1:20 P. M. Jewell's Dock, Brooklyn, 9 A. M. and 1:50 P. M. Steamers leave Rockaway, 11 A. M., 4:30 and 6 P. M.

EXCURSION TICKETS, 50 cents.

A.—COLUMBIA, COLUMBIA, COLUMBIA, TO-DAY, SUNDAY, July 1.

GRAND ISABOURAT EXCURSION TO ROCKAWAY BEACH

By the entirely new and magnificent Steamer COLUMBIA,

Running in connection with Steamers AMERICUS and NEVERSINK, and built expressly for the ROCKAWAY ROUTE, having on board

THE TWENTY-SECOND REGIMENT BAND, COLUMBIA GLEE CLUB, and Prof. BOLTAU, CORNET SOLOIST, giving a grand musical programme every day.

COLUMBIA leaves Morris-st., North River, foot of, 10th-st., North River, 10:15; Pier No. 8, North River, 10:30, and Jewell's Dock, Brooklyn, 11 A. M.

Excursion tickets, good on AMERICUS, NEVERSINK, or COLUMBIA, 50 cents.

The COLUMBIA will make daily excursions on and after July 4 to Rockaway, leaving as above.

PLYMOUTH ROCK. ROCKAWAY.

MARINE BAND. MADRIGAL BOYS. GLEE CLUB. CHURCH CHIMES. BENT, the CORNET.

TWO TIMES DAILY, including SUNDAYS and FOURTH OF JULY.

JARRETT & PALMER'S superb palace steamer PLYMOUTH ROCK, with all her great musical attractions, now makes two trips daily to ROCKAWAY BEACH.

Leaves foot of 22d-st., North River, at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M., and Pier No. 1 North River (Battery) at 9:30 A. M. and 2:30 P. M.

FARE, round trip.....FIFTY CENTS.
Single trip tickets.....25 cents.

PLYMOUTH ROCK. FOURTH JULY.

MORNING AND AFTERNOON FOR ROCKAWAY.

EVENING, GRAND EXCURSION AROUND the HARBOR to witness the illuminations and fire-works. A rare view afforded.

***Evening, will leave foot of 22d-st., North River, at 8 o'clock, and Pier No. 1, North River, at 8:30 o'clock.

PARK, including mu-ical entertainment, 50 cents.

A MAGNIFICENT EXCURSION ON FOURTH OF JULY.

DOWN NEW-YORK BAY,
AROUND STATEN ISLAND,
OUT ON THE BROAD ATLANTIC,
PASSING LONG BRANCH, AND
UP THE HUDSON RIVER.

On the floating palace steamer CITY OF TROY, of the Citizen's Line of Troy.

One of the FINEST RIVER STEAMERS in the WORLD.

"A FITTING WAY TO CELEBRATE THE ANNIVERSARY OF THE NATION'S BIRTH."

DELIGHTFUL MUSICAL ENTERTAINMENT BY EBEN'S 71ST REGIMENT BAND.

Boat leaves foot of 22d-st., N. R., 9:30 A. M.; Pier No. 40, N. R., Leroy-st., 9:45 A. M.; Pier No. 2, N. R., 10 A. M.; Jewell's Wharf, adjoining Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn, at 10:30 A. M.

DAILY ROCKAWAY BEACH EXCURSION.

Steamer WILLIAM COOK, Capt. C. Adams.

Leave foot of 4th-st., Hoboken.....8:30 A. M.
Leave north side Erie Ferry, Jersey City.....9:15 A. M.
Leave 23d-st., North River, new dock.....10:00 A. M.
Leave 10th-st., North River.....10:45 A. M.
Leave Pier No. 13, Cedar-st.....11:00 A. M.
Leave Martin's Dock, Fulton Ferry, Brklyn. 11:20 A. M.
Steamer leaving Rockaway at 6:30 P. M.

EXCURSION TICKETS, 50 CENTS.

Music by the William Cook Marine Band.

A fine glee club and other attractive musical entertainment.

ON SUNDAYS AND JULY FOURTH.

Take the favorite steamer

SYLVAN DELL,

FOR NEWBURG, CORNWALL, COLD SPRING, HIGHLAND FALLS, BOWLAND LAKE, AND YONKERS.

Good Boat, Better Time, Best Management.

THE FIRST BOAT TO ARRIVE AT NEWBURG. Returns to New-York at 6 P. M.

Leave Harlem Bridge 7:25; Kingsbridge 20th-st. 7:30; East 11th-st. 8; Grand-st. 8:10; Jewell's Dock, Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn, 8:25; Leroy-st., New-York, 8:40; West 22d-st. 8:55; Manhattanville, 9:15.

Excursion tickets, $1.

VAN BUSKIRK'S INVIGORANT IS A MOST welcome relief in all urinary and kidney troubles. 50 cents. Sold at druggists and No. 18 Vesey-st.

A.—100 MILES SAIL ON THE SOUND!—A GRAND FAMILY SUNDAY EXCURSION TO BRIDGEPORT,

commencing SUNDAY, June 17, and every following Sunday.

The elegant steamer THOMAS POWELL, refitted especially for this route, affording ample time to visit

SEA VIEW PARK

and other well-known points of interest.

Leaves Leroy-st., 8 A. M.; Jewell's Dock, Brooklyn, 8:20 A. M.; Grand-st., N. R., 8:40 A. M.; 23d-st., N. R., 9 A. M., RETURNING BEFORE DARK.

Music by Deverell's 13th Regiment Band and other musical attractions, Jubilee Singers, &c.

EXCURSION TICKETS, 50 CENTS.

GRAND MOONLIGHT EXCURSION, JULY 4.—Steamer WILLIAM COOK, Capt. C. Adams, will make a special excursion on the evening of July 4, to afford an opportunity to witness the display of fire-works in New-York City, Staten Island, and Brooklyn.

Leaving New Dock, 23d-st., N. R., 8 P. M.
10th-st., N. R., 8:15 P. M.
Pier 13, foot of Cedar-st., N. R., 8:30 P. M.
Martin's Dock, Fulton Ferry, 8:45 P. M.

Returning to City before midnight.

The beautiful open upper deck will be comfortably arranged for dancing, and appropriate music will be furnished.

Tickets 50 cents. Efficient order will be maintained.

A HI.—EXTRA BOATS TO CONEY ISLAND BEACH ON SUNDAY, July 1, and WEDNESDAY, July 4.

The fine steamers IDLEWILD, ARMENIA, and J. B. SCHUYLER will make hourly trips to Coney Island Beach, leaving 24th-st. and North River, at 9, 10, 11, and 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3, and 4 P. M.; 10th-st., North River, 9:10, 10:10, 11:10, and 12:10 A. M., 1:10, 2:10, 3:10, and 4:10 P. M.; Franklin-st., North River, 9:20, 10:20, 11:20, 12:20 A. M., and 1:20, 2:20, 3:20, and 4:20 P. M.; Pier No. 2 North River, 9:30, 10:30, 11:30 A. M., and 12:30, 1:30, 2:30, 3:30, and 4:30 P. M.

GRAND CAMP-MEETING AT SEA CLIFF,

Under the supervision of Mrs. MAGGIE VAN COTT.

The elegant steam-boat THOMAS POWELL will run to Sea Cliff daily, Sundays excepted, commencing June 23, until July 21, leaving Leroy-st. 8 A. M., Jewell's Dock, Brooklyn, 8:30 A. M.; Grand-st., New-York, 8:45 A. M.; 23d-st., N. R., 9 A. M. Returning, leave Sea Cliff 4:30 P. M. No liquor on the boat or grounds. Splendid boating, bathing, and fishing. Tickets, 40 cents; excursion tickets, 60 cents.

A NICE COOL BREEZE CAN BE HAD ANY Saturday afternoon by taking the steamer J. B. SCHUYLER, foot of Wall-st., E. R., at 3:15 P. M., or foot of 23d-st., N. R., at 4 P. M., and sail up through the Long Island Sound stopping at Oyster Bay, Huntington, Lawrelton, Lloyd's Neck, (Cold Spring,) Long Island, and return to City same evening at 9 P. M. Every Sunday at 5:30 P. M. the same steamer leaves foot of 24th-st., N. R., for Oyster Bay and adjacent places.

SELECT EXCURSION, JULY FOURTH.

To New-Haven, the beautiful "City of Elms." New and elegant steamer C. H. NORTH-AM leaves Peck-slip at 8 A. M., 23d-st., East River, at 8:15 A. M., and New-Haven, returning, at 11:30 P

THE CHARTER OAK LIFE.

HOW MR. FURBER GAINED CONTROL OF THE MANAGEMENT OF THE BROADWAY PROPERTY—WHAT HE MADE AS FINANCIAL MANAGER OF THE COMPANY.—THE REAL ESTATE PURCHASED IN THIS CITY, AND WHAT WAS PAID FOR IT.

An examination of the management of the finances of the Charter Oak Life by Mr. Henry J. Furber reveals a degree of penetration on the part of that person which challenges admiration for the skill with which he completely and successfully directed its revenues into his own hands at the apparent, but only the apparent, sacrifice of a small amount of capital. The report of the Commissioners of Insurance in Connecticut, showing that a deficit of over $2,000,000 existed in the assets of the Charter Oak Life Company, has opened up an examination and revealed a condition of things as remarkable in character as anything recently recorded in insurance history. The real estate—the cause of all the trouble—is located at Nos. 17, 19, 21, and 38 Broad-street, and comprises also Nos. 28, 29, 30, 42, 57, 64, 66, 78, 80, and 69, 71, and 73, Broad-way. This property is now owned by the Charter Oak Company, and is placed as an asset valued at $3,030,000. Three experts were obtained by the Insurance Commission to examine and estimate its value, and they reported it worth but $1,845,000. When the Charter Oak Life was in trouble a short time since, Mr. Henry J. Furber, the Vice-President of the Universal Life, secured to the Charter Oak a mortgage upon this property for $800,000. Mr. Matthews, the owner of the property, however, received but $300,000, and the other $500,000 was allowed to remain. This is what Mr. Furber did when he "put in $500,000 cash," and made the company solvent. Mr. Furber then became the "financial manager" of the company, and secured a majority of the capital stock. After doing this he made an agreement with the company in which he "gave" the Charter Oak Life all of this $500,000, and released it from liability to pay the same, and the company in return, on receipt of $1, gave the party of the second part [Furber] a lien of 7½ per cent. on all the premiums received by the company for five years, and 50 per cent. of the excess of the reserve. As Mr. Furber held the majority of the stock, he was really making an agreement with himself, and the result of this agreement in 1876 was that he received:

Seven and one-half per cent. on premiums	$189,000
Fifty per cent. on foreclosed policies	237,000
Total paid Furber	$426,000

Thus the gift of the $500,000 for the first of the five years of the above agreement was not disadvantageous to the party of the second part.

All the New-York City real estate purchased by the company was bought from "Furber and wife," they first buying the property and then transferring it months after to the company. The report of the Insurance Commission shows that the Charter Oak Life paid for the lower Broadway real estate:

Connecticut Valley mortgage bonds	$1,047,000
Release of company's mortgage	800,000
Prior mortgages assumed	948,000
Cash	235,000
Total	$3,030,000

The Connecticut Valley Railroad bonds were not worth nearly the sum stated above, but were issued in as cash so that the company might have the benefit of the large sum as an asset. What the exact value of the above is in cash can be inferred from the following taken from Mr. Furber's address before the Insurance Committee of Connecticut:

"The company paid for the real estate what is equivalent in money to $1,933,000. Is it fairly worth us an asset $3,030,000? Yes."

As this real estate question of value is of great importance to many thousand of policy-holders, and has ever been very much obscured, a TIMES reporter examined the records of the sale and transfer of real estate in the Register's office. After patience and careful research the following record was found:

"Edward Matthews and Virginia, his wife, to Henry J. Furber, Nov. 28, 1876. [here follows the description of the Broadway and Broad-street property,] convey and sell all interest, right, and title in same for the sum of $1,547,000."

This property the company paid $3,030,000 for, but Mr. Furber testifies that the bonds, &c., given in payment were only worth $1,983,000. Only those who are well acquainted with the facts of the sale can reconcile these figures.

THE FEELING IN HARTFORD.

INDIGNATION AMONG POLICY-HOLDERS—INTERVIEWS WITH PROMINENT INDIVIDUALS—THE AFFAIRS OF THE CHARTER OAK LIFE.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

HARTFORD, June 30.—The flurry here caused by the report of the special Insurance Commission with regard to the affairs of the Charter Oak Life Insurance Company increases rather than diminishes. There seems to be a disposition on the part of the company to wait for events to reach their own end in the hope that while that end is accomplishing the whole matter will blow over. But at present it seems that they are to be sadly disappointed, as their supposed plan causes new and fresh indignation among policy-holders especially. I have spent the day in interviewing members of the company, the Insurance Commission for the State, and others whose opinions in the matter may be considered valuable. I found Judge E. R. Wiggin, President of the Charter Oak Company, in his office, apparently much disturbed about the injurious reports circulated regarding the $2,000,000 deficit. In a rapid and excited way he ran over the history of the commission's work, and spoke of it as follows:

"The report is the most unfair and prejudiced affair I ever heard of. There seems to be a disposition in Hartford on the part of the people and press to break down the company, but they can't do it. Mr. Furber and I came here utter strangers, to save from ruin this fine old company, and we have been subject to all kinds of abuse ever since we came. The commission, especially seems bent on the ruin of the company, and I don't know but they have come pretty near accomplishing their purpose. Of course, the circulation of the report will cut off new insurance, and no doubt many people will allow their policies to lapse. Commissioner Stedman has not acted upon the report, and is not likely to, but if he does the only thing he can do is to so apply for a Receiver. There is one thing, no court in America would grant the application under the present circumstances."

J. G. Batterson, who is well known throughout the country, both with regard to his position as President of the Travelers Insurance Company, and as one of the heaviest builders in the United States, and therefore as capable as any one perhaps to judge of the Charter Oak Company's investments in New York, on which the commission founded the greater part of the charges, spoke with considerable feeling and earnestness upon the matter. He said: "If anybody believes what that commission reports, he makes a very great mistake. The whole matter is wrong. Now, let me demonstrate the matter to you by figures, which can't lie. You know the company bought certain property in New-York, for which they paid, in round figures, $3,000,000. Of this, $2,000,000 was cash and $1,000,000 in railroad bonds on which the only money that could be realized would have necessitated their sale to a paper-mill. Now, that property in New-York brings in an income of 6 per cent., or $180,000, even now at the lowest ebb of commercial depression. This commission says it is overvalued because it does not bring in an income of 10 per cent. In the present condition of trade 6 per cent. is all anybody, with any reasonable ideas of interest, can hope for or expect, and property being unsalable now it stands to reason that the only way to determine its value is to calculate upon the income. You say that an income of $180,000 on the investment of $3,000,000, of which $1,000,000 is of no earthly good, is better than any right-minded man can expect. If it had been my money and my bonds that were invested at that rate I would have given the man who made the investment a bonus of $25,000 cash for his investment. The property in 1869, in good times, brought an income of $250,000, and its net value then was $3,750,000. At present, however, there are $40,000 in vacant rooms, but is that property without any value at all because it can't be rented? We will take an instance. The Potter Palmer Hotel in Chicago could not be rented up-day for much more than $25,000. At a 10 per cent. valuation that property would be worth $250,000. Now, the Connecticut Mutual Insurance Company alone holds a mortgage upon that building of $1,500,000. Now, if this commission were to go to work and say that company's assets were low they would find a deficit on this item alone of $1,250,000. Why, it would break up every insurance company, and every bank in the world to act on that principle."

"Mr. Batterson," I asked, "what do you think the effect of this explosion will be?" "That is difficult to tell," was his reply. "Without doubt it will injure the company's new business very much, but knowing what I do about the company, and what it has done under the present management, I feel no hesitation whatever in saying that, with anything but the most utterly insane movement on the part of the managers, in five years time there can be a surplus of $2,000,000 just as well as now. In regard to the integrity of Mr. Furber, which Leah is generally doubted, I would say that the aspersions cast upon him are absolutely without foundation. People call him a wrecker because he has always been engaged in insurance companies just like this one. I know something of his record and his work, and I know that for every cent the policy-holders of the Guardian and Mortir America Companies over received they have to thank your name Furber, and if he wanted to please each

the policy-holders of the Charter Oak Company he could afford to pay this commission a couple of hundred thousand dollars for this report of theirs. It is the very best thing for that reason which could have happened. On other accounts, however, it is to be regretted seriously."

Mr. Farber was at his office all day, serene and unmoved through all the turmoil around him. He took me through the office and showed me the books of the concern, calling attention to his own balance with the company, showing there is to his credit for money he has invested over $600,000. "If there is a wreck," said he, "that money of mine shall go with the rest. I am determined no man shall say I tried to take money out of this concern that did not belong to me. If I had wanted to do that I could have done so last Winter, when, instead of removing the mortgage we took from the corporation, I put it back again, including the commissions I was to receive under my contract, and I will take the opportunity to say right here that any time the people of Connecticut are ready to make up a pool and pay me the amount I have invested here, with interest, I'll take my carpet-bag in hand and agree not to set foot in the State again for 25 years. This company is a magnificent institution, and I want to set it right before the public. Beyond that I have no interest whatever."

Mr. Stedman, the Insurance Commissioner, sides with the company, and says the real estate assets were not overvalued. "If my life were insured there I would not give up the policy for a cent less than its face value."

Several gentlemen express sentiments of an opposite nature, and think there is yet to be heard from a part of the case that has not come out, and which will be to the detriment of the company. But there is an inclination to hold on to policies for the present at all events, and wait.

FURBER'S TESTIMONY BEFORE THE INSURANCE COMMITTEE.

Before the Committee on Insurance of the New-York Legislature in Albany last Winter, Mr. Furber gave a long account of his connection with the Charter Oak and several other insurance companies. The report of the committee was not printed in full. Mr. Harry Edwards, the official stenographer, has made an affidavit that but one complete copy of the notes taken before the committee has been made, and that he was not permitted to see or read the proofs of what was afterward printed as a true report of the proceedings. When the committee met, Mr. W. S. Manning was called, as an expert, to guide the committee in their investigation. He went to Albany and endeavored to render the service which he thought was needed, but was constantly hampered and interrupted in questions put to Mr. Furber, which were deemed irrelevant to the examination. The full report is in Mr. Manning's possession, and will be published soon. Mr. Manning asserts that if the examination had been conducted as he directed the full extent of the weakness of the Charter Oak would have been known much earlier. In the published report Mr. Furber, at page 501, gives an account of his connection with the company. On or about Oct. 12, 1875, he was brought for the first time to E. R. Wiggin, of Boston, President of the company, and was introduced as a gentleman authorized by the Directors of the Charter Oak Life to negotiate for the sale of $135,000 worth of its capital stock, the reason for the sale being that the company for two or three years had been very unfortunate. Their capital stock was $200,000. The President, Waikley, had attempted to build the Connecticut Valley Railroad, and had invested about $1,500,000 of the company's bonds in the railroad. Other unfortunate investments had been made. In the Spring of 1873 the Superintendent of Insurance of Connecticut had examined the Charter Oak's affairs, and commented very seriously on its management, and insisted that there should be a change. Furber asked Wiggin in October, 1875, to show his evidence that he was authorized to sell the stock as he proposed. Wiggin told Furber that he had agreed to pay a certain gentleman $20,000 if the transaction went through. This gentleman came to New-York in the interest of himself and certain capitalists in Boston, who had conceived the idea of getting control of a line of railroads from the Sound up through Connecticut, Massachusetts, Vermont, and New-Hampshire, and he came to New-York to see if he could get the necessary money for the purchase. In case of second mortgage bonds of the Charter Oak, or if he could not get control of the bonds by getting control of the company, and so securing control of the roads. The bonds had not paid any interest, and he could take possession under them. Wiggin said that Mr. J. C. Horton professed to have an independent fortune of his own, and he would exercise it for $20,000 if the trade was successful. The negotiation fell through because the Boston capitalist dropped out. But the interview with Judge Wiggin led to the question of his negotiating the sale of the stock in order to comply with Superintendent Steadman's demand that there should be a change of management. Mr. Horton insisted that if he bought the insurance company he would have control of the Connecticut Valley Railroad bonds, and he ought to have the $20,000 just the same, although the project had fallen. Furber said he believed it should be paid. With Steadman he conversed about the affairs of the company, and said he feared that $500,000 would make 76 good. He agreed to pay the amount, and did buy $135,000 of the shares at $115 a share. Before consenting, he said he had Mr. Steadman sign an approval, and that Mr. Steadman had promised to join hands with him to see the institution through. Mr. Edward Matthews had a mortgage on the property Nos. 64, 66, 78, and 80 Broadway, which had been appraised at $1,825,000 by Henry Morgan, E. S. Ludlow, and R. S. Hazard. It was for $800,000. Matthews received $300,000 for the mortgage from the Charter Oak, which Furber paid to various parties in clearing off incumbrances upon the Appleton building. He made an arrangement to sell the Appleton building to Hiram Libby, of Rochester, who held a blanket mortgage of $475,000, covering all Edward Matthews' property, but in order to close that trade Furber had first to get rid of a mortgage of $260,000. Of the $800,000, $300,000 was applied this way. For the other Furber gave his personal obligations to Matthews for $500,000. This $500,000, he said, he paid on the mortgage in the Charter Oak for $800,000, upon which they gave him $300,000. The Charter Oak made an agreement with Furber to pay him 7½ per cent. on the premium income, and no obligation laid upon the company beside, but a commission of 50 per cent of the saving of the reserve. He made no secret of the apparent fact that he had gone into the company for the purpose of making a good thing of his investment, and illustrated his scheme by asking the committee if they did not consider it well for a man to accept an opportunity to furnish oats for an army at $20, which could be bought for $15, and whether, if a company was found in a strait, and was willing to pay $300,000 for $200,000, if the latter amount would save it from insolvency, it was not right for one who saw the opportunity and could grasp it to take it up!

$1,500 FEE TO CAROLIN O'BRIEN BRYANT.

THE TIMES reporter met Mr. Charles Devlin, the contractor, yesterday, and asked him if there was anything new in the Tweed case. It is well known that Mr. Devlin was one of Tweed's bondsmen. In reply to the reporter's question, he answered rather evasively that he had been swindled, and that he was going to obtain a warrant for the arrest of a man who had cheated both him and Tweed.

"Who is he?" asked the reporter.

"Carolin O'Brien Bryant," answered Devlin. "I shall sue out a warrant for his arrest. While the negotiations in the Tweed case were in progress he went to the old man, in the County Jail, and told him that it was necessary that he should have some money at once. He asked him for the sum of $1,500, but Tweed said that he couldn't possibly raise that amount then. Bryant said that the money would have to be raised, and at last Tweed consented to try and get it. Tweed sent for me and asked me if I wouldn't loan it to him, as it was necessary that Bryant should have it. Said I to Tweed, 'What! Do you mean to say that you would give money to Bryant?' Tweed, however, persisted in appealing to me, and at last I gave $1,500 to Bryant. I have seen him very seldom since that time."

"Why don't you take a civil action against him?"

"No, Sir, I'm not going to do any such thing; I'm going to get the fellow arrested for swindling."

Up to the latest hour last night Mr. Devlin had not procured a warrant for the arrest of the illustrious borrower who played fast and loose with Tweed and who finally procured $1,500 on his account.

AN INGENIOUS ROBBERY OF LACES.

Max Macher, a German peddler, was brought before Justice Wandell, at the Jefferson Market Police Court, yesterday, charged with having stolen a quantity of real lace by means of an ingenious trick. It is alleged that on the 29th of June, 1874, Macher called on the firm of Rodh & Bacher, lace importers, at No. 536 Broadway, and represented that he had an order for some Chantilly laces. He was given a number of samples and a price list. He then went to the store of James A. Hearn & Son, No. 773 Broadway, and, showing his samples, solicited an order. He was referred to Miss Lizzie Manolt, in charge of the lace department, who gave him an order for laces amounting to $172 80. The next day the goods were sent by Rodh & Bacher to James A. Hearn & Son, and were delivered to Miss Manolt. A few moments after the messenger who delivered the goods had left, and before Miss Manolt had an opportunity to examine the parcel, Macher called on her, apparently in great haste, and said that there had been mistakes made in relation to the order, and that he would take the goods back and have it rectified at once. Miss Manolt unhesitatingly handed him the package containing the laces, whereupon he took his departure, and was not again seen by the firm until he was met on Broadway by Mr. Charles Rodh on Friday evening, who caused his arrest. A complaint based upon the above facts was made, and Justice Wandell committed the prisoner for trial in default of $1,500 bail. Macher pleaded not guilty.

ARRIVAL OF THE PRESIDENT.

President Hayes, accompanied by his wife, his two sons, Miss Foote, Mr. Platt and daughter, Gen. McCormack and wife, Gen. Comly, Dr. Rogers, and Mr. Cramp, arrived in this City on board the steamer Providence early yesterday morning. After breakfast the party took the 9:30 train on the Pennsylvania Railroad for Washington.

LOCAL MISCELLANY.

A NEST OF BURGLARS BROKEN UP.

CAPT. FOLEY'S RAID ON A THIEVES' DEN IN STANTON-STREET—ARREST OF EIGHT NOTED THIEVES AND BURGLARS—PROPERTY AWAITING IDENTIFICATION.

On Friday night last Capt. Foley, of the Tenth Precinct, made a descent on a lager beer saloon and notorious thieves' den, No. 12 Stanton-street, and arrested the following persons: Frederick Schafer, alias Fred. Shaver, alias Fred. Lowther, alias "Bob" Campbell, the proprietor; Robert J. Hardin, alias "Terry" Murphy, Charles Clark, alias "Harry Miner"; "Eddy" McGee, alias William Murphy; and Washington Schafer, the bar-tender—a brother of the proprietor. All of the prisoners are noted burglars and thieves, Schafer in particular being a desperado of long standing. A quantity of stolen property, valued at several hundred dollars, was also recovered. For some time past Capt. Foley has had the house under strict surveillance, and on Friday night he had matured his plans for capturing the entire gang. At 9 o'clock in the evening he arrested Clark, alias "Miner," and McGee, in the act of leaving the building. In their possession was found a bag and bundle containing four silk dresses and one of velvet, together valued at $350, the proceeds of a recent burglary at the residence of Robert Bley, of No. 15 First-street. The Captain, after sending his prisoners to the station-house, returned to No. 12 and took the remainder of the household—the two Schafers, Hill, Hardin, and Mooney—into custody. Hill was found concealed in a closet, with a revolver in his hand, but the Police were too quick to allow him to use it. On the way to the station-house Schafer, Miner, and McGee made a desperate resistance, and had to be clubbed severely before they surrendered. At 2 o'clock yesterday morning the mistress of Schafer, accompanied by Mrs. Clark, the wife of Charles Clark, called at the station-house with some refreshment for the prisoners. Capt. Foley, after conversing a few minutes with Mrs. Clark, became satisfied that the woman knew more than she cared to tell, and ordered her arrest. On her person was found a handsome pair of diamond ear-rings, and a brooch valued at $200.

The Captain with two of his assistants then proceeded to Mrs. Clark's apartments at No. 142 Chrystie-street, room No. 5, where they found three pawn tickets for a gold locket, sleeve buttons, and rings. When the prisoners had been conveyed to the station, the Police returned to No. 12 Stanton-street, when a thorough search of the premises was made. In one of the upper rooms were found three "jimmies," a dirk knife, a bunch of skeleton keys, and several pairs of nippers. In Clark's room was found a "jimmy" and a revolver. In another apartment, belonging to Frederick Schafer, was found a pawn ticket for a valuable gold watch—a combination of hunting case and open face which had been pawned for $40 in March last. Among the other articles found in a package of pearl buttons, the proceeds of a burglary in Walker-street, and a number of ladies' bronzed shoes, stolen from the corner of Broadway and Forty-second-street. Secreted under a pile of boards leading to the attic were found the following additional articles of a burglar's outfit: One large sledge hammer, one large sectional "jimmy," one medium-sized "jimmy," three cold chisels, four single skeleton keys, three brass and five iron keys, three pieces of fuse, several wax candles, one large auger, and one brace and bit. Two silver watches with gold chains, and a case of pocket surgical instruments, found in the drawer of Frederick Schafer, completed the total of the seizure.

From top to bottom thoroughly stripped thieves' den Capt. Foley went to the residence of David Davidson, alias "Boston Dave," at No. 9 First-street, where he arrested Davidson on suspicion of being connected with the burglary of Mr. Bley's premises. Without waiting to ask the cause of his capture, Davidson informed the Captain that he had no hand in the Bley robbery, thus confirming the impression that he was also engaged in the job. At the Essex Market Police Court yesterday, Justice Murray held Clark, Davidson, and McGee for trial, and remanded the others to await further evidence. Hill and Mooney appeared in court, handcuffed together, but were sent back to allow of the production of additional witnesses against them.

TRANSATLANTIC EXCURSIONISTS.

COLLEGE GIRLS, CLERGYMEN, AND ACTORS OFF FOR EUROPE—SCENES ON BOARD THE DEPARTING OCEAN STEAM-SHIPS.

Eight o'clock is an early hour to be called upon to begin a voyage to Liverpool or Havre, but it was not so early as to prevent the friends of those who sailed yesterday in the steam-ships Anchoria and Germanic from gathering in crowds to wish them a fervent and lingering "God-speed" as they sailed down the bay. The sky was a lowering one, and rain fell as the steam-ships dropped down stream, but there were many passengers as well as spectators on the docks who did not heed it for their tears. The steam-ship Anchoria, of the Anchor Line, went out freighted with a party of bright and attractive young ladies, most of them graduates of Vassar College, who had banded together to undertake the fatigue of a Summer tour with Cook as their chaperon. They appeared but little troubled about leaving their native shore, and waved their handkerchiefs and wafted their kisses to the shore with smiles upon their faces. The Anchoria also took out Rev. V. L. Conrad, Mr. Francis Moran, Prof. Hayden, and Mr. George H. Boughton. Every available spot on board the vessel was engaged, and the officers were all crowded into close quarters. The crowd was so dense on board the steam-ship that a considerable delay in driving them ashore occurred before she could leave the wharf. Among the deck passengers of the Anchoria were 18 draught horses, intended for use on the tramways. They scarcely seemed at home in their narrow stalls, and neighed a protest as the vessel left the wharf. The pier was lined with friends of the departing passengers, and a flutter of white handkerchiefs on the deck of the vessel found an answering flutter on shore until distance rendered such an interchange of farewells impossible.

The deck of the White Star steam-ship Germanic presented a very animated sight. She, too, was very heavily freighted with passengers, and had an unusually large number of prominent persons on board. Among the party were Mr. Maurice Strakosch, of for a flying trip to the Continent; Rev. Stephen H. Tyng, Jr., seeking recreation after a Winter and Spring of arduous labor; Mrs. George Fawcett Rowe, (Kate Girard,) on her way to join her husband, the well-known comedian, looking bright and charming in a blue costume and Gainsborough hat; Mr. George Rignold, off to England for a fortnight's stay, as he is to appear in Montreal in August; Mrs. Rignold, and Mrs. Thomas G. Shearman, Dr. Yale, Mr. Grosvenor S. Hubbard, and the Count and Countess Aligre. Mr. and Mrs. Rignold's friends had sent beautiful flowers, Mrs. Rowe had been similarly complimented, and these fragrant gifts adorned the cabins, filling them with their perfume. It was 8:15 before the gang-plank could be withdrawn, and, as the word of command, "Go ashore," was given, the signal had to be landed after the "all ashore" signal had been given. Just as the vessel began to move an immensely stout woman made her appearance on board the ship at the gangway, followed by two men bearing her trunk. She wore a look of great anxiety, her eyes were red with weeping, and she gesticulated wildly toward the dock. The plank was again run up to the ship's side, the great woman was lifted upon it, and without too much tenderness was hurried down to the dock, her husband carefully assisting her by the arm. The steamer then cast off her hawser, the wheel revolved, and the Germanic backed out into the stream. The end of the pier and the string-piece along the dock were filled with spectators, who watched the ship as she slowly swung around and headed down stream, and many of them continued to wave their adieus until she was lost to sight.

The steam-ship Rhein sailed from Hoboken, where a large party of spectators gathered to see their friends depart. Among the passengers were Dr. J. P. E. White, Miss Dr. Cornelia A. Boardman, Lieuts. W. F. Swinburne and F. V. Greene, of the Navy, and Prof. Oscar Faulhaber, of Harvard.

ANOTHER MINISTER ACCUSED OF HERESY.

A majority of the members of the Union Tabernacle Congregation, of Williamsburg, are displeased with what they call the "heretical tendencies" of the Pastor, Rev. S. Miller Hageman. Six weeks ago Mr. Hageman, while preaching on the Temptation of Christ, made use of the same remarks on "the sinfulness of the Saviour," which Rev. John Miller used, and for which he was condemned by the Presbytery of his Church as a heretic. These remarks greatly incensed his hearers. Ex-Deacon Wilson arose in his seat and abruptly left the church while the minister was preaching, he, Wilson, saying in a loud voice to the congregation, "I can't listen to such stuff." At one of the meetings held by the disaffected members of the church a vote was taken on the accusation of the Pastor's resignation. The first vote resulted in a tie. The second, the reverend gentleman's friends claim was in his favor. Mr. Hageman's opponents, those who believe that he is heretical in his tendencies, say that they do not wish to let him resign, but intend to expel him from the church. The reverend gentleman, who is a graduate of the Princeton Theological Seminary, came to Williamsburg in May, 1874, called to the care of the South Fourth-Street Presbyterian Church. Some difficulty arising between him and the Presbytery in reference to his ecclesiastical papers, they deposed him from the pastorate of the church. Talking with him half of the congregation, he established the Union Tabernacle in the Apollo Rooms, on Fifth-street, and then removed to his present quarters in the hall in the Williamsburg Gas-Light Company's building, corner of South Second and Fourth-street. At a meeting last Thursday night Messrs. McGowan, Dill, Carpenter, and Lippincott, of the Board of Trustees, resigned. These gentlemen feel that it is incompatible with their views as Christians to be under the gentleman's administration, and since he is not accountable to any authority except his conscience, say they are thus unable to drive him from their tabernacle, they leave themselves. Mr. Hageman is a nephew of the Rev. John Miller mentioned to, whose trial, a few weeks ago, for publishing heretical opinions created such an excitement in the denomination.

THE CUSTOM-HOUSE EMPLOYES.

RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE INVESTIGATION COMMISSION STRICTLY CARRIED OUT—A REDUCTION IN THE FORCE OF TWENTY PER CENT.—HOW THE ANNOUNCEMENTS WERE RECEIVED.

The work of reducing the force of employes in the Custom-house in this City, which began soon after the first report of the Investigating Commission in May last, is about finished. Messrs. John Jay, Lawrence Turnure, and J. H. Robinson then suggested that the hours or service should be increased, and they were changed from 10 to 3 o'clock to last from 9 until 4, except where a longer time was prescribed by law. They also reported to Secretary Sherman that the force then employed in the Custom-house, the Naval Office, and the Surveyor's Office, numbering 1,038 men, might be safely reduced in number by about 20 per cent. This report was approved and adopted by the Secretary of the Treasury, and on May 28 Collector Arthur was notified that the reduction should begin at any time, and be completed by the 30th of June. Several Deputy Collectors had already been removed prior to yesterday, and it only remained to carry out the business of removal of men directly under the Collector's charge. The report made by Messrs. Orden, McMahon, and White, which was printed yesterday, considered the number of men proposed to be dropped by the Investigating Commission as too large, and they expressed the opinion that not more than 12 per cent. of the force then employed could be dispensed with without detriment to the service and interference with business. Collector Arthur thought otherwise. He was desirous of carrying out the intentions of the President and the Secretary of the Treasury, who had carefully considered the report of the commission, and sent it back with their approval. The orders were therefore issued to a number corresponding almost exactly to that given in the report of the Investigating Commission. Yesterday at noon the notifications for the outgoing men were distributed to the unfortunates by messengers from the Collector's office. The suspense among all the employes during the past week has been very trying, and yesterday morning so great became the anxiety to know the result of the Collector's consideration of the classified rolls that work in most of the departments was seriously hindered, so nervous and uncomfortable were many of the clerks. The result was soon known, and at 4 o'clock the passages about the building and the rooms of the heads of departments were full of the talk about the removals.

The reduction ordered by the commission in the Collector's office was the discharge of one Deputy Collector at large, four deputies, four acting deputies, one assistant in Jersey City, two clerks and one messenger. This reduction was made essentially as ordered, and the instructions with regard to the Assistant Collector's office were also carried out. In the First Division the order was for the discharge of 18 clerks and two messengers; 16 clerks and messengers were discharged. In the Second Division, from which the commission suggested that two clerks should be discharged, one clerk was discontinued. The Third Division, it was recommended should have five clerks and three messengers less; in the Third and Tenth Divisions are now merged, and 14 clerks were dropped from the rolls of the new Third. Three clerks were ordered discharged from the Fourth Division, and six were discontinued. The reduction proposed in the Fifth Division was seven clerks and two messengers; eight clerks and two messengers were discontinued. In the Sixth Division, six clerks and one messenger were suggested as superfluous, and five clerks and one messenger were discontinued. The Seventh Division having been abolished, the recommendation to discharge the 15 clerks and messengers from the Eighth Division, which absorbed some of the force of the Seventh, could not be literally carried out, for the Eighth and Seventh were dropped. The recommendation as to watchmen, of whom eight were to be dispensed with, was not carried out, the matter remaining to be still further considered. The Ninth Division was to be reduced eight clerks and three messengers; the named discharged were nine clerks and three messengers. Sixteen storekeepers and 60 inspectors and night watchmen were also discontinued.

These removals, together with those of one Deputy Surveyor, three clerks, and one messenger, and the 17 men discharged on Friday from the Naval Office, brought the entire number of dismissals up to about 200, and reduces the annual expense of the Custom-house about $280,000. After the closing hour yesterday the outgoing men were surrounded in the halls and on the sidewalks by the men who had received no letters of dismissal, and on every hand were heard expressions of regret that their associations were about to be broken up. There were few complaints or criticisms heard, and those of the dismissed men received the news and joked about it as if it were a matter of little concern.

THE NEW CITY MAIL SERVICE.

PROCESSION OF GAYLY-PAINTED WAGONS THROUGH THE PRINCIPAL STREETS—A FINE DISPLAY OF WELL-MADE VEHICLES AND GOOD HORSES.

Some months ago it was decided by the postal authorities that after July 1, 1877, all mail matter received and delivered through the New-York Post Office should be transported in covered wagons, under lock and key. A contract for the performance of this work was offered to the lowest bidder, and was awarded to Mr. George K. Otis, formerly Superintendent of the Overland Mail Service from the Missouri River to the Pacific coast. The vehicles were all ready for service yesterday, and a number of them were driven in procession through some of the principal streets of the City. The line was formed in the rear of the Post Office, and, headed by a squad of mounted Police, passed down Broadway to Bowling-green, thence through Broad and Wall streets, and back to the Post Office. After a short halt, the procession again started, going up Broadway to Twenty-third-street, thence to the Grand Central Depot in Forty-second-street, via Fourth-avenue, returning through Fifth and South Fifth avenues to the stables in Wooster-street. There were 28 wagons in the line, of which 4 were drawn by 4 horses each, 8 by 2 horses each, and 16 by 1 horse each. Besides these there was a two-horse truck, intended for heavy packages of stationery, and a supply wagon. The mail wagons were all made on the same plan, and presented a very handsome appearance. The wheels and bodies are of a dark blue, and the tops bright red, with a broad stripe of white on the lower part. On this stripe the words "United States Mail" are written in large gilt letters. On the sides of the tops of the larger vans are brightly-painted medallions containing representations of the American eagle, as depicted in the national coat of arms, and the Goddess of Liberty, bearing an American flag. On the smaller wagons there is only one medallion, containing an American eagle. The horses are all in good condition, are young and strong, and have evidently been selected with great care. The drivers wear dark blue uniforms, with the United States Post Office button, and white caps. In the whole service there are 41 wagons, 100 horses, and 50 men.

Postmaster James, Gen. Jones, ex-Postmaster of this City, Assistant Postmaster Pearson, United States Commissioner John I. Davenport, Mr. William Anderson, of the Bremen Line of steam-ships, and Mr. G. F. Secchi viewed the procession from the balcony of the Post Office as it passed down Broadway.

PROGRESS OF THE SEA CLIFF MEETING.

While Mrs. Van Cott was conducting the regular devotional meeting at Sea Cliff yesterday morning, she received information that her only brother, Mr. Isaac G. Newton, was dying at Centreport, Long Island. She was deeply moved by the reception of the news, and asked the congregation to unite with her in prayer, during which she manifested much emotion. After consultation with the Camp-meeting Committee, she decided to remain on the ground until the close of the afternoon services. Rev. Selah W. Brown, at her request, occupied the pulpit at 11 A. M., preaching from Ephesians iii., 15, "Of whom the whole family in heaven and earth is named," Rev. E. S. Hebbard leading in prayer. Mrs. Van Cott, at the close of the sermon, delivered an impassioned exhortation, referring repeatedly to her brother with much pathos. At 2:30 P. M. she preached on "It is written," Matthew iv., 4. Rev. A. W. Lightbourne offering the introductory prayer. Previous to the sermon Mrs. Van Cott added a meeting designed chiefly for mothers. A prayer-meeting following the sermon, after which Mrs. Van Cott took a carriage for Centreport, 18 miles distant, promising to return during the night. At 8 P. M. Rev. A. C. Morehouse, of New-York, preached. Among the recent arrivals are Revs. Nathan Tibbals and W. Warner Clark, of New-York; Wellesley W. Bowdish, Burns C. Feeney, and P. Handiges, of Brooklyn, and Nathaniel Kellogg, of Troy. The programme for to-day is as follows: Love feast at 9:30 A. M., when the custom of passing bread and water to the congregation will be observed. Mrs. Van Cott is expected to preach at 10:30 A. M. and at 2 and 8 P. M. At 4 P. M. there will be a "promise meeting," at 6:30 a meeting for "young people," conducted by Mr. Buffington, a reformed gambler from the West, and at 7 P. M. a "praise service" will be held by Mr. W. W. Bentley. To-morrow has been set apart for a "Temperance Jubilee," when special temperance songs will be sung, and several prominent speakers will deliver addresses. It is stated that 70 persons have been converted since the meeting began a week ago.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

The arrests by the Police last week numbered 1,957.

The receipts for Croton rents last week amounted to $42,001 54.

The Board of Excise received last week 93 applications for licenses, accompanied by $4,860 as fees for the same.

About 700,000 persons patronized the five free floating baths last week. Of this number about 12,000 were females.

A number of delegates from the Grand Army of the Republic of Pennsylvania were shown through the Post Office yesterday.

The final Sunday devotional exercises of the Chickering Hall Union Gospel services will be held to-morrow afternoon, at 3:30 o'clock, at the hall.

The second day's services, held to mark the reopening of the edifice, were conducted in Trinity Church yesterday with elaborate choral effects.

Twelve clerks in the Tax Office have received two months' leave of absence without pay. At present the remaining force is sufficient to perform the work.

The body of John Stedham, aged 8, who was drowned at the foot of Stanton-street while bathing on June 27, was recovered yesterday at the foot of Broome-street.

The steamers Germanic, Anchoria, Colon, Rhein, Clyde, and Carondelet, and brig Levia Costa, and schooner B. J. Willard, took out yesterday 55,017 letters, 666 registered letters, and 98 bags of newspapers.

There were reported at the Bureau of Vital Statistics during last week, 570 deaths, 442 births, and 147 marriages; showing an increase of 148 deaths, and 3 marriages, and a decrease of 3 births as compared with the preceding week.

Daniel O'Leary, the pedestrian, who has lately returned from England, where his walking feats have been watched with interest, will begin, at 12:05 to-night, at the American Institute, an attempt to walk 520 miles in six consecutive days.

On Friday evening Mary Berry, aged 16, a wayward girl, left her father's house, at Ninety-seventh-street and Fourth-avenue, and has not since returned, and from a letter which she sent to her mother it is supposed that she has committed suicide.

Louis Barth and his wife Margaret, residing at No. 356 West Thirty-sixth-street, were committed for trial by Justice Wandell yesterday for having broken into the apartments of Paul Pfund, in the same house, and stolen therefrom property valued at $75.

The New-York Athletic Club will hold a grand professional meeting on the afternoon of July 4, at Mott Haven, when there will be running and walking races by some of the best known athletes in the United States and Canada. There will be a two-mile walk for letter-carriers only.

James Matthews, a laborer at the stables of the Twenty-third-street and Ninth-avenue line of stages, was arraigned before Justice Wandell, at the Jefferson Market Police Court, yesterday, charged with having stolen $1 47 from the money-box in one of the stages. He was committed for trial in default of $500 bail.

The Ninth Ward Auxiliary Society for the Prevention of Crime will be organized at a meeting to be held next Thursday evening in the Bedford-Street Methodist Church. The society will cooperate with and work under the parent society of the same name already organized, of which Dr. Howard Crosby is President.

Charles Johnson, a colored hostler, of New-Rochelle, who was murderously assaulted and robbed in Thompson-street on Friday morning, by a mulatto named William Harrison, was removed from the House of Detention yesterday afternoon to Bellevue Hospital, the wound inflicted by his assailant having assumed a serious aspect.

The funeral of Mr. William Ogden Jones took place yesterday morning from his late residence, "the Newport," corner of Broadway and Forty-second-street. Rev. Dr. Howland officiated, and the remains were interred in the Woodlawn Cemetery. The investigation into the circumstances of Mr. Jones' death was concluded yesterday, and a verdict of death from scalds and alcoholism was rendered.

Miss Arabella Root, whose name has grown familiar to the public in connection with the popular ballad concerts given during the past Winter for the benefit of the destitute poor of the City, has kindly volunteered to take part in the musical services to-morrow at the Church of the Disciples (Dr. Hepworth's,) corner of Madison-avenue and Forty-second-street. At the evening service she will be assisted by Mr. J. W. Parson Price, of London.

Superintendent Jackson, of the Railway Mail Service, stated yesterday that the 3:30 P. M. mail train from this City, on the Hudson River and New-York Central Railroad, will hereafter run no further than Syracuse, instead of connecting straight through to Chicago; and that the 6 P. M. train from here, on the same road, generally known as "the First Pacific," will connect at Buffalo with the same through train that the 3:30 has connected with.

Capt. Brackett yesterday received from a firm in Cleveland another piece belonging to the lot of Ponson silk which was seized not long ago in this City as smuggled. It was sent without solicitation. The seizure-rooms were yesterday occupied for most of the time during business h

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PROGRESS OF THE INVASION.

OPERATIONS SOUTH OF THE DANUBE.

THE CZAR'S PROCLAMATION REGARDED AS DESIGNED TO INCITE INSURRECTION IN BULGARIA—THE TURKS REPORTED TO BE RETREATING—THE CZAR IN BULGARIA—A BATTLE IN PROGRESS AT SISTOVA.

PARIS, July 1.—*La France* publishes the following special, dated St. Petersburg, Saturday: "The Czar's proclamation is regarded here as a signal for Bulgarian insurrection throughout the Peninsula. A dispatch from the Czar announces that the Turks are retreating, and all Bulgaria, except the quadrilateral, may be considered in the hands of the Russians. M. Bogysitch will be appointed Prefect of the Vilayet of Rustchuk by official decree."

LONDON, July 1.—A Reuter dispatch from Bucharest says: "There is no further information here about the fighting opposite Simnitza; but some details have been received concerning the movements of the Czar. He witnessed the bombardment of Nicopolis, which was reduced to ashes. After the fight at Sistova he visited the wounded at Simnitza, and decorated several who had especially distinguished themselves. Afterward he crossed the Danube, near Sistova, and was joyfully welcomed by the Bulgarians."

A Municipal Council has been installed at Matchin, composed of four Bulgarians and three Roumanians, selected from the residents of Matchin. Citizens were also appointed to administer justice and superintend the organization of a provisional Police.

A Constantinople dispatch says that the Porte has published the following official dispatch: "The Russians, defying the rights of humanity, and without any military necessity, have completely destroyed the flourishing town of Rustchuk, which is now but a heap of ruins. They spared neither mosques, churches, hospitals nor public buildings. We hereby make known their act to the justice and humanity of Europe, and to the public conscience."

The *Observer* has the following special dispatch from Constantinople, dated Saturday evening: "A terrible battle is progressing near Sistova. Reinforcements are being hastily forwarded from Rustchuk, Shumla, and Nicopolis. The Turks are still holding their ground, and their artillery is inflicting great loss upon the Russians."

A Reuter dispatch from Constantinople, of 24 hours later date, says: "Abdul Kerim, replying to a telegram sent him to-day (Sunday) by the Council of Ministers, reports that up to the present, 60,000 Russians have crossed the Danube. A battle is imminent at Biela, which is expected to last several days."

A monitor from Widden sunk a large Russian steamer which was endeavoring to embark troops and ammunition near Rahova.

Another Constantinople dispatch says that travelers who have arrived there state that, on news being received at Kustendji that the Russians were approaching, the Circassians fired some neighboring villages, and massacred their inhabitants. Kustendji is depopulated. The British gun-boat Cockatrice saved several families.

A special to the *Observer* denies these reports, and asserts that they originate in the fact that Bulgarian gypsies, having been armed by the Russians, committed atrocities on Mohammedan inhabitants of the Dobrudscha.

LONDON, July 2.—A Russian official dispatch dated Simnitza, June 29, does not mention any further fighting. It says the bridge to Sistova is being constructed without impediment. The passage of troops by ponton bridges continues.

LONDON, July 2.—A special to the *Standard* from Shumla reports that a large force of Russians advancing inland have been defeated at Biela with considerable loss.

The *Daily News'* correspondent at Simnitza sends the following: "On Thursday before the bridge was finished a Turkish monitor appeared and steamed past the batteries into the same reach of the river in which the crossing was made. After laying there two hours it unaccountably withdrew without attempting to do any damage."

A special to the same paper says a murderous emeute has broken out at Rustchuk against the Christian population.

The *Daily News* has the following dispatch, dated Simnitza, Friday, midnight: "A report has just arrived here that a Turkish Army has left Rustchuk, and is on the march toward Sistova. Prince Mirsky's division, which is on the flank next Rustchuk, is entrenching itself as a precautionary measure, but it is the purpose and policy of the Russians to take the offensive."

The *News'* special from Turnu-Magurelli says all the monitors now on the Danube are surrounded by torpedoes. It is believed those at Nikopolis have been abandoned by the Turks, as no sign of life has been seen on them for two or three days.

The *News'* Vienna correspondent telegraphs as follows: "The Turks have evacuated Nikopolis. Barely a third part of the houses in Giurgevo are left standing cylinders filled with an inextinguishable compound have been fired between Rustchuk and Giurgevo. There seems to be an intention to attack Shumla from the south-east. It is supposed the destination of the British fleet which recently sailed under sealed orders is Turkish waters, perhaps even Constantinople.

The *Times'* dispatch from Bucharest, Sunday, says everything is reported quiet for the last two days on the Danube, with the exception of a few skirmishes around Sistova, the results of which are unknown. The Turks are said to have 25,000 men between Rustchuk and Nikopolis beyond the hills. A general engagement between these forces and those of Rustchuk, and the Rusians now occupying the positions at Sistova, is looked for soon.

THE CAMPAIGN IN ASIA MINOR.

TURKISH SUCCESS AT BATOUM—FIGHTING IN CIRCASSIAN RUSSIA, WITH THE RESULT AGAINST THE RUSSIANS.

CONSTANTINOPLE, July 1.—An official dispatch confirms the report that the Turks have captured the Samebah and Khatsubani Heights before Batoum after a severe conflict.

LONDON, July 1.—It is reported that the Russians have suspended operations against Kars in order to reinforce the army fighting against the Turks at Soghanli and Bayazid.

A Constantinople dispatch says: "Fazli Pasha telegraphs from Soukgoum-Kaleh that the Turks, having landed at Tchamdjari and commenced to erect entrenchments, were on June 27 attacked by 15,000 Russians. Both sides were subsequently reinforced, the Turkish reinforcements arriving by sea from Batoum. The Turks with the assistance of iron-clads routed the Russians with the loss of 2,000 killed and 4,000 wounded. Ninety Turks were killed and 230 wounded. (?) A telegram from the commander of the fleet confirms the foregoing, but the proportion of losses on the two sides is evidently misrepresented."

POSITION OF AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

ANOTHER SEMI-OFFICIAL DECLARATION—BELIEF IN THE LOCALIZATION OF THE WAR.

VIENNA, July 1.—The semi-official *Montags Revue* publishes a remarkable leading article. After repeating and indorsing the recent ministerial statements, it says: "The development of events affords almost a sure guarantee that the war will remain localized. The more important task will begin after peace is concluded. If Russia adheres to the unselfish views which she has repeatedly solemnly proclaimed, and seems disposed solely to ameliorate the condition of the Christians, that would constitute a comparatively very satisfactory solution, but Count Andrassy cannot possibly conceal from himself that the decision of a war involves consequences which often upset the most sincere promises. There are ideas which will grow with the successes of the Russian arms, the realization of which Austria-Hungary must endeavor to prevent with all the means in her power. Austrian diplomacy will not aid in introducing any essential changes in the hitherto existing arrangements of political power beyond improvement in the condition of Christians in Turkey. Austria's existence is such a strong necessity that we may confidently rely upon our powerful allies, who are compelled to promote the interests of Austria while furthering their own. If matters should come to a crisis, and we should be compelled to appeal to our own valiant Army, we shall defend our interests to their fullest extent, and for that purpose we shall, if necessary, certainly throw the sword into the scale."

THE DILEMMA OF GREAT BRITAIN.

EFFECT OF THE RUSSIAN CROSSING OF THE DANUBE ON THE GOVERNMENT, THE PEOPLE, AND THE PRESS—THE MENACE TO ENGLISH INTERESTS AGAIN DISCUSSED.

LONDON, July 1.—The effect in England of the Russian success has been to renew the discussion about British interests. Anti-Russian newspapers like the *Daily Telegraph* and *Morning Post* greatly excited, call for instant preparation to protect the interests and honor of the country which lie under a most direct and deadly menace. They find the Czar's proclamation a revolutionary manifesto indicating a determination to annex Bulgaria. They add this to the reputed intention of Russia to claim Armenia and the Turkish iron-clad fleet as indemnity, and enforce the free passage of the Dardanelles, and declare such changes would rob England of evey real rampart for her Eastern empire. But it is noticeable that papers of quite a different class are beginning to exhibit uneasiness. The *Economist* calls attention to the probability that if the Dardanelles are to be kept closed against the Russians by force, England must do it alone, because the other powers are not sufficiently interested in that result to justify anticipation of their co-operation. The *Observer* to-day declares the time has arrived when the Government should know itself and be prepared to enforce its views when necessity demands. Anti-Turkish papers are very guarded in their comments, and devote attention chiefly to discussing Austria's position and attacking the Ministry for not taking the opportunity to make further declarations of policy.

The *Daily News* yesterday declared it was the common report that the demand for an extraordinary credit, of which so much lately is heard, has not been abandoned, but will be brought forward later on, and perhaps in some modified form. If the Ministers could get over some internal obstacles to perfect unanimity the demand would be made at once.

The *News* believes if the position of England remains unchanged until prorogation, and the Ministers and Parliament are scattered in the country, Lord Beaconsfield and those of his colleagues who think with him may commit the country to a policy which would never have been accepted if there had been free and timely communication between the Government and the House of Commons.

REVIEW OF RECENT OPERATIONS.

THE RUSSIAN FORCES ACROSS THE DANUBE—THE SILENCE IMPOSED ON CORRESPONDENTS SINCE THE CROSSING.

LONDON, July 1.—The long-expected crisis which Europe has been awaiting has virtually passed without a struggle. The Russian left is in force near Hirsova, and all their troops between Kalarash and Ismail, some 30,000, have by this time passed from the northern to the southern bank of the Danube, and driven the Turks to what they call their second line of defense at Kustendji and the Roman Walls. These present no obstacle worth speaking of. It is otherwise with Kustendji itself. Here there have been some heavy guns mounted, but all told there are not more than 10,000 men in the garrison, including the posts and forces driven in from the banks of the Danube. The early investment of Kustendji by land may therefore be looked for.

The Russian centre crossed at Simnitza easily and with trifling loss, according to the latest dispatches, although it is noticeable that no narrative of events since Thursday morning has been permitted to come through the Russian lines. Gen. Miloutine, the Russian War Minister, sends a telegram dated Simnitza, June 30, about the operations in Asia Minor, but vouchsafes no word concerning Russian progress at the point which is now the focus of the world's gaze. This would naturally lead to the belief that the Russians are encountering some unexpected obstacle, and their success in establishing themselves south of the Danube is not as complete as first represented. It is not well, however, to draw such conclusion too hastily, for the Russians heretofore have had wonderful success in silencing correspondents when any movement was in preparation or progress, only permitting it to be reported when fully effected and the results secured. So that any moment may bring us a fresh bulletin of the Czar to the Empress announcing a great victory or successful strategic movement. Assuming that the crossing near Simnitza is as successful as that on the left wing, crossings at other points may soon be heard of, by which the Turkish Rustchuk and Varna line will be threatened east and west by at least 150,000 men. This will force the Turks to wheel round and face the Danube. So that Shumla forms their centre, while the left rests on Osman-Basar and the right on Basardjek. The advance of the Russo-Roumanian right wing will paralyze Widdin, and thus leave the centre of Bulgaria practically denuded of troops in the face of another 80,000 to 100,000, which the Russians can pour across at Turnu-Magurelli.

A French military critic, writing before the events of Simnitza were known, said no matter how serious in appearance the partial attacks the Russians may direct against either flank, no matter what line of operations they may choose for their forward movement after passing the Danube, it is certain that toward the centre the main body of their army will act. The success of this manœuvre would have for immediate effect to cut the Turkish line of defense in two and place the whole of Bulgaria up to the Balkans at the discretion of the Russians.

As regards the general position of the Turks in Asia Minor, there can be little doubt that it has improved. The slowness of the Russian advance has not only created confidence but given time for making preparations, in consequence of which it has been resolved to defend the junction of roads from Kars and Bayazid in the Araxes Valley. For this purpose the transverse ridge west of Zewin, which is crossed by both roads from Kars over the Soghanlee, has been occupied by the Turkish main force and strengthened by intrenchments, while at Delibaba, where roads from Bayazid come down into the Araxes Valley, the Turkish right wing has taken position to prevent the Russians from debouching out of the pass. The two positions are near enough to support each other in case of need, while there is a small reserve at Kuprikoi, which may be used to assist either column, or eventually serve as a rallying-point, should the Russian centre succeed in an attempt to storm the northern end of the Soghanlee defile and gain a footing on the plateau of Olte and Bardes; or should it prove true, as reported, that a strong Russian force has succeeded in reaching Khorassan, Mukhtar Pasha will probably concentrate his forces between Kuprikoi and Hassan-Kaleh. Preparations are making, in the contingency of his inability to maintain the ground there, to defend the position of Devebohun, in front of Erzeroum, which is likewise strengthened with earthworks.

It seems evident from a comparison of Russian and Turkish official dispatches and reports of correspondents, that the Turks had decidedly the best of the recent figting, both at Delibaba and Zewin. At the latter place the brunt of defense fell on the command of Chefket Pasha, notorious for participation in the Bulgarian massacres, and reports say that he greatly distinguished himself and contributed largely to the Turkish success by personal prowess.

Reports from Montenegro continue conflicting, but the best information leads to the belief that the success of Sulieman and Saib Pashas has been complete. The Turks place their entire losses at 2,000 killed and wounded, which probably is an underestimate, but hardly so far out of the way as the Montenegrins' claim of over 10,000 Turks killed. The fighting forces of the Montenegrins are now chiefly wedged in between the Valley of the Zeta and the Austrian frontier, while Sulieman and Saib Pashas are awaiting the advance of Mehemet Ali along the Moratcha to clear the eastern portion of the country and intercept flight either across the Valley of the Zeta to the Prince's head-quarters, or down the Moratcha into the Kutschi Mountains.

THE ACTIVE ARMY OF RUSSIA.

ITS COMPOSITION UNDER THE NEW SYSTEM—INNOVATION OF ARMY CORPS—THE INFANTRY, ARTILLERY, AND CAVALRY—A WANT OF PRACTICAL INSTRUCTION—PYROTECHNICS ON THE DANUBE.

From Our Special Correspondent.

BUCHAREST, Tuesday, June 12, 1877.

It is very amusing, for us who are at the head-quarters for all reliable information, to watch the doings on the London Stock Exchange and the Paris Bourse, and the lesson is most instructive because it demonstrates the extreme gullibility of the "street," where the same tactics always succeed, in spite of its many warnings of common sense and logic. Within six months we have had a "conference" and a "protocol," just as abortive as their predecessors the "Andrassy note" and the "memorandum of Berlin," and now somebody has imagined, in the interests of stock gambling, a new combination for peace, and the otherwise intelligent public falls into the trap again, and again seems to glory in being duped. A week ago I sent a cipher dispatch to a Parisian banker—at his own request to be furnished with information—to the effect that all negotiations, even for a preliminary armistice, would be suspended until after the passage of the Danube and at least one serious engagement; the man knew perfectly that I spoke on Ministerial authority, and that his operations should be "bear," and yet he elected to go on the other tack, simply because certain big operators chose to appear to "bull" the market. Oh that a few clever capitalists from New-York were here; what fortunes might be made, in contracts, within the next six months, without the slightest risk. At present, as I have steadfastly maintained for a twelvemonth, there is not the slightest probability of peace. It is true that Prince Gorstchakoff is here, but I fail to discover any indication in the past career of that great statesman that he belongs to "the peace at any price" party. Some persons go so far as to say that the ball will open in the course of the next 10 days, while others think that they are rather in a hurry, for nothing is ready yet—at least ready as it ought to be to insure the success of such an enterprise. Troops continue to pour through our suburbs, by road and by rail, and so do guns and boats, and long caravans of wagons laden with provisions creak all night long through Banyassi; but it is too hot to travel by daylight, and conductors and cattle are fain to rest during those long hours when the grasshopper's song is a burden, and, as everything is drawn by oxen, the advance is necessarily slow.

They tell me there are 350,000 Russians on this side of the Pruth. Perhaps there may be on paper; but, for fighting, I doubt much that there are three-fifths of that number. It is true that the material is splendid, and a few years more of peace would have made it the finest Army in the world; but there seems to be something wanting yet. For the new system of organization only came into force in 1875, and one has no right to look for perfection in two years. Still, it is incomparably superior to the Turkish Army, and the improvement since 1855 is marvelous. Before that time the Russian soldier continued to be a soldier so long as he was good for anything, but gradually the term of service was diminished, and naturally the numerical strength of the annual contingent increased, until at last Russia adopted the Prussian system, by which military service, without the option of substitutes, became compulsory for all classes of her subjects. At present every able-bodied man of the age of one and twenty must serve as a soldier, and, estimating the entire population of the Empire at 82,000,000, nearly 6,000,000, of whom about two-thirds are passed by the medical board, should be called under arms every year. But as no country could support such a strain upon its resources, or could afford to lose so much labor, a modification into the two categories of active Army and local reserves has become necessary. The active Army, composed of 25 per cent. of the annual contingent, is again subdivided into the "field Army" and three reserves, and on paper numbers 755,000, with reserves of 1,100,000, besides 180,000 irregulars. In the first class the term of service is for 15 years, six of which are passed with the colors, two years with the first reserve, four years with the second, and three with the third reserve. The first reserve is intended to fill up battalions to their war strength as soon as the Army is mobilized; the second reserve and the third reserve in cases of exceptional gravity supply the losses in the field. The 75 per cent. who were originally drafted into the local reserves are also constrained to 15 years' service, but they do not leave their homes, and are exercised only twice a year, for a period not exceeding six weeks. The entire contingent, active Army and reserve, after the expiration of their 15 years' service, passes into the Reichswer, which is never called out in time of peace, nor, except to repel invasion, is ever obliged to go into the field. The system of allowing volunteers for two years, much in favor with well-to-do tradesmen and nobles, has encountered considerable opposition, and, as in France, its results, intended to promote the re-enlistment of intelligent non-commissioned officers, have not, so far, been crowned with success, and have simply provoked the jealous recriminations of their less-favored comrades. According to official returns, Russia can bring into the field an active army of 755,000 troops of all arms, with a reserve force of 250-000 more, in Europe, and an army of 170,000, with 24,000 as a reserve in the Caucasus. These figures are probably exaggerated, and the Austrian estimate of 534,960 infantry, 92,474 cavalry, and 1,572 cannon as the entire available force of the Empire, is nearer the truth. Until the opening of the present war the division was the highest tactical unity of the Russian military organization, and the "innovation" of army corps is one of the causes of the delays in the mobilization. But the example set by Germany has been copied, except in Asia, where the old divisionary system still exists, and at present the Army is divided in corps, each of which, capable of acting independently, consists of two divisions of infantry of two brigades of two regiments each; one division of two brigades of cavalry, with 12 guns, and 12 eight-gun batteries.

The artillery, which is excellent, and in a greater proportion to the infantry than in any other European Army, is provided with cannon somewhat of the Prussian model, but said to be superior. It is admirably horsed, and its officers are highly educated. The infantry is very fine, the men are stalwart, broad-shouldered fellows, apparently up to any amount of fatigue; they are well clothed and well shod, although jack boots are not generally considered to be the best sort of thing for foot soldiers; they are armed with the Berdan rifle. The cavalry is numerous, but, I should judge, slow; their horses, except in some of the dragoon regiments, are, so far as I have seen, undersized, and the men ride badly, and with too short stirrups to be of much use in a charge. Still, vastly inferior as they are to the infantry, they are much superior to the Turkish cavalry, and will doubtless do good service, so long as the Army manœuvres in the Danubian plains of Northern Bulgaria, although their rôle will be restricted to that of vedette and outpost service, so soon as the Army shall have neared the Balkans. The engineer and ponton trains are well provided, as are also the railway battalions, composed of officers and men taken from the Engineer Corps. The field telegraph service is organized into three "parks." The first marches with the army of operation, and is composed of 13 carriages of material for each army corps. The second furnishes a reserve of 10 carriages. The third keeps up a constant communication between the first two and the State lines, so that every movement is known, and, unfortunately, can be directed at Peterburg. With the Cossacks I am very much disappointed; they ride like monkeys, and their horses are not much bigger than cats, and, until I have seen it proved in the field, will not believe that they can stand even against a charge of Turkish irregulars. They have, however, a high reputation, and may be very valuable in raids, but any one of our Northern or Southern cavalry regiments would have eaten up a whole brigade of them in 15 minutes, or, if not anthropophagously inclined, would have carried it away bodily. Originally irregulars, the Don Cossacks have been organized into regiments, of which one is attached to each mobilized division of the Army.

I think that the defect of the Russian Army in the field will be found in its want of practical instruction. Theoretically, there is nothing to be desired, but there has been no serious war for Russia since 1856, and the older officers, and particularly the Generals, have no experience in the new tactics imposed by the improved arms, and so remain wedded to their old system of formation in column. Of the men, few have had more than a year's training, but they are steady, although slow, and although given to much drink, and sullen, are remarkably obedient and well disciplined. The system of competitive examinations has brought a different class of persons among the officers—formerly exclusively taken from the nobility—and opinions are at variance as to the advantages of the new system. Promotion now goes by seniority, up to the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel; imperial selection then appoints the Colonels and the Generals of brigade, after which seniority recommences. Against any other enemy than the Turks, the prospects of Russian success would not be great, in spite of the bravery of the troops and the intelligence and cultivation of the officers, for the direction of the Army is old-fashioned, and however good may be their strategy, their tactical faults will, probably, be the same as those which characterized the campaigns of 1828, 1829, 1854, and 1855, and they will potter about in the investment or siege of fortresses, until the season for active operations shall have passed. Fortunately, the Turks have neither the activity, the energy nor the intelligence necessary for anything but a purely passive defense, and although Russian losses, from disease as well as from the casualities of battle, must be necessarily immense, there can be no doubt of their ultimate triumph. To speculate upon the plan of campaign, until after the right bank has been occupied, would be absurd; there are only certain lines by which the real Turkish line of defense—the Balkans—can be attacked, and these will be indicated by the position of the points chosen to effect the passage of the Danube.

The "Benevolent Society," under the patronage of Princess Elizabeth, is busy in its efforts to provide comforts for the sick and wounded. The "throne room" of the Palace has been transformed into a sewing-room, and shirts, lint, and bandages are made there every day, from 2 P. M. to 5 P. M., by the fashionable ladies of Bucharest, presided over by the Princess in person, who uses her needle and scissors just like other people. Amateur concerts and private theatricals are also being organized, and the Czar has promised to honor by his presence the first performance, where such names as the Princess Alexandrina Ghika and the Marquis and Marchioness of Laubépine Sully figure upon the programme.

WASHINGTON.

ACTIVE POLITICIANS IN OFFICE.

THE LATE CHAIRMAN OF THE IOWA REPUBLICAN CONVENTION A GOVERNMENT DIRECTOR OF PACIFIC RAILROADS—EFFECT OF THE PRESIDENT'S RULE IN HIS CASE—WHERE THE LINE SHOULD BE DRAWN.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 1.—The fact that James F. Wilson, who is a Government Director of the Pacific Railroads, acted as Chairman of the Iowa Republican State Convention, has been commented upon in connection with the President's order forbidding Federal office-holders to take an active part in election affairs, and the opinion has been generally expressed that Mr. Wilson's conduct is a violation of the President's order, and presents a case which will test the sincerity of his purpose in making the order. Mr. Wilson cannot be regarded as a public officer in the sense of the President's order, any more than commissioners to acknowledge legal documents in the several States can be so regarded. The Pacific Railroad Directors receive no compensation from the Government, and have no powers conferred by the office which would enable them to influence and control conventions and caucuses, as may be done by the class of office-holders possessing power and patronage, and to whom the President's order is specially directed. The United States Directors of Pacific Railroads are paid by the railroad companies at the rate of $10 per diem for each day actually employed in their service, and are allowed mileage when traveling in pursuance of their duties. A few hundred dollars per annum will cover the entire amount paid each Government Director.

LEGALITY OF SUNDAY ADVERTISING.

THE BID OF A SUNDAY PAPER SET ASIDE UNDER A MARYLAND STATUTE 150 YEARS OLD—THE REJECTED BIDDER TO CONTEST THE VALIDITY OF THE AWARD IN THE COURTS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 1.—Issue is to be joined in this city in a cause of peculiar interest to newspapers published on Sunday. The city authorities recently invited proposals from daily and weekly papers of Washington for the publication of the delinquent tax list. All the daily and some of the Sunday papers bid for the work, among the latter being the *Sunday Herald*, whose bid is claimed to have been the lowest. The question arose as to whether the advertisement can be legally given to a paper published exclusively on Sunday, and the matter was referred to the United States Solicitor-General for decision. That officer decided that a process cannot be served on Sunday, whether personally by an officer or virtually through an advertisement published exclusively on that day. This decision is based on an antiquated and obsolete Maryland law, passed in 1723, in the ninth year of the Right Honorable Charles Absolute, Lord and Proprietary of the Provinces of Maryland, and Avalon, Lord Baron of Baltimore, &c. The law in question is entitled "An Act to punish blasphemers, swearers, drunkards, and Sabbath-breakers." The first section provides:

"That if any person shall hereafter within this province wittingly, maliciously, and advisedly, by writing or speaking, blaspheme or curse God, or deny our Saviour Jesus Christ to be the Son of God, or shall deny the Holy Trinity, the Father, Son, and Holy Ghost, or the Godhead of any of the three persons, or the unity of the Godhead, or shall utter any profane words concerning the Holy Trinity or any of the persons thereof, and shall be thereof convict by verdict or confession, shall, for the first offense, be bored through the tongue and fined £20 sterling, to the Lord Proprietor, to be applied to the use of the county where the offense shall be committed, to be levied on the offender's body, goods and chattels, lands or tenements, and in case the said fine cannot be levied, the offender to suffer six months' imprisonment without bail or mainprise; and that for the second offense, the offender being thereof convict, as aforesaid, shall be stigmatised by burning in the forehead with the letter B, and fined £40 to the Lord Proprietor, to be applied and levied as aforesaid, and in case the same cannot be levied, the offender shall suffer 12 months' imprisonment without bail or mainprise; and that for the third offense, the offender being convict as aforesaid, shall suffer death without benefit of the clergy."

The tenth section provides that no person shall work or do any bodily labor on Sunday; for violating this section offenders shall forfeit 200 pounds of tobacco. The decision of the Solicitor-General is based on the tenth section of the act, and the contract was awarded to a morning paper. The *Sunday Herald* proprietor will take the matter before the District Courts.

EXPORTS OF FRESH BEEF TO EUROPE.

STATEMENT OF THE GRADUAL INCREASE IN THIS BRANCH OF THE DOMESTIC EXPORT TRADE.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 1.—A statement has recently been compiled by the Bureau of Statistics which shows the remarkable progress made in the exportation of fresh beef from the United States to Europe. The first shipments were made in October, 1875, when 36,000 pounds of beef, valued at $2,800, were exported. The following month the same number of pounds valued at the same amount were shipped. These two months' shipments, which appear to have been experimental, proved eminently successful, and from that time forward the shipments have steadily increased, going from 36,000 pounds in November, 1875, to 134,000 in December of the same year. The year 1876 opened with the success of the experiment fully established, and during the first month of that year 162,000 pounds were shipped. For the three months ended March 31, 1871, 766,000 pounds, valued at $61,000, were exported. The month following the exportation increased from 300,000 pounds in March to 1,256,000 pounds, and during the months of May, June, July, and August over 1,000,000 pounds were shipped each month. The two following months, September and October, the shipments averaged 2,500,000 pounds each month. To that time the exportation of fresh beef was confined to the port of New-York. In October, Philadelphia commenced exporting, the first shipment in that month from that port reaching 151,000 pounds. The next month, November, Philadelphia shipped 1,219,500 pounds, and New-York shipped nearly 3,000,000 pounds for the same month. For the months of April and May the aggregate shipments from New-York and Philadelphia averaged over 7,000,000 pounds per month.

A comparison of the first three months of 1876 with the same period of 1877 will show the extent to which the exportation of fresh beef has increased. For the three months ended March, 1876, the number of pounds shipped was 766,000, valued at $61,000. For the same period of this year the shipments reached 14,233,915 pounds, valued at $1,266,972, and these figures are exceeded by those showing the shipments for April and May last, during which two months the number of pounds exported was 15,869,978, valued at $1,537,387. The total number of pounds exported from October, 1875, to May 31 last, a period of 20 months, was 30,156,447 pounds, valued at $4,564,638. Of this aggregate there was shipped from New-York over 40,000,000 pounds, and the remainder was shipped from Philadelphia. The largest shipment made in any one month was for April last, when the exportation reached 8,578,213 pounds, at a valuation of $838,311. Before the close of the present calendar year it is quite probable the valuation of the monthly shipments of this new article of domestic export will exceed $1,000,000.

THE INDIAN OUTRAGES IN IDAHO.

WANTON, DELIBERATE, AND CAUSELESS CHARACTER OF THE MURDERS BY CHIEF JOSEPH AND HIS BAND.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 1.—So far as appears from all advices yet received at the Department of the Interior from the locality of the recent Indian outrages in Idaho, they were wanton and preconcerted; without any cause such as has sometimes been assigned for similar outbreaks, namely, murder or other outrages by white men. In a report to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, dated June 16, a few days after the outbreak of the non-treaty Nez Perces, Inspector Watkins writes: "There is no doubt that both Joseph and White Bird are in the affair, and that all of their pledges to Gen. Howard and Agent Monteith were made only to gain time, allay suspicion, and avoid close watching. How much this outbreak may influence the renegades of Snake River and the others with whom we conferred at Yakima, I cannot say. The Spokans and a portion of the Cœur d'Alenes are reported very much dissatisfied, and may be induced to join with Joseph; but I can hardly entertain the idea that any general concert of action between the Nez Perce hostiles and other northern tribes can be effected, as the others have not had conferences with the representatives of the Government, nor been refused any reasonable request."

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., July 1.—A press dispatch from Boise City says Col. Green arrived this morning from Fort Harney via Baker City, Oregon. The troops ordered this way from the South are now between this place and Winnemucca. Two companies of cavalry will arrive here to-morrow; the rest will soon follow. Another week must elapse before these troops can join Capt. Bendire, who is now at Indian Valley, on the Weiser, 75 miles from Boise City. From here to Indian Valley the roads are practicable for wagons; but from that point to the scene of hostilities on Salmon River—a distance of 100 miles—there are only rough mountain trails, over which everything must be carried on the backs of animals, the scarcity of pack animals will cause some delay in the moving of troops. The want of an appropriation for Army purposes is severely felt in this instance, and will add to the cost of the expedition. The country between Indian Valley and Salmon River is for the most part rough and mountainous, and in many places extremely perilous for the passage of troops, requiring them to move slowly and with great caution. The 100 miles of mountain trail to be passed over will consume another week at best. If hostilities continue, and the Indians remain where they now are, Col. Green's column will be in time to assist in future engagements, but if the Indians leave their present position or disperse, it is folly to talk of intercepting them. The Indians in this section, so far as known, are entirely friendly, and no fears are at present entertained of their committing depredations, but no reliance can be placed on their peaceable disposition. Their course will be governed by the success or failure of hostilities in the North.

THE MARSHAL OF NORTH CAROLINA.

THE CHARGE OF NEGLECT AGAINST COL. DOUGLASS DISPROVED BY THE TESTIMONY IN THE FRANKS CASE.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 1.—Special Agent Hester, a detective in the employ of the Department of Justice, in his arrest of Joshua A. Franks, Deputy Marshal of the Western District of North Carolina, accused of presenting fraudulent accounts to Col. R. M. Douglass, the Marshal of that district, also charged that the neglect of the Marshal in the administration of his office gave an opportunity for fraudulent transactions on the part of his clerks in connection with Franks, but in the recent examination of the case of the latter before Commissioner Plant, of this city, the fact was elicited that the accounts were reduced after they had been filed in the Marshal's office, showing that a proper supervision of them was made by Marshal Douglass. The examination also showed that previous to the assumption of the Marshal's office by Col. Douglass great abuses existed, but that he has been vigilant and unremitting in correcting them. It was also shown that the clerks were in no way implicated in the frauds.

NOTES FROM THE CAPITAL.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 1, 1877.

The President has appointed Clark Waggoner Collector of Internal Revenue for the Tenth District of Ohio. He has also signed the commission of Daniel G. Fort to be Collector of Customs for the district of Oswego, N. Y.

It is thought that Rear-Admiral Thomas H. Patterson will be assigned to command of the South Atlantic Station in place of Commodore C. H. B. Caldwell, who is expected home in the Brooklyn, his flag-ship, about the latter part of August or the 1st of September.

During the pork-packing season of 1876-7 there were slaughtered in Cincinnati, according to figures from the Bureau of Statistics, 644,749 hogs, whose gross weight was 172,550,913 pounds, the aggregate cost of which was $10,361,643. From these hogs there was produced 47,277 barrels of pork and 24,830,634 pounds of lard.

A letter received at the Navy Department from the surgeon of the United States steamer Huron, reports that Thomas Tracey, a citizen of the United States, in destitute circumstances, was taken aboard at Puerto Cabello, as a passenger for the United States, and that he died on board the vessel on the 2d of June, and was buried at Santa Maria. It was not announced of what State he was a resident.

The Secretary of the Navy has assigned the steamer Speedwell to the use of the United States Commission of Fish and Fisheries this season, and Lieut. Commander Kellogg, who will have command of the vessel, left here last week for Portsmouth, N. H., to have her prepared for service by the middle of July. The Speedwell is one of the largest tugs in the Navy, her tonnage being 306, while that of the Blue Light, the vessel formerly used by the commission, is but 85. As heretofore stated, the head-quarters of the commission this season will be at Salem, Mass.

The Department of State has received information from the Consul-General at Berlin, that the collection of locks and tools of American manufacture, now on exhibition in that city through the agency and in the buildings of the "Berlin Association of Architects," compared most favorably with other manufactures of the kind exhibited, either in quality and workmanship or in cheapness, and with proper efforts to introduce them, they cannot fail to find an extensive and profitable market in Germany. A collection of articles of American furniture is likewise exhibited, and receives much commendation.

GEN. SHERMAN IN THE WEST.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., July 1.—Gen. Sherman arrived here yesterday en route for the Yellowstone, River to inspect the frontier posts. He will be accompanied by Gens. Poe and Bacon, of his staff, and by his son, Thomas E. Sherman. The party will leave here for Chicago in a day or two, to go thence to Duluth and Bismarck.

TALK AT THE LONDON CLUBS

FROM TICHBORNE TO THE TURF.

TICHBORNITES IN TRAFALGAR-SQUARE—VANITY FAIR AND THE COOK—A GOOD STORY—DRAMATIC GOSSIP—ANONYMOUS AUTHORS—NEW JOURNALS—RITUALISM AND THE CHURCH—DEATH OF THE DICTATOR OF THE TURF.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, Wednesday, June 20, 1877.

Passing through Trafalgar-square on Monday night I paused to look at a Tichborne demonstration. There were delegates from various towns. Mr. Morgan, who threatened to march on the House of Commons and didn't, presided. He had by his side one of the children of "the illustrious nobleman now languishing in Dartmoor." "Look at this child," he exclaimed, "Look at it!" The crowd looked. "Observe it well." They did. "Notice the Tichborne likeness," cried the orator. The infant has none of the Tichborne features, and no member of the family was present for the purpose of comparison had it been otherwise. "It is the image of the Tichbornes," exclaimed Morgan, "and nature cannot lie!" The crowd shouted "Hear, hear," and cheered loudly; then a delegate from Leicester raised his unedurated voice in favor of the martyr of English injustice. His peroration was delightful. "I tell you," he said, "that the hodds were against him." "Hear, hear!" was the response. "He had the Government hodds again 'im; he 'ad the press hodds again 'im; he 'ad the aristocratic hodds again 'im, and likewise the Bench. All you as thinks with me and agrees to the resolution 'old hup yer 'ands." They did. Some hundreds of unwashed hands were raised up to be counted and taken down again to be clapped, so that the sound was as if the fountains in the square had suddenly burst and were sending the water in a rattling stream to Charing Cross.

"The Green Room Club" is almost complete in numbers and arrangements. The opening dinner will be held at the Criterion on Saturday, the invitations being confined to the original 100 members. Hon. Lewis Wingfield is superintending the decorations of the club, and Mr. Murray Marks is intrusted with the selection of the furniture. The Green Room will, it is thought, hurt the Savage, several of the leading members of which are the projectors and promoters of the new club. The Junior Garrick, such as it is, without its principal men, will go on under proprietary management. The Savage has now neither President nor Vice-President, but it has a good committee, and an excellent honorable Secretary in Mr. W. Jerrold Dixon, son of Hepworth Dixon, who, by the way, I am sorry to learn has been suffering from an attack of rheumatism. The clubs are all talking about the verdict against *Vanity Fair* for libeling the cook of the Carlton. *Vanity Fair* cast reflections upon the ability of the *chef*, in consequence of which he was discharged. A jury consoled the irate artist with $100 damages. The weekly press is taking the matter up. They affect to think that nobody will now dare to complain of his dinner at the clubs. *Mayfair* points out that the *Vanity Fair* paragraph was an attack upon the House Committee rather than upon the cook, as the learned judge who tried the case suggested in his charge. The case is quoted, therefore, rather as a public caution to show upon what trivial grounds a special jury of ordinarily intelligent men are able to convict in damages a newspaper charged with libel.

A good story of "the road:". On the way to Epsom on Derby Day a handsome drag passes a costermonger's donkey-cart. "Whip up my friend," says the genial Duke who is driving, smiling at the coster, "or you will be too late for the Derby." The coster, saluting with his short whip says: "How do you know I aint a-goin' to the Oaks?" The Oaks is run at Epsom two days after the Derby, and is a more fashionable race. The wit of the rejoinder is as good as Thackeray's reply to Montalambert at the Derby. The Frenchman noticed on the course several men dressed as sailors, but who were not the genuine article. "Ah," said Montalambert, "these, I suppose, are some of what you call your British tars?" "No," said Thackeray promptly, "they are only Epsom salts."

I noticed some time ago the publication here of *That Lass O'Low

statements confirms he may be goaded into a public declaration of his real name. When *Ten Thousand a Year* first appeared it was published anonymously, and Mr. Warren, the author, used to go about among his brethren at the Bar, asking them if they had seen it, and what they thought of it. The book soon became famous. One day Warren attacked a well-known Judge with the usual question, "Have you seen *Ten Thousand a Year?*" Suspecting the secret of the authorship, the Judge said, "Oh, yes, of course I have." Something peculiar in the Judge's manner prompted Warren to ask further questions. "I'll tell you a secret," said the Judge, "if you give me your word of honor not to betray my confidence." Warren gave his word with great solemnity. "I am the author of *Ten Thousand a Year*," said the Judge. The next day there appeared a paragraph in the papers announcing that Mr. Warren, an eminent member of the Bar, was the author of the new novel which had attracted so much attention, and in the next edition of the work the name of the author appeared for the first time on the title page.

There are within easy distance of London two pretty sea-side resorts which Americans visiting England should not fail to visit, Ramsgate and Margate. They are the chief towns of the Island of Thanet, and are easy of access from some of the leading London depots. During the season *Fun* and *Judy* have always made a little harvest by publishing special "Margate numbers." They are out out this season by a new periodical called the *Thanet Figaro*, which is being published weekly and has offices in "The New Marina," a pretty lounge designed and carried out by the enterprising management of one of the most unique hotels in England, conducted partly on American principles. The *Thanet Figaro* is a bright little sheet and might give an idea to some clever newspaper man in connection with Saratoga. The amusements and attractions of the place, its fun, scandals, and personalities during the season, would give ample material for a weekly paper of "satire, news, and amusement." The mania for new journals continues. The *Ape; or, the Weekly Chatterer*, is seriously proposed by the latest maniac. Among the new weeklies the *London* is certainly one of the raciest and most vigorous of candidates for public support. It is said to be edited by Grenville Murray, a trenchant and clever writer, who started the *World* with Yates on the model of the defunct *Queen's Messenger*, which, like Homer, (according to Gladstone,) was before its time, for papers conducted on similar principles are now becoming established properties. The *Daily Express*, as I predicted, has spent its first $50,000, and has made an appeal for a second instalment. The paper is not badly done. It is less bigoted than was looked for. Its circulation must be very small. One can see it, and the High Church Party cannot be strong enough to support it by themselves. Eleven thousand clergymen it is true have signed a petition against giving Dissenters an equal right to the use of the church-yards with the Church. That argues an amount of clerical enthusiasm that should float a newspaper; but it must not be forgotten that all our religious bodies have their representative organs in weekly journalism.

There is a great deal of theological activity at the present time. Clerics of strong views are hoarding Government and the law, and these powers are responding with crushing judgments against such men as Machonachie and Tooth. The Ritualists are pressing their principles and ceremonies to serious extremes. *The Priest in Absolution* and *The Priest's Prayer-book* are works which are destined to create a still stronger feeling against the Renegades of the Church than any publications that have been brought to light for the last 20 years. It appears that the Society for the Suppression of Vice induced Lord Redesdale to bring them before the House of Lords, and that the way in which the Secretary of the association obtained possession of a copy of *The Priest-in Absolution* has scandalized many of its members. Mr. Beresford-Hope, M. P., one of the Vice-Presidents, has resigned in consequence. He says, though he is not an advocate of the book, he has always maintained that the Church of England does not recommend habitual and compulsory confession as a rule of Christian life; but he can, no more than the Bishops do in their formal report of 1874, shut his eyes to the passage in his Prayer-book which says to the troubled would-be communicant, "Let him come to me, or to some other discreet and learned minister of God's word, and open his grief, that by the ministry of God's holy word he may receive the benefit of absolution, together with ghostly counsel and advice." It is clear that the "discretion" and "learning" necessary to enable the "minister" to give his "ghostly counsel and advice," in cases of a "grief" which may possibly be a sin of the flesh, can no more come by inspiration than the art of the physician. The physician of the body has to learn and practice his art by studying and handling many repulsive details, and common sense tells us that the same must hold good of the physicim of the soul. *The Priest in Absolution* may be a very bungling and unlucky attempt to help the "minister" to that "learning," but it is a book written with the intention, not of the promotion but of the "suppression, of vice," and only the blindness of polemical animosity could have led the Society for the Suppression of Vice to assume that it was any part of its business to enter the field of theological controversy against it. What the most objects to, however, is the way in which "a gentleman" secured the copy of the book which the Secretary sent to Lord Redesdale. While calling on a clergyman who is a member of the Society of the Holy Cross, the gentleman in question saw the book lying about, and he deliberately took it away and sent it to Mr. Collette, the Secretary of the Society for the Suppression of Vice. Mr. Beresford-Hope indignantly requests his name to be removed from the list of members of a society which could sanction and act upon such dishonorable conduct. The *Standard* is full of letters on the subject, the majority of the writers objecting to the part which Mr. Collette has taken in the matter. At the same time the evangelical party in the Church is full of wrath at the discovery that auricular confession is openly practiced and advocated, and petitions are being signed for presentation to the House of Commons, praying that the Prayer-book may be so altered in the services for the "Visitation of the Sick" and "Ordination of Priests," as to enable the Episcopal Bench to prevent the continuation of such practices.

The narrow majority of 13 in the Lords against the Burials bill, which proposes to allow Dissenters to read their own services over their own dead in parish churches, is another severe blow for the High Church party. Several Conservative peers, both lay and clerical, abstained from voting, and some distinguished members of the same party actually went into the lobby with Lord Harrowby and voted for the measure. The cheering in the Lords was worthy of the Commons. It is significant when that sober and stiffrobed upper house gets excited and gives itself over to the vulgarity of enthusiasm. But in spite of, this comparative success of the measure, I question if it will pass the Lords before the disestablishment of the Church, an event which must sooner or later come to pass, since the natural supporters of the Establishment are in league with its bitterest foes.

Admiral Rous, the "Dictator of the Turf," is dead. He breathed his last on Tuesday night, at his town residence in Berkeley-square. In 1836 the Admiral retired from the Navy, doffed his flag on board "the Saucy Pique," and from that moment dedicated the remainder of his life to horse-racing. In America the term "sport" has altogether a different meaning to the phrase on this side. It differs as widely as that of "politician." A thorough sportsman in England means a fine, manly, honest fellow, who rides straight to hounds, hunts his game fairly, runs his horses on the square, and is a credit to the soil. Such a man was Admiral Rous. His word was his bond. He loved sport for its own sake, just as the fathers of the land did in the old days of hawking and tilting. At the same time he was "every inch a sailor," and a biographer in the *Telegraph* relates how, in the back drawing-room of his house in Berkeley-square, hung Schetky's picture of the Pique, with a diagram suspended at its base showing the brig as she appeared with her keelson lacerated and her bottom well-nigh torn out, when, having been aground, in September, 1835, upon the ragged rocks of Newfoundland, she was brought safe, but rudderless, across the Atlantic into Portsmouth Harbor by her plucky commander. The incident is well known among naval men as one of the most adventurous and clever things ever done in the history of sailing. Although the daring of putting a rudderless ship through the equinoctial gales across the Atlantic did not argue that the Admiral would necessarily make a Senator, the wealthy and aristocratic ward of Westminster returned him to Parliament on the strength of the feat, and he became a useful member. The Admiralty, however, treated him coldly, so he cut the service and married Miss Cuthbert, a pretty heiress, and became one of the happiest, pleasantest, merriest fellows in the world. He will be buried in the family vault, near the hall where the name of Rous has been familiar for more than a hundred years, and he will leave a void in the society of sporting men and at the Jockey Club that can never be filled. See the proverb does not apply to racing men that "there are as good fish in the sea as ever came out of it."

IN THE FAR NORTH-WEST.

TERMINUS OF THE NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAY.

A SUB-AQUEOUS TOWN—THE NORTHERN PINERIES—THE LUMBER AND COAL TRADE—FUTURE PROSPECTS—VICTORIA AND OTHER BRITISH COLUMBIAN PORTS—THEIR DECADENCE AND THE CAUSES THEREOF—UNPOPULARITY OF THE DOMINION GOVERNMENT.

From Our Own Correspondent.

TACOMA, Washington Territory, Monday, June 18, 1877.

The parable of the racket and the stick is well illustrated in the history of this town. When it became known that Tacoma would be the Western terminus of the Northern Pacific Railway, there was an outburst of speculation rivaling that which prevailed along the Missouri River in the palmy days of Kansas. Lots went ballooning upward, and in some instances they rose so fast that their owners stood in need of a lightning calculator to make a correct enumeration of the profits. The hills and forests all around were staked and laid off into streets and blocks and divisions, and so rapid was the growth that the town limits were found insufficient. "Additions" were made in reasonable number, and though some of them were two or three miles from the landing, they found sale at rates which left handsome profits to their projectors. Tacoma grew seaward as well as landward; the bottom of the sound was laid out in imperceptible lots by means of imaginary stakes, and many a purchaser who came here to view his property found that nothing less than a six-fathom line would reach it. The railway began, and in the interest of the water speculators it began at the edge of the sound. A pier, on which there is a hotel and the offices of the company, was erected, and some at least of the aqueous lots were turned to account. On the hills above the pier a town was founded, but it never did much in the way of growing. Long since it ceased that amusement, and to-day it is as stagnant as its most earnest enemy could wish. Lots are not held at the figures they once commanded, and if you wish to buy you can be suited on your own terms. If you want any of the real estate in the sound, you can examine it as soon as the steam-ship City of Panama has discharged her freight and left the dock; if you are in a great hurry, I have no doubt that Capt. Seabury, her polite commander, will give you a sounding line, and let you investigate over the side of his craft. Leading citizens of Tacoma will help you, and the faintest intimation of a speculative desire on your part will bring you more offers of eligible locations than you will be likely to want. To sum up: Tacoma has been; she was great when the Northern Pacific Railway was progressing; when that enterprise stopped, Tacoma did likewise. "*Resurgam*" is her motto now, but there are only two things which can make her rise again—the Northern Pacific Railway, or an earthquake.

But in spite of its dullness in point of speculation, Tacoma has a pretty situation, and the tourist who wants fine scenery, plenty of boating and fishing, both in lake and stream, and rambles among huge pines and cedars, can well make a stoppage here. The railway hence to the Columbia River has a length of little more than 100 miles, and this is all that the Northern Pacific has accomplished at this end. There is a good local business to and from Oregon, and however much the railway from Lake Superior to Puget Sound may have failed in general, it has been quite successful in this particular. There is a tri-monthly service each way between Tacoma and San Francisco, including the principal ports of Washington and British Columbia, by the Pacific Mail Company, and the route is becoming quite popular for excursionists, as well as for business travelers. Many tourists are making the circular journey via Vancouver's Island, the sound ports, and Oregon, returning to San Francisco overland from Portland, or by way of the Columbia River and the outside steamers. The sound and the Straits of Fuca may be taken either way, going or returning, and thus a great deal may be seen in a short time, and at moderate expense. The scenery on the sound, or more properly Admiralty Inlet, is delightful. You have the forest primeval everywhere skirting the shores, covering the hills, and coming so close to the water that it seems to be disputing the right of possession with the waves, and it is not a weak, sickly growth of stunted trees such as you sometimes find bearing the name of forest—it is a wilderness of giant pines, many of them six feet in diameter, and of great length in proportion to their thickness. For masts and flag-staffs and other uses where great length is needed these trees are unrivaled, and the native is justified in boasting of their superiority. Coming down the sound I saw at Port Townsend a flag-staff delicate as a riding-whip 100 feet long without a splice. Apparently it was so slender that a light breeze would break it, but they told me that it had been standing several years, and braved the wintry winds without the slightest injury. The trees stand as close to each other as they can with comfort, and their growth is rapid. A resident tells me that in some places, where a saw-mill is established at the edge of the sound, it must work night and day in order to maintain its footing. The rapidly-growing forest will soon crowd it off into the water, unless it pays strict attention to business and never falters in well-doing and wood-sawing.

Fears were sometimes entertained by persons who have never been here that the timber supply will soon run short. They would dispel all alarms if they should take a voyage along the coast and through the straits and sound. There is timber enough and to spare for decades and decades. It will not always be abundant at the very water's edge, but even there it is not destined to disappear immediately. When you look at the lumber-mills which have been working night and day for years and see the very small distance they have eaten into the forest, you will be likely to turn over and go to sleep. Let the lumberman work as hard as he likes all along this coast, he will not be in any danger of making a barren waste. Forest fires, which occur almost every year, do infinitely more damage than all the lumbermen. Six years ago the fires swept the coast for 300 miles, and a long distance inland. They burned for weeks, and Capt. Seabury tells me that the cloud was so dense he could not see the coast at all, and was obliged to keep far out in order to make sure of avoiding the rocks and reefs that bristle near the foot of the cliffs. Traces of the fire are visible in the gaunt forms of dead trees, rising stark and white like ghosts of their living selves. They will stand there many years before time and the elements have rotted and prostrated them, and then they will furnish material for another fire as fierce as the one which destroyed their lives.

These lumber towns have a family resemblance. Stray bits of wood float in the water in front of them; their streets are paved with sawdust and their sidewalks are invariably of plank. Piers are of wood, and the cheapness of the substance is shown in the lavishness of its use. A house of brick or stone is a rarity; everywhere lumber is the material for building purposes, unless a man is willing to lay out a great deal of money for something more solid. The small boys have games of "saw-mill" and "lumber-yard," and a permanent resident cannot look upon a large tree without a mental calculation of the number of feet of plank it will make. You seem to be breathing lumber, and sometimes the consistency of the corn bread looks to a suspicion that you are eating a slice from a pine tree. In hard times, as I am told, the natives will grow fat upon equal quantities of cornmeal and sawdust; and a resident of Tacoma informed me that the people of Seattle cannot distinguish the one substance from the other. But I bear in mind that Tacoma and Seattle are rivals, and therefore I take as many grains of salt with the story as would suffice the prudent housewife for a loaf of bread.

Seattle is the most prosperous of all these towns, partly from her lumber trade and partly from her coal mines. Seattle coal is of excellent quality, and is largely sold in San Francisco and other points of consumption. The mines opened there are capable of a large production, and the supply is said to be inexhaustible. Coal is abundant through all this region, as recent explorations have shown, and many enthusiastic persons predict that the day is not far distant when Australian and other coal will be driven quite out of the market by the supply from the sound. One of the local papers last week made an assertion that beds of coal underlie all the hills of the territory, and spread beneath the waters of the sound itself. Should this be the case it may possibly increase the value of water lots at Tacoma, but would not advance it as a reason for purchasing.

Dullness and gloom seem to have settled upon the British ports if I may judge by the principal of them, and the only one I have visited thus far. Time was when Victoria, Vancouver's Island, was a prosperous place, and her merchants were happy and contented. The mining excitement turned in the direction of British Columbia, and there was a "rush" which took many thousands of adventurers thither. Steamer after steamer left San Francisco for the North loaded with as many passengers as she could conveniently or inconveniently carry. The excitement extended to England and Australia, and those countries sent liberal quotas of gold-seekers, each of whom expected to find a fortune in the new land. Victoria was the port and principal point of the rush, and for a time her citizens thought they would soon make a successful rival of San Francisco. They were as haughty and independent as are said to be the people of Taunton, Mass., where the herring make their annual ascent of the river which nature has given to that town, and not one of them would have given $5 for the assurance of a fortune. Wonderful stories were told of the wealth of the mines and the fame of Victoria went far and wide.

But a change came over the spirit and reality of their dream. The mines "petered out," to use the current phrase of the Pacific coast, and the miners did likewise. Many who could get away did so; many found life so expensive that they died, and others scattered about and found whatever employment they could. The merchants who had laid in large stocks of goods found themselves without a market, and forced sales at auction were sometimes unable to cover the advertising and auctioneering fees. Victoria went down as rapidly as she had risen; a few made something out of the gold excitement, but the many found the profits on the wrong side of the ledger. I am told that the population has decreased in the past 10 years, and the statement is confirmed by the number of empty houses and stores that arrested my eyes during my hasty visit. The inhabitants, as far as I conversed with them, are champion growlers, and spared nothing in their complaints. They growled at their Government and at that of the United States; growled at their Governor-General and our President; growled at the steam-ship company and their Harbor Commissioners, at the Winter and the Summer, and finally growled about themselves. One man, an official in the Queen's service, declared that the country would never have prosperity until it was annexed to the United States, and another said that everything would be right if the British Government owned, as it ought to, all the region south to the Columbia River. In a multitude of counselors there is confusion.

Before the creation of the Dominion of Canada, Victoria was a free port, and had considerable trade for that reason. Now she is free no longer, and the only articles imported without duties are those of Canadian manufacture. Her officials are not lax in the performance of their duties—the Pacific Mail Company brought from San Francisco a horse and light wagon for the use of its agent, and were required to pay 17 per cent. on the steed and vehicle before they could be used. Considerable trade which came here from the States has been lost by the Dominion duties, hence the savage growl at the Dominion Government. "Lord Dufferin makes a great many promises," said a merchant of whom I made a trifling purchase, "but they don't mean anything. If we get any help from the Government we can smoke it in our pipes." I remarked that I saw at the landing a large pile of rails for the Canadian Pacific Railway, and that the construction of the line would benefit them. "Perhaps it would," he replied, "but they don't intend to build it. They have piled up those rails you saw just to keep us quiet, but one ship-load don't build a railway. They have done some surveying and talked a great deal, but we shan't expect the road until workmen come here and begin operations, and there is no prospect of that."

The stocks of goods in Victoria are not large, if I may judge by the fact that my traveling companion exhausted the supply of silk undershirts in a morning's traffic. He bought two at one store and two at another; he wanted six, but Victoria was not equal to such a wholesale quantity. Fired with an ambition to buy in a cheap market, I invested in a box of cigars, which I secretly took on board the steamer and as secretly stowed away in my trunk. Safely arrived inside the custom-house lines of my country, I have essayed to smoke my contraband weeds. They were cheap at the price I paid, but the price was not half as cheap as the quality. The dealer gave me one from a similar box, as a sample, and it was excellent; those which I bought resembled it in appearance; but, O! the difference when I smoke them. They remind me of the production of Baxter-street and the Seventeenth Ward, and will not induce me to new purchases should I again visit Victoria. I think I can see another reason for the decline of Victorian trade—the goods are not up to the sample.

The harbor of Victoria is small and difficult of entrance, and for this reason the ocean steamers stop at Esquimault, three miles away, and send passengers, mails, and freight to Victoria by a steam lighter. This causes a growl loud and deep, and there is another at the short stay which the steamers make. "The Government pays a subsidy to the steamers," say the natives, "and they ought to come into the harbor and stay here half a day at least, so that passengers can have a chance to trade." You observe the idea of the subserviency of everything else to British commerce prevails here as much as in London or Liverpool. I innocently ask if the subsidy was granted with the understanding that the steamers should stop half a day in the harbor of Victoria, and it requires two or three repetitions of the question in various forms to elicit the information that the subsidy is a compensation for carrying the mails. But the British Columbian shop-keeper thinks the Government should break the contract unless the steam-ship company does as he thinks they ought. British commerce forever! We have heard something of the kind before, especially during our civil war, and when some of the Continental nations have been at loggerheads. T. W. R.

THE IOWA CANDIDATE FOR GOVERNOR.

The Des Moines *Register* thus alludes to Hon. John H. Gear, the Republican candidate for Governor of Iowa: "Few public men in the State have been so long in its service, and few have been so long enrolled in its roster of citizenship. Since 1843 Mr. Gear has been prominently identified with the business and political life of Iowa. One of the founders of the Republican Party, Mr. Gear has never wearied in his allegiance. Through evil and through good, report in every influence has been vigilantly applied in the interests of the party of freedom. He was the first Republican who ever succeeded in carrying the City of Burlington—in 1853, when he was elected Mayor. In the Fourteenth Fifteenth, and Sixteenth General Assemblies, Mr. Gear was one of the most active, industrious, and efficient members. Over the deliberations of the State House of Representatives he presided two sessions in succession—the only man in Iowa to whom that distinction was ever accorded. Mr. Gear was born in 1825, at Ithaca, New-York. He removed to the West in 1836, remaining at Fort Snelling until 1843, when he became a resident of Burlington, and has resided there ever since, having been one of the voters that brought the State into the Union. For many years he was a merchant and general dealer, but of late has been engaged exclusively in wholesale groceries. As Alderman, Mayor, Representative, he served his city and county ably and well, and will fittingly close a career of State political honors in the Gubernatorial chair next year. Of Mr. Gear's eminent legislative ability no one has any doubt. During the six years he was in the General Assembly he was foremost in all important measures for the public good. As Speaker he was able, impartial, and prompt. The industry and fidelity to public trust that have characterized him in the past are sufficient guarantee for the future. In John H. Gear Iowa will have a Governor worthy of confidence, able and efficient."

A HOUSE STRUCK BY LIGHTNING.

During the storm yesterday morning, a two-story frame house near the junction of Grant and Valentine avenues, Tremont, was struck by lightning. Several boards were torn from the side of the house, window-sashes were shattered and plaster thrown down. The door of the bedroom, occupied by a Mrs. Quinn, one of the families, was torn from its hinges, and, consequently, the room was filled with smoke. The damage to the building will not exceed $100.

THE DOLLAR OF THE SONS.

DAVID A. WELLS ATTACKS THE SILVER HERESY.

THE CHINESE WISER THAN THE SILVER MEN—FALLACY OF A CHEAP CURRENCY—NO NATIONAL ECONOMY IN RESTORING THE DOLLAR OF THE FATHERS—RELATIVE VALUE OF GOLD AND SILVER DETERMINED BY NATURAL LAWS.

The following letter reviewing the silver problem has been addressed by David A. Wells to Murat Halstead, of the Cincinnati *Commercial*, and appears in the columns of that journal this morning:

THE LETTER.

WHY THE CHINESE DO NOT COIN THE PRECIOUS METALS.

In China the Government long ago ceased to coin the precious metals, or regulate "the value thereof." Gold in China is not money. Silver is money; but neither are coined. Both are merchandise, and pass by weight and fineness. But although the Chinese Government has abandoned the coinage and regulation of the value of the precious metals, it has not absolutely and entirely abandoned *all* coinage. It provides *one* coin—and *one only*—for the use of its people, namely, an ugly, coarse, and comparatively heavy disk, composed mainly of iron, with a little copper; cast and not stamped, and bearing some rude characters, letters, or signs upon its surfaces. This coin, which is known among foreigners by the name of "*cash*," has a value of about *one mill*, American money, and is made with a hole in the centre, for convenience of stringing in tens and its decimal multiples. It occasionally drifts into the regions of Western civilization, and doubtless often suggests the inquiry: "How can any people use a coin so heavy and of such trifling value to any advantage in making their exchanges?" The answer is a very simple one. The wages of manual labor in China do not in general exceed 15 or 20 cents per day, (our money;) and these wages serve for the support and tolerable comfort of the great mass of the people, because, in part, of the great stability of values, but mainly because of the fact that labor itself is the real standard of value, to which the prices of all the products of labor adjust themselves, so that in China upon apparently small wages a man may live as well as in other countries upon nominally larger wages. But whatever may be the wages of a day in any country, they must be capable of division into many parts, in order to be exchanged for the many necessities of an individual or a family. In most countries this division is effected by the use of coined (metallic) money. But with wages at 20 cents per day, the use of coined gold would obviously be impracticable. The equivalent of a day's labor in gold would be too small to be handled conveniently; the equivalent of an hour's labor in gold would be no bigger than a pin's head. And in a smaller degree would be also the inconvenience of using coined silver for effecting the division of wages ruling at the rate of 15 to 20 cents per day. A quarter day's wages would be represented by a silver coin not so large as our five-cent piece, and an hour's wages, which in turn might buy a pound of rice, and perchance a chop-stick to eat it with, by a piece of silver no larger in circumference than the flat surface of a small split pea. Therefore the Chinese intelligently discard the use of coined gold and silver, and in their place have substituted the bulky and cheap, but at the same time admirable, because well adapted and useful, *cash*; which sustains the same relations to their low nominal wages and prices that gold and silver coin sustain to the nominally high wages and prices of other countries; 200 pieces of "cash" dividing a day's wages of 20 cents into 200 equal parts for convenience of exchange for commodities, and for the payment of taxes, estimated by a correspondingly low standard. Now all this comprises a lesson of experience, which those interested in the question to what extent *can* or *shall* silver be made the circulating medium and an instrumentality of exchange in the United States, may do well to consider.

1792 AND 1877.

Eighty-five years ago (when the dollar of the fathers was first established) the average price of the ordinary labor of adult males was not in excess of 40 and 45 cents per day. [The pay of soldiers in the Army was $4 per month, and one ration per day of the value of 12 cents. The Military Store-keeper at Springfield, Mass., received $40 per month; artificers and armorers at posts on the frontier $5 per month; United States District Judges, $1,000 per annum; messengers in the Government offices, $150 per annum.] The prices of all commodities, conforming then as now to the prices of labor, were also correspondingly small, while cash transactions were exceedingly limited. The fathers, moreover, were a stay-at-home people, and made but few journeys, or journeys of any considerable distance. Under such circumstances the gravity of silver was a matter of very little consequence. The bulky, cumbersome coinage (the dollar of the fathers) was not then an inconvenient instrumentality for making exchanges, and for the same reason, that the heavy cheap Chinese *cash* is not an inconvenient instrumentality for making the present retail Chinese exchanges. The present condition of affairs, comparing 1877 with 1790, or with a period of 40 or 50 years later, is, however, entirely different. The prices of labor and of its products have greatly advanced. [The pay of soldiers in the Army is $13 per month and a ration. The military store-keeper at Springfield, Mass., receives $200 per month; armorers from $1.75 to $3.50 per day; United States District Judges, $4,000 per annum; messengers in Government offices, $750 to $1,000 per annum.] Now, everybody travels. Comparatively, and probably absolutely, more people go every year from the Atlantic to the Pacific, and *vice versa* than 50 years ago went from State to State. Negroes now travel in the Southern country ten times as much probably as did all the people in that section before the Revolution. Now cash transactions are numerous, and often very extensive. Everybody carries more or less money in their pockets, and it is far from unusual for individuals to carry habitually as much as $100 upon their persons when they think of starting upon any considerable journey with any less sum of money at their immediate command. Under such circumstances the weight or "*tonnage*" of silver becomes an element the importance of which has thus far been overlooked in considering the extent to which this metal can in future be used as currency.

THE WEIGHT OF SILVER.

Eighteen dollars and fourteen cents, represented by the present subsidiary silver coinage of the United States, *weigh a pound; one hundred dollars* weigh five and a half pounds, and for every thousand dollars that a man is paid in silver a wheelbarrow would become necessary if he proposed to remove it. The wheelbarrow in fact will become the essential, and possibly the fashionable, portemonnaie for all who propose to engage in any considerable moneyed transactions, if the dollar of the fathers is to be made by law the principal circulating medium. If a business was extensive, and it became desirable to pay at once $300,000, (in the dollar of the fathers,) then the wheelbarrow would have to be discarded, and the railroad car called into réquisition.

RELATION OF NATURAL LAWS AND NATIONAL NECESSITIES TO THE SILVER PROBLEM.

While silver, therefore, is not an inconvenient coin in countries of low prices and limited internal exchanges; and however it may once have favorably answered to conditions in the United States, our present condition of affairs—our high nominal wages and prices, and the necessity that exists for the carrying of comparatively large sums of money upon the person—would obviously seem to preclude the possibility of its use for the bulk of even the retail business of the country. And if by law silver should now be made the *exclusive* standard for money values in the United States, no law could enforce its use for general circulation. Substitutes of paper money would be resorted to and speedily replace it. With even the limited quantity of silver at present in circulation much difficulty is experienced by the Post Office Department from the tendency of silver coin to flow into local Post Offices and stay there; and on the Pacific coast the use of coined silver is beginning to be regarded as an intolerable nuisance; Government contractors refusing to take it, while the banks of that section threaten to send the drafts of the Government to protest unless the Postmasters honor them in some other than silver money. Again, if it is proposed to do business with all the world on terms of equality—and the great trouble with us as a nation to-day is that, by reason of various circumstances, we are not so able, and therefore cannot dispose, of the excess of our commodities—we must make use of those instrumentalities of trade of every kind, (ships, engines, railways, forms of account, and more especially money,) which the experience of the commercial world has proved to be the most economic and the most convenient. Now, the money of the commercial world, of all international trade, is mainly gold; and the United States has little commerce with any country which uses a silver standard. To some this may appear as a matter of very little importance; but this opinion will not long be entertained if it is remembered that so sharp is the competition of various countries for trade, and so completely have the barriers of space and time been broken down by the steam-ship, the railroad, and the telegraph, that the question as to who shall take the lead in supplying the world with certain great commodities is going to turn in the future, not on cents, but on fractions of cents, per yard, pound, or bushel; and that the opportunity for employment and for the earning of a comfortable livelihood may be denied to thousands by the apparently trifling fluctuations in the purchasing power of the money which the country may or may not use in making its exchanges. The competition of the world for supplying the markets of the world with cotton fabrics is considerably within the limit of a half a cent a yard on the cloth woven, and a certain advantage of an eighth of a cent per yard would probably be determinative of immense commercial transactions. And if the American laborer—if the masses of our people, now distressed, now seeking employment, and painfully realising that in the midst of abundance we cannot market our abundance, and because we cannot market it production stops and poverty increases—could also realize how much of all this trouble is connected with the attempt to make the United States adopt and use forms of money, or media of exchange, which our own experience, and the experience of other nations, teaches we should not use, the advocacy of anything but most stable, non-fluctuating and commercially valuable currency would be anything but popular. And in addition of national defense, furthermore—to enable the nation to carry on a future war, foreign or domestic, offensive or defensive—a full supply of the most valuable coin, that is purchasable and salable without discount in other countries, (and so available for settling international balances,) is more necessary than a full supply of arms, ships, or forts. And the safest depositories of such coin are not the vaults of banks or of the Federal Treasury, but the pockets of the people; and the conveniences of the people would prompt them to employ more coin, and so keep up a greater supply of the essential munition of war, if gold was the standard, than if the standard was exclusively a commodity so cumbersome as silver.

But the remonetization of silver, or the proposed restoration of the "dollar of the fathers," if silver continues depreciated, would be equivalent to abolishing the use of coin, to any large extent as a circulating medium; or, in other words, *natural laws* have ordained that the use of silver, in any highly progressive commercial community, shall be limited to its use as a subsidiary token coinage, while sound policy and the dictates of national interest require that it shall not be made legal tender at all, or legal tender to amounts not in excess of $5 for any one specific payment; for a money that is really true—that is, really worth what it purports to be on its face—can't be kept any better by being made legal tender. Such money is always legal tender by universal consent, and the attachment to it of an enactment that it is legal tender, is a good deal as if the butcher should affix to every joint he sells the motto, "This is good meat," or the grocer to his packages, "This is good sugar," "sweet flour," or "sour vinegar."

REMONETIZATION OF SILVER NOT A QUESTION OF POLITICAL ECONOMY.

Remonetization of silver is not, therefore, a question of political economy, but one of convenience, of tonnage, of gravity, use, and cost of transportation. The kind of coin a country should have and use must depend upon the value of its transactions, the prices of its labor, and the rapidity and magnitude of its exchanges. When Solon was called ill-advised to Sparta as a metal for coinage. It would not, however, suit Chicago; and everybody in Chicago and elsewhere who will take the trouble to understand why it would not suit, will at the same time see that it is not the dollar of the *fathers* that we want, but the dollar of the *sons* that the country requires, and that it ultimately must and will have, if it proposes to prosper.

THE FALLACY OF A CHEAP CURRENCY.

But the advocates of the remonetization and extended use of silver as currency plant themselves on what they regard as a fundamental axiomatic principle—namely, that it is necessary and desirable to have a cheap currency. But, as matter of fact, no *commodity* currency (gold, silver, copper, iron, or cabbages) of one kind can be relatively cheaper than one of another kind. The value of each will depend upon the amount of labor embodied in it, or that will be required to purchase it; and no legislation can give to it any other value. If a gold dollar cost on an average *one* day's labor, and a silver dollar nine-tenths of a day's labor, $1 10 of nominal silver will sell for the same price as $1 in gold. Whatever nominal value, therefore, legislation may give to gold or silver will have no influence on the price of any commodities in the open market. Neither gold nor silver can be made *fast* money as to future transactions, and the amount of labor expended in their production will establish their final and permanent value. If this value should fail to be recognized, labor will go into other channels, and the production of these metals will cease, until their labor value is again recognized.

NO NATIONAL ECONOMY IN RESTORING THE DOLLAR OF THE FATHERS.

As these truths are, however, persistently ignored by the majority of those who have undertaken to agitate for a renewed use of the dollar of the fathers, and as the force of the argument against the use of silver by reason of its cumbersomeness may be attempted to be met by assuming that it is proposed to use silver as a basis for the issue of a (paper) circulating medium, and not as a medium directly, it is desirable to still further elucidate this subject by illustration. Thus, if it requires $500,000,000 to supply an exclusively gold currency for this country, and silver is depreciated *ten per cent.* in comparison with gold, it will require $550,000,000 in silver to perform the same service; or it will require the same amount of commodities or embodied labor to buy the exclusively gold currency that it will to buy the exclusively silver currency. Whatever may be the dollar or the *unit* of coin adopted by any country, it will have no effect on future transactions, for prices will adapt themselves to the amount of value embodied in the new coin, whether it be of great or small value, nominal or real. No one will be deceived by a mere nominal dollar. If it represents less embodied labor than the real dollar, it will depreciate just in proportion to the difference in the amount of labor embodied in the real, nominal coin, and prices of every thing will advance just in proportion to the depreciation of the coin unit that is used. If the gold dollar should be made to contain double the amount of pure gold contained in the present dollar, prices, measured in dollars, would immediately depreciate one-half, and it would require only a mental operation to reduce the prices of commodities to the new standard. On the other hand, if a depreciated silver dollar currency should be adopted, it would only require a like mental effort on the part of the seller of property to advance his prices in proportion to the depreciation of the new coin, and no one would be deceived in either case. The nominal silver circulation would, however, be increased in proportion to the comparative depreciation of silver, and would cost in exchange for other products just the same amount as an aggregate gold circulation would cost. In other words, an exclusively aggregate gold currency can be bought as cheaply as an exclusively silver currency. The country has an exclusively aggregate silver currency for they are both worth what they embody of labor—no more or any less on the average. When the Connecticut Yankees counterfeited the wampum which Peter Stuyvesant made currency in New Amsterdam, it continued to depreciate in value until it sold at a price which barely remunerated the counterfeiters for its manufacture; and counterfeiting only ceased when the price or exchangeable value was reduced below the cost of its manufacture. If we permitted counterfeit notes to pass as legal tender, they would finally come down to represent the mere cost of the material of which they were composed, and of their manufacture, and would then become a commodity currency, and from these considerations, therefore, it would seem clear that there is nothing to be gained as to future transactions by having the coin currency of the country composed of one or the other of the two metals—gold or silver—except so far as one may have an advantage over the other in respect to convenience, in relation to the business of the country, domestic and foreign, portability, and the like; and on all these points the balance of advantage for all transactions above $5 is largely on the side of gold, as will be evident when it is remembered that it requires 16 times more time to count silver in any considerable quantity than it requires gold; 16 times more strength to handle it; 16 times more capacity to hold it, and 16 times more expense to transport it. In other words, in this saving age, to use silver for large transactions in the place of gold is a misapplication and waste of fifteen-sixteenths of a given unit of effort, time, expense, and capacity, when one-sixteenth would accomplish the same result.

RELATIVE VALUE OF GOLD AND SILVER DETERMINED BY NATURAL LAWS.

One element of confusion that has been introduced in the recent discussions of the question of the use or disuse of silver as a material for currency has been the proposition, soberly put forth, that the permanent and ultimate value of whatever is used as money depends on legislation; or, what is the same thing, that the value of a commodity can be established by law, and is *not* necessarily based upon the labor employed in its production. But, all countries should demonstrate both gold and silver, the relative value of both metals must ultimately by natural laws be the same as now, when they are almost universally recognized as money. Universal demonetization would at first produce a surplus of the precious metals in the form of coin. Production would cease—that is, the mines would be closed, and the coin in existence would finally be absorbed in the arts and for ornaments. Loss and abrasion would, however, continue, and at length new demands for the arts would arise, which could only be supplied by a remuneration for labor sufficient to induce a reopening of the mines, or what would be equal to the remuneration obtained by following other employments. When railroads replaced stage-coaches, there was in some sections of the country for a period a surplus of coaches and horses. But natural laws in process of time restored the equilibrium, and now horses and coaches cannot be bought at any less prices, or even as cheap as at the period when the displacement occurred. Silver is now depreciated undoubtedly by reason of temporary causes. The drift of opinion, with political economists and those who have made the subject a study, is that the present depreciation is not permanent, and has been produced exclusively by the action of certain of the Governments of Europe demonetizing it and forcing its sale as a commodity upon the world's markets. (From 1861 to 1873, the years when the German Government announced the demonetization of silver, the variations in the market price of bar silver in the London market were between the limits of 60 5-16 and 61 11-16 per standard ounce.) At the present time the annual production of silver is probably less than the annual product of gold, while the amount of silver in existence in the world is conceded to be greater, measured by dollars, than the stock of gold. (For 1876 the product of the mines of the United States was $40,000,000 gold and $38,500,000 silver. From 1847 to 1876, inclusive, the total product of our mines was $766,777,000 gold and $299,854,000 silver.) All of the more productive silver mines are now producing from 40 to 46 per cent. of gold in connection with silver; and the improved machinery for working ores of silver are equally applicable to the working of ores containing gold, while one new process largely profitable for the working of gold—washing under hydraulic pressure—is not at all applicable to the working of silver. Of course it is not possible to foretell with certainty whether silver may not be hereafter produced more abundantly and with less labor than at present or formerly, and less in proportion than is now required for the production of gold. But be this as it may, the amount of labor expended in producing either metal in the future must, as in the past, regulate the relative value of each.

INCONVENIENCES OF AN EXCLUSIVELY SILVER STANDARD.

As already pointed out, the principal or only cause of the present depreciation of silver has been the discarding and sale of its silver currency by Germany; and as the great commercial nations of the world did not require it and would not purchase it for any purpose, depreciation has been the inevitable temporary result. The foreign commerce of the East Indies, to which countries the German silver must ultimately be exported, is limited; and these sections of the world, however much they may want silver, cannot suddenly receive and pay for large quantities of it. They must pay for what they receive with their exports, and these exports, with their limited foreign commerce, cannot be sudd

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE POLARIS EXPEDITION.

NARRATIVE OF THE NORTH POLAR EXPEDITION. UNITED STATES SHIP POLARIS. Capt. CHARLES FRANCIS HALL, Commanding. By Rear Admiral C. H. DAVIS, United States Navy. United States Naval Observatory, 1876. Washington: Government Printing Office.

Conscious as the most sympathetic reader may be of that noble heroism, that eagerness to endure privation, that utter indifference to suffering which pervades every page of Arctic exploration, we are forced to think that the perusal of such narratives is but a monotonous task. This rather unfavorable view taken in regard to books of Arctic research holds good, we think, perhaps in a lesser degree, with works treating of African travel. If in Africa brilliant discoveries have been made, objective points have been finally reached, in order to arrive at such results men have waded for months through trackless swamps, have fought day by day a treacherous climate, may have been forced to slay their hecatombs of savages; but invariably the interest, whether of a scientific, geographical, or commercial character, becomes secondary to the incidents of personal danger. In the extreme North, with the climate fully as cruel as in the Tropics, without the scenes of warfare, for near the Polar regions human beings are either wanting or but sparsely scattered, each narrative of research sooner or later becomes a hand-to-hand fight for actual existence. If it be the slower and insidious effects of malarious poison which finally kill a Livingstone, it is the more rapid and active attacks of extreme cold which consign a Hall to his last resting-place under some dismal cairn in the frigid zone. It is man's weaker physique which succumbs in the long run before those barriers which Nature opposes to his progress. From Frobisher to Nares, the disappointing character of the end in Arctic exploration has always been the same. Man wearies over failures and derives but little comfort in reading of them. The question of *cui bono* may perhaps have some influence. Many people ask, "what good may come of it, even if we do reach the Pole?" On this point we have to say, notwithstanding all the terrible scenes incident to Arctic travel, that even the feeblest step made by man in order to acquire a single fact is an enormous stride in advance. The simplest data of a geological or geodesical character, if not of apparent or immediate advantage, may be of incalculable benefit to generations yet to come. It is perhaps that one fact yet to be discovered by future Arctic explorers which may form the basis on which the noblest structure of human research is to be built. The secret must be wrested. But perversely enough, from some inherent weakness of the mind, it may be this want of success which damps our interest. The stories of unsuccessful sieges, of the repulse of forlorn hopes, present almost the same sad phases as those of all attacks on the frozen barriers of the North.

In the narrative of the North Polar expedition made in the Polaris, Charles Francis Hall occupied a truly heroic position. Fashioned of that peculiar clay out of which really great men are only made, with Hall the North was just such an all-engrossing subject as the West was with Christopher Columbus. It was in 1865 that Hall wrote:

"I never will be satisfied in voyaging and traveling in the Arctic regions until I shall reach that spot of this great and glorious orb of God's creation where there is no North, no East, no West. Of course, that mundane point is the one nearly under Polaris."

To inure himself to the fearful trials of his future Arctic work, Hall had made, prior to 1863, three prolonged residences among the Esquimaux, and had, in a certain measure, acquired, during eight years, a thorough knowledge of the habits and customs of these people. So much for the physical training of the man, for Hall thought that, for his dangerous undertaking, it was the bodily condition, the strength, the endurance, which most of all would pull a man through the perils of Arctic research. Just here it is questionable whether this preparation in former years did not in the end tell against Hall. It is, we believe, now the general opinion that a single enrollment in a body of men who have passed through the privations of an Arctic expedition, extending as it may over two Winters, mostly incapacitates a man for future work of the same character. If Esquimaux can stand the severity of the season, white men cannot. As to mental exercise, though Hall was not a man of scientific education and attainments, he possessed "Judgment and sagacity altogether too large and comprehensive not to be fully alive to the importance of its promotion, and not to know that every accession, whether of law or fact, tended to benefit mankind."

J. Carson Brevoort, Esq., to whose aid and counsel all American Arctic explorers are indebted, states that "Hall was all the more fit for his undertaking because he was not wedded to any particular science, but that, like Livingstone, he directed all his energies to geographical discovery." Fully impressed with his mission, it was, perhaps, as early as 1864 that Hall conceived the idea of pushing with a regularly equipped expedition to the Pole. In 1869 he writes:

"I must do up all my work for which I came into this country this Spring and coming Summer, for I long to return to America to prepare at once for my expedition to the North Pole. Night and day, weeks, months, and years, find my heart and purposes fixed, without a shadow of wavering, in making this voyage. *May heaven spare my life to perform it.*"

How fully the man expresses his longings—his determination! It was in this same year of his return to the United States that Hall set all his energies at work to consummate his plans of Polar research. After lecturing in various cities of the Union, Hall went to Washington, and his efforts were successful in procuring an appropriation of $50,000 for the Polaris expedition. It was Charles Sumner who interested himself particularly in Capt. Hall's behalf, and it was the late distinguished statesman who introduced the resolution for the appropriation before the House of Representatives. Although the appropriation was not large, it sufficed to fit out the steam-propeller Polaris, to provision her properly, and to have placed at the command of the scientific persons who sailed in her a fair stock of instruments. Capt. Charles F. Hall was Commander; the Sailing Master was Sidney O. Buddington. H. C. Chester was mate, Emil Bessels was surgeon, R. W. D. Bryan was astronomer, and Frederick Meyer meteorologist. The crew consisted of 14 men, with the two interpreters, Esquimaux Joe and his wife Hannah. As the sequel shows, if it had not been for Joe and another Esquimaux, picked up afterward, at least one portion of the crew and officers of the Polaris would have died of starvation. It was the skill of the Esquimaux in hunting seals which more than once saved the lives of the party.

On the 3d of July, 1871, the Polaris sailed from New-London. Stopping at St. John, where six dogs were taken, the Polaris on the 27th of July reached Fiskernaes, and a few days afterward anchored at Holstenborg, in Greenland. At Godhaun the store-ship Congress was met, and the needful stores and supplies for the long cruise of the Polaris were taken on board. From Proven Hans Hendrick, an Esquimaux, was taken, as an additional huntsman. It was on the 24th of August, in a heavy fog, that the anchor of the Polaris was weighed, and the vessel set head on toward the ice-bound North. Encountering more or less obstacles of ice from the start, the first serious stoppage took place on the 30th, in about latitude 82° 16′, off Point Joy. The prospect of a passage further north between the land ice and the pack appeared unfavorable. Though the mountains of Grinnell Land suddenly shone out, an advance was not promising. Still, by dint of struggling, the ship was made to reach a higher latitude than Hall had expected to attain. Although he was anxious to push as far north as possible, he was still disposed to leave the ship in Winter quarters at this point, confident that he would be able, under favorable conditions of ice, to reach the Pole in sledges. Here an exploration of Kennedy Channel became necessary, and a fair examination of the depth of water and of the bay was made, but, unfortunately, the water was not deep enough to make a comfortable Winter home for the ship. It was thought best to run along the land, and accordingly Cape Norton, Cape McClintock, and Cape Lawrence were passed, the eastern coast of the channel being in plain sight. At nightfall of this eventful day immense ice-fields were passed, increasing with the latitude in size and numbers. According to the determination made by Mr. Bryan, the latitude was 82° 16′. Recent research has somewhat lessened this extreme northing. Progress now became more and more difficult, and snow set in. On the 31st of August the vessel was stopped by an impenetrable wall of ice. To force a passage was, of course, impossible. Just at this time Capt. Buddington urged on Capt. Hall to seek a harbor at once and go into Winter quarters, advising that a large bay, which had been noticed on the eastern coast, some few miles south, might offer certain advantages. A consultation of officers was held. The belief appears to have been unanimous that it was impossible to advance to the north along the eastward side. But one of two things was to be done; either a harbor on the east coast was to be sought or the ship must be headed westward. Hall was inclined to the latter course. On Sept. 1 the vessel was tightly beset with ice. The wind rising, the pack pressed closer and closer to the ship. The danger increasing from hour to hour, the men were ordered to hold themselves in readiness to leave the ship at an instant's notice. At 7 in the evening of this same day a huge berg bore down upon the vessel, piling up masses of ice before it, and that first most dreaded accident of Northern exploration, a nip, was met with. The ship heeled over, ice was piled on the bulwarks, and timbers creaked. At night, however, the ship righted. On the 4th of September matters seemed more propitious, and for a short time, there being clear water ahead, the ship was put under steam. At night good anchorage in 10-fathom water was found near the land. The trouble which Hall dreaded was that the Polaris might be imbedded in the pack, and so through the coming Winter be drifted toward the south. This harbor, which was to be the Winter home of the Polaris, was by no means a snug anchorage. Though sheltered by a cape, which Hall named Cape Robeson, the bay might, through influences of the currents, be the stranding place of icebergs. Surveys and explorations of the shore were made, and the traces of Esquimaux Summer tents were found. Not perfectly satisfied with the harbor, a search was made for another anchorage, but no suitable place having been found, the vessel returned to her first quarters. "Thank God Harbor" became, then, the harbor where the Polaris stayed many a long dreary day. Preparations for wintering were rapidly carried on. Dogs were taken out, fed, and exercised, and numerous hunting and exploring expeditions were projected. Tracks of musk oxen had been found by the Esquimaux hunters. On Sept. 18 Mr. Chester, with Dr. Bessels and the two Esquimaux, left the vessel in search of musk oxen, and on the 19th the first musk ox, weighing 369 pounds, was killed. On the 28th ice movements threatened the destruction of the ship. Providentially, there was a huge berg, appropriately named by Hall, "Providence Berg," which protected the ship. On the 10th of October the first sledge party was started. It was composed of Capt. Hall, Mr. Chester, Joe and Hans. There was one sled, drawn by 14 dogs. The traveling was at times very difficult across the land, though on the 17th a fair progress was made. A cape was explored, and following the shore line, it was seen that its perpendicular sides were encroached on by the floe. On the 20th of October it was Capt. Hall's intention to start for the ship, but a violent storm prevented him carrying out his plans. At this date Capt. Hall writes an account of the progress of the expedition, and deposits the writing in a cairn, heading the dispatch: "Sixth Snow-house Encampment, Cape Brevoort, north side entrance to Newman's Bay, latitude 82° 3′ north, longitude 61° 20′ W." This document, written in the best of spirits, was, alas! perhaps among the very last Capt. Hall ever wrote. On the 24th of October Capt. Hall and Mr. Chester reached the ship. That same day Capt. Hall was taken ill. With varying changes of health, on the 7th this brave man sank into a comatose state, and on the 8th of October he died. One distressing portion of his malady was insanity. Though Capt. Hall had a good constitution, before this he had been subject to sudden and violent attacks. But always before, with uncommon bravery, even in the midst of privations on other explorations, he had borne his sufferings. On the 10th of November, 1871, the ship's bell was tolled, and under a sky all overcast and gloomy, a mournful procession followed their Captain's body to the grave. "Nature," writes the compiler of the narrative, "seemed to be in harmony with the event. The temperature, although a few degrees above zero, was exceedingly uncomfortable, owing to the prevalence of a strong breeze from the north-east. A snow-drift accompanied this high wind; surrounding objects were indistinct; the face of the earth was in the last degree bleak and desolate. After the grave was filled the little company slowly separated to return to the ship, meditating at the momentous questions touching their own present and future, which were forced upon them by this overwhelming calamity."

On the death of Hall, the command of the expedition devolved upon Capt. Buddington. Of course, the interest in the objects of the expedition did not cease. Work seems to have gone on pretty much as usual. With November came, however, fearful storms, and on the 21st the Polaris was adrift, and, if it had not been for the protection of Providence Berg, would have been ground to atoms. Now the vessel as colder weather set in, felt the ice upheaval, but fortunately the berg was firmly grounded, and chances of drifting were averted. Of course, the long, dreary Winter had to be passed. In December, the movements of the ship were constant, and it was feared she would sustain injury. One thing Capt. Buddington had to be thankful for was the good health of the crew. At last the Winter passed away—the long night was over, and in February new plans of exploration were foreshadowed. In May musk oxen were killed. Though the vessel leaked terribly, about the beginning of June preparations were made for the return, and it was decided to make an effort to saw the vessel out. It was on the 26th of June that the Polaris, after her long imprisonment, became afloat. Though she was leaking terribly, and had but very little coal, still there was a chance for escape. It was the 12th of August, however, before the ice was open enough to make the trial. On that day the engines were started, and the Polaris left Thank God Harbor. On the 17th there was but coal enough for four days' steaming, the latitude being 79° 59′ north. Nipping in the ice fields became frequent. On the 24th ice began forming. Heavy floes opposed the advance of the ship. Escape on the ship by the 27th of August became manifestly impossible. During the whole of September the Polaris drifted. Provisions were scarce, and seals and dovekies were occasionally obtained. On the 10th of October Cape Grinnel was thought to be about 12 miles distant. Still drifting on the 15th, a heavy gale, the wind blowing 40 miles an hour, set in. The vessel ran among icebergs, and escape from destruction seemed impossible. Capt. Buddington ordered the provisions and stores to be thrown upon the ice, and final preparations were made to abandon the vessel. Here one of the most remarkable of the many accidents which beset Arctic travel took place. The violence of the storm broke apart the floe. One portion of the crew were left on the ice near the ship; the other part, on an ice floe, drifted away into the gloom. From this point of the narrative there branch off two separate stories. How, through God's mercy, both parties were saved, is fresh in the minds of all. Those who were near the ship constructed boats, and finally were picked up in June, 1873, by the Scotch whaler Ravenscraig. The party on the floe, consisting of 10 whites and 9 Esquimaux, of which one was an infant born on the Polaris, were rescued in April, 1873, by the barkentine Tigress. If it had not been for the skill and patience of the Esquimaux in hunting, the party on the floe would all have perished of hunger. This narrative of Arctic exploration, commenced by Admiral Davis, whose ill health and demise prevented his completing the work, has had the advantage of a final revision and correction by Prof. J. E. Nourse. The work is clear in style, and is thorough in compilation and arrangement. It is a matter of regret that the illustrations are not on a par with the text. Neither in design nor mechanical execution are the prints adequate to the subject. The illustration, "The Killing of the First Musk-Ox," shows an animal larger than a bison, whereas the fullest grown musk-ox is a very much smaller beast. It may be stated, however, that as the Government allowed a minimum appropriation for the publication under review, the best has been done for the money. If we have given a rapid résumé of this leading book of American Arctic research, we should be doing injustice to the many men who admirably performed their most perilous duties in this expedition, without citing the names of Capt. Buddington, the astronomer, the geologist, the engineer, and most particularly the mate of the Polaris, Mr. B. C. Chester. If that plan of making gradual approaches to the Pole, which Capt. Howgate is now advancing, is ever carried out, and the secrets of Polaris are finally discovered, it will be due to the memory of Hall to state that those researches made by him in Robeson's Channel have materially assisted such future explorations.

A NEW NOVEL.

VIRGIN SOIL. By IVAN TURGENIEFF. Translated from the French version by T. S. PERRY. New-York: HENRY HOLT & Co. 1877. Leisure Hour Series.

Turgénieff has written a new book! That is enough to arouse the curiosity of many thousands of readers who are not used to consider themselves in the light of novel-readers. A fresh book by Turgénieff has come to mean a good deal more than the same announcement regarding all but a few other writers, such as George Eliot, or Victor Hugo; consequently it is sure to be read, even if it be not as interesting as previous novels by the same hand, owing to the impetus given by the distinguished name of its author. And yet, Turgénieff's novels offend one of the canons oftenest quoted in regard to books that wish to please the popular mind; the intense dreariness of the subjects, the melancholy conclusions to which they come, the dreadfully sad environment of each scene of Russian life, are enough to damn his works in the eyes of a cautious publisher. In spite of these facts, however, Turgénieff's fame continues to grow, the delicacy and truthfulness of his art overcome all adverse qualities, and these very qualities only add a triumph to his literary skill.

Virgin Soil is no exception to Turgénieff's customary vein. It is terribly hopeless, pessimistic, and satirical, but the satire is not even strong, indignant satire; it is restrained and apologetic, as if the writer might be shrugging his shoulders and saying, "Well, after all, perhaps the fat official is right; perhaps the usurious landholder is excusable for oppressing the peasants; in this world, where everything is awry, it makes little difference in what way misery comes, seeing that it is bound to come anyhow."

If in *Fathers and Sons* this admirable literary artist began to show, after his own fashion, the working of new or Western ideas in old, conservative Russia, the present novel finds him describing the inside working of one of those socialistic movements that break out every now and then in Poland, and even about St. Petersburg itself, and are managed by just such fanatics as some of the characters in *Fathers and Sons*. Not that Turgénieff attempts to place the reader in the heart of the conspiracy. On the contrary, only a few and rather unimportant members are introduced, but in their lives one sees clearly the hopeless uselessness of the whole affair, the inefficiency of the conspirators, their blind groping about for some purpose, some object to attain. Then the utter indifference of the peasants to the agitators and their schemes, the stolid front they present to the fiery but incoherent declamations of the would-be reformers—all these points are brought out with a completeness that must be absolutely crushing to those who belong to any such confraternity.

The story moves between the years 1868 and 1870, and is chiefly acted out in or near the country-seat of a high official of the Russian Government named Sipiagin. He engages as a tutor for his son a certain young man named Neshdanoff, a student at the University of St. Petersburg, who is the son of a governess by a Prince in whose family she resided. Sipiagin's wife, a beautiful woman, who looks like the Sistine Madonna at Dresden, and knows it, begins a pious flirtation with the young tutor, but is horrified to find that a young niece of her husband, Marianne, the daughter of an official disgraced for peculation, loves Neshdanoff, and that he returns it. Neshdanoff is a lukewarm member of a band of Socialists, and in Mrs. Sipiagin's brother, a small proprietor of land in the neighborhood, he finds a fellow-conspirator. Other members are brought in to show the folly and confusion of the movement: Goloushkine, a gluttonous merchant, who has inherited a fortune and wishes to get his name known abroad by being thought a radical; Pakline, a deformed prattler, whose wit is as lame as his legs, and who, with the outward makings of an informer, is not really a spy, but simply weak. Then there is Mashurina, a harsh, ugly woman of 30, who has studied medicine; is treated by the man as a comrade, is perfectly proper in her life, but secretly in love with Neshdanoff. Markeloff, the brother of Mrs. Sipiagin, is a gloomy, violent Republican, constantly unlucky. He is refused by Marianne, and precipitates the discovery of the plot by haranguing the peasants. They listen to him, approach as if in sympathy with him, then suddenly knock him down, bind him, and deliver him up to the authorities. Among them all there is only one *man*, and that is a mechanical engineer named Solomine, who believes in their theories, but does not think anything can be done. His character is drawn as a moral contrast to the impotent restlessness of the others; while they are raging and fuming, sitting up all night to declaim violently on all sorts of irrelevant subjects, (Turgénieff calls this a distinctively Russian trait,) he is attending to his business and running the only successful cotton factory in the province. He is almost the only person whose character forms a relief to the pervading tone of discouragement. In Sipiagin we have the smug and hypocritical official, with his imitation of English fashions; in his wife, the unimpeachable married woman who wishes to make all men feel her charms; in Kallomeltsef the brutal reactionary who quotes French and talks of the nobility, although he knows his grandfather was a gardener. Markeloff is a terrible picture of failure in everything he sets out to do; Mashurina is an unsexed although honest woman; Pakline a humorist whose wit is like a nutmeg-grater, from the cynicism that he broadly avows, and even Marianne, who runs away from the Sipiagins with Neshdanoff, lives for two or three weeks in the same suite of apartments with Neshdanoff, while the latter is making up his mind as to whether or not he loves her well enough to marry her. He decides finally that he is not worthy; Markeloff is arrested and the plot is revealed; Neshdanoff shoots himself and recommends Marianne to marry the only manly character in the book—Solomine—which she proceeds to do.

Here, then, is a pretty dish to set before a reader! And yet, in spite of all these exasperating people fumbling about after vague theories, in spite of the overwhelming sadness of the scenery, the peasant life drawn in all its squalor, brutality, and treacherousness, one is compelled to read the book through. Power like this cannot be gainsaid. It is possible to object that as a whole the novel is not as interesting as some earlier ones, for instance, as *On the Eve*; but it insists on being read, and that, of course, is the test. To all intents and purposes, there is no such thing as a previous novel in the case of an author. Each must be judged on its own merits, without regard to previous works, either good or bad. There are passages in it that are inimitable for delicate descriptions of human beings and landscape; one or two that must be accepted as they are without remark, except by such persons as have lived long in Russia, for none but such could tell whether they are exaggerated or not. Of this kind is the view into the household of two little ancient Russians, man and wife, nicknamed Fomoushka and Pimoushka, who live in an old house furnished in the style of two centuries ago, drive about in an antique carosse, and actually maintain a dwarf to enliven their stagnant lives! They sing little songs of the eighteenth century, and form in every way as violent a contrast to the young Socialists who visit them as if they had been resurrected from a bygone age. Such sketches, and, still more, various parenthetical remarks, must give Russians a very bitter feeling, if they have any national pride about them. In speaking of Solomine's character, for instance, he says: "There is one thing certain, although difficult to explain; the Russians are, of all people in the world, the most steeped in falsehood, and yet they esteem and love nothing so much as honesty." Here again is what Neshdanoff and Markeloff see as they pass through a village:

"The new friends had not had time to exchange fifty words, when they saw before them the wretched little wooden huts of the outskirts of the town, with their half-ruined wooden roofs, and the patches of yellow light in the shattered windows; then the city pavements clattered beneath the wheels of the tarantass, which began to be hurled from one side of the street to the other; then they passed jolting by the merchants' stupid houses with elaborate pediments, the churches with their columns, and the inns.

"It was Saturday evening. There were few passing in the street; but, on the other hand, the taverns were crammed. They could hear hoarse voices, drunken singing, mingling with the nasal sound of an accordeon. When a door opened suddenly there came a puff of noise, hot air mixed with the harsh odor of brandy and the red glare of the lamps.

"Before the doors of most of the taverns the peasants' telegas were standing; the fat, long-haired horses, with heads hanging down, seemed to be asleep. At times a peasant, with his shirt and waistcoat open, his belt undone, on his head a Winter cap, of which the top hung down over his back like a bag, would be seen staggering out of the tavern, resting his chest against one of the shafts, and standing there still, groping about with his hands as if seeking for something; or else it was some puny, feeble factory hand, his cap all awry, his feet bare —his boots being left in pawn at the tavern—who, after staggering a little, would stop, scratch his head, and, with a sudden exclamation, retrace his steps.

"'That's what's killing the Russian peasant—brandy!' said Markeloff, gloomily.

"'It's to drown sorrow, Sir!' answered the coachman, without looking around."

These are the beings for whom the Socialists want to do something, but what they none of them appear to know. Least of all does the hero Neshdanoff know, and his experiences with them in the character of an agitator are sad. This is what he says of himself—his own explanation of the failure of his efforts:

"Oh, how I curse my nervousness, my delicate senses, my susceptibility to impressions, my disgust at trifles, all this heritage from an aristocratic father! What right had he to call me into being, with organs out of harmony with the sphere in which I was fated to live? To give birth to a bird and throw it into the water? To beget a man of taste and hurl him into the mire! Create a democrat, a friend of the people, who is sickened by the mere smell of vodka!"

But hopeless or not, and in spite of deficiency in plot, *Virgin Soil* is a wonderful bit of novel writing. It ought to make more impression in Russia as a correction of national faults than abroad as a study of life. The realism is sometimes almost shocking, but it is so true that half the shock is lost in admiration of the artist. The impression one gets of Russia and the Russians is simply terrible; it is like that of an unsavory land the toilet Latine placed in the north-east of Europe, beyond the dismal woods of Germany, a land of bogs and fogs, through which the wretched inhabitants groped their way, more like beasts than human beings. This is what we learn of Russia from Turgénieff; only the fogs are in the wits of his countrymen, and the bogs are in their morals.

THE CATHOLIC WORLD.

According to the usual habit of this religious magazine, there are several very good articles on the July list which do not relate directly to Catholicism. "Saunazzaro" is a well written and thoughtful essay on the home and life of an Italian poet, Jacopo Saunazzaro, who was born at Naples of a Spanish stock, in 1458. Although he wrote a long and elegant poem called *De Partu Virginis*, yet neither his life nor this account of him belongs to the exclusively Catholic and propagandist subjects affected by the *Catholic World*. Saunazzaro was nine-tenths a pagan, and the remaining tenth he employed with such success in the arrangement and nomenclature of his poems, that Pope Leo X. sent the writer a brief in 1521 "to encourage him in singing the mysteries of the Christian faith, and to express his satisfaction that, at a time when the voice of a monk was troubling the peace of the Church, the Catholic faith should find a defender among the laity." In speaking of the veneration in which Saunazzaro held the memory of Virgil, the agreeable writer of this essay refers to the uses to which his poems, like those of Homer, were put as oracles in the Middle Ages, the superstitious inquirer into the future opening a volume of Virgil at random and applying the verse to his own predicament. He then quotes a biography of Margaret Fuller to this effect: "She [Margaret Fuller] tried the *sortes biblicæ*; and her hits were memorable. I think each new book which interested her she was disposed to put to this test and know if it had somewhat personal to say to her." After this subtle hit at a free-thinking woman, the essayist continues: "The Church has condemned this practice, even by a similar use of the Holy Scriptures." In a piece of poetry called "A Birthday Song—Twenty-one," some excellent feeling for melody, fine imagery, and thought will be found. It has the merit of entire freedom from the pinch-back piety too common in writers of this creed. Aubrey de Vere is drawn upon for a free translation from the "Hecuba" of Euripides, and a very good piece of poetry it is. Here is the first strophe of the chorus of Trojan women lamenting their captivity:

"Breeze of the ocean, fresh and free!
Whither, O whither wilt thou bear
The exile and her great despair?
Thou speed'st, and I must speed with thee!
Say, must some Dorian havan be
The home of Troy's unhappy daughters!
O unbeloved home!—or where
The father of most lovely waters,
Apidanus, goes winding by
The fruitful meads of Thessaly!"

The leading article of the month is on "The European Exodus," and consists of an attempt to estimate the number of immigrants, especially the Irish, into this country. The ever-increasing fondness shown by the Pope for American prelates, the number of pilgrims from the United States to Rome, and the lofty hopes that the Catholic Church is now founding on America give rise to this article. It sets out with the pious belief that "beneficent and grand results now begin to be discerned which are likely to secure the permanent establishment of the Church in this land, and to prepare her for the magnificent task which, as we believe, she is destined to accomplish here—the salvation of the Republic and of society from the utter ruin into which the arch-enemy of mankind would otherwise ingulf them." Able editors, the writer concludes, no longer venture to amuse their readers with arguments based on the assumption that the Church is the foe of knowledge. It is no longer a social disgrace to be a Catholic, and a convert to the faith is no longer looked upon as a person of weak intellect. He points out that this has been accomplished by the foreign-born population and the fact that the faithful have congregated in the cities instead of dispersing in small bodies throughout the agricultural districts. But he proposes to show that "the work of God having thus far been accomplished, the time has now arrived when the future immigration to the United States should be directed toward the rural districts." In other words, the Catholic Church, being now master of the large cities, looks to absorb the country as well.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—JUNE 30.

SALES FROM 2:30 TO 3 P. M.

$5,000 U. S. 10-40 C.	112⅞	200 Illinois Cen.	63½
3,000 C., R. I. & P. 6s, 1917	103⅛	100 North-w. pf.	44¾
1,000 C. & M. c. s. f.	83	100 N. Y. C. & H.	96⅜
3,000 Cent. Pacific, gold	89⅜	100 do. b3.	90⅛
5,000 H. & St. J. 8s, conv.	89	100 do. s2.	90⅜
2,000 do.	89¼	200 Rock Island	95⅜
2,000 do.	89½	600 St. Paul pf.	51
9,000 do.	89⅞	100 do.	50⅛
4,000 D. M. & T 1st	109	100 do.	51⅜
2,000 Lou. & N. con.	93	100 do. s3.	51⅝
100 Del. & Hud.	122	1000 D., L. & W.	95⅜
100 do.	122½	1000 do.	95⅝
100 do.	122¾	300 do. b3.	96
200 do.	123	20 do.	96⅛
100 do.	123⅛	200 Han. & St. J.	14½
100 do.	123⅜	200 Han. & St. J. pf.	28½
300 do.	123⅝	200 Man. & Te.	68⅛
200 West. Union	77⅞	700 do.	63½
500 do.	78	600 do.	64
500 do.	77½	100 do. s2.	64
200 Lake Shore	47⅝	100 Chi. & Alton	82
100 do.	47⅞		

MONDAY, July 2—A. M.

The statement of the Associated Banks, issued from the Clearing-house on Saturday last, was favorable, showing an increase in all the items, except circulation, in which there is a decrease of $122,400. Legal tenders show a gain of $2,103,000, specie of $1,244,000, loans $1,239,000, and deposits $3,172,100. The movement for the week results in a gain of $2,554,875 in surplus reserve, and the bank now hold $21,190,450 in excess of legal requirements.

The following shows the condition of the banks on Saturday last, as compared with the previous statement and with the statement for the corresponding week last year:

	June 23.	June 30.	July 1, 1876.
Loans	$250,416,500	$251,655,600	$251,883,300
Specie	16,209,000	17,453,000	18,291,800
Leg'l t'd.	58,255,600	60,359,500	54,778,400
Deposits	223,316,100	226,488,200	216,055,200
Circulat'n	15,765,600	15,643,200	15,536,200

And the following the relations between the total reserve and the total liabilities of the banks:

Specie	$16,209,000	$17,453,000	Inc. $1,244,000
Leg'l t'ds	58,255,600	60,359,500	Inc. 2,103,900
Total reserve	$74,464,600	$77,812,500	Inc. $3,347,900
Res've required agt. deposits	55,829,025	56,622,050	
Excess of reserve above leg'l requirements	18,635,575	21,190,450	Inc. $2,554,875

The money market was amply supplied throughout the week, and rates ruled as low as 1@2 ₱ cent. to call borrowers, despite the preparation on the part of banks and other corporations to meet the July disbursements, which will reach fully $50,000,000. The Treasury has already paid out nearly $8,000,000 gold on the July coupons, and to-day the States, cities, counties, and corporations will begin their half-yearly disbursements. The dullness of trade and speculation during the Summer months will undoubtedly tend to stimulate purchases of investment securities, as capitalists cannot in many instances find profitable employment for their surplus money in any other way. This fact may be reflected later in an increased demand for the new Government 4 per cent. loan, which has already sold to the extent of over $7,000,000. In the market for commercial paper, prime names sold at 3 to 4½ ₱ cent., and were in good request.

The foreign advices reported a strong and higher market for Consols and United States bonds at London, the former having advanced ½ ₱ cent., and the latter ⅛ to 1 ₱ cent., new 4½ and 5 ₱ cents. leading the upward movement. The Bank of England gained £211,000 bullion during the week ending Wednesday, while the specie in the Bank of France decreased 2,000,000 francs.

The Sterling Exchange market was firm, and rates were well maintained. The feature of the market was the large sales of cable transfers, which account for the light shipments of Specie to Europe late in the week.

The Gold speculation was weak at the opening, and the price declined from 105½ to 105, the Treasury payments on account of July interest and the knowledge that $1,000,000 gold would be sold on Thursday having started a free selling movement. Toward the close there was a partial recovery, the final sales having been at 105¼. Cash gold was in good demand, and loaned as high as 1-64 ₱ cent. per diem. In exceptional instances, however, holders paid 1@2 ₱ cent. for carrying.

There was a large business in Government bonds, and the market displayed great strength, especially for new 4½s and 5s, which advanced about 1 ₱ cent. and were in demand at the higher range. The leading dealers report large orders in the market, both from financial institutions and individual capitalists. In railroad mortgages the course of prices was irregular. The Ohio and Mississippi issues declined 7@8 ₱ cent. on reports that the interest would not be paid. Hannibal and St. Joseph Convertibles were in demand and advanced from 83½ to 89⅞ after the announcement that the company was successful in the suit instituted to decide as to whether the surplus of the Land Department remaining after the land grant bonds had been satisfied belonged to the company or the State of Missouri. In State bonds the leading feature was a decline in District Columbia 3.65s from 78¾ to 75¾. There was a partial recovery, however, at the close.

Business on the Stock Exchange was dull for the general railroad list throughout the week, and except in a few instances the fluctuations in prices were not important. The speculative interest centred chiefly in the Coal shares, which, under the influence of an active purchasing movement, recorded a sharp advance. The improvement was based on the resolution adopted by the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Company on Friday to issue a $10,000,000 mortgage on the main line of the road; the proceeds of which, it is expected, will put the company in a position to meet all its obligations and enable it to successfully tide over the present period of depression in the coal trade. Western Union was strong on reports of a semi-official character that the earnings of the company for the past few weeks show a flattering increase. Hannibal and St. Joseph was favorably affected by the decision rendered in the suit of the company against the State of Missouri. The market at the close was strong for the coal shares, but barely steady for the general list.

COURSE OF MARKET—THE WEEK.

	Highest.	Lowest.	Closing Saturday, July 1, '78.
American Gold	105½	105	112¼
U. S. 5s, 1881, coup.	111⅝	111½	117⅜
U. S. 5-20s, 1867, coup.	112⅝	112½	119⅜
New-York Central	91⅛	88¾	108¾
Rock Island	92⅞	91¾	109½
Pacific Mail	19⅞	19	26¾
Milwaukee & St. Paul	19⅝	18⅜	41
Milwaukee & St. Paul pf.	51⅛	49¼	71
Lake Shore	48¼	47¼	58⅜
Chicago & North-western	42½	41⅞	42⅝
Chicago & North-west. pf.	45⅞	43¾	66⅜
Western Union	59⅛	56⅝	71⅞
Union Pacific	66½	63⅝	83¾
Del., Lack. & Western	36	32⅝	*104¾
New-Jersey Central	71⅝	65⅝	73
Delaware & Hud. Canal	93¼	92	105¾
Morris & Essex	62⅝	54¼	61½
Panama	97	95	139
Erie	6½	5⅝	14⅜
Ohio & Mississippi	3⅜	2⅝	17⅜
Harlem	138	138	140
Hannibal & St. Joseph	14⅞	13	14¼
Hannibal & St. Joseph pf.	28⅝	24	24¾
Michigan Central	41⅜	38⅝	51¼
Illinois Central	54	50¼	97

*Ex dividend.

RANGE OF PRICES AND CLOSING QUOTATIONS—JUNE 30.

	Highest.	Lowest.	Closing—Bid.	Asked.
New-York Central	90⅜	90¼	90⅜	90⅝
Harlem			138	140
Erie	6	6	6	6⅛
Lake Shore	47⅝	47⅜	47½	47⅝
Wabash	1	½	¾	⅞
North-western			19¾	20

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

	Highest.	Lowest.	Closing—Bid.	Asked.
North-western preferred	45	44¾	44¾	45
Rock Island	92¾	92¼	90½	*90⅝
Fort Wayne			95	96½
Milwaukee & St. Paul	19⅝	19¼	19⅜	19⅝
Mil. & St. Paul pref	51⅜	50⅝	51	51¼
Pittsburg			75¼	78
Del., Lack. & Western	36	34¾	35⅝	36
New-Jersey Central			7⅛	7½
Del. & Hudson Canal	32⅜	31	32½	33
Morris & Essex	64⅛	63¾	64⅛	64⅜
Michigan Central	40⅜	39⅝	40	40⅜
Illinois Central	53⅜	53⅛	53⅜	54¼
Union Pacific	66½	66⅛	66	66½
Hannibal & St. Joseph	14⅝	14⅜	14⅜	14½
Han. & St. Joseph pref	28⅝	28	28	28½
Ohio & Mississippi	2⅞	2¾	2¾	2⅞
Panama			99	99½
Western Union	58⅜	57⅜	57⅝	57⅞
A. & P. Telegraph	20	20	19½	20⅛
Pacific Mail			19¼	19⅝
Quicksilver			14⅞	14½
Quicksilver preferred			23	23
Adams Express			94½	95¼
Wells, Fargo & Co.			86	87
American Express			44½	45

*Ex dividend.

The following are the returns of the foreign commerce of the port of New-York, and the operations of the United States Sub-Treasury here, for the week ending Saturday last, and since the beginning of the year, compared with the returns for the corresponding period of last year:

Imports of Dry Goods and General Merchandise.

Week ending last Saturday	$8,220,740
Corresponding week last year	3,486,548
Since Jan. 1 this year	171,209,387
Corresponding period last year	156,796,987
Gold June

The New-York Times,

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, JULY 2, 1877.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—Woodleigh—Miss Lottie Allen, Miss Marie Bates, Mr. Theodore Hamilton, Mr. Cyril Searle.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.—Evangeline—Miss Sophie Worrell, Miss Lizzie Harold, Mr. M. C. Daly, Mr. H. Hunter.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—The Three Guardsmen.

NEW-YORK AQUARIUM.—Rare and Curious Fish, Mammals, Statuary, &c.—Day and Evening.

GILMORE'S GARDEN.—Grand Concert and Summer Night's Entertainment.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

TERMS TO MAIL SUBSCRIBERS.

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THE "TIMES" FOR THE SUMMER.

Persons leaving the City for the Summer can have The Times *mailed to their address for $1 per month, postage prepaid.*

The scarcity of news from inside the Russian lines on the Danube is significant. Nothing is known of the Russian movements since last Thursday, and it is suggested that the invaders may have encountered obstacles in their progress. But the Turks have never been slow to give the world information which would reflect credit upon their arms. The slightest success in Asia Minor is published in Constantinople with much effusiveness. Nothing comes from the Turkish capital to indicate Russian reverses on the Danube. The Russian authorities have not exhibited that respect for journalistic enterprise which Stanley reports as inspiring the savage breast in Equatorial Africa. The Czar evidently has as light an opinion of the newspaper correspondents as the Harvard oarsman may have. When a manœuvre is to be executed nobody is allowed to pass the lines, and the most astute of correspondents is effectually shut out, or in, which is practically the same thing. This arbitrary disregard of "the courtesy due the press" makes news from the Danube very meagre. But it does not follow that nothing is doing because we do not really know how many Russians are over the Danube, nor where they crossed the river.

Constantinople dispatches, however, furnish us the only appearance of real information from the seat of war on the Danube. The Sublime Porte has issued a proclamation announcing with pious horror the destruction of Rustchuk, which is declared to be "but a heap of ruins." By the way of Constantinople, also, we learn that a terrible battle is in progress near Sistova, and that another great struggle is expected near Biela, a small city just to the south-east of the last-named place. This report is reasonable, as the next movement of the Russians, who have crossed their centre at Sistova, would be to divide Bulgaria by the advance of a column south and eastward. The report that only 80,000 Russians have passed over the Danube, coming as it does through the Turkish lines, is less trustworthy.

Sabbath-breakers and profane swearers in the District of Columbia may well tremble. For the discomfiture of the proprietors of a Sunday paper, who claimed the award of certain public printing, an ancient colonial statute has been exhumed, forbidding all work on the Christian Sabbath. To say that this statute prohibits the publication of legal notices, and the service of the same, is to declare the advertisements null and void. But the revival of this long-forgotten law will bring woe to all Sabbath-breakers, as their offenses call for a fine of 200 pounds of tobacco in each case. Profane swearers and doniers of the divinity of the persons of the Trinity are subject to various penalties, from tongue-slitting and branding with a hot iron, to death without benefit of the clergy. The immediate consequence of this resurrection is that the Sunday newspaper loses its advertising. But we shudder to think what boring of tongues and branding with hot irons will be in order when the Democratic Congressmen begin to swear next Fall.

It will be seen by a letter from Charleston in another column, that the Republicans of that city have not the slightest faith in the good intentions of the Democrats. In the recent election for Representatives in the Legislature, the Republicans withdrew from the contest entirely, and did not present any candidates. They based this action on two facts—first on the gross injustice done them in unseating the Representatives whom they had previously chosen, which convinced them that it would be useless to choose others, and, second, on their belief that, whatever the real and legal result of an election, they would be counted out. It is plain that the party leaders in South Carolina are fully convinced of the reasonableness of their position, or they would not absolutely abandon the field.

An estimate of the trade in fresh beef between the United States and England may be made from the returns published by the Bureau of Statistics. During the 18 months ending with last March, the total amount exported from New-York and Philadelphia was 24,278,310 pounds, valued at more than [illegible]. This vast branch of commerce has made necessary new storage arrangements on the ocean steamers, and has incidentally developed new channels of industry. The trade is increasing, and it is to be hoped that, unlike most new ventures, it may not be speedily overdone.

THE SILVER SCHEME AND COMMON SENSE.

We trust that every one of our readers who imagines that there is any real advantage to be had for the country, and especially for the debtor class, from the remonetization of silver, will take the trouble to look carefully at the facts which Mr. David A. Wells presents on the subject, in our columns this morning. Mr. Wells is so well known as a careful thinker, a patient student, and an accurate and painstaking observer, that what he says ought to have a great deal of weight. We are aware that in addressing his views to the public through the Cincinnati *Commercial*, to the editor of which journal his letter is sent, he speaks directly to a community which is generally reported to be "of one mind" on the silver question. But it is an intelligent community, and one which cannot fail to give attention to statements and arguments so well established and so clearly and calmly presented as are those of Mr. Wells. He does not assume the tone of a partisan; he meets the advocates of the silver dollar fairly and respectfully on their own ground, and he seeks to show them why the policy which they are pressing will fail to bring them the benefit which they expect to derive from it. This is certainly the proper method of dealing with the question, and it is creditable to the candor and sincerity of Mr. Halstead that he is ready to place before his readers the most powerful and authoritative arguments of the opponents of his own views. But courage of this kind is happily not a rare quality in American journalism.

We shall not undertake to indicate even the chief points of Mr. Wells' very comprehensive and logical paper. It would not be fair to the writer to do so, and we prefer that our readers should consult the letter itself. It will be noticed that Mr. Wells does not confine his argument to the question of the advantage to the debtor class of the proposed restoration of the silver dollar, though his reasoning on that point is strong. But there is little doubt that that is the consideration which influences most of the advocates of remonetization, and it is one regarding which there is the most serious error. The theory of the silver party on this point has never, so far as we have seen, been very clearly stated, but it is in substance as follows: "The business of the country is greatly depressed; prices are low; producers are in debt; if the silver dollar is again legalized it will add to the volume of our currency; prices will rise; speculation will be again begun, and it will be easier for producers to get the means to pay the debts which now weigh heavily upon them." This, it will be seen, is substantially the argument of those who were in favor of the inflation of our paper currency. The peculiarity of the present situation is that the argument we have cited is upheld by many who were not at all misled by similar reasoning when applied to legal tender notes. The cause of this probably is that the silver dollar has a substantial value, and the piece of paper on which the note is printed has none. But what it is essential to remember is that neither has any value given to it by the mere fact of its being legal tender. The paper dollar is worth just as much as the gold which the general public expects, in the end, to get for it. The silver is worth just as much as the gold for which it will exchange and no more. Both are measured by gold because that metal is more even in value, and its value is more generally recognized among commercial nations than is the case with any other commodity. We may reason that it is not intrinsically worthy of the place it occupies in general estimation; but that it does occupy it cannot be disputed, and that fact makes it the necessary, inevitable, almost invariable and permanent measure of the value of all other things.

Now, if silver is added to our coinage, prices may or may not rise. That would depend on how far the silver could be got into general circulation. But if it did produce a general inflation of prices, it would not follow that the farmers of the West or the merchants with whom they deal would get the benefit of it. The first effect would be to advance the premium on gold, and to bring the silver of Germany—the only considerable stock in existence—to our shores in exchange for what gold we had. And after that process had exhausted its force, we should have a repetition of the experience we had in regard to paper money. The price of exported produce would be measured in gold in Europe; the price of imports and of all home manufactures used by the farmers, and of transportation to the seaboard, would be measured in our depreciated currency. In other words, all the advance in prices, if there were any, would go to the middlemen, and we should drift along to another crash like that of 1873, another paralysis of trade and industry like that of 1873-77, and another weary struggle to get down to hard-pan, such as we have had to make in connection with the paper currency. Of course, if the remonetization of silver gave it a value equal to that of gold and kept it there, as some of its friends claim, there would be no inflation of prices, and none of even the imaginary advantages which are now prophesied.

One of the most remarkable things about the silver movement is the rapidity with which it has gathered head, but it is now impossible to say how far it is really based on firm conviction or how far its strength is only apparent. That its apparent strength at present is considerable there is no doubt; but it has not as yet undergone any thorough discussion, such as it must meet before it can achieve success, and until that test has been submitted to it would be rash to make an estimate of its real force. Already it has vigorous and able opponents in the West. The *Gazette*, of Cincinnati, one of the strongest papers of the State, is not by any means captured by the illusion; the *Times*, of Chicago, treats it with the same cutting and telling logic that it employed so successfully against the paper inflationists; in Minnesota and Wisconsin there are able opponents of the silver dollar. It is by no means certain that the movement can lead to any decided action in Congress, and in the meantime, it is one which the people will do well to study carefully.

AUSTRIA'S POSITION DECLARED.

The most important item of news which has appeared for some time, as disclosing the relations of the imperial powers in Eastern Europe, and the probable course of Austria in the Russo-Turkish war, was the speech of Minister Tisza on Tuesday in the Hungarian Parliament. Tisza represents the new united Conservative and Liberal Party of Hungary. He speaks for the Magyars and the minority of his country, as well as for the former Opposition. As Minister he speaks also for the Austrian Imperial Government. He addressed a body divided in sympathies—some desiring an immediate occupation of Servia and Bosnia as a warning to Russia to proceed no further in invasion by the Upper Danube and by Servia; others calling for intervention as an assistance to the oppressed Slavonians. The great majority of his audience hoped for a decisive declaration against Russian aggrandizement on the Danube.

Herr Von Tisza has gratified neither party. He has made the common-sense declaration that the true interests of Austro-Hungary were in peace, and that the pacific policy of the Government had accomplished all that an expensive mobilization of the Army would have done a year ago. Their objects had been first to secure peace, and then, that failing, to localize the war. They had sought to preserve friendly relations with Russia and Germany, and yet had left to themselves freedom of action in case Russia acquired such new territory, or produced such new formations of States, as might be dangerous to the Austrian Empire. The Hungarian Minister denied the rumors of alliance with Russia or Germany of a kind which looked toward new acquisitions of territory by Austria, or which had any reference to the results of the war.

He also assured the House that no preparations for the immediate mobilization of the Army had been made, nor was the Emperor inclined to any ambitious projects for increasing the domain of the Austrian Empire. Still he would not guarantee that the Army might not be called out to preserve the interests of the Monarchy, and the Government left themselves full freedom of action. This declaration, a subsequent telegram assures us, has been entirely satisfactory to both the Hungarian and Austrian parties. It certainly indicates a wise and pacific policy, and clears up some of the clouds which have hung over the solution of the Eastern question. Austria, so far as Russia was concerned, has always held the key to the military position. If she established an Army of occupation in Servia, as she did in Moldavo-Wallachia in 1854, the Russians could not venture to cross the Balkans, or their western spurs, or to advance on a long line of communications toward Constantinople. Austria hostile, or even uncertain, as in the last war on the Danube, would cripple the whole Muscovite campaign. There can be no question that that astute diplomatist, Prince Gortschakoff, has been employing every device of diplomacy for months, perhaps supported by Prince Bismarck, to induce the Austrian Emperor either to hold himself neutral in the struggle, or to unite with the Czar in the new "transformations" of Europe, of which the Hungarian Minister has spoken. The Austrian Government had a difficult position to sustain, on account of the two opposing parties in the Empire—the Slavonic and Magyar—each urging a different policy.

No doubt, too, dynastic sympathies and imperial ambition would impel the Hapsburg Emperor to unite with the Czar. But fortunately for Europe, the Austrian Government has decided to commit itself to neither party, and thus to avoid the danger of arousing a general European war. The decision is wise for the country and happy for the peace of Europe. No other power will now be dragged into the contest. The war is localized. Russia must settle her quarrel with Turkey by herself. She is apparently left full liberty to make that great flank movement by Servia and the Valley of the Morava, which may determine the fate of the campaign. If she can defeat the Ottoman armies, occupy Andrianople, and perhaps besiege Constantinople, and then force from the Porte the reforms and guarantees she demands, and perhaps indemnities of territory in Asia Minor, she is perfectly free to do so.

One only thing Austria holds herself ready to object to, and that is, such acquisition of territory by Russia on the Danube or the Black Sea as might endanger her frontiers or her interests. Thus relieved, obviously the Czar can conduct his campaign with no fears from without, and the war is confined to a local, even if important, scope.

THE RIGHTS OF MARRIED WOMEN IN SCOTLAND.

A bill was progressed in the British House of Commons, a few days since, which, briefly described, is simply to enable a Scotch woman, even if she is married, to call her own her own. The law on this matter is pronounced exceedingly bad. The only protection a married woman has for her property or her earnings is through the court, and then it is only given in the case of a wife who has been deserted by her husband. The result of this state of the law is that unpleasant husbands, who would be better far away, do not desert their wives, but remain within reach, and so get hold of their earnings whenever it suits them. As for protection of property, there is none at all; and the state of the law would be absolutely intolerable if it were not for the fact that bad husbands are the exception and not the rule. At present the Scotch law is actually a bribe, and confers a large premium upon unprincipled men to endeavor to get wealthy young women to run away with them. If men can induce girls to do that, naturally there are no marriage settlements, and the result is that as soon as they have married, the personal property of the woman, or all that will subsequently come to her, becomes the husband's. It is true that real estate does not become the property of a husband in this way, but he can deal as he likes with the earnings. He may thus, if he turns out a bad husband, dissipate all his wife's personal property—gamble it away, spend it in riotous living, spend it on mistresses if he likes; and this greater iniquity may happen—he may will it away, and it may transpire that the wife, when she finds herself a widow, may also find that her husband has bequeathed all her property to his mistress, and that she herself retains but a widow's portion of that which was really and entirely her own. Whether that depth of infamy is reached or not, the relatives of the husband may come in and take away a share of that which was her property. This provision is a remnant of the old Roman law, by which a woman was simply the chattel of her husband, and not entitled to hold anything of her own, she and all her possessions passing into the ownership of the husband. That law has been changed in the matter of sentiment, and the promoters of the bill in question believe that the time has arrived when it should be changed as a matter of law as regards property.

In Scotland, a woman so long as she is a spinster is capable of administering or dealing with her property, but the moment she becomes a wife she is incapable of doing so; and then, again, the moment she becomes a widow she is once more able to deal with it. The provisions of the bill referred to may be briefly described as follows: After the passing of the act women are to have a separate stake in their movable property, and the rents arising from real property are also kept separate. Marriages contracted before the passing of the act are to be exempt from its provisions, except with regard to property vesting after the act passed. There is, however, a provision that in the case of marriages before the passing of the act married people may come under the act voluntarily on giving a certain notice and sufficiently guarding the rights of creditors. One clause arranges for the protection of the earnings of married women. Another provides that upon the wife's death the rights of the husband and the rights of the children shall be the same in regard to the separate estate of the wife as they would have been if the estate had not been taken away from the husband. The husband will no longer be liable for the ante-nuptial debts of his wife, except so far as he has received property from her. The wife's estate will be liable to household expenses, but there will be no interference with ante-nuptial contracts, except to give to those are so imprudent as to marry without such contracts something of the same protection as if such contracts had been made. If, therefore, a rich girl runs away and gets into the hands of a man whom her friends consider dangerous, they may exercise their influence over her to get her to create a separate trust, which she will have the power to do, and in that way they would save her property from the husband. The bill will also save the property of those people who are of a class who do not usually have ante-nuptial contracts, but who afterward may become possessed of property. More than all, it will protect the poor or earning classes.

The opposition to the bill came mostly from the Government benches. The Lord Advocate, while admitting that some change ought to be made in the Scotch law, held that the proposed change would hardly counteract the designs of bad husbands. On the contrary, it appeared to him that there would arise a great many cases of difference where both spouses were perfectly well-behaved to each other and under no imputation. In his opinion the bill gave to a married woman the same control over her estate after marriage as before, and gave no more control to her husband. He had not even control over his wife, and any designing person who got control over her might direct her property to himself. In that case it would subvert the ordinary relations of man and wife. "It will," said he, "create an empress and slave instead of an emperor and slave, as is said to exist at present." Another member held that the proposed law was simply the Mohammedan law. According to the Mohammedan law, a woman after marriage occupied exactly the same position as if she were single. He had seen a great deal of the operation of that law in India, and he was bound to say it worked ill. Marriage was simply a civil contract according to Mohammedan law, and the consequence was that a man and woman were not bound together in a community of interests or a community of goods. They were constantly squabbling and constantly going to law, and marriage was simply reduced to a contract to chum together.

BULGARIA'S AWAKING.

Nikopolis burned, Rustchuk fast becoming untenable, the Danube crossed at four different points, 15,000 Russians threatening Mukhtar Pasha's rear, Batoum hard pressed if not actually taken, Greece holding menacing language, the Army of the Upper Danube separated from that of the Lower, and the quadrilateral about to be severed in its turn. This is a black beadroll for Turkey; but the last item is more ominous than all: "The Bulgarians are arming against the Turks." Should this movement be at all general, its importance can hardly be overrated. The ablest and most ruthless of the French commanders in the Peninsular War was wont to say that he needed "one army to fight the enemy, and another to keep down the natives." Few Generals commanding an invading army cannot confirm from their own experience the trenchant dictum of Marshal Massena. What the friendship of the natives gives to an invader is a secure line of march, ready supplies, constant information respecting the enemy's movements, guides to point out practicable by-paths and unguarded points of attack, shelter for the sick and wounded, aid to victory, safety in retreat. What their hatred has power to inflict upon him is constant molestation, night alarms, severed communications, destroyed forage, choked wells, spies upon every movement, sharp-shooters behind every hedge—an unseen, deadly, all-pervading hostility, more formidable than the hardest shock of actual battle. For an example of the former, it is sufficient to name Wellington's career in Spain; for a fearful proof of the latter, to recall the sufferings of the Allies who invaded France in 1792, and of the "Grand Army" in the Russian campaign of 1812.

It must be remembered, moreover, that the national rising has in this case more than mere abstract patriotism to urge it on. The Bulgarians must be more or less than men, could they ever forget the cruel experiences of the past twelvemonth. Burned villages, rifled homes, murdered children, outraged wives and daughters, are memories not easily effaced; and woe to the Turkish soldier who shall come face to face with a man in whose heart such memories are glowing! "He whose house is burned," says the old proverb, "must become a warrior;" and a strife waged by such warriors is wont to be bloody indeed.

Nor are the "Bolgari" wholly unmindful of their ancient renown in war. Benumbed as they have been by centuries of oppression, they have still in their veins the blood of the fierce soldiers who turned to fight the disciplined armies of the Greek Empire on many a hard-fought field. In the Fall of 1870, when the news of Sedan reached a little town in Central Bulgaria, the whole population exulted as one man over such a feat of arms, and one hulking fellow exclaimed in a glow of honest admiration, "What brave fellows these Germans are! They must have *Bulgarian blood in them!*"

That Russia will eagerly avail herself of the help thus offered there can be no doubt whatever. The foreign complications which hinder her open acceptance of aid from Servia, are wholly wanting here; and the tone of the Czar's manifesto, in which a call to arms is thinly disguised by stereotyped professions of moderation, shows how thoroughly the Russian Government appreciates the situation. At the same time it must not be forgotten that the Bulgarians will probably expect to be rewarded for their services by the erection of their country into an independent Principality; and should Russia, as is likely enough, be indisposed to concede this privilege, her advantages at the present moment will be counterbalanced by very embarrassing complications hereafter.

THE BATHING WAR.

Between the City authorities and the small boy of the streets a relentless warfare has been waged for many years. The small boy, urged on by a demoniac desire to wash himself, and thus overthrow the foundations of government and religion, constantly advances to the attack; and the City authorities, with a courage and obstinacy that demand our heartiest approbation, as constantly resist him. A few years ago the small boy was in the habit of bathing in the river. Boys of from six to twelve years of age were to be found at all hours of the Summer day leaping from the pier-heads, or climbing back again in a clean, cool, and comfortable condition. The effect of this horrible practice was inevitable. No system of morality can survive the occasional sight of a naked small boy. Respectable mothers of families, who, from the deck of the Harlem steam-boat, caught a momentary glimpse of the wicked small boy in the disgraceful garb provided for him by nature, and who then learned for the first time the revolting truth that small boys are not inseparable from their clothes, immediately abandoned all faith in morality or religion, and became from that moment simply so many moral wrecks. Middle-aged men, who from the same steamer witnessed the same appalling sight, lost no time in writing indignant letters to the press showing that if the small boy was permitted to bathe, the country would speedily sink into barbarism and anarchy. Meanwhile, the Police strained all their energies to prevent the small boy from accomplishing his dreadful purpose of washing himself. Unfortunately, there were but few policemen, while the small boys were as the sands of the sea. While a policeman at one end of his beat was switching a dozen small boys with his rattan, and haling a handful of them to the station-house, scores of other boys were rioting in the water at the other end of his beat. In time the authorities were compelled to admit that they were beaten, and that they must oppose the enemy with cunning rather than force, if they were to have the slightest prospect of success.

The first fruit of the new policy was the building of two public bath-houses. When these were completed the boys were told that they no longer had the slightest excuse for bathing from the docks, since these baths were always open to them, except on every other day. At first this strategy proved entirely unsuccessful. The boys soon discovered by comparing their numbers with the capacity of the baths, that precisely one sixty-fourth part of each small boy could be washed at a public bath-house once in seven days. Hence they regarded the bath-houses as a hollow mockery, and bathed from the pier-heads as numerously as ever.

Still firmly resolved to do their duty, the City authorities gradually increased the number of the bath-houses, until at the present time accommodations sufficient for the washing of one-eighteenth of each small boy weekly are now offered. At the same time, by increasing the Police force and improving its efficiency, bathing from the pier-heads was materially interfered with. The Police adopted the plan of confiscating the clothes of the bathers, and sitting on them until the depraved offenders were willing to compromise by surrendering their persons in exchange for their clothes. Thus the small boys were to a great extent driven from the piers and compelled either to go unwashed or to wash only at the bath-houses. At the present time few of our middle-aged men and matrons are in danger of crumbling into moral ruins by inadvertently noticing one or more small boys in the act of jumping into the river.

Thus far in the struggle it is difficult to decide which party has achieved the more important success. The small boy has been successfully forbidden to bathe from the pier-head, but he has compelled the authorities to virtually recognize his assumed right to wash by providing him with a limited number of bath-houses. In view, however, of the fact that, whereas the small boy could bathe every day, he can now bathe only at intervals, it seems as if the authorities had gained the more substantial victory, in spite of their yielding an apparent assent to the revolting theory that the small boy of the streets should ever be allowed to become clean. There is one point, however, which the City authorities have utterly refused to yield. They allow no small boy to bathe on Sunday afternoon. Though they have consented to abandon the lofty ground that the small boy ought never to wash, and have even conceded to him the nominal privilege of bathing on Sunday morning, provided he can force his way through crowds of men, they make a final stand in defense of the sacredness of Sunday afternoon, and are ready to be torn in pieces by wild horses sooner than to permit a boy to defile the American Sabbath by bathing after 12 o'clock.

Those who cannot perceive the moral grandeur of the position taken by these noble defenders of Sunday are to be pitied; but as for the few malignant scoffers who impute to the City authorities worldly and wicked motives, they deserve our severest indignation. Incredible as it may seem, it has been shamelessly asserted that the City bath-houses are closed on Sunday afternoon in order that the managers of Hoboken beer-gardens may be benefited thereby. If the small boy cannot fly kites, play ball, or bathe within the City limits, it is believed that he will cross the Hoboken ferry, and spend what pennies he has earned during the week in beer and in cheap Teutonic recreations. There is no authority—save mere conjecture—for imagining that the City authorities are influenced by any such belief. They know that their chief duty in life is to stand between morality and the fiendish desire of the small boy to bathe. They do not care to what extent they are slandered and misconstrued. They will do their duty at whatever cost, and the small boy can bathe on Sunday afternoon only by previously walking over their dead bodies.

GENERAL NOTES.

The Iowa Democratic State Convention is to be held in Marshalltown, on Wednesday, Aug. 29.

The daughter of one of the Siamese Twins has lately procured a divorce from her husband, Nathaniel Bolejack, in North Carolina.

A little girl in North Carolina was stung on the arm by a locust a short time ago, and has been compelled to suffer amputation of the member in consequence.

The Boston dividends payable in July aggregate $9,976,658, a decrease of $53,299 as compared with last year, but an increase of $773,268 over January last.

Miss Julia Rive, the pianist, was married in Milwaukee, on Thursday, to Mr. Frank H. King, who, for the past three seasons has been the manager of her concerts.

The Iowa Republican State Committee has chosen Jacob Rich as its Chairman, and the Des Moines *Register* says that there is no man in the State better qualified for the position.

John G. Sinclair was too rank a Copperhead all through the war to cause the New-Hampshire Republicans to indorse with very great alacrity a policy that commends itself to his judgment.

The Lebanon (Penn.) *Times* tells an incredible story of a youth in Hummelstown, that State, 11 years old, and named George Zerfors, who missed but one ball out of 31 thrown from a spring trap, at a distance of 30 yards.

An old lady took a Bible from which three leaves had been torn to a binder in Lancaster, Penn., one day last week, and asked him to bind the book and have the missing leaves printed while she waited for it, as she did not often get to town.

Consul W. W. Edgecomb, of Cape Town, writes a good word for the South African gold-fields to an inquiring citizen of Helena, Montana, but says that it is not advisable for any one to leave America for that locality without being well supplied with funds.

The Chillicothe (Ohio) *Gazette* is dissatisfied with the President's Southern policy, but, it gives its Republican readers this good advice: "We must not do ourselves what we blame elsewhere in the Administration—connive at a Democratic occupation of the State, by lethargy, inaction, or indifference. Every Republican should do his whole duty in holding that which we now possess."

Speaking of the Electoral Commission, the Rochester *Union*, a Democratic paper, says: "Whether Mr. Tilden favored the measure or not, in the sense in which Lieut.-Gov. Dorsheimer speaks, there can be no dispute about the fact that he never gave any sign that he disfavored it. The measure was favored and advocated by his chosen representatives and spokesmen in both houses of Congress, and he favored it by that silence which gives consent."

Twenty-six orphan children from St. John arrived at Bangor Thursday, en route to the Home for Little Wanderers in Boston. They were met by City Treasurer Crosby, of Bangor, and B. S. Nye, proprietor of the restaurant in the Maine Central Depot, generously served them with a hearty supper, for which he refused to receive any compensation. They varied in age from 3 to 12 years. Free transportation was furnished them over the railroads.

The Washington correspondent of the Baltimore *Sun* reports that Democratic Congressmen from Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois last Winter made demonstrations of a purpose not to submit to the completion of the count of the Electoral vote by the Commission, and that if the movement "had been seconded warmly by meetings over the North—for the South had its hands tied and was little more than a passive spectator—the plot might still have been arrested, though it had gained headway and become formidable." Mr. Hewitt and his advisers, the correspondent adds, turned a cold shoulder on this movement, and discouraged it in every way, so that it may be said to have fallen still-born.

The editor of the Lowville *Times*, who was Chairman of the Senate Committee of Finance in 1868 and 1869, of which Tweed was a member, expresses the hope that the press of the State will unitedly demand the publication of Tweed's statement, "in order that the guilty may meet with a just condemnation and the innocent be vindicated." He adds: "It is a notorious fact that during the time that Tweed was in the Senate vast amounts of money were raised in New-York City which, as alleged, were used to corrupt the Legislature. Now, let not New-York City stand upon the question of how many dollars and cents can be got from Tweed and his associates, but rather let that City, in return for her corruption of the State, forego pecuniary compensation for a full exposé—just such as Tweed can make."

SOLICITOR OF THE TREASURY.

A communication to the Baltimore *Sun* reads: "President Hayes has given another marked evidence of his kind and conservative feelings toward the South by the appointment of the above gentleman to the responsible position of Solicitor of the Treasury. Mr. Rayner is a native of North Carolina, and, entering public life when a very young man, represented his district for a number of years in Congress, acquiring almost a national reputation by his ability and statesmanship. Soon after the close of the war he made his home in Tennessee, to look after his landed interests in the South and South-west, and has since devoted himself pretty much to agricultural pursuits. He married the accomplished sister of Bishop Polk, of Louisiana, one of Jefferson Davis' Lieutenant-Generals, who, deeply regretted, fell early in the contest, defending the 'lost cause.' Mr. Rayner is still in the full vigor of mature manhood, without a blemish on his moral or political record, and will doubtless, in his present official capacity, reflect honor on his nativity and credit on Mr. Hayes' Administration."

REBEL COUNTY BONDS VALUELESS.

The Staunton (Va.) *Vindicator* says: "In the Circuit Court of Augusta County, last week, the suit brought by the Executor of Joseph Smith, to recover the value of bonds issued by the county under an act of the Legislature to equip troops and feed soldiers' families, was decided by Judge McLaughlin in favor of the county. One point of the decision was that while the bonds were issued by authority of an act of the Legislature before the secession of the State, yet the act of the Legislature, being to make war on the United States Government, was unlawful, and therefore the bonds issued by its authority were of the class prohibited by the amendments to the Constitution, which, though they did not specify counties, yet did specify States, and clearly included counties as component parts of the State."

SERENADE TO GOV. ROBINSON.

Newburg, N. Y., July 1.—Gov. Robinson was serenaded last night, at the residence of Senator St. John, by the Young Men's Democratic Club of Newburg. The Governor acknowledged the compliment by a speech, in which there was no political allusion. Referring to the hard times, he spoke of the need there was of retrenchment in both public and private expenses. Economy in public expenditures was not of itself enough to restore prosperity; there must also be economy and reform in the homes of the people. He rejoiced at the evidences of approaching brighter times which he saw in the general desire to effect reform in national, State, and private affairs. His speech was mainly in reference to local matters, the free currency and Revolutionary reminiscences of the times.

THE FRENCH PARLIAMENT

THE MESSAGE OF DISSOLUTION.

SCENE IN THE LEGISLATIVE CHAMBER AT VERSAILLES—SPEECHES OF M. GAMBETTA AND OTHERS—AN OVATION TO M. THIERS—OUTRAGEOUS CONDUCT OF THE BONAPARTISTS—THE EXCITEMENT ON THE BOURSE.

From our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Monday, June 18, 1877.

The telegraph has long since informed you of the results of our first day's session of Parliament, and I can only speak of its incidents and picturesque details. The sitting of Saturday was a memorable one in many respects, and one that will be long referred to in parliamentary debates. Friday evening public curiosity was greatly excited, and groups formed upon the corners of the streets to discuss the probabilities of the rumor. Saturday morning hundreds of persons rushed to the kiosques for their morning papers to see whether or not the President had made a coup d'état during the night. It must be confessed that some act of the kind would have taken few by surprise. But order had been everywhere maintained during the night, and no unusual agitation had been seen in the faubourgs. The Republican leaders had counselled their followers to remain *sage*, making them understand that tranquillity, patience, and legality were the surest elements of success. Before 10 o'clock on Saturday morning the city was unusually animated, and hundreds of persons were at the Bourse long before the regular hour for opening. The general opinion was that the funds would fall; some thought that they would go down in the morning and rise rapidly after the Ministerial declaration. The fact was that they began to rise early in the day and continued rising until the hour of closing. The Little Bourse did not show a moment's weakness during the evening. The reason for this singular state of things is hard to find, and I can only account for it on the ground that the Bourse is controlled by German and Jewish bankers, the native French having very little to say in their own financial affairs. I venture to say that three-fourths of the speculators on 'Change here are Jews and Germans. I include, of course, all the nations speaking the German tongue. It is probably for this reason that patriotic sentiments have so little to do with the affairs of the Bourse.

In order to have a good place in the tribunes, I went out to Versailles at an early hour, for although sure of a seat, I wanted a good one. Only ten places are accorded to the foreign press. For these places permanent tickets are issued by Mr. Crawford, of the London *Daily News*, the Dean of correspondents, and our syndic, to the leading journals of the world. These tickets are of three sorts. The first are given to the *Times*, of London. The New York Times, the *Daily News*, the *Telegraph*, and the *Standard*. The second description of tickets has a bar across the centre. The crossed tickets give the correspondents the right to seats not occupied by the holders of first class tickets. The other tickets have two bars, and give the right of entry, with a seat when it can be found unoccupied by the holders of other tickets. Naturally, Mr. Crawford has no end of difficulties to encounter. Correspondents from all parts of the world come to him for tickets, and when he has none to give they feel offended. The representative of a provincial journal in England, America, or Germany cannot be made to understand why he is not as much entitled to a place as the representative of The New York Times. On Saturday Mr. Crawford was overrun with demands, and after arguing the question until tired, he gave his orders in a tone of command, and there was nothing more to be said. Discipline is everything, even in the press, and our syndic was finally sustained, and our tribune arranged in as comfortable a style as possible.

For half an hour I was greatly amused by the entry of the Deputies. They assembled in groups upon each side of the house and remained in earnest conversation. M. Thiers came in smiling and jaunty, and was immediately surrounded by a host of friends, but he pushed by them as rapidly as possible, giving his hand to some in passing, and, aided by Paul de Rémusat, finally reached his seat upon the Left Centre. There he held a regular levée until the President rang his bell and called the Chamber to order. Meanwhile, the galleries were densely crowded, and not a vacant place was left in any of the tribunes. The diplomatic box was full. In the front ranks were Prince Hohenlohe, Mr. Washburne, Prince Orloff, Marquis de Molins, of Spain, Dr. Kern, of Switzerland, Gen. Cialdini, the Papal Nuncio, Princess Lize Troubetskoi, Lord Lyons, and, in fact, nearly all the representatives of foreign powers now in Paris. The first work was the drawing of lots for the committees. M. De Coillaux presented a few bills, to be referred to the committees, and Baron René Beille, Sous-Secretaire d'Etat, followed with a number more. Then a Deputy presented a project demanding an account of the national money expended by the Government of the 4th of September. A brief dispute occurred, cut short by the appearance of M. De Fourtou upon the steps of the tribune, and every one knew that the decisive moment had arrived. The Minister of the Interior began by saying that the dissolution of the Chamber had just been demanded by the Marshal. The following is the Ministerial declaration:

Messieurs les Deputes—At the moment when I am in this tribune the President of the Republic is addressing to the Senate, in application of Article 5 of the Constitutional laws of the 25th January, 1875, a Message to inform it of his intention to dissolve the Chamber of Deputies, and to ask of it a similar decision. This act will not surprise you. Since the 16th of May a profound disagreement has arisen between the President of the Republic and this Assembly. Our presence on these benches is a sign of this disagreement, and cannot be explained in any other manner. The President of the Republic is convinced, after two sincere but fruitless attempts, that no Ministry can hope to secure a durable majority in this Assembly unless it demands support from the party which professes Radical doctrines without thereby favoring progress. With thorough respect for the institutions which rule us, and resolved to maintain them intact, he thinks that he has the right to use all the prerogatives which they give him to prevent a single additional step from being taken in a course which appears to him to conduct to the ruin and the lowering of the country; he has chosen Ministers who share his views in this matter, assuming the responsibility before France. When a disagreement of this nature breaks out between two of the public powers, the Constitution has provided the means for putting an end to it: that is, a recourse to the judgment of the country by a dissolution of the Chamber of Deputies.

The President of the Republic would have preferred that the date of this dissolution should have been delayed, and that the two houses, before separating, could have concluded the examination of, and the vote on, the budget of 1878. In inviting, a month ago, the House to prorogue their sittings, he had hoped that the emotion caused by recent incidents would have been calmed, and that a serious session for the transaction of business would have become possible. This hope has not been realized. The large majority of this Assembly thought right to protest in an extra-parliamentary meeting against the use which the President had made of his right. A manifesto, distributed in every direction, commented on in passionate language, has propagated in all parts of France an agitation which could not be allowed to continue longer. Moreover the hostile attitude in anticipation which the majority of this Assembly has taken, and the declarations made public, have taken from us all hope that the budget will be passed by you. If the opinion of the Senate is in conformity with the demand of the President of the Republic, a fresh Chamber, convoked within the legal delay, will have all the time requisite for discussing the financial measures of the ensuing year. The Government will therefore confine itself to demanding from you some urgent bills which bear on important interests which you will not permit to suffer.

M. Bethmont was the first to bring forward an interpellation on the part of the Left, and he desired to know the reasons for the act of the 16th of May, and what the new Government intended to do. During the speech of M. Bethmont there was a great deal of excitement in all parts of the Assembly, and several exciting incidents. M. Robert Mitchell scanned one of

the statements of the orator, and said that his allegations were false. M. Grévy called him to order for this expression, and, as he not only refused to withdraw it but repeated it, the President asked the Chamber to vote the censure. This was done without hesitation, the Bonapartists voting for it while laughing ironically. M. Bethmont's speech gave rise to several incidents and to repeated scenes that could scarcely be witnessed in any other legislative body. In the meantime the Duc de Broglie had entered the Senate to speak in the name of the Government, and had there read the following declaration from the Marshal:

MESSIEURS LES SENATEURS: By virtue of article 5 of the constitutional law of the 25th February, 1875, the President of the Republic is invested with the right to dissolve the Chamber of Deputies, with the approval of the Senate. This grave measure appears to me now to be necessary. I ask you to give to it your consent. My Ministers are instructed to explain to you the reasons which have determined it. On the 16th of May last I had to declare to the country what disagreement existed between the Chamber of Deputies and me; I pointed out that no Ministry could hold power in the House without seeking the alliance and submitting to the conditions of the Radical party. A Government bound to such a necessity is no longer master of its actions. Whatever might be its personal intentions, it is reduced to serving the designs of those whose support it has accepted, and to prepare for their accession to office. This the reason why I could not longer lend myself to such a state of things. When such a disagreement exists between the public powers, dissolution is the means provided for by the Constitution itself to put an end to it.

I should have preferred, however, that the date would have been delayed. I should more particularly have wished that the Chambers, before separating, could have voted the Budget of 1878. The month of prorogation which has just terminated might have served to appease spirits and to restore to them the calm needful to discuss business. This result has not been attained. Scarcely was the prorogation announced, than over 300 Deputies protested in a manifesto against the use which I had made of my constitutional right in terms with which you are acquainted. This document was spread in profusion. A large number of those who signed it, either accompanied it by letters to their constituents or by addresses delivered at numerous meetings. Some even, sheltered by parliamentary immunity, made use of such expressions that the judicial authorities had to proceed against the journals which reproduced them. Such an agitation could not be prolonged without causing profound disturbance. Those who gave themselves up to such a course cannot be surprised that I call them before the country to which they addressed themselves. I therefore confine myself to asking the Chamber of Deputies to pass some urgent bills which the patriotism of all parties will certainly not leave in doubt. A resolution pronounced immediately afterward will permit a fresh Chamber, convoked within the legal delay, to meet in time to pass the credits for the ensuing financial year.

I shall address myself to the nation with confidence. France wishes as I do to maintain intact the institutions which rule us; she does not wish any more than I do that they shall be perverted by the action of Radicalism. She does not wish that in 1880, the period when the constitutional laws can be revised, everything is prepared in advance for the disorganization of all the moral and material forces of the country. Cautioned in time, forewarned against all misunderstanding and equivocation, France, I am sure, will know how to make my intentions and will select for her representatives those who will promise to second me. You will perceive the necessity of deliberating without delay on the important resolution which is submitted to you:

The President of the Republic, in view of Article 5 of the Constitutional law of the 25th February, 1875, relative to the organization of public powers, makes known to the Senate his intention of dissolving the Chamber of Deputies, and asks it to give its decision in conformity with his demand.

Marshal DE MACMAHON, Duke de Magenta.

BROGLIE, President of the Council, Minister of Justice.

This was also read in the Chamber by M. De Fourtou, but the reading was frequently interrupted by the hisses or the ironic laughter of the Left. Then came the famous speech of the Minister of the Interior in answer to M. Bethmont's interpellation, and I cannot pretend to enumerate the incidents that ensued. The most striking was that which gave rise to an ovation to M. Thiers. M. De Fourtou spoke of the liberation of the territory. The liberator *c'est lui* cried, a Deputy, and in an instant 400 Deputies rose, surrounded M. Thiers, and applauded for nearly five minutes. M. De Fourtou had the tact to associate himself at once with this splendid movement. M. De Fourtou was followed by M. Gambetta, who made a speech that reads very well, but which I heard with real pain. I will not pretend to criticise the orator to-day, or to betray certain secrets known to only a few friends, though generally suspected, but I must say that I was greatly disappointed. I thought that Gambetta had learned the wisdom of statesmanlike moderation, but he was violent like an ordinary demagogue, giving the enemy the very opportunity that he desired. Paul de Cassagnac and the Right generally were outrageous, not only for the orator but for the President of the Chamber, and the conduct of a few young Deputies was really scandalous. I was present at many of the more important sittings of the last Corps Legislatif, but never witnessed anything so deplorable as the scenes on this occasion. M. Grévy seemed to be unwell; at any rate he was feeble, and the Chamber was beyond his control. Never before, perhaps, did a legislative body show such a want of dignity. One party was as much to blame as the other, and while finding the conduct of M. De Cassagnac scandalous in the extreme, we cannot deny that it was provoked by the attack of M. Gambetta. Both parties seemed resolved to act as disgracefully as they could. What a spectacle was offered to the high diplomatists present! And to-day the same scenes are to be renewed. It is a pity that the French people cannot see the necessity of throwing aside all those who show such lack of moderation and statesmanship.

A BRAVE WOMAN AND A POLTROON.

COURAGEOUS ACTION OF A LADY IN A STAGE-COACH ABANDONED BY A COWARDLY DRIVER TO THE RUNAWAY HORSES.

From Our Own Correspondent.

MIDDLETOWN, N. Y., Sunday, July 1, 1877.

A thrilling incident occurred on the stage route between Ellenville, Ulster County, and Summitville, on the New-York and Oswego Midland Railway, on Friday afternoon last, when the courage and extraordinary nerve of a woman saved the lives of herself and her two children. Just this side of Ellenville there is a long and steep declivity in this road, known as Budi's Hill. The Summitville stage had just began the descent of the hill when the pole of the stage slipped through the neck-yoke and let the vehicle, with considerable force, against the horses. They began plunging and running, and the driver, a strong fellow named Lord, instead of putting on the brake and stopping the stage, as he might have done, became frightened, threw down the reins and jumped from his seat to the ground, and was thrown violently several feet down an embankment. Another man who sat on the seat with him jumped also, and was thrown down the bank. The other passengers in the stage were Mrs. Hollingsworth and her two small children. As soon as the horses were free from the restraint of a driver, they dashed furiously down the hill, threatening momentary death to the inmates of the coach. Mrs. Hollingsworth saw that they must meet with certain destruction at a sharp curve there was in the hill some distance ahead, unless the horses could be checked in some way. Her children were clinging to her and screaming in terror, but she hastily tore herself away from them and clambered over the three seats that were between her and the driver's. On reaching that seat she saw with horror that the reins were trailing in the road and out of her reach. Her extraordinary presence of mind and courage never forsook her, however, for she climbed over the dash-board to the whiffle-trees, and these she walked along the pole of the stage, between the plunging horses, until she could reach the reins as they lay on their backs. Securing them, she made her way back to the driver's seat, and put forth all her strength in attempting to get some control over the team. She succeeded far enough to prevent the capsizing of the coach at the curve. She pulled the horses close to the upper side of the road, and, as Mr. Tallman, an eye-witness of the scene, says, the coach went around the turn with two wheels off the ground, and ran in that position for some distance, but it righted at last, and the great danger was averted. A hundred yards or so beyond the curve the high bank at the lawn side eased off in a gentler slope. Here Mrs. Hollingsworth succeeded in turning the horses, and ran them into a fence. They could not get another start, and several men who had seen the runaway were soon on the spot and secured them. They found Mrs. Hollingsworth with the reins still wrapped about her hands, but she was as pale as death, and unconscious. She had pulled so hard in the struggle that the reins had cut great gashes in her hands, and were almost buried in the flesh. The blood flowed from these cuts in streams. The children were clasped in each other's arms in one corner of the stage, and so terrified that they were unable to speak for some time. They and their courageous mother were taken to a house near by, where they all soon recovered. Mrs. Hollingsworth suffered no more serious consequences from her terrible adventure than the injury to her hand. She was able to proceed on her journey in a short time. The driver and his companion in cowardice were both badly hurt. They were received with shouts of derision and great indignation when they were found, however, and received sympathy in no quarter. Lord is an experienced driver, and his cowardly action on this occasion is inexplicable.

WHAT WAS TO BE EXPECTED

THE DEMOCRATIC TRIUMPH IN CHARLESTON.

RESULTS OF THE SURRENDER POLICY IN A CITY WITH 6,500 REPUBLICAN MAJORITY—A CLEAN SWEEP BY THE EX-REBELS—SOUTHERN REPUBLICANS REFUSE TO VOTE.

From Our Own Correspondent.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Friday, June 29, 1877.

The Democracy of South Carolina have won another "glorious victory." The Charleston Republican delegation, elected to the House of Representatives by 6,500 majority, were denied seats because of the intimidation practiced by colored Republicans upon those of their own race who desired to vote the Democratic ticket in November last. On Tuesday of this week an election was held to fill the vacancies. The Republicans nominated no ticket, and universally refused to vote. Every influence was brought to bear upon colored employes to induce them to vote for the Democratic candidates. Some prominent colored leaders were bribed or bullied into recommending their fellow Republicans to do so. The result shows conclusively the falsity of the charges of intimidation and fraud on the part of Republicans in the canvass of 1876, in Charleston. This city cast 6,195 votes for Hampton in November. On Tuesday the highest Democratic candidate received 6,189 votes. Not more than 250 colored men went to the polls, and of these the Democrats claim that 230 voted with them. As the Republicans had no ticket it would not have been strange if many who voted for Hayes and Chamberlain had, under the pressure now applied, voted with the Democrats. In fact, however, the distrust of the colored people for the Democratic Party is greater now than then.

The unanimity with which Republicans stayed away from the polls is as great an evidence of party fidelity as if they had polled a solid vote, while the result is practically the same. A House which refused seats to men elected by 6,500 majority in November would not be likely to admit a Republican delegation now. Even if their attempt to vote had not resulted in bloody riots, they would have been counted out, as they were a few weeks ago in Orangeburg.

Darlington County on the same day elected a Democratic Senator in place of B. F. Whittemore. That county is fairly Republican by 2,000 majority. The truth is that the Republicans of South Carolina realize the fact that they have not only the great Democratic Party to fight but also the party of the North which once fought through a great war to give them freedom.

If the Hayes policy was invented to prevent disputed elections in the South hereafter, it is a great success. There will be no necessity for Electoral Commissions in 1880, so far as the South is concerned.

THE BALTIMORE COLLECTORSHIP.

PROTEST OF COLLECTOR WILKINS MADE TO THE PRESIDENT AGAINST HIS REMOVAL AS CONTRARY TO THE CIVIL SERVICE RULES—THE OFFICE TO BE WORKED BY HIS SUCCESSOR IN THE PARTY INTEREST.

Special dispatch to the New-York Times.

BALTIMORE, Md., July 1.—The most important fact in regard to the disputed Collectorship of the Port of Baltimore that has occurred during the last 48 hours, is the submission to the President of Collector Wilkins' answer to the request for his resignation. Mr. Wilkins went over to Washington on Saturday afternoon, in company with a number of his friends, and tendered the document to Mr. Hayes. He refuses to give it out for publication, but admits that he neither resigns nor refuses to resign, but presents a protest against his being required to give up the position, on the ground that the request is contrary to the Civil Service rules, and was made under the influence of misrepresentations that had been impressed upon the President's mind. He is also understood to be prepared to surrender the office to Mr. Thomas, the new appointee, whenever the latter presents himself with his commission. This Mr. Thomas will do on Tuesday or Thursday, at the latest, and Wilkins has so far given up the contest that on Saturday he was getting his official business in such condition as to turn over the office to his successor. Mr. Thomas will to-morrow file his official bond in accordance with an understanding with the Secretary of the Treasury. It appears that Mr. Wilkins fully comprehends the situation, and has no expectation that the President will reconsider his determination, but he thinks it due to himself that he should not "step down and out" without adopting the course which he has taken. Mr. Thomas is expected to make many changes in the Custom-house, to the end that it and the Post Office may contribute toward the campaign of the Reform Party against the Ring Democracy in Baltimore and throughout the State this Fall.

STEPHENS AND TOOMBS.

WHAT THEY THINK OF THE EASTERN WAR, THE PRESIDENCY, AND VARIOUS OTHER MATTERS.

The Augusta (Ga.) *Chronicle* prints a letter from Crawfordville, that State, dated June 26, which gossips in a somewhat pleasant style, as follows:

"Hon. A. H. Stephens continues, as usual, to dispense the hospitalities of Liberty Hall to all comers. He converses freely with all who visit him, and extends a cordial welcome to the humblest as to the most distinguished of his guests. While your correspondent was at Liberty Hall, a pretty little four-year old girl, the child of a neighbor, happened to be there. I asked her if she had come to see Mr. Stephens. She said she had. 'What do you think about him?' I queried. Glancing up into the good old man's face, she replied, simply: 'I loves him.' And so it is with the children of a larger growth. They all love him. Mr. Stephens has had an acute attack of bowel complaint lately, but recovered promptly, and is, I think, looking about as well as he has looked in the last 10 years. He presides at his table punctually, and takes plenty of exercise in his new rolling-chair. Of the war in Europe he appears to care nothing. 'I hate all wars,' he said, 'and will be satisfied if dogs who will fight keep away from my door.' Gen. Toombs, who was at the Hall, takes a mighty interest in the Eastern question, and predicts that the Russians will walk over the Ottomans, for whom he has a pronounced contempt. If we mistake not, the General once thought the French Army would go to Berlin, but in this opinion he was, in common with thousands, mistaken. He met my prophesy truly concerning the Turkish overthrow. But with Mr. Stephens and Gen. Toombs the question of greatest enthusiasm is the convention. Gen. Toombs goes as a delegate, as you know, and Mr. Stephens expects to accompany him. The General says his appearance in the convention will be the last official act of his life, and he hopes to make it the most memorable. Gen. Toombs has fallen away some 20 pounds in flesh since his visit to the Hot Springs of Arkansas. He looks much paler; but, with the exception of one eye, his health is perfect. He has hopes that his defective eye will be completely restored when a surgical operation can be performed upon it. Only upon closest scrutiny would any one observe that it was in the least impaired. On Federal politics Mr. Stephens and Gen. Toombs are agreed, viz: that while it is lawful to conspire against a de facto government, it is not expedient to do so at this time so far as the South is concerned, and in our case a wise expediency is the highest patriotism. We are getting from Mr. Hayes nearly, if not quite, all we could have hoped for from Mr. Tilden, and are, at the same time, not responsible for his blunders if he commit any. Gen. Toombs goes further, and states that the counting in of Mr. Tilden would have been good, perhaps, for some few individuals, but ending in the disruption of the Democratic Party. Mr. Stephens is for making the best of the situation, upholding the President in every lawful and patriotic way, and only condemning when he deserves animadversion."

THE CALIFORNIA FEDERAL OFFICES.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., July 1.—The commission to investigate the Federal offices in this city, organized last night, consists of Dr. Linderman, ex-Gov. Low, now President of the Anglo-Californian Bank, and Henry L. Dodge, a merchant and a member of the Republican State Central Committee. The examination will begin forthwith, commencing with the mint.

SEVERE STORMS.

TERRIBLE FALL OF HAIL IN CONNECTICUT—DAMAGE BY WIND AND LIGHTNING IN PENNSYLVANIA.

WATERBURY, Conn., July 1.—The most terrible hail-storm that ever occurred in this vicinity struck Waterbury at 7 o'clock this evening, and did great damage. The garden crops are almost ruined. Greenhouses and conservatories suffered severely, hardly a pane of glass escaping. There is not a whole skylight in the city. The hailstones were as large as butternuts. The ground was white with them and strewed with leaves and twigs. The rain-fall was heavy, and the streets and roads were badly washed. The glass in nearly every street lamp was shivered. The streets are filled with people viewing the devastation. It has not yet been learned how extensive the storm was, but nothing like it was ever seen here.

COATESVILLE, Penn., July 1.—A severe wind storm passed over this section of the country between 3 and 4 o'clock this afternoon. At Ercildoun, a small town about three miles south of Coatesville, the damage was very heavy. Twenty families were made homeless in a few minutes, their dwellings being razed to the ground. The fine new seminary, belonging to Richard Darlington, was also destroyed, and nothing remains but the bare walls. A woman named Hopkins was instantly killed, and five persons were injured, two of them, it is believed, fatally. A meeting is already being arranged in this town to extend aid to the sufferers, and this evening prayers are being offered in the churches in their behalf.

PITTSBURG, Penn., July 1.—During the prevalence of a heavy storm early this morning lightning struck the agitator and cooper shops of the Liberty Oil Works in Lawrenceville, and set them on fire. The cooperage machinery and about 2,000 empty barrels were consumed. The fire communicated with the oil in two large iron tanks close to the cooper shop, and they, with their contents—about 3,000 barrels of crude oil—were totally destroyed. The loss is estimated at $30,000, and is fully insured, principally in foreign companies. The works are owned by J. A. McKee & Sons, who were only carrying a small stock. The fire in the two tanks burned fiercely all day long, and the scene was visited by thousands of people.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, July 1.—Another terrific hurricane swept through Central Ohio last night, doing considerable damage to crops, fences, and outbuildings, and in some instances causing more serious losses. Near Richmond, Ind., a large tree was blown upon a bridge while two men were crossing in a buggy. Charles Brown was struck by a limb and instantly killed, and W. J. Hyatt dangerously injured. A number of dwellings in the course of the storm were damaged, but no other casualties are reported. Springfield, Mount Vernon, Zanesville, Canal-Dover, and other smaller towns suffered considerably from the violence of the wind.

UTICA, N. Y., July 1.—At intervals since Saturday night we have had the heaviest fall of rain which has occurred here for years. The canal has overflowed all along the line. Lightning struck William F. Owen's dry goods store and the Western Union Telegraph office at 2 o'clock this morning. The stock, valued at $9,500, is almost a total loss. It is insured for $3,000. The Mohawk River overflowed the flats more rapidly than ever before, and heavy damage to crops is anticipated.

BIDDEFORD, Me., July 1.—There were heavy thunder showers here to-day, eight inches of rain falling in three hours. Many of the streets are impassible, and are damaged to the extent of over $2,000. A house belonging to a Mr. Townsend, at Kennebunkport, was struck by lightning, and two ladies severely hurt.

CHESTER, Penn., July 1.—Lightning struck the Columbia Hotel this evening and set it on fire. Seven persons were stunned by the shock, one of whom—William Appleby—is seriously injured. The fire was quickly extinguished, and the damage to the hotel will not exceed $1,000, which is covered by insurance.

WATERTOWN, N. Y., July 1.—The barn of Harrison Mattison was struck and fired by lightning this morning. Loss not stated; insurance $400. One horse was killed.

LACONIA, N. H., July 1.—Lightning struck the Catholic Church here to-day, burning it to the ground. Loss, $6,000; fully insured.

THE WEATHER.

SYNOPSIS AND INDICATIONS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 2—1 A. M.—The pressure is highest in the South Atlantic and Gulf States, and lowest in the St. Lawrence Valley and New-England. Rain has been reported in the Middle and New-England States. The temperature has remained nearly stationary in the South and South-west and the Middle Atlantic States; it has fallen in the lake region. The winds are southerly in the Gulf States and along the Atlantic coast; in the lake region they are westerly. There has been a slight rise in the Lower Mississippi River.

INDICATIONS.

For New-England, rising barometer, south-west to north-west winds, rain areas, followed by clearing weather and lower temperature.

For the lower lake region and Middle Atlantic States, higher pressure, stationary, or lower temperature, westerly winds, and clear or partly cloudy weather, possibly with occasional light showers.

For the South Atlantic and Gulf States, nearly stationary pressure and temperature, winds mostly from the South, and clear or partly cloudy weather.

For Tennessee and the Ohio Valley, rising followed by falling barometer, stationary or higher temperature, partly cloudy weather, occasional showers, and winds shifting to southerly.

For the upper lake region, rising followed by falling barometer, stationary or higher temperature, variable winds shifting to southerly, partly cloudy weather, and occasional showers.

For the Lower Missouri and Upper Mississippi Valleys, falling barometer, warm southerly winds, partly cloudy weather, and rain areas, followed by rising barometer and colder north-westerly winds.

Cautionary signals continue at Cape May, Atlantic City, Barnegat, and Sandy Hook.

The rivers will remain nearly stationary.

IN THIS CITY.

The following record shows the changes in the temperature for the past 24 hours, in comparison with the corresponding date of last year, as indicated by the thermometer at Hudnut's pharmacy.

	1876.	1877.		1876.	1877.
3 A. M.	74°	69°	3:30 P. M.	87°	90°
6 A. M.	73°	71°	6 P. M.	80°	84°
9 A. M.	78°	74°	9 P. M.	76°	74°
12 M.	89°	80°	12 P. M.	76°	72°

Average temperature yesterday.....77°
Average temperature for corresponding date last year.....78½°

LOSSES BY FIRE.

A fire occurred last evening in the fancy goods store of H. Rosenthal, No. 345 Grand-street, damaging the stock to the extent of $1,000, and the building $100.

THE BAXTER CASE.

RUTLAND, Vt., July 1.—The Baxter scandal is the absorbing theme here. A commission *de lunatico* will examine Mrs. Payson on Tuesday. Yesterday J. O. Ryan, who, as alleged, has threatened her life, attacked and severely beat H. W. Love, correspondent of the Boston *Globe*, on account of a dispatch that appeared in that paper.

OBITUARY NOTE.

Hon. Robinson Palmer, of Perry, Me., died yesterday, aged 91. He was one of the first Senators when Maine was admitted as a State.

UTICA, N. Y., July 1.—Cornelius Regan, an aged watchman in the Middle New-York Mills, near Utica, was found with his neck broken this morning. It is supposed he met with an accident.

LOWELL, Mass., July 1.—In a scuffle on Prescott-street last night, James McDonald was fatally stabbed in the abdomen. He refused to give the name of the person inflicting the wound.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., July 1.—Secretary Evarts, Attorney-General Devens, Gov. Hartranft, Mayor Bedlow, of Newport, and other gentlemen were guests of Gen. Burnside at Bristol to-day.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, July 1.—Goldsmith Maid will arrive here to-morrow morning, and will trot at Chester Park on the 4th.

NEW-HAVEN, Conn., July 1.—Rev. Joseph Cook, the noted preacher, was married in Fair Haven yesterday to Miss Georgie Heming-way.

TORONTO, Ontario, July 1.—John Wippham, an engine-driver on the Grank Trunk Railway, was killed at Stratford last night while oiling his engine.

THE HAYDEN SURVEY.

WORK FOR THE SEASON.

THE ELEVENTH YEAR OF ITS EXISTENCE—PREPARING THE OUTFIT—HOW THE WORK IS PERFORMED—PROGRESS OF THE EXPEDITION.

From an Occasional Correspondent.

HAYDEN GEOLOGICAL SURVEY,
GREEN RIVER DIVISION,
GRANGER, W. T., Friday, June 22, 1877.

With the season of 1877 the Hayden Survey enters the eleventh year of its existence. The Fall of 1866 saw the completion of the field work in Colorado, and this Spring the work was transferred to Wyoming, with field head-quarters at Cheyenne. Since the opening of the Black Hills Cheyenne has become an important place, especially in the eyes of its citizens, who predict for it a glorious future. It is one of the outfitting points for the Hills, and should the contemplated railroad have Cheyenne as its starting point its hopes may be realized. Already it calls itself a city, and supports three daily newspapers, and hotels and saloons innumerable. The rendezvous camp of the survey this Spring was at Davis' Ranch, about 12 miles from Cheyenne. Here four divisions were prepared with outfits and thence proceeded into the field. The area to be surveyed includes something over 30,000 square miles, divided into three districts, lying mainly in Wyoming Territory, but trenching on Utah and Idaho on the west. Two of these districts, the Green River and Sweetwater, have as their southern line the parallel 41° 45', (or about the northern boundary of Clarence King's survey of the fortieth parallel,) and the parallel 43° as their northern line. They extend from longitude 107° to longitude 112°, and are separated by meridian 109° 30', the Sweetwater Division taking the eastern portion, and the Green River Division the western. The Snake River Division works an area extending as far north as 44° 15', and having the same meridians as east and west boundaries. The organization of the Green River Division, to which your correspondent is attached, is typical of all. It is composed of the following persons: Henry Gannett, Topographer in charge; Dr. A. C. Peale, Geologist; J. E. Mushbach, Assistant Topographer; F. M. Eastman, Geological Assistant; two packers, and a cook. Mules are used both for riding and for the conveyance of the outfit, *i. e.*, tents, baggage, bedding, instruments, and rations. By using pack-mules we are rendered entirely independent of roads, and can move our camp to within a short distance of the mountain summit, and also feel sure that they will be able to endure a campaign where horses and ponies would be sure to fall us. All our mules have been in service since 1873, and after the first few days our fall into line like old veterans. It is amusing to watch them the first day. While the *aparejos* or pack-saddles are being put on, they puff themselves out and hold their breath as long as the packers pull on the circingle. When the load is on and the mule allowed to go the circus commences, and if any animal in the world knows all the inside mysteries of "bucking," it is a Western mule. Our packers, however, are tried men, and put the load on to stay, which fact the mule is not long in finding out, and after one or two mornings he travels along so demurely after the bell-mare that you can scarce believe him the same animal. Packing is an art, and the head packer is an important person in the camp. He has charge of the constantly diminishing cargo which each morning has to be made up into "loads" of equal weight. He also has charge of the train on the march while the scientific men are at work in the surrounding hills and mountains. The plan of work is about as follows: After breaking camp the head of the party leaves word for the train to travel 8, 10, or 15 miles in a certain direction, and then to camp while the scientific corps spends the time in occupying the stations of the day. These are generally the highest points in the region from which the topography can be readily made out. All mountain peaks, spurs, junctions of streams, and hills, are located by means of angles in connection with angles taken from other stations. The station is located by angles on the primary points determined by the party of primary triangulation, which traverses all the districts. Contour and profile sketches of the surrounding country are made, and elevations taken with mercurial and aneroid barometers, and by depression or elevation angles are taken with the gradienter. The geologist makes sections of the rocks, giving their position, character, and thicknesses, notes the absence or presence of mineral matter, and makes a sketch showing the areas occupied by the different geological formations. Besides this, the general character of the country and its agricultural capabilities are noted. By 4 or 5 o'clock the work of the day is generally completed, and the party turns campward, striking the trail of the train, which is followed until the camp fire is sighted.

Around the blazing camp-fire the adventures of the day are recounted, and as both our packers were with Gen. Crook in the Sioux war, we generally drift into an Indian talk before we turn in for the night. The work of the primary triangulation party differs some what from that of the topographical divisions. It consists in locating the primary points in each district by a series of accurately measured triangles expanded from a carefully determined base line. The base line this year was measured at Rawlins. As the primary stations are further apart than the topographical stations, this party has to make longer marches. More time is also devoted to the stations.

By the latter part of May the parties were ready to take the field, and proceeded by rail to their respective starting points. The Sweetwater Division left the train at Salt Wells; the Green River Division at Green River City; the Snake River Division at Ogden, and the primary triangulation party at Rawlins. The Green River Basin, from which this division receives its name, and which is the first portion of our area worked, is practically a vast plain lying between the Uintah Mountains on the south, the Wahsatch Mountains on the west, and the Wind River Mountains on the north-east. On the east it rises gradually to the low Continental Divide, and merges gradually into the Laramie Plains. Its surface is considerably broken up, but the general elevation is 6,000 to 7,000 feet above sea level. This great basin in early tertiary times was a vast lake, whose waters teemed with curious monster-like reptiles and a wonderful variety of fish and mollusks. The climate was tropical, and in the dense, luxuriant forests lining the shores were innumerable strange birds, but where was no human eye present to note the beauty of the scenery, as day after day for ages the sun rose and set on this strange land.

In the eastern part of the basin vast deposits of coal were formed, which are now mined along the line of the Union Pacific Railroad. As the ages progressed the climate, became colder, and in the struggle for existence many forms of life, both animal and vegetable, became extinct, and their remains were buried beneath the accumulating sediments. Then came a period in which all these beds were elevated, the lakes were drained, erosion began its resistless work, and the geologist of to-day exhumes from the rocks the animal remains, bringing them to a new existence to receive their names for the first time at the hands of our eminent paleontologists. The drainage of the basin is effected by Green River in two branches, the main Green and the Big Sandy, an eastern branch, rising in the Wind River Mountains. In 1857 and 1858 a number of explorations for wagon roads were made across the basin, and the maps then made are far better than any subsequent ones. They were, however, merely reconnoissance surveys, and outside of their lines of travel but little was accurately mapped. The object of the present survey is to map all the country, the benefits of which are apparent. It is well known that a large proportion of the great West is not fitted for agricultural purposes, and such parts ought, therefore, not to be sectionized, as it would entail useless expense. By our method of work the whole country becomes known, and the land surveyor has indicated to him such portions as are suitable for settlement, and, therefore, for sectionizing. Again, points are accurately located to which he can refer and from which he can begin his more detailed work. In the atlas of Colorado, which is now in process of publication by the survey, one of the 22 sheets is a map in colors showing the distribution of timber, grass, mineral, and agricultural land in the State.

We left Green River City on the 1st of June, and followed up the river to the mouth of the Big Sandy. Fording the latter stream, we followed up its right bank to the foot of the Wind River Mountains, whose snow-capped peaks towered high above the basin, the snow reaching below the timber line. The Big Sandy is a rather sluggish stream flowing over a sandy bottom between low bluffs of yellow sandstone. The country between it and the Green is pretty level, and is covered with a growth of pungently odoriferous sage. It is the Colorado or Great American Desert laid down in the school maps. Destitute of water, it is a dreary waste to travel across, only the coyote, the horned frog, and the lizard inhabiting it. Approaching the mountains the country improves gradually, bunches of grass appearing between the scattered sage brush, and bands of antelope becoming more and more numerous. We skirted the edge of the mountains, crossing numerous moraines, and passing beautiful glacial lakes that nestle pine-embowered among the foot hills, until we reached Green River again, which we forded just at the right time, for the rapidly melting snow-banks are swelling all the streams to their utmost capacity. The Wind River Mountains form one of the many isolated ranges which make our Rocky Mountains. Between this range and the Park Range of Colorado the continental divide is low, and the traveler crosses it almost without being aware of the fact. The Wind River peaks have a general elevation of from 12,000 to 13,000 feet, rising from 5,000 to 6,000 feet above the general level of the Green River basin. The valleys of the tributaries of the Green are all wide, and would be extremely fertile if irrigated. They are too high for general agricultural purposes, but form excellent ranges for cattle. Stock can be wintered safely in almost any part of the basin. As yet, however, it is unoccupied save by one ranch at the mouth of Fontenelle Creek. We followed the Green down to the mouth of the Big Sandy, thus making a circuit of the basin. The river flows through a wide bottom with occasional groves of cottonwoods, (*Populus Augustifolia.*) Bordering the valley are bluffs of sandstones and marls beyond which stretch plateaus cut into *mauvaises terres* in many places. These rise to towers, monuments, and spires, and resemble the ruins of a great city. Its spires are the monuments of extinct races of strange animals, for the *mauvaises terres* are cities of the dead whose bones lie bleaching in the broiling sun. Gigantic lizards, huge turtles, the ancestors of the horse, animals that possessed the characteristics of the deer, hog, and several other species, are all represented in the great ossuary, their bones having been washed into the ancient lake and buried in its sediments. The weather on this our first trip has been perfect. Every night during the first two weeks in June we had heavy frosts, and ice an inch in thickness formed in the camp kettles nearly every night. From the mouth of the Big Sandy we have come to Granger, on the Union Pacific Railroad, for supplies for our second trip, which will be across the northern portion of the district. This is more mountainous, and will be more difficult to work. Our next supply depot will be at Fort Hall, in Idaho, which we expect to reach about the 1st of August.

THE CINCINNATI SOUTHERN ROAD.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, July 1.—A sufficient amount of stock in the Common Carrier Company of the Southern Railroad has been subscribed to secure a temporary lease with the Trustees, and the completed portion of the road will soon be put into operation. Late developments in connection with this great enterprise have been anything but satisfactory to the citizens. Some time ago a syndicate, composed of leading capitalists and railroad men, took a controlling share of the stock in the Common Carrier Company in expectation of advancing the $2,250,000 necessary to complete the road and securing the permanent lease. They discovered, however, upon investigation, that there was nothing present or prospective to secure their investment, even the future income of the road having been mortgaged for the original bondholders. Thereupon the most of their stock was withdrawn, and the tax-payers made the interesting discovery that there was no way of finishing the road and saving the $16,000,000 already invested, except by voting two or three additional millions. The completed section will be operated under the new lease, and is 160 miles long, and extends nearly through Kentucky. It is estimated by R. M. Shoemaker that the net earnings from the local traffic for the first year will be $344,000. The through line to the Southern sea-board, to which our merchants have so long looked forward, is something in the indefinite future.

DEATH OF LADY THORN.

TRENTON, N. J., July 1.—The celebrated trotting mare Lady Thorn died at the Fashion Stud Farm, Trenton, N. J., on Sunday morning, from inflammation of the bowels, after a very short illness. She was foaled in 1856, and at an early age exhibited, under the care of Dr. Herr, of Lexington, Ky., signs of great speed. Her career upon the turf is only second to that of her companion, Goldsmith Maid, their names being almost household words. After leaving Kentucky, in the year 1870, she was put in the hands of Dan Mace. She showed rare form that Spring, her trials of speed far outstripping any of her former achievements. She won the only three races she started in, but met with an accident in August, while being put on the cars at Rochester, which compelled her to withdraw from further contests upon the turf. At this time she was undoubtedly the mistress of the trotting turf, having since she left her native State trotted 52 races, winning 43 of them. She leaves as progeny a colt and filly, respectively 3 and 2 years of age, sired by the old black hero of Maine, General Knox. She will be buried beside the judges' stand, and a monument erected to her memory.

ARRESTED FOR MURDER.

TWO MEN KILLED NEAR POTTSVILLE, PENN.—MURDER ON THE HIGH SEAS.

POTTSVILLE, Penn., July 1.—A party of young men trespassing on the farm of Daniel Fritz, in Mahoning Valley, this morning, were ordered off by the proprietor when one of the party named Burke Kelly drew a revolver on Fritz. The latter knocked Kelley down with a musket and shot him, from which he died shortly afterward. At Wiggins' Patch, near Mahanoy City, Patrick Quinn shot and fatally wounded his wife to-day. Quinn was arrested and brought here for trial.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., July 1.—The schooner A. Heaton, of New-York, arrived here to-day from Bilbao, Spain, and one of her seamen, a colored man named Stephen Burrell, was at once given into custody, charged with the murder on the high seas of J. B. Jones, the first mate of the vessel. It is stated that early on the morning of June 23 the prisoner and deceased quarrelled, and the latter threatened the former with a slungshot. They were separated, but shortly afterward blows were struck, and Burrell plunged a sheath knife into the heart of Jones, who died in a short time. The victim was a resident of New-York. Burrell, together with the second mate, steward, and three seamen, are now locked up, and will have a hearing before the United States Commissioner to-morrow.

THE SAMOAN ISLANDS.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., July 1.—The *Alta* this morning printed a copy of the petition of the Legislature of Samoa to Queen Victoria for a British protectorate over the islands, dated April 3, 1877. The *Alta* states editorially that it is informed by a trusted correspondent that a petition was at the same time sent to the Government of the United States, praying that the Cabinet would use its influence in favor of a British protectorate, or unite with the British Government in a joint protectorate.

TWO DEPUTY COLLECTORS.

CHESTER, Penn., July 1.—H. Y. Arnold, the Deputy Collector of Customs here, having refused to resign at the request of Collector Tutton, Capt. William Frick has been sworn in, and to-day there were two deputies on duty. The removal of Mr. Arnold has not been approved by the Treasury Department, and Secretary Sherman yesterday telegraphed Collector Tutton to delay action in the matter.

SUFFERING AT ST. JOHN.

ST. JOHN, New-Brunswick, July 1.—The rain fell heavily yesterday and to-day and the people in the tents were drenched. Many sought shelter in sheds. Three women and one man were conveyed to the hospital. Rev. Mr. Truesdall, of Chicago, to-day delivered an eloquent address on the fires at Chicago and St. John. His timely suggestions are being acted upon.

O'LEARY'S WALK AGAINST TIME.

Daniel O'Leary, the long-distance pedestrian, who recently returned from England, began a walk of 520 miles at the Rink, in Sixty-third-street, shortly after midnight last night, which he proposes to accomplish in six days. During his last contest with Weston in the Old Country O'Leary went 500 miles in six days and had time to spare. There were very few persons present when the journey was begun last night. O'Leary, aside from a little stiffness, which will soon disappear, is in good form. He made his first mile in 11, and his second in 10 minutes. A young man named Peter L. Van Ness is walking with him. It is not considered that he will do much, but he will be paid liberally for his work, and it will be to his interest to do the best he can. It is proper to state that the New-York Athletic Club declined to have anything to do with the walk for reasons which it withheld.

CURRENT TOPICS ABROAD.

A MUNICIPAL COUNCIL IN FRANCE SUPERSEDED BY A COMMISSION—THE DATE OF THE ELECTIONS—A GRAND MILITARY REVIEW.

PARIS, July 1.—The Prefect has suspended the Municipal Council at Amiens, replacing it by an Administrative Commission.

The Council of Ministers yesterday determined the date of the elections, but resolved not to make its determination public. The *Liberté* has reason to believe the date is Aug. 5.

The grand annual review of the garrison of Paris, concerning which there had been some disquieting reports, was held to-day in the Bois de Boulogne, and passed off without any unusual incident. President MacMahon was well received by the public.

The Bishop of Perpignan is dead.

BERLIN, July 1.—Prince Bismarck has arrived here.

LONDON, July 2.—The *Post's* Berlin special says the German Emperor will meet the Emperor of Austria at Salzburg shortly.

QUEENSTOWN, July 2.—The Inman Line steam-ship City of Richmond, Capt. Leitch, from New-York June 23, arrived here at 1:30 this morning. After landing passengers and mails she proceeded for Liverpool.

WILLIAMS COLLEGE.

BACCALAUREATE SERMON BY PRESIDENT CHADBOURNE—THE STABILIT

THE STATE OF TRADE.

BUFFALO, N. Y., June 30.—Flour in fair request and firm at unchanged prices; sales, 800 bbls. Wheat in light request by millers only for immediate use; sales, 1,500 bushels No. 2 Duluth at $1 75; 1,200 bushels special bid No. 2 Milwaukee at $1 53; 1,800 bushels No. 2 Milwaukee at $1 55@$1 56. Corn in fair request; straight No. 2, spot, in demand; offerings light; call of the board transactions: No. 2, sales of 5,000 bushels at 51¾c.; cash; loads at 51¾c.@52c.; 5,000 bushels at 52c.; 5,000 bushels High Mixed at 52¾c., no arrive; No. 2 offered at 52¾c., to arrive, 51¾c. bid and 52c. asked July; 51c. bid and 52c. asked first half of July; 51¾c. bid and 52c. asked last half of July; 50¾c. bid and 52¾c. asked August; cash sales, 8,300 bushels High Mixed at 53c.; 1,700 bushels Rejected at 49c.; 8,300 bushels No. 2 at 52c.; 5,600 bushels do., to arrive, at 57½c.; 2,000 bushels sample, spot, at 50½c.; 2,000 bushels High Mixed, on track, to millers, at 52½c. Oats in light inquiry; sales, 1 car Ohio, on track, at 44c. Other Grains neglected. Railroad Freights unchanged. Canal Freights firm at 12½c. on wheat to New-York, toll included; 81 34@1 37½ for Staves. Receipts by lake, 331,825 bushels Corn; by Railroad—7,400 bbls. Flour, 4,800 bushels Wheat, 1,160 bushels Oats, 5,600 bushels Oats, 800 bushels Barley, 1,600 bushels Rye. Shipments by Canal to Tide-water—50,320 bushels Corn, 11,024 bushels Oats, 369,409 lb. Lard, 295 bbls. Pork; to Intermediate Points—3,500 bushels Wheat; by Railroad—1,140 bbls. Flour, 19,917 bushels Wheat, 36,048 bushels Corn, 16,100 bushels Oats, 800 bushels Barley, 1,000 bushels Rye.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., June 30.—Coffee quiet; sales, 450 bags Rio at 16½c.@19½c.; Laguayra, 19¾c.@20¾c. Sugar—Raw held with confidence; fair and good refining Cubs at 9¾c.@9¾c.; there is nothing offering. Molasses in good demand for boilers at 45c. for 50 test, but holders unwilling to accept. Petroleum quiet; closed at 9c.@9¼c. for Crude, 12¾c. for Refined. Seeds—Last quotations for Clover-seed; Flax-seed, $1 50; Timothy, $1 90@$2. Breadstuffs—Fresh ground Winter Wheat Flour in good demand at full prices; low grades declining; sales, 2,300 bbls. Minnesota Extra, Family and Stock, $7 87½@$8; good, $8 35; choice, $8 50; fancy, $8 75; very high grades, $9@$9 25; Pennsylvania do. do., good, $8; choice and fancy, $9 12½@$9 25; very high grades, $9 37½@$9 50; patent, $9 75@$11. Rye Flour steady at $4 75. Wheat—Prime old Red and Amber scarce; sales, old Pennsylvania and Southern Amber, good and prime, at $2 25; one car choice new Delaware at $2. Rye ranges from 80c.@99c.; No. 2 Western offered at 70c. Corn—Better supply; prices lower; sales, 4,000 bushels Pennsylvania, Southern, and Western Yellow, in cars, at 62c.; 7,000 bushels Western Mixed at 59c.@61c. Oats dull and lower; sales, 5,000 bushels at 45c.@46c. for fair and good Western; 47c.@48c. for good and choice Pennsylvania. Whisky—Light supply; firm; Western, $1 18.

CHICAGO, Ill., June 30.—Flour steady; unchanged. Wheat unsettled, but generally lower; No. 2 Spring, $1 41@$1 42, cash; $1 34¾, July; $1 20¾@$1 20⅝, August; $1 15, September; No. 3 do., $1 20; rejected, 85c.@90c. Corn lower at 45c., cash; 46c.@46⅛c., July; 47c.@47⅛c., August. Oats dull and lower at 33⅞c.@33¾c., cash; 33¼c., July. Rye steady and unchanged. Barley steady and unchanged. Pork unsettled, but generally higher, at $13, cash; $12 93¾@$12 97½, July; $13 07½@$13 12½, August. Lard active at 8¾c., cash and July; 8c.@7¾c., August; $8 90@$8 92½, September. Whisky steady at $1 08. Receipts—5,500 bbls. Flour, 20,000 bushels Wheat, 145,000 bushels Corn, 60,000 bushels Oats, 1,900 bushels Rye, 5,000 bushels Barley. Shipments—6,500 bbls. Flour, 29,000 bushels Wheat, 188,000 bushels Corn, 37,000 bushels Oats, 675 bushels Rye, 25,000 bushels Barley.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., June 30.—Flour firm, unchanged. Wheat inactive: No. 2 Red Fall, $1 30, cash; $1 33¾ bid, $1 34¼ asked, July; No. 3 do., $1 32¾, seller but lower; No. 2, 1 car Mixed, 44c.@44¼c., cash; 44c.@44¾c., July; 44¼c.@44¾c., August; 45¾c., September. Oats dull; No. 2, 36½c. bid, cash; sales of Rejected at 32c.@33c. Rye steady; No. 2 offered at $1 00@$1 00½. Pork dull at $13 15, cash. Lard nominally unchanged. Bulk meats quiet; Clear Rib sides, 7c. bid, cash and 7¾c. asked. Bacon firmer at 8¼c., 7¾c.@7¾c., and 8c.@8¼c. Live Hogs quiet, unchanged. Cattle quiet, unchanged. Receipts—800 bbls. Flour, 6,000 bushels Wheat, 27,000 bushels Corn, 1,000 bushels Oats, 600 head of Hogs, 1,100 head of Cattle.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, June 30.—Flour scarce; firm; Family, $9@$9 15. Wheat strong; Red, $1 35@$1 95; Corn firm at 52c.@52½c. Oats in good demand at 40c.@44c. Rye dull at 68c. Barley dull and nominal. Pork in fair demand; sales at $13 25@$13 40. Lard dull; nominal. Bulk-meats weak; Shoulders, 4¾c.; Short Rib Middles, 6¾c.@7c., spot; 7¼c., buyer August; Short Clear 6¾c., 7¼c. Bacon quiet at 5¾c., 7¾c.@7¾c., and 8¾c.@8¼c. for Shoulders, Sides, and Clear Sides. Whisky firm; small sales at $1 07, generally held at $1 08. Butter steady; unchanged. Live Hogs quiet, but steady at $4 25@$4 60; Light, $4 65@$4 80; Packing, $4 70@$4 80; Butchers', $4 80@$4 90; receipts, 1,269 head; shipments, 370 head.

OSWEGO, N. Y., June 30.—Flour unchanged; sales, 1,500 bushels. Wheat easier for Spring; No. 1 Milwaukee Club, $1 70; No. 2 do., $1 62@$1 63; 1 car White Canada, $2 05. Corn in light demand; sales of High-Mixed at 57c.@58c. Corn-meal unchanged. Millfeed unchanged. Canal Freights unchanged. Railroad Freights—Flour to Boston, 35c.; to New-York 20c.; to Albany, 20c. Lake Receipts—17,000 bushels Wheat, 5,700 bushels Corn, 12,000 feet Lumber. Canal Shipments—911,000 feet Lumber. Flour shipped by rail, 1,600 bbls.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., June 30.—Flour dull; Extra, $5 25@$5 50; Family, $6 50@$7; A No. 1, $8@$8 50; Choice, $9@$10. Wheat scarce and wanted. Corn dull; White and Mixed, 52c. Rye nominal. Oats dull; White, 45c.; Mixed, 40c. Pork quiet at $14. Bulk-meats quiet and unchanged. Bacon quiet; Shoulders, 6c.; Clear Rib, 8½c.; Clear Sides, 8¾c. Sugar-cured Hams quiet at 10½c.@11c. Lard quiet and unchanged. Whisky firmer at $1 08. Bagging dull at 13c.@13½c. Tobacco quiet and unchanged.

TOLEDO, Ohio, June 30.—Flour firm. Wheat steady; Amber Michigan, spot, $1 42; June, $1 95; No. 2 Red Winter, spot, $1 35; June, $1 37; July, $1 42; August, $1 31; Rejected Lake Shore, $1 01. Corn firm; High Mixed, spot, 50½c.; No. 2, spot and July, 43½c.; August, 44c.; September, 52½c.; No. 2 White, 52c.; Rejected, 48½c.; Damaged, 44c. Oats dull; Michigan 40c. asked. Receipts—Wheat, 10,000 bushels; Corn, 25,000 bushels. Shipments—Wheat, 3,000 bushels; Corn, 57,000 bushels.

DETROIT, Mich., June 30.—Flour nominally $10. Wheat firm and in good demand; Extra White Michigan sold at $1 93½@$1 95½; No. 1 White, $1 91; No. 1 White Michigan opened at $1 90; closed at $1 93. Milling, $1 88. Corn steady; No. 1 Mixed, 50½c. Oats easier; No. 1 White, 44c.; No. 1 Mixed, 39½c. Receipts—Wheat, 3,000 bbls. Flour, 1,173 bushels. Oats, 2,034 bushels Corn, 6,831 bushels Oats. Shipments—232 bbls. Flour, 1,143 bushels Wheat, 620 bushels Corn, 4,189 bushels Oats.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., June 30.—Flour quiet, unchanged. Wheat weak; No. 2 Milwaukee, spot, July, $1 43¾; August, $1 26; No. 3 do., $1 29@$1 30. Corn lower; No. 2, 45½c. Oats in fair demand; No. 2, 33c. Rye steady and firm; No. 1, 67½c. Barley nominal, nothing doing; No. 2 Spring, 70c.; No. 3 do., 58c. Freights—Wheat to Buffalo, 2c. Receipts—4,000 bbls. Flour, 22,000 bushels Wheat. Shipments—3,000 bbls. Flour, 66,000 bushels Wheat.

CHICAGO, Ill., June 30.—Cattle—Receipts, 800 head; shipments, 2,200 head; dull; nearly nominal; prices unchanged. Hogs—Receipts, 7,500 head; shipments, 4,000 head; dull, but prices lower; buyers and sellers apart; light shipping, $4 60@$4 70; heavy smooth do., $4 75@$4 80; heavy packing, $4 65@$4 70. Sheep—Receipts small; market nominal.

NEW-ORLEANS, La., June 30.—Corn-meal easier at $2 87½. Sugar-cured Hams in fair demand and lighter at 11c.@11½c. Other articles unchanged. Exchange—New-York sight, ¼ premium; Sterling, $5 18 for the bank. Gold, 105@105¼.

WILMINGTON, N. C., June 30.—Spirits of Turpentine firm at 29½c. Rosin quiet at $1 45 for Strained. Crude Turpentine steady at $2 25 for Hard, $2 10 for Yellow Dip, and $2 30 for Virgin. Tar steady at $1 50.

THE COTTON MARKETS.

NEW-ORLEANS, La., June 30.—Cotton strong; Middling, 11½c.; Low Middling, 11c.; Good Ordinary, 10¼c.; net receipts, 14 bales; gross, 438 bales; exports to Great Britain, 1,105 bales; sales, 1,500 bales; stock, 63,384 bales.

MOBILE, Ala., June 30.—Cotton firm; Middling, 11¼c.; Low Middling, 10¾c.; Good Ordinary, 10c.; net receipts, 2 bales; exports coastwise, 164 bales; sales, 300 bales; stock, 8,276 bales.

GALVESTON, Texas, June 30.—Cotton firm; Middling, 11¾c.; Low Middling, 11½c.; Good Ordinary, 10¾c.; net receipts, 27 bales; gross, 27 bales; coastwise, 23 bales; sales, 75 bales; stock, 12,520 bales.

CHARLESTON, S. C., June 30.—Cotton firm; Middling, 11¾c.@11¾c.; Low Middling, 11¼c.; Good Ordinary, 10¾c.; net receipts, 389 bales; sales, 170 bales; stock, 4,802 bales.

SAVANNAH, Ga., June 30.—Cotton firm; Middling, 11¼c.; Low Middling, 11c.; Good Ordinary, 10¼c.; net receipts, 221 bales; gross, 297 bales; exports, coastwise, 218 bales; stock, 2,508 bales.

THE BOSTON WOOL MARKET.

BOSTON, June 30.—Wool in active demand; sales of the week, 2,780,000 lb.; all available lots continue to be taken at full and generally advancing prices; new fleece is arriving freely, but there is not much of any assortment offering; sales, 600,000 lb. new and spring the week at prices ranging from 42½c.@48c.; quotations for the most part are nominal; XX could not be purchased under 50c.@52½c.; No. 1 and Fine 46@47c.; Michigan and Wisconsin range from 43c.@45c.; Combing and Delaine in good demand; sales, 140,000 lb. at 50c.@55c. mostly at 53½c.; Texas in demand; sales, 175,000 lb. at 30c.@37c.; pulled firm and sold up close; sales, 340,000 lb. at 35c.@50c., the latter for very choice super, the bulk of the sales in the range of 40c.@45c.; California Spring in demand; sales 1,034,000 lb. at 21c.@37c., principally at 30c.@33c.; market firm for all desirable lots; sales of Fall, 90,000 lb., at 13c.@21c.

HAVANA WEEKLY MARKET.

HAVANA, June 30.—Sugar—The movement in the market was on a small scale, though more willingness was manifested on the part of holders to accept the current rates offered; a favorable reaction is soon expected; prices remain nominal as follows; stock in warehouse and Nos. 12 and 14, 7½ reals @ arroba. Muscovado, 11 reals @ arroba. Clayed, 12 reals @ arroba. Centrifugal, 12½ reals @ arroba. Molasses, 6 reals @ arroba. Honey, 5 reals @ arroba. Rum, 4 reals @ arroba. Tobacco, 12½ reals @ arroba. Freights dull, with a downward tendency, but rates not quotably lower. Tobacco less active; holders opine it is better to hold on to classes suitable for United States markets; sales of remnants of old Tobacco at $38@42@45, gold, @ quintal; about 1,000 bales of Porto Rico Tobacco have arrived since the issuing of the decree allowing its importation. Spanish Gold, 22¾@22¾. Exchange firmer; on the United States 60 days, currency, 7@1 premium; short sight, do., 1@2 premium; 60 days, gold, 6¾@6¾ premium; short sight, do., 6¾@7¼ premium; on London, 17½@18 premium; on Paris, 5@5¼ premium.

POST OFFICE CHANGES.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 1.—Following are the Post Office changes for the week ending yesterday:

New-England.—Postmasters Appointed—Isander T. Barker, Bethel, Oxford County, Me; John Monroe, South Waterford, Oxford County, Me; J. P. Libby, Burnham Village, Waldo County, Me.; Benjamin Hinman, Derby, Orleans County, Vt.; Chaplin Leonard, Glover, Orleans County, Vt.; James P. Placer, Highgate Centre, Franklin County.

New-York.—Postmasters Appointed—William B. Martin, Busti, Chautauqua County; George L. Clemons, Dresden Centre, Washington County; Charles W. Weid, Jonesville, Saratoga County; George A. Lewis, Delevan, Allegany County; Charles H. Curtis, Watsonport, Orleans County; Myra Trussel, West Stockholm, St. Lawrence County.

Maryland.—Discontinued—Hyattsville, Prince George's County. Postmasters Appointed—E. E. Arnold, Arnold's Store, Anne Arundel County; Thomas Hoidmon, Montgomery County.

Pennsylvania.—Offices Established—Curtis, Armstrong County, Charles McElvaine, Postmaster; Carbon Black, Butler County, Thiele Kiesel, Postmaster; Girty, Armstrong County, Uriah G. George, Postmaster. Postmasters Appointed—James T. Fennell, Clarington, Forest County; Miss Clara Kaercher, Kepy, Columbia County; W. H. Hewit, Fisher's Mills, Armstrong County; Joseph H. Fahnestock Glen Olden, Delaware County; A. H. English, Larry's Creek, Lycoming County; Henry M. Lukens, Lazaretto Station, Delaware County; Charles F. Golden, Nesby, Clinton County; William R. Shippen, Shippenville, Clarion County; Augustus C. Davis, Somerset, Somerset County; Frederick Engle, Jr., Sweet Valley, Luzerne County; Joseph Green, Tylersburg, Clarion County; Jacob E. Brabaker, Union Station, Lancaster County.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.
Held by Westbrook, J.
First Monday motion calendar. Court opens at 10:30 A. M. for ex parte business. Calendar called at 12 M.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.
Adjourned until Friday, July 6.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.
Adjourned until Tuesday, July 3.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART I.
Held by Barrett, J.
Case on.—No. 1857—Browning et al. vs. Smith et al. No day calendar.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART II.
Held by Potter, J.
Case on. No day calendar.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART III.
Adjourned for the term.

SUPERIOR COURT—GENERAL TERM.
Adjourned sine die.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.
Held by Freedman, J.
No day calendar.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART I.
Adjourned for the term.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART II.
Adjourned for the term.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART III.
Adjourned for the term.

COMMON PLEAS—GENERAL TERM.
Adjourned sine die.

COMMON PLEAS—EQUITY TERM.
Held by Van Brunt, J.
No day calendar.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—PART I.
Adjourned for the term.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—PART II.
Adjourned for the term.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—PART III.
Adjourned for the term.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART I.
Adjourned for the term.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART II.
Adjourned for the term.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART III.
Adjourned for the term.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—PART I.
Held by Hackett, Recorder.
Dominic Namori, felonious assault and battery. James Gillan and George W. Watson, burglary. James Kennedy, burglary. John J. Cook and Andrew Jackson, grand larceny. Alonzo Johnson, grand larceny. Mary Mangin, grand larceny. Joseph Hart, grand larceny. James McAdams, grand larceny. Gustav A. Stippach, grand larceny. Margaret Smith, grand larceny. Cadwallader Evans, perjury. James C. Wright, forgery. Louis Gonzalov, larceny from the person. Mary Nagle, petit larceny. Charles E. Burnett, Edward G. Haight, and Charles Nelson, forgery.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—PART II.
Adjourned for the term.

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

The following business was transacted at the Exchange on Saturday, June 30:

James M. Miller, by order of the Supreme Court in foreclosure, George A. Halsey, Esq., Referee, sold a three-story brick tenement-house with lot, 19.4 by 50.8, No. 60 Eldridge-st., east side, 20 feet north of Hester-st., for $5,650 to Patrick Kelly.

A. J. Bleecker & Son, under a foreclosure decree by order of the Court of Common Pleas, F. W. Loew, Esq., Referee, sold the five-story brick tenement-house with lot, 25 by 100, No. 18 Suffolk-st., east side, 150 feet north of Hester-st., for $14,327, to August L. Nosser, defendant in the legal proceedings: Blackwell & Riker, by order of the Superior Court in foreclosure, Lewis M. Norwood, Esq., Referee, sold a plot of land 151.3 by 321.4 by 153.4 by 322.6, with improvements, on 1st-av., north-east corner 35th-st., for $62,500, to Charles W. Durant, plaintiff in the legal action.

R. V. Harnett, by order of the Supreme Court in foreclosure, S. H. Ostrander, Esq., Referee, sold a four-story basement and Mansard roof brown-stone-front house with lot, 16.8 by 75, on Lexington-av., west side, 33.6 feet south of 43d-st., for $10,100, to Charles T. Cromwell.

Winans & Davies, also under a similar court order as above, Henry E. Davies, Jr., Esq., Referee, disposed of 4.26-1000 acres, known as lot No. 32 on a map of land belonging to the heirs of Rebekah Bassford, at West Farms, Fordham, for $3,200, to William Montross, a defendant in the legal suit. The following legal auctions were adjourned: Sale by James M. Miller, of a house, with lot on West 130th-st., east of 6th-av., to July 3; sale by V. K. Stevenson, Jr., of a plot of land on 11th-av., north-east corner 58th-st., to July 13; and sale by Blackwell & Riker, of the buildings with lots, No. 562 Grand-st. and No. 6 Lewis-st., to July 14.

The total value of City real estate sold at the Exchange for the week ending Saturday, June 30, was $286,728, as against $423,694, the figures for the week previous. The total for the six months ending June 30, $12,509,085.

THIS WEEK'S AUCTIONS.

For the present week, at the Exchange, unless otherwise noted, the following public sales are announced:

To-day, (Monday,) July 2.

By A. H. Muller & Son, public auction sale of the three-story, basement, and Mansard roof stone-front house, with lot 20 by 60 by 20 by 61, No. 101 East 62d-st., north-east corner Park, or 4th-av. Also, a three-story and basement brown-stone-front house, with lot 18.9 by 100.5, No. 433 West 47th-st., north side, 412.6 feet east of 10th-av.

By R. V. Harnett, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, James E. Carpenter, Esq., Referee, of one lot, 25 by 83.5, on West 48th-st., north side, 250 feet east of 10th-av. Also, similar sale, Elliott F. Shepard, Esq., Referee, of a house, with lot 20 by 102.2, on East 81st-st., south side, 100 feet west of 4th-av. Also, Surrogate sale, Mary C. Gardner, Executrix, of the building, with lot 25 by 99.7 by 25 by 100, No. 370 Madison-av., south-west corner of Grand-st. also, the building, with lot 30 by 85 by 25 by 100, No. 575 Grand-st., south-west corner of Madison-st.; also, the building, with lot — by —, No. 309 Monroe-st., north side, west of Corlears-st. Also, public auction sale, of six lots, together in size 150.6 by 102.5 by 141.7 by — on Palisade-av., north-east corner of High-st., Yonkers; five lots, each 25 by 133.6, on High-st., north side, 100 feet west of Park-av.; also five lots, together in size 128 by 100 by 133.4 by 105.2, on Park-av., north-west corner of High-st.

By James W. Miller, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, J. S. Grove, Esq., Referee, of a house, with lot 25 by 100.5, on West 57th-st., north side, 200 feet west of 8th-av. Also, similar sale, Edward S. Dakin, Esq., Referee, of a house, with lot 20 by 102.2, on East 75th-st., south side, 280 feet west of 2d-av. Also, similar sale, William H. Leonard, Esq., Referee, of four lots, each 25 by 100.8, on West 89th-st., south side, 275 feet east of 9th-av.

By V. K. Stevenson, Jr., Supreme Court foreclosure sale, William Mair, Esq., Referee, of a plot of land 204.4 by 100, on 12th-av., west side, between 77th and 78th sts.

By Blackwell & Riker, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Lewis M. Norwood, Esq., Referee, of one lot 25.2 by 85, on 66th-st., north-east corner 118th-st.

By William H. Franklin's Son, foreclosure sale by order of the Court of Common Pleas, S. H. Olin, Esq., Referee, of a plot of land 73.6 by 71.6 by 76.6 by 73.6, on 18th-st., south side, 102.2 feet west of Bloomingdale road.

By Hugh N. Camp, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, John A. Wright, Esq., Referee, of a plot of land 77.1 by 250.1 by 80 by 268.11 on Boston-road, east side.

Tuesday, July 3.

By Louis Meister, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Daniel Marvin, Esq., Referee, of a house, with lot 25.1 by 92, on West 16th-st., north side, 223.1 feet west of 9th-av.

By Scott & Myers, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, W. A. Boyd, Esq., Referee, of two lots, together in size 50.2 by 100, on 2d-av., east side, 50.2 feet north of 47th-st.; also, one lot, 25 by 200.10, on East 47th-st., north side, 100 feet east of 2d-av., extending through to 48th-st.

By E. H. Ludlow & Co., Supreme Court foreclosure sale, John A. Deady, Esq., Referee, of a house with 20 by 100.8, on East 87th-st., south side, 170 feet west of Avenue A.

By Hugh N. Camp, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Alexander Cameron, Esq., Referee, of 101 acres on Gun Hill road, adjoining the estate of Van Cortlands and John Dickenson, at Yonkers, N. Y.

By James M. Miller, foreclosure sale, by order of the Court of Common Pleas, Edward S. Dakin, Esq., Referee, of a house, with lot 20 by 99.11, on West 130th-st., north side, 180 feet east of 6th-av.

Friday, July 6.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, by order of the Court of Common Pleas, S. H. Olin, Esq., Referee, of the building, with lot 25 by 85, No. 218 Thompson-st., east side, 225 feet north of Bleecker-st.

By R. V. Harnett, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Daniel J. Holden, Esq., Referee, of the house, with lot, 20 by 84.3, No. 46 Dominick-st., south side, 110 feet east of Hudson-st. Also, public auction sale of a cottage house, with plot of land 199 by 130 by 300 by 100, on Claremont-av., north-west corner High Bridge-st., 24th Ward.

By James M. Oakley & Co., Supreme Court foreclosure sale, E. D. Gale, Esq., Referee, of four lots, together in size 100.8 by 100, on Avenue A, north east corner 89th-st. Also, similar sale, same Referee, of two lots, each 25 by 210, on 136th-st., north side, 300 feet west of Hone-av., extending through to 137th-st.

By Louis Meister, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Charles H. Phelps, Esq., Referee, of a house, with lot 20 by 70, on 1st-av., west side, 60 feet south of 61st-st. Also, similar sale, Peter B. Olney, Esq., Referee, of a plot of land 150 by 199.10, on West 130th-st., north side, 150 feet west of 10th-av., extending through to 1.50th-st.

By R. V. Harnett, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, D. Wood, Esq., Referee, of two lots, each 25 by 102.9, on West 84th-st., north side, 265 feet east of 10th-av. Also, a plot of land 150 by 46.9 by 150 by 39.11, in centre of block bounded by 94th and 95th sts., 9th and 10th avs.

By James M. Wells, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, F. Haldane Smith, Esq., Referee, of two lots, each 25 by 284, on Hunter's Point road, west side, adjoining lands of Rev. William Powell and Leamel Pierce. Also, similar sale, same Referee, of a plot of land, 44.8 by 106 by 35 by 85 by 45, on Ellsell-st., south side, about 125 feet west of 2d-av.

Saturday, June 7.

By R. V. Harnett, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, G. M. Speer, Esq., Referee, of a house, with lot 25.6 by 75, on Eldridge-st., west side, 275.9 feet south of Canal-st.

By Winans & Davies, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, G. Irving Whitehead, Esq., Referee, of a house, with lot 19.5 by 98.9, on East 20th-st., 158.4 feet east of 2d-av.

By James M. Oakley & Co., Supreme Court foreclosure sale, B. E. McCafferty, Esq., Referee, of four lots, each 25 by 100.11, on West 119th-st., south side, 100 feet west of 10th-av.

EXCHANGE SALES—SATURDAY, JUNE 30.

NEW-YORK.
By James M. Miller.

3 three-story brick tenement-house, with lot, No. 60 Eldridge-st., e. s., 20 ft. n. of Hester-st., lot 19.4x50.8 ..... $5,650

By A. J. Bleecker & Son.

3 fire-story brick tenement-house, with lot, No. 18 Suffolk-st., e. s., 150 ft. n. of Hester-st., lot 25x100 ..... $14,327

By Blagkwell & Riker.

1 plot of land, with improvements, 1st-av., north-east corner of 35th-st., 151.3x321.4x153.4x322.6 ..... $62,500

By R. V. Harnett.

1 four-story, basement and Mansard roof, brown-stone-front house, with lot, Lexington-av., w. s., 33.6 ft. s. of 43d-st., lot 16.8x75 ..... $10,100

By Winans & Davies.

6 26-1,000 acres, known as lot No. 32 on map of land belonging to the heirs of Rebekah Bassford, West Farms, Fordham $3,200

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK.
Friday, June 29.

12th-st., s. s., 100 ft. n. of 130th-st, 26x100; Charles Thiel wife to E. Thiel ..... nom.
78th-st., s. s., 159 ft. w. of Avenue A, 35x102.2; Henry S. to Hoffman ..... nom.
South 5th-av., e. s., 125 ft. s. of Broome-st., 24x100; N. George and wife to Catherine E. George $4,000
53d-st., s. s., 343.9 ft. s. of 3d-av., 18x100.5x irregular; B. Curtis to Annie M. Bartlett 15,000
76th-st., n. s., 88 ft. s. of Avenue A, 25.4x93.4; George Boe and wife to Peter 3,500
Morris-st., s. s., 200 ft. e. of Madison-av., 125x100; H. L. Sonneborn and husband to John Crawford 6,000
Nichols-place, s. s. side, w. of Prescott-av; H. K. Thurber and wife to Emma L. Cole 4,750
58th-st., s. s., 395 ft. e. of 9th-av., 25x100.5; Brien McKenney and wife to Phoebe J. Cross 45,000
27th-st., s. s., 323.6 ft. e. of 9th-av., 16.6x98.9; H. B. Dennison and wife to R. R. Smith 13,500
31st-st., n. s., 100.6 ft. e. of Madison-av., 15x98.9; R. C. Wood and wife to Henry H. Stotesbury 14,000
143d-st., n. s., 106.6 ft. e. of Alexander-av., 25x100, 234 Ward; William Braun and wife to L. Walton 6,000
Hudson-st., e. s., n. of Horatio-st., 182.10x25; William Reid to David Reid ..... nom.
25th-st., s. s., 200 ft. e. of 9th-av., 50x98.9; George W. Lafore to Edward Burke ..... nom.
25th-st., s. s., 200 ft. e. of 9th-av., 50x98.9; E. Burke and wife to Isabella Laforge ..... nom.
143d-st., n. s., 440 ft. w. of 7th-av., 18.11x120; Jas Page to Thomas J. Byrnes 23,000
129th-st., n. s., 365 ft. e. of 4th-av., 40x100; M. G. Dunn, Referee, to German Savings Bank 7,900
129th-st. n. s., 450 ft. w. of 4th-av., 35x200; same to same 14,350

CITY REAL ESTATE.

EXTRAORDINARY BARGAIN!—ELEGANT four-story 20-foot house, 230th-st., just east of 9th-av., facing the church, garden, &c. V. K. STEVENSON, Jr., 4 Pine or 33 East 17th st.

A SUPERB MEDIUM-SIZE HIGH-STOOP dwelling on East 43d-st., with bay window looking into 5th-av., for sale very low. V. K. STEVENSON, Jr., 4 Pine or 33 East 17th st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—AT A GREAT SACRIFICE, PRICE $11,500, a country seat and farm of 90 acres on the west bank of the Hudson River, at Sangerties, opposite Tivoli. Sixteen hundred feet river front, with a dock. The dwelling is of brick and stucco, with a tower; contains 15 rooms and two halls 16 feet wide; new carriage-house; brick barn; ice-house filled; cottage; commands fine views of the river and of the Catskills; accessible by Hudson River Railroad to Tivoli, and by day boats Vibbard and Drew to Sangerties. Address L. W. TOWNSEND, Sangerties, N. Y., or J. TOWNSEND, Box No. 2,368 New-York Post Office.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, LANDS, and village lots for sale; a great variety; also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by WALTER E. SMITH, formerly Blackwell & Smith, Orange, corner of Maine and Cone sts.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

PEREMPTORY SALE.

BY ORDER OF THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS,

Valuable Property on 18TH-ST.

WM. H. FRANKLIN'S SON
WILL SELL AT AUCTION, ON
MONDAY, JULY 2, 1877,
At 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building, New-York, under the direction of STEPHEN H. OLIN, Esq., Referee:

EIGHTEEN-ST. STREET.—Three lots of ground on the south side of 18th-st., 102 feet west of Broadway, together being 75 feet 6 inches front, 76 feet 6 inches rear; in depth on the easterly side, 71 feet 6 inches, and 93 feet on the westerly side.

OWENS & GRAY, Plff's Att'ys, No. 71 Wall-st.

☞ The plaintiff will loan to the purchaser, if desired, a sum equal to one-half of the purchase money, on bond and mortgage on the premises, at 6 per cent. interest per annum, payable half-yearly, for three years.

Maps at the office of the auctioneer, 7 Pine-st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

HOUSE AND LOT, NORTH-EAST CORNER Park-av. and 62d-st., and on West 47th-st., near 9th-av., at auction.

ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON will sell at auction, on MONDAY, July 2, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-rooms, No. 111 Broadway, the following houses and lots:

PARK-AVENUE AND SIXTY-SECOND-STREET.—The three-story and basement and Mansard-roof stone-front house (with carpets on the same) and lot, known as No. 101 East 62d-st.; house about 20 feet front and 55 feet deep; lot 20 feet by 60 feet.

WEST FORTY-SEVENTH-STREET.—Near 9th-av. and the Elevated Road, the three-story basement brown-stone-front house and lot, known as No. 433 West 47th-st.; house about 18.9 feet front and 50 feet deep; lot 18.9 by 100.5.

Seventy per cent. can remain on mortgage for three or five years.

Maps at office of auctioneer, No. 7 Pine-st.

TAX SALE.

STATE OF NEW-YORK, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE.

Notice is hereby given, pursuant to the directions of title 2, chapter 427 of the laws of 1855, that a list of all lands liable to be sold for taxes assessed and levied in the years 1866, 1867, 1868, 1869, and 1870, and of certain lands liable to be sold for taxes levied in each of the years from 1840 to 1865, both inclusive, has been forwarded to each of the County Treasurers and Town and City Clerks in this State; and that so much of the said lands as may be necessary to discharge the taxes, interest, and charges which may be due thereon at the time of sale, will on the ninth day of October next, and the succeeding days, be sold at public auction, at the Capitol, in the City of Albany. F. P. OLCOTT, Controller.

Dated ALBANY, June 28, 1877.

RICHARD V. HARNETT, AUCTIONEER,
WILL SELL AT AUCTION ON
MONDAY, JULY 2,
at 12 o'clock, at Exchange Sales-room, 111 Broadway, 20 VALUABLE BUILDING LOTS in Yonkers-on-the-Hudson, on Palisade and Park avs. and High-st. Sale absolute.

Maps, &c., at auctioneer's office, No. 111 Broadway.

SEA-SIDE PARK, NEAR TOM'S RIVER, N. J.—Magnificent hotel, unrivaled bathing, fishing, sailing. Auction of lots July 12.
Address SEA-SIDE PARK ASSOCIATION, No. 1,420 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia.

CITY HOUSES TO LET.

NO. 33 EAST 30TH-ST.—ROOMY DWELLING near Broadway; low rent; also applicable for business.
V. K. STEVENSON, Jr.,
4 Pine or 33 East 17th st.

NICELY-FURNISHED ROOM WITH BOARD, in private American family, suitable for two. Inquire at No. 338 East 43d-st.

COUNTRY HOUSES TO LET.

FOR RENT—AT BEDFORD, WESTCHESTER County, a country residence, containing 17 acres of land; house fully furnished; coach-house and stables; ice-house, filled, and garden made. For particulars apply to RALPH HEAD, 3d, Nos. 13 and 15 Coenties-slip.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET
IN THE
TIMES BUILDING.
APPLY TO
GEORGE JONES,
TIMES OFFICE.

STEAM POWER.—FIRST FLOOR, NOS. 188 AND 190 West Houston-st., 50x90.

HOUSE-FURNISHINGS, &C.

Refrigerators, Ice-Cream Freezers, STOVES, RANGES AND HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS AT LOW PRICES.
J. & J. NOTTMAN, No. 83 Vesey-st.

FINANCIAL.

UNITED STATES
4 Per Cent. Loan.

UNDER AUTHORITY of a contract with the SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY, THE UNDERSIGNED hereby give notice that from this date, and until July 16, at 3 P. M., they will receive subscriptions for the 4 PER CENT. FUNDED LOAN OF THE UNITED STATES, in denominations as stated below, AT PAR AND ACCRUED INTEREST IN GOLD COIN.

THE BONDS are redeemable after 30 years from July 1, 1877, and carry interest from that date, payable quarterly, and are exempt from the payment of taxes or duties to the United States, as well as from taxation in any form by or under State, municipal, or local authority.

THE INTEREST on the REGISTERED STOCK will be paid by check issued by the TREASURER OF THE UNITED STATES, to the order of the holder, and mailed to his address. The check is payable on presentation, properly indorsed, at the offices of the Treasurer and Assistant Treasurers of the United States.

THE SUBSCRIPTIONS will be for COUPON BONDS of $50 and $100, and REGISTERED STOCK in denominations of $50, $100, $500, $1,000, $5,000, and $10,000.

THE BONDS

SHIPPING.

CUNARD LINE R. & N. A. R. M. S. P. CO.

NOTICE.

With the view of diminishing the chances of collision, the steamers of this line take a specified course for all seasons of the year.

On the outward passage from Queenstown by Liverpool or Boston, crossing meridian of 50 at 43 latitude, or nothing to the north of 43.

On the homeward passage, crossing the meridian of 50 at 42, or nothing to the north of 42.

From NEW-YORK for LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.
SCOTHNIA....WED., July 4|SCOTTHIA....WED., July 18
ABYSSINIA..WED., July 11|*RUSSIA....WED., July 25.

*Steerage passage $ 30 only every alternate voyage.

Cabin passage, $80, $100, and $130, gold, according to accommodation. Return tickets on favorable terms.

Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at very low rates. Freight and passage office, No. 4 Bowling Green.

CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

WHITE STAR LINE,

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL, CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL.

The steamers of this line take the Lake Routes recommended by Lieut. Maury, U. S. N., going south of the Banks on the passage to Queenstown all the year round.

ADRIATIC.....SATURDAY, JULY 14, at 8 A. M.
BRITANNIC.....SATURDAY, July 21, 2:30 P. M.
GERMANIC.....SATURDAY, Aug. 4, at 2:30 P. M.

From White Star Dock, Pier No. 52 North River.

These steamers are uniform in size and unsurpassed in appointments. The saloon, state-rooms, smoking and bath-rooms are amidships, where the noise and motion are least felt, affording a degree of comfort hitherto unattainable at sea.

Rates—Cabin passage, $80 and $100, gold; return tickets on favorable terms; steerage, $28.

For inspection of plans and other information apply at the Company's offices, No. 37 Broadway, New-York.

H. J. CORTIS, Agent.

STATE LINE.

NEW-YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, DUBLIN, BELFAST, AND LONDONDERRY.

These first-class full-powered steamers will sail from Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st.

STATE OF INDIANA.....Thursday, July 12
STATE OF GEORGIA.....Thursday, July 19
STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA.....Thursday, July 26
STATE OF NEVADA.....Thursday, Aug. 2

First cabin, $80 and $70, according to accommodations; return tickets at reduced rates. Second cabin, $45; return tickets at reduced rates. Steerage at lowest rates. Apply to

AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Agents,
No. 72 Broadway, New-York.

STEERAGE tickets at No. 45 Broadway, and at the company's pier, foot of Canal-st., North River.

GREAT SOUTHERN

FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE,

SAILING FROM PIER NO. 27 NORTH RIVER,
WEDNESDAYS, NOON, AND SATURDAYS at 3 P. M.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., FLORIDA, THE SOUTH, AND SOUTH-WEST.

GEORGE W. CLYDE.....WEDNESDAY...July 4, 12 M.
CHARLESTON.....SATURDAY.....July 7.

PASSENGER ACCOMMODATIONS.

Insurance to destination one-half of one per cent.

Goods forwarded free of commission. Passenger tickets and bills of lading issued and signed at the office of

JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents.
Office on the pier.

Or W. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling Green,
Or BENTLEY D. HASELL, General Agent
Great Southern Freight Line, 317 Broadway.

TO SUMMER TOURISTS.

ALLAN STEAM-SHIP LINE

FROM BALTIMORE TO HALIFAX, and VICE VERSA.

The A1 British Royal Mail Iron Screw Steam-ships
HIBERNIAN, 3,200 tons, Capt. Lieut. ARCHER, R. N. R.
NOVA SCOTIAN, 3,200 tons, Capt. RICHARDSON.
CASPIAN, 3,000 tons, Capt. TROCKS.
AUSTRIAN, 3,000 tons, Capt. WYLIE.

Leave Baltimore every fortnight, WEDNESDAYS,

FOR HALIFAX, NOVA SCOTIA.

Cabin passage to Halifax, $20 gold; Round Trip tickets, $35 gold.

This opportunity, by offering, as it were, an abbreviation of a European trip, is exceptionally agreeable to those who desire a change from the usual round of American pleasure resorts.

For further information apply to

A. SCHUMACHER & CO., No. 5 South Gay-st.,
Baltimore, Md.

ATLAS MAIL LINE.

BI-MONTHLY SERVICE TO JAMAICA, HAYTI, COLOMBIA and ASPINWALL, and to PANAMA and SOUTH PACIFIC PORTS, (via Aspinwall.) First-class, full-powered iron screw steamers, from Pier No. 51 North River.

FOR KINGSTON (Jamaica) and HAYTI.

ATLAS.....July 6
CLARIBEL.....July 26

For HAYTI, COLOMBIA, ISTHMUS OF PANAMA, and SOUTH PACIFIC PORTS, (via Aspinwall.)

ALPS.....July 14
ETNA.....July 28

Superior First-class Passenger accommodation.

PIM, FORWOOD & CO., Agents,
No. 56 Wall-st.

INMAN LINE, MAIL STEAMERS.

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

CITY OF BRUSSELS.....July 7, 2 P. M.
CITY OF CHESTER.....Saturday, July 14, 9 A. M.
CITY OF RICHMOND.....July 28, 7 A. M.

From Pier No. 45 North River.

CABIN, $80 and $100, gold. Return tickets on favorable terms. STEERAGE, $28, currency. Drafts at lowest rates.

Saloons, state-rooms, smoking and bath rooms amidships.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
Nos. 15 and 33 Broadway, New-York.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.

STEAM-SHIP LINE BETWEEN NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN.

Company's Pier, foot of 2d-st., Hoboken.

NECKAR.....Sat., July 7|WESER.....Sat., July 21
MAIN.....Sat., July 14|WERDER.....Sat., July 28

RATES OF PASSAGE FROM NEW-YORK TO SOUTHAMPTON, HAVRE, OR BREMEN.

First cabin.....$100 gold
Second cabin.....60 gold
Steerage.....30 currency

Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage certificates, $30 currency. For freight or passage apply to

OELRICHS & CO., No. 2 Bowling Green.

GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY.

The splendid mail steamers of this company between New-York and Havre sail direct

Calling at PLYMOUTH (G. B.) for the landing of Passengers.

Will sail from Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Morton-st., every Wednesday at 2 P. M., beginning with

CANADA, FRANCE.....Wednesday, July 4, 11 A. M.
*ST. LAURENT, LAFAYETTE, Wednesday, July 11, 6 A. M.
*VILLE DE PARIS, DURAND, Wednesday, July 18, 11 A. M.

Rates of passage greatly reduced.

LOUIS DE BEBIAN, Agent, No. 55 Broadway.

NATIONAL LINE—Piers 44 and 51 North River.
FOR LONDON.
CANADA.....THURSDAY, July 5, 11 A. M.
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
England..July 7, 1:30 P. M. | The Queen..July 21, 2 P. M.
Spain.....July 14, 8:30 A. M. | Egypt.....July 28, 8 A. M.

Cabin and steerage passage, and drafts from £1 upward, issued at very low rates. Company's offices No. 69 Broadway.

F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.,

THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.

B. LIVINGSTON, Capt. MALLORY, WEDNESDAY, July 4, Pier 43 North River, 12 M.
GEO. YONGE, Agent, 409 Broadway.

SAN SALVADOR, Capt. NICKERSON, SATURDAY, July 7, Pier 43 North River, 3 P. M.
GEO. YONGE, Agent, 409 Broadway.

DES BARRES, Capt. CREESMAN, WEDNESDAY, July 11, Pier 16 East River, 3 P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents, 52 Smith-st.

SAN JACINTO, Capt. HAZARD, SATURDAY, July 14, Pier 43 North River, 3 P. M.
GEO. YONGE, Agent, 409 Broadway.

Insurance ONE-HALF PER CENT. Superior accommodations for passengers. Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, Atlantic and Gulf Railroad, and Florida steamers.

C. D. OWENS, GEORGE YONGE,
Agent G. S. F. & P. R., Agent 409 Broadway.
No. 315 Broadway.

PACIFIC MAIL AND PANAMA TRANSIT STEAM-SHIP LINES.

FOR CALIFORNIA, JAPAN, CHINA, AUSTRALIA, NEW-ZEALAND, BRITISH COLOMBIA, OREGON, &c, Sailing from Pier foot Canal-st., North River.

For SAN FRANCISCO, via ISTHMUS OF PANAMA.
Steam-ship ACAPULCO.....Monday, July 16

Connecting at Panama with Steamers for Central American and South Pacific ports.

From SAN FRANCISCO to JAPAN and CHINA.
Steam-ship ALASKA.....Saturday, July 14
From San Francisco to Sandwich Islands, Australia, and New-Zealand.
Steam-ship AUSTRALIA.....Wednesday, July 18

For freight or passage apply to
WM. P. CLYDE & Co., or H. J. BULLAY, Supt.,
No. 6 Bowling Green, Pier foot Canal-st., North River.

NEW-YORK, HAVANA & MEXICAN MAIL S. S. LINE
Steamers Pier No. 9 North River, at 3 P. M.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.

CITY OF NEW-YORK.....Thursday, July 5
CITY OF HAVANA.....Saturday, July 14
CITY OF VERA CRUZ.....Wednesday, July 18

FOR VERA CRUZ AND NEW-ORLEANS.

Via Havana, Progreso, Champeachy Taxpan, and Tampico.

CITY OF HAVANA:.....Saturday, July 14

Steamers will leave New-Orleans July 1 and July 22 for Vera Cruz and all the above ports.

For freight or passage apply to
F. ALEXANDER & SONS, Nos. 31 and 33 Broadway.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA DIRECT MAIL LINE.

These first-class steam-ships sail regularly at 3 P. M. from Pier No. 13 North River, as follows:

COLUMBUS.....WEDNESDAY, July 11
CLYDE.....SATURDAY, July 14

Accommodations unsurpassed. For freight or passage apply to WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling Green. McKELLER, LULING & CO., Agents in Havana.

HAMBURG American Packet Company's Line, for PLYMOUTH, CHERBOURG, and HAMBURG.

FRISIA.....July 5|GELLERT.....July 19
POMERANIA.....July 12|SUEVIA.....July 26

Rates of passage to Plymouth, London, Cherbourg, Hamburg, and all points in England: First Cabin, $100, gold; Second Cabin, $60, gold; Steerage, $35, currency.

KUNHARDT & CO., C. B. RICHARD & BRO.,
General Agents, General Passenger Agents,
61 Broadway, N. Y. 61 Broadway, N. Y.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—Passports obtained, and all business appertaining to the same, transacted by A. KOPKE, Passport Agent, No. 91 Duane-st., corner Broadway.

SHIPPING.

ANCHOR LINE U. S. MAIL STEAMERS.

NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.

California....July 7, 2 P. M. | Victoria....July 21, 9 P. M.
Ethiopia....July 14, 8 A. M. | Bolivia....July 28, 7 A. M.

TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, OR DERRY.

Cabins, $55 to $80, according to accommodations: Intermediate, $35. Steerage, $26.

NEW-YORK TO SOUTHAMPTON AND LONDON.

Alsatia.....July 7, 2 P. M. | Elysia....July 21, 2 P. M.

Cabins, $55 to $70. Steerage, $28. Cabin excursion tickets at reduced rates. Drafts issued for any amount at current rates. Company's Pier, Nos. 20 and 21 North River, New-York. HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents, No. 7 Bowling Green.

FOR LIVERPOOL, VIA QUEENSTOWN.

The Liverpool and Great Western Steam Company's United States mail steamers leave Pier No. 58 N. R.:

WYOMING.....TUESDAY, July 3, at 10 A. M.
WISCONSIN.....TUESDAY, July 17, at 10 A. M.
MONTANA.....TUESDAY, July 31, at 9 A. M.

Cabin passage, $55, $65, or $75, according to stateroom; steerage, $26; intermediate, $40.

WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 29 Broadway.

RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

GREAT TRUNK LINE
AND UNITED STATES MAIL ROUTE.
On and after June 25, 1877.

Trains leave New-York, via Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets Ferries, as follows:

Express for Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West and South, with Pullman Palace Cars attached, 9 A. M., 6 and 8:30 P. M. daily.

For Williamsport, Lock Haven, Corry, and Erie, at 8:30 P. M., connecting at Corry for Titusville, Petroleum Centre, and the Oil Regions. For Williamsport and Lock Haven, 9 A. M. daily.

For Baltimore, Washington, and the South, "Limited Washington Express" of Pullman Parlor Cars, daily, except Sunday, 8:30 A. M.; arrive Washington, 4:10 P. M. Regular at 8:30 A. M., 1, 6, and 8:30 P. M. Sunday, 6 and 8:30 P. M.

Express for Philadelphia, 7:30, 8:30, 9, (8:30 Limited,) 10:30 A. M., 1, 4, 5, 6, 7, and 8:30 P. M. Sunday, 9 A. M., 6, 7, and 8:30 P. M. Emigrant and second-class, 7 P. M.

For trains to Newark, Elizabeth, Rahway, Princeton, Trenton, Perth Amboy, Flemington, Belvidere, and other points, see local schedules at all Ticket Offices.

Trains arrive: From Pittsburg, 6:50 and 10:40 A. M. and 10:20 P. M., daily; 10:10 A. M. and 6:50 P. M., daily, except Monday. From Washington and Baltimore, 6:30, 10:05 A. M., 4:10, 5:10, and 10:10 P. M. Sunday, 6:50, 10:40 A. M. From Philadelphia, 5:05, 6:50, 8:10, 10:10, 10:40, 11:50 A. M., 2:10, 4:10, 5:10, 6:50, 8:40, 10:10, and 10:20 P. M. Sunday, 5:05, 6:50, 10:40, 11:50 A. M.; 6:50 and 10:20 P. M.

Ticket Offices, Nos. 526 and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts.; No. 4 Court-st., Brooklyn; Nos. 114, 116, and 118 Hudson-st., Hoboken; Depot, Jersey City. Emigrant Ticket Office, No. 8 Battery-place.

FRANK THOMSON, General Manager.
L. P. FARMER, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—Commencing June 25, 1877, through trains will leave Grand Central Depot:

8:00 A. M., Northern and Northern Express, with drawing-room car to Rochester; also to St. Albans.

9:00 A. M., Special Saratoga Express, drawing-room cars, through to Montreal.

10:30 A. M., Special Chicago and Western Express, with drawing-room cars to Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo, and Niagara Falls; also, drawing-room car through to Richfield Springs.

11:30 A. M., Northern and Western Express, with drawing-room cars for Saratoga.

3:30 P. M., Special Saratoga Express. Arrives at Buffalo 7:10 A. M.

4:00 P. M., Albany and Troy Express. Stops at Sing Sing, Peekskill, and all stations north, except Livingston.

6:00 P. M., Express, with sleeping cars, for Watertown and Canandaigua. Also, for Montreal via Plattsburg.

8:30 P. M., Pacific Express, daily, with sleeping cars, for Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Cleveland, Toledo, Detroit, and Chicago, and to Montreal via St. Albans.

11:00 P. M., Express, with sleeping cars, for Albany and Troy. Way trains as per local Time Tables.

Tickets for sale at Nos. 252, 261, and 413 Broadway, and at Westcott Express Company's offices, Nos. 7 Park-place, No. 349 and 942 Broadway, No. 1 Astor-house, and 333 Washington-st., Brooklyn.

C. B. MEEKER, General Passenger Agent.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.—FERRY-BOATS

Leave New-York from James-slip 30 minutes, and from 34th-st., East River, 15 minutes previous to departure of trains. No boats from James-slip after 7 P. M. On Sundays, from 34th-st. only. Trains leave Long Island City as follows: For Greenport, Sag Harbor, &c., 8:44, 9:03 A. M., 3:30, 4:06 P. M.; Sundays, 4:40 A. M. For Patchogue, &c., at 9:03 A. M., 2 4:45, 5:23 P. M.; Sundays, 9:15 A. M. For Babylon, &c., at 7:30, 8:44, 9:03, 11:30 A. M., 2, 4:24, 4:45, 5:23, 6:03 P. M.; Sundays, 9:15 A. M., 6:35 P. M. For Port Jefferson, &c., at 10 A. M., 3:30, 5:05 P. M.; Sundays, 9:30 A. M. For Northport, &c., at 10 A. M., 3:30, 4:24, 5:05, 6:42 P. M.; Sundays, 9:30 A. M., 6:30 P. M. For Locust Valley, &c., at 8:44, 11:30 A. M., 2, 3:30, 4:24, 5:05, 6:42 P. M.; Sundays, 9:30 A. M., 6:30 P. M. For Rockaway Beach, &c., at 9, 10:20, 11:30 A. M., 1:30, 4:24, 5:43 P. M.; Sundays, 9:15, 11 A. M., 1:30, 6:30 P. M. For Far Rockaway, &c., at 9, 10:20, 11:30, A. M., 1:30, 2, 3:30, 4:24, 5:05, 5:43, 7 P. M.; Sundays, 9:15, 10, 11 A. M., 1:30, 6:30, 8:35 P. M. Local trains for Flushing, College Point, &c., as per time table. Tickets offices in New-York at James-Slip and Thirty-fourth-Street Ferries; at the offices of Westcott's Long Island Express Company, No. 7 Park-place, No. 785 Broadway, No. 942 Broadway, Grand Central Depot, 42d-st., in Brooklyn, No. 333 Washington-st. In Brooklyn, E. D., No. 79 4th-st. By purchasing tickets at any of the above offices baggage can be checked from residence to destination.

ERIE RAILWAY.

Summer Arrangement of through trains. From Chambers-Street Depot. (For 23d-st. see note below.)

9:00 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Cincinnati and Chicago Day Express, Drawing-room coaches to Buffalo.

10:45 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Express Mail for Buffalo and the West. Sleeping coach to Buffalo.

7:00 P. M., daily, Pacific Express to the West. Sleeping-coaches through to Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cincinnati, and Chicago without change. Hotel dining-coaches to Chicago.

7:00 P. M., except Sundays, Western Emigrant train.

Above trains leave Twenty-third-Street Ferry at 8:45 and 10:15 A. M., and 6:45 P. M.

For local trains see time tables and cards in hotels and depots. JNO. N. ABBOTT, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN AND HARTFORD RAILROAD.—Trains leave Forty-second-Street Depot for Boston at 8:05, 11 A. M., 12 M., 11:35 P. M. For Boston and Albany Railroad, 8:05, 11 A. M., 3, 9 P. M. For Connecticut River Railroad, 8:05, 11 A. M., 12 M., 9 P. M. For Newport, 8:05 A. M., 12 M. For Shore Line Division, 8:05 A. M., 1, 3, 5:15, 10 P. M. For Air Line Railroad, 8:05 A. M., 1, 3, 11:35 P. M. For New-Haven and Northampton Railroad, 8:05 A. M., 3 P. M. For Naugatuck Railroad, 8:05 A. M., 1, 3 P. M. For Housatonic Railroad, 8:05 A. M., 3 P. M. For Danbury and Norwalk Railroad, 8:05 A. M., 4:40, 5:45 P. M. For Shepaug Railroad, 8:05 A. M., 3 P. M. For New-Canaan Railroad, 8:05 A. M., 1, 4:40, 5:45 P. M. For local trains see time tables.

LONG BRANCH AND PHILADELPHIA VIA NEW-JERSEY SOUTHERN R. R.

Commencing June 18, 1877, steamers leave New-York, Pier 14, E. R., foot of Beekman-st., connecting at Sandy Hook with trains for Long Branch, 6:20, 9:30, 10:40 A. M., 3:45, 5, and 6:15 P. M.

Ocean Grove, 9:30 A. M. and 3:45 P. M.

Philadelphia and Trenton, 6:20, 9:30, A. M., and 3:45 P. M.; Sea-side Park, Barnegat, and Beach Haven, 6:20 A. M. and 3:45 P. M.; Vineland, Bridgeton, Atlantic City, and Cape May, 9:30 A. M.; Sundays, for Long Branch, 9:30 A. M.

W. S. SNEDEN, General Manager.

LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD.

ARRANGEMENT PASSENGER TRAINS, JAN 1, 1877.

Leave depots, foot of Cortlandt and Desbrosses sts., at 6:30 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Scyre, Elmira, Ithaca, Auburn, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and the West. Pullman's sleeping coaches attached.

General Eastern office corner Church and Cortlandt sts.

CHARLES H. CUMMINGS, Agent.
ROBERT H. SAYRE, Superintendent and Engineer.

CALIFORNIA CHICAGO & NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY, and THAT LINE ALONE, runs the celebrated Pullman Hotel Dining Cars between Chicago and Omaha. Chicago and Council Bluffs. This road is the oldest, shortest, quickest, and best line between Chicago and the Missouri River, and has the best equipment of any road in the West. All ticket agents will sell you California or other Western tickets by this line.

PASSENGERS! THE

L. F. BOOTH, General Agent, 415 Broadway, N. Y.

WICKFORD RAILROAD ROUTE TO NEWPORT, R. I.—Passengers for this line take 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M. express trains from Grand Central Depot, arriving at 4:18 and 8 P. M. at Newport.

THEODORE WARREN, Superintendent.

STEAMBOATS.

1877.—LLOYD'S DOCK, OYSTER BAY.—LARRABEE & JONES' DOCK, (Cold Spring,) Long Island.—The new and fast steamer J. B. SCHUYLER, Capt. J. L. Clark, will leave New-York daily (Sundays excepted) for the above places, from Pier No. 19, East River, foot of Wall-st., at 8:40 A. M., foot of 33d-st., East River, at 4 P. M. Stages will connect at Lloyd's Dock for Huntington. Tickets to all landings, 60 cents; excursion tickets, $1.

CITIZENS' LINE STEAMERS FOR TROY and SARATOGA, connecting with all railroad lines North, East, and West. FARE LOWER THAN BY ANY OTHER ROUTE. The entirely new and magnificent steamers CITY OF TROY and SARATOGA leave daily (Saturdays excepted) at 5 P. M. from Pier No. 40 N. R., foot of Leroy-st. Through tickets sold and baggage checked to all points.

JOSEPH CORNELL, Superintendent.

RONDOUT AND KINGSTON.—LANDING AT Newburg, Poughkeepsie, Highland Falls, (West Point,) Cornwall, Marlboro', Milton, Esopus, connecting with Ulster and Delaware Railroad, steam-boats JAMES W. BALDWIN and THOMAS CORNELL, from pier foot of Spring-st., North River, daily at 4 P. M.

MARY POWELL, FOR WEST POINT, NEWBURGH, Poughkeepsie, Rondout and Kingston, landing at Cozzens', Cornwall, Milton, New-Hamburg, and Highland Falls. Only regular boat, Pier 50, North River, (Vestry-st.,) daily, except Sunday, at 5:30 P. M.

STEAMBOATS.

THE NEW

PROVIDENCE LINE

TO BOSTON, via Providence Direct.

THE WHOLE NIGHT'S REST.

ONLY 42 MILES OF RAIL. TIME 60 MINUTES.

The magnificent new steamer

MASSACHUSETTS,

("The Palace Steamer of the World,")

and the world-renowned steamer

RHODE ISLAND,

("The Queen of the Sound,")

Leave daily (Sundays excepted) from Pier No. 39 N. R., foot of Warren-st., at 5 P. M., arriving at PROVIDENCE at 6 A. M., and BOSTON 7 A. M. No intermediate landing between New-York and Boston.

THE OLD RELIABLE STONINGTON LINE,

FOR BOSTON AND ALL POINTS EAST,

at 5 P. M. daily from Pier No. 33 N. R., foot of Jay-st.

THE GREAT FALL RIVER LINE FOR BOSTON,

And all points EAST, via NEWPORT and FALL RIVER.

The finest and largest palace steamers

BRISTOL AND PROVIDENCE.

LARGEST, HANDSOMEST, AND MOST COSTLY STEAMERS IN THE WORLD. Full eight's rest. No midnight changes. Five morning trains Fall River to Boston. Steamers leave New-York daily at 5 P. M., (Sundays July 1 to Sept. 2, inclusive,) from Pier No. 28, N. R., foot of Murray-st. GRAND PROMENADES CONCERTS every evening. Tickets and State Rooms secured at all principal hotels and ticket offices, at the Pier, and on steamers. BORDEN & LOVELL, Agents.
GEO. L. CONNOR, Gen'l Pass. Agent.

OAK BLUFFS,

MARTHA'S VINEYARD,
AND
NANTUCKET.

NEW AND DIRECT ROUTE BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND THESE GREAT SUMMER RESORTS OF NEW-ENGLAND, VIA FALL RIVER LINE AND WOODS HOLE.

Leave New-York at 5 P. M. daily, (Sundays included.) Arrive at Oak Bluffs 8:30 A. M., and Nantucket 11:30 A. M. the next day.

3 TO 6 HOURS AHEAD OF OTHER LINES.

New-York to Oak Bluffs, $5; Excursion tickets, $9. New-York to Nantucket, $6; Excursion tickets, $10.

Returning, leave Nantucket, 1:15 P. M.; Oak Bluffs, 4 P. M.; arrive New-York, 6:30 A. M. the next day.

GEORGE L. CONNOR, BORDEN & LOVELL,
General Passenger Agent. Agents.

ALBANY BOAT---PEOPLE'S LINE.

The elegant steamers DREW and ST. JOHN leave Pier No. 41 North River EVERY WEEK DAY at 6 P. M., connecting at Albany with express trains for

SARATOGA,
LAKE GEORGE,
LAKE CHAMPLAIN,
THE ADIRONDACK AND
WHITE MOUNTAINS,

and all favorite Summer Resorts North and West.

FARE ONLY $1 50.

Meeker's String Bands accompany each steamer.

S. E. MAYO, General Passenger Agent.

SEA BIRD—CAPT. H. B. PARKER.

For RED BANK, from Franklin-st.

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Monday, 2d..... 9:00 A. M.	Monday, 2d.....12:00 M.
Tuesday, 3d..... 9:00 A. M.	Tuesday, 3d..... 1:15 P. M.
Wednesday, 4th. 9:00 A. M.	Wednesday, 4th. 4:00 P. M.
Thursday, 5th...10:00 A. M.	Thursday, 5th... 2:30 P. M.
Friday, 6th.....11:00 A. M.	Friday, 6th..... 3:30 P. M.
Saturday, 7th.... 1:00 P. M.	Saturday, 7th... 5:00 P. M.
Sunday, 8th..... 8:00 A. M.	Sunday, 8th..... 4:00 P. M.

HELEN—CAPT. J. S. THROCKMORTON.

For RED BANK, from Franklin-st.

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Monday, 2d.....3:00 P. M.	Monday, 2d.....6:30 A. M.
Tuesday, 3d.....3:00 P. M.	Tuesday, 3d.....6:30 A. M.
Thursday, 5th...3:00 P. M.	Thursday, 5th...6:30 A. M.
Friday, 6th.....3:00 P. M.	Friday, 6th.....6:30 A. M.
Saturday, 7th....3:00 P. M.	Saturday, 7th....6:30 A. M.
Tuesday, 10th....3:00 P. M.	Tuesday, 10th....3:00 P. M.
Wednesday, 11th.9:00 A. M.	Tuesday, 10th....3:00 P. M.

NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, SPRINGFIELD, WHITE MOUNTAINS, MONTREAL, AND INTERMEDIATE POINTS.—Steamers leave Pier No. 25 E. R., daily (Sundays excepted) at 3 P. M. (23d-st. E. R., at 3:15 P. M.), and 11:30 P. M., connecting with special trains at New-Haven for Meriden, Hartford, Springfield, &c. Tickets sold and baggage checked at 944 Broadway, New-York, and 4 Court-st., Brooklyn. Excursion to New-Haven and return, $1 50.

ALBANY AND TROY BY DAY BOATS.—C. A. VIBBARD and DANIEL DREW leave Vestry-Street Pier, N. R., at 8:30 A. M. and 2:45 P. M., landing at Nyack Ferry, West Point, Newburg, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Saugerties, Catskill and Hudson. Close connection with New-York Central Railroad for the West. To West Point and Newburg, returning same day, $1. Tickets or coupons good on Hudson River Railroad are received on board for passage.

FOR NORWALK AND DANBURY DAILY.

Steamer ADELPHI leaves Brooklyn, (Jewell's Dock,) 2:30 P. M.; Pier No. 37 East River, 2:45 P. M., and 33d-st., 3 P. M., connecting with Danbury and New-Haven Railroads. Reduced fare, 35 cents.

Excursion tickets, 50 cents.

CATSKILL AND STUYVESANT BOATS Leave daily from Pier No. 42, foot of Canal-st., at 6 P. M., for passengers and freight. Fare $1. Berths free.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS ON Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad. Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 11:30 A. M.

EXCURSIONS.

A.—A.—DAILY ROCKAWAY BEACH EXCURSIONS. FOUR OCEAN EXCURSIONS DAILY, BY THE POPULAR STEAMERS

AMERICUS AND NEVERSINK

with CONTERNO'S TWENTY-THIRD REGIMENT BAND AND COLUMBIA GLEE CLUB.

SIXTY MILES SAIL FOR FIFTY CENTS.

AMERICUS leaves Jewell Dock, Brooklyn, foot of 24th-st., North River, 8:30 A. M. and 1:15 P. M. 10th-st., North River, 8:40 A. M. and 1:25 P. M. Pier No. 37 North River, 8:50 A. M. and 1:35 P. M. Pier No. 2 North River, 9 A. M. and 1:45 P. M. Jewell's Dock, Brooklyn, 9:20 A. M. and 2 P. M.

Steamer NEVERSINK, from East River, every day. Leaves 33d-st., East River, 8:15 A. M. and 12:50 P. M. South 5th-st., Williamsburg, 8:30 A. M. and 1:05 P. M. Grand-st., New-York, 8:45 A. M. and 1:20 P. M. Jewell's Dock, Brooklyn, 9 A. M. and 1:30 P. M. Steamers leave Rockaway, 11 A. M., 4:30 and 5 P. M.

EXCURSION TICKETS, 50 cents.

PLYMOUTH ROCK. ROCKAWAY.

MARINE BAND. MADRIGAL BOYS. GLEE CLUB. CHURCH CHIMES. BENT, the CORNET.

TWO TIMES DAILY
Including SUNDAYS and FOURTH OF JULY.

JARRETT & PALMER'S superb palace steamer PLYMOUTH ROCK, with all her great musical attractions, here makes two trips daily to ROCKAWAY BEACH.

Leaves foot of 22d-st., North River, at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M., and Pier No. 1 North River, (Battery) at 9:30 A. M. and 2:30 P. M.

FARE, round trip.....FIFTY CENTS.
Single trip tickets.....35 cents.

PLYMOUTH ROCK. FOURTH JULY.

MORNING AND AFTERNOON FOR ROCKAWAY.

EVENING, GRAND EXCURSION AROUND the HARBOR to witness the illuminations and fire-works. A rare view of the city.

Evening, will leave foot of 22d-st., North River, at 6 o'clock, and Pier No. 1, North River, at 6:30 o'clock. FARE, including musical entertainment, 50 cents.

A MAGNIFICENT EXCURSION
ON FOURTH OF JULY.

DOWN NEW-YORK BAY,
AROUND STATEN ISLAND,
OUT ON THE BROAD ATLANTIC,
PASSING LONG BRANCH, AND
UP THE HUDSON RIVER.

On the floating palace steamer CITY OF TROY,
Of the Citizens' Line of Troy.
One of the FINEST RIVER STEAMERS in the WORLD.

"A FITTING WAY TO CELEBRATE THE ANNIVERSARY OF THE NATION'S BIRTH."

DELIGHTFUL MUSICAL ENTERTAINMENT BY EBEN'S 71ST REGIMENT BAND.

Boat leaves foot of 22d-st., N. R., 9:30 A. M.; Pier No. 49 N. R., Leroy-st., 9:45 A. M.; Pier No. 2 N. R., 10 A. M.; Jewell's Wharf, adjoining Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn, at 10:30 A. M.

DAILY ROCKAWAY BEACH EXCURSION.

Steamer WILLIAM COOK. Capt. C. Adams.

Leave foot of 4th-st., Hoboken.....8:30 A. M.
Leave north side Erie Ferry, Jersey City.....9:15 A. M.
Leave 23d-st., North River, new dock.....10:30 A. M.
Leave 10th-st., North River.....10:45 A. M.
Leave Pier No. 13, Cedar-st.....11:00 A. M.
Leave Martin's Dock, Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn.11:20 A. M.

Steamer leaving Rockaway at 4:30 P. M.

EXCURSION TICKETS, 50 CENTS.

Music by the William Cook Marine Band.

A fine glee club and other attractive musical entertainment.

GRAND MOONLIGHT EXCURSION, JULY 4, BY WINFIELD SCOTT LODGE, No. 500, F. & A. M., will make a special excursion on the evening of July 4, to afford an opportunity to witness the display of fire-works in New-York City, Staten Island, and Brooklyn.

Leaving New Dock, 23d-st. N. R., 8 P. M.
" 10th-st., N. R., 8:15 P. M.
" Pier 13, foot of Cedar-st., N. R., 8:30 P. M.
" Martin's Dock, Fulton Ferry, 8:45 P. M.

Returning to City before midnight.

The beautiful open upper deck will be comfortably arranged for dancing, and appropriate music will be furnished.

Tickets 50 cents. Efficient order will be maintained.

MONTREAL, QUEBEC, GULF OF ST. LAWRENCE, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, NEW-BRUNSWICK, and NOVA SCOTIA.—Excursion tickets at very low rates, embracing the above favorite Summer resorts, by a great variety of routes, steamer and rail, are described in the North Atlantic Coast and Gulf of St. Lawrence pamphlet, which can be had on application to A. E. OUTERBRIDGE, No. 29 Broadway;
J. F. HICKS, No. 285 Broadway, or
COOK, SON & JENKINS, No. 261 Broadway.

GRAND CAMP-MEETING AT SEA CLIFF, Under the supervision of Mrs. MAGGIE VAN COTT.

The elegant steam-boat THOMAS POWELL will run to Sea Cliff daily, Sundays excepted, commencing June 23, until July 21, leaving Long-st. 8 A. M., Jewell's Dock, Brooklyn, 8:30 A. M.; Grand-st., New-York, 8:45 A. M.; 33d-st., E. R., 9 A. M. Returning, leave Sea Cliff 4:30 P. M. No liquor on the boat or grounds. Splendid boating, bathing, and fishing.

Tickets, 40 cents; excursion tickets, 50 cents.

SELECT EXCURSION, JULY FOURTH.

To New-Haven, the beautiful City of Elms. New and elegant steamer C. H. NORTHAM. Pier foot of 23d-st. at 6 A. M. 23d-st. East River, at 6:15 A. M., and New-Haven, returning, at 11:30 P. M. The views along Long Island Sound and around New-Haven Bay make the trip unsurpassed. Fare for round trip, $1 25. No charge for berths.

EXCURSIONS.

1776 FOR A QUIET AND PLEASANT 1877
EXCURSION ON THE FOURTH OF JULY,

Take the steamer SEAWANHAKA,

At Pedt-slip, (Pier 34 East River,).....9 A. M.
At Orland-st.....9:05 A. M.
At Thirty-third-street, East River.....9:15 A. M.

To Great Neck, City Island, SANDS POINT, GLEN COVE, SEA CLIFF, Glen Wood, and Roslyn, and return to the City at 6 P. M.

A fine band of music will accompany the excursion.

LAKE SUPERIOR.

Elegant Steamer Excursions Lake Superior and return; time, two weeks; fare, $38. Leave Buffalo each Monday and Thursday, 2 P. M. Particulars No. 401 Broadway.

WEST POINT OR NEWBURG DAILY (Except Sundays.) Take regular ALBANY LINE, return by down boat. ROUND TICKETS at EXCURSION RATES. See Day Line advertisement.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The up-town office of THE TIMES is located at No. 1,238 Bro

RECREATION FOR SUNDAY.

A VARIETY OF WATER EXCURSIONS.

FORTY THOUSAND PEOPLE BREATHING THE FRESH AIR—ORDERLY COMPANIES GOING IN ALL DIRECTIONS — IMPROVEMENT WHICH A FEW YEARS HAVE WORKED—WHAT A DOZEN TIMES REPORTERS OBSERVED.

The large number of excursion boats going from New-York on Sunday to favorite retreats on the ocean, the Sound, and elsewhere open a wide choice to the many people who seek rest, recreation, and fresh air. There has been something of disrepute in past years connected with the most of Sunday excursions out of the City, and many families who would choose to vary the sameness of repeated trips to the Park, and exchange the heat and dust of crowded horse-cars for the more wholesome surroundings of breezy upper decks, have hesitated to run the risk of promiscuous crowds of boisterous excursionists, who were uncontrolled on shipboard, and disgracefully notorious at the places of resort. Whether increased facilities of travel and improved arrangements at the various centres of attraction would remove some of the objections to respectable people joining in these excursions has been a matter of interest to so many that THE TIMES took the pains yesterday to have its reporters accompany several excursion parties, and observe the kind of people forming them, and the general character of the excursions. The result of this investigation is given in brief below. It is in every way satisfactory, and will show that most of those who use their Sundays in this manner are respectable, orderly, and sensible people, who do not use the day with any purpose of abusing it, but for the sake of health, comfort, and pleasure. There have been years in the past when this could not be said of many, if any, of the "popular" Sunday excursions, and the change is creditable to those who manage the boats and to the hotel-keepers at the various termini. Even in the larger companies thronging to the nearest beaches the percentage of objectionable men and women was inconsiderable. The large excursion boats running to Rockaway and Coney Island were most generally patronized, and it is probable that our reporter's estimate of 14,500 persons who went to Rockaway is not too high. There is a little more guess-work about the number at Coney Island when the travel by cars via Brooklyn is considered, but there were doubtless 17,000 at the least calculation who collected on the beach at that once unfortunate but now inviting suburb. Fort Lee attracted perhaps 2,500 orderly people. The excursions to less noted places, where hotel accommodations are less, were, of course, more quiet in a general way. The smaller the crowd the greater the rest and comfort, and people with preferences of whatever nature, if not excessively nice in their tastes, can hardly fail to find some excursion to their mind among the variety which is here described. All told, yesterday the public excursions out of New-York must have included 40,000 people, and, if the eyes of skilled observers are worth anything, the proportion of the rougher element in this number was small in the extreme. They were for the most part the upper middle classes, who were not seeking excitement, but rest. Liquor was sold on the boats, and lager beer was drank in abundance, but the sale and drinking were less prominent than on City streets, and there were fewer cases of intoxication than one is forced to meet at home in an afternoon's walk.

About 7,000 or 8,000 persons yesterday visited Coney Island Beach by way of the beach landing. The steam-boats Idlewild, Norwalk, and J. B. Schuyler, made hourly trips from 9 A. M. until 5 o'clock P. M., nine trips in all, carrying each trip from 800 to 1,000 passengers. The earlier trips were made without discomfort to the passengers, but after noon the boats were all densely crowded. The Idlewild on her 3:30 trip from this City carried nearly 1,500 persons. They were principally of the working class, and not one-fourth were women. The number of objectionable women was, too, large in proportion to the entire number of women on the beach, but there was no flagrant disorder on their part. The sale of liquors was unrestricted, the bars being open on all the boats. A policeman on each of the boats had nothing to do but enjoy himself, for, notwithstanding the free sale of lager-beer, the crowds were well behaved. At the island the new Norton pavilion was thronged, there was music on the veranda, and an acre of bar-room was constantly full. The water was too cool for most bathers, the bathing-houses were poorly patronized, and only occasional bathers were seen. No gamblers were visible. The tide of departure began to set about 3 o'clock, but there was a rush to the last boats. The trip which was announced as the last was to be made at 7:30. Just before 7 the shower came up, and the saloons of the Idlewild soon became crowded to suffocation. She put off at 7:15, leaving more than a thousand persons on the dock. The Norwalk and Idlewild made extra trips, bringing away those who had not in the meantime walked down the beach to take the rail route home. The day was by all means the best of the season for the boats and the bartenders.

The steamers Arrowsmith and Minnie R. Childs made three trips each yesterday, from piers on the North River to Locust Grove, where trains met them, and conveyed their passengers to Coney Island. In the morning the excursionists were few, and together the boats did not carry during the day more than 2,500 people. On board the behavior was strictly proper. Very little lager was sold, and no stronger drinks. Few of those who traveled remained at Locust Grove or Bath. They nearly all went to swell the crowd of about 10,000, who gathered at the railroad end of the beach. The bathers among these were few. There was no disturbance calling for notice, save at Locust Grove, where an attempt by an "elevated" young gentleman to get aboard the Arrowsmith without a ticket on her last return trip led to a conflict which culminated in his being forced back with a bleeding mouth.

The 10 excursion steamers to Rockaway Beach, four of which made two trips each and one three, and which have a capacity for carrying in their six trips 22,000 people, took down yesterday 12,500; and the 10 trains, of 10 cars each, took down 2,000 more, making in all 14,500 excursionists who visited the beach for their Sunday holiday. Although all the boats sold liquor and beer freely, their sales averaging 28 kegs of lager per trip, and the bars at the 40 hotels, saloons, and dancing platforms on the beach were all wide open and doing a full business, the best of order prevailed. But two breaches of the peace occurred, and they were quickly disposed of by the Police. The excursionists were hardly all of the respectable middle class, were well behaved, and seemed to enjoy themselves thoroughly. The vicious elements were not represented to any great extent, and the few there were did not make themselves noticeable, owing to their strict surveillance by the Police.

The steamer Plymouth Rock made two trips to Rockaway yesterday, carrying about 1,500 passengers in the morning, and fully 2,500 in the afternoon. The passengers were mostly of the better classes, and there was, perhaps, not a single "rough" on board on either trip. Lager beer, and wines and liquors of all kinds were freely sold on board the boat, but the bars were closed while lying alongside the piers in New-York. During the whole day the passengers preserved the best of order, and THE TIMES reporter did not observe any cases of intoxication. On the last trip the Plymouth Rock was delayed about 20 minutes in making her landing at the Neptune House pier, and shortly after starting for home was overtaken by a brisk shower which speedily drove all the passengers into the cabins. It lasted for a few minutes only, and cleared up with a beautiful double rainbow. Remembering the old adage about a rainbow at night, the passengers soon flocked to the decks. At this time, when just off Coney Island, the western skies were filled with golden-hued and rose-tinted clouds, but an inky mass in the south-west portended another rain. A few drops began to fall, driving the passengers below again. They had hardly left the decks when a tremendous squall struck the ship, nearly delaying her progress, and giving her a heavy list to leeward. When entering upon the stretch between Coney Island and the Narrows, the wind increased to a perfect gale, the rain falling in torrents, making it almost impossible to distinguish any object three ship's lengths ahead. The vessel kept her course, however, although at times it was difficult to perceive that she made any headway against the gale. Very few of the passengers knew of the storm in which the ship was laboring, as Commodore Tooker, calling his Madrigal Boys, cornet players and band to the rescue, managed to keep them amused during the continuance of the gale. It was all over in about three-quarters of an hour, and the rest of the trip up the bay was pleasant. The vessel arrived at Pier No. 1 at 9 P. M.

The new steamer Columbia made her first trip to Rockaway Beach yesterday, and carried about 1,000 passengers, who were nearly all of the respectable middle class. In the fore part of the lowest deck a large bar was built, from which liquor was dispensed to all who desired to order it, but the business was carried on in an orderly manner. Nothing occurred to mar the even tenor of enjoyment that characterized the trip. As the steamer can accommodate 3,500 passengers, the number on board scarcely left room for profit to its owner.

The steam-boats Pleasant Valley and Fort Lee carried about 2,400 pleasure-seekers to and from Pleasant Valley and Fort Lee yesterday. The Pleasant Valley carried in all about 1,600 passengers, and her smaller consort 900. In appearance and character the passengers were very much better than the persons who used to resort to Fort Lee. There were no disturbances either on the boats or at the places visited. The fact that no liquor could be procured at either place accounts for the harmony that prevailed generally. On the boats, nothing stronger than lager-beer was sold, and there was no drunkenness to be observed. While the boats were at the Fort Lee dock their bars were closed. There were doubtless a few disreputable persons among the visitors, but they were not in sufficient number, and were too little prominent, to offend the respectable persons, who, for the most part, composed the company.

The Long Branch made her usual trip to Newburg yesterday, calling at Yonkers, Iona Island, West Point, Cold Spring, and Cornwall. About 700 persons were on board, principally the better class of business people, with their wives and families, clerks, lawyers, and respectable mechanics. A brass band played during the trip, and an illustrated map of the Hudson, gratuitously distributed, supplied the passengers with information of the various points of interest on either bank. At Iona Island, West Point, Cold Spring, and Cornwall quite a number of family parties provided with lunches landed. Newburg was reached promptly on time, and the excursionists were afforded ample opportunity of taking dinner. The return trip to New-York was, if anything, more enjoyable than the up trip, and the Long Branch arrived at Twenty-fourth-street at 6:30 P. M. exactly on time. Refreshments and liquors are sold on board at City rates, and although the consumption of lager beer and other beverages was undoubtedly large, not a disorderly person was seen.

The Sylvan Dell left Harlem Bridge yesterday at 7:25 A. M., and after taking on passengers on the East and West Sides, made her regular Sunday excursion to Newburg, stopping on the way at Yonkers, Rockland Lake, Cold Spring, and Cornwall. There were about 200 people on board, all of them of a very respectable appearance. No strong liquors were sold, the only drinks that could be obtained at the bar being lager beer and light wines.

The steam-boat Empire State took 500 people on what was advertised to be "a grand ocean excursion." The steamer is so large that this number barely made her decks lively. There was no intoxication or disorderly conduct of any kind aboard, though the bar of the boat was open and did a fair business, and altogether the day was spent with as much order and good behavior as if it had been the most correct kind of Sunday-school excursion. The boat made no landings between the time of leaving the City and her return. She ran down past Sandy Hook, on along the coast past Long Branch, receiving and returning salutes as she passed, and off Squan, turned round and came back, passing around the Light-ship on the way.

"Soda, sarsaparilla, lager, lemonade, ice-cream, clam chowder, and chewing-gum." The crier was constantly circulating about the decks and cabins of the steam-boat Thomas Powell, bound on a Sunday excursion from this City to Bridgeport, Conn., and back. There was a fair band on board, and between their musical selections and the cries of the vendor of ice cream and clam chowder, the 450 passengers were becomingly entertained on their trip up and down the Sound. The excursionists, for the most part, consisted of mechanics and their families, a few clerks, both male and female, and perhaps a score of other persons. They were, on the whole, a respectable crowd and behaved like people, and not the slightest incident occurred to mar the enjoyment of the trip. The steamer left her pier at 8 A. M., and returned at 7:40 P. M. Two hours were spent at Bridgeport, most of the passengers embracing the opportunity to visit Sea View Park at that place. Ten and a half kegs of lager were sold by an individual who narrowly escaped being left behind when the boat started for home. Very few persons indulged in liquors, and no one on board was the worse for drink.

The steamer Jesse Hoyt took down the bay to Sandy Hook about 150 passengers, the majority of whom were bound for Long Branch. Most of those on board were of the upper and middle classes, apparently regular sojourners at the Branch, or friends of those already there. About one-fourth of the number were ladies. At the landing five-sixths of the passengers took the cars for the "Branch."

The steamer Matteawan left Pier 34, North River at 9 A. M. yesterday for Elizabethport, Rosaville, Perth Amboy, and Keyport. The vessel is not an excursion boat, but is employed regularly on the Keyport Line, which has been running, Winter and Summer, since 1842. Still, the number of its passengers generally amounts to 600 or 700. Yesterday, however, there were hardly 200 persons on board on the outward trip, or on the return. Of these the number of excursionists was very limited, amounting to less than one-fifth of the total number on board. The greater number consisted of residents of Keyport going to or returning from their homes, and persons paying visits to families residing at Keyport. The persons on the boat yesterday were of the respectable middle class, and included numerous men of business and their families. The behavior of all was, of course, orderly.

The haunts of the Sunday pleasure-seeker at High Bridge were comparatively deserted yesterday. The Sylvan Glen, Sylvan Grove, and Sylvan Stream made 13 trips to Harlem between 10:30 A. M. and 8 P. M., and the Morrisania line, running three boats also, made about the same number of trips. It is estimated that 3,000 persons were taken up on the boats to Harlem, but the books of the High Bridge boat, which runs from Harlem Bridge, do not show that more than one-third of these were conveyed to High Bridge. The excursionists were of a respectable class, and no disorderly conduct was, of course, witnessed.

MR. BARKER'S BAD LUCK.

ARRESTED FOR STEALING A "YOUNG LADY'S" JEWELRY.

A fashionably attired young woman who gave the name of Lizzie Weeks appeared before Justice Duffy in Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday morning, and charged Oakley S. Barker, a grandson of the late Commodore Vanderbilt, with the larceny of $200 worth of jewelry belonging to her. The prisoner, who is about 25 years of age, and rather handsome, resides at No. 21 West Thirty-fourth-street, where he was arrested on Saturday evening by Detective Schmittberger, of the Twenty-ninth Precinct. The formal affidavit made by the complainant sets forth that on June 19 Barker visited her room at No. 1,397 Broadway, a house of questionable repute, and that during a brief absence on her part from the apartment, he opened her trunk and removed therefrom a gold watch, chain, and locket valued at $200. Discovering the theft soon after the departure of Barker, she informed the Police of the Twenty-ninth Precinct, but the detective did not succeed until Saturday evening in meeting the accused. According to the statement of the officer his prisoner unhesitatingly acknowledged his guilt and surrendered pawn tickets representing the stolen jewelry. Col. Charles Spencer, who appeared as counsel for Barker, moved that the examination in the case be set down for 4 P. M. to-day. The woman informed the magistrate that, having made arrangements to leave the City temporarily, she could not attend at that hour, and the examination was therefore fixed for 10 A. M. The prisoner was then committed to the Tombs without bail. Barker is the son of Mrs. Lafitte by her first husband. She is the youngest of the late Commodore's 10 children. In the third clause of his will the testator directed to pay to Mrs. Lafitte the interest accruing from $500,000 of United States 10-40 bonds during her life, and in the event of her death, the interest of the principal to be divided in equal proportions between her children.

FAILURE IN PLATTSBURG.

The Burlington (Vt.) *Free Press* of Saturday says: "Hon. C. F. Norton, of Plattsburg, one of the most prominent business men of Northern New-York, has just failed, with liabilities of $400,000, to meet which he has his residence, three lumber mills and iron forge at Plattsburg, one lumber mill on the Saranac, two miles above Plattsburg, and another at Cadyville; 200,000 acres of woodland in Clinton, Essex, and Franklin Counties; market standard logs in the Saranac, equivalent to 24,000,000 feet of lumber; the exclusive right to the water power of the Saranac, granted by an act of the Legislature; the Franklin House, at Franklin Falls, and the Prospect House, on the Upper Saranac Lake. This property is worth $750,000; and from it, last year, Mr. Norton cleared $80,000, and used it in extinguishing his indebtedness. This property is mortgaged for $152,000, which amount is included in the $400,000 liabilities. He has already sawed this season 10,000 logs, and 6,000 more are tied up at Redford by the low water, which prevents their reaching the Clinton County, it having been a principle with him to promptly pay all of his workmen and laborers. At present bankruptcy proceedings are not contemplated by Mr. Norton."

REV. FATHER MALONE'S CHURCH.

The services yesterday morning in Sts. Peter and Paul Roman Catholic Church, Second-street, Williamsburg, Rev. S. Malone, Pastor, in honor of the feast of the titular saints of the church, were of a most imposing character. Mr. Henry P. Keens, the organist, and the choir were assisted in the rendition of the musical portion of the programme by brass, string, and reed bands. Rev. T. P. Duffy, of St. Charles Borromeo Church, was the celebrant of the grand solemn high mass. Dr. Curran, of St. Stephen's, Twenty-eighth-street, and Rev. J. Wood, of St. Mary's of the Immaculate Conception, Leonard-street, acted as deacon and sub-deacon. After the reading of the Gospel, Mgr. Chatard, the Rector of the American College in Rome, ascended the altar and delivered a panegyric on the Apostles whose feast they were celebrating.

A BRUTAL HUSBAND.

During a domestic altercation between Martin Griffin and his wife Mary yesterday afternoon at their residence, No. 688 Greenwich-street, Griffin kicked the woman in the abdomen, inflicting severe injuries. Shortly after, while she was on the way to the Charles-Street Police Station, she fell insensible on the stoop of No. 100 Charles-street, where she was found by Detective Flanagan. She was taken to the New-York Hospital and Griffin was arrested.

REMORSELESS TIME-MARKERS.

The Pittsburg (Penn.) *Commercial* of Saturday says: "A pigeon alighted on the minute hand of the clock in the tower of Trinity Church at 10:45 o'clock yesterday forenoon, and seemed so delighted with its perch, and the little hoist it got at every tick, that it kept its perch until its body was securely fastened between the two hands. When it attempted to fly it could not stretch its wings, and in a few seconds was squeezed to death. The ponderous machinery was stopped by the sexton, and the dead bird could not be taken out until the hands were unfastened."

GLEANINGS FROM THE MAILS

A YEAR'S EARTHQUAKES.

THEIR AVERAGE TIMES OF OCCURRENCE—THE RECORD OF 1875.

Manifestations of internal force beneath the earth's crust, in the shape of either earthquakes or volcanic eruptions, occur on an average three times a week in greater or less intensity in some part of the globe. Such, at least, is the conclusion to be arrived at from the compilation of all the recorded phenomena of this kind in the year 1875, lately prepared by Prof. Fuchs, and printed in a German scientific journal. Out of the 365 days of that year 100 were marked by terrestrial disturbances, of which authentic records exists, while there must have been many shocks of more or less violence in unfrequented portions of the globe where volcanic forces are known to exist. The most serious of these observed phenomena occurred at Cucuta, New-Granada, on the 16th, 17th, and 18th May, when several towns and villages were destroyed; at San Cristobal and Guadalaxera, in Mexico, on Feb. 11; at Lis Island, in the North Pacific, on March 28; at Lahore, in the Punjaub, and at Porto Rico, on the 12th and 21st of December. All these places, it will be observed, are in the torrid zone, with the exception of Lahore, which is only a short distance north of the Tropic of Cancer. It is estimated that no fewer than 20,000 persons lost their lives during the destruction caused by these earthquakes, while the damage to property was enormous. In those districts which are liable to disturbances of this nature the buildings are usually and on purpose of a very frail nature, but the losses occasioned are nevertheless very severe, especially as when in the case of the earthquakes of Feb. 11 and of the 16th and 18th of May the shocks are felt over a far wider expanse than is indicated by the central outbreak. These disturbances, which threw San Cristobal and Guadalaxera and Cucuta and many neighboring villages into ruins, were felt over a considerable portion of Central America and the adjoining parts of the Northern and Southern Continents. Besides the earthquakes which are felt by the inhabitants of the land, there are many disturbances in the depths of the ocean which are probably never observed and never recorded, and similar manifestations of volcanic force exert themselves beneath the sea, such as that recently observed near Hawaii. The great centres of volcanic phenomena are Italy, Iceland, New-Zealand, Java, Mexico, the Northern Pacific, and Greece, and all these localities exhibited signs of activity during the year of 1875. The most important outbreaks occurred in Iceland, where, though no great calamity like those to which Vesuvius has given rise occurred, there were several furious outbursts. On one occasion, viz., in March, the ashes emitted by Vetna were carried as far as Norway and Sweden, and so dense were the clouds of dust that the sun was obscured and wide districts thrown into darkness. Loud reports and severe shakings accompanied this display, and were felt throughout the island. On six occasions huge streams of lava were poured forth from the different craters opened, the last, in some instances, for many weeks—notably on the occasion of the eruption of Vetna, on Jan. 2, when the red-hot matter continued to flow till the end of February. In April several eruptions occurred, during one of which matter was ejected to an enormous height, and streams of lava, a mile and a half wide and 15 miles long, flowed in all directions. Vesuvius and Etna were not nearly so full of life during that year. The Sicilian mountain only gave three or four signs of activity, which were unaccompanied, save with two slight exceptions, by any outward manifestations, though in January some damage was done by sharp shocks of inward labor. These phenomena occurred in January and December, and were accompanied by simultaneous earthquakes and subterranean noises in the sister volcano, Vesuvius, which gave forth clouds of smoke at intervals. In Java there was a serious eruption of Kloët at the beginning of 1875, whereby the settlement of Blikar was destroyed and other damage done. In New-Zealand geysers or springs of boiling water, similar to the celebrated fountains of Iceland, were unusually active, and toward the end of the year the volcano of Tongariro was in eruption, ejecting lava and stones, and about the same time an outbreak of Mauna Loa occurred in the Sandwich Islands. This locality has since shown frequent signs of considerable commotion. Perhaps the most interesting of volcanic phenomena was the sudden eruption of Ceboruco, in Mexico, on the 11th of February, at the same time as the earthquakes referred to above at San Cristobal and Guadalaxera. This mountain had been thought to be extinct, no eruption having been recorded since the discovery of America in 1492, it smoke from time to time. It is hoped that the vent thus found may serve to relieve the country from the earthquake plague by which it is paralyzed. The Grecian Archipelago—the third great seat of volcanic force in Europe—was visited by several eruptions in 1875. The Island of Santorin is especially referred to by Prof. Fuchs as being in constant agitation, though no damage was done.

A DRAMATIST HONORED IN FRANCE.

VICTORIEN SARDOU'S ELECTION TO THE ACADEMY—HOW HE WON SUCCESS OVER A DUKE—HAPPY NEWS FOR A WAITING WIFE.

The French papers publish full accounts of the way in which Victorien Sardou succeeded in defeating Duke d'Audiffret-Pasquier for the vacant seat in the Academy. The election occurred on Thursday, June 7, and the way in which Sardou spent the earlier part of that day is interesting. The new Immortal has two domiciles, one at Marly-le-Roi, where he was staying at the time, the other in the Rue de Clichy, Paris, where he did not set foot the whole day, to the grief and despair of those who called to encourage and sustain him with their counsels. At 8 A. M. Sardou arrived in Paris and went straight to Damas, whom he left at 10 to pay a few final visits. Chance brought him, for the Rue Bonaparte, over the frame across Legouvé. "I was coming to you," said the candidate. "I trust you had no doubts about me," replied the Academician: "The author of 'Adrienne Lecouvreur' could not help voting for you." After breakfasting with Legouvé, Sardou accompanied him to the Pont des Arts; then, at the Institute, separated and boldly made his Pere at the gates of Paradise, hastened to lose himself in the crowd of loungers on the Quai Malaquais. Having bargained with extraordinary obstinacy for an hour in a bric-à-brac shop, Sardou at length found out to his relief that it was 3:30, and that his fate was consequently decided. He returned to Legouvé's, whence he went in time in sending a telegram with the happy news to Marly, but Mme. Sardou had been unable to remain at a distance from Paris on such a day, and had learned the result even before her husband.

Some of the papers hint that the election was a semi-political one; that Republicans voted for the author of "Sahara," in order to punish the Duke d'Audiffret-Pasquier, who was accused of complicity in the late coup d'état. Those who voted for Sardou were MM. Thiers, Mignet, Jules Favre, John Lemoinne, Littré, Charles Blanc, Jules Simon, De Sacy, Emile Ollivier, Camille Doucet, Nisard, Alexandre Dumas, Emile Augier, Claude Bernard, Legouvé, Boissier, Octave Feuillet, Jules Sandeau, (18 in all,) and one other whose name is unknown, and likely to remain so. There voted for the Duc d'Audiffret-Pasquier, at the first and second ballotings, the Duc d'Aumale, and the Duc de Broglie, and the Noailles, De Pallous, De Barante, Dufaure, D'Haussonville, Cuvillier-Fleury, De Champagny, De Loménie, Marmier, De Vieil-Castel, Caro, St. René Taillandier, Camille Rousset, J. B. Dumas, and Mézières. Of these 17 "immortals," one must have given a vote to M. Sardou at the last balloting, and so reached the majority the author of "Sahara" by 19, which is the lowest absolute majority of the voters present) was necessary to insure election. Had either of the candidates failed to secure an absolute majority at the third balloting the election would have stood adjourned, according to the rules of the Academy, for six months. There were 37 academicians present, but Victor Hugo and Jules Barbier both voted steadily at each balloting for M. Leconte de Lisle. M. Victor Hugo has declared that he would have voted 10 times running for M. Leconte de Lisle had he been permitted to do so. M. Dufaure was equally energetic in the cause of M. d'Audiffret-Pasquier; for it was the chair of the Duke's uncle (Chancellor Pasquier) that he was himself elected to fill; and, it being M. Dufaure's turn to receive the new Academician, he had hoped to have been able to welcome the nephew of his old friend.

The newly-elected Academician was born in Paris Sept. 7, 1831, and has consequently not yet completed his 46th year. He is, we believe, the youngest of the immortals. His father, a learned Professor, destined him for the medical profession, and for some time he pursued the necessary course of studies, but literature became his dominant passion, though it is worth noting that works on history appeared to have most interest for him when he was a very young man. On April 1, 1854, his first play was represented at the Odéon. It was entitled "La Taverne des Etudiants," and promptly damned. For some years after M. Sardou worked exclusively for the small theatres. His first success was the "Pattes de Mouche," brought out at the Gymnase. Then followed in quick succession "Les Genaches," "La Famille Benoiton," "Nos Bons Villageois," "Seraphine," "Patrie," "Fernanda," "Rabagas," and "Dora," now being played at the Vaudeville. In 1861 M. Sardou was decorated by Napoleon III. with the Cross of the Legion of Honor.

AN EX-REBEL GENERAL DEAD.

A telegram was received in Savannah, Ga., on the 27th ult., announcing the death of Gen. Hugh W. Mercer, formerly of Savannah, at Baden Baden, Germany, where he had resided the past four years. The Savannah *News* gives the following sketch of him, tinted somewhat by its own peculiar political prejudices: "Gen. Mercer was the grandson of Gen. Hugh Mercer, of the Revolutionary Army, an intimate personal friend of Gen. Washington, who was killed at Princeton, N. J. He was born in Fredericksburg, Va., in 1808, and at an early age entered West Point, graduating in 1828, and was a classmate of Hon. Jefferson Davis, Gen. W. T. Rosecrans, D. C. Buell, and others who have been prominent in the annals of this country. He was also on the staff of Gen. Winfield Scott in 1834, with Gen. R. E. Lee, who was his most intimate friend, both then being young Lieutenants. In 1836 he resigned his position in the army. At the commencement of the war he was elected Colonel of the First Volunteer Regiment of Georgia, and, after promotion of Gen. A. R. Lawton, was made Brigadier-General F. A. C. S. in October, 1861. He was, with his brigade, for a short time in command near Charleston, S. C., and in July, 1862, relieved Gen. Lawton of the command of the Military District of Georgia, which position he retained until relieved and ordered with the First Volunteer Regiment, of Georgia, Sixty-fourth Georgia, and other troops to North Georgia, and participated in the various engagements which took place from Dalton to Atlanta, under Gen. Joseph E. Johnston. He was again ordered to Savannah, and the siege of this city found him in command of the posts of honor—the right of the line of defences—and on the evacuation of the city he marched his troops to North Carolina, participating in the fruitless effort to stay the approach of the enemy in South Carolina, and was subsequently ordered to Macon, where he and his command were captured by Wilson. After the close of the war Gen. Mercer was one of the victims chosen by Stanton's malignity to appear on the North, and was confined in Fort Pulaski for several months, and then tried on the charge of shooting Federal deserters, but was acquitted. In 1869 Gen. Mercer married his second wife, Mrs. Cuyler, and removed to Baltimore, where he entered into mercantile business for a short time, and then went to Europe, where he was residing at the time of his decease."

JAPANESE CLASSICAL MUSIC.

AN INTERESTING CONCERT BY THE IMPERIAL ORCHESTRA—THE METHODS OF TUNING—COMPOSITIONS SELECTED FOR PERFORMANCE.

The Tokio *Times* furnishes us with the following report of a recital of classic music in Japan:

"The Imperial Orchestra occupied three sides of an open square, the fourth being reserved for the projector of the entertainment and the invited guests. The instruments were the national *sho*, *hichiriki*, *biwa*, and *koto*, with recorders, drums, triangles, &c., familiar to those acquainted with Japanese performances of this class. The instruments were all of the finest quality, and the tones of some, notably of the great *kotos*, were fine and clear. Many of them, interesting as national antiquities, are constantly guarded with jealous care. One *sho* has an age of 1,300 years, while a *biwa*, still in use, dates back 1,100 years, and several of the other pieces claim a nearly equal antiquity. The concert was preceded by the tuning of the instruments according to a process known as *vetori*. To accomplish this, the *sho*, or cluster of reeds like the Pandean pipes, are first blown, then the *hichiriki*, and afterwards the stringed *biwa* and *koto* are brought into tune. Of the six scales in Japanese music, the *Socho* was chosen as the first to be illustrated by two selections, and hence the orchestra came into accord under this interval. When this was done, the first piece on the programme, the song 'Mushiroda,' was performed. The theme of this song is the praise of the crane. It is pleasant, the poet says, to look on these birds enjoying themselves and assured of a life of a thousand years. In this allusion a delicate compliment is extended to the Emperor Yozei, (a character whose musical associations appear to have been those of a Japanese Nero,) in whose honor the poem was composed for his use in the Oni matsuri, or the new Emperor's celebration of the national gods, shortly after his accession. The other selection is the *Rocho no totori*, in a different time, however, as called 'Rinka-en,' or 'Garden of Willows.' This song, written in praise of five beautiful willow trees, by a Chinese poet named Sei Rinsen, was learned and brought to Japan by Kureno Massashige, who was sent as a messenger to China during the reign of the Emperor Kuwannu, or from 722 to 805 years after Christ, where it was set to the present music. The words, however, were subsequently lost, so that now only the lyrical setting remains.

"The next two selections were played in the *Hanjikicho*, another of the six *choshi* or scales, and the fourth of the old twelve sound-rules. The *vetori* of this key was, accordingly, first gone through with. The title of the third piece, which was then performed, was 'Sagaiha,' or 'Green Water of the Sea.' This is said to have a prehistoric origin, though ascribed to an Indian named Haramon, who attempted in it an imitation of the roll and roar of waves. In its present form it has existed since the reign of the Emperor Temmu. The fourth number included a later period of music, being a specimen of the *ro-ei* songs, which may be sung in all scales. These songs date back to a period between 1570 and 960 A. D., and their subject matter is from the Chinese poetry and sentence in especial favor at that time. Most of these songs have now become obsolete in their expressions as to be unintelligible to all but scholars, and are only rendered at private entertainments. The song of 'Harusugi,' or 'After Spring,' which was the one given on this occasion, has for its burden a sentiment of the *U dai jin* Ichiyo Masanobu, found in a letter of resignation written by him on retirement from official duties. In these lines he commemorates the deeds of two persons in the second Chinese dynasty of Kan, and suggests that among his contemporaries those of equal character and ability are to be had, so that his position can be easily filled by new men without detriment to the State. This letter is dated the 16th of June, second year of Teigen, or 970 A. D. According to a legend, Masanobu, himself thinking these sentences remarkably good, was continually repeating them, until they finally put on the lyric form in which we now possess them.

"Following this song was a third *vetori*, preliminary to the performance of the remaining two pieces which are in the *Jaishicho*. The first, called 'Gakkan-en,' or 'Reciprocal Happiness,' is a dance in rather quicker time than its predecessors, and, in musical expression, more resembling forms accepted among us. It is supposed to represent the general gladness consequent on the return of peace after strife. Let us hope that the orchestra of State may soon have occasion to render these joyful measures in the full triumph of national integrity. The performance was concluded with another composition of a lively nature, entitled 'Chogeishi,' or 'Happy Congratulation,' the work of a celebrated musician, especially known for his skill in playing the *biwa*, Kotai Minamoto no Hiremasa, who flourished early in the eleventh century, being a grandson of the Emperor Daigo and a son of the Prince Kane-akira."

ARGENTIFEROUS MUD.

REPORTED REMARKABLE DISCOVERY IN OREGON—NATURAL FOUNTAINS THAT THROW UP MUD AND SILVER.

From the San Francisco Examiner, June 8.

In Wasco County, Oregon, there is a flat thickly studded with springs of a peculiar character, that throw out mud, which has overflowed a considerable area. Some months ago it was reported that this mud had been discovered to be argentiferous and very rich, some specimens assaying over $2,000 to the ton. An effort was made to organize a company in this city to work the mud springs, but the enterprise collapsed in consequence of a suspicion raised that the mud had been "salted," and the memorable Arizona diamond-field swindle was too fresh in recollection for the successful prosecution of another fraud in the same line. Prof. Thomas Price analyzed samples submitted, and reported that he had discovered unmistakable evidence of "salting," the microscope showing filings, crystals, and free gold, which he had no hesitation in declaring had been mixed in with the mud with the manifest design of instituting a great swindle. Prof. H. G. Hanks also examined specimens, but while he was inclined to suspect fraud, he was unable to determine positively whether the argentiferous mud was an artificial or natural production. Prof. Hanks now intimates that the flow of the Oregon mud springs is in reality heavily impregnated with silver, and this result he announced in a paper read before the California State Geological Society last Tuesday evening. The existence of springs yielding soft mud, charged with native silver, says Prof. Hanks, is new to science, and scientific men, both here and at the East, who examined specimens, pronounced them fictitious without hesitation. The specimens latterly examined by Prof. Hanks, he says, were very rich, and silver was discovered in a free state. By simple washing the silver could be readily separated, and when examined the microscope failed to reveal the source of the precious metal. Had it been filings, a single glance would have sufficed to detect the fact. Had the silver been precipitated from solution by copper it would have been crystallized. An amalgam of silver and mercury would have yielded a sublimate if strongly heated in a glass tube closed at one end. Such an amalgam introduced into the wet mud, and the whole heated sufficiently to have volatilized the mercury, would have left the substance in a hard, baked state, which could not again have been reduced to the state in which it reached this city. From these conclusions, if the silver had been introduced for fraudulent purposes, the substance was very remarkable, from the fact that some process had been employed not easily understood. Prof. Hanks finally obtained the address of a gentleman represented to him as being of unquestioned character, Richard Hurley, residing in the vicinity of the wonderful springs in Wasco County, and applied to him for information. In reply to Prof. Hanks, Mr. Hurley writes: "There is no mistake as to this mud containing silver. I have assayed over 100 samples which contained silver, some as high as $2,300 to the ton. The samples I obtained from the springs myself. I think the weather has considerable to do with the mud containing silver. I obtain the best results when the weather is warm. Sometimes in one of the larger springs, when the weather is cold, the mud will be of a yellow color, showing no silver, but when the day is warm the mud is blackish blue, at least in places, and rich in silver. They seem to work more actively in a warm afternoon. Some of them contain a great deal of acid, the bones of animals that fall into them being dissolved in a few months. There are old wells which assay from $5 to $1,200 to the ton. One assay I made from the flat, half a mile from any spring, assayed $1,200 to the ton. There is a great deal of salt, almost pure, all over the spring flat. There are between 100 and 200 quartz leads discovered, running in two directions close to the spring. I find silver in several of them, all the way from a few dollars to $300 to the ton. Some of these leads run through the springs, at least they point in that direction. The altitude of this place is between 4,000 and 5,000 feet."

Prof. Hanks also refers in his paper to the recent discovery of a peculiar silver-bearing deposit located in South-western Utah. It occurs in the "Maud Mine," six miles from Leeds. Some assays as high as $700 per ton have been made. Instead of being sandstone, as supposed, Prof. Hanks found the deposit to be sedimentary, but closely resembling the Oregon mud. Under the microscope it has all the appearance of that strange substance. The Oregon mud, if allowed to dry in large quantities, would soon form a similar substance to the Utah mineral, in appearance at least. The silver is in the state of chloride, and is seen under the microscope both amorphous and in crystals. An analysis of the two minerals will be interesting, and may throw some new light on the subject. It is possible that a study of these deposits may contribute much to our knowledge of the formation of metalliferous veins.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

At a meeting of the American Temperance Union yesterday afternoon, Mr. John B. Gibbs, the newly-elected President, was installed.

Charles Butzki, aged 4, accidentally fell yesterday from a third-story window of No. 242 Rivington-street, receiving dangerous injuries.

The annual report of the Travelers Insurance Company shows the assets to be $4,205,951, and the liabilities $3,033,499, being a surplus of $1,172,452.

A general raid was made on Saturday evening on the disorderly women who are such an annoyance on Sixth-avenue in the vicinity of Jefferson Market. About 30 were captured, and yesterday morning were fined by Justice Duffy in sums varying from $10 to $5 each.

A child 2 years old named William O'Brien, while sleeping on a fire-escape at the residence of his parents, No. 251 Spring-street, yesterday morning, fell from the second story into the yard, and was removed to the Chambers-Street Hospital suffering from concussion of the brain.

A large number of ladies and gentlemen from New-York and Brooklyn visited Governor's Island yesterday afternoon to witness the parade of the soldiers under the command of Col. Chambers. After the parade the excellent band belonging to the post played for several hours, and the visitors departed to their respective homes.

In the Essex Market Police Court yesterday morning, William Moran, alias "Sling" Moran, a notorious Eleventh Ward ruffian, was charged with assaulting Charles W. Poole, of Rivington-street, with an ice-pick, and inflicting a severe cut on the left side of the head. He denied the charge, and was held for trial in default of $1,000 bail.

The strike of the engineers on the Erie Railway, which was expected to take place yesterday, was not put into execution, and no apprehensions are now entertained of further trouble. Dispatches were received at the Jersey City office last evening from different points along the road, all of which reported that matters were progressing as usual.

The ponies and stable equipments belonging to the Westchester Polo Club will be taken to Newport to-day. Mr. Harry Blasson, Superintendent of the polo grounds at Jerome Park, will have charge of the removal, and the grounds and stables at Newport will be in his charge until September. The first match at polo will take place in Newport about July 15.

At the Harlem Police Court yesterday, Martin Callahan, a stone mason, residing on Thirty-sixth-street, near Eleventh-avenue, was charged with obtaining tools valued at $60 from Patrick Walsh, of No. 1,559 Third-avenue, under false pretenses, having represented that he had been sent for them by some other person

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SOVEREIGNTY OF THE EAST.

THE WAR OF GUNS AND DIPLOMACY.

TERRIBLE FIGHTING AND GREAT CARNAGE—RUSSIAN COMPLAINTS OF MISMANAGEMENT IN ASIA—ATROCITIES ON BOTH SIDES—EMBARRASSMENTS OF THE ENGLISH CABINET—THE PREMIER FOR A DECISIVE COURSE—NOTES BETWEEN ENGLAND AND AUSTRIA—THE OBSTACLES TO A RUSSIAN SIEGE OF CONSTANTINOPLE.

Special Dispatch by Cable to the New-York Times.

LONDON, July 2.—It is extremely difficult to present any complete or satisfactory view of the military situation, as the telegrams from the seat of war are few and manifestly untrustworthy. The claims to success on both sides of the Black Sea can only be settled by reference to a map showing the latest positions held by the opposing forces.

Two things are beyond a doubt, however—that the fighting has been of a terrible description and attended with great carnage, both on the Danube and in Asia Minor.

The Turkish forces have obtained such important victories in Asia that the Russian journals are accusing their Generals of having managed the campaign badly.

There are indications of the atrocities that would be likely to be inseparable from such a war as is now waged, growing out of the animosities engendered by ages of tyrannical rule—atrocities which are said not to be confined to one side alone. The Bulgarians, it is reported, massacre the Turks, and the savage Bashi Bazouks wantonly mutilate the Russians.

From the meagre news that is allowed to reach us from the front, there is room for the inference that, within 48 hours, the Russians will have met with a great check on the Danube or will have made a tremendous advance. The Turkish plan of campaign, if there is one, has not yet become apparent; but it is either an exceedingly weak one or will disclose starting surprises yet to come. The rumor to-day is that they have achieved some victories on the Danube.

The Russians at last openly declare that Constantinople is the objective point of the advance on the Danube, under a guarantee to the English Government that the occupation will be only temporary. The whole pressure of the Cabinet has been brought to bear on the Marquis of Salisbury to prevent his resignation. In the meantime, communications are constantly passing between the Austrian and English Governments. The Austrian Cabinet having declined the overtures made by Russia for an arrangement under which she might be permitted to move her troops through Servia, the Czar now counsels Prince Milan to maintain a peaceful attitude. Mr. Layard, the British Minister at Constantinople, has assured the Porte of the neutrality of Servia.

Lord Beaconsfield, as before stated in these dispatches, is ill, his indisposition necessitating the holding of Cabinet councils at his residence. While he is extremely anxious that Parliament should pass a vote of credit for an amount to be placed at the disposal of the Government for use in certain military contingencies, he will not force his personal views on his colleagues in the Cabinet. He is content to wait for the return of a calmer state of feeling in England, in view of the fact that Russo-Turkish affairs promise an early crisis. On the line of the Danube the Turks have not half the number of troops that the Russians have. They are fighting obstinately, but must eventually retreat on the Balkan line of defense, and then a new phase in the diplomatic situation will be developed. In view of this contingency, Austria declares that, beyond assuring an improvement in the condition of the Christian population of the Turkish Provinces, she will not assist in any essential changes in the existing arrangements of political power.

The London *Times*, in an editorial, to-day, insists that the Russians will never attempt to lay siege to Constantinople. Political considerations will prevent them. If the Turks show the same tenacity in Europe as they have done in Asia, the crossing of the Danube will prove as exhausting to Russia as it may be destructive to Turkey.

The fighting at Sistova continues obstinately on both sides. The reported destruction of the Russian bridge across the Danube at this point by the Turkish monitors, however, is not true.

The panic and distress in Constantinople are becoming dangerous to the foreign residents.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

EDINBURGH, July 2.—The London correspondent of the *Scotsman* telegraphs as follows: "It is understood that the wise counsels of the Marquis of Salisbury, Earl Carnarvon, Mr. Cross, and others have at last triumphed over the party of action. The Sultan has now little chance of material aid from England."

LONDON, July 2.—A Bucharest dispatch to the *Times* has the following: "The objects to be attained by Roumania in an offensive war against Turkey are the acknowledgment of the absolute independence of Roumania, and the dismantling of the Turkish forts along the Danube, thereby placing both banks on an equal footing, and insuring the free navigation and perpetual neutralization of that river. Roumania will also claim full indemnity for war expenses and the depredation of the Turkish armies."

LONDON, July 3—The *Post* announces prominently that the Mediterranean fleet will shortly be largely reinforced.

The *Standard* in a leading article announces that the Government ordered the fleet which left Phalerum Bay to proceed immediately to Besika Bay. The *Standard* adds that no sinister significance need be attached to this measure, which is merely one of ordinary precaution.

The *Post's* Berlin special asserts that a general understanding with regard to certain eventualities has been lately arrived at between the Austrian and English Governments.

The *Standard's* Vienna dispatch states that the Servian Skuptschino has held several secret sittings. The peace party still has the upper hand.

The *Times'* Belgrade correspondent says it is reported that the Skuptschina will declare the independence of Servia. Gen. Horvatovich has left Belgrade for Negotin to resume command of the Corps of Observation. It is said he will be Commander-in-Chief of the Servian forces in the event of the renewal of the war.

Mr. Gladstone has written a letter in reply to an address from the Baptist churches in Worcestershire, denying any analogy between the circumstances of the present time and those of 1870. He states that if a vote of money is now demanded it must find its justification otherwise than by the precedent of 1870.

The *Times'* Paris correspondent reports that a private cipher telegram from a well-informed source in London states that the English fleet was ordered to Besika Bay after a warm discussion in the Cabinet whether England should not at the same time send a land force of 2,000 men.

PROGRESS SOUTH OF THE DANUBE.

THE RUSSIAN MOVEMENT SOUTHWARD FROM SISTOVA—THE REPORTED CHECK AT BIELA—A FLYING COLUMN SAID TO HAVE OCCUPIED TIRNOVA—PRESSING ON TO THE BALKANS.

LONDON, July 2.—A Shumla dispatch to the *Post* says the Turks are removing the rolling stock from Rustchuk to Varna.

The *Daily News* has a dispatch from Turnu-Magurelli, which says: "No crossing has taken place here, and probably none will. The Russians made a serious demonstration, which would have been turned into a real attack had a fair chance offered. The Russian forces were so distributed in the neighboring villages that they could with equal ease fall upon Simnitza or Turnu-Magurelli. To the last moment it was uncertain which would be chosen."

An official dispatch from Simnitza, dated yesterday, says the bridge begun on the 28th ult. was partially destroyed, and 26 pontons sunk, by a storm on the night of the 29th and 30th. The bridge will be completed this (Sunday) evening.

A Reuter telegram from Shumla, dated 8:30 o'clock yesterday morning, says: "It is estimated that 30,000 Russians crossed the Danube at Sistova and commenced a forward movement toward Biela, which was arrested by the Turks at Pavlo. No details have been received."

Another dispatch, dated 10:30 Sunday evening, says: "The Russian advanced guard attacked Biela, but were driven back upon Sistova with heavy loss. A fresh battle is expected."

The *Times'* Berlin dispatch says: "From Sistova there is an easy road to the Yantra Valley and the town of Tirnova, the ancient capital of Bulgaria, where the Russians intend establishing a new Bulgarian civil administration. South of Tirnova, about six days' march from the Danube, and accessible both by Tirnova and by the route from Sistova to Molosch or Malkotscha, lies the town of Gabrova, whence commences the Shipka Pass, the most practicable of all the Balkan roads.

BUCHAREST, July 2—Evening.—It is rumored here that a Russian flying column has entered Tirnova.

LONDON, July 3.—Reuter's telegram from Constantinople says Redif Pasha, the Minister of War, has started for Shumla.

The *Times'* Bucharest dispatch reports that the Russians have occupied Tirnova, the ancient capital of Bulgaria. Prince Tcherkoski has been proclaimed Provisional Governor of the province. Official dispatches received here state that elections are going on there for the purpose of forming a Chamber or Provisional Council. The Russian troops are pressing on beyond Tirnova toward the Balkans. The communications of Rustchuk are also threatened.

The *Daily News'* Vienna dispatch states that detachments of Cossacks have reached Tirnova.

This seems more probable than the *Times'* report, which indicated that Tirnova had been occupied in force, as according to official Russian accounts the bridge whereby the heavy material necessary for a large force advancing into the interior could be transported, was only completed on Sunday night.

The Manchester *Guardian's* Vienna dispatch says Tirnova was occupied after a nine hours' battle.

A dispatch to the *Daily News*, dated Simnitza, Saturday, says: The Czar, with his staff, is expected to remain in this vicinity only a few days longer. He will probably draw near to Giurgevo, for the purpose of pushing the reduction of Rustchuk, which will be a new operation. Gen. Skobeleff's division of Cossacks is to be broken up into detachments, which are respectively to be intrusted to the Czarevitch, Prince Eugene, of Leuchtenberg, and probably Archduke Nicholas, the younger.

The *Telegraph's* special from Shumla says: "It is estimated upward of 200 women and children have been already killed by the bombardment of Rustchuk."

THE OPERATIONS IN ASIA MINOR.

A STRONG SORTIE FROM KARS REPULSED WITH HEAVY LOSSES ON BOTH SIDES.

LONDON, July 2.—The *Central News* states that the Turks made a desperate sortie from Kars on Sunday morning, attempting to surprise the Russians and storm a hill on which are two guns used in the bombardment of Kars. The Turks were compelled to withdraw after several hours' fighting. The losses were heavy on both sides.

MISCELLANEOUS NOTES OF THE WAR.

A Berlin dispatch says: "The Russian Government having ordered the purchase of 30,000 horses, Germany will in a few days issue a decree prohibiting the export of horses from the Empire. It is semi-officially stated that this measure, if adopted, will be solely on the ground of internal economy, and not for political reasons."

According to Athens dispatches a royal decree has been issued giving forced currency to the notes of the National and Ionian banks in Greece, in pursuance of the contract for a loan of 20,000,000 drachmas. In the Chamber of Deputies yesterday, the Minister of Finance submitted a bill to authorize the issue of a foreign loan of 20,000,000 drachmas. He also demanded a credit of 35,000,000 drachmas for armaments.

CURRENT TOPICS ABROAD.

SENTENCE OF A WIFE-MURDERER IN AUSTRIA—MOVEMENTS OF BISMARCK—INCREASE OF BRITISH REVENUE—CANADIAN RIFLE TEAM—AID FOR ST. JOHN, NEW-BRUNSWICK.

BOIZEN, July 2.—Henry Perreau, alias De Tourville, born in France, but naturalized in England, an English barrister, who, under the Extradition Treaty, was handed over by the English authorities to the Austrian on the charge of murdering his wife in the Tyrol, has been convicted of murder and sentenced to death. Counsel for the accused gave notice of an appeal.

BERLIN, July 2.—Prince Bismarck, who reached here yesterday, remained only a short time. He left at noon for Schonhausen, whence he will proceed to Friedrichsruh, returning to Varzin via Berlin, in the course of a week.

LONDON, July 2.—The British revenue receipts for the last three months have increased over $2,500,000 compared with the corresponding period of 1876.

Silver is quoted to-day at 53⅞d. per ounce.

The Canadian Rifle Team, which is to take part in the contest at Wimbledon, will practice in Liverpool until Saturday, when it will start for London.

LIVERPOOL, July 2.—A public meeting for the relief of the sufferers by the St. John (N. B.) fire was held in the Town Hall to-day, under the Presidency of the Mayor. The meeting was largely attended by influential citizens. Fourteen thousand dollars was subscribed.

LONDON, July 3.—A *Daily News* special dated Rome, Monday, says: "The Pope was so ill yesterday and to-day that many Bishops who were about to leave Rome postponed their departure."

AFFAIRS IN THE FRENCH REPUBLIC.

CAUSE OF THE DISSOLUTION OF THE MUNICIPAL COUNCIL OF AMIENS—MACMAHON'S ADDRESS TO THE SOLDIERS—THE ELECTIONS—ARREST OF SPANISH POLITICAL EXILES AS CONSPIRATORS.

LONDON, July 2.—The Municipal Council of Amiens was dissolved because it participated in a reception to M. Gambetta. It is expected that the Municipal Council of Marseilles will share the same fate. President MacMahon's order of the day to the troops who participated in the Longchamps review yesterday concludes as follows: "I am sure you will aid me to maintain respect for Government and law in fulfillment of the mission intrusted to me, and which I will discharge to the end."

Reuter's Telegram Company has received the following dispatch from Paris to-day:

"The elections will take place in September.

"The arrest of Señor Zorilla, which took place here on Saturday, had not been demanded by the Spanish Government. It is stated the proprietors of the hotel in which Gen. Lagunero, ex-Deputy Munez, and Señor Zorilla resided overheard them discussing violent measures against the French Government. The Police at the time of the arrest seized some arms and papers. The latter are said to prove the existence of a plot against the French and Spanish Governments."

LONDON, July 3.—The *Standard's* Paris correspondent says the general order issued by President MacMahon on the occasion of the review in the Bois de Boulogne, has caused a tremendous sensation. The Clerical and Bonapartist papers are delighted with it.

EX-PRESIDENT GRANT IN ENGLAND.

VISIT OF THE GENERAL TO THE HOUSES OF PARLIAMENT.

LONDON, July 2.—Gen. Grant visited the House of Lords this evening, and stood at the foot of the throne. The Earl of Carnarvon immediately upon perceiving the General, quitted the Treasury bench and had a chat with him. Gen. Grant subsequently proceeded to the House of Commons, and remained a few minutes in the gallery for distinguished visitors.

DEXTER PARK TROTTING MATCHES.

CHICAGO, Ill., July 2.—The first match at Dexter Park to-day was a trot for the 2:26 class.

SUMMARY.

Herod	2	1	1	1
Jack Draper	1	2	2	2
Bertie	3	3	3	3

Time—2:30½; 2:29¼; 2:33¼; 2:31.

The second race was a running dash of one mile and an eighth for all ages. Lightning won, with Adventure second. Time, 1:54. During the race the young jockey who was ridin5 Bonnie Belle was thrown from his saddle, caused by a collision with another horse, and dragged 200 feet with one foot in the stirrup. He was finally kicked so badly in the head by the horse that he died in 10 minutes. His brother was killed at Galesburg in a similar race last year.

The third event was a dash of three-quarters of a mile, for two-year-olds, and was won by Kate Claxton, with Ike Bonham second. Time, 1:16.

Russ Butler won the last race, a two-mile dash, for all ages, Bill Bruce second, Verdigris third. Time, 3:38½.

TROTTING AT CHESTER PARK.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, July 2.—The weather was warm, the attendance good, and the track in fine condition to-day, the second of the present meeting. Following is the summary of the two matches trotted:

CLASS 2:45—Purse $1,000, divided.

Lady Fleming	1	3	1	1
Orange Girl	9	1	4	9
Doctor Bonsparte	2	2	2	3
Dream	4	5	3	2
Nellie Morton	3	4	6	4
Cæsar	8	8	5	7
Webster	5	7	7	5
Don Juan	8	4	8	6
Robust Maid	6	9	9	8

Time—2:33¼; 2:30; 2:30½; 2:32¼.

SECOND RACE.—Free to all pacers, barring Sleepy George: purse, $500.

Bay Sally	1	1	1
Sleepy Tom	2	4	2
Billy C	4	2	3
Comet	3	3	dis

Time—2:22¾; 2:25; 2:26½.

DOMINION DAY IN CANADA.

OTTAWA, Canada, July 2.—There was a grand demonstration in honor of the anniversy of the confederation to-day. Fully 20,000 people witnessed the sports in Cartier-square. The principal attractions were as follows: A La Crosse match for $250, in which the Montreal Team beat the Indians three straight games. A two-mile race, which was won by Paine, of Ottawa, beating Daillebout, a professional Indian runner, easily. Time—10:23. A mile race, in which E. O'Brien beat White Eagle, an Indian. Time—5m. In the evening there was a display of fire-works, and a brilliant illumination of the Parliament buildings.

REDUCTION OF RAILROAD FREIGHTS.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., July 2.—A reduction of 5 cents per hundred on fourth-class freight to New-York went into effect here to-day on all the trunk lines, and a reduction of 11 cents on bulk meats. Live stock was also reduced 5 cents per hundred to New-York, Buffalo, and Pittsburg, the rate established being 60 cents to New-York, 35 cents to Buffalo and Pittsburg.

NORMAL ART SCHOOL AT BOSTON.

BOSTON, Mass., July 2.—The graduating exercises of the Normal Art School took place to-day, in the presence of a large audience. Prof. Walter Smith delivered an address, and Rev. A. Minor presented certificates to 98 members of various classes, and a diploma to Arthur C. Patten, the first graduate, who has completed the four years course.

BURGLARS IN A POST OFFICE.

DANBURY, Conn., July 2.—The Post Office at this place was entered by burglars early this morning, the safe blown open, and about $300 or $400 in postage stamps and money taken. The explosion, which took place about 5 o'clock, aroused people living in the neighborhood, who, with officers, started in pursuit, but the burglars have not yet been captured.

O'LEARY LIKELY TO FAIL IN HIS WALK.

Daniel O'Leary, the champion pedestrian, continued his walk against time last evening at the American Institute in the presence of a very small number of spectators. He was not in good condition, and seemed to walk with considerable labor. He had been very ill during the afternoon, but his friends assert that this has been usual with him on the first day of each of his long efforts. As one of O'Leary's trainers was very drunk last night, and as his "friends" kept deluging the pedestrian with champagne and raw oysters all the afternoon, the chances "afforded him for recuperation" by his friends seem to be slight. It was intended that the pedestrian should complete 100 miles within 24 hours from the start, which was at 12:05 yesterday morning; he completed 92⅝ miles at 10:20 last night, when he retired for one hour's rest, but at 12:30 he had not returned, and most of the spectators left, being of the opinion that he would not renew the walk. Van Ness, O'Leary's competitor, had not completed his sixtieth mile at midnight. He was suffering from pains in the breast.

HALIFAX, Nova Scotia, July 2.—The latest information from the New-Foundland Banks and shore shows that the prospects at the fisheries are much more favorable than previously reported.

LITTLETON, N. H., July 2.—A man named Carpenter while walking on a tight-rope this afternoon fell and broke an arm and an ankle, and received internal injuries which will probably prove fatal. The accident was caused by the rope giving way.

A DINNER TO MR. ROBESON.

THE EX-SECRETARY OF THE NAVY AT TRENTON.

CORDIAL GREETINGS FROM A HOST OF FRIENDS—A SPEECH BY SENATOR BLAINE—THE GUESTS AND THE SPEECHES—SECRETARY ROBESON'S ADDRESS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., July 2.—As far back as March, before Secretary Robeson had finished up the business of his office in Washington, it occurred to some of his friends that it would be a graceful thing upon his retirement from office to welcome him home by a meeting of his political friends. The proposition originated in a conversation between Major Z. K. Pangborn and Senator G. A. Hobart, of Paterson. The proposition was approved by Mr. A. O. Keasby, of Newark, and an invitation was written by Major Pangborn. This has been circulated among leading Republicans throughout the State. It recited that the long continued and eminent services of Secretary Robeson in a high position of trust and responsibility had increased the esteem and regard which his fellow-citizens of New-Jersey entertained for him, and that they desired to express in a fitting and somewhat public manner their appreciation of his official career and personal worth, and congratulation on the success he had attained. With this view the ex-Secretary's friends united in the invitation to a dinner at Trenton. The signatures to this invitation were obtained without difficulty, 82 persons signing from the various sections of the State. Secretary Robeson, in the State of New-Jersey is a personally popular man, and those who had known him as a member of the Republican State Committee and Attorney-General of the State, and also were satisfied with his administration of the Navy Department, were at once personal and political friends. They represent the party generally, but a few names being conspicuous by their absence. The invitation was gratefully accepted by ex-Secretary Robeson, who appointed July 2 as the most acceptable date to him, and to-night the honored guest was entertained in the Trenton House, where for an hour before the dinner ex-Secretary Robeson and Senator James G. Blaine received informally all the friends who cared to see him. That they were many may be understood when it is known that the parlors were crowded until 7:30 o'clock, when the signal was given to proceed to the dining-room. A band stationed in the hotel struck up as a line was formed, Secretary Robeson and Mr. Thomas N. McCarter preceding and Senator Blaine and Hon. William A. Kirk following at the head of about 40 couples.

The party at the tables in the dining-room numbered about 80. At the head of the table sat Mr. Thomas N. McCarter, of Newark; on his right, ex-Secretary Robeson, Senator Frederick A. Potts, and Hon. I. W. Scudder. On his left were Senator Blaine, Hon. William A. Kirk, and Gen. Judson Kilpatrick. Among the other friends of Gen. Robeson who sat down were Major Z. K. Pangborn, of the Jersey City *Journal*; Hon. John Y. Foster, of the Newark *Courier*; Mr. A. O. Keasbey, Hon. H. C. Pitney, Hon. Garret A. Hobart, Gen. W. J. Sewell, Hon. C. H. Sinnickson, Gen. J. F. Rusling, Judge Edward T. Green, Col. W. E. Potter, Mr. James Gopsill, Edward Bettle, and Hon. John Hill. Mr. Cortlandt Parker was absent on account of sickness in his family, and Mr. George A. Halsey was himself sick.

The dinner was a very elaborate affair, prepared and served by a Philadelphia caterer, and was a superb one in every respect. There was a good deal of conversation that naturally took a political turn. It was nearly 10:30 o'clock when Thomas N. McCarter rose and announced that the gathering was not a political one or one of political significance. It was "to welcome back a representative of that Administration, whose chief, now abroad, [tumultuous and prolonged applause] has upheld its dignity, and who, when party feeling beat upon him, nailed his flag to the mast and sailed into port bravely and without reproach." He read the correspondence between Gen. Robeson and the friends who had invited him to the dinner, and letters of regret from Hon. Hamilton Fish, Judge Joseph P. Bradley, (who hoped the slanders on Gen. Robeson would be fully rebuked,) Hon. William P. Frye, Assistant Postmaster-General James A. Tyner, Hon. William Walter Phelps, ex-Secretary A. E. Borie, Hon. F. T. Frelinghuysen, and others. He then announced the first toast:

"*Hon. George M. Robeson*—In public life the able, honest, and conscientious officer; in private life the true, reliable friend; in both the earnest, faithful Republican."

Gen. Robeson arose to reply amid deafening cheers, and spoke as follows:

MY FRIENDS: It is a simple thing for me to say that I thank you for your kindness; but the ordinary forms of speech which rise to the lips seem to be inadequate to express the feelings which naturally possess me on this occasion. The tongue of man is powerful enough to express all the ideas of which the human intellect can conceive, but in the realm of true and deep sentiment it is but a weak interpreter, and there surround me here to-night so many varied associations, so much of present relations, so much of individual feeling, and so much of State sentiment and pride, that I find it difficult to realize it, and impossible to organize its expression in proper forms of speech. But be assured, gentlemen, when I say "I thank you," that simple phrase contains all that the heart can feel in appreciation of your kindness—a full understanding of the character of this expression and of the men from whom it proceeds. The business and duties of life have taken me for a time from my native State, but my heart has clung to her with an affection which distance could not efface, and which time will, I trust, never diminish. Her interests and those of her people have never been forgotten by me. Whenever my voice was heard her merits were not without an advocate, and wherever my influence was felt she was not neglected. And since the verdict was at last extorted from the unwilling lips of bitter political enemies and partisans, I may here at least be permitted to declare for myself that the honor of my native State was ever sacred and safe in my hands; that as her representative in the councils of the nation, and as the head of a great executive department of the Government, no policy was ever pursued nor any act done by me which I did not believe was for the good of the service of which I was the head, and of the country of whose Government I was a member. For nearly eight years I had the honor to preside over that department of the Government which is perhaps less than any other popularized by direct contact with the people and their interests, a military establishment whose representatives and officers are technically educated and reared for the discharge of special duties largely to be performed abroad, in a service which, while it tends to develop many of the higher qualities of the individual, and to set up high standards of personal character and conduct, does not always serve to fit them for the transaction of ordinary business. To popularize such a department is not always an easy task, nor is it possible to bring the wishes, the requirements, and the necessities of such a service in harmony with the ideas and feelings of the people and their representatives. Notwithstanding these difficulties, however, I am proud to be able to say that the American Navy for the past eight years has not only discharged completely and well the increasing duties of the service all over the world, but has contributed largely—far more than ever before—to the sum of human knowledge, and to every branch of scientific investigation with which it was connected, or to which its facilities can be applied; that the *personnel* of the service was steadily improved in efficiency, character, and acquirement; that its material, which was eight years ago exhausted and worn out by the imperative demands of a great war, and almost wholly worthless for any service, is to-day more efficient for every warlike purpose, and stronger in the character and condition of its ships than ever before, and that it can readily and rapidly be increased to a condition adequate for all the defensive purposes of a peaceful nation. It is true that some burdens have been bequeathed to my successor which I would gladly have discharged myself, but this is owing to the fact that the last Congress refused through two successive years to make the appropriations absolutely necessary to carry on the service as it is organized under existing laws. The record of the last eight years remains a part of the history of our country, and I am willing to abide the issue. No Administration has been more severely criticised, and none has been more persistently vilified. Just criticism is not to be denied. So long as men are fallible in feelings, in judgment, and in conduct—so long as all human affairs are alike imperfect in conception and in execution—it would be folly to deprive fair criticism of its just province, or to deny that we all are subject to, and deserve, and may profit by it. But he was a great philosopher who said to his countrymen, "Beware of the reviler, of the slanderer, of the pretender who hideth himself behind a great outcry, and beware also of the man wise in his own conceit, and of the fool who censures." Secretary Robeson then paid a warm compliment to Gen. Grant, and continued: I understand, my fellow-citizens, that it has been surmised by some that this occasion has a political significance, and has been arranged with a view of favoring some candidate for office. This cannot be true since you are proposing no political action, and I am a candidate for no office. I must be considered only as a soldier in the ranks, ready to do whatever I can for the furtherance of the principles and in advocacy of the candidates of the great Republican Party. I am a party man, and I believe in the necessity and the efficiency of parties for carrying on the political business of every great and free country. In a country like ours, inclosing such a vast area and presenting so many interests and feelings, the political sentiments of any large portion of the people are agreed. These principles can only be embodied, worked out, and put in execution through that system of conventions, platforms, and organized action which we call party machinery. Without this right principles will be powerless—they will never have expression, and faith, however truthful, will be dead, for it will be without effective works. In truth, the advocates of wrong will always organize, and it is necessary that the champions of the right should also associate, otherwise they and their principles "will fall one by one, the unpitied victims of a miserable struggle." To enforce and secure these principles we have clothed every man of every previous condition with equal political rights, thus seeking at once to place in his hands the weapons of his own defense, and to set before him the prizes of that individual exertion and advancement which make the progress of a country and the development of a race. This is the central idea of Republicanism, and this the great measure which the Republican Party has undertaken to establish and maintain. On this idea that party was organized; for this it has struggled for 20 years through defeat to victory, and through it all the Republican Party has been true to its great vital principle. I know not how others may feel, but for myself I am sure that we are safe whatever may come so long as we cherish and are true to this principle. It matters little what else may be of men or measures are lost, or sacrificed to the accomplishment of this greater good. It can come with peace, with harmony, with good feeling, with renewed sympathies and associations between hitherto antagonistic sections and wanting political systems. Let us so welcome it as the bright harbinger of justice, freedom, and peace—but let us be careful that the substance of the principle be not sacrificed in an endeavor to secure one of its results, however desirable, else will we find the achievement not only bitter but its single reward, a shadow. Peace alone will not last without freedom and justice. The nature of the free man will not long endure a system which deprives him of his political rights, of his status in the country, and his power to rise. Freedom without political rights is war, and always has been in the history of the world. Now, my friends, I we believe that these results are vital, certainly the Republican Party should not be abandoned nor the organization destroyed while they are still unsecured or anywhere denied. So long as there is an organized and affirmative political party struggling for mastery in this country which denies the validity of the principles which we esteem essential, and the legality and efficacy of the legal and constitutional means which we have taken to establish and secure them, we cannot disband our Army. [Cheers.] So long as there remains in this country organized affirmative opinion seeking expression in political forms, which would, either with or without law, deny to any man equal personal and political rights, the contest in some form must continue, and it would be more than folly, would be treason to, man to abandon our party, or relinquish our organization. [Great Cheering.] Upon it must be our reliance in the future as in the past, for as surely as the Republican Party our Government would not have been saved, so without some party professing its principles and advocating its measures, that Government cannot long endure, nor its spirit be kept alive, nor its mission carried out. Let us then, fellow Republicans of New-Jersey, be true while to our country, our party, and our principles. Let us accept with candor, with fairness, and with exceeding great joy every good result which involves no sacrifice of our vital principles; but let no danger startle, no fallacy betray, no private interest barter; let no excitement sweep away our firm-placed fealty to those ideas of justice and of right which are the source and living springs of all individual achievement and improvement, and from which must flow, "or else run dry," the river of all national freedom, development, and progress.

Secretary Robeson's allusions to Gen. Grant were heartily applauded, and the expressions of satisfaction at the sentiments uttered were frequent and emphatic. At the conclusion of the speech the band played "Home, Sweet Home," after which the second toast, "The President of the United States," was proposed. It was received with three rousing cheers, and was replied to by Hon. C. H. Sinnickson.

"The ex-President," the next toast, was responded to by Col. W. E. Potter, who warmly commended the Administration of Gen. Grant. He plainly said he spoke only for himself when he declared that universal amnesty was accomplished, but that impartial suffrage was a thing of the past. He was loudly applauded, and then "The Congress of the United States" was proposed. Hon. James G. Blaine was introduced, and was welcomed on rising with prolonged plaudits. In the course of his brief speech he warmly commended Col. Potter's sentiment that citizens of one State should be at home in all the States. He felt particularly at home in New-Jersey. The fireside estimate of a man was the best estimate of him—the estimate of those who had known him root and branch, egg and bird. He admired Secretary Robeson as much for what his Republican friends thought of him as for what his enemies did not think of him. He had come to have a friendly talk, not to talk politics, and he was full of good feeling for Gen. Robeson. He was frankly against the Democratic Party,—North, South, East, or West,—in Maine or New-Jersey. He was not in favor, as Sir Boyle Roach said of the English Constitution, of giving away a half or the whole of it to save the rest. He would go far enough to say that a Government that could not protect a citizen had no right to demand allegiance from a citizen. Their honorable guest had been an honorable member of that Administration that would stand in history beside the Administrations of Washington and Lincoln. Gen. Kilpatrick responded to the toast "The Army and the Navy." The remaining toasts were responded to by Gen. J. F. Rusling, Hon. H. C. Pitney, Hon. J. W. Scudder, Hon. J. W. Griggs, Hon. A. O. Keasbey, John Y. Foster, and Major Z. K. Pangborn. The speeches were all vociferously applauded and were heard by crowds who filled the halls and dining-room, and who joined in the applause. The exercises were not over until after midnight.

MYSTERIOUS DISAPPEARANCE.

Capt. Charles Donovan, of the schooner L. and M. Donovan, now lying at the foot of Joralemon-street, Brooklyn, called at Police Head-quarters yesterday morning, and reported that a gentleman by the name of Morgridge, who came with him as a passenger from Trinidad, South America, left the vessel when she arrived in port rather suddenly, and has not since been seen. Capt. Donovan says that the missing gentleman was a native of England, and for many years had been a resident of New-Orleans. He was about 70 years of age, and was apparently aman of considerable wealth, having large claims against the Government for property destroyed during the war. During the voyage he acted very strangely, which the Captain attributed to his being partially sunstruck while crossing the Equator. The schooner arrived on Friday last, and in the evening Mr. Morgridge went on shore, leaving all his trunks and papers on board the schooner, promising to return at 9 o'clock the next morning. Since that time he has not been seen. Morgridge told Capt. Donovan that his son-in-law was Mayor of New-Orleans, in which city he owned a great deal of property. When he left the schooner he had a large sum of money, in gold coin in his possession.

PATRIOTISM IN CONNECTICUT.

THE FOURTH AT WOODSTOCK—HOW THE DAY WILL BE CELEBRATED—SPEECHES BY SENATOR BLAINE AND OTHERS—A POEM BY OLIVER WENDELL HOLMES.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

NORWICH, Conn., July 2.—Extensive preparations have been made at Woodstock, in North-eastern Connecticut, for a celebration of the Fourth, and the dedication of Roseland Park, Henry C. Bowen's gift to the people of his native town, will insure a great demonstration on that day. The distinguished guests will arrive at Putnam at 6 o'clock on Tuesday evening, coming from New-York, Boston, and Norwich. Oliver Wendell Holmes, however, will not arrive until Wednesday noon. The company will be met with carriages, and, attended by a mounted escort, will be driven to Mr. Bowen's Summer residence in the Village of Woodstock, five miles distant. After dinner the visitors will be serenaded, when possibly a few short speeches will be made. The exercises on Wednesday will consist of a meeting in the park both morning and afternoon, and a grand illumination of the trees with Chinese lanterns, fire-works, and toy balloons in the evening. Pyrotechnics will also be displayed from the picturesque little lake in the park. The trees and fences of the inclosure will be extensively decorated with flags. In the forenoon Hon. John T. Wait, Congressman from the Third Connecticut District, will make the opening address and preside. Prof. Cyrus Northrop, of Yale College, will delivern an oration on the "Revolution of 1776 and its Effects." Mary Clemmer Ames will contribute a poem written for the occasion, and then Ex-Gov. D. H. Chamberlain will speak on "Our Country and Our Duty." In the afternoon, Rev. James M. Bulkley, of Stamford, will make an address on Sunday-school work. Oliver Wendell Holmes, whose father was a native of Woodstock, will read a new and original poem. Senator Blaine will then speak on a topic unannounced, and Dr. Theodore L. Cuyler, of New-York, will deliver an address on temperance. A large number of country people, singly and in delegations, Sunday-schools and temperance societies, with bands and banners, for 20 miles around, are looked for if the day is pleasant.

THE BALTIMORE COLLECTORSHIP.

POLITICAL CIRCLES EXCITED BY THE CHANGE—HOW THE DEMOCRATS HOPE TO BE BENEFITED BY COLLECTOR WILKINS' REMOVAL.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

BALTIMORE, Md., July 2.—The developments in connection with the change in the office of Collector of Customs here have given rise to a decided sensation and excitement, particularly in political circles, but the day has been barren of incidents. The commission of John L. Thomas as the successor of Collector Wilkins was made out this morning. He will present his bonds to-morrow, and enter upon his office on Thursday. Wilkins, in reply to questions to-day, emphatically renewed his assurances that he would appeal to the Senate at its coming session with a view of vindicating himself and regaining possession of the position. Democrats are anxiously discussing what effect the imbroglio will have upon the campaign of the reform party, and profess to be much comforted by assurances from the ousted Federal office-holders that they will vote the Democratic ticket in the State and city elections, and carry with them so many Republicans as to defeat the reform movement.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

Up to 10 o'clock to-night, Col. Wilkins, Collector at this port, had received no official notification of his suspension from office, although dispatches from Washington state that the commission of Mr. Thomas as Collector was signed by the President to-day. The following is the letter of the Secretary of the Treasury requesting the resignation of Col. Wilkins:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, D. C., June 22, 1877.

To Col. Edward Wilkins, Collector of Customs, Baltimore, Md.:

DEAR SIR: I am directed by the President to say that under all the circumstances, after the fullest consideration and reconsideration of the matter of the Collectorship of Customs at Baltimore, he has made up his mind that it his duty to restore Mr. John L. Thomas to that place, and I know that he does this with sincere respect for your character and position. I have, therefore, to ask that you will at any time before the 1st of July tender your resignation. Very respectfully, JOHN SHERMAN, Secretary.

To this request of the Secretary of the Treasury Col. Wilkins, on June 30, replied, declining to resign. In his reply, after acknowledging the receipt of the letter of the Secretary, Col. Wilkins says: "I beg leave to say that in August last, without solicitation on my part, I was appointed Collector of Customs at Baltimore, and received a commission which states that my terms of office should continue for four years from its date. Since I have held the office I have endeavored to discharge its duties faithfully and to the best of my ability. The President, in his inaugural address, in calling attention to civil service reform, says: 'That a public officer should be secure in his tenure as long as his personal character remained unblemished, and the performance of his duties satisfactory.' Your letter gives me the gratifying assurance of the President's sincere respect for my character, and I appeal to the records of your department for the evidence of my satisfactory performance of official duties. Under such circumstances, and in view of repeated statements in the public papers, I am compelled to believe that in requesting my resignation the President has acted under grave misapprehensions of fact in connection with my appointment to, and Mr. Thomas' removal from, the Collectorship. The suddenness of this action has deprived me of the opportunity to refute these allegations, which involve my personal character, and I should be wanting in self-respect if, by complying with the request of the President, I seemed in the least degree to admit the truthfulness of statements of interested parties, which I am abundantly able to disprove.

With the profession of my profound respect, and sincerely regretting my inability to comply with your request, I have the honor to be your obedient servant, EDWARD WILKENS.

It is understood that Mr. Thomas will appear at the Custom-house to-morrow with his commission, when Col. Wilkins will turn over the office and trusts and take receipts therefor.

REPUBLICANS OF NORTH CAROLINA.

A REORGANIZATION OF THE STATE COMMITTEE TO BE EFFECTED—THE RESULT OF THE PRESIDENT'S ORDER—SIX VACANCIES ON THE COMMITTEE TO BE FILLED.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

RALEIGH, N. C., July 2.—A compliance with the President's order to Federal office-holders will make a reorganization of the Republican

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE NORTH AMERICAN REVIEW.

—The leading article for July and August in the *North American* is, as usual, political, and happens to be of an ultra Democratic type. Judge J. S. Black puts the case of the Democrats in the late Presidential election with force and ability, but he remains always the lawyer arguing on his side of the question. Many of the evils he denounces are entirely true, and his denunciations may well be taken to heart by Republican politicians. In a leading review, however, where one looks for calmness and the qualities of a statesman able to rise above party or local feeling to an impartial view of the whole field, the following passage is odd reading:

"The carpet-baggers proposed to be the special friends and protectors of the African race, yet they permitted them to be slaughtered in their hands with quiet unconcern, not lifting a finger to stay the wholesale destruction of their lives. Is there any mitigation of the terrible guilt thus imputed to them by their friends? Some of their advocates say they were too *weak* to maintain public order, and were *afraid* even to try. This will not do; for imbecility or cowardice in such circumstances is as bad as willful default. A magistrate who says he *cannot* punish or prevent continued murder, is himself a murderer, unless he gives place to somebody else who *can*. But, in truth, the carpet-baggers did not lack strength, and no courage was required. Legal process was never opposed; the great body of the people were on the side of law and order. If ever parties in America could raise an irresistible posse; the aid of the United States Marshal, with thousands of willing and well-paid deputies, could always be commanded; the State had the largest regular Police force in America, and at the back of all, 'leashed in like hounds,' the solid battalions of the Federal Army 'crouched for employment.'"

The difficulty in the way of convincing anybody by talk like this consists in the fact, understood behind every line, that the writer has accepted nothing that the years have brought. Hardness against the negro is vainly concealed. Judge Black evidently considers him in the light of a domestic animal whom the passions of a party have temporarily made a voter by the side of what he calls in antiquated phrase "the Caucasian men of the South." He writes from such a totally different standing-ground that thinkers of the fourth quarter of the nineteenth century are unable to feel the force of his arguments. He is an ancient American of the kind that was overwhelmingly in the majority before the war—clever, ingenious, and zealous men, but men unwilling to acknowledge their own narrowness of view and selfishness. Such were the thousands who used to undertake to defend the existence of slavery within the limits of a so-called republican democracy in which labor was supposed to be dignified. To Judge Black, if there be any logic in him, the second article by "Sionara, a Japanese traveler," must seem a mass of humbug. It is evident that this writer, whose clever Japanese mask has almost fallen from his face in the present number, can take a liberal and far-sighted view of American subjects, although he purposely assumes the child-like and illogical stand-point of an Oriental. He, too, dwells on American delinquencies and vices, but it is from the opposite pole to that occupied by Judge Black. "To them," says 'Sionara.' "I find three great powers in this country: first is money, second is hypocrisy, third is Rings." If ever communities were guilty of the two former vices the Southern States, by keeping the negro enslaved and pretending that he was happy as a slave, were so guilty. Perhaps it was the inexorable satire of fate that brought these same communities under the thumb of the third vice mentioned by our Japanese traveler, namely, Rings. It certainly has been the case in New-York that the absorption in money-getting, allied with the hypocrisy of calling ourselves "the Government of the people" while we let rogues govern us, that has brought the greatest city of America to the Tweed and other Rings. "The Moral Reflexions of a Japanese Traveler" could not have been written by a Japanese as the text now stands. The former article was much more in keeping, although that seemed to have been "doctored" by an American. It may possibly come from Samuel Johnson, who has just published *Oriental Religions: China*, an able work, containing very much the same view of Chinese and Japanese civilization as contrasted with American as the remarks of "Sionara." The *Nation* has suggested that this anonymous traveler ("Sionara" is explained to mean in Japanese farewell) is no other than Senator Morton, whose first paper of "The American Constitution" appeared at the same time. But the very similarity of subject makes the guess improbable, while the prejudice and inconsequent attitude assumed by "Sionara" in his first paper would rather argue that the writer had been a close student, if not actually an observer, of the methods of thought among Japanese. Other articles in this number are "Reformed Judaism," by Felix Adler, a topic that comes appropriately enough on the Jewish agitation still continuing from *Daniel Deronda*, and recently increased by a piece of gossip from Saratoga. George B. McClellan contributes an article on "The War in the East," and Bayard Taylor disturbs again the bones of Fitz-Greene Halleck. The latter, we fear, would not thank him. David A. Wells writes an essay entitled "How Shall the Nation Regain Prosperity," and M. W. Hazeltine devotes space to Wallace's *Russia*. The *North American* continues to be as little of a review, in the strict sense of the term, as ever.

BOOKS RECEIVED.

—*Two Years in Wall-street; or, Why was I Born?* By Nil Raven. New-York: Nos. 74 and 76 Wall-street.

—*Living Questions of the Age.* Discussed by James B. Walker. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott & Co. 1877.

—*The Music Trade Review.* Issued twice a month. Volume IV., No. 3. New-York: No. 170 Centre-street.

—*Board of Health of Massachusetts.* Eighth annual report. Boston: Albert J. Wright. 1877. 498 pages. Maps.

—*Ideals made Real.* A romance. By George L. Raymond. New-York: Hurd & Houghton. 1877. 16mo, 147 pages.

—*Legends of New-England.* By Nathaniel Hawthorne. Boston: James R. Osgood & Co. 1877. Vest Pocket Series.

—*Favorite Poems.* By John Greenleaf Whittier. Illustrated. Boston: James R. Osgood & Co. 1877. Vest Pocket Series.

—*The American Senator.* A novel. By Anthony Trollope. New-York: Harper & Brothers. 1877. Paper, 8vo, 190 pages.

—*A Rivermouth Romance.* By Thomas Bailey Aldrich. Illustrated. Boston: James R. Osgood & Co. 1877. Vest Pocket Series.

—*Ferguson's Anecdotical Guide to Mexico, with a Map of the Railways.* Philadelphia: Claxton, Remson & Haffelfinger. 1877. Paper.

—*The Marquis of Lossie.* A romance. By George Macdonald. Author's Edition. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott & Co. 1877. 8vo, 245 pages.

—*Oriental Religions and their Relation to Universal Religion.* By Samuel Johnson. China. Boston: James R. Osgood & Co. 1877. Cloth, 8vo, 975 pages.

—*Art Education Applied to Industry.* By George Ward Nichols. With illustrations. New-York: Harper & Brothers. 1877. Extra gilt cloth, royal 8vo, 211 pages.

—*Poems of Places.* Edited by Henry Wadsworth Longfellow. Vol. I., Spain. Vol. II., Spain, Portugal, Belgium, Holland. Boston: James R. Osgood & Co. 1877. 18mo, 256 and 274 pages.

—*Business Atlas, Containing Maps of Each State and Territory of the United States, the Provinces of Canada, West India Islands, &c.* Complete Reference Map of the World. Chicago: Rand, McNally & Co. 1877.

HERESY OF A PASTOR.

The trouble between Rev. J. Miller Hageman and some of the Trustees and members of the Reform Tabernacle Society of the Eastern District of Brooklyn is increasing. On Sunday evening the reverend gentleman preached a sermon reiterating the statements which gave offense to some of his parishioners on a former occasion; and calling for a vote dissolved the society immediately thereafter forming a new organization. The old board of Trustees met last evening at No. 167 South First-street, and denounced the action of the pastor as illegal. The matter will probably be taken into the Courts in a few days.

COMMENCEMENT AT WILLIAMS.

EIGHTY-THIRD YEAR OF ITS HISTORY—THE BACCALAUREATE SERMON BY PRESIDENT CHADBOURNE—PROGRAMME OF EXERCISES FOR THE WEEK.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WILLIAMSTOWN, Mass., July 2.—Williams College has entered upon the exercises of its eighty-third Commencement Week. Nestled in the environing Berkshires, this model little New-England village retains its primitive simplicity and beauty. A single street, 300 feet broad and a mile in length, broken by graceful undulations and thickly set with venerable elms, comprises the town, in the midst of which, stretching back to the right and left, are the well-kept lawns and winding avenues comprising the college Campus, from which rise the buildings of the institution, some of them built in the last century, others of more modern type and of architectural beauty, and all admirably adapted to the needs of instructor and pupil in this college. The college enters on the eighty-third year of its existence with better prospects than ever before. The Nestor of the college, the venerable Mark Hopkins, still retains the chair of mental and moral philosophy, in the full enjoyment of those powers of mind and personal influence which have, during the past half a century, kept him in the foremost rank of American philosophers and teachers. Under the direction of the President, Dr. Paul A. Chadbourne, the various departments of instruction have been gradually improved, until their efficiency is today as complete as could be desired. A class of over 80 are about entering, and the financial condition of the college is sound. The baccalaureate sermon of the President on Sunday was no less admirable for its eloquence and power than for the practical usefulness of the lesson conveyed to young men about entering on their career in life. His subject was "The Stability of Nations." The first century of our national existence was reviewed for the purpose of pointing to the class the duties devolving upon American citizenship. He traced the relation of the individual to the nation, and of both to God. The wrongfulness, the insecurity and folly of that apparent success which is the result of building falsely, and trusting to individual cunning and time-serving, rather than to right and justice and the dictates of moral law, was next dwelt upon. The sermon closed with a personal application to the graduating class. "I charge you, therefore, to do your part as citizens of this Republic to defeat dishonesty and corruption; to exalt honesty and righteous law—law that protects liberty and scourges into its hiding-place every form of vice that debases the body and stains the soul."

Sunday morning Rev. Dr. Joseph T. Duryea, of Brooklyn, delivered the annual address to the Mills Young Men's Theological Association of the college. In the afternoon occurred the usual prayer-meeting in Mission Park, where, during a rain-storm, under a hay-stack, now perpetuated in marble, the first American foreign mission was organized. Dr. Hopkins led the meeting. In the evening the Alumni prayer-meeting was held in the college chapel, and was presided over by Prof. Perry. The graduating class assembled in the Campus and sung hymns for an hour, in performance of the ancient custom of the class.

To-day Rev. Andrew P. Peabody, D. D., of Harvard University, addressed the Adelphi Union, composed of the literary societies of the college, which, since 1793, have actively maintained their organization and usefulness. On Tuesday the annual meeting of the Alumni Association will be held; the venerable poet Alumnus, William Cullen Bryant, presiding. The returns will then be made for this election of a Trustee, and there is no doubt that Dr. William R. Dimmock, Master of Adams Academy, Quincy, Mass., will be the choice of the Alumni. It is expected that Rev. Stephen H. Tyng, Jr., D. D., Rector of the Church of the Holy Trinity, New-York, will be appointed to fill the vacancy in the Board of Trustees created by the death of Rev. Nahum Gale, D. D. This will admit the influence of another evangelical sect in the direction of college affairs, and is an added proof of the wholly unsectarian character of Williams under its present management. Prof. J. L. T. Phillips, formerly Professor of Greek, will be appointed College Librarian in the place of the late Dr. Griffin, and Prof. Tripman H. Safford, one of the most promising astronomers in the country, to the chair of astronomy, which has not been permanently filled since the death of Albert Hopkins. President Chadbourne states that there will be no material change in the policy of the college or in the method of instruction during the coming year. The only new feature will be that of admitting students on the certificate of their preparatory schools that they have passed successfully an examination equal to that imposed by the college itself.

On Tuesday Rev. Henry M. Field, D. D., Class of '38, will deliver an address commemorative of the late Class Day. Hon. Simeon H. Calhoun, '28, Tuesday is Class Day, and the public exercises of the graduating class will be held at the church and on the Campus. The President's reception to the Williams Century occurs at 6 o'clock of the same day, followed by the annual promenade concert in Goodrich Hall. Wednesday is Commencement Day. The attendance of Alumni and friends of the college is unusually large this year. Among the prominent Alumni present are ex-Lieut.-Gov. Bross, of Illinois, '38; Judge Colt, '38, of the Massachusetts Supreme Court; Rev. Dr. Henry M. Field, '38; Edward S. Gould, Dr. Dimmock, Hon. D. D. Field, Rev. Dr. Dorus Clark, '19; A. V. W. Van Vechten, Esq., ex-Gov. Arthur B. Graves, '53; Charles A. Davison, Esq., A. C. Brown, Esq., Dr. Freeman, J. Bumpstead, F. L. Stetson, Esq., P. C. Chandler, Esq. The obituary record of the Alumni for the past year has just been published by Rev. Dr. Calvin Durfee, the venerable historian of the college. It consists of biographical sketches of 390 deceased Alumni, among the most prominent of whom were ex-Gov. Emory Washburn, '17, of Harvard University Law School; Rev. Dr. Nahum Gale, Rev. Dr. Simeon H. Calhoun, Dr. N. H. Griffin, and Hon. Thomas Colt. On last Saturday night the successful contestants for the oratorical contest for the honor of representing the college at the intercollegiate literary contest in New-York next Winter were C. P. Mills, first, and M. E. Driscoll substitute. The judges were Rev. Dr. Duryea, Rev. A. C. Sewall, and W. D. Edmonds.

AN "OPERA-HOUSE" CLOSED.

Last evening Capt. Kennedy, of the Ninth Precinct, and a squad of Police visited the place of amusement known as the Columbia Opera-house, in Greenwich-avenue, and arrested Henry J. Campbell, the manager of the establishment, and the following members of the company: William Thomas and Amy Devere, of No. 757 Washington-street; Sarah Johnson, of No. 164 Washington-street; Margaret Wood, of No. 156 West Forty-first-street; Stella Hughes, of No. 526 West Thirty-ninth-street; Mary Jackson, of the same address; Catharine Lavarde, of No. 692 Eighth-avenue; Nelly Norrie, of No. 13 Elizabeth-street; Fanny Cornell, of No. 131½ West Twentieth-street, and Lucille Cornell, of No. 4 Horatio-street. They were all locked up at the Charles-Street Police Station. The small audience at the Opera-house was dismissed and the place was closed. The treasurer made his escape with the receipts of the evening. The arrests were made on complaint of Mr. Herold, of No. 250 West Twelfth-street, the members of whose family had been greatly annoyed by the indecent habits of the performers, whose dressing-rooms face the rear windows of Mr. Herold's residence. The prisoners will be arraigned at the Jefferson Market Police Court to-day.

A BURGLARS' RAID IN NEW-JERSEY.

The Police authorities of the village of Union, Union County, were yesterday notified of a raid made by burglars on several places in that vicinity early on Sunday morning. They first visited the house of Mr. Edward Bloomfield on Salemroad, but secured nothing. At Mr. Bloy's house they helped themselves to clothing and some money. They found it impossible to force an entrance into William Baker's house, but stole one of his horses. At Dennis Long's place, near Irvington, they took a horse and buggy from the barn, leaving Baker's horse in one of the stalls. The buggy was found yesterday, with the two fore-wheels off, in the woods near by. The horse was hitched to a spring wagon stolen from George Cope, and the thieves proceeded to the residence of Mr. Philander Ball. The noise they made there awakened Mr. Ball's son, and he frightened them away by shooting at them. Dressing himself he gave chase, but after pursuing them several miles he lost sight of them in South Orange. The Police secured from him a description of the thieves, but up to last accounts no arrests had been made.

A SPECIAL POLICEMAN SENT TO JAIL.

Recently a vain fellow named Matthew Sullivan, who earns his living as a night watchman, was made a special policeman by the Brooklyn Board of Police and Excise. Sullivan was so elated over his newly acquired honor that he bought a handsome blue uniform with brass buttons, and a cap such as Police Sergeants wear, upon the front of which he had worked in gold the letters "S. P." Thirsting for glory, Sullivan arrested a young man named Foster Ringbottom residing at the corner of Court and Schermerhorn-streets, for intoxication. The day after the arrest he handcuffed his prisoner, and, taking the young man before Justice Walsh, preferred against him a charge of burglary. On cross-examination, Sullivan admitted that the charge of burglary was false. When asked why he made it he replied that he thought it was necessary to arrest three or four burglars to be considered a good officer. Justice Walsh sent Sullivan to jail on a charge of perjury and discharged Ringbottom.

THE BEST ITEMS BY MAIL.

AT HIS SON'S GOLDEN WEDDING.

A MICHIGAN CENTENARIAN DANCING ON THE NOTABLE ANNIVERSARY.

The Toledo (Ohio) *Journal* has the following: "Upon invitation, last Tuesday, a *Journal* reporter attended, at Vienna, Mich., the most remarkable golden wedding ever chronicled in this section of the country, it being the remarriage of Louis Jacobs, aged 73, and Mary Mominee, aged 67, the first marriage occurring June 5, 1827. At the Canada Southern station the buggy of Mr. E. J. Drouidard conveyed our reporter to the village, a mile distant, where he met Rev. Father Charles Thomas, of the Catholic church of Vienna, the oldest priest in the Diocese of Michigan. He has continued with the congregation at Vienna for 21 consecutive years. After mass at the village church the reverend father proceeded with the remarriage ceremony in the presence of many friends. The bridegroom's father, Louis Jacobs, Sr., acted as groomsman. After the ceremony at the homestead, a mile and a half distant, dinner was served—a substantial repast, in the good old country style, then music and dancing. The music was furnished by Samuel Lewis, the famous duck-hunter of the bay. The dance was opened by Mr. Louis Jacobs, Sr., who, at his wonderful age of 106, favored the company with a lively French dance, his partner being a beautiful French girl of 16 Summers. The aged father of this family was born in Monroe County, Mich., in 1771, and has lived there all his life. He was a member of Capt. Lacroix's company of volunteers in the war of 1812, and was twice wounded during that campaign, once in the arm and once in the thigh, notwithstanding which, and his old age, he is a very active man. Mr. Jacobs has, since the close of the war of 1812, drawn a pension from the Government. Notwithstanding his age, he thinks he will live a generation longer. He is the father of 11 children, five of whom are dead. The others are all living near him, well-to-do farmers. The youngest is over 50 years of age. Mr. Jacobs is now living with a second wife, to whom he was married 27 years ago. The only son besides the bridegroom present is the wedding was Mr. Stephen Jacobs, the second oldest member of the family. All the parties are Canadian French. Mr. and Mrs. Jacobs live in the same house that they moved into on their wedding day, 50 years ago."

THE LIBRARIAN AT HARVARD.

The Boston *Advertiser* of Monday says: "After a service of 21 years as Chief Librarian of Harvard College, and 9 years previously as Assistant Librarian, Mr. Sibley has resigned his post. This action was not altogether unexpected, for the impaired state of his sight has made work difficult for some time past. He carries with him the good will of the many scholars whom it had always been his pleasure to assist in his favorite historical and antiquarian pursuits, and the wishes of all friends of the college that the release from official ties may give him the time and strength to prepare for the press another volume of his invaluable *Lives of the Graduates*. By early years of hard labor Mr. Sibley became strongly attached to the library; from the time of his accession to the librarianship he was devoted to its interests; he and the library were one. Graduates of 15 or 20 years ago will remember with what zeal he enforced the rules, with what pleasure he saw the books ranged orderly in their proper places at the annual examination, with what earnestness he impressed upon the seniors that the chief duty after leaving college was to present their writings, and as many more books as they could, to the library; and those who were often there know what a deluge of pamphlets and books his appeals brought in, more in the early years than of late, for our own public library now diverts a large stream that in former days would have flowed to Cambridge, and other libraries have learned the art of begging, and practice it successfully. But what is not so well known is the share which Mr. Sibley has had in obtaining those liberal bequests which have enabled the library of late years to keep, in some degree, abreast with the stream of literature and science. The Pickman donation, the Minot, Sumner, and Walker bequests, and others, if not due to his personal solicitation, at least were owing, in great measure, to his interest in the library and sympathy with its poor estate awakened by his reports. It must give him a singular pleasure that the library which, when he took charge of it, numbered less than 70,000 volumes, and expended $500 a year for books, now, when he leaves it, offers its readers a store of over 190,000, has capacity for more than double that number, and each year the vacant shelves with the yearly purchases of $14,000. With the new Librarian the library will enter upon a new era. May Mr. Sibley live to see and rejoice in it. For the succession to Mr. Sibley it is now well known that the offer has been tendered to Mr. Winsor, Superintendent of the Public Library."

A LAWYER SUSPENDED.

In Philadelphia on Saturday afternoon Judges Allison and Biddle called up the matter of the rule entered upon Clarence Derringer to show cause why his name should not be stricken from the roll of attorneys. This rule was entered because Mr. Derringer, a member of the Board of Examiners, had presented the name of John O'Grady for admission to practice after the board had refused to pass him. When called up, an answer, which had been prepared by Mr. Derringer with great care, was read by him, in which he related the efforts made by John O'Grady to pass a successful examination, and of the obstacles he met with, and attributing to personal feeling the opposition to him. Mr. Derringer had come to look at it in the light of a persecution. Down to the time he saw Mr. O'Grady at the meeting of the board he had not known him, and had no other knowledge of him than was to be obtained in the papers submitted. After the return of Mr. O'Grady with a certificate of the Supreme Court, he met him, and was asked to move his admission to the Bar, and suggested that it be done by his preceptor. He was told that Mr. McKenny, the preceptor, was engaged in trying a case, and then consented to move for the admission of Mr. O'Grady. He considered, after the ruling of the court in the case of Lewis, that he was perfectly safe in doing. From first to last he had no thought of deceiving the court. Mr. Price then made a few remarks, and Mr. Thayer, a member of the board, said that Mr. Derringer had told him and others that Mr. O'Grady should be admitted to the Bar in spite of the board. This was explained to mean that Mr. O'Grady was bound, in the end, to succeed. Judge Allison, after a conference with Judge Biddle, said that the answer had not, in any respect, met the real question before the court. It had shown that Mr. Derringer was the friend of John O'Grady in the board, and was familiar with every step the board had taken in the matter. His course in moving for the admission of O'Grady to the Bar when he knew that the board had rejected him was a want of fidelity to the court, which Mr. Derringer had sworn to observe when he took the oath. For that reason the court thought there should be punishment in keeping with the offense, and had concluded to make an order suspending Mr. Derringer from practising at the bar for one year.

A DUEL WITH KNIVES IN A PRISON.

The San Francisco *Bulletin* of June 23 says: "Recently Pete Hanley and John O'Brien, convicts at San Quentin, got into a dispute over some trivial matter, and agreed to settle the controversy in a duel, with knives as weapons. Each man procured a knife from one of the shops, and, retiring to a secluded spot behind the new building, they engaged in the work of slashing each other. O'Brien directed his stabs at Hanley's face, while the latter delivered his thrusts at O'Brien's body. The alarm was given by some of the other prisoners, and when the guards arrived they found the two duellists covered with blood and perfectly willing to cease hostilities. Upon examination, O'Brien was found to be severely wounded. In addition to a slash in the abdomen, his right hand had been badly cut in the palm from the ball of the thumb to the wrist, as if he had grasped the knife, which had then been drawn through his hand. The knife had also been thrust through the left arm below the elbow, and turned around in the wound, making a frightful gash. Hanley's injuries were principally about the face, and were comparatively slight. Hanley was at once tied up and given 25 lashes on the bare back, and then placed in the dungeon, where he still remains. O'Brien was taken to the Prison Hospital and his wounds dressed by the surgeon in charge. He is lying there yet, and the surgeon says he will probably recover."

A CARPET BAG BY TELEGRAPH.

The Troy *Northern Budget* is the responsible narrator of this anecdote: "On Friday a German, somewhat intoxicated, boarded the Hudson River train at Kinderhook for the purpose of coming to this city. He threw his satchel down in a corner of the car, took a seat, and was soon in the arms of Morpheus. On awaking he alleged that he had left his baggage at Kinderhook, and asked the boy employed on the train what he should do to recover it. The latter, who had seen the German place his satchel in the corner, replied, 'You give me 30 cents and I'll telegraph to Kinderhook to have the depot master forward it by telegraph to Greenbush. It will reach there before we do.' The German paid the 30 cents, gave a minute description of the missing property, and the boy departed, taking the satchel into another car. On reaching Greenbush the boy returned with the bag, and placing it in the German's hands, said, 'There's the first satchel I ever see come by telegraph.' 'Ah,' replied the German, 'dot delegraff is a vun grate dings; here dake anoder quorter, mein poy.' And the boy did."

AMUSING THE CHILDREN.

The city arrangements in Boston for the celebration of the Fourth include the following for the special entertainment of children: Boston Theatre, 1, 3, and 5 o'clock P. M., concerts under the direction of George L. Cheney; Tremont Temple, at 9, 11, 2, and 4, Spaulding's Swiss Bell Ringers; Old Hanover-Street Church, 9, 11, 2, and 4, Leopold, variety, instrumental, and vocal concerts; Monument Hall, Bunker Hill District, 9, 11, 2, and 4, Logrenia, magic, trained birds and animals; Washington Hall, South Boston, 9, 11, 2, and 4, Fabian, magic and trained birds; Wait's Hall, South Boston, 9, 11, 2, 4, Harmon and Baldwin, magic and jugglery; Institute Hall, Highlands, 9, 11, 2, 4, Fillebrown, magic, &c.; Lyceum Hall, East Boston, 9, 11, 2, 4, Harrington, ventriloquism and magic; Wood's Hall, Ward 24, 4, Wallach, variety concert and tableaux; Lyceum Hall, Ward 24, 9, 11, 2, Wallach, variety concerts and magic; Westerly Hall and Curtis Hall, Ward 23, the former at 10 and the latter at 2 and 4, Bryant, ventriloquism, &c. In addition to these, dancing assemblies will occur at Odd-Fellows' and Montgomery Halls from 10 to 1, and from 2:30 to 5:30.

THE PENNSYLVANIA COAL TRADE.

The Philadelphia *Ledger* of the 2d inst., says: "The anthracite coal trade is at about as low a point as it can get; the next following changes must be increased demand, and, perhaps, rather better prices. It is conceded by all the more intelligent in the trade that the present prices of coal at all the coal centres are below the cost of production. The coal now sold at a loss is that held by companies and by middlemen who are greatly in need of ready cash, and submit to low prices on the sales of coal as the readiest and perhaps only means at command to tide over their financial difficulties. The number in the trade who are thus financially straitened are so numerous as to affect the whole market. The result is, the prices of coal at Fort Richmond and the several other shipping points were never so low as at this time. During the past week we have had favorable reports from the Reading, the Lehigh Navigation, the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western, and some other railroad companies, in reference to the adjustment of their pecuniary troubles, and when these are removed from the market as sellers of cheap coal we shall look for higher prices as the very certain consequence. The cheap coal now is the coal sold for cash. The parties selling it need the money immediately to protect their credit, and, like all needy, borrowers, pay high rates in usance, not in money but in larger amounts of coal at lower prices. This will end with the cause. When old debts and current liabilities are fully provided for, as must, in the very certain course of things, soon be, coal operators will not supply the current demand at less than cost. Prices will then necessarily go up, perhaps not to the high prices of last year and the year before, but certainly as much higher than at present as will afford a living profit. Schuylkill 'broken, egg, and stove coal' can now be bought at $2 50 per ton on board at Fort Richmond, a price lower than ever before known. The retail price in this city holds up very well, as do prices for future delivery. This indicates confidence in a better market to sell in by and by, and the fact that numerous dumps of coal are daily visible in every square shows that consumers have very generally, and much earlier than usual, commenced putting in their next Winter's supply, under the conviction that prices are at their lowest."

GRAIN TRADE OF BUFFALO.

The Buffalo *Commercial Advertiser's* statement of the flour and grain trade of that city for June shows these results: "The imports of flour for June are 94,654 barrels as against 105,722 barrels in the corresponding month last year, a loss of 11,068 barrels. The total imports of all kinds of grain reach 4,896,303 bushels this year; in June, 1876, they were 7,905,907 bushels, showing a decrease of 3,009,604 bushels. But this decline is confined almost exclusively to wheat, the receipts of which were only 925,563 bushels this year to 4,644,841 in 1876, and 4,418,390 bushels in the preceding year. The movement of corn, on the contrary, is much heavier, the receipts standing at 3,434,534 bushels this June to 2,510,431 bushels last year, and 2,399,698 bushels in 1875. The decline of wheat is, of course, due to the deficient supply at the West. As soon as the new crop begins to move, which will be shortly, the receipts of this cereal will largely increase and the aggregate showing will be more favorable. The movement by rail shows the same peculiarities. The receipts of wheat by the Lake Shore Railway for June is only half what it was last year, and the total receipts of all grain by that line is one-third less. The effect of a light supply is seen in a very small movement by canal. The total wheat shipments were only 1,814,700 bushels, against 6,325,000 bushels last season. But the aggregate exports compare very favorably, standing 7,710,313 bushels this year, to 8,711,193 in 1876. Hence it will be seen that, while the receipts by lake at this port have fallen off over 2,200,000 bushels, the canal shipments have declined about 1,000,000 bushels only. But in other articles this loss is more than made up. The shipments of lumber stand at 22,000,000 feet this season, to 16,000,000 last year, while the figures for shingles are nearly double those of 1876. In addition to this, 8,801 barrels of pork and 3,983,283 pounds of lard have gone East by water this season, while not a pound of either was shipped by canal up to July 1, 1876. The canal part of the exhibit is quite satisfactory."

A SLIGHT FIRE IN A THEATRE.

An incident accompanying the production of "The Two Orphans," in Berlin, Wis., one night last week, is thus described by the Milwaukee *Sentinel*: "On Thursday evening, while the Clifford Company were playing this noted piece in Library Hall, an incipient fire occurred, and a stampede of the audience was only prevented by presence of mind and coolness on the part of a few. A boy who was sent above to throw down small bits of paper in imitation of snow, accidentally tipped over one of the candles used above the scenery. He did not notice that he had knocked the candle over, and left it lying on the socket, which, getting hot, ignited the piece of scantling which held the candles. Some of the small pieces of paper mentioned had lodged on the scantling, and, taking fire, fell to the stage. For some time the audience watched the light, not knowing whether there was any fire or not, but when in a smothered tone a call for water was heard and the curtain began to descend, there was a general uprising of the audience, and for about one moment it looked as though there was going to be trouble. Manager Clifford appeared before the curtain and assured the audience, that there was not the slightest danger, and called upon all to sit down. This cry was taken up by a dozen voices, and the people were quieted easily. The audience behaved well generally, but there were some ludicrous scenes. One lady fainted, and others manifested a disposition to."

A MOOSE ATTACKS A CANOE.

The Aylmer (Ontario) *Times* has the following account of an extraordinary encounter with a moose: "As Mr. Flatters, of this village, and Mr. T. H. Kirby, of Ottawa, were traveling in a canoe on the Upper Gatineau last week, an occurrence took place which might have had disastrous consequences for them. They had just rounded a point when they found themselves confronted by a huge moose, who, with two young ones, was playing in the water. Instead of taking to the bush, as it was expected she would, the animal made at once for the canoe, and attacked it with great fury. Mr. Kirby broke his paddle over the immense head of the brute, and Mr. Flatters cut off her front foot with an axe; but this only seemed to make her more savage. Seeing the impossibility of escaping they determined to shoot the animal in order to save their own lives, if possible; so five of six well-directed shots from the bailiff's revolver ended one of the toughest fights which ever took place between man and beast in that neighborhood. The two young moose were afterward captured."

A QUEER STORY.

The Columbus (Ohio) *Sunday Herald* tells the following story, as of its own knowledge, but it would be well to wait for confirmation before implicitly believing it: "A short time previous to Hayes' inauguration, President Grant was on the point of fully recognizing Packard as Governor of Louisiana, and would have done so had not Stanley Matthews gone to him, and in the name of Hayes, asked him to let the matter stand over, so that Hayes might have the glory or discredit of settling it himself. Matthews asked this, knowing that he, in connection with Foster, Lamar and Brown, had engineered a betrayal of the Republicans of the South, and that they had woven their net of treachery and fraud so skillfully about the honest and patriotic President-elect, that he could probably not escape them. Hayes made the surrender because he was induced to believe that the interests and good of the whole country demanded it, and the plea of 'necessity' is as unjust to him as it is ridiculous and false."

THE PRESIDENT'S VISIT TO THE SOUTH.

The Augusta (Ga.) *Chronicle* expresses itself confident that good will result from President Hayes' anticipated visit to the Southern States. It says: "We desire the President to come among us in order that he may meet—not the politicians, not the place-hunters, not the office-holders—but the people of the South. Such a meeting cannot fail to be of benefit to the South and to Mr. Hayes. The President will see a people whom he only knows through the Northern presses and a few public men; the people of the South will see a President, against whom they cast a solid vote at the polls, but who since his inauguration has shown himself a wise and politic ruler, a just and generous man. We promise a cordial welcome. Let him travel from Washington to New-Orleans and see the country and the people of the South."

ELOPING IN TROUSERS.

The Davenport (Iowa) *Gazette* of Saturday says: "Yesterday afternoon Marshal Kessler's attention was attracted by the apparently suspicious actions of a couple of persons whom he took into custody, and was not long in concluding that one of them was a woman, appareled, but not very much disguised, as a boy. Upon being taken to head-quarters she owned up and joined in jokes at the expense of 'her tailor,' and was furnished with proper habiliments. Their story was somewhat romantic—that they were a pair of runaway lovers from De-Kalb County, Ill., and that the girl had to assume boy's garb in order to escape from a virago mother. They stated they wished to join hands in matrimony as soon as possible. Both parties appeared to be very modest and truthful, in fact, unsophisticated."

FREE FERRIES IN BOSTON.

The Boston *Herald* says: "At a meeting of the Joint Standing Committee on Ferries of the City Government, on Saturday afternoon, Alderman Gibson presiding, it was unanimously voted to report in favor of free ferries. The report submitted in recommendation of this matter was a bulky document, setting forth the reasons why the committee reported as they did, giving a number of powerful arguments employed in the petitions sent in to the committee from time to time. By these it seems that business men on this side, representing over $1,000,000, are among the strongest friends of the project. In addition to these all the railroad and steam-boat companies are in favor of free ferries."

FOREIGN MISCELLANY.

PROTESTANTS IN SPAIN.

THEIR ILL-TREATMENT BY ROMAN CATHOLICS—AN OUTRAGE PUT UPON A CLERGYMAN—THE QUESTION OF RELIGIOUS LIBERTY.

A Madrid correspondent writes: "One of the Ministerial papers recently published a short note to explain how a clergyman of the Spanish Protestant community in San Fernando, near Cadiz, was obliged to take his hat off to a procession of the Roman Catholic Church. This piece of news was only inserted in the Madrid newspaper, by order of the Government, to contradict rumors which had got abroad, despite the strict legislation which has done away with liberty of the press in this country. Rev. Angel Blanco Fernandes has sent an account of the affair to the Protestant periodical, the *Luz*, published in Madrid. From this narrative I take the following extract:

"'When, this afternoon, I entered San Fernando on my return from Cadiz with my wife and little children, the clergy of the Roman Catholic Church who were at the entrance of the town, with their cross and ceremonial, waiting for some Jesuit missionaries, who also had come by the same train as myself, as soon as they saw me, with loud cries of "Down, his hat off!" "Away with him," "Kill him," rushed at me themselves, though clad in their pontificial vestments, and endeavored in vain to carry with them the populace. The municipal authorities, who remained impassible during the assault, not only stood looking on, but I am told by public rumor that the senior Alcalde, (Herran by name,) who presided over this Ultramontane demonstration, when he saw me in the hands of the clericals, rushed away from the spot instead of pacifying them. With a composure which I hardly understand now, I reminded them of the laws and of my right; I begged of them to observe that almost all their own people had their hats on their heads, until one of the clergy struck a blow at my hat which sent my hat to the ground, while I was trying to defend myself from another who tried to prevent me from moving toward the Police Agents. My poor wife, who is on the eve of her confinement, also had to struggle with one of the priests. Only one man in the crowd endeavored to calm them, and he was joined by others. My little boy, 3 years old, was lost in the tumult, which every moment grew more serious.'

"The clergyman at some length dwells on the serious consequences this outrage might have had if the Protestants had been warned of the danger from by their Pastor. They flocked to his house as soon as the news went abroad, and offered their assistance, but he bade them keep quiet and avoid all manifestation. He made at once a complaint to the authorities, and the Judge appeared to take his evidence. Rev. Mr. Hernandez expresses, in conclusion, his reasons for doubting whether any satisfaction can be obtained, as this same magistrate on other occasions always gave reports unfavorable to the Protestants against the direct testimony of the whole town. The Protestant clergyman praises the good behavior of the inhabitants of San Fernando, who not only refused to obey the priests of the procession when they did their best to provoke a riot, but have protested against this scandalous outrage. The neighborhood of Cadiz enjoys a strange notoriety for this sort of proceeding. The same Alcalde of San Fernando twice stopped Divine service on the slightest pretense, and a few days after the visit of the English fleet this Spring he ordered the gendarmes to turn out the congregation while the service was going on. The authorities always declined to dismiss or punish this intolerant Alcalde, and they merely inflicted a penalty on the poor Police officers who had obeyed his instructions. As soon as this intelligence reached Madrid the Prime Minister telegraphed to the Governor of Cadiz to look into the matter and punish the authors of the outrage. Canovas del Castillo is quite disposed to fulfill the assurance he gave the British and German Ministers on the question of religious liberty, but his good intentions are thwarted by the fanaticism of the local authorities. He had sent the Governors and Prefects a circular enjoining them to abstain from any interference with Protestants unless they first referred directly to himself for instructions. He expressed his regret to the German Ambassador for this outrage, and assured him he would do justice. Of late the only grievance of the Spanish Protestants had been the constant annoyance put in the way of the sale and hawking of Bibles and tracts in country districts. The Government has declared to the foreign legations that the sale of Bibles is deemed by jurists a violation of the letter of the Constitution against heretics, unless such books are sold in a shop or stall duly licensed in towns and fairs. The Catholics are allowed in their press and processions absolute liberty, as we saw a pretty fair example of in the first train of pilgrims which left for Rome 600 strong the other day, with 11 Bishops, and many nuns and friars."

FRENCH CHURCH LIVINGS.

CLERGYMEN WHO EXIST ON SMALL SALARIES—ECCLESIASTICAL FEES AND PERQUISITES—YOUNG MEN WITHOUT PECUNIARY RESOURCES.

Monsignor Guilbert, Bishop of Gap, one of the clearest-minded writers among French prelates, has recently stated in a pamphlet the actual position and professional income of clergymen in France. The salary of an Archbishop, which was fixed by the Concordat in 1801 at 15,000 francs, or $3,000 yearly, was afterward raised to 20,000 francs, and has there remained stationary. It is paid out of the public revenue, and is in all respects a Government salary, as much as the pay awarded to postmen or Custom-house officers. It might be increased, for it has been already augmented in some small degree; or it might even be diminished by a resolute Cabinet of anti-clericals. The salary of

LAW REPORTS.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

PRACTICE IN IOWA — QUESTIONS OF FACT NOT REVIEWABLE — SWAMP LAND IN MISSOURI.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 2.—The following decisions have been rendered in the Supreme Court of the United States:

No. 946—*Peter Melendy et al., plaintiffs in error, vs. Wally S. Rice.*—In error to the Supreme Court of the State of Iowa.—Rice sued Melendy and others in the Marshall County, Iowa, District Court for wrongfully and forcibly entering his store and carrying away goods. Melendy justified as Marshal of the United States for the District of Iowa, claiming that he seized the goods as the property of Clark & Freer, bankrupts, under a provisional warrant of seizure issued from the Bankruptcy Court after the adjudication in bankruptcy. Rice claimed that he purchased the property from Clark & Freer before their bankruptcy. Melendy insisted that the sale was in fraud of the Bankrupt law, and the case turned upon the single question whether Rice when he purchased had reasonable cause to believe that Clark & Freer were insolvent. The trial below was by a Referee, and he found in favor of Rice. Minutes of the testimony taken by the Referee were filed with his report. In accordance with the practice in Iowa, a judgment was entered in vacation by the Clerk, such as was recommended by the Referee. At the next term a motion was filed to set aside the report of the Referee and vacate the judgment which had thus been entered, and among other causes assigned was one to the effect that the Referee erred in finding from the testimony that Rice, when he purchased, did not have reasonable cause to believe that Clark & Freer were insolvent. This motion was overruled, and the judgment affirmed as entered. From this judgment of the District Court an appeal was taken to the Supreme Court of the State, where the same finding was assigned for error. That court affirmed the judgment below. A rehearing was then had with the same result. The case is now here upon a writ of error, issued under section 709, Revised Statutes, and there is the same assignment of error. Whenever the judgment of the highest court of a State is brought here for the re-examination of some decision of a Federal question, we must consider the question as it comes to us from that court. This record shows that the question below was whether a finding of fact by a Referee should be set aside because not sustained by the evidence. Upon writs of error to this court it is said that the court will not decide such a question, because the finding of the court below as to the facts is conclusive. But applying the practice of Iowa, where the rule is somewhat relaxed, the same conclusion is reached. The question of fact is sufficiently decided. Affirmed. The Chief Justice delivered the opinion.

No. 42—*Francis O. French, plaintiff in error, vs. Robert W. Fyan et al.*—In error to the Circuit Court of the United States for the Eastern District of Missouri. An action of ejectment in this case was tried by the court below without a jury, by agreement of the parties, and the only finding made by the court was a general one in favor of defendant, on which judgment was rendered in bar of the action. The single question in this case is raised on the refusal of the court to receive oral testimony to impeach the validity of a patent issued by the United States to the State of Missouri for the land in question, under the act of 1850, known as the Swamp Land grant, the purpose being to show by such testimony that it was not in point of fact swamp land within the meaning of that act. The bill of exceptions shows that the land was certified in March, 1854, to the Missouri Pacific Railway Company as part of the land granted to aid in the construction of said road by the act of June 10, 1852, and the plaintiff by purchase made in 1872, became vested with such title as this certificate gave. To overcome this prima facie case defendant gave in evidence the patent issued to Missouri, in 1857, under the Swamp Land act, and it was admitted that defendant had a regular chain of title under this patent. It was at this stage of the proceeding that "the plaintiff offered to prove, in rebuttal, by witnesses who had known the character of the land in dispute since 1849 to the time of the trial, that the land in dispute was not swamp and overflowed land, made unfit thereby for cultivation, and that the greater part thereof is not, and never has been, subject to wet and unfit for cultivation. But the court ruled that since the defendant had introduced a patent from the United States to the State for the said land under the act of Sept. 28, 1850, as swamp land, this concluded the question, and the court therefore rejected said parol testimony, to which ruling of the court the plaintiff then and there excepted. This court has decided more than once that the Swamp Land act was a grant in presenti, by which the title to those lands passed at once to the State in which they lay, except as to States admitted to the Union after its passage. The patent, therefore, which is here in this case to the lands contained in it had been identified as swamp lands under that act, relates back and gives certainty to the title as of the date of the grant. The act was passed two years prior to the act granting lands to the State of Missouri for the benefit of the railroad, the defendant had the better title on the face of the papers, notwithstanding the certificate to the railroad company for the same land was issued three years before the patent to the State, under the act of 1850. For, while the title under the swamp-land act, being a present grant, takes effect as of the date of that act, or of the admission of the State into the Union, when this occurred afterward, there can be no claim of an earlier date than that of the act of 1852, two years later, for the inception of the title of the railroad company. The only question that remains to be considered is whether, in an action at law in which these evidences of title come in conflict, parol testimony can be received to show that the land in controversy was never swamp land, and therefore the patent issued to the State under the act is void. On this point the decision is in substance as follows, as stated by the court: Where, as in the act granting swamp lands to the States, it is made the duty of an officer—the Secretary of the Interior—to identify those lands and select and issue patents for them, a patent so issued cannot be impeached in an action at law by showing that the land which it conveys was not in fact swamp and overflowed land.

A MOTHER'S UNNATURAL CONDUCT.

A case of heartless cruelty on the part of a mother toward her child, an infant girl 16 months old, was developed in the Tombs Police Court, before Judge Otterbourg, yesterday. The woman, whose name is Catharine Farley, resides at No. 44 Oliver-street, and is notorious among her neighbors for her intemperate habits. Of late she has frequently vented her drunken rage on her helpless little one, whom she has abused so unmercifully that it is not unlikely she may die of her injuries. Mrs. Annie Armstrong, who resides in the same house with Mrs. Farley, complained to the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children several days ago, and an officer was detailed to look after her. He soon became satisfied that the charges were true, and a warrant was sworn out for her arrest, which was served yesterday morning. The infant was brought into court by Mrs. Armstrong, and presented a revolting sight. The Justice remarked that the appearance of the child was sufficient to condemn the mother without any other evidence. Its body was covered with bruises, and a wound was discovered which indicated that the legs had been violently wrenched asunder. Justice Otterbourg sent for the City Physician, and the child carefully examined. The physician said the greatest care would be necessary to save the child's life, and there was no certainty, even then, that it would recover. The testimony was very brief. Mrs. Armstrong told the story of Mrs. Farley's drunkenness and cruelty, and the prisoner did not deny any of the charges. She pleaded drunkenness as an excuse, protested that she loved her infant, and was careful of it in her sober moments, but the Justice said there was absolutely no palliation for the offense, and held her in $500 to appear for trial at the Special Sessions.

ERIE AND WESTERN UNION.

Hugh J. Jewett, Receiver of the Erie Railway Company, petitioned the Supreme Court recently for leave to break a contract made by the company giving the Western Union Telegraph Company the exclusive right to put up telegraph wires along the line of the railroad. The matter was sent to a Referee. Yesterday Grosvenor P. Lowery, counsel of the telegraph company, moved, before Judge Westbrook, in Supreme Court, Chambers, to reopen the motion for a reference. He said the Receiver's intention was to make a contract with the Atlantic and Pacific Telegraph Company. In this latter company Mr. Lowery declared there are a number of persons confederated together for the express purpose of depressing the Western Union stock by endeavoring to show that valuable contracts of the Western Union Company are in danger of being abrogated. The proceeding, he declared, was for stock-jobbing purposes, and the Western Union Company's contract was a vested right, and constituted a lien on the Erie road prior to those of the mortgagees in the foreclosure of which Mr. Jewett had been appointed Receiver. The Western Union Company's rights Mr. Lowery said were prior to those of the mortgagees for whom the Receiver is acting. Mr. Lowery explained that no reflections were intended to be cast on either the Receiver or his counsel, but he reiterated that the proceeding was inspired by persons in the Atlantic and Pacific Company merely for the purpose of depressing Western Union stock. The motion for a reference was set aside. W. W. McFarland, who appeared for Mr. Jewett, said that the Western Union Company's contract was no lien, and could not bind the Receiver. Judge Westbrook took the papers, reserving his decision.

THE "MAN WITH A DOUBLE" OUT OF COURT

The case of John Stewart, as Receiver of the Bowery Bank, against Peter Relyea, was called by Judge Westbrook, in Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday. Horatio W. P. Hodson, counsel for Peter Relyea, responded to the call by simply saying "set-tled." This is the case reported as that of "a man with a double." In 1858, judgment for over $167 was entered against Peter Relyea and an effort was made to collect the amount from a Peter Relyea residing in Willett-street. He resisted, but a decision was made against him on the ground that the papers had been served on him at No. 3 Willett-street. He was unable to refund this until a few days ago, when he discovered that he had been out of town on the day on which the papers were declared to have been served. On producing this evidence the plaintiff manifested a desire to discontinue the proceedings, and Judge Westbrook entered an order perpetually enjoining the plaintiff and persons claiming under him from collecting or attempting to collect the judgment from Peter Relyea of No. 3 Willett-street. The real defendant, Peter Relyea, it is said died in 1865.

COURT NOTES.

The criminal branch of the United States Circuit Court was adjourned yesterday to the 5th inst., when Orville A. Ham is to be sentenced for obtaining letters from the Post Office under a false name. A new Grand Jury is to be impaneled on the 20th inst.

The case of Cassandra Calvert De Bussiere against Benjamin Holladay, Jr., and others, which has been heretofore reported in THE TIMES, was argued at great length before Judge Westbrook, in Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday, on a motion to frame the issues for trial. The case grows out of the disposition by will of the property of Mrs. Notley Ann Coun Holladay, the plaintiff's mother.

Register Dwight refused to receive a proof of debt in a bankruptcy case pending before him, on the ground that the proof was made before the United States Consular Agent in Nottingham, England, an official not authorized to take proofs of debt in a foreign country. The question, at the request of counsel for the creditors, was certified to Judge Blatchford, who yesterday sustained the Register's action.

In the matter of the bankruptcy of Leopold Bamberger, Emanuel M. Obreight, and Simon Weil, Judge Blatchford decided yesterday that a general assignment made by Obreight and Weil to Bamberger of all their property, ostensibly for the benefit of their creditors, was fraudulent and void, and made for the purpose of defrauding their creditors, and he ordered that nothing to be made in relation thereto before Register Allen.

At the Essex Market Police Court, yesterday, Frederick Schafer, proprietor of the thieves' den at No. 12 Stanton-street, recently raided upon, was arraigned on a charge of burglary, preferred by Robert B. Anderson, of No. 206 West Twenty-first-street. Mr. Anderson testified that his house was entered by burglars on Feb. 15, 1876, and a quantity of jewelry, clothing, and other property, was stolen, the whole valued at $300. Among the plunder was a diagram of the Academy of Music, valued at $20, which the complainant identified as the one found in Schafer's possession. The prisoner was held in $2,000 bail to await trial.

In Part II. of the Court of General Sessions, yesterday, Assistant District Attorney Russell took pleas of guilty from Alonzo Johnson, a waiter, who stole clothing valued at $29 from the bed-room of Henry M. Knapp, No. 2,412 Madison-avenue; Joseph Hart, a youth of 19, who stole 1,400 cigars from No. 18 Broad-street, and Gustav Adolph Stippich, a laborer, who stole a horse and wagon, the property of Seligman Ullmann, No. 410 East Eighty-ninth-street. Judge Gildersleeve sentenced Johnson to three years and six months; Hart to one year and two months; and Stippich to two years and six months in the State Prison.

Judge Sanford, in Superior Court, Special Term, yesterday rendered a decision on a motion in the old case of the New-York Guaranty and Indemnity Company against Andrew L. Roberts, who is alleged to have been one of the "Spence" Pettus gang of bond forgers. They palmed off a lot of forged bonds on the Guaranty and Indemnity Company as collateral security for a loan. Judgment was had against Roberts and others about 18 months ago. He is in Ludlow-street Jail under an order of arrest, but no execution has been issued against his person. On motion yesterday Judge Sanford granted an order for the discharge of Roberts unless execution is issued against his person within 10 days.

THE SCHELLENSHLAGER DIVORCE CASE.

Judge Sanford, in Superior Court, Special Term, yesterday, granted a motion allowing the plaintiff in the limited divorce suit of Catherine Schellenshlager against Peter Schellenshlager $15 per month as alimony and $50 counsel fee. The parties were married at West Hoboken on Dec. 21, 1871, and lived together until Oct. 20, 1875. The plaintiff charges her husband with cruelty, and he retaliates by making certain charges against her. He says that immediately after their marriage they moved into a house owned by the plaintiff, in which her mother was also living, and three months afterward the plaintiff demanded the sum of $12 per month as rent, and also requested her husband to pay her mother $40 per year. This he refused to do. He says the plaintiff, on discovering that he would not yield to her demand, flew into a passion, and displayed "such a character for malice and a vivacity for fighting and quarreling" that he was astonished. He says she hurled dishes, egg shells, chairs, &c., at him in a promiscuous manner, "ejected him from the house, and generally administered several kicks, which deponent did not care to return, as it would only have made matters worse, and he was afraid that the plaintiff would make a complaint against him, which she repeatedly said she would do, as she would then have an excellent opportunity of sending deponent to State Prison for an assault and battery."

OAKLEY S. BARKER HELD FOR TRIAL.

Oakley S. Barker, the late Commodore Vanderbilt's degenerate grandson, who was accused at Jefferson Market Police Court on Sunday morning of stealing $200 worth of jewelry from Lizzie Weeks, of No. 1,397 Broadway, waived examination yesterday, and was committed for trial in default of $1,000 bail. Further investigation by Detective Schmittberger into Barker's recent transactions prove him to be a common thief. About three weeks ago he stole a pocket-book, a pair of trousers, a meerschaum pipe, and a revolver from H. J. Streit, of No. 142 West Forty-second-street, where Barker boarded at the time. It is also charged against him that on Decoration Day, while visiting Mr. William May, Barker stole a gold chain and a locket from Mr. May, and pawned the property in West Thirty-first-street. He subsequently disposed of the ticket for $4 to a jeweler doing business at Broadway and Twenty-ninth-street. Messrs. Streit and May were in court yesterday, and while admitting the truth of the detective's allegations, declined to enter complaints. The young woman whose gold watch, chain, and locket Barker appropriated on June 19, arrived in this City from Chicago about a month ago. They became acquainted at Coney Island a week later. She asserts that he represented himself as the proprietor of a country seat at Yonkers.

THE COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Judge Gildersleeve opened the July term of the Court of General Sessions yesterday. Edward B. Fellows, President of the Rutgers Insurance Company, was selected to act as foreman of the Grand Jury. In his charge to the Grand Jury, his Honor urged them to investigate carefully the complaints which would be brought to their notice, particularly the apparently small cases, which, in his opinion, were of the highest importance, the more heinous and shocking offenses being, from the publicity given them, more easily investigated. They should weigh carefully the evidence submitted to them before finding an indictment, lest they might commit the grave error of indicting an innocent person; and at the same time should not be prevented by their sympathies from doing their duty fearlessly. His Honor then called the attention of the Grand Jury to the various violations of law, as provided for by the statute, and sent them to their chamber.

LARCENY BY TRICK AND DEVICE.

At the Essex Market Police Court, yesterday, Andrew Draper and Patrick Gallagher were arraigned on a charge of larceny by trick and device. On Friday last the prisoners entered the hardware store of Schenekow & Kugler, No. 253 Bowery, ostensibly to purchase goods. In their company was another man whose name has not been ascertained. Draper asked to see some wire, Gallagher wanted to look at some locks, and the third man inquired for some other article. Gallagher purchased $1 worth of wire, tendering in payment a $2 bill. In changing the bill the salesman opened a wallet lying in a drawer back of the counter, and as soon as his back was turned Gallagher seized the wallet, which contained $45, and made off. The prisoners were held in $1,000 bail each to answer.

BRUTAL HUSBANDS HELD FOR TRIAL.

John Geary, of No. 520 Tenth-avenue, was arraigned at Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday, charged with murderously assaulting his wife with a hatchet on Saturday night. The screams of the woman were heard by Officer Lawrence, of the Twentieth Precinct, who disarmed the brute, and took him to the station-house. The woman, whose forehead Geary had gashed in a horrible manner, was removed to the New-York Hospital, where her wound was pronounced a dangerous one. Geary was held by Justice Duffy to await the result of the injury. Martin Griffin, of No. 688 Greenwich-street, was also held for kicking his wife on Sunday night during a domestic quarrel between them.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—PART I.

Held by Gildersleeve, J.

Bryan Lawrence, robbery.
John Smith, robbery.
Joseph Fallon, robbery.
Baptist Schwalzer, felonious assault and battery.
Dominico Nemori, felonious assault and battery.
David Melzeire, Isaac Goldstein, burglary.
John Gillen, grand larceny.
James McAdams, grand larceny.
Sarah Barbee, grand larceny.
Patrick Gough, grand larceny.
Patrick Hays, Cornelius Mahony, grand larceny.
James Burns, larceny from the person.

All the other courts have adjourned for the term.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Held by Freedman, J.

No day calendar.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

Held by Van Brunt, J.

No day calendar.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART I.

Held by Barrett, J.

Case on—No. 1557—Browning et al vs. Smith et al. No day calendar.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Held by Donohue, J.

Case on—No. 403—Stables vs. Richardson. No day calendar.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Westbrook, J.

Nos. 3—Central Vermont R. R. Co. vs. Long Island R. R. Co.
11—Biggs vs. Higgenbotham.
36—Burnside vs. Raymond.
41—Pettigrew vs. Pusbay.
44—Lawrence vs. Finley.
48—McGrath vs. St. James R. C. T. A. B. Society.
66—David vs. Erie Railway Co.
79—Burt vs. Bent.
83—Gray vs. Nat'l Steamship Co.
87—Campbell vs. Weise.
90—O'Reilly vs. Western Union Tel. Co.
92—Devoe vs. Devoe.
100—Bonynge vs. Genet.
101—Lockwood vs. Blake.
132—Vincent vs. Vincent.
187—Barrett vs. Donohue.
138—Jones vs. Jones.
145—Stewart, &c., vs. ——
147—Swift vs. Hirsch.
149—Matter of Heath.
150—Voessing vs. McCloskey.
164—Beresford vs. St. John.
169—Bull's Head Bank vs. Clement.
170—Hrunch vs. Redman.
186—Dotchin vs. Cohn.
187—Glen Cove Starch Mf'g Co. vs. Eldred.
Nos. 188—Edinburgh vs. The Mayor, &c.
189—Lowenstein vs. McEckron.
190—Lehigh Coal and Nav. Co. vs. Central R. R. Co. of New-Jersey.
191—Matter of Grinwold, &c.
192—Staab vs. Reiner.
193—Carpenter vs. The U. S. Guano Co.
194—McDonald vs. Davis.
195—Shore vs. Shore.
197—Heek vs. Davidson.
198—Woods vs. Jones.
199—Carpenter vs. Kelly.
200—"Pinkie & Lyon" Sewing-machine Co. vs. Alsop Arms Co.
201—Marden vs. Campbell.
202—Underhill vs. Lane.
203—Matter of Cheap Transportation.
204—The People, &c., vs. Dorr.
205—Wanung vs. Somborn.
207—Lowenstein vs. McEakron.
208—Devoe vs. Devoe.
210—Aaron vs. The Chebra-Bikur - Cholim - Kadisha.
212—Matter of Reed.
213—Chadwick vs. Smith.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Adjourned until 6th day of July.

FOX-HUNTING IN ENGLAND.

A BANQUET TO THE MASTER OF THE EAST KENT FOX-HOUNDS.

On Wednesday evening, June 6, a banquet was given in Canterbury to Lord Guilford as Master of the East Kent fox-hounds. Upward of 200 guests were present. Lord Granville, in proposing the toast of the evening, "The health of Lord Guilford," said he was told that there were many of those present who talked of fox-hunting by day and dreamed of it by night, and did so at this time of the year, when, if they had any sense of propriety, they would be smelling their sorrel and listening to their nightingales. He believed they would agree that it was one of the most exciting, the most health-giving, and the most merciful of field sports. They knew the pleasure it gave to men; they believed in the pleasure it gave to horses and hounds; but, perhaps, none of them had followed the intellectual triumphs of an old fox when he runs to ground in view of the pack, hunting the advantage of bringing together on terms of equality all classes of society. For even the man on foot was often only too anxious to see the find, and equally anxious to know whether the fox had been killed. It united politicians and confounded their politics. The last time he was at a hunting dinner it was a few years ago, in honor of their noble Master; he ventured then to propose a match between the oldest and the youngest member of the late Administration against any two members of the present Cabinet. The match did not come off, but he found some of his Conservative friends, who bore with perfect good humor political attacks, rather sensitive as to this imputation on the hunting qualifications of their leaders. He was asked whether he had never met the present Lord Chancellor in the Vale of Aylesbury. He was obliged to admit he had, and that he was not even the best dressed man in the field, but that he was perfectly reckless in exposing his unobjectionable leathers and undeniable top boots to the damage which any sort of a fence could inflict upon them. He was asked whether he had forgotten the brother of the Master of one of the great historical packs of the world. He was bound to own that this member of the Cabinet went like a bird, and that the only drawback to his success was that, acting up to White Melville's description of Charles Payne, he left everything to his horse except the pace, and the noble animal, when coming to a double, instead of jumping on and off, sometimes jumped on and then back again. Finally, he was called to book concerning the First Lord of the Admiralty, and he could not deny that some of his pleasantest days were hunting with him in Northamptonshire. He must add that it was a matter of regret with him this year, when sowing to the death of his famous brown mare, or to his official labors, or to the recent regulations of the Jockey Club against the riding of feather-weights—that he missed so genial a companion in the field. As to the confounding of politics by hunting, nothing could be more complete. Take a Conservative like Lord Guilford—or a still stronger Conservative like William Hammond. When you saw the one riding over or through fences—fences expressly erected to keep off all trespassers, and you hear of the other taking possession of the largest brooks in the shires without a claim in law or in equity to the land on either side of it, could one conceive a more flagrant disregard of all the sacred rights of private property? On the other hand, Radicals like himself were to be heard clamoring for the strictest rules of etiquette, demanding precedence for the hunted animal, and claiming for the hounds the traditional rights and immunities right of field in order. And now as to fox-hunting dreams. He was not going now to enter into the vexed philosophical question whether dreams are the continuous action of the brain, or whether they only occur at the moment of waking. His own experience of hunting dreams was not altogether satisfactory. He had generally found them to occur after a very long day and a very good dinner, when the hunter of the day was apt to assume the shape and manner of a mare of the night, and he rode her frantically at all sorts of fences, but whether owing to a peculiarity in her or in himself, he never got over one of them. But he knew the dreams of others were much more interesting. A noble friend was struck by a dream that he put it in verse. He only remembered one couplet:

"I dreamt that I was Doggy Smith; my transport knew no bounds,
I jumped the Mediterranean and was close with the hounds."

Another friend, a very popular member of Parliament, went on Sunday afternoon to a high-waved church. There he did the unsportsmanlike thing of falling asleep during the sermon. Being asleep, his thoughts wandered from the pulpit to the covert side; for some time they drew blank, but at last, to his great delight, he saw a fox sliding away, and he gave such a view-halloo as awoke him. His feelings during the next five minutes, doubting whether he had dreamed the view-halloo or really given it, were not to be described. Now he wondered whether their noble Master ever dreams about hunting, whether, for instance, there was any chance of his having a dream on the eve of the first meet next November. If so would he dream that, assisted by the most popular of hostesses, he was receiving with genial and unostentatious hospitality a host of sympathizing friends and neighbors who are crowding the large house and lawns of Waldershare; would he think that he then got on the old black, with the lady pack which he likes so much and who know him so well clustering round him like bees; that he received with pleasure the congratulations of the land-owners and of the military men whose qualifications in the field are so well known, and of the occupiers of that land who are so especially the support of the hunt? His lordship concluded by expressing in high terms his admiration of the manner in which Lord Guilford carried out the duties of the mastership of the hounds.

SHOULD THE POLICY FAIL?

The Exeter (N. H.) *News-Letter* thus answers this question: "The failure of the present generous policy of conciliation, offered as it is in the purest faith, and by a man who has no motive to serve except that which shall benefit his country most, will certainly be followed by the reunion of all the patriotic and peace-loving elements of the North, and the Republican Party will again take on its old invincible, overwhelming power. Such has been its victories as grand, as decisive, and as advantageous to human freedom, as when it struck down armed rebellion and broke the fetters of the slave."

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, July 2—12:30 P. M.—Consols, 94⅝ for both money and the account. United States 4½'s of 1891, 106¾; new 5s, 108⅝.

3:30 P. M.—Consols, 94 7-16 for both money and the account. The amount of bullion gone into the Bank of England on balance to-day is £76,000.

4 P. M.—Erie Railway shares, 6¼.

4 P. M.—Paris advices quote 5 ℔ cent. Rentes 106f. 85c. for the account.

LIVERPOOL, July 2—12:30 P. M.—Cotton firm; Middling Uplands, 6 5-16d.; Middling Orleans, 6¾d.; sales, 10,000 bales, including 1,000 bales for speculation and export. The receipts of Cotton to-day were 13,700 bales, including 13,200 bales American. Futures opened 1-32d. better, but the advance has since been lost; Uplands, Low Middling clause, July and August delivery, 6 11-32d.; also, sales of the same, 6 5-16d.; Uplands, Low Middling clause, August and September delivery, 6 13-32d.; also, sales of the same, 6¾d.; Uplands, Low Middling clause, September and October delivery, 6 15-32d.; Uplands, Low Middling clause, new crop, shipped November and December, sail, 6¾d.

1:30 P. M.—Provisions—Cheese, 62s. 6d. per cwt. for the best grades of American. Lard, 43s. 6d. ℔ cwt. for American. Bacon, 33s. 6d. ℔ cwt. for Long Clear Middles, and 35s. for Short Clear Middles.

2 P. M.—Corn—Uplands, Low Middling clause, September and October delivery, 6 7-16d.; Uplands, Low Middling clause, October and November delivery, 6 15-32d.

3:30 P. M.—Cotton—The sales of Cotton to-day included 6,250 bales American.

5 P. M.—Cotton—Futures barely steady. Produce—Spirits of Turpentine, 34s. 6d. ℔ cwt.

LONDON, July 2—5 P. M.—Produce—Refined Petroleum, 10½d. ℔ gallon.

Evening—Linseed Oil, 227@227 5s. ℔ ton.

ANTWERP, July 2—Petroleum, 27½c. for fine Pale American.

HAVANA, July 2—Sugar firm. Exchange quiet; rates unchanged.

CHEESE MARKET.

ALBANY, N. Y., July 2.—The offerings at the Little Falls Cheese market to-day, were not as large as on several days past. Many factories of late have been manufacturing a finer quality than during early in the season, and these Cheese are not ready for the market, which accounts in a measure for the limited offerings; all the salesmen seemed willing to dispose of their lots, feeling that no better prices will be realized, at least this month. The pasturages continues good, and the milk product is correspondingly heavy, and cheese rates are liable to continue declining. Nearly 4,500 boxes factory Cheese sold to-day, most bringing 9c. @9¼c.; buyers did not exhibit much anxiety to buy about 350 farm dairy Cheese sold for pretty much the same figures. Butter—Several lots of Butter in firkins were offered, and found ready sale at 16c.@18c., 18c. @20c. being the ruling figures.

UTICA, N. Y., July 2.—At the Cheese market 3,500 lbs. were offered and 1,500 lbs. went on commission; the balance sold at 8¾c.@9c. for extreme, 9¼c. average, 9¾c. leading factories; market steady and higher.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—JULY 2.

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—10 A. M.

$30,000 R. & W. 1st 8s, conv.	90		200	Rock Island	90⅜
400 Del. & Hud.	83¼		100	do.	90⅞
500 do.	83⅜		300	do.	90⅞
2000 do.	83⅝		100	do.	91
100 do.	83⅜		200	Pacific Mail	19¼
100 At. & Pac. Tel.	20		300	Lake Shore	47⅝
300 N. Y. C. & H.	90¼		600	do.	47⅝
100 do.	90¼		100	do.	47⅝
500 West. Union	87⅝		100	do.	47⅝
1900 do.	87⅝		100	Cen. of N. J.	77⅜
100 do.	87⅝		500	Wab. R. Rec.	6
1300 do.	87⅝		100	St. Paul pf.	51¼
300 do.	88		300	do.	51⅜
100 do.	87⅞		800	do.	51⅝
100 Illinois Cen.	54		300	do.	51¾
400 Morris & Essex	64		100	do.	51⅝
500 do.	64¼		50	St. L., K. C. & N.	41
300 do.	64⅛		100	Han. & St. J.	14½
100 do.	64⅜		100	do.	14½
200 do.	64⅝		1300	D., L. & W.	36
500 do.	65		1300	do.	36⅛
500 do.	65¼		100	do.	36⅛
700 do.	65⅜		200	do.	36⅜
800 do.	65⅝		700	do.	36⅛
400 do.	65⅝		300	do.	36
500 do.	65⅝		300	do.	36⅛
500 do.	65⅝		1400	do.	36⅜
100 do.	66		1400	do.	36⅜
900 do.	64⅜		300	do.	36⅜
1000 do.	65⅜		50	do.	36⅜
100 do.	65⅜		2000	do.	36⅜
300 do.	64⅞		300	do.	36⅜
100 do.	65		1500	do.	37
100 do.	65¼		1500	do.	37⅛
100 do.	65⅛		500	do.	37⅛
200 do.	65⅝		500	do.	37⅛
500 do.	66		500	do.	37⅛
200 do.	65⅞		30	do.	37
300 do.	65⅞		2000	do.	36⅞
200 do.	65⅞		200	do.	36⅞
100 do.	65⅞		200	do.	37
800 do.	65⅞		200	do.	37⅛
100 do.	65⅞		200	do.	37⅛
200 do.	65⅞		100	do.	37⅛
200 do.	65⅞		100	do.	37⅛
100 do.	65⅞		200	do.	37⅛
100 do.	65⅞		100

The New York Times.

NEW YORK, TUESDAY, JULY 3, 1877.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—Woodleigh—Miss Lettie Allen, Miss Marie Bates, Mr. Theodore Hamilton, Mr. Cyril Searle.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.—Evangeline—Miss Sophie Worrell, Miss Lizzie Harold, Mr. M. C. Daly Mr. H. Hunter.

BROADWAY THEATRE.—Mazeppa—Miss Fanny Louise Buckingham.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—The Three Guardsmen.

NEW-YORK AQUARIUM—Rare and Curious Fish, Mammalia, Statuary, &c.—Day and Evening.

GILMORE'S GARDEN—Grand Concert and Summer Night's Entertainment.

SEVENTIETH STREET AND MADISON-AVENUE.—Italian Game of Pallone. Afternoon.

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THE "TIMES" FOR THE SUMMER.

Persons leaving the City for the Summer can have The Times *mailed to their address for $1 per month, postage prepaid.*

The Government balance-sheet at the close of the fiscal year is a much more favorable one than might have been expected. The decrease of the public debt reaches a total of thirty-nine millions and a quarter, being six millions more than the amount necessary to meet the requirements of the Sinking Fund and some thirteen millions in excess of the amount estimated by Secretary Morrill last December. The receipts from Customs exceed the estimates then made by three millions, while those from internal revenue fall two millions short of the amount expected. As compared with last year, the receipts from Customs have fallen off eighteen millions of dollars, or 12½ per cent., while internal taxation has yielded about two millions more. The stock of gold in the Treasury against which there is no liabilities amounts to over fourteen millions—not a very long step toward an accumulation of say a hundred millions, but still a decided improvement on the two million reserve of a year ago. While the improved condition of the Treasury is partly due to postponed obligations and accidental sources of income, some of it must also be attributed to a gradual improvement in the import trade of the country and to more effective methods of collecting revenue.

All trustworthy news of the fighting which is evidently in progress on the right bank of the Danube is being successfully suppressed. It is obvious that the overwhelming weight of men and metal is against the Turks, and that a retreat to their second line of defense is a question of but a short time. It is equally obvious that the Turkish successes in Asia have been of a rather decided kind, and that the war party in Constantinople have been greatly strengthened thereby. Meanwhile, Austria and England are looking on with equal suspicion and uneasiness, and are ready to seize the earliest opportunity for diplomatic mediation. Russia would evidently prefer to dictate the terms of peace from Constantinople, but until the tenacity of the Turkish resistance north of the Balkans has been fairly tested, speculation is wasted as to the temper in which either or both the combatants would be prepared to listen to overtures for a settlement at any point short of decisive victory on one side and crushing defeat on the other.

The Tammany Hall organ has begun very early to abuse the Democrats who think that the City and State have had more than enough of John Kelly, and that the people, without distinction of party, are tolerably unanimous in their desire to have a chance of managing their own affairs. The organ is, naturally enough, of opinion that persons so disposed are a "bad lot," and mainly instigated by "sneaks and vagabonds and strikers and political tramps." Mr. Kelly ought to be satisfied with this choice assortment of epithets done into "illigant" English, though he might profitably instruct his journalistic subordinates to be a little more sparing of their eloquence in the dog-days. He will need some fresh and forcible expressions when it becomes a question of abusing Mr. Ottendorfer in the State Convention, opposing the renomination of the faithless Fairchild, or demanding a Simon Pure Democrat in place of the renegade Bigelow. It would be a pity to exhaust a not over copious vocabulary before the time comes for action.

In spite of the hard times, the Commissioners of Taxes and Assessments are able to report a net increase on the real estate valuation of the City of two millions and three-quarters. In some wards, notably in the Twelfth, there has been a reduction in the assessed valuation, but the total reaches the figure of eight hundred and ninety-five millions, against eight hundred and ninety-two and a quarter for 1876. The decrease in the valuation of personal estate is chiefly due to the sweeping reductions in the capital stock of banks, and to judicial decisions compelling new constructions of our singularly confused legislation on the subject of personal taxes. The entire statement, which will be found in another column, is a very emphatic testimony to the careful methods of valuation adopted by the Tax Commissioners of whom the directing mind is now, as heretofore, that experienced and painstaking public servant Mr. George F. Andrews. On the year's valuations the rate of taxation will be 2.65 per cent.

The *Tribune* has had new light on the qualifications of the chief officials of the Custom-house. It is pleased to approve of Gen. Arthur, thinks that Mr. Cornell ought "to have a chance," and has no apparent objection to let the Appraiser have the benefit of the disreputable trick in virtue of which he holds his office. But it is clearly of opinion that Gen. Sharpe ought to go, and that Gen. Merritt ought to be appointed his successor by way of convincing "a skeptical and perverse public" of the reality of the President's civil service reforms. It seems that Gen. Sharpe has been "conspicuously and exclusively a working politician," while the ingenuous Merritt is merely "a practical man of business," who does not know what a caucus means, and is blissfully ignorant of the political precepts and practices of persons like Reuben E. Fenton. We suspect that civil service reform of this character would find as little favor with a skeptical and perverse public as *Tribune* stock does with the discriminating capitalist of the period. The Surveyor of the Port, like the meanest of his subordinates, ought to be removed only "for cause," and the appointment of his successor should have as little reference to the demands or the intrigues of a political faction as any other step affecting the management of a subordinate department of the public business.

THE PRESIDENT'S REFORM.

Mr. Horace White, in another column, makes a reply to the strictures of Gen. Barlow on the President's order regarding office-holders and their part in politics. A comparison of the two letters will no doubt be interesting to our readers. Both writers are closely identified with the reform movement, both of them have been looked upon as in favor of reform "thorough, radical, and complete"; but in spite of their close sympathy and their common purpose, to one the President's order seems idle and pernicious, to the other timely and capable of doing a great deal of good. If we were to make a guess at the source of this difference in impression, we should say that it arose from the different way in which the two writers regard the President's intentions. Gen. Barlow appears to think that it is not only puerile to commence operations against the formidable evils of the civil service with an order like the recent one, but that the failure to begin with a complete system is a very serious one, which can hardly be remedied, and which argues a substantial want of comprehension of the work to be done. Mr. White, on the other hand, is ready to take the order as an indication of genuine and intelligent desire for reform on the President's part, which will be followed by the application of a general system as soon as practicable. Both gentlemen agree that the order of itself amounts to nothing. One would have it followed by a comprehensive plan; the other insists that it must be firmly, fairly, and fully enforced. In the spirit of these demands, if not in the specific form which the demands take, we have no doubt that our correspondents agree with the great body of the American voters who are not office-holders or office-seekers, and who are intelligent enough to have clear opinions on such a subject.

The serious difficulty which every one finds who undertakes to discuss this question with any degree of care or completeness is the want of trustworthy facts on which to base conclusions. This is, of course, a disadvantage which tells against the President. The public are naturally incredulous touching all claims of reform. There has been a great deal of promising and very little performance in the past. The general impression is that promises are, *primâ facie*, insincere. The forces which are brought into play to resist reform at every step are many and strong. Few people will believe that they are being steadily overcome without some very general and very convincing proof of the statement. Unfortunately, that proof does not exist, and in the present method of conducting the Administration it cannot exist. The President and his Cabinet officers have laid down certain general principles, which are unquestionably sound. They have said that appointments should not be controlled by political influence, that officers should not be disturbed so long as they did their duty, and that no official should be allowed to take an active part in politics beyond speaking, writing, and voting.

Are these principles being faithfully observed? We do not know. We cannot discover. It is not within the power of any one investigating the subject, with however great desire to find out the truth, to determine that question. Appointments are made here and there all over the country. Removals occur at scattered points. Each case is considered by itself, and acted on according to the discretion of the Secretary in charge of the department in which it occurs and of the President. If a definite system had been established, if specific and uniform tests of fitness for promotion, retention, and appointment had been set up, evidence as to whether the system was enforced and the tests fairly applied would be accessible. The country would soon have the means of forming an intelligent opinion on the subject. As it is, no one outside the Cabinet can know certainly about more than a very few cases. There is no conclusive proof to be had that things are not going on for the most part in the old way, and until such proof is forthcoming, the President's reputation for sincerity and efficiency in the work of reform necessarily suffers.

We have no desire to underestimate the President's zeal and capacity as a civil service reformer. On the contrary, nothing would please us more than to establish his character in this respect in the firmest possible manner in the convictions of the American people. Nothing is more important to him, and, what is of infinitely greater consequence, nothing is so important to the country, as that the President should show himself able and willing to solve this great but simple problem. Mr. White is perfectly correct in saying that Mr. Hayes was elected more as a reformer of the civil service than anything else. The soundness of his professions, the excellence of his avowed purposes in this matter were the basis of his strongest claim on the best portion of the American people. He would not have been elected but for this. Had the votes which were given to him on this score alone been withheld from him, he would have lost at least one of the close States. We do not believe that he could have carried his own. We repeat that nothing could occur to give us more satisfaction than to demonstrate beyond dispute that Mr. Hayes is clearly and fully carrying out the pledges of civil service reform which gained him his election.

However favorable our own impressions on that subject may be, they are necessarily based on partial information, and their repetition would not help the matter, because what the people want is not some one else's opinion but a fair chance to form a correct opinion of their own. If they do not get this they will give themselves up to a vague general impression that probably there has not been much change. Mr. Hayes may find this unpleasant impression strengthened even by the good he does in scattered cases, for, wherever he makes a sound change, he will be sure to set envious and malicious tongues to wagging. His only defense lies in a distinct, well-featured, uniform system, firmly and publicly applied. Perhaps the rules which Messrs. Evarts and Schurz commenced to draw up last April may be just what is needed.

ANCIENT HISTORY.

There is nothing surprising in the fact that Jeremiah S. Black at this late day writes ferociously of "the Electoral Conspiracy,"—by which term he chooses to indicate the Commission organized by Congress for the adjustment of difficulties which Congress was afraid otherwise to face. The wonder is that the staid *North American Review* should descend to the publication of a rehash of a malignant partisan harangue,—bad enough at the period of its original preparation, but having now no more interest than attaches to any other one-sided version of a worn-out controversy. Mr. Black is a type of that unlovable class of mortals to whom age brings no mitigation of passionate antipathies, and no enlargement of the judicial faculty. He is incapable of interpreting in a friendly spirit the legal, logical, or political position occupied by an opponent, or of crediting with honest purposes any line of policy which leads to conclusions different from his own. Francis P. Blair was endowed by nature with many of Mr. Black's characteristics. Jackson's editor, however, had this advantage over Buchanan's Attorney-General,—he developed kindliness and generosity as he advanced in life; while Mr. Black retains the acrimony without the excuses which once excited for it. His contribution to the *Review* is a case in point. It is neither new nor suggestive. It has not even the merit of being ingenious. It is an *ex parte* statement of alleged facts, with a construction put upon them such as would occur to any unscrupulous lawyer, who judges of others by his own measure, and insists that every man who stands in his way is a villain. The Commission he depicts as a conspiracy and the majority of its members as perjurers. He does not explain how it came to pass that the Commission was in good part the work of Democratic hands, nor by what strange dispensation of Providence all the virtue on the Democratic side was divided between himself and that paragon of purity, Mr. David Dudley Field.

Boston boasts of another member of the Black family in the person of Mr. Charles Francis Adams. It was unkind, we think, on the part of the editor of the *North American Review* to pass by Quincy in search of a devout believer in Mr. Tilden and his cause. Mr. Adams waited moodily before his ancestral portraits for a chance of letting off his indignation. A patriotic anger consumed him as he thought of the President and of the perils which environ the country. Our wide-awake neighbor of the *Sun* came to his relief, and through the columns of that sprightly journal he discourses of the topic which engages the attention of Mr. Black in the *Review*. Even yet it seems Mr. Adams is not ashamed of the letter of condolence which he addressed to the defeated candidate of the Democracy, and which included a gratuitously offensive imputation upon Mr. Hayes' title. Instead of being ashamed of an epistle that would have disgraced a common scold, Mr. Adams takes a malicious pleasure in believing that Mr. Hayes must have seen and been annoyed by it. "If Mr. Hayes saw the letter he must have been touched by it," is the remark supplied to the *Sun* reporter for publication. Gradually the representative of the Adams family threw off his reserve; the ice in which he is ordinarily incased melted before the fervent heat that filled his soul, and "unmindful of time and fatigue," as the *Sun* pathetically says, he expatiated on the Commission as though it were a catastrophe, a recurrence of which would reduce the Republic to chaos. That was a splendid stroke of genius which enabled the reporter thus to reveal the grand nature that filled him with mingled awe and admiration. "What about civil service reform?" was the modest query, whether suggestive or sarcastic we cannot tell. "Civil service reform!" exclaimed the concentrated majesty of the Adams family. "What is it?—a mere matter of detail. Insignificant," he proceeded to declare, "beside this one great matter," the exclusion of Tilden from the Presidency. "Politics, reform, and such things are mere side issues. Important enough in themselves, to be sure. But this matter goes away down to the question of our existence."

The time has been when we should have said that this cheap demagogism was unworthy of Charles Francis Adams. That, however, was before he allowed wounded conceit and other causes to drive him into the arms of the intriguer of Gramercy Park. From the moment when he identified himself with a man whose candidacy was a fraud, whose canvass was a series of frauds, and whose political and professional character was made up of frauds, Mr. Adams became a common-place partisan. He has Jeremiah Black's malignity without his spice,—his fondness for the tomahawk without his dexterity in its use. There is, too, a method in the madness which leads Mr. Black to drag the Tilden corpse out of its coffin and to parade it as a party symbol. Mr. Adams, on the contrary, turns from his family portraits to gaze upon the seraphic Tilden without the faintest conception of the purpose to which he may be applied. If Mr. Adams could forget that he is a superior being, and for a few days mingle with the world he patronizes so pityingly, he would discover that it cares nothing at all about Mr. Tilden or even about Mr. Adams; that it feels no more concern in reference to the work of the Electoral Commission than to any other decision formally rendered by a lawfully constituted tribunal; that it has no disposition to waste its energies upon dead hobbies or blighted candidates, but prefers to address itself to those prosaic and practical matters on which Mr. Adams expends his sneers. In what manner Mr. Tilden communes with his soul—perhaps a *Sun* reporter will by and by obligingly tell. Meanwhile the Mephistopheles of the *Review* and the crying philosopher of the *Sun* may be safely assured that the American people care much more for living questions than for the dead issues which are associated with the Electoral Commission.

THE OFFICE-SEEKING NUISANCE.

The President and Cabinet, on their return to Washington after a few days' absence, find themselves overwhelmed with arrears of business. It is as if there had been a temporary check in a perpetually flowing current. But the accumulation is an accumulation of office-seekers. We read of long lines of anxious faces, of people choking up the passages of the Executive Mansion and the department buildings, and of the President's hurriedly listening to each applicant and then urging him forward and out of the way of those who pressed on from the rear. This is precisely what has taken place in Washington ever since the doctrine of "to the victors belong the spoils" was invented. It is an old custom, because the doctrine was put in practice long before W. L. Marcy formulated it in the familiar phrase in which we find it. It does not seem to make any difference whether the politics of the Administration change with the President. Buchanan, a Democrat, succeeded the Democratic Pierce. But the frightful descent of office-seekers upon the "Sage of Wheatland" nearly killed that old public functionary. Of course, the rush for office when Buchanan went out and Lincoln, representing a new party and new men, came in, was almost unprecedented. And when to the natural result of such a change in the Administration was added the pressure for preferment, employment, and favors of all sorts, which the war made possible, the pressure became tremendous. Lincoln used to complain that he had no time to think. A day's wrestle with the office-seekers often left him in a state of collapse which was pitiable. The turbulent scramble for place increased in fury after the beginning of his second term, almost as if it were the beginning of a new Administration. During Gen. Grant's incumbency, as well as at the change from Johnson's to Grant's, these scenes were renewed. There is nothing peculiar, therefore, in the newest rush. It is not unprecedented; under the circumstances, perhaps, we may consider the present situation less embarrassing than usual.

Nevertheless, it is very clear that the evil of office-seeking is a growing one. Since there must be offices to fill, and since hope springs eternal, it follows that multitudes of people will persist in hunting for places, and in applying for them long after the places are all occupied. Hard times and the necessities of men just now account for much of the present hunger for office. The war and its flush period gave us a generation of young men who have grown up with extravagant habits, no fixed employment, and without ability or inclination to earn a living by hard work. These are seeking office in large cities and the State capitals, as well as in Washington. The multiplication of offices has only served to increase the seekers after office to an abnormal degree. It is a bad sign of the times that so many people want to live on other people. For an office-seeker usually expects to get something for nothing. He wants a sinecure; or, if he has any notion of work, it rises no higher than that of Special Agent Blank, who lately resented being ordered out into the West, as he was confident that he had been appointed to build up an Administration party in his own State. An army of office-seekers, like an army of tramps, is an indication of a certain loss of manly vigor. Poverty and laziness drive many men out into the highways, where they tramp so long that they can never again work for a living. A man once driven into the ranks of the office-seekers, with difficulty finds his way out again. If he holds office for a time, he is in danger of being permanently disabled. During the rest of his natural life he hunts for an office, except while he holds an office.

By and by the pressure for official appointments will decrease. In the nature of things, such a high tide cannot always be maintained at Washington. But, though the freshet may cease, the current will continue to flow. The main business of the President of the United States will be to hear applications for office. From 10 o'clock in the morning until 3 or 4 o'clock in the afternoon, the curious visitor at the White House will see the ante-rooms filled with people waiting their turn to apply for a position. They have their papers well-thumbed, and representing a great variety of "influence;" and they are all determined to see the President about the particular place which they want. Most of these people have been to the Cabinet officer in whose department lies the object of their desires. They have been told that their application was useless. They have reserved the President as their last resort. As they have failed in the first instance, they are more importunate now.

Unless the highest office in the Republic is to be permanently converted into a laborious clerkship, the present system of making appointments must be radically changed. The President, of course, will always control the appointments which are prominently to give character to his Administration. But the great bulk of the Executive patronage ought to be in the hands of the heads of the executive departments. Certainly it is not beyond the ingenuity of man to devise a system which shall prevent office-seeking from becoming a permanent nuisance.

LANIGAN'S BALL.

In the town of La Sueur there lived one Johnny Lanigan. Strictly speaking his name was neither Johnny nor yet Lanigan, but as it is not necessary that he should suffer in his feelings as well as his stomach, he shall be here described under the name of the famous dweller in the town of Athlone whose unholy fondness for worldly amusements has been warningly set forth in one of Dr. Watts' divine and moral songs.

This pseudo Lanigan was a young man of twenty-two years of age, with an unlimited belief in his own comic powers and a tender attachment for a local young lady. He was accustomed to call upon her at least four evenings in the week, and to entertain her with his brilliant conversation from 7 till 11 o'clock. The young lady was timid and gentle. She disliked scenes of violence and humor, but she could not bear to treat an alleged fellow-being with unkindness. Besides, Mr. Lanigan was the son of a leading citizen, and possessed the one redeeming virtue of caramels—a supply of which he always carried in one of his pockets. It is believed that at heart he was not a bad young man. At any rate, he had never committed any crime of which the law could take cognizance, and was free from the ordinary vices of other young men. The one loathsome vice of habitual humor may, however, have left no room for the acquirement and exercise of such minor vices as drunkenness and larceny, and hence it seems hardly fair to praise him because he never made a call while in a state of intoxication nor stole the portable property of his acquaintances. All the inhabitants of La Sueur without distinction of age or sex, agree that he was a confirmed humorist of the most exasperating type. When spending the evening with the object of his adoration, He would constantly ask, "when is a jar not a door?" and insist that the young lady should give it up and let him furnish the answer. He also had a habit of remarking, in an apparently careless way, that it was "a good day for the race;" and when the young lady, out of her vast charity, would ask "what race?" he would triumphantly answer, "the human race! ha! ha!" Four consecutive hours of this sort of thing, repeated four times a week, began to tell upon the unhappy young woman's constitution with terrible effect, and at her entreaty several of her friends made a point of rallying to her support when they knew that she was undergoing Mr. Lanigan's jokes, and undertook to save her from solitary misery by sitting with her until 11 o'clock. This well-meant assistance, nevertheless, failed to be of any real service. Encouraged by a larger audience than usual, Mr. Lanigan opened fresh stores of humor, and culminated his criminal career by displays of amateur ventriloquism. When he asked the imaginary old man concealed in the chimney what he was doing up there, or held idiotic conversations with pretended Peters concealed under the sofa, or quarreled with a hypothetic Irishman in the closet, he cast a gloom over the entire community. What was at first only a fiendish outrage upon an unprotected girl became an attack upon the peace and sanity of the village of La Sueur, and at last the young lady felt that the time for endurance was past, and that duty to herself and her friends required her to suppress Mr. Lanigan at any cost.

On Wednesday last the young lady in question gave a birthday party. All the young men and young women of La Sueur were invited, and six small boys were kept constantly at work stirring ice-cream in the back-yard for hours previous to the party. When the guests assembled Mr. Lanigan was, of course, in the midst of them, for public sentiment had not yet been educated up to the point of making an otherwise unoffending humorist a social outlaw. Besides, Mr. Lanigan could waltz, and as waltzing was a rare accomplishment among the youth of La Sueur, his absence from the party would have actually grieved two or three young ladies who were so passionately addicted to waltzing that they would doubtless have been willing to waltz even with a member of the Harvard eight, provided no young gentleman of waltzing capability could be secured. Of course, the La Sueur humorist was in excellent spirits and overflowed with fun. He had not been in the house three minutes before the guests were shudderingly aware that he was asking, "Who was the first man mentioned in the Bible?" and waited, with drops of agony bedewing their foreheads, the familiar answer, "Chap. I." Within the next half hour he had held an unusually long conversation with Peter in the cellar, and had caught a pretended fly on the window-pane after fifteen minutes of ferocious buzzing. By this time the whole company was on the verge of tears, when the ice-cream was announced, and the young hostess with her own hands pressed a plate of that soothing compound upon the hilarious humorist.

That plate of ice-cream contained morphine, and the drug was swallowed without suspicion by the doomed Lanigan. Fifteen minutes later, or at precisely 10:15, he was seated in an arm-chair profoundly asleep. The guests recovered their spirits. The hum of conversation was renewed. The dance went on. It seemed as if some awful weight had suddenly been lifted from the company. Had La Sueur been situated in the United States instead of in Canada, it might have been supposed that the Fourth of July had been solemnly abolished by act of Congress, or that Dr. Mary Walker, Sergt. Bates, and Dr. Talmage had simultaneously emigrated to Central Africa.

All would have been well had not an ill-judged attempt to awaken Mr. Lanigan been made at about midnight. The attempt was a failure. No amount of shaking or yelling could startle the sleeper from his slumbers. A wild hope that he was actually dead flushed the cheeks and brought a smile to the lips of more than one of those present, but this hope was dashed by a leading physician, who remarked that a stomach-pump "would fetch him," and therefore went home to procure that instrument, in spite of the remonstrances of those who implored him not to disturb the humorist, but to quietly send the undertaker with a coffin and a hearse. Nevertheless, the stomach-pump was brought; Mr. Lanigan was carried into the back yard and carefully pumped out. He was then filled with whisky, in order to counteract the effect of the morphine, and at 4 o'clock in the morning was sufficiently recovered to be wheeled home in a wheelbarrow. He has since disappeared from La Sueur, and the inhabitants of the neighboring villages are now watching with rifles and pitchforks, lest he should steal among them and disturb some happy home with an unexpected and crushing joke.

This story, while it furnishes a terrible warning to reckless humorists, is especially valuable as a hint to the oppressed. Morphine can be had at any drug store, and a dose large enough for a full-grown humorist costs but a few cents. The stomach-pump need not be used, and indeed should not be. It is said to inflict fearful agonies upon a patient, and the man must indeed be hard-hearted who would pump a slumbering humorist back to life.

GENERAL NOTES.

Boston appropriates $10,000 for celebrating the Fourth.

A Georgia sportsman claims to have killed 6,002 deer.

San Antonio, Texas, is to have water-works, to be completed by July, 1878.

There will be almost innumerable excursions all along the coast on the Fourth.

A planter near Savannah, Ga., sold his cucumbers on three acres of vines for $1,250.

They are trying to reduce the number of wolves in Wilson County, Texas, by poison.

North Carolina claims to have 38 mountains higher than New-Hampshire's Mount Washington.

By a new law a marriage license is necessary in Illinois, whether the bans have been published or not.

One Democratic paper in Mississippi advises putting a negro on the Democratic State ticket.

Frank Warner, who attempted to kill his father in Batavia, has been sentenced to the Auburn Prison for 10 years.

Judge E. H. Pottle, of Georgia, has decided that the State bonds are liable for State and county tax, but not for school purposes.

A citizen of Pontiac, R. I., will mark the Fourth by setting free an eagle lately sent to him by a friend in the Rocky Mountains.

Senator Lamar has informed the Mississippians that he is ready to perform any duty required of him in the coming State campaign.

The papers of Mississippi oppose the proposed amendment to the Constitution of the State abolishing the office of Lieutenant-Governor.

Ann Elizabeth Wiloby, 12 years of age, was married to John M. Martin, aged 21, in Monroe County, Ga., recently, the parents consenting.

A white man has been fined $1 and costs, amounting to $20, in Waco, Texas, for profanity within hearing distance of the house of some negroes.

Senator Morgan, of Alabama, is about to make a trip on the Coosa River to see how much money he shall ask of the General Government for its "improvement."

Ephraim Holland has been sentenced for ballot-box stuffing in Cincinnati, but is not yet in prison, and already they are moving to appeal to the President to pardon him.

A gold nugget is said to have been taken from the Moose River Gold Mines, Nova Scotia, the other day, which weighed 22 pounds, and was worth $5,280. It is the largest ever found there.

Two brothers in Baltimore, 6 and 8 years old, have been arrested for stealing door-keys. They had a string of over 100 keys, and when they were locked up they asked for some chewing tobacco and cigars.

Col. Thomas J. Simmons and Col. L. N. Trammell say that they will not be candidates for the Presidency of the Constitutional Convention in Georgia. Thus two of the Georgia Colonels are got out of the way.

They say that an empty whisky barrel on a railroad platform in Illinois blew up on Friday with terrific force, sending a messenger boy, who was sitting on the top, 30 feet into the air. He had both legs broken, and a large gash cut in his head.

The Augusta (Ga.) *Chronicle* says that should a white boy in Georgia, old enough to know better, slap a colored girl's face, he "would deserve and should receive" the same punishment as would the colored girl were she the aggressor. But the question was, *Would he?*

Miss Susan B. Anthony, who has been visiting in Leavenworth, Kan., for the past two months, has returned to Rochester, and will there spend the Summer with her mother and sister. Early in the Fall she intends to commence the canvass of Colorado in favor of the pending woman suffrage proposition.

A Southern paper says: "On the same day that people in one portion of South Carolina were fanning for life, in another section it was intensely cold. In Mitchell County, on Monday, June 18, the thermometer was down to 31°, and water in the buckets and other vessels froze to the thickness of an average knife blade."

The Vicksburg *Herald* is in a terrible state of mind over the efforts of Democratic office-seekers, who in their own interests oppose its pet candidates, and it tells the white Mississippians that if they do not come out in their might and crush these aspirants they will be placed in a worse position than they were under negro rule.

Mr. Henry Watterson has declined an invitation to deliver the address at the annual meeting of the Ohio Press Association, on the ground, aside from the multitude of business cares which press upon him, that he has no word worth carrying from Louisville to Toledo. To him the editors, doubtless, will feel like responding, "For this relief much thanks."

One of those characteristic Texan experiences is thus quickly disposed of by the San Saba *News*: "Thursday morning last, on Wallace Creek, in the immediate vicinity of Mr. Gabe Choat, the crack of the murderous six-shooter broke the stillness of the morning, and Mr. William Smith, a hard-working, industrious man, fell a victim to one Gus Owenby, a roving character from nobody knows where."

Gov. McCreary, of Kentucky, seems, according to papers of his own party, to have been the hero of many equivocal exploits. A Covington paper, for example, says that when the Southern Railroad bill passed the Legislature Mr. McCreary represented in that body the County of Madison. He, at the same time, acted as an attorney for the Trustees of the road, and for certain not well-defined services received handsome fees.

OBITUARY NOTES.

Mr. William W. Hurlbut, an old member of the Brooklyn Board of Education, died on Sunday night at his residence, No. 52 Sands-street, Brooklyn. Mr. Hurlbut, who was in his 70th year at the time of his death, was born in New-London, Conn. At an early age he removed to New-York and entered the dry goods trade. Having amassed a considerable fortune, he retired from business about 1860, and devoted himself to the advancement of the educational interests of the City of Brooklyn. He was a member of the Board of Education for the 13 years preceeding his death, and was also Chairman of the Teachers' Committee and of local committees of Schools No. 1 and No. 27. His funeral will take place on Thursday next, and a special meeting of the board of which he was a member will be held this afternoon to take appropriate action in regard to his death.

The State Department is in receipt of a letter from United States Minister Bingham, announcing the decease, on the 26th of May, of His Excellency Kido Koin, Privy Councilor to the Emperor of Japan. Mr. Koin was one of the chief Commissioners to the United States and Europe in 1872 in relation to a revision of the treaties of Japan with foreign powers. He enjoyed the highest confidence of the Emperor, and was twice decorated, receiving the first rank of the Meiji Order of Merit, and also the Shonii, or second rank.

State Senator A. B. Cochrane, of Augusta County, Va., a prominent member of the Virginia Legislature, and a former Judge, died at his home in Staunton to-night, from paralysis.

Judge Lemuel D. Evans, ex-Representative in Congress from Texas, died in Washington Sunday. He was 68 years of age, and had filled many important public positions.

PRESIDENT HAYES' ORDER.

MR. HORACE WHITE'S VIEW OF IT.

HE REPLIES TO GEN. BARLOW'S CRITICISM—THE ORDER DOES NOT, IN HIS OPINION, GO FAR ENOUGH—HE DEFENDS ITS PURPOSES AND EXPECTS THE PRESIDENT WILL SEE IT ENFORCED.

To the Editor of The New-York Times:

The letter of Gen. Francis C. Barlow, in your issue of the 29th ult., criticising, or rather condemning by wholesale, the recent order of the President forbidding the officers and employes of the civil service to meddle with politics beyond voting and expressing their opinions, is somewhat startling to many who have fancied that they were "intelligent friends of civil service reform." That Gen. Barlow is a friend of civil service reform is well known and has been abundantly proved in both public and private station. That he is not an intelligent friend I would be far from affirming, but when he sets down all those who approve of the President's recent order as belonging to the category of the unintelligent he excommunicates the greater portion of those who are identified with this reform, if I have counted the expressions of opinion thus far pronounced with any accuracy.

I am free to confess that the President's order does not go as far as could be desired. The exception in favor of those who desire to make political speeches, to write for the press, and to contribute voluntarily to campaign funds appears to me to leave open a very wide door for repetition of the abuses intended to be corrected and prevented. There is no tribunal to determine how much of an office-holder's salary or time is contributed voluntarily and how much through fear of losing his place. The President's order, therefore, can only be expected to mitigate, not to eradicate, the evils aimed at. But Gen. Barlow's objection to the order goes much further than this. He holds that the order is not only not susceptible of enforcement, but is pernicious, and ought not to be enforced if it could be, because it will destroy the pride and self-respect of the members of the civil service to exclude them from "that activity in political affairs so highly valued in this country." The members of the English civil service, if I am correctly informed, are not allowed even to vote—still less to mount the hustings, to throw dead cats at the opposition candidate, and to contribute to the campaign funds of their party. Their pride and self-respect are in nowise impaired by this deprivation. On the contrary, the civil service in England, as well as in France, confers social distinction, apart from any consideration of birth or family. And is it true that activity in political affairs is so highly valued in this country that exclusion from it forfeits one's pride and self-respect? We all know that voluntary exclusion from it has no such effect or tendency. Would an enforced exclusion from that particular activity in politics which the President's order forbids humble the pride and lower the self-respect of office-holders, when we all know that multitudes of the proudest and most self-respecting members of the community seldom or never participate in it at all?

President Hayes came into office more as a civil service reformer than anything else. In attacking so huge an evil as our civil service had grown to be, he had to consider two capital questions, viz.: 1. Where can we best begin? 2. What can we do that will outlast us? I say, in the nature of things, he was obliged to take these problems into consideration first, but I have no more knowledge than Gen. Barlow of the process by which he reached the conclusion to issue the present order as the initial step. I shall not defend this order as the wisest one that the case admits of, but that it should be the first one in point of time, and that it is an order capable, if enforced, of outlasting the present Administration and projecting itself into the future, and collecting around itself as a nucleus all the necessary layers for a thorough and complete reform, I am strongly convinced.

It should be the first in point of time for these reasons. It required no act of Congress to give it validity. It was within the competency of the Executive alone to carry it into effect. It corresponded with public ideas of justice and fair dealing, and although likely to be opposed by politicians to a greater or less extent, was certain to be supported by the more reputable portions of the Republican Party and press. In other words, it was both constitutionally and politically practicable. It is supported by the more reputable portion of the Republican press. The opposition to it—saving only that of my esteemed friend Gen. Barlow—has been the opposition of the very worst elements in our politics—the very sores and excrescences which have made civil service reform imperatively necessary.

I shall not stop to argue the impolicy and scandal of allowing public servants, paid out of the common Treasury, to employ their time, talents, and compensation to the building up of one set and the pulling down of another set in caucuses, conventions, and elections. If this is not impolitic and scandalous, nothing in our civil service is, and we are mistaken in supposing that we need any reform. What I wish to inquire next is whether the step President Hayes has taken is or is not a better one in point of time and order of precedence than that which Gen. Barlow offers as a substitute for it. The latter insists that the right thing to be done was to "guard the entrance to the service from political influences and provide some system of appointment and tenure independent of political pressure and political services." No one can overestimate the value of the guardianship and providence here suggested. I will even agree with Gen. Barlow that when this is accomplished "the work is mainly done." Whether these words imply that President Hayes should appoint Democrats and Republicans to office indifferently, when he has offices to fill, I know not. If they do, I answer that the Republican Party would not allow Mr. Hayes to do anything of the kind. The appointment of Postmaster-General Key was tolerated partly as an eccentricity and partly as an experiment upon the temper of the South. Any practice sought to be instituted by Mr. Hayes of appointing Democrats and Republicans indiscriminately would have alienated from him the Republican Party without gaining for him the Democratic Party, and civil service reform would have broken down before it was fairly begun.

If, however, Gen. Barlow means that the President should make appointments regardless of Congressional interference and dictation, I agree with him as to the beneficial nature of such a course, and hope to see it adopted, but hold that the rather formidable obstacles to its adoption will be materially lessened after the members of the civil service shall have been remanded sedulously and strictly to their official duties. Congressmen besiege the President for appointments, because the appointees are expected to help them to renomination. Divorce the office from political machinery and the Congressman will have less motive for demanding the patronage of his district. But this, Gen. Barlow says, is something you cannot do—you cannot divorce the office from political activity. Then, I answer, you never can "guard the entrance to the service from political influences."

There is nothing inherently impossible or specially difficult in the enforcement of the President's order. All depends upon how earnest the Administration is to enforce it. That it can be enforced by merely sending it in circular form to Collectors and Postmasters who

despise and ridicule it, and whose sole notoriety and prominence have been acquired by contradiction of the principles upon which it is based, I do not anticipate. That it is a wholesome order *per se*, that it is in the line of real civil service reform, that it is the first thing requisite to be put in execution, and that it embodies a principle which, if vigorously carried out, the next Administration will be compelled to adopt, I am strongly convinced. Nay, more; if President Hayes will devote himself to its enforcement, and to such further steps as this one may enable him to take, regardless of its present effect upon himself, he may make it impossible for the next National Convention of either party to nominate any candidate who is not pledged to continue this reform, and pledged likewise to the one-term principle as a guarantee of its continuance. But a doubting, halting, and hesitating enforcement will produce something more than failure of Mr. Hayes' good intentions. It will cover civil service reform itself with ridicule, and overwhelm its friends with this irresistible argument: "You had a President of your own sort; he did not want a re-election; you had all the power you ever can have, and you have done nothing. Now, get out of the way with your humbug and quackery, and let practical men take your places."

HORACE WHITE.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., Monday, July 2, 1877.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.

A drama in four acts, called "Woodleigh," was represented at this house yesterday evening. It is from the pen of Mr. Philip Stoner, and the story rests mainly upon the love which two brothers, *Robert* and *Maurice Leeson*, bear the same woman. In a scuffle between the rivals, *Maurice* falls into the water and narrowly escapes drowning, whereupon *Robert*, suffering the tortures of self-accusation, disappears and only turns up in the last act of the play to find his supposed victim alive, and his sweetheart still true. The principal defect of "Woodleigh" lies in its prosiness. The action is barely sufficient for a two-act piece, and the dialogue is abundant enough for two dramas of fair dimensions. It is, moreover, uninteresting dialogue, never rising above the dead plane of good English, and of all the lines put into the mouth of *Mark Lofty*—an intensely stupid individual, whom Mr. Thomas Whiffen, by sheer conviction and animal spirits makes amusing—there is not one to be cited as containing a particle of wit. The two brothers are portrayed, respectively, by Messrs. Cyril Searle and Theo. Hamilton, and Miss Lettie Allen embodies *Amy Winthrope*, the young person whose charms cause a totally disproportionate amount of trouble. Mr. W. R. Floyd, who fills a rôle suggestive of a juvenile *Dolly Spanker*, is included in the cast, and an actress from Boston, Miss Bates by name, plays a semi-comic part—that of *Abigail Wildiron*—to general acceptance. "Woodleigh" is handsomely placed upon the stage, and the winter scene shown in the last act is among the best of the kind ever exhibited on the metropolitan stage.

GILMORE'S GARDEN.

The special programme interpreted at Gilmore's Garden last evening brought together a large audience, and tested, with very gratifying results, the excellence of a new arrangement by which a few hundred reserved seats are placed in close proximity to the platform for the accommodation of persons who come mainly to hear the music. Most of the compositions played and sung at the Garden are sufficiently good to repay an attention seldom bestowed upon what may be termed *al fresco* performances, and several of yesterday's numbers being of particular attractiveness, every foot of the the reserved ground was occupied. Signor Brignoli, who had volunteered in aid of the St. John sufferers, had an enthusiastic reception, and "La mia letizia" was only accepted as a prelude to "Good-bye, Sweetheart." Miss Abbott and Signor Ferranti, who had offered their services in the same cause, were greeted with quite as hearty enthusiasm, and the "Rataplan" duet had to be repeated. Then Signor Susini, whose powerful voice does not seem to have suffered during his long absence in foreign climes, sang *the Duke's* aria from "Lucrezia Borgia," and, as an encore, *Leporello's* aria from "Don Giovanni," and Mme. Carreño-Sauret contributed two piano pieces. Signorina Galimberti, Miss Reber, and Mr. Hamilton were the other soloists, and the band, as usual, did its share of the night's work in the best of style.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

A dramatization of Dumas' romance entitled, like the book itself, "The Three Guardsmen," was produced at Niblo's Garden last evening, and a large audience was amused for more than three hours by what proved to be a very spirited burlesque. The author of the "drama" had gone of his own accord a long way toward making it ridiculous, but the actors carried his work to a more successful conclusion, even, than he could have anticipated. The performance, with the exception of Miss Tiffany's share of the transactions of the night, was, in brief, as bad as bad could be.

TEMPERANCE AT SEA CLIFF.

The exercises at Sea Cliff assumed a new phase yesterday, the time being devoted exclusively to the discussion of the temperance question. After a service of song conducted by Mr. W. W. Bentley, the opening address was delivered by Mrs. Van Cott. During her remarks she characterized the rumseller as "a venomous serpent," who, "with hell in his heart, dealt out hell in a glass." Brief speeches were made by Rev. W. Davies, Rev. A. W. Lightbourne, and others. At the close of the addresses temperance songs were sung, including "Let your lower lights be burning." A temperance prayer-meeting was then held, during which Mrs. Van Cott invited all who were addicted to the use or engaged in the sale of alcohol to come forward for prayer. In response to the invitation two persons made a brief statement, and subsequently came forward. The first was a young man, who declared that he was a bar-tender; the other was a lady, who said that, though she had been connected with a church for a period of 17 years, yet she had been in the daily habit of using wine and ale as beverages. Prayers were offered on their behalf, and Mrs. Van Cott gave them some parting advice. She also stated that her father at one time was proprietor of a bar-room, and that one day while in his absence she cut down the bar-room sign, and smashed all the bottles and decanters, and finished the work by knocking in the heads of the barrels and kegs in the cellar which contained alcoholic liquor. This act her father finally forgave, and abandoned the traffic forever. At 2:30 P. M. she resumed the subject in an elaborate address, which extended beyond an hour. Mrs. Anna Randall Diehl recited a poem entitled "Come Home, Jamie," and Mr. Bentley sang a pathetic solo entitled "The Dying Mother." Revs. Clark M. Eggleston, of New-York, and Charles W. Powell, of East New-York, arrived during the day. To-day will be celebrated as a Sabbath-school jubilee by a large number of schools from various points.

SUICIDE OF A WEALTHY LADY.

Mrs. Mary A. Hall, aged 50, an inmate of Dr. E. P. Miller's hydropathic hotel, Nos. 37, 39, and 41 West Twenty-sixth-street, jumped, on Sunday morning, from an upper story window of the institution into the yard, receiving injuries from which she died yesterday. The unfortunate lady was the wife of Henry B. Hall, of George-street, Morrisania, a very wealthy gentleman. The family consists of four sons and three daughters, nearly all of whom are married and live in the immediate neighborhood of their parent's residence. When the war broke out all four sons enlisted in the Union Army, and it is said that anxiety for their safety unsettled her mind, particularly as one of them was seriously wounded. For some time she was an inmate of the Lunatic Asylum at Bloomingdale, and on June 21 she came with one of her daughters to Dr. Miller's establishment. On Sunday morning Miss Hall found her mother so much improved in health that she went down to breakfast, leaving her alone in her room on the third floor of the establishment. In less than ten minutes after, the mother threw herself out of the window. When picked up she was conscious, and told her daughter that she was tired of living. She lived five hours after she received the injuries, and her death was almost painless. The funeral will take place from the residence of her husband, in Morrisania, to-day.

JUSTIFIABLE HOMICIDE.

MAUCH CHUNK, Penn., July 2.—Daniel Fritz, who shot and killed Burke Kelly in Mahoning township yesterday, has delivered himself to the authorities, and will have a hearing before Judge Dreher to-morrow. Kelly was one of a party of young miners from Summit Hill who were trespassing on the farm of Fritz, and who upon being ordered off became very abusive and Kelly was advancing threateningly toward Fritz when the latter shot him, Kelly dying almost immediately. The Coroner's jury rendered a verdict of justifiable homicide.

WASHINGTON.

THE FINANCES OF THE NATION.

REDUCTION IN THE PUBLIC DEBT OF THREE AND A QUARTER MILLIONS IN JUNE, AND NEARLY FORTY MILLIONS DURING THE FISCAL YEAR—COMPARISONS OF RESULTS WITH THOSE OF FORMER YEARS—REDUCTION OF CURRENCY—THE GOLD IN THE TREASUBY FREE FROM ALL DEMANDS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 2.—The debt statement for June shows a decrease in the public debt for the month of nearly $3,250,000, and for the fiscal year $39,281,122. This is over $10,000,000 in excess of the reduction made the preceding fiscal year, and fully $6,000,000 in excess of the amount required to pay the sinking fund. The coin balances, after deducting coin certificates, accrued debt, and interest, is $17,183,403. Of this amount $2,868,102 is subsidiary silver coins, which being deducted leave the actual gold balances against which there are no liabilities $14,315,301. Compared with the same period of last year, the gold balance shows an increase of about $12,000,000.

The currency balance is nearly $16,000,000, of which about one-half is held for the redemption of fractional currency. The reduction in legal tenders for the month was $48,248, and for the year more than $10,000,000. The reduction in fractional currency for the month was $803,793, and for the year over $14,000,000. The amount of fractional currency reported by the commission to have been lost ($8,000,000) has not been deducted from the amount outstanding, which is now reported to be less than $20,500,000.

During the year there has been made in the amount necessary to pay the annual interest on the public debt, as a result of the funding operations, a reduction of $1,943,625.

The aggregate receipts for the fiscal year were $271,325,677, which were made up as follows: From Customs, $130,439,419; from internal revenue, $118,438,278; from miscellaneous sources, $22,447,980. Compared with last year, this shows a falling off in the revenue of over $16,000,000. The receipts from Customs fell off over $17,500,000, and the internal revenue receipts increased about $2,000,000. The ordinary expenditures were $146,454,432, which is nearly $12,000,000 less than the expenditures for the preceding fiscal year. These figures do not include interest on public debt.

RECAPITULATION OF THE STATEMENT.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 2.—The following is a recapitulation of the public debt statement issued to-day:

Debt Bearing Interest in Coin.	
Bonds at 6 per cent	$854,621,850 00
Bonds at 5 per cent	703,266,650 00
Bonds at 4½ per cent	140,000,000 00
Total principal	$1,697,888,500 00
Total interest	40,501,221 02
Debt Bearing Interest in Lawful Money.	
Navy pension fund at 3 per cent	$14,000,000 00
Interest	210,000 00
Debt on which Interest has Ceased since Maturity.	
Principal	$16,648,860 26
Interest	163,973 84
Debt Bearing No Interest.	
Old demand and legal tender notes	$359,828,294 50
Certificates of deposit	54,960,000 00
Fractional currency	20,403,137 34
Coin certificates	41,572,600 00
Total principal	$476,764,031 84
Total unclaimed interest	7,597 03
Total Debt	
Principal	$2,205,301,392 10
Interest	40,882,791 89
Total	$2,246,184,183 99
Cash in the Treasury.	
Coin	$115,122,473 62
Currency	7,930,274 11
Currency held for redemption of fractional currency	7,963,213 00
Special deposit held for the redemption of certificates of deposit as provided by law	54,960,000 00
Total	$186,025,960 73
Debt Less Cash in the Treasury.	
July 2, 1877	$2,060,158,223 26
June 1, 1877	2,063,377,342 37
Decrease of debt during the month	$3,219,119 11
Decrease of debt since June 30, 1876	39,281,121 73
Bonds Issued to Pacific Railroad Companies, Interest Payable in Lawful Money.	
Principal outstanding	$64,623,512 00
Interest accrued and not yet paid	1,938,705 36
Interest paid by United States	34,018,923 78
Interest paid by transportation of mails, &c.	8,514,489 89
Balance of interest paid by United States	25,504,433 89

CONDITION OF THE CURRENCY.

WASHINGTON, July 2.—The Controller of the Currency has made his usual statement showing the issue and retirement of national bank notes and legal tender notes under the acts of June 20, 1874, and Jan. 14, 1875, to July 1, 1877. The amount of legal tender notes deposited for the purpose of retiring national bank notes under the act of June 20, 1874, was as follows:

From June 20, 1874, to June 30, 1875	$27,523,059
For the fiscal year ending June 30, 1876	31,020,576
For the fiscal year ending June 30, 1877	12,057,167
Total	$68,600,802

The amount of national bank notes retired was:

From Jan. 14, 1875, to June 30, 1875	$15,193,181
For the fiscal year ending June 30, 1876	23,820,906
For the fiscal year ending June 30, 1877	23,021,698
Total	$62,035,788

The amount of additional national bank circulation issued was as follows:

From Jan. 14, 1875, to June 30, 1875	$7,919,825
For the fiscal year ending June 30, 1876	7,411,260
For the fiscal year ending June 30, 1877	12,463,500
Total	$27,794,585

Upon the issue of this additional bank circulation 80 per cent. of the legal-tender notes has been retired, as follows:

From Jan. 14, 1875, to June 30, 1875	$6,228,420
For the fiscal year ending June 30, 1876	5,999,296
For the fiscal year ending June 30, 1877	10,007,952
Total	$22,235,668

The total amount of national bank circulation on June 30, 1877, was $315,620,247

Deducting from the amount of greenbacks now on deposit for the purpose of retiring circulation	13,938,802
Leaves the national bank circulation	$301,681,445
The amount of legal-tender notes outstanding is	359,764,332

The Controller has called for a report from the national banks showing their condition at the close of business on Friday, June 22, ult.

SANITARY STATE OF THE CAPITAL.

GROUNDLESS REPORTS OF MALARIAL EPIDEMIC—THE DOCTORS AND DRUGGISTS ALONE COMPLAINING.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 2.—There is not the slightest foundation for the report published in a New-York paper that there exists in Washington an epidemic of malaria; that people are suddenly seized with nausea in the streets and rush wildly to the nearest drug store for relief. The health reports show that there is less than the usual amount of sickness prevalent at this season, and the mortuary list shows a large percentage of decrease. The only complaints heard with reference to the sanitary condition of Washington come from physicians and druggists.

END OF OFFICIAL POSTAGE STAMPS.

OFFICIAL ENVELOPES TO BE USED INSTEAD—LABOR SAVED BY THE NEW SYSTEM.

WASHINGTON, July 2.—With the beginning of the new fiscal year the use of stamps, which involves a useless expense for printing and are liable to be used for private purposes, is abandoned, as well as the laborious and equally objectionable system of franking, and a regular official envelope is adopted, which, while giving the freedom of the mails to official matter, will at the same time guard against any improper use, as far as can be done without opening the letters to examine the contents. On each envelope, besides the name of the department or bureau, and the legend, "official business," there is printed the following warning; "Any person using this envelope to avoid the payment of postage on private matter of any kind will be subject to a fine of $300." The amount of useless labor and expense involved by the now abandoned stamp system can be inferred from the fact that in one office alone, (the Sixth Auditor's,) there have been more than 800,000 "official postage stamps" used during the past four years, ranging in nominal value from 1 cent to 90 cents each.

NAVY AND ARMY MATTER.

SEA PAY OF THE CADETS—RESUMPTION OF PAYMENTS BY THE DEPARMENT—ACTIVITY IN THE NAVY-YARDS—RECENT ORDERS—THE ADVANCES TO ARMY OFFICERS BY DREXEL, MORGAN & CO.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 2.—The Naval Appriation bill passed at the last session of Congress provides that Cadet Midshipmen, during such period of their course of instruction as they shall be at sea in other than practice ships, shall each receive an annual compensation of $950. Under this law the class which finished its academic course last month, numbering 43 members, will receive the increased pay, instead of $500, the usual compensation to Midshipmen. The members of this class have all been granted a brief leave of absence, at the expiration of which they will be ordered to various vessels on sea duty two years, after which they will graduate.

The appropriation for the support of the Navy during the fiscal year ending June, 1878, amounting in the aggregate to nearly $13,000,000, became available yesterday, and the officers of the Navy, all of whom have not received their pay during the past three months, will after this date be paid as usual, but they cannot receive the back pay due them for April, May, and June until Congress shall make an appropriation for that purpose. Paymasters have already sent in their requisitions for funds out of the new appropriation, so as to be able to meet all demands made upon them, and they are being honored at the department as fast as possible.

The training ship Monongahela sailed from New-London on Saturday last for Halifax, and, after visiting the place, will cruise along the coast of Maine. The Commanding Officer of the Monongahela, in his letter to the Department, speaks in terms of praise of the boys on that vessel, and says that at the monthly examination held in June six boys passed for rating as ordinary seamen, and 10 boys were promoted from the second to the first class.

The Pensacola, flag-ship of the North Pacific Station, arrived at San Francisco yesterday. All well on board.

Work was resumed at nearly all the navy-yards this morning, and quite a large number of workmen were employed.

Orders have been given to prepare for sea the Alaska and Guard at New-York, Wachusett at Boston, Canandaigua and Galena at Norfolk, Nipsic at Washington, Quinnebang at Philadelphia, Benicia and Iroquis at Mare Island, Cal. There are many applicants for employment in navy yards, but a limited number only can be set at work, as each bureau of the department at the beginning of each month allots to the department under its charge in the various yards a certain sum of money to be expended during the month, and the number of workmen employed that month is governed entirely by the amount of money thus allotted. Most of the vessels above named will be finished and ready to go in commission before the 1st of January next.

Commander F. M. Bruce has been ordered to Newport, R. I., for attendance on the course of torpedo instruction. Paymaster A. J. Clark has been ordered to the New-York Navy-yard in place of Pay Inspector C. P. Wallach, detailed from that yard and ordered to the Powhattan as Fleet Paymaster of the North Atlantic Station. Pay Director James D. Murray has been ordered to the Naval Asylum at Philadelphia in place of Pay Inspector George L. Davis, detached and ordered to the Richmond as Fleet Paymaster of the South Atlantic Station. Passed Assistant Surgeon Thomas H. Streets has been detached from special duty at the Smithsonian Institute and ordered to the Speedwell at Portsmouth, N. H. Passed Assistant Surgeon Dwight Dickenson has been detached from the nautical school-ship Jamestown, at San Francisco, and ordered to waiting orders. Assistant Surgeon P. C. Dale has been detached from the Navy-yard at Mare Island, Cal., and ordered to the nautical school-ship Jamestown.

As the appropriations for the new fiscal year have become available, and there is a prospect of more activity in Government work, it may be mentioned that the act of June 25, 1868, providing that eight hours shall constitute a day's work for all laborers, workmen, and mechanics employed by the Government, does not prevent the officers of the Government from making agreements with laborers by which the day's labor may be more or less than eight hours. This conclusion has been reached in pursuance of a decision of the Supreme Court of the United States in the case of Arthur Martin, in which the court decided that contracts fixing or giving a different length of time, as the day's work, are legal and binding upon the parties making them, and that the Eight-hour Law does not prescribe the amount of compensation to be paid for the labor of eight hours, or of any other time. Government officers in charge of public work will therefore make their contracts and have their work performed upon the basis of 10 hours to a day's work, and all persons who desire to work eight hours will be paid for that number of hours only.

The Paymaster-General of the Army, in reply to numerous inquiries on the subject, announces that the charge for Messrs. Drexel, Morgan & Co. for advances on the pay accounts of officers of the Army for July, August, and September will be at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum for the exact number of the advance until paid after an appropriation by Congress. The firm allows officers to draw upon them for 95 per cent. of their pay; on this amount 6 per cent. will be charged, and the balance will be sent the officer after the pay accounts are paid.

Pension Commissioner Bentley officially announces that Col. J. E. Howe, Pension Agent at New-York City, will hereafter pay all the Government pensions in the Counties of Albany, Clinton, Columbia, Delaware, Dutchess, Essex, Greene, Kings, (including Brooklyn,) Queens, New-York, Orange, Putnam, Richmond, Rensselaer, Rockland, Sullivan, Saratoga, Suffolk, Schenectady, Ulster, Warren, Washington, and Westchester, in New-York State.

NEW-BEDFORD, Mass., July 2.—The sloop-of-war Constellation, of the Naval Academy, has arrived in Buzzard's Bay.

NOTES FROM THE CAPITAL.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 2, 1877.

The receipts from internal revenue to-day were $707,034 24, and from Customs, $398,636 06.

Mr. Delfosses, the Belgian Minister, has returned here from Newport to remain for a few days.

Deputy Marshal Franks, of North Carolina, charged with defrauding the Government by presenting false vouchers, was this afternoon held to bail in the sum of $5,000 for his appearance in Ashville, in that State, to answer to the charge.

The Public Printer to-day set a large number of compositors at work, money being provided for that purpose under the appropriation for the present fiscal year. There are, notwithstanding this, hundreds of compositors without employment.

The secret service division of the Treasury Department authorizes the statement that a man by the name of James T. Porter is traveling about the country, falsely representing himself to be an officer of that division. He has recently been operating in Pennsylvania.

Senator Blaine left Washington this morning for Trenton, N. J., where one of his sons is at college. He will proceed thence to Woodstock, Conn., where he is expected to take part in the Fourth of July celebration. He has been here for a day or two on personal business.

A. D. Hazen, the newly-appointed Third Assistant Postmaster-General, having qualified last week, entered upon the discharge of his duties to-day. Messrs. Rayner, Gilfillan, and Le Duc also took possession of their new offices of Solicitor of the Treasury, Treasurer of the United States, and Commissioner of Agriculture.

Deputy Coroner Hartigan yesterday made an autopsy on the body of Jackson Pollard, pastry cook at the Johnson House, in this city, who died very suddenly, and found more than a quart of orange peel in his stomach, which caused his death. The deceased was 56 years old, and toothless, and swallowed the orange peel in large pieces, being unable to masticate it.

Assistant Secretary McCormick took charge of the Treasury Department to-day, as Acting Secretary, Secretary Sherman intending to leave the city this afternoon on his tour of inspection of the Life Saving Service along the North Atlantic Coast. Mr. McCormick was besieged by applicants for positions in the Treasury Department, some of them persons who were recently removed. The corridors leading to his office were densely crowded by sad and eager looking throngs, the larger number being women.

The President having been absent for a week from Washington, hundreds of persons of both sexes repaired to the Executive mansion to-day at an early hour for the purpose of obtaining interviews, mainly on business. The President hurriedly heard what they had to say, and advised those who had papers asking for office to file them with the proper department, in accordance with the prescribed rules. Not a few who have been unsuccessful at the departments in pursuit of office call upon the President as a last resort.

The payment made from the Treasury by warrants during the month of June, 1877, were as follows:

On account of civil and miscellaneous expenses	$3,642,340 37
War	3,862,872 93
Navy	535,268 27
Interior (indians and pensions)	2,590,069 28
Total	$10,630,550 85

The above does not include payments made on account of interest or principal of the public debt of the United States.

A number of prominent citizens of Washington have united in a letter to Hon. John H. Ketcham, of New-York, who has just retired as one of the Commissioners of the District of Columbia—Thomas B. Bryan succeeding him. They take occasion to express their sincere commendation of the ability, industry and thoughtful consideration always manifested in the discharge of his duties, and express their regret at parting with him. Gen. Ketcham publicly acknowledges the compliment, adding that "if Congress will but do its duty as well as the citizens have, a future of unprecedented growth and prosperity for this beautiful city is assured."

THE SALE OF THE WALLABOUT LAND.

A SESSION OF THE COMMISSION EXPECTED THIS MONTH—ITS COMPOSITION AND OBJECTS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 2.—The commission appointed by the President some time since to provide for the sale or exchange of a certain piece of land in the Wallabout Bay, New-York, to the City of Brooklyn will probably hold a meeting this month. The members of the commission are ex-Mayor Hunter, of Brooklyn, State Senator John W. Coe, and Commodore R. W. Schufeldt, United States Navy; and under the act of Congress creating the body they are to arrange equitable terms, conditions, and considerations for the conveyance to the City of Brooklyn of the land partly under water situated in Wallabout Bay, bounded by Flushing, Clinton, and Washington avenues, to be used by the city for a public market house. After the commission, or a majority of its members, shall have agreed on the consideration, terms, and conditions of the sale, &c., they will report to the Secretary of the Navy, who will submit their conclusions to Congress at the beginning of the regular session, and if Congress shall ratify the same the Secretary of the Navy will convey the land to the city. The site contains about 28 acres, equal to about 497 building lots, and has a water-front of 1,048 feet.

Commodore Schufeldt, the naval member of the board when the bill was before Congress last Winter, stated it would be advisable to sell the site, providing the money derived from the sale be applied to the improvement of the cob dock at the Brooklyn Yard, otherwise the Government should retain the property, and it was with the understanding that the money should be so applied that the bill organizing the commission was passed.

DEPARTMENT TELEGRAPH RATES.

MAXIMUM RATES, PRESCRIBED BY THE POSTMASTER-GENERAL UNDER THE LAW OF 1866.

WASHINGTON, July 2.—The Postmaster-General, under the authority of the law of July 24, 1866, to-day prescribed the following as the maximum rates to be charged for telegraphing communications between the several departments of the Government and their officers and agents during the fiscal year which commenced yesterday: One cent per word for each distance of 500 miles, or fractional part of 500 miles, addresses and signatures to be counted, and all messages of less than 25 words to be rated as if containing that number. Not more than 5 cents per word is to be paid by the Government, however, if the distance exceeds 2,500 miles, in case the entire distance is traversed by the wires of the same company. And it is provided that if at any time the telegraph public rates are so reduced that a message of 10 words may be sent by private parties at a less rate than that above prescribed for a 25-word Government message, then this order shall be changed accordingly, the intention of the proviso being that in no case shall the Government be compelled to pay more for a 25-ord message, including address and signature, than the public is required to pay for a 10-word message, exclusive of such address and signature. The rates to be paid by the Government for the Signal Service weather reports are fixed at 40 cents per word for each circuit of 5,000 miles. This order will materially diminish the cost of Government telegraphing by increasing the circuit of unit of distance from 250 miles to 500 miles.

TERRIBLE WIND AND RAIN STORM.

CENTRAL INDIANA VISITED BY A TORNADO—SEVERAL PERSONS KILLED—GREAT DAMAGE TO PROPERTY—THE EFFECTS OF THE STORM ELSEWHERE.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., July 2.—Another destructive wind-storm passed over the central portion of Indiana Saturday evening. Near Franklin the house of Mr. Brummer was demolished, killing the entire family of five persons, and the house of George Fressler (Dressler) was also torn to pieces, killing the entire family of six persons. The house of Mr. Armstrong was thrown down, and two children killed and others badly injured. The cattle, standing crops, barns, forests, and orchards suffered severely. In Morgan County several houses are reported blown down, and many persons injured, two of them children, who have since died. A school-house was carried 50 yards down hill. Another schoolhouse was carried across a field and the school furniture scattered for half a mile. One house was bespattered with mud, supposed to have come from a stream half a mile away, as no rain accompanied the storm. Corn, waist high, was literally torn to shreds and plowed ground carried away. The storm was a quarter to half a mile in width. Great damage to houses and crops was done as in other counties. A train, eastward bound, on the Pan Handle road was overtaken by the tornado near Knightstown, and a tree fell across the forward end of the postal car, crushing it, but doing no other damage, as the train was moving slowly. At 10 o'clock this morning a severe thunder and heavy rain storm was in progress here and westward.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, July 2.—As advices come in from points remote from the telegraph lines, it is evident that the storm of wind and rain of Saturday night last was even more destructive of life and property than the previous one. Its path seems to have been through the country in Indiana and Ohio lying a little south of the centre of those States. At Waverly, Johnson County, Ind., at about 9 o'clock at night, the storm struck the residence of George Dressler, blowing it entirely away and leaving fruit cans in the cellar undisturbed. Dressler was found near by with his feet lacerated and his chest badly injured. His wife and two children, aged 5 and three years, were killed outright. Another child, aged 12 years, died yesterday, while a fourth child, 9 years old, received a bad scalp-wound and had its ankle dislocated, and is not expected to recover. The residence of James Armstrong was nearly blown down. One child was killed, and another has since died. Near St. Paul, Ind., a number of barns and dwellings, also a church and school-house, were entirely destroyed. Michael Meheslich was killed. Mrs. Richer was fatally injured, C. Juppenlatz internally injured, and John Lewis had his collar-bone broken. At Jollity, Ind., a new church was completely torn to pieces. The farmers lose very heavily. A large number of cattle were killed, fences leveled, and barns and outhouses destroyed. In the vicinity of Columbus, Ind., the lowest estimate of the damage is, $50,000.

PARKESBURG, Penn., July 2.—This place was visited yesterday by one of the most severe storms ever known in this vicinity. About 3 o'clock in the afternoon a roaring sound—which was by many taken for thunder—was heard. This continued for a quarter of an hour, when the storm burst in all its fury. It first struck the barn of E. R. Young, completely demolishing it; next the house of Superintendent Paxon, of the P. D. Railroad, was lifted from its foundation, and portions of it carried nearly a mile away. The end of Mrs. Tutton's house was blown out and the furniture scattered in every direction. A house in the course of erection, owned by Vincent Rice, was destroyed, also the house and barn of Samuel Jackson. Mr. Jackson was slightly wounded. The full extent of the damage is not known, but it must be great, as the course of the storm was through a thickly populated district of country.

RONDOUT, N. Y., July 2.—A special dispatch from Marlborough, Ulster County, to the *Daily Freeman* says that place was visited yesterday afternoon by a terrific storm of thunder, lightning, wind, and rain, by which great damage was done. Fences, barns, and outbuildings were blown down, and sheep and cattle killed. A house owned by Patrick O'Brien was destroyed. Part of Main-street, with a costly wall, was undermined. Much damage was done to the fruit trees. The amount of the losses is as yet unknown.

KEENE, N. H., July 2.—Late on Sunday afternoon a tornado struck the woods at Surrey, passed through the south part of Gilsum, and spent itself in Sullivan. Twenty barns and sheds were blown down. In Gilsum chimneys, timber, and fruit-trees were prostrated. Alanson Wilder had two barns blown down, one unroofed, and the slates torn off his residence. The school-house was turned around. In Sullivan Charles Mason's barn was blown down and E. P. Kemp's residence unroofed.

LEBANON, N. H., July 2.—A heavy thunder-storm yesterday covered the Northern Railroad for some distance with dirt to a depth of from 18 to 24 inches. A large force of laborers is clearing the track, which will be in running order this forenoon.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., July 2.—Great damage was done to property about Richmond, Ky., by Saturday's storm.

ARRIVALS AT THE HOTELS.

Gen. Rufus H. King, of Albany, is at the Hotel Brunswick.

Rev. Joseph Cook, of Boston, is at the Rossmore Hotel.

Hon. George F. Danforth, of Rochester, is at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Surgeon Edward Kershner, United States Navy, is at the Sturtevant House.

J. H. Devereux, President of the Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati and Indianapolis Railroad Company, is at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Associate Justice Joseph P. Bradley, of the United States Supreme Court; Judge Theodore Miller, of the New-York Court of Appeals; Judge Charles Wheaton, of Poughkeepsie; and ex-Congressmen D. J. Morrell, of Pennsylvania, and O. B. Matteson, of Utica, are at the Fifth-Avenue Hotel.

RELATIONS WITH MEXICO.

MISSION AND POWERS OF GEN. MATA.

AWAITING RECOGNITION BY THE STATE DEPARTMENT—THE ORDERS OF PRESIDENT DIAZ TO THE COMMANDER ON THE RIO GRANDE—EVERY EFFORT TO REPRESS RAIDS AND ARREST OFFENDERS TO BE MADE—UNITED STATES TROOPS NOT TO BE ALLOWED TO CROSS IN PURSUIT.

WASHINGTON, July 2.—The sole object of Gen. Mata in coming to Washington is to be recognized as Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the Mexican Government, and for this purpose he expects to have an interview with Secretary Evarts as soon as that gentleman returns to Washington. Should he be recognized in that capacity, he has full powers to treat for protection of the Mexican and Texan border. He can foresee no reason why he should not be thus recognized, if our Government follow the precedents in similar cases, including those heretofore pursued with reference to Mexico. Gen. Mata, in the course of conversation to-night, alluded to the strong desire of his Government to preserve the peace of the frontier, and in this connection exhibited an interesting and important Executive order, addressed to Gen. Trevine on the 18th ult., in which President Diaz ordered him to move his division to such points as he might deem convenient, with the object of protecting the Mexican frontier, and with the utmost zeal and activity pursue the evil-doers that may commit any robberies on Mexican territory and who may seek to escape to the United States, as well as those, who, committing any robberies in the neighboring country, shall come to Mexico fleeing from justice and seeking immunity in Mexican territory. "Mexico" the President says, "has celebrated with the United States an extradition treaty, which was published on the 20th of May, 1862. This treaty is in full force, and you will subject your conduct to the same whenever any criminals captured by your forces shall be claimed by the military or civil authorities of the neighboring Republic, and those that may have committed any of the offenses stipulated therein. Whenever, in order to effect the prosecution referred to, it may be necessary to act in accord with the military or civil authorities of the United States, you will invite the same, so that they shall co-operate with you toward the success of the respective operations; and when you, on the other hand, receive like invitations from said authorities, you will zealously endeavor to accede to it, doing everything in your power in order to capture the criminals. This agreement between the commanders of the two districts of both countries shall in no case authorize the passage of foreign troops into our territory, an authorization which cannot be granted even by the President of the Republic, because section 16 of the 72d article of the Federal Constitution reserves it exclusively to the Congress of the Union. In obedience to that law you will by no means consent that the troops of the United States enter our territory, and out of respect to the sovereignty of that Republic you will likewise prevent Mexican forces from trespassing on foreign soil. At the shortest possible time you will communicate to Gen. Ord, or to the superior commander of the United States forces on his frontier, these instructions, acquainting him at the same time with the dispositions you may dictate in order to render them effective. You will also endeavor to accord with the said commander with regard to the operations to be undertaken in combination with him for the capture of evil-doers and their most effective punishment, giving him to understand that the desires of the President on this point have no other restrictions but those imposed upon him by international law, the treaties now in force between the two countries, and the dignity of the Republic. And, as a consequence of those restrictions, you will inform the said commander that as the Government of Mexico cannot allow a foreign force to enter the national territory without the consent of the Congress of the Union, and much less that the said force shall come to exercise acts of jurisdiction as those expressed in the order of the United States War Department, you will repel force by force should the invasion take place." Gen. Mata says that this notice is as peaceful as can be expected after such a revolution as placed Gen. Diaz in the Presidential chair, and he emphatically denies the truth of the statement that his mission is to negotiate the sale of the five Northern States of Mexico to the United States for $100,000,000, less the amount of claims against Mexico growing out of border raids. He says that no Government in Mexico which would propose to alienate any portion of Mexican territory could stand a single day.

THE WEATHER.

SYNOPSIS AND INDICATIONS.

WASHINGTON, July 3—1 A. M.—The pressure is highest in the South Atlantic and East Gulf States. It is lowest near the mouth of the St. Lawrence, and low in the North-west and upper lake region. Rains have been reported in the North-west, lake region, and New-England States. The winds are southerly in the South and South-west. Elsewhere they are variable. The temperature has remained nearly stationary, except in the Middle and New-England States, where it has fallen. The rivers have remained nearly stationary.

INDICATIONS.

For New-England, rising, followed by falling, barometer, variable winds, shifting to southerly, partly cloudy weather and occasional rain areas, with nearly stationary temperature.

For the Middle Atlantic States, falling barometer, north-east veering to southerly winds, nearly stationary temperature, partly cloudy weather, and rain areas.

For the South Atlantic and Gulf States, nearly stationary pressure and temperature, southerly winds, and clear or partly cloudy weather.

For Tennessee and the Ohio Valley, stationary or lower pressure, stationary or higher temperature, southerly winds, partly cloudy weather, and occasional showers.

For the lake region, falling followed by stationary or higher pressure, variable winds, stationary or lower temperature, partly cloudy weather, and rain areas.

For the Lower Missouri and Upper Mississippi Valleys, rising followed by falling barometer, stationary or higher temperature, partly cloudy weather and occasional showers, and in the former district southerly winds, and in the latter district westerly winds, shifting to southerly.

The Mississippi and Missouri Rivers will remain nearly stationary.

IN THIS CITY.

The following record shows the changes in the temperature for the past 24 hours, in comparison with the corresponding date of last year, as indicated by the thermometer at Hudnut's pharmacy.

1876.	1877.		1876.	1877.
3 A. M.	77°	70°	3:30 P. M.	98°	82°
6 A. M.	78°	69°	6 P. M.	91°	79°
9 A. M.	84°	76°	9 P. M.	85°	75°
12 M.	91°	79°	12 P. M.	83°	73°

Average temperature yesterday ..... 75½°
Average temperature for corresponding date last year ..... 85½°

MARINE DISASTERS.

NEWBURYPORT, Mass., July 2.—The schooner Ann Maria, owned by Howard A. Warren, of East Gloucester, took bait for fishing on George's Bank, and this morning attempted to go out. The tide carried her on the north breakers, and she filled and sank in 15 minutes. She was probably worth $4,000, and is a total loss. The crew were saved by Capt. E. Hunt and others, of the Life Saving Station. The schooner M. M. Merriam, of Philadelphia, with coal for Haverhill, also went on Hump Sands, but was towed off by the steamer Mattie Sargent.

NEW-ORLEANS, La., July 2.—The ship Gov. Morton, Capt. Davis,

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

New-York, Monday, July 2, 1877.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pks.	16	Resin, bbls.	3,446
Beans, bbls.	28	Pitch, bbls.	66
Buckwheat, bushels	400	Oil-cake pks.	1,447
Cotton, bales	282	Oil, Lard, bbls.	55
Copper, bbls.	37	Pea-nuts, bags	286
Dried Fruit, pks.	242	Pork, pks.	80
Eggs, pks.	1,263	Beef, pks.	86
Flour, bbls.	10,689	Cut-meats, pks.	1,450
Wheat, bushels	13,624	Lard, tcs.	348
Corn, bushels	93,738	Butter, pks.	4,109
Oats, bushels	60,925	Cheese, pks.	6,086
Malt, bushels	4,925	Rice, tcs.	250
Oat-meal, bags	200	Starch, pks.	254
Grease, pks.	76	Tallow, pks.	208
Grass-seed, bags	139	Tea, pks.	3
Hides, bales	5	Tobacco, hhds.	1,008
Hops, bales	116	Tobacco, pks.	715
Lead, pigs	934	Whisky, bbls.	222
Leather, sides	14,120	Wool, bales	1,066
Spirits Turp., bbls.	505		

COFFEE—Has been quoted steady, though without much animation. Sales reported of 1,032 bags Rio by the La Plata at 19½c. gold. We quote invoices thus: Rio, ordinary, 17c.@17¼c.; fair, 18¼c.; good, 20¼c.; prime, 20¾c.@20¾c., gold, ₱ lb. 60 to 90 days' credit; Rio, in job lots, 17¼c.@22½c., gold; Santos, fair to good invoices, 19½c.@20c.; do., ordinary to choice, job lots, 17c.@22c. Java in bags, 25c.@26c.; Singapore, 19c.@20¾c.; Ceylon, 19c.@21c.; Maracaibo, 18c.@20¾c.; Laguayra, 19c.@20¾c.; Mexican, 18¾c.@20c.; Mocha, 25c.@27c., gold, ₱ lb. Sales to-day reported as fair to prime Rio at 19¾c. gold, 1,000 bags. Sales of Rio here and afloat have been reported since our last of 31,700 bales, of which 5,900 bales were on last evening, and 25,800 bales to-day, with 3,700 bales on the call, on the basis of Middling, July closing at 12.21c.@12.22c., August, 12.24c.; September, 12.02c.; October, 11.60c.@11.61c.; November, 11.38c.@11.39c.; December, 11.39c.; January, 11.52c.@11.53c.; February, 11.64c.@11.66c.; March, 11.78c.@11.79c., ₱ lb., showing a decline of 2@14 points, closing barely steady. The receipts at this port to-day were 282 bales, and at the shipping ports 1,560 bales, against 1,586 bales same day last week, and thus far this week 2,659 bales, against 2,504 bales same time last week. The receipts at the shipping ports since Sept. 1, 1876, were 3,916,742 bales, against 4,065,361 bales for the corresponding time in the preceding Cotton year. Consolidated exports (one day) for Great Britain from all the shipping ports, 1,105 bales; to the Continent, 300 bales. Stock in New-York to-day, 123,473 bales; consolidated stock at the ports, 255,832 bales.

Closing Prices of Cotton in New-York.

	Uplands.	Alabama.	N. O.	Texas.
Ordinary	10⅞	10⅞	11	11
Strict Ordinary	11¼	11¼	11⅜	11⅜
Good Ordinary	11⅜	11⅜	11½	11½
Strict Good Ord.	11¾	11¾	11⅞	11⅞
Low Middling	11 15-16	11 15-16	12	1-16 12
Strict Low Mid.	12⅛	12⅛	12¼	12¼
Middling	12 5-16	12 5-16	12 7-16	12 7-16
Good Middling	12 9-16	12 9-16	12 11-16	12 11-16
Strict Good Mid.	12 13-16	12 13-16	12 15-16	12 15-16
Middling Fair	13 3-16	13 3-16	13 5-16	13 5-16
Fair	13 13-16	13 13-16	14 1-16	14 1-16

Stained.

Good Ordinary	10½	Low Middling	11 5-16
Strict Good Ord.	11¾	Middling	11 13-16

FLOUR AND MEAL—In State and Western Flour the business of the day was generally moderate, mostly in a jobbing way, and the home trade was mainly for the better class of Winter Wheat Extras, favorite brands of Minnesota Extras, and choice Superfine, (this of Winter Wheat product,) at firm prices. The offerings of these classes of stock are comparatively light, holders evincing much confidence in values. On export account the demand was rather limited, and chiefly from buyers for the West Indies, whose wants were promptly supplied at the ruling figures. Sales have been reported since our last of 12,950 bbls. of all grades, including unsound Flour of all classes, very poor to very choice, at $3 50@7 50, mostly at $3 50@6 75 for very poor to fair Extras, and $4 25@$4 75 for Superfine; Sour Flour at $3 75@7 50; Interior to choice No. 2 at $3 50@$5, mainly at $3 75@$4 75, (of which 275 bbls. fair, in lots, at $4 50;) inferior to strictly fancy Superfine State and Western at $5 50@$6 25, mostly at $5 60@$6, the latter rate for choice, (of which latter 450 bbls. choice State and Indiana Wheat-flour sold at $6, and up to $6 25 for small lots strictly fancy Winter; (this an extreme;) inferior to very good Extra State at $6 25@6 75, mainly at $6 35@$6 65; fair to good to fancy do. at $6 75@$7 35, chiefly at $6 75@7, and other grades at generally full prices. Included in the reported sales were 5,300 bbls. shipping Extras, in lots, (of which 4,300 bbls. City Mill Extras,) 690 bbls. Minnesota clear, 1,300 bbls. do. straight Extras, 750 bbls. do. Patent do., 1,425 bbls. Winter Wheat Extras, (of which 850 bbls. at $8 75@$9 50,) 730 bbls. Superfine, 700 bbls. No. 2 at the quoted rates. Southern Flour has been in moderate demand, almost wholly for home use, at unchanged prices. Sales have been reported here of 1,050 bbls., in lots, at $7 25@9 25 for very poor to choice shipping Extras, and $9 25@11 for good to fancy Trade and Family Extras. The chief buying movement in Extras at $9 25@$10 50. Messrs. Holt & Co. exhibited on 'Change to-day new Baltimore Extra Flour, (Horicon brand, samples representing 200 bbls.,) the first receipt of the season. Rye Flour has been in fair request and quoted steady. We quote within the range of from $4 25@5 25 for ordinary to very fancy State Superfine, (the latter an extreme,) $4 25@5 for very poor to choice Pennsylvania, and $5 75@6 75 for very choice to fancy Ohio Superfine. Sales of Corn Meal in lots, chiefly at $4 60@5 for very good to strictly choice Superfine State; $4 50@$4 55 for very good to very choice Pennsylvania. Corn meal has been quiet to-day within the range of from $2 75@3 30 for poor to very choice Yellow Western; $2 85@3 35 for Yellow Jersey, and $3 45@3 50 for Brandywine. Sales have been reported of 450 bbls., including Yellow Western at $3@3 25, and Brandywine at $3 45@3 50, and 150 bbls. Brandywine, in lots, at $3 45@3 50. Corn-meal, in bags, has been in rather more demand, within the range of $1 75@$1 90 for coarse to fancy ₱ 100 ₱. Most of the sales have been on 'Change on the basis of $1 07 for City Mills and $1 05 for Baltimore.

Oat-meal dull and nominal, within the range of $6 25@7 50 for fair to very choice Western and City; Canada, $7 25@$8 for choice brands in ₱ bbl.

GRAIN—Spring Wheat has been offered with more urgency, especially other than strictly prime dry samples, and has been quoted decidedly weaker and at the closing each day's business the actual sales being at prices indicative of a reduction of 2c.@3c. ₱ bushel. Winter Wheat very quiet at about former quotations; offerings yet light. Sales have been reported to-day of only 18,000 bushels, including choice Amber State and Western small lots, at $2; straight No. 2 Chicago Spring, afloat, 8,000 bushels, for milling, at $1 54, (with strictly choice No. 2 North-west Spring quoted as held much higher;) Spring, by sample, 3,000 bushels, for export, at $1 40, and Rejected Winter, a small lot, at $1. At the call of Wheat, No. 2 Red Winter, for August delivery, was quoted at $1 40 bid, and $1 45 asked; New-York No. 2 Spring, same option, $1 33 bid, and $1 60 asked. Corn has been quoted somewhat dearer, on restricted offerings and a moderately active demand, partly on export account, closing dull and barely steady at the improvement. Sales have been reported since our last of 172,000 bushels for all deliveries, (of which 136,000 bushels for early delivery,) including New-York Steamer Mixed at 57¾c.; New-York Steamer Mixed, July option, 15,000 at 56¾c.@56¾c.; do., August, 5,000 bushels, at 58¾c.; do., September, 16,000 bushels, at 59c., (as on Saturday;) New-York No. 2, for immediate delivery, at 58¾c.; do., for July, 3,000 bushels, at 58¾c.; do., for August, 40,000 bushels, at 59c.@59¼c., and do., for September, 10,000 bushels, at 59c.@59¼c. Mixed Western, ungraded, at 55c.@60c., (the latter for very choice,) chiefly 56c.@58¾c.; New-York No. 2 White, 1,700 bushels at 62c. At the first call to-day sales were made of New-York Steamer Mixed, 16,000 bushels July option, at 56¼c.@56¾c. And of New-York No. 2, 3,000 bushels, July option, at 58¼c.; 32,000 bushels August at 59c. At the last call which was very slimly attended Corn quoted at 57¾c. in bulk, and New-York Steamer Mixed on the spot, closed at 57c.@58c.; July, 58¼c.@56¾c.; August, 57¾c.@58c.; September, 58¾@59¼c. And New-York No. 2, on the spot, closed at 58¾c. bid, and 59c. asked; New-York No. 2, July option, at 58¼c.@59c.; do., August, at 59c.@59¼c.; do., September, at 60c.@60¾c. Rye dull and quoted weak; No. 2 Western quoted at 75c. for prime, asked, and 73¾c. bid. A boat-load of State reported sold at 93c. Feed Barley in some request; quoted at about 52c.@53c.; market for Barley otherwise lifeless. Barley-malt dull to-day; six-rowed State last sold at 91c. cash. Canada Peas inactive, and quoted wholly nominal as to price. Oats have been more active, but at irregular prices, desirable lots of State showing steadiness on moderate offerings, and Western ruling weaker, having come in somewhat relatively freely and quite generally pressed for sale. Sales reported of 53,000 bushels, including New-York No. 2 White, 5,250 bushels, at 44¾c.@46c., (5 car-loads at 45c., and at the close, 2 car-loads at 46c.;) New-York No. 3 White, 3,000 bushels at 43c.; Mixed State at 50c.@55c., chiefly at 52c.@53c.; White State, 15,400 bushels at 55c.@61c., (of which 5,600 bushels at 55c.@55½c. for poor, and 9,800 bushels at 59¾c.@61c. for good to very choice;) Mixed Western at 35c.@48c., (of which 5,600 bushels choice old at 48c., 3,000 bushels, 23 ft. average, at 37¾c.; 1,500 bushels, 22½@24 lbs., at 40c., and 4,300 bushels, in store, at 36¾c.,) and White Western at 45c.@53c., (of which three car-loads of old at 53c.;) No. 2 Chicago quoted at 45c. bid and up to 48c. asked; a car-load of Black Western sold at 53c.; Barley, Straw, and Feed as last quoted. The stock of Grain in store at this port to-day embraces 410,333 bushels Wheat, 369,966 bushels Corn, 53,429 bushels Rye, 89,318 bushels Barley, 252,042 bushels Malt, 886,863 bushels Oats, and 17,626 bushels Peas. The aggregate of Grain in store is 5,080,677 bushels, as against 5,077,106 bushels last Monday, and 3,837,965 bushels on July 3, 1876.

HEMP—A moderate demand noted to-day at about former prices. Sales reported of 1,000 bales Jute Butts, at 3¾c., gold. Sales since Saturday reported of 33,722 bales Manila Hemp, 4,350 bales Jute, and 10,800 bales Jute Butts. And at Boston, 7,720 bales Manila Hemp, 300 bales Jute, and 3,700 bales Jute Butts.

MOLASSES—Has been in very limited request at from 45c.@55c. for fair to very choice ₱ gallon. Cuba, 50 test, has been quiet and unsettled; quoted at 42c.@43c. Market otherwise inactive. English Islands quoted at 40c.@45c., and Porto Rico within the range of from 40c.@50c. Syrups have been very moderately sought after, with Sugar quoted at 42c.@48c.; Molasses, 35c.@40c. Sugar-house Molasses in light demand, and Window Glass at 28c.@30c. for average quality ₱ gallon. Stock of Molasses in first hands here, 4,720 hhds. Cuba, 1,165 hhds. Porto Rico, 922 hhds. English Islands.

NAVAL STORES—Resin has been held firmly, but not in much demand to-day; quoted on the basis of $1 95@$2 for Strained to good Strained, $2 2½@2 15 for No. 2, $2 27½@2 70 for No. 1, and $3@$3 25 for Pale to Extra Pale and Window Glass ₱ 280 lb., with sales reported of 200 bbls. at $2 20@2 3 ₱ 280 lb. Tar has been in moderate demand at $2 37½@3 50 ₱ bbl. City Pitch at $2 25 ₱ bbl. Spirits of Turpentine has been quiet, but steady, with moderate sales for prompt delivery, quoted at the close at 31⅜c.@32c. ₱ gallon. Stock in yard includes 1,255 bbls. Tar, 2,948 bbls. Spirits Turpentine, 1,163 bbls. Crude do., 28,558 bbls. Rosin. Stock afloat, 31 bbls. Tar, 725 bbls. Spirits Turpentine, 4,767 bbls. Resin.

PETROLEUM—The inquiry has been generally on a very moderate scale. Prices have not varied much. Crude quoted at 6¾c. in bulk, and 9¼c. in shipping order. Refined quoted here at the close, for early delivery, at 13c.@13½c. Refined, in cases, quoted at 16¾c. for standard brands. City Naphtha quoted at 9¾c. At Philadelphia, Refined Petroleum, for early delivery, quoted at 12¾c. At Baltimore, at 12¾c. At the Petroleum Exchange sales were made of Crude at the Creek, to the extent of 24,000 bbls., United at $1 72½@$1 75, regular.

PROVISIONS—Mess Pork has been in rather more demand for early delivery at about steady prices. Sales, 500 bbls., in lots for export, at $11 20@$16 25. Other kinds inactive. Sales of Extra Prime quoted at $10, and Western Prime Mess at $13 50@$14. Sales, 100 bbls. Prime Mess, choice, at $14. And for forward delivery here, Western Mess has been very dull with July options quoted at the close at $14 05@$14 10; August, $14 10@$14 15, and September, at $14 20@$14 25. No sales reported. The stock of Pork in the packing yards to-day was 32,320 bbls., (of which 96 bbls. were Mess,) against 50,372 bbls. June 1, 1877, and 32,906 bbls. July 1, 1876. Included in the stock to-day were 21,075 bbls. Mess, 825 bbls. thin Mess, 5,724 bbls. Prime Mess, and 7,394 bbls. Prime. Receipts of Pork here in June 3,864 bbls. Dressed Hogs in very moderate request, with City at 6¼c.@6¾c., and Pigs at 6¾c. Cut-meats quoted firm on restricted offerings, though not active. Sales include 10,000 ₱ Pickled Bellies, 11 to 12 ₱ lb., at 7c., and sundry small lots of other City bulk within the previous range; also 100 bxs. dry-salted Shoulders, for Chicago delivery, at 5c. ₱ lb. Bacon generally very dull; quoted as before. Western Steam Lard has been in comparatively moderate request for early delivery, and quoted about steady. Of Western Steam, for early delivery here, sales have been reported of 150 tcs. new at $9; 300 tcs. choice do., for export, $9 05; 250 tcs. new, to arrive, on private terms. And for forward delivery here, Western Steam Lard has been comparatively tame, with Western Steam, for July option, quoted at the close at $9 02½@$9 05; August at $9 10 bid; September at $9 17½@$9 20; November, $8 03@$9 10, and seller the remainder of the year, $8 82½@$8 95. Sales have been reported of Western Steam to the extent of 2,250 tcs. August, at $9 07½@$9 10; 1,500 tcs. September at $9 20. The City Steam and Kettle has been in moderate demand, quoted at the close at $8 87½; sales, 200 tcs. at $8 87½. No. 1 quoted at $8 12½@$8 25, without transactions. Refined Lard dull; quoted for the Continent, for early delivery, at the close at $9 37½; West Indies, $7 25. Stock of Lard here reported at 35,469 tcs. prime, 876 tcs. of grade. Stock of Stearine, 1,035 tcs. Beef dull at about former figures; sales, 120 bbls. Packet at $13 25@$13 50. Stock of Beef in the packing yards to-day, 343 tcs. and bbls., against 943 tcs. and bbls. June 1, 1877, and 3,273 tcs. and bbls. July 1, 1876. Beef Hams, Butter, Cheese, and Eggs about as last quoted. Tallow has been in moderate demand; quoted at $8@8 25 for very good to strictly prime; sales, 45,000 lb., in lots, at $8@8 12½. Stearine quiet, with prime to choice Western, in tcs., quoted at $10@10 12½, and choice City, in bxs., quoted at $10 37½, and in hhds. at $10 12½@$10 25. Cable reports to-day make the stock of Provisions in Liverpool, 8,700 bbls. new, and 855 bbls. old Pork; 500 bbls. and 3,500 tcs. new Beef, 42,000 bxs. Bacon, 1,150 bxs. Shoulders, 4,650 bxs. Hams, and 3,550 cwts. Lard.

SALTPETRE—Dull at 6½c.@7c., gold. Stock here, 11,000 bags; at Boston, 2,000 bags.

SEEDS—Very quiet and nominal. Calcutta Linseed quoted at $2 10@$2 15, gold. Stock here, 122,769 bags Calcutta, and 12,075 bags Bombay; and at Boston, 7,000 bags Calcutta.

SUGARS—Raw have been in moderate demand and quoted firm, with fair to good Refining Cubas at 9⅝c.@9¾c. ₱ lb. Sales, 250 hhds. Cuba at 9⅝c.@9¾c., and 2,800 bags Centrifugal on private terms. Refined Sugars in less request and quoted a shade easier in price. Stock of Raw Sugars here to-day, 99,929 hhds., 18,398 bxs., and 235,570 bags, (and 1,680 hhds. Melado,) including in the total of hhds., 94,612 hhds Cuba, 2,034 hhds. Porto Rico, 943 hhds Martinique, 400 hhds. English, 543 hhds. New-Orleans, and 346 hhds. Mixed.

TEAS—Sold to the extent of 1,100 half chests on private terms; quoted about as before.

TOBACCO—Has been moderately sought after at former rates. Receipts of Domestic Leaf here, in June, 9,196 hhds.; sales and deliveries, 3,826 hhds.; stock in inspection warehouses, to-day, 20,973 hhds.; against 31,486 hhds July 1, 1876. Receipts of Spanish here, in June, 6,874 bales; sales and reshipments, 7,382 bales; stock, to-day, 25,153 bales, against 16,961 bales July 1, 1876.

WHISKY—Quoted steady at $1 14, but very dull.

FREIGHTS—A generally weak market was reported in this connection to-day, with berth rates for British ports quoted lower and irregular, on a comparatively moderate call for accommodation. For Liverpool, the engagements reported since our last have been, by sail, 240 tons Slate at 12s. 6d.; 50 tons Tallow at 17s. 6d. ₱ ton; and, by steam, 12,000 bxs. Cheese at 45s.; 1,500 tcs. Lard (reported) at 40s.; 50 pks. Tobacco on private terms; and 40 tons Hides, also on private terms. And by steam, from Chicago, of through freight, sundry lots of Provisions, from Chicago, at 45c.@50c., and from Cincinnati at 40c. ₱ 100 lb., in both instances via Boston. Also a British bark, 517 tons, hence, with about 3,200 bbls. Residuum at 3s. 10d. ₱ bbl. For London, by sail, 300 pks. Tobacco, reported on private terms; and, by steam, 3,000 bushels Grain at 5d. ₱ 60 lb.; and 100 bales Hops on private terms. For Glasgow, by steam, 16,000 bushels Grain at 5¼d. ₱ 60 lb. For Bristol, by steam, a limited inquiry was noted for room for Provisions; quoted on the basis of 50s. for Cheese ₱ ton. For Cork and orders, two Italian barks, 633 and 600 tons, with, respectively, equal to 4,500 and 4,200 quarters Grain, from Philadelphia, reported on private terms, said to have been at a very low rate, (with tonnage for Grain quoted here to-day nominal at from 4s. 3d.@4s. 9d. ₱ quarter;) and a Norwegian bark, 472 tons, hence, with about 3,800 bbls. Refined Petroleum at 4s., with option of London or Liverpool, direct, at 3s. 9d. ₱ bbl. Tonnage for Petroleum for direct ports in the United Kingdom was rather more sought after; quoted at 3s. 9d.@4s. ₱ bbl. For Antwerp, by steam, 250 tcs. Lard on private terms; quoted (as in our last) at 35s., asked, ₱ ton. For Bremen, by steam, 500 bales Cotton at 2.50 reichmarks; 16,000 bushels Corn at 1.25 do.; 500 tcs. Lard at 1.75 do.; 250 hhds. Tobacco at 40 do.; 150 bales do. at 5 do.; 165 bbls. Shoe Pegs at 1 do.; 150 tons Measurement Goods, in lots, at 80@100 do. Also a German bark, 1,068 tons, hence, with about 7,000 bbls. Refined Petroleum, at 3s. 6d. ₱ bbl. (20th July clearance.) For Rotterdam, an American bark, 644 tons, hence, with about 4,000 bbls. Refined Petroleum at 4s. ₱ bbl. For the Baltic, a Norwegian bark, 441 tons, hence, with about 2,500 bbls. Refined Petroleum at 4s. 7½d., and another, 284 tons, hence, with about 1,800 bbls. do. at 4s. 9d. ₱ bbl. For Gibraltar and orders, an Italian bark, 380 tons, hence, with about 9,000 cases Petroleum, at 33¼c. ₱ case, to a safe port in the Levant, and Merchandize to complete cargo, for Gibraltar and Malta, at current rates. For Bordeaux, an American bark, 595 tons, (which cleared hence at the close of the past week,) with Virginia Tobacco, from City Point, at 30s. For Havanna, by steam, 500 bales Hay, reported on private terms. West Indies and coastwise trade interests generally tame to-day, quotations remaining about as last given.

THE STATE OF TRADE.

BUFFALO, N. Y., July 2.—Flour in fair request and firm at unchanged prices; sales of 740 bbls. Wheat dull and nominal; only sales of three cars No. 2 Milwaukee Club at $1 56. Corn dull; no sales at morning call; bids—No. 2 at 51½c. bid, 52c. asked, cash; 51½c. bid, 51⅞c. asked, to arrive; 51½c. bid, 51⅞c. asked, July; 51⅝c. bid, 52c. asked, last half July; 52¼c. bid, 52⅝c. asked, August; 52¼c. bid, 52½c. asked, first half of August; 52¼c. bid, 52⅞c. asked, last half of August; 52¼c. bid, September, at afternoon call, first day; 51½c. bid, cash, 52c. bid, to arrive; sales of 5,000 bushels, to arrive, at 52c.; 51⅜c. bid, 52c. asked July; 51⅞c. bid, 52c. asked last half July; sales of 10,000 bushels, last half July, at 52c.; 52¼c. bid, 52½c. asked, August; 52¼c. bid, 52½c. asked, first half August; 52⅝c. bid, 52⅞c. asked, last half August; 53¼c. bid, 53⅝c. asked, September; cash sales, 2,000 bushels No. 2, in lots, to millers, on track, at 52c.@52½c. Other articles nominally unchanged, in absence of sales. Railroad freights unchanged. Canal freights lower. Corn shipped at 4½c. to New-York, tolls included. Lake receipts—Flour, 1,600 bbls.; Corn, 479,582 bushels; Wheat, 32,000 bushels; Lard, 750 tcs.; Pork, 2,530 bbls. Railroad receipts—Flour, 6,300 bbls.; Wheat, 11,000 bushels; Corn, 15,600 bushels; Oats, 12,600 bushels; Barley, 400 bushels; Rye, 2,900 bushels. Shipments by Canal to Tide-water—Corn, 326,787 bushels; Pork, 1,031 bbls.; to intermediate points—Wheat, 3,500 bushels; Corn, 15,100 bushels. Railroad Shipments—Flour, 6,320 bbls.; Wheat, 12,600 bushels; Corn, 30,663 bushels; Oats, 12,600 bushels; Barley, 400 bushels; Rye, 2,800 bushels. Grain in store in elevators July 2—Wheat, 69,653 bushels; Corn, 268,379 bushels; Oats, 21,118 bushels; Barley, 37,415 bushels; Rye, 4,115 bushels; Malt, 104,862 bushels. Grain afloat for Lake-water on Erie and Oswego Canals—Wheat, 104,470 bushels; Corn, 1,382,192 bushels; Oats, 166,430 bushels; Barley, 28,962 bushels.

CHICAGO, Ill., July 2.—Flour steady and firm. Wheat strong and higher; No. 2 Chicago Spring, $1 44@$1 45, cash; $1 39, July; $1 22¾@$1 22⅝, August; rejected, 90c.; No. 3 Chicago Spring, $1 22. Corn active and a shade higher; regular, 46¾c.@46¾c., cash; 46¾c., July; 42¾c., August; rejected, 42½c. Oats dull and a shade lower; No. 2, 33½c. cash; 31c., August; rejected, 24c. Rye steady and unchanged. Barley steady and unchanged. Pork active, but a shade lower; $12 90@$12 95, cash; $13 05, August; $13 12½@13 17½, September. Lard steady, with a fair demand; $8 62½, cash; $8 75, August; $8 85, September. Bulk-meats steady, with a fair demand; Shoulders, 5c.; Short Rib and Short Clear, 7c. Whisky, $1 08. Freights—Corn to Buffalo, 1¾c. Receipts—Flour, 6,000 bbls.; Wheat, 15,000 bushels; Corn, 173,000 bushels; Oats, 53,000 bushels; Rye, 780 bushels; Barley, 2,400 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 4,700 bbls.; Wheat, 16,000 bushels; Corn, 76,000 bushels; Oats, 41,000 bushels; Rye, 33,000 bushels; Barley, 1,400 bushels. At the afternoon call of the board: Wheat easier; $1 38, July; $1 22½, August. Corn higher; 47c.@47¼c., July. Oats firm; 33¾c., cash or July. Pork and Lard firm but unchanged. The Board of Trade to-day voted that when it adjourns this afternoon it be until Thursday morning. There will consequently be no markets Tuesday and Wednesday, July 3 and 4.

NEW-ORLEANS, La., July 2.—Flour quiet, but steady; Superfine, $5 25; Double Extra, $6@6 25; Treble do., $6 50@$9 50; high grades, $9 75@$10 25. Corn steady with a good demand at 58c.@60c. Oats steady with a fair demand at 35c.@50c. Corn-meal dull at $2 90. Pork dull and nominal at $14 25. Lard quiet, but steady; tierce, 9c.@9¾c.; keg, 10c.@10¾c. Bulk-meats dull and nominal. Bacon quiet but steady; Shoulders, 6¾c.; Clear Ribs, 9¾c.@9¾c.; Clear Sides, 9¾c.@9¾c. Sugar-cured Hams scarce and firm at 11c.@11¾c. Whisky quiet at $1 05@$1 10. Coffee dull; quoted Rio, cargoes, ordinary to prime, 17¼c.@21c. Sugar quiet, but steady; common to good, 5c.@7c.; fair to fully fair, 9¾c.@9¾c.; prime to choice, 9⅞c.@10¼c.; Yellow Clarified, 11c.; Centrifugal, 10c. Molasses dull; common to choice, 38c.@60c. Rice dull at 6¾c.@7c. Bran steady, with a fair demand at $1 07½@$1 10. Exchange—New-York Sight, ¼ premium; Sterling, $5 13½ for the bank. Gold, 105¼@105½.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., July 2.—Flour scarce and firm for medium and high grades; Double Extra Fall, $3@$3 15; Treble do., do., $3 50@$3 65. Wheat strong, more active; No. 2 Red Fall, $1 30, cash; No. 3 do., $1 08, cash; $1 21½@$1 21¾, August. Corn higher; No. 2 Mixed, 44¾c.@44¾c., cash; 44¾c.@44¾c., July; 44⅝c.@45c., August; 45¾c., September. Oats dull, lower to sell; No. 2, 34¾c. at the East Side on track; 37c. bid, July. Rye dull, lower to sell; 61c. bid. Whisky steady at $1 08¾. Pork firmer, active at $13 15, cash and July; $13 30@$13 32½, August; $13 40, September. Lard inactive, lower; Summer, 8¾c. Bulk-meats dull, nominal. Bacon quiet at 5¾c., 7¾c., and 8c. for Shoulders, Clear Ribs, and Clear Sides. Receipts—1,000 bbls. Flour, 5,000 bushels Wheat, 33,000 bushels Corn, 9,000 bushels Oats, 1,000 bushels Rye, 3,500 head of Hogs, 2,300 head of Cattle.

DETROIT, Mich., July 2.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat firmer; No. 1 and No. 2 White, White and Michigan $1 98; Milling, $1 95; No. 1 White Michigan, $1 93½@$1 94; Milling, $1 89@$1 89½. Corn nominally unchanged. Oats easier, with more desire to sell; No. 2 Mixed, sold early at 32c., afterward offered at 32c. without buyers. Receipts—Flour, 300 bbls.; Wheat, 4,871 bushels; Corn, 2,412 bushels; Oats, 3,068 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 100 bbls.; Wheat, 400 bushels; Corn, 762 bushels; Oats, 1,594 bushels.

OSWEGO, N. Y., July 2.—Flour steady and unchanged; sales, 1,600 bushels; rebates made on outside previous quotations. Wheat higher for Spring; sales of No. 1 Milwaukee Club at $1 74; fair White Canada held at $2 05. Corn unchanged; sales, 2,000 bushels at 56¾c. @58c. for Low and High, Mixed. Corn-meal unchanged. Millfeed unchanged. Canal Freights unchanged. Lake Receipts—6,700 bushels Peas, 858,000 feet Lumber. Canal Shipments—765,000 feet Lumber. Flour shipped by rail, 1,700 bbls.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., July 2.—Flour quiet, unchanged. Wheat, firm; opened 1c.@2¼c. higher; closed steady; No. 2 Spring $1 48; July, $1 46¾; August, $1 37½; No. 3 do., $1 30@$1 31. Corn higher; No. 2, 46¼c. Oats quiet, but steady; No. 2, 28c. Rye quiet but firm at 67½c. Barley nominally unchanged; No. 2 Spring, 70c. Freights—Wheat to Buffalo, 2c.@2¼c. Receipts—1,600 bbls. Flour, 18,000 bushels Wheat. Shipments—4,100 bbls. Flour, 23,000 bushels Wheat.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., July 2.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat quiet; new White and Amber, $1 40; Red, $1 30. Corn dull; White, 54c.; Mixed, 42c. Oats dull; White, 45c.; Mixed, 42c. Pork quiet at $14. Bulk-meats quiet; Shoulders, 5¾c.; Clear Ribs, 7¾c.; Clear Sides, 8¾c. Bacon quiet; Shoulders, 6c. @6¾c.; Clear Rib, 7¾c.; Clear Sides, 7¾c. Sugar-cured Hams quiet at 10c.@11¼c. Lard quiet; choice Leaf, tierce, 10c.@10¼c. Whisky steady and unchanged. Bagging dull at 13¾c.@13¾c. Tobacco quiet and unchanged.

WILMINGTON, N. C., July 2.—Spirits of Turpentine firm at 28¾c. Resin quiet at $1 40 for Strained. Crude Turpentine steady at $1 25 for hard, $2 10 for Yellow Dip, and $2 30 for Virgin. Tar steady at $1 80.

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

The following auction sales of City real estate were made at the Exchange yesterday, Monday, July 2:

By A. H. Muller & Son, at public auction sale, disposed of the three-story and basement brown-stone-front house, with lot 18.9 by 100.5, No. 433 West 47th-st., north side, 412.6 feet east of 10th-av., for $10,000, to W. H. Jordan. Also the three-story basement and Mansard roof stone-front house, with lot 20 by 60 by 20 by 61, No. 101 East 62d-st., north-east corner of Park, or 4th-av., sold for $15,000, to Stephen Lovejoy.

By William H. Franklin's Son, under a foreclosure decree, by order of the Court of Common Pleas, S. H. Olin, Esq., Referee, sold three lots, together in size 73.6 by 71.6 by 76.6 by 73.6, on East 18th-st., south side, 102.2 feet east of Broadway, for $64,000, to Greenwich Savings Bank, plaintiff in the legal action.

By E. V. Harnett, by order of the Supreme Court, in foreclosure, Elliott F. Shepard, Esq., Referee, sold a four-story and basement brown-stone-front house, with lot, 20 by 102.2, on East 31st-st., south side, 100 feet west of 4th-av., for $14,000, to Manhattan Life Insurance Company, plaintiff.

By C. Stevenson, Jr., by order of the Supreme Court, in foreclosure, William Man, Esq., Referee, sold a plot of land 204.4 by 100, on 12th-av., west side, block front between 77th and 78th sts., for $1,500, to Washington Tobias, Trustee and plaintiff in the legal proceedings.

By Blackwell & Riker, under a foreclosure order, Lewis H. Norwood, Jr., by order of the Supreme Court, in foreclosure, William Man, Esq., Referee, disposed of one lot 25.2 by 85, on 6th-av., north-east corner 118th-st., for $5,000, to T. M. Cheesman, plaintiff.

Hugh N. Camp, under a Supreme Court order as the above, John A. Wright, Esq., Referee, sold a plot of land 77.1 by 250.1 by 80 by 238.11, on Bolton-road, east side, known as lot No. 517 on part 3 of the Dyckman homestead property, at 1,500 by 1,040.

By H. Jordan & Co., Supreme Court foreclosure sale, John A. Deady, Esq., Referee, of a house, with lot 20 by 100.8, on East 87th-st., south side, 170 feet west of Avenue A.

By Hugh N. Camp, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Alexander Cameron, Esq., Referee, of 101 acres on Gun Hill road, adjoining the estate of Van Cortlandt and John Dickenson, at Yonkers, N. Y.

By James M. Miller, foreclosure sale, by order of the Court of Common Pleas, Edward S. Dakin, Esq., Referee, of a house, with lot 20 by 99.11, on West 130th-st., north side, 180 feet east of 6th-av.

EXCHANGE SALES—MONDAY, JULY 2.

NEW-YORK.

By A. H. Muller & Son.

1 three-story and basement brown-stone-front house, with lot, No. 433 West 47th-st., n. s., 412.6 ft. e. of 10th-av., lot 18.9x100.5.....$10,000

1 three-story basement and Mansard roof stone-front house, with lot, No. 101 East 62d-st., n. e. corner Park or 4th-av., 21.2x60x20.6x61..... 15,000

By W. H. Franklin's Son.

3 lots, East 18th-st., s. s., 102.2 ft. e. of Broadway, together in size 73.6x71.6x76.6x73.6.....$64,000

By E. V. Harnett.

1 four-story and basement brown-stone-front house, with lot, East 31st-st., s. s., 100 ft. w. of 4th-av., lot 20x102.2.....$14,000

By C. Stevenson, Jr.

1 plot of land, 12th-av., w. s., between 77th and 78th st., block front, 204.4x100.....$1,500

By Blackwell & Riker.

1 lot, 6th-av., n. e. corner 118th-st., 25x85..... $5,000

By Hugh N. Camp.

1 plot of land, Bolton-road, e. s., known as lot No. 517 on part 3 of the Dyckman homestead property, 77.1x250.1x80x238.11.....$1,100

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK.

Saturday, June 30.

Union-av., 24th Ward; Ira A. Allen and wife to A. Lent, e. s., 62 ft. s. of 183d-st., 20x98.9; Avenue A, e. s., 62 ft. s. of 183d-st., 20x98.9	nom.
Samuel H. Brown and wife to Catharine Looram	$2,500
Union-av., e. s., corner Glen-st.; Ira A. Allen and wife to A. Lent	nom.
35th-st., s. s., 279.7 ft. e. of Lexington-av., 97.6 x irregular; A. D. Benjamin to Mary Pollard	7,000
Lewis-st., No. 20; Morgan Dreelaw and wife to Thomas Brady	6,000
33d-st., s. s., 190.8 ft. e. of 10th-av., 18.10½ ; 32d-st., s. s., 152 ft. w. of 1st-av., 17.6x98.9; T. Gallagan to Catharine Gallagan	5,200
32d-st., s. s., 124.8 ft. e. of Avenue B, 13.4x 102.2; Hall J. Howe and wife to J. F. McBride	100
76th-st., n. s., 200 ft. e. of 2d-av., 75x102.2; F. Koezly and wife to N. A. McCool	1,500
80th-st., n. s., 134 ft. w. of 3d-av., 25x102.2; N. A. McCool to F. Koezly	9,000
131st-st., s. s., 365 ft. w. of 4th-av., 25x99.11; Thomas MacKeller to W. MacKeller	18,000
63d-st., n. s., 364 ft.

SHIPPING.

CUNARD LINE R. M. S. S. P. CO.

NOTICE.

With the view of diminishing the chances of collision, the steamers of this line take a specified course for all seasons of the year.

On the outward passage from Queenstown to New York or Boston, crossing meridian of 50 at 42 latitude, or nothing to the north of 42.

On the homeward passage, crossing the meridian of 50 at 42, or nothing to the north of 42.

FROM NEW-YORK FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.

BOTHNIA.....WED., July 4 | SCYTHIA....WED., July 18
ABYSSINIA.WED., July 11 | *RUSSIA.....WED., July 25

*Steamers marked * do not carry steerage passengers.

Cabin passage, $80, $100, and $150, gold, according to accommodation. Return tickets on favorable terms.

Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at very low rates. Freight and passage office, No. 4 Bowling Green.

CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

PASSENGERS PER STEAM-SHIP BOTHNIA embark from the Cunard Wharf, foot of Grand-st., Jersey City, at 10 A. M. on Wednesday, July 4, 1877.

CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN,
No. 4 Bowling Green, New-York.

WHITE STAR LINE.

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL, CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL.

The steamers of this line take the Lane Routes recommended by Lieut. Maury, U. S. N., going south of the Banks on the passage to Queenstown all the year round.

ADRIATIC.....SATURDAY, July 14, at 5 A. M.
BRITANNIC.....SATURDAY, July 21, 2:30 P. M.
GERMANIC.....SATURDAY, Aug. 4, at 2:30 P. M.

From White Star Dock, Pier No. 53 North River.

These steamers are uniform in size and unsurpassed in appointments. The saloon, state-rooms, smoking and bath-rooms are amidships, where the noise and motion are least felt, affording a degree of comfort hitherto unattainable at sea.

Rates—Saloon, $80 and $100, gold; return tickets on favorable terms; steerage, $28.

For inspection of plans and other information apply at the Company's offices, No. 37 Broadway, New-York.

R. J. CORTIS, Agent.

TO SUMMER TOURISTS.

ALLAN STEAM-SHIP LINE

FROM BALTIMORE TO HALIFAX, AND VICE VERSA.

The A1 British Royal Mail Iron Screw Steam-ships
HIBERNIAN, 3,200 tons, Capt. Lieut. ARCHER, R. N. R.
NOVA SCOTIAN, 3,200 tons, Capt. RICHARDSON.
CASPIAN, 3,000 tons, Capt. THOMS.
AUSTRIAN, 3,000 tons, Capt. WYLIE.

Leave Baltimore every fortnight, WEDNESDAYS,

FOR HALIFAX, NOVA SCOTIA.

Cabin passage to Halifax, $20 gold; Round Trip tickets, $35 gold.

This opportunity, by offering, as it were, an abbreviation of a European trip, is exceptionally agreeable to those who desire a change from the usual round of American pleasure resorts.

For further information apply to

A. SCHUMACHER & CO., No. 5 South Gay-st., Baltimore, Md.

ATLAS MAIL LINE.

BI-MONTHLY SERVICE TO JAMAICA, HAYTI, COLOMBIA and ASPINWALL, and to PANAMA and SOUTH PACIFIC PORTS. (via Aspinwall.) First-class, full-powered iron screw steamers, from Pier No. 51 North River.

FOR KINGSTON (Jamaica) and HAYTI.

ATLAS.....July 6
CLARIBEL.....July 26

For HAYTI, COLOMBIA, ISTHMUS OF PANAMA, and SOUTH PACIFIC PORTS, (via Aspinwall)

ALPS.....July 14
ETNA.....July 28

Superior First-class Passenger accommodation.

PIM, FOSWOOD & CO., Agents, No. 58 Wall-st.

STATE LINE.

NEW-YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, DUBLIN, BELFAST, AND LONDONDERRY.

These first-class full-powered steamers will sail from Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st.

STATE OF INDIANA.....Thursday, July 12
STATE OF GEORGIA.....Thursday, July 19
STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA.....Thursday, July 26
STATE OF NEVADA.....Thursday, Aug. 2

First cabin, $60 and $70, according to accommodations; return tickets at reduced rates. Second cabin, $45; return tickets at reduced rates. Steerage at lowest rates. Apply to

AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Agents, No. 72 Broadway, New-York.

STEERAGE tickets at No. 45 Broadway, and at the company's pier, foot of Canal-st., North River.

GREAT SOUTHERN

FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE,

SAILING FROM PIER NO. 27 NORTH RIVER, WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS at 3 P. M.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., FLORIDA, THE SOUTH, AND SOUTH-WEST.

GEORGE W. CLYDE.....WEDNESDAY, July 4, 12 M.
CHARLESTON.....SATURDAY, July 7.

SUPERIOR PASSENGER ACCOMMODATIONS.

Insurance to destination one-half of one per cent.

Goods forwarded free of commission. Passage tickets and bills of lading issued and signed at the office of

JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents, Office on the pier.

Or W. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling Green,
Or BENTLEY D. HASKELL, General Passenger Agent
Great Southern Freight Line, 317 Broadway.

INMAN LINE, MAIL STEAMERS,

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

CITY OF BERLIN.....July 7, 2 P. M.
CITY OF CHESTER.....Saturday, July 14, 8 A. M.
CITY OF RICHMOND.....July 28, 7 A. M.

From Pier No. 45 North River.

CABIN, $80 and $100, gold. Return tickets on favorable terms. STEERAGE, $28, currency. Drafts at lowest rates.

Saloons, state-rooms, smoking and bath rooms amidships.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
Nos. 15 and 33 Broadway, New-York.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.

STEAM-SHIP LINE BETWEEN NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN.

Company's Pier, foot of 2d-st., Hoboken.

NECKAR.....Sat., July 7 | WESER.....Sat., July 21
MAIN.....Sat., July 14 | WERDER.....Sat., July 28

RATES OF PASSAGE FROM NEW-YORK TO SOUTHAMPTON, HAVRE, OR BREMEN.

First cabin.....$100 gold
Second cabin.....60 gold
Steerage.....30 currency

Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage certificates, $30 currency. For freight or passage apply to

OELRICHS & CO., No. 2 Bowling Green.

NATIONAL LINE—Piers 44 and 51 North River.

FOR LONDON.

CANADA.....THURSDAY, July 5, 11 A.M.

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

England..Sat., July 21, 2 P.M. | The Queen..Sat., July 28, 2 P.M.
Spain...July 14, 8:30 A.M. | Egypt.....July 28, 8 A.M.

Cabin and steerage passage, and drafts from $1 upward, issued at very low rates. Company's offices No. 69 Broadway. F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.,

THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.

H. LIVINGSTON, Capt. MALONY, WEDNESDAY, July 4, Pier 43 North River, 12 M. GEO. YONGE, Agent, 409 Broadway.

GEN. BARNES, Capt. NICKERSON, SATURDAY, July 7, Pier 43 North River, 3 P. M. GEO. YONGE, Agent, 409 Broadway.

GEN. BARNES, Capt. CHESEBRO', WEDNESDAY, July 11, Pier 16 East River, 3 P. M. MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents, 6½ South-st.

SAN JACINTO, Capt. HAZARD, SATURDAY, July 14, Pier 43 North River, 3 P. M. GEO. YONGE, Agent, 409 Broadway.

Insurance ONE-HALF PER CENT. Superior accommodations for passengers. Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, Atlantic and Gulf Railroad, and Florida steamers.

C. D. OWENS, Agent A. & G. R. R., GEORGE YONGE, Agent C. R. R. of Ga., No. 315 Broadway. No. 409 Broadway.

PACIFIC MAIL AND PANAMA TRANSIT STEAM-SHIP LINES.

FOR CALIFORNIA, JAPAN, CHINA, AUSTRALIA, NEW-ZEALAND, BRITISH COLOMBIA, OREGON, &c. Sailing from Pier foot Canal-st., North River.

For SAN FRANCISCO, via ISTHMUS OF PANAMA.
Steam-ship ACAPULCO.....Monday, July 16
connecting for Central America and South Pacific ports.
From SAN FRANCISCO to JAPAN and CHINA
Steam-ship ALASKA.....Saturday, July 14
From San Francisco to Sandwich Islands, Australia, and New-Zealand.

Steam-ship AUSTRALIA.....Wednesday, July 18

For freight or passage apply to
WM. P. CLYDE & CO., or H. J. BULLAY, Supt., No. 6 Bowling-Green, Pier foot Canal-st., North River.

EMIGRANTS TO AUSTRALIA.

The Pacific Mail Steamship Company sells THROUGH EMIGRANT TICKETS from New-York to SYDNEY, Australia, or AUCKLAND, New-Zealand, at $130. CIRCULARS giving information as to the colonies of New-South Wales and New-Zealand, and the facilities afforded by these TICKETS, mailed free on application to

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY,
No. 6 Bowling Green, New-York.

NEW-YORK, HAVANA, & MEXICAN MAIL S. S. LINE
Steamers leave Pier No. 3 North River, at 3 P. M.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.

CITY OF NEW-YORK.....Friday, July 6
CITY OF HAVANA.....Saturday, July 14
CITY OF VERA CRUZ.....Wednesday, July 18

FOR VERA CRUZ AND NEW-ORLEANS.

Via Havana, Progreso, Champeachy Tarpan, and Tampico.

CITY OF HAVANA.....Saturday, July 14

Steamers will leave New-Orleans July 1 and July 22 for Vera Cruz and all the above ports.

For freight or passage apply to
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, Nos. 31 and 33 Broadway.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA DIRECT MAIL LINE.

These first-class steam-ships sail regularly at 3 P. M. from Pier No. 13 North River, as follows:

COLUMBUS.....WEDNESDAY, July 11
CLYDE.....SATURDAY, July 21

Accommodations unsurpassed. For freight or passage apply to WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling-Green. MCKELLER, LULING & CO., Agents in Havana.

HAMBURG American Packet Company's Line, for PLYMOUTH, CHERBOURG, and HAMBURG.

FRISIA.....July 5 | GELLERT.....July 19
POMMERANIA.....July 12 | SILVIA.....July 26

Passengers booked via Plymouth, London, Cherbourg, Hamburg, and all points in England: First Cabin, $100, gold; Second Cabin, $60 gold; Steerage, $30, currency.

CUNHARDT & CO., C. H. MICHAELS & SOAR,
General Agents, General Passenger Agent,
61 Broadway, N. Y. 61 Broadway, N. Y.

SHIPPING.

THE AMERICAN STEAM-SHIP COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA AND LIVERPOOL LINE.

The only Transatlantic Line sailing under the American flag. Sailing every Thursday from Philadelphia and Wednesday from Liverpool.

THE RED STAR LINE,

Carrying the Belgian and United States Mails. Sailing semi-monthly alternately from Philadelphia and New-York. Direct and only

TO ANTWERP.

For rates of passage and other information apply to PETER WRIGHT & SONS, General Agents, No. 307 Walnut-st., Philadelphia, and No. 52 Broadway, New-York.

JNO. MCDOWALD, Agt., No. 8 Battery place.

ANCHOR LINE U. S. MAIL STEAMERS.

NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.

California.....July 7, 2 P. M. | Victoria.....July 21, 2 P. M.
Ethiopia.....July 14, 8 A. M. | Bolivia.....July 28, 7 A. M.

TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, OR DERRY.

Cabins, $65 to $80, according to accommodations; Intermediate, $35; Steerage, $28.

NEW-YORK TO SOUTHAMPTON AND LONDON.

Alsatia.....July 7, 2 P. M. | Erycia.....July 21, 2 P. M.

Cabins, $55 to $70. Steerage, $26. Cabin excursion tickets at reduced rates. Drafts issued for any amounts at current rates. Company's Pier, Nos. 20 and 21 North River, New-York. HENDERSON BROTHERS.

FRANK THOMSON, General Manager. L. P. FARMER, Agents, No. 7 Bowling Green.

GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY.

The splendid mail steamers of this company between New-York, Paris, and Havre.

Calling at PLYMOUTH (G. B.) for the landing of Passengers.

Will sail from Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Morton-st., as follows, every Wednesday, beginning with

CANADA, Frankeur.....Wednesday, July 4, 11 A. M.
*ST. LAURENT, Lachesnes, Wednesday, July 11, 6 A. M.
*VILLE DE PARIS, Durand, Wednesday, July 18, 11 A. M.

Rates of passage greatly reduced.

LOUIS DE BEBIAN, Agent, No. 55 Broadway.

FOR LIVERPOOL, VIA QUEENSTOWN.

The Liverpool and Great Western Steam Company's United States mail steamers leave Pier No. 53 N. R.:

WYOMING.....TUESDAY, July 3, at 10 A. M.
WISCONSIN.....TUESDAY, July 17, at 10 A. M.
MONTANA.....TUESDAY, July 31, at 9 A. M.

CABIN, $55, $65, or $75, according to stateroom; steerage, $30; intermediate, $40.

WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 29 Broadway.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.

United States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, No. 91 Duane-st., corner Broadway.

RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

GREAT TRUNK LINE

AND UNITED STATES MAIL ROUTE.

On and after June 25, 1877,

Trains leave New-York, via Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets Ferries, as follows:

7:30, 8:30, 9:30, (9:30 limited,) 10:30 A. M., 1, 4, 5, 6, 7, and 8:30 P. M. Sunday, 9 A. M., 5, 6, 7, and 8:30 P. M. Returning, trains leave Philadelphia, 3:35, 6, 7:30, 8, 8:30, and 11 A. M., (Limited Express, 1:30 P. M.,) 2, 4, 5:30, 7, and 7:35 P. M., and 12 Midnight. On Sunday, 3:35, 8, 8:30 A. M., 4, 7:35, P. M., and 12 Midnight.

Ticket Offices, Nos. 526 and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts.; No. 4 Court-st., Brooklyn; Nos. 114, 116, and 118 Hudson-st., Hoboken; Depot, Jersey City. Emigrant Ticket Office, No. 8 Battery-place.

FRANK THOMSON, General Manager. L. P. FARMER, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—Commencing June 25, 1877,

through trains will leave Grand Central Depot:

8:00 A. M., Western and Northern Express, with drawing-room car to Rochester; also to St. Albans.

9:00 A. M., Special Saratoga Express, drawing-room cars, through to Montreal.

10:30 A. M., Special Chicago and Western Express, with drawing-room cars to Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo, and Niagara Falls; also, drawing-room car through to Richfield Springs.

11:30 A. M., Northern and Western Express, with drawing-room cars for Saratoga.

4:00 P. M., Special Saratoga Express. Arrives at Buffalo, 7:10 A. M.

4:00 P. M., Albany and Troy Express. Stops at Sing Sing, Peekskill, and all stations north, except Livingston.

6:00 P. M., Express, with sleeping cars, for Watertown and Canandaigua. Also, for Montreal via Plattsburg.

9:30 P. M., Pacific Express, daily, with sleeping cars, for Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Cleveland, Toledo, Detroit, and Chicago, and to Montreal via St. Albans.

11:00 P. M., Express, with sleeping cars, for Albany and Troy. Way trains as per local Time Tables.

Tickets for sale at No. 252, 261, and 413 Broadway, and at Westcott Express Company's offices, Nos. 7 Park-place, 785 and 942 Broadway, New-York, and 333 Washington-st., Brooklyn.

C. B. SEEKER, General Passenger Agent.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.—FERRY-BOATS

leave New-York from James-slip 30 minutes, and from 34th-st., East River, 15 minutes previous to departure of trains. No boats from James-slip after 7 P. M. On Sundays from 34th-st. only. Trains leave Long Island City as follows: For Greenport, Sag Harbor, &c., 8:44, 9:03 A. M., 3:30, 4:06 P. M.; Sundays, 4:40 A. M. For Patchogue, &c., at 9:03 A. M., 2, 4:45, 5:33, 8:03 P. M. Sundays, 9:15 A. M. For Islip, 8:03 P. M. For Babylon, &c., at 7:30, 8:44, 9:03, 11:30 A. M., 2, 4:24, 4:45, 5:33, 6:03 P. M.; Sundays, 9:15 A. M., 6:35 P. M. For Port Jefferson, &c., at 10 A. M., 3:30, 5:05 P. M.; Sundays, 9:30 A. M. For Northport, at 10 A. M., 3:30, 4:24, 5:05, 6:42 P. M.; Sundays, 9:30 A. M., 6:30 P. M. For Locust Valley, &c., at 8:44, 11:30 A. M., 2, 3:30, 4:24, 5:05, 6:42 P. M.; Sundays, 9:30 A. M., 6:30 P. M. For Rockaway Beach, &c., at 8, 9, 10, 11:30 A. M., 1:30, 4:24, 5:05, 6:42 P. M.; Sundays, 9:15, 10, 11 A. M., 1:30, 6:30 P. M. For Far Rockaway, &c., at 9, 10:20, 11:30, A. M., 1:30, 2, 3:30, 4:24, 5:05, 5:43, 7 P. M.; Sundays, 9:15, 10, 11 A. M., 1:30, 6:30, 6:35 P. M. Local trains for Flushing, College Point, &c., as per time table. Ticket offices in New-York at James-Slip and Thirty-fourth-Street Ferries; at the offices of Westcott's Long Island Express Company, No. 7 Park-place, 785 Broadway, No. 942 Broadway, and Grand Central Depot; 42d-st. In Brooklyn, No. 333 Washington-st. In Brooklyn, E. D., No. 79 4th-st. By purchasing tickets at any of the above offices baggage can be checked from residence to destination.

ERIE RAILWAY.

Summer Arrangement of through trains. From Chambers-Street Depot. (For 23d-st. see note below.)

9:00 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Cincinnati and Chicago Day Express. Drawing-room coaches to Buffalo.

10:45 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Express Mail for Buffalo and the West. Sleeping coach to Buffalo.

7:00 P. M., daily, Pacific Express to the West. Sleeping coaches through to Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cincinnati, and Chicago without change. Hotel dining-coaches to Chicago.

7:00 P. M., except Sundays, Western Emigrant train.

Above trains leave Twenty-third-Street Ferry at 8:45 and 10:15 A. M., and 6:45 P. M.

For local trains see time tables and cards in hotels and depots. JNO. N. ABBOTT, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN AND HARTFORD RAILROAD.—Trains leave Forty-second-Street Depot for Boston as 8:05, 11 A. M., 1, 3, 9, 10, 11:35 P. M. For Boston and Albany Railroad, 8:05, 11 A. M., 3, 9 P. M. For Connecticut River Railroad, 8:05, 11 A. M., 12 M., 3 P. M. For Newport, 8:05 A. M., 1 P. M. For Shore Line Division, 8:05 A. M., 1, 3, 5:10, 10 P. M. For Air Line Railroad, 8:05 A. M., 1, 3, 11:35 P. M. For New-Haven and Northampton Railroad, 8:05 A. M., 3 P. M. For Naugatuck Railroad, 8:05 A. M., 1, 3 P. M. For Housatonic Railroad, 8:05 A. M., 3 P. M. For Danbury and Norwalk Railroad, 8:05 A. M., 4:40, 5:45 P. M. For Shepaug Railroad, 8:05 A. M., 3 P. M. For New-Canaan Railroad, 8:05 A. M., 1, 4:40, 5:45 P. M. For local trains see time tables.

LONG BRANCH AND PHILADELPHIA VIA NEW-JERSEY SOUTHERN R. R.

Commencing June 18, 1877, steamers leave New-York, Pier No. 8 North River, foot Rector-st., connecting at Sandy Hook with trains for Long Branch, 8:20, 9:30, 10:40 A. M., 3:45, 5, and 6:15 P. M.

Ocean Grove, 9:30 A. M. and 3:45 P. M.

Philadelphia and Toms River, 8:20, 9:30, A. M., and 3:45 P. M.; Sea-side Park, Barnegat, and Beach Haven, 8:20 A. M. and 3:45 P. M.; Vineland, Bridgeton, Atlantic City, and Cape May, 9:30 A. M.; Sundays, for Long Branch, 9:30 A. M.

W. S. SNEDEN, General Manager.

LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD.

ARRANGEMENT OF PASSENGER TRAINS. JAN 1, 1877.

Leave depots, foot of Cortlandt and Desbrosses sts., at 6:30 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Sayre, Elmira, Ithaca, Auburn, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and the West. Pullman's sleeping coaches attached.

General Eastern office corner Church and Cortlandt sts.

CHARLES H. CUMMINGS, Agent.
ROBERT H. SAYRE, Superintendent and Engineer.

CALIFORNIA PASSENGERS! THE CHICAGO & NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY, and THAT LINE ALONE, runs the celebrated Pullman Hotel Dining Cars between Chicago and Omaha. They leave Chicago and Omaha daily. This road is the oldest, shortest, quickest, and best line between Chicago and the Missouri River, and has the best equipment of any road in the West. All ticket agents will sell you California or other Western tickets by this line.

L. F. BOOTH, General Agent, 415 Broadway, N. Y.

WICKFORD RAILROAD ROUTE TO NEW-PORT, R. I.—Passengers for this line take 8:00 A. M. and 4:15 P. M. trains from Grand Central Depot, arriving at 4:15 and 8 P. M. at Newport.

THEODORE WARNER, Superintendent.

STEAMBOATS.

THE NEW

PROVIDENCE LINE

TO BOSTON, via Providence Direct.

A WHOLE NIGHT'S REST.

ONLY 42 MILES OF RAIL. TIME 60 MINUTES.

The magnificent new steamer

MASSACHUSETTS,

("The Palace Steamer of the World,")

and the world-renowned steamer

RHODE ISLAND,

("The Queen of the Sound,")

Leave daily (Sundays excepted) from Pier No. 29 N. R., foot of Warren-st., at 5 P. M., arriving at PROVIDENCE at 6 A. M., and BOSTON 7 A. M. No intermediate landings between New-York and Providence.

THE OLD RELIABLE STONINGTON LINE.

FOR BOSTON AND ALL POINTS EAST, at 5 P. M. daily from Pier No. 33 N. R., foot of Jay-st.

THE GREAT FALL RIVER LINE FOR BOSTON,

And all points EAST, via NEWPORT and FALL RIVER.

The mammoth palace steamers

BRISTOL AND PROVIDENCE,

LARGEST, HANDSOMEST, AND MOST COSTLY STEAMERS IN THE WORLD. Full night's rest. No midnight changes. Pier moving from Fall River to Boston. Steamers leave New-York daily at 5 P. M., (Sundays July 1 to Sept. 2, inclusive,) from Pier No. 28, N. R., foot of Murray-st. GRAND PROMENADE CONCERTS every evening. Tickets and State Rooms secured at all principal hotels and ticket offices, at the Pier, and on steamers. BORDEN & LOVELL, Agents.

GEO. L. CONNOR, Gen'l Pass. Agent.

OAK BLUFFS,

MARTHA'S VINEYARD,

AND

NANTUCKET.

NEW AND DIRECT ROUTE BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND THESE GREAT

SUMMER RESORTS OF NEW-ENGLAND, VIA

FALL RIVER LINE

AND WOODS HOLE.

Leave New-York at 5 P. M. daily, (Sundays included.) Arrive at Oak Bluffs 8:30 A. M., and Nantucket 11:30 A. M. the next day.

3 TO 6 HOURS AHEAD OF OTHER LINES.

New-York to Oak Bluffs, $5; Excursion tickets, $9. New-York to Nantucket, $6; Excursion tickets, $10.

Returning, leave Nantucket, 1:15 P. M.; Oak Bluffs, 4 P. M.; arrive New-York, 6:30 A. M. the next day.

GEORGE L. CONNOR, BORDEN & LOVELL, General Passenger Agent. Agents.

ALBANY BOAT---PEOPLE'S LINE.

Steamers DREW and ST. JOHN leave Pier No. 41 North River EVERY WEEK DAY at 6 P. M., connecting at Albany with express trains for

SARATOGA,
LAKE GEORGE,
LAKE CHAMPLAIN,
THE ADIRONDACK AND
WHITE MOUNTAINS,

and all favorite Summer Resorts North and West.

FARE ONLY $1 50.

Messina's String Bands accompany each steamer.

S. E. MAYO, General Passenger Agent.

SEA BIRD—CAPT. H. S. PARKER.

For RED BANK, from Franklin-st.

LEAVE NEW-YORK.		LEAVE RED BANK.	
Monday, 2d	8:00 A. M.	Monday, 2d	12:00 M.
Tuesday, 3d	8:00 A. M.	Tuesday, 3d	1:15 P. M.
Wednesday, 4th	8:00 A. M.	Wednesday, 4th	2:30 P. M.
Thursday, 5th	10:00 A. M.	Thursday, 5th	2:30 P. M.
Friday, 6th	11:00 A. M.	Friday, 6th	3:30 P. M.
Saturday, 7th	1:00 P. M.	Saturday, 7th	5:00 P. M.
Sunday, 8th	8:00 A. M.	Sunday, 8th	4:00 P. M.

HELEN—CAPT. J. S. THROCKMORTON.

For RED BANK, from Franklin-st.

LEAVE NEW-YORK.		LEAVE RED BANK.	
Monday, 2d	3:00 P. M.	Monday, 2d	6:30 A. M.
Tuesday, 3d	3:00 P. M.	Tuesday, 3d	6:30 A. M.
Thursday, 5th	3:00 P. M.	Thursday, 5th	6:30 A. M.
Friday, 6th	3:00 P. M.	Friday, 6th	6:30 A. M.
Saturday, 7th	3:00 P. M.	Saturday, 7th	6:30 A. M.
Tuesday, 10th	9:00 A. M.	Monday, 9th	3:00 P. M.
Wednesday, 11th	9:00 A. M.	Tuesday, 10th	3:00 P. M.

ALBANY AND TROY BY DAY BOATS.—C. VIBBARD and DANIEL DREW leave Vestry-Street Pier, N. R., at 8:35, and 24th-st. at 9. A. M., landing at Yonkers, West Point, Newburg, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Saugerties, Catskill and Hudson. Close connection with New-York Central Railroad for the West. To West Point and Newburg, returning same day, $1. Tickets or coupons good on Hudson River Railroad are received on board for passage.

1877.—LLOYD'S DOCK, OYSTER BAY, LAURELTON, JONES' DOCK, (Cold Spring,) Long Island.—The new and fast steamer J. B. SCHUYLER, Capt. J. L. Clark, will leave New-York daily (Sundays excepted) from Pier 41 East River, foot of Wall-st., at 3:45 P. M.; foot of 33d-st., East River, at 4 P. M. Stages will connect at Lloyd's Dock for Huntington. Tickets to all landings, 50 cents; excursion tickets, $1.

CITIZENS' LINE STEAMERS FOR TROY AND ALBANY.—Landing with all railroads to the North, East, and West. FARE LOWER THAN BY ANY OTHER ROUTE. The entirely new and magnificent steamers CITY OF TROY and SARATOGA leave daily (Saturdays excepted) at 6 P. M. from Pier No. 49 N. R., foot of Jay-st. Through tickets sold and baggage checked to all points.

JOSEPH CORNELL, Superintendent.

NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, SPRINGFIELD, WHITE MOUNTAINS, MONTREAL AND INTERMEDIATE POINTS.—Steamers leave Pier No. 25 N. R. daily (Sundays excepted) at 3:15 P. M., and foot of 23d-st. at 3:15 P. M. and 11 P. M., connecting with special trains at New-Haven for Meriden, Hartford, Springfield, &c. Tickets sold and baggage checked at 944 Broadway, New-York, and 4 Court-st., Brooklyn. Excursion to New-Haven and return, $1 50.

FOR NORWALK AND DANBURY DAILY.

Steamer ADELPHI leaves Brooklyn, (Jewell's Dock,) 2:30 P. M.; Pier No. 37 East River, 2:45 P. M., and 23d-st., 3 P. M., connecting with Danbury and New-Haven Railroads. Reduced fare, 35 cents.

Excursion tickets, 50 cents.

RONDOUT AND KINGSTON.—LANDING AT Newburg, Poughkeepsie, Highland Falls, (West Point,) Cornwall, Milbourn, and New Hamburg, connecting with Ulster and Delaware Railroad, steam-boats JAMES W. BALDWIN and THOMAS CORNELL, from pier foot of Spring-st., North River, daily at 4 P. M.

MARY POWELL, for WEST POINT, NEWBURG, Poughkeepsie, Rondout, and Kingston, landing at Cozzens, Fort Orange, Milbourn, New Hamburg, and Marlboro by ferry, leaves Pier 39, North River, (Vestry-st.,) daily, Sundays excepted, at 3:30 P. M.

FOR CATSKILL, STUYVESANT, AND INTERMEDIATE LANDINGS.—Steamer ESCORT leaves foot of Franklin-st., North River, every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday at 6 P. M. for freight and passengers.

CATSKILL AND STUYVESANT BOATS leave daily from Pier No. 41, foot of Canal-st., at 6 P. M., for passengers and freight. Fare $1. Berths free.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS ON Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad. Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 11:30 A. M.

EXCURSIONS.

PLYMOUTH ROCK. ROCKAWAY.

MARINE BAND. MADRIGAL BOYS. GLEE CLUB. CHURCH CHIMES. BENT, the CORNET.

TWO TIMES DAILY,
Including SUNDAYS and
FOURTH OF JULY.

JARRETT & PALMER'S superb palace steamer PLYMOUTH ROCK, with all her great musical attractions, now makes two trips daily to ROCKAWAY BEACH.

Leaves foot of 22d-st., North River, at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M., and Pier No. 1 North River (Battery) at 9:30 A. M. and 2:30 P. M.

FARE, round trip.....FIFTY CENTS.
Single trip tickets.....35 cents.

PLYMOUTH ROCK. FOURTH JULY.

MORNING AND AFTERNOON FOR ROCKAWAY.

EVENING, GRAND EXCURSION AROUND the HARBOR to witness the illuminations and fire-works. A rare view of the

*** Evening, will leave foot of 22d-st., North River, at 8 o'clock, and Pier No. 1, North River, at 8:30 o'clock.

FARE, including musical entertainment, 50 cents.

A MAGNIFICENT EXCURSION ON FOURTH OF JULY.

DOWN NEW-YORK BAY,
AROUND STATEN ISLAND,
OUT ON THE BROAD ATLANTIC,
PASSING LONG BRANCH, AND
UP THE HUDSON RIVER.

On the floating palace steamer CITY OF TROY, Of the Citizens' Line of Troy.

One of the FINEST RIVER STEAMERS in the WORLD. "A FITTING WAY TO CELEBRATE THE ANNIVERSARY OF THE NATION'S BIRTH."

DELIGHTFUL MUSICAL ENTERTAINMENT BY EBEN'S 71ST REGIMENT BAND.

FARE FOR THE WHOLE GRAND EXCURSION ONLY 75 CENTS.

Boat leaves foot of 22d-st., N. R., 9:30 A. M.; Pier No. 49 N. R., Leroy-st., 9:45 A. M.; Pier No. 2 N. R., 10 A. M.; Jewell's Wharf, adjoining Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn, at 10:30 A. M.

DAILY ROCKAWAY BEACH EXCURSION.

Steamer WILLIAM COOK. Capt. C. Adams.

Leave foot of 4th-st., Hoboken	8:30 A. M.
Leave north side Fate Ferry, Jersey City	9:15 A. M.
Leave 23d-st., North River, new dock	10:30 A. M.
Leave 10th-st., North River	10:45 A. M.
Leave Pier No. 13, Cedar-st	11:00 A. M.
Leave Martin's Dock, Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn	11:20 A. M.

Steamer leaving Rockaway at 4:30 P. M.

EXCURSION TICKETS, 50 CENTS.

Music by the William Cook Marine Band.

A fine glee club and other attractive musical entertainment.

GRAND MOONLIGHT EXCURSION, JULY 4. Steamer WILLIAM COOK, Capt. C. Adams, will make a special excursion on the evening of July 4, to afford an opportunity to witness the display of fire-works in New-York City, Staten Island, and Brooklyn.

Leaving New Dock, 23d-st., N. R., 8 P. M.
10th-st., N. R., 8:15 P. M.
Pier 13, foot of Cedar-st., N. R., 8:30 P. M.
Martin's Dock, Fulton Ferry, 8:45 P. M.

Returning to City before midnight.

The beautiful open upper deck will be comfortably arranged for dancing, and appropriate music will be furnished.

Tickets 50 cents. Efficient order will be maintained.

1776 FOR A QUIET AND PLEASANT 1877

EXCURSION ON THE FOURTH OF JULY,

Take the steamer SEAWANHAKA,

At Peck-slip, (Pier 24 East River,)	9 A. M.
At Grand-st	9:05 A. M.
At Thirty-third-street, East River	9:15 A. M.

To Great Neck, City Island, SANDS POINT, GLEN COVE, SEA CLIFF, Glen Wood, and Roslyn, and return to the City at 9 P. M.

A fine band of music will accompany the excursion.

LAKE SUPERIOR.

Elegant Steamer Excursion Lake Superior and return; time, two weeks; fare, $36. Leave Buffalo each Monday and Thursday, 2 P. M. Propeller No. 491 Broadway.

EXCURSIONS.

A.—A DAILY ROCKAWAY BEACH EXCURSION.

FIVE OCEAN EXCURSIONS DAILY
By the steamers COLUMBIA, (entirely new,)
AMERICUS, AND NEVERSINK,
WITH CONTERNO'S 22D REGIMENT BAND,
AND COLUMBIA GLEE CLUB.
60 MILES SAIL FOR 50 CENTS.

COLUMBIA LEAVES EVERY DAY,

24th-st., North River, 10 A. M.
10th-st., North River, 9:15 A. M.
Pier No. 2 North River, 10:30 A. M.
Jewell's Dock, Brooklyn, 11 A. M.

AMERICUS LEAVES EVERY DAY AND SUNDAY.

24th-st., North River, 8:30 A. M. and 1:15 P. M.
10th-st., North River, 8:40 A. M. and 1:25 P. M.
Pier No. 27 North River, 8:50 A. M. and 1:35 P. M.
Pier No. 2 North River, 9 A. M. and 1:45 P. M.
Jewell's Dock, Brooklyn, 9:20 A. M. and 2 P. M.

Steamer NEVERSINK, from East River, every day.

Leaves 33d-st., East River, 8:15 A. M. and 12:55 P. M.
South 1st-st., Williamsburg, 8:30 A. M. and 1:10 P. M.
Grand-st., New-York, 8:45 A. M. and 1:20 P. M.
Jewell's Dock, Brooklyn, 9 A. M. and 1:30 P. M.

Steamers leave Rockaway, 11 A. M., 3:30, and 5 P. M.

Excursion tickets, good on either boat, 50 cents.

A GRAND FOURTH OF JULY EXCURSION EXTRAORDINARY. REDUCED FARE.

One hundred and twenty-five miles on the beautiful Hudson for 75 cents. The magnificent palace steamer Long Branch, Capt. James Lynch, will make a grand special Fourth of July Excursion to Newburg, landing at Yonkers, Iona Island, West Point, Cold Springs, and Cornwall, giving excursionists four hours on the beautiful romantic picnic grounds of the charming Iona Island, and three hours to view the grand military surroundings of West Point and witness the drill of the celebrated cadets. Bauland's grand military brass band will play delightful airs during the entire excursion. Steamer will leave Pier 1 North River, foot of Cedar-st., at 8:30 A. M., returning to the City at 6:30 P. M.

JULY FOURTH.

QUIET AND SELECT EXCURSION on steamer SYLVAN DELL, to NEWBURG, landing at Yonkers, Rockland Lake, Highland Falls, Cold Spring, and Cornwall.

THE FIRST BOAT TO ARRIVE AT NEWBURG.

Return to New-York

LOCAL MISCELLANY.

THE SILK SMUGGLING CASES.

TWO MORE ARRESTS—CONFESSION OF A PRINCIPAL—HOW THE SMUGGLING WAS ACCOMPLISHED.

Special Treasury Agent Brackett is still engaged in working up the silk and lace smuggling cases, and yesterday secured the arrest of Thomas C. Owens, Purser of the steamer England, of the National Steam-ship Company's Line, and Edgar P. Andrews, dock clerk of the same line at Pier No. 44 North River. Owens, on being confronted with proofs of his guilt, including bills of exchange showing payments made to him, confessed and made a written statement or deposition to the effect that he has been Purser of the England about 12 years; that he became acquainted with a speculator, John Scott, of No. 508 Broome-street, about four years ago; that Scott proposed to him, soon after the acquaintanceship was formed, that he should bring silks and laces to him by means of smuggling them, and he would pay him 20 per cent. of their value as commission; that he acquiesced in the proposal, and Scott told him to call on several firms in Liverpool, Manchester, Glasgow, and London in furtherance of the project, but that he told Scott that his duties would not give him time to carry out that part of the programme, and Scott then said he would arrange to have the goods delivered to him through Richard Clark, of the firm of J. J. & G. Cooper & Co., of Church-alley, Liverpool; that this arrangement was perfected, and that since that time he had brought goods to this country, principally, however, on his own account, which had been sold by Scott on a commission of 5 per cent.; that the goods brought during this time amounted to 50 barrels of silk, each barrel containing eight pieces; and, in addition, he had brought 10 packages of laces; and that these goods were landed and delivered through the connivance of an official who was paid $25 for each barrel and package so landed and delivered.

Owens and Andrews were held by Commissioner Shields yesterday, in default of $2,500 bail each, for an examination. Andrews, it is charged, was privy to the landing and delivery of the goods. Scott, the man named by Owens as being in complicity with him, has escaped, and is supposed to be in Canada.

It appears that the barrels in which the silk was shipped were cement barrels, and were mixed in with others really containing cement, and were selected from the others on arriving here by certain marks upon them. The silk was worth $900 a piece, making the contents of each barrel holding eight pieces worth $2,400, and the total value of the 50 barrels, which Owens admits smuggling, $120,000. Other parties are expected to be arrested to-day. Smuggling of this character is said to have been going on since 1869, during which period it is estimated that nearly $1,000,000 worth of silks and laces have been thus surreptitiously brought into this port, most of which have been sold at auction at 30 per cent. below what they could have been imported for, but giving the smugglers a handsome profit, the duty being 60 per cent.

A GRAND GUBERNATORIAL GATHERING.

The committee in charge of the Centennial Exhibition last year intended, after each of the 13 original States had had its day, to invite the Governors of all the States in the Union to a reception in the Exposition Buildings; but the idea was abandoned, because of the excitements and responsibilities of the Presidential campaign, and because the people of several of the Southern States were dissatisfied with the persons occupying their chief executive office. The Directors of the Permanent Exhibition have, however, taken the matter up, and have extended invitations to the 38 Governors to meet in Philadelphia in the last week of August. There they will be accorded a grand reception, and the mysteries of the Exhibition will be explained to them. Thence they will be brought to this City, where steps will be taken to familiarize them with the intricacies of commerce and the methods of conducting the public institutions. A subsequent visit to Boston, Salem, Lowell, and other New-England manufacturing centres will, it is expected, enlarge their notions of the productive capacity of the American mills and of the superior quality of their goods. The scheme is in the interests of general conciliation, the restoration of commercial confidence, and the financial prosperity of the country, looking to the future. All these, it is thought, will be accomplished by bringing the most representative of the various States together, by adding to their knowledge of each other, and by removing the many local prejudices that exist as between section and section. Col. J. E. Peyton is at present in this City for the purpose of asking the Produce Exchange and other organized commercial bodies to unite with the civic authorities in extending to the distinguished gentlemen a welcome which will render the object of their reception a success. The idea is meeting with much favor down town.

THE CUSTOM-HOUSE REMOVALS.

The number of employes of the Custom-house who received notices of dismissal on Saturday and Sunday was: In the Collector's office, 100; in the Surveyor's office, 55 inspectors and 15 night watchmen, and in the Storekeeper's Bureau, 15. A few more dismissals are still under advisement, and it is probable that three or four discharged entry clerks will be reappointed during the week to other less lucrative positions. The Collector says he endeavored to conform to the recommendation of the Investigating Commission to effect a reduction of 20 per cent., although he was unable to follow out their instructions literally as to the persons to be discharged from each department. Those officials reported as among the most efficient class were not touched. The unfortunate have held Gen. Arthur in a continual state of siege, beginning at his house on Saturday evening. They do not find fault or complain, but make use of the more distressing method of detailing their pitiable condition and utter helplessness, in the vain hope that in some way the Collector may be able to restore to them their only means of livelihood. It is said that they had withheld the news from their wives and families, and begged that the disclosure might be spared them. The commission appointed by the Collector will meet in a few days to consider the reajustment of salaries, which are considered as yet the most unsatisfactory. The Investigating Commission having omitted to offer any suggestions in regard to it in its preliminary report.

LIFE ON THE STREET CARS.

On Saturday afternoon ex-Mayor Wickham entered car No. 63 of the Fourth-avenue line, on his way up town. When the conductor went around for his fare, Mr. Wickham fumbled about his pockets for a long time, but only succeeded in producing a 5-cent piece. The conductor said he could not carry him for that, and after some words was about to stop the car to put him off, when Mr. Wickham disclosed his identity. The conductor said: "Well, you can go this time, Mr. Wickham, but remember, you owe me a cent."

A man partially under the influence of liquor, with a stump of a cigar in his mouth, was riding up town on the front platform of a University-place car, on Saturday evening. The conductor tapped him on the shoulder and told him that smoking was not allowed. "_____," was the response, "if anybody interfered with my smoking in Deadwood, I'd have shot him on the spot." The man continued to bluster in a loud voice about the prohibition, and to contrast New-York with Deadwood in a manner that was uncomplimentary to the former, emphasizing his remarks with a liberal use of profane language, until at length the conductor was obliged to go forward again and request him to desist, for the sake of the ladies in the car. The man quieted down after a while, but finally turning to the conductor, he asked in an insolent tone, "Do you know who you have been talking to?" The conductor answered that he did not. "I, Sir," said the man, "am the nephew of my uncle."

THE SINKING FUND COMMISSION.

The Commissioners of the Sinking Fund met yesterday and authorized the Controller to sell at public auction the franchise of the ferry from White-hall-street to Staten Island for one year, the appraised rates of the franchise to be 5 per cent. of the gross receipts taken at the ferry on the New-York side. The bid of Mr. John H. Storer for the franchise, made some time since, was rejected. A communication was received from Mr. C. C. Ellis offering $4,000 for a portion of Barren Island. It was referred to the Controller, with instructions to obtain the views of the Police Board as to whether the property could be used for dumping purposes. The Mayor called attention to a communication from Fire Commissioner King, stating that the bell-tower in West Thirty-third-street was in an unsafe condition and should be disposed of. The matter was referred to the Controller. A communication was received from the Corporation Counsel recommending that the board should co-operate with the Dock Department in selling the ferry leases which have recently expired and the wharf property used for such ferries together. The communication was ordered to be printed.

THE TRUNK LINE COMPACT.

It was rumored yesterday that there was a want of harmony among the managers of the New-York trunk lines, and that the existing agreements in regard to rates were likely to be broken. A TIMES reporter called on Mr. H. J. Jewett, Receiver of the Erie Railway, and asked him whether there was any truth in the report. Mr. Jewett replied that so far as he knew there was not. He had not heard of any trouble, and did not anticipate any. The agreement to pool the West-bound freight had already gone into effect, and he thought there would be harmonious action on the part of the different companies interested. Mr. James H. Rutter, manager of the freight and passenger transportation of the New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad, was also called upon. He said he had not heard of any difficulty, and did not apprehend that there would be any.

FUNERAL OF A RAILROAD EMPLOYE.

The funeral of Mr. A. J. Morrow, who died in Newark, N. J., on Saturday last, from the effects of an overdose of salts, took place from the residence of his father, No. 146 Walnut-street, Newark, yesterday afternoon. Mr. MORROW was about 24 years of age, and during the last four years of his life was employed in the office of the Auditor of the Erie Railway Company, in this City. He was much liked and respected by his fellow-employes, and about 20 of them, all that could be spared from the office, attended his funeral. They left New-York on the 3 o'clock train, taking with them several beautiful floral offerings sent by the employes of the different departments of the main office. The remains were interred in the family plot in the cemetary near the village of Beemersville, Sussex County, N. J.

WAR ON THE DOGS BEGUN.

THE OFFICIAL DOG-CATCHER ABROAD—AN ACTIVE HUNT—EARLY ARRIVALS AT THE POUND—THE PRISON PEN TO OPEN THIS MORNING.

The life of every dog in this City, be he well born or ill born, is in danger if he does not wear a chain and keep within the bounds of his master's house. The dog ordinance was yesterday put in force, and the power of the official dog-catcher became supreme over all homeless and ownerless canines. Hereafter every cur is worth something, and all curs are equal in value in the eyes of the Municipal huntsman. The roaming poodle or the rambling mastiff, provided the latter is not too savage, are welcome strangers to the dog-catcher's eyes, and he takes them in with a large sense of the official duty that he is performing and a lively sense of satisfaction at the thought of the 30 cents he is to receive for the captive's head. Twenty-five of these officials now scour the City, and if they pursue their calling with half the diligence with which they have begun it, the preparations made by the City for the imprisonment of stray dogs captured by them will be found to be entirely inadequate.

The *maison des chiens*, kept by John McMahon, the official pound-keeper, is at the foot of East Sixteenth-street. It is a one-story building, about 150 feet long and 50 feet wide. It was evidently designed to be a permanent institution, for it is stoutly framed, and is covered with sheets of corrugated iron. On each side 10 windows are provided to admit the light and sweetness which will be needed when the kennels for 270 dogs are tenanted. These kennels are arranged in four rows, and are about three feet high, so that the occupants will not be able to sympathize or quarrel with each other when they are once within the narrow space of about three square feet allotted to each. A wide passage separates the double rows of kennels, and on each side of the passage are drainage troughs, which can be flushed with Croton at the pleasure of the pound-keepers. Each kennel has a chain affixed to a stout staple and a leather strap collar. At the west end of the building is the office, and at the river end a double door opens on the pier, with the river not a dozen feet away. The carpenters and plumbers were still at work yesterday afternoon, and the finishing touches were to be put on the house of detention so that it would be ready for occupation at 8 o'clock this morning. The edict had gone forth that the dogs amenable to the law were to be seized yesterday morning, and the catchers, eager to show their devotion to the cause of reform, began their work before the sun was up. At 7 o'clock the first load of canines was rattled through Sixteenth-street and up to the door of the pound. It came from the Sixth District, of which James McLaughlin is the official catcher, and his wagon contained 30 dogs of high and low degree. Soon after William McGlynn came along with half a hundred yelping wanderers from the Second District. From that time on, until late in the day, half a dozen wagons drove up with loads. They were all rude vehicles, with bars of lath nailed up to prevent the escape of prisoners. One catcher, John C. Dugley, brought 15 dogs from the Seventeenth District, which includes the neighborhood of Fort Washington. Two of the number were pretty little Skye terriers, whose owners are probably in a state of anxiety regarding their whereabouts. Three or four persons applied to the keeper for missing dogs. One woman followed a wagon all the way from the Tenth Ward, scolding and demanding the return of her pet. She was furious when she found that she could only have it by the payment of $3. None of the dogs were taken by Keeper McMahon, as it would not be possible to provide them with food or drink until to-day. So the catchers turned about and drove off, much to the disappointment of the crowds of ragamuffins who had surrounded their traps, and found amusement in provoking the captives to bark and snap at their dirty fingers. Three of the dog-catchers exhibited bitten hands and fingers, one man in particular having his thumb bitten through in the fleshy part. No preparations have yet been made for drowning the dogs remaining in the prison at the expiration of the 48 hours prescribed by the ordinance.

Notwithstanding the fact that Mayor Ely divided the City into 25 districts, for the purpose of assigning as many dog-catchers to special spheres of action, one of the boundary lines of jurisdiction was infringed upon by an officer, who found his own domain deserted by canines. He accordingly wandered into the territory of his colleague, Thomas Birmingham, and was, it appears, in the act of capturing curs, when the latter protested against his action. Birmingham subsequently made a complaint to the Mayor's chief clerk, who recommended him to make his grievances known to the Police Captain of the Precinct in which his rival had made an unlawful raid.

THE EAST RIVER BRIDGE.

The New-York and Brooklyn Bridge Company met yesterday at their offices, No. 24 Water-street, Brooklyn. Mr. Henry C. Murphy, President, in the chair. The other Trustees present were: From Brooklyn—William C. Kingsley, Thomas Kinsella, Henry W. Slocum, J. S. T. Strapahan, Thomas Carroll, William B. Leonard, William Marshall, and William Burrell, Controller of the City of Brooklyn. From New-York—Arthur Leary, John T. Agnew, H. A. Smalley, John G. Davis, D. Samuel Hall, William B. Maclay, Thomas Hitchcock, and Charles H. Haswell. The Treasurer's report up to June 30, showed that the total receipts up to that date were $7,701,282 88, and the total expenditures $7,547,135 52. The cash in bank and petty cash on hand amounted to $154,147 36. The total liabilities of the company, including salaries for June, bills for materials, &c., were $30,911 52. The following gentlemen, as was announced, had been appointed on the committees of the Board of Trustees: Financial Committee, Messrs. Kingsley, Stranahan, Marshall, Slocum, Haswell, Agnew, Maclay, and Davis; Finance Committee, Messrs. Caswell, Kinsella, Leonard, Maclay, Hitchcock, and Hall. The Executive Committee reported concerning the propriety of increasing the size of the wires for the great cables. The same machinery, it was stated, could be used as for the smaller size; there would be no deterioration in the elasticity of the wire, and its tensile strength would not be decreased. The report of the committee on the subject was adopted. Mr. Hitchcock brought forward a resolution to the effect that the Trustees should receive $10 each in the future for answering to the roll-call, and that the same remuneration should apply in the case of the committees. This resolution was based upon a recommendation of the Financial Committee, and Mr. Hitchcock believed that it would have a beneficial effect in securing a quorum. Mr. Kinsella moved that the matter be laid on the table, especially as the Financial Committee had not been unanimous. It was a resolution, too, which he thought should not pass. Mr. Leonard thought that, independent of such remuneration to the Trustees, the President should have a salary, and ultimately on motion of Mr. Stranahan, the matter was referred back to the Financial Committee, including the question of the President's salary. The meeting then adjourned.

A FALSE RUMOR ABOUT REV. DR. CHAPIN.

It was announced in an afternoon paper yesterday that Rev. Dr. Chapin, Pastor of the Church of the Divine Paternity, corner of Forty-fifth-street and Fifth-avenue, was about to resign in consequence of a threatened reduction of his salary to $10,000 per annum by the Trustees. A TIMES reporter inquired about the matter last evening and was told by persons in authority in the church that there was no truth whatever in the statement, and that nothing had occurred between the Trustees and the Pastor upon which such a rumor could be based. Dr. Chapin left the City yesterday morning for his Summer home at Pigeon Cove, Mass., where he will remain until September, and his church will not be opened meanwhile. Mr. Wood, the Sexton, who saw him previous to his departure, says he was in excellent spirits, and spoke hopefully of the future. For several months Dr. Chapin has been a sufferer from rheumatic gout, but the disease has almost disappeared and his old-time cheerfulness of temper is being restored to him. The last words he said to the Sexton were that he hoped to be strong enough to conduct the services at the reopening of the church on the first Sunday in September. It is only a few days since Dr. Chapin remarked to a friend that he intended to remain with his congregation all his life, and THE TIMES reporter was assured that the congregation would not consent to a separation under any circumstances.

CHARGES AGAINST A PATROLMAN.

A complaint was made yesterday by Miss Mary Gibbons, a respectable young woman, residing at No. 22 Sullivan-street, against Patrolman Edward Kehoe, of the Eighth Precinct. In her affidavit she sets forth that one evening about two months ago, while standing on the stoop of her residence, Kehoe passed by, and pointing to two negroes who were standing in front of a grocery opposite, remarked, "You're after those niggers." Miss Gibbons indignantly denied the imputation, and said: "I don't associate with that class of people." The officer thereupon applied a foul and indecent epithet to the young woman. Miss Gibbons then went in doors. On Sunday evening she was again standing on the stoop of her residence, when Kehoe came up to the corner of Grand and Sullivan streets, and endeavored to attract her attention by hissing and chirruping at her. He called out to her to come to him, and when she refused he again made use of the same filthy remarks that he had previously applied to her. The complaint was referred to Inspector Dilks for investigation.

SPORTS ON LAND AND WATER.

THE SEAWANHAKA REGATTA.

PROGRAMME FOR TO-MORROW'S YACHT CONTESTS AT OYSTER BAY—SOME NOTED VESSELS TO BE BROUGHT IN COMPETITION.

In the wide enterprise of the Seawanhaka Yacht Club, its multiplicity of regattas, and its special efforts to bring Corinthian yachting into prominence among yacht-owners, the annual regatta which may be specially termed its own occupies an important place. The regatta will take place to-morrow at Oyster Bay, and although the entries will not close until noon to-day, the assurances are already in favor of a grand success. Be the entries numerous or not, some famous yachts will be brought into competition. For instance, it is a pretty well settled thing that the schooners Idler and Palmer will take part in the contest. The one is owned by the Commodore and the other by the Vice-Commodore of the club. The Triton and Eddie are pretty certain to be among the schooners of the second order, and in the first class of sloops the Arrow and Vision will meet once more. The Schemer and Winsome will meet in the second class of sloops, and in the first class of open sloops there will be a contest between the new boat Dare-Devil and the W. T. Lee. The starters in the second class of open sloops will be numerous, and will probably include the Wave, Mignon, Meteor, May, and Celtic.

The classification of yachts for this regatta will be: Schooners, cabin sloops of the first class, or those over 800 cubic feet in area; cabin sloops of the second class, or those under 800 feet in area; first class open sloops, over 25 feet in length, and second class, under that lineal measurement. The schooner and cabin sloops will make a flying start across an imaginary line between the club steamer and Hog Island buoy, and the open sloops will start from an anchorage to be marked by a stake-boat anchored off the Oyster Bay steamboat dock. Such sailing regulations as are laid down by the club, and contained in the club-book for 1877, must be implicitly observed. The open sloops will be started at 10:30 A. M., and the schooners and cabin sloops will receive the signal about half an hour later, at the discretion of the Regatta Committee, time being given for the open boats to get well out of the way. Each yacht will be allowed 10 minutes to cross the line, but in case of failure the following salutary rule will be in force: "No yacht or yachts shall be ruled out on account of failure to cross the line at the start within the stipulated time, but the time of such yacht or yachts shall be taken as from the expiration of said time allowed for crossing the line." The start from New-York will be an early one, the steam-boat William Fletcher leaving the Battery at 6 o'clock.

THE CRICKET FIELD.

THE MANHATTAN CLUB BEATS THE TEAM FROM ST. PAUL'S SCHOOL, CONCORD, N. H.

At the Prospect Park Cricket Grounds, in Brooklyn, the eleven belonging to St. Paul's School, Concord, N. H., yesterday engaged in a match with the Manhattan Cricket Club. The result was that the youths were easily vanquished, though they made a plucky stand. Hosford's scientific, swift, underhand bowling was the feature of the contest. It was "on the spot" all the time, and, moreover, was clearly something to which the visitors had not been accustomed. Save as regards Hosford's work, the play was only mediocre. Wickets were struck before the second inning of the Manhattans was completed, in consequence of some of the St. Paul's team having to leave by train. The scores are appended:

MANHATTANS.

First Inning.		*Second Inning.*	
B. Jenkins, b. Borie	8	b. Haxall	0
L. Love, b. Borie	10		
S. H. Makin, b. Borie	0		
G. Goodrich, c. Emery	23		
G. Giles, Jr., c. Coale, b. Emery	0	not out	2
D. McDougall, b. Emery	4	st. Gracie, b. Haxall	5
S. E. Hosford, b. Borie	5	b. Borie	18
G. Gayward, c. Conover, b. Borie	0	b. Haxall	0
W. Scott, run out	0	c. Ingersoll, b. Emery	0
H. Hooper, not out	4	not out	29
W. Bethel, b. Emery	1		
Extras—Bye, 7; leg byes, 7; wides, 4	18	Extras—Byes, 5; wides, 5	10
Total	73	Total	64

ST. PAUL'S.

First Inning.	
J. Conover, b. Hosford	13
T. J. Coale, b. Hosford	2
H. Borie, b. Greig	3
J. B. Shober, b. Hosford	0
A. Gracie, b. Hosford	3
C. D. Dickey, c. Bethel, b. Jenkins	3
W. S. Emery, b. Jenkins	4
C. E. Ingersoll, b. Hosford	0
J. T. Haxall, b. Hosford	0
G. W. Coale, not out	6
J. G. Chandler, run out	0
Extras—Bye, 1; leg bye, 1; wide, 1	3
Total	36

A club match will be played on St. George's ground to-morrow. For Saturday a match with the eleven of the University of Pennsylvania is announced.

RIFLE PRACTICE AT CREEDMOOR.

THE THIRTEENTH REGIMENT AT THE RANGE—THE SCORES AT THE DIFFERENT RANGES.

The Thirteenth Regiment, Brooklyn, paraded at Creedmoor for rifle practice yesterday. There were 213 men of all ranks in line, under command of Lieut.-Col. H. H. Beadle. Capt. Ackerman superintended the practice under the direction of Major H. S. Jewell, Brigade Inspector of Rifle Practice. Capt. Baldwin was appointed Officer of the Day and Lieut. Bynner Officer of the Guard. The first ranges covered were 100 and 150 yards, at which 112 men qualified in the aggregate. In the second class the ranges 300 and 400 yards were shot over. Discipline was tolerably well maintained, but the Officer of the Day allowed commissioned officers to indulge in liquors, and one officer—the commandant of Company K—supplied some of his men with both spirituous and malt beverages. The qualifying scores at 300 and 400 yards were as follows:

Private G. E. Reed, 36; Lieut. W. R. Gear, 34; Private T. H. Glass, 30; Surgeon G. F. Moore, 29; Sergt. J. J. Ryan, 27; Private T. H. Jones, 25.

The best scores at 100 and 150 yards were as follows:

Private G. A. Reed, 39; Private Quick, 38; Private Chevalier, 37; Private Teevan, 36; Corp. Kraft, 36; Corp. Cummings, 36; Capt. Ackerman, 35; Corp. McGlashen, 35; Sergt. Kendig, 35; Private Jennings, 35; Private Payne, 35; Private Hanickan, 35; Capt. Hempstead, 34; Private Cromwell, 34; Sergt. Miller, 34; Private Lulcke, 34; Corp. Bruce, 33; Lieut. Brooke, 33; Private Karr, 33; Private Mason, 33; Private Dayton, 33; Private Kerns, 33; Private Hammond, 32; Lieut. Gear, 32; Corp. Ernst, 32; Sergt. Koellner, 32; Private Sequor, 32; Corp. Cohen, 32; Private McDowell, 32; Corp. Baldwin, 32; Corp. Wisart, 32; Private Batmann, 32; Private Cosgrove, 32.

THE PROGRAMME FOR JULY.

The programme of matches at Creedmoor for the present month includes the following events: Tuesdays—17th, 24th, and 31st, competitions for the selection of a team to shoot in the International match; distances, 800, 900, and 1,000 yards; 15 shots at each range. Wednesdays—11th, second competition for a "Ballard" mid-range rifle, at 200 yards; 15 shots, off-hand; 18th, Seventh Regiment Rifle Club, competition for the "shells," and Remington special rifle; Saturday, 7th, Seventh Regiment Rifle Club competition for a Sharp's special military rifle; 14th, fifth competition for Sharpe's Rifle Company prize of $250 in gold, open to all members of the National Rifle Association; distances, 800, 900, and 1,000 yards; 15 shots at each distance; and tenth competition for the *Spirit of the Times* badge; open to members of the National Rifle Association; distance, 300 yards; position, standing; 10 scoring shots; 21st, third competion for a Parker shot-gun; open to all members of the National Rifle Association; distance 1,000 yards; any position; 30 scoring shots; and competition by the Seventh Regiment Rifle Club for a Sharp's special military rifle; 28th, fourth competition for the Remington prize of $300 in gold; open to all comers; Remington rifles; distances 900 and 1,000 yards; 20 shots at each distance; and second competition for the *Turf, Field, and Farm* Badge at 200 yards distance, off-hand; 10 scoring shots.

THE LONG BRANCH RACES.

The programme for the Fourth of July at Monmouth Park is an interesting one, and there will doubtless be a good day's sport. Four races will be run. The first is a dash of half a mile, for 2-year olds, and then there is a selling race of a mile and three-quarters, to be followed by a dash of two miles, and the final event will be an extra race of mile heats, over four hurdles, for which eight horses have been entered at the following weights:

	Pounds.
A. D. Brown's b. h. Coronet, aged	154
J. G. K. Lawrence's ch. h. Resolute, aged	147
J. G. K. Lawrence's b. h. Risk, 5 years	132
Major Green's ch. g. Don Victor, aged	132
Maguire & Brothers' ch. h. Weasel, 5 years	132
A. D. Brown's b. c. Pimlico, 4 years	132
Sutcliffe & Kelly's ch. g. Bullet, aged	162
Dr. Lynch's gr. h. Derby, 5 years	145

The acceptances are to be made to the Secretary, Mr. B. G. Bruce, at 4 P. M. to-day.

BASE-BALL.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., July 2.—Brooklyns, of Brooklyn, 3; Volunteers, 8.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., July 2.—Stars, 2; Bostons, 0.

LOWELL, Mass., July 2.—Lowells, 5; Fall Rivers, 2.

LONDON, Ontario, July 2.—Hartfords, of Brooklyn, 13; Tecumsehs, 3.

GUELPH, Ontario, July 2.—Maple Leafs, 8; Rochesters, 3.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., July 2.—St. Louis, 2; Chicagos, 5.

ALBANY, N. Y., July 2.—Nolan, 12; Athletics, 6.

The return game between the Chelsea Club, of Brooklyn, and the amateur Enterprise Club, of New-York, was played on the Union Grounds yesterday. The following is the score:

Chelsea	1	2	0	0	4	0	1	0	0	4
Enterprise	0	0	0	0	5	1	0	0	0	1

INDEPENDENCE DAY.

HOW IT WILL BE OBSERVED IN NEW-YORK—THE NATIONAL GUARD NOT TO PARADE.

Independence Day will be celebrated in this City and suburbs in the usual manner, with the exception that there will be no parade of the National Guard, Gen. Shaler wisely considering that it will be more pleasant to the men to spend their holiday as they please, instead of marching through the hot streets in full uniform. A salute will be fired on the battery at sunrise, and the veterans of 1812 will hoist the national flag at the old fort in Central Park at the same hour. The veterans will also attend a grand banquet given them by Messrs. George and Louis Leland at the Sturtevant House, at 1 o'clock in the day. The Eastern Boulevard Club will fire a salute at sunrise and raise the Stars and Stripes at One Hundred and Twenty-first-street, Harlem River. At 7:30 A. M., and at noon the following programme of national and other melodies will be rung on Trinity Church bells by Mr. James E. Ayliffe, assisted by Mr. William Thirlwall:

Ringing the changes on eight bells.
"Hail Columbia."
"Our Native Song."
"The Pilgrim Fathers."
"Red White and Blue."
"Unfurl the Glorious Banner."
"God save America."
"Flag of the Free."
"Viva L'America."
"On the Shore of Tennessee."
"National Anthem."
"Washington's Grand March."
Scotch melodies from Guy Mannering.
"Star Spangled Banner."
"Our Flag is There."
"Hail to the Chief."
"The Starry Flag."
"The Voice of the Old Bell."
"Yankee Doodle."

At 7:30 P. M. the following programme will be played on the chimes at Grace Church:

"Ring Joyous Bells."
"Hail Columbia."
"March Triumphe."
"Song of Liberty," (Puritana.)
"Miserellaise."
"Washington's March."
"Vive L'Amérique."
"Sweet By and By."
"Yankee Doodle."

Special services will be held in the Wainright Memorial Church at 10 o'clock A. M., and the Declaration of Independence will be read. There will also be services in the Gospel Tent, St. Ann's Protestant Episcopal Church, Eighteenth-street, near Fifth-avenue, and at other places. The usual celebration will take place at Tammany Hall, at which ex-Gov. Tilden is expected to be present. Excursions will be made to all places of public resort near the City, and Rockaway, Coney Island, Canarsie, and Long Branch will, no doubt, be visited by thousands. At the last named place the day will be the second of the Summer meeting at Monmouth Park. The Sixty-ninth Regiment will have a picnic at Jones' Wood Colosseum, the old Guard of the Seventy-ninth Regiment (Highlanders) will go to Elm Park, the Irish Volunteers, to Bellevue Garden, and the Fourth Regiment Drum Corps to Bellevue Park, Jersey City. The regatta of the Seawanhaka Club will be held at Oyster Bay, Long Island, and the Argonauta Rowing Association will have their annual regatta on the usual course.

The New-York Athletic Club will hold a meeting at One Hundred and Fiftieth-street, the Scottish-American Athletic Club will meet at Washington Park, and the Hudson County Caledonian Club will have a picnic at the Union Hill, N. J., Schuetzen Park.

Besides the above there will be excursions to the Fishing Banks, up the Hudson, out to sea, on steamboats, and numerous picnics by clubs, associations, and other social organizations. The places of business throughout the City will be generally closed during the day. The American Mining Exchange voted yesterday to adjourn over until Thursday. The Stock Exchange will take Wednesday only, but the first call on Thursday will not be held until 11 o'clock. The Produce Exchange will adjourn over Wednesday. The Cotton Exchange will have a holiday from this afternoon to next Monday morning.

The following telegraphic order was sent to the Police force by Superintendent Walling yesterday:

"The ordinance allowing fire-works to-morrow (3d) and next day (4th,) does not permit the firing of guns, pistols, &c. Instruct the members of your command to prevent the discharging of fire-arms in the street."

A deputation of citizens, who did not state their names, occupations, or political opinions, called upon the Grand Jury yesterday and requested to know if they could not take such action as would prevent the discharge of fire-works on the Fourth of July. Mr. Bellows, foreman of the Grand Jury, informed them that the matter in question was entirely controlled by the Municipal authorities, and could not be interfered with by the body of which he was the foreman.

POST OFFICE RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES.

Following is an abstract of Postmaster James' report of the receipts and expenditures of the New-York Post Office for the quarter ending June 30:

DEBIT.

Amount of postage collected on unpaid letters, &c.	$17,337 40
Amount received from sale of waste paper, &c.	685 90
Box Rents	18,010 50
Total sales of stamps	677,042 29
Total receipts	$713,126 09

CREDIT.

Postmaster's compensation	$2,000 00
By postage on ship letters	160 08
By contingent expenses	5,777 80
By expenses of office proper, including salaries	194,549 21
By balance due the United States	510,639 00
The amount of salaries included under the head of "Expenses of Office Proper" was	$182,021 99.
The amount of $510,639 under the head of "Balance due the United States," has been remitted from time to time, and has been fully paid to the Government.	$713,126 09

AN OUTRAGED HUSBAND.

Superintendent Walling yesterday received a letter, of which the following is a copy:

POUGHKEEPSIE, Ill., June 29, 1877.

DEAR SIR: Yesterday afternoon at 3:45 my wife, Ella, left this place on the train going south. None of the family were at home at the time, but from subsequent events it appears that she ran away to join a man named B. Nathan, who was in business in this place, and boarded at our house for some time, but who left yesterday morning on the train saying that he was going to St. Louis after goods. He never went there, however. The woman is about 19 years of age, fair complexion, slightly pock-marked, slight build, medium height, and was dressed when she left in a striped black grenadine dress and black hat, trimmed with small red flowers. She is good-looking. I telegraphed after her and found she left the train at Godfrey, Ill., where she met the said Nathan, who is an English Jew, about five feet in height, slight build, fair complexion, good-looking, no mustache, but full beard, which is iron gray, as is also his hair. He is a good talker, but slightly troubled with stammering. It is supposed that the guilty pair have made for your City. Will you please have them hunted up and have them arrested, and by notifying me you will confer a lasting favor upon an outraged husband. Respectfully, LUTHER E. WALES.

A BOY KILLED BY HIS PLAYMATE.

Charles O'Callaghan, a boy 7 years of age, died at his home on Garden-street, near Ninth-street, Hoboken, at 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon, from a pistol-shot wound, accidentally inflicted by George Schoenfeld, a boy 13 years of age. Schoenfeld, who is a son of the famous tenor singer of that name, had been presented by his father with a pistol, in anticipation of the coming national anniversary. The lads were playing together in the street, between 10 and 11 o'clock Sunday night, and Schoenfeld frequently discharged his pistol. A ball finally struck O'Callaghan behind the ear and passed into his brain. Schoenfeld carried his companion home, and in his fright told O'Callaghan's parents that their son had been struck in the head with a stone. When he had recovered his self-possession he confessed that he had himself accidentally shot him. His parents at once surrendered him into the custody of the Police, and he was held to await the result of the Coroner's inquisition, which will be begun this evening.

THE RING INDICTMENTS.

The reports which were circulated yesterday that criminal indictments against Tweed and Sweeny were to be pressed to trial appear to have no basis in truth. A reporter of THE TIMES was informed by Mr. Wheeler H. Peckham yesterday afternoon that he had no authority to press criminal indictments against anybody. Mr. Peckham also implied that he had not recently held communication with Attorney-General Fairchild with regard to the Ring cases. Mr. John McKeon, formerly of counsel for Peter B. Sweeny, said that the reports that criminal indictments were to be pressed against members of the Ring were got up for effect. So far as Sweeny is concerned, he said, no criminal indictment against him ever will or can be pushed.

THIEVES AT LONG BRANCH.

Mr. James H. Beckman, the Wall-street banker, who was robbed at Long Branch on Saturday, says he has not the slightest clue to the thieves. He went down on the afternoon boat, carrying the missing valuables in a satchel in his hand. When he arrived at Howland's Hotel he locked them in his trunk in his room, and after dressing went down to dinner. On his return to his room he found the trunk broken open and the jewelry gone. He does not remember whether he locked his door or not. The stolen articles consisted of rings, watch chains, breastpins, and other jewelry, some of them of unique pattern, and of great value as souvenirs. The cash worth of the lot is between $2,500 and $3,000.

GRAMMAR SCHOOL EXERCISES.

The closing exercises in Grammar School No. 1, Vanderwater-street, took place yesterday. A very pleasant programme, consisting of recitations, dialogues, and choruses, was rendered by the children in a manner that reflected much credit on Miss C. M. Fitzgibbon, the Principal of the school. A charming little operetta, entitled "Fairies," was sung by 16 little girls in a way that elicited well-merited applause from the large audience assembled to witness the exercises. Masters Godfrey Westfield and Edward Kelly, boys of 8 and 9 years respectively, are especially worthy of mention for a spirited dialogue entitled "The Army and Navy."

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

The balance in the City Treasury is $2,016,261 40.

A male infant about 3 or 4 days old was found last evening on the doorstep of Dr. Joslin's residence, No. 50 West Twenty-ninth-street, and was taken to the Central Office where it was cared for by Mrs. Webb, the Matron.

James Farrell, aged 24, of No. 172 Tillary-street, Brooklyn, was run over by a milk wagon on the ferry-boat Hamilton, at the foot of Catharine-slip, yesterday, and had both legs fractured. The driver of the wagon was arrested.

The Odd-fellows of this City will hold a reunion and picnic at Jones' Wood Colosseum on the afternoon and evening of July 20. The proceeds of the entertainment will be devoted to the enlargement of the Odd-fellows' Library of Harlem.

On Thursday evening next a monster meeting will be held by the citizens of the Ninth Ward, in the Methodist Church corner of Bedford and Morton streets, for the purpose of forming an auxiliary society to the Society for the Prevention of Crime.

John H. Keyser, formerly Register of the City of New-York, and a delegate from this State to the Chicago National Convention that nominated Abraham Lincoln for President, is now a doorkeeper, at $2 a day, in the United States Courts in this City.

While J. M. Donoghue, of No. 322 East Thirty-third-street, was on his way home at an early hour yesterday morning, he was assaulted by a gang of ruffians when near his residence, and was severely beaten on the head and face. One of the ruffians struck him with a slung-shot, and they all escaped.

The semi-annual distribution of certificates and prizes was made yesterday in the male department of Grammar School No. 29, Nos. 97 and 98 Greenwich-street. Testimonials of merit were given to 84 pupils, and diplomas were given to 10 graduates who have been admitted to the College of the City of New-York.

The Third Assembly District Republican Association met last evening at No. 205 Grand-street. Mr. James Stillman presided, and Mr. James Dalton acted as Secretary. There was a good attendance of members, and the association appeared to be well organized. The only business transacted was the collection of dues, after which the meeting adjourned.

Bernard Eick, of No. 1,636 Third-avenue, quarreled last night with William Hoenig, of No. 1,652 Third-avenue, in front of the latter's residence, and during the fight Hoenig stabbed Eick in the left temple with an oyster-knife, inflicting a serious wound. Eick was sent to the Ninety-ninth-Street Hospital, and Hoenig was arrested.

The Erie Railroad officials say that their employes all along the line, so

The New-York Times.

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SUPREMACY IN THE ORIENT.

THE CAMPAIGN ACROSS THE DANUBE.

SLOWNESS OF THE RUSSIANS IN PRESSING THEIR ADVANTAGE AT SISTOVA—VIEWS OF A FRIENDLY CRITIC ON THEIR TACTICS—UNFAVORABLE CONTRAST WITH THE GERMAN ARMY ADMINISTRATION—THE OCCUPATION OF TIRNOVA CONFIRMED—THE BIELA AFFAIR A FEINT.

LONDON, July 3.—A Simnitza dispatch to the *Daily News*, and the *Times'* Bucharest dispatch remark upon the dilatory tactics of the Russians since they crossed the Danube. The *Times'* dispatch says the position they occupy is fortunately admirable for defense, and the time allowed them by the Turks has enabled them to bring up men and guns enough to defend it. For two days the situation was critical, but now, by occupying the hills in force the Russians have practically gained an immense bridge head.

The *Daily News'* correspondent at Simnitza, who is strongly pro-Russian sharply criticises the recent operations. He says: "The retreating Turks were not promptly followed, and though the crossing was effected on Wednesday, it was only on Saturday that Gen. Skobeleff, Jr.'s Cossacks went to learn the whereabouts of the Turks. Meanwhile the bridge was incomplete, and the Russian force was liable to an attack in the flank from Rustchuk and Nikopolis. Access from Simnitza to the place of embarkation was suffered to remain a difficult track down a steep bluff, and no attempt was made to improve the communications. The troops on the Turkish bank are living precariously. A General's dinner has to be sent from his baggage wagon, on this side. There is no accumulation of provisions or ammunition at Sistova. The sanitary arrangements of the Russian camps are conspicuous by their absence. The atmosphere of Simnitza is poisonous, and the water supply abominable. The correspondent draws a damaging comparison with the Germans in the foregoing particulars, and says a finer army than the Russian was never seen, but its very fineness makes more conspicuous defective tactics, methods, and arrangements.

LONDON, July 4.—The *Standard* has the following dispatch, dated Shumla, Tuesday: "Rumors from the Danube are very conflicting, but it is evident that the Russians are definitely established at Sistova, and no concentration of Turkish forces to drive them across the river has taken place."

A dispatch from Rustchuk says: "It is declared that notwithstanding the absence of war news it will be found that no time has been lost in pushing forward military operations. The Czar continues visiting the wounded on the banks of the Danube."

The Vienna correspondent of the *Times* says the taking of Tirnova, which has not yet been officially announced, turns out to be true. This is important, as from Tirnova radiate several roads across the Balkans. The conflicting rumors hitherto current may be reconciled by the supposition that the Russian attack on the bridge over the Jantra at Biela, which was repulsed, was merely a feint to mask the advance on Tirnova.

The *Times'* correspondent at Bucharest states that all able-bodied Bulgarians have been summoned to present themselves at the Russian camp to be organized into a force for their own protection in future.

The *Post* has a dispatch from Bucharest stating that 2,000 Roumanians have crossed the Danube at Cetate.

The *Post's* St. Petersburg special reports that two contractors have undertaken the construction, within three months, of railways connecting Reni, Ismail, and Bender, with Galatz.

RUSTCHUK, July 3.—A Turkish force of 30,000 is being formed as a reserve. Yesterday the Russians, it is said, failed in an attempt to cross at Moretin, a few miles below this city.

VIENNA, July 3.—Redif Pasha's departure for Shumla is considered to be merely preliminary to his final dismissal. He has been a most stubborn opponent of peace.

Yesterday skirmishing commenced between the Russian and Egyptian outposts on the line of Tchernavods and Kustendji.

OPERATIONS IN ASIA MINOR.

INDIRECT CONFIRMATION OF THE CLAIMED TURKISH SUCCESSES NEAR BATOUM — THE SIEGE OF KARS VIRTUALLY RAISED BY RECENT TURKISH SUCCESSES.

ST. PETERSBURG, July 3.—An official telegram from the Grand Duke Michael says Dervish Pasha having received considerable reinforcements from Batoum, the Russian General Oklobjio found it advisable to concentrate his forces in a more advantageous position. [*Note.*—This corroborates the dispatch of Dervish Pasha from Batoum, June 29, already cabled, which reported that the Russians had been forced to retire from the positions of Sampe and Kassauban.]

An official telegram estimates the Russian loss in the battle at Tchamdjare, on June 29, at 250. [Fazli Pasha had previously reported the Russian losses to be 2,000 killed and 6,000 wounded.]

LONDON, July 4.—The *Standard's* Constantinople dispatch says: "The Governor of Erzeroum telegraphs that the Turks on Monday drove 10,000 Russians from their positions at Kara-Kilissa."

Reuter's Erzeroum telegram confirms the foregoing.

Special dispatches to the *Times* contain the following, which coincides with news received from other quarters: "Since the affair at Zewin the Turks have sent out scouts in every direction, who have brought in the intelligence that the Russians were retreating, both on the road from Soghanlu and that in the Euphrates Valley."

Various specials to London papers, notably to the *Daily News*, from Erzeroum state that the siege of Kars is almost raised in consequence of Turkish successes.

The *Times'* Vienna correspondent says that the return of the son of Schamyl to Constantinople is announced, and it looks as if the Turks had become convinced of the uselessness of the efforts to spread the Caucasian insurrection.

It is believed the troops dispatched to Circassia will be recalled and sent to aid Dervish Pasha, who will assume the offensive from Batoum.

The Governor of Erzeroum, in his telegram reporting the defeat of the Russians at Kara-Kilissa, says the enemy succeeded in rallying at 1,500 metres from Kara-Kilissa. The Turks were fatigued, and did not continue the pursuit.

INTERESTS OF OTHER NATIONS.

CONSTANTINOPLE, July 3.—The British fleet has arrived in Besika Bay. The rumor that it will come to Constantinople is erroneous. No request for authority to come has been preferred by England. Admiral Hornby is, however, expected here.

BUCHAREST, July 3.—The departure of the British fleet for Besika Bay has created an unfavorable impression here.

LONDON, July 3.—Concerning the dispatch of the fleet to Besika Bay, the supporters of the Government say that the Mediterranean fleet is for the representation and protection of British interests, and it should be nowhere so properly stationed as in the vicinity where its presence is most useful. Those who doubt the pacific declaration of the Government argue from this movement that the intention is to keep the Russians out of Constantinople by force, if necessary.

LONDON, July 4.—The *Daily Telegraph* denies in official form the statement that the Cabinet, before deciding to send the fleet to Besika Bay, warmly discussed the question of sending 20,000 men.

The *Standard's* special from Pesth states that the session of the Hungarian Parliament has been closed. It was arranged, however, that it may be summoned for extraordinary session on the demand of 20 Deputies. The Government has chosen this method of winding up the session, so as to be able to reassemble Parliament at any hour that events compel a departure from the present policy of neutrality. The mobilization of the Austro-Hungarian Army is being decided upon to-day, and will be carried out shortly.

The Belgrade correspondent of the *Times* sends the following: "War preparations are going on. The whole Army can be mobilized in 10 days. It is stated that a Militia brigade of the first class has already been sent to the frontier toward Simitza."

The *Times'* Berlin correspondent says the rumor that the German Government will shortly prohibit the exportation of horses has been confirmed, and is probably to be attributed to apprehensions roused by events in France. Other advices show that the Hungarian Government has extended the area from which the export of horses is forbidden.

A dispatch from Kragujevatz, dated yesterday, says: "The Skuptschina opened here today. Prince Milan's speech opening the session was very guarded. He expressed confidence that the Servian blood shed in the last war would not be in vain, but the fate of the Christians in Turkey is now in more powerful keeping. He said that on his recent visit to thank the Czar for his protection of Servia, the Czar assured him that the Servians would never cease to be objects of his paternal solicitude. Prince Milan invited the Skuptschina to proceed in its legislative work with the greatest circumspection, since any false step or ill-considered resolution might jeopardize the hopeful prospects opening out before Servia." The present Government has a strong majority in the Skuptschina.

The Berlin correspondent of the *Daily News* says: "The Russian Ambassador has had a long conference with Prince Bismarck. One of the Secretaries of the Embassy has left for Bucharest with a special report for Prince Gortschakoff and the Czar. The opinion is growing here that diplomatists are trying to fix conditions on which peace negotiations shall eventually be conducted.

THE TURKISH LINE OF DEFENSE.

THE COUNTRY OF BULGARIA—THE BALKAN MOUNTAINS — DIFFICULTIES OF THEIR PASSAGE—SIX ROUTES ACCESSIBLE TO AN ARMY OF INVASION—DEEP RAVINES AND NARROW DEFILES—THE COMMAND OF THE EUXINE.

From Our Special Correspondent.

BUCHAREST, Thursday, June 14, 1877.

The dispatches of the correspondents of the London *Times* and *Daily News* were stopped on Monday by order of the Director-General of the Telegraph Department, for having given information of the constitution of the Russian columns, and of the probable points and dates of attack. On Tuesday these gentlemen were summoned before the authorities and advised that, "as none of the employes of the telegraph department were conversant with English, henceforward no communications would be received unless written in French, German, Roumanian, or Russian, or, if the character of the correspondent be above suspicion, accompanied by a translation—certified to on honor—in one of the above named languages." This measure has created much consternation in the ranks of the scribblers, of whom only one or two are capable of conforming, even with the assistance of a dictionary, with the orders. Still, these are not at all surprising, as most of the British representatives are well known for their strong Turkish proclivities, and in the two or three cases of pro-Russian sympathies which exist, indiscretions are much to be feared, not from malice prepense, but from ignorance of what is right and proper. Except by accident, however, none of them can, by any possible means, announce what is to happen, as they are not military men, and as the Russian plans are involved in the deepest mystery. Still, they might stumble upon the truth and give timely warning to the enemy, and neither Russians nor Roumanians intend to lend a hand in the creation of obstacles to their designs. There is a story afloat that a too inquisitive German was shot as a spy somewhere near Jassy a day or two back, and the correspondent of a great London daily was informed that, although every latitude would be allowed to his dispatches, he might, if a court-martial considered it necessary or expedient, meet with a similar fate. Probably both these tales are exaggerated, for nothing like brutality or unnecessary severity has marked the presence of the Russian Army in Roumania, but certain measures are indispensable in order to defeat the machinations of the enemy's spies, and these are: That no one shall be furnished with authority to circulate through the lines unless provided with a passport inscribed upon the back of his photographic portrait, of which three copies must be furnished at the General Head-quarters of the Army. This passport is not only strictly personal and not transferable, but is limited to the particular army corps or column which is designated thereon, and is only granted upon the indorsement of some Russian legation. The repressive measures concerning telegrams will possibly be extended to other forms of correspondence, and it may often become necessary to mail letters at a point far distant from that where they were written. All forms of cipher are, and have been for some time, prohibited, except from diplomatic agents to their Governments; but I have seen, within a few days, a very clever system for stock exchange operations, by which somebody is pretty certain to realize a fortune in the next six weeks.

Although confessing my inability and my unwillingness to make any well-founded prediction of the plan of campaign, I think that it will be interesting to give a sketch of the natural features of the zone of operations after the passage of the Danube. Bulgaria, from the river to the Balkans, is a rolling country, covered in some places with rich pastures and fertile fields, and traversed by numerous streams. The villages are not numerous and are widely separated from each other, but of considerable extent and generally well provisioned; on this resource, however, an invading army cannot rely, as in all probability they have been already well drained by the Turks. This circumstance will, in consequence, necessitate the transportation of everything needed for the subsistence of the columns. The roads during the rainy season are, in this light clayey soil, simply impracticable. The descent into the valleys, as we approach the mountains, becomes steep, and is rendered more difficult by the absence of bridges over all but the principal water-courses. In the Winter, when the snow is very abundant, there are no roads at all. In the Summer all vegetation is burned up by the excessive heat, and the want of water is sensibly felt, although Mussulman piety has established fountains and dug wells wherever it is possible. This circumstance often necessitates long marches, particularly for the cavalry, and is a reason for an enforced bad selection of camps and cantonments. The chain of the Balkans, which separates Roumelia from official Bulgaria, runs from west to east, gradually diminishing in altitude nearly to the shores of the Black Sea, where it ceases abruptly at Cape Eminch, between the valleys of the Kamstchick and the Nadir. West of the sources of the Jantra and the Tunuscha its peaks are covered with snow until the end of June. Between this point and the Kamstchick the mean elevation of the range is about 5,000 feet, whereas in the eastern part it rarely exceeds 3,500. The passages of the chain in this part bear a strong resemblance to those of the Thuringian forests, but are not so elevated; their summits are rounded off and thickly wooded, large masses of rock being found only in the valleys. The south-eastern slope of the Balkans is much steeper than the northern declivity, which is masked by spurs, all deviating from the general direction of the chain, and entirely differing from it in characteristics. All these are crowned by plateaux bounded by rocks varying from 10 to 200 feet in height, and sometimes presenting the appearance of gateways. Their slopes toward the summit are very abrupt, but as they near the base they form a natural glacis. They are thickly wooded with stunted oaks and dense brushwood, both on the sides and at the base, except in the vicinity of the villages. Even when the roads are practicable an advance across country is impossible for an army accompanied by a heavy train. The difficulties of the passage of the Balkans depend less upon the absolute height and inaccessibility of the mountains themselves than upon the countless obstacles of detail which accumulate during six or seven days' march, and are increased by the paucity and bad condition of the lines of communication. The Balkan is almost uninhabited; its sides are covered with virgin forests, and as, even in the valleys, villages are not numerous, the roads are neglected. Besides, they are in no instance carriageable, and although in the plains north and south of the mountains wagons are sometimes used, the main traffic is by horses and pack mules. In 1836 the Sultan visited Silistria, and made use of a light vehicle drawn by four horses, for which a road 30 miles long was made expressly through the Schibka Pass, but all his suite, consisting of 400 persons, was on horseback. Except in the Timok Valley, where Midhat Pasha, while Governor of the Vilayet of the Danube, repaired the old Roman route from Pamonia to Byzantium, there are no good strategic communications, either of offense or defense, in the whole peninsula.

The first operation of any army of invasion will then necessarily be the construction of roads. The defense of the Balkan itself demands no addition to its already existing permanent fortifications, but merely the establishment of field works and abattis at all the different defiles, as the enemy's forces must be opposed at many points, it not being within the limits of possibility to concentrate at any one. There are six routes by which an army of invasion can operate. The first passes by Tirnova to Kasanlik, through the valley of the Jantra, and is completely closed by the old castle of the ancient Kings of Bulgaria, whose fortifications have been recently repaired and modified. Near the town of Gabrova the Jantra is spanned by a stone bridge, and from this point to the defile of Schibka the road rises gradually in the midst of a magnificent forest of oaks. The declivities of the Jantra and the Tundscha, although steep, are practicable for light infantry, which renders the forcing of this passage easier than any other. From the summit to the village of Schibka for about three miles the road is very steep; from this point it commands the Valley of Kasanlik and the heights of Eskri-Saga. All the country beyond is remarkable for its fertility, and its possession must be a capital feature of the Russian programme.

The route from Tirnova to Slivno, by the defile of Demir-Kapön, traverses the mountains at a great elevation, but its topography has not been studied. The road from Tirnova to Kasan, by Osman, Bazar, and Stararcka, traverses at first a plain and then ascends to the ridge of the Binar Dagh, where there are two old forts; thence we descend to the little town of Kasan, situated in a species of funnel between two steep mountains. Beyond this place there is a narrow defile, called the "Iron Gate," which, although impregnable to a front attack, can be turned by means of a road on the right. This defile passed, the road branches off, on the one side toward Karnabat and on the other to Selimno, passing through deep valleys and ravines, which admit of an easy defense. The numerous affluents of the Tundscha are exposed to sudden freshets after heavy rains, and an army operating in that line must carry with it all the material necessary for the construction of bridges. From the Danube to Karnabat, by the towns of Tschalikawak and Dobroll, it will be necessary to besiege or invest Shumla, which is not, properly speaking, a point of passage of the Balkans, but is situated at the base of a group of isolated mountains, in front of the main chain; it can be turned on the right from Rustchuk by Eski-Jumma and Eski-Stamboul, and on the left from Silistria by Bulanlik, Marasch, and Smadova. The nature of the country itself offers no serious obstacles to either of these operations. The stream of the Béiram and of the Kamstchik is shallow, and does not exceed 70 feet in breadth, with a stony bottom favorable to the erection of a trestle bridge. There is a good camping ground at Tschalikawak, with an abundance of wood, water, and pasturage. From this point, however, to Dobroll, the difficulties increase at every step; the ravines are deep and commanded at every one of their numerous elbows, and at the confluence of the Derbent and the Deli-Kamtschik there is a defile which can be defended by very inferior forces against an army. Besides, there are few fords and only one wooden bridge. From Dobroll to Karnabat the country is comparatively open, but further on, in the direction of Adrianople, is the extremely dangerous defile of Bujuk Derbend. The entire absence of forage along all the latter part of this line adds to the difficulties of the operation.

The fifth route leads from Kostudcha to Pravady, and thence, by Kouprikoi and Jenikoi to Aidos. Pravady is situated in a cleft of the rocks forming a defile 600 feet high and 3,000 wide. It is traversed by a stream of the same name, in the middle of which is a steep cliff that could be rendered impregnable by the erection of a few redoubts. It can, however, be turned, but with some difficulty, on both sides, by mountain paths. Neither the Pravady nor the Kadikeni can be passed without bridges; the passage near the village of Kadikeni is very difficult, but here again the position can be turned. The Valley of the Delidahi-Déré is nine miles in length, and is called the Kirkgetschia, or "defile of the 40 fords," on account of the sinuosities of the stream; at one point the valley narrows to 60 yards, and can be closed completely by an earthwork; it is unnecessary to insist upon the dangers attendant upon an attempt to force this defile with a single column. A better point is to be found near Jenikeni, where the Kamstchik can be crossed on rafts, and even forded during the Summer. Near Tschenga the Deli Kamstschik also is fordable, but the road commences to ascend, and can be closed by an abatis. The two roads from Kouprikoi and Jenikoi meet upon a table land, several thousand yards in width, where troops can easily deploy. Covered on two sides by precipices, it also presents advantages for the construction of defensive works, which are particularly indicated by the circumstance that the neighboring village of Béiramovo is admirably situated for a camp. A good carriage road from this point to Varna offers great facilities to a corps stationed here to move on Varna or Paavady. The route from Varna by Derivischjovan to Burgos and Missivri is the one which was adopted by the Russians in 1828, but so long as the Turks preserve, as they do now, the command of the Euxine, nothing can be attempted against Varna, and so long as Varna and Shumla, or one only of these strongholds stand, the passage of the Balkans will be a most dangerous operation. Whether a movement will be attempted to turn the line by the valley of the Timok and Sofia, will necessarily depend upon the attitude of Austria.

THE CELEBRATION AT WOODSTOCK.

PREPARATIONS FOR TO-DAY'S ENTHUSIASM—ARRIVAL OF DISTINGUISHED VISITORS—SPEECHES BY GOV. CHAMBERLAIN AND SENATOR BLAINE.

WOODSTOCK, Conn., July 3.—The celebration of the first Fourth of July of the second century of the Republic at Roseland Park and the residence of Henry C. Bowen, of Brooklyn, N. Y., promises to be an event of national interest, not only from the fact that some of our most distinguished statesmen are to speak, but also from the fact that it is expected the address of ex-Gov. Chamberlain will consist of an assault upon the present Administration. The celebration really began this evening. The 3:30 P. M. train from Boston brought to Putnam a large party, which arrived at 6:30 o'clock, and there met the train from New-York, which brought among others the following-named, who are to take part in the exercises to-morrow: Hon. James G. Blaine, ex-Gov. Chamberlain, of South Carolina; Rev. Dr. Cuyler, of Brooklyn; Rev. James M. Buckley, and others. At Putnam, the party started for the residence of Mr. Bowen, and arrived there about 8 o'clock. Supper was served to such members of the party as Mr. Bowen's house would hold, and the remainder of the party were accommodated at the Elmwood House. Mr. Bowen's residence, the ground in front of the house, and the beautiful park which faces it, were decorated with flags, streamers, and Chinese lanterns, and presented a beautiful appearance during the evening. In the park the Eagle Brass Band, of East Woodstock, performed some excellent music. After the assemblage had witnessed the ascension of several fire balloons, Gov. Chamberlain was loudly called for and spoke as follows:

FELLOW-CITIZENS: You will hardly expect me to do more to-night than to return to you my thanks for the honor you do me in calling upon me. I am here to speak to you to-morrow, and I have but a word of thanks. I rejoice to be here again in New-England, again in Connecticut, and let me add, I rejoice especially to be here in this good and true old County of Windham. I trust that to-morrow we shall meet the good people of this county and take counsel together upon those subjects which are always uppermost, always in order, as the anniversary of our national independence recurs. But I must not anticipate to-morrow. I thank you again for the honor you have done me, and I beg to remind you that there are others here with me to-night whose voices you will be glad to hear, and with whose career as public men you are more familiar than you can possibly be with mine, because they are larger, higher, and nobler, and I trust that you feel as I do, that a word from them to-night would be heard with pleasure and delight. I thank you, fellow-citizens, and bid you good-night.

After Gov. Chamberlain had concluded, Mr. Blaine was called for as the next President of the United States, and he responded as follows:

You can always tell a man who has been engaged in Southern politics by his efforts to throw responsibility on somebody else, and that is what Gov. Chamberlain has tried to do this evening in calling on me for a speech. He was booked for it, and promised to make it before we left New-York; but he attempted to dodge in the presence of this assemblage, and put me in as his substitute. I am not willing to stand in that relation. I come here with a little bit of postscript to be added to his oration to-morrow, and there is not force enough in Windham County to extract it from me to-night. I am very glad to see you, and very sorry Gov. Chamberlain has refused to address you.

Other short addresses of thanks were made by Dr. Cuyler and Hon. John T. Waite. It was a late hour before the festivities closed.

STORM DISASTERS IN THE WEST.

FOUR PERSONS KILLED AND SEVERAL OTHERS INJURED IN OHIO AND INDIANA—BUILDINGS BLOWN DOWN.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, July 3.—Another heavy storm swept through Northern and Central Ohio and Indiana last evening and this morning. Last evening at Elkhart, Ind., six houses were leveled to the ground and four others partially destroyed. Mr. Craig was blown off his barn and had his arm broken. Mr. Walters was blown out of his house, and his head and back were dangerously cut; James Bowen was caught under a falling house and severely injured; Mrs. Bowen was terribly bruised, and five others were seriously injured.

At Kingsbury, near Laporte, Ind., the wind demolished the residence of Mr. Barney, killing four persons, whose names are not ascertained. William Fletcher, of Clinton, Elkhart County, was killed by a falling roof and his daughter badly injured. Three men, near Waterford were struck by lightning, and one of them, named McClintock, was instantly killed.

WHEELING, West Va., July 3.—The storm of rain, wind, and lightning which visited this section of the country at midnight yesterday, was very violent. Several houses were unroofed and damaged, a cupola was blown from one of the churches, fences and trees were blown down and crops were badly damaged. There were no casualties so far as is known.

THE BALTIMORE COLLECTORSHIP.

BALTIMORE, Md., July 3.—There was no change at the Custom-house to-day. Col. Wilkins still retains his post as Collector. It is said Mr. Thomas will assume the duties of the office on Thursday.

BUFFALO, N. Y., July 3.—Twenty-two tons of buffalo robes, the first lot of this article freighted in years, was shipped to New-York by canal to-day.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., July 3.—Isaac Friedlander's annual grain circular estimates the wheat surplus of the State at not over 300,000 bushels.

WASHINGTON.

CABINET MAKERS AGAIN AT WORK.

THE STORY OF "DISINTEGRATION" A WORK OF FICTION—HARMONY AMONG THE MEMBERS INDIVIDUALLY, AND ENTIRE CONFIDENCE FELT IN THEM BY THE PRESIDENT.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 3.—The story telegraphed from here last night about "the disintegration of the Cabinet" is purely imaginary. Mr. Key has not thought of retiring, nor does the President know of any reason why he should. The story about the probable retirement of Secretaries McCrary and Sherman are equally groundless. The Cabinet is not only working harmoniously, but the very best of feeling exists between the several members individually, and all of them enjoy the fullest confidence of the President.

QUESTIONS BEFORE THE CABINET.

THE COLLECTOR OF THE THIRD VIRGINIA DISTRICT—THE CONFLICT OF INTEREST BETWEEN COLLECTOR TUTTON, OF PHILADELPHIA, AND CONGRESSMAN WARD—NO FOREIGN APPOINTMENTS.

WASHINGTON, July 3.—All the members of the Cabinet were present at the meeting to-day, with the exception of Secretaries Sherman and McCrary. The Treasury Department was represented by Acting Secretary McCormick. It was decided to appoint Otis H. Russell Collector of Internal Revenue for the Third District of Virginia, and his commission as such was signed by the President.

Mr. S. W. Macy, who has for many years held the office of Collector of Customs at Newport, R. I., some time ago resigned, and it was decided to-day, upon his request, to accept the resignation, and it has been decided to appoint as his successor Mr. Frederick A. Pratt, who is indorsed by Senators Burnside and Anthony and Gov. Van Zandt.

The Cabinet also considered the recent action of the Collector of Customs of Philadelphia in removing Assistant Inspector Arnold. There is an interesting history in this case, and the following is mentioned as the substantial details of the matter: Mr. Tutton, the Collector, is said to have taken offense at the disinclination of Mr. Ward, a new Representative from Pennsylvania, to give his support to the removal of the Post Office at Downington to another part of the town, and consequently determined upon the removal of some of his [Ward's] friends from office. The decapitation of Mr. Arnold, and the appointment of Mr. Frick in his place, was a result of this. Mr. Ward, in a telegram to Secretary Sherman, protested against this action of the Collector, and the Secretary telegraphed to Philadelphia directing that Arnold be reinstated, and upon that being done the case would be decided upon its merits. He left the matter with Gov. McCormick for a decision, who concluded, as the case was an interesting one and had attracted considerable attention in Chester County, to refer it to the Cabinet. The only charge made by Tutton against Arnold was that he had given a portion of his time to the management of a newspaper office in Chester. Affidavits from Mr. Arnold and from the proprietors of the paper showed that the former had resigned his connection with the paper on the 30th of last April, and had since given his entire time to his duties as inspector. These facts were considered at the Cabinet meeting, and the Acting Secretary of the Treasury, in pursuance of a decision thereon, will telegraph Mr. Tutton that Mr. Arnold shall remain in the position to which the Secretary's order reinstated him.

There were no foreign appointments decided upon at the Cabinet meeting to-day.

Secretary Evarts submitted to the Cabinet to-day the order of the Diaz Government to Gen. Trevino, instructing him to resist with force of arms the invasion of Mexican territory by United States troops, &c., as authorized not long ago by instructions to Gen. Ord, issued through the War Department, in the pursuit and punishment of Mexican raiders on the soil of Texas, and the recovery of stolen property. The Mexican order was briefly discussed, but no action concerning it was taken. Gen. Mata has not yet had an interview with Secretary Evarts concerning his recognition as Minister from the Diaz Government. He may visit the State Department on Thursday, which is known as "Foreign Ministers' Day." There is no indication that he will be received in that capacity, or of a change of policy of the Administration respecting either the Diaz Government or the order to Gen. Ord authorizing the pursuit of marauders on American soil into Mexican territory. The Administration will act slowly and cautiously in receiving a new Minister from that country.

There is an understanding among Southern men that the Brazilian Mission is to be given to that section, and in consequence there is a lively contest among aspirants from that section. The names prominently mentioned in this connection are those of Attorney-General Harris, of Mississippi, and Judge Levisser, of Louisiana. The Belgian Mission is still undecided.

GENERAL APPRAISEMENT OF GOODS.

CIRCULAR FROM THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY REGARDING GENERAL APPRAISERS AND APPRAISEMENTS.

WASHINGTON, July 3.—The following circular regarding general appraisers and appraisements has been issued from the Treasury Department:

Section 2,608 of the Revised Statutes provides that four general appraisers of merchandise therein authorized shall be employed in visiting such ports of entry in the United States, under direction of the Secretary of the Treasury, as may be deemed useful by him for the security of the revenue, and they shall at such ports afford such aid and assistance in the appraisement of merchandise thereat as may be deemed necessary by the Secretary of the Treasury to protect and insure uniformity in the collection of the revenue from Customs. The circular of this department of April 19, 1875, arranged the collection districts of the United States into divisions to which the various general appraisers were respectively assigned. That circular is hereby revoked, and the general appraisers are instructed to visit such ports of the United States as from time to time may be designated by the department. It will be borne in mind that the principal duty of the general appraisers under the law is to visit the various ports for the purpose of supervising the method of appraisement of dutiable goods and securing uniformity in their values and classifications. To more thoroughly carry out the object of the law, general appraisers are hereby directed to meet at the City of New-York on the 1st days of February, June, and September of each year for the purpose of comparing the results of their inquiries at the various ports. Should any variations be found at the several ports in the dutiable values or classification for duties of imported merchandise, the general appraisers at their meeting will report the same in their joint report to the Secretary of the Treasury, with such recommendation as they may deem proper. At such meeting the following will be the order of business: The senior general appraiser will be the Chairman of the board, and the junior general appraiser the Secretary. The general appraiser in charge of the office in New-York will be the custodian of the records. After the first meeting the minutes of the previous meeting will be read, and a summary statement will be made by each general appraiser of his investigation to the various ports. The reports and returns now made by Collectors to the general appraiser assigned to the district will hereafter be sent to the office of the board at New-York, and the clerks employed in that office will revise and condense such reports from time to time, so as to more readily prepare them for examination at the joint meeting. Each general appraiser will report to the department on the first day of each month his movements and services since his last monthly report, and in such report he will state what his address will be until his next report reaches the department. Should either of the general appraisers discover, during his visits to any of the ports, important errors, either in valuation or classification, which, in his opinion, requires immediate action, he will notify the department thereof. They will all give special attention to the subject of allowances for damage occurring on a voyage of importation. Until otherwise ordered, General Appraiser John F. Meredith is assigned to act upon reappraisements at the ports of Boston, Philadelphia, New-York, and Baltimore whenever a demand for such reappraisement may be made, and Collectors at those ports are authorized to call upon him at any time for that purpose. Should it occur that his services cannot be obtained, the reappraisement may be had by two experienced merchants, as prescribed in section 2,930 Revised Statutes. JOHN SHERMAN, Secretary.

THE NEW POSTAL CARD CONTRACTOR.

DELAY ASKED BY THE PHOTOTYPE COMPANY IN EXECUTION OF THE CONTRACT—ACTION OF THE POSTMASTER-GENERAL IN THE MATTER.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 3. — The American Phototype Company, of New-York, notified the Postmaster-General yesterday of their inability to commence the manufacture of postal cards on July 1, in accordance with the terms of the contract recently awarded, and asked until the 10th inst. to complete their preparations. In order to provide against any emergency resulting from failure on the part of the new contractors, the Postmaster-General purchased from the Morgan Company, whose contract has just expired, all the cards they could deliver prior to June 23, the date upon which the dies were required to be surrendered. About 7,000,000 cards were thus obtained, which will enable the department to supply all orders until July 10. The extension of time asked for by the Phototype Company has not been granted, but if they will be prepared to manufacture the cards on the 10th, the contract will be executed by the Postmaster-General. If they fail, the contract will be awarded to the next lowest bidder, and the bondsmen of the failing contractors held liable for any damage that may result to the Postal service through the failure of their principals.

ARMY AND NAVY MATTERS.

THE NEW SECOND LIEUTENANTS IN THE ARMY —ORDERS AND PROMOTIONS—SURVEY REGULATIONS — ASSIGNMENTS IN THE NAVY.

WASHINGTON, July 3.—It is understood that five or six vacancies in the rank of Second Lieutenant in the Army now exist, and that members of the class who graduated at West Point last month and were assigned to duty as additional Lieutenants will be appointed Second Lieutenants to fill the vacancies. Thirty members of the class, it will be remembered, were assigned to duty as additional Lieutenants, but it is expected all of them will be promoted to the grade of Second Lieutenant before December next.

Leave of absence for one year has been granted Major J. J. Upham, of the Fifth Cavalry, with permission to go beyond the sea, and he will sail for Europe in the course of a week or two for the purpose of observing the military operations between the Russians and Turks. He will not be attached to any of our legations, but can take position at any point he desires, as he defrays his own expenses.

The President has accepted the resignation of First Lieut. George R. Griffith, Ninth Infantry, to take effect July 1.

Lieut.-Col. William H. French, of the Second Artillery, now in command of the Washington Arsenal, will be promoted to the grade of Colonel of the Fourth Artillery, in place of Col. Joseph Roberts, retired on account of long and faithful service. Major Harvey A. Allen, of the Second Artillery, will be promoted to the grade of Lieutenant-Colonel of that regiment, vice French. Capt. James McMillan, of the Third Artillery, will be promoted to the grade of Major in the Second Artillery, and First Lieut. John L. Tierrion, of the Third Artillery, will be promoted to the grade of Captain in the same regiment.

A general order has been issued from the War Department to facilitate the prosecution of the topographical surveys in the Western military geographical divisions and departments, including reconnoissances of routes, the astronomical determination of positions of military posts and other places, and drafting of maps, &c. It provides that the general place of exploration and survey will be determined by the Chief of Engineers, and executed by the division and department engineer officers, under the direction of the Generals commanding the divisions and departments. Two general service men to serve as topographical assistants will be allowed for the head-quarters of each survey. They are to be enlisted from persons of unexceptionable habits, and will be rated as clerks. The order further provides for the transportation of such parties and necessary instruments, collections, &c., subsistence for the men connected therewith, and proper medical attendance.

Passed Assistant Surgeon George P. Bradley is ordered to the Hartford, at Norfolk, Va., in place of Assistant Surgeon C. G. Herndon, detached from that vessel and placed on waiting orders. Medical Inspector Philip S. Wales has been detached from special duty at Washington, D. C., and ordered to the Powhatan, and as Fleet Surgeon of the North Atlantic Station. Medical Inspector Richard Dean has been detached from the Hartford, and ordered to special duty in attending officers of the Navy and Marine Corps at Washington, D. C. Surgeon C. H. Burbank has been detached from the Powhatan and placed on waiting orders. Passed Assistant Surgeon W. S. Dixon has been detached from the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery, at the Navy Department, and ordered to the Powhatan, in place of Assistant Surgeon R. A. Urquhart, detached from that vessel and placed on waiting orders. Passed Assistant Surgeon James H. Gaines has been ordered to duty in the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery at the Navy Department. Assistant Surgeon E. Norfleet has been detached from the Hartford, and ordered to the Powhatan. Assistant Surgeon H. Drake has been detached from the receiving ship Colorado, at New-York, and ordered to the Hartford. Pay Inspector Edward May has been detached from the Hartford and as Fleet Paymaster of the North Atlantic station, and ordered to settle his accounts. Paymaster A. J. Pritchard has been detached from the Powhatan, and ordered to settle his accounts.

The Secretary of the Navy has issued a general order promulgating the decision of the United States Supreme Court in the case of Arthur Martin in regard to the Eight-hour law, and has fixed the rate of labor for mechanics, foremen, leading men, and laborers on the basis of 10 hours a day. All workmen electing to labor only eight hours a day will receive a proportionate reduction of their wages.

FORTRESS MONROE, July 3.—The steamer Powhatan arrived at 10 A. M., and saluted the flag of Rear-Admiral Trenchard. At 11 o'clock Admiral Trenchard transferred his flag from the Hartford to the Powhatan with the usual ceremonies.

RAILROAD INTELLIGENCE.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, July 3.—The contract between the Trustees of the Cincinnati Southern Railroad and the Common Carrier Company was signed this afternoon and ratified by the Trustees unanimously. It is now expected that the Common Carrier Company will put the road in running order as soon as possible. Probably trains will be moving in two weeks.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., July 3.—The first mortgage bondholders of the Montgomery and Eufaula Railroad have superseded the order of sale for said road granted by Judge Woodson on June 6, given bond and taken the case to the Supreme Court of the United States. The order of sale was to satisfy the claim of the South and North Road for some $60,000. The suits by first and second mortgage bondholders for foreclosure have been consolidated, and by consent of all the parties except the South and North Road, an order has been issued for the sale of the road on the second Monday in November, to pay the first and second mortgages. The sale is subject to the claim of the South and North Road as it may be adjudicated by the Supreme Court. No special arrangements have been made for a celebration here to-morrow. The weather is very hot. The crops are doing finely.

NEW-JERSEY REPUBLICANS.

THE FEELING ON NATIONAL ISSUES.

OPINIONS OF THE PARTY LEADERS—REAL SENTIMENTS OF THE MASSES—SIGNIFICANT INDICATIONS OF POPULAR FEELING—CANDIDATES FOR THE GOVERNORSHIP—THE NATIONAL EXPERIMENT.

From our Special Correspondent.

TRENTON, N. J., Tuesday, July 3, 1877.

It is a very hard matter to get 80 politicians together who will not talk politics; and the four-score personal friends of ex-Secretary Robeson who entertained him here last night at dinner, at the same time that they were politicians were full to the mouth with conversation that came from hearts warm for the Republican Party and its success. If one idea appeared to sway them above another, it was devotion to the party, and the theme of their conversation was naturally the party and its prospects. Before the dinner and after it, although to-day was an hour and a half old when the feast was ended, the men lingered in the parlor and halls to exchange mental memorands, to look back upon what had been done and forward toward what was to be undertaken. Not since the inauguration of President Hayes have so many of the active working members of the Republican Party met together. The gathering was, therefore, interesting as affording an opportunity of ascertaining the feeling of Republicans in New-Jersey about the Administration, the new policy, its effect upon the Republicans of the State, and its effect upon the organization.

Secretary Robeson came very near striking the most sensitive chord in the breasts of all, his hearers when he demanded the maintenance intact of the party organization as a matter of right and necessity. But Senator Blaine did touch it when he quoted Andrew Jackson's remark, "I know what I'm agin," and said he was "agin the Democratic Party." While the conversation was unrestricted, free from the caution that characterized the speeches, there was not spoken one word of hostility to President Hayes or his

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

MARITIME INTERNATIONAL LAW.—By JOHN A. DAHLGREN, late Rear-Admiral United States Navy. Edited by CHARLES COWLEY, of the Massachusetts Bar. Boston: B. B. RUSSELL. 1877.

A posthumous work of one of our gallant naval officers has been arranged and edited by Charles Cowley, Esq., formerly Judge-Advocate on the staff of the author. Admiral Dahlgren was already advanced in life when the war broke out, his first cruise as Midshipman having taken place in 1827, on board the frigate Macedonian. He was always of an active, and investigating turn of mind, and directed his attention to ordnance and the improvement of heavy guns. Before the war broke out his invention of the Dahlgren heavy guns had made him a man of note in our Navy, and at the very outset of hostilities his position at the Washington Navy-yard enabled him to show his loyalty when the other officers deserted to the rebels. His active service during the rebellion belongs chiefly to the attack on the forts before Charleston; his flag-ship was destroyed by a torpedo after the surrender of Charleston. The present work had its origin in notes put together during his command of the South Pacific Squadron, between the years 1866 and 1869, where he lacked the necessary works of reference to carry out his scheme properly. Ill health on his return home never allowed him to finish the work; it is, therefore, published by a former chief of staff, and supplied with a biographical sketch by his widow, Madeleine Vinton Dahlgren.

The numerous revolutions that have taken place in different States of South America make the commanders of our naval squadrons authorities, either good or indifferent, on many points of international law; for this reason Dahlgren was brought into connection with questions of great delicacy in relation to the rights of citizens of the United States on the seaboard cities of the Atlantic and Pacific, for he served in the West Indies and Brazilian waters, as well as in the South Pacific. Moreover, the roots of his studies in maritime law may be traced to the rebellion, when the position of neutrals, combatants, and non-combatant blockade-runners was matter for very conflicting opinion both here and in England.

In the South Pacific, for instance, a curious case of etiquette arose when the Confederate Commander, Tucker, formerly of the United States Navy, was made Admiral of the fleet of Peru. Dahlgren refused to him the ceremonial salute usual to the rank in the Peruvian Navy. The Southern people had been absolved from all liabilities by the President's proclamation of May, 1869, but among the exceptions made were persons like Tucker. Peru could make him an officer but could not destroy his allegiance to the United States; therefore, Admiral Dahlgren was compelled to consider him an ex-officer of the United States Navy.

Admiral Dahlgren was, for a naval officer, a voluminous author. He was not only a pioneer inventor in artillery which has revolutionized the weapons of Europe, but published between 1848 and 1856 some six works on ordnance and kindred topics. In 1861 his *Drill of IX. and XI. Inch Guns* was printed. Having passed his life in the service of the United States, labored at his profession conscientiously, and gone outside of the routine of his work to improve the most important branch of the Navy, its methods of offense, Admiral Dahlgren died a poor man. Before his death he had the pain of losing his son Ulric, a brave and magnanimous cavalry officer, who was killed in a raid undertaken in 1864 to rescue the Union prisoners who were being treated with shocking inhumanity in the prisons of Jefferson Davis' Government. Admiral Dahlgren was a Philadelphian by birth, the son of Bernard Ulric Dahlgren, a merchant of that city.

HISTORICAL SKETCHES OF NORTHERN NEW-YORK AND THE ADIRONDACK WILDERNESS. By NATHANIEL BARTLETT SYLVESTER. Troy, N. Y.: WILLIAM H. YOUNG. 1877.

A prettily-printed octavo has been devoted to a sketch of the northern portion of our State by a member of the Bar of Troy. He begins by recounting the names which New-York first possessed in the books of the early chroniclers. Northern New-York was called Avacal in the map of Abraham Van Ortelius, a geographer to Philip II. of Spain in 1570. Later maps give the name of Ir-o-coi-sia, "the hereditary country of the Iroquois," to the land on either side of Lake Champlain. Northern New-York itself contains a great wilderness, thickly settled about the edges with flourishing towns, and this great wilderness even includes a lesser wilderness, which lies at the head waters of the Mohawk River, on the highlands that rise northerly of Oneida Lake, and between the eastern shore of Lake Ontario and the upper valley of the Black River. The great wilderness, moreover, forms a vast elevated plateau that rises into lofty peaks in the interior, but slopes gradually down on every side into deep depressions or valleys. Through these valleys ran the natural water-courses in such a way that with the exception of a couple of insignificant portages, Northern New-York is an island.

The territory of New-York belonged principally to the Mohawks and the Oneidas; the Onondagas owning a narrow strip along the eastern shore of Lake Ontario. Among all the Indians of the New World, there were none so politic and intelligent nor so fierce and brave as the brave Iroquois, the people of the Five Nations to whom these tribes belonged. They dwelt in palisaded villages upon the fertile banks of the lakes and streams. Their houses were built within the protecting circle of palisades, and, like those of all the tribes of the Iroquois family, were made long and narrow. They were not more than 12 or 15 feet in width, but often exceeded 150 feet in length. They were made of two parallel rows of poles stuck upright in the ground sufficiently wide apart at the bottom to form the floor, and bent together at the top to form the roof, the whole being nicely covered with strips of peeled bark. At each end of the wigwam was a strip of bark or a bearskin hung loosely for a door. Within they built their fires at intervals along the centre of the floor, the smoke passing out through openings in the top, which served as well to let in the light. From the custom of having many fires and many families strung through a long and narrow house comes the signification of their name for the league: "The People of the Long House." They likened their confederacy of Five Nations, stretched along a narrow valley for more than 200 miles through Central New-York, to one of their long wigwams. The Mohawks guarded the eastern doors of this long house, while the Senecas kept watch at the western door. Between them dwelt the Oneidas, Onondagas, and Cayugas, each nation around its own fire, while the great central council fire was always kept brightly burning in the country of the Onondagas. These are the Indian names of the several nations of the Iroquois league, with the sixth nation afterward added: Mohawks—*Ga-ns-a-ga-o-no*, "People Possessors of the Flint." Onondagas—*Nun-da-wa-o-no*, "People on the Hills." Senecas—*Nun-da-wa-o-no*, "Great Hill People." Oneidas—*O-ne-yot-ka-o-no*, "Granite People." Cayugas—*Gwe-u-gweh-o-no*, "People at the Mucky Land." Tuscaroras—*Dus-ga-o-weh-a-o-no*, "Shirt-wearing People." It is said that this wild Indian league of the old savage wilderness, if it did not suggest, in many respects it formed the model on which our Union of many States in one Republic was formed.

Mr. Sylvester traces the history of New-York through the days of the Jesuit missionaries and French and English occupation, through the English and French wars to the Revolution. A good part of the book is taken up with description of localities famous in history, or otherwise notable, and there are steel portraits of Samuel de Champlain and Sir William Johnson, the loyalist, who married, after the Indian fashion, a sister of the Sachem Brandt, and became the most influential personage in the Six Nations. The book is full of interesting biographical notices of early settlers; for the early Indian and Jesuit narratives it is mainly indebted to Francis Parkman.

THE MARQUIS OF LOSSIE. A Romance. By GEORGE MACDONALD. Author's edition. Philadelphia: J. B. LIPPINCOTT & Co. 1877.

Were it not for the large modicum of theology and of theoretical and practical piety in this novel, we should not hesitate to call it good. There is a plot of decided strength which affords plenty of scope for available "situations." The heroine is a young girl who has been brought up to consider herself the only child of a Marquis, and the hero is her half-brother, who has really been born in lawful wedlock, while she herself is the result of a second marriage while the first wife was still alive. Malcolm MacPhail has been left in ignorance of his birth, and allowed to earn his living as a fisherman in the fishing villages of Portlossie and Scaurnose, in the north of Scotland, but his education has been laid in narrow but thorough lines by a certain liberal schoolmaster and preacher who befriends and loves him. The novel opens after the death of the old Marquis of Lossie, when Malcolm has been told the secret of the house, and solemnly acknowledged by his father on his deathbed. But he is acting as groom to a vicious mare named Kelpie, then in the Lossie stables, and owing to the elevated and Quixotic character which he possesses, can not make up his mind to dispossess his half-sister whom he has been brought up to revere as his sovereign mistress. Florimel is in danger of accepting the hand of a certain Lord Liftore, who has seduced one of the fisherman's daughters of Portlossie, and abandoned his child. To thwart this, Malcolm takes the yacht Psyche, and sets sail for London, where his half-sister is enjoying the sweets of life as a marchioness in her own right, and under pretext of grooming the uncontrollable mare Kelpie, installs himself as Florimel's servant, protector, and general adviser. She is having a desperate flirtation with an artist named Lenorme, of whom the marquis-groom approves, and yet is drifting into a marriage with Lord Liftore. After humiliating this Lord on several occasions, and falling in love with a very humane and lovely titled friend of his sister, this fisherman-groom abducts his sister from the attentions of Liftore, and on pretext of giving her a sail in the yacht down the Thames, carries her off bodily to Portlossie. The actors collect again at the ancestral castle: Florimel resents her groom's high-handed measures, and the explosion occurs. She first learns that he is heir, and then that she herself is illegitimate. Liftore is thrust out, and Lenorme turns up in time to claim her as his bride, despite of the irregularity of her birth. Malcolm and the lady Clementina marry, various wicked conspirators who have administered poison to Malcolm, and otherwise thwarted his schemes, are brought to public shame, and the Marquis of Lossie, fisherman, groom, metaphysician, reader of Plato and Epictetus, and lecturer on the good, the beautiful, and the true, becomes an ideal nobleman who is acquainted with every soul on his domains, and, instead of frittering his life away in London, prefers to head the herring fleets that leave his villages every night for the fishing grounds. Here is the vessel the new Marquis of Lossie causes to be built:

"She has great stowage forward and below. If there was a large take, boat after boat could empty its load into her, and go back and draw its nets again. But this was not the original design in her. The after part of her deck was parted off with a light rope-rail, was kept as white as holy-stone could make it, and had a brass-railed bulwark. She was steered with a wheel, for more room; the top of the binnacle was made sloping, to serve as a lectern; there were seats all round the bulwarks; and she was called the Clemency.

"For more than two years he had provided training for the fittest youths he could find among the fishers, and now he had a pretty good band playing on wind instruments, able to give back to God a shadow of His own music. And every Sunday evening the great fishing boat, with the Marquis and, almost always, the Marchioness on board, and the latter never without a child or children, led out from the harbor such of the boats as were going to spend the night on the water. When they reached the ground all the other boats gathered about the great boat, and the chief men came on board, and Malcolm stood up betwixt the wheel and the binnacle and read——"

This is hardly a fair quotation if it be inferred that there is nothing more thrilling or natural and lifelike in the book. There are a number of such passages that seize and hold the attention, but the fact cannot be gainsaid that Malcolm, whether he is being fisher-lad, yachtsman, groom, or companion to the noble ladies Florimel and Clementina, is always reading from some moral lectern. He is an ideal character, compounded of the strength and simplicity of a fisherman and the purity of a saint, and perhaps his inordinate sermonizing results naturally from early exercise of that faculty in the company of Mr. Graham, the old schoolmaster. To depict such a character requires in the author not only great piety, but a large amount of naïveté, and a capacity for enthusiasm which might put most writers to the blush. Compare this idealist with Turgénieff, for instance. Having to deal with the same Highland Scottish race, composed of fiery dogmatic Celt and slow truth-loving Saxon, what a different being Turgénieff would have made of Malcolm. He would have written from the very opposite pole, and have shown us at the best a ridiculous fisherman-marquis, at whom his tenants laughed and who soon learned to detest his tenants. The mare Kelpie, which is the inseparable companion of Malcom, always biting and kicking men, dancing and darting about the country, would not have settled into a brood-mare of enduring temper, but have come to some tragic end. Doubtless, such a writer would have dwelt upon the gloomy thoughts of these hard-working and coarse fishermen, and described the many foggy and rainy days that made them sombre. But George Macdonald lives in a higher plane, above the clouds, where the sun is always shining, and where what clouds there are—such as Lord Liftore, Mrs. Catanach, and Caley—only serve as a foil to the brightness of the just and good actors on his stage. He writes a novel and takes the license of a poet to make his favorite characters beautiful, even if by so doing he is forced to make them unreal. It is probable that the novel is liked by a large number of readers, for three publications have been issuing it in the United States in serial form. *Lippincott's Magazine* claims the author's edition.

JAN OF THE WINDMILL. A Story of the Plains. By JULIANA HORATIA EWING. Boston: ROBERTS BROTHERS. 1877.

The title of this novel is liable to misconstruction in two ways. The foreign name of Jan makes one expect a Dutch or German tale while the allusion to the plains carries one westward to the great Plains of North America. The story is, however, entirely English, although the name is that of a Dutch grandfather of the hero, and the plains are situated in the southern part of England, where the sails of windmills take the place of water-power, and old habits and customs linger uncontaminated by novelties of foreign make.

The story opens with a storm, and in the midst of it our hero makes his appearance in the windmill, a mere ray of a baby put out to nurse with the wind-miller's wife and forgotten by monthly remittances from the lawyer of the foreign-looking gentleman who is supposed to be his father. The early life of Jan in the windmill allows of some excellent descriptions of country life, full of quiet humor and told in a charming style. The characters of Abel Lake, the windmiller, and his child-burdened wife, are drawn apparently from living models; his roughness and pride in never yielding an inch; his preference for a lazy and simple-seeming assistant, George, and his snubbing of a really good man, Friday because he is too serviceable—these are specimen hits that abound in the story:

"'I beant so fond myself of men as is so mortal sprack and fussy in a strange place,' the miller observed to Mrs. Lake in reference to this matter.

"Mrs. Lake had picked up several of her husband's bits of proverbial wisdom, which she often flattered him by retailing to his face.

"'Too hot to hold,' was her reply in knowing tones.

"'Ay, ay, missus, so a be,' said the windmiller. And after a while he added, 'George is slow, sartinly, mortal slow; but George is sure.'"

As Jan grows apace Mrs. Lake has a sneaking fondness for him above her own five children because he is the son of "gentle-folks," and when he goes to Dame Datchet's school he begins to develop an extraordinary taste for drawing and putting together colored bits in imitation of the landscape about him. As he sits at his lessons his greatest delight is to watch for the passage of a herd of pigs as they are driven to a neighboring stream, and presently he becomes a notorious character among his schoolmates from his ability to draw on a slate these useful but unromantic animals:

"The degree and variety of expression in a pig's eye can only be appreciated by those who have studied pigs as Morland must have studied them. The pertness, the liveliness, the humor, the love of mischief, the fiendish ingenuity and perversity of which pigs are capable, can be fully known to the care-worn pig-minder alone. When they are running away—and when are they not running away?—they have an action with the hind legs very like a donkey in a state of revolt. But they have none of the donkey's too numerous grievances. And if the donkeys squealed at every switch, as pigs do, their undeserved sufferings would have cried aloud enough for vengeance before this."

Jan begins life with the ambition of acquiring a "miller's" thumb, but next determines to become a pig-minder, and carries out his intention with characteristic gravity and firmness. In this position he makes acquaintance with Master Swift, the schoolmaster, who walks the groves reciting from his favorite poets, and of Miss Amabel Ammaby, the Squire's little daughter, who afterward becomes his wife. But the outline of the plot need not be given; it is not an especially new one, but quite sufficient for all needs; wherever Jan goes we admire him, and feel certain that he will some day be a great artist, and if toward the end the author cannot resist the temptation of preaching a little bit, we do not resent the lecture because it is so quickly over. Master Swift, the old broken school-master, who has lost his wife and only son, and, after setting his heart on Jan, comes near losing Jan too, is an admirable portrait, and so, too, is his mongrel dog Rufus. The villain of the piece, the hunchback Cheap Jack, may be close to reality, but is not so novel a character. Jan himself may be considered as a rather highly colored character, so far as his phenomenal baby steps in art are concerned, but strict adherence to probabilities is not to be expected in a hero. It is a charming story, delicate and firm in humor, and, in its pathetic parts, clear and refined.

PETTENGILL'S NEWSPAPER DIRECTORY.

Pettengill's Newspaper Directory and Advertisers' Hand-Book for 1877 is really a superb work, with an amount of information between its covers, which could only be accurately obtained by much patient and thorough investigation. It is a book of 334 pages, containing a complete list of the newspapers and other periodicals published in the United States and Canada and other British Provinces, a list of periodicals in the United States by counties, and lists of daily, weekly, religious, and agricultural newspapers, with their circulation. There are enumerated 795 daily periodicals, 79 tri-weekly, 125 semi-weekly, 6,606 weekly, 122 semi-monthly, 771 monthly, 16 bi-monthly and 60 quarterly. The total number distributed throughout the States and Territories is 8,574. The increase since the first issue of the *Hand-book* in 1870 has been nearly 3,600, an average of 500 a year. In proportion to population Nebraska has the greatest number and Alabama the least, the former having one to every 1,078, and the latter one to every 12,000 inhabitants. New-York City has 28 dailies, 188 weeklies, and 185 monthlies. Philadelphia has 20 dailies, 64 weeklies, and 50 monthlies. Boston has 9 dailies, 67 weeklies, and 40 monthlies. Much care has evidently been spent in the collection of the material, and it has been put in admirable shape by some one who is a skillful director, while the typographical merit of the book is very high. The enterprising business man who wants to know something about the newspaper he would advertise in can here find all the information he desires, and can rely upon it as being correct. The work is embellished with several fine steel portraits of editors. Pettengill & Co., No 37 Park-row, have conducted business for years in this City, and from small beginnings have grown to be an important concern, enjoying the confidence of publishers from Canada to Mexico.

VIOLATIONS OF THE SANITARY CODE.

On Thursday last a certificate of the death of Alice Schultz, aged 28, from pelvis cellulitis and peritonitis, was transmitted from Bellevue Hospital to the Board of Health. Seeing that the certificate was marked "suspected abortion," Dr. Nagle, Deputy Registrar of Records, referred the case to Coroner Woltman, who sent a communication to the former gentleman yesterday, saying that the woman had been buried on the certificate of the attending physician at Bellevue Hospital, and returning the certificate of death. The woman was admitted to the hospital on June 8, and was assigned to the surgical department under Dr. Gorton, who, assisted by Prof. Jacoby, made an examination, and arrived at the conclusion that she was suffering from pelvis cellulitis and peritonitis, apparently due to malpractice. Both gentlemen questioned the woman closely, but she denied that an abortion had been performed, or that an attempt had been made to effect the same. Five days after her death, which occurred on June 23, a post-mortem examination was made, but owing to the decomposed condition of the body, the cause of death was not definitely ascertained. When the woman entered the hospital she was registered as a domestic. She informed the physicians that she resided at No. 27 West Third-street; that she had been recently married, and that her husband had abandoned her. The report of the Coroner was submitted at the meeting of the Board of Health yesterday by Dr. Nagle, who added that the action of the Bellevue Hospital authorities in burying the body before an investigation could be made, and without obtaining the necessary permit from the Health Department, was in violation of section 151 of the Sanitary Code. He also characterized the unusual delay in sending the certificate of death to the Bureau of Vital Statistics as a violation of section 161.

CIVIL SERVICE REFORM IN BROOKLYN.

The following resolution, which explains itself, was offered by Gen. Slocum yesterday at a meeting of the Board of City Works, and passed by the votes of its mover and Commissioner Flaherty, Commissioner Adams, the McLaughlin "Ring" Democrat in the board, voting in the negative:

Whereas, The duties devolving upon this board are purely of a business character, having no relation whatever to State or national politics; therefore,

Resolved, That this board, in the discharge of its duties, will not hereafter be influenced by political considerations, but will be earnestly desirous to be governed by the same principles that governmen in the transaction of their private business, and that to carry this resolution into execution the various bureaus of the department shall be reduced by the consolidation of all such as can properly be brought under one head, and that the selection of all subordinates of the various bureaus, such as inspectors, foremen, and laborers, shall hereafter be intrusted to the chiefs of the respective bureaus, and that the board will in no case interfere with these selections, but will hold bureau officers responsible for the selections made by them, and for the manner in which the duties devolving upon them are discharged.

Resolved, That this board will forthwith proceed to reduce and consolidate the several bureaus of this department as far as such reduction and consolidation can be made without detriment to the public service.

Commissioner Adams, the Ring Democrat, was frank enough to say that he did not believe in civil service reform. The passage of the resolutions given above, which are to go into effect on Thursday, was made possible only by the action of Mayor Schroeder, who, after many efforts, succeeded in removing from the Board of City Works William A. Fowler, who for many years ran the department solely in the interest of the Ring.

DECISION IN A CITY'S FAVOR.

The Baltimore *Sun* of Monday says: "In the case of Brotherton against the Board of Police Commissioners of Baltimore City, Judge Garey has decided that the board cannot be sued for damages by a person who has been injured by falling on ice on the pavement. The court said the Police Board was a *quasi* public body, deriving their powers and duties from the State, and that neither the State nor its agent, the Police Board, could be sued in *tort* for damages. The board might make a contract within the scope of its powers, and it might be responsible on the contract, but no further. The question was argued on the point of law alone by J. P. Poe for Brotherton, and L. E. Fowler and Wm. L. McClean for the board. An effort will be taken

CANNING SALMON IN OREGON

A MILLION FISH REQUIRED WEEKLY.

TWENTY-NINE ESTABLISHMENTS ON THE LOWER COLUMBIA—A NEW AND IMPORTANT INDUSTRY—DESCRIPTION OF THE BUSINESS AND ITS DIFFICULTIES—AN UNSUCCESSFUL YEAR—UNFORTUNATE ENTERPRISE ON THE WILLAMETTE—FUTURE PROSPECTS.

From Our Special Correspondent.

ASTORIA, Oregon, Wednesday, June 20, 1877.

The oldest town of Oregon has not, until within the past few years, exhibited much prosperity. Astoria became well known in the time of the fur trade; when that business came to an end there was nothing to sustain the settlement, and it soon diminished to a village, where a few pilots and fishermen made their rendezvous. Thus it continued until little more than a decade ago, when the increase of trade in Oregon and the development of the salmon fisheries gave it an impetus. At present it boasts two or three thousand inhabitants, and is laid out into real streets and squares with real buildings on many of them. It has a Custom-house of stone, with an entire square to itself; it has a theatre, a Court-house, and, I believe, a jail, and it has had a first-class fire, which destroyed three or four blocks of buildings. If there were any doubt of its urban character, this little incident of the fire ought to dispel it. A considerable portion of the city stands on piles, and at high tide the water flows beneath it. The docks for sea-going ships and steamers were pushed out into the river, owing to the shallowness of the water, and it was deemed expedient to build in behind them, in order that they should not feel lonesome. In course of time, should Astoria continue to thrive, the piling will be filled in with earth, of which there is more than an abundance on the rugged shore. But at present wood is cheaper than earth, and the inhabitants are content to have their principal street in the form and substance of a bridge.

An important item of the business of Astoria is intimately associated with that princely fish, the salmon. Above and below Astoria, as well as at the town itself, there are establishments where salmon is packed in tin cans for shipment to distant points—in the language of the country they are denominated "canneries," and the business of "canning salmon" gives employment to numerous persons. I have not my Webster's Unabridged in my vest pocket, and am uncertain about the uses of the word "can." If I should be found tripping, please ascribe my fault to the custom of the country I am in, as I shall, for the purposes of this letter, make use of its vernacular, *sans peur et sans reproche*.

There are, I am told, 29 canneries on the Lower Columbia, some of them on an extensive scale. About half are in the immediate vicinity of this place, and one of the largest occupies a portion of the town front. The business had its beginning about 15 years ago, but for five or six years it was conducted on a small scale. Ten years ago it began to assume something like importance, and five years later there were fortunes in it. It was a long time before the product of the Columbia River could find a market. You may make or prepare the best article in the world, but until the world has learned to use it you will make or prepare in vain. So it was with the salmon business in the early years; shipment after shipment was returned or sold at a loss, and the canners were well nigh discouraged. But they persevered; the world learned to eat canned salmon, and to-day the demand exceeds the supply. Half a million cases (each case contains four dozen cans of one pound each) cross the Atlantic every year, and are sold in Liverpool, London, and elsewhere. On the dock to-day there are 2,000 or more cases which will go by steamer to San Francisco, and thence by rail to New-York, or by steamer to Liverpool. All this lot has been sold "to arrive" by the Liverpool consignee, and several of the shippers of salmon tell me that the majority of their shipments are sold by the consignee in Liverpool or London before they have left the Columbia River. Two sailing ships are loading for Liverpool direct, (one has 70,000 cases on board,) and others are expected here soon for cargoes, and the consignees are sending cable messages to hurry up the shipments, as merchants are anxious, and the public is hungry for salmon. So you see that the market has been created, and only waits to be supplied.

I have visited several canneries; they have a family resemblance, and differ only in a few details, which I will mention wherever I deem it necessary. Practically a description of one will suffice for all.

In the first place, it requires money to start a cannery, and if the canner has none he must borrow. If he has good security he can obtain the necessary funds at 2 per cent. a month, and sometimes as low as 1½. To put the establishment on a good basis will require about $40,000, though a man may get along with $30,000, while at the same time he can use $50,000 to good advantage. The money being secured, a site must be selected, and either bought or leased. A strip of timbered land on the river bank is desirable; the cannery is built upon piles and runs out into the stream, and the land above mentioned, can furnish the necessary piling. The water location is selected for several reasons—for convenience in receiving material and shipping the product, and because the river receives the offal and makes no charge for carrying it away. The building is a large rectangle, and is so arranged that the fish are brought into one of the front corners, traverse in various stages of preparation three sides of the square, and come out in cases and go on shipboard at the other front corner. Some canneries are in the form of a circle, and the work follows around the ring, and is completed in a single round.

The "plant" includes site, piling, platform, building, troughs, tools and benches for workmen, tanks, and a steam boiler for cooking the fish, tin, solder, paint, boxing material, and a few other et ceteras. Then there are boarding-houses for the laborers employed; and in some cases a saw mill, where the boxing material is prepared, and there are boats and nets for the fishermen. All must be ready soon after the 1st of April, and by the 15th of that month the men must be on the ground. For the greater part of the work the canneries employ Chinese. I am told that not more than a fifth or a fourth of the men employed about a cannery are of other than Oriental origin. Most of the employers I have talked with assure me that the business could never have reached its present development without Chinese or some other reliable labor. John can be depended upon much more than his Caucasian competitor; he makes his bargain and sticks to it, and never indulges in a strike. He has his spree now and then, but it is conducted on well-regulated principles, and does not interfere with business. I have not yet found the proprietor of a cannery who would exchange his Chinese laborers for white men. The fisherman are of necessity whites, who live here and know the peculiarities of the river, and the fishing is quite in their hands. But from the moment the fish are delivered at the dock of the cannery until the boxes are placed on board the steamer, the work is performed by Chinese hands under American supervision.

"First catch your hare," is an old saying, and it applies here with a change from hare to salmon. And here comes a difficulty that will this year bring failure and ruin to half the canneries on the river. The business has been overdone," said the proprietor of the concern where I took the most of my notes, "and the salmon are nearly used up. Last year the catch was light and this year it is lighter; I ought to have 3,000 fish of a morning, to run me at full speed, and I don't average more than 500. It is so at all the canneries; they can't get fish enough, and some of them must break. In a good year I should ship from 25,000 to 30,000 cases, but this season I won't get off more than 8,000."

"What is the aggregate number of salmon required daily for all the canneries on the Lower Columbia?"

My informant made a hasty mental calculation, and then replied:

"About 100,000 for this part of the river alone. Then there are several salting establishments, and further up they have wing dams and traps that take perhaps 20,000 more every day. And the fishermen supplying the Portland and other markets take some thousands, so that you may safely say 125,000 daily, or pretty near 1,000,000 a week."

Here is the whole story of the decrease in the salmon supply. Remember that the fish are caught on their way up stream to spawn, and that countless millions of eggs which should be deposited in the hatching grounds are lost altogether. Twelve million salmon a year must soon exhaust the river unless energetic measures are taken. The proprietors of the canneries are awaking to the necessity of doing something in the matter. They have subscribed $20,000 for the propagation of salmon, and have invited one of the United States Fish Commissioners—Prof. Stone—to come to Oregon and look into the situation. He arrived last week, and has now gone to the Upper Columbia in company with Mr. Cook, the proprietor of one of the canneries. Congress will be petitioned to pass the necessary laws for the protection of salmon, and the Legislatures of Washington Territory and Oregon will be similarly addressed. The proprietors think there will be no difficulty in enforcing proper laws, as the great market for fish is at their canneries, and if they are restricted in their purchases and all canneries are held to a rigid observance, the catch can be kept in proper limits. Unless this is done, another five years will see the end of the canning business on the Columbia, for the simple reason that there will be no fish to put up.

The proprietor of whom I just spoke told me that he employed, when in full force, about 75 men, not including the fishers. Seventy-five men put up in three months 25,000 cases of four dozen cans each, or 16,000 cans per man. You see what can be accomplished by a division of labor. He employs 15 fishermen, and each of these employs a helper, so that there are 30 fishermen in all. The boats and nets are owned by the cannery, and the latter keeps the nets in repair. The fishermen are paid so much per fish, and the determination of the so much has been the cause of trouble. Originally it was 20 cents per salmon; then it rose to 25, 30, and finally it stood last year at 35 cents. There was a symptom of an advance this Spring, and so the proprietors discussed the matter and determined not to pay more than last year's price. The fishermen also discussed the matter, and came to a slightly different conclusion. While the proprietors were settling upon 35 cents as the proper figure, the fishermen resolved not to work under 50 cents, and they had their way. It is impossible to run a salmon cannery without salmon, and the proprietors have been obliged to pay 50 cents for each fish delivered this season. The high price, added to the short supply, is another reason why the business will be run this year at a loss. There is danger in the future, as the fishermen may next year run the price up to 75 cents, a dollar, or perhaps $2, and then good-bye to the business. The use of salmon is mainly for food purposes, and not as a luxury, and they tell me here that an advance of 1 penny a can at Liverpool puts a stop to nineteen-twentieths of the consumption. High prices mean the ruin of the business of the canners. At present they receive $6 a case at their docks, i. e., $6 for 48 cans of a pound each. The retail price in Liverpool, London, and other English cities is 1 shilling (English) per can, or very nearly that amount. Allowing for freight, insurance, and other charges, and the profits of consignees, and wholesale and retail dealers, this price is not exorbitant.

The fisherman and his helper start a little before sunset for their station, propelled by sail, oars, or the current. Some of the larger concerns have steam tugs, which take long strings of boats and drop them one by one at the proper points, and thus, when the winds are unfavorable make a great saving of time. The net used is a sort of purse-net, with meshes of eight and one-quarter inches, so that the small fish pass through and escape, as they are not useful for canning. A great deal of skill is required to work them, and an inexperienced fisherman will come back with a small catch, while an expert close by him will return with his boat full. In the morning the men return to the cannery or deliver their fish to a collecting boat or barge which has been sent for that purpose. The salmon vary in weight from 15 to 40 pounds, though many are taken exceeding the latter figure. I have seen a goodly number of 50-pounders, and have heard of 60 and even 70 pounders. They also vary according to the month in which they are taken; the earliest are generally the best, but sometimes the run during June turns out better than that of May. The weather sometimes affects the size by causing the larger fish to run low and out of reach of the nets.

The salmon are piled on the platform near the dressing-tables, and the work begins. They are washed by means of a hose directed against the heap, and a row of a dozen or more is formed behind each dresser. The latter seizes a fish by the gills and throws him upon his table. With a dexterity coming from long practice he rapidly removes the fins and tail, severs the head, and makes an incision down back and belly. From the latter he removes the intestines, and then throws the carcase into a tank at the end of the table. This tank is partly full of water, and here another man washes the fish, scrapes the inside with a knife, and also scrapes back and sides. Then he drops the fish into another tank, and another man rescues and washes it and subjects it to more cleaning.

Three men have handled the fish thus far, and he is now clean and presentable. A fourth drops him into a sort of trough, where several knives are set into a shaft, which can be operated by a crank. A half turn of the crank cuts the fish into proper lengths, and he is a fish no longer. The sections are thrown upon a table, where man No. 5 cuts them longitudinally with a sharp and heavy knife. He slashes rather than cuts, and as you watch the gleam of his Mongol eyes, and observe the rapidity and accuracy of his blows, you wonder if he ever served as executioner in his native land, where etiquette requires the human head to be severed at a single stroke. While you are wondering he has filled a basket, which a helper seizes and replaces with an empty one; the full basket is carried to a long table and emptied; around this table you find a dozen men busy filling cans. A team such as I have described will keep a dozen men engaged. Let us pause a moment, as we want to see about the cans.

The tin is imported, and with it the soldering material. We step to the upper story, there and find men at work, cutting, shaping, and soldering the tin into cans, which for the present are coverless. They go to a long table and there a boy seizes them, four in each hand, and strikes them together to remove any fragments of tin they may possibly contain, then he ranges them in long rows, and when three or four dozen are thus placed he rapidly supplies each with about enough salt to fill a teaspoon. Then the cans are ready for the filling, and we will accompany a batch of them to the filling-table we left a moment ago. The salmon was cut into the exact length required for the can by the machine described and consequently this part of the measurement has been performed. The filler works rapidly, crowding in first a large piece and then a smaller one, so that the can is filled within a quarter of an inch of the top, then it goes to the covering-table where the covers are put on and soldered; the table here is a long one, and each man has a section of his own and a small furnace with the necessary irons. "Soft sawder" to a great amount is annually used at these benches, more than the Down East Yankee peddler is likely to require in half a lifetime.

Now the cans are ready for the cooking-room. They are placed on frames which hold 10 dozen each, and lowered into a tank, one frame upon another, until there are five of them. The tanks are heated by steam and contain fresh water, and the cans remain there one hour. Then they are tapped with a sharp instrument and "blown off," i. e., the air is allowed to escape. Then they go to a tank containing salt water, which boils at 227° Fahrenheit, and here they remain two hours. When they come out the tiny hole which allowed the air to escape is soldered, and the cans go to tables where they stand until cold. Each one is examined to see if the cover assumes a concave shape; convexity implies that it contains air, and is of no use for exportation; concavity implies the expulsion of air, and is the condition desired. From the cooling tables the cans go to be painted on the ends in some establishments, and in others to be dipped into a composition of paint, oil, tar, and other substances—the exclusion of air being the object of this operation. When dry they are ready for labelling and boxing, and each can as it goes into the box is struck on the head to ascertain if it has the proper ring. The ear of the workman detects an imperfection, and the can is at once rejected. Great care is necessary in this part of the work, as a canner's reputation is made or marred according as the "swell-heads" in his shipments be many or few. Each one of several with whom I have conversed reminded me to note the fact that he had fewer imperfect cans last year than any of his friends, and I cheerfully make the important announcement.

So much for the story of the salmon. The Columbia River has done with him, and the piles and piles of boxes are lying on the dock ready for transportation. Of the rest of the fish, only the heads are used; they are sold for a small figure to a firm which extracts the oil by the ordinary process of obtaining fish oils. Attempts have been made to utilize the roe, but so far as I have been able to learn none have amounted to much. Tons of it are annually thrown away, and it is a great pity that it cannot be made into something edible or otherwise useful. Not every salmon is useful to the canner. A variety known as the hook-bill is worthless, and so is the white salmon. The Willamette River, on whose banks Portland stands, and which joins the Columbia 100 miles above here, has a variety of salmon which is excellent for fresh eating, but does not contain sufficient oil for its preservation. Some years ago an enterprising speculator started a canning establishment on the Willamette, at Oregon City, 14 miles above Portland. He did a fine business the first year, but all his wares were returned in a spoiled condition, and the operation resulted in an enormous loss. Latterly the canning business has been extended to other rivers than the Columbia, and there are flourishing concerns on Umpqua, Frazer, Rogue, and other rivers. I have been informed of the respective merits of the salmon from the various rivers on the coast, but through fear that my informants may be misinformed or prejudiced in some of the instances, I will refrain from describing them.

Fishing on the Columbia begins in the latter part of April and terminates about the 1st of August, so that the season may be considered three months in length. In good years the men who catch the salmon sometimes make $1,500 each, in the three months; this year they will make far less. The Chinese ordinarily receive $1 50 per day, but their employer must furnish them with mess-house and lodgings. Owing to the light catch of salmon this year, nearly all the canneries are working on short time, and the laborers are paid 15 cents per hour for the time actually employed. Most of them come from San Francisco and return there at the end of the season, while others remain in Oregon, where their countrymen are by no means infrequent.

T. W. K.

THE NEWARK WATER SUPPLY.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE OF THE BOARD OF HEALTH ON THE PURITY OF THE WATER—WHAT THEY SAY ON THE SUBJECT.

The committee appointed by the Newark Board of Health, comprising Mayor Yates, and Drs. Isaac A. Nichols and William A. Smith, "to ascertain if any contamination of the Passaic River water existed or was produced by the presence of dead fish, or any other deleterious matter," have reported substantially that they have personally inspected the river banks, and tested the water taken at different points, and that no contamination exists from the presence of dead fish or any other deleterious matter in such degree as to be prejudicial to the public health. They did not deem it necessary to go fully into the investigation of the water supply, as that would involve the quantity of water supplied per capita, how collected, where stored, how distributed, and the analytical character of the water. As to the two points of collection and distribution, they consider a short statement necessary. They state that the water supplied is derived from surface drainage and natural springs. The quality of the water at the first point varies with the season. To this is added salt water, which reaches the pumps at high water and with it some amount of sewage matter from the City. On the ebb tide probably some refuse matter from the villages above the works is added. From the tests of the committee they cannot pronounce the water unhealthy. Pure water should be transparent without any suspended matter, smell, or taste, and well aerated. The solids should not exceed eight grains per gallon, unless it be a chalk water, in which case the total solids should not exceed 14 grains per gallon of calcium carbonate, and with but slight traces of calcium sulphate, with other chemical properties in but slight amount. The Passaic water does not possess this qualification, but a "usable" water is obtained, the solid matters appreciable (but not in such amount to cause suspicion) consisting of calcium carbonates and sulphates, chlorides, ammonia, and vegetable growth. Prof. Cook's analysis, made at the worst season (August) exhibiting organic matter and albuminous ammonia, does not give it in such quantities as to render the water unfit for use. The committee allude to the fact that for some time past, many factories being closed, a less quantity of the water has been used, and that in localities where such is the case, precipitates occur in the pipes, which also become oxydized.

The report is likely to provoke considerable discussion, for if the conclusions arrived at be correct, it virtually prevents the scheme of the purchase by the City of the Morris Canal.

THE SEA CLIFF CAMP-MEETING.

CLOSE OF THE SERVICES AMID A TER

LAW REPORTS.

STRANGE LIFE OF A CONTRACTOR.

THE LATE JOHN W. PETTIGREW'S NURSE AND HOUSEKEEPER, WHO CLAIMS TO BE HIS WIDOW—HER PECULIAR DUTIES AND COMPENSATION — SINGULAR DISCLOSURES PROMISED IN A PENDING SUIT.

A very singular story promises to be told in the case of Mary Pettigrew and others against Jane Foshay, calling herself Mrs. Jane Pettigrew, which was before Judge Westbrook in Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday, on a motion for an injunction. The defendant calls herself the widow of the late John W. Pettigrew, a wealthy contractor of this City who left an estate valued at about $400,000. She petitioned the Surrogate to set aside the letters of administration on Pettigrew's estate, which were granted to Richard C. Downing and Robert Pettigrew about two years ago, alleging in support of her petition that no notice of the proceedings before the Surrogate was ever served on her. The plaintiffs in the present case are the two sisters, brother, and mother of the late John W. Pettigrew. They bring their action for an injunction to restrain the defendant Foshay from prosecuting her application in the Surrogate's Court. The plaintiffs insist that the defendant is estopped by reason of having settled her claim against the estate for $17,000. Henry L. Clinton, who appeared for the defendant, moved for a dismissal of the application for the injunction on the ground that if the next of kin of the deceased have any defense to Jane Foshay's application, they can and should interpose such proceedings before the Surrogate. Lewis Johnson, who appeared for the next of kin, argued in favor of the injunction, claiming that the equitable powers necessary to give the plaintiffs all the relief they asked were not possessed by the Surrogate's Court. Judge Westbrook took the papers, reserving his decision, but intimating pretty strongly that he would grant Mr. Clinton's motion.

The claim of Jane Foshay against the estate of the late Mr. Pettigrew was before the Supreme Court in the early part of 1876, but was not reported at the time as the case was compromised and settled. From THE TIMES reporter's notes taken at the time, it seems that Jane Foshay brought suit to obtain judgment for $40,000 against the Administrators of the deceased Mr. Pettigrew. In a petition presented by her she stated that she became acquainted with John W. Pettigrew prior to May 1, 1866. At that time and up to his death, she said, he was possessed of large pecuniary means, "was properly ranked as a man of wealth, and was successfully engaged in business as a contractor for public works in or near this City. That prior to and during all that period of time, and short intervals excepted, the manner of life was exceptional and irregular. That he was addicted to strong drink, and often became grossly intoxicated, and that such courses and conduct had become fixed habits, the indulgence in which not only occasioned serious pecuniary injury to his business, but greatly injured his health and subjected him to frequent attacks of sickness which required constant, assiduous, and faithful care and nursing. That early in 1866 the said John W. Pettigrew, well knowing his said irregular habits had become fixed and would probably lead to his untimely death, (preceded by much suffering on his part unless he should secure the services of some suitable person to restrain and take care of him,) proposed to the plaintiff ["Jane Foshay"] to keep house for him and to exercise restraint over him, and to especially devote her time to taking care of him when suffering from his excesses on the occasion of the severe attacks of sickness before mentioned; and he promised that if she would accept such employment he would pay her for such services in a very liberal manner, and that, in consideration of such proposition, and thereupon undertook the said employment." She then alleged that Pettigrew, after her acceptance of his proposition, hired a house on May 1, 1866, and went to live there with her as her housekeeper. He resided at the house in question, which occurred on March 11, 1875. "During the whole of the time," she said, she "acted as housekeeper for the said John W. Pettigrew, and performed the duties of a faithful and devoted attendant and nurse during all his said attacks of sickness, which were frequent and serious, and often violent and dangerous; and during the time he kept home in an unconscious state, when he would require the assiduous and unremitting care of the plaintiff, night and day; that the services she was obliged to render on such occasions were of the most disagreeable character, and were many times rendered while he was insensible to shame, but which were, nevertheless, faithfully performed by her without regard to the personal annoyance, fatigue, and suffering she had to endure; that at such times he would declare that he owed his life to the plaintiff; that no other person in the world could or would perform so much for him." On some occasions, she stated, Mr. Pettigrew would become very violent. He once discharged his revolver recklessly in the room and came near killing her. At another time he sought amusement in smashing a beautiful clock, a magnificent mirror, and the parlor furniture generally. After each paroxysm he would express great regret and entreat her not to leave him, as she sometimes threatened to do. For her services, she said, he promised her $40,000, but one day before executing the promise he was brought into the house insensible, and lingered in an unconscious condition until his death.

TWELVE YEARS FOR BURGLARY.

David Milstein and Isaac Goldstein, Hebrews, were tried in the Court of General Sessions yesterday for burglary in the first degree. On the night of June 20, Meyer Freeman, who keeps a butcher shop at No. 38 Ludlow-street, was awakened by two burglars who had broken into his bedroom and were rifling the bureau. Freeman jumped out of bed, whereupon the thieves sprang through a window and escaped by the hallway, throwing from them in their flight a cash box containing $35, which, with a quantity of jewelry, constituted their plunder. The butcher, scantily attired, pursued the thieves through the streets, and succeeded in capturing Milstein, whom he handed over to a Police officer. Goldstein was identified next day near the Essex Market Police Court, where Milstein was arraigned. Assistant District Attorney Russell conducted the case for the prosecution, and Assistant District Attorney Russell, by some six or eight witnesses, established the guilt of the prisoners, and proved their identity. Both prisoners took the stand, and stoutly asserted their innocence. Goldstein became embarrassed on being shown his picture, taken from the Rogues' Gallery, and explained that he had been sent to prison, though innocent. Milstein, on being asked by Mr. Russell, refused to say how many terms he had spent in prison. They sought to prove an alibi, and produced half a dozen witnesses, who promptly swore that the accused never left their company on the night of the burglary. The jury, however, placed no faith in the defense, and found them guilty. Judge Gildersleeve sentenced them to 12 years each in the State Prison. Milstein is a notorious criminal, having spent 21 out of the 28 years which he has been in this country in prison. Goldstein has served a term in the Penitentiary for carrying burglar's tools.

SUITS AGAINST THE CITY DISMISSED.

Judge Westbrook, in Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday granted motions dismissing the complaints in eight suits against the City which the plaintiffs have failed to prosecute within a reasonable time. One of these actions was brought by Thomas Donovan, and was begun in June 1875, for the recovery of $10,000 damages for personal injuries received by the falling in of the roof of St. Andrew's Church. Another was the suit of Charles DeW. Merritt, who sued to recover $350 for injuries to a horse. The cases were begun in October, 1873. A third suit was by Owen Griffith and Oder Quinn, who began their action in January, 1867, to recover $500 for damage done to premises on Third-avenue by a mob on Oct. 11, 1866. Daniel Sheeran's suit, begun in March, 1875, to recover $480 for alleged services as inspector of the carts of the Street-cleaning Bureau, was also dismissed. A similar fate befell the action brought in January, 1871, by James O'Connell, who sought to recover $289 for digging a well in the upper portion of the City. William L. Bliss' suit, begun March 12, 1874, to recover $250 for alleged services as Superintendent of Sewers, had a similar termination. The case of Robert Cullen, who began his action in March, 1875, to obtain the City Seal, for tearing down the buildings at Nos. 12 and 14 Greenwich-avenue, was also dismissed, and a like disposition was made of the suit of Ann Trainor, who brought her action on Jan. 25, 1868, to recover $5,000 for personal injuries received in falling into a hole in the sidewalk of Forty-first-street, between Ninth and Tenth avenues, in December, 1867.

A MAN WITH TWO WIVES.

John Woller, a middle-aged man, who is said to be the proprietor of a feed-store at Thirty-ninth-street and Third-avenue, was arraigned before Justice Duffy, at the Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday, to answer a charge of abandonment. When the case was called the complainant appeared in the person of a handsome, elegantly attired, and kid-gloved young woman, who claimed to be the wife of the accused. In her complaint she set forth that she was married to the defendant on Jan. 27 last, and that they lived together at No. 310 West Thirty-ninth-street for nearly three months. At the expiration of that time he abandoned her, and has since neglected and refused to contribute to her support. In reply to counsel for the defendant, the complainant denied that she knew Woller had a wife living when she married him, but admitted that she was aware he was living with a woman as his wife; but she did not know that he was married to this woman. Counsel for the defendant demanded an examination for his client who, he said, was a married man, and was living with his wife when he was enspared by the wiles of the complainant, whom he characterized as a designing adventuress, and who had inveigled him into a mock marriage ceremony with her, and that his client was intoxicated when this mock marriage took place. Counsel for the complainant, in answer to these charges, produced the certificate of marriage signed by Rev. William Hall Gunnison, pastor of St. Stephen's Roman Catholic Church, and said that reputable clergymen were not in the habit of marrying the intoxicated. Justice Duffy decided to hold an examination in the case next Thursday, and in the meantime Woller was committed to prison in default of $500 bail. Mr. McClelland, counsel for Woller, says that the complainant is Maggie Carney, who was arrested some years ago for stealing a $1,000 diamond ring from a man whom she also pretended to have married.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

DECISIONS—JURISDICTION OF UNITED STATES COURTS — THE CHORPENNING CLAIM — THE ADVERSE DECISION OF THE COURT OF CLAIMS AFFIRMED—THE GALLATIN NATIONAL BANK SHAREHOLDERS—SHARES HELD TO BE TAXABLE ABOVE THEIR PAR VALUE—DECISION OF THE NEW-YORK COURT OF APPEALS AFFIRMED.

WASHINGTON, July 3.—The following decisions have been rendered by the United States Supreme Court:

No. 18.—(Original—ex parte)—*In the Matter of William J. Smith and Fielding Hurst.*—Petition for mandamus.—The relators, citizens of the State of Tennessee, sued Lewis Anderson, also a citizen of that State, Dec. 31, 1873, in the Circuit Court of the United States for the Western District of Tennessee to recover possession of certain lands in that district, to which they claimed title in fee through a certificate of the United States Direct Tax Commissioners under the "Act for the collection of direct taxes in insurrectionary districts within the United States and for other purposes," passed June 7, 1862. (12 Stat., 422.) The declaration is as follows:

"The plaintiff sues the defendant to recover the following-tract of land, lying in Shelby County, District No. —, and bounded as follows: Lots Nos. 2, 3, 4, and 10, Cannoway's subdivision, 60 by 160 feet, assessed to W. H. Bowers in 1860, containing —, of which the plaintiff was possessed, claiming in fee, through a certificate of the United States Direct Tax Commissioners, John B. Rodgers, E. P. Ferry, and Delino F. Smith—under an act of Congress entitled, An Act for the collection of direct taxes in insurrectionary districts within the United States, and for other purposes, and the acts amending the same, on the 1st of January, 1865, and after such possession accrued, the defendant, on the 1st day of December, 1865, entered thereupon and unlawfully withholds and detains the same, together with $5,000 due for the detention thereof."

Summons was served April 24, 1874, and June 12 Anderson moved to dismiss the suit for want of jurisdiction, as the parties were all citizen of Tennessee. This motion was granted March 1, 1877, and the value of the property in dispute being, as is alleged, less than $5,000, Smith and Hurst now ask for a mandamus requiring the Circuit Court to take jurisdiction, and hear and determine the cause upon its merits. Jurisdiction is claimed for the Circuit Court under section 2 of the act of March 2, 1833, "further to provide for the collection of duties on imports." (4 Stat., 632,) which provides that the jurisdiction of the Circuit Courts of the United States shall extend to all cases, in law or equity, arising under the revenue laws of the United States for which other provisions are not already made by law. The facts upon which the jurisdiction of the courts of the United States rests must in some form appear in the record of all suits prosecuted before them. To this there are two exceptions. In this case jurisdiction is claimed on account of the subject matter of the action, and not on account of the citizenship of the parties. It was incumbent on the relators, therefore, to show in their pleadings or otherwise that this action arose under the revenue laws of the United States. This they failed to do. They do show that they claimed title through such laws, but not that their title in that respect is disputed. For all that appears, Anderson may admit their title, and still contest their right of possession as against him. He may be their tenant, or he may be their grantee. There are no presumptions in favor of the jurisdiction of the courts of the United States. The suit was, therefore, properly dismissed, and, consequently compels the Circuit Court to take jurisdiction. Writ denied. The Chief-Justice delivered the opinion.

No. 643—*George Chorpenning, appellant, vs. The United States.*—Appeal from the Court of Claims.—The appellant rests his claim upon the act of Congress of March 3, 1857, (11 Stat., 251,) and the resolution of July 15, 1870, (16 Stat., 373.) Under the act of 1857 Postmaster-General Brown, on the 25th of May and 30th of June, 1857, awarded to the claimant three several sums of $30,000, $49,842, and $29,590 95, which were paid him. He received them under protest. Thereafter he filed his petition in the Court of Claims, asserting that he was entitled to further compensation and damages under the act. The Court of Claims held that the action of the Postmaster-General and the payment and receipt of the sums awarded were final and conclusive between the parties. (Chorpenning vs. United States, 2 Court Claims Rep., 140,) and the petition was dismissed. The claimant appealed to this court. While the appeal was pending, Congress passed the resolution of July 15, 1870. Under that resolution Postmaster-General Creswell found there was due to the claimant the further sum of $438 10 70. Before anything further was done, Congress, by a resolution of the 9th of February, 1871, (16 Stat., 702,) repealed the resolution of the 15th of July, 1870, under which the last adjustment was made, and by the act of March 3, 1871, (16 Stat., 519,) directed that no part of the money thereby appropriated for the use of the Post Office Department should be applied to the payment of what is known as the Chorpenning Claim." Upon analyzing the resolution of 1870 it is found to contain the following provisions: 1. The Postmaster-General was authorized to "investigate and adjust" anew the claims of George Chorpenning under the first section of the act of 1857, "on the basis of compensation allowed by said act for regular mail service." 2. "And the claim growing out of the curtailment and annullment of his contract on route No. 12,801, on the basis of his agreement with the Postmaster-General for the service, to be settled as provided for the services named in said act." 3. "And the right of appeal from the proceedings of the Postmaster-General to the court of claims" was "reserved and allowed to said claimant." The act of 1857 became defunct by what occurred under it in that year. It was in no way revived by the resolution of 1870. It was only referred to by that resolution for the rules and basis upon which the adjustment authorized was to proceed. The question before us is as to the effect of the repealing resolution of 1871. In considering that subject the act of 1857 may be laid out of view, and will not be further adverted to. The resolution relied upon by the appellant was wholly unilateral. It contained no stipulation of payment, nor anything from which it was implied. Congress, for its own reasons, simply directed an examination and adjustment. It gave no promise and came under no obligation to the other party, and asked and received none from him. The Government and the claimant stood, and continued to stand, wholly independent of each other. The Government could at any time before payment recall what it had done, and the claimant was at liberty up to the same period to refuse concurrence, and assert aliunde his legal rights, if any he had. Prior to that time there could be no vested right and no commitment of either party, not subject to the exercise thereafter of such discretion, affirmative or negative, as might be deemed proper. The case presents the same legal aspect as if it were between individuals. If a merchant should direct his clerk or other agent to "investigate and adjust the claim" of a third party upon a prescribed basis, and the adjustment was made accordingly, can it be doubted that the merchant might, thereafter, because he had come to the conclusion that the claim was tainted with fraud, or had been already fully paid, or from any other reason, or as a matter of choice, without assigning any reason, decline to recognize what had been done as of any validity, and withdraw the authority under which the proceeding had been taken? The reason of the right would be that there was no binding mutuality of assent, no consideration, and hence no legal obligation resting upon either party. Upon this principle it was held in Postmaster-General vs. Early, that a contract entered into by a Postmaster-General was wholly ministerial, and in no sense judicial or that of an arbitrator. The record discloses no element of an arbitrament. The adjustment having been made under a special law renders it in no wise different, as regards the point we are considering, from those made daily in the accounting offices of the Government under the several law conferring their powers and prescribing their duties. The idea that the Government is finally concluded by the results at which they may arrive would be regarded as a novelty within and without the several departments. The implication from the repeal of the resolution of 1870, and the prohibition in the act of 1871, is clear that Congress did not intend that anything more should be paid to the claimant without further authority from that body. (United States vs. Babbitt, 1 Black, 53.) This case is not distinguishable in principle from Gordon vs. The United States, 7 Wall., 188. Aside from the views we have expressed, that adjudication is conclusive as authority against the appellant. Our attention has been called by the counsel on both sides to the clause of the resolution giving the claimant the right of appeal from the findings of the Postmaster-General to the Court of Claims. The view which we take of the case renders it unnecessary to consider that point, and we express no opinion upon that subject. Affirmed. Mr. Justice Swayne delivered the opinion.

No. 945—*The People of the State of New-York ex rel. The Gallatin National Bank et al. plaintiffs in error, vs. The Commissioners of Taxes and Assessments in the City of New-York.*—In error to the Court of Appeals of the State of New-York.—The relators complain that their shares of stock in the Gallatin National Bank are assessed at too large a sum. They appeal from the judgment of the Court of Appeals sustaining the determination of the Commissioners of Taxes, which placed the taxable value of such shares at $59 each, whereas the par or nominal value of such share is $50 each. Many grave questions were discussed by the counsel upon the argument, to which we do not think it necessary to refer. We place our judgment upon a single ground. The State of New-York provides that the shares of stock like those we refer to shall be assessed "on the value" of the shares and at "their full and true value, as they (the assessors) would appraise the same in payment of a just debt due from a solvent debtor," deducting the proportional value of the real estate owned by the bank. (2 Stat. N. Y., 1866, page 1,647, ch. 908, 1 R. S. N. Y., 393, sec. 17.) The assessors were justified under this authority in fixing the value as we have stated. The appraisal included the reserve fund, which is as much a part of the property of the bank, and goes to fix the value of shares, equally as if it were not called by that name, but remained as a part of the capital stock, undistinguished from the general mass. The act of Congress of June, 1864, provides that the States may tax the shares of national banks, subject to two restrictions: First, that this taxation shall not be "at a greater rate than is assessed upon other moneyed capital in the hands of individual citizens of such State;" and, second, "That the tax so imposed . . . shall not exceed the rate imposed upon the shares of any of the banks organized under the authority of the State where such association is located." (13 Statutes at Large, 112.) In Hepburn vs. The School Directors this court decided that in making assessment of bank shares by this authority it was competent to assess them at an amount above their par value. (23 Wall., 480.) But the relators insist that by the act of the Legislature of the State of New-York, passed March 9, 1865, it was enacted that the shares of a bank could not be assessed at an amount greater than the par value thereof, and that such statute created a contract with the banks organized under the same which could not be altered by a subsequent Legislature. Hence it is argued that the act of 1866 authorizing such shares to be assessed at a rate which may exceed their par value is a law impairing the obligation of a contract, and is void. The section of the Statute of 1865 referred to is as follows, viz:

"SEC. 10.—All the shares in any of the said banking associations, organized under this act, or the act of (one, three, . . . held by any person or body corporate, shall be included in the valuation of the personal property of such person or body corporate or corporations in the assessment of taxes, in the town or ward where such banking association is located, and not elsewhere, whether he, she or they reside in said town or ward or not, but not at a greater rate than is assessed upon other moneyed capital in the hands of individuals of this State, provided that the tax so imposed upon such shares shall not exceed the par value thereof; and provided further, that the real estate of such associations shall be subject to State, county, or municipal taxes to the same extent, according to its value, as other real estate is taxed.

Had this been a valid statute we might have been called upon to discuss the point raised. But it was held in Van Allen vs. The Assessors, (3 Wall., 573,) that this statute was fatally defective in that it did not contain a proviso that the tax thereby authorized to be imposed should not exceed the rate imposed upon banks organized under the authority of the State. The system of taxation devised by the statute of 1865 was adjudged to be illegal and void. The clause in the said statute of 1865 was simply a proviso or qualification of that system. It necessarily fell with it. When the main idea was thrown out of existence the subordinate parts, which were adjuncts of and dependent upon the main theory, ceased to exist. There never was, legally speaking, any such proviso or enactment as the relators claim the benefit of. Of course, there could be no such thing as a violation of contract contained in a proviso which never existed.—(Warren vs. The Mayor, 2 Gray, 98, 99; Sedgwick on Statutes, 413, 414, and n. ed. of 1874.) Affirmed. Mr. Justice Hunt delivered the opinion.

COURT NOTES.

Thirty "bummers" and tramps, arrested in Washington and Union squares by the Park Police, on Monday night, were arraigned before Justice Duffy yesterday, and sent to Blackwell's Island for three months each.

Judgment for $9,433 22 was entered in the Supreme Court yesterday against the Rector, Church Wardens and Vestrymen of the Church of the Holy Trinity for a deficiency on a mortgage foreclosure and sale in suit brought by the United States Life Insurance Company.

On the application of the Society for the Reformation of Juvenile Delinquents, Judge Westbrook, in Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday granted an injunction restraining Charles Chevalier and others from giving theatrical representations at the Third-Avenue Theatre until they have paid the requisite license fee to the society.

Fred Williams, alias William Johnson, a notorious thief, was arrested yesterday by Detective Radford, of the Central Office, on information from Philadelphia charging him with stealing a diamond pin valued at $500 from a resident of that city. The prisoner was arraigned at the Tombs Police Court, and remanded for further examination.

Ann Reilly, a woman 66 years old, obtained letters of administration recently on the estate of her sister, Mary Corcoran, on the ground that she was the next of kin. This appears to be untrue, and in having, as it says, lost the money, and having made unsatisfactory answers, she has been imprisoned in Ludlow-Street Jail for contempt of court.

While Emilia Armstrong, of No. 27 West Washington-square, was passing through Waverley-place, yesterday afternoon, William Fay, a lad about 15 years of age, snatched her pocket-book, containing a small sum of money, from her hand and ran off. He was pursued and arrested by Patrolman Lay of the Fifteenth Precinct, and Justice Duffy committed him for trial in default of $500 bail.

William Charles Andress, alias William Bradshaw, a salesman, who says he resides at No. 241 East Fifty-eighth-street, was convicted recently in the Court of General Sessions of forging the signature of H. O'Neill & Co., of Sixth-avenue, to orders, on which he procured 28 pieces of linen from Morrison, Herriman & Co. He was called up for sentence yesterday, and sent to the Penitentiary for one year. Andress has already spent a term in prison.

DISCHARGED FOR WANT OF EVIDENCE.

An examination was had yesterday before Justice Duffy, at the Jefferson Market Police Court, in the case of Campbell & Decker, the proprietors of the Columbia Opera-house, and the male and female performers arrested during the raid on the establishment, made by Capt. Kennedy, of the Ninth Precinct, on Monday night. The only witness for the prosecution was Mr. J. G. Herold, Jr., of No. 250 West Twelfth-street, on whose complaint the raid was made. He testified that he knew nothing of the nature of the performances at the establishment, and what he complained of was that the members of his family were annoyed by the women exposing themselves at the windows of their dressing-room, which face the rear windows of his residence. Capt. Kennedy made a statement that he had received a great many complaints from residents of the neighborhood in regard to the performances at this place of amusement, but after he had made the arrests the people who had been loudest in their complaints declined to come forward to substantiate their statements. He therefore had no further evidence to offer. Justice Duffy said that he regretted exceedingly that he would be compelled to discharge the proprietors, but as no evidence to hold them had been adduced, he had no other alternative. The proprietors were then discharged, and the magistrate called up each of the female performers and questioned them as to the part taken by them in the performance. They were either "song and dance" artists or ballet dancers, and their salaries ranged from $7 to $15 per week. Several of the women were married, and three of the young girls said that their earnings supported their widowed mothers. They were all discharged.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

By Judge Westbrook.

Orders Granted.—*Cullen vs. The Mayor, &c.*; *Trainor vs. The Mayor, &c.*; *Merritt vs. The Mayor, &c.*; *Hilton vs. The Mayor, &c.*; *O'Connell vs. The Mayor, &c.*; *Vanderroort vs. The Mayor, &c.*; *Sheehan vs. The Mayor, et al.*; *Griffith vs. The Mayor et al.*; *Donovan vs. The Mayor, et al.*; *Stewart vs. Noyes*; *Wenck vs. Browning*; *German Savings Bank vs. Gregory*; *Schenck vs. Wiess*; *Pariah vs. Standard Car Spring Company*; *Gillihan vs. Mittnacht*; *In the Matter of Paton*; *Henderson vs. Bedell*; *Kahn vs. Block.*

Granted.—*Jenkins vs. Jeremiah*; *Hamilton vs. Otard*; *Hilton vs. Bagard*; *Matter of Security Life Insurance Company*; *Warner vs. United States Guano Company*; *German Savings Bank vs. Lyon.*

By Judge Donohue.

Bets vs. Kirkner, &c.—Motion denied.

Shore vs. Shore.—No proof of notice found. No notice of application for judgment.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Donohue.

Cornwall vs. The Mayor, &c.—Findings and decree signed.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Freedman.

English vs. Hobbizell.—Order denying motion, with $10 costs to abide the event.

Isaacs vs. The New-York Plaster Works.—Order dismissing complaint unless plaintiff serve notice of trial and file note of issue for the next trial term of this court.

Haden et al. vs. Coleman.—Undertaking approved.

Matter of Durlan.—Application granted.

Feitner, &c. vs. Van Sise.—Order discontinuing action and vacating injunction.

Burnett vs. Snyder.—Undertaking approved on justification.

Moens et al. vs. Hoyt et al.—Commission ordered.

By Judge Sanford.

Coe vs. The Society of the New-York Hospital.—Motion denied and preliminary order vacated, with $10 costs. Memorandum.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Van Brunt.

Schepp vs. Agostini.—Bill of exceptions settled.

The Eagle Fire Company vs. Van Allen.—Motion granted.

McCarthy vs. Grant.—Motion for injunction and Receiver granted.

Stewart vs. McCool.—Motion for stay denied, with $10 costs.

Meyer vs. Flandeau.—Motion denied, with $10 costs.

White vs. Meyer.—It seems to me that the General Term clearly intended to allow the stay to be continued.

By Judge Van Hoesen.

In the Matter of the Petition of the Trustees of the Presbytery of New-York.—Objections to the jurisdiction of the court overruled.

Watts vs. Frees.—Motion granted on the payment of costs to Freeman and to Van Nest.

Tausz vs. Elsinger.—Memorandum for counsel.

Friedman vs. Solomon.—Motion to continue injunction and Receivership denied.

Orders Argued.—Campbell vs. McEwen; Marriet vs. Sargarde.

Marshall vs. Wettingel.—Judgment settled.

Downing vs. Savary.—Motion granted. See memorandum.

Gottwald vs. Clapp.—Leave to file exceptions nunc pro tunc granted.

MARINE COURT—CHAMBERS.

By Judge Goepp.

Marks vs. Goldberg.—Order of arrest granted.

Farmers' Milk Company vs. Sears.—Motion denied.

Meyer vs. Bangel.—Order discharged.

Mills vs. The East Sectional Boiler Company.—Motion denied.

Brannagan vs. Kennedy.—Order granted.

Stoller vs. Smith et al.—Motion granted.

Schultz vs. Hamilton.—Motion denied.

Underwood on Deeds vs. New-York Hercules Powder Company vs. Wick; *Jost vs. Comer*; *Dunvale vs. Wood.*

The German Exchange Bank vs. Kavanagh.—Order granted.

Seymour vs. Sillimen.—Demurrer overruled.

Order of Arrest Granted.—*Byrne vs. Hughes*; *Doudon vs. Mussante*; *Rappaport vs. Slave et al.*

Orders Granted.—*Ulrich vs. Salvadorio*; *Kellogg vs. Bland et al.*; *Speth vs. Thiel*; *Merchant vs. Van Emme*; *Seymour vs. Silliman*; *White vs. Bernheimer et al.*

Money et al. vs. Steam Fire Cleaner Company.—Motion denied.

Attachments Granted.—*Hindle vs. Rosenbaum*; *Counsel vs. Rumble.*

FROM VARIOUS QUARTERS.

FORTUNES LOST.

THE GAMING-TABLE AND THE DRINKING SALOON—ILLUSTRATIONS FROM THE EXPERIENCES OF BOSTON MERCHANTS.

From the Boston Traveller.

In recording the losses of great fortunes, from various causes, it becomes a very delicate matter to touch upon one point. More fortunes actually acquired, still more in prospective, have been swept away, as it were, in an hour by the demons of drinking and gambling, and this is the point we refer to. There is a demoralization attached to these two vices that, when once fastened upon an individual, scarcely admits of control or reform, and for the reason that insensibly they induce other and no less dangerous vices.

A gentleman of this city had occasion to call at a certain place not far from State-street, during business hours, to collect a rent bill. "What was my astonishment," he said, "to find it a gambling-house; and what was more astonishing, was to see gathered around the table of the dealer some of the prominent business men of Boston. It was not difficult to foretell the fate of these men," and it came—ruin, financial and social.

In 1849 there was a young man, the junior partner of one of the largest commission houses in Boston, as through a business man as ever lived. In 1850 he left this firm, and became the head of another firm which did an extensive Western and Southern business. After a few years there appeared to be a change for the worse in the habits of this gentleman, and the credit of his firm was discussed. One morning the writer happened into the counting-room of the late Col. Fay, and in course of conversation the question in regard to Mr. — became up, and in reply to a direct inquiry, Col. Fay remarked, "Young man, when I see a person go into a bar-room early in the morning and swallow a full tumbler of spirits, I make up my mind that his habits are not only bad, but that they are confirmed. One year ago Mr. — 's credit stood as high as that of any man in Boston. I should hesitate now to take his note for any amount; his failure is only a question of time." Within a year he failed His splendid talents, however, saved him from the ruin common to such men. He died the recipient of a salary, though liberal, less than a fifth part of the income he had received as a business man.

A still more emphatic illustration comes to mind. The junior partner of one of the largest—if not the largest—dry goods commission houses in this city, bearing the name of and allied to one of the most respected and honored families in the State, and by marriage connected with the greatest of then living American statesmen, acquired through his social companionship the taste for drink. He had an independent fortune, and a business future of great apparent promise. His social position was unquestioned; he was the husband of one of the most highly-gifted and beautiful women, and the father of promising sons and daughters. From the hour of his first falling to temptation his decline was rapid; his fortune all wasted, his social position destroyed, he died leaving an inheritance of disgrace to his children, and it is a mournful closing of this sketch to add that his eldest son came to a violent death in the prime of his manhood through the sin bequeathed to him.

About 40 years ago there was a firm doing business on one of the North End wharves. The firm ranked high in the commercial list; it had extensive foreign connections. The senior partner belonged to one of the oldest and wealthiest families in Boston; he was educated in the commercial schools of Holland, and was a thorough merchant. The junior of the firm came from the Old Colony, and represented one of the old families of the original Plymouth stock. At one time he was regarded as one of the most accomplished young business men of Boston; he was a fine linguist, a man of refined taste, and of more than ordinary literary ability; his rise socially and commercially was remarkable; wealth seemed to come to him without exertion; he erected a house in the upper end of the city, which, for its magnificence and the taste of its surroundings, was the talk of the time; he had an accomplished wife, and he was the father of a beautiful family of children; he entertained magnificently; his house was filled with rare works of art, and yet he bore himself with becoming modesty. Like a tropical thunder-storm came the startling news that the astounding news that the firm had gone under, and that the junior partner was utterly ruined, morally and socially, and in purse hopelessly bankrupt. The old book-keeper, for many years a faithful servant of the firm, in his quaint way said to the writer, "Well, what did you expect of a man who spends his days in gambling and his nights in carousing, in such a questionable dissipation, but that he would come to ruin!" Disease, superinduced by fearful excesses, caused paralysis, and he died after a short existence, a loathsome object to himself and to his friends.

In 1855, while on the full tilt River steamer, coming from New-York to Boston, the writer met with a young man who had already earned a brilliant reputation as a politician, as a financier, and as a merchant. He was the adopted son of an old Quaker in a neighboring city; he had been twice elected Mayor of that city, and represented the city and district in the State Senate, and was then the President of one of the largest banking institutions in Boston. The writer, in common with hosts of his friends, had regarded him as a model. His actual wealth, of his own accumulation, was estimated at half a million, and he was not 40 years of age. A single circumstance was the key-note to the character on the writer's suspicions, and the truth flashed across him at once that this model young man was a confirmed gambler, drunkard, and something more. Within four hours from the arrival of the train in Boston he was taken from the entrance steps to the bank in a state of helpless imbecility. The result, of course, was utter bankruptcy, and very few years elapsed ere that such a splendid present to enjoy and such a brilliant future to look forward to.

David Henshaw was a model merchant, as well as the ablest politician of his time. He educated nearly a score of young men, who filled up the spaces made vacant by death, to perpetuate the mercantile name and credit of David Henshaw & Co. We go back over a period of years, unmarred by calamity, to this kind of mournful interest. One of the earliest graduates from this firm was a young man who became the senior partner of a large drug firm in Boston. With facilities rarely equalled he reached the highest point of mercantile success. Social temptations were the cause of his ruin, and long after the name of the gambling-table, and excesses afterward, cut him off in the prime of life. With a sort of fatuity his partner followed the same course; and what, at the time, seemed to be the wonder in society, his wife, a beautiful and accomplished woman, became a victim to the same vice, and the philanthropic Boston mind to call to mind the sudden decline of the old firm of D. & W. There were two other young men who graduated from the counting-house of David Henshaw, who went to the dogs because they could not withstand the temptations of gambling; and there was a means associated with the ingress of the name of one of the most upright of Boston merchants through deliberate abandonment of character, reputation, and future to drink.

Some 30 years since one of the most prominent of Boston's merchants became enamored of a beautiful actress. He spent fabulous sums upon her. His infatuation did not stop at his point. She was a most accomplished gambler, and the merchant's ruin became at the "Bads;" she had boasted of her gains at the "Kursaal." In one year, through accomplices, she managed to lessen his bank account to the amount of $100,000. The scandal had ruined him socially, and his great losses had made his commercial credit doubtful. He failed, and for a time he maintained a quasi reputation.

ACCIDENTS ON ENGLISH RAILROADS.

The number of persons killed and injured on railways in the United Kingdom in the first three months of the present year, as reported to the Board of Trade, were, according to the figures given in the official return just issued, 1,134, of whom 268 were killed and 866 injured. These casualties are classed as follows: From accidents to trains, rolling stock, permanent way, &c., 5 passengers were killed and 155 injured; 3 servants of companies or contractors were also killed by this class of accidents, and 35 injured. By accidents arising from other causes 25 passengers and 139 servants were killed, and 147 passengers and 470 servants injured; 11 persons were killed and 7 injured while passing over railways at level crossings; 72 trespassers (including suicides) were killed and 30 injured, and of other persons not coming in above classification 13 were killed and 22 injured. These deaths and injuries are exclusive of 9 persons killed and 439 injured during the same period upon the premises of railway companies by accidents in which "the movement of vehicles used exclusively upon railways was not concerned." The number of accidents to the servants of the companies and contractors will, as usual, attract attention, and some idea of the frightful nature of these accidents may be formed by glancing at a table printed with the return in which the former are classified as "as far as practicable." From this we learn that 647 servants were injured or killed.

BROTHERS WHO HAVE SAT ON THE THRONE.

There have been three groups of brothers who have sat on the throne of France. In each case the third brother has been the last of his line. Thus the three sons of Philip the Fair reigned one after the other, being known as Louis X., (le Hutin,) Philip V., the Tall, and Charles IV., the Fair. After Charles IV. came the line of Valois in the person of Philip VI. In the sixteenth century we again see three brothers reigning in succession—Francis II., Charles IX., Henry III., all sons of Catherine de Medici. With Henry III. was extinguished the line of Valois, which thus went out on the same sign with which it came. The House of Bourbon, which succeeded it, also finally lost the throne after the reigns of three brothers—Louis XVI., Louis XVIII., Charles X., all sons of Louis XV. Curiously enough, the Norman line of Kings of England went out with two brothers, William II. and Henry I., who reigned in succession. Similarly, the House of Plantagenet was extinguished after the reign of two brothers, Edward IV. and Richard III., Edward V. having no more reigned than Louis XVII. The Tudor line became extinct with the reigns of two sisters; the House of Stuart lost the throne after two brothers, and one might almost say, after two sisters, had reigned in succession. But, in truth, too many ingenious theatrical contrivances are practicable upon the stage to be limited by some slight reservation. Thus M. Tarnier points out that the six Cardinal-Ministers of France, the six famous ecclesiastics who have ruled her, were: First, Cardinal de Belle, Minister of Louis XI.; second, Cardinal d'Amboise, Minister of Louis XII.; third, Cardinal Richelieu, Minister of Louis XIII.; fourth, Cardinal Mazarin, Minister of Louis XIV.; fifth, Cardinal Dubois, Minister of Louis XV.; sixth, Cardinal Fleury, and if only this excellent prelate had been content to live a little later and be the Minister of Louis XVI. instead of serving his predecessor, he would have completed a singularly harmonious chronological list. In any case, five succeeding Louises have six Cardinal Ministers, the worst King of the series having two. It is only fair to remember, however, that Dubois was not Louis' choice, and Fleury was.

THE LATE NAVAL FIGHT IN THE PACIFIC

A London newspaper, referring to the battle between a Peruvian ship-of-war and two British frigates, the details of which were subsequently printed in THE TIMES, says: "The recent engagement between the rebel Peruvian ship Huascar and the two British frigates Shah and Amethyst illustrates an important failing in the designs of modern war ships. The two British frigates had a combined tonnage about three times that of the rebel Peruvian, and a combined indicated horse-power about six times greater, yet they did not run the Huascar down because they were unprovided with ram for that purpose. The two British vessels carried 20 times the number of guns, or five times the gross weight of ordnance, yet they could not pound the Peruvian into mincemeat, for not one of the British guns was capable of piercing the sides of the Huascar. The British vessels carried well-disciplined crews, numbering five times as many men as the rebels, yet they could not blow the Huascar into the skies, because the torpedoes which would have done so were in store on the other side of the globe, and, in the end, the little Huascar was not compelled to strike her rebel flag to the British

The New York Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, JULY 4, 1877.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—Woodleigh.—Miss Lettie Allen, Miss Marie Bates, Mr. Theodore Hamilton, Mr. Cyril Searle.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.—Evangeline.—Miss Sophie Worrell, Miss Lizzie Harold, Mr. M. C. Daly, Mr. H. Hunter.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—The Three Guardsmen.

NEW-YORK AQUARIUM.—Rare and Curious Fish, Mammalia, Statuary, &c.—Day and Evening.

GILMORE'S GARDEN.—Grand Concert and Summer Night's Entertainment.

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THE "TIMES" FOR THE SUMMER.

Persons leaving the City for the Summer can have The Times *mailed to their address for $1 per month, postage prepaid.*

INDICATIONS.

For New-England, nearly stationary followed by rising barometer, southerly veering to colder north-west winds, partly cloudy weather and rain areas.

For the Middle Atlantic States, rising barometer, stationary or lower temperature, winds veering to north-west, and rain areas, followed by clearing weather.

Gen. Grant has shown admirable tact in his reception of the social and civic compliments which have been so liberally showered upon him in Great Britain. He exhibited a still higher kind of insight in replying to the address of the representatives of British working men. He certainly struck the true chord of sympathy between the artisan class of Great Britain and the people of the United States in referring to the dignity of labor under our political system, and to the absence here of most of the disabilities which the condition of an artisan carries with it elsewhere. Had the speech been made to an American audience, it would have been fitting and seasonable to call attention to the growing neglect of the fact that "the laborer is the author of all greatness and wealth," and the growing distaste of a large class of our people for earning their bread by the sweat of the brow. But the aptness of Gen. Grant's statements to the British working men is none the less obvious because of the qualifications which might have accompanied them if made without reference to a state of society in which they are, even yet, somewhat startling truths.

It helps to reconcile us to the slow development of sound ideals of civil service reform to find that a very promising attempt in that direction was made when Buchanan was President, and John A. Dix was Postmaster of New-York. In the letter which we publish to-day Gen. Dix not only gives some instructive details of his assault upon the abuses of the public service before the war, but also formulates some very sound principles in regard to the kind of improvement of which it is susceptible now. The ex-Governor speaks from experience when he refers to the injurious effects arising from the interference of Federal office-holders with local elections, and when he points out the demoralizing tendency of our system of first giving a United States Senator control over the Federal offices of his own State, and then allowing the appointees to repay their patron by effective wire-pulling. The gravity of the consequences which Gen. Dix apprehends from a continued neglect of the evils of a civil service controlled by purely personal and partisan considerations deserves the attention of all thoughtful men.

The *Tribune* has a pleasing habit of inventing falsehoods, calling them "rumors" from Washington or elsewhere, and then asking with owlish solemnity, "suppose this to be true, what should be done about it?" Its insinuations against the methods of removal adopted by Gen. Sharpe in the Surveyor's office, are evidently the product of this kind of ingenuity and form part of a general plan to foist upon the public service a set of hungry office-seekers chiefly distinguished for their adhesion to the fortunes of ex-Senator Fenton. We have no special sympathy with the political influences which have, in the past, found a centre in the Custom-house, but it would be a sorry kind of civil service reform which should seek to eradicate these by substituting for them a much less reputable set of motives and of men. If any ambitious person, in the Cabinet or elsewhere, thinks that his personal ends can be served by reviving the Fenton influence in our State politics, he is perfectly welcome to make the experiment. But it is highly desirable that the attempt should not be made at the public expense.

With the gradual approach of the Russian forces toward the Balkan passes, the interest of the campaign centres around the "second line" of Turkish defense. On this point the letter of our special correspondent at Bucharest will be found to be very interesting reading. He speaks with all the authority of one who has closely studied the country with the eye of an experienced military observer, and without any personal prejudices to warp his judgment. The difficulties which nature and a semi-barbarous civil administration have thrown in the way of the Russian advance may possibly account for a good deal of what seems like apathy on the part of the Turkish Generals. Dangerous passes, a trying climate, bad roads, the absence of bridges, forage, and water supply are all allies on the side of Turkey, and it seems highly probable that the Ottoman is waiting for these to correct the disparity of force between him and his assailants before attempting to risk his continued existence in a decisive engagement.

The Russians have evidently met with a repulse in Asia Minor. Dervish Pasha telegraphed to Constantinople, a day or two since, that the enemy had been forced to retire from their positions at Sampe and Kassouvan. And now Grand Duke Michael informs the Government at St. Petersburg that, owing to the arrival of Turkish reinforcements from Batoum, it has been found advisable to concentrate the Russian forces in "a more advantageous position." This style of announcing a reverse is sufficiently familiar to be understood by the general reader. The Russians, however, have made several important moves on the field of the the Danubian campaign, and the news from that quarter is not favorable to the Turkish cause. The invasion proceeds slowly, but with the certainty of fate.

INDEPENDENCE DAY.

It is interesting to note how the character of our observance of the Fourth of July changes with each decade. The Republic is yet young, but it has passed through many phases of existence. Each era has not only given a different color to the celebration of our national anniversary, but almost every year brings an entirely novel set of circumstances to divert the current of men's minds. For example, it would be impossible for us to comprehend that kind of solemn joy with which the fathers observed the day during the long and dark, but hopeful, struggle of the Revolution. To them the independence of the American States was a novel idea. They were fighting for it; they believed in its ultimate triumph. But a certain defiance of tyranny and oppression was breathed through all their jubilation. They had, as they believed, left behind them the possibility of any unjust exactions by the mother country; but before them were all the perils of a new State. They were like men who celebrated their deliverance from a great calamity, but who had only a brief breathing spell before they encountered ills which they only dimly discerned. And when the warfare was over and the great work of consolidating a more perfect union began, the national anniversary returned to find the people agitated with internal commotions, though we may be sure that the thought of national unity—as well as independence—was the central one in all celebrations. In those days, we doubt not, there were many patriotic and thoughtful men who, as John Adams had predicted of them, "shed tears, bitter, burning tears, not of subjection and slavery," but of joy for the past, and painful solicitude for the future. They rejoiced that the independence of the States was acknowledged by the civilized world; but they were filled with apprehensions lest the experiment of self-government might, nevertheless, fail at last.

It was not until the Union was finally perfected, and the first term of Washington's Presidency had shown how substantial were the foundations of the Republic, that the great anniversary was celebrated with a fullness of joy. We are almost moved to smiles as we read some of the florid accounts of the elaborate festivities of those early days. Not in this generation shall we ever behold such ingenious pageants, and such symbolical shows, or hear such metaphorical flights of oratory, as those which delighted the American people on Independence Days near the close of the last century. A Fourth of July procession was usually typical of all that had marked the history of the past, all that gave hope and comfort to the present, and much that was thought possible in the future. It was a mass of Old World fancies ingrafted on the lusty vigor of the young Republic. The speeches and odes were sometimes bombastic, sometimes turgid, perhaps; Greek mythology and Hebrew history were strangely mingled with the new ideas born of the late struggle for the rights of man. Freedom and tyranny, science, art, mechanics, and religion played their several parts in allegory. Washington and other revolutionary heroes were exalted to the skies in oration and song, and the future glories of America were extolled in strains to which the so-called "spread-eagleism" of a later period bear but faint resemblance. The fathers of the Republic observed the Day with a fervor of patriotism which would now seem laborious. To them the purpose of the celebration had a meaning too deep and sacred for our apprehension.

Nevertheless, something of their passionate devotion to the National Union and its perpetuity was seen during the civil war. To be sure, we were not then fighting an alien foe. But the war, for all that, was a struggle for an honorable national existence. The flag, and everything else which symbolized the American Republic, was regarded with a new and ardent affection. And when the national holiday came around, and men's thoughts went out to the gory battle-fields where the fight for the Union was raging amid flame and smoke, the memories of our revolutionary sires grew dearer, the cause of American freedom and independence took on new lustre, and men's eyes were sometimes wet as thoughts of present perils and future triumphs arose. The civil war revived the age of military prowess; and all the paraphernalia of war and battle came into fashion again. The time when we should celebrate the triumphs of peace, the achievements of national industry, and the progress of a high form of civilization, seemed further off than ever.

But the period of tranquillity and reunion has come at length. Last year our one hundredth anniversary was celebrated with unusual spirit, and the chief elements of our joy were found in dwelling on the glories of the work accomplished in the first century of national existence. It was not only joyful because the war-drum beat no longer and the battle-flags were furled, but because the Federal Union is restored and strengthened, and because out of all the heat and passion of the past has arisen a nobler national life, and a grand addition to the world's work for humanity has been secured. Exactly how we shall celebrate this newer phase of our existence as a nation does not yet appear. It is certain that as long as the boom of cannon, the clamor of bells, and "the rocket's red glare" have a triumphal and joyful meaning to men, these will play some part in our Fourth of July festivities. Not until the sword is beaten into the plowshare will these barbaric sights and sounds disappear. But, whether all reminiscences of American military prowess fade from our future celebrations or not, we shall be certain, so long as patriotism endures, to recall the beginning of that strife which issued in our triumph. As a nation we are young, and we believe it will be very long before Independence Day will fail to recall to our people the painful labors of the founders of the Republic. "The mystic chords of memory, stretching from every battle-field and patriot grave to every living heart and hearthstone all over this broad land, will swell the chorus of the Union, when touched, as surely they will be, by the better angels of our nature."

THE CONTRASTS OF TWO CAMPAIGNS.

Prince Gortschakoff, watching from his study-window at Bucharest the endless files of Russian bayonets flashing past over the dusty Wallachian uplands, must have smiled to himself at the completeness of the retribution now falling upon the nation that baffled his famous kinsman twenty-four years ago. In fact, the present war, in its every detail, has been a singularly and almost grotesquely complete parody of its predecessor. Then, the siege of Kars was the closing scene of the struggle, whereas now, it has been the commencement. Then, the Russians destroyed the Black Sea fleet of Turkey at the very outset; now the Turkish flag floats unquestioned from Varna to Soukgoum-Kaleh. Then, the public opinion of Europe was enthusiastically in favor of the Turk; now, it is as strongly against him. Then, Russia's operations on the Danube were one long series of bloody disasters, and the few slight successes which she achieved were gained in Armenia; now, it is on the Danube that she is triumphant, and it is Armenia that has witnessed the only checks yet inflicted upon her. Then, the reigning Czar sat secluded in his distant capital, writhing under successive defeats; now, he is watching in person the advance of his legions from victory to victory. Then, a Circassian rising aided Turkey against Russia; now, a Bulgarian rising aids Russia against Turkey. Then, a Pole and a German were foremost among the chiefs of the Crescent; now, a Pole and a German are conspicuous among those of the Cross. Then, Russia spent several months and many thousand lives in her attempts to cross the Danube in force; now, with a merely nominal loss, she has thrown 90,000 men across it in one week. Then, the Russians fell back to the Crimea, and hastily fortified Sebastopol, destroying their own stores to keep them from falling into the hands of the advancing allies; while to-day, the Turks are falling back to the quadrilateral, and hastily fortifying Constantinople, burning, meanwhile, the Bulgarian harvests to keep them from falling into the hands of the advancing Russians.

Cruel as this last measure may appear, it cannot be pronounced unnecessary; but, like most measures of the kind, it carries its own punishment with it. If, as Col. Baker has recently told us, the Bulgarians as a people are averse to open insurrection, such a step as this is the one thing needed to force them into it *en masse*; and their hostility, with all the armies of Russia to sustain it, is by no means to be slighted. "The plundered," says Juvenal, "never lack weapons;" and such weapons as the Bulgarians possess—the knowledge of practicable fords, undefended passes, by-paths over the hills toward the Turkish flanks and rear—may well be feared by their oppressors. Nor must it be forgotten that when the geodesic survey of Europe was in progress Bulgaria was surveyed by Russian officers, in default of any qualified Turkish expert; and hence it is probable that the invaders are infinitely better acquainted with the character and resources of the country which they are now entering than the Turks themselves.

With such odds in favor of Russia, it is easy to guess how the struggle must end. That the Turks will fight desperately, is shown by the check just given to the Russian advance at Biela, and the vigorous sortie recently made from Kars. But not even the courage of fanaticism can save a hopelessly outnumbered army, upon which the malice of Fortune has inflicted two commanders whose only chance of saving their country is by prompt and simultaneous suicide. In fact, the present position of Turkey is merely the inevitable sequence of all that has gone before. When an aged priest, watching the massacre of the Janissaries, muttered in stern triumph, "The slayers of all men are slain with their own swords," he summed up in one sentence the history of Turkey's glory and her fall. While fresh conquests were still possible, while the race which knew only the art of destruction had free scope to destroy, men might still dignify with the title of kingdom or empire the overgrown Tartar camp which had its headquarters upon the Bosphorus. But now that the impetus of religious conquest is thrown back upon itself, all men may see, for the thousandth time, how fleeting is every power based solely upon armed force. "They that take the sword shall perish by the sword," was the epitaph of Rome; it is now that of Turkey likewise.

The efforts of the Turks in Armenia, gallant and successful as they have been, count for less than nothing at this stage of the conflict. With her vanguard barely forty-five miles from the Balkan, with Bulgaria and Montenegro in arms to support her, and Servia and Roumania protecting her rear, Russia may watch with composure the retreat of Gen. Melikoff and the momentary respite of Kars. The capture of Tirnova and the occupation of one of the three great highways to Adrianople might atone for much heavier reverses. When Redif Pasha himself, the life and soul of the Sultan's palsied Cabinet, is seen hurrying to Shumla, it is easy to divine what the most resolute defenders of the falling Empire think of the present crisis and its probable result. Sixty thousand troops far away in Montenegro, one Russian Army in the heart of Bulgaria, another coming down upon the eastern flank of the quadrilateral, Silistria menaced, Bulgaria arming, Constantinople seething like a caldron in its rising fury—these are signs which he who runs may read.

But if Turkey is doomed to fall, her death will half redeem her life. As the combat deepens, it rises into a tragic splendor, never equaled by any of its predecessors. It is a strife, not of armies, but of nations. As the gods descended from Olympus to mingle in the last great battle of the *Iliad*, so now, in this crowning struggle of the Crescent with the Cross, all the most august and sacred insignia of either race are arrayed against each other. Two sovereigns, two Cabinets, two priesthoods, confront one another across the smoke of the battle-field. Alexander Romanoff and Abdul Hamid, Prince Gortschakoff and Redif Pasha, the consecrated banners of the Kremlin and the holy standard of the Caliphate, the Priests who pray for the triumph of the "orthodox faith," and the Moollahs who preach a holy war against the unbeliever—all are there. It is no longer Turk against Russian, but Turkey against Russia; and however such a strife may end, it will be fought sternly out to the very last.

THE WAY TO CELEBRATE.

An accomplished mathematician has estimated that by to-morrow morning twenty-three eyes, thirty fingers, eleven arms, eight legs, two heads, and $875,000 worth of property will be missing from their usual places in this happy land. Of course, the *World* will conclusively show that all the missing articles have disappeared in the slums of Brooklyn, but the public will know better. Every Fourth of July a certain proportion of the organs, limbs, and property of the citizens of the United States is sacrificed by an enthusiastic people, and to-day there is not the slightest doubt that the time-honored custom will be faithfully observed. Perhaps the accomplished mathematician's figures may prove to be slightly out of the way, but there is little doubt that they are substantially correct.

Long ago, one John Adams—whoever he may have been—announced that future generations of Americans would perpetually celebrate the Fourth of July with bells, cannons, fire-crackers, and their incidental casualties. Far be it from us to find fault either with any variety of Adams, or with the custom countenanced by him. There are, of course, moments—between midnight and 4 o'clock in the morning of the Fourth—when the most ardent patriot tosses on his sleepless pillow, and wishes that George Washington and the entire Continental Congress could have lived to have been deafened by the uproar of a hundred Independence Days; but, after he has had his breakfast, put out his blazing small boy with a bucket of water, and sent for the doctor to dress his wife's burns, he feels that on the whole civil and religious liberty may possibly be worth the annual cost of a sulphurous celebration. At any rate, we cannot now abolish the fire-works and cannons of the Fourth, and it is, therefore, our duty as good citizens to regulate the evil by law, and thus restrain it as far as possible within certain fixed bounds.

The evils of irregular volunteer effort in the performance of public duties are generally recognized. We have abolished the Volunteer Fire Department, and have substituted a force of trained official firemen who actually put out fires, instead of adding to the terror of the flames. So, too, we have abandoned the old system of offering a bounty for the capture of street dogs, and have appointed official dog-catchers to do in an orderly way the work that was formerly done by unprincipled small boys, who captured pet dogs with a view to negotiating their ransom, and left the street dog to bite where he listed. In order to mitigate the horrors of the Fourth, we need, in like manner to substitute the efficient action of paid celebrants for the irregular enthusiasm of volunteer patriots. It would not be difficult to devise a scheme for the orderly celebration of the day, and such a scheme would secure it the warm support of the insurance companies, and could not be reasonably objected to even by surgeons and coroners.

The whole matter should be placed in the hands of the Federal Government, in order to insure a thorough and impartial celebration in every part of the Union. The people would have full confidence that no Congressman desirous of re-election would be willing to diminish the quantity of limbs and property which must be annually sacrificed in honor of our nation's birthday. For every town in the Union a Fourth of July Commission should be appointed, under the rules of a strict civil service system which, for obvious reasons, should render doctors, coroners, undertakers, and sextons ineligible for appointment. The duty of celebrating the Fourth should be exclusively committed to the Commissioners, and any attempt at private and surreptitious celebrations should be treated as a felony and punished at least as severely as is the crime of counterfeiting the currency. The number of lives, organs, and limbs to be sacrificed should be impartially distributed among the various towns in proportion to their population, exclusive of Indians not taxed and unnaturalized foreigners. The larger cities should be required to furnish a certain number of lives; towns with more than 30,000 inhabitants should furnish legs or arms, and every town, however small, should be required to provide at least an eye or a finger. Similarly, such imposing ceremonies as the bursting of cannon and the burning of houses should be impartially provided for all parts of the country. The burning of a whole city—as, for example, Portland—is obviously a display of municipal selfishness, since the same number of houses which were burned in Portland might have been burned one by one in a hundred different towns, and thus cheered and comforted thousands of patriots. The same expense which is now entailed by a dozen needlessly large fires would suffice to furnish every town in the country with the improving spectacle of the total destruction of at least a two-story frame building. Of course, the larger towns would be fairly entitled to larger fires, but under proper management there need be no community without its Fourth of July fire.

A celebration conducted in accordance with this comprehensive and intelligent plan would afford an immense amount of rational pleasure to the average patriot. Let us select, for example, the town of Oshkosh, and glance at the manner of its official celebration. The Commissioner would doubtless begin the day with the firing of a salute with a Government cannon, and at 8 o'clock would burst the cannon and blow off the arm of a leading citizen. From 8 o'clock until noon he would put out juvenile eyes and blow off juvenile fingers at hourly intervals, and at noon the patriotic spectacle of a lady publicly and fatally burned would create enormous enthusiasm and would appropriately finish the first half of the programme.

During the afternoon the familiar but always popular experiment of tying a pack of lighted fire-crackers to a dog's tail would be performed, but the dog would be compelled to depart from his usual custom of seeking refuge in a barn and creating an irregular conflagration. Later in the day the usual carriage containing two ladies and a driver would be brought out, and the horses would be stimulated with fire-crackers to run away and break the wagon against some centrally-situated lamp-post. Two dozen drunkards would be provided to howl and fight in the most important streets, and a Southern Republican might perhaps be imported expressly for the occasion, and publicly murdered by the drunkards in the interest of conciliation. The day would be brought to a triumphal close by the burning of a large dwelling-house or store, and the patriotic people of Oshkosh would then seek their virtuous couches with the proud consciousness of having enjoyed a really happy day.

Contrast this orderly and systematic celebration with the ill-assorted casualties and conflagrations which take place under the present voluntary system. Perhaps on this very day not a fire nor any other patriotic accident may occur in Oshkosh, while Sheboygan may be entirely burned up, and Waukegan may have a dozen men killed by a single explosion. These inequalities will constantly take place under the present volunteer system, and if we are to have anything like a general, impartial, and satisfactory celebration, at a reasonable cost, the sooner we adopt the system of official celebration the better.

MUTUAL BENEFIT IN LIFE INSURANCE.

The distrust occasioned, naturally enough, by the recent history of life insurance cannot be better exemplified than in the growth of a disposition to seek the substantial benefits of the system through other channels than that with which it is ordinarily associated. Men have lost faith in the management of companies without becoming indifferent to the provident object they are ostensibly designed to promote, or the self-denying habit on which they must mainly rely for success. Their appreciation of the benefits to be assured has undergone no change; they have merely come to the conclusion that the assurance, though theoretically perfect, is practically endangered by injudicious, corrupt, or dishonest management. They recognize the obligation to make what provision they can against the contingencies which their death would entail upon their wives and children; they have only learned to doubt the trustworthiness of the means they had relied upon for the attainment of their purpose.

One of the consequences of this state of things is the multiplication of organizations which, while appealing to the provident instinct, bring into play machinery of a character very different from that employed by the ordinary companies. Our news columns the other day told of the formation of a "Mutual Benefit Association," so called, in connection with a large society composed of men having certain business pursuits and interests in common. The members belong to a class whose intelligence and every-day intercourse indicate them as in an especial degree likely to profit by life insurance. At the same time, their opportunities for observation have enabled them to realize the weak points of the system as administered by companies,—its costliness, its waste, its recklessness, and the scanty control which it concedes to those who supply the money. Hence has arisen the "mutual benefit" branch of what was primarily a business and social society. The method prescribed is the oldest of all known to provident people. An entrance fee and a small periodical subscription furnish the financial nucleus. On the death of a member a levy is imposed upon his fellows, and in this way a stipulated assurance fund is provided. The management is obviously inexpensive, and no large accumulation of funds tempts the ambition or cupidity of the managers. Every subscriber knows all about the money, how much is raised and how it is applied, and is free to hold the managers to a direct responsibility for their trust. As the members are known, each to the others, the chance of fraud is reduced to a minimum, and the rights of the humblest are adequately protected. The amount paid at death is not large, but it is not endangered by the frauds with which the public are familiar or by the litigation which is a characteristic of more than one company.

This sketch, suggested by the latest association of which we have heard, is equally applicable to others that have for some time been in operation in various parts of the country. In the abstract, it is perhaps all that men who have a living to earn, and whose standard of home life is modest, desire to secure. The trouble is that it lacks the guarantee of continuous existence and success which is essential to assurance. As an auxiliary of a powerful trade organization it may work reasonably well. Such an organization constantly acquires fresh members, and a general community of interest forms a pledge of support to this provident scheme. Necessarily, however, a comparatively small proportion of people are able to avail themselves of exceptional and restricted societies. And the moment the societies lose this exceptional character they become unworthy of reliance. What is known as "co-operative insurance,"—which is insurance of the kind we have described, differing only in the fact that it derives support from the general public as distinguished from a particular class,—is utterly unworthy of confidence. There are examples of it in several States, but experience everywhere is against it as unreal and delusive, and as affording facilities for fraud.

The prudent course for holders of life policies, is—not to throw them away or even to surrender them on the inequitable terms prescribed by most of the companies, but—to devise some simple plan, first, for forcing upon the companies reforms which are notoriously required, and, secondly, for so educating public opinion as to compel the Legislature to revise and amend the laws relating to life insurance. The interests at stake are too vast, and too ramified in their bearings, to be abandoned to the irresponsible authority which now controls them. The hundreds of millions of accumulated assets belong to the policy-holders, not to the corporation; and the policy-holders will have only themselves to blame if they fail to exact the conditions of good management to which they are entitled.

GENERAL NOTES.

The teachers of Mississippi are to meet in convention in Jackson, Aug. 1.

Houston, Texas, is virtually bankrupt, and is talking of surrendering its city charter.

A man accused of murder in San Francisco has been admitted to bail in $40,000 by the Police Court of the city.

The Massachusetts Prohibitionists will hold their State nominating convention in Worcester on Wednesday, Sept. 12.

The Baltimore woman who was fined $100 for sending scurrilous postal cards has been committed to jail for 30 days in default of payment.

The Young Men's Library Association of Atlanta has thought enough of an autograph letter from Jeff. Davis to have it framed and displayed in the library.

The President of the Common Council of Milwaukee has been arrested for violating a city ordinance in enlarging a frame building belonging to the city without having obtained a permit.

The cost of the public schools of Baltimore is $21 50 per scholar per year. There are 69,303 children in the city, of whom 30,867 attend public schools and 14,559 attend private schools.

Boston finds that it cost her $4,200 to entertain the President, this including the expense of the decorating of Faneuil Hall, the music, and the banquet. And Boston wisely thinks it got a great deal for its money.

Railroad men report a heavy snow-storm in Kennedy, Chautauqua County, on Friday night last. Eight inches is said to have fallen, covering a belt about one mile wide, and using up the potato bugs, as well as the potatoes.

A Pennsylvania paper is much troubled because of the 45 graduates of the Naval School not one is from that State; but it finds consolation in the thought that she stands at the head of the list of graduates from West Point.

The prisoners in a Louisiana jail began to sing hymns so vigorously a few evenings ago that suspicion was excited, and an investigation showed that they had raised the iron plating of the floor, and were nearly ready to escape.

Arthur B. Middaugh, an Ithaca blacksmith, worked right on for seven hours after a piece of heated iron had flown off and struck him in the leg, burning the flesh and penetrating to the bone. The results threaten to be serious.

The Newburg *Journal* says that the fact that the name of Hon. Daniel B. St. John is mentioned in connection with the Democratic nomination for Secretary of State, gives significance, in the view of the local politicians, to the Governor's visit to Newburg.

The citizens of Nashville, Tenn., are manifesting much interest in the annual meeting of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, which is to be held there late in August, and are making generous preparations to entertain the members.

A Chicago lawyer was fined $100 on Saturday for saying that the Judge's charge was not fair to his client, and would work him great injustice. His partner subsequently explained matters as well as he could, and offered an apology, which was accepted, and the fine was remitted.

The Jackson (Miss.) *Clarion* puts its chuckle into this shape: "If, in all the South, there is a Democrat who is not 'co-operating' with Mr. Hayes in carrying out his Democratic policy of non-interference, we are not apprised of the fact. The disconsolate Rads are the only non-co-operators."

A 12-year-old daughter of Charles Burway, of West Troy, saved a little playmate from drowning on Saturday afternoon. A number of children were playing together, and one of them fell into the water. All the others except the Burway child ran away. She lay flat upon the ground, seized the endangered one by the hair, and dragged her out.

There were 261 deaths in Baltimore last week, and 121 were of children under 1 year of age; 52 were between 1 and 2 years, and 9 between 2 and 5 years, making a total of 182, out of 261, under 5 years of age. This mortality among children is unprecedented in that city in the corresponding week of any previous year. Eighty-one died of cholera infantum, and 20 of whooping cough.

Dr. Thomas Nicholson, of Louisiana, thinks it worth his while to write elaborate essays for a New-Orleans paper on "The Curse of Useless Education," by which he means that now given by the common schools of the country. He would have the schools teach only spelling, reading, writing, grammar, and arithmetic, which the student could acquire by the time he is twelve years old; after that he would put him at a trade.

Poetic justice is a pleasant thing to read about, but it seems to be a scarce article in every-day life. To illustrate: John H. Offer is a colored citizen of Boston. He thought he was to be married Monday night. But one Robert Edwards came along and made what seemed to the bride expectant a better offer than his. So the fickle-dusky one (she cannot be called fair in either sense of the word) went off with Edwards. Offer followed, and in his eager haste he stumbled, fell, and fractured his right leg. He was taken to the city hospital, and altogether seems to be having a cheerless Fourth of July in prospect.

OBITUARY.

AUGUST THOLUCK, D. D.

The death is announced of Friederich August Gottreu Tholuck, at Halle. He was born at Breslau, in 1799. After graduating from the Gymnasium he went to Berlin to study Oriental languages and literature. While in Berlin he came in contact with Baron Von Kottwitz, of the Moravian Brotherhood, under whose influence he was thoroughly converted from his skeptical tendencies. He became a champion of evangelical Christianity under the leadership of Neander and Schleiermacher. In 1824 he was appointed Professor of Oriental Languages at Berlin, and in 1826 he was transferred to Halle, which position he left to become Chaplain to the Prussian Embassy at Rome, 1828-9. Returning again to Halle, he labored there until his death. He was, therefore, a Professor in Halle University upward of half a century. In this period great changes were wrought. Going into a university which was then the headquarters of rationalism he saw it long before his death converted to an evangelical institution. His books have been very numerous, and include devotional, theological, polemical, historical, and exegetical works. He took up the cudgel against Paulus, Strauss, Burr, and others of the skeptical school, and fought ably and successfully for the evangelical faith. In 1837 he published *Die Glaubwürdigkeit der evangelischen Geschichte*, in vindication of the Gospels against the mythical theory of Strauss. He also issued several works on rationalism, the last of which *Geschichte des Rationalisms*—appearing in 1865. He published also commentaries on Psalms and various books of the New Testament, *Hours of Meditation*, *The Consecration of the Doubter*, and a collection of mystical poems of the Orient. As a Professor he was eminently successful, as a man he was greatly beloved, and his life and writings have unquestionably had a great influence on the religious life of Germany. For some time previously to his death he was too feeble to leave his room, and toward the last his mind was clouded much of the time.

PROF. NATHAN R. SMITH.

Prof. Nathan R. Smith, a distinguished surgeon and medical practitioner of Baltimore, died yesterday morning at his residence on Saratoga-street, in that city, in the 81st year of his age. For many years he had been the acknowledged head of the profession in Baltimore, and up to within a few years had been in full practice. As a citizen no one was more respected. The deceased was a native of Cornish, N. H. In 1825 he was appointed Professor of Surgery and Antomy in the University of Vermont, and organized the medical school of that institution. In 1827 he accepted the chair of surgery in the medical department of the University of Maryland, which he filled for many years. He was known as a writer in various medical journals, and published a voluminous work on the surgical antomy of the arteries, which was well received in this country and in Europe, and went through several editions.

THE CIVIL SERVICE REFORM

EX-GOV. DIX TO THE PRESIDENT.

LEAVES FROM ANTE-BELLUM HISTORY—THE EX-GOVERNOR RELATES HIS EARLY EFFORTS IN THE CAUSE OF OFFICIAL INDEPENDENCE OF PARTY—THE PRESIDENT EARNESTLY SUSTAINED.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 3.—The following letter, written by ex-Gov. John A. Dix to President Hayes on the subject of civil service reform, is of special interest at this time:

NEW-YORK, May 8, 1877.

His Excellency Rutherford B. Hayes, President of the United States:

DEAR SIR: Feeling, as I do, a deep interest in the success of your Administration, so suspiciously commenced, I trust you will not consider it unreasonable if I ask you to devote half an hour to the perusal and consideration of this paper in regard to the reform of political abuses—a subject on which I am thoroughly and earnestly in accord with you. Seventeen years ago, (1860,) as you will perceive, while Postmaster of this City, an appointment I accepted at the solicitation of President Buchanan, for the express purpose of reforming abuses which had resulted in a defalcation of $150,000, I took the following grounds:

First—That no useless employe would be retained.

Second—That members of Congress would have no more influence with me in appointments to office than any other citizens of equally respectable standing; and

Third—That I would not allow the employes in my office to be assessed for political purposes, nor would I allow any committee to assess me as a public officer for such purposes.

In accordance with my determination in these respects, my first act was to dismiss a Sachem of Tammany Hall, who had a lucrative sinecure position. As I was a member of that society myself, my action occasioned no little surprise. My second act was to dismiss a clerk, the nephew of a Senator of the United States, who was rendering a merely nominal service. Soon afterward I received a letter from the Senator asking me to restore his relative to the place from which I had removed him, and his request was concurred in by five members of the House of Representatives, one of whom was afterward President of the United States. Their letter contained the remarkable avowal that the young man had been brought from a distant State and appointed a clerk by my predecessor for the purpose of enabling him to study law in the City of New-York. I refused this request for the reasons set forth in the following letter:

POST OFFICE, CITY OF NEW-YORK, June 21, 1860.

Hon. ——, United States Senator:

DEAR SIR: About a week ago Mr. E. brought me a letter signed by yourself and several other gentlemen whose wishes I should be most happy to meet if I could do so with propriety. At Mr. E.'s request I gave the letter to him after reading it, in order that he might take a copy, expecting that the original would be promptly returned to me. It was not until to-day that I received it from him, and I hasten to reply to it. It is due to you and the gentlemen who united with you in expressing the wish that Mr. E. should be restored, to state the circumstances under which his services were dispensed with, and the reasons which render his restoration impossible—reasons the sufficiency of which I am confident you will recognize and acknowledge. In accepting this office I was actuated by an earnest desire to carry out the wishes of the Administration in regard to supposed abuses, and a determination to correct them so far as it should be in my power. I found them greater than I had anticipated. Among the most unwarrantable was the practice of quartering on the office gentlemen whose services were not needed. Mr. E. was one of these. He came to it one day in the week, copied a list of letters for a few hours only, and received $800 per annum, while some of his associates were working all day the year around for $700, and even $600. His services were useless, and they were discontinued the moment his case came under my notice. It is due to frankness to state that I was advised of the circumstances under which he was appointed, but I felt assured, when you were informed of the facts, that you would not fail to acquiesce in the propriety of the course I felt it incumbent upon me to pursue. There were other cases like his, and I have acted with the same promptitude and impartiality in all. In more than one instance the gentlemen displaced were relatives of distinguished politicians whose wishes I was most anxious to gratify; and I should have done so if it had been consistent with my duty to the Government. It is due to Mr. E. to say that there was no complaint in regard to him. He did all that the late Postmaster required of him. In discontinuing his services, he understood that I acquitted him of all responsibility for the arrangement so far as the public was concerned. The arrangement was in existence for more than a year, and you will readily understand that I could not restore Mr. E. to a place in this office, in which his former position is perfectly understood, without subjecting myself to imputations of partiality which would go far to destroy the proper influence I desire to possess, and without which I could not well carry out the thorough reform in progress. If the gentlemen who united with you in the letter in behalf of Mr. E. feel an interest in the matter, I beg you to make known to them the contents of this note, and I desire also to assure you and them of my great regret that I cannot provide for him, and of the perfect respect with which I am your and their obedient servant, JOHN A. DIX.

The next attempt upon the office was by a member of Congress, who complained that I had, as he was informed, appointed a clerk from his district on the recommendation of other persons than himself, and not by his designation. The following letter shows in what manner this interference with my right of appointment was received:

POST OFFICE, CITY OF NEW-YORK, Aug. 6, 1860.

MY DEAR SIR: I received your note of the 2d inst. three days ago, but have been too busy to reply to it. I do not like the tone in which it is written. It looks as though you supposed this office was to be administered, as it was under my predecessors, for the benefit of individuals and not of the public. You object to gentlemen in your Congressional district having the designation of appointments, as if it had been done already. I know no gentleman in or out of your district, or any other district, that has had, or is to have, the designation of any appointment in this office. I intend to designate appointments myself, and to make them for the best good of the public service. If you can recommend a man to me for an appointment in your district or out of it, your recommendation will be treated with the respect due to you, not only as a prominent citizen, but as one with whom my intercourse has always been of the most agreeable and friendly nature. If the man you recommend is better qualified, in my opinion, than any other candidate, I shall appoint him. But, if a better man is named by some other person, even though it be a person to whom I am entirely indifferent, I shall certainly deem it my duty to give his nominee the preference. I think any other course of action would be unjust to the Government, and discreditable to myself. I regard the practice which has grown up in some branches of the public service of appointing persons to employment for the purpose of aiding candidates for Congress, for the Common Council, and other official positions, as one of the grossest abuses under the Government, and I think the developments which have been made in regard to it, have done quite as much as anything else to impair the confidence of the community in public men, and to reduce the Democratic Party to its present unhopeful condition. I do not know whether it is possible, in the present state of things to carry out the opposite principle of administering office for the good of the public; but I intend to try it on a small scale. I fear the public mind is more indifferent to the practice referred to than it should be: but the time will come, though I may not live to see it, when the American people will rise up in mass and rebuke all this selfishness, by calling for men who have the disinterestedness, the independence, and the courage to do what they think right. Now, my dear Sir, don't think that I intend to read you a lecture. I only wish, as the Yankees say, "to give you a piece of my mind," not in unkindness, but in the frankness of the friendship with which I am,

Sincerely yours, JOHN A. DIX.

Hon. ——

As the Presidential election of 1860 approached I was called on by several political committees to raise money for their use from the subordinates in my office. All these applications were peremptorily refused. The following letter was written in reply to the request of the committee representing the Democratic Party, and more especially the Tammany Society, of which I was a member:

POST OFFICE, CITY OF NEW-YORK, Oct. 15, 1860.

Andre Froment, Esq., Chairman of the Democratic General Committee:

SIR: I have received your letter soliciting a contribution from myself and the privilege of assessing

They can cope with their hard-earned stipends. I cannot allow this office to be so dishonored. Instead, if I can, to restore it to the respectability which belonged to the earlier and better days of the Republic. I shall be pleased to have my subordinates contribute voluntarily whatever they think they can afford to the support of the Democratic cause. But I cannot permit any forced contribution to be levied on them. On the contrary, I shall regard it as my duty to protect them from a system of political extortion, disgraceful alike to the Government and the country. I am, Sir,

Very respectfully yours, JOHN A. DIX.

I regret to say that this attempt to reform abuses had no effect beyond the confines of my office. The war supervened, and questions of greater magnitude absorbed the public attention. The restoration of peace should have awakened the interest of the people to the subject; but the cry of reform was only used to give point to party resolutions, which never survived the canvass they were intended to influence, and which were not designed by the politicians who framed them to have a longer existence. I now rejoice in the hope long deferred, which I expressed in my letter of Aug. 6, 1866, that the time has come when men have been called to power, "who have the disinterestedness, the independence, and the courage to do what they think right."

The administrative reform we require will not be complete until Federal officers are forbidden to take part in the management of political conventions and the manipulation of party canvasses. Their interference in elections has always been a source of local jealousy, and has had the effect of keeping many of our best citizens out of organizations in which they should have had a controlling influence. As a general rule the time of public officers will be fully occupied if they devote themselves assiduously to the discharge of their duties. They not only violate a principle by becoming political managers, but they often compromise injuriously the Administration which they represent by their ill-directed efforts and their partisan zeal. The virtual control of nominations to Federal offices by members of the Senate which has, as I think, been most unwisely acquiesced in during the last few years, is one of the most demoralizing and dangerous of the abuses into which the Administration has fallen. It is a manifest encroachment on the Constitutional prerogative of the Executive. It degrades Senators from the exercise of their high functions as legislators for the interest and welfare of the whole country into manipulators of official patronage, and necessarily involves them in the scramble for local offices. The abuse attains its most serious form when the Senator exerts his influence in this respect, as he does in many cases, to procure appointments for his personal friends, to reward them for past and stimulate them for future efforts for the promotion of his own schemes of ambition. The Senate of the United States should rise above this low level of political partisanship, alike incompatible with the dignity and the elevation of its character. Indeed, the composition of the body is in danger of being injuriously affected by this abuse of its functions. There are instances in which the control of Legislatures has been attempted for the purpose of electing to the Senate men who could be relied on to give a particular direction to local patronage.

It was my opinion 20 years ago, and it is my opinion still, that unless the administration of our political system can be freed from these demoralizing practises, tending as they inevitably do to grow more bold and reckless, the people will gradually lose their confidence in it, and be led to consider whether there is any remedy for them, except in some change in the form of Government which will impair its representative character. Twenty years of continued reflection on this subject have only served to confirm the convictions I have expressed, and I trust they will be a sufficient apology for troubling you with this communication. I should not have addressed it to you but for the confidence I feel in your determination and your ability to carry into execution the reform the country so greatly needs and so earnestly desires. I am, dear Sir,

Respectfully and truly yours,

JOHN A. DIX.

NOTES FROM THE CAPITAL.

WASHINGTON, July 3, 1877.

The receipts from internal revenue to-day were $284,301, and from Customs $303,-938 48.

The Treasury will probably on Thursday issue a call for the redemption $10,000,000 of bonds on account of 4 per cents taken by the syndicate, though it has not yet been definitely decided upon.

The following is an official statement of the coinage of the United States Mints during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1877: Gold, $44,078,198; trade dollar, $9,162,900; subsidiary, $19,387,935; minor, $62,265; total, $72,690,299.

The Bureau of Statistics has prepared a statement showing the exports of cotton manufactures from the United States during the month of May, 1877, and for the six months ending the same compared with the corresponding periods of 1876. The exports of cotton goods during the 11 months ended May 31, 1877, were 57,818,647 yards, valued at $4,-939,518, as against 44,279,495 yards, valued at $3,723,316, in 1876. Other cotton goods to the value of $647,952 were also exported during the six months ended May 31, 1877, as compared with $435,383 in 1876.

The Board of Army Engineers, composed of Lieut.-Cols. Kurtz, Gillmore, and Duane, have reported upon a plan for so securing the foundation of the Washington monument as to permit its construction to the originally intended height of 485 feet. The report is now before the President for his consideration. The plan recommended consists in confining the bed of compressible soil beneath the foundation by a circular wall of concrete masonry firmly bound with immense iron hoops, so that there can be no yielding of this bed in a lateral direction. The plan is copied from a similar device used in Europe, and is considered in every respect feasible, and can be executed at the moderate cost of $55,000.

Judge Humphreys, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, to-day disposed of a petition for a rule on Commissioner of the General Land Office to show cause why a mandamus should not issue to compel him to review on appeal the case of Col. William Craig, to whom the Register and Receiver of the Land Office in Colorado had adjudged a tract of land, being part of the Las Animas grant under the act of Congress of the 25th of February, 1869, and containing 73,521 acres. Col. Craig, from the beginning, maintained that the decision of the Register and Receiver was final and conclusive, and from which there was no appeal. This principle the Judge emphatically confirmed, holding that the judicial authority could not interfere with the Executive Department of the Government in its administrative or executive acts.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

A fire occured early yesterday morning in the basement of the four-story brick tenement-house No. 28 Market-street, occupied by Morris Solomon as an upholstery establishment. Loss on stock and building, $400; insured for $10,000 in the Pacific Company.

The saw-mill and cheese-box factory owned by Capt. William Shelley, at North Wilna, Jefferson County, N. Y., was struck by lightning on Sunday and burned. The loss is $5,000; insurance, $2,000, one-half of which is in the North British.

A brick block on Union-street, Portland, Me., occupied by A. F. Cox & Son, was partially destroyed by fire on Monday night. Loss on the building, $3,000, and on the stock, $10,000; fully insured.

SECRETARY SHERMAN AT NORFOLK.

NORFOLK, Va., July 3.—Hon. John Sherman, Secretary of the Treasury, accompanied by several gentlemen from Washington, among them Mr. Webb Hayes, arrived here this morning. They were met by a committee of citizens consisting of Mayor Tucker, Col. Starke, Judge Burroughs, Postmaster Nicholls, and other gentlemen, and were escorted to the office of Collector Braxton, in the Custom-house, where they were waited on by many of our prominent citizens. A banquet was served at the Monticello House, where speeches of welcome were made.

FORTRESS MONROE, July 3.—The revenue cutter Hamilton, from Norfolk, passed here at 5 P. M. to-day, for Washington, with Secretary Sherman and party on board.

BASE-BALL NOTES.

MIDDLETOWN, N. H., July 3.—Keystone, of New-York, 12; Lone Stars, of Middletown, 4.

HORNELLSVILLE, N. Y., July 3.—Philadelphias, 1; Hornells, 0.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., July 3.—St. Louis, 9; Chicagos, 5.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, July 3.—Louisvilles, 6; Cincinnatis, 3.

DETROIT, Mich., July 3.—Bostons, 9; Tecumsehs, of London, Ontario, 2.

MARINE DISASTER.

PORTSMOUTH, N. H., July 3.—The schooner Ann Elizabeth, of New-York, Capt. Currier, bound from Boston to New-York with corn and groceries, capsized during a gale Monday noon off Rockport. She was leaking badly at the time of the disaster. The Captain and crew were rescued by the schooner Nellie T. Gaskell. The wrecked schooner was an old vessel, and uninsured.

LATEST NEWS BY CABLE.

EX-PRESIDENT GRANT IN EUROPE.

RECEPTION OF A DEPUTATION OF WORKING MEN REPRESENTING A MILLION OF BRITISH ARTISANS—AN ADDRESS OF WELCOME AND CORDIAL SPEECHES—REPLY OF GEN. GRANT—BANQUET AT THE UNITED SERVICE CLUB.

LONDON, July 3.—A deputation of 40 men, each representing a different trade, and representing altogether about 1,000,000 English working men, waited on ex-President Grant, at Consul-General Badeau's house to-day, and presented him an address welcoming him to England and assuring him of their good wishes and deep regard for the welfare and progress of America, where British workmen had always found a welcome. Impromptu speeches were then made by various members of the deputation, all of which were extremely cordial. Gen Grant replied as follows:

In the name of my country, I thank you for the address you have presented to me. I feel it a great compliment paid my Government, and one to me personally. Since my arrival on British soil I have received great attentions, which were intended, I feel sure, in the same way for my country. I have had ovations, free hand-shakings, presentations from different classes, from the Government, from the controlling authorities of cities, and have been received in the cities by the populace; but there has been no reception of which I am prouder than this to-day. I recognize the fact that whatever there is of greatness in the United States, as, indeed, in any other country, is due to labor. The laborer is the author of all greatness and wealth. Without labor there would be no Government, nor leading class, nor anything to preserve. With us labor is regarded as highly respectable. When it is not so regarded it is because man dishonors labor. We recognize that labor dishonors no man, and no matter what man's occupation is, he is eligible to fill any post in the gift of the people; his occupation is not considered in selecting him, whether as a law-maker or as an executor of the law. Now, gentlemen, in conclusion, all I can do is to renew my thanks for the address, and repeat what I have said before, that I have received nothing from any class since my arrival which has given me more pleasure.

After the speech there was an informal exchange of courtesies, and the deputation then withdrew.

Gen. Grant has finally concluded that he will not at present go to Paris. He will go to Brussels on Thursday, will visit Germany and Switzerland, will return down the Rhine, go to Norway and Sweden, and will come back to England the last week in August. He will visit all the places of interest in Great Britain, making London his head-quarters.

LONDON, July 4.—A banquet was given to Gen. Grant by the United Service Club last night. The Duke of Cambridge presided, having on his right Gen. Grant and Lord Hampton and on his left Minister Pierrepont and Lord Strathnairn. Admiral Sir Charles Eden was the Vice-President, having on his right Sir George Sartorius, and Gen. Sir William Codrington on his left. There was a very full attendance of guests. The Duke of Cambridge proposed the health of Gen. Grant. The General, in reply, alluded to the visit of the Prince of Wales to the United States. He said he knew from all his friends, as well as of his own personal knowledge, that his Royal Highness was received, as the son of England's Queen, with the sincerest respect. He thanked the company for their hospitality, which was one of the greatest honors he had received.

POLITICAL AFFAIRS IN FRANCE.

COMMENT ON PRESIDENT MACMAHON'S ORDER OF THE DAY TO THE TROOPS—EXPULSION OF THE SPANISH POLITICAL REFUGEES—ACQUITTAL OF A NEWSPAPER MANAGER.

PARIS, July 3.—The *Pays* says, referring to President MacMahon's order of the day to the troops who participated in the review on Sunday: "At last we feel that we are ruled by a hand that wields a sword. The chief of the Army has appealed to the bayonets, and all must now return to their duty."

Señor Zorilla and other Spaniards implicated in the plot against the Spanish and French Governments will be expelled from France.

The action against the managers of the *Republique Francaise* for reproducing a news special asserting that Cardinal Guibert, Archbishop of Paris, had gone to Rome on a political mission, has resulted in the acquittal of the accused.

THE PAN-PRESBYTERIAN COUNCIL.

OPENING SESSION—SERMON BY PROF. FLINT, OF SCOTLAND—RECEPTION IN THE EVENING—WELCOME TO THE LORD-PROVOST—FOUR THOUSAND PRESENT.

EDINBURGH, July 3.—The Presbyterian Council opened here to-day. The sermon was preached by Prof. Flint, of Edinburgh University.

A reception of members of the Council was held this evening in the Museum of Science and Art. The Lord Provost proffered the welcome of the city. Lord Balfour, of Burleigh, delivered an address. Rev. Dr. Adams, of New-York, and others replied. Four thousand were present.

CURRENT TOPICS ABROAD.

OBSTRUCTIONISTS IN THE BRITISH HOUSE OF COMMONS—LARGE FIRES IN ENGLAND AND FRANCE—ACCIDENTAL SINKING OF A FRENCH MAN-OF-WAR — FLOODS IN SPAIN.

LONDON, July 3.—The House of Commons sat from 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon to 7 o'clock this morning, chiefly in Committee on Supply. There were 18 purely obstructive divisions, and several attempts to count out. The obstructionists were Messrs. Nolan, O'Donnell, O'Gorman, O'Connor Power, Richard Power, and Parnell, Home Rulers, and Mr. Whalley, Liberal. Concern is expressed lest such proceedings, which have greatly impeded business during several sessions, may lead to alterations of the rules of debate, curtailing the privileges of members.

A large block of warehouses at Bradford has been destroyed by fire. The loss is $500,000.

Loy's spinning and weaving factory, at Rouen, France, has been destroyed by fire, throwing 353 employes out of work.

TOULON, July 3.—The French man-of-war Reine Blanche, belonging to the Squadron of Evolution, has been accidentally rammed and sunk, off the Hyeres Islands, by the French iron-clad Heroine. Nobody was drowned.

MADRID, July 3.—Inundations in the Province of Murcia have seriously damaged the railways. Twenty-two persons have been drowned.

ENGLAND'S GREED FOR CONQUEST.

THE ANNEXATION OF THE SOUTH AFRICAN REPUBLIC—AN EARNEST PROTEST FROM PRESIDENT BURGERS.

The unfurling of the British flag over the captured territory of the Transvaal is anything but satisfactory to the good people of that republic. President Burgers on the day of the occupation of his capital issued an earnest and dignified protest, in the course of which he says that whereas "I have not the power to draw the sword with good success for the defense of the independence of this State against a superior power like that of England, and, moreover, feel totally disinclined, in consideration of the welfare of the whole of South Africa, to involve its white inhabitants in a disastrous war by any hostile action on my part, without having employed beforehand all means to secure the rights of the people in a peaceful way, so I do hereby, in the name and by authority of the Government and the people of the South African Republic, solemnly protest against the intended annexation." Sir Theophilus Shepstone, her Majesty's special Commissioner, paid no attention whatever to the protest, whereupon President Burgers issued a proclamation announcing that "the Government has decided to submit provisionally under protest, in the meantime sending to Europe and America a deputation in the persons of Messrs. S. J. P. Kruger and E. P. Jorissen, for the purpose of defending the right of the people and for endeavoring to arrive at a peaceable solution of the matter." Therefore he exhorted all burghers and inhabitants to assist in maintaining the decision of the Government, and in the preservation of order and the precautions of Bloedhead.

Shortly after the proclamation appeared most of the officials assembled at the Government office in Pretoria. All present were deeply moved, and the following was promulgated: "We bow only to the superior power. We submit because we cannot successfully draw the sword against that superior power; because by doing so we would only plunge the country into deeper miseries and disasters. We have resolved to appeal to England herself, and if we get no redress there, then we will seek the friendly intervention of other powers that have acknowledged our independence."

EFFECTS OF THE ST. JOHN FIRE.

THE SYSTEM OF RELIEF—PRACTICAL WORK BY THE MASONIC FRATERNITY—KILLED BY FALLING WALLS.

Special Dispatch to The New-York Times.

ST. JOHN, N. B., July 3.—Rebuilding is proceeding with great energy. The homeless have been provided with temporary dwellings, and the new relief system organized by Mr. Truesdell, of Chicago, is working admirably. The Masonic Relief Board, now organized, is composed of the city members of the Board of General Purposes of the Grand Lodge and of one of the principal officers of each Masonic organization in the city. Robert T. Clinch, Grand Master, is Chairman; James McNichol, Jr., Treasurer; W. F. Bunting, Honorary Secretary; E. J. Wetmore, Assistant Secretary. At the meeting last evening the sum of $1,000 was announced as received from the Masons of St. John, Newfoundland. It was ordered that a room should be opened to receive applications for relief, and in a few days the system will be completed.

George Gallagher was killed to-day by falling walls. Thomas Sullivan was injured yesterday in the same manner. Three men named Dean, Earle, and Casey, have been arrested for having stolen goods in their possession. The Police are taking vigorous measures to secure thieves and receivers of stolen goods. A United States revenue cutter is again coming to St. John from Boston laden with supplies for the poor. The Ninety-seventh Regiment has returned to Halifax.

HALIFAX, Nova Scotia, July 3.—The relief associations are still at work for the St. John sufferers. The money contributions in this city amount to about $26,000. Six hundred soldiers return to-night from St. John.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., July 3.—The Citizens' Committee have collected upward of $6,000 for the people of St. John; the proceeds of a lecture by Rev. Dr. Girard last night will add about $1,000 more.

AFFAIRS IN LOUISIANA.

THE MISSING TAX-BOOK—COLLECTION OF THE TAXES—DENIAL OF THE REPORTED INDICTMENT OF MESSRS. WELLS AND ANDERSON OF THE RETURNING BOARD.

NEW-ORLEANS, La., July 3.—A witness has testified before the Auditorial Committee that the missing books of the Auditor's office were packed up and delivered to Marshal Pitkin and Chief Deputy Stockton at the Custom-house. The committee called on Marshal Wharton, who promised to institute a search and restore to the State any missing records found in the Custom-house. Experts report that nearly $156,000 are in the hands of Tax Collectors, audited but not paid into the State Treasury.

The July interest on the State bonds was paid yesterday, and prompt payment of the future interest is probable. The Nicolls Government has already collected as large an amount of taxes as was collected during the whole of last year. It is estimated that the collections for the last quarter aggregate $500,000.

The report of the Commissioners of the consolidated debt of New-Orleans shows a reduction of the bonded and floating debt during six months of over $740,000.

The *Picayune*, referring to a statement made by a contemporary that the Grand Jury had indicted Wells and Anderson, of the Returning Board, says: "This was incorrect, unfortunately, owing to the number of people who were decluded by it, but it is a fact that the question was before the Grand Jury. Gov. Nicholls is opposed to the movement, considering that it may be construed into a violation of the terms by which the present Administration came into power." The *Picayune* of to-morrow morning will again contradict the report of the indictment of the members of the Returning Board.

"JIMMY" HAYES STABBED.

DANGEROUSLY WOUNDED IN THE HEAD—SAID TO HAVE BEEN SHOT BY A BROTHER TAMMANYITE.

It was reported at the Central Office, at an early hour this morning, that "Jimmy" Hayes, a well-known Democratic politician, of the Fourteenth Ward, had been badly beaten and dangerously stabbed during a brawl in an up-town resort on Monday night. The particulars could not be learned, as the Police are very reticent in relation to the matter, and the friends of the wounded politician refuse to converse on the subject. It is known, however, that at a late hour on Monday night Hayes was brought to his house, No. 206 Elm-street, in a carriage, and that he was suffering from a dangerous shot-wound in the head, and other injuries, which are likely to prove fatal. The brawl is stated to have occurred at a fashionable resort in the Twenty-ninth Precinct, and it is rumored that the wounds were inflicted by a well-known Tammany politician. A reporter called at the house of the ex-Assemblyman early this morning but was refused admission. Several of the Central Office detectives have been detailed on the case, and arrests will follow if Mr. Hayes' condition becomes precarious.

TROTTING NOTES.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, July 3.—The third day of the Chester Driving Park races attracted a good attendance. The weather was warm, the track in fine condition, and the sport excellent. The following are summaries:

FIRST RACE.—Purse No. 5, $1,000, for 2:37 class; $500 to first horse, $250 to second, $150 to third, $100 to fourth.

Dred	7	1	1	0 1
Wildwood	3	3	3	0 3
Glendale	5	7	5	3 5
Little Alfred	4	2	2	7 4
Daisy	6	4	4	5 2
Blue Wing	8	6	6	4 6
Harrison	9	8	8	6 dis.
Medley	10	dis.		
Belle Lawrence	1	4	7	dis.
Orange Girl	2	dis.		

Time—2:28; 2:27½; 2:29¾; 2:30; 2:33.

SECOND RACE.—Purse No. 6, $1,000, for 2:32 class; $500 to first horse, $250 to second, $150 to third, $100 to fourth.

Bay Charley	3	1	1	2 1
Deception	1	4	4	1 2
Frank Miller	4	2	3	3 4
Lady Lumber	6	3	2	4 3
Red Bird	2	6	5	5 5
Post Boy	5	dis.		

Time—2:29; 2:29; 2:29¾; 2:29½; 2:30.

To-morrow Goldsmith Maid will trot, and as an inducement for a fine display of speed she will receive $1,000 extra if she beats 2:14.

WOODBURY, N. J., July 3.—The Summer trotting meeting of the Woodbury Park Agricultural Association commenced to-day. Following are the summaries:

Class 3:00; purse $150; divided.

Goodin's b. g. A. L. Helmbold	1	3	1 1
Ashton's blk. m. Irene	3	1	3 2
Miller's br. m. Moselle	2	2	2 3
Pyle's b. m. Cora	4	5	4 5
Leavitt's br. g. Dot	5	6	6 4
Stetson's b. g. Snowden	6	5	5 6
Luken's b. g. Big Western	drawn.		

Time—2:51; 2:51; 2:50; 2:52¾.

Five-year-old class; purse $100; divided.

Johnson's b. g. Jersey Boy	1	2	2 1 1
Connell's s. m. Sadie Bell	2	1	1 2 2
Hopkins' b. g. Tuckahoe	drawn.		

Time—2:38¾; 2:32½; 2:35¾; 2:36½; 2:37.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., July 3.—At Hayward's race track, San Mateo, on Saturday, J. C. Flood's double team, Queen and Oakland Maid, trotted a mile in 2:25¾.

CHICAGO, Ill., July 3.—At Dexter Park to-day the 2:19 class race, for a purse of $1,200, divided, was won by Little Fred, Bodine second, and Gypsy third. Time—2:24, 2:26½, 2:23¾. Kilburn won the second race, a running dash of two miles and three-quarters, Murphy second, and Patriot third. Time—5:09¼.

PRESCOTT, Ontario, July 3.—The three-minute class race here to-day had four starters. Maud won easily; T. H. Daniels second. Best time—2:41¾. The winning race for Dominion-bred horses was won by Sir John; Amelia second, and Hurricane third. Kelso won the hurdle race; Squire second, and Gray Cloud third.

DETROIT, July 3.—The opening races of the Detroit Association took place at Hamtianick Park to-day. The weather was pleasant and warm, and there was a large attendance. The three-minute race was won by Adele Clark in three straight heat; time, 2:29¾, 2:31¾, 2:32. Mollia, second; William D., third, and Black George fourth. The 2:30 race was for a purse of $1,000, and there were six entries. Four heats were trotted, Rose, of Washington winning the first, second, and fourth. Her time was 2:28, 2:28, 2:27. Norwood, of Pittsburg, was second, Monarch Ruia third, and Frank Davis fourth. The 2:23 and 2:40 races occur to-morrow, and several fine horses will start.

GENERAL TELEGRAPH NEWS

DISHONEST TAX COLLECTORS.

THE HARTFORD DEFAULTER RESIGNS HIS OFFICE—MUNICIPAL LOSSES IN MERIDEN, CONN.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

HARTFORD, Conn., July 3.—Collector Franey, the defaulter, resigned his office this afternoon. The committee who examined his books and found the deficiency wrote his counsel an urgent letter the other day asking for Franey's resignation. His answer, which was handed in to-day, after referring to his recent "illness," concludes as follows: "The report of a serious deficiency in my accounts is incorrect, and time will so prove. There is, however, a public distrust and uneasiness caused by a hastily made-up and incorrect report to the Auditors in regard to my accounts; and while I claim to be able to show that my accounts will be found in the main correct, nevertheless, it is my duty to my fellow-citizens of all parties, who have for so many years generously confided in me, to do all in my power to facilitate the collection of taxes now due, and my own sense of self-respect induces me to resign the office. I, therefore, herewith tender my resignation of the office of Collector, to take effect whenever my successor shall be legally appointed and qualified."

The Selectmen met to-night to consider the matter of appointing a successor to do the town collecting, but after a long session adjourned until Thursday. It is believed generally that Mr. F. S. Brown will be chosen. The Board of Aldermen will meet Friday night to fill the position of City Collector.

Stimulated by the developments of the search into the accounts of the Tax Collector here, the people of Meriden began a few days ago to investigate the affairs of ex-City Collector Frank G. Otis. There has been a good deal of suspicion expressed of late that the accounts were not all right. To-day the committee appointed by the Common Council to make the investigation reported that they had traced up losses amounting in the aggregate to $50,000. Mr. Otis denies with indignation any criminal defalcation, and says he will make the sum good.

BOSTON, Mass., July 3.—John Franey, Collector of Taxes, whose accounts have been under examination for several weeks, has been unable to explain a reported deficiency of about $40,000, and to-day resigned his office. His successor will be appointed Thursday.

END OF A VERMONT SCANDAL.

MRS. PAYSON'S ATTEMPTS TO BLACK-MAIL GEN. BAXTER A FAILURE—THE WOMAN DECLARED INSANE—RETRACTION OF THE SLANDERS.

RUTLAND, Vt., July 3.—The matter of the scandal in this town, in which the name of Gen. H. H. Baxter is connected, came to an end to-day. The woman Payson who had threatened to expose and give publicity to certain matters implicating Gen. Baxter, was before Judge Dunton on a writ of habeas corpus and her counsel withdrew the writ and consented that the Judge should issue an order remanding her to the custody of the Superintendent of the Insane Asylum, who was present. After consultation with other medical gentlemen it was decided that when the woman was sent to the asylum she was insane. She was now so far recovered as to under it safe to commit her to the care of her friends, which was done. It is now admitted by all parties, so far as can be learned, that the woman was insane at the time she threatened to make disclosures damaging to Gen. Baxter, or was attempting to levy black-mail. She admits there is no truth in the charges she has made and no one believes a word of them. On the 2d of June last Mrs. Payson wrote a letter to Gen. Baxter, in which she demanded the sum of $8,000 or she would make damaging disclosures. Gen. Baxter, of course, paid no attention to the threats. It is but due to him to say that neither he nor his friends had any part in the proceedings taken to send the woman to the insane asylum, nor in the assault made upon a correspondent of a Boston paper for the report he made. Gen. Baxter never had more fully the confidence of the people of Rutland than at present. There is sufficient in the threatening letter sent to Gen. Baxter to send Mrs. Payson to State Prison if she were sane and responsible for her acts.

COMMENCEMENT AT WILLIAMS.

CLASS DAY EXERCISES—MEETING OF THE ALUMNI.

WILLIAMSTOWN, Mass., July 3.—The class day exercises of the graduating class of Williams College was held this afternoon at 2 o'clock, in the Congregational Church, Robert W. Gilbert, of Gilbertsville, N. Y., presiding. There was a large attendance. An oration on "Evidence," by Samuel D. Dodge, of Cleveland, Ohio, was delivered very finely. Albert H. Tolman, of Pittsfield, Mass., the poet, took for his subject "Lydus and Claudia," which he versified in a pleasant manner. The class and audience then proceeded to the campus, and after planting the class ivy, George T. Clark, of Oswego, delivered the ivy oration. M. E. Driscoll, of Elbridge, N. Y., gave the library oration, taking as his subject "The Genius of Burns." Andrew S. Keys, of Bennington, Vt., closed the exercises with an address to the lower classes, which was filled with witty and pungent sayings. The usual custon of smoking the class pipe was omitted, and the class history will be read on Thursday afternoon, not, as heretofore, constituting one of the public exercises. At 6 o'clock President Chadbourne received the Williams' century. About 20 Freshmen were examined to-day. The class will number 60.

The prize rhetorical exhibition of Juniors and Sophomores took place at the Congregational Church to-day, and was followed by a promenade concert and ball of Seniors. Several classes held reunions.

To-day Prof. William Dwight Whitney, '45, of Yale College, was elected President, and P. M. Snyder, '73, Vice-President, of the Phi Beta Kappa Society. Hon. Derrick L. Boardman, '44, of Troy, Vice-President, presided at the Alumni Meeting. Dr. Dorus Clark, '17, offered a prayer. Dr. William P. Dimmock, '55, of Quincy, Mass., was elected Alumni Trustee.

The officers for the ensuing year are: Derrick L. Boardman, '44, President; Marshall Wilson, of Pittsfield, Vice-President; John L. T. Phillips, Secretary. Executive Committee—The Secretary; Dr. Durfee, '25; Prof. Perry, '52; Justin Kellogg, '65, and Dr. H. L. Sabin, '21. The following were nominated as Trustees, to be voted for by the Alumni, for the year: Hon. D. Boardman, J. Clement French, Clement J. Hill, Edward Clarke, of New-York, and Dudley Field. Rev. John Fallock reported on behalf of the Visiting Committee that the college was in a flourishing condition and is doing satisfactory work. The sum of $3,400 has been added to the college fund property, which is $294,000. There is a deficit of several thousand dollars in the receipts under expenses. Edward S. Gould, of New-York, was elected an honorary Alumnus.

After the Alumni adjourned Rev. Dr. Henry M. Field, Class of '52, of the New-York *Evangelist*, delivered an address on the life and labors of Rev. Dr. S. H. Calhoun, Class of '29. The speaker depicted very fully and eloquently the missionary labors of Dr. Calhoun in Syria for 40 years, and his glorious life and death of self-sacrifice.

Rhetorical prizes were awarded as follows: General prize to W. S. Pratt, first Junior prize to A. G. Canfield, second to C. M. Platt, first Sophomore to A. H. Trick, second to H. H. Fletcher.

FASTEST AMATEUR ROWING ON RECORD.

WASHINGTON, July 3.—This afternoon the annual four-oared shell race for the championship of the Potomac Boat Club and a handsome prize took place on the river in the presence of a vast concourse of spectators. There were two entries, the shell Saratoga—George Wheatley, stroke; Doyle, No. 3; Barton, No. 2, and Beston, bow; and shell Sue Shepherd—Wheeler, stroke; Schaefer, No. 3; Cox, No. 2, and Gibson, bow. The course was from a point above the boat-house down the river one mile and a half and return. The crews were sent off to an even start, and the race to the stake-boat was very close, neither gaining any advantage. Both arrived at the buoy and commenced to turn at the same time. On the home stretch both crews were pulling for all they were worth, but the Saratoga men by hard work gradually forged ahead, and crossed the line the winners in the extraordinary time of 15m. 20s., the Sue Shepherd crew following three seconds later. This time, which is the fastest on record, takes the place of that made by the famous North-western crew at Saratoga Lake last year. The time of the North-westerns was 18m. 43s.

PLYMOUTH, Mass., July 3.—The Lady of the Lake was raised to-day. The explosion occurred in her fire-box. The inside of the boiler was found to be perfectly sound. The cause of the explosion remains a mystery.

CRIMES AND CRIMINALS.

DEFALCATIONS, NEW AND OLD—THE MURDER OF REV. MR. FRIDAY—MURDER OF THE MATE OF A SCHOONER—OREGON ELECTION FRAUDS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

ST. JOHN, N. B., July 3.—In the Supreme Court, on Saturday, in the case of Thomas Ellis, the New-York National Park Bank defaulter, the rule obtained by the bank's counsel to have the case reopened in Michaelmas Term was discharged. Judgment against Ellis for $36,000 damages, awarded by the Sheriff's jury, will now be signed.

MERIDEN, Conn., July 3.—The committee appointed by the Common Council to investigate the accounts of ex-City Collector Frank G. Otis report that they have traced out defalcations to the amount of upward of $5,000.

BUFFALO, N. Y., July 3.—The jury in the case of Joseph Bork, the defaulting City Treasurer, have rendered a verdict of guilty on the trial in one of the 17 indictments found for embezzlement.

PHILADELPHIA, July 3.—The hearing in the case of Stephen Burrill, (colored,) charged with the murder of the mate of the schooner A. Heaton, was continued to-day. The prisoner was held in $5,000 to appear in court.

MAUCH CHUNK, Penn., July 3.—The hearing in the case of Daniel Fritz, who shot and killed James Burk, alias Kelly, took place to-day, Fritz being held in $5,000 bail to answer.

HAGERSTOWN, Md., July 3.—James Gardner and J. W. Grove, who were arrested on June 22 on suspicion of being the murderers of Rev. J. M. Friday, late Pastor of the Lutheran Church at Harper's Ferry, were taken before a magistrate this morning, and, through counsel, waived an examination, and were recommitted to jail to await the action of the Grand Jury.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., July 3.—A Portland dispatch says that the commission to investigate the charges against Senator Grover of using money to secure his election to the Senate met yesterday. Witnesses were summoned, including many prominent politicians of the State, and the preparations seem to indicate a searching inquiry. After a brief session, without eliciting anything of importance, the commission adjourned until to-day, awaiting the arrival of additional witnesses.

CHICAGO, Ill., July 3.—Since yesterday morning criminal acts have been unusually frequent in this city. Among the crimes committed are the following: Charles Diehl was seriously but not fatally stabbed by an unknown man. Mrs. Minnie Getsinger, a respectable widow and mother of five children, committed suicide with a razor early this morning. Charles Matthiessen stabbed Henry Boemer, who died from the effects of his wound this morning, leaving a family. August Schmidt, a barber, cut Albert Lucas, a shoemaker, with a pair of shears so seriously as to endanger his life.

HARRISBURG, Penn., July 3.—Gov. Hartranft has issued a warrant for the execution of Allen C. Laros on Sept. 10 in Northampton County.

LONG BRANCH, July 3.—Henry Elliott, of New-York, a guest at the West End Hotel, was robbed of a diamond pin, valued at $800, while getting on the cars this morning.

RUFFIANISM IN ILLINOIS.

FIGHT BETWEEN OFFICERS OF THE LAW AND NOTORIOUS RUFFIANS—ONE MAN KILLED AND SEVERAL WOUNDED.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., July 3.—Two brothers, "Lije" and Barney Dyer, both rough characters, entered the Town of Tamaros, Ill., yesterday, and created a disturbance. Barney was arrested by Town Marshal Corgan and was fined. When released he purchased a revolver, and swore he would not be arrested again. Subsequently, when Marshal Corgan, aided by Constable James Taylor, attempted his rearrest, he resisted, and was aided by his brothers-in-law Henry and Charles Winthrop, who declared he should not be arrested. A mêlée ensued, in which knives and pistols were freely used. Charles Winthrop was killed, receiving a shot in the bowels and another in the mouth. Henry Winthrop received a shot in the abdomen and a stab in the back, from which he cannot recover. Marshal Corgan was slightly cut in the neck, and Constable Taylor severely stabbed several times in the back. The Dyer brothers attempted to escape, but were arrested and locked up. Great excitement prevailed, but it is considered the officers were justified in their action. The Winthrop brothers, although a little wild, were respected farmers and highly connected. Great indignation was expressed against the Dyer brothers for bringing about the sad affair.

THE WEATHER.

SYNOPSIS AND INDICATIONS.

WASHINGTON, July 4—1 A. M.—The pressure of highest in the South Atlantic and Gulf States, low in the Middle States, and lowest in the North-west; the temperature has remained nearly stationary; rains have been reported in the Lake Region, Middle and New-England States; the winds are north-westerly in the Lake Region and Middle States, elsewhere they are southerly. The Mississippi River has risen 13 inches at St. Louis.

INDICATIONS.

For New-England, nearly stationary followed by rising barometer, southerly veering to colder north-west winds, partly cloudy weather, and rain areas.

For the Middle Atlantic States, rising barometer, stationary or lower temperature, winds veering to north-west, and rain areas, followed by clearing weather.

For the South Atlantic and Gulf States, nearly stationary pressure and temperature, southerly winds, and clear or partly cloudy weather.

For Tennessee and the Ohio Valley, rising followed by stationary or falling barometer, warmer, clear, or partly cloudy weather, and variable winds, mostly from the south.

For the Lower Missouri and Upper Mississippi Valleys and upper lake region, stationary or lower pressure, stationary or higher temperature, partly cloudy weather, occasional showers, and winds mostly from the south.

For the lower lake region, higher pressure, stationary or lower temperature, north-west winds, and occasional light showers, followed by clearing weather.

The Lower Missouri River will rise, and the Lower Mississippi will remain nearly stationary.

IN THIS CITY.

The following record shows the changes in the temperature for the past 24 hours, in comparison with the corresponding date of last year, as indicated by the thermometer at Hudnut's pharmacy.

1876.	1877.		1876.	1877.
3 A. M.	80°	69°	3:30 P. M.	81°	81°
6 A. M.	79°	71°	6 P. M.	80°	75°
9 A. M.	82°	68°	9 P. M.	82°	71°
12 M.	89°	74°	12 P. M.	79°	68°

Average temperature yesterday.....72½°

Average temperature for corresponding date last year.....83½°

THE CROPS IN OHIO.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, July 3.—Old farmers who have resided in this vicinity for more than half a century state that during that time there have been no better or larger crops of wheat and grass than the present season promises to produce. Corn is rather backward, owing to frequent replanting. The oat and potato crops will be abundant. The wheat harvest is in progress, but is interfered with by frequent rains.

FOURTH OF JULY ITEMS.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., July 4.—After the State-house bell had rung out the hour of 12 last night 101 strokes were rung in honor of the one hundred and first anniversary of the Declaration of Independence. Large crowds gathered in front of the State-house, who ushered in the Fourth with loud shouts and the firing of crackers, rockets, pistols, and guns. The streets were alive with people who evidently intend to make a night of it.

Henry Sachs, aged 9, of No. 191 Eldridge-street, was accidentally shot in the left side by Rudolph Humme, aged 12, of No. 200 Eldridge-street, who was playing with a loaded musket, and seriously wounded.

William Newman, a lad, of No. 506

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—JULY 3.

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—10 A. M.

$2,000	H. & St. J. 8s, conv	92	500	H. & St. J. pf	36¼
5,000	do	92½	100	do	37
5,050	do	92¾	1000	Lake Shore	48
600	Del. & Hud	34½	700	do	48⅛
100	do	34⅝	1000	do	48¼
100	do	35⅛	1000	do	48¼
100	do	35¼	100	Morris & Essex	66¾
300	West. Union	58⅜	100	do	66
100	do	58⅝	100	do	66¾
200	do	58¾	100	do	66¾
100	do	58⅝	50	do	66½
1300	N. Y. C. & H	91¼	900	do	66¼
100	do	91½	100	do	66⅜
500	do	91¾	200	do	66⅜
300	do	91⅞	100	do	66½
100	do	92	100	do	66¾
200	do	92⅛	100	do	66⅞
200	do	92¼	100	do	67
100	do	92⅜	200	do	67⅛
100	do	92½	100	do	67¼
100	do	92⅝	100	do	67⅜
100	do	92¾	100	do	67½
100	do	92⅞	100	do	67⅝
100	do	93	100	do	67¾
100	do	93⅛	100	do	67⅞
100	do	93¼	100	do	68
100	do	93⅜	100	do	68⅛
100	do	93½	100	do	68¼
100	do	93⅝	100	do	68⅜
100	do	93¾	100	do	68½
100	do	93⅞	100	do	68⅝
100	do	94	100	do	68¾
100	do	94⅛	100	do	68⅞
100	do	94¼	100	do	69
100	do	94⅜	100	do	69⅛
100	do	94½	100	do	69¼
100	do	94⅝	100	do	69⅜
100	do	94¾	100	do	69½
100	do	94⅞	100	do	69⅝
100	do	95	100	do	69¾
100	do	95⅛	100	do	69⅞
100	do	95¼	100	do	70
100	do	95⅜	100	do	70⅛
100	do	95½	100	do	70¼
100	do	95⅝	100	do	70⅜
100	do	95¾	100	do	70½
100	do	95⅞	100	do	70⅝
100	do	96	100	do	70¾
100	do	96⅛	100	do	70⅞
100	do	96¼	100	do	71
100	do	96⅜	100	do	71⅛
100	do	96½	100	do	71¼
100	do	96⅝	100	do	71⅜
100	do	96¾	100	do	71½
100	do	96⅞	100	do	71⅝
100	do	97	100	do	71¾
100	do	97⅛	100	do	71⅞
100	do	97¼	100	do	72
100	do	97⅜	100	do	72⅛
100	do	97½	100	do	72¼
100	do	97⅝	100	do	72⅜
100	do	97¾	100	do	72½
100	do	97⅞	100	do	72⅝
100	do	98	100	do	72¾
100	do	98⅛	100	do	72⅞
100	do	98¼	100	do	73
100	do	98⅜	100	do	73⅛
100	do	98½	100	do	73¼
100	do	98⅝	100	do	73⅜
100	do	98¾	100	do	73½
100	do	98⅞	100	do	73⅝
100	do	99	100	do	73¾
100	do	99⅛	100	do	73⅞
100	do	99¼	100	do	74
100	do	99⅜	100	do	74⅛
100	do	99½	100	do	74¼
100	do	99⅝	100	do	74⅜
100	do	99¾	100	do	74½
100	do	99⅞	100	do	74⅝
100	do	100	100	do	74¾
100	do	100⅛	100	do	74⅞
100	do	100¼	100	do	75
100	do	100⅜	100	do	75⅛
100	do	100½	100	do	75¼
100	do	100⅝	100	do	75⅜
100	do	100¾	100	do	75½
100	do	100⅞	100	do	75⅝
100	do	101	100	do	75¾
100	do	101⅛	100	do	75⅞
100	do	101¼	100	do	76
100	do	101⅜	100	do	76⅛
100	do	101½	100	do	76¼
100	do	101⅝	100	do	76⅜
100	do	101¾	100	do	76½
100	do	101⅞	100	do	76⅝
100	do	102	100	do	76¾
100	do	102⅛	100	do	76⅞
100	do	102¼	100	do	77
100	do	102⅜	100	do	77⅛
100	do	102½	100	do	77¼
100	do	102⅝	100	do	77⅜
100	do	102¾	100	do	77½
100	do	102⅞	100	do	77⅝
100	do	103	100	do	77¾
100	do	103⅛	100	do	77⅞
100	do	103¼	100	do	78
100	do	103⅜	100	do	78⅛
100	do	103½	100	do	78¼
100	do	103⅝	100	do	78⅜
100	do	103¾	100	do	78½
100	do	103⅞	100	do	78⅝
100	do	104	100	do	78¾
100	do	104⅛	100	do	78⅞
100	do	104¼	100	do	79
100	do	104⅜	100	do	79⅛
100	do	104½	100	do	79¼
100	do	104⅝	100	do	79⅜
100	do	104¾	100	do	79½
100	do	104⅞	100	do	79⅝
100	do	105	100	do	79¾
100	do	105⅛	100	do	79⅞
100	do	105¼	100	do	80
100	do	105⅜	100	do	80⅛
100	do	105½	100	do	80¼
100	do	105⅝	100	do	80⅜
100	do	105¾	100	do	80½
100	do	105⅞	100	do	80⅝
100	do	106	100	do	80¾
100	do	106⅛	100	do	80⅞
100	do	106¼	100	do	81
100	do	106⅜	100	do	81⅛
100	do	106½	100	do	81¼
100	do	106⅝	100	do	81⅜
100	do	106¾	100	do	81½
100	do	106⅞	100	do	81⅝
100	do	107	100	do	81¾
100	do	107⅛	100	do	81⅞
100	do	107¼	100	do	82
100	do	107⅜	100	do	82⅛
100	do	107½	100	do	82¼
100	do	107⅝	100	do	82⅜
100	do	107¾	100	do	82½
100	do	107⅞	100	do	82⅝
100	do	108	100	do	82¾
100	do	108⅛	100	do	82⅞
100	do	108¼	100	do	83
100	do	108⅜	100	do	83⅛
100	do	108½	100	do	83¼
100	do	108⅝	100	do	83⅜
100	do	108¾	100	do	83½
100	do	108⅞	100	do	83⅝
100	do	109	100	do	83¾
100	do	109⅛	100	do	83⅞
100	do	109¼	100	do	84
100	do	109⅜	100	do	84⅛
100	do	109½	100	do	84¼
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100	do	110	100	do	84¾
100	do	110⅛	100	do	84⅞
100	do	110¼	100	do	85
100	do	110⅜	100	do	85⅛
100	do	110½	100	do	85¼
100	do	110⅝	100	do	85⅜
100	do	110¾	100	do	85½
100	do	110⅞	100	do	85⅝
100	do	111	100	do	85¾
100	do	111⅛	100	do	85⅞
100	do	111¼	100	do	86
100	do	111⅜	100	do	86⅛
100	do	111½	100	do	86¼
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100	do	111¾	100	do	86½
100	do	111⅞	100	do	86⅝
100	do	112	100	do	86¾
100	do	112⅛	100	do	86⅞
100	do	112¼	100	do	87
100	do	112⅜	100	do	87⅛
100	do	112½	100	do	87¼
100	do	112⅝	100	do	87⅜
100	do	112¾	100	do	87½
100	do	112⅞	100	do	87⅝
100	do	113	100	do	87¾
100	do	113⅛	100	do	87⅞
100	do	113¼	100	do	88
100	do	113⅜	100	do	88⅛
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100	do	114	100	do	88¾
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100	do	116	100	do	90¾
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100	do	122⅜	100	do	97⅛
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100	do	123⅞	100	do	98⅝
100	do	124	100	do	98¾
100	do	124⅛	100	do	98⅞
100	do	124¼	100	do	99
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100	do	124½	100	do	99¼
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100	do	124¾	100	do	99½
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100	do	125	100	do	99¾
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100	do	125¼	100	do	100
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100	do	125½	100	do	100¼
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100	do	125¾	100	do	100½
100	do	125⅞	100	do	100⅝
100	do	126	100	do	100¾
100	do	126⅛	100	do	100⅞
100	do	126¼	100	do	101
100	do	126⅜	100	do	101⅛
100	do	126½	100	do	101¼
100	do	126⅝	100	do	101⅜
100	do	126¾	100	do	101½
100	do	126⅞	100	do	101⅝
100	do	127	100	do	101¾
100	do	127⅛	100	do	101⅞
100	do	127¼	100	do	102
100	do	127⅜	100	do	102⅛
100	do	127½	100	do	102¼
100	do	127⅝	100	do	102⅜
100	do	127¾	100	do	102½
100	do	127⅞	100	do	102⅝
100	do	128	100	do	102¾
100	do	128⅛	100	do	102⅞
100	do	128¼	100	do	103
100	do	128⅜	100	do	103⅛
100	do	128½	100	do	103¼
100	do	128⅝	100	do	103⅜
100	do	128¾	100	do	103½
100	do	128⅞	100	do	103⅝
100	do	129	100	do	103¾
100	do	129⅛	100	do	103⅞
100	do	129¼	100	do	104
100	do	129⅜	100	do	104⅛
100	do	129½	100	do	104¼
100	do	129⅝	100	do	104⅜
100	do	129¾	100	do	104½
100	do	129⅞	100	do	104⅝
100	do	130	100	do	104¾
100	do	130⅛	100	do	104⅞
100	do	130¼	100	do	105
100	do	130⅜	100	do	105⅛
100	do	130½	100	do	105¼
100	do	130⅝	100	do	105⅜
100	do	130¾	100	do	105½
100	do	130⅞	100	do	105⅝
100	do	131	100	do	105¾
100	do	131⅛	100	do	105⅞
100	do	131¼	100	do	106
100	do	131⅜	100	do	106⅛
100	do	131½	100	do	106¼
100	do	131⅝	100	do	106⅜
100	do	131¾	100	do	106½
100	do	131⅞	100	do	106⅝
100	do	132	100	do	106¾
100	do	132⅛	100	do	106⅞
100	do	132¼	100	do	107
100	do	132⅜	100	do	107⅛
100	do	132½	100	do	107¼
100	do	132⅝	100	do	107⅜
100	do	132¾	100	do	107½
100	do	132⅞	100	do	107⅝
100	do	133	100	do	107¾
100	do	133⅛	100	do	107⅞
100	do	133¼	100	do	108
100	do	133⅜	100	do	108⅛
100	do	133½	100	do	108¼
100	do	133⅝	100	do	108⅜
100	do	133¾	100	do	108½
100	do	133⅞	100	do	108⅝
100	do	134	100	do	108¾
100	do	134⅛	100	do	108⅞
100	do	134¼	100	do	109
100	do	134⅜	100	do	109⅛
100	do	134½	100	do	109¼
100	do	134⅝	100	do	109⅜
100	do	134¾	100	do	109½
100	do	134⅞	100	do	109⅝
100	do	135	100	do	109¾
100	do	135⅛	100	do	109⅞
100	do	135¼	100	do	110
100	do	135⅜	100	do	110⅛
100	do	135½	100	do	110¼
100	do	135⅝	100	do	110⅜
100	do	135¾	100	do	110½
100	do	135⅞	100	do	110⅝
100	do	136	100	do	110¾
100	do	136⅛	100	do	110⅞
100	do	136¼	100	do	111
100	do	136⅜	100	do	111⅛
100	do	136½	100	do	111¼
100	do	136⅝	100	do	111⅜
100	do	136¾	100	do	111½
100	do	136⅞	100	do	111⅝
100	do	137	100	do	111¾
100	do	137⅛	100	do	111⅞
100	do	137¼	100	do	112
100	do	137⅜	100	do	112⅛
100	do	137½	100	do	112¼
100	do	137⅝	100	do	112⅜
100	do	137¾	100	do	112½
100	do	137⅞	100	do	112⅝
100	do	138	100	do	112¾
100	do	138⅛	100	do	112⅞
100	do	138¼	100	do	113
100	do	138⅜	100	do	113⅛
100	do	138½	100	do	113¼
100	do	138⅝	100	do	113⅜
100	do	138¾	100	do	113½
100	do	138⅞	100	do	113⅝
100	do	139	100	do	113¾
100	do	139⅛	100	do	113⅞
100	do	139¼	100	do	114
100	do	139⅜	100	do	114⅛
100	do	139½	100	do	114¼
100	do	139⅝	100	do	114⅜
100	do	139¾	100	do	114½
100	do	139⅞	100	do	114⅝
100	do	140	100	do	114¾
100	do	140⅛	100	do	114⅞
100	do	140¼	100	do	115
100	do	140⅜	100	do	115⅛
100	do	140½	100	do	115¼
100	do	140⅝	100	do	115⅜
100	do	140¾	100	do	115½
100	do	140⅞	100	do	115⅝
100	do	141	100	do	115¾
100	do	141⅛	100	do	115⅞
100	do	141¼	100	do	116
100	do	141⅜	100	do	116⅛
100	do	141½	100	do	116¼
100	do	141⅝	100	do	116⅜
100	do	141¾	100	do	116½
100	do	141⅞	100	do	116⅝
100	do	142	100	do	116¾
100	do	142⅛	100	do	116⅞
100	do	142¼	100	do	117
100	do	142⅜	100	do	117⅛
100	do	142½	100	do	117¼
100	do	142⅝	100	do	117⅜
100	do	142¾	100	do	117½
100	do	142⅞	100	do	117⅝
100	do	143	100	do	117¾
100	do	143⅛	100	do	117⅞
100	do	143¼	100	do	118
100	do	143⅜	100	do	118⅛
100	do	143½	100	do	118¼
100	do	143⅝	100	do	118⅜
100	do	143¾	100	do	118½
100	do	143⅞	100	do	118⅝
100	do	144	100	do	118¾
100	do	144⅛	100	do	118⅞
100	do	144¼	100	do	119
100	do	144⅜	100	do	119⅛
100	do	144½	100	do	119¼
100	do	144⅝	100	do	119⅜
100	do	144¾	100	do	119½
100	do	144⅞	100	do	119⅝
100	do	145	100	do	119¾
100	do	145⅛	100	do	119⅞
100	do	145¼	100	do	120
100	do	145⅜	100	do	120⅛
100	do	145½	100	do	120¼
100	do	145⅝	100	do	120⅜
100	do	145¾	100	do	120½
100	do	145⅞	100	do	120⅝
100	do	146	100	do	120¾
100	do	146⅛	100	do	120⅞
100	do	146¼	100	do	121
100	do	146⅜	100	do	121⅛
100	do	146½	100	do	121¼
100	do	146⅝	100	do	121⅜
100	do	146¾	100	do	121½
100	do	146⅞	100	do	121⅝
100	do	147	100	do	121¾
100	do	147⅛	100	do	121⅞
100	do	147¼	100	do	122
100	do	147⅜	100	do	122⅛
100	do	147½	100	do	122¼
100	do	147⅝	100	do	122⅜
100	do	147¾	100	do	122½
100	do	147⅞	100	do	122⅝
100	do	148	100	do	122¾
100	do	148⅛	100	do	122⅞
100	do	148¼	100	do	123
100	do	148⅜	100	do	123⅛
100	do	148½	100	do	123¼
100	do	148⅝	100	do	123⅜
100	do	148¾	100	do	123½
100	do	148⅞	100	do	123⅝
100	do	149	100	do	123¾
100	do	149⅛	100	do	123⅞
100	do	149¼	100	do	124
100	do	149⅜	100	do	124⅛
100	do	149½	100	do	124¼
100	do	149⅝	100	do	124⅜
100	do	149¾	100	do	124½
100	do	149⅞	100	do	124⅝
100	do	150	100	do	124¾
100	do	150⅛	100	do	124⅞
100	do	150¼	100	do	125
100	do	150⅜	100	do	125⅛
100	do	150½	100	do	125¼
100	do	150⅝	100	do	125⅜
100	do	150¾	100	do	125½
100	do	150⅞	100	do	125⅝
100	do	151	100	do	125¾
100	do	151⅛	100	do	125⅞
100	do	151¼	100	do	126
100	do	151⅜	100	do	126⅛
100	do	151½	100	do	126¼
100	do	151⅝	100	do	126⅜
100	do	151¾	100	do	126½
100	do	151⅞	100	do	126⅝
100	do	152	100	do	126¾
100	do	152⅛	100	do	126⅞
100	do	152¼	100	do	127
100	do	152⅜	100	do	127⅛
100	do	152½	100	do	127¼
100	do	152⅝	100	do	127⅜
100	do	152¾	100	do	127½
100	do	152⅞	100	do	127⅝
100	do	153	100	do	127¾
100	do	153⅛	100	do	127⅞
100	do	153¼	100	do	128
100	do	153⅜	100	do	128⅛
100	do	153½	100	do	128¼
100	do	153⅝	100	do	128⅜
100	do	153¾	100	do	128½
100	do	153⅞	100	do	128⅝
100	do	154	100	do	128¾
100	do	154⅛	100	do	128⅞
100	do	154¼	100	do	129
100	do	154⅜	100	do	129⅛
100	do	154½	100	do	129¼
100	do	154⅝	100	do	129⅜
100	do	154¾	100	do	129½
100	do	154⅞	100	do	129⅝
100	do	155	100	do	129¾
100	do	155⅛	100	do	129⅞
100	do	155¼	100	do	130
100	do	155⅜	100	do	130⅛
100	do	155½	100	do	130¼
100	do	155⅝	100	do	130⅜
100	do	155¾	100	do	130½
100	do	155⅞	100	do	130⅝
100	do	156	100	do	130¾
100	do	156⅛	100	do	130⅞
100	do	156¼	100	do	131
100	do	156⅜	100	do	131⅛
100	do	156½	100	do	131¼
100	do	156⅝	100	do	131⅜
100	do	156¾	100	do	131½
100	do	156⅞	100	do	131⅝
100	do	157	100	do	131¾
100	do	157⅛	100	do	131⅞
100	do	157¼	100	do	132
100	do	157⅜	100	do	132⅛
100	do	157½	100	do	132¼
100	do	157⅝	100	do	132⅜
100	do	157¾	100	do	132½
100	do	157⅞	100	do	132⅝
100	do	158	100	do	132¾
100	do	158⅛	100	do	132⅞
100	do	158¼	100	do	133
100	do	158⅜	100	do	133⅛
100	do	158½	100	do	133¼
100	do	158⅝	100	do	133⅜
100	do	158¾	100	do	133½
100	do	158⅞	100	do	133⅝
100	do	159	100	do	133¾
100	do	159⅛	100	do	133⅞
100	do	159¼	100	do	134
100	do	159⅜	100	do	134⅛
100	do	159½	100	do	134¼
100	do	159⅝	100	do	134⅜
100	do	159¾	100	do	134½
100	do	159⅞	100	do	134⅝
100	do	160	100	do	134¾
100	do	160⅛	100	do	134⅞
100	do	160¼	100	do	135
100	do	160⅜	100	do	135⅛
100	do	160½	100	do	135¼
100	do	160⅝	100	do	135⅜
100	do	160¾	100	do	135½
100	do	160⅞	100	do	135⅝
100	do	161	100	do	135¾
100	do	161⅛	100	do	135⅞
100	do	161¼	100	do	136
100	do	161⅜	100	do	136⅛
100	do	161½	100	do	136¼
100	do	161⅝	100	do	136⅜
100	do	161¾	100	do	136½
100	do	161⅞	100	do	136⅝
100	do	162	100	do	136¾
100	do	162⅛	100	do	136⅞
100	do	162¼	100	do	137
100	do	162⅜	100	do	137⅛
100	do	162½	100	do	137¼
100	do	162⅝	100	do	137⅜
100	do	162¾	100	do	137½
100	do	162⅞	100	do	137⅝
100	do	163	100	do	137¾
100	do	163⅛	100	do	137⅞
100	do	163¼	100	do	138
100	do	163⅜	100	do	138⅛
100	do	163½	100	do	138¼
100	do	163⅝	100	do	138⅜
100	do	163¾	100	do	138½
100	do	163⅞	100	do	138⅝
100	do	164	100	do	138¾
100	do	164⅛	100	do	138⅞
100	do	164¼	100	do	139
100	do	164⅜	100	do	139⅛
100	do	164½	100	do	139¼
100	do	164⅝	100	do	139⅜
100	do	164¾	100	do	139½
100	do	164⅞	100	do	139⅝
100	do	165	100	do	139¾
100	do	165⅛	100	do	139⅞
100	do	165¼	100	do	140
100	do	165⅜	100

SHIPPING.

CUNARD LINE R. & N. A. R. M. & P. CO.

NOTICE.

With the view of diminishing the chances of collision, the Managers of this line have appointed ocean lanes for all steamers.

On the outward passage from Queenstown to New-York or Boston, crossing meridian of 50° at 42 latitude, or nothing to the north of 42.

On the homeward passage, crossing the meridian of 50 at 42, or nothing to the north of 42.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.

BOTHNIA....WED., July 4 | SCYTHIA....WED., July 18
ABYSSINIA.WED., July 11 | RUSSIA....WED., July 25

Steerage passengers, $26; $190, and $182, gold, according to accommodation. Return tickets on favorable terms.

Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at very low rates. Freight and passage office, No. 4 Bowling Green. CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

PASSENGERS FOR STEAM-SHIP BOTHNIA embark from the Cunard Wharf, foot of Grand-st., Jersey City, at 10 A. M. on Wednesday, July 4, 1877.

CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN,
No. 4 Bowling Green, New-York.

WHITE STAR LINE.

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL, CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL.

The steamers of this line take the Lake Routes recommended by Lieut. Maury, U. S. N., going south of the Banks on the passage to and southerly on the return.

ADRIATIC.....SATURDAY, JULY 14, at 9 A. M.
BRITANNIC.....SATURDAY, July 21, 2:30 P. M.
GERMANIC.....SATURDAY, July 4, at 2:30 P. M.

From White Star Dock, Pier No. 49 North River.

These steamers are uniform in size and unsurpassed in appointments. The saloon, state-rooms, smoking and bath-rooms are amidships, where the noise and motion are least felt, affording a degree of comfort hitherto unattainable at sea.

Rates—Saloon, $80 and $100, gold; return tickets on favorable terms; steerage, $26.

For inspection of plans and other information apply at the Company's office, No. 37 Broadway, New-York.

R. J. CORTIS, Agent.

TO SUMMER TOURISTS.

ALLAN STEAM-SHIP LINE
FROM BALTIMORE TO HALIFAX, AND VICE VERSA.

The A1 British Royal Mail Iron Screw Steam-ships
HIBERNIAN, 3,200 tons, Capt. Lieut. ARCHER, R. N. R.
NOVA SCOTIAN, 3,200 tons, Capt. RICHARDSON.
CASPIAN, 3,000 tons, Capt THOMS.
AUSTRIAN, 3,000 tons, Capt. WYLIE.

Leave Baltimore every fortnight, WEDNESDAYS,
FOR HALIFAX, NOVA SCOTIA.

Cabin passage to Halifax, $20 gold; Round Trip tickets, $35 gold.

This opportunity, by offering, as it were, an abbreviation of a European trip, is exceptionally agreeable to those who desire a change from the usual round of American pleasure resorts.

For further information apply to
A. SCHUMACHER & CO., No. 5 South Gay-st.,
Baltimore, Md.

ATLAS MAIL LINE.

BI-MONTHLY SERVICE TO JAMAICA, HAYTI, COLOMBIA and ASPINWALL, and to PANAMA and SOUTH PACIFIC PORTS. (via Aspinwall.) First-class, full-powered iron screw steamers, from Pier No. 51 North River.

FOR KINGSTON (Jamaica) and HAYTI.

ATLAS.....July 6
CLARIBEL.....July 26

For HAYTI, COLOMBIA, ISTHMUS OF PANAMA, and SOUTH PACIFIC PORTS, (via Aspinwall.)

ALPS.....July 14
ETNA.....July 28

Superior First-class Passenger accommodation.

PIM, FORWOOD & CO., Agents,
No. 56 Wall-st.

STATE LINE.

NEW-YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, DUBLIN, BELFAST, AND LONDONDERRY.

These first-class full-powered steamers will sail from Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st.

STATE OF GEORGIA.....Thursday, July 19
STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA.....Thursday, July 26
STATE OF NEVADA.....Thursday, Aug. 2

First cabin, $60 and $70, according to accommodations; return tickets at reduced rates. Second cabin, $45; return tickets at reduced rates. Steerage at lowest rates. Apply to

AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Agents,
No. 72 Broadway, New-York.

STEERAGE tickets at No. 45 Broadway, and at the company's pier, foot of Canal-st., North River.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE,

SAILING FROM PIER NO. 27 NORTH RIVER, WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS at 3 P. M.,

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., FLORIDA, THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

GEORGE W. CLYDE.....WEDNESDAY...July 4, 12 M.
CHARLESTON.....SATURDAY.....July 7.

SUPERIOR PASSENGER ACCOMMODATIONS.

Insurance to destination one-half of one per cent.

Goods forwarded free of commission. Passenger tickets and bills of lading issued and signed at the office of

JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents,
No. 7 Bowling Green.

Or W. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling Green,
Or BENTLEY D. HASELL, General Agent
Great Southern Freight Line, 317 Broadway.

INMAN LINE, MAIL STEAMERS.

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

CITY OF BRUSSELS.....July 7, 2 P. M.
CITY OF CHESTER.....Saturday, July 14, 8 A. M.
CITY OF RICHMOND.....July 28, 7 A. M.

Pier 39, foot of Morton-st., North River.

CABIN, $80 and $100, gold. Return tickets on favorable terms. STEERAGE, $28, currency. Drafts at low-est rates.

Saloons, state-rooms, smoking and bath rooms amidships.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
Nos. 15 and 33 Broadway, New-York.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.

STEAM-SHIP LINE BETWEEN NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN.

Company's Pier, foot of 2d-st., Hoboken.

NECKAR.....Sat., July 7 | WESER.....Sat., July 21
MAIN.....Sat., July 14 | WERDER.....Sat., July 28

RATES OF PASSAGE FROM NEW-YORK TO SOUTHAMPTON, HAVRE, OR BREMEN.

First cabin.....$100 gold
Second cabin.....60 gold
Steerage.....30 currency

Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage certificates, $30 currency. For freight or passage apply to OELRICHS & CO., No. 2 Bowling Green.

FOR LIVERPOOL, VIA QUEENSTOWN.

The Liverpool and Great Western Steam Company's United States mail steamers leave Pier No. 53 N. R.:

WISCONSIN.....TUESDAY, July 17, at 10 A. M.
MINNESOTA.....TUESDAY, July 31, at 9 A. M.
WYOMING.....TUESDAY, Aug. 14, at 9 A. M.

Cabin passage, $65, $95, or $75, according to stateroom; steerage, $26; intermediate, $40.

WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 29 Broadway.

NATIONAL LINE—Piers 44 and 51 North River.

FOR LONDON.
CANADA.....THURSDAY, July 5, 11 A.M.

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

England...July 7, 1:30 P. M. | The Queen..July 21, 2 P.M.
Spain.....July 14, 8:30 A. M. | Egypt.....July 28, 8 A. M.

Cabin and steerage passage, and drafts from $1 upward, issued at very low rates. Company's office, 69 Broadway. P. W. J. HURST, Manager.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.,

THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.

H. LIVINGSTON, Capt. MALLORY, WEDNESDAY, July 4, Pier 43 North River, 12 M. GEO. YONGE, Agent, 409 Broadway.

SAN SALVADOR, Capt. NICKERSON, SATURDAY, July 7, Pier 43 North River, 3 P. M. GEO. YONGE, Agent, 409 Broadway.

CITY OF HARNES, Capt. CRESSMAN, WEDNESDAY, July 11, Pier 16 East River, 3 P. M. MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents, 63 South-st.

SAN JACINTO, Capt. HAZARD, SATURDAY, July 14, Pier 43 North River, 3 P. M. GEO. YONGE, Agent, 409 Broadway.

Insurance ONE-HALF PER CENT. Superior accommodations for passengers. Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, Atlantic and Gulf Railroad, and Florida steamers.

C. D. OWENS, GEORGE YONGE,
Agent A. & G. R. R. Agent G. R. R. of Ga.,
No. 315 Broadway. No. 409 Broadway.

PACIFIC MAIL AND PANAMA TRANSIT STEAM-SHIP LINES.

FOR CALIFORNIA, JAPAN, CHINA, AUSTRALIA NEW-ZEALAND, BRITISH COLUMBIA, OREGON, &c. Sailing from Pier foot Canal-st., North River.

For SAN FRANCISCO, via ISTHMUS OF PANAMA. Steam-ship ACAPULCO.....Monday, July 16
connecting for Central America and South Pacific ports.

From SAN FRANCISCO to JAPAN and CHINA.

Steam-ship CHINA.....Saturday, July 14
From San Francisco to Sandwich Islands, Australia, and New-Zealand.

Steam-ship AUSTRALIA.....Wednesday, July 18

For freight or passage apply to

WM. P. CLYDE & CO., or H. J. SULLAY, Supt.
No. 6 Bowling Green. Pier foot Canal-st., North River.

NEW-YORK, HAVANA & MEXICAN MAIL S. S. LINE

Steamers leave Pier No. 3 North River, at 3 P. M.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.

CITY OF NEW-YORK.....Friday, July 6
CITY OF HAVANA.....Saturday, July 14
CITY OF VERA CRUZ.....Wednesday, July 18

FOR VERA CRUZ AND NEW-ORLEANS.

Via Havana, Progreso, Champoechy Tuxpan, and Tampico.

CITY OF HAVANA.....Saturday, July 14

Steamers will leave New-Orleans July 1 and July 22 for Vera Cruz and all the above ports.

For freight or passage apply to
J. ALEXANDER & SONS, Nos. 21 and 23 Broadway.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA DIRECT MAIL LINE.

These first-class steam-ships sail regularly at 3 P. M. from Pier No. 13 North River, as follows:

COLUMBUS.....WEDNESDAY, July 11
CHARLES.....SATURDAY, July 21

Accommodations first-class. For freight or passage apply to WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling Green. ROEDERER, BELING & CO., Agents in Havana.

HAMBURG.

American Packet Company's line, for PLYMOUTH, CHERBOURG and HAMBURG.

FRISIA.....July 5 | GERMANY.....July 19
POMERANIA.....July 12 | SILESIA.....July 26

Rates of passage to Plymouth, London, Cherbourg, Hamburg, and all points of England: First Cabin, $100, gold; Second Cabin, $70, gold; Steerage, $30, currency, sold; Steerage to Hamburg, $30, currency, sold.

H. MAHLER & CO., 2 Bowling Green.

SHIPPING.

TO SUMMER TRAVELERS.

International Steam-ship Company's Line of Steamers TO EASTERN MAINE, NEW-BRUNSWICK, NOVA SCOTIA, PRINCE EDWARD'S ISLAND, &c., &c.

The steamers NEW-YORK and CITY OF PORTLAND will, until Sept. 15, leave Boston at 8 A. M. and Portland at 5 P. M. every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, for EASTPORT, Me., and St. JOHN, N. B., forwarding passengers by connecting lines to Calais, Me., St. Andrews, Fredericton, Shediac, Miramichi, and Bathurst, N. B.; Truro, Pictou, Digby, Annapolis, Kentville, Windsor, and Halifax, N. S.; Summerside and Charlottetown, P. E. I. The steamers are first class in every respect; the climate of the region to which they run is delightfully cool and invigorating, and the expenses of travel very moderate. For circular with description of the route, and any further information, apply to

W. H. KILBY, Agent,
End of Commercial Wharf, Boston, Mass.

ANCHOR LINE U. S. MAIL STEAMERS.

NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.

California....July 7, 2 P. M. | Victoria....July 21, 2 P. M.
Ethiopia....July 14, 8 A. M. | Bolivia....July 28, 7 A. M.

TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, OR DERRY.

Cabins, $65 to $80, according to accommodations: Intermediate, $35; Steerage, $26.

NEW-YORK TO SOUTHAMPTON AND LONDON.

Alsatia....July 7, 2 P. M. | Elysia....July 21, 2 P. M.

Cabins, $65 to $70. Steerage, $28. Cabin excursion tickets at reduced rates. Drafts issued for any amounts at current rates. Company's Pier Nos. 20 and 21 North River, New-York. HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents, No. 7 Bowling Green.

GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY.

The splendid mail steamers of this company between New-York and Havre,
Calling at PLYMOUTH (G. B.) for the landing of Passengers,
Will sail from Pier No. 43 North River, foot of Morton-st., every Wednesday, beginning with

"ST. LAURENT, LAROCHERE, Wednesday, July 11, 6 A. M.
"VILLE DE PARIS, DURAND, Wednesday, July 18, 11 A.M.
LABRADOR, SANGUINS, Wednesday, July 25, 6 A. M.

Rates of passage greatly reduced.

LOUIS DE BEBIAN, Agent, No. 55 Broadway.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—The United States passport, indispensable to travelers, is issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, No. 91 Duane-st., corner Broadway.

RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

GREAT TRUNK LINE
AND UNITED STATES MAIL ROUTE.
On and after June 25, 1877,

Trains leave New-York, via Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets Ferries, as follows:

For Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West and South, with Pullman Palace Cars attached, 9 A. M., 6 and 8:30 P. M., daily.

For Williamsport, Lock Haven, Corry, and Erie, at 8:30 P. M., connecting at Corry for Titusville, Petroleum Centre, and the Oil Regions. For Williamsport and Lock Haven, 9 A. M.

For Baltimore, Washington, and the South, "Limited Washington Express" of Pullman Parlor Cars, daily, except Sunday, 8:30 A. M.; arrive Washington, 4:10 P. M. Regular, at 8:30 A. M., 1, 6, and 8:30 P. M. Sunday, 6 and 8:30 P. M.

Express for Philadelphia, 7:30, 8:20, 9, (9:30 Limited,) 10:30 A. M., 1, 4, 5, 6, 7, and 8:30 P. M. Sunday, 9 A. M., 5, 6, 7, and 8:30 P. M. Emigrant and second-class, 7 P. M.

For trains to Newark, Elizabeth, Rahway, Princeton, Trenton, Perth Amboy, Flemington, Belvidere, and other points, see local schedules at all Ticket Offices.

Trains arrive: From Pittsburg, 6:50 and 10:40 A. M. and 10:20 P. M., daily; 10:10 A. M. and 6:50 P. M. daily, except Monday. From Washington and Baltimore, 6:50, 10:05 A. M., 4:10, 5:10, and 10:10 P. M. Sunday, 6:50, 10:40 A. M. From Philadelphia, 5:05, 6:50, 9:10, 10:10, 10:40, 11:50 A. M., 2:10, 4:10, 5:10, 6:30, 8:40, 10:40, and 10:20 P. M. Sunday, 5:05, 6:50, 10:40, 11:50 A. M.; 6:50 and 10:20 P. M.

Ticket Offices, Nos. 526 and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts; No. 4 Court-st., Brooklyn; Nos. 114, 116, and 118 Hudson-st., Hoboken; Depot, Jersey City, Emigrant Ticket Office, No. 8 Battery-place. I. P. FARMER,
FRANK THOMSON, General Passenger Agent.
General Manager.

TO PHILADELPHIA
via
PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

THE OLD-ESTABLISHED ROUTE AND SHORT LINE between
NEW-YORK AND PHILADELPHIA.

13 Through Trains each way daily. 3 Depots in Philadelphia, 2 in New-York.

Double track, the most Improved Equipment, and the Fastest Time consistent with absolute safety.

On and after June 25, 1877,

Express Trains leave New-York, via Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets Ferries, as follows:

7:30, 8:20, 9, (9:30 limited,) 10:30 A. M., 1, 4, 5, 6, 7, and 8:30 P. M. Sunday, 9 A. M., 5, 6, 7, and 8:30 P. M.

Morning trains leave Philadelphia 3:35, 6, 7:30, 8:30, and 11 A. M. (Limited Express, 1:35 P. M.), 2, 4, 5:30, 7, and 7:35 P. M., and 12 Midnight. On Sunday, 3:35, 8, 8:30 A. M., 4, 7:35, P. M., and 12 Midnight.

Ticket Offices, Nos. 526 and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts.; No. 4 Court-st., Brooklyn; Nos. 114, 116, and 118 Hudson-st., Hoboken; Depot, Jersey City, Emigrant Ticket Office, No. 8 Battery-place.

FRANK THOMSON, I. P. FARMER,
General Manager. General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—Commencing June 25, 1877,

through trains will leave Grand Central Depot:

8:00 A. M., Western and Northern Express, with drawing-room car to Rochester; also to St. Albans.

9:00 A. M., Special Saratoga Express, drawing-room cars, through to Montreal.

10:30 A. M., Special Chicago and Western Express, with drawing-room cars to Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo, and Niagara Falls; also, drawing-room car through to Richfield Springs.

11:00 A. M., Northern and Western Express, with drawing-room cars for Saratoga.

3:30 P. M., Special Saratoga Express. Arrives at Buffalo 7:10 A. M.

4:00 P. M., Albany and Troy Express. Stops at Sing Sing, Peekskill, and all stations north, except Livingston.

6:00 P. M., Express, with sleeping cars, for Watertown and Canandaigua. Also, for Montreal via Plattsburg.

8:30 P. M., Pacific Express, daily, with sleeping cars, for Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Cleveland, Toledo, Detroit, and Chicago, and to Montreal via St. Albans.

11:00 P. M., Express, with sleeping cars, for Albany and Troy. Way trains as per local Time Tables.

Tickets for sale at Nos. 252, 261, and 413 Broadway, and at Westcott Express Company's offices, Nos. 7 Park-place, 785 Broadway, 942 Broadway, New-York, and 333 Washington-st., Brooklyn.

C. B. MEEKER, General Passenger Agent.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.—FERRY-BOATS

leave New-York from James-slip 30 minutes, and from 34th-st., East River, 15 minutes previous to departure of the cars from Hunter's Point or Jamaica. On Sundays from 34th-st. only. Trains leave Long Island City as follows: For Greenport, Sag Harbor, &c., 8:44, 9:03 A. M., 3:30, 4:06 P. M. Sundays, 4:40 A. M. For Patchogue, 8:44, 9:03 A. M., 2:45, 5:33, 6:03 P. M. Sundays, 9:15 A. M. For Islip, 6:03 P. M. For Babylon, &c., at 7:30, 8:44, 9:03, 11:30 A. M., 2, 4:24, 4:45, 5:23, 6:03 P. M.; Sundays, 9:15 A. M., 6:30 P. M. For Port Jefferson, &c., at 10 A. M., 3:50, 5:05 P. M. Sundays, 9:30 A. M. For Northport, &c., at 10 A. M., 3:30, 4:24, 5:05, 6:42 P. M.; Sundays, 9:30 A. M., 6:30 P. M. For Locust Valley, &c., at 8:44, 11:30 A. M., 2, 3:30, 4:24, 5:05, 6:42 P. M.; Sundays, 9:30 A. M., 6:30 P. M. For Rockaway Beach, &c., at 9, 10:20, 11:30 A. M., 1:30, 4:24, 5:05, 5:43 P. M.; Sundays, 9:15, 10, 11 A. M., 1:30, 6:30 P. M. For Far Rockaway, &c., at 9, 10:20, 11:30, 1:30, 3:30, 4:24, 5:05, 5:43, 7 P. M.; Sundays, 9:15, 10, 11 A.M., 1:30, 6:30, 8:35 P. M. Local trains for Flushing, College Point, &c., as per time table. Ticket offices in New-York at James-slip and Hunter's Point, foot of Fifty-first-st. Offices at Westcott's Long Island Express Company, No. 7 Park-place, No. 785 Broadway, No. 942 Broadway, Grand Central Depot, 424-st. In Brooklyn, No. 333 Washington-st. In Brooklyn, E. D., No. 70 4th-st. By purchasing tickets at any of the above offices baggage can be checked from residence to destination.

ERIE RAILWAY.

Summer Arrangement of through trains. From Chambers-Street Depot. (For 234-st. see note below.)

9:00 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Cincinnati and Chicago Day Express. Drawing-room coaches to Buffalo.

10:45 A. M. daily, except Sundays, Express Mail for Buffalo and the West. Sleeping coach to Buffalo.

7:00 P. M., daily, Pacific Express to the West. Sleeping coaches through to Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cincinnati, and Chicago without change. Hotel dining-coaches to Chicago.

7:00 P. M., except Sundays, Western Emigrant train.

Above trains leave Twenty-third-Street Ferry at 6:45 and 10:15 A. M., and 6:45 P. M.

For local trains see time tables and cards in hotels and depots. JNO. N. ABBOTT, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN AND HARTFORD RAILROAD.—Trains leave Forty-second-Street Depot for Boston as 8:05, 11 A. M., 1, 3, 9, 10, 11:35 P. M. For Boston and Albany Railroad, 8:05, 11 A. M., 3, 9 P. M. For Connecticut River Railroad, 8:05, 11 A. M., 12 M., 3 P. M. For Newport, 8:05 A. M., 1 P. M. For Shore Line Division, 8:05 A. M., 1, 3, 5:15, 10 P. M. For Air Line Railroad, 8:05 A. M., 3, 11:35 P. M. For New-Haven and Northampton Railroad, 8:05 A. M., 3 P. M. For Naugatuck Railroad, 8:05 A. M., 3 P. M. For Housatonic Railroad, 8:05 A. M., 3 P. M. For Danbury and Norwalk Railroad, 8:05 A. M., 1, 3, 4:40, 9 P. M. For Shepaug Railroad, 8:05 A. M., 3 P. M. For New-Canaan Railroad, 8:05 A. M., 1, 4:40, 5:45 P. M. For local trains see time tables.

LONG BRANCH AND PHILADELPHIA VIA NEW-JERSEY SOUTHERN R. R.

Commencing June 18, 1877, steamers leave New-York, Pier No. 8 North River, foot Rector-st., connecting at Sandy Hook with trains for Long Branch, 6:20, 9:30, 10:40 A. M., 3:45, 5, and 6:15 P. M.

Ocean Grove, 9:30 A. M. and 3:45 P. M.

Philadelphia and Toms River, 6:20, 9:30, A. M., and 3:45 P. M.; Sea-side Park, Barnegat, and Beach Haven, 6:20 A. M. and 3:45 P. M.; Vineland, Bridgeton, Atlantic City, and Cape May, 9:30 A. M.; Sundays, for Long Branch, 9:30 A. M.

W. S. SNEDEN, General Manager.

LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD. ARRANGEMENT PASSENGER TRAINS. JAN 1, 1877.

Leave depots, foot of Cortlandt and Desbrosses sts., 8:30 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Sayre, Elmira, Ithaca, Auburn, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and the West. Pullman's sleeping coaches attached.

General Eastern office corner Church and Cortlandt sts., CHARLES H. CUMMINGS, Agent.

ROBERT H. SAYRE, Superintendent and Engineer.

CALIFORNIA. PASSENGERS! THE CHICAGO & NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY, and THAT LINE ALONE, runs the celebrated Pullman Hotel Dining Cars between Chicago and Omaha. They leave Chicago and Omaha daily. This road is the oldest, shortest, quickest, and best line between Chicago and the Missouri River, and has the best equipment of any road in the West. All ticket agents will sell you California or other Western tickets by this line.

L. F. BOOTH, General Agent, 415 Broadway, N. Y.

TO THE WHITE MOUNTAINS.
THROUGH BY DAYLIGHT.

Oh and after June 25, Through Cars for the White Mountains will leave Grand Central Depot, via New-York, New-Haven and Hartford Railroad, at 8:05 A. M., arriving at Fabyan's at 5:35 P. M.

Ask for tickets via Connecticut River Line.

WICKFORD RAILROAD ROUTE TO NEWPORT.

Leave Pier No. 40 North River, foot of Spring-st., for Wickford Junction, Wickford, and Newport, at 4:15 and 5 P. M. Newport, at 4:15 and 5 P. M.

STEAMBOATS.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The up-town office of THE TIMES is located at No. 1,258 Broadway, south-east corner of 32d-st. Open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received and copies of THE TIMES for sale.

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

THE NEW
PROVIDENCE LINE
TO BOSTON, via Providence Direct.

A WHOLE NIGHTS REST
ONLY 40 MILES OF RAIL. TIME 60 MINUTES.

The magnificent new steamer
MASSACHUSETTS,
("The Palace Steamer of the World,")
and the world-renowned steamer
RHODE ISLAND,
("The Queen of the Sound,")

Leave daily (Sundays excepted) from Pier No. 29 N. R., foot of Warren-st., at 5 P. M., arriving at PROVIDENCE at 6 A. M., and BOSTON 7 A. M. No intermediate landings between New-York and Providence.

THE OLD RELIABLE STONINGTON LINE,
FOR BOSTON AND ALL POINTS EAST,
at 5 P. M. daily from Pier No. 33 N. R., foot of Jay-st.

THE GREAT FALL RIVER LINE FOR BOSTON,

And all points EAST, via NEWPORT and FALL RIVER.

The mammoth palace steamers

BRISTOL AND PROVIDENCE,

LARGEST, HANDSOMEST, AND MOST COSTLY STEAMERS IN THE WORLD. Full night's rest. No midnight changes. Five morning trains Fall River to Boston. Steamers leave New-York daily at 5 P. M. (Sundays July 1 to Sept. 2, inclusive,) from Pier No. 28, N. R., foot of Murray-st. GRAND PROMENADE CONCERTS every evening. Tickets and State Rooms secured at all principal hotels and ticket offices, at the Pier, and on steamers. BORDEN & LOVELL, Agents.

GEO. L. CONNOR, Gen'l Pass. Agent.

OAK BLUFFS,
MARTHA'S VINEYARD,
AND
NANTUCKET.

NEW AND DIRECT ROUTE BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND THESE GREAT SUMMER RESORTS OR NEW-ENGLAND, VIA FALL RIVER LINE AND WOODS HOLE.

Leave New-York at 5 P. M. daily, (Sundays included.) Arrive at Oak Bluffs 8:30 A. M., and Nantucket 11:30 A. M. the next day.

3 TO 6 HOURS AHEAD OF OTHER LINES.

New-York to Oak Bluffs, $5; Excursion tickets, $9. New-York to Nantucket, $6; Excursion tickets, $10.

Returning, leave Nantucket, 1:15 P. M.; Oak Bluffs, 4 P. M.; arrive New-York, 6:30 A. M. the next day.

GEORGE L. CONNOR, BORDEN & LOVELL,
General Passenger Agent. Agents.

ALBANY BOAT---PEOPLE'S LINE.

The elegant steamers DREW and ST. JOHN leave Pier No. 41 North River EVERY WEEK DAY at 6 P. M., connecting at Albany with express trains for

SARATOGA,
LAKE GEORGE,
LAKE CHAMPLAIN,
THE ADIRONDACK AND WHITE MOUNTAINS,
and all favorite Summer Resorts North and West.

FARE ONLY $1 50.

Messina's String Bands accompany each steamer.

S. E. MAYO, General Passenger Agent.

SEA BIRD—CAPT. H. B. PARKER.
For RED BANK, from Franklin-st.

LEAVE NEW-YORK.		LEAVE RED BANK.	
Monday, 2d.....	8:00 A. M.	Monday, 2d.....	12:00 M.
Tuesday, 3d.....	9:00 A. M.	Tuesday, 3d.....	4:00 P. M.
Wednesday, 4th.	9:00 A. M.	Wednesday, 4th.	4:00 P. M.
Thursday, 5th..	10:00 A. M.	Thursday, 5th..	2:30 P. M.
Friday, 6th.....	11:00 A. M.	Friday, 6th.....	3:30 P. M.
Saturday, 7th..	1:00 P. M.	Saturday, 7th..	5:00 P. M.
Sunday, 8th....	8:00 A. M.	Sunday, 8th....	4:00 P. M.

HELEN—CAPT. J. S. THROCKMORTON.
For RED BANK, from Franklin-st.

LEAVE NEW-YORK.		LEAVE RED BANK.	
Monday, 2d.....	3:00 P. M.	Monday, 2d.....	6:30 A. M.
Tuesday, 3d.....	3:00 P. M.	Tuesday, 3d.....	6:30 A. M.
Thursday, 5th..	3:00 P. M.	Thursday, 5th..	6:30 A. M.
Friday, 6th.....	3:00 P. M.	Friday, 6th.....	6:30 A. M.
Saturday, 7th..	3:00 P. M.	Saturday, 7th..	6:30 A. M.
Tuesday, 10th..	9:00 A. M.	Monday, 9th....	3:00 P. M.
Wednesday, 11th.	9:00 A. M.	Tuesday, 10th..	3:00 P. M.

ALBANY AND TROY BY DAY BOATS.—C. VIBBARD and DANIEL DREW leave Vestry-Street Pier, N. R., at 8:35, and 24th-st. at 9. A. M., landing at Nyack Ferry, West Point, Newburg, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Saugerties, Catskill, and Hudson. Close connection with New-York Central Railroad for the West, and with Express trains for Saratoga, Montreal, and other points north. To West Point and Newburg, returning same day, $1. Tickets or coupons good on Hudson River Railroad are received on board for passage.

CITIZENS' LINE STEAMERS FOR TROY and SARATOGA, connecting with all railroad lines North, East, and West. FARE LOWER THAN BY ANY OTHER ROUTE. The entirely new and magnificent steamers CITY OF TROY and SARATOGA leave daily (Saturdays excepted) at 6 P. M., from Pier No. 49 N. R., foot of Jay-st. Through tickets sold and baggage checked to all points.

JOSEPH CORNELL, Superintendent.

NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, SPRINGFIELD, WHITE MOUNTAINS, MONTREAL, AND INTERMEDIATE POINTS.—Steamers leave Pier No. 25 E. R. daily (Sundays excepted) at 3 P. M. (23d-st., E. R., at 3:15 P. M.) and 11 P. M., connecting with special trains at New-Haven for Meriden, Hartford, Springfield, &c. Tickets sold and baggage checked at 944 Broadway, New-York, and 333 Washington-st., Brooklyn. Excursion to New-Haven and return, $1.50.

1877.—LLOYD'S DOCK, OYSTER BAY, LAURELTON, JONES' DOCK, (Cold Spring,) Long Island.—The new and fast steamer J. B. SCHUYLER, Capt. J. L. Clark, will leave New-York daily (Sundays excepted) for the above places, from Pier No. 3, foot of Beekman-st., at 4 P. M. Pier No. 1, foot of 33d-st., East River, at 4 P. M. Stages will connect at Lloyd's Dock for Huntington. Tickets to all landings, 60 cents; excursion tickets, $1.

FOR NORWALK AND DANBURY DAILY.

Steamer ADELPHI leaves Brooklyn, (Jewell's Dock,) 2:30 P. M.; Pier No. 37 East River, 2:45 P. M., and 33d-st., 3 P. M., connecting with Danbury and New-Haven Railroads. Reduced fare. 35 cents.

Excursion tickets, 50 cents.

RONDOUT AND KINGSTON.—LANDING AT Newburg, Poughkeepsie, Highland Falls, (West Point,) Cornwall, Marlboro' & Soopus, connecting with Ulster and Delaware Railroad, steam-boats JAMES W. BALDWIN and THOMAS CORNELL, from pier foot of Spring-st., North River, daily at 4 P. M.

MARY POWELL, FOR WEST POINT, NEWburg, Poughkeepsie, Rondout, and Kingston, landing at Cozzens, Cornwall, Milton, New-Hamburg, and Marlboro by ferry. Leaves Pier 38, North River, (Vestry-st.,) daily, Sundays excepted, at 3:30 P. M.

FOR CATSKILL, STUYVESANT, AND INtermediate Landings.—Steamer ESOPUS, foot of Franklin-st., North River, every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday at 6 P. M. for freight and passengers.

CATSKILL AND STUYVESANT BOATS Leave daily from Pier No. 42, foot of Canal-st., at 6 P. M., for passengers and freight. Fare $1. Berths free.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS ON Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad. Fare $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 11:30 A. M.

INSTRUCTION.

WELLS COLLEGE FOR YOUNG LADIES, AURORA, CAYUGA LAKE, N. Y.

Full collegiate course; location unsurpassed for beauty and healthfulness; village is distinguished for refinement; the college is a home where parents may wish entire confidence intrust their daughters; term commences Sept. 12, 1877. Send for catalogue.

Rev. EDWARD S. FRISBEE, President.

CLAVERACK (N. Y.) COLLEGE AND HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE.—24th year, opens Sept. 10. 20 instructors. 11 departments. College preparatory, English and business courses for gentlemen. For ladies, college course, with baccalaureate degree. Primary department. Rev. ALONZO FLACK, Ph. D., President.

EXTRAORDINARY INDUCEMENTS.—STUdents who enter Packard's Business College for one year will receive GRATUITOUS INSTRUCTION to July 27, with the best of personal attention; vacation during August. Fall term begins Sept. 3.

S. S. PACKARD, President.

NORMAL INSTITUTE—AT EAST GREENWICH, R. I.—A sea-side Summer school for teachers and pupils. 88 lecturers and artists. Full musical courses; July 23 to Aug. 25; terms moderate.

For circulars, address

E. TOURJEE, Music Hall, Boston.

IRVING'S SCHOOL OF ART, NO. 67 UNIVERsity-place, between 12th and 13th sts.—Drawing, water color and oil painting; will remain open during the summer.

HENRY W. SIGLAR'S BOARDING SCHOOL will reopen Sept. 11; preparation of boys for college a specialty; boys under 14 years of age preferred. For circulars address PRINCIPAL, at Newburg, N. Y.

GOTHIC HALL YOUNG LADIES' SCHOOL, Stamford, Conn. Apply to
Misses ALLEN & CHASE, Principals.

RYE SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES.
Address Mrs. S. J. LIFE,
Rye, New-York.

PEEKSKILL (N. Y.) MILITARY ACADEMY. Send for illustrated Circular, 40 pages, giving details.

TEACHERS.

AMERICAN SCHOOL INSTITUTE'S CLASSified TEACHERS' RECORDS for every grade and department, high and low, should be examined before engaging teachers. Time saved; mistakes avoided; no favoritism; no exaggerating qualifications. New Recommendation Bulletin—the best ever made, for stamp. J. W. SCHERMERHORN, No. 30 East 14th-st. (Established 1855. No Branch Offices.)

FAMILIES AND SCHOOLS SUPPLIED with competent American and European teachers, governesses, &c.; pupils directed to good schools in City and country; Mrs. Mitchell will be in town all Summer from 10 till 5 o'clock; German, French, and Italian spoken; Summer engagements. Teacher's Bureau, No. 67 West 34th-st.

TEACHERS DESIRING POSITIONS SHOULD learn the Pitman Hand-pronunciation system; training classes forming by personal teaching; materials for individual study. Address PITMAN, Box No. 3509 Post-Office. OFFICE, No. 1,242 BROADWAY.

EXCURSIONS.

A.—A DAILY ROCKAWAY BEACH EXCURSIONS.
FIVE OCEAN EXCURSIONS DAILY
By the steamers COLUMBIA, (entirely new,)
AMERICUS, AND NEVERSINK,
WITH CONTERNO'S 23D REGIMENT BAND,
AND COLUMBIA GLEE CLUB.
60 MILES SAIL FOR 50 CENTS.

COLUMBIA LEAVES EVERY DAY,

24th-st., North River, 10 A. M.
10th-st., North River, 10:15 A. M.
Pier No. 3 North River, 10:30 A. M.
Jewell's Dock, Brooklyn, 11 A. M.

AMERICUS LEAVES EVERY DAY AND SUNDAY.

24th-st., North River, 8:30 A. M. and 1:15 P. M.
10th-st., North River, 8:40 A. M. and 1:25 P. M.
Pier No. 27 North River, 8:50 A

THE NATIONAL HOLIDAY.

HOW THE DAY WILL BE OBSERVED.

SALUTES AT THE BATTERY AND AT HARLEM—WHERE THE DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE WILL BE READ—EXCURSIONS, PICNICS, ATHLETIC SPORTS, AND HORSE-RACES—PRECAUTIONS AGAINST FIRE.

The one hundred and first anniversary of American independence will be celebrated to-day. There will be no parade of the military, but at sunrise a salute will be fired at the Battery and at One Hundred and Twenty-first-street and Harlem River. The national flag will be raised at both places at the same time. The Veterans of 1812 will not go to the old fort in Central Park at sunrise, according to their former custom, but they have detailed Adjt. J. Gould Warren to perform the ceremony of hoisting the flag over the block-house. David Van Arsdale, the son of the sailor boy who climbed the greased pole at the Battery to raise the American flag after the British evacuation of the City, will hoist the flag at the Battery to-day while the national salute is fired. At 7:30 and at noon Mr. James E. Ayliffe and Mr. William Thirlwall will play a programme of national and popular melodies on Trinity chimes, and on the chimes of Grace Church Mr. John N. Senia will ring a programme of national airs at 7:30. Mr. Harry Warren will ring the national airs and the changes on the chimes of St. Thomas' Church, at Fifth-avenue and Fifty-third street.

The time-honored custom of reading the Declaration of Independence will not be altogether forgotten. At 10 o'clock there will be special services in the Wainwright Memorial Church, in Eleventh-street, when the Declaration of Independence will be incorporated into the service. Similar services will be held in St. Ann's and at the Gospel Tent. The Sachems of Tammany Hall will meet in the great hall at 10 o'clock, when there will be addresses by Augustus Schell, Hon. S. S. Cox, Joel O. Stevens, and others, and the Declaration of Independence will be read by Mr. Ambrose H. Purdy. At noon the Veterans of 1812 will muster at Military Hall, No. 193 Bowery, and will march behind the Governor's Island Band to the Sturtevant House, where they will eat a dinner to be provided for them by the Messrs. Leland, and afterward listen to speeches by Hon. Thurlow Weed and Gen. John A. Dix. At 1 o'clock the anual meeting of the New-York State Society of the Cincinnati will be held at Delmonico's.

There will be ample facilities offered for those persons who desire to spend the day upon the water, or in making short or long excursions to attractive places near to or far away from the City. The Plymouth Rock will make two trips to Rockaway, and at night will sail around the harbor. The City of Troy will sail down Staten Island Sound, and on the Atlantic as far as Long Branch. The William Cook will make an early trip to Rockaway, and a moonlight trip in the harbor. The Seawanhaka will run to Sea Cliff; where there is in progress a great temperance meeting. The steamboats Cuban and Americus, and Neversink will run to Rockaway, with bands of music and singing. The Long Branch will make an excursion extraordinary to Cornwall and back. The Sylvan Dell will also make an excursion to Cornwall. The Thomas Powell will take excursionists to Mrs. Van Cott's Sea Cliff temperance meeting. The Idlewild, Armenia, and J. B. Schuyler will make hourly trips to Coney Island Beach. The favorite steamboat Mary Powell will make a trip down the Bay and around Staten Island. The C. H. Northam will make a pleasant up Long Island Sound to New Haven. The Jesse Hoyt and Empire State will make four trips to Sandy Hook, connecting with the railroad to Long Branch. The Harlem steamboats, Sylvan Stream, Sylvan Grove, and Sylvan Glen, will make cheap and frequent trips from Peck Slip to Harlem during the day.

At Long Branch there will be four races on the Monmouth Park course. The regatta of the Seawanhaka Yacht Club will be held at Oyster Bay. The Argonauts and Bayonne Rowing Clubs will have matches in which good oarsmen will compete for prizes. The Passaic Amateur Rowing Association will have a grand regatta at Newark. In the way of picnics and athletics there will be abundant provision. The Irish Volunteers will entertain the Shields Guards, at Bellevue Garden. The Seventy-ninth Regiment will go to Elm Park, the Sixty-ninth will enjoy the day at Jones' Wood, the Fourth Regiment Drum Corps will have a picnic in Bellevue Park, Jersey City. In the afternoon the New-York Athletic Club will have its games at Mott Haven, and during the day there will be similar games by the Scottish-American Athletic Club at Washington Park; the Hudson County Caledonia Club at Union Hill, N. J., and the Brooklyn Caledonia Society at the Schuetzen Park, near Greenwood Cemetery. While numbers of Germans will join in the general celebration of the day, there will be several distinctively German festivals. The Free German School of Fourth-street will celebrate the day by an entertainment at Beethoven Hall, in Fifth-street, beginning at 10 A. M. The exercises will include singing by the children of the school, the reading of the Declaration of Independence in German, and addresses by School Commissioner Mainzer-oth and others. The Fifth Regiment Drum Corps will hold a picnic and summer-night festival at Held's Hamilton Park, with illuminations and fire-works in the evening. The National Quartet Club will give a picnic at Woodstock Park, Morrisania. The Roman Catholic Benevolent Society of Yorkville Hill and vicinity will give a picnic at Welterle's Floral Park, Union Hill, N. J. The Cecilia, Harmonia, and Arion Singing Societies will join in this celebration. A number of smaller singing societies and social clubs will hold private celebrations at their rooms in different parts of the City.

Owing to the fact that no appropriation was made for the celebration of the Fourth, there will be no pyrotechnic exhibitions in any of the public parks or squares to-night. The Park Commissioners, however, will provide amusement in the Central Park in the way of music, which will be played by a band under the direction of Grafulla and Dodworth, beginning at 4 o'clock.

The Chief Engineer of the Fire Department, with the view of protecting the City against a great fire, has ordered that no leaves of absence shall be granted except upon his special order.

THE EVE OF THE FOURTH DOWN TOWN.

The day before the Fourth was unusually dull on the various down-town exchanges. Generally there is a lively time, accompanied by a noisy setting off of fire-works during the last hour of business. The Produce Exchange was almost deserted all day, the Chicago Exchange having made the day a holiday. At the Stock Exchange there was a small attendance of brokers. The glee club sang some songs about 2 o'clock, and one gentleman with a rifle cane amused himself by going about and firing blank cartridges in the midst of the various groups on the floor. It was some time before the "boys" could make out where the explosions came from. Numerous packs of fire-crackers and bundles of torpedoes were set off in New and Broad streets during the afternoon. At the Cotton Exchange some of the members had provided themselves with a plentiful supply of torpedoes, which they threw through the opening over the reflector from the floor above at persons engaged in conversation below. Persons examining the bulletin boards were apt to be startled by a loud crash behind them, the result of numerous simultaneous explosions of missiles directed from all parts of the room.

THE DAY IN BROOKLYN.

The day will be appropriately celebrated in Brooklyn. Artillery salutes of 50 guns each will be fired at sunrise and sunset at three different points, as follows: By Capt. Seliske at Fort Greene; by Capt. James Johnston on the vacant lots bounded by Seventh and Ninth avenues and Ninth and Tenth streets, South Brooklyn; by Major Timmes at Starr-ista bounded by Hamburg avenue, E. D. The City Hall will be decorated with flags of every description. It will be illuminated with calcium lights and Greek fire of various colors in the evening. Four pyrotechnic displays will be given at 8 o'clock in the evening, at different points, as follows: One on the parade ground at Fort Greene; one on the vacant lots bounded by Seventh and Ninth avenues and Ninth and Tenth streets, South Brooklyn; one on Broadway, near Wall-street, E. D., and one on the block bounded by Third and Fourth and North Tenth and North Eleventh streets, E. D. Four bands of music, of 15 pieces each, have been engaged. There will be one at each point of display, and they will begin playing at 7 o'clock. At the Navy-yard the day will be celebrated by the discharge of a national salute of 21 guns at noon, and the flag-ship Colorado, the only vessel in commission now lying at the yard, will be decorated with flags. There will be music at Prospect Park by the Twenty-third Regiment band, from 4 to 6 P. M.

A COMPLICATED SCHEME OF FORGERY.

Chief of Police Keron, of Elizabeth has fully investigated the case of William Brown, charged with forgery, and some interesting particulars have been developed. Two persons giving the name of William Brown were implicated in it. One of them went to Bridgeport early in June and deposited $1,450 in the First National Bank of that city. The other went to Rahway and made several deposits of small amounts at various times and drew against them immediately. The Brown in Bridgeport received from the bank in that city a Cashier's check certified for the $1,450 which he had deposited there. Having forged the check and the certificate, he sent the forged paper to his accomplice in Rahway, who deposited it with the Rahway Bank. It was doubtless the design of the two men to present the Cashier's check at the bank in which he kept his account, and draw money from it on the same day. The Bridgeport Brown presented his on June 22, and drew the money for it. The Brown in Rahway failed to ask for the money on the forged checks until the next day. Meanwhile, the Bridgeport bank officials had their suspicions aroused, and the Brown in that city was arrested. The forgery was discovered, and the next day the Rahway Brown was taken into custody. The two Browns lived in the house of Thomas Johnson, No. 33 Sixth-avenue, Brooklyn. They paid $12 per week for their rooms, stipulating that neither Johnson nor any of his family should enter them. Chief Keron, who first entered them after the arrest of Brown, found them fitted up with a printing press, chemicals, eight plates of $5 bills, and all the other equipments of professional counterfeiters.

DEATH OF A SPANISH JOURNALIST.

JOSE FERRER DE COUTO, EDITOR OF THE EL CRONISTA, DIES SUDDENLY—SKETCH OF HIS LIFE.

José Ferrer de Couto, Knight of the Grand Cross of Isabel la Católica, Knight of the Military Order of San Fernando, Knight of the Hábito de Santiago, of Portugal; Knight of the Order of Carlos III., Knight of the Order of Military Merit, Officer of the Imperial Mexican Order of Guadaloupe, decorated with the medal of the Cuban Volunteers, member of the Economical Society of Madrid, member of the Geographical Society of Mexico, honorary member of the Casino Español of Havana, and editor of the Spanish journal, *El Cronista*, published in this City, died suddenly, of paralysis, at his residence, No. 210 West Twenty-fifth-street, on Monday last. Mr. De Couto was born in the Port of Ferrol, Province of Galicia, Spain, on June 14, 1821, and was consequently in his 57th year at the time of his death. At an early age he entered the Spanish Naval Academy, and was duly graduated. He did not enter the Navy, however, as the Government, being in need of officers for the Army, he was given a commission in an infantry regiment. After serving about seven years, during which time he took part in many battles, he was promoted to the rank of Captain. After leaving the Army, he was appointed a member of the commission selected to write the history of the Spanish infantry. He published *El Oriol Historicus Español*, in which he sought to vindicate the claims of Spain to a number of scientific discoveries and inventions. In 1860 he came to the United States, and shortly afterward published in this City a work in Spanish and English, entitled *Los Negros tales como son, como se supone que son, y como deberian ser*—"The Negroes as they are, as they are supposed to be, and as they ought to be;" and another in Spanish—*Cuba puede ser Independiente*—Cuba may become independent. In 1863 he took charge of the *El Cronista*, of which he afterward became sole proprietor, and continued to occupy the editorial chair up to the day before his death. At the time of the Virginius massacre, when the press of the United States was unanimous in condemning the course of the Spanish authorities in Cuba, he was outspoken in the defense of the home Government, and wrote boldly and without fear. In 1870 he had a quarrel on political questions with Mr. Francisco Porto of Cuba, which resulted in a duel, which took place in Canada. Two years before this he had another quarrel with a Cuban gentleman, and the affair being badly managed by the seconds, there was no meeting. It having been said that De Couto's want of courage had prevented the meeting, he was determined to vindicate himself on the first occasion that offered. Accordingly, when he fought with Porto he withheld his fire when the word was given. His adversary, however, shot and missed his aim. The pistols were again loaded, and then De Couto fired, his ball wounding Porto in both legs. De Couto was not hurt. Some years later he met Porto in Mexico, and finding that he was in straitened circumstances generously assisted him. In 1875 he had a newspaper controversy with Mr. Juan Bellido de Luna, editor of a Cuban newspaper in this City—*La Independencia*. De Couto finally challenged Bellido, but the latter, after accepting the challenge, did not show a very decided desire to go on the field, and his second, Col. Pio Rosado, a Cuban officer, took his place. The duel was fought on the Belgian frontier, near Ronbaix, and De Couto was wounded in the right side. Notwithstanding his strong political expressions and feelings in private life, Mr. De Couto was a most genial and kindly gentleman. He was much liked and respected by Spanish residents of New-York, and enjoyed the friendship and confidence of the Spanish diplomatic representatives in this country. Mr. De Couto acquired a competent fortune in the practice of his profession in this City, and leaves a widow who is now residing in Spain.

It was his wish that he might be buried in his civil service uniform, and wrapped in the flag of his country. His wish has been complied with, and he now lies in his coffin attired in the manner he desired. A meeting of Spanish gentlemen to arrange for his burial was held yesterday in the office of the *Cronista*, at which Mr. Hipolito Uriarte, Consul-General of Spain, presided. The funeral will take place to-morrow from his late residence at 9:30 o'clock, and the religious services will be held in the Church of St. Vincent de Paul, Twenty-third-street, between Sixth and Seventh avenues. The remains will afterward be sent to Spain for interment.

MR. MORGRIDGE'S DISAPPEARANCE.

NO TRACE OF THE MISSING GENTLEMAN—WHAT CAPT. DONOVAN SAYS ABOUT HIM.

Nothing has yet been heard of the whereabouts of Joseph Fry Morgridge, the aged Englishman, who left the schooner L. and M. Donovan, lying at the foot of Joralemon-street, Brooklyn, on Friday evening last, under rather strange circumstances. Capt. Donovan spent yesterday in working out trails which he supposed might throw some light on the wanderings of his absent passenger, and returned to his vessel last night tired and disappointed. Capt. Donovan says he first met Mr. Morgridge at the American Consulate in Trinidad, West Indies, where he took him on board his schooner as a passenger to New-York on June 12. It having come to his knowledge that Capt. Donovan had a claim against the United States Government for the loss of a vessel destroyed by rebel cruisers during the war, he entered into conversation on the subject, and stated that he, too, had claims against the Government for heavy amounts. He had been engaged in an extensive grocery business at New-Orleans, he said, and by reason of his neutrality during the war had made a rapid fortune. At the entry of Gen. Butler's army into the city in 1862 he, in common with others, suffered, and the accumulation of a lifetime was pretty nearly swept away. He said his wife and grandchildren lived in New-Orleans, and his two sons, Harry and Irving, in Philadelphia. He spoke of his deceased daughter Nelly, and said her husband was a wealthy property-owner, once Mayor of New-Orleans. He was about 70 years of age, with reddish gray hair and whiskers, about 5 feet 8 inches high, and of slight build. He left all his effects behind, his baggage consisting of a trunk and valise. On arriving in port on Friday evening last he expressed a great desire to land immediately, so that, as he said, he might go to a hotel in this City to get shaved after the voyage. He promised to return next morning without fail, and took nothing with him. Capt. Donovan, Mr. Morgridge, the steward, and pilot all landed from the schooner at the Columbia Stores in Brooklyn, the understanding being that Mr. Morgridge was to accompany the pilot to New-York, where the latter was to take a ferry-boat for Staten Island. The Captain last saw Mr. Morgridge when he went away with the pilot, and is therefore anxious to find the latter and ascertain where he parted with the old gentleman. The name or number of the pilot is not known.

O'LEARY STILL ON THE TRACK.

Daniel O'Leary was doing sturdy walking at the Rink between 11 and 12 o'clock last night, making a general average of about 11 minutes to the mile, and the ease of his gait indicated that he would be found on the track far into the morning. He had not been very well during the 12 hours preceding his appearance yesterday morning, but he announces himself as entirely recovered, and will use every exertion to the end to regain what he has lost. At 11:15 last night he had made but 166 miles in the necessary 520, while his opponent, Van Ness, had gone but 92. There is scarcely a probability that the latter will go much further, as he looks fagged out in every limb. He is not a bad walker, but he lacks the staying qualities necessary to enable him to compete in such long distances as he has undertaken in the present instance. O'Leary's record to-night at 12 o'clock will settle his chances for winning beyond reasonable dispute, should he not have made the necessary average for the time, as the walk will then be half over. This afternoon or evening, Prof. Miller, the well-known wrestler, will accompany O'Leary for 10 or 15 miles.

BRAVE MEN'S SERVICES RECOGNIZED.

On the 16th of December, 1876, at 9 o'clock in the morning, in 41° 58′ north latitude, 62° 16′ west longitude, the steamer Frisia, of the Hamburg-American Line, while on her voyage to Europe, met the American Schooner Gettysburg, of Gloucester, Mass., which had been dismasted during a heavy gale on the 10th of December, in a sinking condition, and without boats, provisions, or water. Capt. Joachim Meyer, of the Frisia, had a boat lowered in charge of his first officer, Mr. Rudolph Franzen, who, with the assistance of four men, succeeded in rescuing the crew of the Gettysburg, consisting of Capt. Blackburn and 10 men, while it was blowing heavily and a high sea was running. On Saturday last the Chargé d'Affaires of the German Empire, Baron Max von Thielmann, in the name of the President of the United States of America, handed to Capt. Meyer, a splendid gold chronometer and chain for himself, a fine marine glass for Mr. Rudolph Franzen, the first officer, now on the Pommerania, and $100 in gold for the four sailors, composing the boat's crew, in recognition of their services in the rescue of the crew.

ARRIVALS AT THE HOTELS.

William T. Walters, of Baltimore, is at the Brevoort House.

Chief-Judge Sanford E. Church, of the New-York Court of Appeals, is at the Metropolitan Hotel.

John Mason Brown, of Kentucky, and Major A. H. Sibley, of Detroit, are at the New-York Hotel.

Count de Diesbach, of Paris, and Marquis Villalba, of Cuba, are at the Hotel Brunswick.

Gen. Thomas Ewing and ex-Congressman W. H. Upson, of Ohio, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Hon. David T. Corbin, of South Carolina, and Lieut.-Gov. Horatio G. Knight, of Massachusetts, are at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

LOCAL MISCELLANY.

CLOSING AROUND THE SMUGGLERS.

ADDITIONAL ARRESTS AND CONFESSIONS BY THE PRISONERS—THE LINKS IN THE CHAIN OF EVIDENCE COMPLETE.

The further Special Treasury Agent Brackett investigates the silk smuggling frauds the more astonishing are the developments which appear. Yesterday he caused the arrest of Alvin Graff, the General Dock Superintendent of the National Steamship Company's line at Piers Nos. 44 and 51 North River, who is the official charged by Thomas C. Owens, Purser of the steamer England, with having received and delivered about $120,000 worth of silk and a large quantity of laces smuggled by him; Thomas Gray, a cooper, who put the barrels of silk in slings to be hauled from the steamer, and identified them so that they could be separated from the barrels containing cement; and James Towers, the cartman who conveyed the silks and laces from the pier to Dunlap's express wagons, to be taken up town to be boxed and sent to auction houses. All these parties gave bail in $2,500 each for an examination. Of the parties previously arrested and held, James Wells, the barkeeper of the steamer Denmark, has confessed to having smuggled 40 barrels of silk; James Nagle, the Purser of the Denmark, that he has smuggled between 50 and 60 barrels of silk, and between 15 and 20 packages of lace; and Francis M. Walker, the bartender of the steamer Canada, that he has smuggled about 30 barrels of silk and 20 packages of lace. The aggregate amount thus confessed to having been smuggled by these parties, added to the 50 barrels of silk and 10 packages of lace which Owens admitted he had smuggled, is nearly 200 barrels of silk and about 50 packages of laces, of a total value of nearly $1,000,000. Capt. Brackett says that he has the links in the chain of evidence complete, from the time of the shipment of the goods to their delivery to the auction houses.

IMPOUNDING STRAY DOGS.

NEARLY FOUR HUNDRED CURS IMPRISONED—THE POUND NOT YET COMPLETE—SUCCESS IN THE NEIGHBORHOOD.

The public dog-pound, at the foot of East Sixteenth-street, though still in an unfinished state, was opened yesterday morning for the reception of the vagrant curs which had accumulated on the hands of the dog-catchers, owing to the dilatory way in which the contractors went about the work of building the pound. The scene was exceedingly lively for several hours, and the neighborhood, for more than a square in every direction, resounded with the discordant noises created by the hammerings of the busy carpenters, the yelling of the assembled loafers, and the howling of the famished dogs penned up in the carts waiting for admission to the yards. The first cart-load of dogs arrived about 9 A. M., and with it came the first installment of the unseemly rabble of ragged and dirty men and boys that occupied the ground for the remainder of the day. Later on, several more carts, many of them "rigged" as double-deckers for the sake of economy, and all filled to overflowing with an ear-splitting cargo, came on the scene each flanked by an attendant train of urchins from all sections of the City. At noon there were a dozen cart-loads of dogs standing on Sixteenth-street, engaged in every style of vocal exercise peculiar to the canine race, and there were not less than 500 persons lounging around; nobody, not even themselves, could tell for what purpose. Within the pound it was confusion worse confounded. Twenty or 30 carpenters, each armed with a hammer, were driving nails with an energy that can only be accounted for by the presence of their boss, who had just received a lecture from some City authority for being behindhand in his work, and 100 or more dogs appealed in the most beseeching tones for liberty or nutriment, neither of which they got. Pound-master McMahon and his associates, who may be distinguished from other Municipal officers by bright tin badges, circular in shape, with a dog's head in the centre, were busy providing quarters for the crowds of curs that kept pouring in at the back door, while a clerk in the front office attended to the wants of those who came, not with dogs, but in search of them. There was scarcely room enough in the pound to accommodate the demands upon it yesterday, but in a short time there will be plenty of space, as the supply of homeless dogs cannot last long at the rate at which they are being taken up. The work of impounding them is more dangerous than may be supposed, and it will not be surprising if it should result in some fatal bites. It is by no means easy to catch a dog in the street and throw him into the cart, but getting him out of the cart and into the kennel is another affair altogether, and if the brute is not disposed to go he can cause a great deal of trouble. The mode adopted by the dog-catchers is for one of them to put his hand into the coop containing the dogs, seize one of them by the back of the neck, and drag him up. He is then seized by the skin of his back, and carried bodily to a kennel, where he is chained up to await an examination, lasting six days, on the expiration of 48 hours. It is said that several of the catchers have already been bitten, but the pound authorities have not received any complaints on that score.

When the pound closed yesterday there were between 350 and 400 dogs in custody. Three out of every five of them are worthless, and will never be claimed. A great many are afflicted with mange and other diseases so badly that they cannot stand up, and it is only a matter of humanity to end their misery as soon as possible. The much-abused Spitz has been captured in large numbers. It must be said of him that, though he is an unclean prisoner, he is not a badly behaved one. There are a few black-and-tans of some value in the collection, which will undoubtedly be called for or sold. The remainder will go into the river. Fifteen or 20 dogs have been released on the payment of the fine of $3. If any person has lost a dog which he desires to recover, he should visit the pound without delay, as the work of destruction will begin to-morrow. Superintendent Hartfield, of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, was present during the morning. He found only two dogs which it was deemed necessary to dispose of immediately. One of these had its back broken, and the bones of the other literally stuck through its skin in several places.

The Superintendent is satisfied with the construction of the pound, and is of the opinion that in a month it will have served every purpose for which it was intended, as there will then be no vagrant dogs to take up. Already there is a noticeable absence of dogs from the streets. In a walk of nearly three miles yesterday a TIMES reporter saw only two unguarded dogs in the thoroughfares whom almost any number could have been met with a few days ago. It is evidently the intention of the City authorities to be merciful to the animals that are picked up. The place where they are chained is well supplied with roomy kennels, and is well ventilated and well watered. But whatever may be the intention of the City in this regard, Mr. Bergh and his men have a watchful eye on the pound, and will not tolerate any unnecessary cruel treatment to the dumb brutes.

Several complaints were lodged in Mayor Ely's office yesterday against some of the licensed dog-catchers. One gentleman charged Patrick J. Hughes, whose commission to capture canines confines his labors to the Ninth District, with snatching a handsome poodle from a lady's arms and exacting $5 for its release. Another "dog officer," William Ross, was charged with actually leaving his bailiwick in the Twenty-first Ward and wandering over to the Twentieth, where he seized a dog which was being led by a string by its master. A third dog-catcher, McLoughlin, of the Sixth District, was accused by Mr. C. W. Kotter, of No. 86 Second-street, with seizing his muzzled pet while it was peaceably roaming over his premises. In addition to these complaints a stout-built lady charged a dog officer with climbing over the iron rails of the area of her house and snatching a canine which was beyond his jurisdiction. All the evidence on which these complaints are based will be examined by the Mayor in a day or two.

BROOKLYN NAVY-YARD AFFAIRS.

The fiscal year ending June 30, 1878, having now begun, the departments in the Brooklyn Navy-yard are enabled to resume work, although only to a limited extent. For several months the only work done in the yard has been in the Department of Yards and Docks. When Commodore Nicholson took command in September, 1876, he found the yard in a very bad condition. The paving of the walks was broken and sunken, the roadways were full of holes and ruts, and trees were few and far between. With the small force of laborers, and the limited supply of money at his command, he has remedied these defects, and now the Navy-yard has a neat and orderly aspect throughout. The stone work of the dry dock is now being repaired, and at its completion the dock will be as good as when first built. The work of getting ready the sailing vessel Guard and the steam-ship Alaska for sea is going on at present. The Guard will be completed in about two months, and will then go to the Pacific Station to take part in the surveying service. The Alaska will not be ready for sea before the end of four months. Her machinery is to be thoroughly overhauled, and she is to be provided with new boilers. It is not known where she will be sent.

REORGANIZATION OF A RAILROAD.

The bondholders of the New-York and Boston Railroad Company, whose partially completed line extends northward from High Bridge through Westchester and Putnam Counties, having purchased the road under foreclosure, have reorganized, by filing in the Secretary of State's office, yesterday, the requisite certificate signed by a majority in number and amount of such bondholders. The Directors named in the certificate met immediately at the office of Day & King, No. 33 Broad-street, to elect officers. The Directors are Lewis May, William H. Guion, John H. Cheever, Joseph Seligman, Lewis Roberts, A. V. Stout, Grosvenor P. Lowrey, John Q. Hoyt, Robert H. Galloway, Christopher Meyer, James B. Ford, Philip G. Calhoun, and John W. Ellis, who unanimously elected the following officers of the company: Andrew V. Stout, President; Joseph Seligman, Treasurer, and Calvin Goddard, Secretary. The name of the reorganized company is the New-York, Westchester and Putnam Railway Company.

WILL THE POOLING PLAN SUCCEED?

THE ARRANGEMENT UNFAVORABLE TO NEW-YORK—THE WAY THE MERCHANTS SEE IT.

Merchants down town generally express themselves unfavorably toward the new pooling arrangement between the trunk railroads, and predict its discontinuance within 30 days. They say that the Erie is the only line that can honestly enter into such a plan. The New-York Central has Boston as an outlet, the Pennsylvania has Philadelphia, and the Baltimore and Ohio has Baltimore, as well as New-York. None of these places are affected by the agreement which concerns New-York traffic alone. Supposing this to amount to $50,000,000 tons per annum, the New-York Central and Erie each claim to carry one-third of it, the Pennsylvania one-fourth, and the Baltimore and Ohio the remainder. On this basis it was agreed to establish a certain tariff to New-York, and to pool the earnings between the West and that point. The New-York Central, the Pennsylvania, and the Baltimore and Ohio were left free to charge whatever they pleased to Boston, Philadelphia, and Baltimore, and finding that a slight shave in rates would attract freight toward those points, they have naturally made the discrimination against New-York. The result will be that when the pool comes to be divided the New-York Central and the Erie will find that instead of receiving a dividend on the basis of say 16,000,000 tons, their share will be the profits on 13,000,000 tons only, the balance having been diverted to Boston, Philadelphia, and Baltimore. Their Directors will say: "We carried more freight and made more money when we were fighting those fellows. Let us fight them again!" One gentleman explained the situation by the following illustration: Suppose three men, holding the monopoly of the wholesale grocery business, enter into an arrangement to charge Smith, a retail dealer, a certain schedule of prices, and to pool or divide up among themselves—no matter which Smith patronizes—the profits on all the sales made to him. No restriction is placed on what Jones, Brown, or Robinson may purchase, and in order to secure the custom of these firms a discount is given them. It will be found on settling day that the business of Jones, Brown, and Robinson has been built up at the expense of Smith, who, unable to do as cheaply as they, has been compelled to curtail his purchases. It is suggested that the only remedy is the establishment of a series of inter-State commissions in all the States through which the trunk lines and their connections pass, who jointly shall have the authority to regulate tariffs on the basis of a reasonable profit on honest running expenditures, subject, however, to the supervision of a United States Railway Board. A bill to create the latter for Congressional action has been prepared by Charles Francis Adams, and efforts are to be made next Winter to secure the passage, by the various Legislatures, of enactments organizing the former.

THE ROYAL CANADIAN FIRE.

DEPUTY SUPERINTENDENT M'CALL IN CONSULTATION WITH THE LOCAL MANAGER—THE UNITED STATES POLICY-HOLDERS PERFECTLY SECURED.

All was quiet yesterday at the office of the suspended Royal Canadian Insurance Company, No. 181 Broadway. Deputy Superintendent of Insurance McCall was closeted the greater part of the day with Manager William J. Hughes in consultation upon the course to be pursued in the present emergency. Mr. McCall who has made a thorough examination of the books of the New-York agency, and found everything to be correct, says that the funds invested in the United States are more than double the amount required to meet the company's liabilities in this country, and that the policy-holders need not be in the least disturbed. The suspension has been ordered merely as a precautionary measure, the necessity for it arising from the fact that only about 10 per cent. of the company's total capital of $6,000,000 is yet paid up. A further call for 5 per cent., or $300,000, has been made upon the stockholders, but it has not all been paid in yet. The New-York agency has on hand sufficient assets to settle all unadjusted and unpaid losses in this country, and to reinsure every risk in the United States according to the New-York standard and still have $386,000 left as surplus. Only about 25 policies were cancelled yesterday, and the officers think that they will be able to resume business within 10 days. The following dispatch has been sent to all the agents of the company in New-York, New-Jersey, Kentucky, Tennessee, Ohio, Pennsylvania, and Delaware:

NEW-YORK, July 3.

Your policies in Royal Canadian are fully secured by deposits with Commissioners and Trustees. Hold business until I can further advise.

WM. J. HUGHES, Manager.

The meeting of the Trustees of the company's funds in the United States, which was to have been held at the office yesterday afternoon, was adjourned until to-morrow to permit of the arrival of Eugene Kelly and other Trustees who are now out of town.

MRS. TOM-RI-JON AGAIN IN COURT.

SHE TURNS UPON A DUSKY ADMIRER AND HAS HIM ARRESTED—SAD ISSUE OF THE INDIAN CLUB MAN'S COURTSHIP.

Susi Donli, alias Mrs. Tom-Ri-Jon Elliot, proprietress and vendor of the sensational sheet known as the *Volcano*, appeared in the Tombs Police Court yesterday, arrayed in her fantastic apparel of Confederate gray and British scarlet, for the purpose of preferring a charge of intoxication and disorderly conduct against the unfortunate negro who perambulates Broadway daily as a walking advertisement of an Indian club firm in Nassau-street. The trembling blackamoor, who gave his name as John Randolph—a lineal descendant of John Randolph, of Roanoke—was led into court by the ear, the bells of his yellow advertising banner jangling despondently over their master's plight. Mrs. Tom-Ri-Jon took the stand and swore that the prisoner had thrust his attentions on her to an extent that was positively embarrassing. Whenever he met her on the street, he called her "ducky" and "darling," and asked her into some saloon to "take a drink" with him, an indulgence which she, as a temperance advocate, abhorred above everything. Johnny, whose mood was decidedly of the penitential order, solemnly denied these soft impeachments, and said that he had merely conversed with the woman on business subjects, and had only done that in the intervals when he was not mud-balled by vicious gamins, or sworn at by passing carmen. Instead of receiving his attentions in the spirit in which they were offered, Mrs. Tom-Ri-Jon, on Saturday last, had flown at him like a tigress, struck him on the head with a cane, and ruthlessly smashed the bells of his banner, all because he simply asked her "to take a beer with him." The forlorn appearance of the despangled darkey, and his evident need of what in vulgar parlance is termed a "square meal," won the regard of the court and audience, and when the further fact came out that his attentions to Mrs. Tom-Ri-Jon had been procured by the Superintendent of the Post Office, who desired thus to rid the office of her presence, Judge Otterbourg announced that the prisoner was discharged. Before letting him go, however, his Honor warned the resplendent wretch that he must in future avoid all intercourse with the *Volcano*, or its editress, as thoroughly as though both were imbued with the sublimated essence of Vesuvius. John left in a thankful frame of mind, and the court subsided into its usual dullness.

A SINGULAR DIVORCE SUIT.

Counselor Fleming, of Jamaica, Long Island, yesterday, as Referee, reported in favor of granting an absolute divorce to Michael May, who married in October, 1876, Mary Ann Phelan, a young woman who had been in the employ of ex-Judge Cogswell, at Bethpage. The difference between the twain arose from the birth of a child four months and 13 days after the marriage. As the offspring was fully developed and lived, May concluded that his wife had not represented herself fairly to him prior to their union, and therefore left her. She sued for and secured alimony, but subsequently May entered upon the suit for divorce on which the Referee has given an opinion as above stated. In the course of the evidence Mr. Brown deposed that it was possible for a fully-developed child to be born four and a half months after marriage. The wife swore that she had been strictly reputable up to the time of her marriage; and the scene in court is described as having been most affecting.

SUIT FOR RENT OF NIBLO'S THEATRE.

A motion in the suit of Mrs. Cornelia M. Stewart, widow of the late A. T. Stewart, against John McCool and Conrad Boller was decided by Judge Van Brunt, in Chambers of the Court of Common Pleas, yesterday. The action was brought to recover a balance of rent of Niblo's Theatre for the season ending April 30, 1877, and judgment was entered against the defendants on June 1 for $19,194 41. McCool, alleging his desire to appeal from the judgment, applied to Judge Van Brunt for a stay of proceedings on the judgment pending his appeal. H. H. Rice, the attorney for the Stewart estate, opposed the motion on the ground that there are a number of unsatisfied judgments outstanding against McCool, and that the latter has no real defense to the suit. Judge Van Brunt denied the motion.

ST. JOHN'S GUILD FLOATING HOSPITAL.

The first excursion of the Floating Hospital of St. John's Guild for the season of 1877 was made yesterday. The barge left the foot of Twenty-third-street, East River, at 8 A. M., and the White Star dock at 9:30, on its course up the Hudson, returning shortly after 4 P. M. The excursion was made at the expense of Mrs. Theodore Moss, who contributed $250 for the purpose. Charles A. Sterling, on behalf of the National Storage Company, furnished the tug Juniata without charge, and Mr. Alexander Ford sent 200 loaves of bread. Next Thursday the second excursion of the season will be given, and the barge will continue its life-saving voyages hereafter regularly on three days of each week. Contributions to the fund may be sent to William H. Guion, No. 29 Broadway.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

One hundred and eighty-one Mennonites arrived by the Pommerania yesterday, and left immediately for Dakota.

William A. Boyd, Corporation Attorney, paid to the Controller yesterday the sum of $659 75, penalties collected during the month of June for violation of City ordinances.

The Manhattan Literary Association, a deaf mute society, has chartered a steamer and will give its annual excursion on Wednesday, July 11, to Tappan Zee, up the Hudson.

John H. Rouer, of No. 246 Elizabeth-street, was arrested last evening by Patrolman Johnson, of the Fourteenth Precinct, who caught him in the act of firing a Derringer pistol in the street.

A large part of the personal property belonging to Adolph Girndt, the defaulting German banker of First-street, has been seized at the instigation of Oscar J. Hochstadter, counsel for Girndt's creditors.

The Board of Health of this City is to meet the health authorities of Long Island City at 2 P. M. of the 6th inst., in the latter city, to confer regarding certain offensive odors which emanate from manufactories on the island.

George Betz, aged 5 years, of No. 448 Eleventh-avenue, was run over and killed by a truck driven by John Davis, in Thirty-seventh-street, between Tenth and Eleventh avenues, yesterday. Davis was arrested.

Dr. Taylor, Chief of the Vaccination Bureau, reported that during the month of June 4,031 persons were vaccinated, 1,766 of which are pupils in the public schools. Of the entire number of vaccinations, 2,303 were secondary.

William H. Lippincott, Jr., and Cornelius Desmond, composing the firm of Lippincott & Desmond, dealers in meat at No. 15 West Washington Market, assigned their property for the benefit of creditors to Charles Snowden yesterday.

The body of Samuel C. Kessler, ex-Coroner Kessler's son, who was accidentally drowned while fishing, on the 27th ult., at the foot of East Fifty-second-street, was found yesterday close to the Williamsburg shore, near Second-street, and was towed to this City.

Mr. Tows, Secretary of the Chicago and Rock Island Railroad, claims that up to the close of business on Monday afternoon $3,000,000 of the 7 per cent. bonds of the road had been presented for exchange for the new 6 per cent. issue. The latter now carry interest.

Roundsman Bock, of the Twenty-seventh Precinct, found the body of a man dressed in a light-colored bathing-suit floating in the North River, near Pier No. 11, yesterday morning. He was about 33 years of age, had dark hair and complexion, and was 5 feet 8 inches in height.

At the Fifty-seventh-Street Police Court yesterday, Henry Burkler, cigar-maker, of No. 317 East Fifty-fourth-street, was arraigned on a charge of attempting to take his life. After an examination of the facts, Justice Flammer committed him to the care of the Commissioners of Charity.

John Buckley and William Kelly, of No. 1,089 First-avenue, were arraigned at the Fifty-seventh-Street Police Court yesterday, the former charged with beating his wife, and the latter with assaulting Thomas Flannery on the night of the 3d inst. Buckley was sent to the island for one month, and Kelly sentenced to 10 days in the City Prison.

The Customs officials seized 4,700 cigars on the schooner S. Ponda, from Havana, at the Baltic Stores, Brooklyn, yesterday. They were packed in two barrels, neither of which contained the limit of 2,000 allowed by law. They were consigned to A. Vinals. A large case of jewelry, not down on the manifest, was captured on the steamer St. Laurent, from Havre.

The bodies of Edward Gunter and Richard H. Bu

The New-York Times.

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SOVEREIGNTY OF THE EAST.

SHALL ENGLAND OR RUSSIA RULE?

BRITISH ANXIETY OVER THE RUSSIAN ADVANCE TOWARD CONSTANTINOPLE—DEFINITE DECLARATION OF ENGLAND THAT RUSSIAN OCCUPATION WILL NOT BE SANCTIONED BY HER—DESTINY OF EGYPT IN THE CONTROVERSY—BOTH SIDES STRIVING FOR THE SUPPORT OF AUSTRIA.

Special Dispatch by Cable to The New-York Times.

LONDON, July 4.—The interest in the war on the Danube is increasing in intensity among Englishmen of every class, as the impression grows that the traditional prestige of the Empire is menaced by every success achieved by the Russian armies. The strength of this feeling is most apparent in the effect upon the hitherto dissonant tone of the Cabinet. The progress of the invaders of Turkey in the direction of Constantinople, and more particularly the refusal of the Czar to give any promise not to occupy the Turkish capital, is tending to unite the British Ministry, and the Earl of Derby has distinctly informed the Russian Ambassador in London, Count Schouvaloff, that Great Britain will not sanction Russian occupation.

In my cable dispatch to THE TIMES of the 22d of June, I stated that an arrangement had been agreed upon by which, with the consent of the Khédive, at the critical moment an English corps of occupation could be sent to Egypt, and that even the details of such a movement had been definitely laid down. I find that that dispatch is confirmed, not only by the necessity to England of looking forward in that direction, but also by a recent declaration in the semi-official Russian journal of St. Petersburg, the *Golos*. That paper says that no attempt upon Egypt will be made by the Russian Government so long as England remains neutral; but that should the time arrive when England can no longer remain neutral, the occupation of Egypt would be one of the first acts of Russia, and the next most probable movement would be English occupation of Constantinople.

In the meantime, the position of Austria is becoming one of vital interest to both Russia and England. The Russian Government is using every means in its power to satisfy Austria, and thus to secure her neutrality and leave England in the isolated position she would certainly occupy among the Western Powers, if she engaged actively in the struggle under its present aspects. It will thus be seen that the gravity of the crisis is increased by every advantage gained by the Muscovites over the Ottomans. It is a fortunate circumstance that the Earl of Beaconsfield's health is much improved, and that he is able to devote his entire strength to the grave questions now before the Cabinet. The Earl of Derby is much with him, discussing the dispatches almost daily received from Austria, as indicated in my last cable dispatches. Austria, it is understood, now says that in certain eventualities she would act with England. These eventualities, of course, Russia is deeply interested in preventing, but the impulses in a war in which so many interests are involved are often beyond control.

The special correspondent of THE NEW-YORK TIMES in Vienna telegraphs that the recent proclamation of the Czar to the Bulgarians has led to serious dissensions in the Austrian Cabinet, while the indiscriminate firing on the Consulates at Rustchuk has excited renewed distrust of the good faith of Russia. The preliminary understanding professed with such emphasis at the beginning of the war, it is clear, has not been maintained, and the Austrian Foreign Minister, Count Andrassy, is preparing a protest against these acts, to Prince Gortschakoff.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

LONDON, July 4.—The *Daily Telegraph* in its leading editorial referring to Mr. Gladstone's letter, announces positively that the vote for a supplementary credit will come before Parliament when the course of public business and current events favor an application for it.

The Russian Telegraphic Agency states that the British fleet has gone to Besika Bay for fear of disorders at Constantinople.

LONDON, July 5.—The Manchester *Examiner's* Pera, special asserts that the Porte has intimated that the English Cabinet will explain to the signatories of the Treaty of Paris the object of a fleet being sent to Besika Bay.

PROGRESS OF THE SIEGE OF KARS.

OBSTINATE RESISTANCE OF THE TURKS—THE RUSSIAN CAMPAIGN DEFECTIVE—KARS TO BE TAKEN AT ANY COST—DISASTROUS RESULTS OF THE RECENT FIGHTING IN ASIA—THE RUSSIANS RETREATING.

Special Dispatch by Cable to the New-York Times.

LONDON, July 4.—The news received from your correspondents in Asia is not reassuring. The Turks are fighting obstinately, and the Russian plans of the campaign are reported to be defective. They are determined, however, to take Kars, whatever sacrifice it may involve, and reinforcements have been ordered forward with great urgency.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

LONDON, July 4.—Advices from Turkish sources state that the Russian left wing is retreating in disorder in the direction of Bayazid. Faick Pasha, from Van, threatens their line of retreat north of Bayazid. Mukhtar Pasha and Mousa Pasha are within 12 miles of Kars. Three battalions of the Imperial Guard have reached Erzeroum from Trebisond.

The *Times'* correspondent at Zewin telegraphs that in the battle on the 29th ult. the Russians retired after enormous losses. The Turks buried 1,000 Russians. The Turkish loss was below 500.

The *Standard* has the following dispatch from Constantinople: "Since the 16th of June the Russians have been defeated five times. It is believed they lost 10,000 men on June 30. Their wounded filled 800 wagons. The garrison of Kars made a sortie on Sunday and reopened communication with Mukhtar Pasha. The siege of Kars must be raised, if it is not already, as the investing Army must go to the relief of the left wing, otherwise the latter will be destroyed. The Russian officers suffered severely, and five of high rank were killed.

St. Petersburg dispatches deny that the siege of Kars has been raised. The Government publishes a dispatch from the Russian camp before Kars, bearing to-day's date, describing a successful attack on a Turkish battery. Mukhtar Pasha, however, has sent a long series of dispatches to Constantinople describing the victorious advance of his own and the right column. In the last dispatch, dated Alisoupie, July 3, he says: "We passed the day in making reconnoissances. This afternoon the Russians abandoned Banliamed, flying to the south of Kars across the Ardost heights. They were pursued by our cavalry. The Russian left wing is almost annihilated, and fleeing before the Turkish right with such precipitancy that they buried or concealed their artillery, and destroyed or abandoned immense quantities of baggage and provisions. The road from Hiliatz to Kara-Kilissa is covered with dead. Intercepted Russian letters show that the garrison of Bayazid is regarded as lost."

The report that the siege of Kars has been raised is at least premature, but the defeat of the Russian field armies on the left and centre and of the investing force before Batoum is beyond question, and altogether is likely to interfere with, if not terminate, operations against Kars. The latest Turkish news about Kars is that the bombardment has been materially slackened. Judging from disconnected bulletins, both Russian and Turkish, it looks as if Gen. Tergukasoff's column (the Russians' left) is endeavoring to reach Kagysman, either to gain a fresh line of communication in place of the one via Bayazid, which is in the hands of the Kurds, or to unite with Melikoff's command and abandon the attempt to flank Erzeroum via the Euphrates Valley.

LONDON, July 5.—The *Standard's* correspondent at Constantinople telegraphs under date of July 4, as follows: "I learn on good authority that Mukhtar Pasha's troops will enter Kars to-day."

The *Times'* Paris correspondent says, according to intelligence from a high source, the Russian Army at Batoum, after several engagements, has been broken up. The fragments are retreating in different directions, and the army besieging Kars being left uncovered in consequence of the disaster at Batoum, although it has not yet raised the siege, is taking measures to do so if its situation becomes more imperiled.

Both sides seem to have shown great bravery. The Russian troops, after losing positions one after another, were after a time rallied by their chiefs. This explains why 20 general officers are mentioned as killed or wounded. It is believed that the Turks also suffered heavily, as they do not seem to have followed up successes with the rapidity which might have been expected.

FIERCE CONFLICTS ON THE DANUBE.

A GREAT BATTLE IMPENDING NEAR SISTOVA—ATTEMPTS OF THE TURKS TO CUT THE RUSSIANS FROM THEIR BASE ON THE RIVER.

Special Dispatch by Cable to the New-York Times.

LONDON, July 4.—Your special correspondent at Bucharest telegraphs to THE NEW-YORK TIMES that a great battle is impending near Sistova. The Turks are attempting to cut off the Russians from the river Danube, and thus separate them from their base of operations.

The losses on both sides during the last few days have been very severe. Your correspondent says that he has got this telegram through by mail and by wire, as the difficulties in the way of telegraphing anything of importance direct increase daily, owing to the vigilance with which news is guarded.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

LONDON, July 4.—The *Times'* Bucharest correspondent says: "Of 18 gun-boats and monitors which were on the Danube at the commencement of the war six are in a small bay near Sulina, two have been destroyed, three or four are water-bound near Matchin, two at Silistria, one at Turtukai, two at Rustchuk, and one at Nikopolis. The latter is reported surrounded by torpedoes and helpless. All on the Danube will fall into the hands of the Russians unless destroyed.

A Turkish account of the crossing of the Danube at Sistova says there was only one Turkish company at the point where the Russians landed, and the latter had established their positions before a sufficient number of Turks could be concentrated to repel them.

Reuter's telegram from Bucharest says: "There is no military news to-day. The reported occupation of Tirnova is declared premature."

A *Daily News* special from Sistova says that after the departure of the Turks every Turkish house in Sistova was sacked and utterly wrecked by the Bulgarian residents.

LONDON, July 5.—The *Times'* special from Shumla says: "When the Russians first crossed the Danube two small cannons and six battalions, of 750 men each, were sent against them, but from some unexplained reason only four battalions were brought into action, and these were badly cut up."

The advance of the Russians across the Danube seems to have aroused the official world in Constantinople. All the available troops, including the Imperial Guard, have been ordered to the seat of war.

The *Daily News'* Vienna dispatch has the following: "It is said the Czar will return to St. Petersburg with the Czarewitch very shortly; some say within a few days. At Graja the construction of a bridge to the Bulgarian shore is being very actively carried on. The Turks at Widdin are very watchful."

THE PORTE AND HER PROVINCES.

DISCUSSING THE POSSIBILITY OF HOSTILITIES IN SERVIA AND GREECE—TREATMENT OF ROUMANIAN SOLDIERS.

LONDON, July 4.—The Constantinople correspondent of the *Times* states that an extraordinary council was held at the palace on Monday, the Sultan presiding, to consider measures necessary in consequence of the crossing of the Danube, and to prepare for possible hostilities on the part of Servia and Greece. Mehemet Ali Pasha was appointed to the command of the army on the Thessalian frontier. Constantinople is quiet, the populace being apparently unmoved by the news of the passage of the Danube.

A Constantinople dispatch says: "The Porte officially denies that Turkish Generals have issued orders to give no quarter to Roumanian soldiers."

VIENNA, July 4.—The *Political Correspondence's* special from Belgrade says so far Servia has not mobilized a single battalion. It is stated, however, that the Minister of War will ask the consent of the Chamber to a measure raising the standing army to 20,000. It is also reported that the issue of paper money having a forced currency is contemplated.

LONDON, July 5.—A special to the *Telegraph*, dated Pera, says: "Suleiman Pasha is coming here immediately from Montenegro, having completed his share in the campaign there. The troops are also leaving."

THE WAR FEELING IN ENGLAND.

INFLUENCES OF DIPLOMACY—THE VICTORY OF DELIBABA—HOW BRITISH CAPITAL IS INVESTED—THE TROUBLES OF CORRESPONDENTS—AFFAIRS IN BRITISH INDIA.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, Friday, June 22, 1877.

English officials, it is said, have wormed out some of the Muscovite secrets and communicated the military tactics to the Turks. Of course, the commanders are not actuated by anything of the kind, though the chiefs are exercising a galling surveillance over the newspaper correspondents. Yesterday the Director of Telegraphs confiscated and delayed all the dispatches deposited for transmission at Bucharest. Only the most bald details are allowed to be sent to London. No reference must be made in regard to the constitution and intentions of the Army. Letters, however, strange to say, reach their destination with regularity and promptitude. Many of the telegraphic dispatches never leave the offices where they are deposited.

In addition to the influences of diplomacy and the natural difficulties of crossing the Danube, I have always held to the suggestion that the Russians were anxious to make the passage on the prestige of a great victory in Asia. The battle of Delibaba ought to give them sufficient glory for the Danubian advance. The Turks must feel the depression of the latest news from Asia, if the news of a defeat is permitted to reach the Ottoman Army on the Danube. The victory of Delibaba is one that cannot fail to have a crushing effect upon the Turkish hopes in Asia. I have had the opportunity of seeing private and public dispatches from Delibaba and Erzeroum detailing the commencement and progress of the fight, and although it was expected that the Turks would still make another stand at Khovem Duzee and at Zewin, the result cannot be doubtful. The Russians outnumber the Ottomans almost as two to one, and their cavalry is altogether superior to the Turkish strength. The Ottomans fought with stubborn valor. They stood to be literally mowed down by the Russian guns. They remained to be slaughtered by the cavalry. Attacked on the flank when they were hotly pressed in front, the stubbornness of the defense was the valor of despair. Officers and men fought with equal bravery, and Mehemed Pasha died sword in hand at the head of his troops. The Russians had modeled their plan of attack on the German system, and they fought with unexcelled bravery, returning again and again to the point selected to be broken. The closing cavalry charges were brilliant efforts, and a troop of Cossacks were detached to capture Gen. Kimball, an English officer who was watching the battle on the Turkish side. The General only escaped by the fleetness of his horse. The Russians thought he was in command of the enemy, but he was simply at head-quarters just as American and English officers were allowed to move with both the belligerent armies in the Franco-German war.

I learn on good authority that the Russians have fixed upon the ground where they propose to go into Winter quarters between the Danube and the Balkans. This confirms your own views and the opinions of your correspondents, that we are in for a long war. It argues a curious confidence in the Gladstone party that Russia should be putting out financial feelers in London, in support of the new loan. The city has refused to lend any more money to the Turk, and it is not likely to be sentimental in regard to the Russian. I don't think even Mr. Gladstone's friends would stand the money test of confidence in Russia. It is a significant fact that the Muscovites are now openly before Europe as borrowers upon terms which would be regarded as ruinous if offered by a state of financial strength. But the Czar must have money. He has already obtained means on special conditions which require cash for funding to meet interest. Sooner or later Russia will become a defaulter. She has borrowed in the same way as Turkey, paying interest out of new loans, exhausting capital to pay dividends. English people have suffered to the tune of hundreds of millions sterling at the hands of foreign borrowers. The only satisfaction at the present moment is that British capital will not be sunk in the new Russian loans. The older scrip will eventually be worth nothing, and investors are preparing for this contingency.

The war is already developing an amount of misery that is appalling to contemplate. It is said that in Roumania the Jews have been beaten, stabbed, and outraged in various ways. It is not to be expected that the Turks and the Montenegrins can meet once more in hostile array without all manner of atrocities. In Russian Poland scores of young men continue to evade the surveillance of the authorities and get away from the country. It goes hard with their parents at home. They are fined and imprisoned by the authorities. The wounds of Poland are reopened. They bleed afresh, and the agony of the people goes up to that God whose name the Czar invokes unanswered. It cannot be that this shall go on forever. In the Caucasus the conquered race is held down with an iron heel; where it has risen, only to be reconquered, its very heart is stamped upon. The Turkish aid to this hardy race is a cruel help, for it only excites the followers of the once great chief, Schamyl, to a forlorn hope of freedom that must end in new butcheries. It makes little or no difference to the victims of anarchy and war whether they are slain in cold blood or torn to pieces in the fury of battle. The difference between the hot butcheries of the Russians in the regions of their victories and the cold deliberate crimes of the Turks may look great in a pamphlet, but they have a kinship in the bloody reality which places them in the same category of horrors. Typhus has broken out in the Russian ranks on the Danube, and dysentery has become common on both sides of the river. A Vienna correspondent says that two Russian Majors last week murdered a Roumanian cabman after refusing to pay their fare. They are under arrest, and it is expected that they will be shot, for the Czar and the Grand Duke are determined to maintain the morality and dignity of the army at any cost. Russian discipline is always severe, but it has never been enforced with more severity than during the present war.

To-day the London *Telegraph* hears from Vienna what your correspondent at Bucharest has already reported in regard to the censorship of correspondence, and indorses what I have mentioned from another source in the present letter. The English language according to the Vienna news, is altogether tabooed, though it is one of the tongues distinctly indicated in the International Telegraph Convention. The Russian commanders are just as strict with American correspondents as they are with Englishmen, in spite of the idea that America has a certain amount of sympathy with Russia in the present struggle. An officer and a journalist of distinction in England was abrubtly ordered home from Ploiesti last week. An American friend of mine finds the very highest credentials comparatively useless to facilitate his movements. The English language is a decided bar to correspondents with the Russians, while it is as good as a passport on the Turkish side.

Gen. Grant's reference at Guildhall to the settlement of the Anglo-American dispute by arbitration is much quoted in society and at the clubs, and the grievance of having Europe upset everlastingly by Russia and Turkey is beginning to be a matter of general denunciation. If the other great powers were in earnest in their desire to advance civilization, they would not permit this awful retrograde movement of a war of race and religion. Mrs. Besant and Mr. Bradlaugh, the publishers of *Fruits of Philosophy*, find in the war an illustration ready to their hands of the violent checks to increasing population which might be avoided by the general adoption of the principles which actuate their disciples.

I have frequently referred to India in connection with the present complications. The movements of Russians on the Oxus have been sneered at by Lord Salisbury in an address which has already been read and no doubt fully considered by your readers. The *Pall Mall Gazette* and the *Standard* attacked Lord Salisbury for his public expression of indifference in regard to Asia, founded upon confidence in the strength and power of the British Empire in India. The continuation of rumors from India, and the positive assertion of the truth of occurrences which Lord Salisbury denies or pooh-poohs is a curious commentary on the Ministerial address. The *Times'* correspondent at Calcutta only a few days ago telegraphed that news continues to arrive there regarding Russian preparations at Chargul on the Oxus, which is only 150 miles from Merv. THE NEW-YORK TIMES, prior to Lord Salisbury's speech, had already described and discussed the enormous difficulties attending an advance of the Russians upon India, and your editorial is, no doubt, correct in every respect, and shows a masterly view of the situation. Nevertheless, the erection of Russian forts on the Oxus, coupled with other advances that are declared to be in absolute contravention of recent pledges, are acts of aggression which, unless she has become effete, England is bound to notice at no distant date. The Russian intrigues at Afghanistan are notorious, and Russian agents had a hand in stirring up the revolt in India after the Crimean war. It is all very well for Lord Salisbury to snap his fingers at Russia in Asia. In doing so he is giving an incentive to Russian ambition which may some day cost England her entire position as a first-class power. It is quite clear that what were considered "British interests" a year ago are looked upon as British interests no longer. But the Government has made a public stand on the Suez Canal and the Dardanelles. Time will show whether that position will be challenged, and, if so, to what extent it will be defended.

TWO STEAMERS SUNK AT MONTREAL.

THE OCEAN STEAM-SHIPS ELPHINSTONE AND REDEWATER IN COLLISION—BOTH SHIPS TOTALLY LOST.

MONTREAL, July 5.—The steam-ships Elphinstone and Redewater came into collision at Point au Tremble, just below this city, yesterday afternoon, and both were sunk. The former was bound inward, with iron, and the latter was outward bound, with corn. Both were large ocean steamers, and will be a total loss. The crews of both vessels were saved.

THE NEWSBOYS OF PHILADELPHIA.

GREEN TURTLE SOUP AND SPRING CHICKEN FOR THE STREET GAMINS—CHARACTERISTIC GENEROSITY OF MR. GEORGE W. CHILDS.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, July 4.

One of the most amusing sights connected with the celebration of the day was the dinner given by Mr. George W. Childs, proprietor of the *Public Ledger*, to the city newsboys. This gentlemen is justly celebrated for his acts of charity, both public and private, but when he undertook this task it was soon found to be one of great magnitude. However, it was carried through successfully, and to-day at noon some 500 of these irrepressibles sat down to a feast in a banqueting hall at Belmont, in Fairmount Park, and partook of dinner, comprising a bill of fare surprising to their digestive organs, but which they enjoyed with a zest scarcely equaled by persons more cultivated. The *menu* comprised green turtle soup, broiled Spring chicken, salads, and light desserts. The gamins at first were very well behaved, but not being accustomed to the long waits between the courses, became rather boisterous later, and ejaculated their peculiar slang at the waiters, which only served to make matters worse. Mr. Childs could not be present at the dinner, but was represented by Mr. William V. McKeon, manager of the *Ledger*, and Mr. Alexander Ramsey, Jr. Hon. Daniel M. Fox made a speech to the boys, and Govs. Carroll and Hartranft were introduced, being greeted by loud cheers. Mr. A. M. Spangler, a local journalist, assumed the management of the youth. After the dinner, they were provided with tickets to the Zoological Garden and the Permanent Exhibition at Mr. Childs' expense.

A PRISONER KILLED.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

RONDOUT, N. Y., July 4.—Prisoner William Legg struck, and attempted to overpower, Keeper James D. McIntyre, in Kingston Jail, today. The latter shot twice, one ball taking effect in Legg's stomach. He died half an hour after being wounded. Legg was a very desperate character.

HOMICIDES IN PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., July 4.—While George Igo, aged 6 years, was playing at the corner of Fifth and Vine streets this morning, Edward Dean, aged 13 years, approached him, pointed a pistol at him, and fired. The ball entered the body of the child, who died of his injuries to-night. Dean has been arrested.

William Russer, aged 10 years, living at No. 1,130 Wood-street, was shot and almost instantly killed this afternoon by William Colebourne, a young man. Colebourne and a sister of deceased were shooting at a target, and after Colebourne had, as he supposed, discharged all the chambers of his pistol he pointed the weapon at the lad and pulled the trigger. The charge entered the body of the boy and killed him. The shooting was purely accidental.

MONTREAL, July 4.—In view of the recent ship laborers' troubles here, the River Police are to be reorganized and armed with Snider rifles and bayonets.

OTTAWA, Ontario, July 4.—The exports of lumber to the United States for the last quarter exceed those of the same period last year by about 4,000,000 feet.

MONTREAL, July 4.—In the case of the Oka Indians, on trial for breaking the fence belonging to the seminary, the prosecution completely broke down before the Grand Jury, who returned no bill. Proceedings for damages are to be taken against the seminary.

TROUBLE WITH THE INDIANS

UNPROTECTED WHITE CITIZENS.

THE ALARM IN WESTERN MONTANA—A PROBABLE UNION OF CROWS AND SIOUX WARRIORS—A PREMATURE UPRISING—THE TROOPS UNDER GEN. HOWARD LOOKING FOR THE ENEMY.

HELENA, Montana, July 4.—Secretary Mills, who visited Missoula, has returned and reports to the Governor in substance as follows: "The alarm in Western Montana was caused by news of an outbreak at Camas Prairie reaching there. At about the same time certain Nez Perces, claiming to come from Lewiston, said that tribe were coming to raid the valley. The settlers did not have the advices we had here that Joseph's Nez Perces had gone in another direction. A friendly Flathead privately warned some of his intimate white friends of the impending danger. The Flatheads began to act differently, and became reserved in their talk, but are evidencing a jubilant spirit. Eagle of the Light, the ill-disposed Nez Perces Chief, who has been in the valley, has intimated that his band had gone to Idaho to fight, and in time would come back to Bitter Root. His band in the valley, consisting of about 30 lodges, now under a young chief named Joseph, were sent for from Idaho. They tried to get out by the Nez Perces trail at the head of the valley, but failed, probably encountering snow, came back to the Lolo trail, and started over that in great haste on the 22d of June. About this time also the Charlos Flatheads began to disappear, and on the 28th no Indians were to be seen in the valley. This is one of the worst features of the case. The reasonable result of these concurrent facts was to create a general alarm.

"Duncan McDonald had seen Chiefs Michela and Arlee on the 28th of June, and they had said they would not fight the whites; their men might kill them first. McDonald inferred from their statement that their young men were disaffected, and that the chiefs did not think they could control them. The St. Ignatius Indians were informed of the Idaho troubles by two Pendoreilles on the 23d. Their account of the fight at White Bird Cañon was not received with full credit. McDonald says that preparations have long been progressing for an alliance of all the Indians to fight the whites. Incidental to this, the Indians have advices that the Crows are to make peace with the Sioux and ally against the whites. They had word that Crow Chief would this Spring refuse to go along with the soldiers, but would ostensibly go out alone to fight the Sioux. When near the Sioux camp he would send 10 men to treat with Sitting Bull for peace and an alliance for an offensive war. Two Nez Perces Indians are now with him. The Pendoreilles say the Nez Perces rising was premature. One of their chiefs has been opposed to hostilities. Recently, at a council, he announced he was for war, and told his young men they must make ample preparations by supplying themselves with good guns and ammunition, even if they had to trade their horses. Soon after two of them went to the trading post, near Lapwai, and one of them desired to buy a gun. The trader refused to sell it to him, saying they were bad Indians. The Indian, pointing to the sun, said before it set he should have one. The trader came around his counter to eject the Indian, when the latter drew a revolver and shot him through the head. They then killed another man in the store, and beat a woman to death with clubs. Going out, they killed four settlers, and rode to camp. Their comrades then turned out and massacred all the people on the Salmon River.

"These are the stories current among the Indians. From all information I think it probable that a general and preconcerted rising has been in contemplation, but the time had not arrived when the outbreak was precipitated in Idaho, and they have not since had time to agree upon a plan of operations. It is probable that Charlos has gone to Idaho via the Lolo trail. It is 120 miles from Missoula to Camas Prairie. Charlos is the favorite chief of the disaffected Indians, and it is estimated he can control 200 warriors, including Michela's and Arlee's young men. Half the Indians called Flatheads and Pendoreilles are Nez Perces, or intermarried with the same is the only distinction. Charlos, a Pendoreilles chief, has about 60 lodges, four to a lodge, near St. Ignatius Mission; Arlee has 15 or 20 lodges of Flatheads, near Jocko Agency; Charlos, a Flathead Chief, has from 75 to 90 lodges, who recently made the Bitter Root Valley their head-quarters. They have been very surly since the soldiers came. Inyes Kootenai has 40 lodges at Flathead Lake.

"Two companies, under Capt. Charles C. Rawn, of the Seventh Infantry, are stationed four miles from Missoula. On Friday Capt. Rawn sent to Bitter Root for horses, with which, if the settlers could furnish them, he would post videttes on the Lola and Nez Perces trails. Settlers have been advised to construct block-houses at some central point to several farms, where they could rally quickly and withstand an attack. Sixty stands of arms would reach Missoula on Saturday, and 40 stands reach there on Monday. There should be at least 150 guns sent to Missoula County. The infantry carry about 80 guns, and have 40 or 50 in reserve. This would make about 300 good rifles available for use. A company was organized at Missoula on Friday, and another at Stevensville. There may not be any hostilities in Western Montana, and it does not seem probable there will be immediately. The most experienced frontiersmen, the coolest and most reliable, do not like the present aspect of affairs. They regard the situation as grave."

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., July 4.—A press dispatch from Portland, Oregon, says: "A gentleman has arrived here to-day from Yakim City, and brings information that the people of that region are very much alarmed, as some of the Indians belonging to the Simcoe reservation have grown quite impudent since Receiving news of Col. Perry's defeat, saying that the land the whites occupy is theirs, and they are going to have it. On the 27th of June Indians came down from the Spokone country and told the Indians in Kittass and the Simcoe Valley to get out from among the whites, that there were about 500 warriors in that country who were about to make a descent on the settlements, and that they did not want to kill any but bostoors (meaning whites.) This came from an Indian squaw who is living there and is friendly to the whites. This report threw the citizens into an excitement little short of frenzy. That night, nearly all the citizens collected, with their families and bedding, in Centennial Hall, and remained there until next day. On the 28th a session of the Board of County Commissioners was held, and a requisition for 200 stands of arms was made and forwarded to Dallas by a special messenger, who left the same night. Several bands of armed Indians have left the reservation to join Chief Joseph's band, and more talk of going. Steps are being taken to stockade a portion of Yakim City.

"Col. Wood received a dispatch to-day from Gen. Howard, dated 'Camp on the Salmon River, June 30, via Lewiston.' The dispatch stated that Cols. Weeks and Mason had just arrived there. Gen. Howard had sent a cavalry officer with a small detachment to make a reconnoissance to ascertain if any Indians, families with stock and plunder had crossed or were crossing Snake River into the Wallowa Valley or that region. His command was crossing Salmon River, which was swift, deep, and difficult. The Indians had gone from his front, having quietly drawn away, and are apparently encamped near the junction of Snake and the Little Salmon trails. Gen. Howard had also sent a small detachment of cavalry to pick up about 20 renegades near the Forks of the Clearwater. Fifty-five troops of Company E, First Cavalry, under command of Capt. Jackson and Lieuts. Adams and Herle, will arrive here this evening by rail from Fort Klamath. They are to be transferred immediately to a steamer and sent to Fort Vancouver, and, Thursday morning, will be forwarded by a special boat to Lewiston, and thence to the front."

SECURING A SEAT IN THE SENATE.

THE CHARGES AGAINST GOV. GROVER, OF OREGON—HOW SIX DEMOCRATS WERE INDUCED TO CEASE THEIR OPPOSITION TO HIS ELECTION.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., July 4.—A Portland, Oregon, dispatch states that in the Senator Grover election investigation ex-Senator Nesmith testified that he had been asked for money to secure his election, but shortly before his friends asked permission to withdraw his name, to which he consented. He understood outsiders were paid in the Grover interest. He knew of no member of the Legislature receiving money for his vote on the final ballot. "B. Goldsmith, banker, a friend of Senator Grover, arrived in Salem the night before the election; heard he interviewed six backward members, but he denied to me having used money in Mr. Grover's interest." A. W. Watters, United States Marshal, testified: It was generally rumored Mr. Goldsmith brought money from Portland to secure Mr. Grover's election. G. M. Johns testified: Heard a conversation in the presence of Mr. Goldsmith in relation to six Democrats who refused to go into caucus; it was stated they probably wanted money; the question was raised as to how much they would require to cease their opposition to Mr. Grover; some one said $6,000; next morning Mr. Goldsmith said the matter had been fixed, and there would be an election that day; Mr. Goldsmith and Mr. Smith, a brother-in-law of Mr. Grover, were mentioned as those who would furnish the required money.

THE TOTAL ABSTINENCE CAUSE.

COMPLETION AND DEDICATION OF THE CATHOLIC CENTENNIAL FOUNTAIN AT PHILADELPHIA—25,000 PERSONS PRESENT—SPEECHES BY GOV. CARROLL AND GOV. HARTRANFT.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Wednesday, July 4, 1877.

The only event in this city to-day which had a significance extending beyond the narrow lines of local importance was the dedication of the Catholic Total Abstinence Fountain in Fairmount Park. The site of this fine piece of workmanship will be remembered by the thousands of Centennial visitors as being immediately to the west of Machinery Hall, where it loomed up on an eminence during the celebration of 1876 in an uncompleted state. To-day the last statue, that of Moses, was placed in position, and the water turned on for the first time. It was the signal for the gathering of a large number of those professing the Catholic religion, and who were in hearty sympathy with the principles which called for the erection of the fountain. This cost over $58,000, of which $36,886 72 were contributed in this city, and the remainder by temperance societies outside of the State of Pennsylvania. New-York contributed but $1,577 25 to the memorial. The idea of the Catholics erecting a memorial in honor of the Centennial had its conception in the brain of Dr. O'Hara, a prominent member of the Cathedral Total Abstinence Society in this city, and at his suggestion, at a meeting held here in July 26, 1873, a committee was appointed to carry it into effect. Next the movement was transferred to New-York, where, on the 8th of October, 1873, at the annual convention of the Catholic Total Abstinence Union of America, it was agreed that a fountain should be erected in Fairmount Park. Mr. Herman Kirn, a young Philadelphian, was selected as the sculptor, and he immediately proceeded to work. A couple of the statues were placed in position during the continuance of the exhibition, but that of Moses, the central figure, arrived but a few days ago. The design represents Moses after having struck the rock, his right hand pointing to Heaven, the source of the miracle, and his left hand holding the tables of the law. From the rocks beneath gush forth living waters, typical of the total abstinence cause. These waters fall into a circular basin surrounded by a handsome coping wall, divided into eight panels.

The ceremonies to-day comprised the transfer of the fountain from the committee, thence to Mr. John H. Campbell, representing the National Total Abstinence Union, and by him to Mr. David W. Sellers, member of the Park Commission, who received it on behalf of the City of Philadelphia in an excellent speech. The orators of the day were confined to the Governors of the two States, Pennsylvania and Maryland. Hon. John Lee Carroll, Governor of Maryland, first made his speech. His auditors were disappointed in him, and most agreeably, too. For he made the oration of the day. Coming from a Catholic ancestry, he was familiar with the people whom he addressed, and related how Catholics and Protestants in this country two centuries ago had joined hands to allow all men the inestimable privilege of worshiping God as best pleased their consciences, and to be responsible to no man for their actions in this regard. He could hardly restrain his intense Democratic feeling, and turned to Gov. Hartranft, telling him that the sentiments so nobly expressed by our forefathers would be protected for all time, whether under a Republican or Democratic administration.

Hon. John F. Hartranft followed in a short address. Mr. Philip A. Nolan, Secretary of the Centennial Committee, recited a poem appropriate to the occasion, after which the principal statue, Moses, was crowned with roses, and the crowd, which numbered some 25,000 persons, dispersed.

THE ROYAL CANADIAN COMPANY.

MONTREAL, July 4.—The Directors of the Royal Canadian Insurance Company, at a special meeting held to-day in reference to the extraordinary action of the New-York Superintendent, have decided, since they have deposited with the different insurance departments in the United States, and with agents nearly two dollars of assets for every dollar of liabilities, and which funds cannot be withdrawn from the United States to continue the business of the company as usual, and the United States managers are amply provided with funds to meet all claims, a special meeting of the stock-holders is called for in July to make provision for this extraordinary uncalled for action on the part of the New-York officials.

THE BLOOMINGDALE ASYLUM.

WASHINGTON, July 4.—Dr. Charles H. Nichols, who for 25 years has been Superintendent of the Government Hospital for the Insane, has resigned that position to accept one more advantageous to him pecuniarily and professionally, as Superintendent of the Bloomingdale Asylum, near New-York City. His resignation was accepted by the Secretary of the Interior about two weeks ago, with an expression of regret; but its announcement has been delayed pending the selection of his successor, who has now been appointed, and whose name will be given to the public upon the receipt of his formal acceptance.

THE UNION JACK HAULED DOWN.

MONTREAL, July 4.—There was a row yesterday on the steamer Queen Victoria, while en route from Ottawa to Montreal with Papal Zouaves on board. The Zouaves hauled down the Union Jack from the peak of the steamer and substituted the Papal flag. The Captain, on remonstrating, was roughly handled, and took refuge in a state-room. Two deck hands of the steamer were arrested to-day for insubordination. The Roman Catholic Bishop of Montreal to-day issued a note announcing that no more excursions of a semi-religious character will be allowed to take place without his consent.

ROSELAND PARK DEDICATED

POLITICS AND PLEASURE MINGLED.

A GREAT EVENT FOR WOODSTOCK—SPEECHES BY EX-GOV. CHAMBERLAIN, SENATOR BLAINE, HON. JOHN T. WAIT, AND OTHERS—POEMS BY MARY CLEMMER AND OLIVER WENDELL HOLMES—CHAMBERLAIN ARRAIGNS THE ADMINISTRATION, AND BLAINE CRITICISES ITS MEXICAN POLICY.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WOODSTOCK, Conn., July 4.—The dedication of Roseland Park was in every way a successful affair. The morning opened chilly and damp, threatening rain storms. About 10 o'clock, however, the clouds cleared away, the sun shone out, and for the rest of the day the weather was genial and warm, without being oppressive. About 2,000 people or more had gathered at the park from the surrounding country, coming in every species of vehicle known to agricultural and hilly regions. Beside the shores of the little lake on which the park borders, and beneath the shade of a group of fine trees, the stand had been erected for the speakers. In other parts of the park the pleasure-seekers found the dining-tables, refreshment stands, and other arrangements provided for their comfort or amusement. A boat and bathing house on the lake is one of the prominent structures of the park, which is about 60 acres in extent, and admirably adapted for pleasure purposes. The programme for the day included addresses and poems, morning and afternoon, by speakers and writers of national reputation, the interludes being filled by music from the bands, and in the evening illuminations and fire-works.

About 10:30 the various gentlemen who were to take part in the exercises assembled on the platform, some 300 or 400 people gathered in front, and Mr. Henry C. Bowen, who gives the park to the town of Woodstock, called the meeting to order, and nominated Hon. John Turner Wait, of Norwich, for presiding officer, who was unanimously elected.

The following list of Vice-Presidents and Secretaries was then read and adopted: Vice-Presidents—John McClellan, of Woodstock; William H. Chandler, of Thompson; Lewis Williams, of Pomfret; Joseph W. Manning, of Putnam; Edward H. Bugbee, of, Killingly; George Sanger, of Canterbury; J. Russell Utley, of Chapin; Andrew H. Byles, of Ashford; Joseph J. Barrows, of Eastford; Holmes Ammidon, of Southbridge; Solomon Shumway, of Webster; Charles Babcock, of Dudley; Henry C. Bowen, of New-York; G. T. Murdock, of New-Boston; John M. Hall, of Willimantic, and Henry G. Taintor, of Hampton. Secretaries—E. C. Stone, of Putnam; John Coup, of Webster, and George M. Whittaker, of Southbridge.

The Chairman next called upon Rev. Dr. Ward, the editor of the *Independent*, who opened with prayer. Mr. Wait then delivered an opening address, in which, after extending a cordial welcome to the throngs on behalf of Mr. Bowen, and referring in appreciative and complimentary terms to the speakers who were yet to address them, he made a few brief but statesmanlike allusions to national politics. He congratulated his hearers upon the re-establishment of peace and order throughout the country and the promise of reviving prosperity. He then dwelt on the extent to which the safety of the Republic rested on the intelligence and integrity of the people, and urged the personal responsibility of the individual citizen. The same culture, manhood and self-control which distinguished our forefathers, he held, were the surest means of our successfully meeting the problems of the century just begun. At the close of his prefatory remarks, he was enth

other before they make up their minds. It is more than possible that had some one else than the ex-Governor uttered the sentiments these shrewd, hard-headed farmers might have been brought to a more acquiescent frame of mind, for no remark was oftener heard by one moving among the crowd than that Chamberlain was not the man to come out in this way, because everybody knew he had a sore head. They did not, however, feel uncharitable, and when the speaker warmed up toward the close of his speech there was something like real applause, and a good round followed the close.

The noise had not subsided when the Chairman was on his feet shouting for attention and quiet, while, with a gesture of his arm, he directed attention to a young, clerical-looking gentleman, who had mounted the side platform, evidently with the idea of obtaining a hearing. All noise was instantly hushed, and all eyes turned toward the unexpected speaker, who, in a clear, distinct voice, said that he, for one, did not agree with the sentiments expressed by the last speaker, and for fear that it would be thought that, because of their presence there, New-England indorsed this bitter arraignment of the Administration, he would now propose three cheers for President Hayes. With this, the gentleman, who was Rev. Mr. Stoddard, of Fair Haven, Mass., waved his hat around his head, and the three cheers were instantly given by the crowd, but almost in the same instant the ever enthusiastic Dr. Parker sprang forward and shouted, "Three cheers for Gov. Chamberlain," and they, too, were at once given. It was the "toss-up" of a cent which were the most enthusiastic, but Chamberlain seemed to have the call. This looked as if a very little more would lead to a scene, but the Chairman straightened things out by explaining, and reiterating it with emphasis, that every speaker here spoke on his own responsibility, and it must be distinctly understood that no one indorsed any sentiments which might be uttered because of his presence.

OLIVER WENDELL HOLMES' POEM.

There was another lift to the Hayes' side when Dr. Oliver Wendell Holmes rose to read his poem and unexpectedly prefaced it by a few lines which had a meaning every one seemed to see, for they were cheered vociferously. It afterward became known that he had written them on hearing who were to be the speakers here and the topics they would deal with. The lines were as follows:

"The Ship of State, above her skies are blue,
But still she rocks, a little, it is true,
And there are passengers, whose faces white,
Show they don't feel as happy as they might.
Yet, on the whole, her crew are quite content,
Since its wild fury the typhoon has spent;
And willing, if her pilot thinks it best,
To head a little nearer South by West.
And this they feel, the ship came too near wreck
In the long quarrel for the quarter-deck.
Now, when she glides serenely on her way,
The shallows past, where dread explosives lay,
The stiff obstructives churlish game to try,
Let sleeping dogs and still torpedoes lie.
And so I give you all 'The Ship of State!'
Freedom's last venture is her priceless freight.
God-speed her, keep her, bless her while she steers
Amid the breakers of unsounded years.
Lead her through danger's path with even keel
And guide the honest hand that holds her wheel."

After reading this sentiment, Dr. Holmes immediately went on to read the poem which he had prepared for the occasion. As he read it with that wonderful grace of elocution which characterizes his platform utterances, and as, in that peculiar dryness of humor for which he is noted, he brought out the salient points of the poem, his audience was quickly moved, and there is no doubt that this was, at least to the assemblage, the most interesting feature of the day:

Not to myself this breath of vesper song,
Not to these patient friends—this kindly throng,
Not to this hallowed morning, though it be
Our Summer Christmas, freedom's jubilee,
When every summit, topmast, steeple, tower,
That owns her empire spreads her starry flower,
Its blood-streaked leaves in heaven's benignant dew
Washed clean from every crimson stain they knew.
No, not to these the passing thrills belong,
That steal my breath to hush themselves with song.
These moments are all memory's; I have come
To speak with lips that rather should be dumb;
For what are words? At every step I tread
The dust that wore the footprints of the dead,
But for whose life my life had never known
This faded vesture which it calls its own.
Here sleeps my father's sire, and they who gave
That earlier life, here found their peaceful grave.
In days gone by I sought the hallowed ground;
Climbed you long slope, the sacred spot I found
Where all unsullied, lies the Winter snow,
Where all ungathered, Spring's pale violets blow,
And tracked from stone to stone the Saxon name
That marks the blood I need not blush to claim,
Blood such as warmed the Pilgrim sons of toil,
Who held from God the charter of the soil.
I come an alien to your hills and plains,
Yet feel your birthright tingling in my veins;
Mine are this changing prospect's sun and shade,
In full-blown Summer's bridal pomp arrayed;
Mine these fair hillsides and the vales between;
Mine the sweet streams that lent their brightening green;
I breathed your air—the sunlit landscape smiled;
I touch your soil—it knows its children's child;
Throned in my heart your heritage is mine;
I claim it all by memory's right divine.

Waking, I dream. Before my vacant eyes,
In long procession, shadowy forms arise;
Far through the vista of the silent years
I see a venturous band; the pioneers
Who let the sunlight through the forest's gloom,
Who bade the harvest wave, the garden bloom.
Hark! loud resounds the bare-armed settler's axe—
See where the stealthy panther left his tracks!
As fierce as stealthily creeps the skulking foe,
With stone-tipped shaft and sinew-corded bow;
Soon shall he vanish from his ancient reign,
Leave his last corn-field to the coming train,
Quit the green margin of the wave he drinks,
For haunts that hide the wild-cat and the lynx.

But who the youth his glistening axe that swings
To smite the pine that shows a hundred rings?
His features? Something in his look I find
That calls the semblance of my race to mind.
His name? My own; and that which goes before
The same that once the loved disciple bore.
Young, brave, discreet, the father of a line
Whose voiceless lives have found a voice in mine;
Thinned by unnumbered currents though they be,
Thanks for the ruddy drops I claim from thee!

The seasons pass; the roses come and go;
Snows fall and melt; the waters freeze and flow;
The boys are men; the girls, grown tall and fair,
Have found their mates; a grave-stone here and there
Tells where the fathers lie; the silvered hair
Of some bent patriarch yet recalls the time
That saw his feet the northern hillside climb,
A pilgrim from the pilgrims far away,
The godly men, the dwellers by the bay.

On many a hearthstone burns the cheerful fire;
The school-house porch, the heavenward-pointing spire,
Proclaim, in letters every eye can read,
Knowledge and faith, the New World's simple creed.

Hush! 'tis the Sabbath's silence-stricken morn;
No feet must wander through the tasselled corn;
No merry children laugh around the door;
No idle playthings strew the sanded floor;
The law of Moses lays its awful ban
On all that stirs—here comes the tithing-man!

At last the solemn hour of worship calls;
Slowly they gather in the sacred walls;
Man in his strength and age with knotted staff,
And boyhood ashing for its week-day laugh,
The toil-worn mother with the child she leads,
The maiden, lovely in her golden beads—
The Popish symbols 'round her neck she wears,
But on them counts her lovers, not her prayers—
Those youths in homespun suits and ribboned queues,
Whose hearts are heather in the high-heeled pews.

The Pastor rises; looks along the seats
With searching eye; each wonted face he meets;
Asks heavenly guidance, finds the chapter's place
That tells some tale of Israel's stubborn race;
Gives out the sacred song; all voices join,
For no quartet extorts their scanty coin;
Then while both hands their black-gloved palms display,
Lifts his gray head and murmurs, "Let us pray!"

And pray he does, as one that never fears
To plead unanswered by the God that hears;
What if he dwells on many a fact as though
Some things heaven knew not which it ought to know—
Thanks God for all his favors past, and yet
Tells him there's something he must not forget.
Such are the prayers his people love to hear—
See how the deacon slants his listening ear!

What! look once more! Nay, surely there I trace
The hinted outlines of a well-known face!
Not those the lips for laughter to beguile,
Yet round their corners lurks an embryo smile—
The same on other lips my childhood knew,
That scarce the Sabbath's mastery could subdue.
Him, too, my lineage gives me leave to claim—
The good, grave man that bears the Psalmist's name.

And still in ceaseless round the seasons passed;
Spring piped her carol, Autumn blew his blast;
Babes waxed to manhood, manhood shrunk to age;
Life's wormout players tottered off the stage.
The few are many; boys have grown to men
Since Putnam dragged the wolf from Pomfret's den;
Our new old Woodstock is a thriving town;
Brave are her children; faithful to the crown;
Her soldiers' steel the savage redskin knows;
Their blood has crimsoned his Canadian snows.
And now once more along the quiet vale
Rings the dread call that turns the mothers pale;
Full well they know the valorous heat that runs
In every pulse-beat of their loyal sons;
Who would not bleed in good King George's cause,
When England's lion shows his teeth and claws?

With glittering firelocks on the village green
In proud array, a martial band is seen;
You know what names those ancient rosters hold—
Whose belts were buckled when the drum-beat rolled—
But mark their Captain! tell us, who is he?
On his brown face that same old look I see!
Yes, from the homestead's still retreat he came,
Whose peaceful owner bore the Psalmist's name;
The same his own. Well, Israel's glorious King,
Who struck the harp could also whirl the sling;
Breathe in his song a penitential sigh,
And smite the sons of Amalek hip and thigh;
These shared their task; one deacon'd out the psalm,
One slashed the scalping hellhounds of Montcalm;
The praying father's pious work was done,
Now sword in hand steps forth the fighting son.

On many fields he fought in wilds afar;
See on his swarthy cheek the bullet's scar!
There hangs a murderous tomahawk; beneath,
Without a blade, a knife's embroidered sheath;
Save for the stroke this trusty weapon dealt
His scalp had dangled at their owner's belt;
But not for him such fate; he lived to see
The bloodier strife that made our nation free,
To serve with willing toil, with skillful hand,
The war-worn saviors of the bleeding land.

His wasting life to others' needs he gave,
Sought rest in home, and found it in the grave;
See where the stones life's brief memorial keep,
The tablet telling where he "fell on sleep"—
Watched by a winged cherub's rayless eye—
A scroll above that says we all must die—
These saddening lines beneath, the "Night's Thoughts" lent;
So stands the soldier surgeon's monument.
Ah! At a glance my filial eye divines
The scholar son in those remembered lines.

The Scholar Son. His hand my footsteps led
No more the dim unreal past I tread.
O, then, whose breathing form was once so dear,
Whose cheering voice was music to my ear,
Art thou not with me as my feet pursue
The village paths so well thy boyhood knew,
Along the tangled margin of the stream
Whose murmurs blended with thine infant dream,
Or climb the hill, or thread the wooded vale,
Or seek the wave where gleams yon distant sail,
Or the old homestead's narrowed bounds explore,
Where sloped the roof that sheds the rains no more,
Where one last relic still remains to tell
Here stood thy home—the memory-haunted well,
Whose waters quench a deeper thirst than thine,
Changed at my lips to sacramental wine—
Art thou not with me, as I fondly trace
The scanty records of thine honored race,
Call up the forms that earlier years have known,
And spell the legend of each slanted stone?

With thoughts of thee my loving verse began,
Not for the critic's curious eye to scan,
Not for the many listeners, but the few
Whose fathers trod the paths my fathers knew;
Still in my heart the loved remembrance burns;
Still to my lips thy cherished name returns;
Could I but feel thy gracious presence near,
Amid the groves that once to thee were dear!
Could but my trembling lips with mortal speech
Thy listening ear for one brief moment reach!
How vain the dream! The pallid voyager's track
No sign betrays; he sends no message back,
No word from thee since evening's shadow fell
On thy cold forehead with my long farewell,—
Now from the margin of the silent sea,
Take my last offering ere I cross to thee!

THE AFTERNOON EXERCISES.

In the afternoon, when it came to Senator Blaine to speak, he was received with great cheering, and prefaced his address by remarking that he came here, as his friend Chamberlain did, with the understanding that this was a free platform, upon which every man could speak his mind unfettered, and he thought that no day could be more sacred among American citizens than this day of devotion to freedom. There were loud cheers at this, and the Senator, seeing that he had the crowd with him, went on to deal with the Mexican policy of the Government, which was the subject of his speech. He was listened to with quiet attention, only now and then a little momentary applause interrupting him, until he finished, by which time he seemed to have captured his auditors, and there followed the loudest and most continuous applause heard during the day. The crowds cheered and cheered, shouted "Blaine Blaine," and cheered again. It appeared as if they were certainly devoted to free platform, when Dr. Theodore L. Cuyler, of Brooklyn, followed with an address on temperance, and gave unstinted praise to President and Mrs. Hayes for the noble example they had shown in the matter of abstinence from wine on public occasions. He mentioned several instances on which this example had been shown; said he judged of a man's public life by his private acts, and declared that in four years the country would see and acknowledge that Abraham Lincoln and Rutherford B. Hayes were cut out of the same block. All this was so loudly applauded as everything which had gone before, and the orations of the day were brought to a close by Mr. Bowen again reiterating that this was a free platform, and that every speaker was responsible for his own utterances.

Next in the order of exercises came the poem of Mrs. Mary Clemmer. That lady having been prevented from being present in person, her contribution was read by Charles F. Richardson, of the *Independent*. Though hastily prepared, it was a graceful production. It was replete with topographical and legendary allusions, and contained a recognition of the fact that the present generation in Windham County inherits the virtues of their ancestry. Reference was also made to the fact that the liberty achieved a century ago is not enjoyed to the utmost in our land even yet, and to the heroism of Cornelia Chisholm; and the assurance was offered that the men of our day would see that the sacrifices of the Revolution were not in vain. The principal sentiment of the poem, however, was a tribute to the founder of Roseland Park, and was chiefly embodied in the following lines:

This eager generation, like the fleeting years, will pass,
Like the mist above the meadows, like the cloud
above the grass—
Yet on and on will blossom the roses of the Jones,
And on and on will deepen the azure August noons.
And just the same September will touch with primrose gold
These tender skies above us, these hilltops scarred and old.
October's scarlet torches will light the forest high,
November's tears will glisten where her fallen trophies lie,
When we, in Time's vast army, have passed forever by.
Then the birds within these branches as glad a song will sing
Of merry, mating welcome to lovers in the Spring.
They'll tell the old, sweet story within the ancient shade;
They'll sail upon the mirrored lake, they'll whisper in the glade;
And on the nation's birthday the peopled tides will pour
With music on the meadows, with laughter on the shore.
They may forget his name, they may sing it in sweet rhyme;
Yet the man who serves the people serves them for all time.

After the reading of the poem the exercises closed with the singing of "America" by all present, under the leadership of Dr. Parker, and a hearty and unanimous expression of thanks was voted to Mr. Henry C. Bowen and to all who had contributed to the enjoyment of the day. This evening a display of fire-works concluded the festivities, and the greatest event Woodstock has witnessed since Gen. Grant's visit here several years ago came to an end.

GOV. CHAMBERLAIN'S ADDRESS.

MR. PRESIDENT AND FELLOW-CITIZENS: I have accepted the invitation with which I have been honored, to address you to-day, because of the earnest assurance by which it was accompanied that it would be agreeable to the good people who might be gathered here to listen to my views upon the great public question with which it has been my fortune recently to be connected. I fully recognize the fact that whatever of interest may be felt in what I shall say is due wholly to the special experience through which I have lately passed. Under such circumstances I have no choice of themes. Nor can I consider it inappropriate, upon any ground, that I should discuss such a theme. It is a public question. It concerns not me alone, nor one party nor one State alone. It concerns the nation, the whole people, the generation living and the generations unborn. This is Freedom's day. I shall speak for freedom. I shall speak with freedom. I have no private griefs to present. So far as personal interests are concerned, recent events have but relieved me of a burden heavy almost beyond endurance. For myself alone I could be thankful for it. I speak to you to-day from a profound sense of duty. Gladly would I close forever that chapter of history to which I have referred. But I dare not do it.

"I see a hand you cannot see;
* * * * * * *
I hear a voice you cannot hear;"

—the hand of the helpless and deserted Southern patriot, the voice of the widow whose husband, of the child whose father, has fallen by the blow of the political assassin. I speak, too, because others do not. My ambitions are few and limited, but it shall not be written of me when life closes: "He loved ease, or freedom from detraction and calumny, or the favor of the great and powerful, so well that he failed, in a crisis in which he was involved, to utter his sincere opinions without fear or reserve." There passed away recently in foreign lands one of the noblest spirits of our age; an eminent American, whose brilliant services to literature, whose sensitive honor, whose rare courage have won new respect for the American name. I read the lofty and abounding eulogies which covered his grave, but I read no word more faithful and honorable to his memory than this: "Whoever writes of Mr. ——— he ought by no means to forget to record that he was one of the few who devoured no dirt, kissed not the feet of the President or his Secretary, and had no words of vociferous admiration for 'My policy.'"

WHY ATTACK "THE POLICY?"

I have already sufficiently informed you that I must speak in condemnation of what is known as President Hayes' Southern policy. The question will be asked, "Why attack that policy now? It is irrevocable. Criticism cannot recall it. Denunciation cannot change it. Attacks upon it will distract the party and promote only the success of our political opponents." I answer, that if a political party is a contrivance for seizing and holding the Government of the country, regardless of any broad or fixed political principles, I ought to hold my peace. But if, as I have believed, a political party is a means or agency for promoting the welfare of all the people by the enforcement, in the affairs of government, of certain political principles, then, whenever the citizen finds those principles abandoned by the party professing them, it is the simple dictate alike of duty and honor to oppose and attack those who are betraying the party which has trusted them. This duty I shall try to discharge. Party success is not always possible. Party honesty is. I know well that there are tides in the affairs of parties, great refluent waves of sentiment or opinion, which sometimes overpower the strongest political organizations. There is no permanent loss in such reverses. Principles remain and vitalize organizations into fresh life after every defeat; but woe to that party which bends silently under the blow of treachery to its own principles! I am to discuss a Presidential policy, one of the pecuniarities, as well as misfortunes, of our political life that heretofore, as well as now, we have heard of Presidential policies. The expression discloses a dislocation of the proper relations between a President and the party which he represents. If you say the President should represent no party, but the whole people, the answer is, he must represent the whole people through fidelity to principles approved and accepted by him as the representative of his political party. Political parties, in the sense in which we use the term, are the outgrowth of freedom. The experience of free peoples has devised no other effective mode of steadily influencing and controlling public affairs. It is essential to the life of a party, to an honest or useful relation between a party and its leaders, that the latter should faithfully represent the principles of the former. No man is ever trusted as a party leader upon any other basis. Presidential policy, if the term is descriptive, is an anomaly and offense. It savors of bad faith. It has a native and historical odor of treachery and intrigue.

"THE POLICY" STATED.

But, fellow-citizens, what is the President's Southern policy? In point of physical or external fact, it consists in withdrawing the military forces of the United States from the points in South Carolina and Louisiana where they had been previously stationed for the protection and support of the lawful Governments of those States. In point of immediate, foreseen, and intended consequence, it consists in the overthrow and destruction of those State Governments, and the substitution in their stead of certain other organizations called State Governments. In point of actual present results, it consists in the abandonment of Southern Republicans, and especially the colored race, to the control and rule not only of the Democratic Party, but of that class at the South which regarded slavery as a Divine institution, which waged four years of destructive war for its perpetuation, which steadily opposed citizenship and suffrage for the negro—in a word, a class whose traditions, principles, and history are opposed to every step and feature of what Republicans call our national progress since 1860. In point of general political and moral significance, it consists in the proclamation to the country and the world that the will of the majority of the voters of a State, lawfully and regularly expressed, is no longer the ruling power in our States, and that the constitutional guarantee to every State in this Union of a republican form of government and of protection against domestic violence, is henceforth ineffectual and worthless.

UNDISPUTED FACTS RECALLED.

In discussing such a policy it will not be necessary to do more than to recall well known and undisputed facts. When President Hayes assumed his office, he found in Louisiana a State Government complete in all its departments, executive, legislative, and judicial, with Gov. Packard as its chief Executive. That Government rested for its legal title upon an election held and conducted according to law, the results of which had been ascertained and declared in the manner provided by law. Those results and the mode of their legal ascertainment and declaration had been subjected to the examination and judgment of an august special tribunal. By the judgment of that tribunal the agencies established by the laws of Louisiana for the conduct and declaration of that election had been declared legal and competent for those purposes. That judgment was an indispensable support to the President's title to his own office. Without it he was himself a usurper, without a shadow of legal right or semblance of lawful authority. It is another unquestioned fact that by the same election and the same agencies which had thus resulted in securing the electoral vote of Louisiana for President Hayes, a Legislature had been chosen composed of a large majority, in both branches, of Republicans. This Legislature had assembled, and with an unquestioned quorum of lawfully elected members in both branches had proceeded, in exact and unquestioned conformity to the Constitution and laws of Louisiana, to declare Gov. Packard the lawfully elected Governor. He had assumed the office, and was in its lawful exercise. Not an element of legal regularity or validity was wanting to his title. From the moment Gov. Packard became clothed with that office under the Constitution and laws of Louisiana, no lawful authority existed in Louisiana or elsewhere to destroy or mar or impeach his title. It was irrevocable and unassailable by any lawful agency. President Hayes found the State Government, as I have said, complete in its organization, unquestionable in its validity, except upon grounds which directly and equally impeached the validity of his own title. He found it, however, menaced and beleaguered by an armed, violent, and revolutionary organization, calling itself a State Government, which had already forcibly seized a considerable part of the public offices and property at the capital, and stood in avowed readiness to complete its usurpation whenever this could be done without actual collision with the military forces of the United States. Not only was every feature of this situation known to President Hayes, but he was subsequently, in due constitutional form, informed of it by the Legislature of Louisiana, then in session, in its demand, under the fourth section of the fourth article of the Constitution of the United States, for protection against domestic violence.

THE "HOME RULE" PRETENSE.

In defending the President's action toward Louisiana and South Carolina, great efforts have been made to cover his action with the mantle of State rights. The President himself has proclaimed his policy to be "local self-government," and we hear it described on all sides as "home rule." It is, in truth, the exact opposite of it; but, at all events, now it is that the question involved in this discussion is not one, primarily, of State rights or national rights, but of national duty. The relations of the General Government and of the President as the chief Executive to the present question arise under the provisions of section 4 of article 4 of the Constitution, which declares that "The United States shall guarantee to every State in this Union a republican form of government, and shall protect each of them against invasion; and, on application of the Legislature, or of the Executive, (when the Legislature cannot be convened,) against domestic violence." Whoever reads the Constitution will observe that almost every other section is concerned with the granting, or defining, or regulation of the several powers designed to be conferred on the General Government, or the denial or restriction to the States of powers which might interfere with the great objects of the Union. In the present section we find a purpose, primarily, not to enlarge the powers of the General Government nor to deny powers to the States, but the solemn imposition of a great duty to be discharged by the United States toward each State. As to other sections the State and the nation are left to adjust their respective powers under the light of the language of the Constitution, and by the modes provided by that instrument. This section raises no such question. Its terms are clear, broad, unmistakable. "The United States shall * * * protect every State in this Union, on application, &c., against domestic violence." It does not say that the United States shall have power to protect each State. It does not say that each State shall have the right to demand protection. It is not a question of powers or rights. It is a plain command addressed by the Constitution to the Government which it created, requiring it to do a plainly specified duty. In discharge of the duty imposed by this section, Congress, by the acts of 1795 and of 1807, authorized the President, whenever the exigency described in this section should arise, or, to use the exact language of the acts, "in case of an insurrection in any State against the Government thereof," to call into such number of the Militia of any other State or States as he deems sufficient to suppress the insurrection, or to employ for the same purposes such part of the land or naval forces of the United States as he deems necessary. This duty, therefore, originally imposed upon the United States, is now imposed on the President. This section and the act of 1795 have received judicial examination and application in the Supreme Court of the United States in the well-known case of Luther against Borden, 7 Howard, 1. Referring to this section of the Constitution, Chief-Justice Taney speaking for the court, says: "It rested with Congress to determine upon the means proper to be adopted to fulfill this guarantee;" and referring then to the act of 1795, he says:

"By this act, the power of deciding whether the exigency had arisen upon which the Government of the United States is bound to interfere, is given to the President. He is to act upon the application of the Legislature or of the Executive, and consequently he must determine what body of men constitute the Legislature, and who is the Governor, before he can act. The fact that both parties claim the right to the Government cannot alter the case, for both cannot be entitled to it. If there is an armed conflict, like the one of which we are speaking, it is a case of domestic violence, and one of the parties must be in insurrection against the lawful Government. And the President must, of necessity, decide which is the Government, and which party is unlawfully arayed against it, before he can perform the duty imposed upon him by the act of Congress."

Now, I submit that, before any intelligent audience or tribunal, no argument is needed to make plainer the President's duty toward Louisiana. Read the section of the Constitution, and the act of 1795, with the opinion of Chief-Justice Taney, and I do not see how any man with an honest purpose to do his duty could miss his path. The simple inquiries to be made, before acting were: Has application been made by the Legislature or the Executive according to the constitutional requirements? If yes, does domestic violence or insurrection exist? If yes again, then the President is false to his trust, derelict of his plain constitutional duty, if he fails to protect the State to whatever extent in degree of force or length of time may be requisite to subdue the insurrection or violence.

HAYES AND POOR OLD BUCHANAN.

And now let me inquire what was the action of the President under the circumstances stated? Did he discharge his constitutional duty by protecting the State of Louisiana against domestic violence? He made no attempt to do it. Being called upon by the Legislature of Louisiana in strict conformity to the Constitution, did he inquire and "determine," to use the words of Chief-Justice Taney, "what body of men constitute the Legislature, and who is the Governor?" No, he did not. Assuming the right to preserve the peace in Louisiana by the military forces of the United States, pending his negotiations—a right the exercise of which was a bold and flagrant usurpation unless derived from the duty which he was at the very moment refusing to perform—he enters upon negotiations with those who by armed violence and in military array are menacing the lawful Government of the State. Sir, I have seen the hot indignation of outraged patriotism poured upon the weak old man in whose feeble hands the great rebellion found the powers of this Government in 1860, because he treated with the leaders and agents of that rebellion, and could find no warrant in the Constitution for "coercing a State." I could frame an excuse for James Buchanan. He was the decaying fruit of half a century of Northern subservience to Southern dictation, the poor dregs of a worn-out politician whose life had been spent in cowering submission to the will of those whom he was now called to confront. But what shall be said of this President, educated by the events of the last seventeen years—the long and perilous struggle to save the nation to freedom and justice—the representative of a party whose life and inspiration in every hour of its existence has been political justice and freedom for all American citizens—a President who had literally climbed to his high seat over the dead bodies of hundreds of loyal men in Louisiana, who had met death in forms far more terrible than any battle-field in order that the liberty of which they had tasted might be kept for their children? James Buchanan could say he negotiated with those who were in arms against the United States, in order that he might by peaceful agencies preserve the integrity of the Union and avert a fratricidal war. This President enters upon his negotiations with those who are in arms against the lawful Government of Louisiana, in order that he might the more surely betray the friends who had trusted him and the cause he was sworn to uphold.

THE LOUISIANA STORY RETOLD.

You are familiar with the story. President Hayes, instead of seeking to discharge his constitutional duty according to the plain letter of the Constitution and laws; instead of inquiring, if he had doubts, "What body of men constitute the Legislature, and who is the Governor;" instead of recognizing the palpable fact that an armed insurrection against the lawful Government of Louisiana existed and had been arrayed in mild server salely by the presence of the military forces of the United States, and was still literally resting on its arms, dispatches to New-Orleans a commission of five—for what? Let the elaborate letter of instructions of his Secretary of State answer. Is it to inquire "What body of men constitute the Legislature, and who is the Governor?" No, that inquiry was foreign to his purpose. Is it to inquire whether, in point of fact, an insurrection had arisen against the Government of which Packard was the head? No. That inquiry was already answered by the fact avowed on the one hand and admitted on the other, that Gov. Packard held his place against the insurrectionary forces solely by the protection of the military forces of the United States. The President's commission went to New-Orleans under instructions which forbade their discharging the duties appropriate to such an occasion, and which directed them to enter upon work foreign to any just conceptions of the President's duties or powers. They were directed to make "no examination into, or report upon, the facts of the recent State election, or the canvass of the votes cast at that election." They were told that it was important to learn "the real impediments to regular legal and peaceful proceedings under the laws and Constitution of Louisiana." They were told that "the President desires that you should devote your first and principal attention to a removal of the obstacles to an acknowledgement of one Government." "If," says the Secretary, "those obstacles, should prove insuperable, it should be your next endeavor to accomplish the recognition of a single Legislature as the depository of the representative will of the people of Louisiana. This great department rescued from dispute, the rest of the problem could be gradually worked out." The commission is further informed of the "extreme solicitude" of the President to avoid using his authority in influencing or determining "contested elections" in a State, and to "put an end to even the appearance of military intervention in the domestic affairs of the State;" and they are again urged to secure a single Legislature, with the significant hint that the President will thus be relieved of his embarrassment, since the Legislature can alone call for his aid under the Constitution. Now, fellow-citizens, we cannot do better than to pause here long enough to consider the most extraordinary nature of these instructions. We shall see, if we look with our eyes and not with our prejudices, a disregard not merely of the constitutional duty which then confronted the President, but a greater disregard of the proper line which limits the powers and functions of the General Government in its relations to the States. We shall see that as the final result of this business was a disastrous blow at State rights as well as human rights, so the methods employed to reach the end were conceived and executed in fitting disregard of constitutional powers and limitations.

We hear much from the President and his advisers and defenders of a new-born zeal for constitutional limitations. The same lips which in recent years have been wont to come to the consideration of constitutional questions with no narrower rule of construction than "*salus populi suprema lex*," are now tremulous with assurances of their "extreme solicitude," lest they should give "even the appearance of military intervention." Sir, hold them to their new tests. Ask the President under what power, express or implied, he enters Louisiana to secure one Legislature or one Government? No man can answer you. It was bold, arrant usurpation, without even an excuse that it was undertaken in a good cause. He had been called upon by the Legislature which recognized Gov. Packard to protect the State against domestic violence. It was under this warrant alone that he could enter Louisiana, except as a usurper. He could have refused aid to Gov. Packard, as Tilden would have done, because he was not the lawful Governor. He could have withdrawn the troops from the vicinity of the State-house on the ground that no domestic violence existed, and left the controversy to settle itself. In either course his action would have had the merit of being an exercise of powers undoubtedly committed to him. It might have been characterized as open and straightforward. But the course which he did pursue was, first by his commission to undermine Gov. Packard, and then to withdraw the support of the United States troops. He dared not question Gov. Packard's title; but he thought, in the face of an intelligent people to accomplish by indirection the purpose to which he stood committed. When, by the direct influence of his commission and the preannouncement of his purpose to withdraw the United States troops, he had gained for the Nicholls Legislature a Returning Board quorum, he proclaims his discovery that no case of domestic violence exists in Louisiana warranting his intervention, and withdraws the troops.

REAL PURPOSE OF THE LOUISIANA COMMISSION.

Now, fellow-citizens, I exercise the right of an American citizen—no more—when I say that a review of this chapter of our history leaves me in no doubt that the real purpose of the Louisiana Commission, and of the whole conduct of the Louisiana case by the President, was to accomplish the overthrow of Gov. Packard and his authority. Called upon under the Constitution and laws of the country, as its chief executive, to discharge a grave public duty, a duty essential to the maintenance of the life of a great State, a duty equally essential to the maintenance of human rights and the principles of the political party which had elected him, the President not only declines the duty, but he stabs the State that sought his aid, and betrays the principles and men whom he was bound to uphold and protect. Mark, too, the confession involved in the very effort to secure for Nicholls a Returning Board Legislature. It was a confession that the foundation of the title of Gov. Packard was impregnable; that, in order to gain any semblance of authority for Packard's legislative department must be broken up—a piece of policy as shallow as it was disreputable. Does any man say, or suggest in terms, that the State Government of which Gov. Packard was the head was any the less the lawful State Government when a majority of the members declared elected by the Returning Board had taken seats in the Nicholls Legislature? Whenever any member of the Packard Legislature deserted his post he left a vacant seat behind him. He carried nothing with him. It was then the prerogative of those who remained to cause the vacant seat to be filled. Or, if by the number of desertions no quorum was present, the result was a temporary paralysis of the legislative arm. It remained for this obstacle to be removed by new elections, as provided by the laws of Louisiana, as of all other States. It is an evidence of the confusion of ideas bred by such efforts to circumvent political justice that the country has been deluded into a less degree of reprobation of the President's policy by the fact that under the influence of the President's Commission and his own preannounced purpose, a majority of the members of the lawful Legislature vacated their seats and joined the unlawful and revolutionary body called together by Nicholls. The legal and parliamentary fact is that the action of those members neither took away any lawful authority from the one body nor added any lawful authority to the other. Still less did such action change in any respect the constitutional duty of the President toward the State of Louisiana.

LOUISIANA AND SOUTH CAROLINA.

You have already, no doubt, asked why I have tested the President's Southern policy solely by his conduct toward Louisiana. I will answer you. I have preferred to speak of a case in which I was not a party. In addition to this, I have presented the case of Louisiana instead of South Carolina, because the facts of the Louisiana case were in some respects clearer than those of the South Carolina case. Unfortunately for us in South Carolina, the apparent result of the election was the election of a part of the Democratic State officers, including the Governor. The legal safeguards for the protection of the election from the effects of fraud and violence were likewise less perfect than in Louisiana. The validity of one branch of the Legislature of South Carolina was in controversy. The question of the existence of domestic violence, in the constitutional sense, was less clear than in Louisiana; and I frankly admit now, as I have always admitted, that the situation in South Carolina presented questions upon which there may have been occasion for difference of opinion. The President's duty, in this case, to have examined and decided, in the language of Chief-Justice Taney, "what body of men constituted the Legislature, and who was the Governor," a duty which Mr. Webster declared the President "could not avoid," was as clear and imperative as in the Louisiana case. If upon such examination he had decided that Gov. Hampton represented the lawful Government of South Carolina, his conduct in removing the troops would have been justifiable or otherwise, according to the facts and evidence upon which his conclusion rested. This he did not do. I shall not now enter upon a discussion of this question. I have only to say that I regard the legality of the Government of South Carolina which I represented, and my own title to the office of Governor of that State, as perfect. I therefore regard the action of the President toward South Carolina with the same disapproval as I regard his action toward Louisiana.

We have now seen what are the features of what is well called President Hayes' Southern policy. I ask no one to go with me further than the arguments which I present shall fairly carry him. For myself, I take leave to denounce it here and now, as unconstitutional and revolutionary, subversive of constitutional guarantees, and false to every dictate of political honor, public justice, and good morals.

SUBTERFUGES AND FALSEHOODS.

But when we look further and inquire what other defenses of this policy are offered we are lost in a maze of subterfuges, contradictions, falsehoods, fallacies, and inanities. Conspicuous in this list is the claim made by the President himself, and echoed by his defenders, that this Presidential policy is in accord with the platform of the Republican Party, with the President's letter of acceptance, and with his known views at the time of his nomination and during the canvass. I call this the chief of subterfuges, if not of falsehoods. I confess I cannot understand or measure the audacity which prompts such a claim. When, where, by whom, before the nomination or after it, during the canvass or during the long agony of suspense which succeeded the canvass, will you find from President Hayes or any representative of him or of the Republican Party, high or low, a hint of such a policy? It cannot be found. Never till the country heard with amazement the first whisperings of the machinations of Stanley Matthews and the Ohio clique who stood nearest the President—the basest passage I have ever read in our political history—did any portion of the public or of the Republican Party imagine that the President would enter upon such a policy or course of action. It is impossible to overstate this general fact. Especially is it impossible to overstate the deliberate, long-continued, unremitted efforts, made at every stage of the struggle from Nov. 7 to March 4, to inspire the Southern Republicans with fidelity to the Republican cause. If doubts arose, with electric speed came new assurances that Hayes, if elected, would vindicate the rights of those who were fighting his battles at the South. Is the despicable suggestion here made that President Hayes knew nothing of all this? Sir, it is incredible. He did know it, and he stood by, willing to see men risking, by day and by night, for months which seemed longer than years, their lives; aye, losing their lives by hundreds to lift him to the Presidency, upon the lying assurances, if what he now says be true, that he would protect and rescue them by the great powers of the office he should receive. Every man who stood near to the President, every man to whom the public had a right to regard as his faithful representative, joined in these assurances—assurances which carried no doubtful meaning—assurances which meant to the beleaguered and fainting soldiers on those outposts of freedom, that succor and help would come if only they defended to the last the ground which they had won. Sir, when I think of these things, my heart grows hot with indignation, and a curse comes unbidden to my lips for the men who thus played with the blood of brave men and women as the gambler plays with his dice. Such treachery passes my comprehension. No, fellow-citizens, I know not how long his policy may have been meditated in the secrecy of the President's own mind. I do know that he did not hint it; he would not have dared to hint it to the country at any hour from the time he was a nascent candidate for his nomination till he sat in the seat of the President.

THE REPUBLICAN PLATFORM.

Do you tell me of the platform of our party which proclaims the permanent pacification of the Southern section of the Union to be a great duty of the Republican Party, and do you say that the President is now engaged in carrying out this work? Let us read that section of the platform upon which the President accepted his nomination. It is as follows:

"The permanent pacification of the Southern section of the Union, and the complete protection of all its citizens in the free enjoyment of all their rights, are duties to which the Republican Party stands sacredly pledged. The power to provide for the enforcement of the principles embodied in the recent constitutional amendments is vested by those amendments in the Congress of the United States; and we declare it to be the solemn obligation of the Government to put into immediate and vigorous exercise all its constitutional powers for removing any just causes of discontent on the part of any class, and for securing to every American citizen complete liberty and exact equality in the exercise of all civil, political, and public rights. To this end we imperatively demand a Congress and a Chief Executive whose courage and fidelity shall not falter until these results are placed beyond dispute or recall."

It was my fortune, fellow-citizens, to have written that section with my own hand in the Committee on Resolutions at Cincinnati; but I do not place its spirit and meaning upon my personal knowledge of its history. I place it upon the plain meaning of the language used. If I were to-day seeking to frame a resolution of condemnation of the President's policy toward the South, I could hardly employ more appropriate and emphatic terms. But, Sir, every man who was present in that Convention or who knows anything of its spirit, knows that upon the Southern question the unanimous voice of the Convention was for the "immediate and vigorous exercise" of all the powers of the Government in repressing violence and protecting the rights of every man at the South. To other thought or purpose found expression there. Upon other questions there were differences of opinion. I trust I may be pardoned if I indulge in a single personal reminiscence to illustrate what I am now asserting. The Committee on Resolutions at Cincinnati, composed of one member from each State, met for conference and discussion. After remaining in session till a late hour, it was determined to appoint a small sub-committee, to whom should be intrusted the work of preparing a platform to be submitted to the whole committee on the following morning. I had the honor to be named upon the sub-committee, and I well remember that the venerable Col. Richard W. Thompson, of Indiana, now the Secretary of the Navy, just

of protectorate over the sister republic, and in the pending dispute it is quietly hinted that we should sustain Lerdo and frown upon Diaz. These last two movements are not understood to have the assent or approval of the Administration at Washington. Those who are engineering the measure not having induced our authorities to go further than the step I described in the first proposition. As a comforting and conciliatory addendum to the whole scheme, we are kindly assured that in no event shall any Mexican Territory be acquired or annexed to the United States. As in many other cases of similar design and movement, the most important feature may be that which is specially disavowed. I do not mean to impute deception or insincerity to the Texas Representative, but I feel free to aver that however candid he may be in his declaration of views, or however cautious the Administration might be, if it should adopt and act upon them, yet the inevitable drift of events—rapidly whirled into a current that could neither be stayed nor directed—would be toward the absorption by this country of a large portion of the present Republic of Mexico.

A DANGER TO OUR NATIONALITY.

While on this day, and before this audience, I would not introduce a merely partisan topic, nor speak words unbefitting the patriotic associations by which we are inspired and surrounded, yet think that a danger of possible moment to our nationality may be most properly discussed before an assemblage of American citizens on the anniversary of the Republic's birthday. To the younger generation, who constitute the larger part of my hearers, the war with Mexico is merely a dim tradition or an historical fact, but the elderly and middle-aged will readily remember that the final act which precipitated actual conflict between the two countries in the Spring of 1846 was not so palpable nor so menacing as that which is now being foreshadowed on the dial of our nation's future from the same disturbed quarter of the political heavens; and, if the course of our Government shall now be guided, or even largely influenced by the men and the interests that stand behind this movement—some of them masked and some of them in sight—we may find ourselves rushed into a war, requiring, indeed, but a petty fraction of our military strength, yet involving a serious drain upon our Treasury; to be reimbursed in the end by a cession of territory, acquired at the wrong time, located in the wrong place, inhabited by an undesirable population, adding weakness where we want strength, discord where we need peace, and a lack of patriotic inspiration where most of all we require the devoted spirit of a true American nationality. We are passing through an era of test and trial for the Republic. The war of the rebellion is long since over, but the political questions resulting therefrom, the new adjustments rendered necessary by the issue of the conflict, the permanent status of races brought into new relations, have not yet been settled upon a basis that gives adequate guaranty for peace, harmony, and security in the future. I do not wish to exaggerate these sources of disquietude, nor do I wish to underrate them. They present grave problems of statesmanship for the present generation, and it yet remains to be seen whether our wisdom in peace is equal to our prowess in war. Nor would it be just to ignore or belittle the grave difficulties which the States lately in rebellion have upon their own hands, and within their own borders, questions which they alone can adjust, but which are assuredly rendered more difficult to them by their jealousy and distrust of the National Government. And, in certain aspects, these questions are being continually complicated and rendered more embarrassing by the action of the States themselves. When, after the close of the rebellion the States engaged in it were readmitted to a participation in the Government of the Union, they all came in with constitutions distinctly recognizing and affirming the paramount authority of the National Government, and the paramount allegiance due to it from every citizen of the United States. Several of the States thus reconstructed have since changed their Constitutions, and in every instance, save one, they have struck out the paramount authority of the Union and the paramount allegiance of the citizen to the National Government. The latest example is that of Georgia, that has just voted for a convention to revise her Constitution, on which she was readmitted to representation in Congress, and her distinguished Senator, Mr. Hill, is credited by the public press with declaring that among the prime motives for changing the Constitution of Georgia is to strike from its pages the assertion that the late war was a rebellion; and further, to erase and annul that injustice utterance contained in the thirty-third section of the "Declaration of Fundamental Principles," which expresses more true patriotism than was ever before proclaimed on the soil of Georgia. It is in these memorable words:

"The State of Georgia shall forever remain a member of the American Union; the people thereof are a part of the American nation; every citizen thereof owes paramount allegiance to the Constitution and Government of the United States, and no law or ordinance of the State, convention or other act of subversion thereof shall ever have any binding force."

Mr. Hill is reported as saying that this patriotic provision should be struck from the organic law of Georgia, and he concludes his speech by assuring his hearers that the full power of the South is just dawning, and that the day is not far distant when it will control the Government of the Union. In view of these significant facts, and still more significant tendencies in the Southern part of our country, I ask men of all parties here assembled to-day on the soil of Connecticut, if they think it wise to provide now, by the acquisition of Mexican territory, for the creation of additional States holding these views of the National Government, as inevitably they would hold them by reason of proximity of location, and by the character and creed of the men who would naturally inhabit and control them. In the States north of a certain line a countless majority of the people of all parties believe their paramount allegiance to be due to the Government of the United States, so that a conflict between a Northern State and the United States is practically impossible. In a majority of the States south of the same line the great mass of those who term themselves the "governing class" believe in an allegiance to their respective local Governments superior to that which they owe to the Government of the Union. It is the same heresy that hurried tens of thousands of brave and honorable men into a conflict with the Government in 1861, and now, 16 years having elapsed, with their frightful record of war and of blood, of cruelty and of carnage, the tragedy ends in one important aspect just where it began, with the men who precipitated the conflict in solid power from Maryland to Mexico, resolute in purpose and holding with tenacity the creed that underlay the rebellion—a creed that is utterly irreconcilable with a lasting devotion to the Union of the States. I do not have the slightest doubt that these views are honestly held by those who avow them; they are proclaimed by able men with the force and skill—not indeed of logic, but of a sophistry which deceives the unwary and sometimes entraps even the watchful.

OPPOSITION TO ANNEXATION OF SOUTHERN TERRITORY.

There can be no doubt, I think, that the overwhelming majority of the people of the country, and especially of the North, are hostile to further annexation of Southern territory. That was plainly shown when Mr. Seward's proposed purchase of the Island of St. Thomas was peremptorily rejected, and still later when Gen. Grant's very earnest advocacy of the San Domingo scheme utterly failed to secure support even at a time when his Administration was peculiarly powerful and influential in shaping measures and directing policies. For a period of 60 years from the adoption of the Federal Constitution, annexation of territory on the South was a favored policy with our Government. In 1803 we purchased Louisiana, in 1819 we purchased Florida, in 1845 we annexed Texas, in 1848 we took a vast area from Mexico, and in 1853 we paid a large price for a small tract from the same country. All these purchases were made by Southern Presidents, except the small one of 1853, and that by a President wholly devoted to Southern interests. The aggregate area of these additions to our domain is at least two and a quarter millions of square miles, nearly three times as great as the whole of the territory fought for by our Revolutionary ancestors, and covered by the treaty of peace in 1783. I do not mean to imply that the whole benefit of these acquisitions went to the Southern section of the country, or to its peculiar interests. Far and fortitudes rescued a large proportion of the Louisiana purchase to Northern interests, as some prosperous and powerful States in the West strikingly testify to-day. The magnificent empire of California and the neighboring Territories were also rescued after one of the most memorable struggles in our civil and parliamentary history. But Northern annexation, as an original movement, has never flourished with us. Mr. Seward enjoys the honor of being the first statesman to add to our territory on the North, as he did in the purchase of Alaska. A Southern President gave away a valuable piece of territory on our north-eastern frontier in 1842, and another Southern President, four years later, gave away a vast tract of most valuable country on our north-western frontier—nearly five times as large as the State of New-York. I do not now wish to make any reflections on the great men who made those settlements, but I deny no fact in saying that if either enemy were to be propitiated at this time, the United States would demand a far different boundary, both in the north-east and the north-west. I wish further to say, that if, in 1842, or in 1846, claims as strong as those which were given away on our northern frontier by Mr. Tyler and Mr. Polk had existed on our southern border, they would have been promptly maintained at the cannon's mouth under the old cry of "indemnity for the past and security for the future." While regretting that our Government did not stand for its extreme rights, both in the north-east and the north-west, I would not attempt to force annexation or acquisition of territory in any direction; but at the same time I most frankly avow that the incorporation of the British American Provinces in our Union would be a vast addition to our strength and a large element added to our growth and prosperity. No mantier, stronger, abler, better portion of the Anglo-Saxon race can be found on the globe than those who inhabit the Dominion of Canada. They are not at present contemplating any union with us, nor are we making the slightest overtures towards them, but the continued growth of mutual interests, the quickened and quickening influence of constant intercourse, will in my judgment ultimately bring us together. Our relations with them daily grow more intimate; we are drawn toward each other by a thousand ties of interest, friendship, and kindred, and the outpouring of our sympathy for their lately stricken city is but an expression of the kindly regard we feel for their entire people.

POLITICAL ANTAGONISM BETWEEN THE NORTH AND THE SOUTH.

In my remarks I have been compelled to speak of the North and the South as, in a certain sense, antagonistic forces in our Government. It is not my speaking of this antagonism that creates it, nor would the fact cease to exist if every man in the North should keep silent. Nor will it be removed by effusive oratory on Decoration Day, nor by swelling periods on the Fourth of July. It has its deep-seated origin in different phases of civilization, and in radically different views of the functions, powers, and limits of the State and National Governments. It is deeply to be regretted that it has grown up. I hope it will some day die out. The North and the South, just as much as the East and the West, are fitted by nature for harmonious cooperation and for mutual development and strength. I would include all sections in the folds of a common patriotism, inspired by a single aim, and warmed by the same traditions, stimulated by like pride, looking forward to one destiny. But we should gain nothing, nay we should lose a great deal, by concealing from ourselves the palpable fact that the controlling political element in the South holds views which are at war with the prestige and perpetuity of the American Union. I speak it here to-day in sorrow and not in anger, and yet I could not be just to my convictions if I should fail to speak it plainly. The remedy is in the hands of that vast majority of our countrymen who believe that their paramount allegiance is due to the National Government, and who hold with Washington that "the Union of the States should ever be the primary object of patriotic desire." The consolidated strength of the 16 States that were lately slaveholding is a tremendous political force, embodying almost one-half of the Senate of the United States, more than one-third of the House of Representatives, and almost two-fifths of the aggregate Electoral College. This entire element is controlled by a small minority of the people of those States; it will be wielded in the future with the unity of an insolent despotism, and it aims at permanent domination in the Government of the country. Let us look the future squarely in the face, prepare for the danger in season, and avert it if possible. I take my position without hesitation, without distrust, without acrimony, and without concealment. I believe that Southern control in the government of the Union is the worst possible result even for the South itself. I believe that it is menacing and dangerous to every interest in the land; I believe that the men who in battle and in council saved the Union should govern it; I believe that the men who, for four years, sought the life of the nation should not be intrusted with its supreme control; I believe that the heresy of the citizen's primary allegiance being due to his State—a heresy which has already wrought so much misery and shed so much innocent blood—should be confined to the States that cherish it, and not permitted to install itself in the government of the nation; and, finally, I believe that any policy which contemplates, or by any possibility involves, the annexation of Mexican territory, or any other addition to the disturbed elements of the South, is at war with the highest interests of every American citizen; of the generation that now is, and of the countless generations that in the providence of God shall succeed to our proud title and to its continually widening responsibilities.

SOUTH CAROLINA POLITICS.

JUDGE CARPENTER'S PROTEST AGAINST HIS REMOVAL FROM OFFICE BY HAMPTON'S LEGISLATURE—HIS VIEWS ON THE SUBJECT GENERALLY.

Judge Richard Brimsley Carpenter, of South Carolina, is at the Astor House. Judge Carpenter has played a conspicuous rôle in the political history of that State during the last 10 years. In the recent overturning of affairs there, it became necessary, in the minds of the leaders of the present dominant party in the State, to legislate him out of his office as Circuit Judge. No charges of maladministration or neglect, however, have ever been made against him; but this action was taken on the ground that his election, the last time, to his office was unconstitutional. Judge Carpenter has addressed the following letter to Gov. Wade Hampton upon this subject, copies of which were sent for publication to-morrow morning in the *News* and *Courier* and the *Journal of Commerce*, of Charleston, viz.:

To His Excellency, Wade Hampton, Governor of South Carolina:

SIR: I have received information, through the public press, that the Legislature of South Carolina have resolved that my election as Circuit Judge of the Fifth Circuit by the Legislature preceding was invalid, and that they have proceeded to elect a successor in consequence of the vacancy thus created. As I was elected by the concurrent and unanimous vote of both Democrats and Republicans—as my administration of justice while I held this high and responsible office has received the warm, and I have a right to believe, the genuine commendation of the learned and able Bars of the two Circuits over which for some years I have presided—and as the resolution of the Legislature distinctly alleges a legal informality is the only ground of its action, I permitted to believe that no personal charge affecting either the purity or ability with which my duties have been performed is implied in this removal. I am aware that in the conscientious discharge of those duties it has been my fortune to differ with the public convictions of the now dominant party upon certain questions where both the interests and passions of the people were deeply excited, and I can understand their impatience at differences which seemed to interpose technical obstacles to the complete results of a long-sought and hard-won political victory. I also appreciate and even sympathize in the pride and pleasure with which the people have welcomed the able and conscientious gentleman who has succeeded me. I cannot, however acquiesce, in the correctness of this novel construction of the organic law—a construction which involves the abrogation of a plain mandate of the Constitution by a department of the Government inhibited in express terms by that instrument from all cognizance of the subject, and which does not seem to have suggested itself to either the General Assembly or the courts until a supposed political necessity rendered it expedient. Nor can I recognize the propriety of a decision made by a tribunal void of jurisdiction, and whose action, without impugning its integrity, is certainly partisan.

I believe that I am still the Judge of the Fifth Circuit of the State of South Carolina, and that my successor is exercising an illegal and usurped authority. But as I have no desire to administer the affairs of a people who do not desire me, and as I have no intention to furnish a cause of discord, I place in your hands my formal resignation as Judge of the Fifth Judicial Circuit of South Carolina.

I know that there are those to whom this proceeding will appear absurd, but I have had too large an experience of the Bar and people of this State, too long believed in the omnipotence of truth and the ultimate triumph of public justice not to feel assured that the time will come when the propriety of my action will be recognized, and the people arrive at the conclusion that the only guarantee for order, peace and prosperity is a judiciary just and brave enough to resist, not only the passions of the people, but the inconsiderate and illegal action of the other departments of the Government. I am, Sir, very respectfully your most obedient servant,

R. B. CARPENTER.

Judge Carpenter expressed his regret at the manner in which the present Democratic Legislature has dealt with the public debt. He said that there should have been made a sufficient appropriation to meet the interest on the bonded debt of the State without submitting the question of the validity of the bonds, as has been done, to a committee appointed by the debtor; and, that some provision should have been made for the payment of the salaries of public officers, and for the advances made by merchants and other public-spirited citizens for the maintenance of the penal and charitable institutions for the past 12 months. Judge Carpenter accounts for this remissness on the part of the Legislature by the fact that when the members of the present body were elected the Democracy had little idea of succeeding, the most of the men elected being as little in harmony with the old or anti-bellum régime as they are in sympathy with reconstruction.

HALIFAX, Nova Scotia, July 4.—The United States steamer Monongahela arrived here this afternoon from New-London, and will remain here 10 days. Several other American war vessels are expected shortly.

INDEPENDENCE DAY SPORTS.

CONTESTS ON THE WATER.

THE SEAWANHAKA REGATTA—A MISERABLE FAILURE—NO COMPETITION IN ANY CLASS—APATHY OF MEMBERS OF THE CLUB.

No yachting event of the season promised better or was more deserving of success than the annual regatta of the Seawanhaka Club, and none ended so unsatisfactorily. This was due to two very sufficient causes, one of which could not be evaded, the other, however, being readily preventible. The one was the failure of the wind, the other the apathy of the yacht-owners of the club. There were five races set down on the programme. Four of these failed at once for lack of competition; the dying away of the wind killed the remaining one, the least of the races—the competition for the second class of open boats. No fault, however, lay with those having the conduct of the regatta. It was thought that the Palmer would have met the Idler, but the Palmer lay at her anchorage in the East River, tricked out with holiday bunting, and with no seeming interest in aquatic competition. The small schooner Eddie was accordingly the only one to encounter the Idler, but, although in Oyster Bay, she failed to or could not answer the starting signal, and so there was nothing to race with the Idler. The Estelle started with her for the sake of a scrub race, but as the wind died out even this intention was defeated. But although the schooners were delinquent, nobody doubted that the sloops Arrow and Vision would be prompt to settle disputed claims. But here, too, there was disappointment. The Arrow was merely visionary, and conversely the Vision was the real factor in the expected competition. Her owners, however, did not care for a mile over, and the mater fell through. Similarly there was no meeting of the Dare-devil and the William T. Lee. The former was present, but the latter came not within the ken of the interested spectators. In the second class of sloops, the Winsome had nothing entered against her, and was not present herself, and in fact the regatta was reduced to a race between four open boats of the second class, all of them under 25 feet. These were the Waif, Meteor, Medora, and Alcyone. They were started at 11:28, when the wind was blowing pretty briskly from north-north-east, the tide then being early flood. They rounded a couple of buoys, (the Dare-devil of the class above them showing the way,) the Meteor was nigh upset on one of her tacks, and shipped a great deal of water, and finally, in the early afternoon the wind gave out and everything that had not steam power lay drifting helplessly on an unrippled sea. The arrangements of the Regatta Committee were framed with a view to better results. The steamer William Fletcher (Capt. Emmons) left the City early in the morning with the judges on board, and everything had been done to secure a pleasant day's yachting. But committees, however well disposed, cannot always control events, and in this instance the managers of the regatta had the mortification of seeing that, while they could not secure entries, the yachts of their club were present in large numbers in the idle capacity of lookers-on. In this way the regatta came to a lame conclusion, there being no race in any class.

REGATTA ON FLUSHING BAY.

The Nereus Rowing Association, of Flushing, Long Island, held their first annual regatta on Flushing Bay yesterday. There was to have been four races, but owing to the high wind and rough water one of them had to be given up. The first race between two six-oared gigs was started shortly before 10 o'clock. The course was a little over one mile in length, straightway from the Newtown side of the bay to a few rods above the railroad dock. The following are the names of the crews:

THE NEREUS.		THE NASSAU.	
	Color, Blue.		*Color, Red.*
Conxwain, C. Leggett.		Conxwain, Thompson.	
J. Bogart, bow.		R. Embree, bow.	
L. Franklin, No. 2.		C. Ellisman, No. 2.	
R. Lowden, No. 3.		C. Northrop, No. 3.	
J. Hunter, No. 4.		F. Vanderbeck, No. 4.	
C. Willetts, Jr., No. 5.		R. Newton, No. 5.	
F. Guild, stroke.		J. Walker, stroke.	

Prize: Silver medal for each of the winning crews.

At the first stroke Walker broke his stretcher, and the race was easily won by the blues in 7m. 35s. The second was a double-scull race between P. Leggett and D. Jones, the boat manned by Leggett and J. Hillyer in the other. The contest was very close and exciting, and resulted in a victory for the Leggett-Hillyer crew in 8m. 54s. A tub-race concluded the sport on the water. The course was from the dock to a cluster of spiles about 100 feet distant. The prize was a silver tub pendent and pin. J. Bogart was the winner. Messrs. Alexander Franklin, of the Nereus, and F. Northrop, of the Nassau, acted as judges, and Mr. J. Sands Tucker as starter. At the conclusion of the races, as many of the party as could be accommodated adjourned to the new club-house and witnessed the presentation of the prizes by Mr. Morris Franklin.

AQUATIC SPORTS ON THE HUDSON.

The Palisade Boat Club of Yonkers celebrated the Fourth by an eight-oared barge race, which was quite exciting. The course was about a mile long, and the following were the crews: Barge Resolute—F. Ritter, W. Drummond, J. Moffat, S. S. Lao, W. Moore, H. B. Starr, H. T. Keyser; R. G. Jackson, stroke, and E. Jackson, Coxswain. Barge Palisade—H. H. Thayer, Otto Sarony, C. Harriot, C. Shaw, G. D. Underhill, W. Stewart, A. Moffat, W. Myers, stroke, and W. Flagg, coxswain. The judge was W. Flagg, who a few years ago pulled stroke in the Yale University crew. The Resolute got away first and led for a half mile, when she was passed by the Palisade. The latter, however, only maintained her advantage for a short distance, and the Resolute came in the winner by half a length. No time was taken. The sport concluded with a swimming-match, in which the following took part: Messrs. Harriot, Sarony, Moore, Keyser, and Drummond. The distance swam was about 150 yards, and the race was won easily by Mr. Harriot.

THE SAUGERTIES ROWING REGATTA.

SAUGERTIES, N. Y., July 4.—The Saugerties Rowing Club regatta took place this afternoon. The attendance was large, the water good, and the day fine. The first was a single-scull race between the Wolvenhooks, of Albany, and the Saugerties. Tomkins, of the Wolvenhooks, beat Pidgeon, of the Saugerties, by half a length. Time, 7:23. The second, a double-scull race between the Ulysses, of Troy, and the Wolvenhooks, was won by the latter. Time, 6:27. The third was a race for six-oared gigs, in which the Mutuals, of Albany, were the only entry. They rowed over the course in 6:22. The fourth, a race for four-oared shells, which was rowed by the Saugerties, Mutuals, and Wolvenhooks, was won by the latter. Time, 5:52. Saugerties time, 6; Mutuals, 6:07. All races were one mile heats, straight away, for handsome prizes.

THE CRICKET FIELD.

A MATCH BETWEEN THE MARRIED AND SINGLE MEMBERS OF THE STATEN ISLAND CLUB.

A match was played yesterday, at the Staten Island Cricket Club Grounds, between the married and single members. The play was interesting rather than meritorious, strictly speaking, as several of the best players of the club did not participate. The married men, who first went in, soon evinced the inexpertness at the bat which comes of want of practice, and were unable to avail themselves of the favorable bowling which for most part fell to their lot. Brewster alone played prettily or with care. A slip for three which he secured off Sprague's bowling, was about the only brilliant hit of the innings. In the field, however, they proved unexpectedly alert. In consequence, the single men had to well earn every run they made. Roberts' fine score of 26 included a leg hit for five, which sent the ball flying over the tent, and another for three, which drove it into the tent, demoralized the score-keeper. Peters' 14 included three triplets made from drives. Of their fielding the most noteworthy feature was a fine catch at slip by Donald when Stevens made his first hit. The scores are as follows:

MARRIED.		SINGLE.	
A. E. Outerbridge, c. Kelly, b. Donald	6	W. M. Donald b. Brewster	3
M. G. Haughton, run out	7	H. Stikeman, b. Brewster	2
R. Seaward, b. Sprague	4	J. E. Roberts, b. Brewster	26
W. Foster, c. Sprague, b. Roberts	3	C. T. Jarvis, b. Brewster	10
E. W. Stevens, c. Donald, b. Sprague	0	A. W. Peters, c. Foster, b. Brewster	14
W. Brewster, b. Sprague	14	J. E. Sprague, c. Whitemore, b. Stevens	1
E. B. Whitemore, run out	2	J. R. Duer, b. Stevens	10
T. G. Evans, b. Sprague	2	T. P. Shaw, c. and b. Brewster	2
H. Orton, b. Sprague	0	E. Kelly, c. Foster, b. Brewster	16
J. Gould, not out	0	W. Hodges, not out	0
Byes, 10; leg byes, 7; wides, 2	19	Byes	1
Total	57	Total	83

A FINE GAME AT PROSPECT PARK.

At Prospect Park, Brooklyn, a fine game of cricket was played yesterday between two elevens of the Manhattan Club, Messrs. Scott and Barclay being the respective Captains. The batting was not much over the average amateur point, but the fielding, and one old cricketer looking on remarked, "was a caution." Several on either side being base-ballers, they checked and handled the ball with remarkable quickness. The following is the record:

SCOTT'S SIDE.		BARCLAY'S SIDE.	
Scott, b. Franklin	22	Barclay, b. Reed	19
Reed, b. Barclay	11	Franklin, b. Reid	9
McCauley, b. Barclay	6	Chadwick, run out	4
Wilkensen, b. Chapwick	3	Rabbins, c. Scott, b. Reid	5
Jessup, b. Chadwick	1	Eldridge, b. Scott	2
White, b. Barclay	7	Wharton, b. Scott	4
Walden, c. Chadwick, b. Barclay	2	Weston, b. Scott	4
Bishop, run out	1	Nielly, c. and b. Scott	1
Rogers, b. Barclay	1	Williams, b. Scott	1
Mackay, not out	2	Jones, not out	2
Byes, 2; leg byes, 1; wides, 1	4	Byes, 5; leg byes, 2; wides, 2	9
Total	54	Total	55

ST. GEORGE'S CRICKET CLUB.

The St. George's Cricket Club commemorated Independence Day with a club match at their grounds at Hoboken. Messrs. J. R. Castmore and J. S. Whetham, each selected a team, and that of the former proved victors on the first innings, with a score of 87 against their opponents' 32. In the second innings the Castmore eleven made 62 runs, while, aided by 30 from Whetham and 23 from G. Giles, Sr., the other eleven made 67 up to the time stumps were ordered to be drawn, when there were four men yet to bat. The play was pleasant, but not of sufficient general interest to warrant the publication of detailed scores. At a meeting of the club held at the close of the game 12 full and four junior members were elected.

ATHLETIC SPORTS.

AN EXHIBITION OF WALKING AND RUNNING ON THE GROUNDS OF THE NEW-YORK ATHLETIC CLUB—THE LETTER-CARRIERS' RACE.

The professional athletic display yesterday afternoon on the grounds of the New-York Athletic Club, and under the auspices of that association, consisted of exhibitions of walking and running, and was, as a whole, but little, if any, above the average of such performances. The number of spectators was quite large. Money prizes of $25, $10, and $5 were given to the first, second, and third men respectively in the professional races, and in the letter-carriers' race the winners were presented with a gold medal for first prize, and silver medals for second and third prizes. The one-mile run developed considerable speed and an attractive gait on the part of D. A. Woods, of Galt, Ontario, the winner, but it practically killed him for the other events for which he was named. The event of the day was the letter-carriers' walk, which was an exhibition of all the handsome, homely, fair, foul, and mongrel gaits known to the "profession" of pedestrianism. The winners, whose names are given in the annexed summary, are very good walkers, the first prize man especially so; but as for the others, they were about the worst looking lot of men stripped and in motion that could readily be collected together. The walk served its purpose, however, inasmuch as it gave rise to considerable merriment, and put the people in good humor. The day's sport closed with a three-mile race, in which four started. Two speedily gave out, leaving Wilson and Cornelius O'Sullivan, of this City, alone on the track. They ran almost side by side until the last hundred yards or two-thirds, when Wilson, who had some wind remaining, went to the front and won by several yards. A summary of the games is as follows:

One Hundred Yards Run.—First Trial Heat—Sam Tiers, Paterson, N. J., 1; Wm. Edwards, Philadelphia, Penn., 2; Alpine, T. Maloney, Fall River, Mass., and S. Dayley, Hartford, withdrawn. Time—11s. Second Trial Heat—John T. Crossley, Frankford, Penn., 1; James Frost, Port Chester, N. Y., 2; A. Walsher, Newark, N. J., and Thomas Wigley, Yonkers, N. Y., withdrawn. Time—11 2-5s. Final Heat—John T. Crossley, 1; Sam Tiers, 2; W. H. Addicts, 3; James Frost, 0. Time—11 3-5s.

One Mile Run.—D. A. Woods, Galt, Ontario, 1; E. Wilson, West Meriden Farms, Conn., 2; J. Powers, Brighton, Mass., 3; John E. Manning, Boston, Mass., and John T. Maloney, Fall River, Mass., withdrawn. Time—4:49.

Four Hundred and Forty Yards Run, (handicap.)—First Trial Heat—John E. Manning, Boston, (18 yards,) 1; James Frost, Port Chester, N. Y., (15 yards,) 2; W. C. Hinman, Philadelphia, (4 yards,) 3; Chester C. Dole, New Haven, John T. Scobie, Brooklyn, E. Walsh, Newark, and S. Dayley, Hartford, withdrawn. Time—52½s. Second Trial Heat—Sam Tiers, Paterson, N. J., (5 yards,) 1; John Powers, Brighton, Mass., (10 yards,) 2; William Oates, Philadelphia, (scratch,) 0; Charles Gorham, New Haven, (10 yards,) 0; Thomas Wigley, Yonkers; John T. Maloney, Fall River, and A. C. Reid, Exeter, Ontario, withdrawn. Time—57s. Final Heat—John E. Manning, 1; Sam Tiers, 2; John Powers, 3; James Frost, withdrawn. Time—0:53 2-5.

Two-mile Walk, (for Letter-carriers only.)—James Foster, Station F, 1; C. M. Hammond, Morrisania, 2; James Archbold, Station F, 3; Charles L. Helms, Station K, 0; E. Sutton, Station A, 0; H. Simmons, Station A, 0; W. H. Eagan, Station A, 0; Edward Gurney, Station F, 0; J. H. Sturr, Station C, 0; Jos. Perdon, Station C, 0; Frank A. Snyder, Station E, 0; C. V. O'Brien, Station A, 0; John Graham, Station A, 0; M. B. Casey, Station D, 0; A. Deangles, Station D, 0; C. W. Bradley, Station F, 0; Isaac L. Fish, Station E, 0; George Brougham, Station F, C. T. Root, Morrisania; D. J. Meister, Station A, and George F. Klein, Station E, withdrawn. Time—17:51.

Half-mile Run.—John E. Manning, Boston, 1; Edward Wilson, West Meriden Farms, Conn., 2; D. A. Woods, Galt, Ontario, 3; J. Powers, Brighton, Mass., 0; G. Gilderman, Paterson, N. J., 0; Frank Tiers, Paterson, N. J., 0; S. Dayley, Fall River, and John T. Maloney, Hartford, withdrawn. Time—2:6.

Three-mile Walk.—No race.

Three-mile Run.—Edward Wilson, West Meriden Farms, Conn., 1; Cornelius O'Sullivan, New-York, 2; John E. Manning and D. A. Woods, withdrawn during race; John T. Maloney and J. Powers, withdrawn. Time—18:30.

SCOTTISH-AMERICAN GAMES.

About 2,500 or 3,000 people attended the third annual meeting of the Scottish-American Athletic Club, which was held yesterday at Washington Park, Sixty-ninth-street and East River. Following is the programme of races, athletic feats, &c., with the winner in each case: One hundred yards' run, first heat, H. B. Wilson, in 11¼ seconds; second heat, W. H. Griffin, 11 seconds; third heat, George McNichol, 10¾ seconds; fourth heat, R. Greig, 11 seconds; fifth heat, E. J. Higgins, 11¼ seconds; final heat, George McNichol first, and R. Greig second. Putting the shot, eight entries: H. E. Buermeyer, first, made 34 feet 11 inches; A. W. Adams, second, 34 feet 2 inches. Quarter-mile run, first heat, C. Fabregou, 59⅓ seconds; second heat, W. O. Wilkinson, 57⅞ seconds; third heat, W. F. Banham, 1:16; fourth heat, William Irvine, 1:09½; final heat, G. L. O'Brien, 55¾ seconds. Running high jump, A. H. Oaks, first, 5 feet 2 inches; H. Edward Ficken, second, 5 feet 3 inches. Throwing the hammer, 8 entries, G. D. Parmly, first, 82 feet 11 inches; L. Fraser, second, 65 feet 2½ inches. One-mile walk, 14 entries, T. A. McEwen, first, 6:55; J. V. Woolcott, 7:25. Half-mile run, 18 entries, G. M. Hammond, first, 2:8; W. H. Griffin, second, 2:10. Vaulting with pole, 8 entries, George McNichol, first, 8 feet 9 inches; L. Fraser, second. Two-mile walk, 16 entries, W. J. Rowland, first, 14:25¾; W. B. Anderson, second. Running long jump, 12 entries, George McNichol, first, 17 feet 3 inches; L. Fraser, second, 17 feet ½ inch. One-mile run, 12 entries, L. Fraser, first, 4:58¾; Richard Morgan, second. Five-mile walk, 21 entries—T. A. McEwen, first, 53:43⅔; T. H. Armstrong, second, 59:2; Charles Connor, third, 59:4. This walk was said to be the best ever accomplished in this country. Col. John More and Mr. Drummond were the judges; D. M. Stern, time-keeper, and Ed. Plummer, referee.

THE RUSSIAN TROTTERS.

A NOVEL EXHIBITION AT FLEETWOOD PARK—THE PECULIARITIES AND BEAUTY OF THE MUSCOVITE STEEDS—THEIR GREAT STRENGTH AND ENDURANCE.

A novel and interesting exhibition of the Russian trotters at Fleetwood Park was given by Lieut. Ismailoff yesterday to a select assemblage of friends and patrons of the turf. The handsome black stallions Lebed and Lebedenok were harnessed to a compact, but heavily built, *telechka*—a sort of four-wheeled chaise with two seats—and driven slowly over the track. The horses were admirably groomed and in fine spirits, but they carried too much "beef" to attempt a high rate of speed, and the driver was forced to content himself by one or two turns around the track and a short spin in front of the Club-house steps. The distinguishing features of the pair are their powerful limbs, prominent shoulders and hips, uniform gait, and great staying powers. They are of medium size, a trifle over 15 hands high, with long flowing manes and tails, spirited action, and generally graceful appearance. In the Russian horse the conspicuous quality is endurance rather than speed, although the best breeds of the country are fast developing a pace equal to that of the American turf. The whole training of the Russian trotter is for the purpose of developing strength and endurance. At the age of three years he is broken to harness, and exercised in two-mile heats, repeated as often as four and even six to eight times with short intervals of rest. The draught power consists of a heavy collar entirely encircling the neck, with long traces and cumbersome harness. In one and three horse teams the picturesque *duga*, on yoke, surmounts the shoulders of the horse in the centre, who also holds up a ponderous pair of deeply curved shafts and a quantity of trappings, which to the unpractised eye seem largely superfluous. The extra weight which is thus imposed on the shoulders, added to the small wheels and low body of the vehicle, has the effect of developing the muscular power and endurance of the animal to an enormous extent. The *telechka* which was used yesterday weighed nearly 500 pounds, and notwithstanding this, the stallions bounded along with it with the greatest ease. Daniloff, the driver, a heavy, powerfully-built Russian, in a long blue coat and cap with gold band, sat on the box, and one of his companions occupied the back seat, the two forming 300 pounds of additional weight, which the trotters, however, seemed to make light of. The present is the third appearance of the pair since their long Transatlantic voyage, and, making due allowance for this fact, the display was highly creditable.

An hour or two later Daniloff drove out on the track a second time, seated in a light, graceful, low-built *drosshi*, or four-wheeled buggy, behind a dapple gray, which at once attracted general attention. This was none other than Zoomir, the beauty of the stud, a compact, long limbed, and high-stepping stallion, 15½ hands high, and bred at Smolensko. As he moved gracefully off, bearing the picturesque *duga* towering above his shoulders, a murmur of involuntary applause ran through the assemblage. The horse soon proved himself a rapid and easy goer, and even under the disadvantages of the Russian harness and equipment showed unmistakable signs of speed. He was allowed to take his own time for a couple of miles, and then put through a short dash in front of the Judges' stand, with gratifying results. Lieut. Ismailoff was highly complimented upon Zoomir's appearance, and several offers were made by breeders and others, looking to the stallion's permanent retention in this country for breeding purposes. It is thought that a cross between the Tartar-Arabian of the Russians and the swifter trotting horse of America, would produce a most valuable combination of speed, form, and endurance.

As the stables in the rear of the Club House the two other members of the stud were found. Birja, a black mare, 15¾ hands high, of the Philippoff breed, and the gray stallion Kolokolchik, full brother of Zoomir. Both of the latter were bred by D. A. Bagdanoff, at Simolensko, and are highly prized for their beauty and intelligence. In the latter respect all of the horses are remarkable. Each word and gesture of their Russian attendants is noted and obeyed implicitly—a feature which was also noticeable in the "Orloff" stallions recently exhibited at the Hippodrome. All of these have a great fondness for sugar plums, and nose around the pockets of their visitors for these dainties. Lebed and Lebedenok, the black pair first mentioned, were bred by Gen. Pauloff at Saratoff. The entire "string" are the property of Vladimir Zablotsky, a wealthy young cavalry officer in the Army of the Danube. Lieut. Ismailoff, who acts as his agent, has received liberal offers from the managers of driving parks at Hartford, Poughkeepsie, Rochester, Buffalo, and other cities for the exhibition of the horses at those places at the conclusion of his stay in New-York.

THE BOSTON ROWING REGATTA.

PROFESSIONAL WATERMEN ON THE CHARLES RIVER—SEVERAL RACES IN THE PRESENCE OF 50,000 SPECTATORS—THE CHAMPION BEATEN IN THE SINGLE-SCULL CONTEST.

BOSTON, Mass., July 4.—The annual Fourth of July regatta occurred on the Charles River this afternoon. The weather was fine, and the water remarkably smooth. It is estimated that 50,000 people were in attendance. Great interest attached to this regatta, as oarsmen from Toronto, New-York, and Portland participated. The first race was for four-oared working boats, distance four miles, for a purse of $325; $200 to first, $100 to second, and $25 to the third boat. There were nine starters, all local oarsmen. Lakeman crew No. 1, consisting of Neil Henry, Roger Kelly, Martin Ryder, and Charles Hooper, came in first, beating Lakeman crew No. 2 about eight boat lengths, who crossed the line nine lengths ahead of Riverside. Time—Lakeman No. 1, 28m. 25s.; Lakeman No. 2, 28m. 55s.; Riverside, 29m. 24s.

The second was a race for pair-oared boats, a distance of three miles, for purses of $225, $150, $50, and $25. It was supposed that Faulkner and Regan, the winners of the pair-oared race of Philadelphia the last year, would contend, but the spectators were disappointed. The lack of a suitable boat was their reason for not rowing. The only competitors were Biglin and Englehard, and the Connolly brothers, who rowed the boat which won the race at Philadelphia. The Connollys were the first to take water, and went to the front. They maintained a slight lead for the distance of half a mile, when Biglin and Englehard settled down to work and gradually crept up on them. About three-quarters of a mile up Biglin led by a boat length, and turned the mile and a half stake 10 seconds in advance of the Connolly brothers. Biglin and stake reached in 9m. 45s. From this point to the finish the race was very exciting. The crowds along the banks

The New York Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, JULY 5, 1877.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—WOODLEIGH.—Miss Lettie Allen, Miss Marie Bates, Mr. Theodore Hamilton, Mr. Cyril Searle.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.—EVANGELINE.—Miss Sophie Worrell, Miss Lizzie Harold, Mr. M. C. Daly, Mr. H. Hunter.

BROADWAY THEATRE.—MAZEPPA.—Miss Fanny Louise Buckingham.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—THE THREE GUARDSMEN.

NEW-YORK AQUARIUM.—RARE AND CURIOUS FISH, MAMMALIA, STATUARY, &c.—Day and Evening.

GILMORE'S GARDEN.—GRAND CONCERT AND SUMMER NIGHT'S ENTERTAINMENT.

SEVENTIETH-STREET AND MADISON-AVENUE.—ITALIAN GAME OF PALLONE.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

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THE "TIMES" FOR THE SUMMER.

Persons leaving the City for the Summer can have THE TIMES *mailed to their address for $1 per month, postage prepaid.*

The Signal Service Bureau reports indicate for the Middle Atlantic States nearly stationary, followed by falling, barometer, and northerly winds, rising to southerly, warmer, clear, or partly cloudy weather.

Time was when the Fourth of July orator found sufficient inspiration for his eloquence in the perennial freshness of the theme, "one country, one Constitution, one destiny." He might be, and frequently was, bombastic, but he was rarely ill-tempered; he might be bitterly partisan on all other days of the year, but on that day he was content with the simple distinction of being a citizen of the United States. We believe that Tammany Hall is mainly responsible for the innovation of making the Fourth of July an occasion for airing the grievances of political malcontents, and of substituting malignant demagogism for the innocent spread-eagle oratory which harmonized so well with the fire-crackers and the sky-rockets. It would have been better to have left the business of turning Fourth of July speeches into partisan harangues to the counterfeit "Sachems" of the bogus "Wigwam." The disposition shown yesterday by some Republicans who ought to know better to convert "the day we celebrate" into a midsummer rehearsal of the Fall conventions needs to be promptly checked. We may contrive to remember that we are a free people without the aid of pyrotechnics, explosive or oratorical, but we might be tempted to forget that we have certain valid claims to be a united people were there not at least one day in the year when partisan politics can be forgotten and sectional rancor kept out of sight.

The principal speeches made at the Woodstock demonstration, yesterday, were appropriate neither to the special occasion of opening a public park, nor to the proper attitude of the patriotic mind on Independence Day. And neither Gov. CHAMBERLAIN nor Mr. BLAINE made amends for the untimeliness of their orations by any special show of ability in their treatment of the subjects selected for discussion. In his long indictment of the Southern policy of the Administration, Gov. CHAMBERLAIN said little which has not been as well said before, and nothing which would not have fallen with more effect on the public ear from one less closely identified than himself with the questions in dispute. He has shown, up till now, such admirable self-restraint and such complete self-abnegation, that it is matter for regret that a career with such promise of public usefulness should be in the slightest degree clouded by what will be generally regarded as an exhibition of fretful impatience and querulous discontent. Time and the right are on the side of the cause which Gov. CHAMBERLAIN has so much at heart, and in politics, as in the daily business of life, it is the part of the wise man to leave something to the slow action of both.

"Learn to labor and to wait" is a precept which may not be lost upon Gov. CHAMBERLAIN, but which is thrown away upon a man like Senator BLAINE. That impulsive person has a knack of damaging any cause he espouses by jumping into the arena of controversy before the time, and beating the air in default of opponents. His harangue about the Mexican policy of the Administration might have deserved the title of a statesmanlike manifesto had it been delivered at the proper season, were the existence of such a policy something more than hypothetical, and were the author less obviously moved by a desire to find any pretext to make an onslaught upon the President. A clearer case of making a mountain out of a molehill has seldom been presented than in the pother made about the steps taken by the President and his advisers, to put a stop to the interminable troubles on the Mexican border. Mr. BLAINE will not improve either his influence or his reputation by magnifying the exploded "sensations" of Democratic journals, and using them as weapons with which to assail the Administration. His Woodstock speech is only a less blunder than the series of mistakes made by him at the outset of his career as United States Senator.

When we find JAMES G. BLAINE working in unison with the New-York *Sun*, it is hardly surprising to find the "long talk" of S. S. Cox in Tammany Hall having a substantial unity of purpose with the utterances of men honored and trusted by a large section of the Republican Party. Mr. COX'S tedious and pretentious disquisition upon "*de facto* and *de jure*" is a production which our readers can easily spare, and we give space to his remarks upon State and City affairs merely to show how hopeless is the outlook for any reforms in either under Democratic rule. Mr. COX is as much the creature of JOHN KELLY as is Gov. ROBINSON, and the one is as prompt as the other to recognize the necessity of doing his master's bidding. That simply amounts to a prohibition of extending any measure of legislative relief to the people which interferes with the patronage or the plunder of Tammany and its Dictator. The passages of Mr. COX'S speech which we publish to-day will furnish quite as instructive reading for the Fall campaign as the recent veto Messages of the Governor. Both serve to define the issue to be presented to the people, with a clearness which leaves nothing to be desired.

Special cable dispatches to THE TIMES say that the anti-Russian feeling is increasing in England. This is natural; the advance of the Russians upon the Turkish capital is calculated to fill with alarm those Englishmen who believe that a Russian occupation of Constantinople, even if it were only temporary, would put in jeopardy British interests in India. That advance is certain, though the Turks manifest no trepidation, and rumors of new obstructions to invasion multiply. The latest report from the Danube is to the effect that the Turks are now endeavoring to get between the Russians and the river, in order to cut their line of supply. This attempt is likely to precipitate a great battle near Sistova, the centre of Russian operations south of the Danube. It is admitted that the Turks have made great havoc with the Russian left wing of the army in Asia Minor. The siege of Kars may be abandoned, and Turkish accounts even go so far as to say that the whole campaign of invasion is a failure.

SOUTHERN DEVELOPMENT.

Southern journals choose to regard our opposition to subsidies in general, and to the fraudulent subsidy sought for the Texas-Pacific Railroad in particular, as evidence of hostility to their section. They insist that THE TIMES "opposes the development of the resources of the South" for reasons into which malignity and partisanship are supposed about equally to enter. It should not be necessary to say that this unfriendly construction of motives and purposes has no foundation in fact. We urge the Republican Party at the North to profit by every occasion for putting on record its hostility to the subsidy system, not because the South now clamors for subsidies, but because the system is rotten to the core, and is as demoralizing to the Congress as to the country. There is, moreover, a peculiar urgency in the opposition to every form of subsidy on account of the present unsettled condition of political life and the presence of influences which may operate unfavorably either upon the Administration or upon a certain class of politicians from both North and South.

The decisive struggle will occur upon the Texas-Pacific scheme. Whether it be presented in the form devised last session by Mr. LAMAR, with the view of enabling Messrs. SCOTT and HUNTINGTON to call to their aid the greatest possible number of "Rings," or with the double purpose of plundering the Treasury and facilitating inflation, as contrived by the ingenious Mr. LANDERS, is at this moment immaterial. The scheme in its essence will be the same. It will be an attack upon the Treasury, and none the less so because incumbered with pretenses of a security that would be practically worthless. The strength of the combinations found in its support, the means employed to insure its success, the magnitude of the spoils it involves,—will all tend to make the case of the Texas-Pacific a test case. If it fail, a score of other schemes of minor importance as regards the amounts at stake but equally bad in respect of principle, will quietly disappear. If it succeed, the other schemes may be expected to succeed also. The help rendered by their respective promoters to the Pennsylvania "Ring" under Mr. SCOTT, and the California "Ring" under Mr. HUNTINGTON, will undoubtedly be reciprocated. The national credit will be strained for the benefit of projects which should be carried out by private enterprise, if at all. The debt will be increased by expenditures in behalf of narrow local interests, which cannot possibly yield any benefit to the country. The variety and magnitude of the schemes thus leagued together to stand or fall, sufficiently explain the intensity of the feeling displayed in the name of the Texas-Pacific and the desperation with which its battle is fought.

The South does injustice to itself, however, when it parades its wants, imaginary or real, as pretexts for schemes so notoriously corrupt in their methods and objects that, left to themselves, they would have no chance of success. On ordinary occasions, when the South is taunted with its backwardness, its journals loudly boast of the position occupied by its people. They are better off, we are assured, than the people of the North or West, because freer from debt and in possession of richer and more varied resources. The tone suddenly changes when subsidies are talked of. The South—or its press—then pleads *in forma pauperis* for public money as a means of relieving its distress and making its resources available. It matters not that the country as a whole is depressed, and that its condition forbids any grant of money or loan of credit for any purpose whatever beyond the ordinary administration of the Government. The South calls, nevertheless, for money and credit. To obtain the one it would drain the Treasury; to secure the other, it would expose the Government to the risk of bankruptcy.

We must remind the South, then, that the main hindrance to its development is altogether within its own control. The subsidies it seeks would help it very little if obtained; they would chiefly enrich schemers and speculators. To develop the resources of the South help must be sought in other directions. State wants must be supplied by the State, whether it be Texas or Louisiana. Railroads and steam-boat lines will attract corporate capital so soon as the opportunity for its profitable use becomes apparent. Private capital and the enterprise which makes it productive, industrial skill and the energy which turns it to account will all be forthcoming at the proper time. It is for the South to determine when that time shall come. It cannot hope for settlers or capital or skill until it discard its bitter, proscriptive spirit and extend a hearty welcome without reference to politics. It cannot look for State or corporate credit until it keep faith with its creditors. Its worst enemies are of its own household, for they have fastened upon it the odium of repudiation to an extent that renders the early restoration of its credit impossible.

ANNEXATION RUMORS.

If this were not the dull season for political news, we should have no such rumors concerning our relations with Mexico as those now common. It is not a little curious that our people adhere to the notion that, in some way, we may yet acquire the northern States of Mexico. If there is one thing more than another that the Mexican clings to, it is his own inheritance. The land may be impoverished, and the products of the soil and the mines be reduced to a minimum. Revolution and war may devastate every acre. No matter, the Mexican, whether statesman or simple citizen, hugs the territory of the Republic as a very precious thing. We have, in our own country, become so accustomed to the idea of absorbing the territory of our neighbors that it is difficult for us to understand why Mexico should not part with five of its States with as much alacrity as a huckster would sell a bushel of potatoes for a fair price. Gen. MATA, an agent and envoy of the Diaz Government, is in Washington on some diplomatic errand, and, as the gossips have nothing else to talk about, they have invented the story that he comes with the five northern States of Mexico in his carpet-bag, so to speak, and that he offers to sell the lot for the trifling sum of $100,000,000, less the amount of the indemnity claim of the United States against Mexico. The matter of fact air with which this really astounding intelligence is announced is quite diverting. If a Washington dispatch were to say, to-morrow, that Earl Beaconsfield had proposed to Secretary EVARTS to sell us British India, on condition that we should make him President of the United States, the story might be believed with just as much show of reason as this oft-repeated rumor of the proposed purchase of Mexico.

Another wildly improbable tale is that which relates how Gen. JOHN B. FRISBIE, a well-known Californian, has gone to Mexico on a secret mission, accredited by Secretary EVARTS, and charged with the duty of buying one-half of Mexico. Some of the Democratic newspapers have gone into hysterics over this silly story, and have risen to inquire if we are to have St. Thomas and Santo Domingo acted over again. It is declared, with great effusiveness, that we are on the eve of completing a new bargain by which the area of the Republic is to be extended, the conditions being the payment of several millions of money and the recognition of DIAZ as President of Mexico. Gen. FRISBIE is represented as being sent out by the Secretary of State, at the instance of ex-Senator STEWART, of Nevada, and the natural inference is that a Ring has been formed to control the new territory when it is annexed to the United States. The truth is that Gen. FRISBIE, who is the son-in-law of Gen. VALLEJO, a native Spanish-Californian, has gone to Mexico, where he is very much at home, in company with his father-in-law, to present certain claims held by American citizens against the Mexican Government. It is, of course, said at once that this cannot be true, because the Mixed Commission passed upon all such claims, and that since that commission was the last tribunal for all these cases, nobody will be foolish enough to believe that any claim would now be taken to Mexico. But it happens that the demands in question did not, and could not, come before the commission, as that body did not consider bills for material and goods furnished the Mexican Government. Nobody would have noticed the "mission" of Messrs. FRISBIE and VALLEJO if news had not been scarce and the times dull, and nothing but a poverty of topics could have induced Senator BLAINE to discuss seriously Representative SCHLEICHER'S filibustering schemes, as revealed in that lively Texan's course in respect to the Rio Grande troubles.

If Gen. MATA has come here with the bills of sale of five Mexican States in his baggage, he will find no customer. And even if he should strike a bargain, and close out his entire stock, he would be obliged to have an army to assist in delivering the property. Possibly we are right when we wonder why the poor Mexicans are so tenacious of their territory. We may regard with cynical curiosity a people who refuse to sell a few States of their Republic to the great Yankee nation for a fair price. But we must accept the situation, odd though it may be. The Mexicans will not sell out. Gen. MATA'S mission, however, is a delicate one. He is endeavoring to have the Diaz Government recognized by that of the United States. Several hundred thousand dollars were due us on account, from Mexico last Spring, and the chances of payment were not considered to be very good. The Diaz revolutionists had just secured the supreme power, and money was scarce. But the new Administration, anxious for recognition, begged, borrowed, and otherwise got the money and paid it over, much to the surprise of everybody. It was expected that the formal receipt of this cash would, in some way, be a valid recognition of the Diaz Administration. But it was not, and the schemers were doubtless sorry that they had paid so dearly for an experiment which resulted in nothing. It is evident, however, that the Mexicans are on their good behavior toward us. Gen. MATA is instructed to be gracious, cordial, and yielding toward the United States Government. He will concede a great deal in order to secure recognition. But, of course, he will not offer to cede any territory. It would be a futile proposition. He promises admirable behavior on the Mexican side of the Rio Grande, and he produces an order which is designed to make everything lovely in that quarrelsome region. It is even said that he will smuggle himself in among the foreign Ministers at the weekly reception at the State Department to-day. That is his affair. Of one thing we may be assured, nobody seriously thinks of making a new purchase or conquest from Mexico, Mr. BLAINE to the contrary notwithstanding.

BENEDICT ARNOLD.

This is the one day in the year when American citizens feel almost kindly toward BENEDICT ARNOLD. The citizen who has been deprived of sleep for two successive nights by the explosive patriotism of the small boy, and who meets at his breakfast table his singed and damaged children, cannot help remembering that if ARNOLD'S example had been emulated by WASHINGTON and all the other leading patriots, the Fourth of July would be as harmless as the fourth of any other month. Now that so many of the most eminent historical monsters, including TIBERIUS and HENRY VIII., have been rehabilitated by able historians, why should not some one whose eye was put out or whose finger was shot off yesterday investigate anew the story of ARNOLD in order to ascertain if that typical traitor has not been grossly maligned.

It cannot be doubted that ARNOLD was a brave soldier. He served for a time faithfully in the Patriot Army, and subsequently passed over to the enemy. That he was paid a sum of money by the British Government is an undoubted fact, but have we any right to assume that this money was the controlling motive of his change of sides? He was an able man, and his enemies insist that from his earliest youth he was utterly unscrupulous. Such a man, if he desired to make money, would never have sold his honor for a few paltry thousands. On the contrary, he would have been noisily and conspicuously loyal, and would have earned either a Government contract or a sutler's post. He would thus have rapidly amassed an enormous fortune, and would have been held in high honor by his fellow-citizens as a man of wealth and business talent. This is the course which was pursued by able and so-called unscrupulous men during our own civil war. They never dreamed of deserting to the Confederates for so much cash in hand, but they supplied the Federal Army with hats that fell to pieces when dampened by a gentle rain, or they were appointed sutlers in recognition of their political services, and thus became respected millionaires. To suppose that BENEDICT ARNOLD sold himself outright to the British for the comparatively small sum which undoubtedly was presented to him, is to suppose that he was extremely stupid or that there were no contractors or sutlers within the patriot lines. We may, then, dismiss the idea that he became a traitor for money, and must find a new motive for his remarkable conduct.

Neither could a thirst for higher military rank have influenced him. He held a General's commission in the Continental Army, and commanded an important military post. If he had desired promotion above all other things, he would have raised a newspaper clamor against the slow and cautious strategy of WASHINGTON, and would have manufactured for himself a reputation as an earnest patriot who represented the earnest loyal element, and who was therefore hated by conservative and lukewarm professional soldiers. Thus, in turn, the Congressional Committee on the Conduct of the War would have obtained for him an independent command, and he would very possibly have superseded WASHINGTON himself. We have not lived through a civil war without learning how Generals are made, and unless the present generation bears no sort of resemblance to the men of the Revolution, we may assume that a man as unscrupulous as ARNOLD is said to have been could have risen to a very high rank in the Patriot Army.

Even if we admit that he betrayed his country, and openly fought against her, we must also admit, that WASHINGTON and the Continental authorities showed a cruel lack of tenderness and consideration toward him. Not one effort was made to conciliate him after he became a British officer, by electing him to Congress, appointing him to a good Collectorship, or sending him upon a foreign mission. On the contrary, incredible as it may now seem, troops were on several occasions sent to suppress him, and to interfere with the free expression of his political sentiments. There is, moreover, too much reason to believe that had the Continental authorities caught him, they would have actually and literally hanged him. When the war was over, the bloody chasm between ARNOLD and the American people was sedulously kept open by the wavers of the bloody shirt of the period. We may search history in vain for any record of an invitation extended to Gen. BENEDICT ARNOLD to address American audiences; and instead of burying ARNOLD and WASHINGTON in one grave, and inscribing upon their joint monument the conciliatory legend "GOD knows which was right," the bones of the distinguished traitor were suffered to lie in foreign soil, and his grave was never once decorated with flowers. This terrible picture of the fiendish hatred felt by the wearers of the blue toward an innocent wearer of the red speaks volumes as to the character of ARNOLD'S enemies. Conciliation, forgiveness, and a noble disposition to act as a door-mat for one's enemies were unknown among our patriot fathers, and surely we ought to distrust the character which such men gave to a gallant though unsuccessful traitor.

There is precisely one way in which ARNOLD'S so-called treason can be honestly explained, and there are few unprejudiced men who would not gladly accept this explanation at about 2 o'clock on the morning of the 5th of July. ARNOLD was undoubtedly a far-seeing man. He had heard JOHN ADAMS' notorious prophecy as to the perpetual fire-crackers and bells of future Independence Days, and though he did not care for his own ears, his heart bled for the ears of posterity. He perfectly well understood that if the British could suppress the rebellion, Fourth of July would be a harmless and quiet day, and he felt that duty impelled him to aid in bringing about so grand a result. It was solely with this idea that he opened negotiations with the British commander, and finally offered his sword to the cause which promised to bring JOHN ADAMS' malign prophecy to naught. Full of a holy enthusiasm, he abandoned American politics, threw up his command of West Point, and put aside forever the contracts and sutlerships which a wiser patriot would have secured. He may have been somewhat mistaken, but with the noise of yesterday still reverberating in our ears, and with our hearts full of conciliation, can we not afford to drop a tear on ARNOLD'S grave?

THE TURK AND THE RUSSIAN.

A retired English Army officer, Lieut. BAKER, has written a book upon Turkey, designed to defend it against such attacks as that of Mr. GLADSTONE and others, and to prove the humanity of its officials and the amiability and honesty of its peasantry. One of the strongest arguments of the book is of the *tu quoque* order. Russia permitted massacres of Kurds or Poles; therefore Turkey should be excused for the atrocities in Bulgaria. Similar lines of argument are constantly used by the pro-Turkish journals of England. Russian rule has often been oppressive and tyrannical; Russia is more bigoted against Protestants than Turkey; Russian administration is full of corruption and peculation; therefore we should not seek to favor the Muscovite side more than the Ottoman, or, indeed, we should prefer Turkish success to Russian.

If the world were offered a choice between the dominion of the Czar and the Sultan over the countries on the Danube as a result of this war, there would be more force in this argument, though even then most reasonable and impartial persons would far prefer the ideas and practices of the Christian Slavonian, imperfect as they may be, to those of the Mussulman Turk. On the side of the Russian are modern ideas, the beginning of reform, and the precepts (whatever may be said of the practice) of the Christian religion. Under him there can be progress and development, and, as serf emancipation shows, even a great victory of ideas of humanity and justice. Under the Moslem are old and retrogressive practices, oppression of the Christian, want of justice in the courts, a debased religion, corruption of morals, bigotry, cruelty, and inevitable tyranny. The experience of five hundred years in European Turkey shows that with the Ottoman there can be neither social, legal, nor moral progress. He crushes and ruins whatever he comes in contact with. He has kept Eastern Europe hundreds of years behind the adjacent Christian countries in all that relates to civilization and advancement. Wherever the Turk has been, there manufactures languish, arts are almost unpracticed, commerce is obstructed, and both liberty and morality are comparatively unknown. No unbiased judge could hesitate which race would be the better ruler for any European State. The worst stains on the escutcheon of Russia belong to a past era of repression and tyranny, and there is evidently a steady and permanent progress throughout the Empire. Present trustworthy accounts of this great people show a new age beginning, of humanity, greater freedom, and higher moral and material advancement.

But, happily, the student of European affairs is not obliged to choose between the two combatants as to their future government of European Turkey. The Czar has openly avowed his purpose not to acquire territory near the Danube. His relations to Germany and Austria would not permit it. If Turkey is dismembered, some other power than Russia will get possession of the fragments. A probable result will be a South Slavonic State or Confederation of States. The foreign observer, wishing to judge impartially of the merits of the struggle must simply ask himself, "What has Turkey been in the past in her European provinces, and what is she likely to be in the future?" Books such as Lieut. BAKER'S, written to bolster up a corrupt Government, only prove its weakness. As a long resident in the country, he admits most of the evils against which the Russians have protested, as well as those which revolt the spirit of humanity everywhere. Christians are not permitted to testify in the courts, they are not allowed to serve in the Ottoman Army, they are taxed fearfully, and burdened with exactions. The murders and rapes in Bulgaria were committed, not as wrongs for a rebellion, for as BAKER admits, the disturbance never reached to that importance. They were merely brutalities exercised by the strong on the weak. They were part of the system which he allows permits the continual violation of Christian maidens in order to convert them to Mohammedanism. Inadvertently, he shows that the Administration is thoroughly corrupt; that it is excessively difficult for a foreigner to introduce any modern improvements; that bigotry and tyranny prevail in the relations of the Ottomans to the rayahs.

It is no alleviation of these evils that the individual Turk, in his connection with a foreign *offendim* or master, is honest, good-natured, and humane. Mild and honest men are found by African travelers among the worst cannibals and slave-traders of Central Africa. The whole system and administration of the Porte over European Christians is wrong. It belongs to the times of BAJAZET. It is based on the cruelty, bigotry, and rapine of the fourteenth century. It has no conception of modern ideas of humanity, justice, and liberty. It is an anachronism in this age, and ought to come to an end. Europe has suffered from it long enough. The degradation of the finest districts on the Adriatic and the Black Sea is due to this Moslem rule. The groans of the oppressed have risen under it for centuries. It has not now, and never had, a redeeming feature, and the only wonder is that mankind has endured it so long.

THE MONTREAL ORANGEMEN.

MONTREAL, July 4.—Mayor Beaudry to-day officially replied to the petition of the Orange societies for the protection of their procession on the 12th inst. He pointed out that the association was not legally constituted, and they had no right to claim as a body further protection than that to which every citizen was individually entitled. In view of the many threatening rumors which had recently reached him, he said he most earnestly and confidently entreated the Orangemen to reconsider their decision, and, as good, loyal citizens, to avoid in their celebration any outside demonstration which might provoke a conflict, the evil consequences of which could not but be most deplorable. The Orangemen will hold a mass-meeting to decide what to do under the critical circumstances.

COLORED PEOPLE FOR LIBERIA.

CHARLESTON, S. C., July 4.—A meeting of colored people was held to-day, under the auspices of the Liberian Exodus Association, its object being the consideration of a scheme of wholesale emigration by colored people to Liberia. Letters and speakers from different parts of the State represented that the colored people are ready and anxious to go.

GENERAL ENGLISH NOTES.

AMERICANS IN LONDON.

AMERICAN WRITERS IN LONDON PAPERS—SOCIAL CRITICISM—ENGLISH AND AMERICAN WOMEN—INTERNATIONAL COMPARISONS—ENGLISH SHODDY AND AMERICAN SHODDY—GEN. GRANT AND HIS ENTERTAINERS—SPEAKING ENGLISH—ON THE UPPER THAMES—AMERICAN CORRESPONDENTS.

From our Special Correspondent.

LONDON, Saturday, June 23, 1877.

Why do all the American women who write in English papers exaggerate, in their style and phrases, those peculiarities which strike the English people as vulgar, and which, put forward as Americanisms are, nevertheless, not characteristic of good society in the United States? There are two or three American writers of the gentle sex who are just now contributing to weekly newspapers in London, treating English subjects from an American point of view. To make the articles stand out as specialties the writers seem anxious to give them the breadth, not to say the coarseness, that is to be found in some of the original correspondence of Western journals. And yet in each case the lady author stands up, as she ought to do, for her country, alike in regard to the polish, good taste, and beauty of its women. Let me take the best of these American writers in English journals—"Puss," in *Truth*. She is known to be a representative New-Yorker, a lady of many accomplishments, and one who is always ready to hold up America as a model for the world. Last week she went to Ascot. She is supposed to be an American lady of position, writing to a dear friend in Fifth-avenue. Looking into her descriptive letter on "The Human Race at Ascot," as a mirror of polite society, the English reader finds that New-York ladies talk in this fashion: "The man who don't own a drag is a disgrace to his sex, and the woman who doesn't get invited on top of a drag is unfit for polite society." "When we reached Windsor I screamed with delight." "Bob wished his throat were a mile long when lunch time arrived." "The drags, Ella, lunch on top of themselves." "One or two costumes nearly put my eyes out with their loud colors." "I wasn't gotten up tremendously." "Next year we've decided to take a house near Ascot for race week, and then, says Bob, we'll make Rome howl." *Truth* professes to be in the highest society, even consorting with royalty, and "Puss" is supposed to write exactly as one American young lady would write to another of her own sex and nationality. Surely this kind of burlesque is not calculated to heal the social differences of opinion as to habits and manners which always crop up between American and English women. It is certainly not calculated to make London ladies take kindly to the severe criticisms of another American lady author in *Tatler*, in which English women are sneered at for desiring to go to theatres, for growing fat at 40, and being perpetually on the watch to marry their daughters to swells. The truth is both countries are very much misrepresented by writers on both sides, English writers and American writers, the desire to say something clever and amusing overcoming the duty of being honest and true. It is, for example, a clever thing for "Puss" to say in *Truth* that

"I never saw such a contrast as that between the occupants of the drags and the carriages to the left. It was the difference between thorough-breds and under-breds—a difference so nowhere so marked as in England. We have nothing of the sort. Our second and third rate people are presentable. Here they are hopeless, and this is the reason why Americans are accused of a fondness for the aristocracy. They want the best, and find it at the top."

Whenever I have heard Americans charged with a fondness for the aristocracy, the criticism has generally come from an American; and if "Puss" thinks the aristocracy she meets are the best people in England, she has not seen Great Britain and knows nothing of the English people. She cannot have visited the country folk of the west; she can have had no experience of the upper middle class homes of the midland counties; when she says the second and third rate people of England, dating down, as she does, from a Duke, are "hopeless," she has her eyes on a London snob and her heart in an inaccessible drag drawn by the Duke of Beaufort or the Duke of Londesborough—the two examples of English perfection which pervade her letter to New-York. Now, it is notorious that the aristocrats whom "Puss" admires, and places above the grand old county families and the yeoman of England, are by no means types of which the higher aristocracy are proud; and she libels the sovereign people on both sides of the Atlantic when she flouts at everybody who is not born with a title. "If I were English I'd be a Duke with a drag, or die." "Puss," with all her boast of equality and freedom, has eyes for nobody without a title, and for no incident that is not connected with the upper ten thousand; and yet she uses expressions that belong to the very "thirdest rate" society of New-York, and preaches up American liberty as against English snobbery. Perhaps all this is done for effect, in the mere trade interest of her essays. Nevertheless, she should be reminded that a clever woman, with a pen in her hand and the liberty of using it in a high-class London paper, owes a duty to her sex, to her country, and to international society. When I commenced this brief criticism I only knew that "Puss" was "a real American lady," just as I was aware that Miss Moulton, of Boston, does the "American Looking-glass" in the *Tatler*. Now find that I know "Puss" in *propria persona*, and I have on many occasions paid tribute to her genius and her ability. I will now only beg of her to look at England from a broad, womanly point of view, just as we expect English writers to look at her own country, and I don't think she ought to teach English ladies to believe that American ladies are as "slangy" and "snobbish" as certain semi-aristocratic nobodies are in London.

I fancy Americans get jealous of each other in this metropolis. They think it is the thing to be everlastingly in "high society," and that their English friends expect it of them. Nothing of the kind. If English people envy America one privilege more than another, it is that of one man being *per se* as good as another man. The great charm of America to me is the reality of the practice of principles of equality and the creation of an aristocracy of talent. Americans cannot make a greater mistake than to fancy that to create an impression in England they must begin by forming the acquaintance of Dukes and Duchesses. Now, I do not know who Mrs. Hicks, of New-York, is. She went to Guildhall when Gen. Grant was entertained there in a handsome carriage and pair. She was received by a brace of Aldermen in their scarlet cloaks, and had a seat at the head table among the civic dignitaries and their guests. A number of American ladies less conspicuously placed were quite indignant at the distinguished position occupied by Mrs. Hicks. She had no right to such marked attention. She was nobody at home. If she had successfully passed the gate of St. Peter and they had been left out in the cold, they could not have put on an air of greater injury and disgust. This is so much like English snobbism that I can only sit and wonder why you don't send over to England more really representative people. Just as the shoddy wealthy Englishman and his family bring England into disgrace on the Continent of Europe, I suspect America suffers by the rich nobodies who come here and claim to represent the distinguishing characteristics of Transatlantic life. Happily every day brings the two countries closer together; and as the real people of both hemispheres meet and begin to understand each other, striking below the snobbish surface of second-rate London society, so will the mutual discovery of the strength and beauty that lies at the root of national characteristics bind America and England in the ties of mutual respect and esteem. "So mote it be!"

Gen. Grant's letter to Mr. Childs, of Philadelphia, has given great satisfaction to the English people. It has been made the text of editorials in many leading journals, both in London and the provinces. Grant's modesty and the unpretentious way in which he accepts all the honor conferred upon him, not as tributes to his own merits, but as exhibitions of friendly sympathy and regard for his country, impresses all classes with a personal respect for the man himself. Looking at him while he is receiving some marked compliment, you might fairly set him down to be one of the most unimpressionable men living; but he speaks his few words of thanks with a genuine earnestness that comes straight from a heart evidently moved by the best impulses. The Reform Club has given the General a reception worthy of itself, and not unworthy of the great nation which Grant represents. Lord Granville presided at the House dinner, and Right Hon. W. E. Forster, M. P., occupied the vice-chair. The members present were leaders in political life, and in proposing the toast of the evening, "The President and People of the United States," Mr. Forster said that, in praising the people of America, he felt that he was complimenting his own countrymen. This kind of national self-satisfaction runs all through the public speeches of the time. Some critical Americans on the other side of the Atlantic who have not traveled in England may regard this plurality of view as objectionable; but it is meant in the best sense to be complimentary. Englishmen are undoubtedly a proud, if not a conceited, race; and when they say to America, "We are brothers; drop the word foreigner; we are proud of having you as our brother; we glory in your greatness and rejoice in your prosperity," they mean all they say, and their intention is to be genuinely fraternal. I think Gen. Grant feels this, and the press of England is expressing it. Even the American lady who writes in *The Tatler* has this week felt the genial influence of all this, for to-day in her latest article on English and Americans, she touches my own sentiments nearly when she says she has sometimes thought that the true American gentleman is, in some respects, the finest specimen of his kind in the world. "He has no temptation to be a snob, because it is part of his creed that there is no social position anywhere which outranks his own. A certain liberality is born in him—in so large a country intolerance would not be at home. He is chivalrous, too; for chivalry belongs to the youth of nations, and America is young. When he loves, there is no conflict between his love and his pride. He is as proud of his self-surrender as another man might be of his obstinacy. Generous, fearless, unselfish, and cultured, I should say he had not his peer anywhere, had I not met, in England, men worthy to be his brother—good enough, and gentle enough, and chivalrous enough to have been born in America." That is the way to get at the true hearts that beat with responsive manliness on both sides of the Atlantic. It is the truth, and there is no need to hold the truth back in an international discussion of men and manners and women and sentiment here or in the States. And that everlasting wrangle about the two methods of speaking the English language, the lady in *The Tatler* (wonderfully just in the latter part of her latest letter) puts the case fairly to both sides:

"We have been told, always, that the love of fair play is inherent in the English mind, but it is not fair play, or fair judgment, to found one's conceptions of the American character on the satires of the dramatists, or to judge the gentlemen and ladies of a nation by the drift-wood which some wave of good fortune often sends to your shores. I have myself met, in London society, such Americans as I should never, by any chance, encounter at home—men whose adverbs and adjectives had embraced each other till they were in a state of hopeless confusion, and whose manners were as odious as their neck-ties were flashy and vulgar. I have seen well-bred English women smile on these men, condoning their vulgarities as American eccentricities, and quite unaware that they were opening their doors to persons who no more belonged to good society at home than they were fitted for it here. To see men of this sort regarded as specimen Americans, and to hear one's country judged accordingly, is one of the gadfly stings which try the patience and the temper of Americans who know better."

I commend this to "Puss," and to all persons on both sides who insist upon taking their representative men and women from non-representative quarters. Both countries have enough sins to answer for without invented grievances and exaggerated blemishes being dragged into the general account.

Miss Kate Field has, I hear, written a long biographical sketch of Schliemann and his labors, for the July number of the *Belgravia Magazine*. A friend of mine, who has seen the proofs, says the article is just the bright, interesting article you might expect from a writer of Miss Field's capacity. Some of the incidents of Schliemann's early life, which she has obtained from the lips of the great explorer himself, have been, however, anticipated in my recent letter describing a night at the Historic Society, when Schliemann told the story of his early dreams and aspirations.

Mr. William Winter, a New-York litterateur, who came here in rather weak health, has greatly benefited by the change. He is the guest of Mr. Jefferson, the actor, who is living in one of the prettiest of the north-west suburbs of London, Belsize Park. The actor, his guest, and family drove down to Windsor on Sunday, and Mr. Winter has, I believe, found material enough at the royal castle on the Thames for literary use in the future. There are a great many Americans in London, and this week some of them have made the acquaintance of "the Upper Thames" at Henley, where "the Royal Regatta" has just taken place. This part of the river should not be missed by travelers who are anxious to see rural England. Recently I told your readers how to reach Maidenhead, one of the prettiest points of the river. Let me help them to Henley. It is not necessary to visit this old-fashioned borough at regatta time. Indeed, I always make a point of going there when it is supposed to be deserted. You take your ticket at the Great Western depot, Paddington, for Henley-on-Thames. There are several hotels; but there is one in particular by the old bridge overlooking the river. Here you may stay for 12 hours or a week, and if you enjoy fishing, boating, and bathing, you have only to place yourself in the hands of the conductors of "the Lion Hotel" and you can enjoy yourself to your heart's content. Make an excursion down the river, past the island on which Lord Byron and his friends used to hold their orgies, and rest at Medmenham Abbey, a picturesque ruin. Then go on to Marlow and to Cockham (Formosa Island is here—Boucicault borrowed the name for one of his plays) and you will then know how beautiful a small river can be with daisy meadows and cultivated lawns and flower-beds on its banks, and with islands in mid-stream that look like poetic dreams of lilies, burdocks, rushes, underwood, weeping willows, and tall umbrageous elms. Parties of six and over can make special arrangements with the railway company in regard to fares.

Mr. S. G. Pratt, an American, is spoken of in high terms of praise by some of the critics as a composer. His "Anniversary Overture" was played at the Crystal Palace on the occasion of Gen. Grant's visit last week, and his march, "Homage to Chicago," was given at the Alexandra Palace on Tuesday. Touching Chicago, I

learn that another war correspondent has arrived this week in London to represent a Chicago journal whose representative recently retired somewhat suddenly from the telegraphic field. The *Athenæum* of to-day makes reference to American journalistic enterprise in connection with the war, and mentions the difficulties of the work. I learn from Paris that Mr. Bennett is greatly disappointed with the result of his expenditure in connection with the war. He expected, I presume, that his correspondents with the Russians would fare exceptionally well. Seeing that one of them at least is under the protecting wing of Mr. Forbes, of the *Daily News*, there ought to have been no difficulty in that direction; but there have been many difficulties, and, what is worse, as the time progresses when the big events are to come off, the Russian authorities put increased and increasing obstacles in the way of the collection and distribution of news. I don't know that one can blame them. They are not conducting an expensive and disastrous war in the interest of the newspapers. Some of the leading London and provincial editors are just as much disappointed as Mr. Bennett, though they have gone to ten times the expense of that gentleman in their correspondence arrangements. Mr. Edward Lawson and the *Telegraph* continue to lead all the English newspapers in the matter of news from both sides. It is just as conspicuous in its success as the *Daily News* was during the Franco-German war. The *Morning Advertiser* has had some notable items of news; and the Manchester, Newcastle, and Leeds papers have evidently made very liberal arrangements for reporting the war both in Asia and Europe.

An extreme radical journal, the property of Sir Charles Dilke, (who espouses republican institutions hotly and still uses the title which the present Queen gave his father,) suggests that "Americans, who are curiously sensitive on such points," are not pleased at the conduct of Royalty towards Gen. Grant. I venture to say that the statement is purely imaginary, the outcome of the brain of the clever gossip who penned the paragraph. The Prince of Wales and a distinguished company dined with Mr. and Mrs. Pierrepont, and Mr. and Mrs. Grant, in Cavendish-square, one night this week. The General is to receive a working men's deputation early in July, and he has already been waited upon by a number of Irish gentlemen, to thank him on account of the recognition of the claims of Mrs. Carroll, whose husband was killed in a naval engagement when serving in the Water Witch, during the American war. The General very properly told them that the Government, and not himself, were entitled to any thanks they might deem owing; at the same time he expressed his pleasure at receiving the deputation. Invitations to visit cities and corporations all over the kingdom are pouring in, and if he were at all inclined to do so, Grant might make a triumphal progress through the three kingdoms. He is to have a reception in France, which I fear MacMahon will not altogether like, for some of his opponents will be only too ready to avail themselves of the occasion to make disparaging comparisons between the reality of republican government in America and the shadow which serves for it in France.

GENERAL NOTES.

Walter Scott is now editing a Kentucky newspaper.

A Toledo clergyman has taken out a patent for a car-coupler.

Two bootblacks were fined $5 each in Little Rock, Ark., for cursing each other.

A big rat invaded a mocking-bird's cage in Richmond, Va., and the valiant bird killed him.

The man who killed Lieut. Catesby Jones, in Selma, Ala., has been admitted to bail in the sum of $15,000.

With uncharacteristic candor the Albany *Argus* yesterday headed one of its editorial articles "All Bosh."

A St. Louis paper speaks of an experiment with "a new kind of diving-bells." Possibly an improved mermaid.

Owners of lake vessels are to hold a convention in Buffalo on the 11th inst. The proposed pooling will be discussed.

Baltimore sent away 2,024,935 gallons of petroleum on Monday, which was more than it ever shipped on one day before.

The Ogdensburg *Journal*, having comparatively full reports, says that the crop prospects in St. Lawrence County are very satisfactory.

The volunteer firemen of the State are invited to attend a convention in Lockport, to commence Aug. 14, and continue during the pleasure of the delegates.

Boys in Reno, Nev., amuse themselves by lassoing Indians. But it cost one of them $50 the other day, and made him laugh out of the other side of his mouth.

There were 7,967 deaths in Philadelphia in the first six months of the year. Lung diseases carried off 1,828 of the number, and 2,842 were under 5 years of age.

An exasperated Kentucky newspaper thus inveighs: "There are two abominable nuisances engaged in to a fearful extent in this town on Sundays, namely, swapping knives and loud swearing."

The liquor dealers in Virginia are making a desperate fight against the introduction of the whisky bell-punch, and the effort to raise revenue for the State by its use may be a failure after all.

Chairman Ware has requested the members of the Mississippi Republican State Committee to meet in Jackson on Saturday next, to take into consideration the future action and policy of the party in the State.

With its own peculiar satisfaction the Philadelphia *Ledger* reports the death of three centenarians in that city in the first half of this year. They were two men and one woman, and one of the former said claim to 115 years.

A girl 13 years old, and her brother, 7 years of age, were arrested in Philadelphia on Tuesday for burglary. The boy was discharged and the girl held for trial. She is accused of entering a house and stealing a dress and a ring.

To the "mind" of the New-Orleans *Democrat*, the system of forcing the education of the masses to a high standard is most pernicious in its effects and is answerable for a large amount of the crime which blackens the records of humanity.

Nobody has yet been able to tell how many counties there are in Texas, but they claim down there that two are each as large as the State of Massachusetts, one as large as Connecticut, and two would together make about 40 Rhode Islands.

A call has been issued inviting all persons, male and female, in the State of Missouri, who favor the entire prohibition of the manufacture and sale of alcoholic beverages, and who believe in voting temperance as well as talking it, to meet in mass convention at Macon City, on Thursday, 19th inst.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., July 4.—The day passed very quietly here. There was the usual procession, literary exercises, annual regatta of the Master Mariners' Association, rowing race, picnics of various benevolent and other associations, a tournament at the Bay District Park, and during the evening a number of festivals and other entertainments. The weather was pleasant.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., July 4.—Beyond a general suspension of business, a lively display of bunting, and a national salute at sunrise by the Memphis Light Artillery, there was no public observance of the Fourth. The day was exceedingly hot—the hottest of the season—the mercury reaching 96° in the shade.

BUFFALO, N. Y., July 4.—The day was duly celebrated here. Military and civic societies paraded through the principal streets. No serious accidents occurred to mar the pleasure of the day. The raising of a new liberty pole and the display of fireworks in the evening were some of the principle features.

SOUTHAMPTON, Ontario, July 4.—The schooner E. W. Adams, ore laden, is reported ashore on Lake [illegible]

LATEST NEWS BY CABLE.

THE NATIONAL HOLIDAY ABROAD.

RECEPTION AT THE AMERICAN LEGATION IN LONDON—GEN. AND MRS. GRANT RECEIVING WITH MR. AND MRS. PIERREPONT—THE AMERICANS IN PARIS.

LONDON, July 4.—The reception at the American Legation was a social event of a high order, and very enjoyable throughout. It lasted from 4 until 7 o'clock. Nearly all the Americans in London—estimated at over 1,000—called during that time. A large silk American flag hung over the entrance, and the interior was beautifully decorated with flowers.

Mr. and Mrs. Pierrepont and Gen. and Mrs. Grant received all the guests. Among those who called were ex-Gov. Hendricks, Senator Conkling, Mr. Eugene Schuyler, Mr. Randolph Clay, Chancellor Runyon, Gen. Sickles, and Mr. Hoppin.

The reception closed with the singing of the "Star Spangled Banner" by Miss Abel, an American.

PARIS, July 4.—The anniversary of American independence was celebrated privately among the American residents. A number of houses were decorated with flags. In the evening Dr. Evans gave a dinner to the American legation and leading residents.

THE FRENCH AND THEIR NEIGHBORS.

GERMAN VIEWS OF THE RECENT CHANGES AND THEIR EFFECT—THE REPUBLIC AND PEACE, MONARCHY AND WAR.

BERLIN, July 4.—The *Provincial Correspondence* (semi-official) says in the concluding words of MacMahon's order of the day the whole gravity of the present situation may be recognized.

The Berlin *Post* (Ministerial) has published two remarkable articles. Comparing the present visit of the French Ambassador to Ems with Benedetti's visit in 1870, it says: "France today confronts a second a plebiscite. The Republic means peace for Europe; a monarchy, resting on Ultramontanism, is war."

It is believed here that M. De Goutant-Biron has a special mission from President MacMahon to the Emperor William, to give the most positive assurances concerning the President's intentions, and particularly to support, by special arguments, President MacMahon's repeated statement that he is compelled by unavoidable necessity to encounter the extending radicalism of France.

THE PAN-PRESBYTERIAN COUNCIL.

PROCEEDINGS OF YESTERDAY—HARMONY OF CONFESSIONS OF REFORMED CHURCHES—PRESBYTERIAN PRINCIPLES—THE CHURCH IN THE UNITED STATES.

EDINBURGH, July 4.—The Pan-Presbyterian Council opened to-day. In the morning session Rev. Dr. Schaff, of New-York, introduced the discussion on the harmony of Confessions of Reformed Churches. The matter was submitted to a committee.

In the afternoon the principles of Presbyterianism were discussed. Rev. Drs. Hodge, of Allegheny, and Stuart Robinson, of Louisville, took prominent part. Rev. Dr. Prime, of New-York, reported that there were 12,000 Presbyterian congregations in the United States, who subscribed over $1,000,000.

CURRENT TOPICS IN OTHER LANDS.

STROUSBERG, THE GERMAN SPECULATOR, IN RUSSIA—A HUMAN SACRIFICE OF 500 MEN IN DAHOMEY — CHINA AND THE TREATY POWERS.

MOSCOW, July 4.—By the Czar's order, the insolvency decree against Dr. Strousberg, the railway speculator, whereon he was imprisoned, has been annulled. He has been released from prison, but is detained under surveillance until the sentence of banishment can be carried out. [*Note.*—Strousberg is a German subject.]

LIVERPOOL, July 4.—The steamer Votta, arrived here, reports that it was rumored the King of Dahomey, after paying the indemnity to the British Government, determined to make a human sacrifice of 500 of his men to the fetich.

HONG KONG, July 4.—The Chinese Government has concluded to negotiate with the treaty powers for levying the *lekin* tax at consular ports on more liberal principles than are established by the Chefoo Convention.

LONDON, July 4.—The Mansion House fund for the relief of the sufferers by the St. John fire now amounts to $15,500.

The Grand Sherif of Mecca is dead.

LONDON, July 5.—Benjamin Rush, aged 66, described as formerly connected with an American Legislature, died last Saturday of heart disease in an omnibus on Regent-street.

ROME, July 4.—The Countess Lauretta Lambertini, who asserts that she is a natural daughter of the late Cardinal Antonelli, has commenced an action claiming the whole of his property, which is estimated at many millions of francs.

The *Telegraph's* Vienna special says: "Prince Bismarck and Count Andrassy will accompany their respective sovereigns at the meeting, probably to be held at Gastein."

LETTER FROM SENATOR HOWE.

The bitter quarrel among some of the Republican politicians of Wisconsin has brought out a pointed letter from Senator T. O. Howe, in which he defends himself vigorously against a number of charges. He says that ex-Gov. Washburn "saw fit to draw upon his [Howe's] private correspondence to enliven his public discussions;" that others "with beastly satisfaction ruminated upon the calumny" that he was procuring public employment for friends that his son might share in the profits, and that Mr. Carpenter, "with that affluence of dash, and that poverty of judgment, for which he is so conspicuous, waltzed clear up to the footlights to announce that he had only obeyed the Constitution in voting for an increase of salary, while Howe had outraged law and decency by taking the salary after it was voted." Mr. Howe also says: "No man more earnestly than myself wishes to maintain Republican supremacy in this State. To that end I am prepared to make great sacrifices. Rather than surrender the seat I hold in the Senate to a Democrat I have already trampled on the only real ambition I ever had. But there is a limit beyond which I won't go. Twenty years ago, you remember, I would not surrender a conviction to secure a seat in the Senate. I am not likely now to surrender my personal independence to retain that seat. And I won't consent to stand in the pillory and be pelted with bad eggs, not even to prevent a Democrat from taking that seat. Of course I can't prevent your scolding at me whenever it fits your mood; I can't even prevent the dogs from barking at me as I go along the street; but I don't abandon the highway to avoid the latter peril, and I can't falter on the course my judgment dictates to avoid the former."

GOT THE FLAGS MIXED.

The Toronto *Globe* of the 30th ult. says: "A group of vessel Captains on the Queen's Wharf was surprised this morning as the Empress of India steamed past on the way to Niagara to see the American flag flying aft at the main, and a small Jack displayed on the spear-pole forward. This they took to be a complete change of places, as they always supposed the proper place for the national flag was at the main. It was thought the master of the vessel had got the flags mixed, as no man in command of a Canadian vessel would fly the Stars and Stripes above the Union Jack. Some of our lake sailors remembered an occurrence when a vessel entering this harbor with an entire want of respect for the flag was 'brought to' by a gun from the old fort; so the Empress got off easily under the circumstances."

NEW-HAVEN COLONY FOR CALIFORNIA.

The San Francisco *Post* of June 25 says: "A delegation arrived from New-Haven, Conn., about three months ago to report upon the subject of immigration to this State. The report which they have made out recommends that a colony be formed to settle in San Bernardino County. The particular tract that they have selected contains 1,600 acres, owned by the Pacific Coast Land Company, which they have withdrawn from the market to be reserved for the benefit of the colony until Jan. 1, 1879. This tract lies one mile north of the Southern Pacific Railroad, six miles equidistant from Colton and San Bernardino, 60 miles from Los Angeles, and 40 miles in a straight line from the ocean. The railroad company agrees to locate a depot at the nearest point for the benefit of this colony. The committee have consented to act as agent for the land company, and the price of the land is $40 (gold) per acre for the whole tract; for 10 acres, $175 cash, balance, $75 in one, two, and three years, at 10 per cent. The Odd-fellows' Home and Orange Grove Homestead adjoins the New-Haven colony on the west."

A REQUISITION REVOKED.

A QUEER STORY OF PROCEEDINGS AGAINST A "SUPPOSED" MURDERER IN ARKANSAS, IN WHICH THE GOVERNORS OF ARKANSAS AND MISSISSIPPI, AND ONE OF THE GULLYS OF KEMPER COUNTY WERE CONCERNED.

From the Little Rock (Ark.) Star, June 30.

Our readers have not forgotten the brutal assassination of the Chisolm family and others in Kemper County, Miss., by a family of Gullys. Not content with the blood already shed, it seems that one of the surviving Gullys procured a requisition from the Governor of Mississippi on the Governor of this State, asking for the arrest of Benjamin F. Rush, of Russellville. Gully, still thirsting for more blood, brought the requisition here, and it seems that Gov. Miller issued the necessary warrant for the arrest of Rush and gave it to Gully. Armed with this warrant Gully proceeded to Russellville, and there arrested Rush, and proposed to take him back to Mississippi to be tried—if he ever reached there alive—by the very men who murdered the Chisolms, and none of whom are as yet indicted or in danger of conviction. The people of Russellville seem to have read something about the Chisolm massacre by the Gullys, and they notified Gov. Miller that they doubted the propriety of delivering Rush into the hands of well-known murderers. It seems that Gov. Miller had not heard of the murder of the Chisolms—he only reads the *Gazette* and the Batesville *Guard*—and was not aware of the fact that he was placing Rush in the hands of a person whose relatives killed the Chisolms and who, perhaps, participated in the crime. Now, Gov. Miller is not really a bad man, and when he learned that the man to whom he gave the warrant of arrest of Rush was related to persons who had, in broad daylight, entered the jail and killed the Chisolms, he telegraphed to Gov. Stone what he had done and that the people of Russellville doubted the propriety of turning Rush over to a man they felt confident would murder him, as his relatives had the Chisolms. It never occurred to Gov. Miller that he could revoke his warrant, and the idea does not seem to have struck him until the Governor of Mississippi told him to revoke his warrant and release Rush from arrest. Thereupon Gov. Miller telegraphed Gully that he revoked the warrant of arrest, and to release Rush. With this Gully was displeased, and presuming he was in a Democratic State, and that all Democrats are like those in Kemper County, Miss., he defied the Governor, and replied that he would only release Rush on the order of the Governor of Mississippi. The status of Gully was by Gov. Miller telegraphed to the Governor of Mississippi, and the Governor of Mississippi becoming disgusted with the stupidity of the Governor of Arkansas, ignored our blessed Governor, and telegraphed direct to the Sheriff of Pope County, presuming him, at least, to have some sense, to incarcerate Gully in jail if he did not obey the Governor of Arkansas. We glean these facts from the *Gazette*, and it being the court organ, we presume they are credibly stated in favor of our Governor as far as the facts would warrant. The *Gazette* closes its account of the affair without telling whether Gully had been imprisoned or not, and so we are not at this writing able to tell our readers further particulars. It is really a pitiable state of affairs when the Governor of this State has to telegraph to the Governor of another State to get the law enforced. Where are the Militia and the Adjutant-General?

This thing is wrapped in mystery. The charge in the requisition of the Governor of Mississippi, so the *Gazette* learns, "was suspicion of murder; Judge Gully, of Mississippi." "Suspicion of murder" is a new order of crime. Rush evidently had not been indicted. The requisition, therefore, must have been based on a warrant. The act on this subject does not authorize or require a Governor to act only where a crime is charged in the affidavit or indictment. "Suspicion of murder" is not a crime, and we hope Gov. Miller will not issue any more warrants on any such charges. It is very evident the requisition had been smuggled through the Executive office of Mississippi, for the Governor of that State does not think Rush guilty, or he would not have directed his discharge. To the people of Pope County all praise is due for throwing such obstacles in the way of the execution of the law as they have. In doing so they defeated a scheme formed to take Rush back to Mississippi and murder him; but in doing so the people of Pope have made a sad exhibition of the ability of our own dear Miller. If the people of Pope would turn some of its "indiscreet young men" loose and bang Mr. Gully, we would come out in a long article and convince the public that the "better element of society" did not approve the act, and that while they did not approve, no punishment should be inflicted.

OBITUARY.

CAPT. JOHN A. WEBSTER.

Capt. John A. Webster, senior officer of the United States revenue service, died yesterday at his home in Harford County, Md., aged 91 years. The deceased was a brave and gallant officer. He commanded the famous six-gun battery on the Ferry Branch, when the British fleet bombarded Fort McHenry in 1814, and repulsed the enemy, who had passed Fort McHenry during the night in barges and light vessels. He was presented with several swords for gallant services in this action. Capt. Webster retired from active service a few years ago, but with full pay, and was understood to be waiting orders of assignment to duty.

A SOUTHERN VIEW.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

When the battle is over and the dust and smoke have blown away, the combatants can then survey the field and estimate results. We think the battle is over. Now let us see who has won and what is won. The war commenced for the abolition of slavery. We of the South, or a portion of us, recognized that fact. We could not, however, unite our people on that view of the question, and we went into the fight divided, and in the field we lost. We did not despair, however, knowing that "when the lion's skin doth fail the fox's hide must piece it out," and also that what is lost one way may be won another. We then took the negro in hand and resolved to make a weapon of him for the purpose of accomplishing what we had failed to do in the field. We think now that we have won the fight, and I will tell you why I assert squarely that we have recovered one Southern State after another; till we now hold every one of them, never again to be lost. We have in every election hereafter a solid 138 Electoral votes to begin with, and no party at the North can hope for anything in politics without a coalition with the South; or rather they will be allowed to attach themselves to the former slave power, to annex themselves, as it were, in consideration of what the South may give them. Now, I say that we are masters of the situation, and hold a mortgage on the Federal Government forever. This I have no doubt is bitter, but it is true. More: slavery is more firmly established than it ever was before; and it is a fact, before it was more a theory. Slavery now exists with all its former burdens on the slave and none of the legal burdens on the master; and is not that a fine outcome of Wendell Phillips' philanthropy? poor old dotard! This is not half that we have won, but you can see we have won this. I know that our leading men would repudiate all this with great indignation, but in their hearts will say it is all true. And it is true, and is a fair statement of the feeling of every true Southern man or woman south of Mason and Dixon's line, and I cannot help saying it. Our bitter time is past; yours is coming, and near at hand; prepare to meet it. Be wary, but surely reap the whirlwind, inasmuch as you have sown the wind.

DEMOCRAT.

GREENVILLE, S. C., Thursday, June 28, 1877.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Have you heard the news from Charleston? Eight thousand Democratic majority. How do you like that? Does not that show you that we intend to rule the matter from now? You know well that the negroes have been forced to vote against their principles, and we will always make them vote just that way, and we are not afraid to do it. Have you ever heard of any Southern man having been punished by any Southern State court for any murder of any Northern man or Republican? Of course you have not nor never will. We do not propose to allow any Northern man to live among us, and the sooner your people know it the better. We will make the negroes run them off as fast as they can come here. You do not believe this perhaps. Wait and you will see. Did Hampton's fine talk fool any sensible one of you? If so I am sorry for you. It took all of Hampton's vast influence to have Willard elected for a blind to catch the Northern groundlings. We do not expect or want to deceive any sensible Northern man. In that election Gen. Gary spoke the true feeling of every Southern man. We are now a solid South, and honestly believe the North is afraid of us; and well you may be, for we have none of us forgot one iota of the bitter past. *You may receive this for what it is really*—that is,

THE SPIRIT OF THE SOUTH.

AN ENGINE STRUCK BY LIGHTNING.

An incident of a recent thunder-storm, as noticed by a passenger on a train on the New-York Midland Railroad, is thus described by the Middletown *Press*: "The train was in the vicinity of Walton. The storm was terrific. Crash after crash of thunder with blinding lightning, accompanied by a deluge of rain and hail, followed them. At one time the train seemed to be enveloped in a sheet of electrical fire. A fearful crash preceded, and instantly the engine was in a volume of electricity; balls of fire encircled the driving wheels as they revolved with lightning rapidity. Engineer Sanford beheld the phenomenon with wonder and awe, and supposing that the end of all things was at hand, involuntarily shut off the steam. Nearly every person on the train experienced a severe shock; a large tree by the track was shattered. The shock lasted but a moment. When satisfied that nothing had been injured, the engineer started the free horses on with a loud whistle toward Parwish."

THE POLITICS OF FRANCE.

STIRRING SPEECHES BY SENATORS.

VICTOR HUGO'S ELOQUENCE AROUSED—THE MARSHAL DENOUNCED BY JULES SIMON—SCENES AND INCIDENTS IN THE FRENCH SENATE CHAMBER.

From our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Friday, June 22, 1877.

Yesterday I went again to Versailles under the expectation of seeing the Senate vote the dissolution of the Chamber, but the final decision was adjourned for another day. I have been particularly anxious to witness the historical scenes now being enacted in the old palace of Louis XIV., but find that I have to miss a sitting or miss my mail, for it is not easy to get back to Paris in time for the post. By all the ordinary trains it takes nearly an hour to go from Paris to Versailles, but the express trains, put on for the service of the Deputies, make the trip in half an hour. In order to catch these trains you must take a cab at the palace and drive quickly to the station. There is no fixed hour for their departure, the time for starting being twenty minutes after the closing of the sitting, and any delay in getting a vehicle throws you behind time. On Wednesday I arrived at the station just a moment too late, and had to dine at Versailles. A number of Deputies and Senators were caught in the same way, and, grumbling and growling at the railway company, all went off to the Hotel des Reservoirs to dine. This is the most famous restaurant in the town, but on this occasion it was not equal to its reputation. The service was bad; the few waiters on hand were worn out and insolent; everything had been eaten up, and there was still a hungry crowd crying for more. Beside me was a noted Marquis, who made a tour of the world with the Prince de Condé, and, taking his plate into the kitchen, he managed to get something for himself and comrades. His success started off the rest, and—ladies and all—the unserved seized their plates and rushed to the kitchen, laying violent hands upon everything in sight. The waiters lost their heads, and some comical scenes were witnessed during this singular repast, the hungry diners being generally members of the highest nobility in France. The worst of it was that the delay in our drivers made us miss another train, and it was 10 o'clock before we got back to the city. The fact is that every restaurant in Versailles is overrun at this moment, for everybody who can procure a ticket goes to the Assembly, and hundreds go out on a venture. Some manage to get in by means of ingenuity or audacity; the rest spend the afternoon in the *couloirs* of the palace or in the cafés adjoining. The influx of people is so great and so sudden that it is impossible to provide for all.

It was generally thought that the Senate would vote the dissolution of the Chamber, at the request of the Marshal, without any great amount of discussion. But when the proposition was brought forward a number of gentlemen wanted to speak upon it. The sitting was opened by a discourse from M. Victor Hugo, and the poet spoke more rationally than he has done for years. He mounted the steps of the tribune slowly, and, although the hall was crowded in every part, in the midst of unusual silence. The noise in the galleries was instantly hushed when the white head of the poet appeared, and many a breath was half suspended in the momentary anxiety that was felt to catch his first tones and words. Without any precipitation, but with some appearance of nervousness, he unrolled a mass of manuscript, and, without a glance at his audience, began to read. He is one of the best readers in the world; his voice is musical and pleasing; his intonations effective in the extreme. I need not say that everyone present bent forward to listen, and, it was evident, to listen with admiration. Let me say again that this speech was excellent, eloquent, and grand. From the very first phrase he enchained the attention of his audience. The Senate, he said, was going to judge and going to be judged. It could either pacify France and assure Europe, or trouble France and agitate the world. Upon it depends that deliverance or that catastrophe; and, he added, the Senate can be founded by the Senate. And then, evoking the tragical souvenirs of the past, he said that we had their lugubrious reflections in the present situation, and he called the act of the 16th of May "that public misfortune purposely brought about." And, he asked, what a moment was chosen for such an adventure! On one side a party that wanted peace, labor with security, progress slow but sure, without shocks, and that was properly the spirit of the Government; on the other, a party seeking to overturn institutions, sowing discords, agitating the public mind, giving the country up to the competition of three monarchies, putting everything again in doubt—and what is all that but revolution? There were points of great beauty and passages of unusual eloquence in this discourse, the orator begging the Senate to save France by saving itself—that is, its own honor. It is needless to add, the speech of Victor Hugo made a most profound impression, and it was all the more effective because it was more moderate than the usual addresses of the Radical poet. Loud applause broke out when M. Hugo folded up his ponderous mass of manuscript and turned away. He had not reached the bottom of the steps when the entire Left rose and marched forward to offer their felicitations. There was a great deal of hand-shaking, and for some moments the sitting was suspended, none of the Ministers getting ready to reply. The loud voice of M. Arago was heard calling attention to the singularity of this proceeding, but the fact was that none of them wanted to speak after Victor Hugo, and have their speeches appear in the official journals just after his. For this I do not blame them in the least, for they spoke without notes of any kind, while Victor Hugo read a speech that he had written out at length and carefully revised. The Duc de Broglie speaks with accuracy, and uses polished language—he is also an Academician—but he had to answer M. Jules Simon, the second Republican orator upon the list. M. Arago tried again to rouse an one of the Ministers, but as no one seemed willing to enter the tribune, the floor was given again to the Left.

The ex-Premier is always a finished orator, always eloquent, always listened to with interest. On this occasion more so than ever, perhaps, for we remember how he had been choked off a month before when he tried to give some words of explanation. He was rudely attacked in the Marshal's proclamation, and, when refused permission to speak, left the tribune saying that attacks should never be made when the persons attacked were not allowed to answer them. We knew yesterday that M. Simon intended to give a page of history, and our expectations were not disappointed. He examined, one by one, the excuses given by the Marshal for his dismissal, and showed them up in anything but favorable colors. Indeed, he gave good and sufficient proof that the excuses given had no sort of foundation, and declared that there was but one reason for the act of the 16th of May, and that was "because we were a Republican Government." And, he went on to say, the reason for getting the late Government out of the way is the same as that now giving rise to the demand for getting the Chamber out of the way—because it, too, is Republican, and because it, like the late Government, is faithful to parliamentary principles.

M. De Broglie had to reply to the crushing speech of M. Simon, and he did it with his usual tact and eloquence. The Duke has a poor voice and not so good a manner as his adversary, but he has a good command of language and speaks with the greatest precision. In this case he had a bad cause to defend, and he could do little more than repeat the declarations in the two messages of the Marshal, and in the speeches of M. De Fourton. The burden of his story was the dangers of radicalism, and he repested again and again that France was menaced with destruction by the Radical Party, and that he and his friends had interfered on the 16th of May for the purpose of saving her. M. Berenger followed on behalf of the Republicans, and he, too, made a powerful speech, condemning the Government like a magistrate, and treating the present Ministry as a Judge of the Assizes Court would a convicted criminal. M. Berenger spoke for three hours, but was listened to with attention throughout. He begged the Senate, in the name of the Fatherland, to refuse this demand for dissolution. It was now late, and more orators being inscribed, the discussion was adjourned over until to-day. At the hour I write no news has arrived in Paris respecting the vote.

Yesterday the city was full of rumors respecting the duels of Deputies, one report saying that Paul De Cassagnac and M. Perrin had fought, and that both had been run through the body. No duel took place between these two gentlemen, for M. De Cassagnac never sends a challenge, though he accepts them, and M. Perrin did not do so. The affair between M. De Saint Paul and Leon Renauld ended in an explanation. When the ex-Prefect of Police was speaking M. De Saint Paul cried: "That is singular language for one who offered to bring in the King for a million." M. Leon Renauld replied that this was a falsehood. M. De Saint Paul sent his seconds to M. Renauld. It seems that at the time of the fusion, the latter being Prefect of Police, he said to the Duc de Pissaccia that anything was possible with money, and added: "Give me a million and I will have Paris hung with white flags." M. Renauld thought that M. De Saint Paul spoke of his having asked for a million for himself, and hence gave the words the lie, but since M. De Saint Paul referred to his remark about the effect of a million spent upon the people, he would change the word "lie" to "inexactitude." This was accepted by the seconds, and the affair was honorably settled.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

The following fires of a minor character occurred yesterday in this City:

An exploded cracker set fire to an awning at No. 132 Third-avenue.

A fire occurred in the shoe-store of L. Cohen, No. 481 East Houston-street. Damage $50.

Fire-works set fire to the third floor of No. 32 East Broadway, causing slight damage to the building.

A slight fire occurred at 5 P. M. on the first floor of No. 162 Wooster-street. It was caused by fire-works.

The awning in front of the lager beer saloon No. 70 Ninth-avenue, was ignited by fire-crackers and destroyed. Loss $20.

The canvas awning in front of No. 336 Eighth-avenue took fire from fire-crackers, and was destroyed. Damage $25.

The awning in front of No. 32 First-avenue was ignited by fire-crackers in the afternoon, and was partially consumed. Damage $25.

At 11 A. M., a fire occurred in the grain elevator at Jacob Hoffman's brewery, No. 208 East Fifty-fifth-street, causing $50 damages.

At 3 P. M. a fire occurred on the roof of the two-story frame building No. 321 Bleecker-street, caused by fire-crackers. Damage trifling.

At 8 A. M., a quantity of fire-works on a table in front of No. 1,526 Second-avenue, belonging to Christopher Pedmani, caught fire. Damage $10.

At 2:45 P. M. a fire occurred on the roof of the two-story frame house No. 11 Norfolk-street, occupied by Susan Thomas, caused by fire-works lodging in the roof. Damage trifling.

At 4:20 A. M., the stables of Henry Koch, in Seventy-sixth-street, between Eighth and Ninth avenues, were destroyed by fire, and two horses were burned to death. Loss $1,500.

A fire was discovered in the afternoon in a closet in the residence of Ephraim Jacobs, No. 665 Madison-avenue, which originated in some unknown manner, and resulted in $300 damage.

The roof of the frame building No. 16 Carmine-street, occupied by J. H. Meyers, caught fire at 2:30 P. M. from fire-crackers. It was extinguished by Officer Van Wart, of the Ninth Precinct. Damage slight.

Crump's label manufactory, at Montclair, N. J., employing about 200 hands, was destroyed by fire yesterday morning. Loss about $2200,000. It will be rebuilt at once. Its capacity was over 100,000,000 of labels per month.

At 8 P. M. officer Masterson discovered flames issuing from the first floor of No. 400 Broome-street, occupied as a dry goods store by John Repel, who lost $1,000 by damage of stock. The building, owned by Arnson & Son, was damaged to the extent of $500.

THE WEATHER.

SYNOPSIS AND INDICATIONS.

WASHINGTON, July 5—1 A. M.—The pressure is highest in the South Atlantic and Gulf States, it is low in Nova Scotia, and lower in the North-west; the temperature has remained nearly stationary in the Middle States, elsewhere there has been a slight rise; rains have been reported in the lake region, Middle, and New-England States; the winds are northerly in the Middle Atlantic and New-England States, elsewhere they are southerly. The Ohio River has risen 20 inches at Pittsburg. The Mississippi River has remained nearly stationary.

INDICATIONS.

For New-England, stationary or lower pressure, northerly winds, shifting to southerly, warmer, clear or partly cloudy weather.

For the Middle Atlantic States, nearly stationery, followed by falling barometer, northerly winds, veering to southerly, warmer, clear, or partly cloudy weather.

For the lake region, stationary or lower pressure, winds mostly from the south, warmer, partly cloudy weather, with occasional light showers.

For Tennessee and the Ohio Valley, stationary or lower pressure, southerly winds, warmer, clear, or partly cloudy weather.

For the Lower Missouri and Upper Mississippi Valleys, stationary or lower pressure, southerly winds, stationary temperature, clear or partly cloudy weather, with occasional rain areas at the north stations.

The Lower Mississippi and Lower Missouri Rivers will remain nearly stationary.

IN THIS CITY.

The following record shows the changes in the temperature for the past 24 hours, in comparison with the corresponding date of last year, as indicated by the thermometer at Hudnut's pharmacy.

	1876.	1877.		1876.	1877.
3 A. M.	77°	66°	3:30 P. M.	98°	83°
6 A. M.	76°	68°	6 P. M.	92°	81°
9 A. M.	83°	74°	9 P. M.	83°	76°
12 M.	90°	76°	12 P. M.	80°	72°

Average temperature yesterday ..... 74½°

Average temperature for corresponding date last year ..... 85½°

THE NAVAL ACADEMY.

In speaking of the United States Naval Academy at Annapolis, Md., the Pottsville (Penn.) *Miners' Journal* says: "The Academy we regard as the best institution of its kind in the world. It was founded upon the suggestions of officers whose experience in the Naval service had been long, varied, and thorough, and after attentive consideration of the best European models. We have had excellent opportunities of comparing its graduates, in actual service, with graduates from the best European schools, and we are certain that it is no national partiality which induces us to say that they are manifestly superior in the training, habits, and even personal appearance, which fit them for their noble profession. There is one provision of the law governing the institution which we deem to be unwise, and, therefore, requiring the prompt attention of the honorable Secretary of the Navy and of the Naval Committee of Congress. The section of the law fixing the period of admission from 14 to 18 should be changed to 16 and 20. There are very few boys entering the academy under 16 years that will ever leave it with a diploma. The amendment of the law adopted some two years since, making the term necessary to graduation six, instead of four years as previously, two of which are to be spent at sea, we regard as judicious and salutary. The academy should produce practical sailors as well as gentlemen learned in nautical science."

BOSTON, Mass., July 4.—A row-boat on Horn Pond, near Woburn, Mass., containing 12 persons, capsised to-night, and Mrs. Rossiter, of Woburn, and one child; Mr. and Mrs. O'Leary, of Winchester, and one child, and Mr. Kinner, of Woburn, were drowned.

ENGLAND'S MILITARY FORCE.

THE RESOURCES AT HER COMMAND.

REGULAR TROOPS, MILITIA, AND VOLUNTEERS — UNTRAINED RECRUITS — DIFFICULTY, CONFUSION, AND DELAY—THE TRANSPORTATION CORPS—BAD ARRANGEMENTS POINTED OUT.

From the London Standard, June 15.

It is our hope and belief that there is no present probability of our being drawn into war on the Eastern question; but it is admitted that our interests may, sooner or later, be threatened to such an extent that we shall be compelled in self-defense to draw the sword. Under these circumstances, every thoughtful Englishman must wish to know what are our military resources, the number of men whom we could place in the field, and the time which would elapse between the resolution to strike and the blow. On paper we possess an Army which, for a power which relies mainly on her Navy, is of no contemptible strength. In the United Kingdom there are about 105,000 regular troops, 134,500 Militia, 14,830 yeomanry, 174,241 officient volunteers, and 15,000 first-class and 21,000 second-class army reserve, making a grand total of about 454,000 men. Of these the active Army, about 30,000 men of the militia reserve, and the "first-class" reserve are alone liable to serve out of the country, though her Majesty may accept the offer of militia corps to do garrison duty in the Mediterranean. Unfortunately, however, there is the widest possible difference between an actual army and one as it appears on paper. On the 1st of January, 1877, the effective number of the British Army was 99,991. We may assume, therefore, that at the present moment the effective strength is about 100,000. From these we must, for fighting purposes, deduct on account of miscellaneous departments, and officers of staff and departments required at home, about 1,500 of all ranks. It is also reasonable to deduct for men who are sick, absent, about to be invalided, and in prison, another 3,500. This reduces the effective fighting strength of the regular Army to about 95,000 of all ranks. Then there are untrained recruits, who may be assumed to number another 5,000; but the largest deduction of all has to be made on account of those who, though technically trained and effective, are too young to undergo the hardships and fatigues of a campaign. We have high authority for stating that of the men recently raised, no more than one out of three is fit for work till after an average service of 18 months. We cannot, therefore, set down the number of immature men at fewer than 15,000. Thus only 75,000 men now serving in the regular Army can be considered fit to take the field. The first-class Army reserve is estimated at 15,000 men, but it is evident that we cannot at the present moment reckon on more than 10,000; so that the number of trained fighting men available at a moment's notice is only 85,000 men. From the Militia reserve we could obtain, perhaps, 25,000 men, but these are only half drilled; they could not, therefore, be counted on for the opening of a campaign. We may consider, however, that England possesses a sufficient number of men to enable us to send to the East two *corps d'armée* of 38,000 men each, and to leave behind a very tolerable reserve, for in a few months the Militia reserve would have completed their military education.

So far, this is satisfactory; but when we come to consider the means which the authorities would be compelled to adopt in order to complete and prepare the two *corps d'armée* in question, our admiration of the military system of this country disappears. We have, in fact, a sufficient number of men for our purposes, and an ample supply of cadres, but the expanding of these cadres would cause much difficulty, confusion, and delay. Two corps consist of 42 battalions of infantry and 12 regiments of cavalry, besides artillery, engineers, &c. At the present moment there

TAMMANY'S CELEBRATION.

THE WAR-CRY OF THE DEMOCRACY.

A REPRESENTATIVE DEMOCRATIC CROWD—S. S. COX'S LONG TALK—A TIRADE AGAINST PRESIDENT HAYES AND THE REPUBLICAN PARTY—STATE POLITICS AND MR. COX'S OPINION OF THEM—READING OF LETTERS FROM ABSENTEES.

The Tammany Society held their usual Fourth of July celebration in the Fourteenth-street building, beginning at 10 o'clock in the morning. The great meeting-hall was profusely decorated with flags, banners, and pictures. In the niche in the centre of the frescoed wall above the platform was a plaster bust of Washington. The background was of white muslin dotted with golden stars. Above were festooned small American flags. In front was a blue silk banneret, inscribed in gold letters, "The Brave, the Wise, and the Good." Beneath was a drapery of silver-embroidered and fringed blue velvet under gold-embroidered and fringed crimson velvet. At the sides were two colored shields, and below were two large rosettes. Beneath stood out a red and blue silk gold-embroidered banner, with the inscriptions: "Society of Tammany or Columbian Order" and "E Pluribus Unum," and an eagle in a circlet, with tomahawks and knives crossed below. Its top was a glory of red gold-tipped arrows, and it was tied to the bar with red, white, and blue ribbons. Large American flags projected from the sides. Under this was a large oil portrait of Gov. Robinson. In the closed windows flanking the niche were similar likenesses of Tilden and Hendricks, and these in turn were flanked with gaudy full-length lithographs of the Goddess of Liberty and of Washington. In all the doors and windows, on the front of the gallery, beneath it, and at intervals among the painted State shields on the walls, were draped in fan shapes American flags. On the rear wall these were supplemented with Goddess of Liberty lithographs. Bannerets of red and blue silk, bearing the arms of the 13 original States, stood out in a semicircle from the gallery front. The platform was draped with festooned red cloth over blue velvet, the former fringed and ornamented with gold lace, and the latter with silver lace. It was covered with chairs, in the centre of which stood a table hidden by festooned American flags. On this was a large basket of cut flowers, and beside it upreared a red staff, surmounted by a large liberty-cap of red and blue velvet, decorated with gold fringe and silver stars. A portion of the Seventh Regiment Band discoursed music from the balcony before the proceedings, for the purpose of attracting the crowd. They afterward took seats in the gallery, and played between the speeches what were called on the red, white, blue, and violet programmes "National Airs." These included "Patrick's Day." The hall was well filled, a few of those in the gallery being of the gentler sex.

At 10 o'clock the members of the society marched solemnly in, two by two, and filled the seats on the platform. The officers were distinguished by red or blue scarfs of the Ancient Order of Hibernian type, with gold lace and metal hieroglyphics all over them, and, in the cases of a few, with huge plates of gold pendent beneath. Augustus Schell carried an imitation tomahawk, and John Kelly bore a small silk liberty-cap on a pole. The mere members wore white silk scarfs. All the faces that have been identified with the organization for the past dozen years, except those who are in prison or are fugitives from justice, were in the ranks. Peter B. Sweeny alone was not visible. Prominent in the throng was Clute, the Broadway policy dealer. The entrance was made in dead silence, without the slightest token of applause. Grand Sachem Schell opened the proceedings with an "address of welcome," which was wholly a tirade against the Democratically constituted Electoral Commission and the last Legislature. In the course of his remarks the following sentences, literally reported, occurred: "We shall not be deterred by the frauds of our adversaries. We shall follow their example and push on to the end." The Declaration of Independence was then read by Ambrose H. Purdy with good elocutionary effect. Some of its passages, being evidently novel to the audience, drew forth their spontaneous and hearty approval. Little old Frank O'Donnell next sang "The American Boy" in an ear-piercing voice. His comical gestures and frequent allusions to the "rainbow in the skies" so tickled the boys that they demanded an encore, and he gave them "The American Star," another highly-colored production, at the imminent risk of breaking a blood-vessel.

LONG TALK OF HON. S. S. COX.

The next thing on the programme was the "Long Talk" by Hon. S. S. Cox; and a long talk it was, the printed slips furnished the reporters comprising 54 pages. Mr. Cox, however, did not follow out his line of thought as originally composed, by any means; nor did he limit his observations or illustrations to those contained in the printed essay. He was introduced by Mr. Schell as "a gentleman who is part of the Government," and was received with great applause. His speech was substantially as follows:

In opening, he discussed at length the settlement of the Presidential question, referring to Mr. Hayes as the "Acting President," and denouncing his elevation to the chief magistracy in the bitterest partisan terms. He sneered at the idea of a graceful submission, saying: "It is no virtue but cowardice which counsels abject submission to ascertained and confessed wrong. Silence may be as innocent as a rose's breath, but in some emergencies it indicates not innocence, but death. We come not here to-day to repine or whine over ill fortune, but to inspire that courage, moderation, and reason which conquer defeat." He then analyzed the terms de facto and de jure, arguing that Mr. Hayes is not President de jure but President de facto, and saying that he was placed in office "through a doubtful law and a wicked commission." He then discussed the question whether the decision can be tested or opened, and expressed a doubt as to whether there was any constitutional power to *quo warranto* the decision, or to do it. "But," he said, "if a resolution be offered, based on old or newly-discovered testimony, to inquire further into this stupendous iniquity—and provide a sure means of averting the renewal of such a destructive act as counting in the non-elect—can I refuse to vote for it? I put the question to you. Am I bound to vote against it because there seems no refuge short of 1880? Would I not be a party to the infamy if I failed to stigmatize it?" He then briefly reviewed the work of the commission and declared that body to have been "the device of desperate counsels." He compared its action to a game at dice, the result varying being 9 to 7, and asserted that every requisite of an honest election was discarded and every proof rejected or avoided. Mr. Cox referred separately to the cases of Florida and Louisiana, and in conclusion on this topic said: "An Ossa of wrong was piled on [a Pelion of fraud, each ascending mass, if possible, worse than the lowest stratum! Yet with this accumulation we are expected to accept what we cannot consent to approve! When Rousseau contended in his social compact (page 78) that if there be two sovereigns, one of right and the other of fact, the social union immediately vanishes, and the body politic is dissolved, he could not have contemplated a more flagrant case than the present Federal authority, constituted through such malign agencies."

NEW-YORK STATE ISSUES.

Mr. Cox next discussed State questions, saying that "this State and City have experienced, during the past Winter, similar results from wrongful legislation." He claimed that "the recent tendency of Legislatures has been to aggrandize their power," without consulting the Constitution. "In the last Assembly," he said, "there was a Republican majority of 13; yet the minority represented 32,000 more voters than the Republicans. Copying from other bad examples, they began the partisan work of crushing out the voice of this community. A batch of unscrupulous bills culminated in an 'omnibus.' Among the worst were bills for prodigal expenditures—one-half to be paid by this unrepresented City, which pays half of the State taxes. One of these measures,—passed by 71 to 58,—a party vote,—I hold in my hand. It is a concurrent resolution, introduced by Senator Woodin, on the 3d of April last. It proposes to amend the Constitution, so as to make City elections in the Spring. Its real meaning is to inaugurate a 'Board of Finance,' whose legislation as to taxation and other matters should be distinct from that of the Aldermanic board. Its object of attack was to destroy the local Government of this City. In all cities where there are more than 100,000 population, property or rent qualifications are required for the voter who may elect this Board of Finance! The property must be assessed at not less than $500; or the rent must not be less than $250! It discriminates in favor of cities of less than 100,000; but the iniquitous principle ran entirely throughout its fifth section. Could there be a more irrational, undemocratic and unrepublican idea than this sought by this Legislature? It would disfranchise one-half of the voters of the City. It is a bar sinister on intelligence and worth. It proceeds on the false assertion of some pseudo-economist, that a large class are not interested in taxes, because, directly, they do not pay them. It is a false premise. The bulk of the taxes are paid—aye, and felt too—by those who do not own the land or tenement. If this City suffers from fiscal incompetency, who feels it like the poor man,—the working man? We have our splendid parks, whose foliage and shade give to the masses, their temporary relief; we have our marble palaces and gorgeous avenues; but they only serve to illustrate the difference between a splendid and a happy land! To make the selfish few the baronial and the unhappy many their serfs, is to take away the voice of the toiler, and give it to the successful speculator and parvenu."

THE VETO OF THE OMNIBUS BILL.

"This measure as to suffrage followed the equally infamous omnibus bill. It undertook to tinker, confuse, and upturn the City charter with its bureaus and boards, in the interest of a class of office-seekers with property but without popularity. This bill would now be a law but for a veto. It passed by a minority in fact, though by a majority in form. It was another mode not so glaring, but just as vicious, of robbing the people of offices and property without their consent. Four votes were cast for it, representing four counties of 78,000 people, while one against it represented 97,000 people! Two of our City districts, with 170,000 people interested in its provisions, had but two votes against it, while 31,000 people, representing two rural counties, had two for it! Deprived of seven representatives by criminal failure to apportion, New-York City had not its proper vote in crushing out this legislative brigandage. The atrocity goes beyond these meagre figures. We might as well have a returning board in New-York State at once, and turn over to it our property, suffrages, and liberties, as to such an executive radical cabal as foisted this bill through the Legislature. It was vetoed because it was a part of a long and weary system of selfish interference with home rights and rule.

"What is the prescript of the Constitution of this State? Does it not command fair representation for taxation by a new apportionment? Was there ever a more flagrant outrage than its neglect or refusal? Why are New-York and Kings, with their increased population, duly ascertained, forbidden to be represented according to an equitable ratio? For 136,582 population, there should be a Senator; for every 31,145, an Assemblyman; and yet New-York and Kings, not to speak of Erie and Monroe, lose their right of representation, by the juggle of the partisan, when rural radical counties increase their members on a less ratio. When it is done to aggrandize and perpetuate corrupt power, it is an aggravated usurpation, for the undoing of which there is no relief—no *quo warranto*, no mandamus—no other remedy but the popular reprobation, to be expressed in indignant scorn by the ballot. It can no more be acquiesced in than other de facto results from returning boards and electoral commissions. For the proper understanding and defeat of this forsworn non-performance of duty, we owe a lasting debt to the veto of an honest Governor, Lucius Robinson. Every citizen who does not reproach and denounce it is guilty of either suborning the perjury or condoning it by acquiescence. * * * The capital and cowardly wrong to New-York is in the disregard of the de jure right of their local boards to legislate, and the de facto exercise of that very right at Albany. Nor is this tendency only observable at Albany. It is no less at Washington. To guard against its encroachment is the warning of political philosophy. How to be rid of such legislation is a problem to be solved, first by fulfilling all obligations to the organic law, and next by remitting to local Legislatures their proper domestic rule. The curse of our Government is special and over-legislation. Was it not the very object of our federal system to tether the operation of government within a defined circle? Absolutism and bigotry tend to loose administration; democracy and liberality to the opposite."

Mr. Cox next discussed the question of "Future Policies—by Repeal," claiming that on the great questions of the day there is "no variableness or shadow of turning in our Democratic policies." Continuing, he referred to legislative history saying: "This abuse of power to which I have referred calls for fresh inquiry into the law-making faculty. Recent events demand anew careful consideration of the functions of government and the right of representation." Abuses of power in foreign countries, and particularly misrepresentation in the British Parliament were alluded to, and, from the facts stated, the speaker drew the conclusion that "the question is not one altogether of remedies but of miscreants. It is not a question of how clear the stream is, but is the fountain crystalline? Tell me not that the fountain is clear, when the hidden sources which supply it pass through tainted channels! Nor is there any difference between the perjury which fails to apportion, and the perjury which falls to count. Both are putrescent. It will not do to say that the de facto rule is for the general welfare, or for that of the majority. The taint is just as destructive as if A and B were benefited at the expense of C; or as if Louisiana and South Carolina were helped at the expense of Delaware, or all New-York State at the expense of the City. If the two larger States making a majority are regarded to the disadvantage of one smaller one through fraud—the upas poison is none the less effective. It is not the number of States or people covered by its poisoned shade, but the quality of the act which tends to harm all. As a little leaven leavens the whole lump, so a little infragrance would spoil a Paradise of delight. The lessons of all history teach us to guard the portals of legislation; to have its foundations broad based on the popular will; its members unintimidated and uncorrupted in their counsels; and its powers abridged by no unjust concessions or delegations of power.

"It is said that the majority of a nation is irresistible, that it as little needs to have recourse to violence as that there is reason to expect that any usurper will be so mad as to contend with it. The very fact of a majority being against the usurpations at Washington and Albany has stopped contention as to the status of certain Southern States and the justice of Gov. Robinson's veto. The acting Executive at Washington was well advised to plead *nolo contendere* with such questions South, and the Radicals should be similarly advised of the issue as to property qualification and nonapportionment."

In conclusion Mr. Cox said:

"It is a fitting tribute to its position, its history, and its freedom, that the genius of Republican France proposes to erect within its waters the image of Liberty, lifting up the lighted torch, as a beacon of promise and symbol of enlightenment to all who traverse the broad seas and seek our asylum. It is a part of our unity to which the sculptor loses nothing of its splendid significance! May it not be said to us, as De Tocqueville said to France: 'Are your principles losing their force by your example? Does your application of them lead the world to doubt their truth? Are your regenerating principles—the glory and most precious portion of your history—leading the nations to a happier future, or dragging them down after you in moral degradation?' With vestal vigilance let these principles be ever watched! We need not repair to the golden urns of other skies to rekindle the light which shines like the stars upon our ensign. The youthful, exultant, and defiant spirit of 'Freedom, here enshrined and reconsecrated upon every recurrence of this day, fills each mind with a common sentiment concerning the Republic, which is the essence of patriotism, and will shed around the splendid gift of our sister Republic of the Old World, not the lurid glare which leads astray, but an aureole 'only not divine,' whose effulgence will make glad the struggling people of all lands aspiring to a better future."

During the florid peroration Judge Sanford E. Church entered the room, and, being recognized, the speaker was interrupted until the cheers had ceased. Mr. Cox had an allusion in his printed speech to "the sunburst of Ireland waving over a regenerated nation," but forgot to use it. He was frequently applauded.

LETTERS FROM ABSENTEES.

Next in order was the reading of replies from absentees by Joel O. Stevens. Charles Francis Adams sent the following, which gives the key-note of nearly all the others:

QUINCY, June 23, 1877.

Augustus Schell, Esq., Grand Sachem Columbian Order:

DEAR SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the reception of your letter inviting me to join your society in the the celebration of its exercises on the Fourth of July. I regret very sincerely that it will not be in my power to attend on that occasion. While agreeing with you in many of the opinions expressed in your letter, I pray your pardon if I venture to present to your attention one subject which seems to me of the most vital importance to the future welfare, if not the very salvation of our institutions. The country must not be subjected again to the risk of another election accomplished by fraud, if the evil can be removed by constitutional means. The majority of the people have submitted once, to their great honor, but it will not be safe to risk such another experiment. Some amendment of the provision of the Constitution on the subject seems indispensable during the present term of the Presidency. I trust you will not be slow to insist that your representatives and friends all over the country shall see to it that ample time and care be given in good season to the preparation of such a measure as may prove acceptable to all honest people, when it becomes their duty to act upon it in their turn. Above all, let there be left no chance for a repetition of fraud. The corner-stone of the arch must be dragged out of the mud into which it has settled, and placed on an immovable rock. I do not permit myself to doubt that this is the earnest desire of all the honest men of both parties. But to you who have suffered the most by the consequences it devolves to take especial care that they be not repeated. You have the means of remedy largely in your hands. I pray you to see to it in good season that they may be made effectual to save us all from the possibility of anarchy and strife. There is no better day to give out the word than on the Fourth of July. Very truly yours,

CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS.

SEA GIRT, N. J., July 2, 1877.

To Hon. Augustus Schell:

SIR: I have had the honor to receive the invitation of your society to be present at your commemoration of the Fourth of July; and, while I shall not be in town on that day, and therefore cannot attend, I avail myself of the occasion to express my cordial sympathy with the great public and patriotic object so well portrayed in your letter of invitation. With assurances of my best wishes for yourself and for those you represent, I am, very truly yours.

S. J. TILDEN.

Senator Starbuck hinted darkly at revolution. This portion of his letter was not read. Hon. Abram S. Hewitt announced his departure for Europe by yesterday's steamer. Seth I. Thomas proposed "a fair support to all wise measures presented, but no compromises with Mr. Hayes." Judge Loomis advised that Mr. Hayes' Presidency be regarded "as a public and national, and not as his personal fault," and that "commendation be yielded to his administration where it is deserved." William W. Eaton, of Hartford, sent a bloodthirsty epistle, in which he says: "There will never be another Commission to determine upon the election of a President of the United States—never! never! * * * Should the next Democratic candidate for the Presidency receive, as did the last, a majority of the votes of a majority of the States in the Electoral Colleges thereof, such candidate will be inaugurated, let come what may come." Other letters were received (but were not read) from George H. Paul, of Milwaukee; George L. Miller, of Omaha; George W. Wingate, Fernando Wood, E. D. Hubbard, of Hartford; Controller Clcott, Gov. Miller, of Arkansas; G. B. Dibrill, of Tennessee; Julian Michel, of New-Orleans; John Robbins, of Philadelphia; Charles W. Jones, of Florida; George Northrop, of Philadelphia; Everett P. Wheeler, Charles H. Simonton, of Charleston; Albert R. Hatch, of Portsmouth, N. H.; James B. Groome, of Maryland; William Pinckney Whyte, of Baltimore, and a number of small fry.

Sachem Schell announced that Gov. Hampton and Judge Conner, of South Carolina, had been invited to be present, but had sent word that "ill-health" prevented them. This was followed by the execrable singing of "Bright Star of Liberty" by four young men calling themselves the "Tammany Quartet." Six "short talks"—of half an hour each—were then indulged in by Assemblyman Spinola, Congressman Willis, Assemblyman Ecclesine, and Messrs. Christopher Fine, William A. Boyd, and John W. Browning. They were all of the usual clap-trap order. Spinola read from a number of long printed slips, copies of which he sent to the reporters afterward. He compared Postmaster-General Key to Richard III.'s wife, and called him "one of those skeleton keys that fit into any political principles that unlock the door to a salary." He and Mr. Willis were opposed to any affiliation with the Republicans. The latter spoke of Tammany as having once been a den of thieves and a place of crime and guilt, but he claimed that it had outlived its shame, and had been purified. Mr. Ecclesine drew down the house by an allusion to the 17th of March, and ended with these words: "Next year the candidates shall be inaugurated, even though it be done to the music of the drum tap and the clash of surrounding arms." The substance of all the speeches was a tiresome reiteration of Mr. Cox's Electoral Commission and Legislature tirade. Mr. Boyd introduced in his a strong appeal for subscribers to Kelly's evening organ.

A large number of other speakers were on the programme, but owing to the manifest impatience of the audience, which was rapidly thinning out, Mr. Schell cut the proceedings short by announcing that the "Big Spring" was in operation and the latch-string outside the door. A fair proportion of the assemblage had been provided with tickets entitling them to a participation in the feast alluded to, and this secured their attendance until the Star Spangled Banner had been sung by Philip J. Sullivan, all rising and joining in the chorus. Then all hands repaired to the basement of the building, where, in two rooms—one for the rabble with tickets, and the other for the members and special guests—bountiful lunches had been spread, with unlimited liquids to wash them down. It was after 3 o'clock when the company finally broke up.

TICHBORNE AND THE OSPREY

AN IMPRISONED OLD SAILOR'S STORY.

HE SAYS HE SHIPPED ON THE MYSTERIOUS THREE-MASTED SCHOONER AND WAS WITH HER WHEN SHE PICKED UP A BOAT'S CREW OFF RIO, ONE OF WHOM WAS THE SON OF A TITLED NOBLEMAN.

From the San Francisco Call.

The article on the supposed discovery of new evidence in the Tichborne case, published in the *Call* a few weeks ago, has awakened new interest in regard to the movements of the schooner Osprey, and has apparently jogged the memory of parties who know, or pretend to know, something about that mysterious craft which has so long baffled the numerous detectives employed to trace out its record. There is something strange and unaccountable in the almost total disappearance of all records and information regarding the Osprey, and at times one is almost inclined to believe that she is old Vanderdecken's phantom ship itself. Various vessels of that name have been found, but upon tracing their history it is apparent that none of them could have had any connection with the circumstances of the Tichborne case, and the investigators are again, like the Osprey, all at sea.

A copy of the *Call*, containing the account of the supposed discovery of the Osprey's log, found its way into San Quentin prison. A fragment of the paper was accidentally picked up by one of the inmates, and the heading of the article attracted his attention, although there was not enough of the story remaining to give a complete idea of its purport. The man who thus stumbled upon the piece of paper told a fellow-prisoner that he was once on board a vessel called the Osprey and wondered whether it could have been the one referred to in the article. The latter communicated with the *Call*, and a reporter was sent to the prison to ascertain the facts. Upon stating the object of his visit to Capt. McAllister, that gentleman sent for the prisoner who wrote the note, and ascertained that the man who had picked up the fragment was an old man called Oliver Perry, who was serving a three years' sentence for an attempt to embezzle a horse and buggy. Perry was sent for, and, in answer to the questions of the reporter, related the following story:

"I picked up a piece of paper the other day, and the first thing that caught my eye was something about the Osprey and the Tichborne case. Now, it may be that it was another vessel altogether, but I recollected that in February, 1854, I shipped on a vessel of that name at New-York as second mate and carpenter. I remember that the Captain was short of men and wanted me to go with him to San Francisco as carpenter, and to act as second mate too."

"Do you remember the Captain's name?"

"His name was Owens; I forget his first name. The first mate's name was Jones, I believe. The vessel was loaded with flour, pickled pork, and bacon, for there was big profit in provisions at Frisco them days. The first time I was at San Francisco was in 1817, when I was a youngster on a whaler."

"What was the rig of the Osprey?"

"She was a curious rigged craft—a three-masted schooner, built somewhere on the lakes. Everybody was looking at her in port. She had a square foretopsail and a gaff top-sail on the main. I don't remember whether she had a mizzen topsail or not. She was new when I shipped on her—that was in February, 1854. She had just come from the lakes through the Welland Canal, and got badly battered up by ice in the St. Lawrence. Some of the men were frost-bitten coming down to New-York, and I believe one man lost a leg by it."

"Are you sure that it was in 1854 when you shipped?"

"Yes, I am; 'cause I know I went from San Francisco overland to New-York in '52, and I am sure of the date. We sailed in February, and when we got down to South America we put into Rio. About five or six days after leaving Rio we found some pieces of a wreck floating around. There was a stun'sail boom and a topgallant mast and a piece of board with the letters 'Be' and part of another letter nearly rubbed out on it. I had a look at every spar to see if the chafing gear was all right, for the rigging was new and something might be wearing or chafing, you see; and so I kept a lookout after that to see if I could make out any more traces of the wreck. It was the next day, I think, when I saw a small boat some distance to windward, and I called the Captain into the rigging. He took a good look through his glass and discovered some men in the boat. That was about seven bells, I believe. Well, we braced up sharp, but the boat was so far to windward that we had to run by some ways and then tack to get up to them. We went so far off that the men told us afterward they thought we were going to leave them. What month was that in? Let's see. It must have been in April or May, for we were two weeks at Rio Janeiro. Yes, that's right. Well, we picked them up, and found there were three Englishmen, one Norwegian, and a mulatto boy from Bermuda. I think the mulatto was the cook. They said that they were on the Belle, and that she was struck by a whirlwind which tore her masts right out of her. Twelve of the crew got into the long-boat, and these five took the yawl. I suppose the long-boat must have been lost, for we never could find her, and we never heard anything more of the 12 men. No, I can't remember the names of the men we picked up, it was so long ago, and you know I'm getting old. I'm 73 years old, boy; too old to be here; but it can't be helped now."

The old man fell into a brown study, and the reporter continued: "And what became of them afterward I know little about. Some of them went to Australia in the Osprey that Fall, I believe, though I ain't sure. She sailed in September for those parts, but I didn't go with her. Let me see; there was one of the men stayed here, come to think of it. He kept a saloon for some time just at the foot of Market-street, facing the city front and Market-street both. He was in there the day Terry was captured, and this fellow was tending bar. It was sort of a Tom and Jerry place. That must have been in the Summer of '56, I reckon."

"Can't you remember the names of these men, or something about them?"

"I don't think I knew their right names. There was one we used to call 'Pump;' I suppose his name was Humphrey, or something of that sort, and then there was a young man we called 'Teck' or 'Tick.' He and I used to bunk together after we picked him up, for we were crowded for room."

"Was his name Tichborne?" "I don't know whether it was or not; we only called him Teck. He was what I called a great, overgrown boy; I shouldn't think he was more than 20, but he was a great big fellow, and pretty stout. He was very broad across the face, I noticed. I remember him the best of any of them. He made a model of a ship, and he rigged it up all complete, and made a wooden Captain with a trumpet in his mouth, to put on the deck. I recollect him well now. He showed me some pictures one day when we were talking; there were pictures of his mother and father, and one of a young lady that he was very careful of; I suppose it was a sweetheart. He said his father was a lord or something of that sort. He showed me a hundred-pound note and twenty-five-pound note one day. That was the biggest sum of money I had ever seen a man have about him, so I remembered that circumstance. He spoke English with a German or French accent, as if he was some sort of foreigner, and I believe he said he had not lived long in England. He had been traveling round for pleasure, and was on his way home when he was wrecked. He had been in South America for some time, if I remember right. No, I don't know whether he went to Australia or not, but I suppose he did, as the Osprey went there. She was smuggling, I think, on that trip, for Capt. Owens was talking to me about how high duties were on some articles.

"I don't know what became of the Osprey; but I met Capt. Owens afterward in Idaho City. That was in '63 or '64. He was mining, I believe, at that time, and I heard after he left there that he was killed; but I don't know how that is; it was only a rumor, and I've most forgotten about it."

The old man could tell nothing more in regard to the Osprey, saying that he had scarcely given the matter a thought for years, and had forgotten a great many circumstances that might come to his mind now that he was thinking over it more. He knew nothing about the Tichborne case except what little he had heard when the case was on trial, but, as he was not where he could get the papers, his information was very limited. He has been traveling through the unsettled portions of Oregon and the Pacific coast Territories for the past 15 or 20 years, putting up saw-mills and building flumes, and has consequently had but little opportunity to know what was going on in the world. Parties who knew him in Oregon say that he was always regarded as a reliable man, and that nothing was ever said against his character in any respect. He favorite is whisky of San Quentin more than whisky, and, as far as can be learned, the crime was the first with which he was ever charged. He is trusted by Capt. McAllister with the duty of tending a gate in the prison yard, and his conduct as a prisoner is irreproachable. If his story is true, it may assist in unraveling the mystery that surrounds the existence and movements of the peculiarly rigged Osprey.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, July 4—6 P. M.—Consols, 94½ for both money and the account. United States bonds of 1867, 106⅜. Illinois Central, 52. The amount of bullion gone into the Bank of England on balance to-day is £121,000. India Council bills were allotted to-day at 1-16d. per rupee higher. Paris dispatches quote 5 per cent. Rentes at 107f. 35c. for the account, and Exchange on London at 25f. 19c.

LIVERPOOL, July 4.—Cotton easier, but not quotably lower; Middling Uplands, 6 5-16d.; do. Orleans, 6¾d.; sales, 8,000 bales, including 1,000 bales for speculation and export; of the sales 5,100 bales were American. Receipts, 1,740 bales, including 1,650 bales American; Futures 1-32d. cheaper; Uplands, Low Middling clause, delivery July and August, 6 7-32d.; delivery August and September, 6 9-32d.; delivery September and October, 6 5-16d., also 6 11-32d., also 6¾d., also 6 11-32d.; new crop shipped November and December, per sail, 6 9-32d.; futures closed steady. Cheese, 52s. ⅌ cwt. for the best grades of American.

GLASGOW, July 4.—6 P. M.—Refined Petroleum, 10½d. ⅌ gallon. Linseed-oil, £27 ls. ⅌ ton.

HAVANA, July 4.—Spanish Gold 227@227¾. Sugar more active, especially Muscovado; prices very firm. Exchange firm; on the United States, 60 days, currency, ¼ premium; short sight, do, 1¼@1½.

A CALIFORNIA CREEDMOOR TEAM.

The San Francisco *Bulletin* of June 25 says: "A meeting of the National Guard of California was held at the armory of the Second Regiment on Saturday evening, to make arrangements for the representation of California in the Inter-State Military Team match, to be held at Creedmoor next September. The competition for the first stage is now in progress. A committee presented the following rules for the government of the second stage competition, and they were adopted: 1. A record of 70 per cent. required to pass from first into second stage. 2. The shooting must take place on the 8th, 15th, and 22d of July by city regiments, and for country regiments on those days or on three separate week days. 3. The firing to take place at the San Bruno range, under the supervision of Gen. McComb. 4. The following pledge must be signed by all competitors: 'We desire to compete for a place in the Inter-State match, and hereby agree to conform to the conditions prescribed for the selection of said team. If I am a successful competitor, I hereby pledge my word of honor that I will shoot in the match, and will in addition perform such practice and submit to such discipline and government as the Captain of such team shall direct.' 5. There shall be two sighting and 20 scoring shots at each range. The entrance fee to second stage shall be $1. 7. The team of 16 shall select their Captain, not necessarily one of themselves. The following subscription list, for the purpose of defraying the expenses of the team, was announced: First Regiment—Company C, $250; E, $250; F, $100; Companies G and D to report, the estimate for the three companies being over $500. Second Regiment—Company A, $100; C, $50; D, $50; H, $50; Company E to report; Company B declines to assist. Third Regiment—Company H, $100; E, $100; A, $100. Cavalry Brigade—Company C, $200; First Dragoons, $100; Col. Wason and officers of staff, $50. Fifth Brigade, $100; Lick-land Guard, $100; Hewston Guard, $150; Headquarters and Staff Second Brigade, $200; San Jose Zouaves, $100; Los Angeles Guard, estimated, $50; Stockton Guard, estimated, $100; Capt. Sullivan, Company D, Third Infantry, $50; making a total of some $2,600."

SALMON PROPAGATION IN THE PACIFIC.

The San Francisco *Call* of June 26, says: "The value of the work accomplished by the United States Fish Commission in the propagation of salmon is well illustrated by the condition of the Columbia and Sacramento River fisheries at the present time. No steps have been taken to increase the supply in the Columbia River, and as a natural consequence the salmon caught this year will not be sufficient to fill the orders taken by the canners. About four years ago the Commissioners began stocking the Sacramento River, and the canneries are now running to their full capacity, paying but 25 cents per fish, while the Columbia River canners are paying 50 cents. Some years ago Booth & Co. established a cannery on the Sacramento, at Collinsville, but the enterprise was a failure. Another concern is now carrying on the business, and making it very profitable. The Commissioners for this State are now putting 2,500,000 salmon into the Pitt, McCloud and Sacramento rivers, obtaining the fish from the Federal Government at the actual cost of hatching, viz., $500 for 1,000,000. Ten years ago, when the project was first broached, efforts were made to obtain a supply of salmon eggs from Canada, but the rate charged—$30 per thousand—was so exorbitant that the United States Commissioners were obliged to look around for some other source of supply, and decided upon establishing stations on the Pacific coast. The McCloud River was selected as the most favorable locality, and the success of the enterprise is shown by the slight expense of hatching the fish, which has reached the lowest practicable figure. The State of Oregon has done nothing in the way of fish culture, and the canners have at last taken the matter into their own hands, it being nothing less than a question of self-preservation with them. They have raised $18,000 for this purpose, and have thus set the carrying out of the enterprise to Livingstone Stone, who is now at the scene of operations superintending the work of erecting hatching-houses. The sum subscribed ought to put up the works and place 10,000,000 salmon in the river within one year."

AWOKE AND FOUND HIS LEG OFF.

The Elmira *Advertiser* contains this story: "On Saturday evening a passenger train going south on the Northern Central Railway ran over James M. Bowers, about four miles south of Troy, but the fact was not discovered by any one on the train. The man gives the following account of the occurrence:

He was on his way to Williamsport on foot, and being hungry and tired sat down on the track to rest, and went to sleep. When he awoke he found that one of his legs was almost off, and the other was badly broken. He took out his pocket-knife and cut off the one that was nearly off. He remained there in that condition for over an hour without being discovered, when he heard a train coming, and remembering that he had some matches and paper in his pockets, lighted some pieces which to signal the train, which he did, and succeeded in stopping it. He was taken on board and brought to Troy, where two surgeons were summoned, who amputated one leg above the knee and set the other. Bowers is a man about 25 years of age, and it is doubtful if he will live."

LYNCH LAW IN KENTUCKY.

The Nashville *American* of Sunday has the following account of the lynching of a prisoner in Hickman, Ky., on Friday night last: "James and Thomas Anderson, who have long been suspected of being concerned in extensive depredations upon the farmers near Hickman, were finally captured a few days ago and lodged in jail at that place. About 12 o'clock Friday night a party of men—evidently from the country, as they came on horseback—went to the jail and secured admission by pretending to bring as a prisoner one Morgan, a notorious desperado who had long been wanted by the authorities. As the prisoners were being taken outside, they both escaped in the darkness. James Anderson was subsequently found in another part of the town, and was at once dispatched. Several balls were fired into his skull, a portion of which was shot off, and his brains oozed out. His body was also terribly mutilated with bullets. Tom Anderson was found under a house the next morning and sent back to jail. The only garment he had on was a shirt. No one in Hickman recognized any of the mob."

GHASTLY RELICS ON EXHIBITION.

The Des Moines (Iowa) *Register* says: "Among the many specimen relics owned by Mrs. Col. Charles F. Johnson, of East Des Moines, are three pieces of the ropes used at the execution of Mrs. Surratt and Atzerott. They are perfectly preserved, the texture remaining as strong as it was on the eventful day when they became historic. The rope from which Mrs. Surratt was suspended was of soft white cotton, half an inch in diameter. The other two were of very strong tarred rigging, three-sixteenths and one-half an inch respectively. These relics were obtained by Col. Johnson, and were by him severed from the ropes at the time of the execution. Mrs. Johnson also has a leaf clipped from a palmetto tree planted by George Washington. All these interesting relics are now on exhibition at the business place of Mr. George W. Ladley, corner East Fifth and Walnut streets."

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The up-town office of THE TIMES is located at **No. 1,258 Broadway, south-east corner of 32d-st.** Open daily, Sundays included, from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received and copies of THE TIMES for sale.

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

BLOOMINGDALE BROS., FANCY GOODS, have removed to Nos. 924, 926, and 928 3d-av., corner 56th-st., 50 yards below their old stand.

COMPANION.—BY AN AMERICAN WOMAN AS Companion for a lady, to go a short distance from New-York. Address No. 100 Ring-st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS, OR Fine Washing.—By a respectable girl; City or country; best City reference. Call at No. 215 East 29th-st., Room No. 4.

COOK, &c.—BY A TRUSTWORTHY RESPECTA ble Swedish woman as first-class cook; understands all kinds of cooking; soups, meats, desserts, pastry and good bread; City or country; best reference. Call at No. 512 3d-av.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A RE spectable young woman; will go to the country; best of references from last place. Apply at No. 217 East 25th-st.

COOK.—BY A PROTESTANT AS THOROUGH Good cook and assist with washing; likes the country; reference from last employer. Call at No. 248 West 47th-st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS FIRST-class cook; will assist with washing; good bread and biscuit baker; City or country; City reference. Call at No. 322 West 18th-st., first floor.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS FIRST-class cook; is a good bread and biscuit baker; 11 years' City reference; City or country. Call for two days at No. 317 West 14th-st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN as cook, and would assist with washing and ironing; no objection to go to the country; has best of City reference. Call at No. 203 East 44th-st.

COOK.—BY AN EXCELLENT FRENCH WOMAN, in a private family; City or country; good reference. Address, for one week, No. 8 West 20th-st.

COOK, &c.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN AS cook, or to do plain washing; City reference. Call at No. 447 West 19th-st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS COOK either private or public; thoroughly understands her business; best City reference. Call at 244 West 33d-st.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK IN A PRIvate family, or as laundress; four years' City reference. Call at No. 220 East 47th-st., in bakery.

COOK.—BY A PROTESTANT FIRST-CLASS COOK; French and American cooking; good City reference; City or country. Call at No. 124 West 33d-st.

COOK.—BY A GOOD COOK; IN TOWN OR COUNtry. Apply at her present employer's, No. 64 West 39th-st., for two days.

COOK.—BY A VERY GOOD COOK; WILL DO plain washing; City or country; would take reference from present employer. Call at No. 38 West 33d-st.

DRESS-MAKER.—FRENCH.—BY THE DAY, IN a private family only; can cut, fit, and trim; terms moderate; references. Address French, Box No. 320 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,258 BROADWAY.

LADY'S MAID.—BY A RELIABLE PROTESTANT Lady's maid; excellent dress-maker and good hairdresser; no objections to travel; best City references; none but first-class families need apply. Call at No. 411 7th-av.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS; City or country; best City reference. Apply at her present employer's, No. 64 West 39th-st.

NURSE, &c.—BY AN ENGLISH GIRL AS NURSE and seamstress; would do chamber-work and sewing, or wait on an invalid; good dress-maker and operator; would go in the country; best City reference. Address L. L., Box No. 309 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,258 BROADWAY.

NURSE.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN; UNDERstands thoroughly the care and management of an infant from its birth, and bringing it up on the bottle; excellent City reference given; no objection to the country. Can be seen at No. 143 West 16th-st.

**NUR

SHIPPING.

CUNARD LINE B. & N. A. R. M. S. P. CO.

NOTICE.

With the view of diminishing the chances of collision, the steamers of this line take a specified course for all seasons of the year.

On the outward passage from Queenstown to New-York or Boston, crossing meridian of 50 at 43 latitude, or nothing to the north of 43.

On the homeward passage, crossing the meridian of 50 at 42, or nothing to the south of 42.

FROM NEW-YORK FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.
ABYSSINIA WED., July 11 | *RUSSIA.....WED., July 25
SCOTIA.....WED., July 18 | ALGERIA....WED., Aug. 1
*Steamers marked * do not carry steerage passengers.

Cabin passage, $80, $100, and $130, gold, according to accommodation. Return tickets on favorable terms.

Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at very low rates. Freight and passage office, No. 4 Bowling Green.

CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

WHITE STAR LINE,

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL, CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL.

The steamers of this line take the Lane Routes recommended by Lieut. Maury, U. S. N., going south of the Banks on the passage to Queenstown all the year round.

ADRIATIC.....SATURDAY, July 14, at 9 A. M.
BRITANNIC.....SATURDAY, July 21, 2:30 P. M.
GERMANIC.....SATURDAY, Aug. 4, at 2:30 P. M.

From White Star Dock, Pier, No. 52 North River.

These steamers are unrivaled in size and unsurpassed in appointments. The saloon, state-rooms, smoking and bathrooms are amidships, where the noise and motion are least felt, affording a degree of comfort hitherto unattainable at sea.

Rates—Saloon, $80 and $100, gold; return tickets on favorable terms; steerage, $28.

For inspection of plans and other information apply at the Company's offices, No. 37 Broadway, New-York.

E. J. CORTIS, Agent.

TO SUMMER TOURISTS.

ALLAN STEAM-SHIP LINE
FROM BALTIMORE TO HALIFAX, AND VICE VERSA.

The A1 British Royal Mail Iron Screw Steam-ships
HIBERNIAN, 3,200 tons, Capt. Lieut. ARCHER, R. N. R.
NOVA SCOTIAN, 3,900 tons, Capt. RICHARDSON.
CASPIAN, 3,000 tons, Capt TROOP.
AUSTRIAN, 3,000 tons, Capt. WYLIE.

Leave Baltimore every fortnight, WEDNESDAYS,
FOR HALIFAX, NOVA SCOTIA.

Cabin passage to Halifax, $20 gold; Round Trip tickets, $35 gold.

This opportunity, by offering, as it were, an abbreviation of a European trip, is exceptionally agreeable to those who desire a change from the usual round of American pleasure resorts.

For further information apply to
A. SCHUMACHER & CO., No. 5 South Gay-st, Baltimore, Md.

GREAT SOUTHERN
FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE,

SAILING FROM PIER NO. 27 NORTH RIVER, WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS at 3 P. M.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., FLORIDA, THE SOUTH, AND SOUTH-WEST.

CHARLESTON.....SATURDAY.....July 7
GULF STREAM.....WEDNESDAY.....July 11

SUPERIOR PASSENGER ACCOMMODATIONS.

Insurance to destination one-half of one per cent.

Goods forwarded free of commission. Passenger tickets and bills of lading issued and signed at the office of
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Or W. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling Green,
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Great Southern Freight Line, 317 Broadway.

STATE LINE.

NEW-YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, DUBLIN, BELFAST, AND LONDONDERRY.

These first-class full-powered steamers will sail from Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st.

STATE OF INDIANA.....Thursday, July 12
STATE OF GEORGIA.....Thursday, July 19
STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA.....Thursday, July 26
STATE OF NEVADA.....Thursday, Aug. 2

First cabin, $60 and $70, according to accommodations; return tickets at reduced rates. Second cabin, $45; return tickets at reduced rates. Steerage at lowest rates. Apply to

AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Agents,
No. 72 Broadway, New-York.

STEERAGE tickets at No. 45 Broadway, and at the company's pier, foot of Canal-st, North River.

ANCHOR LINE U. S. MAIL STEAMERS.

NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.

California.....July 7, 2 P. M. | Victoria.....July 21, 2 P. M.
Ethiopia.....July 14, 8 A. M. | Bolivia.....July 28, 7 A. M.

TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, OR DERRY.

Cabins, $65 to $80, according to accommodations:
Intermediate, $35; Steerage, $28.

NEW-YORK TO SOUTHAMPTON AND LONDON.

Alsatia.....July 7, 2 P. M | Erin.....July 21, 2 P. M.

Cabins, $55 to $70. Steerage, $28. Cabin excursion tickets at reduced rates. Drafts issued for any amount at current rates. Company's Pier Nos. 20 and 21 North River, New-York. HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents, No. 7 Bowling Green.

GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY.

The splendid mail steamers of this company between New-York and Havre,

Calling at PLYMOUTH (G. B.) for the landing of Passengers,

Will sail from Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Morton-st., every Wednesday, beginning with
*ST. LAURENT, LACHESNE, Wednesday, July 11, 6 A. M.
*VILLE DE PARIS, DURAND, Wednesday, July 18, 11 A. M.
LABRADOR, SAMELINE, Wednesday, July 25, 6 A. M.

Rates of passage greatly reduced.

LOUIS DE BEBIAN, Agent, No. 55 Broadway.

INMAN LINE, MAIL STEAMERS.

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

CITY OF BRUSSELS.....July 7, 2 P. M.
CITY OF CHESTER.....Saturday, July 14, 8 A. M.
CITY OF RICHMOND.....July 28, 7 A. M.

From Pier No. 45 North River.

CABIN, $80 and $100, gold. Return tickets on favorable terms. STEERAGE, $28, currency. Drafts at lowest rates.

Saloons, state-rooms, smoking and bath rooms amidships.

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STEAM-SHIP LINE BETWEEN NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN.

Company's Pier, foot of 2d-st., Hoboken.

NECKAR.....Sat., July 7 | WESER.....Sat., July 21
MAIN.....Sat., July 14 | WERDER.....Sat., July 28

RATES OF PASSAGE FROM NEW-YORK TO SOUTHAMPTON, HAVRE, OR BREMEN.

First cabin.....$100 gold
Second cabin.....60 gold
Steerage.....30 currency

Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage certificates, $30 currency. For freight or passage apply to OELRICHS & CO., No. 2 Bowling Green.

FOR LIVERPOOL, VIA QUEENSTOWN.

The Liverpool and Great Western Steam Company's United States mail steamers leave Pier No. 53 N. R.,

WISCONSIN.....TUESDAY, July 17, at 10 A. M.
MONTANA.....TUESDAY, July 31, at 9 A. M.
WYOMING.....TUESDAY, Aug. 14, at 9 A. M.

Cabin passage, $55, $65, or $75, according to stateroom; steerage, $26; intermediate, $40.

WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 29 Broadway.

NATIONAL LINE—Piers 44 and 51 North River.
FOR LONDON.
CANADA.....THURSDAY, July 5, 11 A.M.
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
England, July 7, 2:30 P. M. | The Queen, July 21, 2 P.M.
Spain....July 14, 8:30 A. M. | Egypt.....July 28, 8 A. M.

Cabin and steerage passage, and drafts from $1 upward, issued at very low rates. Company's offices No. 69 Broadway. F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.,

THE FLORIDA PORTS,
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GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.

SAN SALVADOR, Capt. NICKERSON, SATURDAY, July 7, Pier 43 North River, 3 P. M. GEO. YONGE, Agent, 409 Broadway.

GEN. BARNES, Capt. CHESEBRAH, WEDNESDAY, July 11, Pier 16 East River, 3 P. M. MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., 63 South-st.

SAN JACINTO, Capt. HAZARD, SATURDAY, July 14, Pier 43 North River, 3 P. M. GEO. YONGE, Agent, 409 Broadway.

H. LIVINGSTON, Capt. MALLORY, WEDNESDAY, July 18, Pier 43 North River, 3 P. M. GEO. YONGE, Agent, 409 Broadway.

Insurance ONE-HALF PER CENT. Superior accommodations for passengers. Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, Atlantic and Gulf Railroad, and Florida steamers.

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FOR CALIFORNIA, JAPAN, CHINA, AUSTRALIA, NEW-ZEALAND, BRITISH COLOMBIA, OREGON, &c. Sailing from Canal-st. North River.

For SAN FRANCISCO, via ISTHMUS OF PANAMA.
Steam-ship ACAPULCO.....Monday, July 16
connecting for Central America and South Pacific ports.
Steam-ship HENRY CHAUNCEY, Saturday, July 14
From San Francisco to Sandwich Islands, Australia, and New-Zealand.
Steam-ship AUSTRALIA.....Wednesday, July 18

For freight or passage apply to
WM. P. CLYDE & CO., or H. J. BULLAY, Supt.,
No. 6 Bowling-Green, Pier foot Canal-st., North River.

NEW-YORK, HAVANA, & MEXICAN MAIL S. S. LINE
Steamers leave Pier No. 3 North River, at 3 P. M.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.

CITY OF NEW-YORK.....Friday, July 6
CITY OF HAVANA.....Saturday, July 14
CITY OF VERA CRUZ.....Wednesday, July 18

FOR VERA CRUZ AND NEW-ORLEANS.

Via Havana, Progreso, Champeachy Tuxpan, and Tampico.

CITY OF HAVANA.....Saturday, July 14

Steamers will leave New-Orleans July 1 and July 22 for Vera Cruz and all the above ports.

For freight or passage apply to
F. ALEXANDER & SONS, Nos. 31 and 33 Broadway.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA DIRECT MAIL LINE.

These first-class steam-ships sail regularly at 3 P. M. from Pier No. 13 North River, as follows:

COLUMBUS.....WEDNESDAY, July 11
CLYDE.....SATURDAY, July 21

Accommodations unsurpassed. For freight or passage apply to WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling-Green. MORELLET, LULING & CO., Agents in Havana.

HAMBURG American Packet Company's line, for PLYMOUTH, CHERBOURG, and HAMBURG.
FRISIA.....July 5 | GELLERT.....July 19
POMMERANIA.....July 12 | SUEVIA.....July 26

Apply to ERNST FRIEDRICHSEN, London. Cherbourg, Hamburg, and all points in England: First Cabin, $100, gold; Second Cabin, $60, gold; Steerage, $30, currency. WILHELM & CO., Consignees.
C. H. RICHARD & SON, General Agents.
Office, 61 Broadway.

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TO SUMMER TRAVELERS.

International Steam-ship Company's Line of Steamers TO EASTERN MAINE, NEW BRUNSWICK, NOVA SCOTIA, PRINCE EDWARD'S ISLAND, &c., &c.

The steamers NEW-YORK and CITY OF PORTLAND will, until Sept. 15, leave Boston at 8 A. M. and Portland at 6 P. M., every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, for EASTPORT, Me. and ST. JOHN, N. B., forwarding passengers by connecting lines to Calais, Me., St. Andrews, Fredericton, Shediac, Miramichi, and Bathurst, N. B.; Truro, Pictou, Digby, Annapolis, Kentville, Windsor, and Halifax, N. S. Summerside and Charlottetown, P. E. I. The steamers are first class in every respect; the climate of the region to which they run is delightfully cool and invigorating, and the expenses of travel very moderate. For circular with description of the route, and any further information, apply to

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End of Commercial Wharf, Boston, Mass.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, No. 91 Duane-st., corner Broadway.

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PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.
GREAT TRUNK LINE
AND UNITED STATES MAIL ROUTE.
On and after June 25, 1877,

Trains leave New-York, via Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets Ferries, as follows:

For Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West and South, with Pullman Palace Cars attached, 9 A. M., 5 and 8:30 P. M. daily.

For Williamsport, Lock Haven, Corry, and Erie, at 8:30 P. M., connecting at Corry for Titusville, Petroleum Centre, and the Oil Regions. For Williamsport and Lock Haven, 9 A. M.

For Baltimore, Washington, and the South, "Limited Washington Express" of Pullman Parlor Cars, daily, except Sunday, 8:30 A. M.; arrive Washington, 4:10 P. M. Regular at 8:30 A. M., 1, 5, and 8:30 P. M. Sunday, 9 A. M. and 8:30 P. M.

Express for Philadelphia, 7:30, 8:30, 9, (9:30 Limited,) 10:30 A. M., 1, 4, 5, 6, 7, and 8:30 P. M. Sunday, 9 A. M., 5, 6, 7, and 8:30 P. M. Emigrant and second-class, 7 P. M.

For trains to Newark, Elizabeth, Rahway, Princeton, Trenton, Perth Amboy, Flemington, Belvidere, and other points, see local schedules at all Ticket Offices.

Trains arrive: From Pittsburg, 6:50 and 10:40 A. M. and 10:20 P. M., daily; 10:10 A. M. and 6:50 P. M., daily, except Monday. From Washington and Baltimore, 6:50, 10:05 A. M., 4:10, 5:10, and 10:10 P. M. Sunday, 6:50, 10:40 A. M. From Philadelphia, 5:05, 6:50, 9:10, 10:10, 10:40, 11:50 A. M., 2:10, 4:10, 5:10, 6:50, 8:40, 10:10, and 10:20 P. M. Sunday, 5:05, 6:50, 10:40, 11:50 A. M.; 6:50 and 10:20 P. M.

Ticket Offices, Nos. 526 and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts.; No. 4 Court-st., Brooklyn; Nos. 114, 116, and 118 Hudson-st., Hoboken; Depot, Jersey City. Emigrant Ticket Office, No. 8 Battery-place.

FRANK THOMSON, General Manager. L. P. FARMER, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.

Commencing July 1, 1877, through trains will leave Grand Central Depot

8:00 A. M., Western and Northern Express, with drawing-room car to Rochester; also to St. Albans.

9:00 A. M., Special Saratoga Express, drawing-room cars, through to Montreal.

10:30 A. M., Special Chicago and Western Express, with drawing-room cars to Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo, and Niagara Falls; also, drawing-room car through to Richfield Springs.

11:30 A. M., Northern and Western Express, with drawing-room cars for Saratoga.

3:30 P. M., Special Saratoga Express. Connects at East Albany for principal stations to Syracuse.

4:00 P. M., Albany and Troy Express. Stops at Sing Sing, Peekskill, and all stations north, except Livingston.

6:00 P. M., St. Louis Express, with sleeping cars, for Watertown and Canandaigua. Also, for Montreal via Plattsburg. Through cars to St. Louis.

8:30 P. M., Pacific Express, daily, with sleeping cars, for Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Cleveland, Toledo, Detroit, and Chicago, and to Montreal via St. Albans.

11:00 P. M., Express, with sleeping cars, for Albany and Troy. Way trains as per local Time Tables.

Tickets for sale at No. 252, 261, and 413 Broadway, and at 4-Western Express Company's offices, Nos. 7 Park-place, 785 and 942 Broadway, New-York, and 333 Washington-st., Brooklyn.

C. B. MEEKER, General Passenger Agent.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.

—FERRY-BOATS leave New-York from James-slip 30 minutes, and from 34th-st., East River, 15 minutes previous to departure of trains. No boats from James-slip after 7 P. M. On Sundays from 34th-st. only. Trains leave Long Island City as follows: For Greenport, Sag Harbor, &c., 8:44, 9:03 A. M., 3:30, 4:06 P. M.; Sundays, 4:40 A. M. For Patchogue, &c., at 9:03 A. M., 2, 4:45, 5:23, 6:03 P. M.; Sundays, 9:15 A. M. For Babylon, &c., at 7:30, 8:44, 9:03, 11:30 A. M., 2, 4:24, 4:45, 5:23, 6:03 P. M.; Sundays, 9:15 A. M., 6:35 P. M. For Port Jefferson, &c., at 10 A. M., 3:30, 5:05 P. M.; Sundays, 9:30 A. M. For Northport, &c., at 10 A. M., 3:30, 4:24, 5:05, 6:42 P. M.; Sundays, 9:30 A. M., 6:30 P. M. For Locust Valley, &c., at 8:44, 11:30 A. M., 2, 3:30, 4:24, 5:05, 6:42 P. M.; Sundays, 9:30 A. M., 6:30 P. M. For Rockaway Beach, &c., at 9, 10:20, 11:30 A. M., 1:30, 4:24, 5:05, 5:43 P. M.; Sundays, 9:15, 11 A. M., 1:30, 6:30 P. M. For Far Rockaway, &c., at 9, 10:20, 11:30, A. M., 1:30, 2, 3:30, 4:24, 5:05, 5:43, 7 P. M.; Sundays, 9:15, 10, 11 A. M., 1:30, 6:30, 6:35 P. M. Local trains for Flushing, College Point, &c., as per time tables. Ticket offices in New-York at James-Slip and Thirty-fourth-Street Ferries; at the offices of Westcott's Long Island Express Company, No. 7 Park-place, No. 785 Broadway, No. 942 Broadway, Grand Central Depot, 425-at., and in Brooklyn, No. 333 Washington-st. In Brooklyn, E. D., No. 79 4th-st. By purchasing tickets at any of the above offices baggage can be checked from residence to destination.

ERIE RAILWAY.

Summer Arrangement of through trains. From Chambers-Street Depot. (For 23d-st. see note below.)

9:00 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Cincinnati and Chicago Day Express. Drawing-room coaches to Buffalo.

10:45 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Express Mail for Buffalo and the West. Sleeping coach to Buffalo.

7:00 P. M., daily, Pacific Express to the West. Sleeping coaches through to Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cincinnati, and Chicago without change. Hotel dining-coaches to Chicago.

7:00 P. M., except Sundays, Western Emigrant train.

Above trains leave Twenty-third-Street Ferry at 8:45 and 10:15 A. M., and 6:45 P. M.

For local trains see time tables and cards in hotels and depots. JNO. N. ABBOTT, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN AND HARTFORD RAILROAD.—Trains leave Forty-second-Street Depot for Boston at 8:05, 11 A. M., 3, 9, 10, 11:35 P. M. For Boston and Albany Railroad, 8:05, 11 A. M., 3 9 P. M. For Connecticut River Railroad, 8:05, 11 A. M., 12 M., 3 P. M. For Newport, 8:05 A. M., 1 P. M. For Shore Line Division, 8:05 A. M., 1, 3, 5:15, 10 P. M. For Air Line Railroad, 8:05 A. M., 1, 3, 11:35 P. M. For New-Haven and Northampton Railroad, 8:05 A. M., 3 P. M. For Naugatuck Railroad, 8:05 A. M., 1, 3 P. M. For Housatonic Railroad, 8:05 A. M., 3 P. M. For Danbury and Norwalk Railroad, 8:05 A. M., 1, 3, 4:40, 9 P. M. For Sharon Railroad, 8:05 A. M., 3 P. M. For New-Canaan Railroad, 8:05 A. M., 1, 4:40, 5:45 P. M. For local trains see time tables.

LONG BRANCH AND PHILADELPHIA
VIA NEW-JERSEY SOUTHERN R. R.

Commencing June 18, 1877, steamers leave New-York, Pier No. 8 North River, foot Rector-st., connecting at Sandy Hook with trains for Long Branch, 6:20, 9:30, 10:40 A. M., 3:45, 5, and 6:15 P. M.

Ocean Grove, 9:30 A. M. and 3:45 P. M.

Philadelphia and Tome River, 6:20, 9:30, A. M., and 3:45 P. M.; Sea-side Park, Barnegat, and Beach Haven, 6:20 A. M. and 3:45 P. M.; Vineland, Bridgeton, Atlantic City, and Cape May, 9:30 A. M.; Sundays, for Long Branch, 9:30 A. M.

W. S. SNEDEN, General Manager.

LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD.

ARRANGEMENT PASSENGER TRAINS. JAN 1, 1877.

Leave depots, foot of Cortlandt and Desbrosses sts., at 5:30 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Sayre, Elmira, Ithaca, Auburn, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and the West. Pullman's sleeping coaches attached.

General Eastern office corner Church and Cortlandt sts.

CHARLES H. CUMMINGS, Agent.
ROBERT H. SAYRE, Superintendent and Engineer.

CALIFORNIA
PASSENGERS! THE CHICAGO & NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY, and THAT LINE ALONE, runs the celebrated Pullman Hotel Dining Cars between Chicago and Omaha. They leave Chicago and Omaha daily. This road is the oldest, shortest, quickest, and best line between Chicago and the Missouri River, and has the best equipment of any road in the West. All ticket agents will sell you California or other Western tickets by this line.

L. F. BOOTH, General Agent, 415 Broadway, N. Y.

TO THE WHITE MOUNTAINS.
THROUGH BY DAYLIGHT.

On and after July 9, through cars for the White Mountains will leave Grand Central Depot, via New-York, New-Haven and Hartford Railroad, at 8:05 A. M., arriving at Fabyan's at 6:25 P. M.

Ask for tickets via Connecticut River Line.

WICKFORD RAILROAD ROUTE TO NEW-PORT, R. I.—Passengers for this line take 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M. express trains from Grand Central Depot, arriving at 4:18 and 6 P. M. at Newport.

THEODORE WARREN, Superintendent.

AUCTION SALES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of ANDREW MOUNT, GEORGE G. WILMERDING, and WILLIAM S. MOUNT, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—Notice is hereby given that the undersigned, Assignee in Bankruptcy of the estate of the aforesaid bankrupts, will sell at public auction on SATURDAY, the 7th day of July, 1877, at 12 o'clock M., at Morris' Pavilion Hotel, Long Branch, New-Jersey, certain real estate, stocks, notes, open accounts, and judgments, the property of the estate of said bankrupts. Schedule of said property can be seen at the office of the Assignee, or at No. 69 Thomas-st., New-York City.

A. OSBORN, Assignee.
20 Middletown, Monmouth Co., New-Jersey.
jy30-1aw2w*

FURNITURE.—A. J. BLANCHE & SON, No. 47 Greenwich-st., between Charles and Perry sts., 11 o'clock, superior furniture, 12 Brussels carpets, 8 ingrains, hall and stair carpets, 12 dining tables, 4 sideboards, hall, black-walnut bedroom, 3 parlor suits, 15 very fine hair mattresses, 12 chiffoniers, 12 wardrobes, 15 very fine bedsteads, 12 dressing bureaus, 12 washstands, 12 sets chamber crockery, 12 lounges, 12 hall stands, 12 hall mirrors, 12 pictures, 12 lots oilcloth, 12 lots crockery, 12 lots glassware, 12 lots cutlery, 12 lots tinware, 12 lots woodenware, 12 lots kitchen furniture, 12 lots bedding, 12 lots sundries, 12 lots miscellaneous articles, 12 lots miscellaneous articles, 12 lots miscellaneous articles

A DULL FOURTH OF JULY.

POOR OBSERVANCE OF THE DAY.

PLENTY OF PISTOL AND CANON FIRING—THE STREETS WELL NIGH DESERTED—MULTITUDES OF PEOPLE OUT OF THE CITY—DISAPPOINTMENT AT THE OMISSION OF PUBLIC FIRE-WORKS.

A duller Fourth of July than yesterday has never been known in this City. All who could leave the City did so, and those who could not, let the day go by default, or turned the observance into the back yard and limited it by the boundary of the area. At sunrise, as had been promised, the flag was run up at the Battery staff, but there was no one there to see it done, beside the few who performed the ceremony. The chimes of Trinity rang out a programme of patriotic music at 7:30, but they did not awaken much enthusiasm. The vessels in the port made a liberal display of bunting, but on the buildings along the business thoroughfares there was but a poor exhibition of flags. The City Hall, the head-quarters of the Democratic fathers, was shabbily tricked out with a few absurd little flags, whose size and number were a fair indication of the estimate placed upon the holiday by the dominant party in this City, who are adepts at the art of saving at the spigot while the waste goes on at the bunghole. The gallant Militia, having done their duty on Decoration Day, were invisible yesterday, it having been considered by somebody to be asking too much of them to turn out twice in the course of two months. So the burden of the military observance fell upon the venerable veterans of the war of 1812, who had also turned out on Decoration Day. This was a great disappointment to many, to whom the Fourth of July, without its military pageant, is a dull holiday. The result was that while there was no countryman who thought it worth while to come to this City for entertainment, there were plenty of citizens who felt that they sacrificed nothing by leaving town to spend their money elsewhere. The restaurants, which usually do a fair business with strangers, were deserted. The street cars did but a moderate business, while the excursion boats to the various resorts near by were all well patronized, and the high-priced saloons at the seaside reaped a harvest. The ordinance restricting the celebration by gunpowder to fire-crackers in the street was almost entirely disregarded, and pistols and cannon were discharged in the streets in bold defiance of the Police. That this was so can be seen by reference to the list of accidents, of which a very large proportion are pistol-shot wounds. Central Park was visited by large numbers of people; but here, as well as in other parts of the City, there was a conspicuous dearth of strangers. It was noticeable that the observance of the day was best in the older portions of the City, on the extreme east and west sides.

Long before daylight Adjutant J. Gould Warner, of the Corps of Veterans of 1812, hoisted the starry flag over the old fort in Central Park. Then, hastening to the Battery, he assisted the veteran soldier David Van Arsdale in placing the banner under which he had fought 62 years ago at the top of the flag-staff. About noon the veterans to the number of 24 assembled at Military Hall, No. 193 Bowery, and under the flag that was carried at the mizzen peak of the Bonhomme Richard in her combat with the Serapis, marched to the Sturtevant House, accompanied by Miss Sarah Smith Stafford, aged 72, daughter of James B. Stafford, a Lieutenant in the United States Navy; Miss Catherine Beck, aged 75, and Miss Catherine Mortimer, granddaughter of Major Crolcy, of the Veteran Corps. The music—two drums and a fife—was furnished by Major Bush, commanding officer of Governor's Island. Besides the flag two other relics were carried—a musket captured from the Serapis by John Paul Jones, and the cutlass used by him during the engagement with that vessel. The veterans marched into the Sturtevant House to the tune of "Yankee Doodle." Dinner was served at 2 o'clock, after which the guests repaired to the parlors, marching down to the tune of "The Girl I Left Behind Me." Major Charles H. Crolcy, a white-haired veteran, aged 89, who was present in full uniform, with an old-fashioned cutlass belted about his waist, and Mr. Daniel Lopez, also aged 89, who fought on board the frigate Constitution, danced a jig, keeping perfect time with the music. After the first dance Col. Abraham Dally, 81 years old, and dressed in full uniform, could not resist the inclination to join in, and made a third in the next jig. Immediately after the dinner the following letter from the veteran Thurlow Weed was read:

NEW-YORK, July 4, 1877.

Gen. Henry Raymond:

DEAR GENERAL: I returned home from Rochester too late to unite with the veterans of 1812 in their Fourth of July dinner. I thank you, however, for the invitation. I am pained to see that in this City, if not elsewhere, the present generation is losing the spirit which led the immediate survivors of inaugurating independence "more honored in the breach than in the observance." "Evacuation Day," "Washington's Birthday," and the Fourth of July used to be hailed by the people with enthusiastic joy. These were occasions for remembering, with gratitude the services and sacrifices of our forefathers. It was on these occasions that we learned what they were worth. Unfortunately, the memory of these things is being rapidly forgotten, and if popular insensibility to considerations of patriotism and gratitude add their influence to a pervading political and pecuniary demoralization, the Government and country will soon need the "fathers whose memories are ignored." Truly yours,

THURLOW WEED.

A letter from Mr. John Jacob Rabineau a descendant of one of the veterans of 1812, was also read. Regretting his inability to attend the dinner and offering the following toast, which was received with acclamation and drunk standing and with three cheers:

"Here's to the heroic little band and its brave commander, Gen. Raymond, who, alone in their glory, have not yet forgotten Washington, and who do not find the weather to warm nor the fatigue so great that they fail to celebrate Independence Day."

The annual meeting and dinner of the New-York State Society of the Cincinnati was held at Delmonico's. Twenty-two gentlemen assembled, all of them descendants of officers of the Army of the Revolution. The meeting was called to order by Hon. Hamilton Fish, and the proceedings were opened with prayer by Rev. Marcius S. Hutton. The following members were chosen as officers for the ensuing year: President, Hon. Hamilton Fish; Vice-President, William S. Popham; Secretary, Rev. Marinus Willett; Treasurer, Alexander Hamilton; Assistant Treasurer, Herbert G. Torrey; Chaplain Rev. Marcius S. Hutton; Physician, Alexander Clinton, M. D.

Gen. Cochrane offered a resolution to the effect that a committee be appointed to publish the proceedings of the society since its organization in book form, together with a complete roll of the society, and the original copy of the original roll of the organization in New-York State. The resolution was adopted. Mr. Fish, who presided at the beginning of the dinner, was obliged to leave early, but before leaving he said that as this was the day of reform and cold water, he would drink to all of them in a glass of that liquid. He then retired, and Gen. Cochran took the chair. The regular toasts, which were drank without speech-making, were "The Memory of Washington," "The Fourth of July," "The Memory of Our Deceased Fathers," "New-York," "France," "The President of the United States," and "The Army and Navy."

At 10 o'clock there was a service of Te Deum at the Wainwright Memorial Church in Eleventh-street, in which Rev. Dr. John W. Kramer and Rev. Dr. B. F. Carter officiated, the Rector making an interesting address on the topic "Will the Dead Live?" The Declaration of Independence was read by Mr. Charles W. Boylston, and the large congregation joined in singing "My Country 'tis of Thee" and "The Star-Spangled Banner." There was also a similar service at St. Ann's Protestant Episcopal Church in Eighteenth-street and in the Gospel Tent, in Thirty-fourth-street, which were well attended.

There was really no distinctive celebration of the day by the Germans yesterday, though that class of the population entered with zest into the usual festivities of the anniversary. The beer gardens and variety theatres on the Bowery and the east side of the City were less thronged by pleasure-seekers than they usually have been on holidays, while the ferries and excursions were well patronized. Hoboken, Union Hill, and Staten Island seemed to be especially well favored by visitors. Among the distinctively German celebrations, perhaps, the most noteworthy was that of the Free German School of the Fourth-street, in this City, which gave an entertainment at Beethoven Hall yesterday morning. The New-York Turnverein went on an excursion to Greenville, N. J. A concert and dance were had at Sulzer's East River Park. The Fifth Regiment Drum Corps gave a grand Summer-night's festival and picnic at Hamilton Park, which was gorgeously illuminated in the evening. The National Quartet Club held a picnic at Woodstock Park, Morrisania. A picnic was also given by the Roman Catholic Benevolent Association of Union Hill at Welterie's Floral Park.

The neglect or refusal of the Common Council to provide exhibitions of fire-works in the usual public places about the City was a great disappointment to large numbers of persons, and the expressions of disapproval of their course in the matter were loud and emphatic. The pretense of economy was generally considered to be hollow, and the opinion seemed to be that what had been saved by depriving the public of a slight and harmless gratification would soon be lost in some other way for the benefit of a few politicians.

THE CASUALTY LIST.

A LARGE NUMBER OF ACCIDENTS CAUSED BY THE CARELESS USE OF FIRE-ARMS AND BY THE EXPLOSION OF FIRE-CRACKERS.

Jennie Monks, aged 17 years, of No. 172 East Ninety-third-street, was shot in the left breast and dangerously wounded by a pistol ball fired by some unknown person.

Mary Doyle, aged 6 years, of No. 120 East Houston-street, was severely burned about the abdomen by the explosion of fire-crackers, with which she was playing.

Mary Crumbell, aged 6 years, of No. 238 East Fortieth-street, was shot in the neck and seriously wounded by Hiram Swarts, aged 12 years, of No. 236 East Fortieth-street. Swarts was locked up.

John Dechsett, aged 9 years, of No. 116 Sheriff-street, was accidentally shot in the face by an unknown boy, and seriously wounded.

Charles Fleming, aged 12, of No. 464 West Thirty-fifth-street, had the top of his thumb blown off while firing a pistol.

John McNichols, aged 11 years, of No. 341 Pine-street, was severely burned about the arms by the explosion of fire-crackers at the corner of William-street and Maiden-lane. He was cared for at the Chambers-Street Hospital.

Thomas O'Brien, aged 18, of No. 70 Vandam-street, was severely wounded in the left arm by a pistol shot fired by some unknown person.

William Kunert, aged 38, of No. 125 Broome-street, was shot in the back and seriously wounded by some unknown person.

John Brennan, aged 18, of No. 202 Mott-street, accidentally shot himself through the left hand with a pistol.

Jacob Lutz, aged 19, of No. 137 Avenue A, was shot in the abdomen and fatally wounded by the accidental discharge of a pistol in the hands of William Detter.

Patrick White, aged 22, of Manhattan-street, near Broadway, shot himself in the left hand with a pistol he was loading, and received a severe wound.

Francis Seiton, aged 14, of No. 236 East Eightieth-street, had his left hand severely injured by the explosion of a pistol which he was loading with a blank cartridge.

John Roach, aged 16, of No. 147 East One Hundred and Sixteenth-street, was accidentally shot in the leg with a pistol by Thomas Wallace, aged 14, of No. 118 East One Hundred and Eleventh-street.

George Haggie, aged 15, of No. 48 Hamilton-street, had his right hand lacerated by the explosion of a pistol.

Charles Buckley, aged 11 years, of No. 106 Bayard-street, shot himself in the left hand while firing a pistol in Bayard-street, near the Bowery, and wounded himself severely.

The face and hands of Louis Brennan, aged 5, of No. 156 Wooster-street, were badly burned by an explosion of fire-crackers.

August Fick, of No. 610 East Fourteenth-street, while in a row-boat in the East River, near Eighth-street, discharged a pistol, accidentally shooting Lizzie Sauer in the forehead and severely wounding her. Fick was arrested and locked up in the Eleventh Precinct.

John Upper, aged 24, of No. 165 Bleecker-street, was brought to this City on board the steamer Long Branch, suffering from a pistol-shot wound in the forehead, inflicted at Iona Island by an unknown boy.

William Oxworth, of No. 37 Jackson-street, was wounded in the leg by the explosion of a miniature cannon.

Valentine Mack, aged 7, of No. 323 First-avenue, had his left hand severely burned by an explosion of powder.

A revolver exploded in the hands of Nicholas Germans, at No. 105 First-street, and blew off the first finger and thumb of his right hand. He was sent to Bellevue Hospital.

THE DAY IN THE SUBURBS.

Within the city limits of Brooklyn, owing to the strict enforcement of the ordinance prohibiting the sale or explosion of fire-crackers, the Fourth was very quietly celebrated. From the manner of the celebration it might appropriately be called the Festival of Flags. The national colors were to be seen everywhere. Keeper Tormey built an immense pyramid of flags of all nations on cords stretched from the roof to the cupola of the City Hall. The new Court-house was finely decorated with bunting, as, indeed, were all the public buildings in the city. The display of the national colors from the windows and roofs of private dwellings was never more abundant. The shipping along the water front furnished the city with a fringe of bright bunting. Miniature flags decorated the heads and harness of the car-horses, while the small boy, prohibited by law from blowing off his fingers, wore penny editions of the stars and stripes. Some discontented citizens showed their displeasure at the new order of things by hanging out black flags and flags draped in mourning. Occasional reports of exploding fire-crackers served to indicate that the ordinance was in some instances violated; but over the city generally, for the greater part of the day, a Sabbath quiet reigned. About dusk the firing of guns and pistols in back yards and from the roofs of houses, together with the surreptitious explosion—if the term may be used—of fire-crackers imported from New-York, revived in a slight degree the memories of the Centennial Fourth.

The celebration proper commenced at sunrise, when 100 guns hundred and first anniversary of the nation's birthday was hailed by salutes of 50 guns fired from Fort Greene Plaza. At Tompkins Park a special celebration took place. The Centennial flag presented to the Park Commissioners last year was raised, a fine band furnished appropriate music, national hymns and anthems were sung, and addresses were made by Col. S. J. Shannahan, President of the Park Commission, Alderman Fisher, Senator Cullen, Jacobs, and others. The military celebration was confined to a parade through the principal streets by Company C of the Twenty-eighth Regiment. Many thousands of citizens visited Prospect Park and listened to a special and very attractive musical programme by Conterno's Twenty-third Regiment Band. At noon a salute of 50 guns was fired from the steam frigate Colorado, lying at the Navy-yard. During the early hours of the day there was a large exodus from the city. In the evening, many private houses were illuminated, and in some places fine effects were produced by hanging Chinese lanterns from the branches of the shade trees, the many-colored lights forming a charming contrast with the rich green of the Summer foliage. The public display of fire-works at the City Hall and at the other points in the city designated by the Aldermanic committee having that part of the celebration in charge, were fully equal to those of former years. Up to 6 o'clock in the evening no fires had occurred, and not a single accident from the use of fire-works had been reported.

The Fourth was celebrated on Staten Island in the usual manner. Salutes were fired at Fort Wadsworth and other places at sunrise. The national colors were displayed from many a house-top, as well as from all the public institutions. At the Sailors' Snug Harbor, New-Brighton, there was a grand celebration for the special enjoyment of the 500 old salts in the institution. Hon. L. Bradford Prince delivering an oration in the chapel, and Rev. Mr. Jones, Chaplain, reading the Declaration of Independence. Fairs and festivals were held in the Bethel and St. Paul's Methodist Churches at Tottenville, and the Mariners' Harbor Summerfield Church. Several ball matches were played in different places about the island, and there was a trotting race at the Sea View Trotting Park, New-Dorp.

The day was observed in a quiet manner throughout Long Island. The display of bunting everywhere was liberal, and in many instances tasteful, notably in Flushing, Jamaica, Huntington, Riverhead, Babylon, Patchogue, Sag Harbor, Greenpoint, and one or two other villages. Throughout the entire island there were probably not more than two or three organized celebrations, but the spontaneous display of patriotism was nevertheless quite marked, and exhibited itself in various ways.

THE FOURTH ELSEWHERE.

RICHMOND, Va., July 4.—The observance of the day as a holiday is general. The banks, commercial exchanges, depots, national, State, and city courts and offices are closed. There is an almost entire suspension of business throughout the city, the streets presenting a Sunday appearance. The First Virginia Regiment left for Norfolk and Fort Monroe last night, and will spend the day in those places. There are excursions and picnics in every direction. The colored military companies paraded. The weather is not so hot as it has been for the past few days, but the thermometer is still in the nineties.

EDINBURG, Penn., July 4.—The celebration here to-day was under the auspices of the Fire Department. Messrs. Herron and Zuver delivered orations.

CAPE MAY, N. J., July 4.—The revenue cutter Grant, commanded by Capt. Walker, arrived here this morning, having on board Secretary Sherman, Webb C. Hayes, and D. I. Kimball, Chief of the Coast Survey. The purpose of the trip is to inspect life-saving stations, light-houses, &c., on this coast. A hop will be given at the Stockton House this evening in honor of the distinguished guests. The day was celebrated enthusiastically at Cape May. At the Stockton House an oration was delivered by John S. School, of Philadelphia, and the Declaration of Independence was read by Col. Hersher, of Wilmington, Del.

WASHINGTON, July 4.—The only formal recognition of to-day was by the Oldest Inhabitants' Association. The Declaration of Independence was read, and an address delivered by H. N. Easby.

BALTIMORE, Md., July 4.—To-day was quietly observed as a general holiday. All business was suspended and flags were displayed from the public and many private buildings. Thousands of persons went on excursions down the bay, and fully 100,000 were in the parks. There were no fire-works and no fires.

SAVANNAH, Ga., July 4.—The day was observed more than at any time in 17 years. The military paraded and all business was suspended. There were no accidents or fires.

NEW-ORLEANS, La., July 4.—Business is suspended generally. There is a liberal display of bunting, but no military celebration, as the prominent city Militia organizations have gone to Donaldsonville, where there is a grand celebration, at which Gov. Nicholls is present and will review the military.

CHARLESTON, S. C., July 4.—The Fourth of July celebration by colored people to-day is the largest which has occurred in many years. Business is suspended generally.

ALBANY, N. Y., July 4.—The day has been celebrated as usual here by a parade of military and other public demonstrations. During the procession a member of the Johnstown Band was shot in the hip by a ball from a revolver in the hands of a boy on the sidewalk. There have been no fires of any account.

NEWBURG, N. Y., July 4.—A man named Upham, an excursionist from New-York City by the steamer Long Branch, was shot through the head and killed on Iona Island to-day. It is said the shooting was done accidentally by a man firing at a mark.

NEWPORT, R. I., July 4.—Miss Minnie Howard, of Boston, while at a picnic at Fort Dumplings, across the harbor from Fort Adams, was shot this afternoon by some unknown person located near Fort Adams. The ball entered her right side and came out on the same side of her back. She now lies in a critical condition. The affair will be investigated.

PORTSMOUTH, N. H., July 4.—Orvill A. Palmer was accidentally shot by his brother Charles here to-day. The wound is believed to be fatal.

THE MONMOUTH PARK RACES

A GREAT CROWD AND GOOD SPORT.

THE GRAND STAND FILLED WITH FASHIONABLE PEOPLE—FOUR WELL-CONTESTED EVENTS—THE HONORS DIVIDED BETWEEN FAVORITES AND OUTSIDERS—PRIDE OF THE VILLAGE, CARACALLA, CHESAPEAKE, AND RISK THE WINNERS.

Of the many pleasant ways of enjoying Independence Day, that of attending the races at Monmouth Park is growing rapidly in public favor. Yesterday many thousand people took advantage of the opportunity to see a fine day's sport, and when the steamer Jesse Hoyt left her pier at 9:30 o'clock, her saloons and decks were filled with a merry throng. The large steamer Empire State followed at 10:40 with about 2,000 people, and helped to swell the throng at the course, which was the largest ever seen at Monmouth Park, with the exception of that memorable day in 1872 when Harry Bassett and Longfellow came in competition for the Monmouth Cup. Most of the leading families at present residing at Long Branch were represented on the grand stand, among them being Mr. Pullman and family, Mr. John Hoey and family, C. G. Francklyn and ladies, Gen. Van Vliet and family, Mr. Sherwood and daughter, with Miss Ella Janette, of New-York, Hon. Thomas Murphy and family, Benjamin Clark and ladies, Hon. George M. Van Nort and family, Mr. Alexandre and wife, Alexander Sheppard, of Washington, Col. M. J. O'Brien, F. S. Chanfrau, John Albaugh, Lawrence Jerome, D. D. Withers, and many others. The absence of dust added to the pleasures of the day, and the four races on the programme were got through with in good season, which enabled the special train waiting at the Park gate to leave at 5 o'clock, and New-York was reached at 7 o'clock, thus allowing the pleasure-seekers to finish the day's festivities at their homes. The sport furnished by the four races was fairly good, and to judge by the enthusiasm manifested at the conclusion of each event, the spectators were of that mind. The first race, a dash of half a mile, for 2-year olds, was won by the favorite, Pride of the Village, a sister of Joe Daniels, and belonging to Mr. William Astor, this being the third victory for that gentleman in two days. Then Mr. Belmont won the selling race with Caracalla, which was a popular result, especially as the Nursery stable has been particularly unfortunate this year. The third race, a dash of two miles, was won by Chesapeake, and thus McGrath won a race at last. He, too, has had very bad luck, for the breaking-down of Aristides was a great misfortune to him and to the turf. The last race was a handicap hurdle, of mile heats, and Risk proved the victor over the favorite, Derby, in two well-contested heats.

THE RACING IN DETAIL.

THE HALF-MILE DASH.

The troubles of the speculators began with the struggle of the 2-year olds in the half-mile dash, in which Eliza Adams, Pride of the Village, and Aragone sported colors. Of these three Pride of the Village was the favorite, as the Astor stable had on Saturday showed to be in good form. The two were started from the half-mile pole, and at the first trial the flag fell with Eliza Adams slightly leading, Aragone second, and Pride of the Village third. As they came around the lower turn the latter came to the front, and was soon half a length before Aragone, while Eliza Adams fell back to the rear two lengths, and was soon out of the race. When they reached the three-quarter pole Pride of the Village showed a length before Aragone, and, increasing her lead up the home stretch, won the race by three lengths, Aragone second, ten lengths before Eliza Adams.

THE SELLING RACE.

The second event on the card was a selling race, for all ages, one mile and a quarter, and in this were Lounger, Caracalla, Indiana, Yorkshire Lass, Ella Wotten, Kenny, and King Bee. The "knowing ones" were divided as to the relative merits of York-shire Lass and Caracalla, the former had the call and increased in favor in each succeeding pool, so that when the horses were gathered at the starting post she was the prime favorite. As the distance was a mile and a quarter, they were started from the three-quarter pole, and there was considerable delay in getting them in line. After six ineffectual attempts they were sent on their journey with Caracalla, King Bee, and Yorkshire Lass forming the front line. They ran up the home stretch in close order past the furlong pole, when Hughes sent Ella Wotten to the front, and when they reached the judges' stand she was showing the way, two lengths in advance of Yorkshire Lass, who was just ahead of King Bee, third, and Lounger, fourth. Going around the turn Indiana ran up from behind, and with a fine effort headed Ella Wotten. When they reached the quarter pole, Ella Wotten was in the lead, Indiana second, King Bee third, Yorkshire Lass fourth, Kenny fifth, Lounger sixth, and Caracalla was in the rear, Barrett having taken a pull on him. Going along the back stretch, Indiana and Ella Wotten were still making the pace, while Kenny and King Bee came up together, and Yorkshire Lass fell behind them. Before they got to the half-mile pole, however, there was another change, for Lounger came up from the rear, and Indiana fell back beaten. Passing the half-mile pole, Ella Wotten still held the front place, Lounger second, and King Bee third, while the others were in a ruck, with Indiana in the rear. On the lower turn Lounger came to the front and Ella Wotten retired, while Kenny came to the second place. On the home stretch a magnificent race occurred. They were well bunched, and it looked as if Kenny would prove the winner, but Barrett managed Caracalla beautifully, and, judging his distance to a nicety, sent the colt to the front and inside of Lounger, winning by two lengths in 2:15, Kenny gaining the second place by a length before Yorkshire Lass, with King Bee fourth, and Ella Wotten fifth.

THE TWO-MILE DASH.

The third event was a dash of two miles, for all ages, for which there were four entries, but the only starters were Chesapeake, Burgoo, and Jenifer. There was much disappointment at the non-appearance of Rifle, but the contest between the other three compensated for his absence. Chesapeake was the favorite, and it became noised about that Jenifer was a good one, and with Barbee to ride him he became strong second choice. No delay occurred, and Capt. Conner sent them away the first time, when Jenifer took the lead, followed by Burgoo and Chesapeake. Going to the turn Barbee sent Jenifer out to make the pace, and in front of the club-house showed three lengths ahead of Chesapeake, who had taken the second place from Burgoo and led him two lengths. They ran in this manner past the quarter pole, and going along the back stretch, Jenifer increased his lead to four lengths, but Chesapeake closed the gap again and when they passed the half-mile pole there was not more than a length of daylight visible between them, and Burgoo was three lengths behind. Coming around the lower turn, Chesapeake got still closer to Jenifer, but when they came up the stretch Barbee made the pace better with Jenifer, and he finished the first mile in 1:54½, three lengths ahead of Chesapeake, who was four in advance of Burgoo, Hennessy making a waiting race with the latter. On the turn again, Chesapeake began to close on Jenifer, and reached the latter's tail at the quarter pole, while Burgoo also moved up, and was two lengths in the rear. Along the back stretch Hennessy allowed Burgoo his head, and he speedily improved his position, and when they passed the half-mile pole the three were lapped on each other, Jenifer still holding the lead, Chesapeake second, and Burgoo third. There was a fine struggle on the lower turn, and Chesapeake showed his head in front of Jenifer, and in this manner they turned into the home stretch, when Jenifer, completely "pumped," gave in, while Chesapeake came up to challenge Chesapeake. But the latter kept to the front, and won the race by a length in 3:46¼, Burgoo some 15 lengths before Jenifer.

THE HURDLE RACE.

The day's sport concluded with a handicap hurdle race of mile heats, over four hurdles, which brought to the post Don Victor, Risk, Derby, and Weasel. Although Derby carried the top weight he was a great favorite, as he was deemed fully 20 pounds better than any of his competitors. In the first heat they got off on the first trial, with Derby in the lead and Risk second, but at the first hurdle, at the beginning of the turn, Risk was in front of Derby, Don Victor third, and Weasel was last and disinclined to jump. Going around the turn Risk made the most of his opportunities, and soon showed three lengths in the van, and with this advantage he leaped the second hurdle, at the quarter pole. Derby was second, six lengths in front of Don Victor, while Weasel was left out of the race, as he was inclined to bolt. Going along the back stretch Derby ran gamely and closed in the tail of Risk, but jumping the third hurdle, at the half-mile pole, Derby lost a length, but came up again on the lower turn. He could not get to Risk, however, who came over the last hurdle, below the furlong pole, still a length the best of it, and then came away, winning the heat by two lengths in 1:54½. Don Victor just saved his distance, but Weasel was not so fortunate, as he was far below the distance stand. In the second heat the flag fell on the second trial, and they got away together. Risk, however, went to the front immediately, and was first to land on the other side of the hurdle. Derby clung closely to him, however, and at the second hurdle, at the quarter, they jumped one and all. Don Victor was half a dozen lengths behind them and was soon out of the race altogether. As they went along the back stretch Gaffney urged Derby to his best, and the gray horse got up to Risk's shoulder, but again, in leaping the hurdle at the half-mile pole, he lost two lengths, which he could not make up, for Risk turned into the home stretch a length in advance of him, and, after successfully leaping the final hurdle, came away and won easily by ten lengths in 1:55. Don Victor was distanced.

SUMMARIES.

FIRST RACE.—Purse $250, for 2-year-olds; $30 to second, and $20 to third horse; half mile.

William Astor's ch. f. Pride of the Village, by imp. Australian, out of Dolly Carter, by imp. Glencoe, 107 pounds. Fort.....1
F. Morris' br. c. Aragone, by imp. Eclipse, out of Vanity, by Revenue, 110 pounds. Sayres.....2
H. F. McGrath's b. f. Eliza Adams, by Longfellow, out of Savory, by Lexington, 108½ pounds, (including 1½ pounds over.) Keany.....3
Time—0:52¾.

SECOND RACE.—Selling Race, for all ages; purse $300; the winner to be sold for $1,000; if entered to be sold for $750, allowed five pounds; for $500, 10 pounds; any surplus over stated selling price to go to second horse; one and a quarter miles.

August Belmont's ch. c. Caracalla, 3 years, by Kingfisher, out of imp. Camilla, by King Tom, 92 pounds. Barrett.....1
T. B. & W. R. Davis' ch. c. Kenny, 3 years, by Curious, out of Red Eye, 109 pounds. (1 pound over.) Sayres 2
George Longstaff's imp. b. f. Yorkshire Lass, 4 years, by King of Trumps, out of Rona, by Lord of the Isles, 103 pounds. Evans.....3
George L. Lorillard's b. c. Lounger, 3 years, by imp. Leamington, out of Mandane, 98 pounds, (1 pound over.) Smith.....0
J. R. Gibney's ch. f. Indiana, 3 years, by Kentucky, out of Columbia, by imp. Glencoe, 87 pounds. Riley.....0
Carr & Co's ch. f. Ella Wotten, 4 years, by War Dance, out of Georgie Wood, by imp. Knight of St. George, 104 pounds, (1 pound over.) Hughes.....0
Matthew Byrnes' ch. c. King Bee, 4 years, by Hamburg, dam by John C. Breckenridge, 109½ pounds, (1½ pounds over.) Fitzgerald.....0
Time—2:15.

The winner was bought by William Hayward, the jockey, for $600.

THIRD RACE.—Purse, $400; $50 to second and $25 to third horse; two-mile dash.

H. P. McGrath's b. h. Chesapeake, 5 years, by Lexington, out of Rozanna, by imp. Chesterfield, 124 pounds. Henry.....1
J. G. Bethune's b. g. Burgoo, 5 years, by imp. Hurrah, out of Emma Downing, 123 pounds. Hennessey...2
F. Carter's b. c. Jenifer, by Abdel Kader, out of Rosa, 118 pounds. Barbee.....3
Time—3:46¼.

FOURTH RACE.—Hurdle handicap; purse $400; $75 to second, and $25 to third horse; mile heats over four hurdles; distance 80 yards.

J. G. K. Lawrence's r. h. Risk, 5 years, by Revolver, out of Syren, by Glencoe, 157 pounds. Nolan...1 1
Dr. Lynch's gr. h. Derby, 5 years, by Eugene, out of Kate Sovereign, 145 pounds. Gaffney.....2 2
Major E. P. Green's ch. g. Don Victor, aged, by Belmont, out of Maria Downing, 132 pounds. O'Leary.....3 dis.
McGuire Brothers' ch. g. Weasel, 5 years, by Narragansett, out of Maidstone, 132 pounds, (including 3 pounds over.) Snow.....dis.
Time—1:54½; 1:55.

THE FOURTH AT SEA CLIFF.

SCENES AT THE CAMP-MEETING DURING THE STORM OF TUESDAY NIGHT—INDEPENDENCE DAY APPROPRIATELY CELEBRATED.

The effects of the hail and thunder storm and tornado of wind which swept over Sea Cliff on Tuesday evening are visible in almost every direction. All the awnings in front and on the sides of the immense Tabernacle were hanging in shreds yesterday morning, and the large "Washington-Square Prayer-Meeting Tent," which stood in the square near the Tabernacle, was prostrate, and the fine organ which was used in it was badly damaged. The tent occupied by the family of Prof. McCloskey, of Princeton College, was swept clean away, and some 20 other tents were either demolished or partially destroyed, their occupants finding refuge in neighboring cottages. Several trees were torn up by the roots, and the avenues and roads are strewn with branches and leaves. Some of the hailstones were nearly half an inch in diameter, and many windows in the Sea Cliff House and other buildings were broken by them. The gale fairly shook the Tabernacle, and bent young trees near it so that their branches touched the ground. All the lights in the tabernacle were blown out, and the rain, which seemed to fall in sheets, streamed through every part of the roof of the building except the dome and the part over the platform, and water on the ground was ankle deep. The high wind, the noise of the descending hail on the roof, and the vivid and apparently almost incessant flashes of lightning in the darkness, proved too much for the nerves of the women and children, and they rushed, en masse, shrieking and terror-stricken, to find shelter on the platform. Just at this moment, in an effort to light the large gasoline lamp which was suspended over the platform, a large portion of the oil spilled over, and taking fire, fell on to and ran over a large portion of the platform. The excitement now culminated, for it was feared that the building would take fire, and many seemed beside themselves with terror. One of the clergymen rushed from the platform, shouting out "Put out the fire!" but all for a moment, except Mrs. Van Cott, seemed to lose their presence of mind. She calmly gave the requisite directions for extinguishing the fire, which was easily done, as the flooring of the platform was very wet; and, acting immediately in concert with Prof. William Warren Bentley, the musical director of the meeting, she caused an inspiring hymn to be sung, which calmed the congregation, and a doxology was then sung and a benediction pronounced. Several of those present went home thoroughly saturated, and were suffering yesterday from severe colds.

The weather was extremely fine yesterday, the storm having cooled and purified the atmosphere. Early yesterday morning salutes of cannon were fired, and most of the buildings were gaily decked with flags and streamers. The interior of the Tabernacle was handsomely festooned with flags and bunting, and the patriotic exercises which were announced to be held were preceded by a prayer and praise meeting led by Mrs. Van Cott. She said that she rejoiced that they had the privilege to gather and praise God for their national independence. She said she reveled in the glories of the Fourth of July, and would like to "wear a dress of stars and stripes on each of its anniversaries." After several national hymns had been sung the regular patriotic exercises were opened by Rev. Dr. De Puy calling ex-Judge William H. Van Cott, of Mount Vernon, to the chair. By this time the tabernacle was filled in every available part, thousands having come on the boats and trains from New-York and elsewhere to spend the day.

The exercises consisted of brief introductory remarks by the Chairman, singing of patriotic songs by the Ariel Quartet Club, an address by Prof. McCloskey, reading of the Declaration of Independence by Mrs. Burgess, of Sea Cliff, and addresses by Mrs. Van Cott and Mrs. Hannah Evans, the Welsh temperance lecturer, who said that she dearly loved Queen Victoria and Great Britain, but that she loved this, her adopted country, more. Mrs. Van Cott left before the exercises closed, having received a telegram that her only brother was dying. She carried with her resolutions of the Camp Meeting Association thanking her for her work, and was also the recipient of a liberal collection and several floral testimonials.

To-day the series of temperance camp-meetings, which are to be held three times a day, closing on the night of the 12th inst., will begin. To-day they will be held under the auspices of the Good Templars, to-morrow by the Sons of Temperance, on Saturday by the Women's Temperance Societies, on Sunday Rev. Dr. C. H. Fowler will preach in the morning, and appropriate temperance exercises will be held afterward, and on Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday of next week the Temperance Reform Clubs will have charge of the exercises, and on Thursday the National Temperance Society's meetings will be held. During the series of meetings addresses are to be delivered by Mrs. Evans, Francis Murphy, Neal Dow, William E. Dodge and other prominent temperance advocates.

THE ATTACK ON "JIMMY" HAYES.

Ex-Supervisor "Jimmy" Hayes, who was wounded on Monday last by a man named William Ingersoll, with whom he had some words, in Houston-street, has completely recovered from his injuries. All the reports that he was shot in the head are without foundation. He met Ingersoll, it appears, on the night in question, and after an altercation between them the latter took out some instrument, supposed to be a penknife, and stabbed Hayes in the lower portion of the right cheek. The relations of the two men have been of an unpleasant character for some time. It is said that Ingersoll accused Hayes of meddling with his family affairs, and that the latter indignantly denied the fact. Mr. Hayes stated to a TIMES reporter yesterday that he had done nothing that would justify the attack made upon him, and that as to some of the reports that he was fatally injured, he felt happy to say that he never felt better in his life.

PROBABLE HOMICIDE AT CANARSIE.

Ira Matthews was assaulted yesterday afternoon in the saloon of William Van Anin, at Canarsie, and his injuries will probably prove fatal. A quarrel had arisen between Matthews and some companions, and one of them struck him on the head with a stone pitcher. The ruffians fled, and Matthews was taken in a senseless condition to his home. The physician who was summoned said that Matthews skull was fractured, and that he would probably die. The Constables of Canarsie and Brooklyn Police officers arrested Charles Hayes, aged 29, of No. 17 Delmonico-place; James Cook, aged 25, of Nostrand and Myrtle avenues; Francis Cook, aged 30, of No. 1,047 Pacific-street; Joseph Cook, aged 26, of No. 45 Spencer-street, and Thomas Cook, aged 35, of No. 143 Navy-street, all of whom were in the bar-room at the time of the fight. No reason for the assault could be learned.

A DISHONEST CLERK'S CONFESSION.

Michael Kenny, aged 16, of No. 428 West Thirty-second-street, a clerk in the employment of Grinnan, Duval & Co., commission merchants, at No. 118 Pearl-street, was yesterday arraigned before Justice Otterbourg, at the Tombs Police Court, on the charge of stealing $608. It appeared from the testimony that Richard P. Bull, the book-keeper of the firm, on June 23, gave Kenny $1,158 in bills and $2,941 51 in checks, to be deposited in the National Bank of the State of New-York, and that the prisoner deposited only the checks and $550 of the money. Kenny acknowledged to Bull that he had stolen money on previous occasion, and said that he kept the $608 to repay the amount. He was held in $1,500 to answer at the Court of General Sessions.

KILLED BY A STREET CAR.

A shocking accident occurred last evening in Brooklyn a few minutes before 9 o'clock, on Nostrand-avenue, near the city line. At the hour named Ida Burrill, aged 16, a deaf mute, who made her living by selling flowers on the horse cars, was, while attempting to cross Nostrand-avenue, knocked down and run over by one of the Flatbush-avenue cars. The unfortunate girl's head was completely severed from her body, death of course being instantaneous. The driver of the car was arrested and will be taken to court this morning.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

William Callen, aged 46, who was recently accidentally injured by the fall of an ice-box in Smith & McNell's restaurant, in Washington-street, died at the Chambers-Street Hospital yesterday.

Rev. Samuel Colcord's Chickering Hall services, which have just closed until September to allow repairs on the hall, have met with remarkable success. A congregation of 2,000 has been gathered, and more than 300 have professed conversion since last October.

During a quarrel at an early hour yesterday morning between Thomas Carey and John Franz, in the lager beer saloon of the latter, No. 112 West Twenty-third-street, Franz struck Carey on the head with an iron instrument, rendering him insensible. The injured man was sent to the New-York Hospital, and Franz was held to await the result of the wound.

A young man who gave the name of Frank Gibbs, and said his occupation was that of a lawyer's clerk, was charged at Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday with inveigling Sarah Hays, a miss of 16, of No. 346 West Eighteenth-street, into a house of assignation in West Seventeenth-street, and there attempting to seduce her. Justice Duffy held him in default of $2,000.

On the complaint of John W. Kirke, of the steamer Martha Stevens, l

The New-York Times.

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THE RUSSO-TURKISH WAR.

A PROPOSITION FOR MEDIATION.

JOINT ACTION BY ENGLAND AND AUSTRIA PROPOSED—GERMAN OPPOSITION TO ANY COMBINED ACTION BY THESE POWERS—RUSSIAN SOLICITUDE OVER THE POSITION OF AUSTRIA—EFFECT OF THE RECENT TURKISH SUCCESSES.

Special Dispatch by Cable to the New-York Times.

LONDON, July 5.—The position of Austria is still the point of greatest interest in the diplomatic notes with which the telegraphic lines between leading capitals of Europe are now laden. The Emperor of Russia is anxious to see the Emperor of Austria, and there is the greatest activity in telegraphic communication between Prince Bismarck and Count Andrassy. This information I have received, coupled with an explanation which is current in high official quarters, that the recent Austrian dispatches to England proposed the joint mediation of Austria and England after the first great Russian victory on the Danube, to which proposition the English Cabinet promptly assented. Such a combination is evidently distasteful to the German diplomatists. Germany does not desire the joint action of Austria and England in any direction, and the present diplomatic movement further confirms my former dispatches in which the existence of a close alliance between Germany and Russia was shown. The knowledge of this alliance has had much influence in the course taken by the English Cabinet.

The situation of Servia in this complicated controversy is, of course, of absorbing interest to Austria, but it is quite likely that Prince Milan and the Emperor of Austria understood each other perfectly, without resorting to the proposed personal interview.

The disasters sustained by the Russian forces in Asia Minor are now acknowledged on all hands. I have telegraphic dispatches from your correspondents in Vienna and Constantinople asserting that partial telegraphic communication with Kars has been re-established.

The London *Times*, which has always been pro-Russian in its tone, to-day scouts the idea that the Russians are fighting their way to Constantinople. Formerly it thought that nothing could stop them; but the Turks are fighting with great heroism, and stubbornly contesting the advance of the invaders, and during the last week have manifestly been operating on better plans of the campaign than they have yet shown.

In regard to the military and naval preparations of the British Government, I have just visited the Woolwich Arsenal, and found the authorities there ready to dispatch an army corps at 24 hours' notice. All the war material is in perfect readiness for shipment, and even the baggage-wagons and harness are laid out for issue.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

LONDON, July 6.—The Edinburgh *Scotsman's* special correspondent at London, discussing a rumor that it is proposed that the dispatch of the fleet to Besika Bay be followed up by more decided measures, says: "One or two Ministers would instantly resign rather than risk war with Russia on the question of the neutrality of the Dardanelles."

The Vienna correspondent of the *Times* telegraphs as follows: "The Czar's proclamation to the Bulgarians has produced little impression in official circles here, and it is not at all likely to produce any change in the Austrian policy. Although the difficulty between Greece and Turkey about the seizure of arms at Corfu has been settled, the tone then adopted by the Porte appears to have given deep offense at Athens, so that any new difference, however trifling, may lead to a collision. The British Cabinet has officially informed the various Cabinets that the fleet was sent to Besika Bay for the protection of British interests and the Christians in Turkey.

RUSSIAN PROGRESS IN BULGARIA.

THE FIGHTING AT SISTOVA IN FAVOR OF RUSSIA—A BATTLE IN PROGRESS AT TIRNOVA—THE RUSSIAN HEAD-QUARTERS AT SISTOVA—INDICATIONS OF ANOTHER ADVANCE MOVEMENT—REPORTED SHOOTING OF A CORRESPONDENT.

Special Dispatch by Cable to the New-York Times.

LONDON, July 5.—The representative of THE NEW-YORK TIMES at Bucharest telegraphs, under date of the 4th inst., that your correspondent who left for Sistova had not been heard from for several days. All military news is stopped, but there are indications that the battles which were foreshadowed in his last dispatches have been fought, with success on the side of the Russians, who behaved splendidly both at Biela and at Tirnova. A supreme effort will now be made by the Russians on the Danube to make up for the reverses sustained by their forces in Asia Minor. Tirnova is still the scene of a fiercely contested battle.

The Turkish inhabitants of all the towns in the Provinces that have been occupied or approached by the Russians are flying in all directions under the impulse of a double fear—of the Russians and of their hostile neighbors.

The head-quarters of the Russians are now firmly established at Sistova, from which it may be inferred that a further advance will speedily be made.

There is a report to-night that an English correspondent has been shot near Widdin.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

ST. PETERSBURG, July 5.—The Russians continue their forward march in Bulgaria, but have not occupied Tirnova.

An official dispatch announces that the Dobrudscha is completely cleared of Turks as far as Trajan's Wall. The Russians continue to cross the Danube uninterruptedly day and night.

LONDON, July 6.—The *Times* has the following from Bucharest: "It is stated here that over 120,000 Russians have crossed the Danube at Simnitza with an immense train of artillery, comprising some pieces of very heavy calibre. The enthusiasm of the Russian troops is very great. The cavalry marches about 20 kilometres in advance of the infantry. As the Turks have no proportionate amount of cavalry to meet them, the Russians are scouring the country up to the foot of the Balkans. The Turkish outposts are at Jantra, which is their present advanced line. The centre of their army is near Rasgrad, the right covering Rustchuk, and the left stretching toward Shumla. It is reported that only 12,000 men are left in Silistria. The first great battle in Bulgaria will probably be fought on the above line if the Turks give battle in the open field north of the Balkans. It is probable there will be little of interest from the front until new dispositions of troops by both belligerents, made necessary by the Russian advance in the Dobrudscha and operations near Simnitza, are completed. The Russians have had several skirmishes with the Turkish outposts on the Jantra. The Russian cavalry have penetrated to Plevna and Loftcha on the west, and to Tirnova and Kabrova toward the Balkans. They appear to be masters of the country between the Balkans and the Danube, and from the Jantra to Plevna."

THE RUSSIAN REVERSES IN ASIA.

THE LINE OF RETREAT FROM KARS THREATENED BY TURKS—GREAT LOSSES AMONG THE COSSACKS BY KURDISH ATTACKS—THE FIGHTING AT BAYAZID—COMPLAINTS IN INTERCEPTED RUSSIAN LETTERS.

Special Dispatch by Cable to the New-York Times.

LONDON, July 5.—The correspondent of THE NEW-YORK TIMES, at Pera, telegraphs under date of July 4, that Mukhtar Pasha has advanced his position close to Kars. The line of retreat of the Russians is menaced by Faik Pasha, who has advanced to the northward of Bayazid. The environs of Van now swarm with Kurds from the mountains to harass the retreating Russians. The Cossack cavalry have suffered awfully from the constant attacks and surprises of these irregular allies of the Turks.

At Bayazid, recently captured from the Russians, the invaders fought desperately, and the Turks attacked with the fury of fanaticism and with victorious shouts of "Allah." The Turks have secured a large quantity of stores by this capture, as Bayazid formed the depot for a considerable portion of the Russian left which was endeavoring to flank the Turkish position.

Private correspondence of Russian officers, which has been intercepted by Turkish scouts, furnishes full accounts of the recent disasters experienced by the Russians, and the writers indulge in bitter regrets over the bad management of the campaign by their Generals.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

LONDON, July 5.—A special dispatch from Berlin to the *Pall Mall Gazette* has the following: "Russian papers announce that Gen. Loris Melikoff is about to be recalled from his command in Armenia."

A Reuter telegram from Constantinople, dated to-day, says: "The Russian retrograde movement west of Kars is believed to be hastened by a report which has reached Erzeroum of the great spread of the insurrection in the Caucasus."

A Constantinople dispatch says the Governor of Erzeroum telegraphs, under date of July 3, as follows: "We have occupied Kerker. The Russians have abandoned Utch-Kilissa, eight miles south of Kars. They have also evacuated the districts of Kara-Kilissa and Alashkert."

The Porte has promised Minister Layard that it will take measures to assure the safety of the Christians.

LONDON, July 6.—The Manchester *Guardian's* Vienna dispatch says Gen. Tergukassoff is now retiring via Kagisman to Ardost. A battle is expected there which will decide the fate of Kars.

The *Daily Telegraph's* Erzeroum dispatch says it is unlikely, even if the Russians are strongly reinforced, that they can successfully renew the Asian campaign this year. The *Daily News'* Vienna special also says that 10 weeks hence the climate will preclude any effective warfare.

The latest from Asia is a *Daily News'* special dated Erzeroum, Thursday evening, which states that both armies remain inactive. The Russians are evidently awaiting reinforcements.

THE SITUATION IN MONTENEGRO.

AN EXPLANATION OF THE CHANGE OF TURKISH COMMANDERS AND TROOPS—SUPPOSED INTERFERENCE OF OTHER POWERS—PRINCE NICHOLAS AS A GENERAL.

LONDON, July 5.—At the termination of the recent successful campaign against Montenegro, it was asserted from Constantinople that a Turkish Governor would be appointed and the country reduced to the position of a Turkish province. Also that Suleiman Pasha and Saib Pasha were about to march upon Cettinje. Without any further fighting to account for the change in the Turkish plans, it is now announced that Mehemet Ali has been appointed to command the Army in Thessaly, and Suleiman Pasha recalled to Constantinople, probably with his Army. These measures give point to the reports recently current that Austria, and probably other powers, brought pressure at Constantinople to save Montenegro from being crushed, and also with the view of taking away from Servia one pretext for joining in hostilities against Turkey.

A letter published in the *Times* from its Cettinje correspondent, whose telegrams have constantly presented the Montenegrin position in the most favorable light possible, says: "The Russian Government was deceived regarding Prince Nicholas' military capacity, and threw upon him a responsibility to which he was not equal, and which should have been shared by efficient military advisers. The Prince's fitness to civilize his people is much greater than for such a crisis as the present."

Reuter's telegram from Ragusa reports that Suleiman Pasha is now marching from Podgoritza toward the Danube with 45 battalions. Another army corps, hitherto operating in Montenegro, has started for Epirus.

The *Standard's* Constantinople dispatch says: "It is announced that Suleiman Pasha occupies Cettinje and will conduct the affairs of Montenegro until peace, which Austria is endeavoring to arrange, is concluded."

The *Standard's* Berlin special says: "Austria resolved to interfere in favor of Montenegro only when she heard that Italy was about to make a naval demonstration along the Albanian coast to relieve Montenegro. In consequence of Austrian interference, it is said the Turks have resolved to withdraw all their troops except a small corps.

LONDON, July 6.—The *Standard's* Constantinople dispatch states that 30 battalions of the Turkish Army of Montenegro have reached Antivari, whence they will embark for an unknown destination.

AFFAIRS IN CONSTANTINOPLE.

OFFICIAL DENIAL OF A RECENT LETTER REPRESENTING A DEPLORABLE STATE OF AFFAIRS IN THE TURKISH CAPITAL.

LONDON, July 5.—A dispatch from Constantinople states that the Porte has published an official denial of all the assertions contained in a letter headed "Ex-Sultan Murad," and published in the *Times* of June 15. The letter referred to was from a person of rank in the Turkish capital, and dated Constantinople, May 29. Among the statements it made were the following: That Redif Pasha told the Sultan his life would not be safe if Mahmoud Damad Pasha and himself were dismissed; that the ex-Sultan Murad, in an interview with Mahmoud Damad Pasha and Osman Bey, declared the reigning Sultan a usurper; complained of the incompetent conduct of the war; invoked them to call upon England for assistance; declared peace should be made with some concessions, and bitterly complained of his ignoble treatment, and of the attempt to persuade the world he was insane; that at a consultation between the Sultan and his Ministers, Nourredin Effendi, a brother of the Sultan, insulted the Ministers, calling them traitors and flatterers without loyalty or patriotism, and accusing them of ruining the country; that Minister Layard had spoken to the Sultan of the inactivity of the Turkish fleet, and that thereupon Hobart Pasha had been peremptorily ordered to put to sea; and finally, that the Sultan was terrified and restless, hardly able to go about on account of want of sleep and failure of appetite.

NOTES FROM CONSTANTINOPLE.

THE INVASION IN BULGARIA—INACTIVITY OF THE TURKISH GENERALISSIMO—WHAT IS THOUGHT OF THE REBELLION IN MONTENEGRO—GATHERING IN RECRUITS FOR THE ARMY.

From Our Special Correspondent.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Friday, June 15, 1877.

Excepting a momentary "scare" about the fall of Kars—proved indirectly to be untrue from the information contained in the latest official dispatches—the predominant topic here at present is the invasion on the Danube. You will have already been informed of the Russian operations in that quarter, limited, it would appear, up to the present to cannonading at various points, and reconnoitering in small parties, which have invariably been repulsed. There are those who suppose that the passage of the Danube, even at Rustchuk, one of its broadest parts; is an undertaking comparatively insignificant for such an army as the Russian, and that no sensible person should doubt that it will be effected; and there are others who reason in this wise—that, inasmuch as the Russians must and will pass, the Turks cannot mean to resist them seriously, as the sacrifice would be immense. Knowing, however, Abdul-Kerim personally, I can assure you that the Serdar-Ekrem (Generalissimo) has nothing of the Bazaine about him, and that, prudent though he be, he has no idea that the prime object of a General should be to save his men. I do not believe, either, that his instructions from here, as far as one can divine, are at all such as would justify his making only a passive show of opposition to the Russian passage. The Turks have nothing that I can see to gain by falling back and abandoning their towns on the Danube; but, if forced to do so, they have an immediate advantage to gain in retarding the passage, if only for two or three weeks, as by that time the corn, almost ready for reaping, will have been got in, and the difference between having to destroy it rather than leaving it to the enemy to harvest and gathering it in themselves, is so considerable and so patent that, apart from military considerations, (among which must not be forgotten the moral effect on the troops,) I cannot but echo the indignation I hear expressed here at the suggestion that the Turks are going to let the Russians cross the Danube with as little trouble as if they were going from one side of the Grand Rue to the other.

Some anxiety has been felt about the state of affairs in Montenegro, it having been rumored that Suleiman Pasha has stuck fast in the Duga defile. I am assured, however, that the Seraskeriate is by no means dissatisfied at the progress of the operations of the three army corps, two of which are converging from Bosnia and Albania, Suleiman's division from the Herzegovina, wedging in on to the heart of the Black Mountains, and the daily expected junction of which must lead to a decided issue. Then, *vae victis!* The Montenegrins are pre-eminently endowed with that virtue which an English Minister, the other day, very foolishly in my mind, (perhaps he was thinking of *virtus*,) declared to be the first or best of all—personal valor; and as they are scarcely likely to give or take quarter, there will be a bloody slaughter on both sides. The probable result will be the disappearance of one and not the least difficult phase of the Eastern question. The Russians will howl in chorus with their humanitarian admirers in England, but will not be over-afflicted at losing pensioners who, having done their work, have no longer a *raison d'être*.

Nothing can equal the almost desperate energy of the Seraskeriate in bringing up recruits from every part of the Empire, except the submissiveness—I should be exaggerating if I said enthusiasm—with which the populations respond to the appeal. This is a proof, at all events, of administrative efficiency in the provinces, and serves, at the same time, to bring into relief the want of consideration which is often shown for people who are, on their part, so willing to make sacrifices for a Government which has generally only thought of them when it has wanted to levy taxes in money, kind, or blood. (The conscription is popularly, and not inaptly, called the "blood tax.") The Perotes, who, except when passing the bridge at the moment of the landing of troops or munitions, have seen hardly anything to realize that the country is at war, and still less that they are themselves (the natives, that is,) under the régime of a state of siege, have this week had brought home to them the exceptional condition in which is now placed the Empire in which they live, and of which most of them know so little and care so little about, beyond what is necessary to their wants and tastes. We are accustomed, here, to visitors from every part of the globe—the Arctic regions being the only exception I can think of at the moment—and nearly always arrayed in their national costume. Nevertheless, the apparition of some thousands of Asiatic highlanders, who arrived in batches from Smyrna, and paraded about the streets with naked legs and breasts and armed to the teeth, did make some sensation. These aborigines are called Zeibecks, a corruption of Zei Begs or Zeibegs, signifying "lords of the mountain." The first syllable is of Kurdish derivation, though, curiously enough, the word has become strictly the designation of a tribe inhabiting the hills of the Province of Aidin. This tribe forms only a part of the 6,000 now encamped at the top of Pera; the rest consist of Kurds and Turcomans, the difference between whom requires a good discrimination of ethnological types to perceive, for, though their costumes—notably their headdresses—are different, they are all very much alike in one trait which strikes the spectator at once, the imposing collection of arms—a regular battery—which they carry in the folds of their waist-bands, consisting of crimson stuff wrapped tightly round the middle of the body to a depth of more than a foot. After putting them "under canvas," the next question was "rigging them out." Its solution will form another illustration to that interesting volume *Costumes Populaires de la Turquie*, published, with lithographic plates, at the expense of the Government on the occasion of the Vienna Exhibition. The Zeibecks having given way on the subject of their arms—that is to say their weapons, stand out for bare legs and breast—the real objection being to the restraint of buttons and breeches. It is proposed, therefore, to give them a hybrid uniform which will preserve some of the most characteristic and least unmilitary features of their primitive costumes.

After the *mufahsia*, or militia, comes the very last resource of all, the *timariotes*, corresponding somewhat to our pensioners, with the difference that they have no pensions, except in particular cases for special services. These are the men, many of them well advanced in life, who have served their full time in the regular Army and reserve, and who can only be called out in case of invasion, and then only in great extremity. The policy of this exhaustive levy may be disputed; the patriotism of those who have responded to it cannot be. There cannot be less now than 600,000 men under arms or who will shortly be under arms; but a great number of these are raw recruits, such as lost Ardahan. This figure, which I am sure would not be put down as much below the mark by the Turkish military authorities themselves, is, at the same time, very much below that at which the late Hassein Adin Pasha put the available regular forces after his reorganization of the Army, and it must be remembered that it has only been by desperate efforts that 600,000 men have been got together in a crisis which has roused the patriotic spirit of Mussulmans of all ages.

NOTES OF THE WAR.

A Constantinople dispatch says: "The Ottoman Parliament will be reopened on the 1st of October.

A *Times'* dispatch from Vienna say: "It is rumored that the first act of the Skuptschina will be a declaration of Servian independence."

A Reuter telegram from Constantinople announces that a decree has been promulgated, authorizing the issue of one milliard piastres of paper money, redeemable in 20 years at the rate of 50,000,000 annually.

The *Pall Mall Gazette's* Berlin dispatch says: "German financiers are alarmed at the large Russian issues of paper currency. It is stated that since the outbreak of the war 160,000,000 roubles have been emitted.

A special dispatch from Bucharest to the London *News* has the following: "It is said the Mussulmans are preparing to flee from the scenes of last years atrocities in Bulgaria, fearing the vengeance of the Russians and Bulgarians."

THE ST. LAWRENCE COLLISION.

FURTHER PARTICULARS—BOTH STEAMERS SUNK ALMOST IMMEDIATELY—THE LOSS $175,000.

MONTREAL, Canada, July 5.—The following particulars have been received of the collision yesterday afternoon, at 2 o'clock P. M., between the ocean steam-ships Elphinstone and Redewater. The disaster occurred near Isle St. Therese and Point Aux Trembles. The Elphinstone was on the north side of the river, and at a point where the channel narrows she was carried somewhat out of her course. The Redewater, at this time coming down the river under a full head of steam, struck the Elphinstone amidships. As soon as the vessels could be separated an attempt was made to run the Elphinstone into Montreal harbor, but before reaching it she filled and sank. The Redewater sank where the collision occurred. The latter had a cargo of corn, and is fully insured in the Mercantile Mutual, of New-York, the British and Foreign, of London, and the Boston Marine Underwriters. The Elphinstone and her cargo are insured in England. The total loss is estimated at $175,000. The accident is the most serious that ever occurred on the St. Lawrence River.

The Redewater was owned in Newcastle-on-Tyne, and was bound for London with 64,427 bushels of corn. As the cargo is swelling it will probably be a total loss. The Elphinstone was an iron ship, 2,500 tons burden. Her cargo consisted of 2,000 tons of iron rails and coal, valued at $50,000; total loss estimated at $110,000; no insurance. The Harbor Commissioners have suspended the pilots pending an investigation.

GRASSHOPPERS AND LOCUSTS.

ALARM IN MICHIGAN AT THE APPEARANCE OF SUPPOSED GRASSHOPPERS—A REPORT ON THE SUBJECT.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

DETROIT, Mich., July 5.—There has been some excitement over the reported appearance of grasshoppers in certain counties of Michigan. Prof. Cook, Entomologist of the State Agricultural College, has written to the *Tribune* the results of his examination into the matter, which show that the Western grasshopper cannot breed in this climate, and that the insect which has appeared in the State is a locust, which has always been somewhat common here and very destructive, but which is kept in check by birds, and will not greatly increase in numbers. He regards all apprehension as needless, but recommends stringent legislation against the killing of birds.

THE ST. JOHN'S FIRE.

AID FOR THE SUFFERERS—A MEETING TO BE HELD IN LONDON.

TORONTO, Ontario, July 5.—A special cable dispatch to the *Globe* says: "Yesterday an influential deputation, including Sir John Rose, Messrs. Hughes, Morley, Copeslike, Stewart, and others, visited the Lord Mayor of London, and drew his attention to the meagre response to the appeal for aid for the sufferers by the St. John fire, and requested him to convene a public meeting of citizens to display their sympathy and benevolence by succoring the distressed. The Mayor readily consented to hold a meeting immediately. Earl Carnarvon and Lord Kimberly will attend. The amounts thus far collected are as follows: London, £3,000; Manchester, £3,000; Liverpool, £2,000; Dublin, £400. The money will be remitted to St. John this week.

ST. JOHN, New-Brunswick, July 5.—The volunteers who have been patroling the city disbanded this evening. Thirty-two outfits of furniture were distributed to the poor to-day. John Ross, a tailor, died to-day of burns received during the fire.

A CLERGYMAN KILLED IN A FIGHT.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., July 5.—A special to the *Gazette* from Prescott, Ark., gives an account of a fight between a gang of horse-thieves and a Sheriff's posse, 50 miles below that place, in which one of the posse, a Cumberland Presbyterian minister, was killed. The murderer was riddled with buckshot.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., July 6.—A *Globe-Democrat* special from Prescott, Ark., says: "On Saturday last Deputy Sheriff White, with Dr. F. M. Millam and Rev. F. Sanders as a posse, started in pursuit of James Thompson, a notorious horse thief. On the night of July 3 they reached the house of Thoog Lewis, about 50 miles from Prescott, the head-quarters of horse thieves and outlaws from Texas, Louisiana, and Arkansas, where they made inquiries for Thompson. A fight immediately ensued in a dark room, and Rev. Mr. Sanders, one of the oldest and most respected ministers of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church in that section, was killed at the first fire. Millam and White then riddled the murderer of Mr. Sanders with four loads of buckshot." The name of the man who killed Mr. Sanders is not given.

SERIOUS RAILROAD ACCIDENT.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, July 5.—Passenger train No. 6 on the Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati and Indianapolis Railroad from Columbus to Cleveland was wrecked at Galion, Ohio, at 4:30 o'clock this afternoon. The heavy rains of to-day had washed away a culvert. This fact was discovered by the engineer, William L. Needham, of this city, but too late to avoid an accident. He reversed his engine, jumped to the ground, and was instantly killed by the baggage car falling upon him. The fireman remained on the engine, and escaped with a few severe bruises. Conductor Burgess and several passengers were badly injured, but none of them seriously, so far as reported.

THE REPUBLICAN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

CHICAGO, Ill., July 5.—The Receiver of the Republican Life Insurance Company, after careful examination of the books, says that from information in them and from other sources he concludes that there is a balance of nearly $3,500,000 against the company. The Board of Directors of the Chicago Life in their report, after condemning Secretary Clapp, who has fled, declare that the company has constantly lost money since its organization; that various expedients have been resorted to to bridge over the crisis, and indicate that to-morrow they will apply for a Receiver.

WASHINGTON.

OUR RELATIONS WITH MEXICO.

INACCURACIES OF MR. MATA IN HIS STATEMENTS TO MR. EVARTS YESTERDAY—DIAZ SUPPOSED TO BE DESIROUS OF A COLLISION WITH THE UNITED STATES TO ADD TO HIS POPULARITY—PRESIDENT HAYES' VIEWS REGARDING THE FRONTIER QUESTION.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 5.—Mr. Mata, the Envoy of President Diaz, in his interview with Secretary Evarts to-day, stated that during the past 17 months no depredations have been committed upon either side of the Mexican border. This is a mistake, as will be seen by reference to the official memoranda compiled at the War Department by the Adjutant-General. Reference to these memoranda shows that during the past 12 months several raids have occurred on both sides. On July 26, 1876, Gen. Sheridan forwarded reports from several officers in Texas relative to raids by Kickapoo Indians, and to the crossing of United States troops into Mexico in pursuit. He also reported that during last Summer numerous raids were made into Texas by Indians and Mexicans, and that on July 30 Col. Shafter crossed with his command and attacked the Kickapoo Indians, capturing their camp and destroying their supplies. In April last Col. Shafter also reported a raid into Texas by Mexicans and Indians, during which 200 head of horses were driven off. These facts show that Mr. Mata is mistaken with reference to the absence of raids in the period stated by him.

An officer of the Army who has just arrived here from Texas says that the opinion on the frontier, among Army officers, is that the order of Diaz to Gen. Trevino directing him to oppose the forces of Gen. Ord, should they be found on Mexican territory, are likely to precipitate a collision, and it is the current belief among Army officers that these orders of Diaz were issued with this object in view. It is believed that Diaz is not averse to a collision with the United States, believing that this would be a popular thing among the Mexican masses, and unite them in favor of his Administration. The Mexicans are represented as being unanimously opposed to any cession of their territory, and however much they may be divided upon local affairs, would unite with enthusiasm against any attempt to wrest from them, either by purchase or conquest, any portion of their country. In conversation the President has expressed a decided opposition to annexation, particularly on the Southern border. He says there is no purpose on the part of the Administration to obtain additional territory, and he believes that such an acquisition would be unwise and impolitic. This subject has never been considered at any meeting of the Cabinet, nor does it enter into any of their plans. The President holds it to be the duty of the Government to protect its citizens against the incursions of foreign marauders, and the orders issued recently to Gen. Ord have only this object in view. The Administration is determined to use every effort to break up the systematic robbery that has been committed by Mexicans and Indians on citizens of Texas, and will not permit these outrages upon our people and territory to continue, because of the indisposition or the inability of the Mexican Government to prevent them.

In the interview between Mr. Mata and the Secretary of State there was a free but informal expression of the views of both gentlemen. Gen. Mata alluded to the fact of his being in possession of credentials, and inquired whether the Secretary would receive them. The reply was that he would receive for examination and consideration any papers which Mr. Mata would present. At the conclusion of the interview Mr. Mata returned to his hotel, made a copy of his credentials and sent it to the Secretary. The subject will, it is thought, be considered at the Cabinet meeting to-morrow.

THE NATIONAL FINANCES.

OPERATIONS OF THE TREASURY DURING THE PAST YEAR—COMPARISON OF RECEIPTS WITH PREVIOUS YEARS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 5.—The books of the Treasury Department showing the financial operations of the Government for the fiscal year ending on Saturday last, June 30, will not be closed and balanced until July 15, in order that returns from officers at a distance may be received, and that all the operations of the fiscal year may be properly accounted for. The returns yet to be received will not, however, materially affect the result as now ascertained, and which will be found below. The statement which follows will show the receipts in detail by quarters. The receipts for the preceding fiscal year are given for purposes of comparison:

First Quarter.	1876.	1877.
Customs	$44,233,626	$37,554,729
Internal Revenue	28,199,723	28,813,336
Miscellaneous	8,722,793	6,742,460
Total	$81,156,142	$73,110,525
Second Quarter.		
Customs	$32,267,932	$27,793,129
Internal Revenue	29,288,070	29,242,882
Miscellaneous	4,464,521	1,966,885
Total	$65,990,523	$59,002,896
Third Quarter.		
Customs	$38,269,535	$34,000,920
Internal Revenue	25,820,140	27,446,265
Miscellaneous	6,384,031	7,721,510
Total	$70,473,706	$69,168,695
Fourth Quarter.		
Customs	$33,300,892	$31,090,641
Internal Revenue	33,422,799	32,935,796
Miscellaneous	3,137,976	6,017,125
Total	$69,861,667	$70,043,562

The following is a summary of the receipts for the fiscal year just closed compared with the receipts for the preceding fiscal year:

	1876.	1877.
Customs	$148,071,985	$130,439,419
Internal Revenue	116,700,732	118,438,279
Miscellaneous	22,709,321	22,447,980
Total	$287,482,038	$271,325,678

This shows the receipts for the year just closed to be $16,156,360 below the receipts for the preceding year, and as will be seen by reference to the tables given above, this decrease was entirely in customs. The receipts from internal revenue show an increase of nearly $2,000,000, and the receipts from miscellaneous sources show no material difference. Notwithstanding this larger deficiency in receipts, the result of the year's operations, when the disbursements are considered, make a very favorable exhibit. The total ordinary expenditures, exclusive of the public debt, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1876, were $158, 216,526, and for the year just closed the total expenditures were $144,665,324, a reduction in favor of the last year of $13,551,202. These figures would be considerably increased if the saving in the amount required for payment of interest on the public debt be added. Thus it will be seen that while the receipts show a falling off of $16,156,360, the expenditures show a reduction of $13,551,202, which is within $3,000,000 of the amount deficient in receipts, and this difference of $3,000,000 will be overcome by the saving made in the amount paid for interest on the public debt.

ARMY AND NAVY MATTERS.

WASHINGTON, July 5.—Col. Thomas C. Devin, Third Cavalry, recently promoted from the position of Lieutenant-Colonel of the Eighth Cavalry, has been ordered to duty in the Department of the Platte, and Lieut.-Col. Nelson B. Switzer, Eighth Cavalry, recently promoted from the position of Major, Second Cavalry, has been ordered to duty in the Department of Texas.

Chief-Engineer John S. Albert has been ordered to the Lackawanna, at Mare Island Navy-yard. Pay-Inspector F. C. Crosby is detached from the Washington Navy-yard and ordered to report for special duty at the Navy Department. Lieut. Walmright Kellogg is detached from the Essex and placed on waiting orders. Master Martin E. Hall is ordered to the Essex. Rear-Admiral S. D. Trenchard, commanding the North Atlantic Station, notifies the Secretary of the Navy that he transferred his flag from the Hartford to the Powhatan at Fortress Monroe yesterday.

The United States steamer Swatara arrived at Norfolk yesterday from Port Royal, S. C., with the monitor Catskill in tow.

PORT ROYAL, S. C., July 5.—The United States corvette Plymouth, Capt. E. Barrett, sailed from this port, convoying the monitor Mahopac, Lieut. Rhoades commanding, for Norfolk.

FEDERAL OFFICIALS IN POLITICS.

POSTMASTERS AND OTHERS WITHDRAWING FROM POLITICAL ORGANIZATIONS—AN INTERESTING CASE IN WISCONSIN.

WASHINGTON, July 5.—Communications are daily being received by the Post Office Department from Postmasters of small offices throughout the country stating that they have resigned positions as members of county political committees, &c., but it seems that no Postmaster has as yet considered it advisable to relinquish his salaried office in preference to retiring from one of the merely political positions covered by the President's recent order. Many of these communications addressed to the Postmaster-General contain the amusingly inappropriate phrase, "I hereby resign my position as a member of the —— Republican Committee." The Postmaster-General yesterday received a letter from E. W. Keyes, Postmaster at Madison, Wis., stating that four out of every five members of the Republican State Executive Committee are Postmasters, and inquiring whether their signature to a call for a State Convention will violate the spirit of the President's order. Mr. Keyes also writes that he and the other three officeholding members of the committee desire fully to conform to the President's order, but as there is no political body in existence which can receive their resignations or fill their places on the Executive Committee, and the convention cannot be called by any other means, they hope the performance of the formal duty above indicated will not be considered as a violation of the President's order.

The Postmaster-General replied to-day that although he would prefer that each official should interpret the Presidential order for himself, yet he is of opinion that to merely provide for the meeting of a convention and to call it to order without attempting to control its organization or future action, would not be inconsistent with the spirit or purpose of the President's instructions.

REDEMPTION OF FIVE-TWENTIES.

FIFTIETH CALL FOR TEN MILLIONS, BONDS OF 1865, (CONSOLS,) BY THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.

WASHINGTON, July 5.—The following is the fiftieth call for the redemption of 5-20 bonds, (consols of 1865,) issued this afternoon:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, July 5, 1877.

By virtue of the authority given by the act of Congress, approved July 14, 1870, entitled "An act to authorize the refunding of the national debt," I hereby give notice that the principal and accrued interest of the bonds herein below designated, known as 5-20 bonds of the act of March 3, 1865, (consols of 1865,) will be paid at the Treasury of the United States, in the City of Washington, on and after the 5th day of October, 1877, and that the interest on said bonds will cease on that day. Coupon bonds dated July 1, 1865, namely: $50, Nos. 11,001 to 17,000, both inclusive; $100, Nos. 18,001 to 29,000, both inclusive; $500, 18,001 to 27,000, both inclusive; $1,000, Nos. 41,001 to 52,000, both inclusive. Coupon total, $7,000,000. Registered bonds "redeemable at the pleasure of the United States after the 1st day of July, 1870," as follows: $50, Nos. 501 to 700, both inclusive; $100, Nos. 4,901 to 6,400, both inclusive; $500, Nos. 4,350 to 5,200, both inclusive; $1,000, Nos. 13,601 to 16,500, both inclusive; $5,000, Nos. 4,350 to 5,050, both inclusive; $10,000, Nos. 3,701 to 4,472, both inclusive. Registered total, $3,000,000. The amount outstanding included in the numbers above is $10,000,000.

All United States bonds forwarded for redemption should be addressed to the "Loan Division, Secretary's office," and all registered bonds should be assigned to "the Secretary of the Treasury for redemption." Where parties desire checks in payment for registered bonds, drawn to the order of any one but the payee, they should assign them to "the Secretary for redemption account" of the owner or owners.

R. C. McCORMICK, Acting Secretary.

THE PHILADELPHIA CUSTOM-HOUSE.

COLLECTOR TUTTON AND THE CONTROVERSY OVER DEPUTY COLLECTOR ARNOLD, OF CHESTER.

WASHINGTON, July 5.—Collector Tutton, of Philadelphia, was here to-day, and, in company with Gov. McCormick, had an interview with the President on the action of the department and of the Cabinet with reference to the removal of Deputy Collector Arnold, at Chester. Congressman Ward stated positively to Secretary Sherman that Collector Tutton had the telegram of the Secretary in hand directing him to delay action with regard to the Chester appointment when he (the Collector) made the appointment of Frick, and on this statement both the Secretary and Cabinet acted. Collector Tutton denies this statement. He admits that if he had made the appointment of Frick after receiving the Secretary's telegram requesting him to delay till further advised by the department, he would deserve the disapprobation of every one. Both the acting Secretary and the President credit the Collector's version of the matter; but it is thought by all parties advisable to refer the matter to the commission now investigating the Customs offices at Philadelphia. Collector Tutton says that the statement to the effect that he removed Arnold because Mr. Ward would not advise the removal of a Post Office at Downingtown is incorrect, and he fully believes that just the contrary is true—that Mr. Ward refused to recommend the removal of the Post Office because Mr. Tutton would not permit Arnold to draw pay from the Government for full time, and at the same time draw a salary for his services in a printing office.

THE RINDERPEST IN GERMANY.

REPORT TO THE STATE DEPARTMENT FROM MR. WINSER, CONSUL AT SONNEBERG.

WASHINGTON, July 5.—In compliance with special instructions from the Department of State, Henry J. Winser, United States Consul at Sonneberg, Germany, has made a report to the Department under date of June 5, 1877, concerning the rinderpest in Germany. The matter of the report is derived from the records and high authorities. Among other interesting statements which it contains are substantially the following: The poison of the rinderpest is difficult to destroy; it attaches readily to all substances, and may be communicated for an indefinite period. Hides, dry or salted previous to shipment, or frozen and salted after shipment, if from infected animals or if themselves infected by contact, carry the infection to foreign ports, and can infect animals at such ports. The German Government strictly prohibits traffic, during seasons when the disease is prevalent within or near its borders, in all articles liable to carry the disease, with infected districts. The report says the poison "will not only propagate itself by means of neat cattle, but will attach itself to sheep, goats, dogs, cats, fowls, pigeons, &c. Hay, straw, leather, wood, and even the earth are media for its dispersion. It is easily carried about by clothing, especially woolen garments. Upon all these objects the poison adheres for a very long time without losing its active principle." Hence the rigid rules enforced by the Government, which compel the destruction of hides with the bodies of infected animals, regulate the intercourse of the people and the movements and use of animals of infected places, and enforce the complete isolation of diseased cattle. Under the law, also, sound cattle may be killed and other property destroyed to prevent the spread of the disease. In such cases remuneration at a fair valuation is made. The report contains a description of the symptoms and effects of the disease, with which the public has been made familiar through press and Government reports in this country. It also contains a synopsis of the German laws and regulations in threatened or real appearance of the disease. It states that there need be no fear of exportation from German ports to this or any country of infected hides or other poisoned articles.

THE WOODSTOCK MEETING.

PRESIDENT HAYES ON THE SPEECHES OF GOV. CHAMBERLAIN AND SENATOR BLAINE.

WASHINGTON, July 5.—During a conversation to-day between the President and a Western Senator, incidental allusion was made by the latter to

GOSSIP FROM OREGON.

INDIAN FIGHTING AND POLITICS.

THE NEZ PERCES WAR, ITS CAUSES AND PROBABLE RESULT—STATE POLITICS—GROSHON'S REMARKABLE NOSE—TRADE AND AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS—RAILROAD AFFAIRS.

Special Correspondence of the New-York Times.

PORTLAND, Oregon, Saturday, June 23, 1877.

Oregon has at present two topics of discussion, the Indian war and the visit of the Senate Investigating Committee. The war is not yet within the State limits, but there are fears that it soon will be, and in any event the Walla Walla District is so identified with the interests of Oregon that her people cannot be idle spectators of the conflict. The appeal of the citizens of Lewiston for arms and ammunition was promptly met, and the Governor would gladly send troops to the scene of action if he could possibly find excuse for doing so. Many persons believe that the war will soon be over, and that the outbreak is purely local in its character. Those familiar with the country tell us that the Nez Perces Indians, to whom the trouble is attributed, have long been friendly, and boasted a few years ago that no white man had ever been killed by one of them. It is probably the old question of reservations again, as a portion of these Indians have steadily refused to go upon their reservations, but insisted upon roaming where they pleased. At present we have only meagre and confused reports by telegraph, and the cause of the outbreak is not stated with any clearness. The fact that the Indians have not sent away their women and children indicates that no general war has been planned, but points rather to an impromptu conflict, growing out of an attempt to force the Indians upon their reservations or as the result of a drunken row. The Indians are well armed with ordinary rifles, and have plenty of ammunition, but, so far as I can learn, they have no equipment of breech-loading rifles like their Modoc brethren a few years ago.

Among the politicians the Senatorial investigation is an absorbing topic, and the opinions concerning it are about as numerous as the men who discuss the subject. It is pretty certain that witnesses will be forthcoming to prove the use of money to secure Grover's election to the Senate, and they will swear very positively in that direction. But these witnesses will be confronted with men who would not believe them under oath, and among these last is a prominent Republican. If the investigation takes the course now indicated, there will be a liberal amount of swearing on both sides—enough to outdo Uncle Toby's army in Flanders. Opinions vary greatly as to the possibility of unseating Grover, but from the aggregate of expressions on the subject I infer that such a result is probable. The Democrats are loud in their denunciation of the movement, and are stirring up a great deal of bad blood on the subject. The Democratic organ here is especially virulent, and altogether the political situation is anything but quiet so far as the State is concerned. A local election for city officers of Portland was held last week, with so little observance of party lines that a portion of each ticket was elected. The leading paper, the *Oregonian*, urged the citizens to vote for the best men without regard to party, and the advice was so well taken that the Democratic candidate for Mayor received many Republican votes, while his opponent was equally complimented by Democratic suffrage. This is an example which might be advantageously followed in many cities whose population is far more numerous than is that of Portland.

Future guide-books to Oregon will include Cronin and his nose among the stock sights of the valley of the Columbia River. Next to the Cascades, the Dalles, and Mount Hood should come Cronin and that nose, which does not resemble Mount Hood in size, color, composition, or consistency. The ruddy and mottled protuberance continues to glisten in the sunshine as erst it glistened when it rose above the Electoral certificate, and led its owner to organize himself into a college of one. A Republican friend tells me that Cronin is a good fellow, and that no man ever more regretted a bad action than he regrets the performance of last December. "At first," says my friend, "he refused to have anything to do with the business, but he was persuaded by several leading Democrats, one of them his best client, to accept the certificate, and attempt to carry the country for Tilden and Reform. What he is particularly sore about is that anybody should suppose that the $3,000 check he demanded was in any sense a bribe. He foresaw a journey to Washington and other interference with his professional work, and demanded only enough to safely cover his losses. His feelings were quite opposed to his action, and his greatest fault was in being persuaded and bullied into it." From conversation with others I am inclined to think that the burden of rascality should rest on other shoulders than Cronin's, and that all those shoulders are not in Oregon. Cronin is in Portland now, but he shuns notoriety as much as possible; and echoes the wish of that other famous Democratic patriot, Jefferson Davis, to be let alone.

Apart from the Indian war and the political excitement, Oregon appears to be in excellent condition. The crop prospects are promising finely both in the State and in the tributary region of Walla-Walla. There has been an abundance of rain, perhaps a little more than was really needed. What a pity this surplus water did not fall in California, where they have suffered much from drought. The rivers are full, but not inconveniently so. Last year there was a flood which drowned out the lower portion of Portland and made things very moist here for several weeks. The danger of anything of the kind this season is past, and they tell me that the flood only occurs when the Snake and Columbia Rivers rise at the same time. The surplus wheat crop this year is estimated at 150,000 to 200,000 tons, and there is a confident belief that before many years the shipments of wheat from the Columbia River will exceed those from the Golden Gate. The valley of the Willamette along the lines of the California and Oregon and the Oregon Central Railways contains some of the finest wheat-raising country I have ever seen, and they tell me that the Walla Walla region is fully equal to it. The railways and the steam-boat lines on the river are doing all they can to encourage settlement and to make business profitable for the farmers. They have put freights at the lowest possible figure, and that, too, when they have a monopoly of the business, and could make the rates as high as they pleased. Their managers, unlike those of some of the Eastern roads, have the good sense to see that it is for their interest to fill the country with inhabitants, and to encourage those inhabitants to cultivate as much land as possible. From all I can learn, farming and kindred employments have been unusually prosperous in Oregon, and the promises for the future are excellent.

In one thing the people of Oregon have shown a great deal of good sense; they have stuck to legitimate pursuits and, as a general thing avoided speculation in mining stocks. The evening of my arrival I took a drive through Portland and looked at both the business and resident quarters. House after house belonging to the wealthy citizens was pointed out by the coachman, and after a time I ventured to ask, "How did these men make their money?" "They made it," was the prompt reply, "by sticking to their business and not going away to spend their money. Mr. —— had a hardware store, Mr. —— was a commission merchant and handled a great deal of wheat, Mr. —— and Mr. —— started the Oregon Steam Navigation Company and built the railway around the Cascades, and Mr. —— opened a banking house and did a large business." And so he went on, and not in a single instance did he mention a man who had made his money by operating in mining stocks. In San Francisco many fortunes have been made (and quite as many lost) in mining stocks, and everybody from the boot-black up has had his or her speculation in shares or feet. Cooks, chambermaids, waiters, clerks, messengers, young women in society and out of it, heads of families and their better halves, and whole families without heads, all are familiar with the quotations, and eagerly scan the stock list in morning and evening papers. It is a feverish and unfortunate state of society, and retards the real prosperity of the State more than many people realize. Mining speculation is as much in fashion in Portland as in San Francisco, has never had a footing here, and I believe the people and the country are far better off for its absence.

Mining industries are by no means unknown in Oregon, but they are not numerous. The yield of gold last year was about $1,300,000 both from placer and quartz mines. Silver, lead, copper, and other minerals have been found, but thus far no extensive operations in them have been made, and the extent of the deposits is not definitely known. Quite recently some rich deposits of coal have been found about 60 miles south of Portland and 17 miles from the line of the Oregon and California Railway. I have been shown samples of bituminous and cannel coal from the above-named locality, side by side with samples of similar coal, the former from Sydney and the latter from Scotland. The assays of the Oregon samples were quite equal to those whose value is known and established, the quantity of gas in each being the same. There was also a sample of anthracite, which appeared quite equal to Pennsylvania anthracite; but as it has not been assayed, I am unable to state its merits. If they have really found anthracite on this coast it will make a sensation in the coal-burning world, and at any rate the bituminous and cannel coals will doubtless prove of great value. Up to the present no coal has been mined in Oregon, and you can readily understand that the discovery of reliable and extensive beds is a matter of great importance. I am told that the discovery includes four ledges of bituminous and one of cannel; the latter is about two feet thick, while the former are from eight to nine feet in thickness, with a slip sufficient for drainage. It is not impossible that Oregon will soon become one of the great coal-producers of the world.

The business interests of Oregon may be understood by the following table of shipments last year, (1876:)

Articles Shipped.	Value.
Wheat	$3,000,653
Flour	1,498,434
Salmon, canned and pickled	2,515,000
Beef, canned and pickled	350,000
Wool	580,000
Lumber, &c.	450,000
Gold	1,300,000
Other products	1,800,000
Total	$11,825,087

Nearly all these products will be increased this year. I am told that the wheat and wool crops will probably show a large increase, particularly the former. The wool crop is now coming forward from Eastern Oregon, and has nearly all been sold in advance. The last steamer down to San Francisco was loaded full with wool, wheat, salmon, flour, and hides. The Oregon Steamship Company now runs a steamer each way every five days, and has all the freight it can take care of on the downward voyages. The upward cargoes consist of general merchandise, of which the most important item is that of agricultural implements. Reapers and mowers, plows, hoes, shovels, and other farming implements are in great demand all through the State and on the Upper Columbia. Farming machinery must astonish the noble savage, if anything can do so, but it is more than likely that he thinks it nothing wonderful. When the first screw steamer visited Vancouver's Island, one of the natives manifested a slight interest in her powers of propulsion. So the Captain took the intelligent savage in a row-boat, showed him the propeller, caused it to make two or three turns, and explained its operation. The native turned away with a look of disgust, exclaiming, "A man as fish; fish much more good—swim more fast; ship nowhere." He was determined not to be astonished or induced to praise the work of the white man.

There is a steady tide of immigration into Oregon. The returns for the past year show an excess of more than 7,000 arrivals over departures, and the proportion thus far this season will make a larger aggregate for the year. The last steamer up brought 72 in the cabin and 123 in the steerage; she returned with 45 and 57 respectively, and I am told that this is about the proportion thus far between arrivals and departures. What the Oregonians are specially praying for at present is a railway connection with the rest of the world, and some of them sit up nights to think about it. They are looking for it in three directions, and looking very earnestly. One proposed route is by the long-projected Northern Pacific, which has been surveyed and will probably, at some distant day, be pushed forward to the navigable waters of the Columbia. The construction of the line along the river itself is very far in the future, as the work would be heavy and competition with the river-boats would reduce the profits to a very low figure. Another route is from some point on the Columbia River to a connection with the Union Pacific at or beyond Ogden. Preliminary examinations show the route to be practicable. The Union Pacific has considered the question of constructing the line, but has not reached any definite conclusion, or, at all events, has not undertaken any part of the work. The third route, and the most promising one, is to form a connection with the Central Pacific, and there are two lines proposed: one would unite the Oregon and California Railway, which is completed to Roseburg, 200 miles from Portland, with the northerly branch of the Central Pacific, which terminates at Redding, Cal. The gap to be closed would require 300 miles of railway in a country requiring considerable heavy work. The other route is from Eugene City, 125 miles from Portland, and on the Oregon and California Railway to Winnemucca on the Central Pacific. This would also need about 300 miles of road, but it is said to be easier of construction, and to require lighter grades than the line from Roseburg to Redding. I am told that the Central Pacific has partially surveyed this route, and finds it practicable, but thus far it has not begun work.

The probability is that none of these lines of railway will be undertaken in a hurry, and whenever Oregon has one connection with the East she will shortly have two. Should the Union Pacific begin the construction of the line from Ogden, the Central Pacific would not be long idle before starting in from either Redding or Winnemucca, and there would be a rapid race for the honor and profit of first completion. If the Northern Pacific should take its star westward, it might stimulate the other two, and lead to a triangular contest for the first inning. Oregonians would not object to a strife of this sort, and would probably pay handsomely to set it in motion. Whenever any one of the companies I have mentioned can see a good speculation in a railway to Oregon, and can command the money, it will not be slow to undertake it. Probably the financial question would not trouble the Central or the Union, but it might hamper the Northern Pacific. "We are in the best condition of any of the great railways," said a Northern Pacific man to me, before I left New-York. "We are out of debt, with no interest to pay, and have 600 miles of completed road; there is no reason why we should not go on at once and push through to the Pacific." I ventured to suggest that the process by which the company emerged from debt was not calculated to encourage the public to make further subscriptions of stock or bonds. I was reminded of the witty remark of a French writer, that when a man owes money he does not intend to pay, it is the same as if he owed nothing at all. But he might have added that it would be very difficult for him to owe any more.

The franchise of the Northern Pacific is nearly expired, though some of its friends who have examined the document with a microscope contend that it has a year of grace to run. Even should this be the case, the road could not be completed in the specified time, and some other plan must be adopted to push it forward. The question is at present under discussion in legal circles, and it is probable that the next Congress will be asked to take action in the matter, and facilitate railway communication between Oregon and the rest of the world. Meantime the State depends upon ocean steam-ships and overland stage lines for its foreign communications, and to the railways and river steamers for internal transport.

T. W. K.

HOW THE WATER CAME IN THE MILK-PANS.

A case of some interest to farmers of skim-milk predilections was lately tried at Glencoe. J. E. Campbell, President of the Directory of the Mayfair Cheese Factory, laid complaint against William Cowan for watering the milk which he supplied to the factory. On the trial it was shown that the milk supplied by him at several times registered from 85° to 90° on the lactometer, while the average should have been about 100°. The Directors, with the consent of Cowan, had Cowan's cows milked, and on testing the product found it to register about 100°. Mr. Cowan then signed a document agreeing to deduct 10 per cent. from what he was to receive for his milk. He attributed the excess of water to carelessness in milking, by the rinsings of the milk-pails having been put with the milk. Mr. Cowan was fined $5 and $7 50 costs.

THE IOWA REPUBLICANS.

Speaking of the recent Republican State Convention, the Davenport (Iowa) *Gazette* says: "But for the exceedingly sharp practice of Mr. M. C. Outte, in introducing a resolution expressing exactly the reverse of his sentiments, 'the policy' would have had no recognition in the convention, yea or con. The intent was that the issue should not be touched upon. Such was the understanding on the part of the 'policy men.' The Committee on Resolutions was made up with that understanding; and because of that, the purpose and determination of the convention was that the resolutions as reported by the committee should be adopted without adding thereto or subtracting therefrom; therefore, this publication; therefore, This is the whole of the matter."

FROM VARIOUS QUARTERS.

THE INTERNAL REVENUE.

CONGRESSMAN ROBBINS, OF NORTH CAROLINA, OPPOSING THE PRESENT SYSTEM.

Congressman William M. Robbins, of North Carolina, has written a letter to the Raleigh *News* upon the internal revenue system, its evils, oppressions, and the remedy for them. He gives a history of the legislation concerning it, and says that one grand work which the Democracy will have to do when it comes into complete supremacy, "as it will at the next election," he prophesies, will be to revise this whole policy of raising money for the Government. If the party is true to its own record, he says, and to the people's interests, it will frame a tariff for revenue solely, and will uproot the internal revenue system. In conclusion he says:

"If the whisky tax were reduced to 25 cents a gallon, and the distiller required to list his products for taxation to some official sitting at the county-house of his county at certain stated periods for this business, swearing to his statement, made liable for perjury for falsely swearing in regard to it, and for double tax for not listing, the Treasury would receive a vastly greater revenue from all those districts where the business is carried on as in North Carolina, by numerous small distilleries, and the people would not be oppressed nor harassed as now, for this business, swearing to his statement, made liable for perjury for falsely swearing in regard to it, and for double tax for not listing, the Treasury would receive a vastly greater revenue from all those districts where the business is carried on as in North Carolina, by numerous small distilleries, and the people would not be oppressed nor harassed as now, for this business, and from the temptation to loose moral notions on the subject by being dealt with as suspected thieves. The present plan of having resident officers at the few larger distilleries in the United States might be continued. An amendment of this general purport ought to be made. If the system is not totally abandoned. The State acts upon this plan in levying and collecting her taxes, and her reliance upon the common honesty of the citizens is not found to be foolish. The tax on tobacco falls most heavily on the few States in which this is a staple, and thus is imposed a very unequal burden upon them as compared with the others. For the theory that such a tax is paid by the consumer is a specious delusion. The planter in selling his leaf to the manufacturer, receives a much smaller price for it because the manufacturer must pay another price in the form of tax before marketing it. It is no doubt true that planter, manufacturer, and consumer each contribute part of the tax; but the two former bear the most of it, and both live in the planting States, for tobacco is usually manufactured near the place of its growth. The tax on whisky, brandy, and tobacco, the chief subjects of internal revenue, is all an impost upon the products of the earth, a burden upon the tillers of the soil. Thus the agricultural interest of this country is loaded down with taxation, beside being oppressed by a vast indirect burden through the protective tariff devised for the benefit of the iron and cotton manufacturers. No wonder the husbandman labors and has nothing. No wonder the agricultural States remain poor. Much more might be added, for the subject is fruitful. But this communication is too long now. I will say one about a remedy for the evils of this system. The remedy is to abolish it. Palliatives might be found in amending the law and in an honest administration of it. But a cure can only be had by destroying it utterly. I shall be repaid for time and trouble in writing this article if what I have said shall persuade a few more to join the ranks of those who are crying 'Down with the internal revenue system.'"

THE DOUGLAS MONUMENT.

DESCRIPTION OF THE STRUCTURE TO BE PLACED ABOVE THE SENATOR'S TOMB.

From the Chicago Journal, July 3.

A meeting of the newly-appointed Douglas Monument Commissioners was held yesterday afternoon at the Palmer House. Those present were Judge Caton, Judge Drummond, Judge Fridley, Potter Palmer, Robert T. Lincoln, Melville W. Fuller, and Ralph Plumb. Judge Caton was elected President of the commission, and Mr. Fuller Secretary. Leonard W. Volk, the sculptor, presented his plans for a Douglas monument and the specifications. The commission then discussed them, and before adjourning adopted them, or, rather readopted them, as they are substantially the same as those adopted by the Douglas Monument Trustees in 1864. The monument will be about 100 feet in height, and have a diameter at the base of 52 feet. The foundation, base, and tomb have been completed since 1866. There are four pilasters projecting from the corners of the tomb, which will be surmounted by four emblematic statues in sitting attitudes. They will be of heroic size, and be made of bronze or the finest Italian marble. One figure will represent History recording on a tablet the doings of Illinois, who sits on another corner, and toward whom History is bending a listening ear; the other two will represent Commerce and the Arts and Sciences, with the proper symbols. All will be modeled in the most graceful and classic style. There will be four high bas-reliefs in marble or bronze extending around the pedestal, and which will represent American subjects. One group will represent the aborigines hunting, fishing, and engaged in other exercises, with wigwams, squaws, and other Indian accompaniments. Another group will represent the pioneer farmer's life, a third the commercial enterprise, illustrated by the building of railroads, telegraph, the unloading of vessels, &c. A fourth group will represent education, illustrated by churches, colleges, and a class of youngsters receiving instruction from their school-master.

The architectural work rising above the tomb will consist of a pedestal ornamented with bas-reliefs and festoons and wreaths of laurel, flambeaus, books, and scrolls. Resting on the pedestal will be a circular column 44 feet in height. It will be placed in three sections, the sections to be joined by a belt of stars representing the different States. The column will have a convex outline, be crowned with an ornamented frieze and cap, upon which will be a colossal bronze statue of Senator Douglas, standing in the attitude of delivering an oration. This statue will be nine feet high. The tomb chamber will be tiled with many-colored marbles. Upon the sarcophagus will be placed a life-sized bust of Douglas. The grounds will be neatly laid out with walks, and be inclosed by a terrace wall on the lake side and a stone curbing on Douglas-avenue. The amount appropriated by the Legislature to complete the monument is $50,000.

A BOY'S PLOT AGAINST HIS FATHER.

The Boston *Herald* of the 5th inst. tells this queer story: "Some weeks ago Jacob Levin was before the Cambridge Police Court, charged with an assault with a loaded pistol upon his son Joseph, the alleged cause of the assault being because the son had departed from the Jewish faith and become a member of the Catholic Church. The evidence was of a contradictory nature, and the prisoner was held in $2,000 for investigation by the Grand Jury, who, after hearing the evidence offered by the Government, failed to find an indictment against him. On the 6th of June last, Solomon Levin, the boy who claimed to have been assaulted, wrote to his father and mother, making the following statements: He commenced his letter by stating the Conference of his parents for the part he had taken in the prosecution, claiming in extenuation of his conduct his youth, inexperience, and the influence exercised over him by Hugh Ross and Bernard Rafferty, the two principal witnesses in the case, and alleging that the whole affair was a conspiracy in which they were combined to injure the morals of Jacob Levin, Rafferty promising for this (Rafferty's) daughter and some property, and Ross to give him (Solomon Levin) all the money he wanted, if he would unite with and aid them in the accomplishment of their object. They made the following plan: To go to the house of Jacob Levin, and one of the parties was to shoot off a pistol outside, while the son, Rafferty, talking with the father, on whom they proposed to fasten the crime, and witnesses were to be procured for the purpose of convicting him. He further states that the testimony given by him in court was pre-arranged. He closed his letter by begging the forgiveness of his parents for having been induced to work for this business, and expressing deep regret for the share he had taken in the affair. The letter, which was written in Hebrew character, was translated by Joseph Shoninger, Justice of the Peace, who certifies to the correctness of the translation."

GOV. LUDINGTON OF WISCONSIN.

Gov. Ludington, of Wisconsin, has written the following letter, notifying the Republicans of that State that he will not be a candidate for re-election:

Editor State Journal:

In view of the fact that the press of the State are discussing the question of the composition of the ticket to be nominated by the approaching Republican State Convention, I have deemed it my duty at this time to announce to my friends and the Republican Party of this State that I shall not be a candidate for renomination to the place I now hold. I do this at this early day so that the fullest time may be given for consideration in selecting the various candidates. To the press which has sustained and supported my Administration, and to the Republican Party of the State, I desire to return my warmest thanks. I earnestly hope that the convention, when it assembles, may put in nomination a ticket for State officers which will be successful at the succeeding election, and in every respect vindicate the noble record of the Republican Party of this State.

HARRISON LUDINGTON.

MILWAUKEE, July 2, 1877.

A DELUGE IN WINNIPEG.

Prayers for fair weather were offered up in several Winnipeg churches on the 24th ult. Long continued rains had filled the stretch of land to the north-west of the city with a large body of water. About 1 o'clock that morning the steady rain of the night increased to a perfect torrent, and it appeared as if the floodgates of heaven were opened to their widest extent. Not in drops, but in blinding sheets the rain descended. The total rain-fall from Saturday evening to Sunday noon was 3¼ inches. The heaviest downfall was from 1 to 3 o'clock in the morning, and in that time the water rose rapidly on the plains, and came pouring into the city. The gully near the City Hall filled to a depth of eight or nine feet in a very short time, and the water soon rushed into the cellar of the City Hall, finding an outlet on the north side, other cellars in the neighborhood being also inundated, causing serious loss. The water pushed its way across Main-street, and down the gully, through which it reached the river. A large number of houses in the flooded district were completely surrounded with water, and not a little danger is reported to have been done to the stocks of provisions of the residents. The Central School was closed owing to communication being cut off, and Portage-avenue resembled two canals.

CRAZED BY A CATAMOUNT'S BITE.

QUEER ANTICS OF A PRISONER IN THE CALIFORNIA PENITENTIARY.

From the San Francisco Post, June 26.

A case now existing at San Quentin, and somewhat puzzling all the medical men who have examined it, seems to indicate that the bite of a mad cat under certain circumstances may produce effects somewhat akin to and nearly as uncomfortable as that of a mad dog. On the 3d of January last there was received at the prison a young man named Charles Thomason, sentenced to four years' imprisonment for the plebeian crime of stealing hogs in Siskiyou County. He was of medium height, stoutly built, weighing some 160 pounds, and appeared to be in perfect health. He soon gave them a taste of his quality, however, and showed them that he was not one of your common convicts by going into one of his spasms on the night of his arrival, and nearly scaring his attendants out of their senses. An investigation of his previous history showed that three years ago, while herding sheep in Siskiyou, he had attempted to take a catamount, an animal sharing the qualities of the wildcat and panther, from a steel trap in which it had been caught. While holding it in place with a forked limb, the fork broke, and he fell forward on the animal, which, before he could kill it, gave him several severe bites, one, the deepest, on the neck near the spine, and others on the arms and left hand. The wounds, though severe, were not dangerous, and in about six weeks they were entirely healed. A week afterward, however, he experienced a fit or spasm, making noises and behaving himself exactly like the animal that had bitten him. The spasms continued at irregular intervals of a month and six weeks. They were weak at first, but increased in duration and virulence as time went on. He was finally sent to the Insane Asylum at Stockton, where he remained for five months, and was either discharged as incurable or under the impression that the spasms had entirely ceased. He lived in Siskiyou from that time till his arrest and sentence, and the latter, though unfortunate for him, is perhaps a fortunate thing for medical science, as his case is one of the most peculiar which has ever engaged the medical men of this coast. Upon the night of his arrival at the prison he was taken with a spasm, as stated, and removed to the hospital, where the convulsions lasted for a period of 10 days at intervals of 24 hours. They have continued about a month apart, the last one occurring in the early part of this month and lasting three days.

During the prevalence of them the man is one of the most horrible sights imaginable, the human instincts being entirely absent, and the appearance, manners, and conduct of the man being those of a gigantic wildcat. A fortunate circumstance is that the fit is always preceded by a short period of insensibility. Whenever he sinks into this the guards, who are kept constantly watching him, seize the ropes and straps which are kept handy, put a strait jacket on him, and tie him down in the firmest possible way to his bedstead. After a short or long period of insensibility he awakes, his face during the interim having been wonderfully transformed. The eyes have grown protruded like a cat's, and glare with the insane frenzy of a wild animal, the features, though otherwise unchanged, have taken upon themselves an expression of animal ferocity utterly different from their usual mild and placid expression, and without any sound from him he appears more like a confined animal than a man. The slightest thing, however, throws him into a wild rage. His hands and feet are used as paws, and he will strike at anything within reach with fingers outstretched like claws. His movements are very quick, and he will snap at any one who approaches with all the agility and viciousness of a cat. Moreover, he is unable to speak, his only utterances being a low purring sound when quiet, and a snarling, spitting sound when roused. Tied as he is, he will spring and catch in his mouth ties that come near him, and, as he is very muscular, his attempts to spring up raise the ends of his heavy bedstead completely off the floor.

His most noticeable characteristic is his increased power of scent. Should a cat be anywhere in the large room, however it be concealed, he will immediately locate it and make frantic exertions to get at it, evincing the wildest fury if it is brought near him. The instant one is brought into the place, however covered up, he is able to detect it, and if it be moved from place to place his eyes and head will be turned to follow it, keeping up all the time the low angry purr of the wildcat or the open-mouthed snarl of the aroused beast. The spasm lasts from one to four hours. During it there is no disgust at water as in hydrophobia, nor any contraction of the larynx or glottis, such as characterizes that mania. During the insensible state preceding the spasm the pulse increases to about 140 beats per minute, and the skin becomes covered with a cold perspiration. When the spasm leaves him he sinks into a prolonged sleep, from which he awakes in his normal condition, his soreness and a slight difficulty in breathing being the only indication to him of his attack. Of what he has been doing he then knows nothing. His complaint does not seem to have injured his health, as he now weighs about 175, and outside the spasms appears perfectly healthy.

The case is attracting a good deal of attention, and the man was on Friday last examined by Dr. Gibson and Dr. Sims, the latter being a physician of very high standing in Paris, where he resides, and at present on a visit to this coast. Drs. Black and Stivers, of this city, also held a consultation with Dr. Feltham, the prison surgeon, on Thursday last, and others have also consulted the last-named gentleman concerning it. None but he has, however, had the privilege of witnessing the spasms, and a settled opinion has therefore not been arrived at by them. The majority seem to regard it as a variety of epilepsy, the feline movements being considered due to the influence of the cat's bite, and the struggle with the cat. Dr. Pelham, however, who has enjoyed an experience of 20 years in the northern part of the State, thinks differently regarding it, though he is not fully determined. He thinks it a species of lucomania, and directly due to the cat bite. Neither the man himself nor any of his family had ever been subject to epilepsy, and the perfect action of the heart and lungs during the spasm seems to indicate the complaint to be more nervous than epileptic. There is no frothing at the mouth, and the peculiar diagnostic symptoms of epilepsy are nearly all absent, while many of those of hydrophobia are observable. It is the doctor's opinion that the man's bite during the spasm would be as virulent in its effects as the cat bite, and in consequence the greatest care is maintained over the patient. Whatever the complaint is, it is a horrible one, and is constantly growing worse, and, from the descriptions of those who have witnessed the spasms, the snarling, snapping, cat-eyed beast is as horrible a sight as the records of the varied forms of insanity can present.

INGERSOLL AND "JIMMY" HAYES.

AN AFFIDAVIT FROM THE FORMER CHARGING THE EX-SUPERVISOR WITH ALIENATING HIS WIFE'S AFFECTIONS—MR. HAYES DENIES THE ALLEGATIONS.

William F. Ingersoll, who a few evenings ago assaulted ex-Supervisor James Hayes, has made the following affidavit in which he charges Mr. Hayes with the seduction of his [Ingersoll's] wife:

City and County of New-York, ss.—William F. Ingersoll being duly sworn, deposes and says, I am the son of Josiah Ingersoll, who was Master Warden of the Port of the City of New-York for 12 years, and Sachem of Tammany Hall, and belonged to the Columbian Order; I was born in the City of New-York and have always lived in it, and can give a fair record of myself; I was married in 1867, and lived happily with my wife until 1870, when James Hayes was noticed by the neighbors standing on the corner of Carmine and Bedford streets at nights waiting for my wife to come out of her house; he then belonged to the Ring and had plenty of money; James Hayes has haunted my wife for seven years; when I lived in Bedford-street he induced my wife to break her home up and go to California with him; they put up at Lick Hotel, and she passed as his sister; I was not aware of this until she came home; I followed her one evening and found these facts out; I then went to Hayes and asked him to stop; he told me he would not; two or three months after that Hayes got her to leave her home again, and when I found her she had bought out a lodging-house in Twenty-seventh-street; I went to Hayes again and begged of him to keep away from her; he told me he would meet her whenever he got ready; Hayes gave my wife diamond ear-rings and a diamond emerald ring that belonged to his own wife, and made her a present of money besides; Mr. Havemeyer, when he was Mayor of the City of New-York, promised to give me a position; it is my candid belief that through Hayes and others I was disappointed; Hayes then got my wife to sell the house out in Twenty-seventh-street, shortly after his wife died, and board; I went to Hayes last, and told to Hayes again and asked him to stop it; Hayes told me he would meet my wife whenever he pleased, and if ever he heard that I mentioned his name he would break my jaw; Hayes then got her to leave Twenty-sixth-street, and on Monday evening, July 2, 1877, at 9:50 o'clock, Hayes came out of the house No. 21 Charlton-street, arm and arm with my wife; I asked Hayes what he was doing with my wife, and he said, "Your wife!" then I chastised him; Hayes' whole desire was to keep me poor; then he knew he had her as he had plenty of money; Hayes got a pass and had my only son sent to Texas so he would come where my wife was; I never received one dollar of his money during these seven years, directly or indirectly, so help me God; I have warned him time and time again that if I ever saw him with my wife we would settle the whole thing. His reply was: "I am not afraid of you." I am about to commence proceedings against Hayes on the charge of adultery.

WILLIAM F. INGERSOLL.

Sworn before me this 5th day of July, 1877.

EDWARD C. CHRISTIE, Notary Public, New-York County.

A TIMES reporter called on Mr. Hayes at his residence, No. 206 Elm-street, and received from him a positive denial of the truth of the allegations made by Ingersoll against him. Mr. Hayes seemed to be much annoyed at the prominence which had been given to the affair, and said that for the notoriety and scandal which it had caused, Ingersoll himself was alone responsible. His own relations with the lady whose name had been dragged into the affair, whom he had known for 13 years, were always of the most innocent character. He could not imagine what ailed the man, unless, as had been frequently suggested, the whole thing was an attempt to blackmail him. In the Fourteenth Ward, where Mr. Hayes resides, the feeling is very strongly in his favor.

SILVER AS LEGAL TENDER.

MR. WELLS' VIEWS CONSIDERED.

HIS STATEMENTS THOUGHT TO BE INCONSISTENT—VARIOUS PHASES OF THE SUBJECT—THE ONE GENUINE OBJECTION TO ADOPTING THE BI-METALLIC STANDARD.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The letter of Mr. David A. Wells, published in your columns to-day, bearing on the silver question, is a document which will, no doubt, be widely circulated, and will receive the respectful consideration to which the eminent abilities of the writer entitle it. Mr. Wells wisely selects for the expression of his views a sheet which reaches the class whose opinions he wishes to correct. If any progress is to be made toward improvement—toward the apprehension of truth and the eradication of error—it can only be attained by bringing hostile theories face to face. You commend Mr. Halstead, of the Cincinnati *Commercial*, for his courage and sincerity in publishing this letter, expressing views directly opposed to his own. I write to you with the confidence that you will not be found wanting in a like courage.

Mr. Wells first attempts to divorce the question from political economy as being altogether out of the pale of that science, and proposes to decide it merely upon a consideration of the relative "convenience, tonnage, and gravity" of the two metals respectively, gold and silver. By regarding this property alone he is enabled to pronounce in favor of gold above silver, just as he might, by restricting his investigation to a like extent, decide that diamonds and precious stones were to be preferred for the purposes of a currency to either metal. It would, however, be unjust to force Mr. Wells to an issue upon his conclusion in this respect, for in it he is certainly not sincere. That he regards the question as one which comes properly within the sphere of political economy to determine, must be evident from the economical considerations advanced in support of his conclusions. But what sort of political economy does he use, and what sort of logic! He says: "A money that is really true, that is really worth what it purports to be on its face, can't be made any better by being made legal tender." Now, this, so far, is an intelligent proposition, which has an affirmative and a negative side, and of which Mr. Wells takes the affirmative, and upon which he builds his theory. But how one and the same person can believe this to be true, and believe at the same time what follows in the argument, is utterly incomprehensible. He says "the principal or only cause of the present depreciation of silver has been the discarding and sale of its silver currency by Germany." If monetizing silver cannot appreciate its value, how can demonetizing depreciate it? And if demonetizing silver did depreciate it, how is it possible to disclaim all sympathy between its legal-tender qualities and its market value!

The idea is frequently ridiculed that Congress should be able to create value where none exists, or to enhance the value of such a commodity as silver by legislation. Mr. Wells finds it necessary to pursue the same line of argument by comparing such attempts on the part of a legislative body to the device of a butcher in stamping his joints "This is good meat" to increase its value. Herein is exposed a most radical misapprehension of the facts. It is not the stamp of Congress which can give an ounce of silver its value, but it is the decree making it money and thus providing a more extended field for its usefulness which can do it. It is, of course, impossible to constitute a commodity a legal tender without indicating in what proportion it shall exchange for other commodities. This is inseparable from the act creating it money, but serves by no means to determine its value. That is fixed by natural properties, and the uses to which it is put. The legislator can only discover its value; he cannot make it. In the case of many commodities, a permanent increase in the demand will not occasion a permanent increase of value, because the larger quantity can be produced at the same cost as the smaller. But this is not so, as is well known, with the metals, and more especially silver and gold. If our use for these increases, the demand can only be supplied at a higher cost of production, and their value must be enhanced. Is it, then, so difficult to understand how the remonetization of silver will affect its value independent of the stamp affixed to the coin? If Congress commanded us to make our cook-stoves hereafter of silver instead of iron, and such a decree could be enforced, would not Congress by this law raise the value of silver? And if the same power passes a law which in another way finds active employment for 200,000,000 or 300,000,000 ounces of the same metal, now a drug in the market, would not a like effect be produced?

But why enlarge upon a question which any schoolboy can answer for us? Gold has a very high intrinsic value of its own; but do we not all know that it has an additional value imparted to it from the fact that it is more readily exchanged for other commodities than anything else? Take away this property, whether imparted to it by law or by custom, and is it not certain to depreciate? Why, then, deny that the same law operates in the case of silver? Would iron and hogs, rags and cabbages be worth the more for being exchangeable at pleasure for other commodities, and is the sole exception to be made in the case of silver?

But Mr. Wells goes into the morality of the thing, and argues that debtors of debts contracted prior to 1873—when silver was demonetized—suffer no injury by being compelled to pay in gold when the contract gives the option between gold and silver. "Before 1873," he says, "a debtor had a right to discharge his debt in either gold or silver. Silver has now been demonetized by act of Congress, and the idea has come about that the debtor has in consequence in some way been injured. But will some one point out wherein the injury consists? If silver had not been demonetized, and a demand for silver should exist in this country in any degree commensurate with the desire which it is alleged at present possesses the community to pay its debts in silver, nothing is more certain than that there would be little or no depreciation of silver as an article of merchandize in comparison with gold." Truly a touching picture! The poor debtor bewailing his sad lot that he is not allowed to cheat his creditor, and Mr. Wells consoling him with the reflection that he couldn't have cheated him any way! The gentleman is very far off the scent, and as he humbly begs of "some one to point out wherein the injury consists," I will endeavor to enlighten him. Let us suppose two commodities, such as hay and oats, of equal value and used for precisely the same purposes. If now all the hay be destroyed or rendered unfit to take the place of the oats, what will be the effect on the value of oats? Mr. Wells will find no difficulty in answering that the price of oats will be raised. Now, such was the relation between gold and silver when the latter was deprived of the qualities which fitted it to take the place of the other; as a consequence gold was enhanced in value and required more labor to procure than before. As the debtor is compelled to pay in this commodity, which now represents more value and requires greater exertion to procure than it would have represented or would have required had silver not been demonetized. Therein consists the injury, and not in Mr. Wells' labors earnestly to disprove, in the disappointment of the debtor that he cannot take advantage of a depreciated metal in which to pay his debts and cheat his creditor. Thus far Mr. Wells takes the ground that bi-metalism is undesirable. Further on he attempts to prove that, were it desirable, it would be impracticable, and herein I must candidly admit that his objections, though by no means new, are real objections, and deserve the careful attention of all bi-metallists. If they are such as will prove insurmountable, or if the ends which bi-metallism seeks to bring about are not sufficiently important to warrant our making the effort to surmount them, why should we spend our time materially our paper exchange machinery, all promising to pay gold dollars, and lessen the proportion of actual dollars with which to pay. From such prosperity must spring a crisis. It is engendered only in prosperity, and there is but one way to avert it—increase the proportion of actual dollars, or in other words, remonetize silver.

CHARLES M. SAULSON.

No. 45 MORTON-STREET, NEW-YORK, Tuesday, July 2, 1877.

WADDELL'S SUSPENSION.

The San Francisco *B

which seemed not only to her women, but indeed me, from her (your) pastel round to others of the party, who all in turn declared she, with no allusion to that was the allusion against them and theirs which only had prepared me the honor of an introduction to themselves in the character required. The best palpable fact that I was not the person taken for was the endeavor to exterminate their families, or to make it utterly impossible for them to live in peace, and withdrawn from their minds the counter-fact that whatever had been my performances, my intentions had been hostile, and that in such a character only I could have become their prisoner. Not only did these young people kiss me, but I (seeing no sufficiently reason against it) kissed them. Really if young women will invite and kissing Major-Generals, they must expect that the Generals will retaliate. One only in the crowd adverted to the character in which I came before them: to be a lawful prisoner, it struck her too logical mind that I must have been caught in some aggressive practices. "Think," she said of the girl who died fighting and fighting our Jack." "But," said another, in a propitiatory tone, "perhaps he'll not do so any more." I was touched by the kindness of her suggestion, and the sweet, merciful sense of that same "*Not do so any more.*" It may be, indeed, that the arrest of which we have found such careful record may have been the punishment for the maudlinly yielding to the caresses of the enemy."

It was at the Bath Grammar-school that De Quincey reached that proficiency in the ancient languages of which so much has been said. He has told us that at 13 he could compose Greek with ease, and that at 15 his command of that language was so great that he not only composed Greek verses in lyric metres, but could converse in Greek with ease and fluency; this latter feat, which perhaps can hardly be matched, he acquired by daily reading off the newspapers into the best Greek which he could furnish *extempore*. One of his masters, pointing the attention of a stranger to him, said: "That boy could harangue an Athenian mob better than you or I could address an English one." It is characteristic of the religious feeling of that time that his mother, instead of being pleased at these compliments to his merits, was greatly shocked at hearing of them, and at once withdrew him from the Bath school and placed him at another in Wiltshire, whose chief recommendation lay in the religious character of the master. Mr. Page has a chapter upon De Quincey's life at Oxford—a life which seems to have been not very happy or successful, owing to his narrow means. It was after he left Oxford that he made the acquaintance of most of the literary people. It was in 1807 that he made a journey to Bridgewater to see Coleridge. About the same time he knew the Wordsworths. It was earlier than this, in 1804, that De Quincey, then a youth of 20, first met Charles Lamb. Having got a letter to him from a literary friend, he called upon him at the India House, during one of the trips taken by him to London while he was at Oxford. De Quincey says: "I walked into one of the two open doorways of the railing and stood close by the high stool of him who occupied the first place within the little aisle. I touched his arm by way of recalling him from his Leadenhall speculations to this sublunary world, and presenting my letter, asked if that gentleman (pointing to the address) was really a citizen of the present room. The gentleman smiled; it was a smile not to be forgotten. This was Lamb," and De Quincey then goes on to describe a very little incident. The seat upon which Lamb sat was a very high one, so absurdly high, indeed, that the young man could conceive of no possible use in such an altitude, unless it were to restrain the occupant from playing truant at the fire, by opposing Alpine difficulties to his descent. Lamb could not easily come down to meet De Quincey without being ridiculous; he could not receive him from his pedestal without appearing lofty. It was easy to predict which course Lamb would take. He would prefer to be ridiculous. "He began," says De Quincey, "to dismount instantly, and as it happened that the first round of his descent obliged him to turn his back upon me as if for a sudden purpose of flight, he had an excuse for laughing, which he did heartily, saying at the same time something to the effect that I must not judge from appearances that he should revolve upon me; that he was not going to fly, and other facetiæ, which challenged a general laugh from the clerical brotherhood." Lamb invited De Quincey to tea with himself and sister in the Temple, where they were then living. There arose at this time a certain uncongeniality between the two from Lamb's habit of throwing ridicule upon things which De Quincey held sacred, such as his idolatry for Coleridge. "Like Diogenes, he threw upon us a scoffing air, as of one who stands upon a pedestal of eternity, looking down upon those who share in the transitory feelings of their own time."

Mr. Page's book contains a great deal of interesting material. It is not, perhaps, prepared with as much art as we could wish; he has a little more of his own notions to give us than becomes a good biographer, and the work, as a whole, is somewhat wanting in life; yet notwithstanding these defects the subject is one of such interest, the need for information concerning it so great, and the actual material got together by Mr. Page so considerable, that it cannot well fail to be one of the successful and widely-read biographies of the year.

LITERARY NOTES.

—Mr. Gladstone will contribute to the next *Contemporary Review* an article on "Rajah Brooke and Borneo."

—Prof. Max Müller is carrying through the press the eighth edition of his *Lectures on the Science of Language* and a new edition of the *Hymns of the Rig-Veda*.

—Estes & Lauriat, Boston, will shortly publish Alphonse Daudet's *Le Nabob*, translated by Lucy H. Hooper, the lady who did so much to introduce Daudet's novels to the American public.

—The author of *Deirdré* will have a long poem in the midsummer holiday number of *Scribner*. Its title is "Reflections," and it may be called a confession of the author's literary preferences. The poem is dedicated to Dr. Holmes.

—Judge Caton, the author of *The Deer and Antelope of America*, has at Ottawa, Ill., his Summer residence, the largest and finest deer parks in the United States. His work is the first ever written on this subject, and is attracting much attention.

—A Belgian novel by the Comte d'Alviella, entitled *Partie Perdue*, has interest for others besides novel readers, for the light it throws on the present religious situation in Belgium and the nature of the conflict between the Clerical and the Liberal Party.

—Dr. Max Duncker has published a fourth edition of the fourth volume of his *History of Antiquity*, and an English translation of the work will soon appear. It treats of the Aryans of Eastern Iran, the Bactrians, and the Medes and Persians in great detail.

—The article in the *Cornhill* for June on "Genius and Vanity" is attracting unusual attention from the critics. All agree that it is an article of marked excellence, and the *Spectator* even goes so far as to say that the mantle of Thackeray has fallen upon the new contributor.

—Mr. Darwin will contribute to the July number of *Mind* a "Biographical Sketch of an Infant," being a record of a series of careful observations on the early mental development of one of his sons. In the same number M. Th. Ribot will have an article on "Philosophy in France."

—Rev. William Denton's book on *Montenegro*, giving a brief history of the country and authentic information concerning boundaries, productions, character of the people, and other subjects, is out in London at the very moment when public attention is specially directed to that province.

—The late Peter Harvey, well known as the most intimate friend Daniel Webster ever had, left completed, and ready for publication in the Fall, an informal biography of the great statesman, which will be looked for with much interest. It is said to be rich in personal anecdotes and *memorabilia*.

—Mr. E. S. Nadal, author of *Some Impressions of London Social Life*, and a member of the United States Legation in London, will have a paper in *Scribner's* midsummer holiday number on "The Old Boston Road." In the same number, Josh Billings and Mrs. Burnett will have a long essay on "Strawberries."

—The remarkable memoirs of Mr. Carlyle in the *Biographical Magazine*, written by Frederick Martin, and based on the autobiographical details of *Sartor Resartus*, and a careful collection of facts, has been revised by the Chelsea philosopher in the second edition, and is the best sketch of him yet published.

—Clarkson, Remsen & Haffelfinger, Philadelphia, will publish early in July *The Child Hunters*, by a friend of Italy. It is intended to be an authentic book of facts for parents, guardians, teachers, charitable societies, legislators, and all protectors of children, and will have among its illustrations a likeness and autograph of Père Hyacinthe.

—Mr. John Habberton has made an apology in the preface to his forthcoming *Other People's Children*, the sequel to *Helen's Babies*, in which he promises to be more careful of his literary reputation in the future, and to bestow upon his next considerable work more thought and attention than he has given to all his previous stories taken together.

—The July number of the *United States Postal Guide* contains several important rulings recently made by the Post Office Department, including that relating to advertisements in periodicals, a corrected list of Post Offices, the names of the countries lately admitted to the Postal Union, the recent changes in foreign postage, and other valuable information.

—The *American Naturalist* for July contains several articles of general interest. Among them are Prof. U. S. Shaler's "Notes on the Age and Structure of the Several Mountain Axes in the Neighborhood of Cumberland Gap," I. C. Russell's paper "Concerning Foot-prints," and the editor's account of some very curious "Experiments on the Sense Organs of Insects."

—Besides the new short story by Auerbach, the midsummer holiday number of *Scribner's Magazine* will have a paper by Clara Louise Kellogg, the prima donna, whom Americans esteem as well as admire. It will be curious to hear what a distinguished opera singer has to say to the public. Adeline Trafton is to begin a new novel, called, "His Inheritance," in the same number.

—*The Complete Preacher* is a periodical which prints in full sermons by some of the most prominent clergymen in this and other countries, and in various denominations. It is edited by Rev. J. K. Funk, and issued on the 20th of each month. The June number contains sermons by R. S. Storrs, D.D., the Right Reverend Lord Bishop of Durham, and Llewelyn D. Bevan, of New-York.

—The long-lost *Poetry for Children*, by Charles and Mary Lamb, published in two tiny volumes in 1809, has at last been found in South Australia, in the possession of Hon. Mr. Sandover, of Adelaide and by him sent to England for republication. The July issue of the *Gentleman's Magazine* will contain an account of the volumes and extracts from the poems, of which only 29 out of 84 have been hitherto known.

—A new illustrated periodical is soon to be issued in this City bearing the name of *Idle Hours*. It will publish only short stories and articles selected mainly from the English publications, together with biographical sketches of distinguished personages. Several pages in each issue will be devoted to humorous selections from the Detroit *Free Press*, Burlington *Hawkeye*, Danbury *News*, &c. The publisher is M. T. Richardson, of No. 101 Beekman-street.

—Rand McNally & Co., of Chicago, have published a business atlas, with elaborate maps on a large scale, and a system of indexing which is designed to locate any village in the United States or Canada even of the smallest kind. The name of each city, town, or village, is indexed alphabetically, and has opposite it a letter of the alphabet and a number. The letter refers to a line drawn horizontally over the face of each map; the number to another drawn perpendicular, at the intersection of these two lines the place will be found. Railroads in the United States have a separate and complete index.

—In order to secure a wide discussion of the "Labor Question" by the press, Elizabeth Thompson has offered three premiums—one of $100 in gold, one of $75, and one of $50—for the best newspaper articles of about 2,000 words upon any feature of the subject. These articles are to be signed by some *nom de plume* and sent to the office of the *Library Table*, No. 47 Lafayette-place, before Oct. 1. A committee, to be appointed by the American Social Science Association, will make the awards. This offer is made in view of the statement that there are now 3,000,000 unemployed workmen in the United States, the aim being to encourage discussion in the hope of having some practical remedy suggested.

—F. R. Reed has published a little book, printed on tinted paper, which contains an odd jumble of business and literary matter. *Experience of a New-York Clerk* may be defined as gossip of the sketchiest kind about the various firms to which the writer has belonged. There may be value in this portion of the volume owing to the absence of any such records, but to be of real use it ought to be more circumstantial. Mr. Reed gives an outline of the working of an active business firm, their method of keeping their books, and some of their successful speculations. Two generalizations may be drawn from it, if indeed the account can be considered in any way typical of New-York business houses: one is, that the New-York clerk is, or was, frequently overworked, and the other that he is very apt to embezzle money from the funds of the business to meet the demands of a vicious or extravagant life.

YOUNG WOMEN IN A LOTTERY.

A MISSOURI PAPER'S ASTONISHING PREMIUMS TO SUBSCRIBERS—BACHELORS AND WIDOWERS SUPPOSED TO BE MADE HAPPY BY THE DISTRIBUTION OF 240 LADIES.

From the Kansas City (Mo.) Times, July 3.

The great special premium distribution for unmarried gentlemen subscribers to the *Times* came off yesterday at the Opera-house, as announced, and was a genuine sensation and unequivocal success. Between 2 and 3 o'clock the audience at the Opera-house was largely increased by the presence of many ladies and gentlemen attracted thither by the matrimonial drawing set for 3 o'clock. Every face wore a look of pleased expectancy, and when, shortly after 3 o'clock, the general premium distribution was announced as concluded, all faces wore a smile and expectation stood on tip-toe.

Mr. Frank R. Allen, stepping to the front of the stage, said that in behalf of the *Times* he would state that the drawing, though startlingly novel, was a genuine one. One hundred and sixteen young ladies, from far and near, had requested the *Times* to place their names on its list of matrimonial premiums, and with their requests had sent letters descriptive of themselves, their ages, looks, accomplishments, &c., and had at the same time sent their photographs and the consent of their parents that they should do so. In addition to this number there were many young ladies who had asked a place on the special premium list, but had not as yet sent their photographs. From the mass of letters received 124 had been selected and their writers would be termed list No. 2, those who had sent photographs forming list No. 1. The list No. 1 would comprise 116 young ladies and the list No. 2 would comprise 124 young ladies. Nearly 1,000 gentlemen subscribers to the *Times* had applied for tickets in the special drawing, each one of whom had over his own signature stated he was an unmarried man, and desired to participate in the distribution. Mr. Allen stated that the *Times* was authorized to transmit the photograph and accompanying letter of every lady premium to the gentlemen who won their numbers, with the exception of some few young ladies who desired to hear from the *Times* in regard to the gentlemen before their photographs could be sent to the fortunate bachelor or widower. It was expected that a good many friendships would result from this interchange of correspondence between the fair premiums and *Times* bachelors and widowers, and more than one marriage. In case marriage resulted, the *Times* stood ready to fulfill each and every pledge it had made in regard thereto. After the subscribers' tickets were mixed thoroughly and the premium tickets, the distribution commenced. The name and residence of each gentleman who won a prize was announced. The Chairman, from the photographs before him, selected the picture of the lady who was won, and, without giving her name, gave a brief description of the lady as she appeared in her photograph, also reading some portions of her letter descriptive of herself, but in no case revealing the name of the lady.

The novel drawing was throughout a pleasant and decorous affair. The *Times* will to-day notify by mail each of its fair special premiums of the gentleman whose name fortune has linked with her own, and will also, when authorized by the ladies, forward their photographs and letters to the lucky bachelors and widowers.

BOSTON, Mass., July 5.—The Receivers of the Mechanics' Savings Bank announce that they will pay on the 10th inst. a dividend of 40 per cent. to depositors.

PORTSMOUTH, N. H., July 5.—John Williams and his wife, of Kittery, went out in a small boat last evening to look after lobster nets. As they have not returned it is supposed they were both drowned.

LAW REPORTS.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

CREDITORS' LIEN ON PROPERTY FORECLOSED UNDER MORTGAGE—LIENS FOR REPAIRS OF VESSELS UNDER NEW-YORK LAWS.

WASHINGTON, July 5.—The following decisions have been rendered in the United States Supreme Court:

No. 804—*The American Bridge Company, appellant, vs. Max Heidelbach and Milton Courtright, Trustees.*—Appeal from the Circuit Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—Assuming that by virtue of the provision of the statute of New-York of April 24, 1862, (4 Gen. Stat., 632,) the appellants had a lien upon the ship for repairs made and materials furnished by them, it is a vital question whether that lien remained in existence when the ship was sold on the 8th day of May, 1871. If it had expired or if it had been discharged before that day, it is useless to examine the other questions raised in the case, for however they might be determined, the decree made in the court below must necessarily be affirmed. The repairs having been made upon a domestic vessel in her home port, there are no rights for the aid of maritime law, and therefore, whatever right the appellants had to a lien is that which was given to them by the laws of the State. The statute undoubtedly gives a lien, but not one of unlimited duration. The first action declares that debts contracted for work done or materials furnished in the State for repairing sea-going or ocean-bound vessels shall be a lien upon such vessels, and be preferred to all other liens thereon, except mariners' wages. But the second section declares that "such debt shall cease to be a lien at the expiration of six months after the said debt was contracted, unless at the time when said six months shall expire such ship or vessel shall be absent from the port at which such debt was contracted, in which case the said lien will continue until the expiration of 10 days after such ship or vessel shall next return to said port." The repairs in this case were made upon the ship in the month of July, 1870, and on or before the 22d, for the ship cleared on that day, and sailed from the port a day or two afterward. The lien, therefore, expired in January, 1871, unless the ship was then absent from the port of New-York. If she was then absent, the lien expired at the end of 10 days after her next return. It does not appear in the case exactly at what time she did return, but in the petition of the appellants for an appeal to this court it is averred that she was libeled in the Southern District of New-York, at the suit of another party, on the 1st of April, 1871, was duly attached, and was sold by virtue of a decree obtained in that case. It is the proceeds of that sale, made after the money which are now in registry of the District Court, and the petition of the appellants for payment out of the proceeds was not presented until May 17. How then can it be maintained that the statutory lien for debt had not expired? It is argued the presumption is that the 10 days next after the return of the ship had not elapsed when the appellants filed their petition. But it possible that any such presumption could be accepted, it would be a presumption of fact, and there is quite enough in the case to overcome it. The ship was libeled in admiralty, as we have noticed, on the 1st of April, 1871. She was duly seized, a decree against her was made, and process issued upon it on the 8th of May. It is hardly possible that the seizure, decree, and sale could have been made within 10 days. It could not have been if in accordance with the usual course of admiralty practice. As the seizure was made in the Southern District of New-York, it would be an inadmissible presumption that the ship had not returned to the port of New-York more than 10 days prior to the sale, or certainly more than 10 days prior to the 17th of May, when the appellants filed their petition. And this is not all. The evidence shows that after the return of the ship the appellants caused an attachment to be issued out of the Supreme Court of New-York, in virtue of which the Sheriff of the City and County seized the ship, and a satisfactory bond was given, as allowed by the statute of the State, and the ship was discharged. This must have been before the Marshal had taken the ship into custody under the process of the Admiralty Court. The Sheriff certainly could have attached her after the Marshal's seizure. It is reasonably clear, therefore, that she had returned to the port of New-York more than 10 days before she was sold. This is clearly shown. The lien was not enforced within the prescribed time and was hence discharged. No one but an owner is entitled to payment out of the registry unless holding a lien. The court can marshal this fund only between lien-holders and owners. Affirmed. Mr. Justice Strong delivered the opinion.

SERIOUS PISTOL PRACTICE.

Jacob Lotz, William Vetters, and a friend commenced the celebration of "the Fourth" by firing their revolvers from the roof of the premises No. 105 St. Mark's-place. The sport proving to be tame, Lotz suggested that it would be a good thing to emulate the riflemen at Creedmoor, and try their skill at the target. The party repaired to the backyard of the premises, and while there, Vetters, accidentally, it is alleged, pulled the trigger of his revolver, and shot Lotz in the abdomen, inflicting a painful, if not dangerous, wound. Vetters was arrested by Officer Johnson, and arraigned before Justice Murray, at Essex Market Police Court, yesterday, where he acknowledged the shooting, alleged that it was an accident, and desired to give bail. Justice Murray said that as the certificate of the surgeon attending the wounded man indicated a fatal accident, he should be compelled to hold him, and the prisoner was committed to await the result of Lotz's injuries.

While Lizzie Sauer, a pretty German girl, aged 15 years, and residing at No. 540 East Eleventh-street, was sitting on the dock at the foot of Eighth-street, East River, between 7 and 8 o'clock Wednesday evening, August Fick and three other boys rowed past in a small boat. Fick was amusing himself by firing his revolver, and pointing the weapon directly at Lizzie, fired, the ball entering her forehead. Officer Holbrook, who chanced to be on the pier, arrested the party, and Fick was arraigned before Justice Murray, at Essex Market Police Court, yesterday, and remanded to await the result of the injuries to the wounded girl. Although she was able to be in court without assistance, it is supposed that the ball still remains in her head.

Ferdinand Dandein caused the arrest of Sigismund Asch for shooting him in the leg on "the Fourth." Asch was arraigned at Essex Market Court yesterday, and remanded for trial at the Court of Special Sessions.

SUIT OVER AN ANCIENT LANE.

Michael Mallophny has begun a rather odd suit in the Supreme Court against the Society of the New-York Hospital, the complaint in which was filed in the County Clerk's office yesterday. The plaintiff says he is the owner of some property on One Hundred and Twelfth-street, between Tenth and Eleventh avenues. The street has not been really opened, and the plaintiff's house fronts on a little lane between and parallel to One Hundred and Twelfth and One Hundred and Thirteenth streets. The adjoining property to the north of the plaintiff's is owned by the Society of the New-York Hospital, which has recently begun to close up the lane, thus cutting off access to the plaintiff's house. The plaintiff sues for a permanent injunction against the closing up of the lane, on the ground that it by its maiden highway, and has been open for more than 100 years. Judge Westbrook granted a temporary injunction yesterday, restraining the Society from proceeding in its attempt.

COURT NOTES.

Orville A. Hain, recently convicted, in the United States Circuit Court, of having obtained registered letters from the Post Office under the assumed name of James Hutchins, was sentenced yesterday by Judge Benedict to one year's imprisonment at Sing Sing.

While Morris Jacoby was standing in front of his residence, No. 33 Ridge-street, on Wednesday afternoon, William McCloskay rushed up to him and carried off his gold watch, valued at $80. The thief was arrested, and, on being arraigned before Justice Murray, at Essex Market Police Court, yesterday, was held to answer in default of $1,000 bail.

On the application of the Society for the Reformation of Juvenile Delinquents, Judge Westbrook, in Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday granted a temporary injunction restraining George J. Krauss, Charles Lord, and others from giving theatrical representations at the Alhambra, No. 230 Third-avenue, until they have paid the requisite license fee.

John B. McCullough, a lad 14 years of age, threw a fire-cracker into a crowded Sixth-avenue car, which set fire to a young lady's dress. When arraigned before Justice Duffy, at Jefferson Market Police Court, yesterday, the father of the lad appeared and agreed to make good the damage done to the lady's dress, whereupon the magistrate, after severely reprimanding the lad, discharged him.

Hugh O'Donnell, an employing cooper, at Nos. 6, 8 and 10 Governeur-street, appeared at Essex Market Police Court yesterday, and preferred a charge against Florence Hanke and Samuel McDonnell, members of the Cooper's Union, for an attempt to intimidate his workmen. Justice Murray discharged the prisoners upon their promise to refrain from further annoyance of Mr. O'Donnell's workmen.

Cæsar Smith, colored, residing at No. 20 Thompson-street, played a practical joke on Patrolman Foley, of the Eighth Precinct. While the latter was patroling his post on Wednesday night, Smith, who was concealed in a doorway, threw a large torpedo between the policeman's legs. The torpedo exploded as it struck the sidewalk and Foley was lifted from his feet by the concussion. The Officer arrested Smith and Justice Duffy fined him $10. Failing to pay his fine, he was sent to the Tombs.

The returns at the Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday contained the names of 53 prisoners, an unusually small number for the morning succeeding the celebration of the national holiday. A large majority of the prisoners were charged with intoxication, and with acting in a disorderly manner under the combined effects of whisky and patriotism. Justice Duffy taking these facts into consideration, deals leniently with the erring ones, imposing light fines on some and discharging others with a reprimand.

In the Tombs Police Court, yesterday, before Justice Otterbourg, Mrs. Elizabeth Fogarty, of No. 131 East Eighty-seventh-street, complained against her son Camille, aged 19 years, and against a young fellow named Michael Clark, charging the former with having stolen $300 worth of jewelry and $17 in money from her, and the latter with having been the receiver of the stolen property. Fogarty, who is and has been a dissipated youth, committed the theft on June 30, and transferred the proceeds to Clark. Clark was held in $2,000 to answer and Fogarty in $1,500, while others who were supposed to be interested in the affair were discharged.

James McLaughlin, one of Mayor Ely's dog-catchers in the Seventeenth Ward, while passing through Avenue A yesterday afternoon, saw a Spitz dog, wearing no collar or muzzle, and with an eye to earning what honor he could, Mrs. Henry Bauer, the wife of its owner, seized the dog-catcher, and succeeded in regaining possession of her pet. The noise thus caused aroused Mr. Bauer, who went to the assistance of his wife. During the mêlée the dog-catcher was badly bitten, and caused the arrest of Bauer. Mr. Bauer, accompanied by his wife and a host of neighbors, appeared before Justice Murray, at Essex Market Police Court, yesterday afternoon, but the Justice dismissed the case, at the same time informing McLaughlin, that he must seek redress in the civil courts.

A VICTORY FOR EDWARD S. STOKES.

Cassius H. Reed was Assignee of a mortgage made by Mrs. Nancy Stokes on property owned by her on Newtown Creek, and leased by Bostwick & Co. as an oil refinery. Mr. Reed foreclosed the mortgage, and Bostwick & Co. put in no defense. At the sale Mr. Reed bought in the premises for $120,000. Bostwick & Co. then began a suit in equity against Mr. Reed, Mrs. Stokes, and the latter's son, Edward S. Stokes, to restrain the transfer of the property, alleging that the foreclosure and sale were the result of a conspiracy between the defendants, the object being to get possession of the property and oust the plaintiffs. A temporary injunction was granted, and a motion was made to continue it, which Justice Gilbert has denied. In the foreclosure suit a motion was also made by Messrs. Bostwick & Co. to open the judgment and be allowed to come in and defend. This motion has likewise been denied by Justice Gilbert. In the course of his opinion the court entirely exonerates Mr. Reed and Mrs. Ellmore, and her son from the charges alleged by Bostwick & Co., and says:

"I am unable to discover any ground on which this action can be maintained. Mr. Reed's purchase was regularly obtained. The plaintiffs acquired all the interest they claim in the mortgaged premises, as tenants of Mrs. Stokes after the mortgage was made. It is no concern of theirs whether her title is an absolute one or is held by her as trustee, merely, for any one. They cannot impeach it as being fraudulent as to creditors of the son, for they are not creditors. A tenant cannot dispute his landlord's title. In short, the only ground on which they can with any show of reason ask for relief against the judgment of foreclosure and the sale thereunder, is that of fraud and conspiracy. But relief on that ground, if it could be had at all, could be obtained in a manner different from that in which the foreclosure suit itself. There is no precedent of a separate action to annul a judgment on the ground of the fraud of the parties. Fraud which vitiates a judgment is that which operates directly in procuring it. As was said in the Duchess of Kingston's case, (20 How. State trials,) "it may be shown that the court was misled, but it is never permitted to be shown that it was mistaken." The judgment is conclusive as to all matters which were or might have been litigated, notwithstanding the existence of facts which would have defeated a recovery, or the witnesses on whose testimony it rests were perjured. The existing rights which, on due investigation, might be ascertained to be without foundation is not the kind of fraud which will vitiate a judgment. Story Eq. Jur., sec. 1581, et seq.; 1 Ech. and Lef., 201; 8 Hun., 187; same case affirmed in Court of Appeals.] But the fraud alleged is explicitly and fully denied. So far as appears, Mr. Reed was a bona fide purchaser of the mortgage, and subsequently became the purchaser of the mortgaged premises in good faith. He is entitled to protection as such. No unfairness or surprise is alleged. The defendants might have defended the foreclosure suit, but deliberately abstained from doing so on the ground that they had no defense.

The property involved in this litigation is very valuable, having been bought by Mr. Reed for $120,000. It was originally owned by Edward S. Stokes, and it was in connection with it that the unfortunate misunderstanding arose between him and the late James Fisk, Jr. In the motions just decided Mr. Franklin Bartlett appeared for Mr. Reed, with Mr. W. A. Bartlett and Mr. W. Bartlett, of counsel; the Messrs. Bostwick were represented by Mr. J. E. Hill and Mr. J. M. Van Cott, of counsel.

AN EX-PRIEST SENT TO THE ISLAND.

Edward McKee, an Irishman, about 55 years of age, wearing the garb of a Catholic priest, was arrested yesterday by Patrolman Sullivan, of the Twenty-ninth Precinct, and arraigned before Justice Duffy, at the Jefferson Market Police Court, on a charge of vagrancy. The officer stated that the accused, who pretended to be a priest, was in the habit of visiting private residences in the upper part of the City, and obtaining donations of money from the servant girls employed there by representing that he was making a collection to pay off the indebtedness of some church, orphan asylum, or other Catholic institution. The officer also stated that he had called on Cardinal McCloskey and Father Farrelly, the Cardinal's Secretary, who had informed him that the prisoner was what is known as a "silenced" priest, one who for misconduct had been suspended from his office, and that he was an impostor. Justice Duffy ordered the accused to find bail in $1,000 for his future good behavior, and in default of bail to stand committed to Blackwell's Island as a vagrant for six months. In default of bail McKee was sent to the island.

A PECULIAR CASE OF DOMESTIC TROUBLE.

Jean Baptiste Castanini, an Italian, residing in this City, went to Italy about four years ago to obtain some money under a legacy. He left in this City his family, which consisted of his wife Virginia and four children. When he reached his native land he was arrested on a charge of having deserted some years before from the military service. He was given the option of a conviction and sentence to prison, or to serve out the three years of his unexpired term of service. He chose the latter, and at the end of the period he returned to this City and again went to live with his wife and family. On May 5 of the present year Mrs. Castanini decamped from her home, taking her children with her, and went to live with one Carmine Puella. Mr. Castanini, desiring to recover possession of his children, obtained a writ of habeas corpus, and the case was sent before William Sinclair, as Referee, yesterday.

A CASE OF BRAZEN PERJURY.

At the last term of the Court of General Sessions Lizzie and Amelia Schubert, sisters, living at One Hundred and Twentieth-street and Seventh-avenue, were placed on trial for stealing two dresses from Catherine Lewis, a colored servant, living on One Hundred and Twenty-eighth-street, between Sixth and Seventh avenues. The Schubert sisters had visited Mrs. Lewis several times, and endeavored to induce her to employ them to tell her fortune, and on one occasion, during her absence from the basement of the house, had disappeared with the dresses, which were valued at $40. On the trial the sisters stoutly asserted their innocence, and one of them, Amelia, on being asked by Assistant District Attorney Rollins whether she had not, in that court, been sent to the Penitentiary for six months, solemnly denied that such was the case. As Mr. Rollins held in his hand the record of the woman's conviction for keeping a disorderly house in the Twelfth Ward, on June 1, 1876, and as her identity was fully established by the court attaches and the officer who arrested her, he determined that he would take steps to stop the wholesale perjury which prisoners, almost invariably practice in order to swear themselves out of prison. The women were acquitted, but Mr. Rollins immediately went before the Grand Jury, and had Amelia indicted for perjury. A bench warrant was issued for her arrest, and she was yesterday taken into custody by Officer Clark, of the Twelfth Precinct. The prisoner was brought to the District Attorney's office, and thence committed to the Tombs to await trial.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

By Judge Westbrook.

McKinley vs. Johnson.—Motion denied without costs and without prejudice to renew the same upon a case with affidavits.

MARINE COURT—CHAMBERS.

By Judge Goepp.

Berliner vs. Bernstein.—Complaint dismissed.
Moore vs. Cook.—Order of arrest granted.
Kohl vs. Hay.—Order of arrest granted.
Welbold vs. Firman.—Motion denied.
Webendorfer vs. Gambrecht.—Order granted.
Brewer vs. Esler.—Motion denied, with $10 costs.
Schaarer vs. Schell et al.—Order granted.
Rogers vs. Long.—Motion granted.
Orders Granted.—Stewart vs. Sinclair, Jr.; Seymsser vs. Silliman.
Treadon vs. Jouin.—Order of arrest granted.
Urban vs. Minster.—Motion denied, without costs.
Summers vs. Robinson et al.—Motion denied, without costs. See opinion.
Leslie vs. Moody et al.—Motion denied, with $10 costs. Opinion on file.
Leslie vs. Moody et al.—Order granted.
Seligman vs. Hohenstein.—Motion denied, with $10 costs.
Jost vs. Conner, Sheriff.—Motion denied, with $10 costs.
Orders Granted.—Mills vs. The Reed Corrugated Sectional Safety Boiler Company; Garnier vs. Gartsendorf; Wilson vs. Dick, Jr.; Weibold vs. Fixman.
Moger vs. Stangel.—Motion denied, without costs.
West Side Savings Bank vs. Newton.—See decision filed.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Westbrook, J.

Nos.	Nos.
29—Hartshorne vs. King.	186—O'Donoughue vs. Cohn
39—Kieger vs. Mathias.	191—Matter of Griswold.
40—The Children's Fold	198—Carpenter vs. Kelly.
47—Hardenbrook versus Senauer.	210—Aaron vs. The Chebra-Bikur-C. Ka.
48—McGrath vs. St. James	214—Taylor vs. Broome.
50—R. C. T. A. B. Soc.	215—Hudson vs. Board of Fire Commissioners.
51—Shepherd vs. Cokefair.	216—Platt vs. Platt.
53—Carmon vs. Lockwood.	217—Same vs. Same.
57—Matter of McElvany.	219—Brady vs. Bust.
86—Graham vs. Canavan.	221—Brandestein vs. Pfeiffer.
96—White vs. Drake.	228—Arledter vs. Cassidy.
101—Lockwood vs. Risly.	231—Abrahams vs. Hyman.
156—Ford vs. Joyce.	232—Reid vs. Van Pelt.
157—White vs. Drake.	
181—Solomon vs. Preston.	

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Will meet to-day for the purpose of rendering decisions.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Adjourned until next Monday.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART I.

Held by Barrett, J.

Case on—No. 1857—Browning et al. vs. Smith et al. No day calendar.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

No day calendar.

COMMON PLEAS—EQUITY TERM.

No day calendar.

All other courts have adjourned for the term.

CONCERNING SLEEP.

EVIL RESULTS OF THE MODERN LACK OF REPOSE—A GOOD WORD FOR OUR ANCESTORS AND GOOD-NATURED CRITICISM OF THEIR DESCENDANTS.

From the Providence Journal.

A medical man of eminence believes that he has discovered that weariness is caused by what he calls "fatigue material," a substance formed in the blood by the action of the muscles and nerves, and which he alleges is only destroyed by the oxygen of the blood during sleep. This statement is not yet demonstrated, but whether continued experiment proves or disproves it, the importance of sleep as giving opportunity for the repair of wasted tissues, and winding up the system for fresh work, cannot be overestimated. One great cause of the superior health of our pattern ancestors over the men and women of to-day was that they slept more. There were other differences in their favor, but this was one of the most important. That was a rare occasion of pleasure, business, or necessity that kept a young person, at least, out of bed until midnight, and their robust forms and healthy color proved the value of early hours and abundant rest. Certainly they did not have so lively a time as we do; did not crowd so much excitement into a given period, but as they lived longer and had simpler tastes, it seems probable that they got quite as much out of life.

One meets on every hand tired-looking young men whose faces evoke pity. A hasty inference might be drawn from the often-repeated injunctions of health critics not to over-study or over-work, that their wan faces

> "Are sickled o'er with the pale cast of thought;"

but such is not often the case, nor are many of them suffering from great exertion of muscle. They are exhausted from lack of sleep, that is all; but it is a serious matter, for giving themselves too little time at night for "tired nature's sweet restorer" to repair damages, they are not only spending each day the strength gained at night, but drawing on their capital. By and by, when an emergency comes, there is no reserve strength to meet it, and they become physically bankrupt, involving those dependent upon them in distress of one sort or another.

In most cases it is the unrestrained love of amusement that causes this wrong-doing. Exciting forms of pleasure which are protracted to and beyond midnight, and which, not once or twice a month, but nightly, and irreparable inroads are made upon the constitution, at a period when the body is not yet hardened for life's work, by too great and constant excitement, as well as by insufficient sleep. Not only so, but while the capacity for simple pleasure is smothered, so much indulgence in mere amusement robs it of all zest. Young misanthropes who have drained their cups of life to the dregs are not infrequent. They go to bed tired, rise unrested, and go to their daily tasks without interest. They conclude that life's pleasures are over, and are right. It does not pay them because they misuse it. It has no sparkle, and they come to their sere and yellow leaves before they are fairly men. The worst feature of all is, indulging constantly their desire for pleasure they lose the power of self-restraint. "I wish" rules them instead of "I ought," and instead of being manly, self-denying, energetic, studious, they are as one of George Eliot's sharp women says, "poor, squashy things. The looke well anoof, but the woont wear, the woont wear."

Young men are not the only sinners in respect to sleep. School girls study at night—some of them—but their pale cheeks are oftener caused by late novel reading and entertaining or being entertained. Many go to bed at o'clock! Missy tip-tilts her small nose in disdain. She is not a child, she would have you to know, but a young lady of, say 15 years, and knows how to take care of herself. The one thing that an American mother is usually profoundly ignorant of is how either to exact or win obedience from her chits of girls. So the waste goes on. Young men who spend Saturday night over their sermons enter their pulpits worn and dull on Sunday, and preach people to sleep because they are themselves half asleep in body and wholly so in spirit. They have the blue devils on Monday because the devil of procrastination possessed them all the week. They go on sea voyages and European tours in search of lost health which they would find at home if they would sleep enough and at proper hours.

The poor mothers and housekeepers who are kept awake by restless children and unfinished tasks have more of our pity, but even they might manage better than they do. Babies are sure to be ill and restless if their mothers get over-tired. It is surprising to see how many of the indispensable pieces of work may be postponed if one will but think so. "I might have done a little more," wrote Faith Rochester once, "but I remembered that I was the baby's mother, and so I went to bed." Sensible woman and good mother! It is pitiful to think how many nursing babies die of embroidery and ruffled skirts; of cake and pies, and superfluous machine and house work of all sorts. It is not put down so in the registry of deaths. They call the trouble by various names—cholera infantum, marasmus, hydrocephalus, &c.—but the recording angel knows better, and, without mincing matters, writes: "Died of fatigue because its mother was ignorant, or obstinate, or vain and silly," as the case may be.

Thank heaven it is no longer thought an enviable distinction in a woman to have delicate health. The tide has turned since the days that some of us can remember, when the girl who fainted easily was thought to be of a little higher order of beings than her more robust companions. Health is becoming fashionable, but public sentiment will not be entirely sound upon the question so long as the fact is not generally recognized that to risk the health for present personal gratification is worse than a stupid blunder, it is sinful, and while there is so little cultivation of the moral sense that people very generally do not care whether their act

The New York Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, JULY 6, 1877.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—WOODLEIGH—Miss Lettie Allen, Miss Marie Bates, Mr. Theodore Hamilton, Mr. Cyril Searle.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.—EVANGELINE—Miss Sophie Worrell, Miss Linzi, Harold, Mr. M. C. Daly, Mr. H. Hunter.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—THE THREE GUARDSMEN.

BROADWAY THEATRE.—MAZEPPA—Miss Fanny Louise Buckingham.

NEW-YORK AQUARIUM—RARE AND CURIOUS FISH, MAMMALIA, STATUARY, &c.—Day and Evening.

GILMORE'S GARDEN—GRAND CONCERT AND SUMMER NIGHT'S ENTERTAINMENT.

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THE "TIMES" FOR THE SUMMER.

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The Signal Service Bureau reports indicate for New-England and the Middle Atlantic States, rising barometer, winds shifting to north-west, stationary or lower temperature, partly cloudy weather, with rain areas.

Our well-informed London correspondent gives some valuable hints about the course of European diplomacy in view of the present situation in the East. Austria and England have resolved upon mediation, after the first great Russian victory on the Danube, though the success with which the Turks are resisting the progress of the invasion will have the obvious effect of making the one side feel that a single defeat need not be followed by surrender, and compelling the other to do something to make their superior strength more generally acknowledged. Tirnova, the first stage toward the most accessible of the Balkan passes, has not yet been occupied by the Russians, and a very bitter fight is evidently in progress for its possession. The transfer of the Russian head-quarters to Sistova, on the Bulgarian side of the Danube, some forty miles north of Tirnova, shows the direction which the entering wedge of the invasion is intended to take, and foreshadows the route to be followed to Adrianople. The Russian situation in Armenia is obviously very grave, and it hardly needed the recall of Gen. MELIKOFF or the stories told by the letters captured by the Turks, to show that Russian skill and prowess need vindication. With one side elated by partial victory, and the other roused by unexpected failure, the talk about mediation seems decidedly out of season.

It has been found necessary to send to Georgia for troops to aid in crushing out the Indian rebellion in the far North-west. There is no hope of immediately putting down the malcontents, who have been preparing for this struggle ever since the ineffectual attempt was made, during JOHNSON'S Administration, to confine them to a reservation. They have had several reservations offered them, but have preferred wandering about the country. They now claim that they would have been satisfied with Wallula Valley, a tract once ceded to them, but which they did not occupy permanently, and which is now covered with settlers' claims. A well-informed authority estimates that there are 52,000 Indians within a radius of 200 miles from the scene of the outbreak, and that there are 30,000 in the immediate neighborhood of that point. Most of these people have been peaceable and harmless, but the easy-going policy which has been pursued toward them has convinced them that there is no power strong enough to compel them to stay on their reservations or to enforce the treaties made with them. These hostile Indians have not the natural defenses of the Modocs, but they are far more numerous than were those savages when they began their unfortunate and costly war of resistance.

If it be the function of an organ to report speeches which nobody wants to read, the treatment accorded by the local press to the Fourth of July celebration in Tammany Hall affords ample proof that Mr. KELLY'S organization needs an organ. Mr. COX'S 54-page pamphlet on "*de facto* and *de jure*" was unceremoniously cut down to a small fraction of its proper length, and the entire proceedings were passed by as forming a very insignificant incident in the day's proceedings. TWEED'S last Fourth of July oration was fully reported, because TWEED was a political power, while Mr. COX is a political nonentity. It is, perhaps, fortunate for Mr. KELLY that his spokesmen receive so little attention from the public. They display rather less political tact than their master, and that is saying a good deal. On State and local affairs, they advocate principles which will alienate the German vote, alarm Democrats who pay taxes, and disgust respectable people generally. The lines are being drawn for the Fall campaign in a way which bodes no good for Tammany Hall, but which is very encouraging to those who have a vital interest in the honest and economical government of New-York.

The contest over City and County offices this Fall will be between the nominees of the people without distinction of party and those of an organization whose existence depends on the perpetuation of Municipal extravagance and misgovernment. It has been made abundantly clear that no relief can be obtained for the tax-payers unless the Legislature remains Republican. The constitutional amendments are doomed to certain defeat, if a Democratic majority be elected to pass upon them, and the Governor will not even have a chance to veto bills intended to reduce salaries and check the accumulation of debt unless the Republicans obtain control of both houses. The issue has been clearly laid down by the Tammany Democracy, and it is one to which Republicans can confidently address themselves. In this State, as elsewhere, the most vital political questions of the year will be those which divide the party of honesty in finance and administration from that which discards every consideration of principle in respect to either. Republicans and Democrats may be found on both sides, but in New-York, at least, there ought to be little doubt about the triumph of the side which insists that jobs, subsidies, and the allotment of offices for partisan services are contrary to all the requirements of national welfare.

If anything was needed to prick the bubble of Mexican annexation, it is found in the explicit denial from Washington of any aggressive intentions on the part of the Administration. It is notorious that American troops have repeatedly crossed the Rio Grande in pursuit of Mexican bandits. A statement published in THE TIMES, a few days since, gives the dates of many of these incursions, derived from official sources. The recent orders to Gen. ORD contemplate no new departure. The boundary *must* be protected; that is the whole story. The suggestion that it is intended to provoke a war with Mexico, for the sake of conquering territory, is midsummer madness.

TAMMANY'S EXPOSITION OF POLICY.

Mr. CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS directed the attention of a wondering world to Tammany's Fourth of July proceedings for an exposition of the policy upon which the Democratic Party is to be asked to rally for a fight. His new epistolary contribution to the festival is not a rich fulfillment of his promise. It embodies but one idea, and that relates to a subject about which it is impossible to awaken even momentary interest among the masses of either party. If the reiteration of the terms *de jure* and *de facto*, in their application to the Presidency and the positions occupied by Messrs. HAYES and TILDEN, affords pleasure to Mr. S. S. COX, Tammany's orator for the day, or to Mr. ADAMS and the other persons who sent letters instead of delivering speeches, by all means let them have all they want of it. Not one citizen in ten thousand cares in the slightest degree for Mr. TILDEN or his woes, or feels the slightest concern in regard to the technicalities which preceded the formal affirmation of Mr. HAYES' title to the Presidential office. Four months have elapsed since the Presidential question was settled in conformity with law, and the number of those who fancy that it is still a living question is too inconsiderable to deserve respect. There may be valid reasons for using the event as a leverage for raising into prominence certain imperfections in the method of determining doubtful points in a Presidential contest, and for promoting a calm discussion of the objects to be aimed at in a Constitutional amendment. Senator MORTON'S efforts in this direction were earlier and more practical than Mr. ADAMS', and when the proper season arrives Republicans will show themselves quite willing to discuss the matter in its various bearings with the view of obviating the difficulties which the Electoral Commission was created to overcome.

In the meantime, the frantic ejaculations of Tammany's orators and correspondents, and their absurd attempts to invest an almost forgotten incident with a living partisan interest, proves either the poverty of the Democratic intellect or the impossibility of uniting the Democratic Party on any broad national issue. The larger half of Mr. COX'S address was occupied with a childish play upon *de jure* and *de facto*, as though the terms were the equivalents of ideas applicable to some unsolved problem. The letter-writers dwelt upon the same story. They spoke of Mr. TILDEN'S exclusion from the Presidency as the wrong which is to be avenged in 1880, and they dilated upon the duty of the Democracy to nurse its energies with exclusive reference to that remote contingency. Nothing that is immediate and practical is allowed to appear. Any disinterested reader of the reported proceedings must rise with the conviction that the great though absent men whom the Tammany Democracy honored with invitations look upon the party as having but one mission,—the election of Mr. HAYES' successor. They evidently imagine that a powerful party may be held together by the cry of "fraud," as applied to an occurrence which cannot possibly be changed now as regards either its character or its result. They assume, too, that something which will happen forty months hence will operate as an incentive to party effort and a source of party strength. It is not our business to quarrel with Tammany, or the party which derives its inspiration from that organization, because neither has brains enough to perceive the futility of dependence for partisan capital upon what long ago ceased to be a practical question. If the Democracy choose to make Mr. TILDEN and his griefs the rallying cry for their next campaign, we shall not have in the circumstance a ground of complaint. Mr. TILDEN has in him so little of the stuff that enters into the composition of heroes and martyrs that he cannot be made a cause of enthusiasm in others; and the attempt simply indicates the dire distress to which the party has been reduced by its inability to supply some better substitute for the policy it needs.

A dim consciousness of this unpleasant fact seems to have dawned upon Mr. COX toward the close of his long talk. He had harped upon *de jure* and *de facto* till he was tired, and then suddenly remembered that the country might ask the Democratic Party for its policy. How does he propose to meet the demand? By referring to former platforms, State and national. These, he says, have not been "abolished or forgotten," and to them he appeals for evidence of what constitutes the Democratic policy. He enumerates the public faith, a fixed standard of values, and tariff reform as matters in reference to which there is "no variableness or shadow of turning" in the Democratic policy. But this is transparent gammon. Mr. COX knows as well as other men that the Democratic Party has no defined policy on these matters,—that in regard to all of them it is more or less committed to opposite principles and purposes, with no likelihood of the unity which must precede positive influence upon the course of legislation. Even on a question so vital as the preservation of the public faith the party is hopelessly divided. For every illustration of its soundness, locally, on this question, we undertake to produce three illustrations of its disregard of moral principle, and of the equity of contracts as between the nation and its creditors. Nor can it be forgotten that the influences within the party favorable to repudiation have been strengthened by the consolidation of the party's power in the Southern States. The States which act dishonestly toward their own creditors cannot be trusted when a dispute involves the rights of the holders of national obligations. The Republican Party is indeed disgraced by the bad faith of Minnesota, which stands alone and powerless, except as a warning. On the other hand, the Democratic South, which as a whole is in a greater or less degree tainted with repudiation, is potent in the Democratic councils and in the molding of their policy. Even on the tariff-reform question, where, if anywhere, consistent Democratic principles might be looked for, the party is torn by irreconcilable factions; the fate of Mr. MORRISON'S efforts in a Democratic House having conclusively shown the futility of reliance upon that source for the relief required by the industry and commerce of the country. It is not surprising, then, that Mr. COX and his Tammany associates carefully avoid specific statements respecting Democratic policy, and in lieu of them echo a couple of Latin phrases relating to the Presidency. The only thing to be marveled at is the folly of partisan leaders in imagining that this poor device conceals their party's poverty of ideas.

LAMENTATIONS.

At least two notable exceptions were made, this year, to the usual Fourth of July jubilation. Tammany and Brother BOWEN wept copiously. They lifted up their voices and howled all day. If this is to be the rule hereafter, and "the glorious Fourth" is to be the lamenting Fourth, the original meaning of the anniversary must be forgotten. Thanksgiving Day in New-England has suffered some such change as this. From being an occasion when the blessings of the year were celebrated and acknowledged, it has been transformed into a political holiday. The preacher, confined to theology and practical religion for fifty-two Sabbaths of the year, lets himself loose on Thanksgiving Day among the politicians. He makes up for his decorous abstinence by sounding an often ridiculous war-whoop, and he flourishes the scalping-knife as he dances into the politics of the period on that day. So well established has this custom become, that the village and city congregations expect that their favorite Pastor will give them a piece of his mind on Thanksgiving, as he used to do on Fast Day, when, among other reasons for humiliation and a cold dinner, he was wont to allude to high taxes, free trade legislation, and the United States Bank as prolific causes of sin and misery. From the blessings of civil and religious liberty, secured under the Constitution of the United States, it was easy to glide to the drawbacks to our complete enjoyment of the same. Tammany has groaned over these in agony of spirit ever since the Democratic Party was broken to pieces. That eminent statesman, WILLIAM M. TWEED, who occupied a few years ago the same position which Mr. AUGUSTUS SCHELL did last Wednesday, was as lachrymose as Mr. S. S. COX could have possibly desired. In his "speech of welcome," which was quite as good in its way as Mr. SCHELL'S, Sachem TWEED said: "In these great and perilous times we must take"—not the City Treasury, but—"standpoints." Mr. SCHELL still thinks, as Mr. TWEED did July 4, 1871, that these times are great and perilous times. And Mr. COX himself could not have been more decided in his opinion that the country has gone, *de jure* and *de facto*, to the bow-wows, than Mr. TWEED was when he declared, "We propose to wrest the Government from the hands of those who now are betraying it, from those who are trying to crush out all principles of equality, liberty, and toleration." When he said this, and the assembled braves burst into wild yells of delight, "Big Six" put his tongue into his cheek and smiled a greasy smile at Sachem SWEENY, who was comfortably curled up in an adjacent corner.

An engagement in Ludlow-street prevented Mr. TWEED from adding his lamentations to those of his fellow-Sachems in the Tammany wigwam, on Wednesday last. Doubtless, he wept as copiously in his privacy as any of them did in public. And no professional "keener" at an Irish wake could have howled so effectively as big-collared SPINOLA, who called the Postmaster General "a skeleton key"; or as ABRAM S. HEWITT, who sent a letter conveying the dismal intelligence that he was about to leave this distracted country. Then there was Senator EATON, who wrote a fiery epistle, as full of woe as the book of Revelation, and as tear-compelling as the onions of his own Connecticut. CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS is said to have written the letter signed with his name, in which an earnest wish is expressed that "the corner-stone of the arch be dragged out of the mud into which it has settled and placed on an immovable rock." What relation the corner-stone bears to the arch, and why mud harms a corner-stone, and why it should be dragged out, and why the corner-stone should be put on another stone, are questions which we must refer to Mr. S. S. COX, who, we firmly believe, wrote that letter and palmed it off on an unsuspecting wigwam as Mr. ADAMS'.

It was a "free platform" at Woodstock. Otherwise, there might have been a free fight. Whatever else it was, it was not a Fourth of July celebration. In the premonitory symptoms, so to speak, there were references to the opening of a park and to Independence Day. But, like the text of a new-fashioned sermon, these disappeared after the speaking began. There were lamentations in plenty, but no Fourth of July. It was as if the last spark of jubilation had gone out with the obsolete fire-cracker and the pensively wabbling pin-wheel. Having abolished these cheerful reminders of JOHN ADAMS' Fourth of July, the weeping philosophers gathered themselves together, and paused in their lamentations only to grumble. There was a Sunday-school talk and a temperance talk. Then Gov. CHAMBERLAIN aired his grievances, which had as much pertinence to the new park and Independence Day as a jig would have at a funeral. Perhaps Senator BLAINE'S serious purpose was accomplished when this was done, and his appearance with a man of straw was merely a "divarsion." At any rate, the scarecrow of Mexican annexation was kicked and cuffed about the free platform until there was not a straw left in its devoted body. It was a great feat, and we sympathize with the bucolic Woodstocker, who wiped his bronzed brow when all was over, and "cal'lated that BLAINE had knocked the stuffin' outer thet."

But it was not Fourth of July. And even the genial and noble strains of OLIVER WENDELL HOLMES, who honored his native town with his willing muse, could hardly throw a gleam of sunshine over the lugubrious assemblage. We may as well recall the fire-works and the ginger-pop of our ancestors if this is to be the melancholy survival of their barbaric pleasures. It is better to have an explosion of gunpowder than of ill-humor; better to burn than to weep. Give the Sachems and Wiskinskies, the sorcheads and the grumblers, something to amuse themselves withal, or we shall have the Republic dissolved in tears as each anniversary of Independence returns. Nice people objected to noise on the Fourth. How do they like lamentations as a substitute?

ENGLAND AND RUSSIA.

Good old Capt. MARRYAT pithily defined an armed neutrality to mean "a charge of bayonets;" and the course of present events would seem to bear him out. At the opening of the war Russia was congratulating England upon having at last seen the folly of bolstering Turkish misrule, and England was cheering on Russia as the champion of oppressed Christianity. Now, instead of this brotherly accord, what do we see? Protocols, protests, diplomatic "notes," a fleet ordered to Besika Bay, a cry of warning as to Russian designs on Egypt, and a distinct declaration that Russia shall *not* hold Constantinople. Prince GORTSCHAKOFF lately remarked that "Russia and England are the two great civilizers of the East, and that, all material differences having been long since adjusted, nothing remains but a trivial question of boundaries, not worth mentioning." But in Russian diplomacy, as in Russian commerce, "things not worth mentioning" are often the most important of all. When a doctor calls your illness "a mere nothing," you may count upon a month's confinement at least. When a chess-player tells you that he has not "touched a piece for five years," you may rely upon being checkmated in as many minutes; and when a Russian poohpoohs anything as "trivial," you may be sure that it is his one special object for the moment.

The fact is that Russia has always willfully misunderstood the temper of England. Men willingly disbelieve what annoys them, and the philosophers of St. Petersburg accept any theory rather than admit that England will fight. Her opposition to NAPOLEON I., on their showing, was forced upon her by the effect of his Berlin Decrees upon her trade. Her share in the Crimean war was wholly due to the machinations of NAPOLEON III. Russia is never weary of repeating the all-powerful exorcism of "commercial England," as if Holland, which strove for eighty years against the gigantic power of Spain, and America, which has waged the mightiest war of modern times, were not commercial States likewise. No one who was in Russia during the Abyssinian expedition can have forgotten the thrill of terrified amazement that went through the whole Empire at the news that "commercial England" had given a fine army and $50,000,000 to save two obscure prisoners, one of whom was not even an Englishman. But Prince GORTSCHAKOFF'S counter-move in 1870 undid the teaching of 1867; and the power which has been foremost in nearly every war for ages past is still thought of as a quiet, well-fed, easy-going tradesman, sitting under his own vine and his own fig-tree, with a bundle of cotton samples in one pocket and a roll of share-lists in the other.

Russia's present efforts to isolate England by conciliating Austria show that her belief is beginning to waver, and the hopes of Turkey are rising in proportion. But Turkey is her own worst enemy. The replacing of REDIF Pasha by a brainless bigot like MAHMOUD DAMAD, who has all his predecessor's obstinacy without any of his talent, the relegation of MEHEMET ALI, an experienced Austrian officer, to the far-off border of Thessaly, are fatal blunders, against which recent Turkish successes will prove to be but a feeble offset.

THE ELECTIONS IN FRANCE.

The day for the French elections is yet to be announced by the Ministry, though it is said that it has been determined. It is probable that it will be fixed about two months hence, as it cannot be postponed beyond three months from the day of the dissolution of the Chamber, or to about the 20th of September. For a period, then, which may extend from two to three months, France must undergo the disturbance and confusion of a stormy canvass. A glance at the source and character of the pending contest will show that it is sure to be a bitter, and may be a perilous one.

The elections are made necessary by the dissolution of the Chamber of Deputies by Marshal MACMAHON with the consent of the Senate. In his Message to the Senate, asking its concurrence in this measure, the President said: "No ministry can sustain itself in that chamber without seeking the alliance and submitting to the requirements of the Radical Party. A government constrained by such a necessity is no longer master of its acts. Whatever may be its personal intentions, it is compelled to subserve the desires of those whose support it has accepted, and to prepare their succession. That is what I am no longer willing to lend myself to." It will thus be seen that the President of the French Republic does not "go to the country," as the custom is in Great Britain, on any distinct issue, expressed in a measure regarding which his Ministry and the popular branch of the Legislature have disagreed. He makes his appeal on the general ground that he cannot accept the policy of the majority, which he terms quite inexactly the Radical Party. It is a matter for regret that the issue on which the elections are to turn should be thus vague. All possible room is thus left for passionate accusations and general denials on each side. There is little opportunity for intelligent and well-defined discussion, resting on ascertainable facts, and there is a corresponding difficulty in bringing either party to a clear responsibility for its purposes. Such a campaign must necessarily be one in which feeling rather than reason will decide the day, one which may leave dangerous resentments behind it, and one which will open a far wider field for the demagogue and the ambitious partisan than for the statesman.

A fact which will also add to the excitement and peril of the canvass is the uncertainty which hangs over the future, whatever may be the immediate result of the elections. The Marshal has appealed to the country, but he has not said in what way he would interpret its response. If the Republican majority is returned, or strengthened, will he resign his post? No one can say; no one has the authority to compel him to say. The Constitution does not explicitly require that he should do so. The majority in the chamber would have no means of forcing him to do so. Would he, on the other hand, again choose a Ministry from the majority? It is impossible to foretell whether he would or not. He has declared that he cannot submit to the conditions which such a course would impose. He certainly cannot sustain his Government with a Ministry which is constantly voted down. It would seem, therefore, that he must either resign his powers or undertake to overthrow the Government. In his order of the day to the troops whom he reviewed at Longchamps, on Sunday, he said:

"I am sure you will aid me to maintain respect for government and law in fulfillment of the mission intrusted to me, and which I will discharge to the end."

These words have a sinister look. They cannot be interpreted in a sense reassuring to France.

If we consider the other alternative, the outlook is no clearer. Suppose that the Republicans lose their present majority, the power will then pass into the hands of a party composed of Legitimists, Orleanists, and Bonapartists. But while these sections of the so-called Conservative Party can unite in opposition to the Republicans, and to break down their majority in the Chamber, they must inevitably divide among themselves when it comes to using the power which they may obtain. They are separated from the Republicans not by differences of opinion as to what policy shall be pursued under the present form of government, but by irreconcilable differences as to the form of government itself; and when they have any opportunity to put their views in practice, it will be found that they are as radically separated from each other as from the Republicans. The Legitimists wish to overthrow the Republic to set up the throne of HENRI V.; the Orleanists to establish a Constitutional Monarchy; the Bonapartists to revive the Empire. Should the coalition obtain a majority in the Chamber, the President would be nearly as completely unable to work with that majority as he is with the present one. The moment he moved a step toward the objective point of either section of his supporters, he would risk the secession of one or both the other sections. If he did not take any aggressive step, his party would go to pieces from sheer inanition.

The French elections, then, are by no means an ordinary incident in the working of representative institutions. They constitute a serious dispute over the very existence of those institutions. They are not held to determine a mere question of internal policy, but involve the momentous issue of the nature of the Government itself. The uncertainty which hangs over them does not relate solely to the probable superiority of strength of one party or another, but involves the course of the executive head of the Government and the possibility of revolution. Into this grave contest there enters also the perilous element of religious passion. On the one hand, the Clericals, with their infatuated devotion to the reactionary ideas of the Pope and their blind hate and fear of freedom of opinion, will strain every nerve to overthrow the Republic, which is the only guarantee of that freedom. On the other, the extreme Radicals, with their reckless and cynical scorn of all religious belief, may stir to its depths the class which made the Commune possible. The only safe issue which can be hoped for France from her present troubles is the return of a strong Republican majority, and the voluntary retirement of Marshal MACMAHON.

THE SUMMER BURGLAR.

No one can deny that the prosperous New-York householder acts generously in vacating his house during the Summer months for the benefit of burglars. His conduct in this matter is at once unselfish, liberal, and philanthropic. Unquestionably, he prizes the comfort of his home, and detests the expensive inconveniences to which he submits at crowded watering-places. Nevertheless, such is his pity for the burglars that he cheerfully places his house at their disposal and never thinks of requiring from them a formal expression of gratitude. In the midst of the selfishness and heartlessness of daily life, it is wonderful that hundreds of householders should annually subordinate their own comfort to that of burglars with whom they have no ties of friendship or business, and their noble spirit of charity deserves to be heartily recognized.

At the same time it may be pointed out to these excellent householders that, in matters of detail they are not always as careful of the interests of their burglarious tenants as could be wished. They give up their houses to the burglars, but they apparently think that in so doing they have done their whole duty. Without in the least underrating their generosity, it is permissible to express regret that this generosity is not made perfect by carefully providing the burglars with the comforts of a home as well as a mere roof to cover them. Unfortunately, this is by no means always done, and the result is a painful degree of dissatisfaction among our best and most intelligent burglars.

As a rule, the householder never vacates his house without shutting off the gas. This is a useless as well as vexatious custom. It has not the slightest effect in lessening the gas bills, since the latter are uniformly larger during the months when the gas is cut off than they are when the family is at home and all the burners are blazing. The only thing really accomplished by turning off the gas is to annoy and exasperate the burglar who first pre-empts the house. His first act after entering the back window is an attempt to light the gas. When he finds this impossible he is obliged either to make his way to the cellar and to turn on the gas himself, or to go to the nearest grocer's and lay in a stock of candles. The housewife, on her return, is often vexed by finding candle grease on her carpets and furniture, but a little reflection would make it very evident to her that had the gas not been cut off no burglar would have dreamed of carrying lighted candles about the house.

A like want of consideration is shown by the frequent failure to leave the beds in an attractive condition. Sheets, pillow-cases, and bedding are too often removed to some distant closet, and the burglar is thus compelled to spend his first night of occupancy on a bare mattress. The best china is also usually locked up, and when a burglar wishes to give a nice supper party to his friends, he is compelled to use such cheap kitchen crockery as has been left at his disposal. As for spoons and forks, one would really think that the average householder believes the burglar to be absolutely ignorant of their use. Now, there is nothing—next to money—that the refined burglar enjoys more than silverware, and the implication that he does not know how to use it is little less than a coarse insult to a sensitive burglarious nature.

It is a maxim among burglars that every house should be self-supporting; or in other words, that a burglar who takes possession of a house should pay his expenses by the sale of the articles found in the house. The householder, however, carefully removes all small and readily portable objects of value, and the burglar is thus compelled to utilize such clumsy articles as carpets, curtains, and mattresses. How any thoughtful man can put a burglar to so much inconvenience is not easy of comprehension. Undoubtedly, however, it is mere thoughtlessness and nothing more. There are, however, certain wrongs for which no such excuse is practicable.

There was a time when malicious persons could not bring themselves to adopt the fashion of giving up their houses to burglars without deliberately devising schemes for the annoyance of the latter. Heavy coal-scuttles filled with coal have been repeatedly placed in dark passages, and burglars have subsequently fallen on them in a most unexpected and painful way. Bottles of wine containing drugs intended to excite revolt in the stomach have been left where burglars could easily find them, and the results have been of a nature over which it is well to draw a veil. There was once a fiend in human shape who, on leaving town, was accustomed to strew the floor of the lower hall with tacks. During one season alone this wicked man crippled no less than seven burglars, four of whom soon died of lock-jaw, and were thus robbed of the comfort of expressing in their last moments their opinion of the character, ancestry, and probable future fate of their cruel persecutor. Other men have followed the plan of tying a string across the staircase, and connecting it with vast quantities of tinware, so that a burglar proceeding gayly up stairs would stumble over the string and produce an uproar of clashing tin which would infallibly lead a policeman to intrude upon his privacy. The burglar-alarm telegraph is the culminating insult to a hardworking and outraged class, and it might as well be understood that a householder who connects his windows with the Police telegraph, and thereby renders it impossible for a burglar to enter the house without the knowledge of the Police, need not expect that any reputable burglar will consent to become his temporary tenant.

Those who really wish to benefit burglars should avoid insulting them with telegraphs and coal-scuttles, and should leave their houses in a well-furnished and attractive condition. Thus, they will secure the happiness of their burglarious fellow creatures and enjoy the pleasures of intelligent charity.

OBITUARY.

HON. BENJAMIN RUSH.

Mr. Benjamin Rush, whose death from heart disease in an omnibus in London was announced by cable yesterday, was a Philadelphian. He arrived in England on the steamer Scythia, which sailed from this City June 13. He was born in Philadelphia Jan. 23, 1811, and was a son of the distinguished Richard Rush, and grandson of the great Dr. Benjamin Rush, a signer of the Declaration of Independence. He was educated in England while his father was Minister to that country. He also studied at Princeton, whence he was graduated in 1829 with the highest honors. He was admitted to the Philadelphia Bar and soon achieved distinction. In 1834-5 he was a Democratic candidate for the Legislature, and in 1837 he was appointed Secretary of Legation at London. He remained there four years, and in 1841 returned to Philadelphia and the practice of his profession, and resided there with but slight interruptions down to the date of his death. Although repeatedly solicited to run for office, and although he took an active interest in public affairs, Mr. Rush only once accepted a nomination for office, which was in 1872, against Hon. Charles O'Neill. A Democrat, he was nevertheless a stanch loyalist during the war, and advocated a vigorous military policy.

OBITUARY NOTES.

Particulars have been received of the death of Charles H. Upton, Consul at Geneva, and acting Chargé d'Affaires in Switzerland. He died on the 18th of June, aged 65 years, of heart disease.

Prof. Casimir Ladreyt, a Frenchman of superior literary attainments, and author of many text-books and other publications, died at his residence, No. 253 Shawmut-avenue, Boston, on Wednesday, at the age of 80 years. He had been a resident of this country for 40 years.

Mrs. Frances Preston Blair, relict of the late Francis P. Blair, and mother of Hon. Montgomery Blair, died suddenly at the family mansion near Silver Spring, Md., about 2 o'clock yesterday morning. She was out riding on horseback on Wednesday afternoon, as had been her habit for some time previous, and retired to bed that night in her usual health.

THE SOLDIERS' NATIONAL REUNION.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, July 5.—The preparations for the fourth annual encampment of the Soldiers' National Reunion, to be held Sept. 4 to 7 next, at Marietta, Ohio, are actively going forward. A majority of the Ohio National Guard will be in camp at Marietta, and letters of inquiry indicate an average daily attendance of at least 25,000. Letters of acceptance have been received from Gen. Sherman, Gen. Kilpatrick, and Gen. Crook, and, as far as heard from, the Confederate side will be represented by Gen. Joseph E. Johnston, Gen. F. M. Cockerell, and Gen. Bradley Johnston.

GENERAL NOTES.

Georgia reports a cream-colored crow.

The St. John fire quite likely will necessitate an extra session of the New-Brunswick Legislature.

Terrill Grigsby, of Napa County, Cal., is building a wine cellar with a capacity of 250,000 gallons.

A Boston man has listened to 52 Fourth of July orations, and does not know enough to keep still about it.

Boston reports 1,062 arrivals from foreign ports, and 2,600 from domestic, during the first six months of this year.

An armless Pottsville man wagered that he could eat three quarts and a pint of cherries in one hour. He won in 45 minutes.

The Columbus (Ga.) *Enquirer* settles the matter off hand, saying that New-York will not furnish a Presidential candidate in 1880.

The Sunbeam Society is an association of Chicago young ladies, whose mission is to sew for the poor and to help them in other ways.

Mrs. Bennett, who lives in Hart County, Ga., and is 77 years old, finds untold satisfaction in the thought that she never took a pill in her life.

Twenty citizens of Taunton, Mass., have come back from a week's fishing trip, bringing one blue-fish, and that was caught by the skipper of their craft.

According to the St. Louis *Globe-Democrat* they are now divided in Ohio, not into Republicans and Democrats, but into Re[illegible] and Democrats.

The colored teachers of Kentucky are to meet at Shelbyville, on the 24th inst., to consider the educational interests of the colored people throughout the State.

Southern papers say that George C. Tanner, of South Carolina, was appointed a Consul to Belgium by the President upon the recommendation of Gov. Wade Hampton.

There are at least eight smart young ladies in Macon, Ga. They graduated in gowns of their own make, and then put into type their "compositions" for publication.

A Bangor man, applying at a store for tobacco, said that the brand did not matter, as it was for his son, who is 7 years old, and acquired the habit of smoking two years ago.

Mr. John L. Thomas, the new Collector of Baltimore, will resign his position as Chairman of the Maryland Republican State Committee, and the committee will meet in Baltimore, Aug. 1, to choose his successor.

Jeff. Davis, it is said, will severely criticise in his memoirs the policy of Gen. Joseph E. Johnston, and will charge upon him the responsibility for the non-pursuit of the Federal forces into Washington at the first Bull Run.

Hon. William H. Upson, of Ohio, is to go to Europe for eight weeks, and will be at home again in season to take part in the campaign, whether he or some one else should prove to be the Republican candidate for Governor.

It is expected that the Republicans of Virginia will not make any nominations this Fall, but will support the Independent Democratic ticket which will probably be put in the field. The President is said to advise such a course.

The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, to compromise a suit, has paid $4,500 to Albert C. Weaver, who had both legs cut off above the knee, two years ago, while in its employ as a brakeman. He is also promised any position on the road that he is competent to fill.

Alabama papers report that Northern settlers are flocking into the northern portion of that State. They represent them to be of the best class of the farming population, and say that their numbers would be increased if there were a ready sale of their real estate in the North.

According to a Virginia paper, this is the way it was done at a college Commencement in the Old Dominion: "At the conclusion of Mr. Hughes' remarks, Major Daniel arose, like a lion from his lair, threw back the rich locks from his large marble brow, and stood erect and majestic before the assembly."

A Michigan farmer is cogitating a very perplexing, and, to him, interesting question. He planted a nice bed of lettuce. It came up, and then the yellow-birds came and ate it. Scare-crows were of no avail against them. The State law says that if he kills one of them he shall pay a fine of $5. Now, if the trespassing birds had belonged to a neighbor he could sue and recover damages. What he wants to know is, if he can notify the State to come and take the birds away, and if, in their failure so to do, he can prosecute for damages. The question is keeping him awake nights.

THE BALTIMORE COLLECTORSHIP.

COLLECTOR THOMAS TAKES POSSESSION OF THE OFFICE—THE CONTEST TO BE CARRIED INTO THE SENATE—VARIOUS SUBMISES AS TO THE RESULT.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

BALTIMORE, Md., July 5.—John L. Thomas, to-day took possession of the Custom-house and installed his deputies at the same place, placarding a notice that until Monday next he would receive no applications for office. Collector Wilkins yielded up to him, but insists that he intends to carry the contest before the Senate next Winter. The statement in his behalf is that both of the Maryland Senators will back him up, and that they can command the votes of all the Democratic Senators against the confirmation of Thomas. They expect also that there are at least four or five Republican Senators who will act in the same way, to show their disapprobation of the President's policy, and that there will thus be formed a majority which will reject Thomas, and compel the President to reinstate Wilkins or appoint in his place some one other than Thomas. The case gains additional importance because Democratic politicians here have received intimation from leading Democratic Senators that they will make a fight on the question, and that they are certain of getting Mr. Conkling's influence, to be exerted as a reproof of the Administration. It is said that the Baltimore Collectorship will offer the first opportunity of testing the power of the President with the Republican Senators, and that the vote upon the confirmation of Thomas will be very important on that account. On the other hand, it is asserted that Thomas knows that all the Republican Senators are friendly to him, and that when the matter comes up before the Senate, the suspension of Wilkins and the nomination of Thomas will be immediately confirmed. It is not doubted, however, that the revelations which have been made in the course of the fight to have Thomas appointed have been hurtful to the Republican Party in Maryland, and have jeopardized the election of the reform candidate for Mayor in October. Republicans generally think that Mr. Fulton and Mr. Creswell had better have kept their private grievances to themselves instead of airing them in public for the benefit of the Democratic Party. The contest has been taken hold of by the Democratic organs as an efficient campaign weapon, and they are making the most of it. The circumstances will render the canvass very sharp, and it will possess more than a local importance on account of the issues to be taken before the Senate.

The following is the letter of the President suspending Col. Wilkins, which was handed to him this morning by Mr. Thomas, previous to the transfer of the office to the latter:

EXECUTIVE MANSION,
WASHINGTON, July 2, 1877.

SIR: You are hereby suspended from the office of Collector of Customs for the District of Baltimore, in the State of Maryland, in accordance with the terms of section 1,768, Revised Statutes of the United States, and subject to all provisions of the law applicable thereto.

R. B. HAYES.

To EDWARD WILKINS, Baltimore, Md.

A LARGE GREENBACK PARTY.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., July 5.—Yesterday a Greenback Convention met at Portage to nominate a State ticket. About 100 persons were present. Mr. E. P. Allis, of Milwaukee, was nominated for Governor. The platform calls for paper money and good times.

GENERAL NEWS BY CABLE.

GEN. GRANT IN EUROPE.

HIS DEPARTURE FOR BELGIUM—HE IS RECEIVED AT FOLKESTONE BY THE MAYOR AND CORPORATION—A SPECIAL STEAMER PROVIDED FOR THE VOYAGE—HIS INTENDED VISIT TO EDINBURGH.

LONDON, July 5.—The *News* announces that at a meeting of the Folkestone Town Council yesterday a letter was read from Gen. Grant expressing his willingness to receive an address from the Mayor and Corporation on his way to the Continent. According to present arrangements, the General will be received by the Mayor and Corporation, and the address will be read by the Town Clerk. A special boat will convey the General to Ostend. Gen. Grant has also intimated, through the American Consul, his pleasure in accepting an invitation to visit Stratford-on-Avon in September next, and lunch with the Mayor and Corporation in the Town Hall.

FOLKESTONE, July 5.—Gen. Grant arrived here at 12:30 o'clock this afternoon. After the presentation of an address by the Mayor and Corporation the General embarked on the special steamer Victoria, for Ostend.

LONDON, July 5.—The Edinburgh *Scotsman* says: "At a meeting of the Lord Provost's Committee of the Edinburgh Town Council it was unanimously resolved to recommend the Council to offer Gen. Grant the freedom of the city on the occasion of his visit in August or September next."

LONDON, July 6.—Gen. Grant, in the course of his reply to the address at Folkstone yesterday, said: "I thank you for what has been said in honor of my own country. It has been a feeling of mine of many years' standing that the United States and Great Britain should be the very best friends. You have kindly alluded to my efforts as Executive of the United States to settle the questions that were existing between the two countries, and which were liable at any time to create disturbance. Fortunately, however, these difficulties were settled in a manner creditable to both nations. There was no desire on my part, and I am sure there was none on the part of the thinking people of the United States that England should be humiliated in any sense, and there was certainly a determination on our part that we should not be humiliated; but we wanted a settlement that should be honorable to both nations. That was my desire, at all events."

THE PAN-PRESBYTERIAN COUNCIL.

YESTERDAY'S PROCEEDINGS—THE TRUE WORK OF THE MINISTRY—HOME MISSIONS.

EDINBURGH, July 5.—In the Pan-Presbyterian Council to-day a paper on "Pulpit Eloquence" was read. After a discussion, in which Rev. Mr. Willis, of Toronto, and various Scotch divines participated, a motion was adopted that simple preaching of the Bible was the true work of the ministry.

In the evening addresses were delivered on home missions in the United States and other lands by Rev. Mr. Vandyke, of Brooklyn, Rev. Cyrus Dickson, and others.

ABSORPTION OF THE TRANSVAAL.

LORD CARNARVON DECLARES THE DECREE OF ANNEXATION IRREVERSIBLE — THE PROTEST SUBMITTED TO PRESIDENT HAYES IN WASHINGTON.

LONDON, July 5.—Mr. Kruger and other delegates bearing a protest from the late Government of the Transvaal Republic against British annexation had an interview with Lord Carnarvon to-day. The latter informed them that it was impossible to reverse the decree of annexation, but he would hear any representations from them relative to the administration of the province with pleasure.

WASHINGTON, July 5.—The State Department to-day received from Charles W. Riley, Consul-General of the Orange Free State for this country, a copy of a document signed by the President of the Transvaal or South African Republic, in the name and by the authority of its Government and people solemnly protesting against its annexation to Great Britain. The protest is dated April 11, 1877, immediately after the promulgation of the proclamation of Sir Theophilus Shepstone, her Britannic Majesty's Commissioner, by which the annexation of the Transvaal territory, embracing a territory equal to that of France and Spain together, was effected. The document is an accompanying official report of a speech made by President Burgers to the assembled officers of the Republic upon the same date, in which he said: "We bow only to superior power. We submit because we cannot successfully draw the sword against that superior power, because by so doing we would only plunge the country into deeper miseries and disasters. We have resolved to appeal to England herself, and if we get no redress there, then we shall seek the friendly intervention of other powers that have acknowledged our independence."

The President, in conclusion, counseled all the officials to continue to occupy their places while awaiting the result of this appeal, and at last accounts they were all doing so.

THE SPANISH CONGRESS.

SENOR CASTELLAR SPEAKS ON THE EXTRADITION OF SENOR ZORILLA AND HIS ASSOCIATES.

MADRID, July 5.—In the Congress to-day Señor Castellar questioned the Government relative to the arrest and expulsion of Señor Zorilla and his associates from France. He contrasted their treatment with the hospitable reception accorded Don Carlos and his partisans, and declared that the principles of international law had been ignored. The Minister of Foreign Affairs replied that Señor Zorilla was conspiring against the Spanish monarchy and was connected with the International Society. The French authorities, in the exercise of their rights, had considered that Señor Zorilla and his associates might become the cause of a political disturbance.

LONDON, July 5.—The Paris correspondent of the *Times* reports that the Spanish authorities are strictly watching the French frontier. They have discovered a considerable store of arms at Vera, in Navarre.

EVIDENTLY A MISTAKE SOMEWHERE.

THE MAYOR OF PORTSMOUTH KNOWS NOTHING OF THAT INVITATION HE WAS SUPPOSED TO HAVE SENT.

LONDON, July 5.—Referring to the statement that the Portsmouth (N. H.) Light Artillery had accepted the invitation of the Mayor of Portsmouth, England, to visit that city and partake of its hospitalities, the Mayor of Portsmouth says that he knows nothing about any invitation to the Portsmouth, N. H., volunteers.

GENERAL FOREIGN TOPICS.

THE POPE'S ILLNESS—REPORTS ON THE FAMINE IN INDIA—AN ENGLISH FIRM EMBARRASSED—THE CROPS IN FRANCE.

LONDON, July 5.—The Liverpool *Courier's* London correspondent says: "A private dispatch from Rome states that the ill-health of the Pope is aggravated. Dropsy has set in. An operation was attempted, but the weakness of the patient prevented its success." [NOTE.—Nothing of this kind has been received from any other quarter.]

LONDON, July 5.—A special dispatch from Calcutta to the *Times* says: "Accounts from the Bombay famine districts are daily growing better. Rain is plentiful, and the sowing of crops is beginning. The position in Madras is still very grave. Over 1,000,000 persons are on the relief works or gratuitously fed."

LONDON, July 5.—It is reported from Manchester that a large Yorkshire manufacturing establishment is in difficulties. Its liabilities are said to be $1,250,000. The bad state of trade is given as the cause of the difficulties.

PARIS, July 5.—The Municipality resolved yesterday to petition for a law permitting cremation.

The French crops are reported to be good, especially in Central France. Around Blois the harvest promises to be better than for the last 60 years.

LONDON, July 5.—The *Times'* Paris correspondent reports that the *Industriel Alsacien*, of Mulhouse, one of the chief anti-annexation and Democratic organs in Alsace, has been suppressed by the German Government.

LONDON, July 5.—The rates of discount for bills in the open market are 2 to 2⅛ per cent for all dates within six months.

AMUSEMENTS.

GILMORE'S GARDEN.

Yesterday's programme at Gilmore's Garden, although less classical in its elements than it has been of late on Thursdays, was of genuine interest. It included, indeed, more than the usual number of compositions particularly adapted to a military band, and hence its effect was stronger if anything than might have been that of more pretentious pieces. Mr. Gilmore's men are at their best when handling such themes as constitute a potpourri on Myerbeer's "Prophète," and anything finer in spirit and color than their performance of the same composer's "Fackeltänze," can scarcely be imagined. Both these numbers—the 'Fackeltänze" being the first of the series—were part of last evening's selections, with Liszt's magnificently broad and sonorous paraphrase entitled "Benediction and Oath," Schubert's "Rosamunde" overture, and Beethoven's septet. The vocalists of the occasion were Miss Reber, who has a fresh and pleasant voice, and Mr. C. H. Turner, tenor tones are of excellent quality and considerable power. The new ventilating apparatus keeps the temperature of the Garden as low as could be wished.

PERSONAL.

Miss Fanny Davenport sails for Europe, to-day, aboard the steam-ship England. She will be absent for a few weeks only, and does not intend to act in Europe during her brief sojourn there. In due season, however, Miss Davenport will have a hearing in London, and, from the position she holds in this country—a position won by cleverness and hard work—her success, when she appears abroad, may be counted upon. Meanwhile, she will return to the United States in September and then enter upon the fulfillment of a long list of engagements effected by Mr. Stephen Fiske, on terms offering flattering proof of the attractiveness of Miss Davenport's representations in the principal cities of the Union.

DEATH OF JOHN GRENVILLE KANE.

A SKETCH OF THE LIFE OF THE EX-DOCK COMMISSIONER—HOW HE BECAME POSSESSED OF A FORTUNE—HIS FRIENDSHIP FOR EX-MAYOR HALL.

Mr. John Grenville Kane died yesterday at his residence, No. 39 West Twenty-first-street, after a severe sickness of several weeks' duration. Mr. Kane was a well-known citizen, and had held several important civic positions. He was a native of this City, and was born 51 years ago. His family were for years, in a measure, identified with New-York. At the beginning of the Revolution his great grandfather was a resident and merchant here. Although an Irishman, he was a Tory, and when the patriot Army took possession of the City he fled to Nova Scotia. Mr. Kane's grandfather established himself in that place, but his father, Oliver Kane, came to New-York early in the present century, and for years carried on business here. Mr. Kane was educated for the bar, but did not practice long after his admission into the legal profession. When the Dock Commission was instituted he became its Secretary through the influence of Mr. William Wood, the present President of the Board of Education, who was then a member of the commission; and when "Hank" Smith resigned from that commission Mr. Kane was appointed to his position. The date of his appointment was Jan. 4, 1872. He served out his term, and then became a Commissioner of Common Schools, which position he held until about two months ago.

Mr. Kane's private life was in every respect pleasant. His father left him a competency, and about eight years ago he acquired a fortune of several hundred thousand dollars in a rather peculiar manner. Among his father's friends were two brothers named Lawrie, who were wealthy merchants of Glasgow, Scotland. They were brothers and bachelors, and, being filled with affection for one another, they seldom sought companionship in the outside world. In the absence of kin, they relied upon the friendship of Mr. Oliver Kane and his family. When they visited New-York they resided in the family of that gentleman, or with his son. One of them died and left all his property to the other, and when the latter departed this life he willed his possessions to the subject of this sketch. Mr. Kane was a member of the Union Club and several other social organizations. It is stated that he procured his appointment as a Dock Commissioner through A. Oakey Hall's gratitude for a service rendered to him in the Union Club. At the time that Hall's connection with the Tweed Ring was first exposed, a number of the members of that club called a special meeting to consider the propriety of expelling him from it. Hall placed his case in the hands of Mr. Kane, and, when that gentleman found that the chances were in favor of the expulsion of his friend, he presented Mr. Hall's letter of resignation, and through his personal influence procured its acceptance.

THE WEATHER.

SYNOPSIS AND INDICATIONS.

WASHINGTON, July 6—1 A. M.—The pressure is highest in the Gulf States, low in the Middle and New-England States, and lowest in the North-west. Rain has been reported in the lake region, the Atlantic coast and Gulf States and Ohio Valley. The winds are northerly in the lake region, elsewhere they are southerly. The temperature has remained nearly stationary. The Missouri River is 16 inches above the danger line at Brunswick, and falling.

INDICATIONS.

For New-England and the Middle Atlantic States, rising barometer, winds shifting to north-west, stationary or lower temperature, partly cloudy weather, and rain areas.

For the South Atlantic and East Gulf States stationary or higher pressure and temperature, variable winds, mostly from the south-west, partly cloudy weather, and occasional showers.

For the West Gulf States, nearly stationary pressure and temperature, southerly winds, partly cloudy weather, and occasional showers.

For Tennessee and the Ohio Valley stationary or higher pressure and temperature, variable winds mostly from the west, partly cloudy weather, and rain areas.

For the lake region, stationary or higher pressure, stationary or lower temperature, winds mostly from the north, partly cloudy weather, and occasional showers.

For the Upper Mississippi and Lower Missouri Valleys, stationary or lower pressure, southerly winds, stationary or higher temperature, and clear or partly cloudy weather in Iowa and Missouri.

The Lower Missouri and Mississippi Rivers will fall slowly.

HARTFORD'S NEW COLLECTOR.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

HARTFORD, July 5.—F. W. Cady was appointed to-night at the meeting of the Selectmen to fill the place of Town Collector, made vacant by the resignation of John Franey, the defaulter. It was decided to increase the bonds of the Collector for the town from $25,000 the amount demanded formerly, to $50,000. A new City Collector will be appointed at the special meeting of the Board of Aldermen to-morrow night.

WORK AT THE PHILADELPHIA MINT.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., July 5.—The Philadelphia Mint resumed work to-day upon double eagles and trade dollars, for which there is a large demand. During the year ending June 14, 40,835,720 pieces were coined, of the value of $21,310,664. The pieces figuring highest in the statement made to-day are half-dollars, 11,298,700, and quarter-dollars, 16,668,700. Nearly all of the gold coined was in double eagles, viz., 489,700 pieces, of the value of $9,794,000.

AN EMBEZZLER ARRESTED.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

RONDOUT, N. Y., July 5.—Ethan A. Durham was arrested here to-day by the United States Marshal for embezzling pension money. He was indicted for the same offense by the Grand Jury of this county. Durham was Assistant Journal Clerk of the Assembly of 1875.

GEN. SHERMAN GOING WEST.

CHICAGO, Ill., July 5.—Gen. Sherman passed the day here at military head-quarters as the guest of Gen. Sheridan. He left for St. Paul with two staff officers to-night for a visit of some weeks on the Yellowstone.

BISHOP LYNCH, OF SOUTH CAROLINA.

The Charleston (S. C.) *News* of the 4th inst. says: "Bishop Lynch, who returned to Charleston yesterday, has requested us to say that there is no foundation whatever for the rumor mentioned in the New-York papers that he is to be transferred to the Archiepiscopal See of New-York as coadjutor to Cardinal McCloskey. The good Bishop says that he has himself reached an age at which it would be more fitting that he should seek a coadjutor than a coadjutorship. Moreover, the American Cardinal is now in excellent health, and it is by no means certain that he requires any assistance in the administration of his Archdiocese. However this may be, Bishop Lynch has no thought or expectation of ever leaving the See of Charleston, the restoration and welfare of which he has made his life-work."

FIGHTING THE INDIANS.

THE SEAT OF WAR IN THE WEST.

A FIGHT IN PROGRESS WITH THE LOOKING GLASS BAND ON THE CLEAR WATER—MOVEMENTS OF GEN. HOWARD'S FORCE—THE KILLED AND WOUNDED IN THE MASSACRE.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., July 5.—A press dispatch from Portland says the following dispatch has just been received from Lewiston via Walla Walla, under date of July 2: "A courier just in from Kamia says Col. Whipple and his command had an engagement with the Looking Glass band on the Clear Water to-day. Four Indians were killed and left on the field. Many others were wounded. The squaws and children took to the river, and several were drowned. Fighting was still going on when the courier left. The Looking Glass band is estimated by the scouts to number about 400.

"At 5 A. M. a courier arrived, having left Gen. Howard's camp on the night of the 29th. The troops had made a crossing that day, and the scouts, who had been out on the hills, found stock, but no Indians. The latter are believed to have gone down toward the mouth of the Salmon and to be making for Gray's Crossing on the Salmon, thence crossing Snake River at the mouth of the Grande Ronde. Dispatches were forwarded to Walla Walla to be telegraphed so as to apprise persons in the Grande Ronde and Walla Walla valleys that they may be on the lookout. A private letter states that the body of Lieut. Theller had been found and several other bodies near by a great number of empty cartridges, which gave proof that they sold their lives dearly. Late on Saturday some Nez Perces, Palons, and Spokanes, and some other Northern Indians held a council about 10 miles north of Cœur d' Alene Camp, on Hangman's Creek, at which the murderers of Ritchie were present. A majority of the council approved of the killing, and the minority had separated from the others and wanted to go back to the reservation, but were afraid to go lest they should be attacked by the whites. The Cœur d' Alenes offered to send out 10 men of their number to accompany a few white settlers to bring in the murderers of Ritchie. The whites have no arms to spare to go with the Cœur d' Alenes, and a messenger is in town for arms."

The following is a full list of the killed and wounded at the Indian massacre and fight, as far as positively known:

KILLED.

Citizens—Benjamin Norton, James Baker, Samuel Bennedict, Harry Mason, Harry Elferes, Lew Day, Mrs. Manuel and child, H. D. Horton, George Woodward, William Osborn, Leo Wilmote, French Frank, Peter Balard, R. Devine, H. Backridge, H. Bland, J. Manuel, and John Chamberlain.

Company F, 1st Cavalry—Sergt. Gunn, Sergt. Ryan, Corp. Thompson, Trumpeter Jones, Privates Armstrong, Burch, Colbut, Halbut, Donnie, Liston, Mosforth, Shullan, Shaw, Blair, Connolly, Douche, Lewis, Martin, Quinlan, and Sullivan.

Company H, 1st Cavalry—Lieut. Theller, Trumpeter Marshall, Saddler Galvin, Corp. Lee, Corp. Curian; Privates Crawford, Morrisey, Shay, Werner, Cavanaugh, Edwards, Neilson, and Simpson.

WOUNDED.

Mrs. Benjamin Norton, F. Swarz, Joe Moore, G. Shearer, L. D. Sargent, Capt. Trimble, United States Army; William George, and H. C. Brown.

WASHINGTON, July 5.—The Commissioner of Indian Affairs is to-day in receipt of a telegram from Inspector Watkins, dated Fort Lapwai, the 2d inst., stating that the hostiles are falling back toward Walla Walla Valley, that the troops are pressing them, and that the Northern Indians are quiet.

A general order issued from the War Department this morning directs the transfer of the Second Regiment of Infantry from the Department of the South to the Division of the Pacific, for the purpose of reinforcing Gen. Howard, commanding the Department of the Columbia, in his operations against the Indians. All the companies of the regiment are now stationed at Atlanta, Ga., except one which is located at Chattanooga, Tenn. The regiment will proceed to Ogden, Utah, and there receive further orders as to what point in Gen. Howard's department it shall report.

A press dispatch from Silver City, Idaho, says that Col. Sandford's command, comprising Companies C, D, and I, First Cavalry, Capts. Wagner, Sumner, and Carr, Adjutant Cresson, Quartermaster Huntington, and Surgeons Newland and Kober have arrived there en route to Boise, where they will join Major Green's command to operate against the Indians in Weiser Valley and beyond. The command has two Gatling mountain howitzers and a train of 13 wagons.

A 12TH OF JULY RIOT EXPECTED.

MONTREAL, Canada, July 5.—The Orangemen held a meeting last night, at which it was decided to parade on the 12th of July. The Mayor's letter informing them that they would only receive the protection of private individuals was severely criticised. Six hundred participants in the parade are expected from Brockville, 100 from Morrisburg, 300 from the eastern townships, and large numbers from other points. They will parade in regalia and have bands, but not carry banners.

MONTREAL, Canada, July 5.—A prominent member of the Irish Catholic Union denies the report that they are drilling and arming, and adds: "As a member of the Union I disclaim any intention on our part of acting on the 12th of July, as an organized body, but I presume if insult is offered every Irish Catholic will take it as such. The Orange procession is but a commemoration of the oppressions of the Irish Catholics in the past, and a revival of these bitter memories will go far to destroy the existing harmony. I hope the Orangemen, seeing the consequences that will result from their walking, will consider well before attempting to insult a population of 30,000."

THE VERMONT CENTENNIAL.

WINDSOR, Vt., July 5.—Centennial exercises, in honor of the one hundredth anniversary of the adoption by Vermont of its Constitution, will be held on Sunday, the 8th inst. A Christian and patriotic discourse will be delivered by President Hubbert, of Middlebury College, with music by a large choir. On Monday historical and other addresses will be delivered, and there will be a procession, dinner, toasts, &c. The tent under which the exercises will be held covers the common.

BENNINGTON, Vt., July 5.—President Hayes, his Cabinet, and Vice-President Wheeler have accepted invitations to attend the Vermont Centennial.

A BELLIGERENT DOCTOR.

NORFOLK, Va., July 5.—In a difficulty last night on the excursion steamer Banks between Dr. W. G. G. Wilson, an Assistant Surgeon in the United States Navy, and a colored man named Brown, the former shot at Brown and slightly wounded him in the wrist. The same bullet struck a colored woman, who was asleep at the time, and severely wounded her in the face. Dr. Wilson was arrested and committed for 10 days, to await the result of the woman's injuries.

THE ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

MONTREAL, Canada, July 5.—Mr. O. Stell, President of the Royal Canadian Insurance Company, proceeded to-day to New-York to inquire into the alleged arbitrary conduct of the Superintendent of Insurance of the State of New-York in revoking the company's license without the slightest intimation that there was any impairment, or an opportunity offered to replace it, if there had been.

FATAL DISCHARGE OF A CANNON.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., July 5.—At Kingston Hill last night an old brass cannon used in firing a salute was prematurely discharged, killing Walter Waite, a clerk in the Post Office, and seriously injuring Charles Aldrich, Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas, and an old colored man named Lum Rhodes. Mr. Adams also had an eye badly injured.

AN EDITOR COWHIDED.

LANCASTER, Penn., July 5.—This evening as J. W. M. Geist, editor of the *New Era*, of this city, was going home, George C. Haldeman stepped from the Leopard Hotel and struck him across the face and shoulders with a cowhide. As Geist stepped backward, James E. Yunge, a friend of Haldeman, thrashed Geist with another cowhide. A crowd had gathered by this time, and further proceedings were suspended. The assailants were arrested, and gave the required bail. The circumstances leading to the assault were that a number of articles published in the *New Era* recently commented on the conduct of a number of young men and ladies of Columbia, this county, among whom were the assailants of the editor.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

Between 1 and 2 o'clock yesterday morning flames were seen issuing from the roof of Solomon Wolff's dry goods store at No. 86 Washington-street, Hoboken, N. J. They spread with great rapidity, and destroyed several buildings before the firemen could get them under control. Communicating to buildings on Second-street, the fire burned Vinton's plumbing establishment and Ward's paint shop and several small buildings. The building No. 88 Washington-street, occupied by Charles Coon as a candy factory, was speedily burned, and No. 90 Washington-street ignited and was entirely destroyed. No. 90 caught fire also, but the firemen succeeded in putting it out before the building had been consumed. The buildings were all frame structures, and the flames burned with such savage violence that at one time the whole business portion of the City was threatened. The estimates of the individual losses make an aggregate of about $40,000, as follows: Wolff, who loses a large stock besides his building, estimates his losses at $18,000, the insurance being $2,000 each in the Home, Continental, Commercial, Lycoming, and Safeguard, and $1,000 in the Hoboken. Vinton loses $1,500 and Ward $1,500. Coon loses $2,500; insured for $1,500. Charles Meus, who occupied part of No. 90, loses $3,000 on stock, and Conrad Sturm, who occupied No. 92 as a saloon, loses $1,000. The buildings were owned by Edward Du Bois, who is now in Switzerland. The loss by their destruction is $10,000; insured for $5,000 in the German-American Company and $1,000 in the Paterson Insurance Company. The fire broke out simultaneously from several points on the rear of Wolff's building, and is supposed to have been of incendiary origin. Mr. Wolff thinks, however, that the flames were started by sparks from fire-works.

GOSHEN, N. Y., July 5.—The larger portion of the business centre of the lower village of Chester, at the Erie Railroad Depot, was burned this morning. The fire broke out in the store of J. G. Clark & Son, which was destroyed, together with Tuthill & Clark's general store and J. P. Thompson's hardware store. Adjoining, on the same side of the street, King & Beers's feed store was damaged. On the opposite side several buildings occupied as business places, with families living on the upper floors, were burned. The principal sufferers are G. W. Clark, butcher; G. Kerner, boots and shoes; and N. S. Thompson, drugs. The losses and insurance are as follows: J. T. Thompson, building and hardware store, loss, $6,000; insurance, $4,000. J. G. Clark, building, loss, $3,000; insurance, $2,000. J. G. Clark & Son, stock, loss, $7,000; insurance, $6,000. Tuthill & Clark, stock, loss, $17,000; insurance, $12,000. B. Tuthill, building, loss, $6,000; insurance, $3,000. Mary Kernan, saloon; loss, $2,000; insurance, $1,000. J. F. Johnson, tenement, loss, $1,000; uninsured. G. G. Masten, tenement, loss, $3,000; insurance, $2,000. M. S. Thompson, drugs, loss, $4,000; insurance, $3,000. G. W. Clark, building, loss, $5,000; insurance, $2,500. H. Durye, boots and shoes, loss, $4,000; insurance, $1,500. J. G. Kerner, boots and shoes and building, loss, $4,500; insurance, $3,300. H. H. Bryan, building, loss, $1,800; insurance, $1,200. The losses aggregate $64,300; insurance, $41,500. A dozen families were burned out.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., July 5.—An incendiary fire occurred this morning in the press-room of the *Evening Press* printing office, causing serious damage to the newspaper press and destroying a quantity of paper. The fire did not extend to the other rooms. The loss is estimated at from $5,000 to $10,000; fully insured. Patrick Hamills, a discharged pressman, has been arrested on suspicion of being the incendiary.

WOLFBORO, N. H., July 5.—Yesterday the steam tannery owned and worked by Moses Varney & Co., was burned, with the buildings connected therewith; also, a large barn and shed. A little of the stock of leather was saved. The loss is $25,000; insured in nine companies for $13,700.

DECORAH, Iowa, July 5.—A conflagration, kindled by a fire-cracker, destroyed property here yesterday to the amount of $20,000.

A LUCKY FIND.

THE ROMANCE OF AN OLD BUREAU—HOW A RUSSIAN TRADESMAN MADE HIS FORTUNE.

Russia has been caustically defined as "a country with its upper class gone, its lower class not yet come, and no middle class at all;" and it is undoubtedly true that the commercial and manufacturing interests of the empire are still very inadequately represented. At the time of the emancipation of 1861 there were in Russia proper, out of a population of 55,000,000, only 4,000,000 burgesses and substantial tradesmen, a large proportion of whom were utterly uneducated; many, indeed, had actually been serfs themselves, and owed their advancement entirely to their own industry and native shrewdness. If unwearied courage and perseverance constitute a title to honor, the famous Nazaroff, now the fashionable confectioner of St. Petersburg, ought to stand very high on the rôle of "self-made men," as also the brothers Sapojnikoff, of Astrakhan, who now own, as millionaires, the office whose floors they swept 50 years ago. But it must be owned that the bulk of this class are very "rough diamonds," indeed. The Russian merchant, as he appears on the stage and in popular novels, unkempt, unwashed, redolent of bad brandy and worse tobacco, garnishing his conversation at every turn with coarse oaths, and jokes coarser still, is merely a humorous exaggeration of the real individual, who changes his shirt once a month, drinks tea by the gallon, and eats salted cucumbers by the bushel, combs his hair with his fingers, and greets every acquaintance with a stentorian shout of: "Well, you son of a dog! how the devil are you to-day? I'm infernally glad to see you!"

Rough and uncultivated as the majority of this class are, however, they yield to no men living in their aptitude for business, and not infrequently accumulate enormous fortunes. One of the richest tradesmen in St. Petersburg at the present time was a serf before the emancipation, and owes his wealth entirely to his own industry. In one or two cases, however, the altered fortunes of the Russian traders have had a much more romantic history, and one such instance, which occurred while I was in Russia, is well worth quoting in the words of the hero himself:

"When my old uncle, Nikolai Osipoff, (may the kingdom of Heaven be his,) came to die, we expected that he would leave us something handsome, for I had always been a favorite with him; but all that he gave us was his old carved-oak bureau, telling me that 'there was more in it than there seemed to be.' However, that was not the case, for we found just nothing in it at all; so, we made sure that the old man must have been wandering, and thought no more about it.

"At that time I used to keep a little shop down at the far end of the Gorokhovaga; (one of the three main thoroughfares of St. Petersburg;) and although I didn't get very fat upon what I made, yet still there was enough to buy bread and salt, as the saying is. But when the bad times came in the year '63, and trade was short of money, I began to run short too; and short got to shorter, and shorter still, till at last I hardly knew which way to turn. However, as the proverb says, 'crying won't mend a broken leg,' so I just set my teeth and worked on. But I can tell you that sometimes, when the children came and asked me for bread, I asked why I never bought them any pretty things now, as I used to do, it was as bad as if somebody had beaten me.

"Well, at last it came to this of it, that either we must sell off all our things for what they would fetch, or else go to the wall altogether; so the day for the sale was fixed, and the announcement sent round them; the night before it was to come off, after the children had been put to bed, (our little Sergi was ill just then, and hadn't slept for three nights together,) my wife and I were sitting among the old furniture, that would be scattered all over the town to-morrow—holding each other's hands without saying a word—when all at once there came a knock at the door.

"I went to open, and there was the Police Inspector of the quarter, as kind a man as ever lived, and an old friend of mine; and in he came, and shook us by the hand quite heartily.

"'Cheer up, Stepka, my lad,' says he; 'to live a life-time is not like crossing a field, you know. Perhaps the luck will turn yet; every man must have his ups and downs.'

"'That's true enough,' says I; 'but I'm sorry to part with the old things, for all that. However, a man must have money to live upon; it's true enough what the proverb says, "Money is not God, but it shows great mercy."'

"'Well, anyhow, I'll do what I can for you,' says he, clapping me on the shoulder. 'I've told some of my friends about it, and they'll all be here to-morrow, and give you a good price for what they buy. There's that old bureau, now, in the corner yonder—*that* ought to fetch something handsome. I suppose its all solid oak?'

"And he went over to the corner where Uncle Nikolai's bureau was standing, and began tapping it, and trying the grain of the wood with his thumb-nail, and what not—when, all at once, he started, put his head down as if to listen, and then cried out, quite quick and excited-like:

"'Bring the light here, Stepka, quick! This bureau of yours has a secret drawer somewhere about it, or I'm much mistaken!'

"Then I remembered what uncle had said about it on his death-bed, and ran forward with the candle, quite as much excited as himself. But look as we might, we could find nothing, till at last the inspector happened to press his finger against a little iron prong, just like a rusty nail, which stuck out from one of the corners. In a moment the whole top flew back, and there was a deep hollow full of bank notes, to the tune of at least 30,000 roubles, ($23,000.)

"'Well you may think what a way we were in, and how we thanked the inspector; but he (God bless him) wouldn't touch a kopeck of the find, saying that it was quite enough for him to see us saved out of all our troubles. And after that—just as if there were a blessing upon the money—everything went well with me, and I made my fortune in just no time at all; and as for the old bureau, I've got it now, and I'll never part with it as long as I live!"

POLITICAL LIFE IN ITALY.

THE KING AND THE REPUBLICANS.

THE RIGHT OF FRANCHISE—A LIMITED NUMBER OF VOTERS—ACTIVITY OF THE REPUBLICAN PARTY—THE PEOPLE ANXIOUS CONCERNING AFFAIRS IN FRANCE—THE SWORN PURPOSE OF THE VATICAN.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ROME, Tuesday, June 19, 1877.

The Italian Chamber of Deputies has adjourned, and for five months or more, the national flag will probably not be hoisted on the palace of Monte Cetorio. The Senate is still in session; a heavier body and of more deliberate movement, and as usual it lingers to review some of the last acts of the lower house. But in a few days the Senate will follow the example of the popular branch of the Legislature, and take its long recess, and then will succeed a period of political stagnation of nearly half a year. The *Diritto*, the leading organ of the Ministerial majority, and it may be added of judicious opinion, continues to urge upon the Deputies and Senators the adoption of the English and American habit of coming in contact with their various constituencies, and by public meetings and by familiar discourses, do what is possible to keep active the spirit of political life.

The Prime Minister has promised that on the reunion of Parliament the long-talked-of measure of law for the extension of the franchise shall be submitted to the examination of the Deputies. It seems as if in a country with a population of 27,000,000, at least 1,000,000 or 2,000,000 of adult males ought to be found sufficiently well instructed to be qualified to exercise the rights and duties of political citizenship, instead of the limited number of 500,000 names now on the electoral rolls. But what is to be done, if having largely increased the number of voters, the habit at present indulged is continued, and more than one-half of those that the law has qualified absent themselves from the polling-booths on the days when they are called upon to show a hand. Will it not be as much the duty of Parliament to establish the obligatory exercise of the vote, as obligatory school attendance, the necessity for which has been so generally recognized. The Deputies Bertani and Cairoli, the able leaders of the Republican band in the Chamber, have for a long time been the earnest advocates of an enlargement of the Parliamentary constituency, but without effect, partly on account of the fear among the Conservatives that power might pass too abruptly into the hands of the masses, yet but imperfectly disciplined in political affairs. The real danger is, that either under a liberal or a restricted system, for lack of vigilance, the ecclesiastics may get the control.

For some time past the Republican Party in Italy has given signs of revived animation, and circumstances have favored considerable frankness both of utterances and of action. An organization in Italy, composed of many associate societies, with the avowed object of changing at the earliest practicable moment the whole fabric of government, is somewhat more than we could have expected to see. The traditions of some of the most brilliant periods of Italian history favor the theory of a republican form of government, and some of the most devoted patriots of our time have held with fidelity their belief in a realization, by a practical experiment, of their plans. The monarchical authority allows the Republicans to associate for the purpose of discussing their principles, influenced by motives of prudence and political circumspection; feeling confident that the loyalty of leaders and the good sense of the reflecting portion of the rank and file will hinder the commission of any act which may disturb the not yet well-consolidated position of the nation. Not a few of the most conspicuous members of the party are the sincere friends of the King, with steady trust in his fidelity, and grateful to him and to the Savoyard dynasty for the great services rendered to the cause of all Italy. The maintenance of the Republic in France gives much moral force to the movement in Italy, and if, among the French, that form of government succeeds in its resistance to the violent shocks to which it is now exposed, solidarity between the two parties in the two countries will become more intimate and complete than before. We are told that no word of command will go out from the Vatican to influence the French elections, if a new appeal to the country is made; but the Bishops will be allowed to act on their own judgment and knowledge of what will best promote particular interests. The responsibility for the tremendous consequences of a civil war in France the Papacy is reluctant to assume. Leaders of less audacious zeal are holding their breath with anxiety, knowing how great the risk is, if the fire once more flames out, of a general conflagration. Prayers for peace in France are made by Italians of reasonable views, and the good wishes of all such are with that nation in the new struggles for emancipation which an unhappy fatality has once more forced upon it. With little to disturb her internal tranquillity, which she has not the force to control, Italy will be at leisure the present Summer to watch the course of events in France.

The languid manner in which the Russo-Turkish war goes on has dissipated, in a measure, the interest with which its beginning was watched. Those who had forecast an easy victory for the Muscovite power now admit that Turkey may be a harder nut to crack than nuts with a dried-up kernel are sometimes found to be. If the war enterprise should flat out, by leaving matters very much as they have been, we may look forward to another quarter of a century of diplomatic haggling, as sterile of results as the quarter of a century which is passed since the last attempted settlement. The attention of Italy is turned with much more interest toward France than to the seat of war in the East. Any peril to the interests of Italy, even with Russia at Constantinople, would be only one of remote contingency; while France, under the control of the malignant influences of party, might be the agent of almost irreparable damage to this country. The course of events in France in the coming few months will be watched with solicitude here. The assurances of pacific and friendly feeling and purpose toward Italy by a Ministry so unscrupulous as the present are far from satisfactory. Confidence in a conservative Republic, of the more temperate leaders, and hopes for its success in the coming struggle, constitute the prevailing sentiment of the people. It is well enough known here that the sworn purpose of the Vatican is to destroy Italy as at present governed, if any circumstances which the Papal party can possibly create put it in the power of France, as the most trusted agent, to make successful war upon this country. No one can answer for the consequences if a Government of so-called Legitimacy gets the control of France, aided by the whole body of ecclesiastics there and here.

Day before yesterday the Pope's turn came again, on the recurrence of the anniversary of his election to the office which he has now held for 31 years. A Te Deum was sung in the Basilica of St. Peter's, with a considerable coming and going of those who do not give the go-by to any noticeable ceremony. The Bohemian crowd from all countries, which we have had here for a month past, is thinning out, and in a few days it is probable that the last Don Basilio hat will be seen at the railway station, and in the streets of Rome. The Spanish priests have been in large majority among the thousands of ecclesiastics who have helped to keep the Pope's jubilee. It has made a melancholy impression, the sight of so many symbols of the Inquisition and of sanguinary persecutions in the dark past, paraded here in Rome. There seems to be no possibility of harmony between the priests and the great body of the Italian people, and the breach widens every day. All wearing the garb of the sacerdotal order, from the Pope down to the humblest, are put into caricature in every possible form by the comic journals, and the pilgrim visitors are obliged with the rest to swallow their dose. I do not know what would be said in the cities of Protestant countries if in the shop windows were displayed the ridiculous wood-cuts which we everywhere see here. The Pharisees and the Sadducees pass by on the other side, but they cannot help seeing all out of a corner of the eye.

On the 21st of this month, the anniversary of the Pope's coronation, the last act of the drama for the present season will be witnessed; the curtain will fall upon the scene, and the Holy Father will no longer be teased by a crowd of zealots.

SPONTANEOUS GENERATION.

THE INFECTED AIR WE BREATHE—HOW DESICCATED GERMS MAINTAIN THEIR VITALITY—A LECTURE BY PROF. TYNDALL.

Prof. Tyndall delivered a lecture before the Royal Institution at London a few days since, the subject being in continuation of a discourse given by him in January last. Prof. Tyndall began by illustrating the change from sweet and transparent animal and vegetable infusions to putrefying and turbid ones. The turbidity, he said, was due to swarms of infusoria, the lowest forms of which, called bacteria, were the known agents of putrefaction. He referred to the two rival views regarding the origin of these organisms; the one deriving them from seeds, eggs, or germs, the other from spontaneous generation. Contrasting the power of a luminous beam with that of our best microscope, he showed, by referring to the recent observations of Dallinger, that the beam can reveal the existence of germinal particles which baffle a magnifying power of 15,000 diameters. Exposing, a year ago, both animal and vegetable infusions, boiled for five minutes, but eminently putrescible, to air proved by the beam to be free from floating matter, they

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—JULY 5.

FIRST BOARD—11 A. M.

$3,000 Ga. 7s, new....106
1,000 B., O. R. & N. 1st. 45
2,000 C., R. I. & P. 8s, s. f....106⅜
1,000 C., R. I. & P. 7s, 1917....b3. 104
3,000 C., R. I. & P. 7s....108¾
10,000 Ill. & St. P., s. f....84⅞
3,000 N. W. C. C. G. 5s....85¾
1,000 Erie 2d....105
2,000 Erie 4th....103
1,000 H. & St. J. 8s, conv....92⅛
13,000 do....92¼
1,000 C. & P. 4th...103⅜
5,000 Cen. Pac. gold....107⅜
5,000 do....107⅛
1,000 do....107¼
2,000 Cent. Pacific, 1st Br....89⅞
2,000 Un. Pac. 1st....105
6,000 do....105⅛
1,000 do....b.c. 105⅜
1,000 do....b3. 105⅜
5,000 U. S. 6s, 1881....96¼
9,000 Gt. W. 1st, '88, x coup....90
20 Fourth Nat. Bk....97
11 Mer. Bank....114
500 Del. & Hud....b.c. 84
300 do....84⅝
200 do....84⅝
200 At. & Pac. T. b.c. 20
300 West. Union....b.c. 82⅜
300 do....83. 58¾
200 do....58¾
100 do....b5. 58¾
100 do....58¾
500 do....b5. 58¾
500 do....b3. 58⅝
700 do....58⅝
300 do....58¾
200 do....58½
500 C. & R. R....b.c. 91⅞
700 do....38
200 do....35⅞
100 do....35¾
200 do....35
1300 do....34⅞
900 do....34⅞
700 do....34½
1200 do....34¼
200 do....b.c. 34¼
200 Mich. Central....b.c. 96
1500 L. S. & M. S....b.c. 48⅜
400 do....48⅝
500 do....48⅜
1100 do....48⅝
200 do....48¼
700 do....48⅜
300 do....b3. 48¾
1900 do....48⅝
1200 do....48¾
100 do....48⅛

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—11:30 A. M.

$10,000 U. S. 6s, '81, R....111
9,500 U. S. 5-20 C., '65 N....106⅜
35,000 U. S. 10-40 C....111⅝
1,000 U. S. 5s, '81, R....111⅞
$10,000 U. S. 5-20 R., '67....109⅛
500 do....109
10,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '68....112¾
2,000 do....112⅝
10,000 U. S. 5s, '81....111¾
1,000....109⅛

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

$5,000 Tenn. 6s, old....43⅜
5,000 C., R. I. & P. 7s, 1902....103⅛
1,000 do....103⅞
1,000 C., R. I. & P. 6s, 1917....103⅞
1,000 C. & I. C. 1st, new....105¼
1,000 C., B. & Q. 7s....108⅜
10,000 Har. 1st, 7s, C. 119
2,000 Un. Pac. 1st....105⅛
2,000 U. P. 7s, l. g....103
1,000 Un. Pac. s. f....96⅛
4,000 Tol. & W. 1st, St. L. Div....72⅛
1,000 Tol. & W. 1st, x coup....91⅞
5,000 C. C. & I. C. 1st....22
1,000 H. & St. J. 1st, 8s....100
2,000 H. & St. J. 8s, conv....92
20 Fourth Nat. Bk....97
11 Mer. Bank....114
200 Del. & Hud....b.c. 84
300 do....84⅜
200 At. & Pac. T....b.c. 20
300 West. Union....b.c. 82⅜
300 do....83. 58¾
200 do....58¾
100 do....b5. 58¾
100 do....58¾
25 do....58⅝
500 do....b5. 58¾
500 do....b3. 58⅝
700 do....58⅝
300 do....58¾
200 do....58½
700 do....37
500 C. & R. R....b.c. 91⅞
700 do....38
200 do....35⅞
100 do....35¾
200 do....35
1300 do....34⅞
900 do....34⅞
700 do....34½
1200 do....34¼
200 do....b.c. 34¼
200 Mich. Central....b.c. 96
1500 L. S. & M. S....b.c. 48⅜
400 do....48⅝
500 do....48⅜
1100 do....48⅝
200 do....48¼
700 do....48⅜
300 do....b3. 48¾
1900 do....48⅝
1200 do....48¾
100 do....48⅛
100 Erie Railway....b.c. 61⅞
100 do....b3. 61⅞
100 Illinois Cen....b.c. 93⅛
500 N. Y. C. & H....b.c. 93
10 do....92½
200 do....92⅝
200 do....92
200 do....b3. 91⅞
300 do....91⅞
100 do....92
200 do....92⅛
1000 do....92
100 do....b3. 92
1000 do....92
200 do....b3. 93
200 do....b3. 91⅝
200 do....b3. 91⅝
100 do....91⅜
100 do....b3. 91⅜
100 do....91⅜
100 C., B. & Q....b.c. 98⅜
100 C. & N. W. pf....b.c. 45⅝
200 do....45⅛
100 do....45⅜
100 do....46
200 do....46⅛
200 do....46⅜
100 do....46⅜
100 do....b3. 46⅜
300 do....46⅜
200 do....52⅜
200 do....52⅜
100 do....52⅜
400 do....52⅜
200 do....52⅜
100 do....52⅜
200 do....52⅜
100 do....52⅜
200 do....52⅜
100 do....52⅜
100 do....52⅜
100

SHIPPING.

CUNARD LINE R. & N. A. R. M. S. P. CO.

NOTICE.

With the view of diminishing the chances of collision, the steamers of this line take a specified course for all seasons of the year.

On the outward passage from Queenstown to New-York or Boston, strong northerly, from 50 to 43 latitude, or parallel to the north of 43.

On the homeward passage, crossing the meridian of 50 at 43, or nothing to the north of 42.

From New-York, via Queenstown.

ARIZONA...WED., July 11 | *RUSSIA....WED., July 25
SCYTHIA...WED., July 18 | ALGERIA...WED., Aug. 1

Steamers marked * do not carry steerage passengers.

Cabin passage, $80, $100, and $130, gold, according to accommodation. Return tickets on favorable terms.

Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at very low rates. Freight and passage office, No. 4 Bowling Green.

CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

WHITE STAR LINE,

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL, CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL.

The steamers of this line take the Lane Boston route.

Majestic, Capt. Maury, U. S. N., going south of the Banks on the passage to Queenstown, all the year round.

ADRIATIC.....SATURDAY, JULY 14, at 8 A. M.
BRITANNIC.....SATURDAY, July 21, 2:30 P. M.
GERMANIC.....SATURDAY, July 28, at 2:30 P. M.

From White Star Dock, Pier No. 52 North River.

These steamers are uniform in size and unsurpassed in appointments. The saloon, state-rooms, smoking and bath-rooms are amidships, where the motion and noise are least felt, affording a degree of comfort hitherto unattainable at sea.

Rates—Saloon, $80 and $100, gold; return tickets on favorable terms; steerage, $28.

For inspection of plans and other information apply at the Company's offices, No. 37 Broadway, New-York.

R. J. CORTIS, Agent.

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ALLAN STEAM-SHIP LINE

FROM BALTIMORE TO HALIFAX, AND VICE VERSA.

The Al British Royal Mail Iron Screw Steam-ships
HIBERNIAN, 3,200 tons, Capt. Lieut. ARCHER, R. N. R.
NOVA SCOTIAN, 3,200 tons, Capt. RICHARDSON.
CASPIAN, 3,000 tons, Capt TROCKS.
AUSTRIAN, 3,000 tons, Capt. WYLIE.

Leave Baltimore every fortnight, WEDNESDAYS,
FOR HALIFAX, NOVA SCOTIA.

Cabin passage to Halifax, $20 gold; Round Trip tickets, $35 gold.

This opportunity, by offering, as it were, an abbreviation of a European trip, is exceptionally agreeable to those who desire a change from the usual round of American pleasure resorts.

For further information apply to

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FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE,

SAILING FROM PIER NO. 27 NORTH RIVER, WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS at 3 P. M.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., FLORIDA, THE SOUTH, AND SOUTH-WEST.

CHARLESTON.....SATURDAY.....July 7
GULF STREAM.....WEDNESDAY.....July 11

SUPERIOR PASSENGER ACCOMMODATIONS.

Insurance to destination one-half of one per cent.

Goods forwarded free of commission. Passenger tickets and bills of lading issued and signed at the office of

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Office on the pier.

Or W. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling Green,
Or BENTLEY D. HASKELL, General Agent,
Great Southern Freight Line, 317 Broadway.

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NEW-YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, DUBLIN, BELFAST, AND LONDONDERRY.

These first-class full-powered steamers will sail from Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st.

STATE OF INDIANA.....Thursday, July 12
STATE OF GEORGIA.....Thursday, July 19
STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA.....Thursday, July 26
STATE OF NEVADA.....Thursday, Aug. 2

First cabin, $60 and $70, according to accommodations; return tickets at reduced rates. Second cabin, $45; return tickets at reduced rates. Steerage at lowest rates. Apply to

AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Agents,
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STEERAGE tickets at No. 45 Broadway, and at the company's pier, foot of Canal-st., North River.

ANCHOR LINE U. S. MAIL STEAMERS.

NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.

California.....July 7, 2 P. M. | Victoria.....July 21, 2 P. M.
Ethiopia.....July 14, 8 A. M. | Bolivia.....July 28, 7 A. M.

TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, OR DERRY.

Cabins, $65 to $80, according to accommodations: Intermediate, $35; Steerage, $28.

NEW-YORK TO SOUTHAMPTON AND LONDON.

Alsatia.....July 7, 1 P. M. | Rhein.....July 21, 2 P. M.

Cabins, $55 to $70. Steerage, $28. Cabin excursion tickets at reduced rates. Drafts issued for any amount at current rates. Company's Pier Nos. 20 and 21 North River, New-York. HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents, No. 7 Bowling Green.

GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY.

The splendid mail steamers of this company between New-York and Havre,

Calling at PLYMOUTH (G. B.) for the landing of Passengers,

Will sail from Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Morton-st., every Wednesday, beginning with

*ST. LAURENT, LACHESNEE, Wednesday, July 11, 6 A. M.
*VILLE DE PARIS, DUMAS, Wednesday, July 18, 11 A. M.
LABRADOR, GAGNIER, Wednesday, July 25, 6 A. M.

Rates of passage greatly reduced.

LOUIS DE BEBIAN, Agent, No. 55 Broadway.

INMAN LINE, MAIL STEAMERS,

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

CITY OF BRUSSELS.....July 7, 2 P. M.
CITY OF CHESTER.....Saturday, July 14, 8 A. M.
CITY OF RICHMOND.....July 28, 7 A. M.

From Pier No. 45 North River.

CABIN, $80 and $100, gold. Return tickets on favorable terms. STEERAGE, $28, currency. Drafts at lowest rates.

Saloons, state-rooms, smoking and bath rooms amidships.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
Nos. 15 and 33 Broadway, New-York.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.

STEAM-SHIP LINE BETWEEN NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN.

Company's Pier, foot of 2d-st., Hoboken.

NECKAR.....Sat., July 7 | WESER.....Sat., July 21
MAIN.....Sat., July 14 | WERDER.....Sat., July 28

RATES OF PASSAGE FROM NEW-YORK TO SOUTHAMPTON, HAVRE, OR BREMEN.

First cabin.....$100 gold
Second cabin.....60 gold
Steerage.....30 currency

Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage certificates, $30 currency. For freight or passage apply to OELRICHS & CO., No. 2 Bowling Green.

FOR LIVERPOOL, VIA QUEENSTOWN.

The Liverpool and Great Western Steam Company's United States mail steamers leave Pier No. 53 N. R.:

WISCONSIN.....TUESDAY, July 17, at 10 A. M.
MONTANA.....TUESDAY, July 31, at 9 A. M.
WYOMING.....TUESDAY, Aug. 14, at 9 A. M.

Cabin passage, $55, $65, or $75, according to stateroom; steerage, $26; intermediate, $40.

WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 29 Broadway.

NATIONAL LINE—Piers 44 and 51 North River.

FOR LONDON.

GREECE.....THURSDAY, July 19, 10 A. M.

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

England...July 7, 1:30 P. M. | Spain...July 21, 2 P. M.
Spain...July 14, 8:30 A. M. | Egypt...July 28, 8 A. M.

Cabin and steerage passage, and drafts from $1 upward, issued at very low rates. Company's offices No. 69 Broadway. F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.,

THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.

RAPIDAN, Capt. KEMPTON, SATURDAY, July 7, Pier 43 North River; 3 P. M. GEO. YONGE, Agent, 409 Broadway.

GEN. BARNES, Capt. CHESEBRAH, WEDNESDAY, July 11, Pier 16 East River, 3 P. M. MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents, 62 South-st.

SAN JACINTO, Capt. HAZARD, SATURDAY, July 14, Pier 43 North River, 3 P. M. GEO. YONGE, Agent, 409 Broadway.

H. LIVINGSTON, Capt. MALLORY, WEDNESDAY, July 18, Pier 43 North River, 3 P. M. GEO. YONGE, Agent, 409 Broadway.

Insurance ONE-HALF PER CENT. Superior accommodations for passengers. Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, Atlantic and Gulf Railroad, and Florida steamers.

C. D. OWENS, GEORGE YONGE,
Agent A. & G. R. R. Agent C. R. R. of Ga.,
No. 315 Broadway. No. 409 Broadway.

PACIFIC MAIL AND PANAMA TRANSIT STEAM-SHIP LINES.

FOR CALIFORNIA, JAPAN, CHINA, AUSTRALIA, NEW-ZEALAND, BRITISH COLOMBIA, OREGON, &c.

Sailing from Pier foot Canal-st., North River.

For SAN FRANCISCO, via ISTHMUS OF PANAMA.

Steam-ship ACAPULCO.....Monday, July 16

connecting for Central America and South Pacific ports.

From SAN FRANCISCO to JAPAN and CHINA.

Steam-ship CHINA.....Saturday, July 14

From San Francisco to Sandwich Islands, Australia, and New-Zealand.

Steam-ship AUSTRALIA.....Wednesday, July 18

For freight or passage apply to

WM. F. CLYDE & CO., or H. J. BULLAY, Supt.,
No. 6 Bowling Green, Pier foot Canal-st., North River.

EMIGRANTS TO AUSTRALIA.

The Pacific Mail Steamship Company sells THROUGH EMIGRANT TICKETS from New-York to SYDNEY, Australia, or AUCKLAND, New-Zealand, at $130. CIRCULARS giving information as to the colonies of New-South Wales and New-Zealand, and the facilities afforded by these TICKETS, mailed free on application to

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY,
No. 6 Bowling Green, New-York.

NEW-YORK, HAVANA & MEXICAN MAIL S. S. LINE

Steamers leave Pier No. 3 N. R., at 3 P. M.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.

CITY OF NEW-YORK.....Friday, July 6
CITY OF HAVANA.....Saturday, July 14
CITY OF VERA CRUZ.....Wednesday, July 18

FOR VERA CRUZ AND NEW-ORLEANS.

Via Havana, Progreso, Champoachy Tuxpan, and Tampico.

CITY OF HAVANA.....Saturday, July 14

Steamers will leave New-Orleans July 1 and July 22 for Vera Cruz and all the above ports.

For freight or passage apply to
F. ALEMANY & SON, Nos. 21 and 23 Broadway.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA DIRECT MAIL LINE.

These first-class steam-ships sail regularly at 3 P. M. from Pier No. 13 North River, as follows:

COLUMBUS.....WEDNESDAY, July 11
CITY OF ALEXANDRIA.....SATURDAY, July 21

And every alternate Wednesday and Saturday thereafter. For freight or passage apply to WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling Green, or CHARLES DE RIVAS & CO., Agents in Havana.

SHIPPING.

ATLAS MAIL LINE.

BI-MONTHLY SERVICE TO JAMAICA, HAYTI, COLOMBIA and ASPINWALL, and to PANAMA and SOUTH PACIFIC PORTS. (Via Aspinwall.) First-class, full-powered iron screw steamers, from Pier No. 51 North River:

FOR KINGSTON (Jamaica) and HAYTI.

ATLAS.....July 6
CLARIBEL.....July 26

For HAYTI, COLOMBIA, ISTHMUS OF PANAMA, and SOUTH PACIFIC PORTS, (via Aspinwall.)

ALPS.....July 14
ETNA.....July 28

Superior First-class Passenger accommodation.

PIM, FORWOOD & CO., Agents,
No. 56 Wall-st.

TO SUMMER TRAVELERS.

International Steam-ship Company's Line of Steamers TO EASTERN MAINE, NEW-BRUNSWICK, NOVA SCOTIA, PRINCE EDWARD'S ISLAND, &c., &c.

The steamers NEW-YORK and CITY OF PORTLAND will, until Sept. 15, leave Boston at 8 A. M. and Portland at 6 P. M. every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, for EASTPORT, Me. and ST. JOHN, N. B., forwarding passengers by connecting lines to Calais, Me., St. Andrews, Fredericton, Shediac, Miramichi, and Bathurst, N. B.; Truro, Pictou, Digby, Annapolis, Kentville, Windsor, and Halifax, N. S.; Summerside and Charlottetown, P. E. I. The steamers are first class in every respect; the climate of the region to which they run is delightfully cool and invigorating, and the expenses of travel very moderate. For circular with description of the route, and any further information, apply to

W. H. KILBY, Agent,
End of Commercial Wharf, Boston, Mass.

THE AMERICAN STEAM-SHIP COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA AND LIVERPOOL LINE.

The only Transatlantic Line sailing under the American flag. Sailing every Thursday from Philadelphia and Wednesday from Liverpool.

THE RED STAR LINE.

Carrying the Belgian and United States Mails. Sailing semi-monthly alternately from Philadelphia and New-York. Direct and only

TO ANTWERP.

For rates of passage and other information apply to PETER WRIGHT & SONS, General Agents,
No. 307 Walnut-st., Philadelphia, and No. 52 Broadway, New-York.

JNO. McDONALD, Agt., No. 8 Battery-place.

HAMBURG American Packet Company's Line, for PLYMOUTH, CHERBOURG, and HAMBURG.

POMMERANIA.....July 12 | NUEVIA.....July 26
GELLERT.....July 19 | LESSING.....Aug. 2

Rates of passage to Plymouth, London, Cherbourg, Hamburg, and all points in England: First Cabin, $100, gold; Second Cabin, $60, gold; Steerage, $30, currency.

KUNHARDT & CO., C. B. RICHARD & BOAS,
General Agents, General Passenger Agents,
61 Broad-st., N. Y. 61 Broadway, N. Y.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, No. 91 Duane-st., corner Broadway.

RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

GREAT TRUNK LINE
AND UNITED STATES MAIL ROUTE.
On and after June 25, 1877,

Trains leave New-York, via Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets Ferries, as follows:

Express for Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West and South, with Pullman Palace Cars attached, 9 A. M., 6 and 8:30 P. M., daily.

For Williamsport, Lock Haven, Corry, and Erie, at 8:30 P. M., connecting at Corry for Titusville, Petroleum Centre, and the Oil Regions. For Williamsport and Lock Haven, 9 A. M.

For Baltimore, Washington, and the South, "Limited Washington Express" of Pullman Parlor Cars, daily, except Sunday, 8:30 A. M.; arrive Washington, 4:10 P. M. Regular at 8:20 A. M., 1, 4, and 8:30 P. M. Sunday, 6 and 8:30 P. M.

Express for Philadelphia, 7:30, 8:20, 9, (9:30 Limited,) 10:30 A. M., 1, 4, 5, 6, 7, and 8:30 P. M. Sunday, 9 A. M., 5, 6, 7, and 8:30 P. M. Emigrant and second-class, 7 P. M.

For trains to Newark, Elizabeth, Rahway, Princeton, Trenton, Perth Amboy, Flemington, Belvidere, and other points, see local schedules at all Ticket Offices.

Trains arrive: From Pittsburg, 6:50 and 10:40 A. M. and 10:20 P. M., daily; 10:10 A. M. and 6:50 P. M., daily, except Monday, from Washington and Baltimore, 6:50, 10:05 A. M., 4:10, 5:10, and 10:10 P. M. Sunday, 6:50, 10:40 A. M. From Philadelphia, 5:05, 6:50, 8:10, 9:40, 11:00 A. M., 1:30, 4:10, 5:10, 6:50, 8:40, 10:10, and 10:20 P. M. Sunday, 5:05, 6:50, 10:40, 11:30 A. M.; 6:50 and 10:20 P. M.

Ticket Offices, Nos. 526 and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts.; No. 4 Court-st., Brooklyn; Nos. 114, 116, and 118 Hudson-st., Hoboken; Depots, Jersey City, Emigrant Ticket Office, No. 8 Battery-place. L. P. FARMER,
FRANK THOMSON, General Passenger Agent.
General Manager.

TO PHILADELPHIA
via
PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

THE OLD-ESTABLISHED ROUTE AND SHORT LINE between NEW-YORK AND PHILADELPHIA.

13 Through Trains each way daily. 3 Depots in Philadelphia, 2 in New-York.

Double track, the most Improved Equipment, and the Fastest Time consistent with absolute safety.

On and after June 25, 1877,

Express Trains leave New-York, via Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets Ferries, as follows:

7:30, 8:20, 9, (9:30 limited,) 10:30 A. M., 1, 4, 5, 6, 7, and 8:30 P. M. Sunday, 9 A. M., 5, 6, 7, and 8:30 P. M.

Returning, trains leave Philadelphia, 3:35, 6, 7:30, 8, 8:30, and 11 A. M., (Limited Express, 1:35 P. M.,) 2, 4, 5:30, 7, and 7:35 P. M., and 12 Midnight. On Sunday, 3:35, 8, 8:30 A. M., 4, 7:35, P. M., and 12 Midnight.

Ticket Offices, Nos. 526 and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts.; No. 4 Court-st., Brooklyn; Nos. 114, 116, and 118 Hudson-st., Hoboken; Depot, Jersey City. Emigrant Ticket Office, No. 8 Battery-place.

FRANK THOMSON, L. P. FARMER,
General Manager. General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—Commencing July 1, 1877, through trains will leave Grand Central Depot:

2:00 A. M., Western and Northern Express, with drawing-room car to Rochester; also to St. Albans.

5:00 A. M., Special Saratoga Express, drawing-room cars through to Montreal.

10:30 A. M., Special Chicago and Western Express, with drawing-room cars to Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo, and Niagara Falls; also, drawing-room car through to Richfield Springs.

11:30 A. M., Northern and Western Express, with drawing-room cars for Saratoga.

3:30 P. M., Special Saratoga Express. Connects at East Albany for principal stations to Syracuse.

4:00 P. M., Albany and Troy Express. Stops at Sing Sing, Peekskill, and all stations north, except Livingston.

6:00 P. M., St. Louis Express, with sleeping cars, for Watertown and Canandaigua. Also, for Montreal via Plattsburg. Through cars to St. Louis.

8:30 P. M., Pacific Express, daily, with sleeping cars, for Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Cleveland, Toledo, Detroit, and Chicago, and to Montreal via St. Albans.

11:00 P. M., Express, with sleeping cars, for Albany and Troy. Way trains as per local Time Tables.

Tickets for sale at Nos. 252, 261, and 413 Broadway, and at Westcott Express Company's offices, Nos. 7 Park-place, 785 and 942 Broadway, New-York, and 333 Washington-st., Brooklyn.

C. B. MEEKER, General Passenger Agent.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.—FERRY-BOATS leave, New-York from James-slip 30 minutes, and from 34th-st., East River, 15 minutes previous to departure time. Trains leave from James-slip after 7 P. M. On Sundays from 34th-st. only. Trains leave Long Island City as follows: For Greenport, Sag Harbor, &c., 8:44, 9:03 A. M., 2:30, 4:06 P. M.; Sundays, 4:40 A. M. For Hempstead, &c., at 9:03 A. M., 2:45, 5:23, 6:03 P. M. Sundays, 9:15 A. M. For Babylon, &c., at 7:30, 8:44, 9:03, 11:30 A. M., 2, 4:24, 4:45, 5:23, 6:03 P. M.; Sundays, 9:15 A. M., 6:03 P. M. For Jamaica, &c., at 10 A. M., 3:30, 5:05, 5:42 P. M.; Sundays, 9:30 A. M., 6:30 P. M. For Locust Valley, &c., at 8:44, 9:03 A. M., 2:30, 4:24, 5:05, 6:42 P. M.; Sundays, 9:30 A. M., 6:30 P. M. For Rockaway Beach, &c., at 9, 10:20, 11:30 A. M., 1:30, 4:24, 5:05, 5:43 P. M.; Sundays, 9:15, 10, 11 A. M., 1:30, 6:30 P. M. For Far Rockaway, at 9, 10:20, 11:30 A. M., 1:30, 3:30, 4:24, 5:05, 5:43, 7 P. M.; Sundays, 9:15, 10, 11 A. M., 1:30, 6:30, 6:35 P. M. Local trains for Flushing, College Point, &c., as per time table. Ticket offices in New-York at James-slip and Thirty-fourth-Street Ferries; at the offices of Westcott's Long Island Express Company, No. 7 Park-place, No. 785 Broadway, No. 942 Broadway, Grand Central Depot, 42d-st. In Brooklyn, No. 333 Washington-st. In Brooklyn, No. 79 4th-st. By purchasing tickets at any of the above offices baggage can be checked from residence to destination.

ERIE RAILWAY.

Summer Arrangement of through trains. From Chambers-Street Depot. (For 23d-st. see note below.)

9:00 A. M. daily, except Sundays, Cincinnati and Chicago Day Express. Drawing-room coaches to Buffalo.

10:45 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Express Mail for Buffalo and the West. Sleeping coach to Buffalo.

7:00 P. M., daily, Pacific Express to the West. Sleeping coaches through to Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cincinnati, and Chicago without change. Hotel dining-coaches to Chicago.

7:00 P. M., except Sundays, Western Emigrant train. Above trains leave Twenty-third-Street Ferry at 8:45 and 10:15 A. M., and 6:45 P. M.

For local trains see time tables and cards in hotels and depots. JNO. N. ABBOTT, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN AND HARTFORD RAILROAD.—Trains leave Forty-second-Street Depot for Boston at 9:05, 11 A. M., 1, 3, 9, 10, 11:35 P. M. For Boston and Albany Railroad, 8:05, 11 A. M., 3, 9 P. M. For Connecticut River Railroad, 8:05, 11 A. M., 12 M., 3 P. M. For Newport, 8:05 A. M., 12 P. M. For Shore Line Division, 8:05 A. M., 1, 3, 5:15, 10 P. M. For Air Line Railroad, 8:05 A. M., 1, 3, 11:35 P. M. For New-Haven and Northampton Railroad, 8:05 A. M., 3 P. M. For Naugatuck Railroad, 8:05 A. M., 1, 3 P. M. For Housatonic Railroad, 8:05 A. M., 3 P. M. For Danbury and Norwalk Railroad, 8:05 A. M., 1, 3, 4:40, 9 P. M. For Shepaug Railroad, 8:05 A. M., 3 P. M. For New-Canaan Railroad, 8:05 A. M., 1, 4:40, 5:45 P. M. For local trains see time tables.

LONG BRANCH AND PHILADELPHIA VIA NEW-JERSEY SOUTHERN R. R.

Commencing June 18, 1877, steamers leave New-York, Pier No. 6 North River, foot Beekman-st., connecting at Sandy Hook with trains for Long Branch, 6:30, 9:30, 10:40 A. M., 3:45, 5, and 6:15 P. M.

Ocean Grove, 9:30 A. M. and 3:45 P. M.

Philadelphia and Tom's River, 6:30, 9:30, A. M., and 3:45 P. M. Asbury Park, Barnegat, and Beach Haven, 6:30 A. M. and 3:45 P. M.; Vineland, Bridgeton, Atlantic City, and Cape May, 9:30 A. M.; Sundays, for Long Branch, 9:30 A. M.

W. S. SNEDEN, General Manager.

CALIFORNIA.—PASSENGERS! THE CHICAGO & NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY, and THAT LINE ALONE, runs the celebrated Pullman Hotel Dining Cars between Chicago and Omaha. They leave Chicago and Omaha daily. This road is the oldest, shortest, quickest, and best line between Chicago and the Missouri River, and has the best equipment of any road in the West. All tickets agents will sell you California or other Western tickets by this line.

L. P. SHOOK, General Agent, 415 Broadway, N. Y.

WICKFORD RAILROAD ROUTE TO NEWPORT.—Passengers for this line take 9:00 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. trains from Grand Central Depot, 42d-st. Tickets for sale at No. 252, 261, and 413 Broadway, and at Westcott's Express Company's offices, Nos. 7 Park-place, 785 and 942 Broadway, New-York, and 333 Washington-st., Brooklyn.

RAILROADS.

LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD.

ARRANGEMENT PASSENGER TRAINS. JAN 1, 1877.

Leave depots, foot of Cortlandt and Desbrosses sts., as 6:30 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Sayre, Elmira, Ithaca, Auburn, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and the West. Pullman's sleeping coaches attached.

Grand Depot, corner Seventh Avenue Church and Cortlandt sts.

CHARLES H. CUMMINGS, Agent.
ROBERT H. SAYRE, Superintendent and Engineer.

TO THE WHITE MOUNTAINS.
THROUGH BY DAYLIGHT.

On and after July 9, through cars for the White Mountains will leave Grand Central Depot, via New-York, New-Haven and Hartford Railroad, at 8:05 A. M., arriving at Fabyan's at 6:35 P. M.

Ask for tickets via Connecticut River Line.

FINANCIAL.

JERSEY CITY WATER BONDS

PAYABLE 1907,

FOR SALE BY

GEORGE K. SISTARE,

NO. 17 NASSAU-ST.

City and County of San Francisco.

GOLD SEVENS,

DUE 1897.

ISSUED FOR WIDENING DUPONT-ST.

We offer a limited amount of these desirable bonds, to which we invite the attention of conservative investors. San Francisco owes less than 3 per cent. of assessed valuation.

PERKINS, LIVINGSTON, POST & CO.,
NO. 23 NASSAU-ST.

CONTINENTAL NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-YORK, July 3, 1877.

MR. EDMUND D. RANDOLPH, CASHIER, has been unanimously elected President of the Continental National Bank, vice Mr. Charles Bard, resigned.

Mr. Bard retires from the office at his own solicitation from considerations of health, and for the purpose of accepting, on Sept. 1, the honorable and less laborious appointment of Bank Commissioner of the State of Connecticut. Mr. Bard continues as Director of the Continental National Bank, and, by request, as Chairman of the Finance Committee.

JOHN T. AGNEW, Vice-President.

MONEY TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTGAGE, on first-class improved City property in sums from $10,000 to $100,000; fees one per cent. and disbursements for searching title; no charge for brokerage. Address ATTORNEYS, Post Office Box No. 1,354.

AT REASONABLE RATES—MONEY ON LIFE and endowment insurance policies, mortgages, and other securities; insurance of all kinds effected with best companies. J. J. HABRICH & CO., No. 119 Broadway.

T. ROBINSON WARREN & CO.

WM. O. HOFFMAN, Auctioneer, No. 106 Broadway, cor. of Pine-st. STOCKS, BONDS AND REAL ESTATE.

DIVIDENDS.

UNION TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK,
No. 73 BROADWAY, CORNER OF RECTOR-ST.,
NEW-YORK, June 30, 1877.

THE FOLLOWING COUPONS, DUE JULY 1, 1877, are payable at the office of the Union Trust Company of New-York:

Union Pacific Railroad Company First Mortgage.
Peekskill Water Bonds.
North-western Telegraph Company.
St. Louis National Stock Yard.
Rochester City.
Lake Shore and Michigan Southern. Registered Bonds 1900.
Rochester Water Loan.
Town of Leroy.
Town of Stephentown.
Town of Wawarsing.
Town of Gainsville.
Town of Chatham.
City of Syracuse.
Town of Eagle.
Town of Rye.
Town of Pavilion.
Town of Middlebury.
Covington-Lyons.
County of Manitoowoc, Wis.
Erie and Pittsburg Railroad Company.
Sandusky, Mansfield and Newark Railroad Company.
Grand Rapids, Newaygo and Lake Shore Railroad Company.
Indianapolis and St. Louis Railroad Company.
Town of Wheatland.
Town of Edom.
Town of German Flats.

JAS. H. OGILVIE, Secretary.

NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW-YORK.

DIVIDEND AND REDUCTION OF CAPITAL.

A semi-annual DIVIDEND OF TAREE (3) per cent. has been declared upon the TEN MILLION DOLLARS capital stock of this bank, payable on and after MONDAY, July 16, at which date the reduction of the capital stock of the bank to FIVE MILLION DOLLARS will be made by the payment of fifty dollars a share to shareholders presenting their certificates of stock, which will be cancelled and new certificates issued for one-half the number of shares.

The transfer-books will be finally closed on June 23 upon the present outstanding certificates, and will reopen on Aug. 1 for transfer upon the new certificates to be issued under the reduced capital.

H. F. VAIL, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE HAMILTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, June 13, 1877.

THE USUAL SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND of Five per Cent., also an extra dividend of Five per cent., (10 per cent.,) was this day declared, payable on and after July 2 next. Transfer-books closed from 20th inst. to July 2, inclusive.

D. D. LEEDS, Secretary.

FIFTIETH DIVIDEND.

HANOVER FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NO. 180 BROADWAY.

A semi-annual dividend of FIVE (5) PER CENT. is payable on demand at the office of the company.

J. REMSEN LANE, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, July 2, 1877.

CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 156 BROADWAY NEW-YORK, July 5, 1877.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF (8) EIGHT PER CENT. is declared, and payable on demand.

G. T. PATTERSON, Jr., Secretary.

OFFICE OF WELLS, FARGO & CO.,
No 65 BROADWAY, June 18, 1877.

THE REGULAR SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND of FOUR PER CENT has been declared by the Directors of this company, payable July 16, 1877, at our office as above.

The transfer-books will close July 6 at 2 P. M., and reopen July 17.

H. B. PARSONS,
Assistant Secretary.

THE CENTRAL NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, June 23, 1877.

THE DIRECTORS OF THIS BANK HAVE this day declared a semi-annual dividend of FOUR PER CENT. out of the earnings of the past six months, free from all taxes, payable on and after July 2, 1877.

The transfer-books will remain closed from 3 P. M. this day until the morning of July 9, 1877.

ED. SKILLIN, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE GLOBE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,
No. 176 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 2, 1877.

TWENTY-FIFTH DIVIDEND.—THE REGULAR semi-annual dividend of Five per Cent., and also an extra dividend of Five per Cent., is this day declared, both payable on demand.

ALFRED A. REEVES, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE LORILLARD INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 152 BROADWAY.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a semi-annual dividend of FIVE PER CENT., payable on and after July 2.

JOHN C. MILLS, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, June 28, 1877.

MISSOURI PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY,
OFFICE No. 5 BOWLING GREEN,
NEW-YORK, June 27, 1877.

THE COUPONS DUE JULY 1, 1877, ON the second mortgage bonds of the Pacific Railroad Company, (of Missouri,) will be paid after that date at this office.

C. K. GARRISON, President.

PHENIX NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK,
June 23, 1877.

THE DIRECTORS OF THIS BANK HAVE this day declared a dividend of THREE (3) PER CENT., free from tax, payable on and after July 2, 1877. The transfer-books will be closed until July 5.

JOHN PARKER, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE STAR FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 161 BROADWAY, July 2, 1877.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of seven and one half per cent. (7½) from the earnings of the past six months, payable on demand.

JAMES M. HODGES, Secretary.

MECHANICS' NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-YORK, June 23, 1877.

A DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER CENT., FREE of tax, has this day been declared, payable on and after the 24 day of July next.

The transfer-books will be closed until that date.

WM. H. COX, Cashier.

KINGS COUNTY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—A semi-annual dividend of TEN PER CENT. has been declared by this company, payable on demand, at No. 59 Liberty-st., New-York.

HENRY POPE,
Secretary.

BROOKLYN, July 2, 1877.

THIRTY-NINTH DIVIDEND.

OFFICE OF RELIEF FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 149 BROADWAY NEW-YORK, July 3, 1877.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT., payable on demand.

W. E. CRAKY, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE HOWARD INSURANCE COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, July 5, 1877.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Company have declared a semi-annual dividend of SIX PER CENT. upon the capital stock, payable on and after July 9, 1877.

CHAS. A. HULL, Secretary.

EIGHTY-FOURTH DIVIDEND.—UNITED STATES FIRE INSURANCE COMANY.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of Eight (8) per Cent., payable on demand.

NEW-YORK, July 3, 1877.

W. WILSON UNDERHILL, Secretary.

SEVENTY-SECOND DIVIDEND.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK EQUITABLE INSURANCE CO.,
No. 58 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, July 5, 1877.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of 40 per cent., payable on and after the 10th inst.

JOHN MILLER, Secretary.

OFFICE RIDGEWOOD INSURANCE COMPANY,
BROOKLYN, June 28, 1877.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT. is declared, payable to the stockholders on the 24 day of July.

WM. H. SCOTT, Secretary.

OFFICE HOFFMAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 180 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 2, 1877.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF FIVE (5) per cent. is declared, payable on demand.

JOHN D. MACINTYRE, Secretary.

IRVING NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, June 18, 1877.

A DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER CENT., FREE of tax, has this day been declared, payable July 2, 1877, until which date the transfer-books will remain closed.

JOHN L. JEWETT, Cashier.

ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.

The coupons due July 1, 1877, on the First Mortgage Sinking Fund Bonds will be paid by PERKINS, LIVINGSTON, POST & CO., No. 23 Nassau-st., New-York.

FIRE INSURANCE STOCKS—RATES 10 TO 20 per cent. Policy for sale. Address

E. S. BAILEY, No. 66 Wall-st.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE INDUSTRIES AND TRADERS' INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 192 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, July 2, 1877.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Six per Cent., out of the earnings of the past six months, payable on demand.

DANIEL A. SMITH, Secretary.

FOURTH NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, June 28, 1877.

TWENTY-SEVENTH DIVIDEND.

The Board of Directors has this day declared a Dividend of THREE (3) PER CENT., free of tax, out of the profits of the past six months, payable July 2. The transfer-books will be closed until that date.

ANTHONY LANE, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE MERCANTILE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 166 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, June 28, 1877.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a semi-annual dividend of FIVE PER CENT., payable on and after July 2, 1877.

C. W. PARMELEE, Secretary.

THE MARKET NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-YORK, June 22, 1877.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a semi-annual dividend of THREE AND ONE-HALF (3½) PER CENT., payable to shareholders on and after July 2, 1877. The transfer-books will remain closed until that date.

A. GILBERT, Cashier.

BANK OF AM

LOCAL MISCELLANY.

A WEST-SIDE SAVINGS BANK CLOSED.

THE CLINTON SUSPENDS PAYMENTS—REASONS OF THE TRUSTEES FOR THIS COURSE—PROBABLE LOSS, 10 CENTS ON THE DOLLAR.

The closing of the Clinton Savings Bank, No. 244 Eighth-avenue, preparatory to procuring the appointment of a Receiver to wind up its business, creates but little excitement among the depositors. The bank's business has never been large, and it has fallen off during the last two years with the stagnation of trade and the shrinkage of values, and at a meeting of the Trustees on Monday it was deemed advisable rather to stop receiving and paying out, and to apply for the appointment of a Receiver. The action surprised some of the Directors, who were under the impression that the purpose for which they had met was only to reduce the rate of interest. The bank is 8 years old. It began business under favorable conditions, and its deposits in 1875 reached nearly $200,000. Since the fall of 1875 business declined, but dividends of 6 per cent. on sums less than $1,000, and of 4 per cent. on larger sums were paid in July, 1876, and in January, 1877. The supplementary report of the bank made to the Banking Department in January last stated that there were then 1,312 open accounts amount of deposited during 1876, including interest credited, $137,938 82; amount withdrawn during 1876, $201,881 99; largest amount due any one depositor, exclusive of interest, $2,008 42; average amount of each account Jan. 1, 1877, $66 47; rate of interest paid depositors during 1876, 4 and 5 per cent. The bank reported Jan. 15, 1876: Due depositors, $150,168 31; surplus, $2,726 24; number of open accounts, 1,842. The number of accounts open on Monday was 1,254, the largest depositor having $2,048 98 in the bank. The assets in January were said to be $721 74 in excess of liabilities, which were $106,295 10. The statement made at the bank yesterday was as follows:

ASSETS.

Bonds and mortgages	$24,000 00
Real estate, City	26,638 38
Twenty-third-Street Railroad stock	5,000 00
National Trust Company's stock	5,000 00
Real Estate Company's stock	9,000 00
Trustees' notes	3,200 00
Accrued interest	758 59
Cash in bank	133 86
Total	$73,730 88

LIABILITIES.

Due depositors	$67,902 79
Borrowed on Twenty-third-Street Railroad stock	4,000 00
Two months' rent of bank building	250 00
Interest	145 55
Total	$72,298 34
Apparent excess of assets	1,432 54
Total	$73,730 88

It is questionable whether the assets of the bank will realize so much as they are valued at. The bank had a good deal of stock that was held under the old law, but it is paying well. Its real estate is in Sixteenth and Seventy-fourth streets, and is productive. Should Mr. John Mildeberger, the President, be appointed Receiver, it was said that he will serve without fees, and that the loss to depositors will be no more than 5 per cent. The Trustees are John Mildeberger, C. H. Delamater, E. H. Robinson, Joseph Colwell, William Kemp, James Harris, S. A. Lewis, William Brennan, P. Van Iderstein, Warren Chapin. Four other Trustees—N. Jarvis, S. Wray, J. R. Leaming, and Alfred Moore—resigned some time ago. Each of the Trustees had given a note for $500 to enable the bank in emergencies, and most of these are still available. The applications to the Superintendent of Banks had not been answered up to last evening, but it is expected that he will be heard from to-day.

DESTROYING THE DOGS.

A LARGE NUMBER OF CANINES DROWNED—SCENES AT THE POUND—THE SUFFERINGS OF THE DOG-CATCHERS.

Yesterday was the first day set apart for the destruction of unlicensed dogs in this City, and great crowds were about the pound at the foot of East Sixteenth-street all day. The pound is 150 by 40 feet; and it has about 300 well-built stalls, very much resembling short church pews on the outside, not only in their general appearance, but in their arrangement, being placed in aisles, double rows on each side of the middle aisle, and single rows on the wall sides of the side aisles. The place was opened on Tuesday morning, and was kept open on that day and yesterday. There were 759 full-grown dogs and 23 pups yesterday morning in the pound, about half of the latter having been born there since its opening. The keeper is an experienced dog fancier, and he is required by the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals to keep all dogs 48 hours for redemption, to feed and water them twice a day, and to allow no really valuable dog to be destroyed. Officer George H. Lambert, of Mr. Bergh's force, was detailed to remain constantly at the place, and see that these requirements were carried out. Twenty dogs were selected and retained out of the whole lot yesterday, and the rest were drowned. The destruction began at 7:40 in the morning, and it took until 4:30 in the afternoon to drown the 762 canines that were thus disposed of. A large crate, seven feet long, four high, and five feet broad, made of iron bars set three inches apart, was rolled up the aisles, and the dogs, about 48 at a time, were dropped into it through a sliding top door; the crate was then wheeled out to the water's edge, where it was attached to a crane, elevated, swung out and dropped into the river, where it was kept submerged 10 minutes; then it was lifted up, emptied, and returned for another load. The carcasses were disposed of to the rendering establishment at the foot of Twenty-eighth-street, where it is said, their hides have an average value of $1 apiece. The dogs seemed to know their fate, and most of them sullenly submitted to it; but many crouched down desperately in their corners in the most ferocious and dangerous resistance, and it required the utmost courage and dexterity on the part of the catchers to secure these and get them into the crate, and steel "dog-forks" had to be often brought into use to do it. There was one female with eight puppies that was especially hard to handle, and when she was finally got into the crate with her litter, she actually forced the other dogs within to crowd upon top of one another and give her little family plenty of room. While the dogs within the pound were being drowned, the wagons of the dog-catchers were gathering outside with the results of the day's captures, and at 4:30 there were 15 very full loads waiting for delivery, averaging 45 dogs to the wagon, making a total of 675 to be drowned on Friday. The pound has not accommodations for any more, and if the catchers make much of a "haul" to-day, it is intended to drown all the worthless dogs without waiting the full 48 hours required by law.

The dogs drowned yesterday were of the very meanest kind, and most of them must have been horrible nuisances on the street. Several of them were literally all over their bodies with the most loathsome forms of mange, and the body of one of them was perfectly rotten with cancers. The dangerous character of the dogs destroyed is shown by the treatment the dog-catchers have suffered. The TIMES reporter saw 46 of these officials and their assistants who had been severely bitten since Tuesday morning by the dogs they had handled. The total number of bites received by these 46 men is 240, or a little more than an average of five bites a piece. But six of them received one bite each, and one of these was clear through a thumb; one clear through the palm of the left hand; one clear through an under lip; two of the others each had bites on the stomach. One who suffered from three bites was also bitten clear through his right cheek. Another got five ugly bites, three of which were on his nose, one going all the way through it. Another got a dog's long teeth entirely through the middle of his wrist, besides one through a nostril and another through his upper lip. Another got the end of his nose chewed into a pulp, besides receiving four other bites. Another got his left calf bitten through, and three places on his right hand badly torn by a blood-hound. Many of the catchers have got 4 and 5 ugly bites each upon different parts of their bodies; several have got 6 each; three 7; one, 8; one, 12; one, 13; three, 15, and two, 16. It was reported at the pound that "Rocky" Moore, who had got 15 dangerous bites, had to be taken to Bellevue Hospital. James McLaughlin, who received 16 bites, most of them upon the right hand and arm, was in a bad condition when seen by the reporter; his arm was so swollen that he could no longer button his shirt-sleeve, and the skin of it was as black as the leather of his shoes. Upon investigation among these wounded men, the reporter learned that the dog which is the most vicious, doing far more biting than all the others together, is the Spitz. Of the 46 men seen who have been bitten, 39 of them were bitten by Spitz dogs, although the number of Spitz dogs captured is very much smaller than the number of any other species taken. Of the 240 bites reported, 200 are set down against the Spitz dogs, or 5 to 1, although among the pounded canines the other dogs stand about 15 to 1 in number against the Spitz.

MR. JOHN B. M'LEAN WANTS $300.

The meeting held in the Cooper Institute on the night of June 26, for the purpose of procuring aid for the sufferers from the great fire in St. John, N. B., was not only a failure, but has led to a controversy by letter between the British Consul, Mr. E. M. Archibald, and Mr. John B. McLean. Mr. McLean was the projector of the meeting, and called it against the advice of Mr. Archibald. He styled himself "Chairman of the Committee of Arrangements," but Mr. Archibald intimates that there were no other persons employed in getting up the meeting, and that some of the gentlemen whose names were printed upon the call did not authorize their use. The origin of the controversy is found in a request made by Mr. McLean that Mr. Archibald should appropriate from the money contributed for the St. John sufferers the sum of $300 to defray the expenses of the meeting. The major part of these expenses was incurred for printing posters, tickets, and subscription lists. This work, it is said, was done by a firm with which Mr. McLean is connected. Mr. Archibald refuses to comply with Mr. McLean's request, and suggests that if the latter was really the Chairman of a "Committee of Arrangements," he should call the members of that committee together and procure the $300 from them, as they undertook the responsibility of having held a meeting that was wholly unnecessary and which proved "a fiasco."

FUNERAL OF FERRER DE COUTO.

OBSEQUIES OF A SPANISH JOURNALIST—THE SPANISH MINISTER AND MANY PROMINENT CITIZENS PRESENT.

The funeral of His Excellency Don José Ferrer de Couto, Knight of the order of Isabel la Católica, &c., &c., and editor of the Spanish newspaper *El Ovonista*, published in this City, which was attended by a number of the principal residents of New-York, took place yesterday from his late residence, No. 210 West Twenty-fifth-street. The body, dressed in the full uniform of a Chief of Bureau in the Spanish Civil Service, lay in the rear parlor on the first floor, in a mahogany casket, covered with black cloth, and fitted with silver-plated bars and plates. Running transversely across the body of the deceased was the broad white and yellow ribbon of the Order of Isabel la Católica, and on the left breast were fastened the crosses and decorations of the other orders of which he was a member. His gold hilted sword lay at his side, and his black cocked hat, with ostrich plume and red cockade, lay at the foot of the casket, which was draped with the royal ensign of Spain. On a table at the lower end of the casket a number of beautiful floral offerings, sent by friends of the deceased, were placed. On a silver plate on the inner side of the lid of the casket was the following inscription: "His Excellency José Ferrer de Couto. Died July 2, aged 56 years." At 10 A. M. the remains were placed in the hearse, under the direction of Mr. Hipólito de Uriarte, Consul-General of Spain at this port; Mr. Enrique Arantave, Inspector of Telegraphs of Spain, and Mr. Emilio M. Torribio, Assistant editor of *El Ovonista*, acting for the committee of Spanish citizens in charge of the funeral. The procession was then formed, and proceeded to the Church of St. Vincent de Paul, Twenty-third-street, between Sixth and Seventh Avenues, the following named gentlemen serving as pall-bearers: Hipólito de Uriarte, Ignacio Hayn, Francisco Lindo, Arturo Cuyas, Andres Echeverria, Louis Merry y Colon, Emilio M. Torribio, Quintin Garreta Melchor Abarrio, and Eduardo Molins. Upon arriving at the church the procession was received by Mr. Antonio Mantilla de los Rios, Minister of Spain at Washington, and the remains were carried up the main aisle and placed on a catafalque near the altar. The church was hung with black for the occasion, and the great altar was ablaze with the light of many candles. Twelve tall candlesticks with lighted candles were placed about the bier, and a large candelabrum with lighted candles was placed at each end. Then the Spanish flag was thrown over the coffin, and the hat of the deceased and the flowers sent by the friends were put on the lid. A Gregorian requiem mass was then sung, followed by an offertory by Handel, and "Angels ever bright and fair" by the choir. After the ceremonies in the church, the remains were taken to the Marble Cemetery, Second-avenue, near Second-street, and deposited in the receiving vault, to ultimately be taken to Spain. There the great exponent of Spanish ideas lies at the side of Gen. Vicente Aguilera, ex-President of the Cuban Insurrectionary Government, whom he opposed so bitterly during his lifetime.

CITY EDUCATIONAL INTERESTS.

MEETING OF THE BOARD OF EDUCATION—CONCLUDING REPORT ON EXAMINATIONS—WARD TRUSTEES CENSURED—AN APPROPRIATION FOR SALARIES—PROGRESS IN DRAWING BY PUPILS.

The members of the Board of Education met yesterday, President Wood in the chair. A report was read from the City Superintendent, which stated that since his previous communication examinations had been held in the Eleventh, Twelfth, Fifteenth, Twentieth, Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth Wards, these examinations covering in all 72 departments; 653 classes had been examined, and of these 385 had been pronounced excellent, 271 good, 30 fair, and only one indifferent. The general management of 56 of the schools was excellent, and in 16 good, while in the Twentieth and Twenty-third Wards all the schools were deemed deserving of commendation, being either excellent or good. This concluded the examinations in all the schools, the results being on the whole very satisfactory. In some departments the improvement was said to be decided. The progress in penmanship and drawing under the new course of study was specially referred to. The number of pupils registered on June 1 was 114,740, the average attendance being 103,990, representing an increase of 6,111 in the matter of enrollment and 4,732 in the average attendance. The report of the Superintendent of Truancy stated that 1,483 cases had been investigated, of which 1,001 were not classed as truants, leaving 477 truants and non-attendants. Of these 464 had returned and had been placed at school. A report came up from the Committee on By-laws, censuring Mr. F. P. Hopkins, Chairman of the Trustees of the Nineteenth Ward, for closing the schools of that ward during part of the day on May 15, on the occasion of the unveiling of the Halleck statue by President Hayes. On motion of Mr. West, two other Trustees, Messrs. Alston and Donnelly, were included in the censure, and the resolution submitted by the committee was adopted in its amended form. The Finance Committee reported the appropriation of $216,200 for the payment of the salaries of teachers and others for the month of August. The appropriation was divided as follows: Salaries of teachers in the ward schools, $190,000; salaries of janitors in the ward schools, $9,200; salaries of Professors and others in the Normal College and Training School, $7,500; salaries of teachers and others in colored schools, $3,000; salaries of the Superintendent, clerks, &c., of the Board of Education, $6,500. It was moved by Commissioner Wheeler that the board take up for consideration a preamble and resolution relative to certain appropriations and transfers of moneys for refunding deductions from the salaries of teachers, but the proposal was met by a motion to adjourn, which was carried.

During the day a large number of drawings, executed by the pupils of the schools in accordance with the provisions of the new course of studies, were exhibited. They were arranged in several grades, from those of the primary schools up to the ambitious work of the advanced schools and classes. These drawings are nearly altogether in the nature of industrial designs, which may be used, for instance, in carpets, paper hangings, and the like. The drawings in the lower grade were merely copies, but in those of more pretension the inventive faculties of the students are encouraged. Some very clever drawings were exhibited by boys and girls of 13 and 14 years of age. In most instances the work of the girls showed more delicacy of finish, while the boys exhibited greater inventive ability. Most of the designs exhibited were specimens of outline drawing, which are chiefly encouraged, but there was also some very fine shaded work. Among other things was a colored drawing of a locomotive, done by a boy of 14 years, the marvel being that the entire work is from memory, while the adjustment of the several parts of the engine is said to be perfect. A capital, a group of lilies, and an architectural design representing a window with balcony, are among the best specimens.

JUDGE CONNOLLY'S WILL.

The only surviving child of Judge Connolly, Mrs. Ellen Louisa Healy, who has been contesting his will for nearly a year, died of paralysis on Tuesday last, but as the rights of others depend upon the success of the contest initiated in her name, it is not improbable that the litigation may continue for the purpose of testing the soundness of the objections raised by her. Hon. John McKeon, her counsel, seems much affected on account of her death, and said yesterday that he was not in a frame of mind to talk upon the subject of the litigation. Judge Connolly executed his will in May, 1876, and died in July following. He left to his daughter, who was the wife of John W. Healy, the use and occupation of his residence, No. 222 West Fiftieth-street, and of all the furniture therein, and the income of $30,000 for life; to his sisters, Mrs. Sexton and Mrs. Cunningham, $5,000 each, and bequests to other relatives, to the "Little Sisters of the Poor," the Catholic Protectory, the Parish Church of Lavey, Ireland, and for the founding of a scholarship in the College of St. Patrick, County Cavan, Ireland. Mrs. Healy died childless, and, by her father's will, it was provided that if she left no issue the property in which she had a life estate, and the accumulations of the residue of her father's estate beyond the bequests he had made, making a total of about $100,000, should go to his next of kin, in accordance with the laws of this State respecting persons dying intestate. If the contest of the will continues, and results in its being set aside, all the property will go to the next of kin, and Mr. Healy will be entitled to administer on what would have been his wife's share. The evidence taken during the hearing showed that Judge Connolly gave only a life interest to his daughter to prevent her husband from getting control of the property. The main objection she made to the will was that her father was incompetent to make it, and she sought to show that habitual drunkenness had made him so. Judge Connolly apparently anticipated that an effort would be made to contest his will, for he had his physician's certificate appended to it to the effect that he was of sound mind when he executed the instrument. At the last hearing of the case final argument was set down for the 11th inst., and it will probably be then determined what course will be pursued relative to continuing the contest.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

Bennett Williams assigned his property for the benefit of his creditors to Robert Lewis yesterday.

Ambrose O'Neill, a prominent politician of the Fourteenth Ward, who keeps liquor stores at No. 133 Mott-street, No. 341 East Eleventh-street, and No. 54 Frankfort-street, has failed. The Sheriff sold out the Frankfort-street store yesterday, seven creditors having obtained judgments against him. The following are the largest claims: John H. Quinn, $5,413; Francis O'Neill, $4,835; John McGuinn, $1,620; John Tomhill, $1,373; John Brannigan, $1,019.

The suspension of Martin & Johnson, tobacco commission merchants, at No. 79 Front-street, is reported. The liabilities amount to $60,000, and it is stated that their assets are worth nearly $100,000, but are so tied up that they cannot be made available at present. They propose to pay their creditors in full if they will grant an extension, which all but two are willing to grant. In the meantime the business will be carried on by Mr. Edgar T. Linsly, to whom they have transferred their property for the benefit of the creditors.

SPORTS ON LAND AND WATER.

CRICKET IN BROOKLYN.

THE MANHATTAN CRICKET CLUB BEAT AN ELEVEN FROM PATERSON, N. J.

The third match this season of the Manhattan Cricket Club with outside players came off yesterday at Prospect Park, Brooklyn. The visiting team belonged to the Union Club, of Paterson, N. J., which, locally, stands high. The opening inning fell to the Manhattan men, who sent in first Jenkins and Hosford, both of whom were caught from Graham's bowling before much of a score was made. Makin, however, took a very long inning, marked throughout by strict care. With the exception of a 3, secured from a brilliant drive, he put his 14 together one at a time. G. Giles, Jr., opened up promisingly with a 3 drive, but, to the surprise of all, McDonald took his wicket before he got another chance. Evans, who did not go in till the fag end of the game, carried out his bat after having made the life of the day to log, on which four runs were taken, and his good play otherwise suggested comments on his not having been sent to the wickets at an earlier stage. As in the first, so in the second inning, double figures were confined to two men—Hosford and Giles. Both played well, and in the scores of both were included a brace of 2s and a 3. The first inning of the Paterson men was remarkable for the short time it lasted, and the smallness of the scores, but in the second inning Graham showed the most skillful batting of the day. His 19 was secured by dint of sheer good play, and when he and Baird were in together the running was as lively as could be wished for. Graham delivered a fine leg hit for 3 spiced, and both he and Baird made a quartet of 2s. On the part of the Manhattan eleven the bowling was excellent, and the fielding good. In the first innings Greig secured 5 wickets and 2 maiden overs from 42 balls, while Hosford, delivering swift underhands from the other end, took 5 wickets, and got a maiden from 40 balls. Greig, who took on at the end of the second innings, got 4 maidens and 4 wickets from 36 balls. The field was well placed by Mr. J. Smith, who acted as Captain, and who appeared to have located his team just where they would be most useful. As long-stop, Mr. Tucker was admirable. To his work the fewness of the extras recorded is chiefly ascribable. In point of fielding, the Paterson men were not strong, but their bowling was hard to make runs from. McDonald, though he had too much of a throw with his work, was destructive. Graham had no superior present as a bowler, a statement borne out by the club records, which show him to have taken 6 wickets and scored 2 maiden overs from 58 balls. The scores are appended:

MANHATTAN ELEVEN.

First Inning.		*Second Inning.*	
B. F. Jenkins, c. Kusick, b. Graham	1	c. McDonald	2
S. E. Hosford, c. Savage, b. Graham	5	c. and b. Graham	14
S. H. Makin, b. McDonald	14	c. Mellon, b. McDonald	1
R. Greig, l. b. w., b. Graham	2	b. Graham	7
G. Giles, Jr., b. McDonald	3	b. Graham	10
D. McDougall, run out	6	b. Jennett	1
W. McKenzie, b. Graham	0	not out	0
E. Tilley, c. Grogan, b. Graham	0	l. b. w., b. Graham	2
H. Tucker, b. McDonald	1	run out	1
D. L. Evans, not out	11	c. Baird, b. Graham	3
J. Smith, c. Mellon, b. McDonald	2	b. Graham	2
Extras—Byes, 4; leg byes, 7; wides, 4	15	Byes, 9; leg byes, 3	12
Total	67	Total	55

UNION ELEVEN.

First Inning.		*Second Inning.*	
J. Kusick, b. Greig	0	b. Giles	3
H. Mellon, c. Greig, b. Hosford	1	b. Jenkins	1
J. Baird, b. Greig	0	l. b. w., b. Greig	12
N. Graham, b. Greig	0	c. McKenzie, b. Greig	11
M. Savage, b. Greig	5	run out	2
F. Laughlin, b. Hosford	1	b. Jenkins	0
W. Morrison, c. McDougall, b. Greig	4	run out	0
R. Jennett, b. Hosford	2	b. Jenkins	0
M. Grogan, not out	3	b. Greig	2
J. McDonald, b. Hosford	0	b. Jenkins	0
W. Gnthertz, at. Greig, b. Hosford	0	not out	0
Extras—Bye 1; leg byes, 3	3	Byes	7
Total	25	Total	46

TROTTING AT POUGHKEEPSIE.

LAST DAY OF THE JULY MEETING—NO ATTENDANCE — TWO RACES RUN — JACK BARRY AND YOUNG SENTINEL THE WINNERS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., July 5.—This was the last day of the July meeting at the Hudson River Driving Park, and again the attendance was next to nothing, notwithstanding the fine weather, and in the three days' meeting the association must come out the loser. At 2 P. M. there were just four ticket-holders on the grand stand and five policemen, but a few more came afterward. The first race today was for the 2:50 class, and the starters were John T. Allen, Jack Barry, Neilson, and Newton. It was past 3 o'clock before the start was made, and then they scored seven times before they got away. For this race the betting men had backed Allen heavily as favorite, but he was beaten from the first by Barry, and in the first heat came near being distanced. The summary is as follows:

SUMMARY.

HUDSON RIVER DRIVING PARK, POUGHKEEPSIE, July 5.—Purse of $300 for 2:50 class; to first, $175; second, $85; third, $40.

C. J. Newton's b. g. Jack Barry	1	1	1
J. W. E. Somerindyke's g. g. William T. Allen	5	2	2
J. J. Hornbeck's s. g. Newton	2	3	4
James H. Goldsmith's g. m. Neilson	4	5	3
Joseph H. Smith's blk. g. Jim Murry	3	4	5

TIME.

	Quarter.	Half.	Mile.
First heat	39½	1:15	2:32
Second heat	39½	1:14	2:33¼
Third heat	38	1:12½	2:29

The next race was for a purse of $300 for the 2:31 class, and the starters were Joe Petit, Lottie, Young Sentinel, and W. H. Arnold. After scoring six times they got away, and some hot racing was shown in one or two of the heats. The second heat was handsomely contested, all swinging into the homestretch together. Arnold was withdrawn at the fifth heat, leaving only three horses to contest. The fifth and sixth heats were won by Young Sentinel.

SUMMARY.

SAME DAY.—Purse of $300 for 2:31 class; to first, $175; second, $85; third, $40.

J. H. Goldsmith's b. m. Lottie	1	3	5	1	2	2
J. O. Smith's b. a. Young Sentinel	4	2	1	2	1	1
G. G. Sharpstein's b. g. Joe Petit	2	1	2	4	3	3
Thomas Grady's g. g. W. H. Arnold	3	4	4	3	dr.	

TIME.

	Quarter.	Half.	Mile.
First heat	39	1:15½	2:30
Second heat	39	1:15½	2:30
Third heat	39	1:14½	2:29
Fourth heat	39¾	1:16	2:31½
Fifth heat	40	1:16	2:34½
Sixth heat	38¾	1:15½	2:32½

TROTTING AT WOODBURY PARK.

WOODBURY, N. J., July 5.—This was the third day of the Woodbury Park trotting meeting. The following are the summaries:

FIRST RACE.—2:45 class; purse $200, divided.

Roselle	2	2	4	1	1	1
Sans Souci	1	1	3	3	4	2
Lady Hodge	4	3	1	2	2	3
Irene	3	4	2	4	3	r.o.
Jack Frost	dist.					

Time—2:40; 2:41; 2:50; 2:41; 2:42¼; 2:41.

Rosewood, Dot, Big Western, Fanny H., and Middletown were drawn.

SECOND RACE.—2:31 class; purse $300, divided.

Maggie M	1	1	1			
Morning	2	2	2			
Jersey Boy	4	5	3			
Black Frank	3	5	4			
Little Mike	5	4	dis.			
Jenny Moore	dr.					

Time—2:32; 2:35; 2:36¼.

TROTTING AT MYSTIC PARK.

BOSTON, Mass., July 5.—About 3,000 people attended the racing at Mystic Park to-day. The track was in fine condition, and two of the best races of the season were trotted.

FIRST RACE.—Match between Great Eastern and Hopeful for $1,000, best three in five:

Hopeful, g. g	1	2	1
Great Eastern, br. g	2	1	2

Time—2:22; 2:26; 2:18¾; 2:19¾.

SECOND RACE.—The bay mare Lulu matched for $500 to beat 2:14. Three heats were trotted in 2:18¼; 2:16¾; 2:19½.

TURF NOTES.

Mr. John H. Harbeck, Jr., has purchased from Mr. Belmont the br. c. Bertram, 4 years, by Kentucky, out of imp. Bernice, by Stockwell. He won the Jersey Derby last year and the Monmouth Sequel Stakes, carrying five pounds penalty. This year, however, he has not been successful, and has shown the white feather when pinched.

At the horse show at the Alexandra Palace, London, on June 19, the American horse Preakness, now owned by the Duke of Hamilton, received the first prize. This victory of an American-bred horse in the show ring will be highly gratifying to breeders in this country, and it was a happy coincidence that ex-President Grant was present when the award was made.

The sport at Monmouth Park on Saturday, in addition to the regular races on the programme, will include an extra one of three-quarters of a mile. The first will be a race of heats, to be followed by the Monmouth Oaks, for 3-year-old fillies, which will bring out a strong field, for those almost sure to start are: Zoo Zoo, Idalia, Aunt Betsy, Juno, Miss Bassett, and probably Susquehanna. The third affair will be a hurdle race of two miles, and the fourth the extra race above mentioned.

SCULL RACE ON GREENWOOD LAKE.

The arrangements have been concluded for the single scull race between Charles E. Courtenay, of Union Springs, and James E. Riley, of the Neptune Boat Club, Staten Island. The event will occur on Saturday, the 14th inst., at Greenwood Lake, at 5 o'clock in the afternoon. Arrangements have been made with the Montclair and Greenwood Lake Railroad to run special trains on that day. There is great interest felt in boating circles about this race. Both of the contestants have had new paper boats built at Troy, and they were delivered on Tuesday. The new boats will not be used until they are launched on Greenwood Lake. Riley will be there to-day, and Courtenay next week.

BASE-BALL.

PORT JERVIS, N. Y., July 5.—The Keystones, of Brooklyn, and the Delawares, of Port Jervis, played here to-day. The former won by a score of 5 to 4.

SPRING VALLEY, N. Y., July 5.—The Rockland Stars, of Spring Valley, yesterday defeated the Garnervilles, of Haverstraw, by a score of 5 to 4.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., July 5.—The Cincinnatis and Louisvilles played an exhibition game here to-day. The former won by a score of 3 to 1.

WILKESBARRE, Penn., July 5.—The Wilkesbarres defeated the Chelseas to-day by a score of 10 to 2.

HORNELLSVILLE, N. Y., July 5.—The Hornells were the victors here to-day over the Livingstones by a score of 7 to 2.

BUFFALO, N. Y., July 5.—Eries, 7; Philadelphias, 0.

THE PREVENTION OF CRIME.

ORGANIZATION OF A BRANCH SOCIETY IN THE NINTH WARD—ADDRESSES BY E. D. CULVER AND OTHERS—A SOCIETY TO BE FORMED IN THE EIGHTH WARD.

A meeting of the citizens of the Ninth Ward who are in favor of the objects of the Society for the Prevention of Crime and the diminution of tippling houses and taxation, was held last night in the Bedford-Street Methodist Church. The church was well filled. The meeting was called to order by Rev. Mr. Osbon. Rev. W. W. Page, W. O. Bourne, and W. W. Seaver were appointed a committee to draft a constitution and by-laws. The objects of the parent society were then stated by Mr. Theodore Bourne, Secretary of the main organization. He told his hearers that the organization was not to interfere with any temperance society, but was to oppose the tippling houses which so terribly increase the expenses of the City by imposing upon it the care of drunkards and the correction of drunken criminals. He had letters from working men in this ward approving of this attempt to protect them from their own appetites. The society was one for securing the enforcement of the law, and he hoped the Ninth Ward would furnish a strong phalanx that would assist in carrying forward the work. They were to see that the threat that the next Legislature would be so constituted as to overthrow the existing laws would be remembered and not permitted to be put into execution. Ex-Judge E. D. Culver was the next speaker, who emphasized the points made by Mr. Bourne. He said the liquor dealers and crime were as inseparable as death and the grave-digger. He gave some interesting figures showing the vastness of the retail liquor business in the United States in a year to be $1,212,000,000, which returned the equivalent of a parboiled stomach and a fuddled tongue. The affirmative injury is that in the State there are in a year 74,000 criminals, three-fourths of whom are the victims of intemperance, and 181,000 paupers, four-fifths of whom become poor through intemperance.

Remarks were then made by Rev. I. M. King, who declared that there had been too much law for prohibition, as it was shown the restrictive laws were not sustained, and prohibition was not deserved. Thadeus Stevens' motto was a good one in regard to prohibition and restriction: "If you can't get what you have a right to demand, get what you can." Rev. W. W. Page then reported for the Committee on Organization, and read the constitution which had been prepared by them. It was substantially the constitution of the main society, and named the society the Ninth Ward Auxiliary Society for the Prevention of Crime. The following officers were elected: President, Rev. W. B. Merritt; Vice-Presidents, Rev. R. Vorhis, Dr. Ellery Denison, Rev. E. S. Osbon; Secretary, Albert H. Daken; Treasurer, George H. Wetmore; Executive Committee, John R. Voorhis, James Clancey, Rev. W. W. Page, Henry P. See, Dr. Jarvis, and W. D. Bourne. Rev. Mr. Merritt, on taking the chair, made a vigorous address, in the course of which he said that it was not enough to vote for the election meant work. The Ninth Ward would do its duty, and its citizens would stand by the Police in doing their duty. Hon. W. T. B. Milliken, of Philadelphia, thought that if there were 1,000 pigeon-holed complaints against liquor dealers in the District Attorney's office, there ought to be strength enough in the community to bring them out. Rev. Mr. Smyth, also of Philadelphia, then spoke. It was announced that a meeting would be held in the Spring-Street Church on Tuesday evening next, to organize a branch society in the Eighth Ward. After a large enrollment of members and an address by Rev. M. Scott, the society adjourned to meet again on Thursday next in the West Eleventh-Street Presbyterian Church.

THE TEMPERANCE CAMP-MEETING.

The Temperance Camp-meeting began at Sea Cliff yesterday, the exercises being conducted by the Good Templars. The meeting will continue for one week, and before its termination most of the prominent temperance organizations will participate in the proceedings. The attendance was quite large, and many of the delegates appeared in regalia. Rev. W. C. Steele, of Brooklyn, called the meeting to order and invited the officers and clergy to a seat on the platform. Mr. A. S. Draper, Grand Worthy Chief Templar of New-York, occupied the chair. After singing by the choir, Rev. Dr. John L. Peck, Presiding Elder of the New-York District of the Methodist Episcopal Church, offered the introductory prayer. Rev. Otis J. Range, Grand Worthy Chief Templar of Connecticut, was the first speaker. Rum, he said, produced in his State the same disastrous results as marked its pathway elsewhere. Mrs. Jennie E. Parks recited a poem on the loss of the steam-ship Schiller. She was followed by Mrs. Dr. Peck, better known as "Miss Susanna Evans," who indorsed the work of the women in the cause. The benediction was pronounced by Rev. Dr. Reilly, of Baltimore. At 2:30 P. M. the delegates reassembled, when the opening speech was delivered by Mr. Elihu H. Ropes, Grand Worthy Chief Templar of New-Jersey. He desired it to be understood that he had not come to play the buffoon, as, unfortunately, many temperance lecturers did. It was not a cause of mirth to him that 60,000 of his countrymen staggered annually into the drunkard's grave. Miss Susanna Evans then made another address. Speeches were also made during the afternoon and evening by Capt. Charles Swayne, of Brooklyn; Otis J. Range, of Connecticut; David Teese, of Reading, Mass.; Rev. Dr. Reilley, of Baltimore; besides readings by Mrs. Jennie E. Parks and Mrs. Anna Randall Diehl, including a service of song, conducted by Mr. George S. Weeks. To-day the meeting will be under the management of the Sons of Temperance, and to-morrow the exercises will be under the auspices of the Women's Temperance Society.

THE BROOKLYN BOARD OF CITY WORKS.

The meeting of the Brooklyn Board of City Works yesterday created a good deal of excitement among the politicians. At the last meeting resolutions were passed authorizing the heads of the different bureaus of the department to employ and discharge the men under them, to employ only such men as were competent, and providing that in future political influence shall be disregarded in making appointments. The resolutions meant, it was understood, the discharge of a large number of men who, by reason of their political services, held sinecure positions. At the meeting yesterday Commissioner Flaherty offered the following substitute, which was adopted, for one of the resolutions above referred to:

Resolved, That whenever hereafter the public service may require the employment of inspectors, foremen, mechanics, laborers, or other persons, the head of the bureau by whom such employes may be required shall submit to the board, at a regular session, a list containing the names, residences, previous profession or occupation of such persons as he may recommend for employment, and the board shall, by resolution, approve or disapprove of his recommendations.

Mr. Flaherty said his object in offering the foregoing was to keep the employment of subordinates under the direct control of the board. He had often heard it charged that shoemakers had been employed in the department to inspect the construction of sewers, and men in the paper business to inspect the building of docks.

Commissioner Adams, the Ring Democrat in the board, who has been offering every obstruction in his power to the reform measures proposed by Commissioners Slocum and Flaherty, talked a good deal about the foolishness of acting on rumors, and tried to get up a personal discussion with Gen. Slocum. A motion made some time ago by Mr. Adams, relieving General Inspector of Laws Cashow from duty and devolving his work on Superintendent Phillips, was taken from the table and unanimously adopted.

A YONKERS ALDERMAN ON TRIAL.

The committee appointed by the Board of Aldermen of Yonkers to investigate certain charges of official corruption recently preferred against Joseph W. Riley, one of its members, continued its session last evening. Hugh Kennedy testified that in April of last year, desiring to procure a contract for removing the garbage from the First and Second Wards, he went to Alderman Riley about the matter. He offered to do the work for $2,000. He finally came to an understanding with Riley whereby he was to put in a bid of $1,100 for the First Ward, and $1,050 for the Second Ward. He obtained the $1,050 contract, and a few days afterward went to Riley's stable and paid him $50, thanking him for getting the award; Riley said that he had tried to get him both contracts, but was unable to do so. The witness also said that Riley had procured the payment of a bill for work done by him (the witness) from the City, which had been for some time before the Common Council, and that he had paid a portion of the same to Riley for his influence in doing so. The witness was cross-examined by Riley's counsel, but his testimony remained unshaken. After the examination of a few other witnesses the committee adjourned.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

Five per cent. will be added to all unpaid Croton rents on and after Aug. 1.

The steamer Frisia took out yesterday 21,309 letters, 403 registered letters, and 45 bags of newspapers.

The Secretary of the Treasury was in town yesterday, and had a long conference with Collector Arthur.

Robert A. Gunn, M. D., will lecture this evening before the Liberal Club, at Fourth-avenue and Twenty-third-street, on hydrophobia.

David Ogden, a well-known shipping merchant of this City, died on W

The New-York Times.

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THE STRIFE FOR THE ORIENT

BRITISH MEDITERRANEAN FLEET.

DISINGENUOUS OR BUNGLING EXPLANATION OF THE PRESENCE OF THE SQUADRON AT BESIKA BAY BY A MEMBER OF THE GOVERNMENT.

Special Dispatch by Cable to the New-York Times.

LONDON July 6.—The Chancellor of the Exchequer made an absurd blunder in his explanation in the House of Commons, to-day, of the presence of the English Mediterranean squadron at Besika Bay. He stated in reply to a question that the object in ordering the squadron to its present station was that Besika Bay is convenient and central, and the Admiral would be enabled more readily to communicate from there with Mr. Layard at Constantinople and with the Government in London. This was the objection to sending the squadron to the Suez Canal, a station which, he said, is neither convenient nor central. Some other explanation for sending a squadron of seven powerful iron-clads and one frigate to Besika Bay must be looked for, for it is notorious that the telegraphic facilities, represented by the Chancellor to be so necessary, are far better at the station previously occupied by it.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

LONDON, July 7.—The *Standard's* special dispatch from Constantinople says that the arrival of the British fleet in Besika Bay is regarded with great dissatisfaction by influential Turks, who consider it simply as a sign that England is preparing to seize her share of the plunder.

THE RUSSIAN RESERVES IN ASIA.

OFFICIAL EXPLANATION OF THE OCCURRENCE BY THE RUSSIANS—THE RUSSIAN GENERAL MARCHES INTO A POSITION WHERE HE MIGHT BE ATTACKED IN FRONT AND REAR.

LONDON, July 6.—A special dispatch from Berlin to the *Times* says: "Russian official intelligence thus explains occurrences in the Asiatic theatre of war: 'Gen. Loris Melikoff having reached the Araxes by way of Kars and Kagisman, was marching west,' in the direction of Erzeroum, when the Turks occupying the fortified position of Zewin menaced his right flank. To prevent an attack in front and rear, Gen. Melikoff, before proceeding further west, had to turn north and attack Zewin. The attempt failed, and Gen. Melikoff fell back to the Araxes Valley, where he heard that the southern column under Lieut.-Gen. Tergukassoff, which was to have met him there previous to the joint march on Erzeroum, was likewise defeated near Delibaba and had retreated. Lieut.-Gen. Tergukassoff is seemingly determined to retrace his steps to the frontier and rescue Bayazid, while Gen. Melikoff, according to the latest intelligence, intended to take up a position in the Araxes Valley, and hold the road to Kars against the victorious force from Zewin.'"

OPERATIONS SOUTH OF THE DANUBE.

REPORTED DEFEAT OF THE RUSSIANS AT BIELA—STRENGTH OF THE RUSSIAN FORCES ACROSS THE DANUBE—TURKS MOVING TROOPS FROM MONTENEGRO TO THE DANUBE.

SHUMLA, July 6—10 A. M.—A battle was fought yesterday in the vicinity of Biela, which lasted 12 hours. The Russians were repulsed with considerable loss, and fell back on Sistova. No details of the fight have been received.

LONDON, July 6.—The *Times'* Bucharest dispatch says: "No important action is expected until the Russians have established depots of supplies on the southern side of the Danube and prepared everything for an advance."

Reuter's telegram from Bucharest says the 120,000 Russians who have crossed the Danube at Sistova comprises 20,000 cavalry and 250 cannon. About 80,000 more Russians are concentrated between Simnitza and Turnu-Magurelli. The army which crossed at Sistova has been divided into three bodies, the principal of which is marching on Rustchuk, and the other two toward the Balkans and Nikopolis respectively. Gen. Ignatieff has arrived at the head-quarters of the Grand Duke Nicholas, at Sistova.

A brigade of Roumanians now occupy Turnu-Magurelli. The Czar's head-quarters are at Simnitza. The weather is favorable for military operations. The health of the Russian troops is reported good. The bombardment between Rustchuk and Slobosia has been resumed.

LONDON, July 7.—The Bucharest correspondent of the *Times* telegraphs as follows: "According to information received from the Dobrudscha, I have no faith in any effectual resistance being made by the Turks on the line of Trajan's Wall."

The correspondent then summarizes the military situation, showing that the Turks are threatened in the front by the Russian Army at Sistova, and in the rear by the corps advancing through the Dobrudscha. Russian officers of rank at the front believe the campaign will soon be decided.

A special dispatch from Constantinople to the *Daily News* says: "Two thousand men have arrived from Smyrna to work on the fortifications." All the papers seem to confirm the view that the Turks are about to withdraw the greater part of their forces from Montenegro.

The *Times'* Paris correspondent, who is usually well-informed, says: "Chefkan Pasha received to-day orders to march from Podgoritza toward the Danube, with 45 battalions. About as many are ordered to Epirus." [The latter is probably the force mentioned by the *Standard's* Constantinople dispatch as about to embark at Antivari.]

A *Daily News'* special, dated Simnitza, Thursday, July 6, says: "The bridge, which has already been spoken of as weak, does not seem equal to the strain of the immense traffic. It has already given way twice, causing a delay of a few hours. The Russian advance is about half way to Tirnova, which the Turks seem to have abandoned and afterward reoccupied. It is said the Czar, in a conversation with Col. Wellesley, again touched on the political situation and reiterated his promises with regard to Constantinople originally made in a conversation with Lord Loftus. It is reported that the Turks are concentrating about Shumla in order to take the Russian advance to the Balkans on the flank. The Russians will probably go forward until the Turks come out of Shumla, and then face about and give them battle in the open country.

It is stated here that all representatives of the press have been ordered to leave the Russian head-quarters immediately.

The Manchester *Guardian's* Simnitza dispatch, dated Friday, asserts that the Czarewitch will take command of the left wing of the army.

ROUMANIA, AUSTRIA, AND SERVIA.

AUSTRIA INTERESTED ONLY IN SERVIAN NEUTRALITY—BOSNIANS DESIROUS OF AUSTRIAN OCCUPATION—THE SERVIAN LEGISLATURE.

LONDON, July 6.—A special dispatch from Vienna to the *Daily Telegraph* has the following: "The Roumanian Government before sending troops across the Danube inquired how Austria would regard such a step, and was informed that as long as the Roumanian Army respected Servian neutrality Austria would remain indifferent to its movements."

The *Times'* Belgrade dispatch says: "The Greek and Roman Christians of Bosnia are anxiously awaiting the result of their petition asking for the occupation of Bosnia by Austrian troops. A part of the Mohammedan population also favor foreign occupation."

BELGRADE, July 6.—It is rumored that a Ministerial crisis is impending, as the Skuptschina has confirmed the election of M. Garachanine, leader of the Conservatives, although his confirmation was opposed by the Government.

The *Daily News'* Bucharest dispatch says Prince Charles will probably leave on Saturday for Kalafat. Interesting events are expected there during the next week. The majority of the people certainly favor the Roumanian occupation of Widdin. It is looked upon here as a matter of honor that Roumania should assume the offensive as retaliation for Turkish brutalities on the banks of the Danube.

The *Daily Telegraph's* Vienna correspondent states that an interview between the Emperors of Germany and Austria has been finally arranged to take place at Salsburg. The date is not yet fixed.

A special to the Manchester *Guardian*, from Vienna, says: "It is rumored that, by the advice of Austria, a kind of informal armistice will be established in Montenegro, both sides maintaining the defensive."

NOTES OF THE WAR.

A Constantinople dispatch says that 1,500 persons, who were fleeing from Adler to the Turkish lines, from fear of the Russians, perished from hunger.

A Vienna dispatch says, that in consequence of the remonstrances of England, the Porte has sent imperative orders to the commander of the Black Sea fleet to render the blockade more effectual.

It is said on very good authority in Bucharest, that the Russians intend to issue a general order stating that they are warring only against organized force, and any marauding parties not coming within that designation in a military sense, will be dealt with according to martial law.

EX-SULTAN MURAD IN PRISON.

A VISIT TO THE DEPOSED SULTAN—A COMPLAINT OF IGNOBLE TREATMENT—FULL TEXT OF THE LETTER FROM CONSTANTINOPLE REFERRED TO IN THE CABLE DISPATCHES OF YESTERDAY.

A cable dispatch printed in THE TIMES of yesterday, and dated London, July 5, stated that "a dispatch from Constantinople says that the Porte has published an official denial of all the assertions contained in a letter headed 'Ex-Sultan Murad,' and published in the London *Times* of June 15." The letter referred to was from a person of rank in the Turkish capital, was dated Constantinople, May 29, and was as follows:

"It is true that Rushdi Pasha has been appointed Serasikier, but he declined the post, and immediately afterward the present Minister, Redif, went to the Sultan. He told his Majesty that he was not desirous of retaining his portfolio, and that he held himself at his Majesty's orders, ready to be dismissed or even to have his head taken off. But he warned the Sultan that once the Damad (the Sultan's brother-in-law) and himself should be put away, the Sultan would not be safe for a day. The affair of the Softas had so terrified the Sultan that he thanked Redif, and told him that no matter what influence might be brought to bear on him he would not let Redif be dismissed. To reassure himself as to the state of Murad, (the deposed Sultan,) and to see if there might be danger of any successful intrigues by the Softas and others in favor of the invalid, his Majesty sent Damad and a Chamberlain, Osman Bey, to see Murad. The unhappy ex-Sultan received them very well, and asked what news and how 'the Prince' was. 'For' added he, 'I cannot call him Sultan. I look upon him as a usurper; of whom some day I shall have to ask an account, not considering him the sovereign.' He asked many questions about politics, remarked on the slow march of events, on the negligence of the Government at such a critical time, complained of the defective military organization in Asia, which had caused the loss of Ardahan, and of the immobility of the fleet, which instead of remaining at anchor before the imperial palaces, should long since have been in the Black Sea. He went on to say that as the country had the misfortune of no longer possessing a good Administration, and as England was a friendly power, on whom they could rely, they ought to turn to her for guidance, beg her to send men to reform the country and drill employes, and even put the Army into the hands of English Generals and officers. 'Peace,' he said, 'ought to be made, even at the price of some concessions.' As he wore a fez, fearing they might attribute that to the state of his health, he remisked them that he had habitually gone without one of old. 'You know, gentlemen,' he said, 'it was my habit to go uncovered, as I dislike the heavy fez.' Finally he complained of his imprisonment, of the ignoble way in which he was treated, and of the insufficient service given to him, adding that he could not conceive how a brother, to whom in happier times he had shown so much affection, should have so treated him and should have kept him in prison to persuade the world he was insane. The Damad on leaving him looked white and frightened. The Chamberlain was in tears at seeing such a scene and witnessing the treatment of Murad.

"The Sultan, as soon as he had received this report, called his Ministers to ask detailed information about the war. The Serasikier answered that everything was in an excellent state, that severe orders had been given that all officers should do their duty, that the Army wanted nothing, and that Ardahan had never been completely taken; that it had been in danger, but that his Imperial Majesty's forces were so great that they could defy the enemy. Nourredeen Effendi, third brother of the Sultan, a man of bold, independent, and energetic character, present at the council, rushed forward, shook the Serasikier by the arm, saying to him and to all there:

"'Men without shame, you are all traitors, flatterers, without loyalty, without patriotism. You have ruined the country, you are the cause of the bloodshed, of all the misery. You are nothing but a band of thieves, barbarians, capable of anything provided you can so keep your places. You oppress the poor peasants, you make them die of hunger; the Provinces have good cause to wish to see an end of us; it is marvelous we have not even more disorder, and all through your iniquity. And now, at this moment, when the fire is raging and we should all be at work to put it out, you come again, before the Sultan to sing "Victory," to mislead him, to tell him a mass of lies about our chimerical forces. Let us hear. Speak; is it true? Answer, what have you to say?'

"The Ministers dared no contradiction, and hardly raised their eyes. The next day your Ambassador, Mr. Layard, went to the Sultan, and spoke much in the same sense, mentioning, too, the fleet remaining at anchor and Hobart Pasha being here. His Majesty appeared astonished at learning that the Admiral was still here, and said he thought he was gone long since. He immediately called his aide-de-camp, Mehemet Pasha, and sent him with orders that the Admiral should take the fleet at once to sea. This order Hobart Pasha lost no time in obeying, without even informing the High Admiral until he was fairly off; then a letter from Hobart informed his superior officer of the imperial order under which he had sailed.

"The day before yesterday we had several arrests and well-known persons exiled, as you may have seen in the papers. Vissuzuk Emin Bey is foster-brother of the late Sultan Aziz. One hundred and twenty Softas have disappeared—deported, it is said, to Broussa. Murad having succeeded in opening a door which had been locked, and which afforded egress to the quay, went out and walked there. He said to the sentinels, who followed without daring to stop him, 'As I do not want to be the cause of harm to you, go and give information of this act of insubordination on my part,' and he returned. His brother the Sultan was much alarmed when he heard of this, and had a search made for the partisans or friends of Murad, and exiled all he could find, the exiles not even knowing the cause of their disgrace. Other sentences will follow. The Sultan is restless and terrified, can hardly get about, knocked up by want of sleep and want of appetite."

ARRESTED FOR BABY FARMING.

PHILADELPHIA, July 6.—Deputy Coroner Mann at noon to-day, held an inquest on the body of an infant, supposed to be named James Myers, aged about 2 months, which was taken by the officers of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children from the paid custody of a woman named Mrs. Parr. Several witnesses testified that Mrs. Parr had engaged as a baby farmer, and that she had numerous children in her charge. The Deputy Coroner announced that he would adjourn the case until Tuesday morning next, and that in the meantime he would commit the accused to prison.

GOVERNMENT DOCK BROKEN DOWN.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., July 6.—The sectional dock at the Mare Island Navy-yard broke down last evening while the French corvette Limier was being raised. The ship was uninjured, but the repair of the dock will necessitate a large outlay. The dock has been in need of repairs for three or four years, and the yard authorities have predicted some such accident, and have without effect represented to the authorities at Washington the need of an appropriation for its repair.

A VERDICT OF DEATH BY VIOLENCE.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., July 6.—An inquest was held this morning in the case of George Igo, aged 6 years, who died from the effects of a gun-shot wound in the stomach, received at the hands of Edward Deem, aged 10 years, on Wednesday afternoon last. The jury, after a few minutes' deliberation, rendered a verdict that the deceased came to his death by violence, i. e., a gun-shot wound in the abdomen, received at the hands of Deem. The youthful prisoner was then committed to jail.

MEXICAN RAIDS INTO TEXAS.

GREAT EXCITEMENT IN THE CITY OF MEXICO—HOW THE ORDER TO GEN. ORD IS RECEIVED—AN OFFICIAL NOTE FROM THE AMERICAN MINISTER.

HAVANA, July 6.—The English mail steamer has arrived here from Vera Cruz, and brings the following intelligence from the City of Mexico, under date of June 30:

The spirit of the order to Gen. Ord to cross the Rio Grande has been misunderstood by the press, which has made bitter attacks on the American Government. The official journal charges the United States Government with the violation of treaties and international law, alleging that the Rio Grande movement is a pretext for territorial aggrandizement, or for forcing Lerdo upon the Mexican people. These attacks have called forth a memorandum from Minister Foster, which is addressed to the Government and the foreign representatives. The following are the principal points of the memorandum: The instructions given to Gen. Ord are not the announcement of a new measure on the part of the United States. The depredations committed during the past four years were not common to both sides of the frontier. Mexico took no active, no vigorous measures to prevent the depredations or punish the outlaws. Mexico frequently acknowledged its inability to discharge its duty regarding the preservation of order on the Rio Grande frontier, giving as a reason internal dissension. The instructions to Gen. Ord are misinterpreted by the Mexican Government. Therefore the declaration made by the Mexican Minister of War is unwarranted in officially asserting that the instructions to Gen. Ord are in contravention of treaties between Mexico and the United States.

Telegraphic dispatches announce a meeting between Gens. Ord and Trevino at Piedras Negras, at which amicable and satisfactory arrangements were made for the suppression of raids. The Mexican Government insists upon a modification of the orders to Gen. Ord, and fears are entertained that a modification will not be conceded. There is considerable excitement over this affair in the capital. Señor Rafael Benavides has been commissioned by the Mexican Government to make a special and minute study of the situation on the border, and report measures deemed expedient for putting a stop to raids and disorders.

A POINT IN INTERNATIONAL LAW.

THE CASE OF AN EXTRADITED PRISONER—A CLAIM THAT HE CANNOT BE TRIED FOR A CRIME NOT COVERED BY THE EXTRADITION TREATY.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, July 6.—The case of Smith N. Hawes, defaulting City Treasurer of Covington, Ky., who was extradited from Canada some months since on a charge of forgery, but since acquitted of that crime, was called up in the Criminal Court of Kenton County, Ky., to-day. Hawes' attorneys set up the plea that he could not be tried for a crime which was not covered by the extradition treaty, and demanded that he be released and allowed to return to Canada. To this Hon. John W. Finnel, who had been appointed by Secretary Swarts to represent the General Government in the event of the case coming up in this State, responded by asking that the hearing be postponed until the August term of court. In doing this he said that he was following the expressed wish of the State Department at Washington, which, on the ground of public policy, asked a brief postponement of the case. The trial will involve a nice point of international law as to the right of another government to interfere with the administration of justice against persons who have committed crime and escaped to foreign States, and it is expected it will bring together some of the best legal authorities in the country on the subject of international law. The trial has been set for the 17th of August.

DEFALCATION BY BANK EMPLOYES.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, July 6.—A sensation of considerable magnitude was occasioned here to-day by the publication of a statement of a large defalcation by W. C. Faxon, teller, and Frank McClelland, book-keeper, of the private banking house of Bartlett & Smith, in this city. The officers of the bank have been cognizant of the matter for several months, but the facts have not before been made public. It is generally understood that the stolen money was squandered in gambling. The matter is being investigated, but the examination has not progressed far enough to warrant a statement of the amount of the defalcation. The bank is one of the oldest and most reliable in the city. Business will be continued as heretofore.

DINNER TO SECRETARY SHERMAN.

NEWPORT, R. I., July 6.—The revenue cutter Grant, having Secretary Sherman and party on board, left here for Provincetown this evening, and was honored with a salute from the Torpedo Station. L. P. Morton, Esq., of New-York, gave a dinner in honor of the Secretray here to-day. Among those present were Webb C. Hayes, S. J. Kimball, of the Revenue Division; Capt. Walker, of the Light-house Board; Ex-Gov. Morgan and August Belmont, of New-York; Gov. Van. Zandt, of Rhode Island; Mayor Bedlow, of Newport; Capt. Breeze, of the Torpedo Station; Gen. Vogdes, from Fort Adams, and United States Senators Burnside and Anthony.

SIX PERSONS POISONED.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., July 6.—A *Republican* special from Booneville, Mo., says: "News was received here this evening, of a case of poisoning at Tipton, Moniteau County, in which six persons were given poison in milk while eating breakfast. The unfortunates are C. C. McClay, wife and baby; Mrs. R. L. McCulloch and baby, of Helena, Montana Territory, and Mrs. Brown. About 11 o'clock those who drank of the milk became very sick, and are now in a critical condition and without hope of relief, as physicians are unable to afford aid. A negro woman has been arrested on suspicion and held to await further developments."

SENTENCED TO BE HANGED.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., July 6.—A special to the *American* from Cookeville says: "George and James Broswell to-day were sentenced to be hanged on Aug. 7 for the murder of Russell Allison, in November, 1875. The murder was committed while the Broswells were in the act of robbing the residence of Allison and a revenue Collector, who was his guest. The condemned are notorious desperadoes and outlaws, who long infested that region and were a perpetual terror to the citizens of that vicinity.

ELECTION OF RAILWAY OFFICERS.

CINCINNATI, July 6.—The Cincinnati Southern Railway Company to-day elected the following officers: E. P. Wilson, Superintendent of Transportation and General Passenger Agent; C. M. Vanclief, General Freight Agent; J. T. Rodman, Master Mechanic and Master of Trains; W. C. Shoemaker, Secretary and Treasurer. The company have purchased enough rolling stock to commence operations with, and it is expected that trains will be running to Somerset, Ky., inside of 10 days.

CONVICTED OF FORGERY.

BALTIMORE, Md., July 6.—Marx Erlanger was to-day found guilty in the Criminal Court of forging the names of the drawers and indorsers of several promissory notes, amounting in the aggregate to about $12,000, and remanded for sentence. Erlanger was brought from California in January last, on the requisition of Gov. Carroll, charged with these forgeries.

THE MISSISSIPPI MURDERS.

RESULTS OF THE INVESTIGATION.

THE INQUIRY INTO THE MURDER OF A BRITISH SUBJECT IN KEMPER COUNTY—NATIONALITY OF M'LELLAN—THE CHISOLM SLAUGHTER DESIGNED TO DESTROY WITNESSES TO THE POLITICAL CRIMES OF THE MURDERERS.

From Our Own Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Friday, July 6, 1877.

The report of the investigation directed to be made by the Government into the murder of the Scotchman Angus M'Lellan, who, it will be recollected, was killed in Kemper County, Miss., at the time of the Chisolm massacre, has been presented to the Attorney-General, and will be referred to the Department of State. This investigation was directed in consequence of a request made by the British Minister for the facts connected with the murder of M'Lellan, it being understood that he was a British subject. While the investigation was chiefly directed to an inquiry into the killing of M'Lellan, testimony was elicited at the same time which brings out all the facts in relation to the murder of Gilmer and the Chisolm family. The evidence confirms all the facts thus far published in connection with the tragedy, and at the same time develops some new facts, which show that the murder of Judge Chisolm was the result of a deliberately planned conspiracy, and that it was intended to kill the other parties arrested with him upon that fatal Sunday morning at the same time.

MOTIVE OF THE MURDER.

It has been given out that these murders in Kemper County were the result of an ebullition of popular feeling, and that they were perpetrated by a mob embracing nearly all the citizens of the town of De Kalb, and, in consequence of this belief, the citizens of that place have been universally condemned by public sentiment. This, however, seems to be a mistake. The killing was not the result of any sudden outburst of popular passion or frenzy, but was a deliberately planned and cold-blooded murder, the purpose of those perpetrating the crime being to remove the victims of their conspiracy in order that they might not be witnesses against them for offenses for which they were indicted in the State and Federal courts. The parties directly concerned in the killing, and those who aided and abetted them, and who constituted all the actors in the terrible tragedy, did not number over 50 persons. Of this number 21 were indicted for offenses against the election laws committed in November last, and of these 21 six were members of the Gully family. During the Presidential campaign of last Fall a number of outrages were committed upon Republicans, black and white, in Kemper County, and for these offenses 21 persons were indicted as stated above. Indictments were found against them in the State courts, and also in the Federal courts. The trials in the State courts were to have been held prior to the massacre, but the indictments were all stolen from the Clerk's office, and, in consequence, they could not take place. The trials in the Federal courts were to take place in May last, and the witnesses against the parties to be tried were Judge Chisolm, Rosenbaum, the Hopper brothers, and Gilmer. All those indicted were Democrats, and the witnesses named were Republicans. It was to prevent these trials that the conspiracy was hatched, its deliberate purpose being to kill all the parties named above as witnesses, and the assassination of John W. Gully, on the 26th of April, was used as the pretext for the action of the conspirators against Judge Chisolm and his friends.

THE GULLY-RUSH FEUD.

John W. Gully was the head of the Gully family, which has an extended and powerful connection in Kemper County. In December last he was waylaid and shot, but escaped with slight injury. It was never definitely ascertained who shot Gully in December. He charged a negro with firing the shot, but when the accused party was brought before him he failed to identify him. He afterward charged one of the Hoppers with the attempted assassination, and some members of his family armed themselves with shot-guns and went in pursuit of him. They found Hopper working in the field, but fortunately he was able to convince the blood-thirsty Gullys that he was not at the time within several miles of the scene of the attempted assassination. Gully subsequently charged Benjamin F. Rush a Republican of Kemper County, with whom he had previously had some difficulty, with the attempted assassination in December. Rush had several difficulties with the Gully family at various times, and in one of these a member of the Gully family was killed by him. In this affray, Rush was shot and seriously wounded by John W. Gully. After this Rush was shot at several times, and once was riddled with buckshot while standing at his own door. In consequence of this well-known feud between Rush and the Gullys, he was suspected of the attempted assassination of John W. Gully, and fearing that his life would be taken by them, fled the county, and went to Arkansas, where he has since remained.

THE CONSPIRACY AGAINST THE REPUBLICANS.

John W. Gully was killed on April 26, last. On the 28th, the day Gully was buried, an affidavit was sworn out by George S. Covert, a citizen of Lauderdale County, and a nephew of the deceased, charging Rush, Chisolm, Gilmer, Rosenbaum, and Newton, and H. A. Hopper, with committing the murder or being accessory to it. This was the basis of the conspiracy: It was charged that Ben Rush was seen a few nights prior to the killing of Gully in company with the parties named at the house of Judge Chisolm. The witnesses named by Covert in his affidavit resided from 35 to 55 miles distant from De Kalb. All of them, since the Chisolm massacre, have positively declared that they had no knowledge whatever of the murder of Gully, and expressed surprise that they were even thought of as witnesses to that tragedy. Judge Chisolm, J. P. Gilmer, Charles Rosenbaum, Newton Hopper, H. A. Hopper, and Benjamin F. Rush, whom Covert charged with Gully's murder, were the Reading Republicans of Kemper County. No one believed them guilty, nor was there any evidence to connect them with the crime. Rush, who was charged as principal, has not been in Kemper County since he left there in December last, and this fact was well known to the people of De Kalb. Their indictment upon this charge was for the purpose of securing their arrest in order that they might be disarmed and deliberately murdered, and thus effectually prevent them from giving testimony against the Gullys and their confrères, who were indicted, as has already been stated, for violation of the Election laws. John W. Gully, who was murdered, was a man of irascible temper and ungovernable passions, who was constantly involved in difficulties with his neighbors. He was notoriously and naturally bad, and was feared and despised by men of all classes and parties. He was a man of very large stature and powerful physique, and was known throughout his section by the sobriquet of "Bull of the Woods," because of his habit of going about publicly with his shirt front opened to the waist, exposing the masses of hair that covered his burly chest. Some years ago he was charged with rape, and Benjamin F. Rush was one of the witnesses against him. It is to this circumstance that the feud between Rush and the Gullys is traced. Later he was charged with criminal intimacy with a good-looking colored woman, whose husband he beat terribly and drove from Kemper County. This negro, upon leaving, threatened vengeance upon Gully, and it is said he was seen in the neighborhood about the time of Gully's assassination. From these facts it will not be difficult to form a reasonable theory to fit the murder of Gully, and they serve to show, at the same time, the hollowness of the charges brought against Judge Chisolm and his friends in connection with John W. Gully's murder. That Judge Chisolm and his friends were indicted as the initial step in the plot to murder them is illustrated by the fact that on the day of the tragedy the members of the Gully family and their immediate adherents assembled at De Kalb, armed with shot-guns, some of them coming long distances to the place of rendezvous; and it is well known in Kemper County that on the night preceding the Chisolm massacre runners were sent out calling the Gully gang to assemble early on Sunday morning at De Kalb.

THE ARREST—MURDER OF M'LELLAN.

The foregoing facts, which are well known in Kemper, and which are sustained by the evidence filed with the Department of Justice, explain the situation of affairs and mark the outline of the conspiracy. On the day of the tragedy, Sunday, April 29, Judge Chisolm, learning of the issuance of a warrant for the arrest of himself and friends, sent a messenger to Gilmer and Rosenbaum, who resided 14 miles from De Kalb, apprised them of the state of affairs, and advised them to come immediately to De Kalb and surrender themselves to the Sheriff. This summons they obeyed, and repaired immediately to De Kalb and reported themselves to the Sheriff, who placed them under arrest. Newton and H. A. Hopper, when arrested, were taken to Judge Chisolm's house, where he was then under arrest. H. A. Hopper was associated in business with McLellan, for whom he sent upon reaching Judge Chisolm's house. Upon being informed of the excitement prevailing in the town Chisolm also sent for some friends to act as guard. When McLellan arrived he remarked that the affidavit and arrest were made in pursuance of a plot to kill Chisolm and those associated with him. Chisolm requested Sheriff Sinclair to select certain men whom he named to act as guard, but the Sheriff refused to do this, and made his own selection. He specially refused to detail McLellan on the guard but filled with apprehensions for the safety of his friends, M'Lellan took Judge Chisolm's gun from his house and followed in the rear of Chisolm and his family to the jail. The Hopper brothers had previously been conducted there. On arriving at the jail M'Lellan went up stairs with the prisoners and remained there for some time. On the way to the jail M'Lellan was heard to remark that he believed it was the deliberate purpose of the crowd to kill his friends, and expressed a determination to kill two of the leaders in the conspiracy for every one of his friends who should be harmed. In the meantime J. P. Gilmer and Rosenbaum, while being conducted to the jail on either side of the Sheriff, were assaulted by the mob in the street. Gilmer was shot, and attempted to escape by running up an alley. While endeavoring to crawl under a house his brains were blown out. A friend of Rosenbaum interfered in his behalf, and succeeded in getting him into the jail unharmed, exacting a promise from him that he would not interfere to defend the other prisoners. At this time M'Lellan was with Judge Chisolm's family in the second story of the jail, and said to the guard: "Is it not time for us to do something?" which wa sconstrued by the guard to mean that they should commence firing on the mob outside. No response was made to this suggestion by the guard, who were unquestionably in sympathy with the mob, and some of them were no doubt privy to the conspiracy. The Sheriff made no effort whatever to quell the disturbance, nor did he at any time make any effort whatever to assert his authority. In a little while the Sheriff called upon M'Lellan to come down stairs, which call he obeyed, leaving his gun with Clay Chisolm, a boy of about 18 years, and telling him to keep it until his return. Upon reaching the floor below the door was locked by the Sheriff, who persistently refused to permit M'Lellan to return to Judge Chisolm. He remained in the lower room at the foot of the stairs for some time, the Sheriff repeatedly urging him to quit the jail. James A. Jenkins who had been sent for by Judge Chisolm to act as one of the guard was at this time in the lower room with M'Lellan, the Sheriff refusing to let him have a gun to defend his friends. The Sheriff finally approached M'Lellan and said to him, "You must get out of here; they want you out," (meaning the mob.) M'Lellan replied, "What is that for?" to which Sheriff Sinclair responded, "I can't tell you for what, but they want you out of here." M'Lellan walked over to where Jenkins was sitting, and said to him, "Jim, what does this mean?" Jenkins answered, "I can't tell you what anything means here to-day." M'Lellan replied, "Well, I think it means murder." Shortly after this he walked out of the jail into the street, and, turning away from the mob, passed around the rear between the jail and the cook-house, going in the direction of his shop not far from the jail. When he had got a short distance from the mob five or six of them raised their guns and deliberately fired upon him. The old man did not raise his head, but walked steadily ahead. After two or three shots were fired he placed his hand on his breast, and taking a few paces, fell on his face—dead. Two bullets entered his breast, and three lodged in the upper part of his abdomen. At the time of his murder M'Lellan was without his gun, having left it in the jail with young Chisolm. He had, however, a large pistol in his belt, a weapon which is generally carried in that country, but which he made no attempt to use.

NATIONALITY OF M'LELLAN.

These are the facts in connection with the killing of M'Lellan as elicited by the testimony. The facts in relation to the killing of the Chisolms have already been made public, and are fully sustained by the evidence taken.

One of the main points of the investigation was for the purpose of establishing the nationality of M'Lellan, and to ascertain whether he was a subject of Great Britain. On this point the testimony shows that M'Lellan was born in Scotland in 1817, came to Nova Scotia in 1819, and in 1848 arrived in Maine, where he staid about a year. In 1849 he went to Alabama, settling in Mobile. In 1855 or 1856 he went to Kemper County, Miss., and in 1857 made his first purchase of real estate, acquiring some town lots in De Kalb. He was a wagon and carriage maker, and a very skillful worker in wood and iron generally. He was possessed of considerable property at the time of his death, owning 160 acres of land in Kemper, and four lots in the town of De Kalb, on which were located his residence and shops. He paid taxes on one-half interest on a tract of land near De Kalb, on which is located a water-power grist-mill, and a cotton gin and press. He also paid tax upon $1,800 worth of personal property. In the latter part of 1861 the Governor of Mississippi called into the field for 60 days a body of Militia. These were known as State troops, were all volunteers, and were sent to Bowling Green, Ky. M'Lellan joined this force, which was not engaged in actual hostilities, no occasion for active service arising during their short term. After the expiration of these 60 days' enlistment M'Lellan returned to De Kalb, and during the rest of the war appears to have been engaged as a workman in the Confederate Ordnance Department at Mount Vernon, Warrington, and Mobile. It cannot be definitely ascertained whether he enlisted in the Confederate service, or whether he was drafted or conscripted, and detailed as a workman, or whether he was simply a hired employe. From all the facts that can be gathered, however, it appears that he was simply an employe. While working at Mobile the workmen were frequently called out to perform temporary military duty. On these occasions M'Lellan invariably refused to perform any kind of military duty, claiming that he was a British subject, and as such exempt from such duty. He applied to the British Consul at Mobile for protection, and informed him of his enlistment in the 60-days troops of Mississippi. The Consul, however, refused to extend him protection, alleging that by his act of enlistment he had forfeited his right to the protection of the British crown. In speaking of this action of the Consul, M'Lellan always charged that his judgment was biased by reason of his sympathy with the Confederacy. At the close of the war M'Lellan returned to De Kalb and resided there until he was killed. He always claimed to be a subject of Great Britain, and persistently abstained from performing any duties peculiar to American citizenship. He never had himself registered, never voted, and never served on a jury. As a question of fact it is clearly established that M'Lellan was not a citizen of the United States, and that he never voluntarily renounced his allegiance to the British crown. It is known that he repeatedly urged another British subject residing in DeKalb never to surrender his allegiance to Great Britain to become a citizen of the United States, always giving as a reason for not seeking citizenship here that the United States Government was not able to protect its citizens. Whether McLellan forfeited his rights as a British subject by reason of his connection with the Confederate military service is for the British authorities to determine. A copy of the testimony will no doubt be furnished the representative of Great Britain by the State Department. McLellan was a bachelor, and the legal succession to his property will require a decision upon his citizenship.

THE MURDER OF CHISOLM AND GILMER.

Events that have transpired at De Kalb since the massacre make it absolutely certain that Chisolm and Gilmer were killed as the result of a conspiracy. It was determined to arrest Chisolm and his friends because they were known to be bold and courageous men, who could not be trifled with without danger to the parties attempting it. The purpose was to kill them all while being conducted to jail, and the presence of Chisolm's family, supported by McLellan, alone prevented this part of the programme from being carried out in his case. In the case at Kemper the programme was more successful, and Rosenbaum only escaped through the efforts of a friend and in consequence of his promising not to interfere for the defense of the others. The killing of McLellan does not seem to have been a part of the original plot, but was made necessary because it was feared that McLellan would carry out his threats to revenge the killing of his friends upon the leaders of the conspiracy. The mockery of the affidavit made by Covert, and the arrest of Chisolm and his friends for the murder of Gully, is made apparent by the fact that, although five of the parties were arrested and in the custody of the Sheriff, there is no indorsement or return upon the papers, nor is there anything of official record to show that anything was done beyond the mere issuance of the warrant. The surviving prisoners, although charged upon the same affidavit, and arrested under the same warrant upon which Chisolm was held, are now at large, no disposition being shown to bring them to trial, and for the very cogent reason that no evidence can be found upon which to ground a suspicion that they were guilty of Gully's murder. The prisoners were all Republicans, and the officers of the county and the rioters were all Democrats. The officials made no effort to render protection. Mr. Britton, the officer to whom Gilmer and Rosenbaum surrendered themselves, not only refused to aid in protecting Chisolm, but were active in stirring up the feelings of the mob. The baseless charge in the affidavit, that Rush was in Kemper County, is shown by the affidavit of 25 citizens of Arkansas, who swore that Rush had been in their immediate neighborhood some time before the Gully assassination, and had not been in Mississippi since.

Recently the Gullys decided to make an effort to have Rush brought back to Kemper County, and it was determined that one of the Gully family should be sent to perform this service. Gov. Stone, who has not deemed it any part of his official duty to inquire into the facts of the wanton massacre of men, women, and children in his own State, was applied to for a requisition, and readily issued it, upon the demand of his friends at De Kalb, the powerful Gullys, to whom he is looking for renomination and election. It was solemnly determined by the Gully faction that Rush should not be brought to Kemper, but that he should be murdered, while on the route, by the gentle Gully. Fortunately, the plan was communicated to the people of Russellville, Ark., where Rush has been residing since December last, who interfered and frustrated the murderous plot.

THE LOUISIANA RETURNING BOARD.

THE INDICTMENT OF ITS MEMBERS—EFFORTS OF THE ANTI-NICHOLLS PARTY—THE ALL-IMPORTANT QUESTION IN NEW-ORLEANS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

NEW-ORLEANS, La., July 6.—There is likely to be a very exciting imbroglio over the indictment of the late Returning Board. The move has been set on foot by the anti-Nicholls party, and proceeds on the assumption that Nicholls is in some way bound to protect Wells, Anderson & Co. The idea is, therefore, to push the prosecution vigorously, make the accused as odious as possible, and then, in case of an Executive pardon, to impeach the Governor. The programme is all mapped out, and the leading editorial in the official journal this morning indicates very plainly that it will be resolutely adhered to. What makes the affair especially interesting is the pretty well understood fact that Nicholls is somehow bound to interfere. He has already announced his intention of pardoning the accused if they are convicted. The prosecuting party are, on the other hand, equally determined, and thus we have the first mutterings of that conflict between the conservative and violent elements of the white party which all wise men have foreseen, and which bodes no good for Louisiana. The most interesting aspect of the affair to outsiders is its aspect as the first row growing out of the late bargain at Washington City. The question now is, Can Nicholls deliver the goods, and if not what will Hayes do about it?

COURT AND JURY IN BALTIMORE.

THE ONE CHARGED BY THE OTHER WITH MALFEASANCE IN OFFICE—HOW ONE OF THE

TOWNSEND AND FAIRCHILD.

THE TWEED CASE REVIEWED.

TWEED THINKS HE HAS DONE ENOUGH TO JUSTIFY HIS RELEASE—HIS COUNSEL WRITES A SHARP LETTER TO THE ATTORNEY-GENERAL—HE ACCUSES THE LATTER OF PERJURY, DISHONESTY, AND FALSEHOOD, AND OF CHEATING BOTH TWEED AND SWEENY.

On the 30th June William M. Tweed addressed a letter to his counsel, Mr. John D. Townsend, in which he asks if it will be possible to have all the facts which are in dispute between the Attorney-General and himself [Townsend] submitted to some gentleman or gentlemen who are free from political bias, to render an opinion whether he [Tweed] has not been faithful to his promises, and whether what he has done does not justify his release from custody. Mr. Townsend did not reply directly to Tweed's communication, but he addressed a long letter yesterday to the Attorney-General, in which he replies to his recent report in relation to the Tweed case, and says that the document in question was an effort to distract public attention from his official action to his [Townsend's] conduct. Mr. Townsend accuses the Attorney-General of dishonesty in the course which he has pursued toward Tweed, and says he has shown no reason why he has been so very considerate to the many Ring thieves who still live in comfort and elegance. It was by the Attorney-General's suggestion, he says, that Tweed declined to testify before the Senate Committee, and he charges that when Tweed was expecting a full examination he [the Attorney-General] confined himself, in his interview with Tweed on the 27th March, to taking a statement in writing from him of what he could prove against Senator Woodin. Mr. Townsend charges Mr. Fairchild with swearing falsely before the Senate Committee, and also charges him with unfair conduct and falsehood in reference to Tweed's statement. Mr. Townsend next enters into a defense of his own conduct in accepting a retaining fee from Peter B. Sweeny, and in conclusion says that Mr. Fairchild, rather than try the Sweeny case upon legitimate evidence, concluded to cheat Tweed into the idea of his release, and cheat Sweeny into the idea that Tweed would be used as a witness against him. Following are the letters in full:

TWEED TO MR. TOWNSEND.

NEW-YORK, June 30, 1877.

MY DEAR SIR: In view of the statement made by the Attorney-General in his report of June 29, and which, from his high official position, might naturally induce the public to believe that I have been acting in bad faith, and with no intention of fairly carrying out my intentions as expressed in my letter to Mr. O'Conor of the 6th December, 1876, I would ask if it will be possible or proper to have all the facts which are in dispute between Mr. Fairchild and yourself submitted to some gentleman or gentlemen who are free from political bias, to render a written opinion whether or not in all the facts I have been faithful to my promise, and whether what I have done does not justify my release from enstody.

To Mr. O'Conor, as a gentleman of recognized honor and ability, I made my first appeal. To him I would willingly submit the whole matter, and feel satisfied with any decision he might arrive at. Trusting this suggestion, which I take the liberty of publishing, will not interfere with any other action you may have determined upon, I remain yours very truly,

WILLIAM M. TWEED.

Hon. JOHN D. TOWNSEND.

MR. TOWNSEND TO THE ATTORNEY-GENERAL.

To Charles S. Fairchild, Attorney-General:

In your report to the Governor upon your official conduct in the actions against Peter B. Sweeny and William M. Tweed, you took occasion to criticise severely my acts, and charged me with conduct which, if as you represent it to be, would be reprehensible to the last degree. In fact, a large part of the report which is not taken up with a historical sketch of what you say has been done by other parties, and upon whose shoulders you now attempt to relieve the burden of your own responsibility, and which is not devoted to your assertions that Mr. Tweed's proposition was unreliable and worthless, is an effort to distract public attention from your official action to my conduct, which you say to some extent governed your decision. I assume the latter case has but little weight with the public, as my relation to Mr. Tweed was a private and not an official one, except so far as it had effect upon your judgment; still, some of your animadversions seem in justice to myself to require a reply. In my open letter to you, dated June 20, I set forth as far as I could fairly go, what Mr. Tweed's proposition contained, and all that he offered to do, and it was apparent from that that there were but three courses honorably open to you to pursue:

First—To return the "statement" immediately, if you felt disinclined to enter upon such negotiation; and this course, though it might have seemed harsh, would have been such an act of official judgment as to prevent unfair criticism.

Second—To return the statement immediately if you thought that the proof of all it contained would not warrant his release.

Third—If you concluded that its contents would warrant his release, to investigate thoroughly whether he could do what the statement set forth. All that he proposed was contained in that statement unless his mind was refreshed as to other matters, and the intimation that he might further corroborate his assertions was based solely upon the ground that you would release him, and as assurance that he might fairly be asked no discharge from either civil judgment or criminal indictment.

I have briefly rehearsed this in order that it might be remembered that Mr. Tweed made no proposition to confirm his evidence except such as were set forth in the statement. The statement furnished to you was based upon Mr. Tweed's letter to Mr. O'Conor, and was intended to accomplish that which in your report you say was Mr. O'Conor's aim. I quote your language: "Although this decision (meaning the Court of Appeals decision) defeated the recovery of a large amount of money, yet the vigor and energy of the prosecution had already driven from power and broken up the wrong-doers and made the ways of New-York free. This was the main good sought by Mr. O'Conor's prosecution, and it was more important to the City and State than the mere getting of a sum of money, however large."

MR. FAIRCHILD'S THEORY AND PRACTICE NOT ALIKE.

In theory it appears you agree with Mr. O'Conor, but in practice it seems you differ. You make no attempt in your report to deny that you stated to Mr. Kelly that you would release Mr. Tweed if he carried out his intentions as expressed in his letter to Mr. O'Conor. You do not deny that on the 22d of April you told me that you were surprised at finding how much evidence Mr. Peckham had that corroborated what Mr. Tweed could testify to, and that you then intimated to me that Mr. Tweed would be released in a few days. You fail to deny that you gave assurance to the same effect to Mr. Tweed. You fail to explain how it was that without my knowledge you called upon Mr. Tweed with Mr. Bryant, and how it is that Mr. Bryant could have been so conversant with your movements and your wishes, and if so ignorant of them, unless he was acting in concert with you. You give no reason why you requested me not to communicate with Mr. Peckham on the subject of the proposition. You show no reason, as I trusted you would, why you have been so very considerate to the many Ring thieves who still live in comfort and elegance. You have not denied that it was by your suggestion that Mr. Tweed declined to testify before the Senate Committee on the Woodin matter, or why it was that when Mr. Tweed was expecting a full examination of the matters set forth in my statement, you confined yourself in your interview with him on the 27th of March to taking a statement in writing from him of what he could prove against Senator Woodin. And now, as you have taken the pains to set forth in your report what you claim I testified to before the Senate Committee, permit me to recall your testimony taken before the same committee in reference to that interview on the 27th with Mr. Tweed. You say, as is true, that you had but three interviews with him, the first in company with Mr. Peckham and myself, the second with Mr. Bryant, and the third alone. You were examined on May 1. I quote from the report in THE NEW-YORK TIMES of 2d May, which appears to be a verbatim report. "I finally went to see Tweed at Ludlow-Street Jail, and talked with him awhile; no statement was made, or anything of that kind; I told him if he was of use to the public we would consider how much use, and whether it would justify doing anything for him, and subsequently there was a little memorandum handed by Mr. Townsend to me or sent by Mr. Townsend, heads of things that he might give testimony upon; afterward, at Mr. Tweed's request, I saw him again at the jail, and I saw him a second time next day for a few moments. Mr. Tweed not making any statement to me, but talking generally about his situation, and about affairs he had been connected with. I then told him I did not propose to ask him questions about various individuals and people, but if he had any statement to make of facts that were within his knowledge to prepare such statement and submit it to me, and I would see whether it was of any value to the public."

FAIRCHILD CHARGED WITH SWEARING FALSELY.

Why did you swear in that way before the committee? Your report shows that it was not true, and when your attention was then directed to what occurred at those interviews, by a committee who were expressly investigating the reports against Senator Woodin, you certainly could not have forgotten you had taken a statement in writing from Mr. Tweed, bearing directly upon Mr. Woodin. You furnish the evidence against yourself in your report. You say: "Tweed also handed me a short, unsigned statement concerning a single transaction, which he wished me to examine to learn if his testimony would be useful upon the subject therein referred to. I had forgotten that the paper had ever been given to me until I saw it alluded to in a certain letter addressed to me by Mr. Townsend, and dated June 29. I therefore overlooked it when on June 12, I returned to Mr. Townsend the statement of April 17." You therefore had it in your possession when you were examined by the committee, and you have not yet returned it. As you will be of no further use in future proceedings, and probably will have no further use for the paper against Senator Woodin, may I suggest again that you return it. All the matter I have above referred to, and more, I set forth in my letter to you of the 20th, and upon them I strongly intimated my belief that you had acted dishonestly. Your report ignores them all, and you rely upon your assertions, which, from your high official position, you perhaps rightly believe will carry more weight than my opinion—that Mr. Tweed has not done what he intimated his willingness to do. Whether you are willing or unwilling, I believe the public will soon have an opportunity of deciding that question for themselves. As all events, I will do all that I can to bring it about.

Mr. Tweed submitted to you, among an immense amount of others, checks amounting in the total to considerably more than $2,000,000, which, as he stated, were made by him and delivered to various persons, mostly for corrupt purposes and uses. For example: Noted Ring men, about $1,600,000; lobbyists, about $118,000; legislators, about $180,000; Supervisors, about $70,000; and to smaller Ring men, the balance. A large amount of the above checks are indorsed by the persons to whom they were delivered. Besides these, Mr. Tweed offered to turn over to you a very large amount of his checks, payable to his own order, or to the order of his secretary, and he asked immunity for his secretary, who could aid him in tracing the distribution of these checks, as well as corroborate him in other matters important to the City's interests. To this suggestion you paid no heed whatever, and others whose names were given to you as persons who would corroborate Mr. Tweed's statement were not even sent for or communicated with. Mr. Tweed offered to turn over to you also about $190,000 in checks representing moneys now due to him. These, with the information which he could give on the Sweeny trial, had it taken place, and the use that he certainly could be in the actions against the City as witness for the City, setting aside altogether the moral effect that would be produced by a publication of his confession to a person of ordinary intelligence, makes him quite as valuable as your friend Sweeny. And by a person who had the slightest amount of human sympathy, the fact of his having suffered almost over five years would also have been taken into consideration. You calmly thrust him aside, however, because you noticed, as you state, a variance between his verbal and his written statement. I sincerely believe you offer such excuses solely because neither you nor your advisers can think of any better, and you have felt the necessity of saying something.

UNFAIR CONDUCT ON THE PART OF MR. FAIRCHILD.

In replying to your criticisms against my conduct, I will follow them as they occur in your report. For the purpose of affecting my credibility you set forth what, you say, is a correct statement of what I testified to before the Senate Committee in the Woodin investigation, and you would have the public draw the conclusion that I have willfully made misstatements. In my letter of the 20th I stated that you assured me that the statement I showed to you on the 17th of April should be sacred from all eyes but those of Mr. Tilden and your father. I still adhere to that assertion, and no correct report of my testimony will show that I testified differently. I imposed secrecy because I did not consider it just either to Mr. Tweed or to the persons whose names were mentioned in the statement, and who had no means of knowing that these charges against them were in existence, that more publicity than was absolutely essential should be given until the proposition was accepted.

Mr. Tweed was forced into this action as a last resource, and with no personal desire to injure others. I had no intention or desire that you should not consult with any one you thought proper, either as to the propriety of releasing Mr. Tweed at all, or upon any of the subjects embraced in the statement upon which such person could have knowledge. I did not even complain in my letter of its exhibition to Mr. Peckham, although I fairly might have done so. Not long prior to his delivery to Mr. Peckham you had intimated to me your unwillingness that I should furnish him any information, and since my letter to you of the 20th I am informed by a gentleman whose word cannot be questioned, and whose name, if you desire it, I feel confident he will permit me to make public, that you stated to him about the same time "that you had no confidence whatever in Mr. Peckham." I would not repeat this remark if I thought it possible that it could be of any injury to Mr. Peckham, but I do so to show why I might have had serious cause for objection. Had you informed Mr. Peckham or Mr. Whitney of what Mr. Tweed could testify in the various matters which they had under charge, I should have had no reason to find fault, but according to your own report you sent the whole statement—copies of names, checks, and all—to Mr. Peckham, leaving it to his discretion evidently to show it to whom he pleased, for you say: "Mr. Peckham afterward informed me that Mr. Nash read a small part of it while it was in his [Peckham's] possession."

Your own understanding of the matter is given by you in your testimony taken before the Senate Committee on the 1st of May.

"Q.—In what manner did you hold that paper, whether under restrictions or not—under pledges of secrecy? A.—I told Mr. Townsend that there should be no copy of it made, nor any publication made in any way whatever, unless I acceded to their terms. I said that I might consult with whomsoever I thought proper for the purpose of seeing whether any evidence furnished was of value."

In giving my testimony before the Senate Committee, to which I was called upon to state the names of the gentlemen to whom you had indicated you would show the statement, and, consequently, they were not mentioned.

In your report you give a very grave coloring to a casual remark which I made in the course of a conversation in regard to compelling restitution by those persons to the public who had received money for improper purposes from Mr. Tweed. No such suggestion ever came from me as you impute to me. The utmost foundation for ascribing it to me was a remark I made that I would want no more lucrative business than to collect, for 10 per cent, of the collections, the amounts covered by such checks. The statement was made after you had remarked that under no circumstances would you make Mr. Tweed's proposition public, and that its only usefulness would be in obtaining back some of the money. That same statement I believe I have made to many persons, and now make, but not in the way you have attributed to me. I think you have overshot the mark in telling that falsehood. It is a question of veracity between us, to be sure, but I think all the probabilities are against any making such a proposition. There is no present necessity for me to engage in illegal business, and I believe my bitterest opponent would give me credit for better judgment, even if I had been ever so much inclined to dishonesty, than to have approached a comparative stranger, and one, too, who was not treating me with ordinary professional courtesy, upon such a hardened proposal. You must be aware of a lack of dignity in your composition, or you would not admit that any one would have had the hardihood to approach you in such a way without your resenting it. But what excuse for your course toward Mr. Tweed would such a suggestion from me afford? Do you wish the public to understand that you doubted your ability to resist the temptation of the suggestion if you accepted Mr. Tweed as a witness?

MR. TOWNSEND IN HIS OWN DEFENSE.

Wherein your grievance consists with reference to withholding the name of a Senator, in case of a publication of the statement of Mr. Tweed, is not very clear to me. That I made such a request I admit, but your report shows that I did not permit it to interfere with a full disclosure to you, and while I made such a suggestion it was left with you to pass upon. Mr. Tweed had but one check which he stated he had given to the gentleman. I spoke of it, and that check had never carried me with others from Mr. Tweed, and there was no proof whatever against him, except the uncorroborated evidence of Mr. Tweed. Other reasons I also had which I thought sufficient to justify me in asking that this single name should be obliterated. But of all your apologies for your actions any receiving a retainer from Mr. Sweeny appears to me the weakest and, at the same time, the most outrageous. The character of that retainer was fully stated to you by me, and it was not at all such as you would have it appear. I was retained not to render Mr. Sweeny any service as counsel, but merely to prevent my being retained by the people. The retainer was accepted in Mr. Tweed's presence and with his full knowledge and consent, and with the distinct understanding in Mr. Tweed's presence that I should have no duties to perform for Mr. Sweeny as his counsel, and that the retainer should in no way interfere with my efforts in behalf of Mr. Tweed. The retainer was paid to me before I commenced the preparation of Mr. Tweed's statement, and I informed you of it in your office on the day I presented the statement, and you know better than any one that I did not permit it to shield Mr. Sweeny. I spoke of it to Mr. O'Conor, Mr. Peckham, Mr. Whitney, and many others as well as yourself, and it was no secret to any one. I never exchanged a word with Mr. Sweeny, and never had any conversation with any of his counsel about his case. It was handed to me by your friend Mr. Bryant when you and he appeared the second time, I think, and about seven weeks after you and he visited Mr. Tweed in jail. But if men's actions were to be judged by their results it would be a fair inquiry whether you had not received a retainer from Mr. Sweeny. Could you have done more for him if you had? The statement in your report that I expressed surprise to you that some checks to which Mr. Tweed exhibited to you were not set forth in the statement of April 17, is untrue, and evinces the strong imaginative faculty of the person who drafted your report. I never knew what special checks Mr. Tweed exhibited to you, as I was not present, and was never told by either you or him. In furnishing the checks for me to draw the statement, I believe that Mr. Tweed spared neither friend nor foe. I never told you Mr. Tweed had falsified. I told you—as I stated in my letter to you of June 20—in my interview of April 4, that in consequence of your intimacy with Mr. Bryant and his associates, Mr. Tweed was in such a condition of mind that he did not appear to be aware what course would meet your approval. The same gentleman above referred to, who drafted your report, has erected this structure simply upon that basis.

WHAT SORT OF A PERSON IS FAIRCHILD?

But let us inquire for a moment what sort of a person you are who undertakes to charge others with improper conduct, and who appears so familiar with the law against crime. I won't go further back than your connection with what you call the Sweeny settlement, and about which you say: "I consider the getting the $400,000 in this action was, under the circumstances, fortunate, and the acceptance of it has my approval." According to the letter written to you by Messrs. Peckham & Nash, dated June 7, and set forth in your report, all the evidence the people had against Peter B. Sweeny when they instituted their action against him for $600,000,000 was that his brother James had probably received about 10 per cent. of the whole amount improperly audited by the Audit Board, amounting to perhaps $600,000, and that during the period of the Board of Audit Peter B. had received at one time and another, and without any regularity or similarity as to time or proportion, from his brother James sums amounting in all to $388,120. To this a general proof of Mr. Peter B. Sweeny's political and personal intimacy with Tweed and Connolly was added. Ingersoll was released from State Prison that he might testify that at one time he handed some money to Peter. But a loophole was left open, and when there was a prospect of a trial being had it is said that he remembered that it was handed to Peter for his brother James! This is the way the case stood until, feeling so weak in your evidence, you invited Mr. Peter B. Sweeny to come over and help you out of your dilemma, promising if he would do so you would insure him freedom from all anxiety. He kindly consented. After his arrival your fears became aroused that even yet you could not succeed. New fears were excited. You now apparently began to realize for the first time that Sweeny, not being a member of the Board of Audit, the evidence that would be good against the others would not be good against him. You for the first time began to realize that there was no evidence except Ingersoll's to connect Sweeny with the conspiracy, and to obtain your judgment of $6,000,000 that was rather an important feature. You now began to admit that your figures, the testimony, and the situation were not conclusive against him. Then, on the other hand, if you recovered judgment he only had of available property $100,000, and if you failed to connect him with the conspiracy you might release all the rest of the non-conspirators. If Mr. Sweeny would consent to go on the stand and be examined—a most unlikely thing with such evidence against him—you thought you might wear through, but then came the fear of a disagreement of the jury and the possible pleas of "release" or "accord and satisfaction." Here you were with the brains of the Ring within your grasp, and all you needed apparently was a little more evidence. There was Tweed, with all the evidence required on that subject. There was your subordinate, who knew all about the case, telling you that Tweed would be an important witness for the people, and there you were, who knew probably as little about the suits as the merest tyro at the bar, opposing the use of the evidence, because, as you say in your report, "I did not consider this necessary for the success of the people in that action;" and this you affirm in the face of the letter of your subordinates, which I have just reviewed, and which you produce in your report possibly as evidence of your intelligence. But Mr. Tweed was not necessary for the kind of success you attained for the people. Rather than try the case upon legitimate evidence you concluded to cheat Tweed into the idea of his release, and cheat Sweeny into the idea that Tweed would be used as a witness, and thus prevent Tweed from getting out and make some money for the State at the same time. And how did you make this money? Peter B. Sweeny would not look upon them as income, but as a portion of the original principal, and hence they were not passed over to the life-tenant. The latter died on the 4th of June, 1876, and the Executors applied for a final settlement before ex-Surrogate Veeder on the 26th of September, 1876. The matter went over until Jan. 4, last, and was sent by ex-Surrogate Veeder to Livingston W. H. Clements as Auditor. The family of Eliza Demorest claimed that the stock in the Nassau Gas Company belonged to the life tenant as income. The distributors under the original will claim that it was principal, and that she had, therefore, no right to it. Mr. H. Clements reported that the proceeds of the sale was in his judgment principal and not income, and that the life tenant had no right to it. Surrogate Dailey confirmed this view in an elaborate opinion delivered yesterday. He holds that "dividends are only income when derived from the ordinary transactions incident to the objects and purposes of a corporation, and not when they are derived from a sale of its material or rights under a franchise granted to them."

"A company," he says, "may sell its entire property and declare a dividend among its stockholders, and still certificates of stock be held as before. But what would they represent? In the extraordinary dividends should be treated by Executors as income, and paid under a will to a life-tenant they could treat the proceeds of the sale of the entire property in the same way, and there would be nothing to pass to other heirs carefully named and provided for in a will."

Vanderpoel, Green & Cumming appeared for the Executors of Sarah Demorest's will, H. Sanderson for the Executors of Eliza Demorest's will, C. and T. Perry, attorneys for the Executors of the original will, and Abraham Lott, Jesse Johnson, Fisher & Remler, and E. W. Van Rankin for the distributors under the original will. The amount involved is $27,000. The case, it is understood, will be appealed, as an important principle is involved.

THE WINDSOR HOTEL COMPANY.

A SUIT TO WREST THE MANAGEMENT OF THE CORPORATION FROM ITS PRESENT OFFICERS — A TEMPORARY INJUNCTION GRANTED AGAINST THEM.

The suit of Arabella T. Daly, Emma Daly Chesebrough, and Thomas M. Daly against William H. Daly, John Silsby, and the Windsor Hotel Company, was before Judge Westbrook, in Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday. The action is brought to wrest the management of the Hotel Company from the hands of William H. Daly and John Silsby. According to the complaint, it appears that the company was organized in May, 1873, with a capital stock of $850,000, divided into 8,500 shares of $100 each. At the time of the incorporation the late John T. Daly was the owner of the leasehold of the Windsor Hotel. This, the plaintiffs say, was at the time fully worth $850,000. John T. Daly transferred the property to the Windsor Hotel Company, receiving in return the whole of the capital stock. The corporation, however, retained a large amount of stock as collateral security for outstanding liens on the property. John T. Daly died suddenly on May 4, 1877. The plaintiff Arabella is his widow, and the other plaintiffs are his children. Immediately after John T. Daly's death the defendant, William H. Daly, it is claimed, began to usurp from Mrs. Arabella T. Daly and her son the necessity of an immediate election of Trustees and officers of the company, in order to avoid, as he is said to have pretended, the destruction of the entire estate of the deceased. As an inducement he promised that Thomas M. Daly should hold an office of trust in the company and be enabled to acquire some supervision and control over its financial affairs. Mrs. Daly was at the time suffering from mental and physical prostration, caused by the death of her husband, and was totally unfit to attend to any business. Her daughter was in England at the time, and telegraphed over to say that she was coming, and to request them to postpone until she arrived home. Her request was unheeded, and an election of Trustees was held on May 16. William H. Daly, as Trustee, voted on 3,550 shares. These shares are declared to be those which were left as collateral with the company to secure outstanding liens, and on which he had no right to vote. The other defendant, John Silsby, voted on 750 shares, which he obtained as collateral security on a loan for $35,245.99 advanced to the late John T. Daly. He is alleged to claim both the money and the stock. At the election, Silsby, William H. Daly, Thomas M. Daly, and Arabella T. Daly were chosen Trustees. Silsby and William H. Daly then held a meeting of themselves as Trustees, at which Silsby was chosen President, and William H. Daly Secretary and Treasurer of the company. Thomas M. Daly they made Vice-President—an office which gives him no power or control whatever. Silsby and William H. Daly thus became the controlling managers of the company. The plaintiffs say that William H. Daly owns only 1 share of stock, that his wife claims to own 350 shares, and that Silsby claims to own 750 shares. These aggregate only 1,110 shares out of the 8,500. The plaintiffs say they are the owners of the remaining seven-eights of the stock, and that they are by fraud shut out from participation in the management of the company's affairs. The company receives $120,000 per year as the rent of the hotel. The plaintiffs say that William H. Daly is a person of no pecuniary responsibility, and does not reside in the State. They ask that the election of May 4 be declared null and void; that a new election of Trustees be held; that a Receiver of the company be appointed to receive the rents of the property during the pendency of the suit, and that the personal defendants be restrained from acting officially. On the application of Coudert Brothers, the plaintiffs' attorneys, Judge Westbrook granted a temporary injunction against the defendants and directed them to show cause, on the 10th inst., why a Receiver of the company should not be appointed during the pendency of the action.

A CHARITY LOOSELY CONDUCTED.

The case of the Children's Fold against Edward Cowley and others was argued before Judge Westbrook, in Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday. The suit is brought to obtain a perpetual injunction restraining the defendants from interfering with the management of the charitable association known as the Children's Fold. The plaintiff's counsel, in opening the argument yesterday, said the charity was organized in 1871 with the defendant, Edward Cowley, as President. The affairs of the institution were practically managed by the latter alone. Hardly any meetings of the Trustees were ever held, and no election has been had since the organization. About one year ago the State Board of Charities made an investigation of the affairs of the institution, and as a result made certain charges of irregularity against Cowley. The Board of Managers then made an investigation, and as a result requested Cowley to resign. He did so, and Rev. Mr. Peters, of the Sheltering Arms, was put in his place. Cowley seemed to acquiesce in this result until March 30, 1877, when he caused an advertisement to be published over his name in some of the newspapers giving notice of a meeting to be held at the St. James Hotel for the election of Trustees, the adjustment of outstanding claims, &c. The Trustees were not notified of the meeting in time to attend. At this meeting, they were informed unfortunately, 12 new by-laws had been adopted. One of these legislated the former Trustees out of office, and authorized the holding of an election then and there. A new set of Trustees was accordingly chosen, and went to the institution to take charge. They endeavored to put out the Matron and install another in her place, but she sent for some of the former Trustees who frustrated the attempt of the new Trustees. The counsel said the affairs of the society are in great confusion, and that the books have been taken away by Cowley. He desired the court to appoint a Visitor to examine into the affairs of the institution and to have the motion for an injunction lie over until such Visitor can make a report. The counsel for Mr. Cowley objected to the whole proceeding. He said that Mr. Cowley and his wife had been the organizers of the institution and had done very much toward its support. He said also that Rev. Mr. Peters is at the head of the institution known as the Sheltering Arms, and that by his accession that institution had been put into possession of the Children's Fold. His election is claimed to have been illegal. The persons who had made the affidavits for the injunction, the counsel claimed, were persons who had done little or nothing for the charity. Judge Westbrook settled the dispute by appointing William Sinclair as Visitor, to examine into the affairs of the institution.

COURT NOTES.

Ethan Allen Durham, of Kingston, Ulster County, N. Y., charged with fraudulent conversion of money collected by him as pension claim agent, was held in $1,000 bail yesterday to appear before Commissioner Osborn for examination.

Thomas Bryson, Jr., of No. 8 Gansevoort-street, was committed to Blackwell's Island for a year yesterday, by Justice Duffy, for assaulting his father and mother. On the evening of the 4th inst. he kicked the latter in a brutal manner, and on Thursday evening, while intoxicated, struck his father on the head several times with a potato masher.

Detective Ferris, of the Central Office, yesterday arrested a man named J. F. Madison on suspicion of swindling persons on the pretense of obtaining situations for them in banking houses. To Justice Duffy, before whom he was arraigned, in Jefferson Market Police Court, Madison stated that he acted in good faith. He was remanded until this morning.

The will of August Halbe, executed in May, 1874, leaving an estate of nearly $100,000 to his wife Eliza, was submitted for probate yesterday, but ex-District Attorney Garvin, on behalf of the testator's son, August, objected to the admission of the will, on the ground that the testator had been unduly influenced and coerced by his wife in executing the instrument, and the case was set down to be heard on the 9th inst.

The proprietors of the liquor saloons Nos. 13, 23, and 29 Bowery, and 15 waiters, were arrested on Thursday night by Capt. Foley, of the Tenth Precinct. They were all arraigned at the Essex Market Police Court yesterday morning. The proprietors were charged with keeping concert halls and with selling beer to the spectators. Justice Murray held the principals in the sum of $1,000 each to appear to answer, and discharged the waiters.

Charles Smith was taken before Justice Murray, at the Essex Market Police Court, yesterday morning, charged with having assaulted Officer Hall, of the Tenth Precinct. On the evening before the officer went to arrest Smith on a charge of assault and battery committed some days ago. Smith resisted the arrest, and called a number of friends to his assistance, and before he was secured the officer was badly beaten. He was held to bail to answer in the Court of General Sessions.

THE "FAILING BUSINESS" IN OPERATION.

A singular termination was had yesterday to the case of William C. Browning & Co. against William A. Smith, Samuel Johnson, Max Johnson, Samuel Davis, William W. Hunter, William R. Hunter, and Moses R. Crow, which has been on trial before Judge Barrett and a jury during the past five weeks. The story told in the trial, as already referred to in THE TIMES, is a very remarkable one. It was charged that the defendants went into what was called by one of the witnesses the "failing business"—that is, they would get up stores in various towns in this State and in Pennsylvania, and would then come to this and other large cities and make heavy purchases of goods on credit. The defendant, Smith, who had been in business for many years, would introduce Crow to various business firms, and represent that Crow, who has hardly attained his majority, was about coming into possession of a large legacy. As soon as the creditors would begin to press for payment, Smith would be ready with judgment notes, and would seize, under executions, the goods in the stores established by the conspirators. The conspiracy was not discovered until over $75,000 worth of goods had been obtained. Crow was deserted by his confederates, who refused to give him any of their plunder. He fled to Canada, but was persuaded to return and give evidence against the other defendants. The suit tried was only one out of many. The jury brought in a verdict for the plaintiffs for $2,677.13, that being the whole amount claimed, with interest. As soon as the verdict was rendered, Daniel Clark Briggs, the attorney for the plaintiffs, asked Judge Barrett to issue a bench warrant against the defendants, in order that their guilt having been established by the verdict of the jury, their cases might be brought to the attention of the Grand Jury. After a long and excited discussion between the opposing counsel, Judge Barrett issued the necessary warrants and fixed the bail of each at $1,000. No larger bail was demanded, since the principal defendant, Smith, is already held under $25,000 bail in civil suits.

William W. Hunter is not included among those for whom bench warrants were issued.

THE CONKLIN DIVORCE CASE.

The divorce case of Richard S. Conklin against Martha J. Conklin was argued before Judge Freedman in Superior Court, Chambers, yesterday, on a motion to confirm the report of a Referee dismissing the plaintiff's complaint. The suit is for an absolute divorce, on the ground of the defendant's alleged adultery with one William L. McElwain. The suit was referred to ex-Judge John M. Barbour to hear and determine. The testimony as far as alluded to yesterday shows that the husband and two witnesses swear to finding the defendant in a locked room in a hotel with McElwain on Nov. 2, 1874. The defendant testified that on the day in question McElwain asked her in presence of her husband to accompany him to the American Institute Fair. She consented, and after visiting the Fair, McElwain asked her to go with him to the hotel where they usually met. They went there and were shown into a room, evidently a sleeping apartment. McElwain locked the door. Mrs. Conklin says that on seeing where she was she attempted to go out, but on the instant her husband with two friends jumped into the room. Ten minutes later she was served with a summons and complaint in a suit for divorce, brought by the late Orson A. House, the notorious divorce lawyer. The Referee gave judgment for a dismissal of the complaint on the grounds of insufficiency of evidence, and of the plaintiff being a party to whatever occurred between the defendant and McElwain. The question of confirming the report was argued at great length yesterday, by Charles D. Evans for the plaintiff, and Benjamin F. Russell for the defendant, the former opposing and the latter insisting upon the confirmation. Judge Freedman reserved his decision.

PERSECUTING A BAXTER-STREET JEW.

A case heard in Special Sessions at the Tombs, yesterday, served to show that objection to Jews is not confined to conductors of Saratoga hotels or those who frequent them. Jacob Herman, a German Jew, who runs a pea-nut and fruit stand in Baxter-street, complained of an assault committed on him outside the Tombs Police Court on the 3d inst., by two boys named James Grady and William Henry. On the 2d he had been set upon by a lot of boys, who have gained notoriety as "the Battle-alley gang," and whose most congenial pastime is inflicting injury on others, when they calculate they can do so with impunity. One of them he prosecuted at the Tombs on the 3d, the result being a fine of $5 exacted and bonds for future good behavior demanded. On leaving the court he heard some one exclaim, "Let us slug the swearing Jew," and almost simultaneously received a blow on the back of the head. He turned round and engaged in a struggle with Henry, who delivered the blow, and who in his endeavors to escape, got all his clothes torn off. When arrested Henry was found quite drunk in an ash-bin in the basement of a tenement-house in Battle-alley. The only reason for antipathy to him which the complainant could assign, was that he was a Jew. Henry was sent to the County Prison for a month, but Grady was acquitted for want of evidence.

CHARGES IN A DIVORCE CASE.

A motion in the divorce case of John J. Martin against Kate T. Martin was made the subject of a decision by Judge Van Hoesen, in Chambers of the Court of Common Pleas, yesterday. The suit is brought by the plaintiff for an absolute divorce on the ground of the alleged marital infidelity of the defendant. The latter denies the charges, and accuses her husband of cruelty. Before marriage she says she was obliged to have him arrested in a suit for breach of promise of marriage. He finally consented to marry her, and was released. She says he is in receipt of a comfortable income, and she applied for alimony and counsel fees. He denied the amount of the income, and says he is earning only sufficient to support himself. Judge Van Hoesen decided that the defendant is entitled to alimony, but referred the case in order to ascertain what amount of alimony the plaintiff is able to pay.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

By Presiding Judge Davis, Judges Brady and Daniels.

Jacobs vs. Miller.—Order reversed without costs. Opinion by Judge Brady.

Connors, &c., vs. The Mayor, &c.—Judgment affirmed. Opinion by Judge Brady.

Haskin vs. The Mayor, &c.—Judgment affirmed with costs. Opinion by Judge Brady.

Nelson, Jr., vs. The Mayor, &c.—Order reversed, costs to abide event. Opinion by Judge Brady.

People ex rel. Van Duzen vs. The Board of Police.—Writ dismissed. Opinion by Judge Brady.

De Lavallette vs. Wendt, Executor, &c.—Judgment reversed; new trial ordered, costs to abide event, unless plaintiff stipulates within 20 days after service of order to deduct $514 23 and interest from the amount recovered, in which case judgment modified accordingly, and affirmed as modified without costs to either party on their appeal. Opinion by Judge Brady. Order to be settled by Judge Brady.

Dunmer vs. King.—Judgment reversed; new trial ordered; costs to abide event. Opinion by Judge Brady.

Bell vs. The Mayor, &c.—Order reversed; costs to abide event. Opinion by Judge Brady.

Mohs vs. Norris et al.—Decree modified as directed in opinion, and affirmed as modified; costs to be paid out of the fund; order to be settled by the Presiding Judge. Opinion by Presiding Justice Davis.

Colles, Jr., vs. Trow City Directory Company.—Order reversed; motion granted, with $10 costs of appeal, besides disbursements. Opinion by Presiding Judge Davis.

Marshall vs. Meng.—Judgment reversed; new trial ordered; costs to abide event. Opinion by Judge Brady.

Silcocks et al. vs. The Mayor, &c.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. Opinion by Judge Brady.

The People ex rel. Miller vs. The Board of Police.—Writ dismissed. Opinion by Judge Brady.

Malloy vs. McConnell.—Judgment affirmed. Opinion by Judge Daniels.

Baldwin et al. vs. Liverpool and Great Western Steam Company.—Judgment affirmed. Opinion by Judge Daniels.

People ex rel. Russell vs. Board of Special Sessions.—Order affirmed. Opinion by Judge Daniels.

Andrus et al. vs. New-Jersey Steam-boat Company.—Judgment reversed; new trial ordered; costs to abide event. Opinion by Judge Daniels.

Marvin vs. Prentice et al.—Judgment reversed, and judgment ordered in conformity to opinion. Opinion by Judge Daniels.

Demarest vs. Hoadley.—Judgment reversed; new trial ordered; costs to abide event. Opinion by Judge Daniels.

Olcott vs. MacLean.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. Opinion by Presiding Judge Davis.

Lowenstein et al. vs. Fleetwood et al.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. Opinion by Presiding Judge Davis.

Davis vs. The People.—Judgment reversed; new trial ordered. Opinion by Presiding Judge Davis.

Geery, &c., vs. Geery, &c.—Order affirmed; costs to abide event. Opinion by Judge Brady.

Risley vs. The Phenix Bank.—Judgment reversed; new trial ordered; costs to abide event. Opinion by Judge Brady.

Smith vs. Falconer.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. Opinion by Judge Brady.

Matter of Owen.—Order modified as directed in opinion, and affirmed as modified, without costs. Opinion by Presiding Judge Davis.

Chase, &c., vs. Halligan et al.—Decree modified in the respect suggested in opinion, and as modified affirmed, without costs. Opinion by Presiding Judge Davis.

Johnson vs. Jackson.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. Opinion by Presiding Judge Davis.

Bostwick vs. Powell.—Judgment reversed; new trial ordered; costs to abide event. Opinion by Judge Brady.

Fricke vs. Young.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. Opinion by Judge Brady.

Cameron vs. Fyvie.—Appeal dismissed with costs. Opinion by Judge Brady.

People ex rel. Connolly vs. Board of Police.—Proceedings affirmed, writ quashed with costs. Opinion by Presiding Judge Davis.

Merchants' Bank of Canada vs. Bennett.—Judgment affirmed with costs. Opinion by Judge Brady.

Mechanics' Savings Bank of Chicago vs. Corwin.—Order modified as directed in opinion, $10 costs of appeal and disbursements to abide event. Opinion by Presiding Judge Davis.

Polinsky vs. The People, &c.—Judgment affirmed. Opinion by Presiding Judge Davis.

Pollen vs. Fielding.—Judgment reversed, new trial ordered, costs

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

"HAMLET" VARIORUM.

A NEW VARIORUM EDITION OF SHAKESPEARE. Edited by Horace Howard Furness. Vol. III. Hamlet, 2 vols., 8vo, pp. 473, 489. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott & Co.

The first edition of "Hamlet," published A. D. 1603, was a little pamphlet of some 60 pages printed on ashity-brown paper; the last is in two volumes, grand octavo, of more than 400 pages each, the printing and paper of which are luxuriously beautiful. The first was published in the ancient city of London; the latter comes to us from Philadelphia, a city which when the first appeared did not exist. If the author of "Hamlet" could be brought to life now, probably the thing that would most astonish him in the world of to-day would be this edition of his tragedy. Railways, steamships, the electric telegraph, the telephone itself, would not so excite his wonder. For the possibility of those would not be beyond Shakespeare's imagination, and the uses of them would appeal directly to his common sense. But that a play about which he concerned himself so little should have become a matter of such deep concern to the whole world that these two grand tomes should be chiefly filled with mere extracts from what has been written about it by acute, profound, and learned men during the last 100 years, would surely fill him with amazement, and be almost, if not quite, beyond his comprehension. This while he was yet ignorant of what these writers had put forth in regard to his play; but when he came to read that, it is difficult to conceive the condition of his mind. It would probably vibrate between stupefaction and inextinguishable laughter—if Shakespeare did laugh much or loud, which we are inclined to doubt.

No tribute to imperial genius has ever been so great as that which the thinking world has paid to "Hamlet" almost since its first appearance. The only approach to it is to be found in what has been done in the way of admiration of text regulation, and of critical comment in the case of the "Iliad" and the "Divina Comedia" which began in regard to Homer more than 2,000 years, and in regard to Dante more than 400 years ago. But the poems named were respectively to the Greek and to the Italian poet the one great work of his whole life, while "Hamlet" is one of many of various kinds produced by its author as a playwright to supply the stage of a theatre in which he had an interest, and with such a purely money-getting motive that if by writing "The Shaughraun" he could have gotten one-quarter as much money as that witty and cleverly-constructed drama has brought to Mr. Boucicault he would have written "The Shaughraun" instead of "Hamlet." Giving to the author of the former all the admiration that his powers deserve, and the gratitude that we owe him for the entertainment he has afforded us, let us be thankful that it so happened that Shakespeare wrote "Hamlet."

The first edition of "Hamlet," 1603, which we have mentioned, bears witness to the impression made by this tragedy on its first presentation. It made such a sensation, as we say nowadays, that there was at once a demand for it in a readable form. But the interests of the theatre and Shakespeare's interest were against the publication, or at least the early publication, of plays. If people want to enjoy "Ham let," said the proprietors, let them pay their shilling or their twopence and come to the Glo be to see and hear it. For people in those days went to the theatre to enjoy the story of a play, and the delight, the elevation, and the instruction they received from the poetry which the dramatist put into the mouths of his personages, not merely to see certain striking dramatic situations illustrated by speaking figures in fine dresses, surrounded by splendid scenery and gorgeous furniture. If "Hamlet" were a new play, to be produced this Winter in New-York or London, does any one believe that it would whet the appetite of the public into hunger for its publication? Hardly. This deterioration of public taste in the drama, which has been continuous since the Elizabethan period, and which still goes on, accompanied by a diffusion of knowledge, and an increased and constantly increasing intellectual activity, is one of the most remarkable facts in the intellectual and literary history of the world, and it is hitherto without a satisfactory explanation.

It appears to have been the custom of the Elizabethan theatres and playwrights to coinsent to the publication of plays after their novelty had worn off. Plays being then read as novels are now, this consent was probably given with the double motive of awakening an interest in the reader which would bring him to the theatre, as people will now go to see a dramatized novel with which they are familiar poorly played, and of adding to the reputation of the playwright, who was professionally a sort of property of the theatre to which he was attached—a part of its stock in trade. The London public was, however, so impatient for "Hamlet" that a "piratical publisher" did not wait until he could get the tragedy by fair means, or until he could be sure of getting it in an authentic form at all. He sent reporters to the performance to bring away as much of it as possible in their memories, or by such notes as they could make; and he apparently got some actors to show him their parts, and parts of an old play on the same subject which was written by one of Shakespeare's predecessors or elder contemporaries. The result was what is celebrated in Shakespearean literature as the "Hamlet" "quarto of 1603," which bears ample internal evidence as to the way in which its text was obtained. If its publishers, "N. L. & John Trundell," had suspected the confusion they were bringing into the literary world, they probably would not have hesitated a moment in their little enterprise. They wanted the shillings; and had they been told that a copy of a miserable little surreptitious publication would in after years fetch several hundred pounds, their sordid souls would have been divided between wonder and a regret that they could not live to have the benefit of such a monstrous advance of the price of their commodity.

The text of this quarto of 1603 is in such a confused and imperfect state that it is both distracting and ridiculous. It is not even an approximate representation of what was written by Shakespeare or by any other person. And yet it is invaluable. Without it the text of "Hamlet" as we have it to-day could not have been formed. It is not its value in this respect, however, which has given it celebrity, or rather notoriety, in Shakespearean literature. Its imperfections, apart from the manifold and manifest errors with which it is filled, have caused it to be regarded by most Shakespearean editors and critics as an early form of the tragedy which the poet afterward rewrote and enlarged, and the differences between its text and that of the second edition, which was published in 1604, are studied by these critics as a means of detecting and following the development of Shakespeare's mind. The German critics, of course, take this view of the subject; they always prefer darkness rather than light. Among many English and German editors and commentators who hold to this theory are Singer, Knight, Staunton, Dyce, Delius, and Gervinus. There are, however, a few others who look upon the quarto of 1603 as a mere surreptitiously obtained, imperfect, and garbled text of the completed and afterward unaltered tragedy. Collier, Grant White, and the Cambridge editors, (William Clark and Aldis Wright,) are foremost among the latter. Collier first took this position in a general way; but Shakespeare's second editor was the first to submit the two texts to a careful and minute comparison, with the purpose of showing that the earlier was merely a monstrous misrepresentation of the latter. Whichever may be the true view of this question, this is certain—that the theory of a rewriting is welcome and accommodates itself to those who are uneasily anxious to discover something *about* Shakespeare, and to widen the field of speculation and criticism in regard to his work. Without going into the particulars of the discussion as to the two texts, we may mention one very important fact in regard to them. That of the second quarto, 1604, professes to be "enlarged to almost as much again as it was," and it does so truly; which has been taken to mean that the author had made additions to the play as it was first printed. But the text of the folio of 1623, the copy for which was furnished by Shakespeare's fellow-actors, lacks almost all, if not all, the important passages which are lacking in the first quarto. When we consider this fact in connection with the announcement that the second and enlarged quarto is "according to the true and perfect copy," it would seem to show that the first quarto was merely unauthentic and imperfect, and that the passages not found in it were omitted because they had been struck out of this longest of Shakespeare's tragedies, in obedience to the requirements of the stage-manager; and that the first quarto and the folio represent—the first very corruptly, the second more correctly—the acting copy. However this may be, the question is one of very great interest in Shakespearean literature; and the reader of the present variorum edition has placed before him both the means of studying it for himself, and the discussions and opinions of all the editors and critics of repute in regard to it.

Apart from all questions in regard to the text, there is the great one as to the character of *Hamlet*, his action, his want of action, his reflections upon man and life and the world, and the wisdom and philosophy which are poured out in almost every speech of the play. These began to be the subject of remark and discussion almost as soon as the play was produced; and as time has gone on they have accumulated in all languages, chiefly, of course, in English and in German. The character of no personage in any play, poem, or novel has been so studied, so discussed as that of *Hamlet* has been. The greatest intellects, including, as most of our readers know, that of Goethe, have been interested in the problem of *Hamlet's* mental traits and condition. What manner of man is *Hamlet*, and what did Shakespeare mean by him? There have been all kinds of answers to this question, one of the latest of which, that of the German critic, Mr. Werder, a large part of whose essay will be found in the second volume of this edition, is the very extraordinary one that *Hamlet* was a man of action, and that he concerned himself, not with reflection and speculation upon what was before him in the Court of Denmark, but with doing what he ought to do, and that he did it. After this, there is nothing in the way of extravagance that need surprise us. But this conflict or this variance, of opinion is the greatest tribute that could be paid to the genius that produced this most remarkable personage in imaginative literature. For all these critics, some of them philosophers, and some of them physicists, agree upon one point, that *Hamlet* is a living, and, so to speak, a flesh and blood man, whose character is consistent with itself, and is to be examined and analyzed just like that of any historical personage. Of all that has been written in regard to this highly interesting and intricate subject, Mr. Furness has given, in this edition, a very full representation, so judiciously chosen, as well as so copious, that the reader may be said to have in these two volumes the substance of the "Hamlet" literature—for it has become a literature—placed before him. He rather overdoses us with the Germans, who are themselves not homeopathic in the quantity of their administrations, although some of their disquisitions do exhibit a rather high dilution of thought with words. But this is not Mr. Furness' fault; he undertook to show what has been done in regard to the play, as far as that was possible, without favoring any school of criticism or any theory, and he has done so with ample knowledge and fine discrimination.

Indeed, one of the chief merits of this colossal piece of editorial work is its plan, its system, and its keeping. It is well proportioned from beginning to end. All the various readings are given; those of the old copies, those which have the sanction of editors of repute, and those which have merely the rank of noteworthy conjectures. The foot-notes have reference chiefly to textual questions, although others are brought in by way of elucidation. These notes are chronologically arranged, as the readings themselves are generally, so that the course of thought upon these multitudinous points is put before the reader.

Of the immense labor that has been expended upon the settlement or the regulation of the text of his play some idea, but not an adequate one, may be formed by reference to a few passages. There are in this play six passages which are editorial *cruces*; passages which, after all the critical labor which has been spent upon them, are generally regarded as hopelessly corrupt. These are that about "stars with trains of fire," act I. scene 1; that about "they in France of the best rank and station" being "most select and generous," act I., scene 3; "the dram of eale," act I., scene 4; "a good kissing carrion," act II., scene 2; "woo't drink up eisel?" act V. scene 1; and "stand a comma 'tween their amities," act V., scene 2. In the first there seems hardly room for doubt that there is what printers call "an out," that is, that something is omitted. In the second, which stands in the old texts,

"And they in France of the best rank and station
Are of a most select and generous chief in that."

it is admitted by the Cambridge (Eng.) editors that Mr. Grant White in reading,

"And they in France of the best rank and station
Are most select and generous in that,"

has probably discovered what Shakespeare had "originally written." But this reading is not yet stamped with general acceptance, and is not adopted by Mr. Furness. In the others there is either corruption which has not yet been remedied, or there is a use of language peculiar to Shakespeare, or allusions now inapprehensible. Of the critical labor which has been expended on these and other passages this edition gives evidence by showing on the "select and generous chief" two pages of annotation; on the "dram of eale," six; on the "good kissing carrion," nearly four; on the question whether "Æneas's Tale to Dido" was of Shakespeare's writing, five; on the "dozen or sixteen lines" that *Hamlet* was to "give" the players to introduce in the play at court, four; and on "drink up eisel," four; these notes being printed in letter of the size in which this article is printed, and the pages being the largest octavo known to book-makers. The painful thought, the critical ingenuity, the learning and earnest devotion exhibited in these voluminous notes, are the homage of the world of letters to the supreme master and greatest genius of that world.

Shakespeare receives also the homage of folly. There has been a great deal of intellectual weakness displayed by those who have undertaken to explain to others those passages in his works that they did not understand themselves. And this has been done, not only in regard to his personages, his poetry, and his purposes, but in regard to his text. Mr. Furness does not exclude all of this from his pages, and although he gives us little of it, gives us quite enough. Perhaps it was well enough to let his readers know that in the passage:

Or that the Everlasting had not fix'd
His canon 'gainst self-slaughter,"

the word "canon" was at first supposed by some persons to mean a piece of ordnance! and that Theobald was the first to point out that *Hamlet* did not mean artillery but a divine decree. But we confess our surprise that he has preserved a note by Rushton upon the passage

"But to my mind, though I am native here
And to the manner born, it is a custom
More honor'd in the breach than the observance,"

which supports the absurd misapprehension that causes some people to quote the second line as "and to the *manor* born." Nothing could be plainer. Hamlet is speaking of a fashion of drinking, and himself explains that the manner to which he is born is "a custom." The passage has *manner* in all editions, old and modern; it needs no note; and this misleading one might well have been omitted. And why preserve another on the same passage in which Mr. Dyce tells us that he once heard "an eminent poet maintain that this line, though it has passed into a sort of proverbial expression, is essentially nonsense; 'how,' said he, 'can a custom be *honored in the breach?*'" Such a failure to appreciate Shakespeare's way of putting things only excites a suspicion that the person who uttered such a criticism, however eminent a poet, was really incapable of apprehending Shakespeare's meaning or of comprehending his poetry. But the cap-sheaf of this sort of stupidity appears in a note upon "and by what more dear a better proposer could charge you withal;" as to which an editor of the ominously confusing name Tschischwitz remarks:

"The addition of 'withal' ought to have revealed to modern editors the error of the old text; no explanation is offered by them of the use of two prepositions for one object. It is evident that after using 'by' three times the climax is reached only by using it as a substantive in the last clause. The sense therefore is: 'with what more dear *by* a better proposer could charge you.'"

This is sense with a vengeance, and it comes of a German's criticising Shakespeare by the rule of prepositions, as to which Shakespeare troubled himself as little as might be. True, Mr. Furness scoffingly remarks, "Thus the pure English of William Shakespeare is amended by Benno Tschischwitz!" But, as to the note itself, has not the editor "let it appear when there was no need of such vanity?"

Considering, however, the number of men, Germans included, that have written criticisms upon Shakespeare, who could understand neither his thought nor his English, it is surprising how little of such folly there is in comparison with the knowledge and the real critical acumen that has been exhibited by those who have undertaken to restore his text where it was corrupt, and to explain it where it was obscure. The bulk of the great mass of criticisms upon "Hamlet," which is preserved in the Furness Variorum, is well worth the attention of every reader of Shakespeare who really desires to study him carefully. Such a study, so aided, is almost equal to a liberal education; and it has become almost a necessary part of one. A man ignorant of Shakespeare, and to a certain degree, of Shakesperean literature, may be a man of general intelligence or an accomplished specialist; but he cannot be justly styled a man of liberal education.

The second volume of this "Hamlet" Variorum is called the Appendix. It consists first of critical discussions of the date and the text of the tragedy; next of the text of the quarto of 1603, printed in full. These are followed by "The Historie of Hamblett," an English version of Belleforest's tale, which is the foundation of the tragedy; but whether this version, which differs from the original, preceded the play or is partly founded on it is not known. Next we have a translation of a German play contemporary with Shakespeare "*Der Bestrafte Brudermord, oder Prinz Hamlet aus Dannemark*," (Fratricide Punished, or Prince Hamlet of Denmark.) This has perhaps some interest, a very little, as being possibly an early German adaptation of Shakespeare's "Hamlet," or of the "Ham let" on which Shakespeare's was founded. But it is so unlike the former in every respect, except the principal incidents of the plot, and is at once so coarse, dull and frivolous that it makes little matter which it is. If Mr. Furness had omitted this piece of musty stupidity, we think he would not have lessened the value of his edition. It was better, though, for him to err by excess than by parsimony. Then we have English criticisms on the play generally, from the Earl of Shaftesbury, 1710, to Weiss, 1876. These are followed by discussions of the question, "Is *Hamlet's* Insanity Real or Feigned?" from Mackenzie, 1780; to the French Dr. Onimus, 1876, including, of course, what the physiological psychologists Bucknill, Stearns, and Maudsley have written upon that interesting subject. Then we have discussions of the names and characters, the duration of the action, the most distinguished actors' "interpretations" [a bad word, Mr. Furness,] of the costume, and the gist of the strange pamphlet published in 1866 on the question whether the *Queen* was an accessory before the fact in the murder of *Hamlet's* father—a most remarkable testimony to the impression this play makes, upon thoughtful minds. To this succeed the German criticisms and the French, and the volume concludes with a full bibliography of the play, which itself is astonishing, as the mere titles of the books in small type fill 33 of these large pages.

Mr. Furness has laid the world of letters under obligations by the preparation of this edition of Shakespeare's great tragedy. His judgment, his research, and his power of enduring labor have not been surpassed, if they have been equaled by any of his predecessors. Capell in these respects comes nearest to him. He is singularly fair and candid, without prejudices or crotchets, and has a very fine appreciation of good literary work. His own is an honor to our literature.

LITERARY NOTES.

—Mr. James Sully's *History and Criticism of Pessimism* is just published.

—*Charles Sumner's Early Life* is reported to be a work very rich in literary interest.

—*New Ireland*, by Alexander M. Sullivan, M. P., is the title of a most important work on Ireland and the Irish.

—Mr. Longfellow's *Poems, of Places* for England and Wales have been added to Macmillan's "Golden Treasury Series."

—William F. Gill, the publisher, is said to have written the best biography of Edgar A. Poe. It will be published in the Fall.

—*The New Republic*, a sketch of culture, faith, and philosophy in an English country home, is in a third edition, and is announced to be brought out soon in this country.

—Cassell, Petter & Galpin have begun the issue, in parts, of *Familiar Wild Flowers*, by F. E. Hulme, Art Master at Marlborough College. The object of the publication is to give paintings from nature of the wild flowers of Great Britain, with suitable letter-press descriptions by which they may be identified.

—Mr. Charles F. Richardson, of the *Independent*, is engaged upon a compendious *History of American Colleges*, which, when published by J. R. Osgood & Co., will be a unique work of its kind. It will be illustrated with 24 heliotypes of the leading colleges, the historical and descriptive letter-press being furnished, in many instances, by persons connected with the several institutions. It will be substantially Mr. Richardson's first book, and will be looked for with much interest.

NAVAL STORES MARKET.

WILMINGTON, N. C., July 6.—Spirits of Turpentine firm at 28½c. Strained Rosin steady at $1 35. Crude Turpentine steady. Hard, $1 25; Yellow Dip, $2 10; Virgin, $2 50. The stock at all the

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—JULY 6.

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—10 A. M.

$3,000	Pac. of M. 1st	101½	400	Mich. Central		41⅛
1,000	Mil. & St. P.		200	do.		41
	5 s. d.	85	100	do.	s10.	41⅜
100	Del. & Hud.	84½	100	Rock Island		92½
200	do.	84¾	100	do.		92⅝
1000	West. Union	85⅛	200	do.		92⅞
800	do.	85⅜	1600	do.		93
700	do.	85⅛	1800	do.		92⅞
900	do.	s3 85⅜	100	do.	c	92⅛
200	N. Y. C. & H.	92⅝	200	St. Paul pf.		83⅛
100	do.	92⅝	200	do.	s2.	83¼
200	do.	s3 92⅜	600	do.		83⅜
30	do.	s3 92⅝	800	do.		83½
100	do.	92⅜	900	do.		83⅜
100	do.	c 92⅝	200	do.		83½
500	do.	92⅞	400	do.		83⅜
1000	do.	93	900	do.	b3.	83⅜
100	do.	b c 92⅝	100	do.		83⅜
600	do.	b3. 85⅜	100	do.		83⅝
400	do.	92⅜	100	do.	b3.	83⅜
300	Erie Railway.	6¾	100	Union Pacific		66⅝
500	Lake Shore	49	75	do.		67
500	do.	49⅛	200	D., L. & W.		97
1000	do.	b3. 49⅛	800	do.		96⅝
1500	do.	s3. 49⅛	300	do.	c	96⅝
1400	do.	49¼	1400	do.		96⅞
1000	do.	49⅜	200	do.	b3.	97
2100	do.	s3 49	100	do.		97⅛
1100	do.	49	200	do.		97⅜
200	North-western	91	200	do.		97⅛
200	North-w. pf.	46⅞	200	Han. & St. J.		15¼
100	do.	47	200	do.		15
900	do.	47⅛	300	Wab. R. Rec.		3¼
200	do.	47⅜	500	Morris & Essex		63¼
200	do.	s3. 47	300	do.		66
100	do.	s3. 46⅞	100	do.	c	66¼
200	do.	47	400	do.		66¾

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—10:15 AND 11:30 A. M.

$5,000	U. S. 6s, '81,		$5,000	U. S. 6s, '81,	
	R.	12 111		C.	111⅞
7,000	U. S. 5-20 C.,		15,000	do.	12 112
	'65 N.	12 106⅜	9,000	U. S. 5s, '81.	
15,000	U. S. 4½s, '91.			R.	12 111⅞
	R.	b5. 108⅞	40,000	U. S. 4½s, '91.	
10,000	do.	b c. 108⅞		C.	12 108⅝
20,000	do.	12 108⅝			

FIRST BOARD—10:30 A. M.

$1,000	Le. 7s, con.		76	300	Mich. Cent.	b c. b3.	41⅜
6,000	do.		75⅞	300	do.		41½
2,000	Mo. 6s, '77.		100½	300	do.		41¾
4,000	Tenn. 6s, n.		43¾	200	do.		41⅝
3,000	do.		43⅝	200	do.		41⅜
1,000	do.		43¼	700	do.		41⅝
3,000	Tenn. 6s, old.		43⅜	300	do.		41¾
20,000	D. of C. 3.65s.		94	300	do.		42
2,000	D. & G. 8s.		115⅜	300	do.		42⅜
10,000	C., R. I. & P. 7s.		108⅞	700	do.		42¼
5,000	C., R. I. & P. 6s,			600	do.		42⅜
	1917.	b3.	104	200	do.		42⅝
10,000	N. J. C. 1st, new.		111	100	do.	s3.	42
2,000	N. J. Cen. 1st,			100	Ill. Cen.	b c. b3.	53⅜
	con.	b c.	60	100	do.		54
2,000	Mil. & St. P.		59	200	do.		54⅛
	C. & M. Div.		97	200	do.		54⅜
4,000	Mil. & St. P.			200	do.		54⅞
	8s, 1st.		117	500	do.		55
5,000	N. W. C. C. G.		b3.	100	L. S. & M. S.	b c.	93¾
1,000	do.		86⅝	500	do.		93⅝
1,000	M. & E. 7s, '71.		97	1000	do.		93½
2,000	H. & St. J. 8s,			1000	do.		93⅜
	conv.		91¼	1000	do.		93⅛
6,000	do.		91	2700	do.		93
1,000	N. Y. C. 6s, '83.		105	100	do.	s	93⅞
4,000	do.		104⅝	800	do.	s3.	93¾
2,000	N. Y. C. 6s, sub.		104½	100	do.		93⅝
2,000	N. Y. C. 1st, cp.		117½	2200	do.		93½
10,000	H. 1st, 7s, C.		118	1800	do.		93⅜
1,000	Ohio & M.	con.	83½	1000	do.		93⅛
13,000	do.		83¼	700	do.	b3.	93
3,000	Ohio & M. 2d.		30¼	700	do.		92⅞
9,000	Cen. Pac. gold.		108	500	do.		92⅝
5,000	Cent. Pac. 1st,			1000	do.		92⅜
	R. P.		90	1000	do.		92⅛
1,000	Up. Pac. 1st.		105⅞	100	do.		92⅜
2,000	do.		105¼	900	do.		92½
3,000	Un. Pac. s. f.		96¾	400	do.		92⅝
2,000	do.		96⅜	100	C. & N. W.	b c.	107⅜
2,000	do.		96½	100	C. & N. W.	pf. b c.	107⅜
5,000	U. P. 7s, 1. g.		103¼	100	do.		107⅜
4,000	P. of Mo. 1st.		101¾	100	do.		107⅜
4,000	P., Ft. W. & C.			100	do.		107⅜
	1st.		119	300	do.		107⅜
16,000	M. Sc. 2d.	b c.	102	1800	do.		107
16,000	M. Cen. 7s.	b c.	102½	100	do.		107⅜
2,000	Tol. & W. 1st.		103	100	do.	c	107⅜
	28 Am. Ex. Bank.		104½	100	C. & R.		5½
	5 Bank of N. Y.		311	800	do.		93¾
200	Ontario Silver.		20½	100	do.	c	93¼
500	Del. & Hud.	b c.	35½	30	do.		93½
200	do.		35⅝	200	do.		93⅜
100	do.		35¾	200	do.	c	93⅝
100	do.		36⅛	1000	do.		93½
300	do.		35⅝	900	do.		93⅜
200	do.		35⅞	168	Chi. & Alton.	b c.	85
500	do.		36	100	C., M. & St. P.	b c.	70¾
100	do.		35⅞	400	do.		20½
100	do.	c	35⅞	100	do.		20½
50	do.		36⅛	100	do.	b3.	20½
400	West. Union.	b c.	85⅝	300	C., M. & St. Paul		
600	do.		b3. 85⅜		pf.	b c.	53⅝
400	do.		85⅝	200	do.		53¾
100	do.		85⅞	100	do.		53⅞
500	do.		86	100	do.		54
1400	do.		86	500	do.		54⅛
1000	do.		85⅞	300	do.		54⅜
1200	do.		86	200	do.		54½
500	do.		85⅞	300	do.		54⅜
1000	do.		86	100	do.		54⅝
3500	do.		85⅞	700	do.		54¾
2200	do.		85⅞	1200	do.		54¼
300	do.		85⅝	100	do.		54⅜
600	do.		85⅞	1000	do.		54½
2300	do.		85⅜	100	do.		54⅝
300	Quicksilver.	b c.	14½	900	do.		54⅜
100	Quicksilver pf.		23½	500	do.		54¼
200	do.	b c.	23	225	do.		54⅛
	5 Adams Ex.	b c.	95¾	400	do.		54⅛
10	do.	b c.	95	100	do.		54⅜
	5 Amer. Ex.	b c.	43⅜	100	Cen. of N. J.	b c.	81½
15	Am. Express.		43	100	do.		82
600	Pacific Mail.	b c.	19¾	500	do.		82⅛
500	do.		20	200	do.		82¼
900	do.		20⅛	50	do.		82⅜
100	do.		20¼	100	D., L. & W.	b c.	97⅜
100	N. Y. C. & H.	b c.	92	500	do.		97⅜
100	do.	s3.	92⅞	200	do.		97⅜
100	do.		93	1000	do.		97⅜
1200	do.		93⅛	500	do.		97⅜
100	do.		93⅜	500	do.		97⅜
600	do.		93⅛	200	do.		97⅜
300	do.		93⅜	500	do.		98⅜
1000	do.	b3.	93⅜	200	do.		98⅜
1100	do.		93⅝	500	do.		98⅜
400	do.		93¼	500	do.		98
1000	do.		93⅛	200	do.		97⅞
100	St. L., K. C. & N.			300	do.		97⅜
	pf.		23	300	do.		97⅜
	5 Fr., Ft. W. & Chi.			500	do.		97⅜
	g'd.	b c.	86⅛	18	do.		97⅜
300	Mor. & Es.	b c.	67	200	do.		97⅜
200	do.		67⅛	100	do.		97⅞
100	do.		67	900	do.		98
100	do.		66⅞	100	do.		97⅝
100	do.		67⅛	100	do.		97⅜
400	Han. & St. J.	b c.	15	500	do.		97⅝
100	E. & St. J.	pf. b c.	33				

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—12:30 P. M.

$4,000	Mo. 6s, '86.		106⅜	100	Lake Shore	s3.	50½
6,000	C., R. I. & P. 6s,			2200	do.		50
	of '67.		104	1400	do.		50⅛
5,000	H. & St. J. 8s,			500	do.		50¼
	conv.		90½	300	do.		50⅜
10,000	C. R. & Q. 7s.		108½	200	Illinois Cen.		55
2,000	Mor. & Es. 2d.		68¾	200	do.		55⅛
1,000	Cen. & A. Inc.		106	100	North-western.		20½
	5 Bank of Com.		118½	300	North-west. pf.		48¾
2100	West. Union.		59½	800	do.		46⅝
200	Del. & Hud.		35½	300	Rock Island.	s3.	93⅛
	50 do.	s3.	35⅝	100	do.		93¼
300	N. Y. C. & H.		92½	200	D., L. & W.		97⅜
600	do.	s3.	93	100	do.		97⅜
200	do.		93¼	100	do.		97⅜
100	do.		93⅜	100	do.		97⅜
100	Pacific Mail.		20¼	500	St. Paul pf.		54¼
100	Mich. Central.	b3.	42	600	do.		54⅛
400	do.		41⅞	200	do.		54¼
200	do.		42	100	do.		54⅜
30	Cen. of N. J.		82				

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—2 P. M.

$30,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '67.		$20,000	U. S. 5s, '81, C.	111⅜
20,000	U. S. 5s, '81, R.	111⅜			

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

$2,000	Le. 7s, con.		76¼	100	C. & P. 6s.		79⅜
10,000	C., R. I. & P. 6s,			200	C. & N. W.	b c.	107⅜
	1917.		104	100	C. & N. W.	pf. b c.	47¼
2,000	N. J. Cen. con.		53⅜	700	do.		47
1,000	N. J. Cen. con.		29	300	do.	s3.	47⅛
1,000	Mil. & St. P.			2300	L. S. & M. S.	b c.	50½
	7s, gold.		91¾	2500	do.		50⅝
1,000	Mil. & St. P.			500	do.		50⅜
	C. & M. Div.		88½	2500	do.		50⅝
5,000	Mil. & St. P.			2100	do.		50⅜
	C. & M. Div.		97	500	do.		50⅛
3,000	Mil. & St. P.			1000	do.		50
	1st.		85½	1500	do.		49⅞
5,000	N. W. C. C. &		86½	900	do.	s3.	49¾
5,000	Erie 4th.		102⅜	4300	do.		49⅞
1,000	H. & St. Jo.			1000	do.		49¾
	conv.		90½	1200	do.		49⅞
8,000	do.		90½	200	do.	s60.	49
2,000	Ohio & M. 2d.		30¼	100	do.		50
4,000	West. Pac.		100¼	400	do.		49⅞
1,000	Un. Pac. s. f.		93	100	C. & R.	b c.	93¾
3,000	Un. P. 7s, 1. g.		103¼	100	do.		93⅜
30	Am. Ex. Bank.		104½	300	do.		93
200	Del. & Hud.	b c.	35¼	100	do.	s3.	92⅞
200	Quicksilver pf.		23	300	do.		93
100	do.	b c.	25	200	do.		93⅛
400	Pacific Mail.	b c.	20¼	500	do.		92⅞
400	N. Y. C. & H.	b c.	93⅛	800	Cen. of N. J.	b c.	9
100	do.		93¼	100	C., M. & St. P.	b c.	70¾
200	do.		93⅛	500	do.		20¾
300	do.		93	100	do.		20⅝
1500	do.		93	700	C., M. & St. Paul		
	5 Adams Ex.	b c.	95		pf.	b c.	54⅜
100	Amer. Ex.		43⅛	100	do.		54⅝
100	do.	b c.	43½	600	do.		54⅝
800	West. Un.	b c.	59⅝	500	do.		54⅞
1400	do.		59¾	100	do.		54⅝
200	do.		59⅜	100	do.		54⅜
1200	do.		59⅜	300	do.		54½
400	do.	s3.	59⅜	500	do.		54⅜
900	do.		59⅜	600	do.		54⅜
435	do.		59	800	do.		54¼
700	do.		59⅛	100	do.		54¼
700	do.		59	300	do.		54⅜
600	do.		58⅞	100	do.	b3.	54⅜
300	do.		58⅜	900	do.		54⅜
1100	do.	s3.	58⅜	100	Wab. Pur. Com.		
900	do.		58⅜		Rec.	b c.	3⅜
800	do.		58⅞	13	do.		3⅜
300	Erie Railway.	b c.	6¾	600	D., L. & W.	b c.	3⅜
100	do.		7	400	do.		97⅜
100	do.		7¼	1000	do.		97⅜
100	Erie Rail. pf.	b c.	19	400	do.	s3.	97⅜
150	Harlem.	

The New York Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, JULY 7, 1877.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—WOODLEIGH—Miss Lettie Allen, Miss Marie Bates, Mr. Theodore Hamilton, Mr. Cyril Searle.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.—EVANGELINE—Miss Sophie Worrell, Miss Lizzie Harold, Mr. M. C. Daly, Mr. H. Hunter. Matinée.

BROADWAY THEATRE.—MAZEPPA—Miss Fanny Louise Buckingham. Matinée.

NEW-YORK AQUARIUM.—RARE AND CURIOUS FISH, MAMMALIA, STATUARY, &c.—Day and Evening.

GILMORE'S GARDEN—GRAND CONCERT AND SUMMER NIGHT'S ENTERTAINMENT.

UNION BASE-BALL GROUNDS, WILLIAMSBURG—MATCH GAME OF FOOT BALL at 4 P. M.

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THE "TIMES" FOR THE SUMMER.

Persons leaving the City for the Summer can have THE TIMES *mailed to their address for $1 per month, postage prepaid.*

The Signal Service Bureau reports indicate for the Middle Atlantic States stationary or rising, followed by falling, barometer, northerly winds veering to southerly, stationary or higher temperature, clear or partly cloudy weather.

The rendezvous of the British fleet at Besika Bay means something more than the simple purposes of convenience indicated by the Chancellor of Exchequer. As pointed out by our London correspondent, rapidity of telegraphic communication could have been more readily secured elsewhere, and the lameness of the excuse offered for placing so formidable a naval force in immediate proximity to the Dardanelles, is simply a proof that her Majesty Government entertain ulterior purposes, which they are not quite prepared to avow. It is becoming tolerably clear that the pressure of English public opinion will not admit of the Russian occupation of Constantinople, and the Government will be sustained by the great mass of the people, irrespective of party, in its apparent resolve to dispute the possession of "New Rome" with the triumphant Muscovite.

At present, it must be confessed, the occupation of Constantinople seems a sufficiently remote contingency. Instead of occupying Tirnova and advancing to the Balkan passes, the main body of the Russian vanguard appears to have been driven back toward Sistova on the Danube. The Turkish authorities have awakened to the folly of spending their strength in the subjugation of Montenegro, and have ordered the troops engaged in that Principality to proceed to the support of their sorely pressed brethren further north. The stubbornness of the contest now waging in Bulgaria hardly needed this fresh movement to be appreciated. The entire absence of detailed news from either side since the crossing of the Danube is sufficient evidence that a deadly struggle is in progress, and that neither Russians nor Turks have obtained any advantage decided enough to warrant them in taking the world into their confidence. The Ottoman power understands as clearly as the most dispassionate critic of the war that this is a struggle for life or death, and it is evidently prepared to resist every inch of the hostile advance south of the Danube.

The Townsend-Fairchild controversy has become tiresome. Very few people will trouble themselves to find out what are the points in dispute alluded to in the letter of Mr. TOWNSEND published to-day, and still fewer will feel the slightest interest in determining whether the chief of counsel for the people is a more or less despicable person than the latest legal adviser of TWEED. It is interesting to learn that Mr. TOWNSEND was retained by SWEENY, "not to render any service, but merely to prevent his retention as counsel for the people," and it is somewhat of a revelation in legal practice to read the free and easy way in which Mr. TOWNSEND discusses the settlement made by his client. But the decorum of the profession can hardly be said to exist for the man who tells the Attorney-General "you have overshot the mark in telling that falsehood," any more than an ordinary regard for the decencies of forensic discussion can be supposed to be compatible with the assumption that the representative of the sovereignty of the State of New-York is a fellow-conspirator with thieves.

Whatever may be thought of the liability of the National Steam-ship Company in regard to the smuggling practices in which some of their employes have been detected, there can be no question about the credit due to the very painstaking and efficient officer who has been mainly instrumental in bringing the accused persons to justice. Capt. BRACKETT has not only shown a species of ability very rare among officers of his class, but, he has fairly earned the earliest chance of promotion in a service which has not hitherto been distinguished for its consideration of signal devotion to the interests of the public. It is perfectly obvious that Capt. BRACKETT could have done little toward the discovery of these silk-smuggling frauds without the co-operation of the Collector of the Port, but it is also true that without a very intimate personal acquaintance with the haunts and habits of defrauders of the revenue, the entire investigation would have proved abortive. The man who is capable of performing such a piece of work as this, ought to have a chance of extending his investigations much further.

There is a singular indisposition manifested on the part of the organs of the Democracy to take up the parable of Cox and KELLY, "no retrenchment, no representation, no reform." It is probably beginning to dawn upon intelligent Democrats outside of Tammany Hall that any such platform as that outlined in the veto Message of Gov. ROBINSON and the Fourth of July oration at the Wigwam could not carry the party through the Fall campaign. That this fact will have the slightest influence in deterring Mr. KELLY and his mouthpieces from insisting upon the programme already outlined by them need not be assumed. That it will have a somewhat important influence on the Democratic attitude toward State and City politics in November may fairly be predicted.

REFORM OR PARTISANSHIP?

Recent occurrences in connection with the Baltimore Custom-house illustrate the difficulties which we recently pointed out in the way of convincing the country that the civil service is being thoroughly reformed when there is no distinct system by which to judge the President's course. The statements regarding the displacement of Collector WILKINS at the Port of Baltimore and the appointment of Mr. THOMAS are very conflicting, but a careful examination of those which have been made on both sides fails to show in what regard the change was required by the principles of civil service reform laid down by the President in his letter of acceptance and repeated, expanded, and emphasized in his inaugural address. Indeed, none of the statements, if we except the letter of Mr. WILKINS in which he declines to resign at the request of the Secretary of the Treasury, (made under the President's direction,) bear upon these principles at all. They are mainly concerned with assertions and counter-assertions as to the manner in which the rival candidates for the position have served the partisan interests of the Republicans of Maryland. They show a lively appreciation of the value, past and prospective, of the patronage of the Custom-house in enabling one clique or another to "control" the party machinery; but they seem to leave out of sight as irrelevant and insignificant the capacity and honesty of the chief parties to the quarrel, and their purpose to carry out a reform "radical, thorough, and complete," in accordance with the President's published programme. The advocates of one candidate denounce the other as a "disorganizer"; the opposing disputants retort with the epithets "malignant" and "sorehead." We are impressed with the fact that if all the friends of each have to say regarding their favorite's merits be true, both are singularly unfitted to take part in the task to which the President has pledged himself.

Judging by his own declarations of his purposes and convictions—and surely no one can ask for a fairer test Mr. HAYES is not required to consider the success of the Republican Party in Maryland in making his appointments in that State, except so far as such success may be promoted by the selection of competent and respectable men, who are in sympathy with radical reform, and who will, by their conduct, sustain the claims of the Republican Party to be the party of reform. Desirable as it undoubtedly is that the Democratic rule in the State should be broken down, since it has been proved to be a corrupt, arbitrary, and extravagant rule, Mr. HAYES' principles, as defined by himself, forbid him to use the offices under the Federal Government as "patronage" to accomplish that end. Indeed, it is plain that no organization of "workers" in the Federal offices could begin to exercise as wholesome and efficient an influence in promoting a revolt against the Maryland Ring as would be exerted by a conspicuously pure and impartial administration of the Federal offices in the State. That is, in reality, the only kind of aid which the Republican Party of any State is entitled to from the President, and it is, moreover, aid of the most powerful character. If the Administration can prove to the country that its removals and appointments are guided solely by considerations of public interest, that men are removed only because they are unfit, or appointed solely because they are fit, for their duties, we have no fear of the effect upon public sentiment. Such a course would strengthen the party immensely, would give it a certain positive hold upon public esteem, and would call to its support the aggressive and sincere reform feeling of the country with something like the enthusiasm it once awakened as the party of Emancipation and the Union.

This, however, is not the view taken of the matter by the gentlemen who have been carrying on what is known as a "vigorous contest" at Washington in the interest of Mr. WILKINS and Mr. THOMAS for a number of weeks past. We have nothing to say of the strength of the claims put forward in behalf of either of these persons as leaders of Maryland Republicans. It may be true that Mr. WILKINS has been inefficient in the manipulation of the machine, or it may be true that Mr. THOMAS can be relied on to effect combinations with certain elements of the Democracy that would "give the Republicans the State." Both gentlemen seem to have devoted a great deal of time and strength to this kind of work, and to have made a goodly number of active friends and hearty enemies in the prosecution of it. But we do not see why their talents or their want of talent in this direction should have guided the President's action. If it be the fact, as is claimed by Mr. THOMAS' friends, that Mr. WILKINS was put in the Custom-house as a mere *locum tenens*, to keep the place warm for Mr. THOMAS until a new Administration should arrive in Washington, that fact is not creditable to any of the parties concerned in the bargain, and it is not one of which Mr. HAYES was in any way bound to take notice. On the contrary, it was a bargain of the kind which the courts refuse to enforce, when made in business affairs, as "opposed to public policy," and which, in politics, is distinctly contrary to the declared views and pledges of the President. We should be sorry to suppose that Mr. HAYES had considered any such arrangement as remotely binding on him, or had failed to repudiate it as at once impertinent and vicious. It would be a source of incalculable disappointment to the friends of genuine civil service reform if the President whom they supported because of his clear and advanced principles on that subject had lent himself to the consummation of a thoroughly unworthy intrigue of this character. That they are left in the dark on the subject is due, as we have said, to the President's failure to embody his principles in a clear and intelligible system, and to enforce such a system in a uniform and public manner. His friends, who are his friends because they believe his announced policy of reform to be a sound one, have confidence in his good intentions, and would be very glad to see them demonstrated beyond all doubt by his acts; but they cannot find in such incidents as that of the Baltimore Collectorship any very effective evidence of his earnestness or efficiency in applying his policy.

A SEASONABLE DECLARATION.

The resolution adopted by the New-Hampshire House against any revival of the subsidy system on the part of the National Government is as seasonable as it is explicit. It affirms sound doctrine just when an organized effort is in progress to compel its violation. The country needs to be taxed lightly as possible, and for no other purposes than the maintenance of an efficient and economical administration and the preservation of the public credit. If, after all, a surplus remain, its legitimate use—as the resolution declares—is in the reduction of the debt. Save for these objects the imposition of taxes is in present circumstances indefensible; and therefore the lower branch of the New-Hampshire Legislature protests "that the National Government should not undertake any new obligation, or lend its credit, for the furtherance of any speculative schemes under the guise of internal improvements that may be for the advantage of any particular locality or corporation." We trust that the example thus set will be followed by Republican conventions as well as Republican Legislatures throughout the North. Neither the Republicans in Congress nor the Federal Administration should be left in doubt as to the feeling which predominates in the party with reference to the injustice and inexpediency of sanctioning any scheme for "developing the resources of the South" at the cost of the country.

It cannot reasonably be alleged that there is no ground for anxiety upon this subject. The warning we have cited comes not one moment too soon to put the Republican Party on its guard against the influences which will be brought into play whenever Congress assembles. A very large proportion of the South insists, as a matter of policy, that the General Government shall, by lavish expenditures of the free use of its credit, lift the Southern States to an equality with the North and West in respect of railroads, canals, and other aids to commercial development. What the North and West have acquired for themselves by the energy and enterprise of their citizens, the South imagines that it may seek through the instrumentality of the National Treasury. A suggestive unanimity is apparent in the columns of Southern newspapers when allusion is made to this method of fostering local development. The so-called independent journals vie with the partisan sheets in urging the claim for special benefits of this character. Thus the Louisville *Courier-Journal* unblushingly declares, in the name of the South, that "all the aid we can get from the General Government we must have." "Our public policy," it says, "must be shaped to that end." To make the meaning still clearer it emphasizes "the reconstruction of the broken levees of the Mississippi and the construction of a railway to the Pacific upon the thirty-second line of latitude" as "essential to the South." These are specimen projects which serve to point the moral of the plea for levying tribute upon the nation in order that the dream of "a new South" may be realized. New-Orleans, Savannah, and almost every other Southern city has some scheme of its own to which also the Government is to be asked to contribute. The same general argument is available for all. "The South needs to be revived," and the burden of the revival must be borne by the nation. The Southern people seem to have persuaded themselves that they have a right to call upon the Government for whatever is in their opinion requisite or desirable. And they frankly declare that in pursuance of this idea their Representatives in Congress will make all else subordinate.

It this were the whole peril, then, the New-Hampshire Legislature would have ample justification for the declaration against a renewal of the subsidy system. The mischief to be combated is not an abstract proposition which might perchance bear fruit at some distant day; it is urgent and practical, and it must be frustrated, if at all, by such an expression of public opinion as shall make it impossible for Northern Representatives to comply with the Southern demands. There will be no lack of temptations to the adoption of another course. Southern Representatives who come to Washington with their minds made up to seek subsidies before all other things will be in a mood for bargaining and coalescing with a view to the attainment of reciprocal advantages. The give-and-take policy will have strong charms for them. They may be induced to accord votes of a political character in return for votes securing to them material gains. Business and politics may for the time be interchangeable, and sinister agencies will be at hand to profit by the opportunity. The Texas-Pacific Railroad, though nominally a Southern enterprise, has so close a connection with certain Northern schemes and interests that the movement in its behalf cannot be too carefully watched. Let there be any sign of public indifference, and the peril incident to its passage through Congress will be great indeed. Questionable influences are even now at work in its favor, and only determined manifestations of disapproval in Northern States can render them nugatory. As their strength is derived mainly from Democratic sources, the hope of defeating them turns in a great measure upon the action of Republican organizations. The Concord resolution appears to have been adopted by the House without opposition, and there are few legislative bodies at the North in which any considerable number of members would take the responsibility of resistance to a protest against subsidies. The duty of initiating opposition, however, devolves most naturally upon Republicans, and to their action in the various State conventions we look for declarations that will be most effective at Washington.

FUGITIVE REDSKINS.

In old times the Indians used to complain that the white man was driving them into the Pacific Ocean. The red man's fear was not wholly groundless. West of the Mississippi he went first; then, no room being found for him, the Missouri was the pale of civilization, eastward of which he must not tarry; and a few tribes were forced down into the then remote regions of the south-west, the Kickapoos being given a home on the banks of the Rio Grande. In the North-west, the Sioux made a determined stand for their hunting grounds in the Black Hills and about the head-waters of the Missouri. But, in the meantime, the discovery of gold in California and the settlement of the vast territory occupied by the Gadsden Purchase and the treaty of Guadaloupe Hidalgo forever fenced off the westward-flying tribes from the Pacific. If the red man, figuratively driven toward the Peaceful Sea, should really make for that sheet of water, he would be compelled to run the gantlet of the Californians, whose belt of country is as well settled as any west of the Mississippi. The result is that the fugitive tribes have been squeezed out, so to speak, at either extremity—north and south. The Kickapoos have gone over the Rio Grande, and the Sioux are in British America. The Kickapoos went first. It is commonly asserted that the Mexicans, who are a sharp race of brigands, observed with admiration the peculiar talent for stealing which the Kickapoo has in common with his race. The Mexican as a thief—in the free vernacular of the South-west—"is no slouch." But the Kickappoo is his equal in all branches of pilfering, and his superior in some. The Mexicans proposed a partnership, and the Kickapoos, nothing loath, consented to organize a kind of joint stock stealing corporation. The consent of the United States to this migration was obtained with the greatest of ease, and the self-expatriated Kickapoos went over the border into Mexico, followed by the heartfelt blessings of the population of Texas. The hapless red man had been crowded out of his country. But, like *Metamora*, he would return. He came back during many subsequent dark nights, accompanied by his Mexican allies; and what these associated vagabonds did not carry back with them across the boundary was not worth stealing. At this moment, Indian and Mexican raid backward and forward, almost unchecked; and when the nettled and exasperated authorities propose to chase them over the border, a knot of political idlers exclaim that we are seeking a war with Mexico.

This admirable example has not been lost on SITTING BULL. That eminent aboriginal politician and statesman, finding Montana too hot to hold him, has lightly galloped over into British domains, and is represented as standing just across the line, making derisive gestures to his baffled pursuers. Assisted by BULL EAGLE, and one or two other good fighters, SITTING BULL varies the monotony of his exile with an occasional incursion into the country of the Americans. He finds United States territory still available as a hunting-ground, and, as it is manifestly impossible for us to patrol the border from Pembina to Arrow Lake, his opportunities are practically unlimited. There is no way to reach this difficulty. SITTING BULL is hardly a subject for extradition. He has never been indicted. He would probably set up in a British Police Court that he is not a fugitive from justice, though he may be a fugitive from injustice. Then, again, if we should make an official demand for him on Earl DERBY, the British Secretary for Foreign Affairs might have some difficulty in finding him. The British, or Canadian, Government could not be induced to send an army against the unwelcome intruder. They would very probably tell us that SITTING BULL and his band are American subjects, although we have concluded treaties with them, and that if we want our Indians we may come and take them. If Gen. MILES should imitate Gen. ORD, and chase the thieving Sioux over the border, we should expect to hear the British lion howl with anguish. An invasion of the sacred soil, although that soil be as wild and untenanted as the Antarctic Continent, would convulse the Dominion of Canada, and give the London newspapers a more thrilling topic than "British interests in the East." It is not comfortable to have these two savage tribes hanging on the flanks of our civilization; and when we consider that it is possible that SITTING BULL and his comrades may skirt the boundary until they are within supporting distance of the rebellious Nez Perces and Cœur d'Alenes of Idaho, the prospect is by no means comforting.

Assuming that the bad qualities of the American Indians are largely the result of our own mismanagement, a moralist might say that our sins had thus returned to plague us by their consequences. If we had civilized and enlightened the Sioux, they would not now be buzzing and stinging us from British territory. If the Kickapoos had had the advantages of the public school and a citizenship under TWEED and SWEENY, they would be organizing municipal governments in Texas instead of cattle-lifting on the Rio Grande. But it is denied that Sioux or Kickapoos are capable of being civilized or otherwise ameliorated. So eminent an ethnologist as Prof. MARSH, we believe, "makes no bones" of declaring that the Indian is a wild man, who cannot be tamed without rebuilding him from his native stock. So, what are we to do with the Indian in the abstract but to pen him up when we can, and chase him into a foreign country when we cannot? These two experiments of chasing the Indians into the territory of our neighbors have not been brilliantly successful, it is true. But on the whole, it is less expensive, perhaps, than an Indian war at home. It is estimated that it costs $700,000 each to kill an Indian with the means and appliances of the War Department. If the Sioux and the Kickapoos would only make themselves as unpopular in Canada and Mexico as they have been in the United States, we should expect that the respective Governments of those countries would abate them as nuisances. Meantime, however, there is no knowing what international complications may arise from attempts to reclaim these vagabonds.

BURNS.

Every now and then a scientific person makes a discovery of real merit. The majority of scientific persons prefer to discover comets that nobody can see; new metals, of which nobody can ever collect enough to make a pin's head; or new chemical poisons which the discoverers decline to swallow. Such useless discoveries as these cannot be said to reflect much credit upon science, especially when compared with a discovery of such enormous interest as that of the scientific person who has just announced that he has found out the precise nature of a burn.

Most people think that they already know what a burn is, and, if pushed for a definition, will tell you that it is the result of sitting down on a red-hot stove or of putting the lighted end of a cigar in the mouth. Of course, this is no definition at all. It does not explain what a burn is, but only how a burn may be produced. If a man were to define Mr. HAYES' Southern policy by saying that its result will be to make six Democratic white men to out-vote eighteen Republican black men, he would commit the same mistake of confounding cause and result. The scientific mind does not make these blunders. When Prof. HUXLEY thoughtlessly sat down on Mrs. HUXLEY's kitchen stove, he undoubtedly learned precisely what the feeling of a burn is, and what effect lime-water and oil have when applied to a singed scientific person; but if he had been asked to define a burn, he would have modestly replied that he could not do it.

Patriotic Americans will be glad to know that what Prof. HUXLEY and all the other foreign scientific persons confess themselves unable to do, has just been done by an American scientific person whose name it is best to withhold from the public just at present. This able person has burned himself with all sorts of things upon all the accessible places of his person, solely in the interests of science. Thus he learned that a burn is always painful, and when that fact was fully impressed upon his mind he proceeded to inquire what a burn is, when viewed from a scientific standpoint. It was not long before he was able to answer this question. He found that extreme heat when applied to the surface of the body solidifies the fluid within the perspiratory ducts, and this solid substance pressing upon the nerves produces pain. The next thing was to discover what substance would dissolve this solidified fluid and thus relieve the pain. Here again he was successful, finding that common baking soda has precisely the desired effect. So confident is he of the truth of this remarkable series of discoveries that a few evenings since he invited a party of friends to come and see him burn himself; and in their presence he repeatedly exhibited the great moral spectacle of a scientific person in the act of baking, broiling, and scalding himself, and subsequently undergoing almost instantaneous repairs with the help of his wife's baking soda. At his next exhibition he proposes to use soda bought especially for the purpose, and it will then be safe to mention his name. Until then humanity dictates its concealment; for there is nothing more exasperating to the housekeeping mind than the surreptitious use of baking materials by meddling husbands.

This new theory of the nature of a burn has been so clearly demonstrated that it is impossible to doubt its truth. A burn is nothing more than a solidification of the matter in the perspiratory ducts. As these ducts are situated in the skin, it follows that no part of the human body can be burned except the skin. If we carefully remove the skin from the palm of the hand we can grasp red-hot iron without receiving the slightest pain. Of course, surgeons who profess to cauterize wounds by the insertion of hot irons are guilty of deceit and quackery. If a hole of the depth of half an inch is made in the human leg by one of the teeth of a Spitz dog, no amount of heat applied to that wound can burn anything but the skin surrounding its edges, for the obvious reason that there are no perspiratory ducts in the interior of the leg. Doubtless, a small piece of hot iron could be swallowed without pain, since there are no perspiratory ducts in the throat or stomach. It is evident that a man deprived of his skin would be absolutely fire-proof, and this fact shows us how we can attend theatres and sleep in large hotels without the slightest fear of fire.

Two objections may be urged against the new theory of the cause and cure of burns. It will probably be said that persons have been severely burned to a depth far below that of the skin, and that this fact proves that the skin is not the only part of the human body which can be burned. The answer to this objection is plain. When a scientific theory has been conclusively demonstrated, all alleged facts which conflict with it should be disregarded. It has been proved that a burn is simply a peculiar and abnormal condition of the perspiratory ducts, and we should therefore refuse to listen to any pretended facts which contravene this theory. As to the efficiency of baking soda as an infallible remedy for burns, it will probably be urged that the hot biscuits of the boarding-house table, which are composed of soda, mixed with a little flour, are usually burned to a cinder in the process of baking; and that this would not happen if soda really possessed the quality ascribed to it by the discoverer of the new theory of burns. This objection seems to be an unanswerable one, and should be frankly admitted to be such. Nevertheless, the fact that soda will instantly cure a burn has been demonstrated, and we must therefore quietly but firmly refuse to be influenced by any facts in conflict with it.

Hereafter all prudent people will either be flayed alive, or will cover themselves from head to foot with soda, mixed with mucilage, or some other adhesive substance. They will thus have nothing to dread from fire, and like ABEDNEGO and his two fire-proof companions, will be able to walk into all sorts of furnaces with ease and comfort. Had it not been for this great discovery, we should have continued to burn ourselves in gross or in detail, without even suspecting that our injuries were only skin deep, and that soda would cure them. This shows what a remarkable thing science is, and how much good it may do if used wisely and in moderation.

GENERAL NOTES.

Toronto has had a successful dog and bird show this week.

Terre Haute, Ind., elected a Republican Mayor on Tuesday by eight plurality.

Mr. Cyphers makes ice cream in St. Paul, and all the girls sigh for Cyphers'.

Mississippi has 92 newspapers, and the combined circulation of the whole number is only about 60,000.

Last month was the coldest June that Minnesota has experienced in a dozen years, and one of the rainiest.

The Hartford July dividends amount to $375,832 50. The fire insurance companies pay $400,000 of it.

Jefferson Davis is expected to lecture in Atlanta, Ga., by and by, for the benefit of the Young Men's Library Association.

Mrs. Marie Antoinette Pollard accused P. J. Kain of assaulting her with intent to kill in a San Francisco street, but after a trial the case was dismissed.

Lewis Steward, the last Democratic candidate for Governor of Illinois, has started a bank at Piano, and probably must be numbered with the "bloated bondholders."

A new Virginia law forbids any person to capture a mocking-bird, except on his own premises and for his own use (that is, not to be sold) for six years to come.

The Lexington *Gazette* doubts if in the history of Kentucky the State has ever been blessed with a more bountiful harvest than is now making glad the hearts of its farmers.

The Cincinnati *Commercial* is confident that Hayes would carry every New-England State to-day were there an election for President. We hope the *Commercial* will hold on to Ohio, too.

The Vicksburg (Miss.) *Herald* asks this pointed question: "Why did Randall appoint Lamar to the Chairmanship of the Pacific Railway, if he [Randall] is opposed to the Southern Pacific?"

The Toronto *Leader* is of the opinion that there ought to be enterprise enough and capital enough in Canada to have an Atlantic cable of its own, and not be dependent on "the States" any longer.

A boy at Empire City, Oregon, set a hen on duck eggs, and "the countenance of the hen when the young came out" reminded the local Democratic organ painfully of "the appearance of our Republican friends when Hayes withdrew the troops."

The Sacramento (Cal.) *Union* says that for a month past a singular epidemic has prevailed among children in that city, in the form of abscesses in the head. It attacks even infants, and is very painful until the abscess breaks, and quite dangerous also.

Hon. Charles R. Buckalew, of Pennsylvania, expresses the opinion that the people are getting tired of hearing of the President's Southern policy, and that the great, if not the controlling, question of the contest of 1880 will be his "fraudulent" election.

An old colored man, as he came out of a graveyard in Gaston, N. C., a couple of Sundays ago, said to a white man entering: "I'se been over to see ole massa's grave. It's been 'leven years and more since he died, and I has never missed a Sunday yet goin' to see it."

The Indianapolis *Journal* says that Martin Wells, of Wabash, while picking berries Monday saw three tramps set a shanty on fire. He ran to put out the fire, and as he entered the door a keg of powder exploded, inflicting injuries from which he died in a few hours.

Choukichee is a Chinese giant, and he is now on exhibition in Virginia City, Nevada. He is declared to be 7 feet 9 inches tall, and to weigh 412 pounds. But he can't speak English, and isn't good-natured—two bad qualities in a giant as well as smaller people.

The people of Vicksburg are much pleased by the action of the Secretary of War in appointing a commission to examine and report upon the most advisable means of preserving the city's water front and of arresting the danger apprehended from the cut-off opposite it.

Proctor Knott says that Mr. Blackburn will get the Kentucky members' votes for Speaker if he wants the position; if not, they will probably be given to Mr. Randall. Proctor Knott also expresses the opinion that Kentucky will never, no, never, be reconciled to this Administration.

The citizens of Rush County, Ind., are appalled at the action of one of their number who lately buried his son, and with him a good silver watch, (running,) a gold chain, and $100 in money. The Indianapolis *Journal* gazettes him, and expresses the opinion that a missionary should be sent at Rush at once.

The Cincinnati *Enquirer* remarks: "The National Democratic Committee sent $2,800 to the State Central Democratic Committee of Indiana last Fall, with which to conduct the canvass in that State. But they sent it in gold coin. Still the Hoosiers were not offended. We Western people are not easily offended."

The Deadwood City (Black Hills) *Pioneer* puts it thus mildly: "In the present undeveloped condition of our mineral resources there is not employment for all the laboring men who are now in the country. This is the plain truth, and no substantial interest will be promoted by attempting to disguise or by denying the fact."

To the Quebec *Mercury* the very idea of surrendering Sitting Bull to this country under the Extradition treaty is abhorrent to every notion of justice and humanity. The *Mercury* is really quite worked up over the matter, and wants to know if a warrior has no refuge, and says the honor of Canada is at stake, (with a black exclamation point.)

Ex-Congressman Tarbox, of Massachusetts, says that he did not object to the courtesies paid the President in Boston by the Democratic authorities, because "the wrong done the elective principle of free government by the late Presidential settlement is not to be avenged by personal insult, or disrespect to the constituted authority." Everybody will be glad to know this of Tarbox.

Hon. William D. Kelley, of Pennsylvania, is thus reported: "The doctrine that 'to the victors belong the spoils,' which came into vogue under Gen. Jackson, has done more than all other causes to corrupt our politics, and, in setting his face against it, President Hayes shows that he is endowed with the true spirit of reform. His Southern policy must prove beneficial to the whole country."

A Georgia newspaper thus states its position on the public flogging question: "Criminals have no right to dictate to the State what punishment it shall inflict for crimes against its peace and good order. Society owes protection to the innocent, and to this end the guilty must be punished, and that punishment should be adopted which will be most effective—hence we advocate a whipping post for petty offenses."

The sunbonnet of our grandmothers has reappeared in Springfield, and the *Republican* says: "When one ventured on Main-street the other day every man who passed was tempted to look inside of it, and those who succeeded saw a sweet plump face in which the sparkle of the eyes and every dimple and feature produced its best effect because so well shaded. We are confidentially informed that they become every style of complexion and face and 'make simplicitie a grace.'"

A FEDERAL OFFICER'S DEFALCATION.

ST. ALBANS, Vt., July 6.—Gen. W. Wells, Collector of Customs for the District of Vermont, has removed W. H. McAllister, Deputy Collector of this post, for a deficiency of about $2,000 in his accounts. The deficit will be made good by his bondsmen. He is believed to be innocent of dishonest intent. He used the funds in building a new house, and was unable to replace them as he expected to do.

FAILURE IN BOSTON.

BOSTON, Mass., July 6.—J. M. Williams has failed. It does not at all affect the financial credit of Gledden & Williams, which is one of the oldest shipping houses, and is financially strong. Mr. Williams retired from the firm several years ago.

WASHINGTON.

THE MEETING OF THE CABINET.

THE RUSSIAN OR BELGIAN MISSION AT THE DISPOSAL OF BAYARD TAYLOR—OFFICIALS AS OFFICERS OF PARTY ORGANIZATIONS—MR. MATA'S CREDENTIALS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 6.—At the Cabinet meeting to-day the appointments for foreign missions were discussed, and it is thought some were determined on. Bayard Taylor is named in connection with the Russian and Belgian missions, and the belief is expressed that he can have either of those places.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, July 6.—The Cabinet session to-day was mainly devoted to conversation and informal discussion concerning the President's recent order prohibiting Federal officers from participation in the management of political committees and conventions, with special reference to the questions whether it should be enforced against certain officials who took part in the Iowa Convention, and whether Postmaster-General Key correctly interpreted the purpose of the order in his yesterday's letter to the Madison, Wis., Postmaster. No formal action was taken on the subjects involved, but it was agreed that the letter of the Postmaster-General was a correct and judicious statement of the meaning of the order in regard to cases like the one presented from Wisconsin, and that while the order should be firmly maintained and impartially enforced, there is no occasion to apply it to the Iowa office-holders, who were elected as members of the convention before it was issued, and who probably took their seats before it reached them by mail.

The letter accrediting Señor Mata as Minister from the Diaz Government was read at the meeting, and was the subject of interested attention. It was a very friendly and pleasant document, but the contents received no further attention than a respectful hearing, as it was not regarded at present proper to take any action beyond a reference to the State Department, by which it was presented to the Cabinet. Some time was given to considering foreign appointments, without determination upon any of the names before the council.

AMERICAN COMMERCE WITH SIAM.

DISPATCHES FROM THE UNITED STATES CONSUL AT BANKOK—KINDNESS AND TOLERATION OF THE SIAMESE—AN OPENING FOR LARGE TRADE.

WASHINGTON, July 6.—Mr. Sickels, United States Consul at Bankok, Siam, writes to the Department of State, in a recent report as follows:

"It is to be regretted that our commercial relations with this country are not of a more intimate character. Our diplomatic intercourse is now more friendly than it has been at any former period since the ratification of the present treaty, and the respect entertained by the Siamese authorities for our Government is profound and earnest. I can see no good reason why trade between the Pacific coast and Siam may not be extended at an early day, as orders for many articles heretofore purchased elsewhere will now be sent to the United States. There is but one American, and not one American house doing business in Bankok, while there are few places in the East, in my opinion, more inviting for the establishment of a house under American management. Twenty years ago, in a period of 18 months, only six foreign vessels visited Bankok, while in 1872 the tonnage of Siamese and foreign vessels cleared at the Custom-house was 130,000, and in 1876, 225,000 tons. In 1840 there was but one vessel with the Siamese flag engaged in trade, while in 1874 there were 129 vessels entered and 147 cleared at Bankok under that flag. The present King of Siam has read much of American and English history, is a ruler of sagacity and advanced ideas for an Eastern ruler, and is gradually introducing reforms having European institutions, and in architecture modern forms as models. The toleration of the Siamese, and their consideration and kindness toward other people, make intercourse more easy and pleasant than with some other Eastern nations."

ARMY AND NAVY MATTERS.

WASHINGTON, July 6.—Col. William H. French, Fourth Artillery, recently promoted from the position of Lieutenant-Colonel of the Second Artillery, has been ordered to join his regiment in the Department of California. Paymaster Charles P. Thompson has been ordered to duty in the Bureau of Provisions and Clothing, at the Navy Department. Lieut. H. C. Nields has been detached from the training ship Constitution and placed on waiting orders. Lieut. Charles H. Scheltky has been detached from the receiving-ship Independence and ordered to the training-ship Constitution. Medical Inspector A. C. Gorgas has been detached from the Naval Academy and ordered to the Hartford as Fleet Surgeon of the South Atlantic Station. Upon account of the very great pressure upon the Secretary of the Navy for positions in the department, employment at the navy-yards, &c., he has been compelled to issue the following notice:

"The proper business of the department is obstructed by personal applications for positions. The Secretary notifies applicants for positions that the time for application for positions in the department is closed, and that persons seeking places at navy-yards must hereafter apply to the commandants thereof. The Secretary declines to interfere in any way with appointments to places in any other of the departments."

The commandants of the various navy-yards have full authority to employ all workmen needed, and, according to the circular issued by the Secretary, persons will be employed on account of their skill and efficiency, and without regard to political or other considerations.

NOTES FROM THE CAPITAL.

WASHINGTON, July 6, 1877.

The receipts from internal revenue to-day were $283,536 26, and from Customs, $456,650 41.

Luther W. Pixley and George W. Scott were to-day appointed Revenue Gaugers for the Fourth District of Virginia.

No appointment has yet been made of a new United States Minister to Belgium. Minister Merrill is now reported as partially recovering from his attack of paralysis.

The Controller of the Currency has declared a dividend of 12½ per cent. in favor of the creditors of the Watkins National Bank, of Watkins, N. Y., making in all dividends of 87½ per cent.

The commission appointed to investigate charges against the Indian Bureau will to-morrow adjourn for 10 days, to arrange and classify the evidence thus far taken, and to determine as to the scope of the investigation.

Bids were opened at the Treasury Department to-day for supplying the cartage and other labor of the New-York Appraiser's office for three years. There were fourteen bids, ranging from $37,000 to $60,000, the lowest being put in by R. C. Brown, of New-York City. The next lowest bidder is William McFyncheon, of this city, at $37,975.

Bids were opened yesterday by Col. Casey, Superintendent of Public Buildings and Grounds, for the erection of the granite pedestal for the statue of the late Major-Gen. George H. Thomas, on the M-street circle, in this city. The appropriation for the pedestal is $25,000, and the bids ranged from $8,700 to $29,500. The contract will be awarded in a few days.

The Department of State has received information that a steamer named the Northcote, constructed for the navigation of the Saskatchewan River, started from Cedar Lake, above the Grand Rapids, at its mouth, on the 4th of May, and ascended the stream to Fort Edmonton and returned to Cedar Lake, accomplishing the trip within 30 days. The success of this trip is regarded as important in the development of trade in that quarter, and as likely to benefit the carrying trade of the Northern Minnesota railways.

Information has been received by the State Department to-day that the International Geographical Conference, lately in session at Brussels, appointed an executive committee to act in the interval between its adjournment sine die and its future reassembling, on which committee Mr. Henry S. Sanford was appointed to represent the United States, and Sir Bartle Frere, who leaves England shortly as Governor of the Cape of Good Hope, was selected as the member of the Executive Committee for Great Britain.

The State Department is officially advised that the French Government has reiterated its determination to open the Paris International Exposition on the 1st of May next, and that it has now published detailed regulations for the

information of exhibitors. It is understood that our Government will be unable to make any arrangements for American participation until Congress shall have reassembled, there being no sanction of law for the appointment of a Commissioner, and no appropriation out of which the necessary expenses can be defrayed.

At the meeting of the Washington Monument Association, yesterday, Gen. Meigs submitted a plan to terminate the present structure with a metallic spire 140 feet in height, making a total height of 442 feet, and a column resembling the tower in the public square of Vienna. The additional weight would be 4,147,000 pounds. Gen. Meigs, in his letter, says he approves the plan of Mr. Larkin G. Mead to complete the monument by placing a colossal statue of Washington upon the present structure. Mr. Mead is at present in this city, and drawings of his plans are on exhibition at the rooms of the society. The figure of Washington, which would crown the masonry if the plan should be adopted, will be 85 feet in height, and of light hammered metal, so that the additional weight would be inconsiderable. Mr. Mead has recommended no important change in the society's plans tor completing and beautifying the base of the monument.

SCHUTT'S SILVER MINE.

BURIED TREASURE IN THE EIGHTH WARD—SEVERAL HUNDRED DOLLARS IN OLD SPANISH SILVER TAKEN FROM A CELLAR IN SPRING-STREET.

The excitement in the Eighth Ward over the discovery of "Schutt's silver mine" shows no signs of abating. Last evening a TIMES reporter found the corner of Spring and Clarke streets blocked up with a crowd of curiosity mongers of all ages and sexes, all anxious for a sight of the house which has so suddenly become famous. Pushing his way through the motley throng in the direction of a small cellar door, through which a struggling tallow dip made darkness visible, he came suddenly upon one of the proprietors of the "lode." "Welcome to Pike's Peak, Sir," said Mr. John Kelsey, the partner—or to give him the correct mining appellation—"the pardner" of Mr. Schutt in the newly discovered wealth. "Sorry you didn't come earlier, though we turned up a heap of em not long since." The gentleman pointed to a hole in the ground about a foot deep, four feet long and two feet wide, around which several men and boys were gathered with shovels in their hands. At one end of this hole was a tow-headed youth shaking a sieveful of dirt and ashes and peering anxiously into the mass in search of a Spanish doubloon. A few feet to the rear of the trench was the spot in which $150 in Spanish halves and quarters was dug up on Wednesday last. An aged laborer had been employed to clean out the cellar, and in turning over the rubbish on the floor found an old Spanish quarter-dollar. He showed it to Mr. Kelsey, but, strange to say, neither of them looked further until about three hours later, when the crowd which had gathered in front of the house had picked up several hat-fuls of coin from the dirt which the old shoveler had flung out. An account at Messrs. Schutt & Kelsey realized the extent of their "find," they barred the doors and proceeded to examine the dirt minutely. During the rest of the afternoon and all day Thursday scattering coins were found, and on Thursday evening fully $100 more in silver was discovered within a few minues. Most of the Spanish pieces bear dates ranging from 1760 to 1790, although a few have been found as early as 1702. A few American half-dollars were also discovered, none bearing date later than 1812. The only coin which might give any clue to the owner is a Spanish 2-real piece of the reign of Charles III., dated 1781. The piece has an eye-hole bored on one side, and the inscription "M. Fry" stamped across the face in letters a quarter of an inch in height. The total amount taken out since Wednesday is between $250 and $300. Forty dollars in gold was found in the same cellar four years since.

The traditional heavy iron chest filled with doubloons is not yet forthcoming, but the workers make no doubt of striking it within the next day or two. Meanwhile the contagion has spread to the neighbors, many of whom are reported to be turning up their own cellars in hope of discovering a similar hoard. There is a local tradition to the effect that Capt. Kidd, during the intervals between his piratical excursions, used to spend his days in an old tumble-down farm-house near the present site of Spring-street, but as the treasure bears date as late as 1812, it is thought that Kidd could not well have had anything to do with it, especially since no sidings of the freebooter's ghost "materializing" have ever come to light. Another theory—that the money was buried during the Revolutionary War—meets with a similar objection, and the gossips of the neighborhood are confined to two hypotheses, either that the coin was secreted by some very raw recruit of the War of 1812, or placed there by a smuggler in some later period. The ground on which the house is built belongs to Trinity Church, but that ancient corporation has as yet laid no claim to the "spelter."

LOSSES BY FIRE.

On Thursday evening a fire was discovered in the buildings on the wharves of Swett & Co., on Beach-street, Gloucester, Mass. The buildings, contents, and wharves were entirely consumed. The fire extended to the premises occupied by Pettingill & Cunningham, fish dealers, destroying their wharf and one side of their fish-house. The building of George J. Marsh, used for storage, was also consumed. The following are the losses and insurance: Total loss, $20,000 to $25,000; partially covered by insurance. Swett & Co. lose $20,000; Pettingill & Cunningham, $1,000 on fish, &c., and Mr. Marsh, $1,000 on barrels; Mrs. George H. Rogers, $500 on building, and George J. Marsh, $300 on building and contents. Swett & Co.'s insurance is $2,600 in the Atlas, of Hartford, and $4,000 in the Pennsylvania, of Philadelphia, which is the total on his property. There is $2,500 insurance on Pettingill & Cunningham's stock, in the Ætna, of Hartford, and one other company. The stock of J. M. Bacon was insured. It is believed the other losses are fully covered by insurance. The impression is the fire was of incendiary origin.

A fire at Brash's Mills, St. Lawrence County, N. Y., yesterday morning, burned S. Giles' hotel, carriage-house and barns, together with Stebbins' grocery store, and S. H. Lyons' dwelling-house. Loss, $12,000; insurance, $6,000. The fire originated in Giles' barn and is supposed to be incendiary.

THE WEATHER.

SYNOPSIS AND INDICATIONS.

WASHINGTON, July 7—1 A. M.—The pressure is highest in the lower lake region, low along the Atlantic Coast, and lowest in the North-west. Rain has been reported, except in the Gulf States, the lake region, and the North-west. The temperature has risen in the North-west, in the lake region, and in the Atlantic Coast States; elsewhere it remains stationary. The winds are southerly in the North-west and the West Gulf States, northerly in the Atlantic Coast States. The Missouri River is 13 inches above the danger line at Brunswick and falling. The Ohio has risen 14 inches at Cincinnati.

INDICATIONS.

For New-England, rising barometer, northerly winds, rain areas, and nearly stationary temperature, followed by falling barometer, southerly winds, and clear or partly cloudy weather.

For the lower lake region and the Middle Atlantic States, stationary or rising, followed by falling, barometer, northerly winds veering to southerly, stationary or higher temperature, clear or partly cloudy weather.

For the South Atlantic and East Gulf States, stationary or higher pressure and temperature, variable winds, partly cloudy weather, and occasional showers.

For the west Gulf States, stationary or higher temperature and pressure, southerly winds, and clear or partly cloudy weather.

For Tennessee and the Ohio Valley, rising followed by falling barometer, winds mostly from the South, warmer, partly cloudy weather, and occasional showers.

For the Lower Missouri and Upper Mississippi Valleys, and the upper lake region, stationary or lower pressure, stationary or higher temperature, southerly winds, increasing cloudiness, and occasional showers. The lower Missouri and Lower Mississippi Rivers will slowly fall.

CONCORD, N. H., July 6.—The House this afternoon passed the bill appropriating $200,000 for a new State Prison.

CONCORD, N. H., July 6.—In the House this morning it was voted to finally adjourn July 14, the Senate concurring.

KEENE, N. H., July 6.—Henry Lawlor, one of the injured by the fall of the building to-day, died this afternoon. The third victim, Brown, will also die.

LEAVENWORTH, Kan., July 6.—The Secretary of War arrived here yesterday. He is the guest of Gen. Pope, and peremptorily declined a public reception.

TORONTO, Ontario, July 6.—Frank Meeker, who was extradited from the United States for shooting the late Joseph Dain, has been committed for trial.

BOSTON, Mass., July 6.—Major George S. Merrill, Postmaster at Lawrence, Mass., has sent in his resignation as Secretary of the Republican State Committee.

MONTREAL, P. Q., July 6.—The Treasurer of the St. John Relief Fund in this city, has so far received $11,336, $4,000 of which was donated by the Bank of Montreal.

BIDDEFORD, Me., July 6.—Stephen McDonald was waylaid on Main-street last night by four men and frightfully beaten. His condition is very precarious. Two of his assailants are under arrest.

OTTAWA, Ontario, July 6.—During the quarter ending June 30, there were shipped from Ottawa 38,000,000 feet of sawn lumber, valued at $385,000, besides other classes of wood valued at $30,000.

ST. JOHN'S, N. F., July 6.—Steps are being taken here for the relief of the sufferers by the fire in St. John. Collectors have been appointed to solicit subscriptions. The Free Masons of this town have subscribed $1,000.

GENERAL TELEGRAPH NEWS

THE NORTH-WESTERN INDIAN WAR.

GEN. HOWARD'S POSITION—INDIANS MARCH PAST HIS CAMP—CHIEF JOSEPH'S FUTURE MOVEMENTS.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., July 6.—A dispatch from Portland, Oregon, says: "News has been received from Gen. Howard's camp on the Salmon River up to June 30. On the 29th 85 Indians passed along Bald Mountain opposite the camp in full view of the soldiers. Gen. Howard is hurrying preparations with all possible dispatch in order to pursue the savages or find the direction taken by them. If the trail indicates that Joseph intends escaping to the Buffalo country, Gen. Howard will immediately retrace his steps to Lewiston and endeavor to head him off by way of Hangman's Creek. Capt. McConnville, of the Lewiston volunteers starts to-day to scout the territory in the vicinity of Slate Creek to find the direction Joseph has taken.

"The Malheur Indians, of Baker County, Oregon, are restless, and fears are entertained that they will effect a junction with the hostiles. Squaw-men say Joseph has gone toward Spokane River, and will take up his position in the impassible gulches and cañons, intending to fight it out in Willow Valley. The opinion at headquarters is that he will start for the Buffalo country. Joseph has now a day and a half's start of the troops. Gen. Howard has telegraphed for a regiment of regulars, which, it is understood, can get here in 10 days from Omaha, Neb. He has about 500 men, three howitzers, and two Gatling guns."

Gen. McDowell, commanding the Division of the Pacific, has been authorized by telegraph from head-quarters, Washington, to recruit the regiments in the division to their full standard.

GOV. "GOBBLE" GROVER'S ELECTION.

THE FREE USE OF MONEY TO SECURE HIS RETURN TO THE SENATE—VOTES WORTH $1,000 TO $1,500 ABOUT THAT TIME—PROGRESS OF THE SENATORIAL INVESTIGATION.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., July 6.—A Portland dispatch says: In the Grover investigation there were examined yesterday H. Haight, member of the Legislature at the last session from Clackamas County; ex-Gov. L. Curry, Gov. Chadwick, who was a member of the Legislature from Linn County, and L. Danforth. Nothing definite or even satisfactory was elicited from these witnesses tending in any manner to establish the truth of the charges preferred against Grover.

James Brown testified that he knew Representative Wilson, of Tillamook County; had a conversation with him in regard to the Senatorial question; "Vic." Trevett and Barnhart wanted to find whether he would throw off on Nesmith; Barnhart gave me some money to try him with; I asked him how much it would take to get him not to vote for Grover, and whether $1,500 would do; he said, no; he could do better; he told me that he would talk to me the second evening after, if Grover was not elected, and he would talk business; I never had any conversation with him afterward, and gave the money back to Barnhart the next day; this was two nights before Gov. Grover's election; he stated to me that he wanted Nesmith; he said Nesmith was a fool for not going into the caucus; to tempt him I laid the money on the table, and wanted him to name what sum would do him; he did not agree to take that money; there was talk about money being used, and the talk came from both sides, but most of it came from Nesmith. Democrat.

The following is the testimony of Senator Goodman, of Linn County, in relation to the conversation which took place between him and J. H. Mosier, member of the House from Wasco County: Mosier said to me, on the night before the Senatorial election, "How is this Senatorial question going?" I said, "I don't know." He asked, "Why won't Mr. Grover do?" I replied: "Well, Mr. Grover is a good man, but he is not my choice." "Well," he said, "there is a chance to make some money. A man can get $1,000 for his vote." Said I, "Who has the money?" He answered, "I know where the money is, and your can get $1,000 for your vote. They want three more votes and they have got $3,000 to pay for them."

To the question of who offered it, witness said: "You will have to judge of that as I did."

DESTRUCTIVE HAIL STORMS.

WATERTOWN, N. Y., July 6.—The recent hail-storm a few miles south of this city did great damage. It left a track one mile wide through the town of Rodman, stripping the leaves from the trees, and cutting off barley, wheat, and other grains entirely. Cattle exposed to the storm were afterward found bleeding. The damage in this town alone will exceed $50,000. Hail-stones nine inches in circumference were found, and many remained on the ground until the next day. In Rutland the village church was badly damaged, and the windows on the south side of all buildings were broken out.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, July 6.—Another severe wind and rain-storm visited Central Indiana and Ohio last evening, doing still further damage to crops and farming property generally. A boy was killed by a falling tree at Lima, Ohio. George W. Miller was killed by lightning at Meadville, Penn. At Morristown, Ohio, hail as large as hens' eggs fell in large quantities, and wheat and corn in the path of the storm are ruined.

TAX COLLECTOR OF HARTFORD.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

HARTFORD, Conn., July 6.—At a special meeting of the Board of Aldermen held to-night, John M. Ney was appointed to fill the position of City Collector, made vacant by Traney's resignation. The name of Cady, the newly-appointed Town Collector, was not mentioned, and thus the city and town taxes will be run by separate officials. Mr. Ney is the gentleman to whose energy and persistent labor the city is indebted for the exposure of Traney's fraud. The friends of the fallen Collector have suggested very plainly that Ney made his investigations under the stimulus of selfish motives. On this account Mr. Ney at first absolutely declined to accept the office, but finally yielded, with the distinct understanding that his successor shall be appointed as soon as the affairs of the office are straightened out. The choice made gives thorough satisfaction to the better class of the tax-payers here.

DISORDERLY ZOUAVES IN CANADA.

MONTREAL, P. Q., July 6.—Concerning the row on board the steamer Queen Victoria during an excursion of Papal Zouaves from Ottawa to Montreal on the Fourth of July, Mr. Varin, an officer of the Zouaves, makes a statement impugning the courage of the friends of Capt. Simmonds, who commanded the steamer. He says they kept away from the disturbance, and did not render the Captain any assistance; that he (Varin) himself interposed to protect the Captain, and opened the cabin door for his escape from the excited soldiers. Mr. Varin denies that the Zouaves hoisted the Papal flag, but declares it was hoisted by one of the hands of the steamer, and by order of the pilot, Cousineau. He says the Zouaves are perfectly loyal, and only await the proper opportunity to show that they are as brave and as true to the Crown as their English-speaking confrères.

HORSE-THIEVES IN NEVADA.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., July 6.—B. F. Holland, Agent of the Moapa Indian Reservation, Nevada, and William L. Carter, blacksmith, were killed by a band of four horse-thieves. All the inhabitants of the valley turned out and pursued them. One of their number, Isaac McManus, was captured wounded near St. George. The others are supposed to be hiding in the mountains near by.

THE ST. LAWRENCE RIVER COLLISION.

MONTREAL, P. Q., July 6.—The cargo of the steamer Elphinstone, which collided with the steamer Redewater on Tuesday, consists of 64,000 bushels of corn, and is insured for $42,000 in the following companies: Boston Marine Underwriters' Association, $10,000; British and Foreign Marine Insurance Company, of Liverpool, $9,000; Mercantile Mutual Company, of New-York, $24,500. Steam pumps are at work and the Elphinstone will probably float in a few days. The cargo of the Redewater is being transshipped into barges and will be sold for the benefit of the underwriters. Steam pumps have been working on board since last night, and it is expected that she will be floated to-morrow. The loss on her cargo will probably not exceed 35 per cent. The cargo in the after part of the vessel is intact, water being in the bow compartment only.

PAPAL FLAG AT MONTREAL.

OTTAWA, Ontario, July 6.—Pilot Cousineau and deck-hand Meron, of the steamer Queen Victoria, were before the Police Magistrate to-day, charged with disobeying and combining to disobey the Captain's orders. The Captain ordered the Zouave flag to be taken down and the Union Jack substituted. The pilot countermanded the order, directing Meron not to take down the Papal flag, and also called to the Zouaves to throw the Captain overboard. The case was continued to Monday.

RELEASE OF A STEAMER DEMANDED.

PANAMA, June 27.—Mr. Gibbs, the United States Minister, received orders from Washington to insist upon the immediate release of the steamer Georgia, detained in Callao at the request of the Government of Chili for alleged offenses committed in Chilian waters. Although the moment was most inopportune to force any diplomatic concession from the Government, Mr. Gibbs proceeded with great tact and prudence, and succeeded in having the vessel placed at liberty.

WAR VESSELS IN THE PACIFIC.

PANAMA, June 27.—The British sloop-of-war Albatross, Commander Ernest Rice, sailed from Panama for the Sandwich Islands on June 25, and the Shah left for San Francisco on the night of June 26. The United States gunboat Huron, on special service, arrived at Aspinwall on June 16, and left, homeward bound, on the 26th. There is at present no war vessel of any nation either at Aspinwall or Panama.

VALUE OF PROPERTY IN BOSTON.

BOSTON, Mass., July 6.—It is stated that the loss in the valuation of the real estate of Boston, May 1, 1877, compared with May 1, 1876, will be $40,000,000. It is estimated that the loss on personal estate is about $20,000,000, making a total loss of $60,000,000, and reducing the whole valuation to about $670,000,000, exclusive of bank tax.

JEWELS SEIZED IN BOSTON.

DIAMONDS AND EMERALDS CAPTURED WHICH ARE SUPPOSED TO HAVE BEEN SMUGGLED.

From the Boston Post, July 6.

Gen. Ansel D. Wass, the Chief Deputy Surveyor, on Thursday, June 14, made one of the heaviest seizures of diamonds, claimed by the Government to be smuggled, that was ever made at this port, or probably at any port in the United States. Information from sources the most reliable enable us to give the following information as regards their seizure. The articles were arranged in 14 cases, and were packed away in a small black leather sachel. The schedule is as follows:

Case No. 1—One diamond necklace and broodh.
Case No. 2—One diamond necklace and brooch.
Case No. 3—One diamond necklace and brooch—central stone of the brooch missing.
Case No. 4—Diamond and emerald bracelet, pin, and ear-rings.
Case No. 5—Diamond and emerald cross.
Case No. 6—Diamond and emerald cross.
Cases Nos. 7 and 8—Bracelets; one gold and black enamel and diamonds, one gold and diamonds.
Case No. 9—One gentleman's emerald and diamond pin.
Case No. 10—One gentleman's diamond pin.
Case No. 11—One diamond and emerald ring.
Case No. 12—One diamond and emerald ring.
Case No. 13—One diamond and emerald ring.
Case No. 14—One cluster diamond ring.

The necklaces were composed of a large number of diamonds in rather old-fashioned setting, and a great profusion of stones had been used in the manufacture of the different pieces. The value of the lot was not so easy to arrive at, because the stones would have to be reset or put on the market loose before they could be sold to advantage. Under all the circumstances, perhaps, $10,000 would be a fair price, but when they were imported, a couple of years ago, they would probably have sold for $20,000 or $25,000. The history of this collection of jewelry is not very clear just at present, but it is thought by the Custom-house officers that it has done duty as collateral on a variety of occasions, and it is suspected that some one or more persons may have been induced to advance rather more upon it than the true valuation would warrant. Certain it is that the stones have a very brilliant lustre, and to untrained eyes seem of almost fabulous value. It is claimed on the part of the Government that the goods were brought into Boston nearly or quite two years ago by a passenger on board a Cunard steamer, and that duties on them have never been paid. When first seen by the officers of the Government they were in the hands of the well-known Washington-street jewelry firm of Messrs. Palmer, Bachelder & Co., to whom the present owner of the diamonds had consigned them for sale. The goods had, however, never been offered for sale by the firm, and were seized while arrangements for the sale by Messrs. Palmer, Bachelder & Co. were completed, there being a difference of opinion regarding the present value of the goods between the owner and the firm. After the goods were sealed up by the Custom-house officials they were left in the custody of Messrs. Palmer, Bachelder & Co., and placed in their vaults for safe-keeping until such time as the owner could be made aware of the seizure and come to Boston and attend to the matter in his own behalf. He being away in the country at the time, a week or 10 days elapsed before he was heard from; but on the 25th of June his agent came to the city, and Messrs. Palmer, Bachelder & Co., in the presence of and with the consent of the Customs officers, broke the seals of the package, and the agent checked off the goods per invoice, giving Messrs. Palmer, Bachelder & Co. his receipt for their safe return to him. The Customs officer again sealed the package, giving the owner's agent a receipt for them, and then removed the goods to the Custom-house, and they have since been turned over to the custody of the United States Marshal. It is hardly necessary to say that the transaction does not reflect in any manner upon Messrs. Palmer, Bachelder & Co., their connection with the business being purely a matter of negotiation for the sale of the goods on commission. Had it been otherwise, the Custom-house authorities would have taken possession of the goods at the first sealing up of the same. The papers in the case were filed in the United States District Court on the 3d inst., and were made returnable on the 24th inst.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE SOLDENE TROUPE.

A telegram from Mr. C. A. Chizzola, received from San Francisco yesterday, announces that Miss Soldene and her associates will appear under his management at the Union Square Theatre on Aug. 6, in fulfillment of the contract signed some weeks since.

THE WHEELER EXPEDITION.

The Virginia City (Nev.) *Enterprise* of June 29 says: "Lieut. Wheeler, of the Wheeler Exploring and Surveying Expedition, was in town yesterday. He leaves to-night for Ogden, to join a detachment of his command, now engaged in running base lines near that place. His command is divided into small parties, which are at work in the various sections of country assigned them. One detachment is in Idaho, and must now be nearing the region in which the Nez Perces are on the war path. Lieut. Wheeler feels somewhat uneasy about this party. Being at work out in the wilderness, where little news from the outside world is likely to reach them, they may run a base line into the very midst of the camp of the hostile redskins. The surveys of Lake Tahoe and the circumjacent country are completed, and maps of the same are being prepared at the Washington office. These maps will be the finest ever made in the United States, and in accuracy and beauty will equal the best Swiss maps of the Alpine regions. Much work will yet be done by Wheeler's command before the Summer is over—all good and useful work, too."

HOW PHILADELPHIA KILLS DOGS.

The Philadelphia *Press* of Friday says: "At this season of the year, when so many unmuzzled dogs find theft way to the dog pound on Lamb Tavern road, it will be a matter of interest to some citizens to know what becomes of the animals when they arrive there. The dogs are kept a few days in case their previous owners want to claim them, and, if not called for, are killed. The mode of killing them is rather novel in character. Into a small brick building, containing two rooms, one above the other, the unsuspecting canines are induced to enter. Once in, the modes of exit are closed. A charcoal fire is started in two stoves, and as soon as a blue blaze (carbonic acid gas) appears on the fires, the windows are shut and the dampers are reversed, so as to prevent air from entering the rooms. In about a minute the dogs fall insensible, utter a faint cry, and shortly afterward cease to breathe. They are left in the room, however, for 8 or 10 minutes to make sure that life is entirely extinct. The windows are then opened, and, after the poisonous gas escapes, the dogs are removed."

BASE-BALL GAMES.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., July 6.—Volunteers, of Poughkeepsie, 10; Eagles, of New-York, 2.

BINGHAMTON, N. Y., July 6.—Crickets, 17; Chelseas, 5.

WILKESBARRE, Penn., July 6.—Wilkesbarres, 5; Alaskas, 2.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., July 6.—The Indianapolis and Hartford clubs played here to-day without result. On the tenth inning, neither of them having scored anything, the game was called to enable the Hartfords to take the train for Louisville.

THE NAVAL FIGHT OFF PERU

A BATTLE BETWEEN IRON-CLADS.

FIRING IN SELF-DEFENSE ON THE BRITISH FLAG—TWO ENGLISH MEN-OF-WAR FAIL TO TAKE A PERUVIAN IRON-CLAD—A SPIRITED ENGAGEMENT IN THE PACIFIC OCEAN.

The Panama *Star and Herald* of June 27 furnishes us with further particulars of the naval fight between the ram Huascar and the British iron-clads the Shah and Amethyst. The Huascar was commanded by Don Nicolas de Pierola, who had not only rebelled against the Peruvian Government, but had seized the ram, and with her had bid defiance to the President and his party. On May 28 his ship had an encounter with the Government squadron consisting of the Independencia, an iron-clad frigate, and two wooden corvettes named the Union and Pilcomayo. The latter was of little importance, and at nightfall the Huascar steamed away toward the shore, and was soon lost to sight in the heavy fog. "The next day, May 29," says the Lima correspondent of the *Star and Herald*, "when close to Pacocha, a little port in the neighborhood of Ilo, two large vessels were seen some distance out at sea, and the Huascar, imagining they were part of the Government squadron, stood out to meet them with a view of fighting. But it was soon discovered that they carried the British flag, and were in fact her Britannic Majesty's ships the Shah and Amethyst, the former flying the broad pennant of Rear-Admiral De Horsey. The Huascar, although somewhat surprised at the appearance of those vessels, was by no means prepared for what followed. A gun was fired by the Shah for the ram to lay to, and a boat from the Amethyst was soon pulling toward the Huascar. Coming alongside, the officer was invited aboard, but refused, and then informed the commander that Admiral DeHorsey gave the Huascar just two minutes to haul down the Peruvian flag and surrender to him in the name of the Queen; that in case of refusal he would do all possible to sink the ram. The people on board the Huascar could scarcely credit their senses, but Pierola, who is a man of action, speedily comprehended the situation, and replied to the British officer that the Huascar was a national man-of-war carrying the national flag, and that he might tell his superior that that emblem would not be lowered while the Huascar had a gun to defend it. With this reply the boat returned to the Amethyst. Pierola instantly beat to quarters, and in a few words assured his men that his own personal pretensions now disappeared in the face of this new emergency which threatened the honor of their common country. He was loudly cheered, and the ships' company to a man, even including some prisoners taken on shore at Pisagua, evinced the most determined spirit of resistance. Pierola opened fire at about 600 yards, the first shots cutting away the flag of the Huascar, but which was immediately replaced. The Huascar replied with her heavy 300-pound Blakeleys in the turret, and the Amethyst, lying off and on, steadily persisted in her attempts to take the ram. The Shah fired her broadsides, which discharged by electricity, and in a few moments everything on the Huascar's decks, except her masts, turret, and smoke-stack had disappeared. Her standing rigging, boats, steering gear, and capstan were destroyed in the hot fire from the English vessels. The Huascar, however, continued her fire at regular intervals, sometimes from her turret guns. A shell from the Amethyst entered one of her forward ports, exploding inside, killing one man and wounding several. For a moment fire was apprehended, but fortunately was prevented. After the fight had lasted about an hour and a half the Amethyst was seen with a thick smoke issuing from amidships, and steamed away out of action, not returning for 20 minutes, leaving the Huascar and the Shah alone. The former now attempted to ram her adversary, but the splendid handling of the Shah prevented any successful manœuvre of this nature. On approaching, as the Huascar's officers state, the Shah appeared to move as if by instinct, and her heavy batteries were brought to bear on the assailant. A small Gatling gun stationed in her tops very seriously incommoded the combatants on board the ram, and her smoke-stack is riddled with musket bullets. One the turret of the Huascar, penetrated the iron for two inches, and then rebounded. On the side she was hit twice by the same class of shot, and with precisely the same result. The Peruvians now adopted a new mode of attack, first advancing on the Shah and then on the Amethyst, but the superior speed and superb management of these vessels prevented her ramming them. The battle lasted for three hours. Then the Huascar slowly retired, the shell from the Amethyst having destroyed all the primers for the turret guns, and she headed toward the land, for which she had been maneuvering for some little time previously. The enemy did not attempt to pursue; contented themselves with receiving the last shots from the Huascar, and remaining about two miles from shore, evidently keeping watch over their brave antagonist. The Huascar, although attacked at this time by musketry firing from the Government troops on shore, who imagined that a landing was to be attempted, sent a messenger with a white flag to the Captain of the port, begging for ammunition, and asking permission to land the few wounded on board. Only one man was killed. This was refused, and an answer returned calling for the surrender of the ship.

"But the Huascar being short of ammunition and apprehending a repetition of the English attack, thought it best to take advantage of the heavy fog then rising and quietly slip down to Iquique, where the Government fleet was lying, and where Pierola hoped to make some arrangement for combined action against the British forces. The movement was cautiously executed, and none too soon, for at about 10 o'clock a steam-launch from the Shah came steaming through the darkness with a torpedo, and if by mere chance avoided affixing that implement of destruction to the side of a coasting steamer in port, mistaking her for the Huascar. When the departure of the ram was made known, the English vessels disappeared from the offing.

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"Clearly, this is not a laurel in Admiral De Horsey's crown. Leaving upon one side the questionable right of overhauling the Huascar, based on the equally dubious privilege assumed by the Government to declare itself irresponsible for the acts of the rebel, it is not, nor can be, a matter of congratulation among the English generally that two of her cruising ships were not only unable to fulfill their threat of sinking the Huascar, but received the last shots, and found it convenient not to pursue her. Peru is jubilant over the brave defense.

"Arriving at Iquique, Pierola proposed to the Government forces to unite and go out in pursuit of the English. This was not acceded to, and Pierola seeing that his personal cause was hopeless, surrendered his vessel to the Independencia, obtaining safe conduct for his followers, but refusing all guarantees for himself. With this the revolution terminated, and one of the most honorable pages of Peruvian history is that telling the story of the heroic defense of the national honor against a powerful and disciplined enemy, in no unwarranted an assault. Pierola, for his bravery and patriotism, stands higher to-day with his countrymen than ever before."

A partial explanation of Admiral De Horsey's interference in one of the numerous "family quarrels" for which Peru is famous is given by the same correspondent. It seems that some of the British mercantile houses in Lima had asked that steps should be taken to look after the Huascar in the south, it having been reported that this vessel had committed some depredations on British interests, stopping the royal mail steamers, and taking forcible possession of a quantity of coal from on board an English ship in Pisagua. It afterward transpired that no such outrages had been perpetrated—that the coal belonged to a Peruvian citizen, who gladly accepted the price offered by the rebels, and that when the mail steamer was boarded, and two Peruvian officers extracted therefrom, the occurrence took place in a Peruvian port, from whence the local authorities had fled, and the rebels were in unquestioned possession. However, Admiral DeHorsey was probably unaware of these circumstances, and, in compliance with the desires of his countrymen in Lima, proceeded south to look after the ram. A note was sent by the Admiral to Pierola, and received by the latter in Coblja about the 23d of May, in which the Huascar is threatened with capture in case of interference with British interests, or retaining on board British subjects against their own volition. On the receipt of this document Pierola called on deck the English engineers and firemen belonging to the ship, explained the matter to them, and offered them their liberty. This was accepted by the engineers, who were placed on shore, paid extra wages, and their passage secured in the mail steamer to Callao. The commander of the Huascar replied to the note of Admiral De Horsey, asserting that no acts inimical to English interests had been practiced, and that in case of necessity the Huascar was perfectly competent to maintain the honor of her flag.

THE OTHER SIDE OF THE STORY.

WHAT THE OFFICERS OF THE SHAH HAVE TO SAY OF THE ENGAGEMENT—THE REBEL RAM ADMIRABLY HANDLED.

PANAMA, June 27.—Her Majesty's frigate Shah, Rear-Admiral De Horsey, arrived in Panama Bay on the evening of the 20th inst. last from Payta, Peru. From officers of the Shah it appears that the battle with the Huascar was substantially as given above. After the engagement and the surrender of the Huascar to the Government, the Shah and Amethyst visited Iquique and held some intercourse with the Peruvian fleet which still remained at that port. The reason stated for not capturing the Huascar is that the Shah and Amethyst could not follow her into the shoal water near the shore. Neither of the English ships was injured during the combat. The Huascar, our informant says, was hit no less than 70 times during the engagement. The handling and fighting of the rebel ram is said to have been admirable. The Shah would have entered Callao Bay on her way north, but was met by a steamer with the British Consul on board outside the harbor, and advised to keep on her voyage, and thereby avoid any further collision with the Peruvians, who, it said, were prepared to give her a hot reception in case she came into Callao. We learn that the Shah will proceed to San Francisco after the arrival of mails from Europe.

OFFICE-HOLDERS IN POLITICS.

THE EIGHTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT REPUBLICANS—RESIGNATIONS OF THE OFFICERS OF THE ORGANIZATION.

In consequence of the President's order forbidding any person holding a Federal office from taking an active part in politics, it will be necessary for a large number of persons to resign the offices they hold in the local Republican organizations in this City. Though the General Republican Committee and the various district organizations had already adjourned over until September, and no political work can be done until that time, yet many of the officers of the district associations have taken steps to resign their places, in order to be on the safe side, and prevent any malicious reports being sent to Washington. The first formal meeting to this end was held by the Eighth Assembly District Republican Association last night, at No. 76 Ludlow-street. All that was done was to elect a new set of officers for those who had resigned, and the election for this purpose went on with perfect quietude. It was, in fact, a purely formal affair, only one ticket being run. When the ballots were counted at the close of the poll, it was found that there were 54 ballots cast, and none of them scratched. The following is the list of officers resigned, with the places held by them:

John J. O'Brien, President of the association, weigher in the Custom-house.

Charles Verry and Andrew McCabe, Vice-Presidents of the association, in the Custom-house.

Edwin C. Lewis, Treasurer of the association, in the Appraiser's Department.

William M. Washburn, Post Office; Augustus Guisper and Lauer Meyer, Appraiser's Department; William Adams, Abram Lewis, George Scherman, and John Bremer, Delegates to the Central Committee, all in the Custom-house.

The positions held by these men are of a comparatively low grade, the average salary for all being about $1,200. The ticket elected last night is as follows:

For President, Bernard Rourke; Vice-Presidents, John J. Verry, Morton Britton; Treasurer, George W. Lewis; Delegates to Central Committee, George W. Lanthier, Henry Vorsas, Ludwig Miller, Thomas Riker, Isaac W. Mead, Peter Schumaker, Patrick J. Hickey.

There is great rejoicing among the Tammany men in this district. They think they see the break-up of the power of the Republicans here, which has of late years been a bitter pill for them. Previous to 1870 they had it all their own way in this district. There was a Republican organization, so called, but it had no strength and gave no trouble to Tammany Hall. When the men, who have been running the Republican organization for the past seven years or so took hold, they infused any amount of energy into the work, which carried confusion and dismay into the Democracy. Five out of six Republican Assemblymen have been elected by them, and three Senators. Last Fall there were unusually strenuous efforts made to carry the district for Tammany and Nachtmann was elected. During the whole week day on election day, the head-quarters of the Republicans had to be kept barricaded, and those who were in the rooms were every one armed to the teeth. This district, it must be remembered, is one where elections are quite as much decided by physical force as by ballots. No party which opposed Tammany Hall here, and did not have a gang of shoulder-hitters at command, would find a single one of its boxes on election morning, except in scattered fragments in the gutter. It is one of those districts where every man who votes the Republican ticket must do it under guard, so to speak, unless he wishes to run the tolerably certain chance of having his head broken. When the officers just resigned took hold, they met with enemy within their own ranks, engaged as many fighters as the other party; had inspectors who knew every trick on the board, and men to peddle ballots who knew as much about changing tickets as the next man. This sort of policy made a vast difference in the Republican vote, and the Tammany people were correspondingly enraged. Now they think the old times will come again, when they can do as they please. Besides the resignations in this district, it is understood that there will be four in the Seventh Assembly District, one in the Thirteenth, and two in the First. These will probably be made in a few days, special meetings of the several organizations being called to receive them and fill the vacancies so caused.

THE CLINTON SAVINGS BANK.

SUPERINTENDENT ELLIS REPLIES TO THE APPLICATION FOR A RECEIVER—THE DEPOSITORS FAVORABLE TO THE APPOINTMENT OF ONE OF THE DIRECTORS.

Bank Superintendent Ellis yesterday replied to the request made by the Directors of the Clinton Savings Bank that a Receiver should be appointed to wind up its affairs, and announced that he would immediately institute proceedings in accordance with the wish expressed. The bank was yesterday visited by a large number of the depositors, who came to inquire as to the condition of the institution and to learn something about their prospects under the Receiver. President Mildeberger and Secretary Smith were in attendance, replying to the questions of depositors. Mr. Mildeberger expressed the opinion that it would be best for all concerned if a Director should be made Receiver, and if the depositors should prefer him he would faithfully perform the duties without fee. He believed that with care the assets could be made to pay the depositors dollar for dollar. He said that there would be no distress caused by the closing of the bank. Mr. Smith, the Secretary, said that the depositors had expressed the wish that Mr. Mildeberger should be appointed Receiver; and many of them asked how the appointment could be secured. They were assured that a petition presented to the court by which the Receiver is to be appointed, assuring the court of Mr. Mildeberger's familiarity with the business of the bank and his ability to furnish bonds, would be sufficient to obtain his appointment. Mr. Smith complained that some of the accounts of the assets of the bank were incorrect. It had been stated that the assets included the note of Phillips, as a man who failed. Mr. Phillips, he said, had nothing to do with the bank. The bank had taken the note of him as security for a loan when the law permitted the taking of such stock, and that stock was now good, and could be made available as an asset. Mr. Phillips' failure had not in the remotest degree affected the standing of the institution. The only notes held by the bank were those of the Trustees, voluntarily made to secure it, for $500 each, and these would be paid immediately to the amount of $3,200.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

ALBANY, N. Y., July 6.—Bank Superintendent Ellis has placed the case of the Clinton Savings Bank in the hands of the Attorney-General, that being the usual process where a bank closes. Application will be made before a court for a Receiver.

DEATH OF A RETIRED MERCHANT.

MR. CHARLES L. RICHARDS DIES OF AN OVERDOSE OF HYDRATE OF CHLORAL—HE HAD NOT BEEN IN HIS RIGHT MIND FOR SOME TIME.

Mr. Charles L. Richards, a wealthy retired manufacturer, died on Thursday morning at his residence, No. 8 West Thirty-ninth-street, from the effects of an overdose

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

New-York, Friday, July 6, 1877.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since last have been as follows:

Ashes, pks.	33	Spirits Turp., bbls.	1,629
Beans, bbls.	68	Resin, bbls.	4,047
Beeswax, pkgs.	9	Oil, bbls.	90
Cotton, bales	46	Oil-cake, pkgs.	210
Cotton-seed oil, bbls.	100	Oil, Lard, bbls.	55
Copper, bbls.	385	Oil, Lubr., bbls.	210
Copper, pkgs.	502	Pea-nuts, bags	516
Dried Fruit, pkgs.	3	Pork, pkgs.	203
Eggs, pkgs.	1,170	Beef, pkgs.	42
Flour, bbls.	9,612	Cut-meats, pkgs.	2,388
Corn-meal, bags	100	Lard, kegs	679
Wheat, bushels	7,942	Lard, kegs	100
Corn, bushels	57,415	Butter, pkgs.	6,403
Oats, bushels	40,354	Cheese, pkgs.	19,813
Rye, bushels	14,900	Skins, bales	14
Barley, bushels	800	Starch, pkgs.	993
Bags, bushels	198	Stearine, pkgs.	65
Flat-seed, bbls.	34	Tallow, pkgs.	55
Grease, pkgs.	300	Tea, pkgs.	9,796
Hides, bales	438	Tobacco, hhds.	2,014
Hops, bales	180	Tobacco, pkgs.	1,005
Lead, pigs	2,194	Whisky, bbls.	320
Leather, sides	12,451	Wool bales	1,132

ASHES—Are in generally slack demand, with Pots quoted at from $4 50@$5, and Pearls at $6 75@7 ₱ 100 lb.

BEES-WAX—Yellow is dull in the wholesale line; quoted within the range of 30c.@31c. ₱ lb.

BOOTS AND SHOES—The week has been a broken one through the observance of the national anniversary. The demand for goods has been generally tame, and the dealings, which have been to a moderate aggregate, have been indicative of no important changes as to values.

BRICKS—The demand has been fair, with Pale quoted firm at $3 75@$3; Hard, common, $4@$5 25; Croton Fronts, $8@$10; Philadelphia do., $23@$27 ₱ M.

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BRICKS—The demand has been fair, with Pale quoted firm at $3 75@$3; Hard, common, $4@$5 25; Croton Fronts, $8@$10; Philadelphia do., $23@$27 ₱ 1,000, and stock delivered from yard at the customary advance on these figures.

CANDLES—Continue in limited demand, with Adamantine quoted at 11¾c.@15½c.; Paraffine, 19c.@20c.; Sperm, plain, 23c.; Sperm, patent, 33c.; Stearic, 27c.@28c. ₱ lb.

COAL—Trade has been limited for the season, with values unchanged. The product is moving in moderate quantities.....Liverpool House Cannel quoted at $12@$14; Liverpool Gas Cannel, $9 50@$11; Newcastle Gas, $4 75@$5; Provincial Gas, $4 50@$5; American Gas, $3 50@$4 50; Cumberland and Clearfield, $4@$4 50; and Anthracite, $2 75@$3 25 for cargoes.

COCOA—Has been offered sparingly at former figures, but has been in comparatively slack request.

COFFEE—Quiet at former prices; 739 bags Rio, by the La Place, sold at 18¾c. gold.

COOPERAGE STOCK—Sells slowly on the previous basis as to values.

COTTAGE—Has been held with firmness, though without much animation.

COTTON—No important business was reported in this line to-day, though some dealings were represented as having occurred in August at 12.20@12.22, with September quoted at 11.95 bid, showing more firmness. The Cotton Exchange, under the recently adopted resolution, stands adjourned to next Monday, July 9. Spot quotations nominally as in our last.

DRUGS, DYES AND CHEMICALS—The country in the jobbing line has been fair for the leading kinds of Drugs and Dyes, prices of which have been quoted generally about as before.....English Chemicals have been moderately active, with values showing steadiness.....Essential Oils have been selling quite moderately within the previous range.....Dyewoods have been quoted generally firm, though not active.....San Domingo Logwood quoted at $22@$23, ₱ 2,240 lbs.; Jamaica do., at $12@$13; Honduras do., $27 50@$30, currency; Mexican Fustic, $20@22, gold; Maracaibo do., $20; San Domingo do., $22@$23, gold; Jamaica do., $18@$20, gold; Bar Wood, $24, gold; Lima Wood, $50@$53, currency; Sapan Wood, $35, currency; Camwood, $170, gold, ₱ ton.

EARTHENWARE—Has been very dull and quoted generally nominal as to values.

FEATHERS—Have been in very moderate demand at former figures.

FIRE-CRACKERS—Have been inactive, with values quoted somewhat nominal.

FISH—Holders have been generally very confident in their views as to prices, on restricted offerings, but the demand has been on a moderate scale in most instances. We quote Dry Cod, new, $4 50@$5 ₱ cwt.; Dry Cod, in boxes, $4 @$5 50; Mackerel, quoted at $16@$23 for No. 1; $9@$12 for No. 2, and $8 50@$9 50 for No. 3 ₱ bbl.; Pickled Herring, $2 50@$5 75; Smoked Herring at 20c.@25c. for Scaled, and 14c.@16c. for No. 1 ₱ box; Dutch Herring, $1 10@$1 12½ ₱ keg.

FLOUR AND MEAL—Generally speaking, the market was reported to-day for State and Western Flour, which was in more urgent request for export and home use, especially on the latter account, and offered with reserve, particularly desirable brands of fresh-ground stock. The firmer range of Wheat values tended to strengthen the views of holders. The actual dealings indicated an improvement of 10c.@15c. ₱ bbl., in the instance of favorite Spring and the better grades of Winter. For better qualities of Superfine, with exceptional transactions reported at an advance of 25c. ₱ bbl. No. 2 and unsound Flour attracted more attention.....Sales have been reported since our last of 18,850 bbls. of all grades, including unsound Flour of all classes, very poor to very choice, at $3 50@$7 50, mostly at $3 50@$5 50 for poor to about fair Extras, (of which 312 bbls. at $5 90@$6) Sour Flour at $3 75@$7 50; inferior to choice No. 2 at $3 50@$5, mainly at $4 25@$5; inferior to fancy Superfine State and Western at $3 75@$4 25; common to choice White Wheat at the latter rate for choice Indiana Winter, (of which latter 50 bbls. sold from dock at $6 20; 50 bbls. very poor State went at $5 50;) inferior to very good Extra State, at $4 75@$5 75; very good to fancy do. at $6 75@7 35; City Mills Extra, shipping grades, for West Indies, on the basis of $7 75@$8 for good to very choice, chiefly at $7 75@7 80; do., for South America, $8 25@$8 25 for fair to fancy; do., for Canada, $7 50@$8; Rye Flour do., Family Extras, $9 25@$10 75, the latter for strictly choice; poor to good shipping Extra Western, $6 25@$6 75; mostly at $5 50@$6 25, (a line of 2,000 bbls. good Superfine went for shipment to London on private terms, quoted at $6 50 bid, and $6 65 asked;) good to fancy do. at $6 75@7 75, chiefly at $7 25@7 50; most other grades at proportionately full rates.....Included in the reported sales are 5,000 bbls. Minnesota Extras, in lots, (of which 4,700 bbls. City Mill Extras,) 950 bbls. Minnesota clear, (of which choice to fancy brands at $6@$9 25,) 2,175 bbls. do., straight Extras, (the latter mainly at $8 85@$10 25, very fancy brands bringing a shade more,) 1,450 bbls. do. Patent do., 2,700 bbls. Winter Wheat Extras, 750 bbls. Superfine, 1,070 bbls. No. 2, (of which 750 bbls. Winter Wheat at $4 75@$5, the latter rate for choice,) 1,000 bbls. Patent Diamond Extras at the quoted rates.....Southern Flour in good request, chiefly for home use, and quoted very strong as to values; offerings light.....Sales reported of 1,775 bbls. Southern, mostly Extras, at $5 25@$10 50. Of Rye Flour, sales were reported of 670 bbls., in lots, including Superfine State, within the range of $4 50@$5 for fair to choice, and up to $5 20@$5 25 for strictly fancy, and more active.....Of Corn-meal, sales were made of 1,300 bbls., including Yellow Western, in lots, at $3@$3 25, and 600 bbls. Brandywine at $3 40@$3 50; market unchanged.....Of Oat-meal, in Spring, 2,100 bags were reported at $5 05@$5 10, and 1,000 bags at $5 20@$5 30 for Barrels of $1 07 for City and $1 05 for Baltimore ₱ 100 lb.

FRUIT—A very limited movement has been reported in this line, with values quoted as somewhat unsettled, though as a rule not altered materially.....Sales include 600 boxes Layer Raisins, at $2 20@$2 25; 1,500 do. at $2 10@$2 15, 150 bbls. Currants at 6¾c., 150 cases Sardines at 12c@c. for quarter box.

GRAIN—Spring Wheat has been quoted up 2c.@3c. ₱ bushel, on reduced offerings, the principal holders showing decided firmness, which circumstances operated against free dealings, though a fair inquiry was reported for shipment and milling purposes. Winter Wheat again to-day quiet and unsettled, sales having been reported to-day of 63,000 bushels, including new crop Amber Virginia and Delaware, choice, about 1,000 bushels, to a local miller, at $[illegible]; new crop Amber Tennessee, to arrive soon, 5,000 bushels, on private terms; No. 2 Milwaukee Spring, afloat, about 10,000 bushels, at $1 63; No. 2 Chicago do., choice, 8,000 bushels, at $1 60; No. 3 Spring, 10,000 bushels, at $1 44@$1 47; ungraded Spring, at $1 52@$1 60; 3,000 bushels Red, rejected Chicago Spring, about 5,000 bushels, for export, at $1 05.....At the call of Wheat, No. 2 Red Winter, for August delivery, closed at $1 44¾ bid, and $1 44¾ asked; new No. 2 Red Winter, for same option, 35 bid, and $1 60 asked; do., September, $1 25 bid, and $1 38 asked. No transactions.....Corn has been offered much less freely, and quoted generally at 2c.@1c. ₱ bushel, dearer; on spot, however, a less active business, especially on export account, the comparatively meagre supplies available for early delivery, and the very firm views of sellers operating against the outward movement.....Sales are reported to have been made to-day of 329,000 bushels for all deliveries, (of which 168,000 bushels for early delivery,) including New-York No. 1, 2,500 bushels, at 60¾c.; New-York Steamer Mixed at 57¾c@58¾c., chiefly at 58c.; New-York Steamer Mixed, New-York, for 60 days, 5,000 bushels at 57½c.; New-York Steamer Mixed, July option, 8,000 bushels, early, at 57c., and subsequently, 20,000 bushels at 57¼c., closing with 58c. bid, and 58¼c. asked; do., August, 15,000 bushels, at 58c., closing at 58¼c. bid; do., September, 16,000 bushels, at 59c@59¼c., closing at 59½c. bid; New-York No. 2, for immediate delivery, 59c.@60c., (mainly at 59c., though including one boat-load of very choice, at 60c., three car-loads at 59½c. and resold at 60c.;) do., for July, 32,000 bushels at 58¾c., closing at 59¼c. bid; do., for August, 56,000 bushels, at 59½c.@59¾c., (of which 32,000 bushels at 59¾c.,) closing at 59½c. bid and 59¾c. asked; do., September, 3,000 bushels at 60½c.; Western, ungraded, at 56c.@60c., chiefly 58½c.@59½c. for sailing vessel, and 57c.@58½c. for steamer qualities, the latter for choice, and up to 61c.@61½c. for very choice High Mixed; warm corn, on the spot, sold at 56c.@56½c.; 1,200 bushels, at 61½c.....At the first call to-day sales were made of New-York Steamer Mixed, 16,000 bushels, August option, at 58c.....And of New-York Steamer Mixed, 32,000 bushels, July, at 58½c., and 24,000 bushels, August, at 59½c.....And at the last call of New-York Steamer Mixed, no sales.....And of New-York No. 2, 16,000 bushels, August option, at 59¾c., and 3,000 bushels, September, 60½c.....At the last call, New-York Steamer Mixed, on the spot, closed at 57½c. bid, with none offered; July, 58c.@58¼c.; August, 58¼c.@58¾c.; September, 59½c.@60c.....And New-York No. 2 on the spot, closed at 59½c. bid, and none offered; New-York No. 2, July option, at 59¼c.@59½c.; do., August, at 59½c.@59¾c.; do., September, at 60¼c.@60½c.....Rye, Barley, and Peas nominally unchanged.....Of Barley-malt, 5,000 bushels six-rowed State sold at $1, cash.....Oats have been more active, and generally quoted somewhat firmer for the better qualities, which were in meagre supply, while otherwise unsettled. Sales reported of 71,000 bushels, including New-York No. 2 White, 4,000 bushels here at 45c., (as against 44c. yesterday;) New-York No. 3 White, 750 bushels, at 43½c.; Western lots held higher; New-York No. 2, 1,500 bushels, at 43½c.; New-York No. 3 at 36c.@37c. Mixed State at 52c.@55c. for poor to about choice, (2,900 bushels averaging about 31 lbs. went at 53¼c.;) White State, 4,500 bushels, (of which 2,750 bushels at 60c.@60½c., with 61c. bid for prime track lots;) Mixed Western at 32c.@46c., (of which 750 bushels, about 29 lbs., at 46½c.; sundry car lots at 37c.@45c., and 30,000 bushels at 36c.@37c., including 15,000 bushels, 28 lbs., at 36c.;) White Western at 45c.@53c., (of which 750 bushels, averaging 28 lbs., at 51c., and 750 bushels, about 27½ lbs., at 47½c.;) No. 2 Chicago, quoted at 44c.@46c.; and No. 3 Milwaukee, about 10,000 bushels, averaging 29 lbs., at 44c.; and summerchantable at 34c. Hay, Straw, and Feed moderately sought after at about former rates.....Of Feed equal to about 2,700 bags, 40 lb., Feed sold at $21@$21 50, and $19 @$19 50; and two car-loads of 60 lb. at $31 50; market steady.

HIDES—Have shown firmness as to values in most instances, though the movements have been recently on a restricted scale. Sales include 600 Ecuador and 400 Tampico on private terms.

HOPS—Have been active, in good part for shipment, but at weak and irregular prices. The main business has been in sales of medium and low quality, at from 2c.@10c.....New-York State crop of 1876 quoted at 6c.@13c. for common to choice, with very fancy lots held higher: Eastern, 6c.@10c.; Western at 6c.@10c.; Yearlings, 4c.@8c.; California of 1876 at 8c.@13c.; Oregon, 8c.@13c.; Olds, all growths, 2c.@6c. ₱ lb.....The receipts for the week were 366 bales, and since Sept. 1, 1876, as made up by Mr. Emmett Wells, 79,544 bales, against 81,186 bales same period in 1875; export clearances this week, 254 bales, and since Sept. 1, 1,549 bales, against 43,005 bales same period in 1875-6.

LATHS, LIME, AND LUMBER—In the leading kinds of Lumber buying has been on a moderate scale, with prices generally quoted about as before.....Eastern Spruce quoted here at $11 50@$15 50; Yellow Pine quoted here at $18@23; White Pine at $14 50@$18 50; Walnut, $55@$75, and other Hard Woods about as last quoted.....Eastern Laths have been inquired for to a fair extent, and quoted at $1 50 ₱ 1,000.....Lime has been in moderate request within the range of 65c.@1 15 ₱ bbl.....Cement and Plaster Paris have been quoted about steady, though without much activity.

LEATHER—Sole has been quoted firm throughout, with a good demand noted for the leading kinds, which have been offered with reserve. Upper Leather has been in fair request, and prices have been generally well supported. Morocco and Harness Leather have been without much animation, but values have shown no important changes.....The week's receipts of Sole have been 30,247 sides and 304 bales do.; exports, 5,360 sides, including 360 sides to England, and 5,000 sides to the Continent.

METALS—Generally dull; quotations about as before. Iron held more firmly.

MOLASSES—Quoted as in our last, on a very slow movement; 75 hhds. Porto Rico sold at 43c.

NAILS—Have been in fair request since our last, chiefly in the jobbing way, on the basis of $2 50 for common Fence and Sheathing, and $4 25@$4 50 for Clinch, ₱ keg.

NAVAL STORES—Begin quiet to-day on the basis of $1 90@$1 95 for Strained to good Strained.....Tar and Pitch as last quoted.....Spirits of Turpentine more active since our last, with merchantable, for prompt delivery, quoted at the close at 31½c. ₱ gallon.....Sales, 1,200 bbls. at 31c.@31¼c.

OILS—The movement generally is quite slow, even in a jobbing way, with advantage as to prices quoted, in most instances, in favor of purchasers.....Linseed has been quite moderately sought after in other than a jobbing way; quoted within the range of 65c.@67c. ₱ gallon.....Crude, Western, which has been lightly dealt in, and quoted weak; offerings of stock to arrive soon increasing. We quote at 33c.@33½c.; Bleached do., 40c.....A limited call noted for Lard-oil, which has been quoted at 85c.@70c. for prime Western and City, (for choice held rather higher,) and 57½c.@60c. for No. 1. Sales 200 bbls. weather and ice-made City at 70c.@73c.; Crude Cotton-seed-oil has been slow of sale, and quoted weak within the range of 43c.@47½c., with a small lot reported sold at 45c.....Refined Summer Yellow Cotton-seed-oil in moderate demand, with July option quoted at 49c.@51c.; August, 50c.@51c.; September, 51½c.@52c.; seller the remainder of the year, at 47½c.@48c.....Tallow-oil has been dull, but quoted steady at 65c.@70c. for Western and City.....Business in Whale and Sperm has been recently light within the range of previous figures.....Menhaden quoted at 35c.@37c. ₱ gallon.....Sperm has been very inactive; inquired for; quoted $1 43 for natural, and $1 48 for bleached; do., Whale, 66c.@72c.; Paraffine inactive; quoted at 25c.@32c. Most other kinds have been in slack request, quotations ruling generally about as before.

PETROLEUM—A moderate movement has been noted in this line on a firmer basis as to values.....Crude quoted at 7½c. in bulk, and 8½c. in shipping order.....Refined more active; quoted: for export, 8c. in bulk, 12½c. in cases, and 14½c. in cases; for domestic, 8c. in bulk, 12½c. in cases, and 14½c.@14¾c. for Standard White; Naphtha quoted at 9½c.....Refined, in cases, quoted at 16½c.@16¾c. for standard White; 17½c. for Prime; Naphtha in cases at 9½c.....At Philadelphia, Refined Petroleum, for early delivery, quoted at 13¾c.@13¾c.....At Baltimore at 13c.; sales, 10,000 bbls., July and August options, at 13c.

PROVISIONS—Mess Pork has been less active for early delivery at rather firmer prices.....Sales reported since our last of 125 bbls., in lots for export, at $14 25@$14 50. Other kinds quiet.....Extra Prime quoted at $10 00@$10 50, and Western Prime Mess at $13 50@$14. Sales, 25 bbls. Extra Prime at $10 37½.....And for forward delivery here, Western Mess dull, with July options quoted at $14 10; August, $14 15@$14 20, and September at $14 20@$14 25, with no sales reported.....Dressed Hogs in fairly active request at advanced prices, with City at 6¾c.@6¾c., and Pigs a 7c.....Cut-meats in moderate demand and quoted firm.....Sales, in small lots of Pickled Bellies, 12 lb., at 7c. and sundry small lots of other City bulk within our previous range.....Bacon in light request and quoted about as before.....Long Clear here at 6¾c.@7c.....Western Steam Lard has been in fair demand for early delivery at firmer prices, partly for shipment.....Of Western Steam, for early delivery here, sales have been reported of 70 tcs. here at 8c., and 100 tcs. at 8¼c.; choice do. at $9 25, and for export at $9 15, with old quoted at $9 25 asked.....And for forward delivery here, Western Steam Lard has been moderately active, with Western Steam, for July option, quoted at the close at $9 20@$9 25; August at $9 22½@$9 25; September at $9 35 asked; December, $9@$9 12½, and seller the remainder of the year, $9 02½@$9 07½.....Sales have been reported of Western Steam, to the extent of 3,500 tcs., August, at $9 22½@$9 27½, (of which 500 tcs. for export at $9 27½.....City Steam and Kettle has been in good demand; quoted at the close at $9 @$9 10, and sales, 50 tcs. at $9.....No. 1 quoted at $8 25.....Refined Lard in fair request; quoted for the Continent, for early delivery, at the close at $9 50; South America, $9 75@$9 87½, and West Indies, $7 50. Sales, 700 tcs. for the Continent at $9 50.....Beef quiet at steady figures. Sales, 200 tcs. Philadelphia, on private terms, quoted at $19@$20, Beef Hams continue inactive at former quotations.....Butter, Cheese, and Eggs moderately sought after at about previous quotations. Fancy State Factory Cheese, 9¾c.....Tallow has been in more demand at former rates; quoted at $7 87½@$8 12½ for good to prime; sales, 135,000 lb., (of which 75,000 lb. at $7 87½@$8 25, the latter rate for choice.....Grease, 2½c.@3½c. Yellow sold at 3½c.....Stearine very quiet, with prime to choice Western in tcs., quoted at $10@$10 12½, and choice City, in tcs., quoted at $10 25@$10 37½, and in hhds. at $10 12½.....The week's export of Provisions, Wheat and Flour to European ports include 390 pkgs. Pork, 521 pkgs. Beef, 8,731 pkgs. Lard, 3,867 bxs. Bacon, 78,424 bxs. Cheese, 8,700 pkgs. Butter, and 733 pkgs. Tallow.

SALTPETRE—Continues inactive at 6¼c.@7c., gold.

SOAP—Has been in fair demand since our last, mainly in a jobbing way, with Castile quoted at 9c.@9½c., gold; Colgate's Family, 8c., currency, and Sterling and other brands at proportionate figures, less usual discount.

SPICES—Have been moderately dealt in since our last, mainly in a jobbing way, the principal line, very quiet, though wholly in small parcels, at about former figures, with Mace quoted 75c.@90c.; No. 1 Nutmegs, 85c.@90c.; Cassia, 20c.@22c.; Cloves, 33c.@35c.; East India Pepper, 12½c.@13½; White Pepper, 21c.@21½c.; Pimento, 12c.@12½c.; Ginger, 6¼c.@7c. ₱ lb.

STARCH—Is dull in regard to demand, yet quoted steady, with Potato quoted at 3½c., and Corn at 3½c. @3¾c., in bbls., and 4c., in bxs.

SUGAR—Has been generally quiet; moderately sought after, with Sicily aggregating 852 hhds. at 7 7/16@$17 50 for inferior to fair refining, afloat and from store, and Virginia at from $65 ₱ ton.

SUGARS—Raw quite dull, but quoted steady, with fair to good refining Cuba at 9¼c.@9¾c., and sales reported of 40 bbls. and 1,000 bbls. Carthagena at 8½c.@9c. ₱ lb.....Refined a shade firmer, and in rather better demand.

TEAS—Quiet and irregular; 600 half-chests Green sold on private terms.

TOBACCO—The general movement has been on a moderate scale, checked in part by the comparatively meagre available supply, though holders have generally held their own well as to values.....Sales include 250 hhds. Kentucky Leaf at 4c.@14c.; 100 cases Sundries, 4c.@18c.; 150 cases 1875, New-England, 10c.@30c.; 42 cases 1874 and 1875, Ohio, on private terms; 250 bales Havana, 80c.@1 10.

WHISKY—Dull at $1 13. No sales.

WOOL—The offerings of domestic in this market are yet quite moderate, and values of desirable lots rule strong throughout, with a fair active call noted, mainly from the manufacturing interest. Foreign product also held with confidence, though without much animation.....Sales reported as having the week of 1,660,000 lb. Domestic Fleece, part at 47c.@50c.; 2,000 lb. Utah at 32c.; 6,000 lb. Spring Colorado at 20c.; 215,000 lb. Texas at 17c.@29c.; 42,000 lb. Spring California at 18c.@25c.; 15 bales and 60,000 lb. Fall California at 20c.@21c.; 225 bales Spring California at 22c.@30c.; 81 bags extra pulled, 30,000 lb. Indiana Combing, 5,000 lb. tub-washed, 40,000 lb. Georgia, 30 bags Canada Lamb's, pulled, 40,000 lb. Utah, 25 bags Colorado, 6,000 lb. Domestic Noils, 10,000 lb. Foreign Noils, and 5,000 lb. Camel's Hair on private terms.

FREIGHTS—Tonnage for Petroleum was quite active at essentially unaltered rates, ship-owners having promptly responded to the requirements of this interest at the ruling figures. Tonnage for Grain, Lumber, and general cargo was in moderate request at about former quotations. Berth freights were quoted weak generally and for Grain for British and Continental ports lower, on a freer offering of accommodation, especially by the steam-ship lines, and a comparatively moderate demand.....For Liverpool, the engagements reported since our last were 300 bbls. Oil, 750 tcs. Lard, 200 hhds. Tallow at 17s. 6d.; 125 tons measurement goods on private terms; and, by steam, 300 bales Cotton at ¼d. ₱ lb.; 16,000 bushels Grain, of which 8,000 bushels at 4d. ₱ 60 lb., and 8,000 bushels Corn and 2,000 bushels Wheat at 4d. ₱ standard bushel; 2,700 pks. Butter (in refrigerators) at 90s. ₱ ton; 50 tons Leather on private terms; quoted nominally 50s.; 100 hhds. Tobacco on private terms. Also, an Italian bark, 496 tons, hence, with about 3,100 bbls. Refined Petroleum at 3s. 7½d. ₱ bbl. (21st July clearance).....For London, by sail, 1,000 bbls. Flour at 1s. 6d. ₱ bbl., 9,000 Canada Corn at 4½d. ₱ 60 lb.; 200 hhds. Tobacco on private terms; and by steam, 200 bxs. Bacon on private terms; 50 bales Hops, via Liverpool, and 100 pkgs. Sewing-machines also on private terms; also, an Austrian ship, 900 tons, now at Boston, hence, with about 6,000 bbls. Refined Petroleum at 3s. 8d. ₱ bbl., with option of Liverpool or Bristol, 12th August clearance. For Glasgow, by steam, 8,000 bushels Wheat at 4d. ₱ 60 lb., and 10,000 bushels Corn at 90s. ₱ ton.....For Bristol, by steam, 49,000 bushels Grain at 5¾d. ₱ 60 lb., (with room for Refined Sugar quoted at 25s., London, 22s. 6d., Liverpool and Glasgow at 20s., but this week without important inquiry.) Also a Norwegian bark, 484 tons, with Grain and Oil-cake, from Philadelphia, on the basis of 3s. 9d. ₱ quarter, and 18s. ₱ ton, (with option of London,) and rumored, a bark, hence, with equal to about 2,700 bbls. Refined Petroleum, on private terms, quoted nominally at 4s. ₱ bbl.....For the United Kingdom, direct, a British ship, 931 tons, (now at Philadelphia,) with Timber, from Pensacola, reported on private terms—quoted at about 50s.; a Norwegian bark, 610 tons, with about 19,300 bbls. Refined Petroleum, from Philadelphia, at 3s. 10½d.; and a Norwegian bark, 524 tons, hence, with about 2,800 bbls. Naphtha, at 4s. ₱ bbl.....For Newcastle, a British bark, 467 tons, hence, with equal to about 2,600 bbls. Refined Petroleum and Spirits Turpentine at 3s. 10½d. ₱ bbl.....For Cork and orders, tonnage for Grain was in light request, quoted here at 4s. 3d. @4s. 6d., at Philadelphia at 3s. 9d.@4s. and at Baltimore at 4s.@4s. 6d. ₱ quarter; and for Naval Stores, in limited demand; quoted for Southern port loading, at 4s. 6d.@4s. 9d., and 5s. 6d.@6s. 9d., though, in instances, higher rates asked.....For Antwerp, by steam, 300 tcs. Lard, on private terms, quoted at 25s. bid, and 25s. asked; 450 pks. Provisions, also on private terms, with room for Grain quoted at up to 7½d. asked, which rate was much above the views of shippers.....For Hamburg, by steam, room for Grain for July shipment was quoted as offered at the reduced rate of 1.23 Reichmarks, but without inquiry of moment, and no further recent contracts reported.....For Rotterdam, by steam, room for Grain was in very slack request, quoted nominally at 7d.@7½d. ₱ bushel.....For Konigsberg, a German brig, 219 tons, hence, with Lard, on private terms.....For Copenhagen, an Austrian bark, 387 tons, hence, with about 3,800 quarters Grain, at 5s. ₱ quarter.....For a Danish port, direct, a Danish bark, 217 tons, hence, with about 1,400 quarters Grain, at 5s. 6d. ₱ quarter.....For the Baltic, a Norwegian brig, 374 tons, with about 3,800 bbls. Refined Petroleum, from Philadelphia, at 4s. 6d. (to a German port, 4th of August clearance;) a Norwegian bark, 523 tons, hence, with another 3,000 bbls. do., at 4s. 9d.; another, 506 tons, hence, with about 3,300 bbls. do. at 4s. 6d.; another, 504 tons, hence, with about 2,700 bbls do., reported at 4s. 10½d. ₱ bbl.....For Oporto, an American bark, 407 tons, just cleared from Boston, and previously with seaward damage, from Pensacola, at $7 ₱ standard.....For Barcelona, a Spanish brig, 175 tons, hence, with equal to about 1,000 bbls. Refined Petroleum, reported as loading in owner's account.....For Gallipoli, a Dutch bring, 146 tons, hence, with about 5,000 cases Petroleum at 25c. ₱ case.....For Gibraltar and orders, an Italian brig, 372 tons, hence, with about 12,000 cases and 200 bbls. Refined Petroleum, at 24½c. to the Mediterranean, 28c. to the Adriatic, and 28c.@31c. to ports in the Levant, ₱ case, (with barrels at 6a.).....For Trieste, an Italian brig, 527 tons, hence, with about 3,000 bbls. Refined Petroleum, at 4s. 1½d.@4s. 2½d.....an Italian bark, 495 tons, with equal to about 3,000 bbls. do., in bbls. and cases, from Philadelphia, at 5s., and 25c., (August clearance)

CITY HOUSES TO LET.

NOS. 167 AND 169 EAST 82D-ST., WEST OF 3D-AV.—30-foot high-stoop brown-stone basement and cellar houses, to rent low. Apply to JOHN LACY, No. 538 Broadway.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—ALL THAT DESIRABLE AND HANDsomely-located farm, containing 313 acres, 3 roods, and 21 perches, situated in Newcastle County, Del., about two miles from the City of Wilmington, on a direct line about one mile, and in full view of said city; 225 acres are high and beautifully rolling land; balance excellent meadow. The former is in a high state of cultivation, suitable for any kind of crops; the latter used for grazing principally. Buildings consist of a good-sized mansion house, large barn, wagon and tool-house, large granary, (capacity 1,000 bushels,) ice-house, spring-house, and other outbuildings, also five tenant houses; farm buildings supplied by wheel and pump with excellent spring water; stall room for 60 head of stock, and all other facilities required for a first-class dairy farm.

A full description, with terms, &c., which will be accommodating, furnished to all desiring to purchase by M. M. CHILD, Real Estate Agent, Wilmington, Del.

FOR SALE—NEAR NORTH BRANCH, OF CENtral Railroad of New-Jersey, 23 acres at $3,500, 32 at $3,200, 36 at $4,000, 80 at $8,000, 28 at $6,000, 88 at $5,000, 70 at $5,000; good buildings on each; shade, fruit, and water in abundance. For particulars address OWNER, North Branch Depot, N. J., or see photographs at Room No. 3, No. 46 Pine-st., New-York.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—COUNTRY RESIdence, 15 acres, with gardener's house, ice-house, conservatory, &c., at Jolly Island, opposite Fire Island. Easy communication, via South Side Railroad. Will exchange for improved City property.
A. T. ACKERT, Attorney, No. 9 Pine-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—A COUNTRY SEAT, 53 ACRES, IN the beautiful village of Geneva; situation excellent; good buildings, and abundance of fruit; a rare chance for a gentleman desiring a country home. Apply to GERRIT H. SMITH, Geneva, N. Y. If not sold by Nov. 1, will rent for term of years.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, LANDS, and village lots for sale; a great variety; also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by W. HALLETT B. SMITH, successor to Beckwell & Smith, Orange, corner of Maine and Cone sts.

THE MOST BEAUTIFUL BUILDING SITE on the Hudson, fifteen miles from City Hall, New-York, will be sold cheap, or will trade my equity, $15,000, for a first-class farm or good merchandise. Address OWNER, Box No. 106 Times Office.

ELEGANT COUNTRY SEAT AT $20,000.—Cost $50,000; might exchange. Healthy, charming, accessible. ELSTON, owner, No. 23 Liberty-st.

COUNTRY HOUSES TO LET.

TO LET—LARGE AND ELEGANTLY-FURNISHED house and grounds at Tarrytown, suitable for a family wanting luxurious quarters and complete equipments; lawn from 10 to 20 acres; the place is convenient to depot. To a desirable tenant the rent will be very low.
HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

TO LET—AT EAST ORANGE, N. J., A HANDsome residence, furnished or unfurnished, all modern conveniences, stable, garden, fruit, and shade, for the season or year. Apply to JOHN D. TOPPIN, Orange-st., corner Roseville-av., Roseville, N. J.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

TO LET—THE STORE AND TWO ROOMS NO. 131 Waverley-place; new plate-glass show window; rent, $37 50 per month; keys up stairs; anti-liquor and tobacco.
THORNTON M. RODMAN,
Real Estate Agent,
No. 896 Broadway, north-east corner 4th-st.

STEAM POWER.—FIRST FLOOR, NOS. 188 AND 190 West Houston-st., 50x90.

PROPOSALS.

BOARD OF EDUCATION.

Sealed proposals will be received by the Board of Trustees of Common Schools of the several Wards, at the Hall of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm streets, for the various kinds of work, &c., hereafter named, as follows:

By the Trustees of the Nineteenth Ward until 4 o'clock P. M. on Monday, July 16, 1877, for the desks, seats, and other furniture required for the new school-house on East Seventy-fifth-street near Third-avenue.

Sealed proposals will also be received at the same time and place for steam heating apparatus for said school-house.

STUART F. MOCKRIDGE, Chairman,
Board of School Trustees, Nineteenth Ward.
MEYER THALESSINGER, Secretary.

Dated New-York, June 30, 1877.

By the Trustees of the Twenty-second Ward, until 9:30 o'clock, A. M., on Monday, July 16, 1877, for the desks, seats, and other furniture required for the new school-house on West Fifty-eighth-street, near Tenth-avenue.

Sealed proposals will also be received at the same time and place, for steam heating apparatus for said school-house.

JOEL W. MASON, Chairman,
Board of School Trustees, Twenty-second Ward.
WALTER CARTER, Secretary.

Dated New-York, June 30, 1877.

By the Trustees of the Twenty-third Ward, until 9:30 o'clock A. M., on TUESDAY, July 17, 1877, for the desks, seats, and other furniture required for the new Grammar School-house No. 62, on Third-av., near 158th-st.

WILLIAM HOGG,
Chairman Board of School Trustees, Twenty-third Ward.
NATHAN R. DAVIS, M. D., Secretary.

Dated New-York, July 2, 1877.

By the Trustees of the Twenty-fourth Ward, until 4 o'clock P. M. on TUESDAY, July 17, 1877, for the desks, seats, and other furniture required for the new school-house on 3d-av., near 173d-st.

Sealed proposals will also be received at the same time and place for the steam heating aparatus for said school-house.

M. K. HAMILTON, Jr.,
Chairman Board of School Trustees, Twenty-fourth Ward.
FRANKLIN EDSON, Secretary.

Dated New-York, July 2, 1877.

Plans and specifications may be seen and blanks for proposals obtained at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 146 Grand-street, third floor.

Proposals will not be considered unless the following provisions are strictly complied with:

The party submitting a proposal and the parties proposing to become sureties, must each write his own name and place of residence on said proposals.

Two responsible and approved sureties, residents of this City, are required in all cases.

The Trustees reserve the right to reject any or all proposals submitted.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

WELLER & MILLER.—DISSOLUTION OF copartnership.—The copartnership heretofore existing between the subscribers composing the firm of Weller & Miller, of No. 16 Spruce-st., New-York, was this day dissolved by mutual consent, James H. Weller retiring from the business. Either party will sign the firm name in collecting or in liquidation.

July 2, 1877.

JAMES H. WELLER,
THOMAS R. MILLER.

The business heretofore conducted under the firm name of Weller & Miller, will be continued by the undersigned on his own account at No. 16 Spruce-st., New-York City.

THOMAS R. MILLER.

THE LIMITED PARTNERSHIP OF G. G. HAVEN & CO. expired July 1, 1877. Mr. Herman R. Leroy retires. The remaining partners will sign in liquidation and will continue the Stock and Gold Brokerage business at No. 17 Wall-st.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

NOTICE OF ASSIGNMENT.

Notice is hereby given that JACOB F. CAKE and wife, of the County of Cape May, did, on the twelfth day of April last, make an assignment to the subscribers, of all estate and property of the said Jacob F. Cake, within the State of Washington, District of Columbia, and elsewhere, except in the State of New-Jersey, for the benefit of the creditors of the said Jacob F. Cake.—Dated June 11, 1877.

(Signed) CHARLES S. BAYLIS,
EDWARD K. STEVENSON.

Further notice is hereby given that JACOB F. CAKE and wife, of the County of Cape May, State of New-Jersey, did, on the twelfth day of April last, make an assignment to the subscribers, of all the estate and property of the said

SHIPPING.

CUNARD LINE B. & N. A. R. M. S. P. CO.

NOTICE.

With the view of diminishing the chances of collision, the steamers of this line take a specified course for all seasons of the year.

On the outward passage from Queenstown to New-York, or thereabouts, crossing meridian of 50 at 42 latitude, or nothing to the north of 42.

On the homeward passage, crossing the meridian of 50 at 42, or nothing to the north of 42.

FROM NEW-YORK FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.

ARTEMISIA, WED., July 11 | *RUSSIA....WED., July 25
SCOTHIA...WED., July 18 | ALGERIA...WED., Aug. 1

Steamers marked * do not carry steerage passengers.

Cabin passage, $80, $100, and $130, gold, according to accommodations. Return tickets at reduced rates. Second cabin, $45; return tickets at reduced rates. Steerage as lowest rates. Apply to

AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Agents,
No. 72 Broadway, New-York.

STEERAGE tickets at No. 45 Broadway, and at the company's pier, foot of Canal-st., North River.

ANCHOR LINE U. S. MAIL STEAMERS.

NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.

California....July 7, 2 P. M. | Victoria....July 21, 2 P. M.
Ethiopia....July 14, 8 A. M. | Bolivia....July 28, 7 A. M.

TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, OR DERRY.

Cabins, $65 to $80, according to accommodations: Intermediate, $35; Steerage, $23.

NEW-YORK TO SOUTHAMPTON AND LONDON.

Ussia....July 7, 2 P. M. | Elysia....July 21, 2 P. M.

Cabins, $55 to $70. Steerage, $28. Cabin excursion tickets at reduced rates. Drafts issued for any amount at current rates. Company's Pier Nos. 20 and 21 North River, New-York.

HENDERSON BROTHERS,
Agents, No. 7 Bowling Green.

GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY.

The splendid mail steamers of this company between New-York and Havre,

Calling at PLYMOUTH (G. B.) for the landing of Passengers,

Will sail from Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Morton-st., every Wednesday, beginning with

*ST. LAURENT, LACHESNEE, Wednesday, July 11, 6 A. M.
*VILLE DE PARIS, DURAND, Wednesday, July 18, 11 A. M.
LABRADOR, SANGUINET, Wednesday, July 25, 6 A. M.

Rates of passage greatly reduced.

LOUIS DE BEBIAN, Agent, No. 55 Broadway.

INMAN LINE, MAIL STEAMERS.

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

CITY OF BRUSSELS....July 7, 2 P. M.
CITY OF CHESTER....Saturday, July 14, 8 A. M.
CITY OF RICHMOND....July 28, 7 A. M.

From Pier No. 45 North River.

CABIN, $80 and $100, gold. Excursion tickets on favorable terms. STEERAGE, $28, currency. Drafts at low-est rates.

Saloons, state-rooms, smoking and bath-rooms amidships.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
Nos. 15 and 33 Broadway, New-York.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.

STEAM-SHIP LINE BETWEEN NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN.

Company's Pier, foot of 2d-st., Hoboken.

NECKAR....Sat., July 7 | WESER....Sat., July 21
MAIN....Sat., July 14 | WERDER....Sat., July 28

RATES OF PASSAGE FROM NEW-YORK TO SOUTHAMPTON, HAVRE, OR BREMEN.

First cabin....$100 gold
Second cabin....60 gold
Steerage....30 currency

Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage certificates, $30 currency. For freight or passage apply to

OELRICHS & CO., No. 2 Bowling Green.

FOR LIVERPOOL, VIA QUEENSTOWN.

The Liverpool and Great Western Steam Company's United States mail steamers leave Pier No. 53 N. R.:

WISCONSIN....TUESDAY, July 17, at 10 A. M.
MONTANA....TUESDAY, July 31, at 9 A. M.
WYOMING....TUESDAY, Aug. 14, at 9 A. M.

Cabin passage, $55, $65, or $75, according to state-room; steerage, $26; intermediate, $40.

WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 29 Broadway.

NATIONAL LINE—Piers 44 and 51 North River.

FOR LONDON.
GREECE....THURSDAY, July 19, 10 A. M.

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
England..July 7, 1:30 P. M. | The Queen..July 21, 2 P. M.
Spain...July 14, 8:30 A. M. | Egypt....July 28, 8 A. M.

Cabin and steerage passage, and drafts from £1 upward, issued at very low rates. Company's office No. 69 Broadway. F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.,

THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.

RAPIDAN, Capt. KEMPTON, SATURDAY, July 7, Pier 43, North River, 3 P. M. GEO. YONGE, Agent, 409 Broadway.

GEN. BARNES, Capt. CHESEMAN, WEDNESDAY, July 11, Pier 16 East River, 3 P. M. MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents, 62 South-st.

SAN JACINTO, Capt. HAZARD, SATURDAY, July 14, Pier 43 North River, 3 P. M. GEO. YONGE, Agent, 409 Broadway.

H. LIVINGSTON, Capt. MALLORY, WEDNESDAY, July 18, Pier 43 North River, 3 P. M. GEO. YONGE, Agent, 409 Broadway.

Insurance ONE-HALF PER CENT. Superior accommodations for passengers. Through rates and Bills of Lading in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, Atlantic and Gulf Railroad, and Florida steamers.

C. D. OWENS, GEORGE YONGE,
Agent A. & G. R. R., Agent G. R. R. of Ga.,
No. 315 Broadway. No. 409 Broadway.

PACIFIC MAIL AND PANAMA TRANSIT STEAM-SHIP LINES.

FOR CALIFORNIA, JAPAN, CHINA, AUSTRALIA, NEW-ZEALAND, BRITISH COLOMBIA, OREGON, &c. Sailing from Pier foot Canal-st., North River.

For SAN FRANCISCO, via ISTHMUS OF PANAMA. Steam-ship ACAPULCO.....Monday, July 16
connecting for Central America and South Pacific ports.

From SAN FRANCISCO to JAPAN and CHINA.
Steam-ship CHINA:.....Saturday, July 14
From San Francisco to Sandwich Islands, Australia, and New-Zealand.
Steam-ship AUSTRALIA.....Wednesday, July 18

For freight or passage apply to
WM. P. CLYDE & CO., or H. J. BULLAY, Supt.,
No. 6 Bowling Green, Pier foot Canal-st., North River.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA DIRECT MAIL LINE.

These first-class steam-ships sail regularly at 3 P. M. from Pier No. 13 North River, as follows:

COLUMBUS....WEDNESDAY, July 11
CLYDE....SATURDAY, July 21

Accommodations unsurpassed. For freight or passage apply to WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling-green. McKELLER, LULING & CO., Agents in Havana.

NEW-YORK, HAVANA, & MEXICAN MAIL S. S. LINE
Steamers leave Pier No. 3 North River, at 3 P. M.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.

CITY OF HAVANA, PHILLIPS....Saturday, July 14
CITY OF VERA CRUZ, DEARING....Wednesday, July 18
CITY OF NEW-YORK, THOMPSON....Wednesday, July 25

FOR VERA CRUZ AND NEW-ORLEANS.

Via HAVANA, Progreso, Champeachy Tuxpan, and Tampico.

CITY OF HAVANA, PHILLIPS....Saturday, July 14

Steamers will leave New-Orleans July 23 and Aug. 12 for Vera Cruz and all the above ports.

For freight or passage apply to
F. ALEXANDER & SONS, Nos. 31 and 33 Broadway.

HAMBURG American Packet Company's Line, for PLYMOUTH, CHERBOURG, and HAMBURG.

POMMERANIA....July 19 | SUEVIA....July 26
GELLERT....July 19 | LESSING....Aug. 2

Rates of passage to Plymouth, London, Cherbourg, Hamburg, and all points in England: First Cabin, $100, gold; Second Cabin, $60, gold; Steerage, $30, currency.

KUNHARDT & CO., C. B. RICHARD & SONS,
General Agents, General Passenger Agents,
61 Broadway, N. Y. 2

SHIPPING.

ATLAS MAIL LINE.

BI-MONTHLY SERVICE TO JAMAICA, HAYTI, COLOMBIA and ASPINWALL, and to PANAMA and SOUTH PACIFIC PORTS. (via Aspinwall.) First-class, full-powered iron screw steamers, from Pier No. 51 North River.

FOR KINGSTON (Jamaica) and HAYTI.

ATLAS....July 6
CLARIDEL....July 26

For HAYTI, COLOMBIA, ISTHMUS OF PANAMA, and SOUTH PACIFIC PORTS, (via Aspinwall.)

ALPS....July 14
ETNA....July 28

Superior First-class Passenger accommodation.

PIM, FORWOOD & CO., Agents,
No. 56 Wall-st.

TO SUMMER TRAVELERS.

International Steam-ship Company's Line of Steamers TO EASTERN MAINE, NEW-BRUNSWICK, NOVA SCOTIA, PRINCE EDWARD'S ISLAND, &c., &c.

The steamers NEW-YORK and CITY OF PORTLAND will, until Sept. 15, leave Boston at 8 A. M. and Portland at 6 P. M. every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, for EASTPORT, Me. and ST. JOHN, N. B., forwarding passengers by connecting lines to Calais, Me., St. Andrews, Fredericton, Shediac, Mirimichi, and Bathurst, N. B.; Truro, Pictou, Digby, Annapolis, Kentville, Windsor, and Halifax, N. S.; Summerside and Charlottetown, P. E. I. The steamers are first class in every respect; the climate of the region to which they run is delightfully cool and invigorating, and the expenses of travel very moderate. For circular with description of the route, and any further information, apply to

W. H. KILBY, Agent,
End of Commercial Wharf, Boston, Mass.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NOES, Passport Agent, No. 21 Duane-st., corner Broadway.

RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD. GREAT TRUNK LINE AND UNITED STATES MAIL ROUTE.

On and after June 25, 1877,

Trains leave New-York, via Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets Ferries, as follows:

Express for Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West and South, with Pullman Palace Cars attached, 9 A. M., 6 and 8:30 P. M., daily.

For Williamsport, Lock Haven, Corry, and Erie, at 8:30 P. M., connecting at Corry for Titusville, Petroleum Centre, and the Oil Regions. For Williamsport and Lock Haven, 9 A. M.

For Baltimore, Washington, and the South, "Limited Washington Express" of Pullman Parlor Cars, daily, except Sunday, 3:30 A. M.; arrive Washington, 4:10 P. M. Regular at 8:30 A. M., 1, 6, and 8:30 P. M. Sunday, 6 and 8:30 P. M.

Express for Philadelphia, 7:30, 8:20, 9, (9:30 Limited,) 10:30 A. M., 1, 4, 5, 6, 7, and 8:30 P. M. Sunday, 9 A. M., 5, 7, and 8:30 P. M. Emigrant and second-class, 7 P. M.

For trains to Newark, Elizabeth, Rahway, Princeton, Trenton, Perth Amboy, Flemington, Belvidere, and other points, see local schedules at all Ticket Offices.

Trains arrive: From Pittsburg, 6:50 and 10:40 A. M. and 10:20 P. M., daily; 10:10 A. M. and 6:50 P. M., daily, except Monday. From Washington and Baltimore, 6:50, 10:05 A. M., 4:10, 6:10, and 10:10 P. M. Sunday, 6:50, 10:40 A. M. From Philadelphia, 5:05, 6:50, 9:10, 10:10, 10:40, 11:50 A. M., 2:10, 4:10, 5:10, 6:50, 8:40, 10:10, and 10:20 P. M.; Sunday, 5:05, 6:50, 10:40, 11:50 A. M.; 6:50 and 10:20 P. M.

Ticket Offices, Nos. 526 and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts.; No. 4 Court-st., Brooklyn; Nos. 114, 116, and 118 Hudson-st., Hoboken; Depot, Jersey City. Emigrant Ticket Office, No. 8 Battery-place.

FRANK THOMSON, L. P. FARMER,
General Manager. General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—Commencing July 1, 1877, through trains will leave Grand Central Depot

8:00 A. M., Western and Northern Express, with drawing-room car to Rochester; also to St. Albans.

9:00 A. M., Special Saratoga Express, drawing-room cars, through to Montreal.

10:30 A. M., Special Chicago and Western Express, with drawing-room cars to Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo, and Niagara Falls; also, drawing-room car through to Richfield Springs.

11:30 A. M., Northern and Western Express, with drawing-room cars for Saratoga.

3:30 P. M., Special Saratoga Express. Connects at East Albany for principal stations to Syracuse.

4:00 P. M., Albany and Troy Express. Stops at Sing Sing, Peekskill, and all stations north, except Livingston.

6:00 P. M., St. Louis Express, with sleeping cars, for Watertown and Canandaigua. Also, for Montreal via Plattsburg. Through cars to St. Louis.

8:30 P. M., Pacific Express, daily, with sleeping cars, for Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Cleveland, Toledo, Detroit, and Chicago, and to Montreal via St. Albans.

11:00 P. M., Express, with sleeping cars, for Albany and Troy. Way trains as per local Time Tables.

Tickets for sale at Nos. 252, 261, and 413 Broadway, and at Westcott Express Company's offices, Nos. 7 Park-place, 785 and 942 Broadway, New-York, and 333 Washington-st., Brooklyn.

C. B. MEEKER, General Passenger Agent.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.—FERRY-BOATS Leave New-York from James-slip 30 minutes, and from 34th-st., East River, 15 minutes previous to departure of trains. No boats from James-slip after 7 P. M. On Sundays from 34th-st. only. Trains leave Long Island City as follows: For Greenport, Sag Harbor, &c., 8:44, 9:03 A. M., 3:30, 4:06 P. M.; Sundays, 4:40 A. M. For Patchogue, &c., at 9:03 A. M., 2, 4:45, 5:23, 6:03 P. M.; Sundays, 9:15 A. M. For Babylon, &c., at 7:30, 8:44, 9:03, 11:30 A. M., 2, 4:24, 4:45, 5:23, 6:03 P. M.; Sundays, 9:15 A. M., 6:35 P. M. For Port Jefferson, &c., at 10 A. M., 3:30, 5:05 P. M.; Sundays, 9:30 A. M. For Northport, &c., at 10 A. M., 3:30, 4:24, 5:05, 6:42 P. M.; Sundays, 9:30 A. M., 6:30 P. M. For Locust Valley, &c., at 8:44, 11:30 A. M., 2, 3:30, 4:24, 5:05, 6:42 P. M.; Sundays, 9:30 A. M., 6:30 P. M. For Rockaway Beach, &c., at 9, 10:20, 11:30 A. M., 1:30, 4:24, 5:05, 5:43 P. M.; Sundays, 9:15, 10, 11 A. M., 1:30, 6:30 P. M. For Far Rockaway, &c., at 10:20, 11:30 A. M., 1:30, 2, 3:30, 4:24, 5:05, 5:43, 7 P. M.; Sundays, 9:15, 10, 11 A. M., 1:30, 6:35 P. M. Local trains for Flushing, College Point, &c., as per time table. Ticket offices in New-York at James-slip and Thirty-fourth-Street Ferries; at the offices of Westcott's Long Island Express Company, No. 7 Park-place, No. 785 Broadway, No. 942 Broadway, Grand Central Depot, 42d-st. In Brooklyn: No. 333 Washington-st. In Brooklyn, E. D., No. 79 4th-st. By purchasing tickets at any of the above offices baggage can be checked from residence to destination.

ERIE RAILWAY.

Summer Arrangement of through trains. From Chambers-Street Depot. (For 23d-st. see note below.)

9:00 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Cincinnati and Chicago Day Express. Drawing-room coaches to Buffalo.

10:45 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Express Mail for Buffalo and the West. Sleeping coach to Buffalo.

7:00 P. M., daily, Pacific Express to the West. Sleeping coaches through to Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cincinnati, and Chicago without change. Hotel dining-coaches to Chicago.

7:00 P. M., except Sundays, Western Emigrant train. Above trains leave Twenty-third-Street Ferry at 8:45 and 10:15 A. M., and 6:45 P. M.

For local trains see time tables and cards in hotels and depots. JNO. N. ABBOTT, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN AND HARTFORD RAILROAD.—Trains leave Forty-second-Street Depot for Boston at 8:05, 11 A. M.; 1, 3, 9, 10, 11:35 P. M. For Boston and Albany Railroad, 8:05, 11 A. M., 3, 9 P. M. For Connecticut River Railroad, 8:05, 11 A. M., 12 M., 3 P. M. For Newport, 8:05 A. M., 1 P. M. For Shore Line Division, 8:05 A. M., 1, 3, 5:15, 10 P. M. For Air Line Railroad, 8:05 A. M., 1, 3, 11:35 P. M. For New-Haven and Northampton Railroad, 8:05 A. M., 3 P. M. For Naugatuck Railroad, 8:05 A. M., 1, 3 P. M. For Housatonic Railroad, 8:05 A. M., 3 P. M. For Danbury and Norwalk Railroad, 8:05 A. M., 1, 3, 4:40, 9 P. M. For Shepaug Railroad, 8:05 A. M., 3 P. M. For New-Canaan Railroad, 8:05 A. M., 1, 4:40, 5:45 P. M. For local trains see time tables.

LONG BRANCH AND PHILADELPHIA VIA NEW-JERSEY SOUTHERN R. R.

Commencing June 18, 1877, steamers leave New-York, Pier No. 8 North River, foot Rector-st., connecting at Sandy Hook with trains for Long Branch, 6:20, 9:30, 10:40 A. M., 3:45, 5, and 6:15 P. M.

Ocean Grove, 9:30 A. M. and 3:45 P. M.

Philadelphia and Toms River, 6:20, 9:30, A. M., and 3:45 P. M.; Sea-side Park, Barnegat, and Beach Haven, 6:20 A. M. and 3:45 P. M.; Vineland, Bridgeton, Atlantic City, and Cape May, 9:30 A. M.; Sundays, for Long Branch, 9:30 A. M.

W. S. SNEDEN, General Manager.

LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD. ARRANGEMENT PASSENGER TRAINS. JAN 1, 1877.

Leave depots, foot of Cortlandt and Desbrosses sts., at 6:30 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Scranton, Elmira, Ithaca, Auburn, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and the West. Pullman's sleeping coaches attached.

General Eastern office corner Church and Cortlandt sts.

CHARLES H. CUMMINGS, Agent.
ROBERT H. SAYRE, Superintendent and Engineer.

CALIFORNIA CHICAGO & NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY, and THAT LINE ALONE, runs the celebrated Pullman Hotel Dining Cars between Chicago and Omaha. They leave Chicago and Omaha daily. This road is the oldest, shortest, quickest, and best line between Chicago and the Missouri River, and has the best equipment of any road in the West. All ticket agents will sell you California or other Western tickets by this line.

L. F. BOOTH, General Agent, 415 Broadway, N. Y.

TO THE WHITE MOUNTAINS. THROUGH BY DAYLIGHT.

On and after July 9, through cars for the White Mountains will leave Grand Central Depot, via New-York, New-Haven and Hartford Railroad, at 8:05 A. M., arriving at Fabyan's at 5:25 P. M.

Ask for tickets via Connecticut River Line.

WICKFORD RAILROAD ROUTE TO NEWPORT, R. I.—Passengers for this line take 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M. express trains from Grand Central Depot, arriving at 4:18 and 9 P. M. at Newport.

THEODORE WARREN, Superintendent.

MISCELLANEOUS.

EPPS'S COCOA.—GRATEFUL AND COMFORTING.—Each packet is labeled JAMES EPPS & CO., Homœopathic Chemists, No. 48 Threadneedle-st. and 170 Piccadilly, London, England. New-York Depot, 112 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

FINANCIAL.

UNITED STATES 4 Per Cent. Loan.

UNDER AUTHORITY of a contract with the SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY, THE UNDERSIGNED hereby give notice that from this date, and until July 16, at 3 P. M., they will receive subscriptions for the 4 PER CENT. FUNDED LOAN OF THE UNITED STATES, in denominations as stated below, AT PAR AND ACCRUED INTEREST IN GOLD COIN.

THE BONDS are redeemable after 30 years from July 1, 1877, and carry interest from that date, payable quarterly, and are exempt from the payment of taxes or duties to the United States, as well as from taxation in any form by or under State, municipal, or local authority.

THE INTEREST on the REGISTERED STOCK will be paid by check issued by the TREASURER OF THE UNITED STATES, to the order of the holder, and mailed to his address. The check is payable on presentation, properly indorsed, at the offices of the Treasurer and Assistant Treasurers of the United States.

THE SUBSCRIPTIONS will be for COUPON BONDS of $50 and $100, and REGISTERED STOCK in denominations of $50, $100, $500, $1,000, $5,000, and $10,000.

THE BONDS, both COUPON and REGISTERED, will be ready for delivery July 2, 1877.

FORMS OF APPLICATION will be furnished by the Treasurer at Washington, the Assistant Treasurers at Baltimore, Boston, Chicago, Cincinnati, New-Orleans, New-York, Philadelphia, St. Louis, and San Francisco, and by the National Banks and bankers generally. The applications must specify the amount and denominations required, and, for registered stock, the full name and Post Office address of the person to whom the bonds shall be made payable.

TWO PER CENT. of the purchase money must accompany the subscription. The remainder may be paid at the pleasure of the purchaser, either at time of subscription or at any time prior to Oct. 16, 1877, with interest added at 4 per cent. to date of payment.

THE PAYMENTS may be made in gold coin to the Treasurer of the United States at Washington, or Assistant Treasurers at Baltimore, Boston, Chicago, Cincinnati, New-Orleans, and St. Louis, and to the Assistant Treasurer at San Francisco, with exchange on New-York, or to either of the undersigned.

TO PROMOTE THE CONVENIENCE OF SUBSCRIBERS, THE UNDERSIGNED will also receive, in lieu of coin, United States notes or drafts on New-York at their coin value on the day of receipt in the City of New-York.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO., New-York.
DREXEL, MORGAN & CO., "
J. & W. SELIGMAN & CO., "
MORTON, BLISS & CO., "
FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, N. Y.
DREXEL & CO., Philadelphia.

JUNE 14, 1877.

ELIZABETH 7s, 1879 TO 1896.

JERSEY CITY 6s, WATER BONDS.

STATE OF CONNECTICUT 5s of 1897,

For sale by

VERMILYE & CO.,

NOS. 16 AND 18 NASSAU-ST.

NEW-YORK CITY STOCKS, 6, 6, AND 7 PER CENT.

Maturing 1885 to 1904.
City of Auburn 6s, due 1892.
Greene County 7s, due 1891.
Jersey City Water 6s, due 1907,

FOR SALE BY

GEO. K. SISTARE,

NO. 17 NASSAU-ST.

NEW-YORK CITY 5 PER CENT. STOCK, PAYABLE IN 1926,

FOR SALE BY

DANIEL A. MORAN,

NO 40 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

THE BANK OF MONTREAL

IS PREPARED TO ISSUE

CIRCULAR NOTES
AND
LETTERS OF CREDIT

TO TRAVELERS,
available in all parts of the world.

CHARLES F. SMITHERS, } Agents.
WALTER WATSON,

NOS. 59 AND 61 WALL-ST.

City and County of San Francisco. GOLD SEVENS,

DUE 1897.

ISSUED FOR WIDENING DUPONT-ST.

We offer a limited amount of these desirable bonds, to which we invite the attention of conservative investors. San Francisco owes less than 3 per cent. of assessed valuation.

PERKINS, LIVINGSTON, POST & CO.,
NO. 23 NASSAU-ST.

CONTINENTAL NATIONAL BANK, }
NEW-YORK, July 3, 1877. }

MR. EDMUND D. RANDOLPH, CASHIER, has been unanimously elected President of the Continental National Bank, vice Mr. Charles Bard, resigned.

Mr. Bard retires from the office at his own solicitation from considerations of health, and for the purpose of accepting, on Sept. 1, the honorable and less laborious appointment of Bank Commissioner of the State of Connecticut. Mr. Bard continues as Director of the Continental National Bank, and, by request, as Chairman of the Finance Committee.

JOHN T. AGNEW, Vice-President.

J. H. HAAR, J. HENGSTLER, R. M. RAVEN,
Member Gold Exchange. Member Stock Exchange.

HAAR & CO.,

BANKERS AND BROKERS,
NO. 43 WALL-ST.

DEALERS IN SPECIE AND UNITED STATES SECURITIES, BUY AND SELL STOCKS, BONDS, AND GOLD FOR CASH OR ON MARGIN. SPECIAL ATTENTION PAID TO ORDERS FOR INVESTMENTS.

ORDERS EXECUTED AT THE PHILADELPHIA AND BOSTON STOCK EXCHANGES.

LOST OR STOLEN.—THE FOLLOWING CERTIFICATES of Stock in the Michigan Central Railroad, viz.: No. 16,955, dated March 12, 1872, 25 shares; No. 18,982, dated Jan. 27, 1873, one share. The above were lost in the mail, or stolen, Jan. 25, 1877. All persons are hereby cautioned against negotiating the same, as transfer has been stopped by the undersigned, and application will be made for new certificates. THEODORE REYNOLDS, Monson, Mass.

$50, $100, $200, $500, $1,000.

ALEX. FROTHINGHAM & CO., brokers, No. 12 Wall-st., make desirable investments in stocks which frequently pay from 5 to 20 times the amount invested. Stocks bought and carried as long as desired on deposit of 3 per cent. Explanatory circulars and weekly reports sent free.

KISSAM & CO.,
(Members New-York Stock Exchange,)
COMMISSION STOCK BROKERS,
NO. 30 BROAD-ST.

Stocks bought and sold on margin or for cash.
SAMUEL H. KISSAM. PETER B. KISSAM.

CITY OF RAHWAY.

Notice is hereby given that the Bonds of the City of Rahway, maturing Aug. 1, 1877, will be redeemed on presentation, at par and accrued interest, to date of redemption at the Chatham National Bank in the City of New-York.

R. C. BREWSTER,
Treasurer City of Rahway.

CITY OF RAHWAY, N. J.
FUNDING 7s DUE 1887.
A limited amount of these desirable bonds
For sale by
PERKINS, LIVINGSTON, POST & CO.,
Nos. 23 Nassau-st., New-York.

BUFFALO, NEW-YORK, AND ERIE RAILROAD First mortgage renewal 7 per cent. bonds, due 1916, coupon or registered, interest payable June and December in New-York. For sale by

PERKINS, LIVINGSTON, POST & CO.,
No. 23 Nassau-st.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

ACCOUNTS OF CORPORATIONS, FIRMS, and individuals solicited.

C. C. HALSTED, No. 59 Nassau-st.

CHOICE FIRE INSURANCE STOCKS—PAY-ing 10 to 30 per cent. yearly. Details by A. TAILBY, Jr., 68 Wall-st.

FINANCIAL.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE NINTH NATIONAL BANK, in New-York, in the State of New-York, at the close of business, June 22, 1877.

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts	$3,850,512 42
Overdrafts	1,238 85
United States bonds to secure circulation	800,000 00
United States bonds on hand	2,600 00
Other stocks, bonds, and mortgages	523,623 19
Due from other national banks	283,217 75
Due from State banks and bankers	104,961 09
Real estate, furniture, and fixtures	500,000 00
Current expenses and taxes paid	17,568 05
Premiums paid	67,627 49
Checks and other cash items	2,879 92
Exchanges for Clearing-house	346,306 73
Bills of other national banks	7,000 00
Fractional currency (including nickels)	781 67
Specie (including gold Treasury notes)	76,045 00
Legal tender notes	825,994 00
United States certificates of deposit for legal tenders	580,000 00
Redemption fund with United States Treasurer (5 per cent. of circulation)	36,000 00
Due from United States Treasurer, other than 5 per cent. redemption fund	75,000 00
Total	$8,606,155 00

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in	$1,500,000 00
Surplus fund	110,000 00
Other undivided profits	26,079 83
National bank notes outstanding	646,340 00
Dividends unpaid	389 00
Individual deposits subject to check	2,746,187 82
Demand certificates of deposit	386 75
Certified checks	85,715 25
Cashier's checks outstanding	56,010 86
Due to other national banks	2,032,907 31
Due to State banks and bankers	1,402,338 38
Total	$8,606,155 00

State of New-York, County of New-York, ss:

I, H. H. NAZRO, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

H. H. NAZRO, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 6th day of July, 1877. J. H. V. ARNOLD, Notary Public.

Correct—Attest:
CLEMENT S. PARSONS,
CHARLES M. FIELD,
JOHN T. HILL,
} Directors.

AT REASONABLE RATES—MONEY ON LIFE and endowment insurance policies, mortgages, and other securities: insurance of all kinds effected with best companies. J. J. HABRICH & CO., No. 119 Broadway.

T. ROBINSON WARREN & CO.,
WM. C. HOFFMAN, Auctioneer, No. 106 Broadway, cor. of Pine-st. STOCKS, BONDS AND REAL ESTATE.

DIVIDENDS.

UNION TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, }
No. 73 BROADWAY, CORNER OF EXCHANGE-PL., }
NEW-YORK, June 30, 1877. }

THE FOLLOWING COUPONS, DUE JULY 1, 1877, are payable at the office of the Union Trust Company of New-York:

Union Pacific Railroad Company First Mortgage.
Peekskill Water Bonds.
North-western Telegraph Company.
St. Louis National Stock Yard.
Rochester City.
Lake Shore and Michigan Southern. Registered Bonds 1900.
Rochester Water Loan.
Town of Leroy.
Town of Stephentown.
Town of Wawarsing.
Town of Gainsville.
Town of Chatham.
City of Syracuse.
Town of Eagle.
Town of Rye.
Town of Pavilion.
Town of Middlebury.
Town of Covington, Ky.
County of Manitoowoc, Wis.
Erie and Pittsburg Railroad Company.
Sandusky, Mansfield and Newark Railroad Company.
Grand Rapids, Newaygo and Lake Shore Railroad Company.
Indianapolis and St. Louis Railroad Company.
Town of Wheatland.
Town of Eden.
Town of German Flats.

JAS. H. OGILVIE, Secretary.

THIRTY-FIFTH DIVIDEND.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,
BROADWAY, 32D-ST. AND 6TH-AV.

The Trustees have declared their usual Dividend at the rate of

FIVE PER CENT. PER ANNUM,

on all sums that have remained on deposit for the last three or six months, payable on and after July 18, 1877. Money deposited on or before July 10 will draw interest from July 1. Sums received from ONE DIME to $5,000. Open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and Monday evenings, 5 to 7 P. M.

NAPOLEON J. HAINES, President.
G. S. CHAPIN, Treasurer.
THOMAS FLOYD JONES, Secretary.

FIFTIETH DIVIDEND.

HANOVER FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,

NO. 180 BROADWAY.

A semi-annual dividend of FIVE (5) PER CENT. is payable on demand at the office of the company.

I. REMSEN LANE, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, July 2, 1877.

OFFICE OF THE IMPORTERS' AND TRADERS' INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 192 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 3, 1877.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Six per Cent., out of the earnings of the past six months, payable on demand.

DANIEL A. SMITH, Secretary.

FOURTH NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, June 25, 1877.

TWENTY-SEVENTH DIVIDEND.

The Board of Directors has this day declared a Dividend of THREE (3) PER CENT., free of tax, out of the profits of the past six months, payable July 2. The transfer-books will be closed until that date.

ANTHONY LANE, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE MERCANTILE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 168 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, June 28, 1877.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAS THIS day declared a semi-annual dividend of FIVE PER CENT., payable on and after July 2, 1877.

C. W. PARMELEE, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE GLOBE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, No. 179 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 2, 1877.

TWENTY-FIFTH DIVIDEND.—THE REGular semi-annual dividend of Five per Cent., and also an extra dividend of Five per Cent., is this day declared, both payable on demand.

ALFRED A. REEVES, Secretary.

MISSOURI PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY, OFFICE No. 5 BOWLING GREEN, NEW-YORK, June 27, 1877.

THE COUPONS DUE JULY 1, 1877, ON the second mortgage bonds of the Pacific Railroad Company, (of Missouri,) will be paid after that date at this office.

C. E. GARRISON, President.

PHENIX NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, JULY 2, 1877.

THE DIRECTORS OF THIS BANK HAVE this day declared a dividend of THREE (3) PER CENT., free from tax, payable on and after July 2, 1877. The transfer-books will be closed until July 5.

JOHN PARKER, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE STAR FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 161 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 2, 1877.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of seven and one half per cent. (7½) from the earnings of the past six months, payable on demand.

JAMES M. HODGES, Secretary.

MECHANICS' NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, June 23, 1877.

A DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER CENT., FREE of tax, has this day been declared, payable on and after the 24th day of July next.

The transfer-books will be closed until that date.

WM. H. COX, Cashier.

KINGS COUNTY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—A semi-annual dividend of FIVE PER CENT. has been declared by this company, payable on demand, at No. 59 Liberty-st., New-York.

HENRY POPE, Secretary.

BROOKLYN, July 2, 1877.

OFFICE OF THE IRVING INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 157 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 2, 1877.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a semi-annual dividend of FIVE PER CENT., payable on demand. JAMES M. WILSON, Secretary.

OFFICE OF NIAGARA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 201 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, June 27, 1877.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Six per Cent., payable on and after July 2, 1877.

P. NOTMAN, Vice-President and Secretary.

THIRTY-NINTH DIVIDEND.

OFFICE OF RELIEF FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 140 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 3, 1877.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT., payable on demand.

W. E. CRARY, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE HOWARD INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, July 5, 1877.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS company have declared a semi-annual dividend of SIX PER CENT. upon the capital stock, payable on and after July 9, 1877.

CHAS. A. HULL, Secretary.

EIGHTY-FOURTH DIVIDEND.—UNITED STATES FIRE INSURANCE COMANY.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of Eight (8) per Cent., payable on demand.

NEW-YORK, July 3, 1877.

W. WILSON UNDERHILL, Secretary.

SEVENTY-SECOND DIVIDEND.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK EQUITABLE INSURANCE CO., No. 58 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, July 5, 1877.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of 10 per cent., payable on and after the 10th inst.

JOHN MILLER, Secretary.

FIFTIETH DIVIDEND.

OFFICE PACIFIC FI

SPORTS OUT OF DOORS.

THE MONMOUTH PARK RACES.

A FINE DAY'S SPORT EXPECTED TO-DAY—FOUR EVENTS TO BE DECIDED—THE ENTRIES IN THE VARIOUS CONTESTS.

A programme of unusual excellence is offered to-day at Monmouth Park. The fields presented in each of the four events on the card are very attractive. There are to be four races, and one of them, the first, will be the popular mile heats for all ages, which will bring out a splendid field of horses, including Chesapeake, the winner of the two-miles on the Fourth of July; Fellowcraft, the redoubtable four-miler, who will make his second appearance this season, in better form than when he ran in the Westchester Cup; Burgoo, a very speedy horse; Dauntless, who won a heat from Mary at Jerome Park; Romney, who has won several races; Frederick the Great, the winner of the mile heats on Saturday last; King Bee, and Jenifer. Frederick the Great showed himself to be a very superior horse in the race mentioned, and if he holds his own to-day there will be a rush on him for the stakes in which he is engaged at Saratoga and Monmouth Park in the Fall. In the Monmouth Oaks, one mile and a half, there are 39 entries, and those announced to run for the rich prize are Zoo Zoo, Idalia, Aunt Betsy, Juno, and Miss Bassett; a well-tried and excellent set. In the dash of three-quarters of a mile there are 11 engaged, among them Lounger, 100 pounds; Grey Leg, 105 pounds; Cyclone, 106 pounds; Indiana, 108 pounds; Lord Zetland, 107 pounds; Sister to Silk Stocking, 106 pounds; Hattie F., 106 pounds; Braemar, 100 pounds; Kenny, 107 pounds; Moorhen, 100 pounds, and Ella Walton, 106 pounds. Lucky, indeed, will be the man who can pick out the winner from this array, for they are all fast, and will run close together. The concluding event will be one of two miles, over eight hurdles, for which are engaged the well-known jumpers Risk, with 152 pounds; Derevent, 154 pounds; Bullet, 151 pounds; Bullet, 150 pounds, and Derby, 152 pounds. There was a great deal of speculation on these events last night at the following figures:

MILE HEATS.

Frederick the Great	$90	$80
Chesapeake	39	30
Burgoo	21	17
Romney	15	16
Dauntless	12	10
Fellowcraft	15	18
King Bee	2½	14
Jenifer	2½	

MONMOUTH OAKS.

Zoo Zoo	$130	$100
Idalia	100	76
Aunt Betsy	28	12
Miss Bassett	8½	12
Juno	7½	10

THREE-QUARTER DASH.

Cyclone	$50	$70
Braemar	25	35
Kinney	20	28
Lounger	10	12
Grey Leg	8	25
Ella Walton	7	10
Indiana	5	6
Grey Leg	5½	
Sister to Silk Stocking	4½	15
Moorhen	4	
Lord Zetland	3	

HURDLE RACE.

Deadhead	$100	$90
Coronet	90	75
Bullet	40	36
Risk	15	15
Derby	12	11

INTERCOLLEGIATE GAMES.

SECOND ANNUAL MEETING OF THE INTERCOLLEGIATE ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION—THE BEST RUNNING BROAD JUMP AND THE BEST QUARTER-MILE RUN ON RECORD IN AMERICA.

The second annual meeting of the Intercollegiate Athletic Association was held yesterday on the grounds of the New-York Athletic Club at Mott Haven. It was a very pleasant affair, and was notable for some of the best performances of which there is any record, but it is certain that it did not beget that outside interest, or induce the wide college representation, which ought to attach to a competition of the kind. Princeton, Columbia, and the University of Pennsylvania had it mostly to themselves, with some slight aid from the College of the City of New-York and Lehigh University, and with single representations of Harvard and Williams. The day was fine, the grounds were in good order, and the scene was very pretty. The colors of the different colleges were suspended across the grounds opposite the grand stand, and a few of them were worn in the hat-bands of the students. The most conspicuous were the blue and red of the University of Pennsylvania and the blue and white of Columbia. The management of the sports was excellent, and only once was there any expression of discontent. This exception came of the fact that several of the students had backed G. B. Hammond, of Columbia, to win a mile race, which he could have done very easily, but in which he started merely to make a race, and with the announced intention to let the contest be won by his only competitor, W. Bearns, another Columbian. The announcement, however, was not heard by everybody, and some of the students, unaware of the foregone conclusion upon which they had wagered, made appeals to the referee, who very properly refused to take any cognizance of betting, and would give no decision on the point.

The sports opened with a one-mile walk in which the contestants were Charles Eldredge, (Columbia,) H. Du Puy, (Lehigh University,) William Watson, (College of City of New-York,) and Ernest Law, (University of Pennsylvania.) There was nothing keen in the competition, for Eldredge, who is low-sized, stout and muscular, and as a walker is both swift and enduring, won easily in 7:36. His nearest antagonist was Watson, a very slight young man, a quick and handsome walker, but with a stride rather defective as to its length. His time was 7:49. Law was third, and Du Puy was altogether overmatched. The running high jump did not bring forth any competition. H. L. Geyelin, of the University of Pennsylvania, clearing 5 feet 11 inches, and taking the prize. Then came a run of half a mile between B. B. Nostrand (Lehigh University) and G. M. Hammond, (Columbia.) The issue was free of any doubt from the beginning. Hammond, who is in rare condition, and has both pace and staying powers, led off, increased the speed after the first half lap, tired out his opponent, and came in as fresh as when he started. 2:20½. Nostrand's time was 2:23. The pole vaulting would have fallen through for lack of competition if it had not been for James Pryor, (Columbia,) who consented to come in—and win. He cleard 7 feet 9 inches, and his opponent, F. Larkin, (Princeton,) failed at 7 feet 4 inches. To the dash of 100 yards came Prince George, (University of Pennsylvania,) H. Stevenson, (Princeton,) W. W. Waller, (Columbia.) E. H. Herrick, (Harvard.) It was short sharp and decisive—a vigorous, intense effort, in which the Pennsylvania man was most vigorous and most intense with the Harvard representative close behind him, and Columbia not far off. Their respective time was: Lee, 0:10 1-5.; Herrick, 0:10½.; Waller, 0:10 3-5. The next competition was putting a shot weighing 16 pounds. The first essay was made by R. Karge (Princeton) who covered 25 feet 9 inches. To him succeeded H. Stevenson, of the same college, who improved the distance to 31 feet 2 inches. H. L. Willoughby (University of Pennsylvania) followed with 26 feet 11 inches; Larkin (Princeton) followed the shot beyond the line and Radford (Columbia) covered only 24 feet 9 inches. In the succeeding attempts Karge reached 29 feet 8 inches, Stevenson to 30 feet, and Larken put the shot 32 feet 1 inch three different times, and one occasion reached 33 feet. He therefore won the first prize for Princeton, with Stevenson and Karge, of the same college, second and third. The running broad jump, or long jump, as it is more commonly called, brought out Stevenson again on behalf of Princeton, and H. L. Willoughby and H. Lee for the University of Pennsylvania. Stevenson led off with the excellent jump of 18 feet 7 inches, which Lee tied, while Willoughby jumped 16 feet 8 inches. Stevenson, in his next jump, fell off two inches, Willoughby lost three, and Lee missed altogether. Then Stevenson cleared 19 feet 1 inch, and bettered it afterward by an inch, but Lee, with a supreme effort, put 19 feet 7 inches to his credit, and was well contented with his performance, frankly confessing that he could not repeat it. Willoughby's best jump was 17 feet 2 inches. Lee's jump is the best on record in America. In the quarter-mile run, the best time recorded here was also made. The runner was G. M. Hammond (Columbia) who had against him Bertram Hughes, (University of Pennsylvania.) Hughes ran pluckily and well, but Hammond was invincible. He allowed Hughes to lead for about quarter of a lap, then went to the front and won without any seeming effort in 0:54. The time made by his opponent was 0:56¼. In the next competition, a dash of 220 yards, the time—0:23½—was also the best recorded. It was made by H. Lee, (University of Pennsylvania,) one of the hardiest of the college lads on the ground, with Waller, of Columbia, a second behind him. The Pennsylvania boys were jubilant over this victory, and entertained their hero in hearty fashion with their college cry, and then lifted him on their shoulders. In throwing the hammer (16 pounds) G. Farmby (Princeton) was without rival. He covered 78 feet 10 inches, and Larkin and Karge, who came next to him, are also Princeton boys. Larkin's distance was 71 feet 4 inches. Next in order was the run of one mile already referred to, which Hammond permitted his brother Columbian to win, thus making sad havoc with the calculations of injudicious wagerers.

The hurdle race, 120 yards, over 10 fights of hurdles, was cleverly won by Stevenson (Princeton) in 0:18½, this time, if beaten at all, being only beaten by Wakeman, of Yale. H. L. Geyelin (University of Pennsylvania) was second, in 0:21½. To the two-mile walk came three competitors, who had already figured in the walk of one mile. The result was also pretty much the same. Eldredge (Columbia) led from the start, closely followed by Watson, (College of the City of New-York,) and Law, (University of Pennsylvania.) The pace was very fast for a while, and then Watson and Law fell away from the leader. After two laps had been walked Law passed Watson, and frequently spurting closed up with Eldredge, who directly walked away again. He completed the first mile in 7:58, and won the match in 16:24. Law's time was 16:40, and Watson's 16:46. A dash of 100 yards for graduates was run in heats. H. Lauterbach, (College of the City of New-York,) won the first in 0:10¾, beating H. Hewson, (University of Pennsylvania,) and H. Beach (Princeton.) J. H. Duffield (Princeton,) won the next without any close pressure, in 0:12, his opponents being J. B. Lindley, (Williams,) and G. Griswold (Columbia.) Hewson for some reason or other was permitted to run in the concluding heat, and it appeared to be a dead heat between him and Duffield, but after some protesting the first prize was awarded to Duffield and the second to Lauterbach. Time, 0:10¾. The concluding event in the programme was a one mile walking match for graduates, for which H. Beach, of Princeton, walked over in 8:50. The prizes for these contests are gold and silver medals for the winners and seconds respectively.

RIFLE NOTES.

The Executive Committee of the National Rifle Association held a meeting yesterday afternoon, Judge N. P. Stanton, the President, in the chair. Other members present were Gen. Shaler and Col. Wingate. The following resolution was offered by Col. Wingate and adopted:

Resolved, That the Fall meeting of the National Rifle Association shall take place on Monday, Sept. 10, and the succeeding Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday, and that the international match for the Centennial trophy shall be contested on Friday and Saturday, Sept. 14 and 15.

The trophy offered for monthly competition by Gen. D. D. Wylie, according to the conditions published in THE TIMES last Wednesday, was accepted, and the Secretary was directed to assign a date for its competition in August next.

The Stock Exchange Rifle Club will contest for a new gold badge, and the Irish-American Rifle Club will shoot for the "Burton" trophy at Creedmoor to-day.

A letter was received yesterday by the Secretary of the National Rifle Association, from Thomas J. Jacques, President of the New South Wales Rifle Association, Sydney, Australia, in which that body makes the following suggestions: First, that the ranges in the match for the Centennial trophy should be altered to 900, 1,000, and 1,100 yards; second, that the match should take place upon neutral ground; third, that no competitor should be allowed to practice upon the range on which the match is to be contested for at least a week prior to the competition; and fourth, that the contest should take place every third year.

SONS OF TEMPERANCE AT SEA CLIFF.

The exercises at the Temperance Camp-meeting yesterday were conducted by the Sons of Temperance, Rev. William C. Steele, of Brooklyn, presiding in the morning. After a few explanatory remarks regarding the programme of the meeting, he introduced the venerable Rev. A. Gleason, now in his eighty-first year, who made the opening prayer. The introductory address was delivered by Mr. T. Parson, Past Grand Worthy Patriarch of New-York. Rev. A. M. Palmer, Past Grand Worthy Patriarch of New-Jersey, spoke of the progress of the work in that region. The last speaker of the morning was Hon. C. C. Leigh, Grand Chaplain of the order in the Eastern District of New-York. At 2 P. M. the delegates reassembled, and Gen. Lewis Wagner, of Philadelphia, Most Worthy Patriarch of the United States, presided. The order which he represented was, he said, the oldest temperance organization, having been founded 35 years ago. The traffic in rum could not be abolished in a generation, it was a work of years. Capt. Hilliard, United States Navy, the next speaker, stated that he had seen the bad effects of alcohol on the ocean, when drunken engineers would allow the boilers of engines to burn out. Mother Stewart, of Ohio, was introduced, and spoke briefly. Father Gleason stated that he was one of the original Sons of Temperance, but had begun his labors before the order existed, having formerly lectured among the Choctaw Indians. A. W. Gleason, his son, spoke next. He regretted the introduction of strictures on the use of tobacco in temperance addressed as it damaged the cause. The Sons of Temperance had been reduced in numbers from 25,000 in 1871 to 10,000 in the present year. The organization should not be frittered away in discussing outside issues. A delegate handed a bottle of whisky to the Chairman at this point, stating that it had been found in the woods. The Chairman broke the bottle on the platform. Rev. Alfred Taylor spoke, condemning the rum-shop in the *Tribune* building. Miss Albrata S. North read a poem by Mr. George W. Bungay, and another by the same author, entitled, "The Coming Man." In the evening addresses were made by Mother Stewart, of Ohio, and ex-Judge Van Cott. To-day the exercises will be under the auspices of the Women's Temperance Society. To-morrow it is expected that sermons will be preached by Rev. Charles H. Fowler, D. D., of New-York, and Rev. Dr. McKendree Reilly, of Baltimore.

THE AMERICAN BIBLE SOCIETY.

The stated meeting of the Board of Managers of the American Bible Society was held at the Bible House, Astor-place, on Thursday, July 5, at 3:30 o'clock P. M., William H. Allen, Esq., LL. D., President, in the chair. Rev. David B. Coe, D. D., read the sixty-first chapter of Isaiah and offered prayer. Three newly-organized societies were recognized as auxiliary, one in each of the States of Connecticut, Michigan, and West Virginia. Specimens were exhibited to the board of Dr. Schauffler's translation of the Pentateuch into Osmanli-Turkish, recently completed at Vienna; the Epistles of St. John and the revised Gospel of Mark in Japanese; and the Gospel of John in Persian Urdu, from the Mission press at Lucknow; all published at the society's expense. The correspondence submitted from the society's agents in foreign lands included letters from Dr. Bliss, at Constantinople, as late as June 15; from Dr. Gulick, at Shanghai, on the 15th of May, and Yokohama June 4; from Mr. A. M. Milne, at Montevideo, April 27. Grants of books were made, in answer to numerous applications from auxiliaries, agents, and other persons, for sale and distribution in various parts of the country. Donations were also made to missionary societies for circulation in Africa, Mexico, and along the Mexican border in Texas. An appropriation was also made for the publication of the Bible in ancient Armenian. The number of volumes granted, including seven in raised letters for the blind and 873 for foreign work, was about 9,000. The receipts for June were $26,488; copies of Scriptures issued, 60,348.

SENATOR PATTERSON'S VIEWS.

Senator Patterson, of South Carolina, expresses the opinion that Gov. Chamberlain's address at Woodstock, Conn., was injudicious. To a reporter of the Philadelphia *Press* he says further: "President Hayes' Southern policy is a fixed fact, and it won't be altered by any such criticisms. The time is past for that sort of thing, and what is now demanded is a hearty and earnest support of the Administration by all Republicans. I don't think there will be any organized resistance to the President. I think while a great many of the Republicans regret the action, yet they will not seek to quarrel with the President upon it, but rather, recognizing the honesty of the intention, aid the President in making it as satisfactory to the whole nation as possible. You will find that the Southern Republicans in the Senate will sustain the President, and keep the Republican majority in that branch of Congress for the next two years. I will do so. I have great respect for President Hayes personally, and I believe he is honestly trying to do what he believes is right. Hampton himself is trying to fulfil his pledges. I have a good deal of confidence in him personally, and I think he wants to do the thing as near right as he can, but I don't think his party has the full measure of liberality that he has. The Democrats in South Carolina feel very friendly toward Hayes—there is no doubt about it—but whether they would ever vote for him is another question. In other words, I don't believe that it will draw off any of the Democratic Party South. I believe it will be solid. Of course, if there should be a case where the extreme element of the Republican Party was arrayed against the President the Democrats of South Carolina would solidly support him. The Southern people will not tolerate the idea of negro domination if they can avoid it. They will give the colored man all the rights they ask for themselves, but not the right to vote. The colored Republicans don't like the policy. In South Carolina they have 30,000 majority, and they can't see why with this majority they should not be permitted to rule. They will no doubt applaud Chamberlain's speech—that is, the sentiment of it—while a great many earnest and true Republicans may differ as to its expediency at this time, as I do, for the reason that the policy which it condemns is an accomplished fact, and I don't see any benefit likely to accrue from its discussion just now with Mr. Hayes. The Republicans of the South should act fairly by him and help him to carry out the policy."

BAY-OIL SMUGGLING IN BOSTON.

The Boston *Transcript* of Thursday says of the recent seizure of bay-oil, which has been smuggled into that port in a cargo of salt on a bark from Turks Island: "For 14 years past but one entry of bay-oil has been made at the Custom-house in Boston, although several thousand bottles of it are yearly used in New-England. The duty on the oil is $8, gold, per pound, (a short time since it was $17 50,) and a bottle holds about a pound and a half. The oil can be purchased at any drug store at from $10 to $13 per pound. Capt. Taylor's last previous voyage to this port was also in part a smuggling venture, and it was bay-oil which he then landed and sold in violation of law, but he did it without exciting suspicion. In the recent case the salt was piled to the deck beams in midship, so that it was impossible to get to any opening aft where the liquor was stowed except through a scuttle-hole the Captain had cut in the floor of his room. He arrived at Boston on the 7th of June, and a few days afterward, the officers going into the cabin without warning, found the Captain with his secret scuttleway open and in the act of taking oil from the hold. To them he subsequently told the whole story of his offense, and admitted the smuggling feature of his former voyage. The bark was next day seized by order of Gen. Wass. The Jamaica rum was 155 or 156 proof, and the duty is $2 per gallon for single proof, and two cents for each degree above. The amount of duty which should have been paid on all the articles was about $2,000. Capt. Taylor's case has been before the United States Court, and is continued until August, his vessel in the meantime being bonded for $13,000."

LOCAL MISCELLANY.

THE LONG ISLAND CITY NUISANCES.

CONFERENCE BETWEEN THE BOARDS OF HEALTH OF NEW-YORK AND LONG ISLAND CITY—NUISANCES TO BE SUPPRESSED.

In obedience to a resolution of the Board of Aldermen, Drs. Chandler and Janeway, of the Board of Health of this City, held a conference yesterday afternoon with the members of the Board of Police and Health of Long Island City with reference to the abolition of certain factories at Hunter's Point from which proceed odors that afflict the residents of the upper section of this City. The meeting was held in the office of J. Ralph Burnett, counsel to the Board of Health, at the corner of Jackson-avenue and Third-street, Hunter's Point. Besides Drs. Chandler and Janeway, and Commissioners McCullough, McNamara, and McBride, Mayor Debevoise and Sanitary Inspector Dr. Taylor were present. The discussions were altogether informal. Dr. Chandler alluded to the fact that, so far as known, the only factories from which offensive odors arise are those owned by a Mr. Coe, in which a fertilizer is made by the reduction of bones by means of sludge acid, and two in which ammonia is made. He said that the oil refineries apparently do no harm. Dr. Chandler said that as Mr. Coe has determined to remove his factories to Barren Island, it will only be necessary for the Long Island City Health Commissioners to prevent the oil refiners from letting their sludge acid run into the creek. He suggested that they should be compelled to carry the liquid to Barren Island, for use in the making of fertilizers, or far out to sea, where it would soon be lost in the waves.

The remarks of the Long Island City officials were all to the effect that, while they were willing to do away with nuisances that affected their own citizens and their neighbors, they were trammeled by lack of funds. There was no money appropriated for their use, and they could not expend any upon the chance of having it returned by the Common Council of their city. First of all, they were desirous to learn what factories in Long Island City caused annoyance to the people of New-York. They wished to work cautiously, for they did not wish to drive from their city the oil refineries, which were the main source of its prosperity.

Dr. Chandler replied that he did not think it would be necessary to drive away the oil refineries. New-Yorkers did not desire their neighbors to root out any profitable business that could be carried on without becoming a nuisance. He believed it would be necessary merely to put them under proper regulations.

Dr. Janeway suggested that the proprietors of the ammonia factories on the Point should be compelled to use better appliances in their business. He said that there are two such factories in New-York City, but, as the most approved materials are used in them, they do not cause nuisances.

The conference ended with the promise of the Long Island City officials to do all in their power to abolish nuisances within their jurisdiction.

THE SLAUGHTER OF THE DOGS.

THE POUND FILLED TO ITS UTMOST CAPACITY—SIX HUNDRED AND SEVENTY-FIVE DOGS TO BE DROWNED TO-DAY.

It was intended to drown yesterday the 675 dogs received at the pound the evening before, in order to make room for yesterday's catch, but the officers of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals forbade any drowning until the dogs had been in pound the full 48 hours required by law. During the day about 800 dogs were offered by the dog-catchers, but as the officers of the society would not allow more than 800 dogs to be put into the pound at one time, only enough of yesterday's catch was accepted to make up that number; the rest were refused, and the catchers had to take them home and make arrangements for keeping them until to-day. If the catchers gather up as many dogs as they did yesterday, which is very likely, there will be 1,600 dogs offered at the pound this evening—just twice as many as can be accommodated. There were hundreds of people about the pound all day yesterday, and considerable excitement and crowding inside. Many persons were there looking for valuable missing dogs. It is said that only two dogs are not taken to the pound by the catchers, but are sold by them to fanciers and others. One lady has been at the pound every day since its opening in search of a Skye terrier, weighing two pounds only, which she values at $100. Of the 1,534 full-grown dogs entered at the pound to date but 16 have been redeemed and 2 sold, which fact indicates plainly enough the sort of dogs that find their way there. The catchers get 30 cents for all dogs delivered, and it is alleged that they only deliver dogs that they cannot sell for more. Of the 800 dogs to be drowned to-day about 50 are of the Spitz breed.

THE EAST RIVER BRIDGE.

SATISFACTORY PROGRESS OF THE WORK—HOW THE WIRES ARE LAID AND THE STRANDS FORMED.

The process of laying the steel wire for the great cables of the East River Bridge is progressing in a most satisfactory manner. Several improvements in the preparation of the wire have recently been adopted, including a change in the process of coating the wire with linseed oil. By the new method the oil is put on while the wire is hot from the galvanizing bath, thus forming a japanned coating impervious to moisture. The bridge yard at the foot of the anchorage on the Brooklyn side has been recently enlarged for the admission of the large quantity of wire needed, and is now occupied by large coils of wire suspended on a timber frame-work six feet in height. In one corner of the inclosure is the oiling-house in which the wire is uncoiled and immersed before being raised to the top of the tower. When all is in readiness, the wire is hoisted to the top of the anchorage. Each lot of wire from below is first placed on a "swift," or reel, and carefully wound off on another reel 14 feet in diameter. From this it is again wound off on a large wooden drum 10 feet in diameter and 24 feet wide. When the end of the coil is reached another is attached, the ends being coupled together by a steel nut a quarter of an inch thick and an inch and a half long, which is screwed to the two ends of the coil, and possesses a strength equal to 96 per cent. of that of the wire itself. In order to make the joint entirely air and water tight it is galvanized by immersion in melted zinc. A coat of red paint is then put on and the coil wound off on the drum, coil after coil being disposed of until 50,000 feet, or 50 coils, have been joined into one continuous wire. Four drums, carrying up daily 200 tons of wire, are used when the cable machinery is in operation.

The number of cables on the bridge will be four, each consisting of 19 strands, and each strand of 300 wires. Two of the four are constructed at the same time, and are made strand by strand. When finished the cable will be 15 inches thick. The cable proper is not twisted in any way. It is simply a bundle of straight wires, tightly bound together, and in engineering parlance is called "a laid cable." The operation of stretching the wire from one anchorage to another, is accomplished by means of a large horizontal wheel, 11 feet in diameter, with a number of horizontal pulleys behind it. Around these pulleys passes the endless iron rope, known as the "working rope," which serves to carry the wire across the river. The end of the wire is attached to the steam-propelled "traveler," which runs smoothly over the rope to the other side. Wire after wire is then carried across, all the while being kept in place and bound together at intervals by workmen stationed in the hanging "cradles" or platforms on the foot bridge. When a sufficient number have been got across to form a strand, they are bound together by smaller wires, arranged at intervals of 15 inches throughout the entire strand, which, when completed, forms a large rope of straight wires, three and a half inches thick. As the strand, when completed, weighs fully 70 tons, it requires the heaviest description of tackling to handle it. When the strands are all completed, the "servings" of the small wire will be taken off, and the entire 19 strands put together in a circular cable, which, in turn, will be wrapped from one end to the other with wire of the same size as that used in the construction of the cable. The rapidity of the work depends greatly on the condition of the weather. In a high wind it proceeds slowly, but in pleasant weather, such as that of the last few weeks, the bridge grows visibly. At the present time from 12 to 15 minutes are required to carry a wire across the river, a rate which the engineers expect to be able to reduce to 10 minutes when everything works smoothly. At least two years will be required to complete the cables alone.

A NEW GAME ON THE STOCK EXCHANGE.

Some time ago the Governing Committee of the Stock Exchange appointed a special committee to devise a plan for dealing in Government securities "for the account," after the English style of doing business in consols. The committee have evolved the following:

ARTICLE XXX.—BY-LAWS.

The Account.

SECTION 1. Transactions may be made in Government securities for the account under the following regulations: The 15th and last days of each month shall be known as "settling days," and transactions may be made on any day within those periods for settlement on those days respectively, and when no time is mentioned in the contract for the account on settling day, unless for cash, shall be considered as for the next account. Either party to a transaction may call for an original margin of five per cent., to be deposited jointly in a trust company, and should the market price vary at any time 1 per cent. from the contract price, such difference shall be deposited in the trust company by the party against whom it exists when notified in accordance with article 17 of the by-laws.

SEC. 2. A committee of three shall be appointed by the President, who shall have power in case of non-fulfillment of contracts on "settling day" to assess the damages and fix the price at which settlements may be made.

SEC. 3. The Committee of Arrangements shall have charge of all matters pertaining to the account, other than those expressed in the preceding section, and shall have power to make additional rules and regulations therefor, reporting the same to the Governing Committee for approval. They shall also have power to change the date of the "settling day" except for the existing account.

The Governing Committee have ordered the report printed for distribution among the members for the purpose of obtaining their views on the subject before taking final action. It is thought that with some slight amendments it will receive general approval. It will enormously increase the transactions in Government securities, and will consequently furnish opportunities for business on the Exchange, which have been sadly lacking for some time past.

VIOLENT DEATH OF A HORSESHOER.

THE BODY OF A BROOKLYN HORSESHOER FOUND ON BOARD A CLIPPER SHIP AT PIER NO. 27 EAST RIVER—NO CLUE TO THE CAUSE OF HIS DEATH DISCOVERED.

A case of mysterious death, which was evidently brought about by violent means, was discovered on board the clipper ship Golden State, lying at Pier No. 27 East River, at an early hour yesterday morning. When the watchman, Thomas Sigley, went on deck, shortly before 5 o'clock, he observed a well-dressed man lying upon his face near the galley door. Closer examination discovered the fact that the man was dead, and the policeman on the post was at once notified. The body was taken to the Oak-Street Station and searched, and the watchman was brought along as a witness. A pistol, a few dollars in money, and a copy of the by-laws of Stella Lodge, F. and A. M., of Brooklyn, were found upon the person of the dead man, who seemed to have been about 24 years of age. Bruises that might have been inflicted by a blunt instrument or by a fall, were found on the nose and jaw on the right side of the face, but no other injuries were observable. The watchman stated that he had been on duty during the night, but had seen or heard nothing unusual to attract his attention until he discovered the body as mentioned. It was his opinion that the man had been drinking, and in trying to clamber over the vessel's rail had fallen to the deck, and sustained injuries about the head which brought about his death. The Coroner was notified, and upon the arrival of Deputy Coroner Miller, the remains were again searched, and a card was found bearing the printed name of John R. Bell on one side, and on the reverse, written with pencil, the name and address, "John Daly, No. 54 Sands-street, Brooklyn." The body was ordered to the Morgue, and the watchman, Sigley, was detained as a Coroner's witness. A TIMES reporter visited No. 54 Sands-street, and found it to be a boarding-house. The landlady said that the dead man's name was Daly, and that he had been boarding with her for some time. He was a horseshoer, employed by the Goodenough Horseshoe Company, at No. 63 Henry-street. On the 4th of July he paid his board bill, and then seemed to have a well-filled pocket-book. He was not noticeably addicted to drinking, or any other bad practice. At noon on Thursday he was at lunch, and remarked that he was going to be removed from his Brooklyn place to another shop of the company which employed him, in New-York. Since then nothing had been heard of him until his death was announced. The lady said that it was understood that the young man had a father and a sister residing somewhere in Wisconsin. Last evening the foreman of the shop where Daly was employed and a few of his former fellow-boarders visited the Morgue to identify and claim his body, but as to the cause of his death nothing can be learned until the Coroner makes an official investigation to-day.

THE SMUGGLING BY THE NATIONAL LINE.

Mr. Hurst, agent of the National Line of steamers, had an interview with Collector Arthur yesterday in relation to the degree of liability incurred by the company on account of the extensive smuggling of silks recently discovered by Capt. Brackett, and for complicity in which a number of the company's employes are under arrest. Deputy Collector Phelps has not yet made up his mind as to the degree of responsibility attached to the company. The question turns on whether the superior officers of the vessels were cognizant of what their subordinates were doing, and whether the company itself used due diligence to discover and prevent the frauds upon the Government. The lesser penalty is a fine of $500 for each vessel on which it can be proved that silks were smuggled; but, in the extreme case, the steamers may be libeled for the entire value of the goods and the penalties.

The cases of the parties charged with complicity in the smuggling were before United States Commissioner Shields yesterday. On the cases being called, ex-Judge A. J. Dittenhoefer announced that he appeared for Alvin Graff, the Dock Superintendent of the National Steamship Company's Line. Thomas C. Owen, Purser of the steamer England, Thomas Gray, the cooper on the company's piers, and James Towers, the cartman charged with taking away the silks from the piers. Ex-Assistant United States District Attorney Pullman appeared for Messrs A. J. Dunlap and J. E. McKeon, the expressman charged with removing the silks at the auction-rooms. In these cases, and those of the other defendants charged with acting in complicity with the parties represented by counsel, were put over for hearing until Tuesday, the 17th inst. John Wells, the bar-keeper on the steamer Denmark, did not appear, and it was ascertained, on inquiry being made, that he had sent a letter to his surety, Mr. A. L. Mortensen, a tobacconist at No. 329 West-street, stating that he had left the country and was "going to Liverpool," as the charges against him were "too serious to admit of his staying and taking two years' imprisonment."

AMERICAN MANUFACTURES ABROAD.

The Collector at this port has received the following from the Assistant Secretary of State:

UNITED STATES CONSULATE-GENERAL,
BERLIN, June 12, 1877.

Honorable Assistant Secretary of State, Washington, D. C.:

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of instructions Nos. 108 and 109, the latter having reference to the disposition made of my No. 249, in relation to the International Exhibition in this city. In this connection, I will not omit to make mention of the decided interest caused here by collections of locks and tools of American manufacture now on exhibition in this city, through the agency and in the buildings of the Berlin Association of Architects. As regards the former, it is conceded on all sides that no locks are made in Europe in this country that can compare with those exhibited, either in quality and workmanship or in cheapness; and, with proper effort to introduce them, they cannot fail to find an extensive and profitable market in Germany.

Of the sets of tools exhibited, all of which are found most handy and perfectly finished, it is especially the axes and hatchets, so smoothly polished and varnished, with their suitable and practical handles; and also the planes and augers, with their ingenious improvements, that meet with favor and admiration. To find for the creditable specimens of American industry a market abroad is the subject well deserving the attention of our enterprising business men. A collection of articles of American furniture, from their excellent material as well as their substantial workmanship, is likewise exhibited, and receives much commendation.

As there would seem to be no good reason why a market should not be found in this country, by reason of their superior quality, for these and other articles of our manufacture, I trust that it will not be deemed out of place if I have ventured briefly to bring the subject to your attention. I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

H. KREISMANN, Consul-General.

CITY HALL NOTES.

The interest on City deposits for June, amounting to $3,334 31, was paid into the City Treasury yesterday.

Several complaints against dog-catchers for attempting to capture licensed canines, or take them from the premises of their owners, will probably be investigated by Mr. Hardy, the Mayor's Chief Clerk, on Monday.

Mayor Ely yesterday signed the resolution of the Board of Aldermen authorizing Mr. J. M. Toucey to lay a five-inch wrought-iron pipe across the East River, from Sixty-third-street to Hunter's Point, for the purpose of conveying oil to several companies whose works are located at the latter place. Before approving of the resolution he required the companies to sign an agreement that they would not sell or otherwise dispose of any sludge acid, that is used in the refining of oil, to be delivered at their works through the proposed pipe, to any parties in Queens County for obnoxious purposes. The Mayor, on investigation, found that it would be safer to have oil conveyed through a pipe across the river than by means of boats that might be in danger of fire.

A CHILD DIES OF HYDROPHOBIA.

Ann Burns, aged 2 years, died yesterday morning at the residence of her parents, No. 166 Leonard-street, after manifesting unmistakable symptoms of hydrophobia. On the evening of June 2 the child accompanied her mother into the yard adjoining their residence, and when about to re-enter the house was attacked by a dog, which bit her three times, once on the back of the head and twice in the region of the right ear. The dog also attacked a child which Mrs. Burns carried in her arms, but fortunately only succeeded in tearing its dress. The animal, which was apparently rabid, was soon after killed by some persons who witnessed the occurrence. The child was attended by a doctor, and under his treatment the wounds healed kindly. On the evening of the 4th inst., however, the child was seized with convulsions at the sight of water or liquids of any kind. During the night and throughout Thursday she manifested other hydrophobic symptoms, and died yesterday morning in great agony. A Coroner has been requested to investigate the case.

A WOMAN STABBED WITH A FORK.

In the Fifty-seventh-Street Police Court, yesterday, Hugh Mulholland, of No. 769 Third-avenue, was held to await the result of injuries inflicted by him upon his wife on the evening before. It appeared from the testimony that Mulholland quarreled with his wife on Thursday evening and knocked her down. He then left the house and went to a restaurant near by, where he was followed by his wife, who entreated him to return to his home. He became infuriated, and seized a large fork and plunged it into her left breast, and then struck her several times with the handle. The woman was too ill to appear in court, and the charge against the prisoner was preferred by her husband.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

DR. R. A. Gunn read a paper on "Hydrophobia" before the Liberal Club, at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, last evening.

The St. George's Cricket Club will play a match to-day, at their grounds at Hoboken, with the University of Pennsylvania Cricket Club.

Jacob Lotz, the youth who was accidentally shot in the abdomen by William Vetters while firing at a target on the roof of No. 105 St. Mark's-place, on the 4th inst., died yesterday at his residence, No. 137 Avenue A.

James E. Riley, who is to row Charles E. Courtenay for the amateur single scull championship of the world, arrived in this City yesterday from Saratoga Springs, and proceeded immediately to Greenwood Lake.

John Walker, a colored boy, 14 years of age, who resided at No. 130 West Thirtieth-street, was drowned while bathing at the foot of Gansevoort-street, North River, yesterday afternoon. His remains were subsequently recovered.

Thomas Woods, alias Gus Fowler, of No. 152 Macdougal-street, was arrested yesterday on a charge of attempting to stab Benjamin A. Whiteman, the bartender in James J. Collier's saloon, at Broadway and Thirteenth-street, on Sunday morning last. Justice Duffy required him to furnish $1,000 to keep the peace.

A reception will be held by the Young Men's Christian Association on Monday evening next at 8 o'clock. Miss Annie J. Borie, soprano; Mrs. Frances Adele Broas, reader; Mr. Sheldon W. Ball, pianist, and the Symphonia Quartet Club, composed of Messrs. H. A. Maas, G. M. Dennison, L. F. Weisman, and G. P. Warner, will appear on the occasion.

The Steam-boat Inspectors have received a circular from the Assistant Secretary of the Treasury ordering the strict enforcement of the law relating to the overcrowding of excursion steamers. Masters of steamers are to be required to keep a record of the number of passengers carried on each trip, and inspectors must demand copies of such records and place them on their official files for the information of the department if desired.

Owen Hansen, a newsboy, aged 11 years, of No. 43 Park-street, sprang from a street-car in Park-row yesterday afternoon, and was run over by an ice wagon that was passing at the time. He was taken to the Chambers-Street Hospital and cared for. The driver of the ice wagon was arrested, but was discharged immediately, it having been shown that the accident was caused by the boy's recklessness. The injuries are not supposed to be fatal.

David Ogden, an old New-York shipping merchant, was buried yesterday morning from Christ Church, New-Brighton, Staten Island. His death occurred on Wednesday, at the age of 75 years. He was born in Yorkshire, England, but came to this country with his brother Joseph at an early age, at the instance of Jonathan Ogden, their uncle, then a large cotton dealer. They afterward formed a copartnership in the shipping business, and accumulated large fortunes, on which they retired long ago.

BROOKLYN.

At a meeting of the Board of City Works, yesterday, a resolution was adopted discharging 30 men who were employed in repairing streets.

During the past week there were 247 deaths, 351 births, and 112 marriages recorded at the Board of Health. The death rate is nearly double that of last week.

Steam cars will be running to Fort Hamilton from the depot at Twenty-fifth-street and Third-avenue in three weeks. The trip between the depot and the fort will be made in 20 minutes.

Each of the three members of the Board of

The New-York Times.

VOL. XXVI.....NO. 8055. NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, JULY 8, 1877.—TRIPLE SHEET. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

THE RUSSO-TURKISH WAR.

ADVANCING ON THE BALKANS.

THE MILITARY SITUATION SOUTH OF THE DANUBE—PRINCE GORTSCHAKOFF GIVES HIS REASONS FOR BEING WITH THE HEAD-QUARTERS.

LONDON, July 7.—The *Times'* Bucharest dispatch says: "The military situation now appears to be as follows: The Turks have changed front and faced to the westward since the Russian entrance into Bulgaria. The Russians are deploying, with their left flank resting on the Danube, to face the Turkish line from Rustchuk to Shumla. When this movement is completed a general battle may be expected, unless the Turks fall back to the Balkans, or the Russians mask the whole quadrilateral and turn it by passing the Balkans. The Russian forces coming through the Dobrudscha are approaching the rear of the Turkish Rustchuk and Shumla line. This column is too strong to be opposed by any force detached from the Turkish main body, while the main body itself cannot turn upon it without exposing its rear to the Russian main force." The *Times'* correspondent seems to entirely ignore the existence of Silistria, Varna, and Kustendje. The latest information fixes the garrisons at these places respectively at 32,000, 20,000, and 10,000, which, operating on the flanks or rear of the Russian Dobrudscha force, would paralyze its efforts to co-operate with the Army in Central Bulgaria. Besides the garrisons of these fortified places, Suleiman Pasha's army, which is now stated to be embarking at Antivari, could be landed at Varna, which would make the number of Turks on the Russian left flank alone over 50,000. The Russian Dobrudscha corps is stated to number only 30,000.

A Reuter telegram from St. Petersburg says it is officially announced that Russian dragoons occupied Biela on the 5th inst., and were joined on the 6th by a detachment of infantry.

CONSTANTINOPLE, July 7.—Redif Pasha telegraphs from Shumla, under date of Friday, as follows: "The Russians attempted, near the Baba redoubt, five hours' march from Silistria, to disembark the troops, with the artillery, crossing the Danue on 20 rafts towed by three steamers. The Turks bombarded the rafts, which precipitately turned back. One large raft with troops and stores sank. The tugs were damaged."

VIENNA, July 7.—The *Presse* says: "Prince Gortschakoff, in an interview with a distinguished statesman, stated that only the Servian question induced him to accompany the Czar to the seat of war. He had prevented Servian co-operation, although urgently offered. In order to avoid European complications Russia had acted on two principles—first, to avoid all interference with the internal affairs of Servia and Roumania, and not encourage them to warfare against Turkey, and secondly, to decline so long as the war lasted any intervention by the powers who, at the conclusion of peace, would have an opportunity of protecting all their interests. The Russians were prepared for a greater resistance by Turkey than has hitherto been experienced. He concluded as follows: 'If we succeed in a decisive battle in Bulgaria, our task will be completed in a short time. If the Turks retire into the Balkans—and I have reason to believe they will—we shall have annoying delays, because of their excellent positions for defense. Then will commence our difficulty in provisioning the Army!'"

THE SITUATION IN ASIA MINOR.

TURKISH REINFORCEMENTS APPROACHING KARS — A RUSSIAN GARRISON SURROUNDED BY THE ENEMY—THE POSITION OF THE FORCES IN ARMENIA.

CONSTANTINOPLE, July 7. — Mukhtar Pasha telegraphs under date of the 6th that his army had arrived at Kerkpounar, five hours' march from Kars. Communication with Kars has been restored, the Russians who occupied positions near Hadji Hali having retired beyond the fortress. The Grand Duke Michael has gone to Tiflis. The Governor of Erzeroum telegraphs under date of Thursday that the Russians dislodged at Utoch Kilissa retreated to Ipek and Guedik, where a battle is proceeding.

The Khédive of Egypt has placed a fleet at the disposal of the Porte.

ST. PETERSBURG, July 7.—It is officially announced that the Erivan column arrived on the 5th inst. in the vicinity of Igdyr, to complete the stores of provisions and war material previous to marching to the relief of Bayazid, where a Russian garrison maintains a position, though surrounded by 20 battalions and 10,000 cavalry.

ERZEROUM, July 6.—The following is the actual position of the forces in Armenia: "The Turkish right wing confronts the Russian left at Utsch-Kilissa. Faick Pasha has a fresh body of 12,000 Russians opposed to him near Bayazid. Another Russian division of 20,000 men is marching toward Ardahan. Mukhtar Pasha's advance guard is within 14 miles of Kars. Battles are expected at Utsch-Kilissa and Bayazid. It is also believed that Mukhtar Pasha will be engaged soon. The provisioning of the belligerent armies is now a matter of great difficulty."

EXCHANGING DIPLOMATIC NOTES.

THE COURTESIES OF OFFICIAL LIFE—RUSSIA'S ANSWER TO ENGLAND'S COMMUNICATION—LORD DERBY AND PRINCE GORTSCHAKOFF ON THE EASTERN QUESTION.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, Monday, June 25, 1877.

If you turn to my cable dispatches in May you will find that THE NEW-YORK TIMES had earlier information than any other journal of "diplomatic courtesies" passing between Count Schouvaloff and Lord Derby, and in spite of contradictions, official, semi-official, and journalistic, I maintained later in the month that notes had been exchanged. I said that Lord Derby had summarized the points brought out in the great debate, and committed them to paper, and that the Minister had defined British interests in such a way that there could be no mistake about them. I also stated that Schouvaloff would bring back from St. Petersburg a note in reply. I did not see any necessity to modify my statements under the inspiration of certain leading European newspapers and the official evasions of Under Secretaries in the House of Commons. At last the murder is out. Yesterday's *Observer* (which, by the way, is the property of the *Daily Telegraph* proprietary) published the two interesting documents in full, and to-day they are in all the London papers.

In some of my later dispatches I informed you that Lord Derby had not been quite satisfied with the Russian reply in regard to Constantinople; that Schouvaloff's principal instructions on that head had been communicated verbally, and that Lord Derby had asked that they should be put down in writing. I still have reason to believe that this is the case, though my informant is not quite sure that this incident did not precede the note. The matter is, however, of no great moment, since it is made pretty clear in the Russian reply that the Czar means to occupy Constantinople, and it must be equally certain that such an intention cannot be satisfactory to Lord Derby. Russia has a wily and an insidious way in diplomacy. Whether it is a way that should be permitted to obtain in the communications of great powers, one with another, is a matter of opinion. It is the habit of England to show her hand frankly at the outset of the game. Russia only shows part of hers, and, with a diplomatic aside worthy of an expert poker player, suggests that the other cards are exactly the opposite to what they really are. Now, at the beginning of the present troubles Russia over and over again declared on her honor that she had no designs on Constantinople, and that her one sole and distinct object was to protect the Christians in the dependent States and enforce the Turkish reforms she had demanded at the Conference. That keeps awkward objectors to a larger scheme quiet for the time being until the bigger game is developed. That is Russia's way, and it cannot be denied that it is a successful way. If Russia had said what she says now some months ago, even Mr. Gladstone would have been alarmed. If the Czar had said, "I shall begin my active protection of 'the martyred Bulgarians' in Europe by taking Kars and Erzeroum in Asia; and I mean to dictate terms of peace at Constantinople," he would have united the British Parliament and the English nation in one solid block, and the Queen would have declared war. But Gortschakoff has been properly trained, and he knew how to utilize the freedom of opinion of a free country, how to gain time, and how far to go on the forbidden course before pulling up to parley again, so that his next discussion should be in presence of an entirely new situation. In the meantime, the subsidized papers of Europe prepare the way for the broader outlook, and so it comes to pass that demands which months back would have been resented are now regarded with calmness, if not with toleration. It is certain that Gortschakoff's discreet reply to Derby is not written in the frank lines of the English note, and that it does not sufficiently indorse the English views to give that satisfaction to the Ministry which will insure the permanent neutrality of Great Britain. On this point something will possibly be said in the House of Lords, for certain papers (the above included) have been moved for and will be produced to-night.

It is also possible that in the House of Commons to-night the Chancellor of the Exchequer will move for the extra grant of money for military and naval contingencies in regard to which I cabled you some days ago. A much less sum, however, will be asked for, the same amount, possibly, as that which Mr. Gladstone obtained during the Franco-German War. Some of the money has already been spent in advance, for the army which may be called upon to occupy Egypt is already equipped. This military provision is quite distinct from the other army ordered to be in readiness when Lord Beaconsfield dispatched the fleet last year to Besika Bay. The two armies do not possibly number more than 60,000 men, but they form a nucleus which could be augmented, and in case of war England would put into the field a large force of native Indian troops. England's danger lies in delay, but so long as Russia keeps somewhere near the British programme there is no chance of interference. The country has made so many sacrifices of dignity and position for the maintenance of peace since the Crimean war that the nation has got accustomed to see some of her once greatly-cherished ideas set at naught and ignored by her European neighbors. This apathy of decadence, or confidence of the strong, whichever it may be, is bound to lead England into a tremendous difficulty some day, when she will need all her money, her pluck, and her patience. Events march so rapidly that there is no knowing how soon the discomfiture of England may come about. A serious reverse would do John Bull no harm. Fat, lazy, luxurious, a period of real trial would bring out his latent energy; and an exchange of ledgers for swords is not a bad thing, from a politico-economic point of view, for a nation which has gone through a long course of adoration of the golden calf.

Six weeks later than the date originally and positively fixed, the Russians have commenced the passage of the Danube. Their attempt up to this date has met with only partial success, though sufficient, no doubt, to end in the victory for which they are so well prepared. They were repulsed in an attempt above Rustchuk, but they got across near Matchin, and possibly ere this they have taken Matchin itself, a by no means inconsiderable triumph. It had been gravely asserted that the Russians would not enter the Dobrudscha for fear of new political complications, but they are there, though it is thought they will not think it advisable to put a great force in operation at that point. It would nevertheless be feasible enough to push their entire Army through the Dobradscha; for Von Moltke indicated that as the best line of country for an attempt to turn the Balkans. The conditions have somewhat changed since then, and ere this you will have received from your special correspondent at Bucharest a careful survey of the country and its difficulties, through which the Russians have to make their way when the Danube is safely crossed. From Asia the news is vague and contradictory. It is clear enough, however, that, notwithstanding an occasional brilliant victory on the part of the Turks and Circassians, the Russians are pushing on, with a heavy, crushing tread, to the centres they have set down for "occupation," and finally, of course, for "acquisition." These two terms in the Russian note to Lord Derby will have a good many journalistic and parliamentary changes rung upon them before the war is at at end and the great difficulty of the future arrives—the terms of peace and the division of the spoil.

THE ORANGEMEN OF CANADA.

MONTREAL, P. Q., July 7.—The Orangemen were rather disconcerted over the action of the Trustees of the city churches in refusing to allow them the use of their edifices to hold divine services in on the 12th. The members of the Procession Committee hold a meeting to-night to make arrangements for the procession. It is stated the Volunteers of the Fifth Military District will be called out for service on the 12th, on requisition of those magistrates whose names were obtained to-day.

SALE OF BONDS IN BOSTON.

BOSTON, Mass., July 7.—The auction sale to-day of $250,000 City of Boston water bonds attracted a good attendance, and the whole lot was disposed of in a few minutes. The bonds bear 5 per cent. interest, and are payable in gold in 1906. The first bid was 108, and the bidding soon ran up to 111, at which rate $7,000 were sold. The remainder of the lot was sold at 110⅝ to 110⅞.

THE COPYRIGHT LAW OF SPAIN.

MADRID, July 7.—The Spanish Congress has adopted a copyright bill whereby subjects of States whose legislation in regard to literary matters is similar to Spain's, will have in Spain the same rights as Spanish subjects. Within a month the literary treaties with France, England, Belgium, Italy, Portugal, and Holland will be denounced, and others negotiated on the basis of reciprocity.

FREIGHTS FROM ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, July 7.—The regular monthly meeting of the general freight agents of the St. Louis railroads, was held at the Lindell Hotel to-day, and an arrangement was entered into to pool all earnings on live stock shipments during the remainder of the year. This agreement was made between all the lines running from here to New-York, and the new rate adopted is only five cents per 100 pounds higher than the rate from Chicago. This is the lowest tariff ever adopted on these roads, and it is said it will be rigidly adhered to.

BUYING A SEAT IN THE SENATE.

THE CASE OF GOV. GROVER, OF OREGON—TESTIMONY BEFORE THE INVESTIGATING COMMITTEE.

PORTLAND, Oregon, July 7.—Before the Senatorial Investigating Committee W. J. McConnell, of Yamhill County, testified that Wilson, a member of the House from Tillamook County, who voted for Grover after being elected under a pledge to vote for Nesmith, and whose property was heavily mortgaged before the meeting of the Legislature, paid off some of his debts and canceled his mortgages immediately after its adjournment; that he was seen to display considerable sums of money, and changed $20 pieces frequently in Portland just after the Senatorial election. W. J. Miller, of Wasco, testified that Butler, a member of the House from that county, who was supposed to be in limited circumstances before the election, immediately after purchased half-interest in a steam saw-mill for $3,000, which occasioned surprise and remark among his neighbors.

The parties managing the investigation say they are only on the threshold of the testimony. Mosier, of Wasco County, who approached ex-Senator Nesmith and wanted money for his vote, and afterward voted for Grover, and who told Goodman, Senator from Linn County, that money could be had and that it was right to take it, is keeping out of the way of the United States Marshal. When last heard from he was more than 100 miles from home, in the mountains. It is not believed he will be found. It has not yet been possible to find Butler, Mosier's fellow-member, and it is feared both will elude the Commission, who are making every effort to secure the attendance of these persons.

THE SEASON AT LONG BRANCH.

THE FIRST REGULAR HOPS—WEALTH AND FASHION PRESENT IN LARGE NUMBERS—PROMINENT ARRIVALS AT THE LEADING HOTELS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., July 7.—The Long Branch season has fairly opened, and all the principal hotels are now well patronized. To-night the first regular hops of the season were held in the Ocean, West End, Howland, and the United States. They were all well attended. This evening all the trains from New-York came in crowded as they have not been during the present season. At least 3,000 persons from the City will spend Sunday here. Among them are many gentlemen and ladies well known in political and social circles. At the Ocean Hotel there are registered Hon. Robert H. Strahan, James McGaren, Jr., John Y. Minzesheimer, and C. E. Conner. At the West End, in addition to a host of others, there are Hon. George Van Nort, John Kelly, Washington Nathan, Hon. John Stockton, Inspector of Police Dilks, and Hon. S. S. Cox. Gen. Patrick H. Jones, with his family, is at the United States. Mr. E. Roebling, of Brooklyn Bridge fame, is at the Mansion, and Henry Overstols, Mayor of St. Louis, is at the Ocean. The display of carriages on the drive to-day was particularly attractive. The Ocean Grove coach took out a large party, and quite a number of drags and tandems put in an appearance. T. J. Coe, proprietor of the Spingler and Revere Houses, in New-York, was out with his fast team, and Messrs. Jesse Seligman, Theodore Moss, Gen. Webb, and others, appeared behind quick steppers. There now seems to be no doubt that the season will be an exceedingly successful one.

CRIME AND CRIMINAL AFFAIRS.

WHITEHALL, N. Y., June 7.—The Keeseville National Bank was robbed last night by seven or eight masked burglars. The watchmen were bound and gagged, the vault and Marvin's spherical safe blown open, and the contents carried away. The bank loses $7,000 in currency, $6,000 in the Town of Chesterfield bonds, $1,000 in Government bonds, and $1,000 in Essex County bonds; total, $15,000. Parties who left packages in the bank for safe keeping have lost to the amount of from $50,000 to $60,000. Bills receivable of the bank and collection notes were also taken.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, July 7.—Pleasant Stanley, aged 70 years, living in Greensburg, Ind., was murdered in his bed by unknown persons on Thursday night. Robbery was evidently the motive, as a large amount of money usually kept about his person was gone.

FATAL ACCIDENTS.

CONCORD, N. H., July 7.—George Pritchard, of Loudon; Willis Beard, of East Concord, and Willard Eastman, of Littleton, capsized on Clough's Pond, in Loudon, yesterday, and Beard and Eastman were drowned. Both were unmarried, and were about 30 years of age.

PHILLIPSBURG, N. J., July 7.—John Cooney, a boatman on the Morris Canal, was struck by lightning last evening near Stanhope, N. J., and instantly killed.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., July 7.—The boiler of a steam thresher of George Patterson, in operation about a mile from Nashville, Ill., yesterday exploded with great force, injuring N. W. Moore and Harvey Lee so badly that they died during the day, and dangerously wounding George Wells, William Arhens, and a young son of N. McCracken.

BUFFALO, N. Y., July 7.—Three boys, named John Pries, aged 11 years; Percy Briggs, aged 10 years, and Frank L. Walters, aged 12 years, were drowned to-day while bathing in Niagara River.

INSURANCE RECEIVER APPOINTED.

CHICAGO, July 7.—George M. Bogue was to-day appointed Receiver of the Chicago Life Insurance Company.

BALTIMORE, Md., July 7.—Marx Erlanger, found guilty of forgery, was to-day sentenced to five years' imprisonment in the Penitentiary.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, July 7.—During the week ending to-day, over $2,500,000 of the new 4 per cent. loan have been taken by the citizens of Cincinnati.

BOSTON, Mass., July 7.—Secretary Sherman and party arrived here this evening. This afternoon they visited the life-saving stations at Provincetown, and tested the working of the various apparatus.

OMAHA, Neb., July 7.—The weather for the past week has been extremely dry and hot, the thermometer averaging 94°, and to-day reaching 102° in the shade. Four cases of sunstroke have been reported thus far.

MONTREAL, July 7.—The Orangemen say if they cannot procure the use of a church in which to preach the anniversary sermon they will march in procession to the face of the mountain. A considerable number oppose this.

CHICAGO, July 7.—Vessel-owners here to-day have decided that, in view of the fact that certain Eastern vessel men have refused to maintain the rates fixed by the Buffalo Convention, they will not be longer bound by the same.

ST. JOHN, New-Brunswick, July 7.—Two hundred horses have been disabled by their feet being badly burned by lime in the burned district. Ten thousand dollars additional were received from Chicago last evening. Rebuilding is going on briskly.

MONTREAL, July 7.—The Directors of the Ottawa River Navigation Company held a meeting to-day to consider the trouble arising out of the emeute on board the steamer Queen Victoria. They approve Capt. Simmonds' conduct in every particular, except that he should have remonstrated with the Zouaves before pulling down the flag.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, July 7.—On 'Change to-day the delegates to the National Board of Trade were instructed to submit the following resolution to the consideration of that body: "Resolved, That the National Board of Trade respectfully recommends to Congress such modifications of the Resumption act as shall postpone the time of its enforcement."

WAR WITH THE INDIANS.

CHIEF JOSEPH AND HIS BAND.

LATEST NEWS FROM THE IDAHO BATTLE-FIELDS—REPORT TO THE COMMISSIONER AT WASHINGTON—THE INDIANS STILL ON THE WAR-PATH—REMARKABLE INCIDENTS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 7.—The following dispatches were received by the Indian Commissioner this evening:

NEZ PERCES AGENCY,
via Walla Walla, W. T., July 7, 1877.

Hon. J. Q. Smith, Commissioner of Indian Affairs:

Capt. Whipple, with a force of cavalry, attacked the camp of Looking Glass, on Clear Water, above Kanickah, where recruiting for Joseph was in operation. He burned their lodges, and destroyed their provisions, and captured about 1,000 horses. One Indian was killed and three wounded. Treaty Indians remain friendly.

JOHN B. MONTEITH, Indian Agent.

FORT LAPWAI, July 5,
via Walla Walla, July 7.

John Q. Smith, Commissioner:

The hostiles recrossed Salmon River and were met on the Cottonwood yesterday by Cols. Berry and Whipple. One officer, 10 men, and many Indians were killed. The hostiles were driven back. Gen. Howard is pressing them in the rear.

WATKINS, Inspector.

It is evident that the Monteith dispatch refers to an engagement which took place subsequent to the affair reported by Watkins. The dispatches show that Gen. Howard is pressing the hostiles with great vigor.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, July 7.—A letter received by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs to-day from Inspector Watkins, under date of Lapwai, Idaho, June 22, contains the following very interesting passages: "The excitement over the outbreak of Joseph's band of Nez Perces is subsiding, and we are learning the facts of the fight with Col. Perry's command and the preceding murder of citizens. The first accounts, as is usually the case, were exaggerated. Four Indians who have come from his camp since the fight of Sunday say that Joseph expects to be killed, but says he will sell his life as dearly as possible. They have crossed the Salmon River, but Joseph says he intends to separate from White Bird and go to the Walla Walla Valley to be killed. He says that is his country and he wants to be buried there. These Indians say the prisoners and wounded were all killed, (32 enlisted men and 1 officer,) but were not scalped or mutilated. Money captured from citizens and soldiers was thrown away by direction of Joseph, who told his people they would never have a chance to use it again. Three of these Indians went out from here with Col. Perry and say they were captured with the soldiers. Father Cataldo, a Catholic priest belonging to the mission on this reserve, was at the Cœur d'Alene mission when the outbreak occurred. I wrote to him urging him to use his best efforts and all his great influence among those Catholic Indians to prevent any of them from joining Joseph. He was active in his efforts, and came back here yesterday, bringing a Cœur d'Alene Indian with him to assure us in the name of his entire people that they are friendly and will remain so. The father also visited a number of the Spokanes, talked with them and others of the small bands in the vicinity, and says they talk peace, and say none of their people will join the hostiles. The whites are going back to their homes again. I do not now anticipate any trouble from that direction. A messenger from the Umatillas reports all quiet and a good feeling existing among them. Little has been heard from the Malheurs; military officers think they are doubtful, and apprehend that Joseph will receive accessions from that source. I have sent to the agent to prevent it if possible, and do not think any great number, if any, will go to the hostiles. There is a small band of about 75 males on the Weiser River that may join Joseph, encouraged by his recent victory, but I do not think he will get any number from other sources. Indeed, if these prisoners can be believed, he does not expect assistance, and only intends to fight to the end and kill as many soldiers as possible. What is remarkable in Indian warfare, Joseph has not scalped or mutilated the citizens killed, or burned houses, and so far as heard from, only the men against whom the Indians had some old grudge had been killed. It has been a terrible settlement of the old troubles. The first white man killed had killed an Indian a few years ago, and was killed by the son of the Indian killed. After shooting her husband, the Indians told his wife why they did it, and let her go unharmed. In another case a girl, 10 years old, was fed and kept a day or two, and then sent to Mount Idaho. Two women and one child have been wounded so far as known, but these Indians say it was by accident. Other information is somewhat different, but in no case have we heard of a woman or child being ill-treated when the band were together, or when Joseph was along, (either the elder or younger chief of that name.) Inspector Watkins also reports that he has written to all the agents in that part of the country, directing them to have an immediate count made of all Indians under their charge, to watch them closely with a view to prevent any of the young men leaving to join Joseph, and to organize a small force of trusty Indians to arrest and guard any that attempt to leave or are deemed doubtful.

The following telegram from Gen. McDowell, commanding the Military Division of the Pacific, was received at the War Department this morning:

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., July 6, 1877.

To the Adjutant-General, Washington:

The following telegrams, both from Lewiston, have just been received from Capt. Keeler, my Aide-de-camp, whom I had sent up to Gen. Howard's command. The first telegram, of July 4, says:

"No news direct from Gen. Howard since the 1st. The Klamath company is expected to-morrow; I shall go with it. Capt. Whipple's detachment struck a band of Nez Perces under Looking Glass, at Kamais, Sunday, and inflicted severe punishment, capturing a large amount of stock. Indian Inspector Watkins, who has recently been with Gen. Howard, writes from Lapwai this afternoon to Gen. Sully here that this success and Gen. Howard's vigorous action are producing marked results. Looking Glass wishes to come in with his band. Mr. Watkins states that Joseph has recrossed the Salmon and is making east for the Bitter Root country, with Gen. Howard at his heels and Col. Whipple barring the way, and that Joseph thus harassed, is on the point of breaking up. There are no signs of other Indians taking a hand."

The second telegram is dated July 5, and says that the following was received from Capt. Perry, dated 9 A. M., July 4, at Cottonwood:

"Indians have been around us all day in force, and very demonstrative. Last evening Lieut. Rains, 10 soldiers and two citizen scouts were killed. Had not Whipple with his whole command come to our rescue my little party would undoubtedly have all been taken." It is unsafe to send anything to him until the Klamath company arrives. He urges that it be sent to his aid with all dispatch. Information just up by the boat postpones the arrival of that company a day or two. Still no news from Howard. It is probable his couriers have been intercepted. A citizen from Colville, just in, represents the situation in the Spokane as most threatening. Gen. Sully who is here, shares in his apprehensions. It seems that there is ample ground for Gen. Howard's application for more troops."

Instead of sending the Second Infantry as directed, I have determined to send it as Gen. Howard desired, that is, by rail to San Francisco, steamer to Portland, thence by boat to Lewiston. The troops that are en route to Boise, Idaho, will be sufficient, I believe, for that district, and if not it can be more readily reinforced than that of the Columbia. I have ordered all the troops from Fort Yuma, two companies, to Boise, and have broken up Camp Independence and sent the company there to the same destination.

McDOWELL, Major-General.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., July 7.—A press dispatch dated Portland, Oregon, gives the following special:

LEWISTON, Idaho, July 4, via WALLA WALLA, July 6.—On the 23d inst. Col. Whipple's command, with volunteers under N. B. Randall, came across Looking Glass' band at Clear Creek at 7 o'clock in the morning. The Indians told Col. Whipple they were prepared to fight, and it is said opened the affray by firing the first shot. When the order was given to the soldiers to fire the Indians soon broke for the hills and places of shelter. It is not known how many were killed or wounded, as they scampered off in all directions. The command captured the Indian camp, burned all their provisions and plunder, and took about 1,000 head of Indian horses, which they brought here. No citizens or soldiers were killed or wounded. The command returned last night. Capt. Elliott, of the Idaho Rangers, captured 75 of Chief Joseph's cattle and 40 horses. They had a skirmish on the Nimnahs. The Captain says he does not know how many were killed, as they had to retreat. The Indians are mostly between the Snake and Salmon Rivers, and are now reported 900 strong, and well armed. Capt. Booth will go to Walla Walla with 70 men from the Cove. There are 21 men from Union County, Oregon, now in the Walla Walla Valley."

News has been received at department headquarters here from Gen. Alfred Sully, commanding at Lewiston, Idaho, that Col. Perry, with 30 men, on his way to the Cottonwood, was attacked by hostiles. Lieut. Rains, 10 soldiers, and 2 citizens were killed. Col. Whipple joined Col. Perry and drove the Indians off. The fight is still going on. Major Jackson's company, First Cavalry, which left Fort Vancouver yesterday morning, will arrive at Lewiston to-morrow at noon. The following dispatch comes from Walla Walla. It probably reached there by the steamer Fenino, which arrived at 9:15 on Thursday night: "It is said that Chief Joseph decoyed Gen. Howard across the Salmon River, and that then Joseph recrossed the river and got on the Cottonwood, between Gen. Howard and Lapwai, within 30 miles of Lewiston."

A special received from John A. Farrell, of San Francisco, who has just returned from Colfville, dated Palouse Landing, July 3, via Walla Walla 6th, says: "Joseph Oppenheimer and myself arrived here this evening. When we crossed the Spokone bridge yesterday we noticed between 300 and 400 buck Indians, who were said to be in council. They were all well armed and equipped. They consisted of Yakamas, under Moses Palouse, Samperilly, Spokanes, Calleshalls, and renegade young men from other tribes whose names are not known. The outlook for this country is bad. The settlers on Pine Creek and the Palouse Plains, except five men, have left. The country is in the hands of the savages."

A Boise City dispatch gives the following extract from a letter received there from Major N. A. Cornoyer, Indian Agent for many years at the Umatilla Reservation. He has lived in the country, and been personally acquainted with the Indians spoken of in his letter for over 35 years. The Indians referred to in his letter embrace everything within the reach of the hostiles, except the Bannocks and 'Piutes: "On this reservation the number of Indians last January was 682 men, 157 women, 262 boys, and 147 girls. Now I have some more—I think an addition of about 200, and the Indians are all here. Two only are at Lapwai, with passes, and both are very friendly to the whites. None have gone to join the hostile Indians. I estimate the Indians on the Yakama Reservation and the renegade bands on the Columbia River, from Celils to White Bluff, at about 2,000. I know nothing of the other tribes north. These Indians will not take up arms against the whites. I am also sure the Cœur d'Alenes will remain friendly. The reports that the Umatillas are moving to join the hostile Indians are false; none have gone, and I cannot believe any will go. The chiefs and head men of this reservation are keeping their young men close at home, and I do not think any can leave without being discovered."

FINE CONTEST WITH DOUBLE SCULLS.

AN EXCELLENT ROWING RACE AT PHILADELPHIA—PAST TIME MADE BY TWO AMATEURS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., July 7.—One of the finest double-scull shell races ever witnessed in this country took place on the Schuylkill River this afternoon. The race was over the National Course, and was between Henderson and McBeath, of the Quaker City Club, and Steel and Witmer, of the Crescent Club. The contest was won by the Quaker City in 9m. 23½s., against 9m. 44½s. of their opponents. This is the fastest time ever made on the Schuylkill in a race of this class, the nearest approach to it being that of Wilker and Brown, the two famous scullers of the Neptune Club of New-York, who rowed over the same course and defeated Steel and Witmer on the occasion of the first open regatta of the Schuylkill Navy, some three years ago. Their time was 10m. 36s. It is thought without consulting the records that this is the fastest time for the distance, ever made by amateurs. The Lamb brothers, on Saratoga Lake, made it in 9m. 38s. The water was very calm and there was no wind. The race was close, the Crescent leading for nearly half a mile; after that Henderson and McBeath went ahead and won easily.

THE WEATHER.

SYNOPSIS AND INDICATIONS.

WASHINGTON, July 8—1 A. M.—The pressure is highest along the Atlantic coast, and lowest in the North-west and upper lake region. Occasional showers have been reported at the upper stations of the upper lake region and North-west. The winds are north-easterly in the South Atlantic and East Gulf States; elsewhere they are southerly. There has been a slight but general rise in temperature, except in the extreme North-west, where it has fallen. The Missouri River has fallen 16 inches at Lexington, and is eight inches above the danger line at Brunswick. The Ohio has fallen 15 inches at Pittsburg. The Monongahela has fallen 26 inches at New-Geneva and 32 inches at Brownsville.

INDICATIONS.

For New-England and the Middle Atlantic States, lower pressure, southerly winds, stationary or higher-temperature, increasing cloudiness, and probably rain areas.

For the South Atlantic and Gulf States, stationary or higher pressure and temperature, clear or partly cloudy weather; in the west Gulf States, southerly winds, and in the East Gulf and South Atlantic States, variable winds, mostly from the east.

For Tennessee and the Ohio Valley, stationary or lower pressure, stationary or higher temperature, southerly winds, and clear or partly cloudy weather.

For the Lower Missouri and Upper Mississippi Valleys, higher pressure, warm southerly, veering to colder north-westerly, winds, partly cloudy weather, and occasional rain areas.

For the lake region, falling followed by rising barometer, warm southerly, veering to colder north-westerly winds, partly cloudy weather and occasional rain areas.

The Lower Missouri and Mississippi rivers will slowly fall.

METEOROLOGICAL REPORT.

Following is an abstract of the report of the Central Park Meteorological Observatory for the week ending at 1 P. M., July 7: Barometer—Mean, 29.800 inches; maximum at 1 P. M. July 7, 29.976 inches; minimum at 1 P. M. July 7, 29.571 inches; range, .405 inch. Thermometer—Mean, 72.5°; maximum at 3 P. M. July 1, 87°; minimum at 3 A. M. July 7, 63°; range, 24°. Remarks—July 1, rain from 5:40 A. M. to 7:30 A. M.; amount of water, .27 inch. July 2, rain from 4:30 A. M. to 8 A. M.; amount of water, .13 inch. July 3, rain from 9 P. M. to 12 P. M.; amount of water, .54 inch. July 5, rain from 8 P. M. to 10 P. M.; amount of water, .07 inch; total amount of water for week, 1.01 inch. Distance traveled by the wind during the week, 855 miles.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

The machine shop and foundry of Otis Hodge, at North Adams, N. Y., was destroyed by fire yesterday morning. The loss is $20,000; insured for $8,000.

The saw-mill of D. S. Barmore, steam-boat builder, in Jeffersonville, Ind., was burned at midnight Friday night. The loss is $30,000; uninsured.

French & Sawin's sash and blind factory at Holyoke, Mass., was destroyed by fire yesterday. The loss is $6,000; insured for $4,000.

O'LEARY FAILS IN HIS LONG WALK.

AS THE TIMES predicted Tuesday, Daniel O'Leary has failed to accomplish the feat of walking 520 miles in six days. At 12:04:30 this morning he left the track, after having walked 74⅛ miles since 1:16 A. M. yesterday morning, and 471⅛ miles since 12:05 A. M. Monday morning—leaving him 48⅛ miles behind the distance he proposed to walk. Dr. M. R. Waddar, O'Leary's physician, says that the pedestrian has suffered all the week from an acute eruptive disease, produced by heat, perspiration, and chafing of his under-garments to such an extent as to incapacitate him from performing his task. O'Leary's last mile was made in 12 minutes and 29 seconds. There were 4,000 spectators at the finish.

OUTRAGE AT FORT LEE.

MRS. MARY PARISH, THE TEMPERANCE ADVOCATE SEVERELY BEATEN—HER ASSAILANT SAID HE WAS HIRED TO KILL HER.

A violent and cowardly outrage was committed on Mrs. Mary Parish, on the Fourth of July, at Fort Lee, by a man named Edward Hanlon. Mrs. Parish, who lives alone in a detached frame house, is known in the district as a persistent opponent of Sunday traffic. From time to time she has presented herself in court and secured the refusal of licenses, and has also succeeded in many instances in getting Fort Lee liquor dealers fined and even imprisoned. Recently also, in pursuance of a State law enacted in 1846, she called upon the authorities to forbid the running of stage coaches on Sundays. The natural result of her reformatory measures has been to make her numerous enemies among those whose interests she has interfered with. Inquiring about Mrs. Parish in Fort Lee and the towns adjacent, the visitor finds that Sunday is quite a different day now from what it used to be. Formerly there was boisterous merry-making on all hands. Now, sauntering through the village on a Sunday morning, and listening to the church bells ringing, one can imagine himself in a spot given over to peace alone. Nevertheless, Mrs. Parish or her measures are not popular. By preventing the sale of liquors visitors have been kept away. People complain that they are thus deprived of a chance to make money. Sordidness is potent at Fort Lee, and the moral good Mrs. Parish may have worked is forgotten when the financial loss she has induced is regarded. Mrs. Parish has often been threatened with harm by her enemies, but never paid much heed to the threats, thinking they were only designed to make her desist in her efforts, and were not the surface indications of felonious intent.

On the evening of July 4, however, her opinions on this head were shown to be incorrect. About 5 o'clock a man named Edward Hanlon called at her house, the worse for drink, and under pretense that he wanted her to give him her written consent to run a stage on Sunday, induced her to come into the yard, so as to avoid admitting him into the house. She did not feel disposed to stultify herself by writing any such consent, so she put him off by advancing various excuses. Suddenly, uttering an ugly imprecation, Hanlon drew off and struck Mrs. Parish a violent blow in the nose, which made the blood spurt freely. She protested, keeping cool and trying to lead him to desist by appealing to his finer feelings. But he followed up the blow with another and another, and clutching her by the throat with an iron grip so that she could not call aloud, and had great difficulty in breathing, said: "I have been hired to come here and kill you, and I must do it. You must die, and I will give you 15 minutes to prepare for death. John Glosser, Joseph Schlosser, Charles Buckheister, Charles Dingle, John Burns, and Edward Macdonald have hired me." Mrs. Parish gasped out that she would give him $100 if he would spare her life. His answer was a knock-down blow. Then, when she was on the ground, Hanlon kicked her in the head, and afterward placed his foot across her neck and had nearly suffocated her, when Mathias Hawes, a neighbor, passed by, drove him off, and ultimately "gave him one from the shoulder, which sent him sprawling." Hanlon then ran off, and has not since been heard of, though the Police have been making close quest for him; and the injured woman was taken to a neighbor's house to have her bruises and cuts bathed and bandaged. At present her face is one mass of contusions, and deep and ugly scratches in her neck bear evidence to the pressure there applied. The names mentioned as of those who instigated the assault belong to liquor-sellers against whom Mrs. Parish has successfully proceeded in court from time to time. The story of the occurrence is the one given by Mrs. Parish and neighbors who knew something of the affair.

THE REGATTA AT NEWBURG.

PREPARATIONS FOR THE MEETING THE 1ST OF AUGUST—CONDITIONS OF THE RACE AND PRIZES OFFERED.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

NEWBURG, N. Y., July 7.—Great preparations are being made for the fourth annual regatta of the Newburg Bay Yacht Club, to be sailed on Wednesday, Aug. 1. Last year there were 45 entries, and there will doubtless be a great many more this year, as there has been added to the programme a class for cabin boats and boats with working sails. The Regatta Committee this year are Messrs. Eli Hasbrouck, A. Smith Ring, Thomas P. Ramsdell, and James T. Sloan. The classification as determined upon is as follows: First Class—Open yachts over 26 feet long. Second Class—Open yachts more than 22 feet and not exceeding 26 feet in length. Third Class—Open yachts of any length not exceeding 22 feet. Fourth Class—Cabin yachts, and all others with working sails, excepting that no open sloop-rigged yacht will be permitted to enter in this class the main boom of which exceed the length of the boat more than four feet. There will be no entrance fee, and prizes will be given to each class. Yachts in the first, second, and third classes will be restricted to single jib and mains

TRANS-PACIFIC COMMERCE.

STEAM LINES ACROSS THE OCEAN.

CHARACTER OF THE TRADE—CARGOES RECEIVED FROM CHINA AND JAPAN—RAPID TRANSPORT FROM CHINA TO NEW-YORK—REMARKABLE VOYAGES—WHAT WE SEND TO THE EAST—RAPID INCREASE OF THE TRADE—JOHN CHINAMAN'S WANTS—STOCK SHIPMENTS TO JAPAN—FUTURE PROSPECTS.

From a Special Correspondent.

SAN FRANCISCO, Tuesday, June 26, 1877.

It is 11 years since I was last on the Pacific coast of the United States; 11 years and three days ago I sailed from this city, and when outside the Golden Gate the prow of my ship was turned toward Kamchatka. There was then no regular communication with the coast of Asia; no steam line had been established, though the preliminary steps had been taken for a mail service, and the pioneer boats of the Pacific Mail Line were near completion. The changes of 11 years have been very great; where there was no steam line there are now two well equipped lines, and a steamer leaves San Francisco every 12 days for Japan and China. The mails are carried without subsidy, and though a guarantee from Government would, no doubt, be welcome to either line, the companies have shown that they can live on their incomes from other sources. No doubt a subsidy was a necessity of the early days, just as it proved to be in the early days of trans-Atlantic steaming. But there has been such an increase of business that the situation is changed, and steam-ships can take care of themselves when they can't get others to take care of them.

The completion of the Pacific Railway and the establishment of trans-Pacific steamer lines happened in the same decade with the opening of the Suez Canal. The routes of commerce with the far East were materially changed by these events, both in the Old World and the New. From our Atlantic to our Pacific seaboard we had been accustomed to send our heavy freights by way of Cape Horn, while our passengers and light freights took the route of the Isthmus. The long distance was 17,000 miles; the short one was more than 5,000; the long route required 90, and the short one 20 days. The railway brought a great change, as it enabled travelers to pass between the maritime capitals of the Atlantic and Pacific coasts in seven days, and we have seen a special train making the journey in half that time. Freight followed the same route to such an extent that the business of sailing ships by way of Cape Horn has been materially lessened, as well as that of the steamers by the Isthmus. The greatest effect of the Suez Canal was felt in Europe, and specially in England, the maritime queen of the commercial world. The route via the Cape of Good Hope was almost abandoned for the new one, which saved thousands of miles in distance and avoided two passages of the Equator and the Torrid Zone. France and French interests built the canal and were opposed by England. But the latter country has been the greatest gainer by its construction. Of all the business passing through the canal, England has nearly 50 per cent., and her proportion is every year increasing. Finding the great value of the canal, she has not hesitated to purchase a large interest in it and to so manipulate her diplomacy that the rights of De Lesseps and his associates, secured by solemn guarantee and concession, have been trampled under foot in the interests of British commerce.

The question naturally arises, "What is our commerce with the East? What do we send there and what is sent thence to us?" I have been studying the subject in order to answer this very question.

Everybody knows that we get tea and silks from China, and there may be a dim suspicion that we have an occasional consignment of dried rats or fatted puppies for compounding the toothsome but suspicious sausage or the savory but plebeian hash. From January to July the steamers bring principally teas and silks, and great expedition is used in the transport of these goods. Tea deteriorates with age, and the sooner a new crop can be put on the market the better will be the tea and proportionately happy will be shipper and consignee. When a steamer arrives a railway train is drawn up at her side and the chests of tea or bales of silk are transported at once from ship to cars. The work goes on with great rapidity; in a few hours the transfer is complete, and the train is whizzing away to the eastward. It has the right of way over everything but a passenger train; nothing is allowed to stop or delay it. It contains from 25 to 30 cars; without rest it goes on and on. It climbs the Sierras, and winds through the snow-sheds; rattles over the long tangents that stretch like sunbeams across the Alkali Plains of Nevada and Utah; and steadily ascends the long slope of the Rocky Mountains, till it halts for breath at the watershed between the Atlantic and Pacific, more than 8,000 feet above their ever-beating waves. Then down the mountains and through the broad Valley of the Missouri, across the fertile prairies of the Mississippi, striking the lakes and crossing the Alleghanies the train comes at length to the banks of the Hudson, and halts within sight of the spires of New-York. Twelve days suffice for the journey, and in one instance a tea train carried its cargo in nine days and a few hours from San Francisco to New-York.

Again, will arise a question, "Why so much hurry about silks? Tea, we understand, should be rushed through, but silks ought to keep." Of course, silks will keep, but here comes a question of value. Silks are costly, and a ship-load is worth a great deal of money; it is a question of interest on money, quick returns, short credits, and other matters in the same category. With the present system of commerce, a man may do four times as much business as of yore. Formerly it took the best part of a year to send a cargo of tea or silk from China or Japan and get the returns therefor; from 6 to 12 months capital was locked up, and there was no way of releasing it. Now *on a changé tout cela.* The steamers and the railway have delivered cargo in New-York in 28 days from Yokohama, and 33 from Hong Kong. Multiply those figures by four for Hong Kong, and five or six for Yokahama, and you will not be far from the old time of the sailing ships, and the best of them at that.

Such is the tea and silk trade, under the new system of steam and rail; a great saving of time and an avoidance of the injurious heat of the tropics. But the work is not always done by steam; there are wheels within wheels, and Capt. Bradbury, President of the Occidental and Oriental Steamship Company, has pointed out some of them to me. "We send sailing ships now and then," says the Captain, "at the beginning of the tea season when there is a rush of the article, and everybody wants to get off as much of it as possible. We have to compete with steamers that go direct from Hong Kong to New-York by the Suez Canal, and we do it by sending sailing ships to San Francisco and forwarding their cargoes overland by rail. We can thus beat the time of these direct steamers considerably, and put our rates very low. Our clipper ships make very good time. Last year one of them came over in 30 days, and without the least injury to herself or cargo." So you see that a steam line finds it advantageous to employ sailing ships on special occasions, while for regular business the former have almost supplanted the sailers.

From January to July, as before stated, the cargoes are principally teas and silks; from July to January there is a goodly share of those articles, and then come in addition hemp, sugars, coffee, rice and general merchandise. Under general merchandise we have what the French call *Chinoiserie*, though a very large part of it comes from Japan rather than from China, such as bric-a-brac and curiosities of all sorts, from earrings up to huge vases, and from fans up to brazen storks a fathom in height. If you want to know some of the component parts of this general merchandise, you can step into one of the Oriental stores on Broadway or Sixth-avenue and make a list of the contents. By the time you are through you will know something about the matter. Then, for use in California, there are quantities of Chinese provisions intended for the mouths and stomachs of the Celestial residents, and here, perhaps, may be found the rodent and canine products mentioned elsewhere. The steamers get the greater part—probably two-thirds—of their cargoes from Hong Kong, and one-third from Yokohama. Of late there has been a considerable trade in Japanese curiosities, or "curios," as they are styled in the commercial world, and a great share of this merchandise goes to New-York. The profit is heavy, and it must be, in order to cover breakages, as there is heavy loss in handling. The damage to Japanese goods is much greater than to China-ss, for the reason that the Japs are ignorant of the art of packing. They have only had this sort of trade for a short time, while the Chinese have been in it for hundreds of years. But the Japs are quick to learn, and in time they will doubtless pack their goods as well as do their neighbors across the Yellow Sea.

When the steam lines first began running to China and Japan they had comparatively little outward freight, and the best they could do was to take out coal as ballast and sell it for a small profit. Now they have an average of a thousand tons of freight each trip, and sometimes they exceed that figure considerably. The principal article they take is flour, and next to it comes dried fish. There is an extensive export trade in a small fish caught in San Francisco Bay and adjacent waters, and then dried and sent to China for food purposes. I am told that they have had as many as 800 tons of this article in a single cargo, and that the production and demand were steadily increasing. Then they have another curious article—shrimp shells, dried and powdered and put up in bags. There are large shipments of Connecticut clocks, and they go to all parts of Japan and China, though mainly to the latter. The Chinese, with all their ingenuity, do not seem to have learned the art of clock-making, but rely upon the outside barbarians for their time-keepers. Large quantities of quicksilver are sent out—2,000 to 3,000 flasks by each steamer, and some cargoes have exceeded 4,000 flasks of 76½ pounds each. There is quite a demand for lumber for packing cases and for building purposes, and there is a steadily increasing market for American fruits, both dried and canned. Nearly every steamer takes $1,000,000 or so in silver coin, chiefly in trade dollars. Mexican dollars have long been a well-known commodity, and are in constant demand; the trade dollar was created to supply this want, and is rapidly doing so.

Nearly all heavy machinery for the East goes from the Atlantic coast in sailing ships. Machinery can be bought so cheaply there that there has been little inducement for its manufacture here, and consequently there is little trade in it between California and the Orient. I am told that the principal articles in the machinery line which come overland for Japan and China are farming implements and weighing apparatus. Plows, reapers and mowers, spades, hoes, and other things for farmers' use are called for in limited quantities, and there is a reasonably steady demand for Fairbanks' scales adapted to the Oriental standards. These emblems of justice are popular, and are made with Chinese and other characters upon them, just as Webster's *International Lexi* has been translated into Chinese and adopted as the authority. In medicine, as well as in justice, the Chinese go abroad; there is a steady demand for several American products in this line, the most prominent being ginseng, which comes mainly from Ohio, Kentucky, and the States surrounding them.

As a general thing, ships' manifests are rather dry reading, especially as they are open to the objection which the boy made to the dictionary—that it changed the subject very often. But I will venture to present the manifest of the steamer Gaelic, which sailed June 9, with the hope that it will not be altogether unworthy of perusal. The following were the shipments by that steamer:

To China.—Abalones, sacks, 35; blankets, cases, 2; bitters, cases, 5; beans, sacks, 9; borax, pounds, 10,400; butter, cases, 2; beef, barrels, 15; bacon, cases, 5; bread, cases, 5; clocks, cases, 218; cheese, cases, 13; clothing, case, 1; case goods, cases, 131; drugs, cases, 3; dry goods, case, 1; effects, cases, 11; fish, shrimps, &c., packages, 1,117; flour, barrels, 188; flour, half-sacks, 190; flour, quarter-sacks, 19,060; ginseng, barrels, 12; glassware, case, 1; hams, cases, 4; macaroni, boxes, 40; meal, cases, 2; nuts, sacks, 3; old metal, barrels, 70; provisions, boxes, 4; pickles, kegs, 5; pork, barrels, 12; pearl barley, boxes, 120; quicksilver, flasks, 3,786; rifles, cases, 3; seaweed, packages, 225; salmon, cases, 105; tobacco, packages, 10; whisky, cases, 30; wax, cases, 2; wine, cases, 6; yeast powder, cases, 3. Value, $187,408.

To Japan.—Almonds, barrel, 1; arms and ammunition, cases, 46; axle grease, cases, 3; butter, packages, 8; brooms, dozen, 6; bread, cases, 6; binders' boards, bundles, 98; brassware, cases, 12; bacon, cases, 3; bacon, cases, 3; corks, barrels, 2; case goods, cases, 16; cattle, head, 18; cheese, cases, 8; drugs, cases, 8; dry goods, case, 1; flour, barrels, 30; flour, quarter-casks, 268; fish, case, 1; guns, case, 1; groceries, cases, 2; hams, cases, 4; hardware, case, 1; horses, 9; leather, rolls, 97; meal, barrels, 65; onions, cases, 5; pearl barley, cases, 2; printing presses, 1; pianos, 2; boxes, 2; pipe-stems, 1; cases, 4; syrup, gallons, 10; scales, cases, 2; sheep, 26; seed, sacks, 2; wine, cases, 5. Value, $21,317.

Hereby hang several tales. The abalone is a shell which furnishes a peculiar variety of mother-of-pearl, and is used in the East to a considerable extent. An attempt has been made to establish it as a California specialty, and one manufactory of abalone shell-work is doing a fair business. Ear-drops, brooches, sleeve-buttons, shawl and scarf pins are the principal articles made from it at present. The reader will observe shipments of cattle, horses, and sheep in the list of articles going to Japan, while there are none in the China list. These animals are sent on the account of the Japanese Government, which has a large farm in charge of an American, and has determined to improve the stock of the country. Early this year the shipments began, and one cargo included 800 sheep, 40 horses, and as many bulls and cows. The best stock found is purchased, and no inferior animals will be accepted. The purchases have been mainly in Kentucky and California. The shipments have been quite successful, only a very few of the animals having been injured in the least. The horses are carried in padded stalls made so narrow that the animal cannot lie down; canvas slings are placed beneath him to sustain him in rough weather, or when he wants to rest. Capt. Bradbury says he adopted this plan on account of his experience years ago in carrying a pony on a ship which he commanded. The pony soon learned the uses of the sling, and would rest in it for hours together, leaving his feet dangling. He would lie there and feed as complacently as if in a stall on land, and whenever he wanted to vary the monotony he would straighten his legs and take a spell of standing up. Horses learn this trick very speedily, and come out fresh and unharmed at the end of a trans-Pacific voyage.

The receipts by the steamer Oceanic, which arrived last week, were as follows: For New-York—14,590 packages tea, 31 packages silk, 6 packages merchandise. Toronto—51 packages tea. Boston—2,127 packages tea, 30 packages merchandise. Salt Lake City—63 packages tea. Hamilton—125 packages tea. Montreal—454 packages tea. Chicago—5,058 packages tea, 1 package merchandise. Kingston—117 packages tea. Hartford—39 packages silk. San Francisco—3,690 packages tea, 4 packages silk, 14,989 packages merchandise. Aggregate: 26,275 packages tea, 74 packages silk, 15,026 packages merchandise.

It will be observed that tea forms the bulk of this cargo, and that the quantity of silks is very light. The proportions vary greatly, according to the season, but there is rarely an occasion when silk is in excess.

The two companies running from this port to China and Japan—the Pacific Mail and the Occidental and Oriental—are working in perfect harmony at present, and their ships sail from one and the same dock. For a time they were in opposition, but it was not long maintained; their rates are similar, and a passage certificate bought with a ticket round the world is good ever either line. Until the present season they left alternately on the 1st and 15th of each month, but at present they have changed their schedules so as to make a departure every 12 days. This is a vast improvement over the time when there were no departures whatever, and if business increases in the future as it has in the past, a weekly, or even a semi-weekly, sailing for the lands of the moon-eyed Celestials is not far distant. T. W. K.

SERIOUS CHARGES AGAINST A JUDGE.

The case of Justice Robert W. Edmonds, of Mount Vernon, charged with malfeasance in office, in which several of the most prominent citizens of the village interested themselves to such an extent that they petitioned the Supreme Court for an investigation, was before Justice Gifford, the Referee appointed by the court, yesterday. It had been alleged by witnesses for the petitioners that in several cases prisoners arraigned before Justice Edmonds had not been granted a fair trial. Elmore Cohen, constable, testified that in 1875 he arrested Francis Storey, and that on his being taken before Judge Edmonds he was sent to the House of Refuge on the application of his mother. Another witness testified as to a case in which three men were punished for cruelty to animals. Among the charges against Judge Edmonds was that if intemperance and being in an intoxicated state while discharging his judicial duties. Burr Davis, a livery stable keeper, testified that he frequently had cases in Judge Edmonds' court and never saw that magistrate under the influence of liquor. The investigation was adjourned until Saturday next.

THE GOLDEN STATE MYSTERY.

Deputy Coroner Miller made a post-mortem examination yesterday of the body of John Daley, the Brooklyn horse-shoer, who was found dead on Friday morning on the deck of the ship Golden State, lying at Pier No. 27 East River. The only external mark of violence was an abrasion on the nose. When the calvarium was removed the cause of death was found to be extravasation of blood. The skull was not fractured, nor was the brain injured in any way. The injuries which caused Daley's death could, it is believed, have been caused by a fall from the ship's rail. Thus far the Police have not succeeded in ascertaining where the man was immediately previous to his boarding the Golden State.

A MURDEROUS ASSAULT.

Richard Kerrigan, aged 16, of No. 33 Sullivan-street, was arraigned before Justice Duffy, at the Jefferson Market Police Court, yesterday morning, charged with having attempted to murder his cousin, Alexander McCauley, aged 17, of No. 97 Charlton-street. The latter testified that on Friday evening, while he was standing at the corner of West and Charlton streets, Kerrigan shot him with a steel-barreled pistol. The ball entered his left arm near the elbow and passed out at the wrist. The wounded youth staggered distant 84 awaiting post, and Kerrigan deliberately reloaded the pistol and was about to fire again when Roundsman McLaughlin appeared. Kerrigan fled, but was pursued and arrested by the roundsman, who found him concealed in an old boiler lying on the dock at the foot of King-street. The complainant said that he had given Kerrigan no provocation, and the prisoner on being asked for an explanation refused to make one. He was thereupon committed for trial in default of $1,000 bail.

UNITED STATES BONDS.

SOMETHING OF INTEREST TO HOLDERS—THE CALLED FIVE-TWENTIES—HOW THE NEW FOUR PER CENTS MAY BE SUBSCRIBED FOR.

At intervals during the last 15 years the United States has issued several classes of bonds known as 5-20s. All of these, except those included in the last three issues, have been called in, and notice has been given by the Treasury Department that the liability of the Government to pay interest on them will cease on a specified day, and that, therefore, the bonds should be sent in for payment. The large amounts of 5-20s now outstanding are divided among a large number of investors in three classes—the consols of 1865, 1867, and 1868. The figures refer to the date of the issue of the bonds, and in the classes of 1867 and 1868 are printed in red ink on each of the coupons under the figures giving the number of the bond. The figures are omitted from the coupons in the bonds of 1865, only the number of the bond appearing. These three classes of bonds are printed in green and black, and have on their coupons the faces of Gen. Sherman, Gen. Grant, Hugh McCulloch, and Andrew Johnson, which appear respectively on the $50, $100, $500, and $1,000 bonds. The interest on the bonds of 1867 and 1868 is payable semi-annually, in January and July, while the bonds of 1865 and earlier draw interest by their coupons in May and November.

The Government is now calling in the bonds of 1865, calls having already been made for $35,000,000, while a call for $10,000,000 or $15,000,000 more is daily expected. As fast as the sales of the new 4 per cent. bonds will permit, further calls will follow. Before the calls referred to were made there were outstanding $220,000,000 of the 1865 bonds. The interest on all of these will cease on Sept. 11. At the Treasury in this City it is said that many holders of bonds seem to be very much in the dark about the bonds they hold, and it is considered advisable to call the attention of holders in a plain manner to the facts. It will not be necessary, when the interest on the 1865 bonds ceases, to leave the money idle which is invested in them. The terms on which the new 4 per cents are offered are simple, and can be studied with advantage by all holders of the old securities. The owner of a called bond of 1865 can go to the Treasury at any time before July 16, and, by depositing 2 per cent., secure the privilege of taking the new bonds at par, and paying for them at any time before Oct. 16. The called bonds bearing 6 per cent. interest can be held until a few days before interest will cease. Then they will be sent to the Treasury, where a gold check will be given for them, and with this the balance on the new bonds can be paid to the Treasurer in this City, the 2 per cent. previously deposited counting in the purchase of the new bonds. Thus, the holder of the 5-20s can have the benefit of the full term of the 6 per cent. interest, and can then transfer his capital into the new bonds without more trouble than calling at the Sub-Treasury. Persons who do not hold the old 5-20s may deposit 2 per cent. and take advantage of the chance to invest by Oct. 16. The interest on the new bonds is to be paid quarterly, by check to the holders of registered bonds by mail from Washington, which checks can be collected at any Sub-Treasury in the country. The following table gives, in a concise form, a list of the bonds of 1865 which have been called in, and on which interest ceases before October:

Date of call.	Interest ceases.	Numbers of Called Bonds.	
		$50	$100
May 21, '77	Aug. 21, '77	1 to 3,000	1 to 4,000
May 28, '77	Aug. 28, '77	3,001 to 6,000	4,001 to 8,000
June 11, '77	Sept. 11, '77	6,001 to 11,000	8,001 to 18,000

Date of call.	Interest ceases.	Number of Called Bonds.	
		$500	$1,000
May 21, '77	Aug. 21, '77	1 to 5,000	1 to 11,000
May 28, '77	Aug. 28, '77	5,001 to 10,000	11,001 to 23,000
June 11, '77	Sept. 11, '77	10,001 to 18,000	23,001 to 41,000

CRICKET AT HOBOKEN.

THE ST. GEORGE'S CLUB SECURE MORE LAURELS—A FINE GAME, RESULTING IN THE DEFEAT OF THE UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA TEAM.

The St. George's Cricket Club yesterday added another to the victories secured by them this season. Under conditions as favorable as could be, with a splendid wicket and fine weather, the first eleven of the Cricket Club of the University of Pennsylvania engaged in a contest at Hoboken with the best team the St. George's Club could bring forward, and the hope of a fine game, which has been indulged in ever since the engagement was announced, was fully realized. The play was rather one-sided, however. The St. George's men seemed, without exception, to be in splendid form, and Whetham never since he has been a member did a finer bit of batting, which is saying a great deal. The hit of the day, however, was one by Kearney, to leg, from which seven runs were made. Moeran, Jones, and Mostyn also did well, though their play was a little uneven. For the University men, Clark and Murphy batted splendidly in the first inning, and Patterson's "not out" for 14 in the second was put together in fine style, and seemed a small part of what he could have made if time had been given him. On the part of the University team the fielding bowling was done almost wholly by C. Clark, while Giles and Whetham did the heavy work on the part of the home team. The fielding of the home players was much superior to that of the visitors. The scores are below:

ST. GEORGE.

	First Inning.		Second Inning.	
J. R. Moore, b. E. Clark	0	c. Law, b. E. Clark		0
Giles, c. Harris, b. E. Clark	16	c. Patterson, b. C. Clark		4
J. B. Whetham, b. C. Clark	45	c. Murphy, b. C. Clark		37
E. Kearney, b. E. Clark	4	b. E. Clark		19
E. H. Moeran, b. C. Clark	21	b. C. Clark		6
A. Marsh, b. C. Clark	0	b. C. Clark		5
R. Jones, b. C. Clark	8	Run out		17
B. Mostyn, b. C. Clark	0	b. Morris		3
H. Borie, c. Morris, b. C. Clark	6	c. Murphy, b. C. Clark		3
M. H. Talbot, c. Harris, b. C. Clark	3	Not out		1
A. Gracie, not out	3	c. Law, b. C. Clark		11
Byes, 8; leg byes, 10; wides, 4	20	Byes, 8; leg byes, 2; wides, 1		11
Total	129	Total		132

UNIVERSITY.

	First Inning.		Second Inning.	
C. Morris, b. Giles	3	b. Whetham		0
E. S. Buckley, c. Kearney, b. Giles	1	c. and b. Whetham		8
E. W. Clark, b. Giles	2	c. Kearney, b. Marsh		2
C. M. Clark, c. Moore, b. Giles	31	b. Moeran		1
J. H. Murphy, b. Giles	16	c. Kearney, b. Marsh		0
J. T. Hazelhurst, c. Marsh, b. Giles	8	c. sub., b. Marsh		3
A. H. Harris, c. Borie, b. Whetham	5	b. Moeran		0
J. C. Patterson, c. Borie, b. Whetham	0	Not out		19
W. M. Ralston, b. Giles	0	Not out		5
J. O. Hoffman, b. Whetham	2	b. Moeran		3
G. Law, not out	1	Byes		2
Byes, 2, leg byes, 5, wides, 1	8			
Total	81	Total		42

CREEDMOOR MARKSMANSHIP.

The Wall-street brokers and the Irish American and Seventh Regiment Rifle clubs had the range at Creedmoor to themselves yesterday. The weather was fine, and a cool but not unfavorable wind blew down the range from the rear of the firing point toward the targets throughout the day. A number of long-range marksmen practised at 800, 900, and 1,000 yards ran ge, making very good scores. The Stock Exchange Rifle Club held its first match for a new and very handsome gold badge, presented by Mr. Woerishoffer. The trophy consists of a shield bearing on its face a "bull and bear" in bold relief; the former attempting to raise, and the bear pulling down a miniature 200-yard target. At the feet of the animals are two targets, one being dotted at the top with shots, and the other similarly marked at the bottom, typifying the natures of the mythical "bull and bear." The target is surmounted by a scroll bearing the word "Creedmoor," and the name of the donor and the title of the club are given in raised letters across the surface of the badge. The work was done by Tiffany & Co., and is one of the finest badges ever seen at Creedmoor. There were 12 entries for the trophy, and the conditions and leading scores were as follows:

Distance, 200 yards; position, standing; weapons, any rifles; two sighting and ten scoring shots.

	Total.
C. Dewing	4-42
D. Chauncey, Jr.	4-40
F. L. Eames	4-39
W. G. Hominick	4-39
J. M. Amory	3-38
R. W. Day	4-34
William Bliss	4-34
F. J. Kimball	3-32
Judge N. P. Stanton	4-30
W. Phipard	3-27
William Weeber	2-26

The Irish American Rifle Club held its second contest for the "Burton" trophy, at 200 and 500 yards—members using sporting guns, being compelled to shoot at 600 yards as the longest distance—two sighting and seven scoring shots at each range. The leading scores were as follows:

	200 yds.	500 yds.	Total.
Gen. F. F. Miles	20	28	48
E. Bevins	26	24	50
Major E. Duffy	24	22	46
Patrick Farrelly	26	19	45
Capt. W. G. Burton	20	15	35
F. D. Ward	21	16	37
J. E. Irwin	23	6	29

The Seventh Regiment Rifle Club held a match for a Sharp's special military rifle. Private E. W. Eyre, of Company E, was the winner upon a score of 43 out of 50 points.

WOMEN STUDENTS IN PARIS.

ART STUDIES FROM THE NUDE.

MISSTATEMENTS CORRECTED AND MISREPRESENTATIONS EXPOSED—A QUESTION OF PRUDENT PRUDERY—PROGRESS IN ART OF AMERICAN WOMEN ABROAD.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

A few weeks ago there appeared in a New-York paper a letter from a Paris correspondent, Lucy Hooper, headed "American Women as Art Students in Paris." This letter has been widely copied in American journals, as, unhappily, are almost always any statements which militate against women, and particularly against those women who are outstepers of the general ranks of their sex in this heavy and forced march called life. We talk affluently and gorgeously of the chivalry of our American men toward women. Especially do we American women abroad—who feel that by this very coming abroad we have gone back a step toward the darker times when womanhood as a divine and immortal idea was not yet visible to men's eyes in its mold of human clay—especially do we mount every possible housetop from whence to proclaim the superiority of our countrymen over all men under the sun in their courtesy, generosity, and respect toward our sex. And yet, alas! it may safely be asserted that any slander against women, if it only be disguised in the attractive form of personal or professional gossip, will make the triumphal tour of the whole newspaper world of our country, no matter how venomously it stings fair but defenseless fames.

That women attack women is so wretchedly true that it has fallen almost into a proverb. "You women are so hard upon one another." "You women are the worst enemies of your sex," has the familiar sound of an old song sung over our cradles, and repeated every day of our lives. Thank God, it is growing less familiar as the years go on, and as women grow in the wisdom that only as they respect womanhood can they hope to make womanhood respected.

It is only one who has not learned this lesson, or, having learned, does not care to use the wisdom, who could write the letter on "Women as Art Students in Paris," for not only is that letter false, from beginning to end, full of wild statements resulting from a consummate philistine ignorance of everything relating to art and art students, but its whole tenor shows the writer's animus against a class of high-minded, talented, and struggling women, who, in those things which make women not only worthy but admirable, have not their superiors in the world.

The present writer is not an artist. But she has been closely associated with the American women artists of Paris for a number of years, and has a right to speak, because she knows of what she speaks, and is not obliged to begin her remarks as did the aforesaid correspondent, with, "The American female art students have, I am told, met with few successes," &c. It may be as well to ask, in this connection, what is meant by "successes." This correspondent was writing of the Salon, and it may reasonably be supposed that admission to that annual exhibition was the measure of success which she intended to indicate. It is well known by those who study facts and figures, and who are not dependent for information upon prejudiced or ill-informed newspaper writers, that in the Salon of this year appeared the works of 37 American artists, seven of whom were women. This proportion of women to men seems small until one knows that the American men artists in Paris outnumber the women five to one. So the mathematical proportion shows that to have been only equally successful with women the men artists should have been 35 strong in the Salon, which they were not. To have been only equally successful with the men, the women should have been only six in number, "and they were seven." The correspondent goes on to say, "It must be confessed that, puffery and the praise of personal friends apart, one hears of but little good, sincere work done by women art students in Paris." How well be asked here, who is "One"? If by "One" is signified the correspondent in question, then there remains no more to be said. But if "One" is a noun of multitude, and signifies the intelligent public, then "One," or any well-informed fraction of "One," can contradict plainly and unreservedly the statement above copied. Earnest and sincere work is done by women students in Paris, for earnest and sincere work is the object of their lives. To most of these ladies money is a matter of colossal importance. Many of them have earned by weary toil the money with which to come abroad; many have borrowed the money, giving a mortgage upon their future success, for its payment, and many are expending in artistic instruction the little all received from small paternal estates. If these women do not accomplish "good and sincere work," then good and sincere work is not within the reach of feminine industry, talent, and intelligence directed by lofty ambition; and woman may as well at once drop her hands and die, cursing Him who endowed her with a double being—with the spirit that aspires and the body that drags the living and the dead yoked together. But that women here are doing earnest work no "One" can truthfully deny. Most of them are students who work faithfully day by day as pupils in the many ateliers of Paris. They paint over one week the canvas upon which they bestowed six days of labor the week before, just as a scholar wipes from his slate, to make room for another, the hard arithmetical problem upon which he bestowed wearying thought only just before. These ladies have not come abroad to paint pictures, but to learn to paint them; not to give flippant correspondents opportunity to say, "Behold, gentlemen, is this woman's picture, how worthless that one's?" but as it seems a chance to say as she has said, "Behold how shameless and indecent are our American women artists!" Among the acknowledged American artists of Paris is Miss Gardner, a bright, brave, intellectual, high-minded New-Hampshire girl, who has exhibited five times in the Salon and never has been once rejected. She is a gifted devotee of her art, who gains largely not only of fame, but of money. Her picture exhibited at our Centennial was a prominent feature of the exhibition of American artists, and received the reward so amply its due.

Miss Tompkins, also in the foremost rank, a Washington girl, is in delicate health, and thus debarred from the arduous labor for which she so earnestly longs, and which is so necessary to the development of her real genius. She is so good and brilliant an artist that the story goes that she didn't paint her own exquisite picture of "Rosa the Spinner" now in the Salon. This also is told of Miss Gardner and of Mrs. Morrell. In fact, any accomplished woman artist in Paris has reason to feel aggrieved if the same report does not circulate concerning her work. Who paints Miss Tompkins', Miss Gardner's, Mrs. Morrell's pictures is not known, probably some beneficent invisible fairy who has a taste for the fine arts, and who borrows the idle brushes of these ladies, while they sleep. Miss May Alcott, whose "Still Life" in the Salon has been mentioned far and near as a peculiary successful bit of color, and which is a perfect refreshment to the eye weary of Salon gorgeousness, works industriously every day in the Krug studio from the living model. Miss Cameron has not exhibited this year, but works like a Trojan, although with less noise. Her lovely picture, "Happy as a King," now at Goupil's, in New-York, has been praised warmly by critics. And so on through the whole list of hard-working, achieving women.

The writer continues: "It is a notorious fact that women, when they begin to study art, throw modesty to the winds. When a woman can bring herself to sit among a crowd of young men and gaze upon the naked form of a living model, she has undoubtedly parted with much of the delicacy and reticence that should distinguish her nature. And this is what most of these women art students do." This last sentence is an unmitigated falsehood. Among the 150 American women art students of Paris, not more than 20 have ever attended the life classes open to both sexes. The Julien class is the only one of the kind in Paris. The price for instruction in this class is 25 francs a month for men, 50 francs for women. In the ateliers, where are private classes for ladies, the cost of instruction is from 100 to 300 francs. These figures alone explain why many refined women, whose modesty is to them like Una's lion, are forced into the Julien class as an only alternative to no instruction at all.

Another reason of importance to those who have the noblest ambition of human nature—that of doing perfectly what they do at all—is the fact that the instruction in the mixed class is immeasurably better than in the ladies, studios, where daintiness and delicacy are thought to be the only characteristics of art that women need to know, and where a chaste namby-pambyism is regarded as the fundamental and pyramidal principle of feminine achievement. The correspondent says: "The great artists in charge of these schools at first objected to the admission of women to the male classes; but, worsted out by the persistency of the female applicants, finally consented." The Julien class was opened immediately after the Franco-Prussian war. The circulars were issued inviting women to join the class at a great reduction from the ordinary price when the class was formed, but for three months not a single woman was enrolled among the members! And when the first American (Miss ——) entered the class, she found 10 foreigners before her! The writer says that "instances have been known where women have donned male attire in order to thrust themselves into places where they were excluded by public opinion." Only one instance has ever been known of this kind. The heroine was the daughter of poor parents, who could not afford her the models she needed. She cut her hair short, (she wears it so to this day,) donned male attire, and thrust herself thus into the abattoirs, whence her sex excluded her. Her genius was too expansive for the limitations of prurient prudery, and she burst them. She conquered fame and fortune; she never lost her good name, although to-day she points a moral and adorns the tale of an American newspaper writer. Her name is Rosa Bonheur.

The same writer continues: "The French lady artists, several of whom have obtained an enviable pre-eminence—such as Mme. Henriette Browne and Nellie Jacquemond—never study in a class with men." At this present moment there are Swedes, Norwegians, Danes, Germans, English, Americans, and French studying in the mixed class at Julien's. That class since its very beginning has never been for a single day without French lady members. At present writing there are five of them to three Americans. Mme. Henriette Browne, as this correspondent's limited sources of information have not revealed to her, is simply the *nomme de guerre* of a lady of rank, the Countess de Sceaux. She possesses wealth and has no need to seek her instruction in studios. She hires her models, and receives her lessons privately. The picture which first brought her to the notice of the public was painted from a nude model. It represented two Sisters of Mercy holding between them a dead, or fainting, and nude youth. "Nellie Jacquemond" is unknown in Parisian artistic circles. Perhaps the writer had a dim vision of Nellie Jacquemart, who was a pupil of Cogniet, and whose studies have always been largely from the nude.

Again: "These American women painters always scorn the subjects which they might choose without undergoing the unclean ordeal of studying from the nude. Flowers, still life, interiors, landscapes; these they always disdain in favor of grand historical work, which they never do well. It is a well-known fact—the reports in our American newspapers to the contrary—that no picture by an American woman ever gained a medal at the Salon," &c. The writer probably never heard of Fredrika Bremer's last words as she left the shores of our country. They were spoken to a young girl who was heavy-hearted because nature had forced upon her an engrossing interest in the mechanism and functions of the human body, while she was forbidden to gratify that interest by the laws of society for her sex. "Follow thy genius," said Fredrika Bremer to her who was afterward celebrated as Dr. Harriet R. Hunt. "God gave the genius, men made the laws." If a woman's genius is for figure work and portraits, for which the study of the human figure anatomically is as necessary as the multiplication table to the mathematician, not all the moral suasion in the world, not all the king's oxen, or all the king's men, can force her to flowers, still life, &c. As well might ignorance try to force Milton to sing Anacreontic songs, or Moore to chant epics. As for the fact that no woman ever received a medal, the bare mention of that fact has given the keystone to the arch of the absurdity of the whole attack on American women artists in Paris.

If this before numerously quoted letter an anecdote is told: "An American artist once told me that he was standing at the entrance of one of the great studios when a servant arrived with a parcel for one of the lady pupils. 'If she is a "Frenchwoman," quoth the doorkeeper, 'you will find her up stairs in the draped model room; if an American she will be among the men in the life class below.'" The utter falsity of this story cannot be seen without an explanation. "One of the great studios," meant Le Julien Atelier, of course, as there is no other in Paris where men and women study together. M. Julien has always shown an overweening desire for ladies to join the mixed class, because their presence exerts a refining influence upon the men, he says. In such case would his doorkeeper—who is a woman, by the bye—be permitted to overstep her functions by speaking insultingly of his pupils? Moreover, as has been said before, all nationalities are represented in the mixed class, while in the class "up stairs" the living model, totally nude, is as much the subject of the day's lesson as he is in the mixed class below. In fact, in all the ladies' studios—Luminait's, Jacquesson's, Couture's, Gérome's, Bonnat's, Carolus Duran's, and Krug's—the model is always nude. In no other way is instruction to be obtained in classes in Paris; in no other way will the leading artists of the day undertake to guide aspirants; in no other way is the use of the crayon to be learned, and the prurient American female, who sees obscenity where the artist sees only the divine work of a divine hand, had better drop her brush and crayon at once, and take to writing art letters from Paris to the American newspapers.

To the sincere student of art there is no such thing as nakedness. The human figure is the *chef d'œuvre* of the Great Artist's hand, and suggests no more impure thoughts to the true artist than does the same figure sculptured in stone. In the Krug studio, one of the best in Paris, the father guides his daughter's hand as she studies from the White Image, naked as the eternal innocence. Before them. The artist Frank taught his own daughter from the nude model among her brothers. Another artist, whose fame is wide but whose name I cannot mention, forgets the woman in the model when he draws from the naked figure of his own daughter. In the Julien class last year a real romance sprang up before the human statue, which resulted in the marriage of a modest American girl, daughter of one of our best known artists, to the honorable and high-minded Spaniard, M. Ricardo de los Rios, who sat beside her. And

CURRENT LITERATURE.

ORANGE-BLOSSOMS.

Sweet quivering blossoms, gold and white,
We chose you for our bride aright;
She copies well your part;
Her trembling form is full of grace,
A maiden whiteness in her face,
But love's own gold at heart.

Wreathe, happy flowers, among the curls
That, breaking from a string of pearls,
Wave brightly on her brow;
Lie, happy flowers, upon her breast,
That flutters with a sweet unrest;
She kneels to take a vow.

A vow that looses all the bands
Of early youth, and at her hands
Henceforth we can but crave
A portion of the love and fear,
Obedience ready, tendance dear,
Whose whole we used to have.

Ah well, ah well! true love forbids
One selfish tear should stain the lids
Of parent-eyes to-day.
With mirth and music, smile and bloom,
We cheer the parting from our home,
And speed her on her way.

We leave the gay and thoughtless throng,
To mark the day with feast and song:
We need a quiet hour.
We seek—to give our sorrow vent,
To win our olden, calm content—
Our daughter's maiden bower.

We look within her chamber door,
We sadly pace the empty floor
She gayly used to tread;
Each gives to each a tender smile,
And our hearts silently the while
Take comfort from the dead.

Aye, from the dear dead gathered in!
No earthly lover was to win
Our long-lost lily white;
For her no tree grew orange-bloom,
For her no love-lit, wedded home,
No passionate delight!

But God's deep peace for evermore,
And fadeless blossoms from the shore
Of farthest Paradise.
For orange-wreath, an amaranth crown,
For altar-vow, the bowing-down
With seraphs' sinless eyes.

God bless our bride! her heart and hearth,
With gifts of highest, deepest worth;
Her life is ours no more.
But one is wholly ours to love,
God keeps her safe for us above,
As we in our heart's core.

—*All the Year Round.*

THE ROMANCE OF A LODGING.

IN TWO CHAPTERS—CHAPTER I.

"Where to, ma'am?" inquired cabby as he opened the door of his vehicle to a lady and her son who had just arrived by the evening train at Victoria Station.

"I want apartments somewhere in the neighborhood of Chelsea; drive on until you find them; they are procurable, I suppose?" the lady replied as she took her seat.

"I do hope we may find a lodging," she remarked to her companion, after they had been driving what appeared to her a very long time. The lad made no reply, being of a phlegmatic temperament, that finds speech an exertion unless distinctly necessary.

The lateness of the hour, together with the influx of visitors, owing to the London season being then in full swing, made the search a difficult one; they were about to give up its continuance and go to a hotel when the cabman good-naturedly proposed making one more attempt, and drove down a fresh street. Stopping at a baker's shop on the way, he invited the assistance of those serving, as it was growing too dark to discern the cards of advertisement.

They directed him to a private house in a street adjoining, but added: "The chances are they are let; still you might just as well try, as Mrs. Griffiths has a yearly lodger who allows her to sublet sometimes; perhaps he is away now."

"Shall we chance it, ma'am?" inquired the cabman.

"Do; I am so weary. She may be able to give us a corner for the night at least."

When they reached the house, Mrs. Griffiths—late cook in a nobleman's family, who had married the footman—appeared, and in answer to the appeal, asked hesitatingly: "For how long?"

"We should take them for a week, of course," said the lady.

"I cannot let for so long," she replied, after a brief calculation; "but I can accommodate you for a couple of days, if you please; that will give you time to find other rooms."

"Thank you very much," said the wearied traveler gratefully, as she followed the landlady into a good-sized room on the right of the entrance-hall, and begged for lights and tea as soon as Mrs. Griffiths could make it convenient to send them.

"How very fortunate we are to have found a night's lodging," she said to the lad, who now joined her. "I think I see an easy-chair in that corner; what a comfort!" and she sat down to rest, removing some of her heavy wraps as she spoke. "Now at least we shall have breathing-time to consider what is best to be done after your examinations are over. I can go in search of rooms to-morrow while you are at them. I wish she would hasten with the light and tea; this darkness is oppressive. Where are you, Fred?"

"Here," he replied, from the opposite side of the room. "Can I do anything for you? I've seen to the luggage and paid the cabman, and now am quite ready to do justice to some tea."

They were soon put out of their discomfort by the entrance of the landlady bearing a handsome lamp which gave a brilliant light.

"I've brought you my gentleman's lamp, ma'am; he is away just now; that is why I have been able to accommodate you; for he's most obliging, and don't mind my letting his rooms—this one and the one inside behind the folding-doors, together with the one I have given the young gentleman up stairs, which belongs to his man-servant. May I ask what name, ma'am?"

"Mrs. Arlington; and the young gentleman is my son."

Mrs. Griffiths glanced at the tall, elegant woman in widow's weeds, and thought to herself: "She looks more fit to be his sister than his mother; and is a sweet-looking lady anyway, whoever she is;" and she was glad she had taken her in and her son, if such he were. And then she bustled out of the room to prepare their meal.

As soon as they were alone Mrs. Arlington gazed around the room indifferently. It was of the usual stamp of lodging-house apartment, furnished according to the taste and means of those who take to letting for a livelihood. A dismal horse-hair suit were the chief articles of furniture, supplemented by others which stood out in contrast against the horse-hair background, a good piano, an harmonium, a bookcase with glass doors filled with a choice selection of the best works, and an easel. On the walls hung several good paintings, one of which was the portrait of a beautiful young girl.

"Some artist must live here, I imagine," said the lad, as he went from picture to picture examining them, finally stopping before the portrait of the young girl that hung immediately over the chair in which Mrs. Arlington sat.

"I dare say," she replied wearisedly, as though it were a speculation which could not possibly concern her, and too glad of repose to be roused to any sense of curiosity upon the subject.

"Just look at this, mother; it is so pretty."

"I cannot, Fred; I am too exhausted to turn round. I cannot possibly think of or look at anything until I have had a cup of tea. Ah! here it comes. Go and pour it out for me, and never mind the picture. But I forget. I am unfeeling and unnatural to tell you not to mind, for you are just at an age when young girls are beginning to possess a powerful attraction for you; but you must put the pleasing delusion out of your head until you have passed your examination for Sandhurst; that is the move in chief toward which all your energies must now be directed. I long to see your father's wishes fulfilled, and shall not feel quite contented until you are gazetted into the Army; then my trust will have been accomplished. How many years is it now, Fred, since you first became my child?"

"Ten."

"Yes; you were a little fellow when I first took you in hand as your governess, and you learned to love me so well that your father asked me to be your mother."

"Was that why you married him?" inquired the lad, as he brought her a cup of tea. "Didn't you care for him for his own sake? You always seemed to."

"Yes, since you could observe; but not at first, Fred—not at first. I had no heart for any one or anything just at that time but my-hap for a little child like yourself, who was motherless and needed tenderness. It was just such an uncared-for flower which alone could have saved me then, for I had gone through a bitter sorrow, born of my own caprice and foolishness; and through it I lost what never could be mine again. I must have died of despair had I not set myself the task of working out my wrong-doing in atonement, if not to the person—that was impossible—at least to some one of God's creatures who might need me; and it was at that very time I took up the paper containing your father's advertisement for a governess. It served me for a suggestion and a field wherein I might find that for which I sought. I had never been a governess; but I determined to become one, notwithstanding the opposition of my family, who could not comprehend, and strongly disapproved of my taking such a step; but I carried my point through our doctor telling my mother she was wrong to oppose me, as my mind needed distraction after all I had gone through, and that my choice, so far from being reproved, ought rather to be commended, since I had preferred it to the injurious remedy of a round of amusements, so invariably prescribed for distraught spirits, which need instead the healthy medicine of some reasonable duty to restore them to their former mental composure. Thus I became free to answer your poor father's advertisement, and was accepted by him for the post oddly enough. And that is how I became your mother, Fred. I have tried to fulfill my trust; perhaps that has atoned."

"Atoned for what?"

"Ah, never mind! I was only a young girl then, vain and imperious, because I found I possessed a most dangerous power—the power of making whom I would love me—a precious gift, which I did not know how to value rightly until——. But never mind. I hate recalling bygones. Life is such a perpetual stumbling up hill with most of us, it is no use retarding our journey by useless retrospection; so when I am inclined to indulge in vain regrets I always think of that heart-stirring line of the poet's, 'Act, act in the *living* present,' and therefore, Fred, please to cut me another slice of bread and butter and give me another cup of tea my child," and she laughed at the application she had given to her words, which was commonplace enough to destroy all their poetry.

The way in which the boy watched and waited on her, and the look of quiet amusement and interest on his face as she spoke, showed how thoroughly she had won his heart, and was indeed his mother, sister, friend, all in one. Yes; whatever might have been the fault of her girlhood, her subsequent years had fully atoned for it; she had used her gifts rightly in the case of her stepson, and his father, who had died about a year ago, blessing her for her unwearied devotion and the happiness she had given him, leaving her the undisputed guardianship of his only child.

As soon as their meal was concluded she went into the adjoining room, divided by folding-doors from the one in which they had been sitting. It bore no traces of a previous occupant like the other, save for a few perfectly executed pictures which hung above the mantel-piece. She had her traveling bag in her hand as she entered, which she was about to deposit upon a table, when her eye caught sight of one of the pictures, and the bag fell to the ground as she started forward to examine the pencil-sketch.

"Impossible!" she exclaimed; and she gazed around the room helplessly, to see if she could by any means find aught therein that would throw a light upon the mystery before her; but all was void: tables, chairs, wardrobe, and dressing appliances were what met her gaze; while, like one fascinated, she continued standing before the sketch as if spell-bound.

"Are you coming soon?" inquired Fred, knocking, who, notwithstanding his disinclination to free converse, could never bear her long out of his sight when they were together.

"I will be with you in a moment;" she returned, recalling herself with no slight effort.

"What is the matter?" he exclaimed as soon as she joined him. "You look as white as a ghost; you are over-tired, I suspect; had you not better get to sleep as soon as you can?" he inquired with concern, as he noticed that she was suffering from an amount of nervous exhaustion that alarmed him.

"It is nothing," she returned; "the journey was fatiguing;" and then her eye stole round the room with suppressed interest.

"Is that the pretty girl you wanted me to admire, Fred, just now when I was too hungry to oblige you?"

"Yes. Is she not a picture? What I should call a 'stunner!'"

"When shall I ever knock the school-boy out of you, Fred?" she cried, laughing. "You are a long way off from that refined phraseology I am laboring to inculcate. But you are right in this case. It is a beautiful picture of what I should call a detestable character. She is, as you remark, a 'stunner.' There is not the least soul in her face; nothing but proud self-consciousness, as if she were saying: 'I am a beauty, and I know it.' Poor thing! she is to be pitied if that is a true picture, and it looks as if it were."

"How is she to be pitied? I don't see that at all."

"Because you can't see yet, Fred, from your brief study of her face, that a girl like that may learn to *feel* at some time or another, and when she does, the lesson is generally such a painful one that few have the courage to rise above it. The artist who drew her was in no lenient mood; he could detect nothing in her but the stern facts which possibly made him suffer, she added in an undertone, accompanied by a long-drawn sigh. "I wish we had a book to read; try the bookcase; it may be unlocked."

He did as she bade him; and shook his head negatively as he went first to the bookcase and then to the piano.

"'The gentleman,' as our landlady calls him, is a cautious man evidently," said Mrs. Arlington.

"Well, we must not find fault with him, for his amiability toward his landlady has secured us a night's repose. I wonder if he is the artist of these pictures? I am ashamed of my curiosity, but I have a wish to know. Could you be diplomatic, Fred, and find out for me?"

"Why not ask the landlady straight out?"

"I dislike to appear so inquisitive, as it is of no moment to us who he is."

"I don't know that. If he is an artist, he would, no doubt, be much obliged to us for asking. Act on that presumption. You admire the pictures, and may possibly wish to order some, or to sit for your portrait."

"How magnificent you are, Fred! We look a likely pair—don't we?—to order pictures or sit for portraits! A hundred guineas or so are nothing to us, are they, my poor boy? Rein in your fancy. I am afraid of you in this respect, when you are once fairly launched on your own resources, as I cannot always be at your elbow, to control your lavish ideas, and our means are not large."

"Well, I was only suggesting, you know, a ready mode of solving your difficulty about finding out who is the artist of these pictures," said the boy as he wished her good-night.

As soon as he was gone, Mrs. Arlington went cautiously round the room, making a minute survey of every article, with a look of intense interest in her face, as though she were searching for a clue she could not find. Every vase on the mantel-piece she subjected to a close scrutiny, to see if possibly a card or old envelope lay concealed therein. But everything was dumb, and refused to bear the least witness as to the name or calling of the previous occupant. Quite foiled, she sat down and fell into a profound reverie, which continued until the landlady knocked at the door, and entered to inquire if there was anything more she wanted, and when she would like her breakfast in the morning.

"Thank you; nothing more to night; and breakfast at 9. By the way, have you any other lodgers in the house?"

"Yes, ma'am; the first floors are taken by a lady and gentlemen for a month; leastways, so they told me when they came; but the lady has got a maid who is that vexing that I can't abear her; and I would be glad to give them notice to go if I could be sure of another party for the same time; but you see, ma'am, we who live by letting can't afford to have our rooms empty."

"You cannot let me have these rooms, you say, beyond a couple of days?"

"No, ma'am. Mr. Meredith—the gentleman—takes them by the year on the condition that they are always to be ready for him when he writes; and only this afternoon he sent me a letter to say he would be here on Wednesday."

"Mr. Meredith, did you say, was his name? An artist, I suppose? If I may judge by the pictures and the easel."

"Dear, no, ma'am!" exclaimed the landlady, as if a discreditable imputation had been cast upon the character of her lodger by the question. *He's* got no call to earn his living, not he! He's got a place in the country, which he has let for I don't know how many years, and he keeps himself free to come and go as he likes. Such a fine noble-looking gentleman as he is! He took these rooms of me some eight years back, when I first married and set up housekeeping, because he said he liked the quiet of the place; and he keeps them by the year; but he lets me take in lodgers when he is away, so long as I don't bring children into the rooms. He has been here for a whole year at a spell; and then again he is off, and maybe we won't see him for months at a time. He is a most excellent lodger as ever was, and his man a nice, civil, handy fellow, with none of them airs and graces as these minxes of girls give themselves; but then, 'Like master, like man,' say I, and I've always found it so."

"And your first floors, you tell me, you would be glad to relet, were you sure of another tenant?"

"Yes, ma'am."

"Very well, then; as I have no maid likely to disturb you, I will take them for a month certain, if I can have them on Wednesday morning; and I will further pay you the week's rent you will have to forfeit, by giving the present lodgers notice to quit summarily; but remember, I only take them on this one condition. It is now Monday night, and I must move in on Wednesday morning."

"I'll manage it for you, ma'am, even if I get a summons for it."

"You shall be no loser in any case; I will pay all expenses." And she drew out her purse to deposit a week's rent in advance.

"Never mind it, ma'am; you look a lady as one may trust, and I'll see that you are in the rooms on Wednesday morning. I can easily put the blame on Mr. Meredith, if they become very unpleasant, by saying he takes the rooms by the year; they are not to know whether he may not want the first floors this time."

Mutually satisfied with their bargain, landlady and lodger parted for the night. On the face of the latter could be discerned a compression of the lips, which bespoke a sudden resolve she was bent upon carrying out, even though it failed in the end to prove successful.

CHAPTER II.

"Well, Fred, what will you say to all my sermons on extravagance, when I tell you that I have actually taken the landlady's first-floor rooms for a month; and that without any view to your advantage, which has hitherto actuated my movements? You will say it is only a preliminary step to my employing the artist—who, by the way, is not an artist after all—to take my portrait!"

Thus did Mrs. Arlington announce her plans next morning at breakfast to Fred, who offered no remonstrance. It was enough for him that she chose to do it; he was too well satisfied and accustomed to her guidance and good sense not to fall in readily with everything she did, as the best possible that could be done; and so he assented without a remark.

"You don't scold me, Fred! I expected your reproaches; but they will come later; you are too engrossed at the present moment with the prospect of the examination before you to-day; but I have no fear for you; so have none for yourself."

"What will you do while I am away?"

"Stay where I am; study the pictures; read the backs of all the books through the glass doors of the bookcase; and think what a churl the owner is to have locked them up. And this amusement over, I shall go in search of a piano; we cannot live for a whole month without one; can we? So I shall order it to be sent on Wednesday morning to our new quarters."

"Suppose the 'gentleman' unlocks his, and sets up an opposition tune: the jumble of melodies will be the reverse of harmonious."

"Possibly; but then, you phlegmatic youngster, you wouldn't keep me without such a resource, for fear of an occasional discord. Let us hope the gentleman in question will give place to the ladies, and be amiable enough to listen without creating a discord; or he may decamp altogether, if he does not approve of our performances."

"But tell me what has put it into your head to stay a whole month in London? I thought you said we had only funds for a week."

"Well, my dear boy, it is just this: I have been thinking that we may as well wait and hear the issue of the examination; as in the event of your being among the successful candidates, of which I have very little doubt, you would be ready to go to Sandhurst without having to incur the double expense of the journey home, and back again. Besides, I should like to see the last of you before I sink into my future oblivion, with no further call in the world upon my time and attention beyond writing to you."

"What nonsense you can talk, mother, when you once begin! I suppose you expect me to believe you are one of the sort that is allowed to go into oblivion. I bet you ten to one some fellow will be wanting to marry you when I am at college!"

"Hush, Fred!" she said, with a solemnity of manner she well knew how to assume, that effectually quenched any conversation on the subject of which she did not approve. "It is time you started."

"Forgive me: and good-bye," he said, with a smile, as he prepared to go.

Wishing him "God speed," she saw him depart, and then rung for the landlady.

"There is no difficulty, I hope, about the rooms?" she asked.

"None whatever, ma'am. I've told the lady; and they leave to-night."

"Thank you. I wished to know positively before I ordered a piano. I suppose there is no objection to my having one, since there is another in the house?"

"None whatever, ma'am. Leastways Mr. Meredith is mostly playing and singing when he isn't reading or painting, or at his meals; so that I am well accustomed to the sound by this time. I like it when he plays lively music. But dear me, ma'am! there are times when his spirits are low, or so I take it to be, and then he plays such dreary doleful tunes, it is for all the world as bad as the 'Old Hundred' on them barrel organs."

"He is not married, then?"

"O my! no; not he; nor never likely to be," she exclaimed, repudiating the idea of losing her lucrative lodger under such unfortunate circumstances. "His man James says as how he once painted that there lovely-faced young creature to remind him that women were one and all as false as ——. I wouldn't like to offend your ears, ma'am, by naming the unholy gentleman as he likens them to; which I took to be no great compliment to myself, seeing I am a woman as was never false to none, which is saying a good deal, seeing how selfish and tiresome men are, as a rule, that it needs us women to be born saints and angels to put up with them."

"I am afraid I can't quite agree with you there," said Mrs. Arlington, smiling. "I rather think we give as much trouble as we get, and a little more sometimes."

Wednesday morning saw her installed in the rooms above, which she busied herself in arranging tastefully, with a view to making their lengthened sojourn comfortable. Toward evening the piano came, and she was just about to try it, when an unusual bustle below-stairs announced the arrival of the gentleman, Mr. Meredith. He was evidently a person of consideration in the eyes of the household; such hurrying to and fro and up and down to have everything as he would like, had not before been experienced.

"Glad to see you home, sir," said Mrs. Griffiths, courtesying, and beaming with pleasure.

"Thank you. Have the rooms been occupied?"

"Yes, sir."

"I should say you ought rather to be sorry I have come, then."

"Not at all, Sir. I've been able to accommodate the lady up stairs; and right glad I was that she came when she did, for she has got no troublesome hussy of a maid to come bothering about my kitchen."

"The same old story, Mrs. Griffiths!" he remarked, as he smiled pleasantly at her inability to hide her ruling mania; "and now please let me have dinner as soon as you can, as I have an engagement this evening."

He walked round the room, placing his desk and other articles he had brought with him in order, examined his pictures, to see that they had not undergone ruthless treatment at the hands of deputy lodgers during his absence. After looking at them all, he paused opposite the portrait of the young girl, and exclaimed mentally: "Yes, there you are still, heartless mocker, just as you looked when you defied me and flung back my love in scorn. And yet—and yet—perhaps had I but been a little gentler, I might have softened you!" he cried in remorseful thought, as he turned away; and the look of genuine regret he wore showed how deep had been the wound that had the power still to call up a thrill of pain. "Yes, I tried to break her proud spirit and make it subservient to mine, and I broke my heart instead. She was but young; I ought to have known better. But I was hard and determined, and could brook no opposition to my will. I had studied life and established my views on most points, until I grew intolerant—a disease natural to culture as well as creed—and could ill bear to have my opinion questioned, especially by those who aspired to my friendship or affection; it interfered with my visions of harmony. Harmony! It was but a monotonous dreary unison I was cultivating to foster my intense self-love. Bitter delusion! And from her above all others, I demanded a slavish bending of her will to mine. I was jealous of her possessing an individuality or free right of being or thought apart from me. I was not content with her affection; I wanted her blind worship. No wonder her proud spirit revolted at such a prospect of bondage, and flung me and my love far from her. She was wise and right, and I was too headstrong to humble myself to sue for her forgiveness, or seek to win her by a nobler course. My heart was a flint, which it needed her loss to soften, for I have never seen another like my darling. Yes, my poor girl, I was unjust and cruel, and Providence was kind to you in leading you to resist."

In such a strain did his thoughts run, as he sat waiting for dinner, of which he partook in no very elated mood. When the spirit wanders in the sad lone land of irreparable regret, and surveys with the light of experience how different all *might* have been, had our hearts and wills been differently tuned to action, it is then our footsteps linger, painfully borne down by a weight, well nigh fatal to that courage which bids us bury our dead out of sight, and wander no more amid the graves of the past, but live afresh in the light of a new and better day, with high hope and stern resolve.

Something of this he had done, but not all, for the torment of self-reproach was at times powerful to waste his endeavors in fruitless action or torpid reverie. He was about to sink into the latter at the close of dinner, as, left alone with his coffee and cigar, he sat meditating on the past which he had invoked, when he was startled by the sound of music and the strains of a melody which seemed to float to him across the distant years, and reawken his heart's sweetest and bitterest memories. Ah! how well he remembered it. It was one he had written and composed for *her* of whom he had been thinking; and when she sang it to him, he could scarce restrain his tears; but there came a little "rift within the lute" one day, that soon "made all the music mute." Some slight alteration that she had asked for, jarred upon his sense of its perfection—and his own—and he refused half haughtily, which she resented; words succeeded words, until that was said which could never be forgiven or undone; and then she asked to have her freedom back, and he gave it: yes, he gave it! and had never seen or heard of her after, until now—he hears the echo of the melody; but the voice—"Can that voice be hers?" he cries passionately. Starting up in his chair he listens, with every nerve vibrating to the sound, until it is finished. "My own song!" he exclaims aloud; and then he rings the bell nervously and summons the landlady. "Who is you new lodger?" he inquires with assumed calmness.

"Mrs. Arlington, Sir."

"Arlington? Arlington?" he mutters. "Never heard of her. What is she like?"

"A tall, sweet-looking lady, Sir; I was that taken with her I hadn't it in my heart to turn her from the door the night she come here, so I gave her your rooms for a couple of days for her son and herself."

"Son! did you say? How old?"

"About 16, I should reckon; he has come up for his examinations."

"No: it is not she," he thought sadly; "she could never have had a son so old. But it may be some friend of hers. How else came she by that song I must find out. Thank you, Mrs. Griffiths," he said aloud; "you did quite right to let the rooms, and since she is such a favorite with you, you are welcome to the newspapers for her. Perhaps you had better take them to her every day with my compliments."

"Thank you, Sir; I am sure you are most kind, and I'll tell her what you say."

"I never will believe, ma'am, half as these good gentlemen say who profess so loud against womenkind. Here Mr. Meredith down stairs, as James says, swears against a petticoat even if he sees it hanging in a shop window, which is most unfeeling-like, to say the least of it—here's he been a begging I'll bring you the newspapers every day, with his compliments!"

"Indeed! That is very thoughtful of him," said Mrs. Arlington, smiling at her landlady's enthusiastic sense of victory. "Pray give him my compliments, and say how very much obliged I feel. What did you tell me his name was?"

"Meredith, ma'am."

"Of what family, do you know?"

"That's more than I can say, ma'am. Families, to my mind, is like flowers—a great lot all alike, but divided into so many branches, it were always a puzzle I stopped at. I call a pink a pink, and a carnation a carnation; though the gardener where I lived in service could tell you they were different branches of one family, with a long Latin name, as I never could see not the least bit of good to remember. So I just follow the same plan with families, call them by the names as they hold at birth and baptism; and I only know my gentleman by the label on his box: 'Mr. Firman Meredith.' But if you were pleased to wish to know, I'll ask his man James."

"Not on my account," said Mrs. Arlington; "I am not in the least curious; I merely asked for asking's sake. Give my compliments and thanks, nothing more."

The newspapers paid their regular daily visits for a week, during which time Mrs. Arlington never once touched the piano when she knew that Mr. Meredith was at home; although he had purposely remained indoors, hoping he might again hear the song which so roused his memory on the evening of his arrival; but after seven nights of waiting and disappointment, and ineffectual efforts to catch a glimpse of the lady, who did not go out once during that time, he grew so restless and impatient that in desperation he summoned the landlady once more to his assistance.

"Well, Mrs. Griffiths, is your lodger gone or dead? She is a very silent person."

"Oh dear, no Sir," said the landlady, smiling. "She took the rooms for a month certain; but she's been suffering from a cold; and the young gentleman has been away most days at his examination; but he's that quiet you'd never know he was in the house but for his boots."

"Had she any visitors the first evening I arrived?"

"None, Sir. She hasn't told any of her friends, I imagine, that she is here; as it is not to be supposed as how such a well-to-do lady as she seems is without a whole score of friends as would keep me busy at the door if they only knew where she was."

"Do you think she objects to visitors then?"

"How can I say, Sir? Were you pleased to wish to call?" she inquired somewhat slyly.

"I'll speak to the lady, and find out if it would be agreeable, if you like, Sir!"

"Please yourself about that," he returned with feigned indifference. "If I can be of any service to her or her son, beyond the newspapers, I shall be happy to call."

"You are very good, Sir, I am sure, and I'll tell her. She was most grateful for the newspapers."

With a glow of triumph on her face, Mrs. Griffiths next morning appeared before Mrs. Arlington. It was now her settled conviction that her theories concerning the unreality of the enmity of certain men for women was as "true as gospel," to use her own phrase: and as there is nothing dearer to human nature, from the deepest philosopher even to a speculating landlady, than to feel that they have hit upon an infallible vein of truth, her rejoicing was very natural.

She had been planning all the way up the stairs how she might best introduce such a delicate topic with due acceptance, for Mrs. Arlington was a lady, she felt, who was not to be taken liberties with; but impulse overruled discretion, and she burst out plumply with the question: "Would you please to like the gentleman to call? I think, ma'am, for all he feigns to hate us, he's about dying to come up."

Mrs. Arlington fairly laughed aloud at the partnership in the compliment assumed by her good-natured landlady. "What do you say, Fred?" she inquired, appealing to her son, as though declining the matter for herself.

"By all means have him up. We *should* be Goths to accept his papers, and say 'No, thank you,' to himself."

"You can tell him, then, Mrs. Griffiths, that we shall be happy to see him this afternoon."

"*You* will, you mean," said Fred. "You know I promised Cathcart to go out with him, at yesterday's exam., and spend the afternoon upon the Serpentine, after our week's fag."

"Very well: then I will receive him. *Tant mieux.* I can judge if he is likely to prove a desirable friend for you, Fred."

With the afternoon came Mr. Meredith's servant with his master's card, requesting to know if Mrs. Arlington could receive him.

Having granted the permission, her face betrayed unwonted agitation, which it required all her nerve to control before the door opened and he entered. He had advanced half-way up the room where she stood waiting to receive him, when their eyes met and flashed one mutual heart-stirring glance of recognition, which she was the bravest to bear, as he started exclaiming: "Gertrude Bancroft!"

"Firman Meredith!" she cried, but with calmness, for she at least was in a measure the more prepared of the two. They shook hands; nay more; they met as we meet the loved and mourned after years of parting; and then she whispered, as she held his hand, "I am Gertrude, but not the proud, soulless, imperious girl whose portrait you have so faithfully preserved. I am now Gertrude Arlington, whose life I hope has not been altogether spent in vain. And yet mine was not the whole wrong, was it Firman?"

"No; my poor girl; God knows it was not To myself alone I take all blame."

"Nay; I cannot allow that."

"But it is the truth all the same," he sighed. "Had you yielded to my will, I might have slain you with my cruel, stony heart; when you resisted, as you must have done, matters might have ended I know not how. Indeed, I might have destroyed you, as surely as he who takes weapon of steel or drops of poison to rid himself of her of whom he has wearied! A merciful God saved you from such a fate, and me from the worse one of causing it."

"You judge yourself too harshly, Firman; I have no such thought about you."

"Not so, Gertrude, believe me. There are many gone to their rest who, if they could return, would tell you 'he speaks truly:' poor souls who have gone to their graves thanking God for their release from a life which left them nothing to hope for but death!

"Then, Firman, there is nothing to regret between us; for across the gulf of precious years, wherein we have each learned so much, we can clasp hands faithfully as truest friends. May I tell you, it was for this I remained; for I recognized the sting I had left in your heart when I saw the pencil sketch of the portrait you had made, and I thought that if we could meet once more, and leave happier impressions than those remaining, it would be wise and right to thus overcome past evil with future good. And now once more you are my friend, are you not?"

"And nothing more? Ah, Gertrude, have you no dearer name to promise me, after all these years of sorrow and loneliness without you?" he pleaded.

"Yes; my whole life shall be yours, if you think I can make you happy," she murmured; "but not unless—have no misgivings, Firman."

"Happy! That is a poor word to express the intensity of my gratitude for this meeting, and your promise that we shall never part again. Oh! I too have a past to repair, of which I hope your future life may be the witness! You *are* my Gertrude; and yet, now I look well at you, you are not mine, for your face has altered, and wears a softened look, different from the old Gertrude."

"Let us forget her altogether, and paint me afresh as I am—a woman, who for years has prayed for naught else but what is born of a humble, tender, loving heart. If you find I possess it, then, Firman, our long parting has not been in vain. But now we have much to tell each other of our past lives."

"I shall feel more interested in planning our future," he remarked, smiling.

"Ah, well, whatever we may arrange about that, I shall consider it a point of honor not to rob Mrs. Griffiths of her pet lodger! It would be base of me to requite the good Samaritan by running off with the ass!" she added merrily; "so we must keep her rooms for the present."

"I'll take the whole house, if that is all, and then you will be obliged to stay altogether, for where I am there you must be also."

"And I leave it to you to tell Fred, my boy," she added, with a pretty blush, "for I feel a guilty cheat toward him; he has looked upon me as his mother, I may say, for so many years, I shall seem like a deserter."

"Say rather you *have* been one, and are now returning to your colors."

"Strange to say, Fred was struck with the portrait, but found no resemblance to the original."

"Because you are no longer the same woman; the original has gone."

And thus were happily reunited for life two who, though severed for a while, had been all along intended for each other—this was the Romance of the Lodging.—*Chambers's Journal.*

ETHNOLOGICAL POLITICS.—The ethnological system of policy originated about 60 years ago in Germany, though it was for the time confined to literature. Napoleon had reminded the Germans by his tyranny of the national existence which had been almost forgotten during the last days of the Holy Roman Empire. At that time it suited the purpose neither of Russia with its Polish subjects, nor of Austria, which was an Empire including many races and languages, to adopt the theory that political unity depends on similarity of descent and of language. France and Russia had German subjects, and Poland and Italy were governed by aliens. England ruled a French population in Canada and in Mauritius, and Norman subjects in the Channel Islands; there are Dutchmen at the Cape, and there are even a few Germans in Heligoland. The great national revivals of more recent times were not founded on chimerical and prehistoric pretences of kindred. Germany had nominally ceased to be a kingdom only in the present century, and under the government of its six and thirty Princes, free interchange of allegiance and public service was always customary. Above all, the German race possessed a common literature, and a language which was spoken with comparatively little variation from the Baltic to the Alps. In Italy, also, national consciousness had survived from the days of Dante, and from an earlier time, and the Italian literature was even richer than the German. The Slavs have written nothing, unless the Servian ballads may be regarded as literary compositions, for it is not worth while to mention Russian fictions, which are either imitations of second-rate French novels or, perhaps, faithful pictures of a society which, if the representation is accurate, must, according to the well-known phrase, have become rotten before it was ripe. If a Czech in the intervals of seditious agitation wishes to recreate himself with a book, he will certainly not resort to the scanty Russian catalogue. The pretexts of Russian ambition are exactly the same with those which served the purpose of Napoleon III. when he designed imprudent enterprises. To the geographical figment of natural boundaries which was universally popular in France, the late Emperor added reasons for conquest which were founded on connection of dialects. He aspired to be the head of the Latin races, consisting of the nations which use various Romance languages; and he even, by a bold fiction, classified the Mexican Indians as Latins because they talk a corrupt form of Spanish. Belgium was covered both by the philological and the geographical formula; but it has hitherto escaped annexation to France. It was not at that time foreseen that Bismarck and Moltke might in their turn study national genealogy, with the natural result of reclaiming Alsace and Metz from France. Low Dutch and High Dutch are as nearly related as Bohemian and Russian; yet Holland has no desire to be swallowed up by Germany. Philologists may even dispute whether between Schleswig and Jutland a district cannot be found which ought on ethnological principles to be annexed to England. It is unfortunately impossible to persuade the Americans, though they are English, to resume the allegiance which was renounced before the invention of ethnology. A century hence the English language will probably be spoken by 150,000,000 of descendants from the original stock; but nothing can be more improbable than that the nation should form one political community. Even if the Slavs were really one nation, it is not desirable in the interests of civilization that the most backward race in Europe should by a combination of enormous numbers attain military and political supremacy.—*The Spectator.*

SAINTE-BEUVE ON LAMARTINE.—Sainte-Beuve had not a high opinion of human nature, which is curiously illustrated by his female portraits; when there has been only a doubt of a woman's virtue, he never gives her the benefit of the doubt; when there has not been even the suspicion of a slip, he presumes that she kept her secrets better than most people do. He was sensitive to the accusation of cynicism, and resented extremely an article in *L'Union* of June, 1855, in which he was set down as having not only a skeptical mind, but a skeptical heart, which was no doubt very nearly true. Yet he was on his guard against his natural cynicism in his literary judgments at least, as one need but glance over them to see. In the *Cahiers* he cites an expression of his fair friend Mme. d'Arbonville: "How many good things there are besides the things which we like! We ought to make room within ourselves for a certain *opposite*," and he adds that this should be the motto of a liberal and intelligent critic. These convictions helped to make his criticism as admirable, as invaluable, as it is; but the sharpness from which his literary work is free makes his private observations on men and things more entertaining. There are few people so well-assured as not to enjoy the peculiar pungency which gives many of the passages in the two volumes before us their relish; now and then it is as if we had got hold of the cruets which were to season a whole article. There is a batch of anecdotes about Lamartine, whose conspicuous gifts and position put his puerile vanity in relief, and that vanity Sainte-Beuve never spared. Lamartine set the fashion of his own idolatry by constituting himself the high priest; adulation was not enough—he demanded adoration; and he received it. He had a habit of contemplating himself from an objective but highly-idealizing point of view, best expressed by saying that he had a hero-worship for himself; his memoirs and other autobiographical writings are full of it, and in his intercourse it perpetually overflowed. "That is the brow they have tried to bend to the dust!" he exclaimed, standing before his own likeness in Ary Scheffer's studio. Lord Houghton, among his many good stories, had one of spending an evening at Lamartine's, in Paris, with a circle of celebrities. Alfred de Vigny, who had been out of town, presented himself. "Welcome back!" said Lamartine magnificently. "You come from the provinces; do they admire us down there?" "They adore you," replied De Vigny with a bow. The conversation was a prolonged paean to the host, with choral strophe and antistrophe. One of the party began to rehearse the aspects in which Lamartine was the greatest man in France—"As a poet, as an orator, as an historian, as a statesman;" and as he paused, "And as a *soldier*," added Lamartine, with a sublime gesture, "if ever France shall need him." This may have been the country neighbor who, we learn from Sainte-Beuve, pronounced Lamartine to be Fénelon without his didacticism, Rousseau without his sophistry, Mirabeau without his incendiary notions. Still, there were asides in the dialogue. One evening, the week before the overthrow of the Provisional Government, of which Lamartine was President, he had a crowded reception, and, notwithstanding the failure and imminent downfall of his Administration, he was radiant with satisfaction. "What can M. De Lamartine have to be so pleased about?" said one of his friends to another. "He is pleased with himself," was the reply. "One of those speeches," observes Sainte-Beuve, "which only friends find to make." But Lamartine was by no means solitary in this infatuation. Sainte-Beuve remarks that "Nothing is so common in our days: some think themselves God, some the Son of God, some archangels. Pierre Leroux thinks himself the first, De Vigny the last; Lamartine is a good Prince—he, is satisfied to be a seraph."—*Lippincott's Magazine.*

ASCOT RACES IN 1826.—By 6 o'clock everybody within five counties round Ascot was awake and getting breakfast as fast as possible. By 9 Park-street was lined with embowered wagons filled with glowing lasses, ancient and buxom dames, with fathers and husbands, brothers and sweethearts to match, and drawn by sleek, plump-haunched flower-bedecked horses, driven by sun-burnt youths, each with a nosegay in his Sunday vest. The whole country side was en route for the race-course. Meanwhile, from Windsor and from London came the noble army of fashion, tight-waisted, curly-brimmed, leg-of-mutton-sleeved fashion, pale from early rising and a long drive in the hot morning. Male fashion came in vehicles, the very names of some of which have lost all significance, buggies and curricles to wit, and gigs vast of wheel and rakish of air. Female fashion came in post-chaises and stage coaches, in open landau and glittering barouche. The heath itself was alive with bustle. "The alloy of rabble," adds a contemporary writer, "is a mere nothing," and then continues in a fine burst of metre:

The King came on the course in a carriage and four,
He alighted with firmness of step from the coach.
To the joy of the thousands who hailed his approach.
With a dignified bow and a wave of the hand,
He approached to the stairs and ascended the stand.
He appeared in good health, and in short quite the thing,
And the multitude shouted, "Long, long live the King!"
He was dressed in a plain blue surtout with a star,
And looked better, 'twas noticed, than last year by far.

Hardly so beautiful, so genteel, and so intensely loyal is the narrative of a gentleman from Suffolk, also an

changed since the Tentyrites worshipped him and ate the Ombite who had eaten a hawk. Does he know that he is no longer sacred, except to a home-sick English invalid? and, as he rises in the air with a captured insect in his claw, does he look back longingly to the days when he had 500 priests to wait on him and tanks full of young crocodiles to afford him musky cutlets? The black and white kingfisher hovers too, but only poised a few feet above the muddy surface of the stream. He does not soar toward the sun like the hawk, and, though kingfishers must have been as common of old as they are now, we do not meet them in the sculptures, where the hawk is always present. That he is the self-same bird we never doubt. Was he not immortal? Who, indeed, until rifles were invented, could hope to shoot him? When the ancient Egyptians worshiped him it was as a fitting emblem of immortality.—*The Saturday Review.*

LINES ON A BEAUTIFUL GIRL.

All golden is her virgin head,
Her cheek a bloomy rose.
Carnation bright the fluttering red
That o'er it softly flows,
But neither gem nor floweret vies
With that clear wonder of her eyes.

But twice hath hue like theirs been given
To be beheld of me,
And once 'twas in the twilight heaven,
Once in the Summer sea;
A yearning gladness thence was born,
A dream delightful and forlorn.

For once in heaven a single star
Lay in a light unknown—
A tender tint, more lucid far
Than all that eve had shown—
It seemed between the gold and gray
The far-dawn of a faery day.

And once where ocean's depth divine
O'er silvern sands was hung,
Gleamed in the half-lit hyaline
The hope no song has sung,—
The memory of a world more fair
Than all our blazing wealth of air.

For dear though earthly days may flow,
Our dream is dearer yet;—
How little is the life we know
To life that we forget!—
Till in a maiden's eyes we see
What once hath been, what still shall be.

—*Macmillan's Magazine.*

WHO WINS IN THE LITERARY STRUGGLE?—The English writers of past centuries, whose books are still alive for any but professed students, may be counted on the fingers. Granting that you have talents and even genius, the probability that you will be added to the sacred band, instead of perishing with the unknown rank and file, is almost infinitesimal. The lad who runs away to sea, in hopes of becoming an Admiral or a Captain Cook, is scarcely making a less judicious venture. Genius is rare enough, and it is the rare exception when even genius bears its perfect fruit. The Shakespeare is not merely the man of greater power than his neighbors, but that particular man of great powers who appeared when the times were ripe and circumstances propitious. To stake your happiness on the chance that you are an exceptional being under exceptional circumstances is, to say the least, daring to the verge of rashness. But, if I do not, the world will lose its chance of another great poet! Make yourself easy; the world will get on perfectly well. Nobody is so great in politics but that society could struggle along its path of development without him, nor so great in song but that somehow the emotions of the world will find some channel of utterance. Death—to our ignorance at least—is like a dark power stalking through the world, striking left and right at random, crushing the happy and leaving the miserable, and destroying the genius as well as the fool. But his blow never strikes an individual with whom we could not dispense. Thought will continue to push along every line of development. The disappearance of one inquirer only transfers to another the discoveries which are held to confer immortality; the social problem is being worked out by unconsciously co-operating millions, and they will find a leader to replace the old one; if one man is removed, posterity will have to inscribe the name of the immortal Brown in its pantheon instead of honoring the immortal Smith; the problem may be solved a day later or a day sooner, and there may be some differences in the terms of the answer; but the answer will be found, and must be the same in essence. The great man puts the clock on: he does not determine the direction of its movement. And it is equally true that when thoughts are fermenting in the mind of the age, and new aspects of nature become conspicuous, and new emotional phases diminish utterance, people will be found to provide the imaginative symbols fitted for the embodiment, and the man who does at last will be regarded as the creator instead of the product. At any rate, it is quite needless for any man to fret himself about the fate of the universe. There are within this realm 500, probably 5,000, as good as he, and those will do best who leave the world and their fame to take their chance, and aim only at doing the work which lies next to hand. Leave the universe alone. When a regard for the interests of things in general is not hypocritical, it is the very madness of arrogance. Here, as in so many cases, it is the law, though it is an apparent paradox, that a man contributes to an end most effectually by putting any direct reference to the end out of his mind. Here, indeed, is a plainer, if not more powerful, consideration. Is not the supposed act of heroism a folly in any case? It requires courage to neglect one's bread and butter in order to win glory; but what if the neglect of bread and butter be the shortest way to wreck your genius as well as your prospects? Good work, as a rule, is only done by people who have paid their bills. Why was Shakespeare so far ahead of all contemporary dramatists? Because Shakespeare had the good sense to make money, and was therefore able to command the market, and write his later works without undue pressure. Others could only write in a tavern, or to get out of a creditor's clutches. Shakespeare's mind was at ease by the consciousness of his comfortable investments at Stratford. *Hamlet* was written because Shakespeare was solvent. Pope was able to polish his verses because he judiciously made himself independent by his *Homer*. Wordsworth, like Haydon, wished to shake the world; but, unlike Haydon, he recognized and acted upon the truth that the first condition of such power is personal independence. Live for art, if you will; but first be sure that you have not to live by your art, otherwise the only harvest that you can reap will be that of the first reckless ebullitions, when the responsibility of life does not weigh upon the buoyancy of youth. Some good work has come out of Bohemia; but any one who sojourns permanently in that seductive region is sure to lose his vigor as well as his money, and produces in the end mere scraps and outlines and rough indications of what he might have done. When we are asked to consider how much may have been crushed in poets condemned to writing ledgers, we can only reply by pointing out how much has certainly been lost by poets who have run to seed in sponging-houses. From the days of Marlowe to those of the unhappy Edgar Poe, we have innumerable warnings that genius runs to waste when it does not condescend to be respectable.—*The Cornhill Magazine.*

THE DEATH PENALTY.—The idea of punishment implies that a man is made to undergo something which he is not undergoing at this moment. But if penal servitude is the worst thing that a criminal can be made to undergo, what is to be done with a man who commits murder when he is undergoing penal servitude already? Sentences of imprisonment for any less term than life can be made cumulative; the punishment for a crime committed by a prisoner need not begin to take effect until the penalty originally inflicted on him has been worked out. But life sentences cannot be cumulative. The criminal has already been sentenced to all the punishment that he can endure, and there is nothing more that he can be made to suffer. Consequently, if it were made unlawful to put men to death for murder, the temptation to a prisoner already under sentence of imprisonment for life to murder a jailer he disliked would be almost irresistible. The abolition of capital punishment would have filled our prisons with men who had already been guilty of every form of violent and brutal crime. Men of this stamp have an extraordinary faculty for conceiving intense and lasting hatreds to their keepers. Even the most kindly jailer is compelled to inflict a good deal of suffering on the prisoners he has in charge. They are often exceedingly idle, and as, in one form or another, work has to be exacted from them, they will naturally not love the man who metes out their work to them. If he is just, the worst conditioned prisoners will dislike him; if he is unjust, the least favored prisoners will dislike him. The strictest watchfulness cannot prevent a prisoner from finding opportunities of revenging himself for real or fancied injuries. The warders may be well armed, and well trained to use their arms; but they cannot be forever on their guard against men in whom ingenuity has been sharpened by a long experience of crime and an entire absence of any rival matter for reflection. Sooner or later their vigilance relaxes, and the pent-up passion which has been accumulating for months or years finds an outlet. Under these circumstances, what is to prevent a prisoner from murdering his jailer? He will not be restrained by any sense of the value of life, or any fear of the punishments which may await him after death. These are refinements with which he has long ceased to trouble himself. His condition cannot be made materially worse than it is already, for he is in prison for murder and is to remain in prison all his days. As a murderer he is already condemned to the severest and most painful labor which the code of prison discipline allows, so that, unless undue leniency has been shown to him in the first instance, there is nothing more to be done. At all events, there is nothing of a kind which public opinion would allow to be done. In theory, of course, the State might show its merciful disposition by substituting torture for death. But Parliament would not listen for a moment to a proposal of this sort. Though it would be difficult to assign the limits within which the torture of criminals is allowable, public opinion has a very distinct, if not a very logical, idea that certain forms of punishment are lawful, and that certain forms are unlawful. Mutilation, for example, might prove a very deterrent penalty; but a bill directing that a prisoner sentenced to penal servitude for life, and in that condition committing a murder, should be blinded or have his tongue cut out would stand but a very small chance of becoming law. With the number of prisoners increased by the addition of those who are now hanged, and with the recklessness and desperation of the whole body increased in the same proportion, the only fear which now keeps a prisoner who knows that he will never be set free from murdering or trying to murder his jailer whenever a wayward fancy or ungovernable fit of rage happens to seize him, would be altogether withdrawn. The probable result would be to make the jailers trust entirely to their weapons and to their dexterity in using them. Capital punishment would still be inflicted; but it would be inflicted in a species of chance medley. The jailers would feel that they carried their lives in their hands, and they would take care not to lose them by over-punctiliousness. The least indication that a prisoner meant mischief would be accepted as a sufficient reason for shooting him down.—*The Spectator.*

INDIAN MILITARY SPORTS.—The sports of the native Indian cavalry, commonly called *Nesi Basi*, are much encouraged by the authorities, as to excel in them requires steady nerve and good riding. I believe it is the custom in most regiments to devote one morning a week to these essentially military games. They are most popular with the men, it is easy to see, for besides the hundred or so who generally turn out to compete, the greater part of the regiment is present on foot as spectators. The proceedings generally commence with tent-pegging pure and simple. A short peg is driven into the ground, while some 200 yards distant the competitors are drawn up in line, each on his own horse; for the native *sowar*, like the vassal of our own past times, comes mounted and armed to his regiment. While off duty the native soldier can dress as he pleases, so on occasions like the present individual taste breaks forth in showy waistcoat or gorgeous-colored turban. Each man carries a bamboo spear in his hand. At a signal given by the *wordi major* or native Adjutant, the first man, his spear held across his body, starts at a canter; his wiry little country-bred knows as well as he does what is in hand, and as the speed quickens to a gallop, the pace is regular and measured, enabling his rider to sit as steady as a rock. When about 50 yards from the object the *sowar* turns his spear-point downward, bends well over the saddle till his hand is below the girth, and then, when you almost think he has gone past, an imperceptible turn of the wrist and—swish—the spear is brandished round his head, with the peg transfixed on its point. Another is quickly driven into the ground, and the next man comes up; he, too, hits the peg, but perhaps fails to carry it away to the required distance, for it drops from his spear-point as he is in the act of whirling it round his head. This does not count, and he retires discomfited. The third misses entirely: the fourth strikes, but does not remove the peg from the ground; while after them in quick succession come two or three who carry it off triumphantly. With varying fortune the whole squad goes by; and it is interesting to note the style of each horseman as he passes, some sitting rigid till within a few yards of the mark; others bending over and taking aim while still at a distance; some silent, others shouting and gesticulating; while one no sooner has his steed in motion than he gives vent to a cetain *tremolo* sound, kept up like the rattle of a steam-engine, till close upon the peg, which having skillfully transfixed, he at the same time throws his voice up an octave or two, in triumph, I suppose, as he gallops round and joins his comrades. Two or three men now bring up their horses with neither saddle nor bridle, and with consummate skill, guiding them by leg-pressure alone, carry off the peg triumphantly, amid well-deserved cries of "*Shabash!*" from the spectators. The next part of the programme is "lime-cutting." Three lemons are put up on sticks about 20 yards apart; and as the *sowar* gallops past, tulwar in hand, he has successively to cut them in two without touching the sticks—a by no means easy feat. Then three handkerchiefs are placed on the ground; and a horseman, riding barebacked a good-looking bay, flies past in a very cloud of dust, and on his way stoops, picks up, and throws over his shoulder each handkerchief as he comes to it. And now we come to the most difficult feat of all. A piece of wood a little larger than a tent-peg is driven into the ground, and a notch having been made in the top, a rupee is therein placed so as to be half hidden from view. The feat is to ride at this, lance in hand, and to knock out the rupee without touching the wood—a performance requiring rare skill and dexterity; yet it is generally accomplished successfully, once or twice, by the best hands of the regiment. Perhaps the proceedings may close with something of a comic nature, one man coming past hanging by his heels from the saddle, shouting and gesticulating; others facing their horses' tails, firing pistols at a supposed enemy, with more antics of a like nature, often ending in an ignominious cropper, though the nimble *fareem* generally succeeds in landing on his feet.—*Chambers's Journal.*

JEWISH REFORM.—Toward the close of the last century the first tokens of political, social, and spiritual regeneration began to appear among the despondent people of the Hebrews. The spirit of the Reformation, which had slumbered so long, awoke to new vitality. The voice of love rebuked the selfishness of creeds; Philosophy, in the person of Kant, emphasized the duties of man to man; Poetry sent its warm breath through the German land, and with its sweet strains instilled broad, humanitarian doctrine into the hearts of men. Lessing celebrated the virtues of his friend, Moses Mendelssohn, in "Nathan the Wise," and in the parable of the rings showed how the true religion is to be sought and found. The Royal Academy at Berlin nominated the same Mendelssohn for membership in its body. Jewish scholars were received with distinction in the Austrian and Prussian capitals. Eminent statesmen and writers began to exert themselves to remove the foul blot that had so long stained the conduct of the Christian States in their dealings with the Jews. In France the great revolution was rapidly sweeping away the accumulated wrongs of centuries. When the emancipation of the Jews came up for discussion in the convention, the ablest speakers rose in their behalf. The Abbé Gregoire exclaimed: "A new century is about to open. May its portals be wreathed with the palm of humanity!" Mirabeau lent his mighty eloquence to their cause. "I will not speak of tolerance," he said; "the freedom of conscience is a right so sacred that even the name of tolerance involves a species of tyranny." On the 28th September, 1791, the National Convention decreed the equality of the Israelites of France with their Christian fellow-citizens. The waves of the revolution, however, overflowed the borders of France, and the agitation they caused was quickly communicated to all Germany. Wherever the armies of the Republic penetrated, the gates of the ghettos were thrown open, and in the name of Fraternity, Liberty, and Equality were announced to their inhabitants. When Napoleonic misrule at last exasperated Germany into resistance, the seeds which French influence had sown had already taken firm root in the German soil. On the 11th March, 1812, Frederick William III. issued his famous edict, removing the main disabilities from which the Jews of his dominions had suffered, granting them the rights and imposing upon them the honorable duties of citizenship. They were no longer to be classed as foreigners. The State claimed them as its children, and exacted of them the same sacrifices as all its sons were called upon to bring in the troublous times that soon followed. With what eager alacrity the Jews responded to the King's call the records of the German wars for independence amply testify. On the battle-fields of Leipzig and Waterloo they stood side by side with their Christian brethren. Many sons and fathers of Jewish households yielded their lives in the country's defense. In the blood of the fallen the new covenant of equal justice was sealed for all time to come. However prejudice might still dog their footsteps, however shamefully the Government might violate its solemn pledges to the Jewish soldiers on their return from the wars, the Jews of Germany had now gained what they could no more lose. They felt that the land for which they had adventured their all, in whose behalf they had lost so much, was indeed their fatherland. For the first time, after many, many centuries, the fugitives had gained a home, a country. They awoke as from a long sleep. They found the world greatly changed around them; vast problems engaging the attention of thinkers, science and philosophy everywhere shedding new light upon the path of mankind. They were eager to approve themselves worthy and loyal citizens, eager to join in the general work of progress. They dwelt no more with anxious preference on the past. The present and the future demanded their exertions, and the motives that had so long compelled their exclusion from the fellowship of the Gentiles were gradually disappearing. As their religion was mainly retrospective in character and exclusive in tendency, great changes were needed to bring it into harmony with the altered condition of affairs. These changes were accordingly attempted, and their history is the history of Jewish reform.—*Felix Adler in the North American Review.*

REFORM IN MOHAMMEDANISM.—The religious history of mankind shows that while a creed has often been destroyed by attacks from without, it can be regenerated only from within. But where, in the bosom of Islam, could we hope for a regenerator? From the hour of his birth, the Moslem becomes a member of a system in which every act of his life is governed by a minute ritual. He is beset on every side by a circle of inflexible formalities. He is told that even his prayers to God will be null and void, unless at each prostration his nose is lightly rubbed in the dust. He is warned against "the malady of thought," lest he should become the occasion of divisions among the people of God. He is told on the authority of the Prophet that "he who dissents from assemblies of Moslems one span, verily takes off the rope of Islam from his own neck," and "is of the people of hell," although he says his prayers, keeps fast, and thinks himself a Moslem. His inner, as his outer, life must work in prescribed grooves. And the consequence is that those faculties are starved to death by which alone the regenerating impulse can be given. But we may, for the sake of argument, conceive of some rarely gifted nature who has passed through this ordeal uninjured. He has arrived at manhood, and desires passionately, not to destroy Islam, but to reform it. But how is he to begin? To what can he make appeal? There is not a crime or defect in the history of Islam the counterpart of which is not to be found in the history of Christendom. Christians have mistaken a lifeless formalism for the vital element in religion; Christians have interpreted the Gospel as giving a sanction for the worst cruelties of religious persecution; Christians have done their utmost to confine the intellect and the moral sense within limits defined by a human authority; but the strongest witness against all these errors has been Christ Himself. Every reformer who rose to protest against them could appeal to His teaching as to his authority and justification. But no Moslem can lift up his voice in condemnation of polygamy, slavery, murder, religious war, and religious persecution, without condemning the prophet himself, and being thereby cut off from the body of the faithful. There is no escape from this vicious circle. A Moslem, so long as he remains a Moslem, must acquiesce in a moral and intellectual life which is incompatible with progress and humanity. No religion can rise higher than its source Christendom will never ascend to a higher spiritual level than that manifested in the life of Christ; and the Mohammedan world, at its best, can never be more than an image of the gross vices and imperfect virtues which made up the character of Mohammed. How hopeless in Christendom would have been the cause of humanity if Jesus of Nazareth (claiming to be, and accepted as, the Son of God) had practised polygamy, connived at murder, traded in slaves, sanctioned and superintended a massacre of Pharisees, and preached the prosecution of religious wars as the surest passport to heaven! Mohammed did all these things, and the Mohammedan world is the result. Nothing less than the destruction of Islam can heal the diseases from which the faithful suffer, because the vices which occasion them are inseparable from the profession of Islam. The vices will not cease to be regarded as akin to virtues until belief in the religion is destroyed.—*H. D. Osborn, in the Contemporary Review.*

VIRGIL IN THE MIDDLE AGES.—Virgil was especially dear to the Middle Ages on account of the tenderness and melancholy of his noble nature and his strange presentiment of the future. We all remember the famous passage: "The last age of the Cumæan song now approaches; the great series of ages begins again; now returns the Virgin, (Astrea;) now return the Saturnian kingdoms; now a new progeny is sent from high heaven. Be propitious, chaste Lucina, to the boy at his birth, through whom the iron age will first cease and the golden age dawn on the world." The learned at that time regarded Virgil as a prophet, and the people, as a magician. It was common to have recourse to his writings, as well as Homer's and other authors, to obtain prognostics. But this was not exclusively a mediæval superstition. It was in use before the Christian era, and has not in these days wholly disappeared. The author of Margaret Fuller's life says: "She tried the *sortes biblicæ*, and her hits were memorable. I think each new book which interested her she was disposed to put to this test and know if it had somewhat personal to say to her." The Church has condemned this practice, even by a similar use of the Holy Scriptures. Dante shared in the general passion for Virgil. He makes him his guide—"My guide and master, thou"—through the lower realms; not in Paradise, whence he is excluded,

"For no sin except for lack of faith."

Petrarch, too, loved Virgil and planted a laurel—"the meed of poets sage"—at his tomb, but it was long since done to death by the cruel hands of tourists. A touching sequence was long sung in the church of Mantua, in which St. Paul is represented visiting the tomb of Virgil at Naples, and weeping because he had come too late for him.—*Catholic World.*

PREJUDICES.—The past generation of Englishmen has been so generous to Jews that we should be ungrateful if we accused cultured Englishmen of the present day of being consciously repelled by the idea of a poor Jew being worthy of admiration. But 15 centuries of hatred are not to be wiped out by any legislative enactment. No one can say that the fact of a man being a Jew makes no more difference in other men's minds than if he were (say) a Wesleyan. There yet remains a deep unconscious undercurrent of prejudice against the Jew which conscientious Englishmen have often to fight against as part of that lower nature, a survival of the less perfect development of our ancestors, which impedes the ascent of man. Along with this unconscious Judæophobia there has gone the intellectual element of a tacit assumption that modern Judaism is a lifeless code of ritual instead of a living body of religious truth.—*Macmillan's Magazine.*

SOCIETY PLAYS.—It is fair to say for the society plays that the small talk which makes up so large a part of them is commonly far more amusing, if less exciting, than the melodramatic claptrap which the authors of the last generation or two aimed at, and which "brings down" the gallery gods. "The man who lays his hand upon a woman, save in the way of kindness"—how was it that that fine sentiment ran which used to fill the theatre with yells and dust? The lines are in Tobin's "Honeymoon," and the fortunate actor who has them may count on repeated rounds of applause, as he styles the aforesaid man a "wretch whom 'twere gross flattery to call a coward." Again, in "Man and Wife," when one of the characters says, in appealing tones, "But do not, do not de-der-despise meh!" the reply, received by the house with rapturous applause, is, as we all remember, "*Despise* you! No man who ever had a mother can despise a woman!" Nor does the exceedingly cautious qualification, "who ever had a mother," check the enthusiasm. But somehow the stage appears to be growing less fond of these glaring effects; and as audiences seem less sentimental than those of a century ago, so actors, as a class, take their business more coolly. If women in the boxes no longer shriek and swoon as when Mrs. Siddons played *Jane Shore*, actors themselves do not faint with excess of emotion at the cunning of the scene, as Mrs. Glover fainted under the power of the elder Kean's *Sir Giles Overreach*. The modern society play gives a gentle stimulus without the need of loud sobbing over the lost boy or audible swearing at the knavish bailiff; the average modern audience, too, is not one to fight over rival dancers like Miss Taylor and Miss Giroux, or rival tragedians like Macready and Forrest.—*The Galaxy.*

GENIUS AND VANITY.—The critic who aims at the highest triumph of his art, the revelation to the world of unrecognised genius, must often feel a disagreeable qualm. May he not be puffing a charlatan, instead of heralding the advent of a great man? The doubt is still more perplexing when the genius to be proclaimed is his own, and the responsibility correspondingly greater. And hence arises a problem which has often occurred to me when reading about two eminent men of the last generation. Wordsworth and Haydon were friends. Each sympathized with the aims of the other. Wordsworth wished to reform poetry as Haydon wished to reform painting. Each of them endeavored to breathe a loftier spirit into the devotees of his favorite art. Each of them persevered heroically in spite of the most depressing reception. The enthusiasm which animated Haydon was not less elevated above the ends of a commonplace selfishness than that which animated Wordsworth. If the painter was undeniably vain, the poet pushed vanity to the verge of the sublime. One, however, failed where the other succeeded. Poor Haydon's life-long exertions were not, one may hope, entirely thrown away; but his most cherished ambition came to naught. He produced no work which might entitle the English school to rank among the great schools of the world. Wordsworth, on the contrary, breathed new life even into the rich and vigorous growth of English poetry; he set his mark upon a generation; and enjoyed, before he died, the profound homage of the best and purest minds of the succeeding generation. Haydon, then, made a fatal mistake, whereas Wordsworth's daring was justified by the result. That is clearly a reason for pity in the one case and congratulation in the other. But is it a reason—as it is certainly a common pretext—for pronouncing a different moral judgment upon the two men? Is success to be the sole test of virtue in this as in so many other cases? When a hero burns his ships, scorns the counsels of cool common sense, plucks the flower safety from the nettle danger, and ends by winning an empire in defiance of all calculation, we are ready with our hosannahs. But if he fails, should we therefore stone him? If Columbus had met with a little more adverse weather his courage would not have prevented the failure of his enterprise: Had our Arctic voyagers chanced upon a better route, they might have reached the pole without expending more devotion. The hero is the man who dares to run a risk; who is not deterred because an element of the radically unknowable enters into his calculations. If he knew more than others he would be a wiser, but not better, man than his fellows. He would be playing the great game with loaded dice. His insight, not his daring, would deserve our wonder. But he who risks life and fame upon an uncertainty deserves equal credit, for his intrinsic merit is the same, whether the cards turn up for him or against him. Our life is little but a wandering in a trackless desert. We throw out exploring parties in every direction. Ten die of starvation and misery; one hits upon the right path. Too often we praise the man already rewarded by fortune, and attribute his good luck to some mysterious power of intuitive judgment. But, if we were just, we should bestow equal praise and more sympathy upon the luckless ones whose steps led them to the barren places, and whose failures, it may be, served as warning beacons to their more favored successors.—*The Cornhill Magazine.*

A NEW RELIGIOUS SECT.—A very curious society has chosen the present as a favorable moment for revealing its existence. It is called the "Militia of Jesus Christ," and it is said to number a million of volunteers, principally in France and Belgium. Probably this is a great exaggeration; but the society is so eminently in harmony with the ecclesiastical spirit of the times that it is easy to believe that its ranks will be tolerably full, more especially as women are allowed to be members. This society is stated by its founders to be modeled on the institution of St. Dominic, which "conferred great benefits on society" by the ardent and effectual way in which it combated heresy and schism. Its great object is to be the restoration of the temporal power of the Pope, and until the time comes for effecting this object the associates are to pray, to contribute at least a franc a month to the Pope's funds, to support the Catholic press, and to wear a white cross, openly if possible, and, if not, under their clothes. It is, in fact, to be a sort of Ultramontane International. That it will have a considerable success may be safely predicted, just as it may be safely predicted that the remarkable progress of Socialism in Germany will not be without its counterpart in other countries. Socialism and Ultramontanism are the constant enemies of modern society; and they are both beginning to lift up their heads after the defeat they sustained in the German war and the suppression of the Commune. No one can say what will happen in the next few years; but, so far as materials for calculation exist, there is no reason to suppose that modern society cannot hold its own against both its enemies. We may await the struggle without misgiving, but there is every indication that a struggle is coming which will shake the Continent, although England may happily stand outside its influence.—*The Saturday Review.*

THE PAPER CAXTON USED.—The paper—for vellum, popular at Mayence, is but little employed at the Westminster press—is rough on the surface with long hairs embedded in it, but of a good strong fibrous texture and a clear, mellow, natural whiteness. Rough as it is, this paper is a foreign product—beyond English ingenuity—Sir John Spelman not yet having brought the art and mystery of paper-making hither. Master Caxton's paper is drawn from various foreign mills, as the water-marks testify, and is sent to him by an old friend, who buys for him at the great mart of Bruges, whither the paper-makers of Burgundy send their produce. It arrives in a mixed condition; various qualities packed hastily together. There lies the favorite paper with the water-mark of the bull's head, under which lies a ream, marked with the arms of John the Fearless, son of Philip the Bold. Next lie small parcels marked with the letter P, the initial of Philip the Good, and the Y for Ysabel, the third wife, and the unicorn—the symbol of power, adopted by the said Philip, who chose two unicorns as the supporters to his coat-of-arms. As Caxton looks carefully over his goods he finds other makes of paper water-marked with the arms of France, the arms of Champagne—used by the Burgundian paper-makers, on account of the royal descent of their Dukes and their rule over Champagne—the hand and the single *fleur-de-lys*—the peculiar badge of the House of Burgundy—the Pope in his chair holding the keys, and the keys of St. Peter themselves. All these papers are uneven in thickness and quality, and will require much sorting and arrangement before they can be used—but much as they vary in weight, they are all costly.—*All the Year Round.*

PEDIGREES AND PEDIGREE-MAKERS.—There is no country which offers such strong temptations to fiction in the way of pedigree as our own, (England.) No other country in Europe has any event in its history which exactly answers to our Norman Conquest, an event which calls forth two veins of sentiment, the desire to trace up the pedigree to the conquerors, and the desire to trace up the pedigree to something older than the conquerors. Between these two contending feelings, our English genealogies have become a mass of fables. At Rome and at Sparta, at Venice and at Bern, there were doubtless temptations to genealogical fictions of other kinds. Most pedigrees in all times and places have some mythical stages at the beginning. The Greek King was bound to trace his descent up to Zeus; the Teutonic King was bound to trace his descent up to Woden. Every age and country had some temptation of the kind; but there was none anywhere that so completely sapped every principle of truth as the necessity which is laid on an old family in England, either to have come in with the Conqueror, or else to be older than the Conquest. All the more honor, then, to those, and there are not a few, who withstand the temptation, and who claim no forefathers save those to whom they can prove a right. We may pass by the imaginary claims on either side, and suppose that the men whose descendants have a regard for truth now were themselves men of loyalty and patriotism in past ages. When a man has the moral courage to send Sir Bernard Burke a pedigree which stretches only over three or four generations, there is the more reason to believe that, if he could name his forefathers in the twentieth generation, he would find them to have been men of whom he need not be ashamed.—*Edward A. Freeman, in the Contemporary Review.*

THE FAIRIES.

Where are the wonderful elves, and the fairy creatures bright?
Where are the tiny things that danced in the pale moonlight?
Danced in a magic ring, and fluttered in robes of white,
Like motes in the sunbeam whirled, like leaves in the forest hoar.
Hark to the sound of the sea, and the cry of the waves on the shore.

Where are the dusky gnomes who toiled in the golden ground?
So that the miners trembled hearing their hammers' sound,
Hearing them tapping, tapping, delving in darkness bound,
A thousand tapping hammers, beneath them hammering.
Hark to the muttered thunder, the voice of the hidden spring.

Where are the forest faries, the elves in Lincoln green,
Deep in the forest hidden, and never in cities seen,
Sought for by timid maidens, on sainted Hallowe'en,
The joy of all true lovers, a merry band were they!
Hark to the hum of the bee, in the scented blooms of May.

Where are the household faries, who loved the embers glow,
Who played at games with the shadows flickering to and fro?
But left no track on the sanded floor, no trace on the fallen snow,
And filled up the little slippers the children left behind.
Hark to the howl of the tempest, the moan of the stormy wind.

The elves are waiting, waiting, for the golden days to come,
When grief shall be known no longer, nor faithful love be dumb;
Till the figures all are added up, and finished the mighty sum.
Ah yes, they are waiting, waiting, till grief shall be no more.
Hark to the rustle of raindrops, that kiss the deserted shore.

—*Chambers's Journal.*

FRENCH TEACHERS.—Female lay teachers in France are, it must be acknowledged, very greatly inferior to the lady teachers in the United States. It is said that in England when a man has failed at everything else he becomes a coal merchant. We should not dream of applying this remark to French ladies as regards school-teaching. At the same time, it is an established fact that the French girls' schools which are managed by nuns, and especially those of the Sisters of St. Vincent de Paul, are far above the other female educational establishments. Most of the male lay teachers are appointed from the primary normal schools which exist in the chief town of every department; and it is a noteworthy fact that the majority of them are ardent Republicans, notwithstanding the fact that during the Empire every effort was made to win them over to the imperial side. In every normal and primary school was the bust of Napoleon, and a liberal distribution took place of the famous *Journal des Instituteurs*, every paragraph of which, political or educational, was dressed up in Napoleonic attire. Possibly some of the lay primary school-teachers may have adopted republicanism out of a spirit of natural opposition to their old adversaries and competitors, the *instituteurs congréganistes*. Of these, too, a word must be said. While in the secondary clerical schools most of the instructors are Jesuites, in the primary schools most of the teachers belong to the confraternity of the *Ecole Chrétienne*, the members of which, without taking the vows and assuming a life-long engagement, agree, nevertheless, to remain single, to submit to the discipline of the society, and to wear the ecclesiastical dress. Strict Ultramontanists, these brethren have been somewhat unjustly nicknamed the *frères Ignorantins*. Living as they do in common, with but few wants, and receiving, whenever they require it, pecuniary aid from the wealthy party to which they belong, they are satisfied with a rate of pay less than one-half that of the lay teachers, and are thus preferred in a large number of communes on the simple ground of economy. Their plan of instruction is the same as that adopted in the secular primary schools, except that religious instruction and exercises, of course, play a larger part with them than with their lay brethren. The ultra radicals, who in a large measure control the educational appropriations in the Town Council, are bitterly opposed to any portion of the public instruction remaining in the hands of the clerical element, and their most strenuous efforts are used to have all these congregational schools of both sexes closed. They would concentrate the entire national educational system under the control of a body of lay teachers to be paid by the towns and by the State. In these views they are supported by the Republican Party, while the clergy have on their side the majority of the Senate. Whether the absence of clerical competion would be likely to prove advantageous or not to the secular educational establishments, we shall not attempt to say, but certain it is that the long continuance of this bitter feud between the two parties has been anything but conducive to the educational progress of France. —*Lippincott's Magazine.*

A DUCKING STOOL.—In the crypt of Warwick Church, the mighty ribbed arches of which spring from one enormous pier, there is an article which has long gone out of use—whether advantageously or not I shall not venture to say—a ducking stool, made for the public discipline of scolding women. This is one of the only two, I believe, that remain in England. It consists of a strong oaken frame on low wheels, from which a seat rises upon an inclined beam that works upon a pivot or axle. The scold was lashed into the seat, and then the "institution" was drawn to the river side at a convenient deep place, and rolled in until the patient sat just above the water. Then the land end of the beam was tipped up, and consequently the other end with its lading went down under the water, where it was allowed to remain not too long, and was then raised for breathing time. This process was repeated as often as it was thought beneficial to the lady under treatment, or necessary for the peace of her family and neighborhood. Whether husbands ever interceded for wives thus disciplined, as wives do now sometimes for husbands who are unreasonably interfered with in the gentle sport of blacking their eyes or kicking their ribs, is not recorded.—*The Galaxy.*

MARS.—Mars is considerably smallar than Terra—his diameter is about the half of hers—and lighter, also, in proportion to his size. A journey round him is no formidable undertaking; in fact, no more than a pleasant tour. Weight on his surface is less than on any other planet in our system. The muscular effort necessary here for leap-frog would carry a lad, there, over the tops of houses. Animals and vegetables are taller than with us, although the world itself is smaller. It is not the volume of a globe which regulates the dimensions of creatures living on its surface, but the intensity of weight or gravity relatively to the media (air or water) in which those creatures have to pass their lives. With us, men twice or three times as tall as we are would be inconvenienced by their own proper weight; the greater stability given by their four legs to quadrupeds allows them to attain larger proportions. In water the size of animals can be still further increased by the specific lightness which they thence acquire. With us, a certain number of creatures are winged; but in Mars, from the slight impediment offered by weight, all the superior animals are probably gifted with flight. For the same reason—namely, the feeble central attraction—Mars' plants would attain a stature unknown in the whole range of our vegetable kingdom.—*All the Year Round.*

A GOOD USE FOR FALSE TRADITIONS.—Among the most eminent of Modammedan traditionists was Yahya ibn Main. He devoted his entire life to the collection of traditions, and the sifting of the false from the true. His father had left him a fortune, equivalent in our money to the sum of £20,000. The whole of this he expended upon his life-work, and brought himself thereby to such destitution that he had not a shoe to put on. He wrote down 600,000 traditions with his own hand; and the relaters of traditions are said to have written down for him as many more. Referring to these labors, he said: "I wrote down quantities of traditions under the dictation of liars, and made use of the paper for heating my oven. I thus obtained at least one advantage—bread well baked."—*The Contemporary Review.*

EVERY-DAY ENGLISH.

READING.

BY RICHARD GRANT WHITE.

In the course of school studies, reading usually follows spelling; and I believe that it is generally assumed that ability to spell must precede the ability to read. If by ability to spell is meant that of spelling correctly according to the received standard, this assumption is not well founded, as will be seen upon a moment's reflection. In the City of New-York, for example, there are very few persons, if any, among those above the very lowest condition of life, who cannot read, and who do not read more or less daily. Newspapers are in all hands. But of these people there are a great many, and, if we are to believe the complaints of the spelling reformers, there must be a very large proportion, who, if they were called upon to write a letter, or to take part in a "spelling-bee," would surely be guilty of some great mistakes in orthography. And, by the way, how indicative that phrase "be guilty," thus commonly used, is of the place spelling holds in general estimation as a test of intelligence, education, and also of social condition! Most unjustly, I believe. For although intelligence, education, and a good social condition are usually found in company with correct spelling, there is no necessary or logical connection between them. John Locke spelled "college" *colledge*, although for the presence of the *d* in his writing of the word there is no etymological reason, nor the excuse of ancient or of common usage. Many persons have so spelled the word, and do now so spell it, as they spell "allege" *alledge*; but there is no more justification for one spelling than for the other. The cause of the error is probably an association of sound with the word "edge," which no one would think of spelling *ege*, and, with "leg," which fixes the notion in the mind that its combination of letters is to be pronounced with the *g* soft. The final *e*—that most important factor in pronunciation—is held in these and like words to soften the preceding *g*; but of that every one does not think.

To return to our newspaper readers; no further proof is required that spelling, correct spelling, is not a necessary accompaniment of the ability to read, and, therefore, need not precede it. Moreover, it is worthy of remark that of the many, (absolutely many, but comparatively few,) who would themselves be unable to write a paragraph in to-day's TIMES without spelling a word or two incorrectly, nearly all would be disturbed if they found the words over which they tripped printed incorrectly. The very mistakes which they made themselves would annoy them in print. They might not be able to point out the errors with certainty, but the words containing them would not "look right." In making this assertion I am not speaking upon probabilities, but upon the result of observation and experiment. The explanation of this apparent paradox is, that although we begin to spell before we begin to read, we learn spelling chiefly by reading. It is not by standing in a row and saying v-a-l, val; e, vale; t-u, too, valetu; d-i, di, valetoodi; n-a, nay, valetoodinay; r-i, ri, valetoodinayri; a-n, an, valetoodinayrian, that we master our written language. It is not by remembering, or, as some folk say, by "memorizing" the syllabic construction of words that we learn to read and to write them. The pretense of some of the reformers that we know the written form of the words of our vocabulary only by such a sheer effort of memory is absurd. This knowledge, like our speech, comes upon us insensibly by usage. We learn to speak by speaking; we learn to read by reading; and we learn to spell correctly by reading words correctly spelled. Those who read most spell most correctly and readily. I think this rule will be found absolute; allowance being made only for the peculiarities of some persons who are not ready at perceiving form in anything, and for slips which in others are due to lack of attention to the forms of some few words. There are intelligent people who, as I have before said, make mistakes in spelling, but all intelligent people are not constant readers. Some who can manage a great business, lead a political party, or command an army, rarely open a book. All of those things could be done by men who could not spell "valetudinarian," and who would write "college" as John Locke did. Reading and writing, thank heaven, are not the beginning or even the end of all things.

Learning to

SEND YOUR MONEY WEST.

ADVICE FROM A CALIFORNIAN.

LETTER FROM AN HONEST MAN—AND IN SAN FRANCISCO AT THAT—THE BANKING BUSINESS ON THE PACIFIC COAST—THE SELIGMAN-HILTON EXCITEMENT—GOING TO WORK AT OLD MINES.

From our Own Correspondent.

SAN FRANCISCO, Thursday, June 28, 1877.

Simon says, thumbs up, and Simon says, big wag. At present, like the Roman ladies, Simon reverses thumbs. Stocks were up; then way down; then up, then down again. I know because I was there, and bought when they were up, and sold when they were down, and so did several other fellows that I know. In most instances under my observation their brokers relieved them of any further anxiety in the matter by selling first and notifying them to "put up" afterward, taking the chances that they would not, because they could not; and the brokers—prophetic souls!—were correct in their surmises, and rendered account of sales at the last rates, which, on a rapidly falling market, works well for ye broker. In the good old days when there was less snap and a little more bowels among the brokers, they gave a fellow a few days to think it over, but a lot of sharp fellows came out here from Wall-street and taught our dogs new tricks; since then one never knows whether he has anything or his broker has the things. It has got so now they get up in the night and sell you out. It must be so, because a friend receiving notice for "more mud" late in the day, called at the office just as the young man was closing the portals. The boss had gone home. My friend feeling solicitous about his stock, asked to see it. The young man fretfully exhibited it to satisfy him, and my friend went home content. Next morning he went down with his "put-up," and was told that the stocks had been sold. When? Last night. And Stupid scratched his thick head, and asked how it was. The young man said he didn't know—was not paid for knowing anything—and never a young man was more faithful to his employer, only unfortunately it had been chronic and struck in. The stock had advanced a dollar or two, which fact that oblivious young man did not know either, or said he did not. It was a muddy case, and my friend went about inquiring for the midnight stock report quotations. All of which has a moral to it, which any fellow can find out—if he wants to. There is one thing our Board of Brokers can do; they can make more noise and out-howl a whole menagerie of wild animals. A friend from the country being invited the other day to join, and having got fairly inside as a favorite stock was called, came rushing out wildly, telling people just going in not to, as there was a—ahem! of a fight going on within. To be successful, a broker should have lungs and plenty of cheek. Nature generally distributes her favors unequally; the proportion of cheek to lung is greatly in excess. This country is famous for the immense number of shares in every incorporation; nature not to be outdone seems to have provided a broker to each share. Their name is not legion. It is generally Smith or Brown. If we had a dollar in capital for every broker, interest would be 2 per cent. a year instead of 2 per cent. a month. Speaking of interest, why do not your bloated bondholders and capitalists come out here with their money, or send it to me, which would save them traveling expenses? I fancy I hear somebody reading this exclaim, "cheeky." Young man, don't you laugh at what you don't understand. Such a thing as an honest man may not be in the line of your associates, and you may not have any more confidence in yourself than other people have, yet there *are* instances of square dealing. It is pretty generally considered necessary to take unusual and extreme precautions in all cases of money transactions with California. Why, I never could understand, inasmuch as our community is made up of Eastern and Western business men, who got their education at home. The climate here does not necessarily develop latent germs of crookedness. Summing it all up, there probably is quite as much integrity in California as in any other country. No great distinction. If you ask why money is not abundant here I should *à la Hiawatha*, I should answer and tell you that it is—only the people who have it are trying to do what may be called an impracticable business—loan their money at 1½ to 2 per cent. per month and keep it in their own possession. In other words, they want as collateral for every dollar about $1 25 in gold.

We have two small loan and security banks here that were established with a view to meet the requirements of the community—the borrowers who could not hypothecate bank stock or real estate. They loan on personal securities, family plate, jewelry—call them big pawnbroker's shops, if you like. These two banks or shops never have a dollar idle, and can command their own rates. We want a big institution, of this kind with a capital of a million or two. We want also more capital to loan on real estate. The great trouble here now is that foreign capital we have is generally in the hands of impracticable people who are sent out from Europe or elsewhere in charge of this capital, and by reason of their inexperience and want of familiarity with the securities, the people, and values, are afraid to loan the money except in isolated cases, and then to capitalists who borrow of them at 10 per cent. per annum, and by their superior knowledge of the business, turn around and loan it at 20 per cent. There are thousands and hundreds of thousands of dollars of foreign capital lying idle because the security offered, though good, is out of the regular way. We don't do that kind of business," is the usual reply, as if in kind and quality of business must necessarily be created to suit their views. Now we want capital and the men to do "that kind of business." There's millions in it. I could loan today in this town half a million of dollars, and get better security and higher rates than any of these "landers" get. The security would be in many instances very much out of "the usual way." Silver plate, diamonds, stocks, that although not considered "regular," are quite as good as any other; all that is necessary is that a man should be familiar with their values; a thorough knowledge of these securities is all, that is wanted to avoid loss. I know a man who began with $1,000, loaning on odds and ends, horses, wagons, the family tea-pot, &c., and now he can draw his check for $25,000, and he tells me he never lost a dollar on any security he ever took. The field is just as wide and as good to-day as any time for the past 20 years. You can get three times the rates for your money that you get at home, and loan it just as safely and on the same class of securities too, if you must have them, real estate, &c. Real estate as security is better than with you, simply because we have had no speculative advance; it has been the regular advance, the result of progress in business, population, wealth, and enterprise. Advances have consequently been healthy, and no risk need be run in loaning on real estate with ordinary prudence. There are plenty of good, square dealing, honest men here, who will be glad to do that sort of business for you, and you will have no cause to regret your confidence in them; but don't send out a delegation of "muffs" from home simply because you think they are honest, and you can trust them. Granted that you can; you jeopardize your capital by placing it in the hands of people perfectly ignorant of the country and its business; and the result is they are half scared to death if a man applies for money, and from lack of confidence in themselves and everybody else make a miserable business of it, let the money lay idle in bank, and write you that the securities here are unsafe and money abundant. So it is, and you can always get it of Michael Reese or Nicholas Luning, if your collaterals are "unexceptionable," but the collaterals they require are of a class that but few men have, such as a Hebrew friend of mine says, "dem tings vot you can put in de safe."

We want capital here to loan on the family tea-pot; my lady's necklace; my lord's note, with such indorsements as you know are good, although they may not have a line of discount at the bank. It is not necessary to hang out three bells. You can have all the surroundings of a snug little bank, make it respectable and do it openly, with no back door to admit veiled ladies who have seen better days, and as a last resort want to make a raise on the portrait of the gentleman who has gone out of business permanently in this world. If you want to get 12 per cent. for your money, that is how to do it. If any gentleman has from $100 to $100,000 that is drawing no interest, let him, if he don't know who to send it to, write me, and I will name him a dozen good men and true who will act for him, agreeing to guarantee him 12 per cent., and make their commissions over and above. It would not result in 12 per cent. to send your money to the big-monied men, because they would not condescend to do this class of business. It must be to some "poor but honest" chap, who, having little else than his fair name, cannot afford to lose that, being about all the capital he possesses. It is a great error to suppose that because a man is poor he must necessarily be more liable to fall than the rich man. The poor man cannot afford to be dishonest, by reason of his poverty. The rich man, not being dependent on public opinion, can do about as he pleases, and say, *à la* Boss Tweed, Well, what are you going to do about it?

Your insurance companies have millions to loan, individual capitalists the same, and yet they all hang on to it half a year, waiting to get a safe loan at 6 per cent., resulting (deducting delay) in about 3 per cent. net. Suppose they send $100,000 to California, and receive, say, 10 per cent., the income exceeds that of $300,000 loaned spasmodically at the East on call or long time at low rates.

There is money to be made here in purchasing lands. I do not mean great tracts, but a few acres here and there in the suburbs of our larger towns. The advance is regular and healthy. I do not think that a man could lay out $1,000 in land anywhere in Alameda, Contra Costa, or San Mateo Counties that would not double in value in three or four years. It has done so continuously for the last 10 years. The croakers, of course, continue to cry out, "Too high," and wait for lower prices, and consequently never buy anything, because the prices continue to advance. We see that you continue to have your usual run of calamities, tornadoes, fires, blow-ups, &c. Would you not like to exchange a Western tornado for a second-hand earthquake? It seems strange that people will continue to live in a country where they may at any moment be inundated, scalped by whirlwinds, pitched into cellars, burned up, and liable in so many ways to sudden exits. You don't say much about your own little casualties, but how you do howl over any little shake we happen to have. You have more people killed by lightning in one year than all the casualties with us from earthquakes for a hundred.

The Seligman-Hilton excitement is creating quite an excitement in this community, a large representation being Hebrew, and the Seligmans being so well known, and I may say so popular. They laid the foundation of their great wealth here and have always been heavy operators in this market. The Jews of California, I may say of the coast, have always been a prominent and enterprising element. We have found them as patriotic, as liberal, and as ready to extend their aid and assistance in all works, as any other people, and I think I can safely say even more—that they are often first and foremost in good deeds. They do a goodly proportion of the business of the coast, and I have never heardan expression of prejudice or ill-will against them. We are glad to live with them, associate with them, and do business with them. They constitute as valuable, and certainly as respectable a portion of the community as we have. They are good neighbors and prompt business men, and we do not see anything the matter with them. Our hotels are very glad to have them. The Seligmans, especially, were always extremely popular here, and are still. Their interests here are large, and their influence considerable. Individually they are very much liked. The Saratoga movement, therefore, finds no responsive sympathy here.

Col. Robert Ingersoll—"Eccentric Bob," as he is familiarly called—has brought a hornet's nest about his ears by his freedom of speech in his lectures, which have drawn crowds. Every parson conceiving it his duty to get up a counter-lecture in refutation—"Ingersoll answered by Rev. Dr. Creamcheese," are legends of the posters staring us at every corner—but somehow they do not seem to make much head against him, and thus far he seems to have had the best of it. Anyhow, Ingersoll has struck a mine, and is reaping good results, pecuniarily.

We have a rumor that Mr. Beecher is soon to favor us with his presence on this coast, combining pleasure with business. That he would meet with a warm welcome there is little doubt, and a series of lectures by that gentleman would doubtless draw out the better class of the community. He would be a splendid antidote for Ingersoll, besides resulting in very considerable pecuniary advantage to him. We shall be glad to see him anyhow.

Since the general depression in speculative stocks the public seem to have taken the back track, and are now looking into mines nearer home. There are hundreds of small mines scattered over the country that have been overlooked. Virtually abandoned because they were on too small a scale to admit of being manipulated into "big things," many of these mines were opened, worked for a time, then operations suspended, because the grade of ore did not pay much profit; but now we can work mines to a profit that a few years ago paid a loss, the reason being the reduction in price of labor and superior skill, gained by long experience. In places where it cost $12 per ton to work ore 10 years ago, the same ore can now be worked for $3 or $4. Mines to be worked profitably should be owned by three or four persons, and run like any other business prudently and economically—and then they pay. There are plenty of small mines to be had for a few thousand dollars that can be made to pay from $5,000 to $10,000 per month, if properly managed, and such mines are now being picked up in partnerships and run on a business basis without any stock being issued. This is the only safe mining to invest in, and nothing pays so well; but don't invest your money in "big things." The thing itself may be good, but the risk is in the management. You are at the mercy of Superintendents and crafty Directors, who absorb the substance, while the man who puts in his money is victimized. Mining is like any other business; it must be carried on with great care and prudence to win, but when it does pay it is very profitable. There are a great many small mines paying from $5,000 to $15,000 per month on a capital invested of say from $25,000 to $50,000. You can buy a mine all the way from $1,000 up to the hundreds of thousands. A little mine in Grass Valley the other day paid $20,000 seven feet from the surface. Arizona seems now to be the coming country—the promised land. Its promises have been slow, but at last it looks as if the old sun-burned sand desert was going to redeem itself. Thanks to Crook, the gentle savage has lost much of his vitality and hair-lifting propensities by virtue of being permanently abolished, and there is now a chance to develop the country. Prospectors can now go out with comparative safety, and are rewarded by rich strikes of ledges, assaying enormously. It is not unsafe to say that in five years Arizona will hardly be second to California in its metallic product. The Indian question is settled the moment the discoveries assume a permanent character. The honest miner will soon wipe out the remnants of the once enterprising savage, and will exhibit quite a lively an interest in the scalping process as any copper-hued gentleman. He may not be as artistic as ye gentle savage in the operation, but quite as effectual. It is of very little consequence how it is done; only do it, and keep doing it, as long as there is a hair to lift. The noble red won't find any bowels in me, certain, the Quaker policy having proved no great shakes.

PODGERS.

THE ORIGIN OF HANDICAPPING.

Most persons who take an interest in sporting events are well aware what the word "handicap" means, but perhaps very few of them know the origin of the expression. The origin of handicapping is to be found in a custom at one time, perhaps, as prevalent in England as the modern practice of raffling. One person, let it be supposed, had a pocket-knife which he wished to exchange for another person's pencil-case. He would "challenge" the owner of the pencil-case to make the exchange with him, and this being agreed to a third person would be found to "make the award," or in other words to arbitrate as to the respective values of the two articles, and to award a certain sum by way of equalizing them. Before the award was made all three would deposit in a hat or cap a certain stake, which the arbitrator would appropriate in the event of his award proving satisfactory to both parties, or in the event of his award proving satisfactory to neither party. The way in which this willingness or unwillingness to abide by the award of the umpire was expressed seems originally to have been this: The two exchangers were to stand each with a "hand-i'-the-cap," and on the award being uttered—after an amount of circumlocution purposely intended to confuse them—they were instantly to withdraw their hands and open them. If both hands held money in them, both were understood to accept the award, the exchange was made, and the arbitrator pocketed the stakes. If neither held money the bargain was not concluded, and the stakes were still forfeited to the arbitrator. If only one of the two displayed a coin, that one drew the stakes, and the exchange was not made. According to modern rules "a handicap match is A, B, and C to put an equal sum each into a hat; C, who is the handicapper, makes a match for A and B, who, when they have perused it, put their hands into their pockets and draw them out closed; then they open them together, and if both have money in their hands the match is confirmed; if neither have money it is no match." Thus it will be seen that, whereas the old practice was literally a "hand-i'-the-cap," the modern has become a "hand-i'-the-pocket."

THE FASHIONS.

HINTS CONCERNING COLORS.

FAVORITE HUES—SUITABLE COMBINATIONS—TAFFETAS AGAINST FAILLE—A DEMAND FOR RIBBONS—TOILETS ON THE PARISIAN RACE COURSE.

Colors have always held a prominent place in all matters connected with the toilet. The successful combination of colors is much more difficult than formerly, owing to the greater variety of shades now used, and also to the fact that many articles are colored which formerly were white or black. For instance, tulle, lace, and straw for hats are now worn in all hues; there are pink laces, blue tulle, and red straw. From this dazzling array of colors, a selection must be carefully made, as fashion decides which shades shall be adopted and which rejected. Colors are now classed in three divisions. White is combined with all the paler colors, such as sky blue, silver gray, lilac, pink, tilleul, and cream; this may constitute the first division. The second consists of black, which includes all the darker shades, such as Russian green, seal, bronze, slate, and navy blue. The third division comprises so-called fancy colors, thus named because they include all the showy and, to be just, bad tints. Among the latter is mandarine yellow, which is already almost entirely out of use. Another color belonging to the same division but now in great favor, is a shade of green called "oseille cuite," or cooked sorrel, which is the most unsightly color one can possibly imagine. This style of fancy colors is only used for sea-side wear and at the races, where loud styles are quite admissible. A toilet in this style is of "cuir naturel," or leather, another new fancy shade, which combines with a tunique and draperies of cream-colored gaze de soie, thick stripes, embroidered with stars of caroubier red. The borders of the gauze scarf are trimmed with a new kind of fringe made of fine écru cordonnet, with a deep heading, and underneath is a double fringe, with red woolen tufts. The lower part of the dress is trimmed with faille plaitings in three colors—cream, caroubier, and green. The sleeves are of gauze and plaitings in the three colors named above, and the gauze scarf is trimmed with three silk cordings in the same colors. The fashion for persons liking a less showy style of dress is cachemire de l'Inde in dark colors cut in princess style, and worn over taffetas skirts trimmed with plaitings. These plaitings are fastened down at intervals, forming a kind of tuft. Down the middle of these dresses, front and back, is a galloon in open work, enriched with "clair de lune" colored beads. The same trimming is down the outside seam of the sleeve. As turned down collars and cuffs are now in wear, the sleeves are made rather short and quite narrow.

Black faille is now manufactured in such indifferent qualities that taffetas is much used as a substitute. Dress-makers prefer this material to combine with cachemire, grenadine, "mousseline de laine," and barège dresses. The gloziness of taffetas, which has hitherto been regarded as objectionable, is now very suitable for princess dresses trimmed with draperies of ether dull materials. The use of black taffetas will probably soon be followed by the addition of colored ones. A grayish shade of taffetas is already being made into suits for Parisian young ladies.

The Spring walking dresses were mostly trimmed upon the trains. Now the dresses have tuniques made open, front and back, showing to great advantage the cascades of lace with which they are trimmed. White dresses made in this way are trimmed with small colored ribbon bows.

Crêpe de chine and mousseline de l'Inde dresses are trimmed with transferred embroideries. The tuniques are made open, with quille shaped ends; these require very little goods. Square shawls and embroidered scarfs are quite large enough to enter into these tuniques. The open tunique, which is made expressly for the heated term, is both light and loose. The silk skirts worn beneath are trimmed with gauze and lace.

White sultane polonaises or tuniques are no longer worn over black and colored skirts, this style having become too common. Linen tuniques, trimmed with lace, may be worn over these skirts.

Colored ribbons are again in general demand. The most popular are of satin and faille in a different color on either side, such as bronze and red, navy blue and "crocus," light green and volcan, and volcan with bouton d'or. Ribbons are also much used in bridal trousseaux, the upper parts of chemises, the lower parts of the sleeves and drawers having skirrings with narrow ribbon or velvet. These generally correspond in color with the garters, which are now made of silk ruching and lace, in most fanciful devices, it being often most difficult to realize that they are garters only.

Yellow is not used by young ladies; straw and cream are the only shades favored.

The lace mantle of the day is made of a kind of embroidered guipure lace, which is quite thick; it is trimmed with ruffles of the same. The old style pelisses are announced as among the latest revivals. Garments in this shape have already been seen. With the assistance of the dress-maker's taste they are likely to soon come in general wear. In any case, the pelisse will be a very welcome garment for traveling, excursions, and general country wear. This fashion may last over until the Winter season, when the pelisses will be most comfortable garments of velvet and satin trimmed with rich laces and furs.

A new shaped bonnet is now worn, without a brim. The traveling hats in Paris are the "empire" and a kind of capote. The first-named is rather showy in shape, turning over in front, with a high brim. It is trimmed with feathers. Small ribbon capes with straw ornaments and mentonnières to match are much worn. The colors used to trim these hats are seal, "vésuve," or softer shades, such as sky blue and absinthe green. The feathers correspond in color. The "empire" shape is very trying, and can only be worn by a small proportion of the sex. The new capote is very small, sits close to the face, and has strings tied tightly under the chin. Under this bonnet the hair is worn in a flat bandeau. From under the cape of the capote comes a second cape of plaited muslin or crêpe lisse and valenciennes lace. This coiffure is also used for ordinary visiting purposes and shopping.

A hat suited to a little girl is in the Auvergnat shape, with a brim turning down in front and up in the back. It may be lined with silk, pointed out on the end and coming beyond the brim. Around the crown is a full "chicorée" ruching, made of faille of the same color, fastened in the back under ribbon loops. Under the brim, in the back, are daisies and bluebottles.

A lawn suit may combine blue and white lawn with blue stripes. The princess dress is trimmed in front from the middle of the apron down with plaitings alternating in light and dark blue lawn placed very close together. On either side are bands of façonné lawn. The train is trimmed with a light and dark blue plaiting. Around the neck, and down the front as far as the apron, is a band of white façonné lawn. Down the centre of the band are mother of pearl buttons. The façonné lawn tunique scarf is trimmed with fringe. It is raised on one side of the skirt under a large blue bow, and crossed in the back under a bow corresponding in color with the two materials. The end of the scarf falls down the back. The sleeves are trimmed with narrow blue plaitings, placed on bias. On the outside is a bow. The Leghorn to be worn with the suit has a diadem brim covered with blue and pink flowers. The cape is very much raised, and underneath are loops of blue ribbon. The blue sun-shade is bordered with white lace, and upon the end of each whalebone are a bow and tassel.

An in-door dress may be of pink foulard or batiste. The princess polonaise is embroidered around. The front opens over a white plaited piece. Fine pink embroidered bands are placed up the front, joining the polonaise over the plaited piece. These bands graduate, becoming smaller as they go upward. The lower part of the plaited piece is trimmed with a tiny plaiting. The front of the waist consists also of this plaiting, with the pink embroidered bands over it. Under the square opening of the waist is a white plaited chemisette. This model can be made in all light woolen and silk materials. It is very simple to make, and the embroidery causes it to appear a very rich dress.

As the newest fashions are always to be seen at the Parisian races, some hints may be given as to the most favored and popular styles. Former predictions relating to white goods, such as barège, grenadine, foulard, and woolen goods, have been fulfilled, the greatest variety of these toilets having been worn. The small crêpe de chine fichus and mantillas are not as conspicuous as had been anticipated. Black lace fichus and scarfs are but little favored, being considered as too sombre. Every kind of lace is placed fast upon garments, forming vests and cuffs, and adorning every part of the toilets. Many half-morning suits, whether of silk or light fabrics, are enriched with silver and trimmed with galloon worked with silver ivy-leaves. A profusion of white lace is also used for these suits.

There is much diversity of opinion in relation to the wearing of half-short sleeves, terminating below the elbow, for ordinary day wear. This fashion would never have been accepted had it not been for the long gloves now in vogue. Long gants de suède or chevreau kids, in the shade of the toilet, are a great relief to this fashion. Long black gloves are worn with white dresses made with these sleeves. The style is peculiar and rather pretty.

As the train skirts must all be held up, very elaborate and elegant petticoats are used. Some are embroidered and others trimmed with torchon lace and several rows of insertion.

As lace is so much used, some new woolen guipure laces have been made. They are very fine and in many new designs. These, with the imitation Chantilly and torchon laces, form the most prominent trimmings for all suits.

A toilet worn at the races was of white silk façonné and moss-colored faille. The basque of the tunique formed long, ends on either side, trimmed with a deep fringe in the two colors. In front, between the ends of the basque, were two neigeuse grenadine scarfs, trimmed with fringe. They were placed crosswise and slightly waved. The moss-colored faille skirt had a long train, trimmed with a plaited flounce, with heading. The moss-colored sleeves were trimmed like the skirt. The neck trimming consisted of a frill. The neck was cut out round "à la bretonne." Down the front of the waist were ribbon bows. The straw bonnet had a rounded brim, raised on the left side, with a bunch of mignonette and roses underneath. Around the crown was a wreath of white ostrich feathers. The strings, which were in the two colors of the dress, were sewed in the back and tied on the side.

EXHIBITION OF WEDGWOOD WARE.

POTTERY AND THE GLYPTIC ART—THE PORTLAND VASE—CAMEOS FOR PERSONAL ORNAMENT—AN INTERESTING COLLECTION OF CERAMICS.

There is now on exhibition in London a most complete and interesting collection of Wedgwood ware. A London newspaper, referring to the collection, says: "It is a highly instructive and valuable exhibition, telling much of the invention historically and technically and showing the progress to that perfection of style and work which Wedgwood attained 100 years ago. Next to the striking excellence of being the most perfect and appropriate application of the antique Greek models of beauty ever made in ornamental art, is the impression conveyed by such an exhaustive display as this that Wedgwood ware is more allied to sculpture and the glyptic art than to pottery. The part that pottery plays is a very subordinate one—simply that of furnishing the vase, cup, or any other vessel upon which the sculpturesque ornament is applied. It is true that the color and surface of the ware are the results of the ceramic process of vitrification by heat, and they are an important element in the beauty of the whole. It is by this means that Wedgwood obtained what he aimed at—the effect of bas-reliefs and alto-reliefs, as well as those of the cameo and the intaglio, which show the subject in a different color from the ground either by taking advantage of layers of different color in hard stones or glass, or by the degrees of transparance afforded by a figure cut into a clear stone or glass. Thus the glyptic art is an important part of the method and so Wedgwood found his highest model in the Barberini vase, (now in the British Museum and known commonly as the Portland vase,) which was made by molding a layer of opaque white glass upon the dark blue which formed the vase, and then cutting away the white into the figures in relief by means of the gem-cutter's wheel. Wedgwood's mode of proceeding in imitating the antique was far simpler, and perhaps more ingenious, for it combined the method of the potter with that of the sculptor and the gem engraver. Whether it was the more expeditious and perfect in execution may be a question as regards such a piece of work as the Portland vase. It was necessarily a costly work, for it was only executed after a sufficient number of subscribers at 50 guineas each had been secured; but that it was a wonderful success may be seen by the specimen in this exhibition of one of the few (about 50) which were first made. Two fine examples of this vase have recently been sold at auction—one for £373, the other for £400. Wedgwood himself attended the sale of the Duke of Portland's collection, (1786,) intending to buy the vase, and he bid up to £1,000, finding that the agent of the Duke was opposing him, he relinquished it to him, and the vase was knocked down at £1,029. In 1791, the Duke having lent the vase to him for the purpose, Wedgwood produced his copy, the figures of which were modeled by Webber, and, it is to be presumed, finished by that clever modeler, who was one of the best, with Flaxman and Pacetti, who did the 'Achilles and Hector' 'Priam Begging the Body of Hector,' 'The Muses,' and others, of which very fine samples are to be found here. Dalmazzoni, Devaere, Angelini, Westmacott, Bourne, Hackwood, Hoskins, Grant, and P. Stephan were other able modelers employed by Wedgwood, who, always ready to employ talent, gave commissions to Mrs. Landre, Lady Di Beauclerk, Lady Templeton, and Miss Crewe. Many of the groups in the picturesque style, such as 'The Infant Academy,' borrowed from Sir Joshua, some of the Bacchanalian figures, 'The Boys Playing with the Lion,' and others, were modeled by the lady artists. Flaxman did the 'Dancing Hours,' 'The Muses with Apollo,' the Medusa Head, from the antique, 'Blind Man's Buff,' and other plaques.

"Wedgwood, indeed, served art much in employing Flaxman as a young man, keeping him employed at Rome and in London, and no support. Some interesting sketches for chessmen by Flaxman, and a wax medallion of him by himself, seem to show how carefully the work was carried on. Models were first made in wax, sometimes by actual casts from antique originals; from these the molds were made for the clay or paste, which was an invention of Wedgwood's, and to be fixed upon the ground of the vase or other objects, and afterward hardened in the kiln. It is, perhaps, not generally understood that Wedgwood's art did not end here, where that of the common potter does, but that he then took up the tools and method of the gem-worker, the chief of which is the small disk made to revolve by the lathe, and by these means gave that exquisite finish which distinguishes Wedgwood ceramic work above everything of the kind. There are many examples of minute work here which are in fact cameos, and intended by Wedgwood to be used for personal ornament; and as we see them now set in the elaborate modern gold work of a Castellani or a Giullano, they hold their own for chaste beauty with many a gem cut in onyx and sard. It is not necessary to refer in detail to this large collection of more than a thousand pieces, but there is one small vase that has gained some interest from Dr. Schliemann's discoveries. It is not one commonly met with, and evidently taken very closely from an old Greek vase; so closely that the modeler has not omitted the two little bosses near the upright handles at the shoulders of the vase, which would have no meaning unless they are the remaining traces of the mammæ, as the handles are of the upraised arms of Athene, to be seen on many of the vessels found at Hissarlik. The modern artist has taken the liberty of joining the two pairs of arms from their opposite sides to make more useful handles to his vase, and the cover is pretty much what it had become transformed into by the ancient potter, who reduced the conventional form of the head and neck of Athene, which had thus gradually dwindled into a nob upon a lid. To such base purposes may the form of a goddess come at last. Seeing such a remarkable display of a form of ceramic art peculiar to England, which is now not wholly lost, yet too debased to be worthy of notice as art, should remind our art schools and our decorative architects that there was a form of ornament capable of development and application as important as that which Italian art, more than three centuries ago, adopted with such fine effect in the fonts of Luca della Robbia. But the Wedgwood *fabrique* has the advantage of resisting decay like Egyptian granite, and it can be cut and polished almost to the degree of the agates without injury, being thus superior to bronze, marble, stone, or terra cotta."

COTTON MANUFACTURES.

The Boston *Advertiser* has procured some interesting reports from 49 of the larger cotton manufacturing corporations in New-England. These corporations make 30 per cent. of all the cotton goods made in the Northern States, their annual consumption averaging about 385,000 bales. In the first six months of 1876 they worked up 86,739,805 pounds of cotton. In the first six months of the present year they worked up 89,938,942 pounds. As the quality of the crop of 1876-7 was much better than that of the season before, the *Advertiser* thinks it safe to assume that these figures represent an increase (in pounds) of 5 per cent. in the quantity of goods turned out. These goods have found a market. There is no large accumulation on hand, and the demand is perceptibly improving. If prices can be kept down this Summer, the *Advertiser* thinks Autumn will find the New-England mills unable to keep up with their orders. In the meantime, the manufacture of cotton goods is rapidly expanding in the South. Georgia, so far, leads in the lead. The factories in operation in almost every instance during the past year paid handsome dividends.

YOU MAY DUN BY POSTAL CARD.

The San Francisco *Chronicle* thus explains the issue of the suit brought in that city against the sender of a dunning postal card: "A. Zeehandelaar was examined before United States Commissioner O'Beirne yesterday on a charge of sending an indecent publication—a postal card—to E. G. Emmett, law clerk in the office of C. T. Emmett, dunning him for an unpaid tailor bill. Mr. Emmett was asked if he did not owe the bill, but no objection was made. The District Attorney argued that as the card contained an innuendo that the debtor is dishonest, by use of the following words: 'Honest men pay their tailors' bills.' He argued that an attempt was made to hold Emmett up to public ridicule. The language was absolutely insulting. It was an illegitimate mode of collecting a debt. The object was to protect the Post Office from becoming the vehicle for conveying indecent and insulting communications. He considered any unbecoming language actionable. The defense claimed that there was nothing indecent on the card; that any lady could read it without blushing. The Commissioner promptly ruled out the evidence and dismissed the case, holding that the statute did not cover the case."

BURGOYNE IN NEW-YORK.

EARLY ACTIONS OF THE CAMPAIGN OF 1777.

ANNIVERSARIES OF HUBBARDTON AND FORT ANNE—THE EVACUATION OF TICONDEROGA—REVIEW OF TWO BATTLES WHICH OCCURRED JUST 100 YEARS AGO.

To the Editor of The New-York Times:

History, as it is almost invariably written, is either a falsehood or an expression of prejudice. Napoleon compared historians to a flock of sheep following a leader through a gap; Michelet, to successive wheels rolling along in the same rut, each cutting it deeper and thereby making extrication more difficult, if not impossible. Great stress has been laid upon the fact that during the revolution the British regulars were so often worsted by American Militia. The latter were not militia, in the ordinary sense of the word, any more than were the Roman Legionaries or the Greek Phalangites. The majority had seen service against the Indians or in the French Canadian wars, and, almost without exception, they were the best marksmen in the world. Skirmishing, or sharp-shooting, in its highest development, is credited to this country. Moreover, many of the officers were men of military experience. On the other hand, the foreign troops sent out to America had to learn their business afresh to cope with the difficulties of a new country. In 1776 a new system of light infantry tactics was arranged by Gen. Howe, and taught to the regiments destined to act against the Colonies. The fact is, the majority of the advantages were rather in favor than against the armed forces fighting for independence.

On the 14th of June, Burgoyne, having got a "good ready," started on his advance which terminated so unfortunately for him. On the 1st of July he invested Ticonderoga. This place, considered a Gibraltar, was in reality a trap. Montcalm pronounced it to be so nearly 20 years previous. Schuyler had said it would require 10,000 good troops to insure its defense. According to Gates it required a much stronger garrison. St. Clair had less than 3,500 regulars and poorly equipped Militia to guard his imperfect lines. The key-point, Sugar Loaf Hill, had been entirely neglected. As soon as St. Clair saw this eminence ablaze with the crimson and gold of the British uniforms, and knew that Gen. Phillips and Engineer Twiss had established a battery upon it, he instantly comprehended that Ticonderoga was no longer tenable; that all the money which had been expended, and all the labor bestowed, had been in vain. He assembled a council of war, and, with its concurrence, gave immediate orders for evacuation. This occurred on the night and morning of the 5th and 6th of July. The withdrawal of the Russians, so highly praised, from the south to the north side of Sebastopol, was not more orderly. The moonlight favored the movement, while the shadows of the mountains concealed the preliminaries from the enemy. All was going on excellently when, against orders, a Frenchman, Brig.-Gen. de Fermoy, directed his quarters to be set on fire. As soon as the flames acquired power, their light revealed the American movements to the enemy. Fraser, always on the alert, an admirable soldier, fired with military ambition, and doubly inflamed by the hopes of regaining a confiscated coronet—a coronet lost by rebellion to be rewon by victory in a rebellion—was first in the pursuit. The Americans left in such a hurry that they did not destroy the bridge across the lake, or leave any efficient rear-guard to dispute the passage or retard the enemy. The few artillerists who remained in the trenches, through intention or by accident, got stupidly drunk. The Americans were scarcely off than Riedesel followed them up with three battalions of Germans and a body of selected marksmen. Fraser had the pick of the British Army, and Riedesel, second to none, if not superior to all, followed him with the best of the Germans.

After evacuating "old Ty," St. Clair's object was to make his way through the woods by a circuitous route, southward to Fort Edward, on the Hudson, whither, northward, Schuyler was hurrying up reinforcements. It is impossible to understand these movements thoroughly without the aid of a map. Still, they may be comprehended by comparing the outline of the theatre of operations to the irregular ellipse of an egg, partially broken in on one side; Ticonderoga at the point, Fort Edward at the butt, St. Clair's route the right arc, Lake George the left. Notwithstanding the extreme heat and the difficulties of the country, Fraser pushed ahead on the 6th of July, from 4 A. M. until 1 P. M. Then a halt became imperative. As soon as the men had somewhat recovered their strength, they pressed on three miles farther to a point where an engagement was likely to ensue the coming day. At 3 A. M. on the 7th Fraser's column was up and off again, and at 5 A. M. overtook the Americans, employed in cooking their morning meal. Major Grant, who commanded Fraser's advance, jumped upon a stump to reconnoitre, and as an evidence of the coolness and accuracy of the American riflemen, he no sooner showed himself conspicuously than he fell a dead man with a bullet through his head. The Americans thus overtaken numbered from 1,200 to 1,300, about one-half of whom were "chosen men," commanded by Col. Francis, admitted by friend and foe to have been a first-rate officer; by Col. Warner, likewise an excellent soldier, and by Col. Hale. The latter's men are stigmatized as mere militia. In justice to Hale it is fair to say that he was in very bad health, and most of his men were sick. Sick or well, he and they fled soon after the first shot, leaving Francis and Warner to fight it out with 1,000 to 200 of the enemy. How they fought is best demonstrated by the fact that they not only held their own for a couple of hours, but were getting the better of Fraser and his picked regulars and old soldiers, when Riedesel brought up his Germans. The numbers are differently stated, but Riedesel must have had at least 1,200 men with him. Fraser, at Hubbardton, came near exercising the fate of Baum at Saneoick, (misnamed Bennington,) i. e., complete discomfiture, if not worse.

The American position was strong. It was very much like that of Bragg on Mission Ridge, opposite Thomas, only there were some additional advantages in the shape of breastworks composed of logs and old trees. Fraser had to make the assault. Capt. Aubury, a participant, says that, after the battle, descending over the ground up which the British Light Corps charged, "every one was astonished how he had ever gained the summit." Still, it must be remembered that such a steep ascent favors an aggressive force. The defensive fire is invariably too high, and passes over the heads of the assailants, whereas the very audacity of the latter quadruples their effective strength. Hubbardton, the name of this engagement, strongly resembles in many particulars Chattanooga, a very small scale. As things went at the latter in 1863, so they occurred at the former in 1777. As soon as Fraser struck Francis, the former sent his grenadiers to turn the American left, and get possession of the road leading to Castleton, which was their direct line of retreat. A somewhat similar order was assigned to Sherman at Chattanooga. The grenadiers got the worst of it, and so did Sherman. Meanwhile, the light infantry played the part that Thomas did with his Army of the Cumberland, charging up a very steep mountain, beyond which lay another line of retreat to Pittsford on the Connecticut. "Gen. Fraser's detachment was not equal in point of numbers to the enemy; nevertheless he commenced the engagement, because he expected a reinforcement of troops under the German General Riedesel. The Americans maintained their post with great resolution and bravery. The reinforcement did not arrive so soon as was expected, and victory for a long time was doubtful." As soon as St. Clair, who was further away on his retreat, heard the firing, he tried to get two militia regiments which were between him and the battlefield to retrace their steps and go to the assistance of Francis and Warner. They disobeyed their General and imitated Col. Hale, who, with his regiment and others—broken commands—had abandoned their comrades. To dispose of Hale's story, he and his regiment subsequently surrendered to a far inferior force, and thus sufficiently augmented the British trophies to allow them to claim as a brilliant victory what, after all, was a mere triumph of superior over greatly inferior numbers.

Now to return to the battle field. Francis and Warner were not only holding the British in check, but were actually getting the best of them, when Francis was killed and Riedesel came up. Hubbardton has been compared to Chattanooga as to ground and the course of the fight, but it was also a perfect parallel to Williamsburg as to circumstances. It was a rear-guard stand, like that of Longstreet at Williamsburg on the 5th of May, 1862, only the Rebel General hurried back certain supports and made a brilliant affair of it, while St. Clair did exactly the reverse. Fraser was a type of Hooker, and Ackland, with his grenadiers, of Hancock. Riedesel was the type of Kearney, a type of something to come. He got on the field long before his men and simultaneously went on cursing them for their "slow-footedness" and reconnoitring the ground to put them in to the best advantage. When his Germans did come up, he played the part of Hooker at Chancellorsville. He put them in on Fraser's left, turned the American right, and the fighting was soon over. Some of the Americans fled over the mountains to Pittsford, directly east; some south-east, to Rutland. About 200 were captured.

There is no doubt that the manner in which the Germans made their appearance had a great effect on the result. They arrived, it is said, on the "double-quick," chanting a psalm just as Frederick the Great's troops are said to have opened and closed at Lissa or Leu

The New York Times.

TRIPLE SHEET.

NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, JULY 8, 1877.

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THE "TIMES" FOR THE SUMMER.

Persons leaving the City for the Summer can have THE TIMES *mailed to their address for $1 per month, postage prepaid.*

This morning THE DAILY TIMES *consists of* TWELVE PAGES. *Every news-dealer is bound to deliver the paper in its complete form, and any failure to do so should be reported at the publication office.*

The Signal Service Bureau reports indicate for New-England and the Middle States lower pressure, southerly winds, stationary or higher temperature, increasing cloudiness, and probably rain areas.

It is evident that Gen. HOWARD and his scanty forces on the Pacific coast are not chargeable with supineness in their treatment of the Indian troubles which have been suddenly, though not unexpectedly, forced upon them. Dispatches received at the department report two other engagements in Washington Territory, with a result in each instance satisfactory to the military. The second affair seems to have been in the nature of a surprise, and to have ended in the capture of a large number of Indian horses and the destruction of their camp and provisions. The escape of the Indians with so little other loss is one of the anomalies of this irregular warfare. Their efforts to obtain allies show that, meanwhile, they have no inclination to surrender; and as long as this feeling lasts, the ultimate extent of the danger remains subject to grave doubts.

The inner history of the proceedings which have culminated in the indictment of the members of the Louisiana Returning Board will not reflect credit upon those at whose instance the step has been taken. Rumor attributes it to the ingenious malignity of malcontents on both sides, and there is nothing improbable in the allegation. There are Republicans who imagine that charges affecting the integrity of the board necessarily prejudice the title of the President; and they are not unwilling thus to annoy, and perhaps to weaken, one whose motives they impugn and whose treatment of the Southern question they detest. On the other hand, there are Democrats of the fire-eating stripe who see in the President's action nothing for which the South should be grateful, and who, moreover, make no attempt to conceal their contempt for the moderate and withal conciliatory course pursued by Gov. NICHOLLS since the recognition of his authority by the General Government. It is understood that the Governor disapproves of the indictment of WELLS and his colleagues and will pardon them in the event of their conviction. The Democratic extremists have instituted the prosecution in anticipation of this result, and with a desire to embarrass NICHOLLS as well as a pretext for assailing the President's position.

So far as the Democratic Party in Louisiana is concerned, the indictment is a queer commentary on its good faith. The declaration adopted by the Nicholls Senate while the inquiry of the Commission was in progress deprecated "any attempted persecution from any quarter of individuals for past political conduct." This language was at the time understood to refer to the conduct of the members of the board, whose trial will be a partisan affair from beginning to end, and whose conviction by a Democratic court will seem to outsiders wanton and vexatious. Certainly it can carry no moral weight in or out of the State, and, therefore, except for the purpose of annoyance, will be undeserving of consideration. Its only effect will be to put sneers into the mouths of Republicans hostile to the President's Southern policy, and to intensify bitterness in a community whose interests urgently require a cessation of political strife. It is clear that if a reasonable degree of harmony is ever to be restored to Louisiana or other Southern States which have had similar experience, a spirit of forbearance must be cultivated by both parties. We see some reasons for believing that as between the majority of the Southern whites and the President, this fact is distinctly acknowledged. The President has acted upon it, and the South generally is not likely to stand silently by while the validity of the authority by virtue of which he acted is called in question. Altogether, then, the indictment seems to be as stupid as it is malicious. It may entail trouble upon Mr. WELLS and the other indicted persons, but as a piece of partisan maneuvring it promises to be a failure.

Referring to the satisfactory result of Gov. HAMPTON'S efforts to arrange in this City for a temporary loan to meet the requirements of the State Government of South Carolina, the *World* remarks that, after all, the money may not be needed. The commercial classes, the *World* explains, are responding promptly to an installment of the tax levy which is now payable, and the planters are expected to follow the merchants' example. These are glad tidings, because indicative of a better condition of affairs than is heard of through other channels. If the merchants can prove their love for the Hampton Government by providing the money it requires, they should certainly be in a position to satisfy—or, at any rate, to attempt to satisfy—their Northern creditors. At present, the reports on this subject are not particularly gratifying. We have before us a copy of a letter received from a professional firm at Columbia respecting a judgment obtained by a New-York mercantile house on a debt of several years' standing. The debtors are known to be able to pay, but they urge general depression as an excuse for non-payment, and the Sheriff, who has been repeatedly requested to "make the money," supports them in their refusal. "The state of the country," he declares, "warrants him in refusing to press debtors," and he adds the belief that the local courts will sustain him. A State whose sworn servants of the law place their will above the law, and undertake to shield unprincipled debtors from long-suffering Northern creditors, scarcely deserves the good luck which rewarded Gov. HAMPTON'S exertions.

Canada has been so often snubbed by the London *Times* that it may not receive gracefully the prudent counsel addressed to it with reference to the Fisheries Commission. The extravagant estimates sent forth from Ottawa, and the querulous temper in which Canadian journals have discussed the probabilities of the Commission and its work, indicate the danger against which the London *Times* raises its warning voice. The Canadians have persuaded themselves that their interests were rudely sacrificed for the sake of a settlement under the treaty of Washington. They cherish the idea of exacting on account of the fisheries something that shall also serve as an equivalent for losses inflicted upon them in other directions. Hence the manifest unreasonableness of the amount sought as compensation for privileges accorded to American fisherman. The surmise of the London journal comes, we suspect, very near the truth. The Canadian claim has been constructed according to the rule which seeks much more than is likely to be got, in order that a wide margin may be left for bargaining. From every point of view, such a proceeding is inexpedient. It cannot sway the decision of the Commission, which must be governed more by considerations of general equity than by the huckstering disposition of one of the parties to the case. England's interest in the final removal of the last remaining cause of international trouble is obvious, and doubtless it will make itself felt in the conduct of the claim by and in behalf of the Dominion.

SOME PRACTICAL QUESTIONS.

The election to be held this Fall involves issues of much more importance than the character of the State or local officers to be chosen. Neither will have a controlling influence upon the administration of public affairs, and the vote upon both will be regarded with interest more from its secondary significance than its immediate results. The vote for State Controller and Attorney-General may not be a thoroughly accurate expression of the verdict of the people of the State upon the Administration of President HAYES, but it will be regarded as furnishing a pretty fair index of the effects of his policy upon the cohesion and vitality of the Republican Party. On the other hand, the local vote for Register or Supreme Court Judge will afford an opportunity for testing, under circumstances which ought to be unusually favorable, the feasibility of making a successful union against Tammany Hall. As the complexion of the State Senate will help to determine the choice of a United States Senator in 1879, the struggle for its control is certain to be unusually eager, and as the distribution of parties in both houses will determine the fate of the constitutional amendments in reference to the government of cities, the nomination of Assemblymen ought to be watched with as much care by the people as that of Senators will be by the politicians.

Certainly not the least of the questions to be decided by the next election relates to the ability of the Republican Party in this City to put forward its full strength without the aid of organizations sustained and directed by Federal office-holders. To state such a question seems to be equivalent to answering it, for it is certain that the party never displayed more aggressive vigor than when it contained neither office-holders nor office-seekers, and it is equally certain that were it to offer no longer any inducements for the adhesion of either, the party would have a better assured future before it than it has to-day. But the fact remains that a pretty large proportion of Republican voters in cities like this have grown up to manhood without taking the slightest share in the active work of their party; that nine-tenths of the necessary expenses of Republican campaigns have been defrayed by office-holders; and that something more than a vague confidence in certain things being done somehow is necessary to avoid some rather grave dangers in the way of the party this Fall.

As our readers have been kept pretty well informed, the "machine" which is falling to pieces under the operation of the President's order had certain awkward defects. The most serious of these was its frequent failure to respond to the pressure of intelligent public sentiment, and its aptitude to be perverted into a mere instrument for recording the will of certain persons who held the control of Federal patronage. But what security have we that the old "machine" will not be succeeded by another, manned by men with more ignoble motives, less character, and less amenable to the influence of public criticism? If the reorganization of the party in this City be left to the men who of late years have been most prominent as "anti-Custom-house" Republicans, our last state will be very much worse than our first. These persons have regarded politics simply as a means of foisting themselves into office, and have had very much less character to lose than those whose places they coveted. If the control of the district organizations should fall into hands like these, the disinclination of respectable men to engage in active political work would be rather more marked than ever.

Confronted as it is by a well-disciplined and unscrupulous organization, which secures its campaign funds out of the City Treasury, it is absolutely necessary that the Republican Party in New-York should be well officered and thoroughly drilled. The citizen who has lamented the vices and shortcomings of "machine" politics will now have a chance of lending a hand to begin a more healthy period of partisan activity. To do so requires a certain expenditure of spare time and spare cash, without any very flattering return for either. One may probably gain, after a short experience of practical political work, a certain feeling of indulgence for the faults of the men who did it before, and may not improbably cease to wonder at the obstinate vitality of the principle that party services and official rewards should be inseparable. But such a one should be sustained by the reflection that he is a pioneer of the new era, when Federal office-holders will hold as much aloof from politics as clergymen, and when the citizen will be as jealous of being robbed of his rights in a party caucus as of being denied their exercise at the polls. A new order of "workers" must and will succeed the one which is passing away. But as a great deal depends on the kind of people who are first enrolled, we trust that those who have been prompt to criticise will be found at the very outset of the party reorganization equally prompt to act.

THE SILVERED GREENBACK.

The Cincinnati *Commercial*, at various times during the past few weeks, has stated thus, perhaps as authoritatively and intelligently as it could be stated, the position of those of the silver men who demand the restoration of the silver dollar by repeal of the act of 1873:

"The first thing to do is to restore to the coinage the silver dollar, and to that dollar, unchanged in fineness and ratio with gold, its quality as lawful money. The second thing is to coin fifty millions of silver dollars, and take up the one and two dollar greenbacks.

"The remonetization of silver is demanded for the sake of resumption. That is the just, the true, the indispensable, the irresistible doctrine, * * * that we may resume specie payments upon the specie basis that we had when those payments were suspended. Remonetization for the sake of resumption, as the declared purpose of the Administration, will sweep Ohio.

"The oscillations of either metal, unsupported by the other, are greater than would appear in the combination. * * * We would take gold and silver, find the mean ratio between them, compare them as money metals, and with the two make up the correct measure of values.

"The silver question is a very simple one. It is, whether the coinage regulations shall be what they were, and the coins have the money character that they had, July 14, 1870."

Neither the *Commercial* nor the Chicago *Tribune* openly, or even knowingly, countenances greenback inflation or opposes resumption. Their utterances have one keynote—that the "equality in value" declared by mint regulation, in pursuance of statute, is, or can be made, real; that "the equal value of silver dollars with gold dollars would be established" by repealing the act of 1873. The *Commercial* protests that it does not want the cheaper dollar or a changed dollar, but only the dollar of 1870 restored. There is the old confusion of ideas in such remarks as "the oscillations of either metal, unsupported by the other, are greater than they would offer in the combination;" and, again, a confusion like to saying that gold has gone up instead of silver going down appears in the remark that "gold has been made dearer by the demonetization of silver, and this extra value of gold would be removed by the remonetization of silver." This last is the confusion of trying to use two standards of measurement; the other is the confounding of legal with actual equality. Nobody objects to receiving, and nobody cares especially about paying, silver at its actual equivalent in gold at time of payment, whether one metal or both be in use; so that if the question were really whether silver should be used at the actual relation it sustained to gold in 1870, there could be no division at all about it, and those who insist on silver payment would be making a great ado about nothing. Not the old dollar, but the cheaper dollar, makes a real issue to be fought for. Hence, the *Commercial*, taking it as a representative of the most honest and intelligent of the silver advocates, is necessarily in one of these three positions: It is in a fever of argumentative excitement over something no more real than the difference between paying two five-dollar notes and paying five two-dollar ones; or it really is seeking the cheaper silver dollar of 1877 under guise of the seemingly fair demand for restoration of that of 1870; or it honestly wants the use of two metals restored, and supposes the repeal of the act of 1873 would restore the relation of 1870 in fact as well as in law. However its phraseology may be extended and twisted, there seems to us no escape from this way of putting the case.

The first supposition plainly is untenable, for all action is to be taken as proving the existence of an adequate motive. The second, we have no doubt, expresses the real object of the mass of the silver men, although, perhaps, not all of them are aware of it; but as to the better class of them, courtesy suggests the third as the explanation of their demands. But if the Mint, by coining silver at the rate of 1 to 16, could now effect an actual "equality of value" between gold and silver, it could effect the same equality at 1 to 10 or 1 to 100, or between gold and copper at 1 to 16; the differences would be only in degree, and if law has potency to change facts and equalize two things in value and weight, it can equalize any two. The Coinage laws have always aimed to conform mint ratios to facts; but the silver men, if honest in their professions, now want the laws to alter the facts, and if they assert that by restoring the old legal value of silver the United States could restore its old actual value—or that "this extra value of gold would be removed by the remonetization of silver"—they are bound to show that the act of 1873, passed when coin was not in use here, caused the subsequent fall and fluctuations in silver, and that this act alone stands in the way of the return of the depreciated metal to its former actual as well as legal value. They seem to assert this, but if they do, the assertion is unsupported.

Now, the significant fact is that the doctrine that Government can give actual exchangeable and intrinsic value to any currency by stamping it and declaring it a legal tender underlies the greenback movement; fifteen years have accustomed us to the use of money which is not money, and the doctrine that anything is good money which the law declares such has taken root. This dangerous fallacy of the greenback movement has spread under the silver movement, and, threatens to unite the two; logically, they are the same, for if law can make a 91-cent silver dollar really equal to a gold one, it can do the same with a 95-cent paper dollar. The Cincinnati *Enquirer* says that, except as to resumption, "the friends of greenbacks and the friends of silver have a common cause." It wants silver to come in and the greenbacks to stay; says that the men who fought its Pendleton repudiation in 1867-8 are now "using our arguments eight or nine years old," and that "the gentlemen who are offering arguments in favor of the remonetization of the old silver dollar are but repeating the arguments that have been, are, and will be, used in favor of the money of the United States, the greenback." This is quite true. "The argument for silver and the argument for the greenback go hand in hand among the people," and it is also true that "there is no variation or shadow of turning from the greenback logic of 1867-8 and the silver logic of 1877." The silver men and the old greenback men must unite under the standard of the cheapest dollar, and in the doctrine that whatever Government declares to be a dollar and makes legal tender forthwith becomes a dollar. The step from real money to a money possessing intrinsic value, but coined and made a tender of unreal value, is only preliminary to the next step to the old paper "money of the United States," the greenback. The nation has resisted the final taking of the second step and committed itself to going the opposite way; but if it could be led to take the first, it would surely find the "dollar of our fathers" only a silvered greenback.

THE TEACHERS' VACATION.

With the Fourth of July begins the Summer vacation for a class of our public workers to whom no one will begrudge the holiday—the teachers of the City. The vocation of teaching is comparatively useless unless it be carried on with a certain freshness and inventiveness, and to promote this custom has everywhere been permitted to these useful workers a long vacation during the Summer heats. After a severe year's work, they will now scatter to the mountains, the lakes, and the sea-side, and gain fresh vigor for the labors of another season. Their task is the most important of the many forms of labor which are slowly building up our Commonwealth, and yet it is the one least valued. The teachers' salaries are low, and there is no provision with them, as with some classes of public servants, for pensions or support in old age and sickness. They labor on year after year, painfully and slowly training children's minds and applying new ideas to methods of instruction, with no witness or approver of their work except an occasional Superintendent from the Board of Education or chance Ward Trustee. The parents, as a usual experience, never trouble themselves about the children's progress or go out of the way to thank the teacher. He or she labors on alone, patiently building for others, and sustained mainly by the consciousness of duty. It is to the credit of our City Superintendent and his able assistants, that they are constantly seeking to improve the methods and raise the ideas of these industrious workers, and that such advance has been witnessed in our ward schools. The old idea that any one would do for a primary school is almost dropped; and it is found that the most inventive and ingenious methods of instruction can be applied to teaching the alphabet or the elements. Excellent lessons in natural science under the "object system" are now given, even to very young scholars. There is less mechanical teaching than formerly, though still too much of it. The strong point of our City schools has always been in "number," and the reading with expression is admirably cultivated. The weak sides are the crowded schoolrooms and classes, and the consequent teaching in mass, and the still surviving routine methods. Still, taking the necessary limitations resulting from the peculiar circumstances of New-York, our public schools are creditable and are making continual advance.

Among the teachers now fleeing to the mountains, none deserve better their holiday than the patient laborers in the humble schools for the poor—the Industrial School teachers. These experienced workers have to do with the most neglected and often the most vicious of the children of the poor. Their object is not merely to train the mind, but to discipline the character, to uproot bad habits, and give new impulses to honesty, purity, and industry. They must exercise a patience which is exhausted by no indifference or opposition. In fact they begin where the public school teacher leaves off in despair. They must not be disgusted by rags or filth or vermin. The harder the subject, the more they must seek to reclaim. There woman's tact is found more effective than man's force or violence. The night school woman-teacher will hold a large assembly of young ruffians as orderly as a prayer-meeting. A gentle woman will gather around her the newsboys, the bootblacks, and ragpickers, and lead them in pleasant paths of knowledge into which no masculine guidance could possibly force them. No labor in this City is saving so much future expense in the cost of crime and its punishment, as the quiet, unknown toils of the teachers of the Industrial Schools. None are more worthy of respect and honor

In these schools, too, many modern improvements are being continually introduced: the inventive and natufal methods of object teaching, which is merely the proper teaching of science; the kindergarten system, the phonic mode of learning to read, the training in housekeeping by book and lesson, and the practice in various branches of industry. For the children, too, of these schools more substantial provision is made by furnishing them with good food. It is a remarkable evidence of the spirit of humanity in this City, that during some years past the American Hebrews have united to furnish poor Christian children in the Industrial Schools with warm and nourishing food. While the teachers are refreshing themselves in the country, the ample benevolence of our citizens has made provision, also, for the needy children left behind in the tenement-houses, and during the Summer thousands will be taken to the seaside by charitable associations and enjoy sea-bathing, pure air, and good country food.

CLERGYWOMEN.

Every few weeks there is a clerical eruption in some part of the Republic on the subject of feminine preaching. The theological volcano shoots up fiercely for a while, the little mountain thunders and quakes, and red-hot lava of righteous indignation rolls down its sides. There is much heat and more noise; there seems to be a genuine convulsion of nature: the outward signs are portentous and alarming. But the eruption is always brief, and when the flames and steam and burning stones have, so to speak, retired from the performance, it is found that no harm has been done; that the whole thing has been little else than a pyrotechnic display. The small mountain grumbles and mutters, as if not quite satisfied with what it has done or failed to do, thus denoting its entire readiness to break out again, when it shall have had equally insufficient cause. Such cause may be lacking to it a second time; but to some other ecclesiastic volcano it is pretty certain to be speedily supplied. In this regard, indeed, our country may be considered actively volcanic, for in some quarter of it these sacerdotal tremblings and burstings forth may be continually counted on.

To drop metaphor, it is hard, nay, impossible, for the merely secular mind to understand why evangelical clergymen should be so stirred by the appearance of a woman in the pulpit. If she were guilty of fulminating heresies; if she should indulge in unseemly antics likely to bring the awful dignity and divine character of the vocation into disrepute or ridicule; if she should depart in any way from the prescribed and stereotyped method of presenting the Gospel, they might have reason to complain and pronounce against her. But when she is fully as orthodox as they can be; when she is a model of professional and personal deportment, except perhaps that she may be more graceful in manner or more interesting in matter; when she fulfills all required pastoral conditions, their hostility to her looks not only ungenerous and unjust, it looks unmanly and unchristian. Do they believe that a petticoat dishonors the pulpit? that the sanctity of their calling depends on gender? Has physiology anything to do with theology? Is woman less capable than man of comprehending divine truths and interpreting them to others? Is there any good reason, in short, why, if mentally qualified, she should not expound the Bible to whomsoever desires to hear her?

Doubtless, the professionally misogynistic clergymen are honest in their disapprobation. They imagine they have ground for it in what PAUL says about women keeping silent in the churches. But PAUL probably referred to silence as a matter of decorum, not wanting, naturally enough, any loud talking or hubbub during service. Even if he were opposed to their preaching, which is wholly unlikely, he had in mind the Greek women who, in and before his day, were extremely ignorant—those, at least, in good society and of high moral standing, as we should say. The cultured women, like ASPASIA and others of historic renown, were *hetairai*, who could not have been persuaded to attend church even to hear PAUL; they were emphatically not in that line. And even if PAUL had objected to the preaching of women nearly two thousand years ago, his objection should have no weight now, and in a land not discovered for fourteen centuries after his death. Whatever he may have thought on the subject, his opinion should not be considered in the latter half of an age which has been so revolutionary as to explode any number of ancient ideas. If PAUL were alive today, and a citizen of the United States, he would be very apt to be an advocate of American women as preachers when they had the talent and inclination to preach well and sincerely.

Some of the best and ablest divines in the country are entirely willing that women should occupy the pulpit, if they can occupy it worthily. They hold, very sensibly, that sex has no more to do with fitness and success in the clerical calling than it has to do with genius, piety, or principle. As a rule, the smaller the intellect and character of a clergyman, the more inimical he is apt to be to the admission of women into his guild. He seems to be afraid—though he is not, of course—that they may outstrip him; that they may be better liked, and may eventually interfere with his temporal if not eternal prosperity. In order to obviate such an erroneous impression, would it not be advisable for divines to withdraw all opposition; to help, in place of hindering, every good, faithful, capable woman who feels moved to aid them in teaching divine truths and enforcing the lesons of Christianity? That would seem to be the only liberal and commendable course. Do they not owe it to themselves? Is it not their solemn obligation to dismiss prejudice and uncharitableness of every sort, and smooth the way for everybody, regardless of sex, to enter upon the field of stimulating righteousness and saving souls? It would certainly be good policy. If they do not want women to preach they will be more likely to prevent her by inviting than by resisting her. Invited, she may not care for the pulpit; resisted, she may come to regard it as her special vocation, and resolve to conquer resistance.

To attempt to keep women out of the pulpit appears base ingratitude, for, the world over, women form the bulk of church organizations, are the chief attendants at church, and to a great extent keep churches together. Clergymen are particularly dependent on women professionally and practically. But for women their lives would be very different from what they are. They are forever calling on women for assistance and furtherance; without women they would often be powerless to accomplish ends which they deem most desirable, even vital. Women it is who draw men to church; who influence them toward religion; who keep them in the paths of morality and orthodoxy. Remove women, and more than half the churches would be closed for lack of support; remove women, and infidelity would be rank and rife throughout civilization. Women may be said to be the custodians of religion. They are naturally reverent, spiritual-minded, inclined to faith, desirous to worship, as men are irreverent, carnal, skeptical, engrossed by egotism. They accept, if they do not apprehend, spiritual truths, while men incline to reject them. They, more than men, one would think, have the faith, the insight, and the expression necessary to make them successful ministers. If they were in the pulpit, most men would rather hear them than hear their own sex; then congregations of churches where the masculine attendance is generally much in the minority would be so no longer. On the whole, there appear to be many advantages in feminine preachers, and scarcely any disadvantages. Women really have the matter in their own hands. When clergymen assemble to oppose the introduction of feminine preachers, why should not women also assemble and determine whether in future they will give their sanction to masculine preachers?

FROUDE ON RITUALISM.

The third series of Mr. Froude's *Short Studies on Great Subjects*, published by Scribner, has for its leading articles two attacks on the Roman Catholic Church, one of them indirect, and by way of illustration, but the other direct and to the point. The religious house he describes under the title of "Annals of an English Abbey" was St. Albans, and he tells the tale of its splendor, rottenness, profligacy, and fall, to show the English-speaking world the logical results of monasteries, nunneries, and other religious foundations where men or women are secluded from the world, and supposed to be leading a life of spirituality nobler than that of the worldlings outside the walls. He makes a stirring sketch of the popular fury directed against the monastery owing to its oppressive conduct toward its peasants and tenants, and he does not mince words in describing the depravity of its monks and priors. "There is talk now," says Mr. FROUDE, "of restoring St. Albans. We are affecting penitence for the vandalism of our Puritan forefathers, and are anxious to atone for it. Cursed is he that rebuildeth Jericho. Never were any institutions brought to a more deserved judgment than the monastic orders of England; and a deeper irreverence than the Puritan lies in the spurious devotionalism of an age which has lost its faith."

Evidently the primary cause for this historical illustration drawn by the picturesque hand of Mr. FROUDE consists in the progress of Ritualism in England and the increasing numbers of "Anglican" brotherhoods and other mummeries which please the imaginations of certain classes of the pious. But is he not a little too anxious over these phenomena? Englishmen are singularly eccentric beings, always on the lookout for some crotchet, and generally crazy to be doing something that will use up their superabundant vitality. Numbers of them gravely admire the Turk; and, while consistent attendants on services in Dissenting Chapels, speak feelingly of the happiness of those women who are fortunate enough to be inmates of harems. Spiritualism is much relished by your Englishman, and BRIGHAM YOUNG would undoubtedly receive the most flattering marks of attention if he were to pay a flying visit to the tight little island which has supplied him with so many wives. Be that as it may, Mr. FROUDE is alarmed at the spread of Ritualism, and casts this interesting essay in the teeth, as it were, of TOOTH.

On what grounds his alarm is based can be seen in his second article, called the "Revival of Romanism." In this he distinctly throws in his vote with the great Roman Catholic bugbear, Prince BISMARCK. He is, like GLADSTONE, a champion of Prussia, not because he prefers Germans to Frenchmen, but because the latter have allowed themselves to be used by the Papal faction in Rome, while the former have vigorously insisted on self-government in every form, spiritual as well as temporal. He considers that the Jesuits drove France into the foolish attack on Germany. The direct cause of the attraction which the Roman Catholic Church exerts on uneasy Protestants he traces to the weakness of Protestant divines, to their trimming propensities, and their fear of telling the truth. At the time of the revolt from Rome, he says, and for a century after it, the characteristic of a Protestant was his hatred of falsehood. Lies were lies, and all the philosophy in the world could not make them cease to be lies, or make an honest mind put up with them. But the Protestant teachers of the present day are not looking for what is true; they are looking for arguments to defend positions which they know to be indefensible. The Romanist is availing himself of the opportunity, and having "long since confounded truth with the affirmations of what he calls the Church," offers these affirmations to the waverer in the place of truth.

But what concerns us more nearly in Mr. FROUDE'S attack are his statements as to the present power of the Catholic Church in dictating legislation among nations heretofore governed by Protestants. While Italy regards the whole Catholic system with indignation and contempt, and France thinks only of using it to carry out her political ends, the countries of greatest freedom, the loosely-governed countries, such as England and the United States, are coming more and more under the domination of a priesthood whose ruler and home is practically the Vatican. Thus, he says, that in the English Parliament, though England does not herself return a single Catholic representative, the Catholics, through the Irish members, often hold the balance of power, and Governments exist but by their sufferance. Thus, lately, continues Mr. FROUDE, the Catholic vote controlled the City of New-York, and, but for the disgrace in which they were involved by the scandalous corruption of the party which they had borne into power, the Catholics would have probably controlled it at this moment.

Whether it be right to follow Mr. FROUDE in all his deductions or not is something of a question, but there can be no doubt of what he points out in regard to the power of the Catholics in free countries. United together by a priesthood governed from without, and by training and often by birth unaffected by the interests of party, the Roman Catholic vote has a solidity which argues great danger to constitutional representative governments. Since our Government rests on the equilibrium of opposing interests, a solid Catholic vote or a solid Southern vote is dangerous to the stability of the country. Nor is Mr. FROUDE far from wrong in the inference which he allows the reader to draw, namely, that the blind believers in such a hoax as Our Lady of Salette, together with the educated condoners of that fraud, are not of the right stuff to form a great nation. When a crisis comes they will be found wanting; the rank and file ignorant and bigoted; their leaders weak, through having failed to protest against a lie.

NOTES FROM THE CAPITAL.

WASHINGTON, July 7, 1877.

The internal revenue receipts to-day were $306,024 33, and Customs receipts, $306,357 57.

The total amount of subscriptions to the 4 per cent. loan received in the United States to date is $13,222,250.

Mr. Joseph K. McCammon and Major Thomas H. Bradley, of the board investigating the alleged irregularities in the Indian Office, left Washington for the West this evening on business connected with their official inquiries.

The Treasury Department has amended the department regulations of 1874 so as to embrace withdrawals from warehouse of imported salt in bond, to be used in curing fish on board fishing vessels, as well as withdrawals of such salt to be used in curing fish on shore.

A telegram received at the War Department this morning from Gen. Sherman announces that he will leave St. Paul, Minn., to-day, accompanied by Gen. Terry, for Bismarck; thence they go to the Big Horn, where they expect to meet Gen. Sheridan on the 25th inst.

Lieut.-Col. Ebenezer Swift, Assistant Medical Purveyor, has been relieved from duty as Medical Director of the Department of the Gulf, and ordered to New-York City to relieve Col. Charles Sutherland, Surgeon, of the charge of the Medical Purveying Depot in that City.

Judge Bradley, of the Supreme Court, is in Washington for the purpose of hearing an application made by Dutch bondholders to restrain the issuance of bonds on the Florida Central Railroad. Joseph B. Stewart, Milton S. Littlefield, and L. P. Bayne are among the defendants. It is said they have issued and divided the bonds, and that an agent will be dispatched to Europe to negotiate them.

Bids for the purchase of the accumulation of paper pulp, amounting to about 700 tons of wet and five tons of dry, produced by the maceration of United States notes and securities and revenue stamps were opened at the Bureau of Engraving and Printing of the Treasury at noon to-day. There were only four bidders and the bids were so low that it was thought more profitable to dispose of the pulp at private sale.

The Treasury Bureau of Engraving and Printing has in hand to-day 51,000 impressions of the four per cent. coupon consols. Thirty-four hundred have been delivered up to date, 1,200 to-day, and on Monday 1,500 will be delivered. The number will increase from day to day until it reaches from 3,000 to 4,000. There are 160,000 of the registered bonds in hand, and 27,500 have been delivered.

It is understood that the appointment of Superintendent of the Government Insane Asylum to succeed Nicholls, resigned, has been tendered to Dr. William W. Gooding, the Superintendent of the State Lunatic Hospital at Taunton, Mass., and that he has accepted and will take charge on Sept. 1. Dr. Gooding was First Assistant Surgeon at the Government Insane Asylum from September, 1862, to April, 1874, when he resigned to take charge of the Taunton asylum.

The Treasury now holds $338,623,600 in United States bonds to secure the national bank circulation, and $18,857,000 to secure public deposits. United States bonds deposited for circulation during the week ending to-day, $60,000; United States bonds held for circulation withdrawn during the week ending to-day, $150,000; national bank circulation outstanding—Currency notes, $315,427,097; gold notes, $1,426,520.

The following were the receipts of national bank notes for redemption for the week ending to-day as compared with the corresponding week of last year:

	1876.	1877.
New-York	$1,326,000	$886,000
Boston	881,000	1,115,000
Philadelphia	158,000	213,000
Miscellaneous	906,000	1,091,000
Total	$3,271,000	$3,305,000
Receipts to-day		$900,000

Lieut Commander J. B. Coghlan has been ordered to temporary duty as Executive Officer of the receiving-ship Colorado, at New-York. Paymaster George W. Beaman has been ordered to the Washington Navy-yard. Passed Assistant Engineer John P. Kelly has been ordered to the Monocacy, Asiatic Station. Gunner George L. Albro has been ordered to the receiving-ship Colorado, at New-York, in place of Gunner William Cheney, detached from that vessel and granted leave of absence for one month.

A circular has been issued from the War Department quoting the section of the Revised Statutes forbidding the reappointment of cadets to the Military Academy reported deficient, within a certain time, &c., and announcing that as the discharge of cadets from the Academy found deficient in conduct or studies at the annual or semi-annual examination is based solely upon the recommendation of the Academic Board, applications for a reversal of such action cannot, in the absence of a recommendation by the board, receive favorable attention by the department. Absolute compliance with the discipline and educational requirements of the Academy is demanded in every case, and no exception to this rule can be made in any instance.

The Treasury Department has effected a modification of the 15 per cent. contracts, under which the cutting of the granite required for the Government buildings at Philadelphia and Cincinnati has heretofore been done. The cutting of the first and nearly all of the second story stock for the former building has been completed under the 15 per cent. system, and from compilations based upon finished work, the department estimates that there would be required to complete the cutting for the third, fourth, and attic stories under that system $745,891 53, whereas the estimate to complete it under the modified contract is $849,065 61, a saving of $96,825 92. The cutting under the 15 per cent. contract system of the first and a part of the second stories of the Cincinnati building has been completed, and the estimate to finish, including the third, fourth, and attic stories, is $1,072,248 89; the estimated cost under the modified contract is $793,167 46, a saving to the Government of $279,081 43. On both buildings the total amount saved on this branch of the work alone will be $375,000.

The amount of mail service under contract on the 1st of July was $15,751,639 23 per annum, distributed geographically as follows: New-England, $1,113,331 89; Middle States, (including Virginia and West Virginia,) $3,250,804 11; Southern States, $2,732,492 42; Western States, (including Missouri,) $5,846,578 72; Pacific States and the Territories, $2,788,431 09. The classification of the service in the different sections is as follows: New-England—Railroads, $770,950 63; star service, (celerity, certainty, and security,) $240,576 62; steam-boats, $22,293 38; mail messenger, $79,510 76. Middle States—Railroads, $2,399,741; star, $673,228 18; steam-boats, $48,015 85; mail messenger, $219,819 08. Southern States—Railroads, $1,189,063 64; star, $1,126,924 04; steam-boats, $366,128 40; mail messenger, $56,280 33. Western States—Railroad, $4,313,596 59; star, $1,234,863 49; steam-boat, $59,465; mail messenger, $258,653 64. Pacific States and Territories—Railroad, $425,131 36; star, $2,182,399 46; steam-boat, $143,750 37; mail messenger, $37,149 90. California and Texas have much the largest amount of star service, that in the former State amounting to $387,616 74, and in the latter $338,896 93. The whole service in California costs $784,041 73, and in Texas, $587,144 01. On the 1st of September there will be added to the cost of the service $234,736 92 for the recent contracts under the last advertisement for proposals for temporary service, and a further increase during the year will be brought about by the completion of new railroads and the extension of old ones.

OBITUARY.

CAPT. JOSEPH E. GRIFFITH.

Capt. Joseph E. Griffith died suddenly yesterday at Iowa City, Iowa. He was as well as usual at breakfast, and died at noon of apoplexy. Capt. Griffith graduated from the Military Academy at West Point, No. 5 in a class of 63, in June, 1867. He was then promoted in the Army to be Second Lieutenant in the engineers. He was subsequently on artillery duty at the Academy, and afterward served as assistant engineer on the survey of the Northern lakes. Before becoming a cadet the deceased enlisted as a private in August, 1862, in the Twenty-second Infantry Regiment of Iowa volunteers. He was commissioned Lieutenant May 22, 1863, and resigned to enter the Academy. He saw considerable active service while in the volunteers. He served in Missouri under Gen. Curtis, with Gen. Banks in Louisiana, and under Grant in the Vicksburg campaign. He was in the battles of Richmond, La.; Grand Gulf, Miss.; Port Gibson, Miss.; Champion Hills, Miss.; Black River Bridge, the assault on and seige of Vicksburg, and the capture of Jackson, Miss.

A PLAIN TALK ON POLITICS.

THE MUCH-ABUSED "MACHINE."

ITS METHODS, COST, AND INFLUENCE—THE MONEY SPENT AND WHERE IT COMES FROM—WHERE THE REPUBLICAN VOTE IS CAST—SOME POPULAR ERRORS CORRECTED—THE BULK OF THE REPUBLICAN VOTE COMES FROM TENEMENT-HOUSES, AND IS BROUGHT OUT BY THE MACHINE WORKERS.

The order of the President, forbidding persons holding Federal offices to engage actively in politics, has been and is the subject of so much discussion that some information on the machinery of elections may be read with interest at this time. The office-holding class are commonly (and correctly) supposed to have the election machinery in their hands; they are the "machine politicians," and now that this work is to be taken from them, speculation is rife as to what will be the effect. It would be safe to say that in the minds of the majority of people there is a vague idea that if the office-holder can be taken out of politics, politics will be "purified;" that elections will more truly represent the will of the people; that the persons elected will think of "the people," and not of the "politicians." An exact knowledge of what the machinery of politics is, of its cost, and above all, of its influence on elections, will probably convince the reader that when the office-holding class shall have been restricted to their official duties, we may get a better and more economical civil service; but that as to popular elections, they will in their methods and results be just about what they are now.

The machinery of an election is regulated by the civil divisions of the community in which the election is to be held. There are the following four primary divisions in this State:

I.—The State.
II.—The County.
III.—The Assembly District.
IV.—The Election District.

Senatorial and Judicial districts are based on these. The State Committee of a political organization takes general supervision of the whole State; the County Committees take charge of their respective counties, and report to the State Committee; in this City a General Committee has charge, to which the several Assembly District organizations report. The men who are at the head of these have their lieutenants in each election district. The Assembly District organization in this City affords the best example of the machinery of election, and is therefore taken as the basis for calculation here.

There are 21 Assembly Districts in New-York, excluding the Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth Wards, being the annexed portion of Westchester County. The number of Election Districts in the Assembly Districts varies, but there are about 525 in all. Suppose the election to be held is one in which both State and Federal representatives are to be elected; then the number of persons which one political party will require, with their compensation, will be as follows:

To each Election District.	Total No.	Compensation.
2 Republican inspectors	1,050	*$3 50 each.
1 Republican poll clerk	525	*7 50 each.
1 Republican Supervisor	525	†25 00 each.
2 Deputy U. S. Marshals	1,050	†25. 00 each.
5 men to peddle Rep. tickets	2,625	5 00 each.
1 man to take charge	525	10 00
Total	6,250	

* Paid by the City. † Paid by United States.

Here it will be seen that for the mere purpose of opening the polls on election morning in this City an army of over 11,000 men is required. Nothing has been done up to this time but to get the machinery of the election in order, and, of course, the same amount of organization and the expense consequent upon it are required for the election, no matter whether the election to be held is to decide the most important issues, or whether it be a tame affair, in which only a light vote will be cast.

Now, as to the expense which the "politicians" must bear in the election:

For each election district, the box-men of one party will cost, on an average, $50	
Total	$26,250
Printing ballots, &c., for each Assembly district organization, say $100—total	2,100
Circulars, stamps, &c., for each, $100—total	2,100
Total	$30,450

This sum represents the expenses which the party must incur for election day proper; but besides this there is the cost of keeping up the district organizations during the year. This will include the rent of rooms for head-quarters, advertising the meetings as required by the by-laws, postage and stationery, &c.—all of which cannot be estimated at less than $1,000 per annum for each district, making a total of $21,000. Thus, we have the cost of merely keeping the party organization in order and putting it in force on election day, every dollar being legitimate and necessary expense, a sum total of $51,450. This must be paid by the party organization, and is raised partly by private subscriptions and mainly by assessments. The State Committee assesses the officeholders in this City about 2½ per cent. of their salaries; the district organizations assess them about 1 per cent more. The candidates for office are assessed according to the office they seek. Private subscriptions in ordinary times do not average over 10 per cent of the total amount collected.

The running of an Assembly District affords the best insight into the inner workings of political machinery. Take for instance a district which has 30 election districts in it—one of the largest in the City. Some one man is held responsible for its management by the General Committee. He is the active Captain of the district; he looks after it not only on election day, but all the year through. It is expected of him that he will so systematize his work that every voter in the district will be on his private books; he should know how many votes each house will furnish; he must keep the run of people moving in and out of the district; he must know as correctly as may be how many voters there are in it who are of the respectable classes, what may be called the non-purchasable classes, and how large a vote there is open to influence; it is his duty to secure by such means as he has at his command as large a proportion of this vote as can be obtained. He must collect the money necessary to run the district; he must furnish the men who are to act on election day. The inspectors, supervisors, poll clerks, and deputy marshals who are appointed to act officially at the polls it is his duty to designate to the General Committee; and if they prove unfaithful he is the man who is held responsible for it. The messengers, clerks, ticket-peddlers, ticket-folders, and others, as well as the men who perform more delicate duties, he appoints himself. The number of persons for whose faithful conduct he is held responsible on election day, supposing the district to have 30 election districts in it, is as follows: 60 inspectors, 30 poll clerks, 30 lieutenants in charge, 50 box men, 30 supervisors, 60 Deputy United States Marshals, 10 messengers, clerks, and ticket-folders; total, 370. It will cost to run such a district during the year and on election day about $3,500. This sum the Captain will collect by his assessment of 1 per cent. on the salary of all the men from his district who hold an office, it being understood that such office was obtained on his recommendation. The State and General Committees will also help him to the extent of $10 or $15 for each election district; he will assess his local candidates as much as they can afford to pay, and he will raise about 10 per cent. by private subscription among well-to-do people in his district, who want little favors done them. Very little comes out of the pockets of people in average times who do not expect something in return. The tradesman desires to prevent his awning being torn down, and will subscribe $10; several want occasional favors in the way of exemption from jury duty, and will subscribe a like amount; another wants to get some relative a place in the Custom-house or Post Office, and he subscribes a little. By these means enough may be collected during the year to pay, perhaps, the rent of the rooms for head-quarters, stationery, &c.

The Executive Committee of an Assemby district is composed of one representative from each election district, and this committee, under the Captain of the district, manages the campaign at election times; but the Captain is actually in active work the whole year round. He is the political, and to some extent the social, centre of his little kingdom. His executive men are each held responsible for one square block, and they are supposed to know every man, woman, and child residing in it. Each of these Lieutenants keeps a book in which he has the voters in the block all registered, and he should be ready at any and all times to report to the Captain the exact political status of his province. So necessary is it to have men who can be relied upon in these positions, that the manager of the district always endeavors to fill them with men who hold offices on his recommendation, and consequently have the best of reasons for being faithful. The Captain's house is a sort of head-quarters for all. There is always some one calling. A carpenter wants work, and thinks Mr. Blank could get him a place in the Navy-yard; a stone-mason wishes to get work on the new Capitol in Albany; a delegation of half a dozen men want to get work street-sweeping; others want an ash-cart route; the next man wants a job on the horse-cars; a woman, whose husband is out of work, would like to know if anything could be done for him; and any number of unfortunates who have fallen behind in their rent would like a little help to get them out of trouble. One of the Lieutenants reports that on such a block a new man has moved in, and he thinks if the Captain would see him or send for him and talk a little, he could be made all right; another, that so-and-so's wife is sick, and a $5 bill at this time might do much good; another, that Tim O'Rafferty has been arrested for fighting, and the Captain must go to the court and see what he can do for him. All this sort of thing is going on just as long as the local magnate is in his house, all through the year; he finds his clients waiting on his doorstep before he is up in the morning, and there when he returns in the afternoon, and a new bell-wire about once a fortnight is a domestic necessity. But in this lies the secret of his power on election day. All favors done, of whatever kind, are noted, and perhaps entered against the beneficiary's name in books kept for the purpose; and when election time approaches he is reminded that something is expected of him in return for favors received.

Of course it will be seen that such work as this can only apply to the poorer class of voters. It is only among them that it is necessary or possible. Nearly every Republican vote coming from the tenement-house districts in this City is a made vote—a vote which, if it were not for the work of the local managers, would either not be cast at all or would go to Tammany Hall. The managers do not concern themselves about the "brown-stone vote." They keep a record of it mainly to prevent fraudulent voting, and they send ballots to each house and every voter in it, but beyond that they do not go, because it would be useless. But what is the "brown-stone" Republican vote of this City as compared with the "tenement-house" Republican vote? Probably the majority of readers would say that there were practically no Republican voters in our tenement-houses. The politicians know better. One of the most painstaking and systematic of these local managers once made a map of the City according to the election returns, which showed that the "tenement-house" Republican vote to the "brown-stone" vote was as two to one. The respectable Republican vote of this City, according to this chart, ranges between 13,000 and 15,000, and the remainder of the 58,000 votes which the party polled last Fall came from the poorer districts. It is a vote wholly made or held by the 21 Republican district organizations.

The following figures will show how many persons hold public offices on the recommendation of the men who control the district organizations—the places held being generally small affairs, averaging perhaps $1,000 a year:—In the Custom-house, out of 1,000 men employed, 275; in the Post Office, out of 800 employed, 600; in the Appraisers' Department, out of 180 employed, 100; in the various City departments, say 250—total, 1,220. It must not be understood that the men recommended are worthless characters who find employment in public offices when no other place would employ them. Some there may be, but that indicates loose management on the part of the officials in charge of the particular office. There are always plenty of good men to be had; but any man, good, bad, or indifferent, who gets a place on recommendation, is expected to render some little political equivalent in return.

As to the influence which the office holding class have on elections, the best testimony is given by the "machine politician" himself. He will tell you that in ordinary elections, when the public is comparatively indifferent, his "made vote," the vote which he brings out by the hard work and the organization he has been doing during the year, will commonly decide the issue. But let there be any popular movement stirring the people up, either in behalf of a principle or of a man, and all his work goes for nothing. It is swept away like sticks in a stream. It hasn't enough influence on the result to be appreciable. Whenever the mass of the voters *want* to express themselves they do it with emphasis, and all classes alike. "When you see them coming up to vote *with their fists closed*," said a shrewd politician, speaking of the lower class of voters on such an occasion, "you may look out for trouble. Ask them to let you see their ticket, they will say, 'All right, boss, an' I'm wid ye to-day;' but they wont show the ticket. They 'are breaking.'" In the preliminary part of elections the primaries, district conventions, &c., the office-holding class have complete control, for the very simple reason that none but themselves will take the trouble to do the work. It is useless to ask the average citizen to help—he will not do it. There is an Assembly district in this City in which resille gentlemen who have and do hold some of the highest offices of the nation. Here the "machine politicians" tried in every possible way, over and over again, to interest these gentlemen and other eminent resident citizens in the district organization. They would neither assist in person nor contribute a cent; but in the same district, and only a few blocks away, there was Mr. Samuel J. Tilden, holding local district meetings in his basement, and running the politics of the district on the Democratic side with as much care and shrewdness as his Presidential campaign.

Who will take the machinery of elections into their hands when the office-holders are forbidden? Somebody must do it; must engage all the men, raise the money, keep the district organizations in order; prevent frauds; bring out the voters; see that the ballots are counted after they are cast; keep their gangs of men in the poorer districts who shall be able to protect by force of arms the ticket and ballot boxes; see to the printing, and the endless other details of the business of election. In England there is a distinct "politician" class—men whose one occupation is politics. This is the wealthy and aristocratic class—they are brought up to it from childhood, and their great wealth enables them to pay the expenses of elections out of their own pockets. Our wealthy and leisured class is indifferent to politics, and is too small to have a great deal of influence if they were not. When the Committee of Seventy started on its work, the gentlemen soon found that they must call in the aid of the "working politicians" if they expected to do anything. They finally gave the money to them, and let the men who knew the business run it. So even in times of great popular excitement, it will be seen that the working politician is a necessity. But how, it is asked, did the Republican Party, before 1860, run elections? It ran then just the same as it does now, with just as many "workers" as now. The only difference is, that in those times the rich members of the new and rising party poured out their money like water; there was life and energy in every organization, and the men who make the running of the machinery of elections a business, found all the employment they wanted at high prices. It was easier to raise $1,000 in those days than $50 now. About once in 10 years there is some strong popular movement which makes the work of the "machine politician" of no account at all; but meantime elections have to go on the same, not differing in anything but the numbers of the ballots cast.

OUTLOOK IN THIS CITY THIS FALL.

THE PROGRAMME OF THE DEMOCRACY—PRESIDENT HAYES TO BE DENOUNCED—WHAT ARE THE REPUBLICANS TO DO?—THE POSITION OF FEDERAL OFFICE-HOLDERS.

At the gathering of Tammany Hall celebrities which was held on the Fourth there was a great deal of general talk regarding the approaching political campaign in this State, and the platform which should be adopted by the Democracy. Nearly all the prominent men in the organization joined in expressing the opinion that the only course open to them was to denounce the means by which President Hayes came into office, and to call upon the people to defeat the party that had supported him. This programme will, of course, give Mr. S. S. Cox, David Dudley Field, and others of the same stamp abundant opportunity to denounce what they are pleased to call "the greatest fraud in American politics." They will also be able to abuse Mr. Justice Bradley to their hearts' content.

Mr. Kelly and his immediate friends make no secret of their desire to gain control of the State Senate. To this end they will make extraordinary efforts. They claim that they will elect their candidate in every district in the City, and they speak with equal positiveness regarding the contest in the country. They say that they control, absolutely, every Senatorial district in the City, and they profess to be able to manage even those which are known to have been heretofore held by their political adversaries. There is no doubt that Mr. Kelly will, so to speak, "put his best foot forward." He and his friends profess to believe that they will control a number of districts which are now counted for the Republican Party. For instance they say that they can certainly elect a Democrat in the Fifth District. Mr. Wagstaff will be their champion, and on the other side it now seems probable that Mr. Robert Strahan will be the representative. The Sixth District, which is now represented by Senator Baaden, will, it is understood, be so thoroughly "worked" by the German element in favor of the Democratic Party that the Republicans will be defeated beyond all hope of future success. This seems to be the programme of the City Democracy. On the other hand it must be confessed that the Republicans will be without any well developed plan in the approaching campaign. And in this connection it becomes an important question to know who will have the management of the Republican Party machinery. It is conceded that the interests of Tammany Hall will be looked after by the best known wire-pullers in the Democratic Party. Who will do the active work for the Republicans? Under the recent order of the President it will be impossible for the Federal office-holders in this City to take any part in the contest. Who will attend to the printing of tickets, the management of boxes, the thousand and one details which are necessarily connected with all political campaigns? Indeed, it is already being asked "who will call the Republican convention this year?" Mr. A. B. Cornell, the Chairman of the Republican State Central Committee, is Naval Officer of the port, and according to the general interpretation of the President's recent order it will be impossible for him, as a Federal officer, to take any part in the meeting of a political convention. If he refuses to take the responsibility it will be necessary to call a special meeting of the committee to fill his place.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

MR. FURBER AND THE CHARTER OAK.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

SIR: I notice in your issue of to-day a card from Mr. Halsey Stevens, Secretary of the Charter Oak Life Insurance Company of Hartford. Mr. Stevens denies that Mr. Furber received under his contract, in the way of profits, more than $400,000 during the year 1876. If this is true, then the report of the Commissioners as published is false. It is distinctly stated by them that Mr. Furber's income for the year was 426,000, and the public are rather more disposed to believe the statement made by the Commissioners than that of a party in interest. But, be this as it may, the statement Mr. Stevens makes is damaging enough when he states that Mr. Furber received $105,000, and there stood to his credit $164,680 42. This would be rather a handsome return for a so-called contribution of $500,000. Mr. Furber swore before the Assembly Insurance Committee of this State that he obtained a mortgage from the Charter Oak Life Insurance Company for $300,000, for Mr. Edward Matthews, and received only $300,000 in cash from the company, he [Furber] giving his personal obligations to Mr. Matthews for the $500,000, so that really only a mortgage value of $300,000 passed to the company from Furber, to be represented as an asset, when no money had been paid except the $300,000. Apparently before these obligations given to Mr. Matthews matured, Mr. Furber purchased the property from Mr. Matthews, and paid him $1,547,000, less the outstanding obligations. Furber then sold the property to the Charter Oak for $3,030,000, as follows: "$948,000 first mortgages, $800,000 of their own mortgage, and $235,000 in cash and $1,047,000 Connecticut Valley bonds." Mr. Furber's agreement with Mr. Matthews is as follows, taken from his sworn testimony before the committee, and of which testimony I alone have a true copy: "My agreement with Edward Matthews was this: I will buy that property at $3,030,000, pay your liabilities of $948,000 to various parties, assume the mortgages to the Charter Oak which, between you and me, stands at $535,000, and I will give you $500,000 in money, and will arrange $500,000 worth of indebtedness, and it will give you the second mortgage bonds of the Connecticut Valley Railroad, $1,230,000 of theirs at $1,047,000. I sold that property to the Charter Oak Life Insurance Company.

I fail to see that the Charter Oak ever paid on the mortgage of $800,000 more than $300,000 as stated, unless they paid it to Mr. Furber, and that is not stated, nor does Mr. Stevens say so. The property was not and is not worth over $1,800,000. Nor did Mr. Furber actually pay in securities worth 100 cents on the dollar, a sum exceeding $2,000,000, and probably not that.

The card of Mr. Stevens does not state that Mr. Furber contributed $500,000 in cash. He says "the sum of $500,000 originally contributed." And if I may judge this action by Mr. Furber's action in regard to making up the deficiency of the Guardian Life by obtaining a certified check, giving as security only his contract with that company, then it is safe to assume no actual money was passed at the time of the transaction. W. S. MANNING.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, July 7, 1877.

"DUNNING POSTAL CARDS."

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I see by THE TIMES of to-day that a test case has been begun in San Francisco to determine the legality of urging money claims by means of open letters sent through the mails. The question is one of importance, and if it has not yet been settled here, it is high time it should be. In England the point has been decided. I understand, adversely to the creditor; and it is plain that rank injustice is certain often to be wrought by a contrary practice.

A debt is a matter strictly between the debtor and creditor. The public have no concern with it. If the debtor fails in his obligation the creditor has his legal remedy. If a measure of publicity attends the process, as an incident of its application, the debtor has no right to complain. But, without resorting to the law, to bring the case before the public by way of postal cards and thus to exert an illegitimate pressure is clearly a moral wrong whether or not it be a legal one. A presumption is created by such a course that the claim is not collectable at law; and if not collectable at law it is fair to presume that the *quasi* debtor has a right to resist its collection otherwise.

If in any case of a disputed account, or one barred by the statute, a claimant can be protected while he pesters his victim indefinitely with the hope, by mortifying his pride and damaging his credit, to bring a settlement, a state of things will arise which should warrant a special statute for its abatement. Obviously on this hypothesis there would scarcely be a limit within which greed, revenge, or the mere desire to annoy could be confined. A tradesman might demand ten times his rightful due, or payment for an account already discharged, or for a bill never incurred at all, and by a perpetual fire of postal cards, aim to harass his correspondent into submission. Once let it be generally understood that this sort of thing can be done with impunity, and the revenue of the Post Office will be increased at the expense of justice and common sense to a stagnant point.

That such a view is already taken by many is certain. The system of dunning by postal cards has been "inaugurated" in New-York, and doubtless in other cities—and, unless sharply checked, is sure to spread fast and widely. In England the rule, I believe, is—perhaps you will correct me if I err—that when the post is used for the transmission of bills or accounts current a sealed packet must be employed to cover them. Whether any present legal remedy exists for the abuse now springing up here there seems some question. Possibly some of the many able lawyers who read THE TIMES will elucidate this point. By so doing they will contribute to the discussion of a topic of growing public interest, and receive the thanks of numerous inquirers no better informed than A LAYMAN.

NEW-YORK, Friday, July 6, 1877.

BASE-BALL.

FATAL ACCIDENT TO THE CATCHER OF A NEW-YORK CLUB—THE CHAMPIONSHIP RECORD—GAMES REPORTED.

In a game yesterday afternoon at Wappinger's Falls, between the Actives of that place and the Clippers of this City, the catcher of the Clippers, John Quigley, of Harlem, received a fatal injury. He was hurrying up to catch the ball, when a base-runner was hurrying home from the third base, and as Quigley stooped to catch, the ball the base-runner's knee struck him in the forehead crushing his skull. Quigley, at latest accounts, was dying.

The Louisvilles defeated the Hartfords of Brooklyn at Louisville yesterday by a score of 14 to 4. The Bostons defeated the Cincinnatis by a score of 3 to 2. This leaves the championship record at the end of the week as follows:

Clubs.	Games Won.	Games Lost.	Clubs.	Games Won.	Games Won.
Boston	15	7	Hartford	12	10
Louisville	14	11	Chicago	11	14
St. Louis	14	11	Cincinnati	4	17
Total				70	70

PITTSBURG, Penn., July 7.—Stars of Syracuse, 5; Allegheuies, 2.

LOWELL, Mass., July 7.—Lowells, 3; Live Oaks, 0.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., July 7.—Rochesters, 6; Livingstones, 3.

WILKESBARRE, Penn., July 7.—Wilkesbarres, 9; Alaskas, 4.

PORT JERVIS, N. Y., July 7.—Delawares, of this place, 13; Keystones, of Brooklyn, 1.

RAILROAD INTELLIGENCE.

TORONTO, Ont., July 7.—The Great Western Company have summoned a special meeting to be held Aug. 2, for the purpose of empowering the Directors to exercise the special powers conferred on the company, whereby they may create an issue of ordinary shares in lieu of the whole or a portion of their borrowing powers toward paying off and redeeming the terminable bonds.

MARINE DISASTERS.

LONDON, July 7.—The German bark Auguste, Capt. Kuster, from Beaufort, S. C., May 21, for Bremen, arrived at Plymouth to-day with her bulwarks and stanchions broken, her rigging carried away, and otherwise damaged, having been in collision.

CELEBRATIONS IN LONDON.

GEN. GRANT AT THE TRINITY HOUSE.

TOASTS AND SPEECHES BY THE PRINCE OF WALES AND OTHERS—CHEAP DWELLING-HOUSES FOR THE WORKING CLASSES—THE PEABODY TRUST—SPEECH BY MR. WALTER—LONDON ROOKERIES AND LONDON SEWERS.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, Monday, June 25, 1877.

Gen. Grant has received so much attention in London, that I observe some of the American weekly journals have made a note of the fact that Lord Beaconsfield was not at the Pierrepont reception, and had not called upon the General. The Premier has lately been suffering from gout, but he left his card upon the ex-President soon after his arrival, and dined with him a few evenings since, when the Prince of Wales was the guest of the General and the Pierreponts in Cavendish-square. Indeed, by the humblest and the highest in the land Gen. Grant has been received with a hearty and respectful welcome. At the opera they sang "The Star Spangled Banner" in his honor; at every banquet where he dines the bands play "Hail Columbia;" wherever he goes he is delighted with his reception, and his only regret seems to be that he cannot make a speech equal to the interest and importance of the occasion. On Saturday evening he was the guest of the Corporation of Trinity House, of which the Duke of Edinburgh is the master. The Duke was absent, however, and the Prince of Wales presided. The assemblage was a brilliant and a representative one. In responding to the toast of his own health (the first toast after the Queen) the Prince of Wales went out of his way to refer to the distinguished American guest. "On the present occasion it is a matter of peculiar gratification to us as Englishmen to receive as our guest Gen. Grant. [Loud cheers.] I can assure him for myself and for all the loyal subjects of the Queen that it has given us the greatest pleasure to see him as a guest in this country." [Loud cheers.] And they were heartier cheers than are generally heard at the impressive banquets of this dignified and historic corporation. The toast of the health of Gen. Grant was placed in the hands of the Earl of Carnarvon, who made an excellent speech. The General in replying spoke in that low tone of voice which perplexes and worries the short-hand writers of the press.

At these banquets of political personages it is difficult to get away from the great and absorbing topic of the hour, more particularly when the toast lists embrace the Army and Navy and her Majesty's Ministers. A sense of responsibility, however, keeps the leading speakers from dangerous ground. There were, however, one or two significant references to the war on Saturday night. Lord Derby, mentioning the absense of the Duke of Edinburgh, said while they regretted the master was not among them, that regret was tempered by the knowledge that "he is doing what each of us in our humbler spheres desires and endeavors to do—he is serving his country." Lord Strathnairn mentioned incidentally the efficiency and bravery of the troops, the Navy, and the reserved forces, all of which branches of the service would be ready at the call of duty to do their best to maintain the honor and credit of the nation. Sir Henry Keppell, on behalf of the Navy, said he believed the English ships were equal to any cruisers they might be called upon to encounter. The Chancellor of the Exchequer raised the pulse of the meeting for a moment when he said "there have been rumors and reports of dissensions in the Cabinet." There was a general silence. "On that subject I don't mean to say anything." The company laughed at their own momentary folly in expecting an explanation. "But there is one subject on which there is no dissension—the opinion of all the Ministers on the way in which they have always been received at the Trinity House." After this and some other mild chaff, the Chancellor of the Exchequer made the following statement, which, insignificant as it may seem in itself, nevertheless, strikes once more the key-note of the Ministerial policy:

"I can assure you that, although I have ventured to speak in a light strain on one or two matters, we do feel very much the serious nature of our position and the gravity of the circumstances of the present day. But I am sure you will not expect me on an occasion such as this to enter into discussion on these matters. We cannot but feel the situation of Europe at this moment one of the greatest anxiety to all Englishmen, especially to those engaged in the administration of affairs. The general principles on which the Government acts have been stated more than once, and we believe they command the confidence of the country. That confidence may be tempered with a little generosity, but at the same time it is a confidence which enables us to speak and to act boldly when occasion for either speech or action may arise. We fully believe that the interests of England are the interests of Europe and of the world. Our interests are in the maintenance of peace, and I mean something more than the mere cessation of hostilities—the maintenance of honor and good faith. That is an interest not peculiar to ourselves. It is an interest in which we have no selfish word to speak—it is an interest which we have in common with other powers, and we believe that other powers will be as sensible of it as ourselves. We are anxious to have our part in the settlement that must come. We know that things are in a state of confusion, and the most melancholy confusion, but we know, sooner or later, order must come; and if that order is somewhat different from the old order, if it be satisfactory, let us bear our part in the settlement that must come. Let others also bear their parts. This only will I say, that while we ought not to run to meet our troubles half-way, so neither ought we to be neglectful in watching what may be coming. No one can more earnestly deprecate over-haste, no one can be more anxious that necessary precautions should be taken in this matter. I believe the interests of Europe are the same as the interests of this country; and I believe when the day of settlement comes—and come it will, and it may be soon—it will be a settlement in which this country will bear an honorable part, and a part worthy of it."

The fact that the Earl of Beaconsfield was not present at the Trinity House banquet will be interpreted by some persons into a confirmation of the report that he and the Prince of Wales are not on friendly terms, seeing that the Prince did not go to the Earl's banquet in honor of the Queen's birthday; but there is no truth in the reports of a coolness between the Prince and the Earl. The truth is the Premier had to fulfill on Saturday a long-standing engagement in connection with the Metropolitan Artisans' and Laborers' Dwellings Association. This society was formed two years ago to supplement the work of Mr. Cross' act of Parliament, by erecting on sites cleared by its provisions, and on other sites in London, dwellings of an improved construction for the working classes. The Peabody Trustees were the first to do great things in this direction; but the Dwellings Association, under the Presidency of Sir Sydney Waterlow, made considerable advances in construction and management on the Peabody houses. The first batch of dwellings on the principle of the newest society, under notice, are another step in advance. They are built on the plans of Mr. Charles Barry, on a portion of the Battersea Park site, and were on Saturday inaugurated by Lord Beaconsfield. The main block of the building consists of a hundred three-room tenements, built round a quadrangle, four stories high. East of this are two ranges of two-room tenements, erected in tall blocks facing each other in the manner of a street. In the quadrangle these houses are four stories high, with iron balconies running along each story, and giving the means of access and egress. The material used is brick. The buildings are tiled, and have projecting roofs with overhanging eaves, and in the construction of all the windows arrangements are made for the cultivation and growth of flowers, which within the last 20 years have become more and more an object of attention among the working classes of town and city alike. At the opening ceremony of Saturday Earl Beaconsfield and Mr. Walter, M. P., (proprietor of the London *Times*,) were the leading speakers, and among those present were many distinguished members of the nobility. Mr. Walter, in the course of his remarks, said that although London was, perhaps, the healthiest capital in the world, its mortality not exceeding 23 or 24 per 1,000, there were parts of London where it was no less than 40 to 60, and the object of these societies, the Peabody, the Waterlow, and others, was to wipe out plague spots and give to the humbler classes convenient, pleasant, and well-constructed dwellings. The population of London is increasing at the rate of 40,000 persons a year. The densest population in London is about Westminster, where 300 persons are living upon one acre; and in the dwellings raised by the buildings associations referred to will accomodate 1,500 to the acre infinitely better than 300 are provided for in the close and crippled districts that lie under the shadow of Westminster Abbey. Even here, on this subject, Mr. Walter found an opening to have a slap at the Turks. He closed his remarks by saying that it would be a far better thing to have laid out £50,000 in building laborers' dwellings "than in enabling the Turks to build useless palaces." Lord Beaconsfield is too astute to be caught in a trap of that kind, but he did not overlook the bait altogether when, in speaking of the greatness and happiness of a nation lying in the health of its people, he referred to the British Empire, which in his eyes means India as much as Scotland, the colonies as much as Ireland. It was prettily and earnestly put—the sanitary view of the object of the meeting—as might have been expected from a master of oratory and a profound and earnest worker in the cause of sanitary reform.

It is absolutely necessary in the growth of London to keep in view the fact that, to prevent encroachments on open spaces, the rookeries which are cleared by the pickaxe of architectural progress must be substituted by buildings that will accommodate as many people to the acre as can be conveniently and satisfactorily crowded into the space. No man in England gave such an impulse to this idea as the great American philanthropist, Peabody. Use is second nature. Possibly the misery and overcrowding of some of the poorer districts of London strikes an American sooner and more impressively than a Londoner. Peabody had a wide knowledge of the subject, and the sweeping away of so many old streets during the last few years has made the erection of these new buildings for working men an absolute necessity. It has always seemed to me that one gets a bigger idea of the vastness of London and what has been done for it in a sanitary point of view by contemplating its underground arrangements than in any other way. The main sewers of London, under the management of the Metropolitan Board of Works, are 165 miles in length, and the length of the various channels running into these main arteries and completing the sewerage tunnels of underground London are estimated together at over 1,600 miles.

AMUSEMENTS.

LOCAL AFFAIRS.

Mr. C. D. Hess is about to depart for Europe.

Miss Fanny Davenport sailed for Europe yesterday. She will return in September.

Nightly performances of "The Three Guardsmen" are to occur throughout this week at Niblo's Garden.

Miss Fannie Buckingham will appear in "Mazeppa" at the New Broadway Theatre throughout this week.

Mr. Samuel Colville, with Miss Roseau and Messrs. Howson and Drew, have gone to Europe. Mr. Colville will return hither with Miss Thompson and her merry associates.

The Park Theatre is to be reopened for a brief "preliminary season" to-morrow week. "Baby," an adaptation of a successful French play called "Bébé," will then be acted there.

Mr. Max Strakosch's dramatic season at the Montreal Academy of Music is to extend over an additional fortnight. Mrs. Oates and her company appear there under his management to-morrow.

The reports apropos of Herr Wagner's intention to visit the United States this Fall lack confirmation, though the composer of the "Nibelungen-Ring" long since determined to undertake an American tour at some future and indefinite period.

"Evangeline" will be the attraction at the Fifth-Avenue Theatre until further notice. Friday's performance of the barletta will be given for the benefit of Miss Lizzie Harold, and Mr. George Knight will profit by Saturday's representation of the piece.

The new play called "Woodleigh" has produced so favorable an impression upon the audiences at Wallack's Theatre that its nightly repetition throughout this week is announced. The representation of Wednesday evening is set apart for the benefit of Miss Lettie Allen.

Prof. Young, the ventriloquist, and Miss Lubin, the "aquanaut," are to perform every evening this week at the Aquarium. The century plant at this agreeable place of resort is now in full bloom, and by no means the least interesting feature of the large collection of curiosities.

Announcement is made that a dramatization of *Bleak House*, by Mr. B. E. Woolf, will be brought out at the Union-Square Theatre to-morrow fortnight. It is entitled "Poor Jo," and its principal role will be filled by Miss Mary Cary, who has appeared in it, we learn, to much advantage, in Boston.

Mr. Carleton sang at Gilmore's Garden, last evening, and it is to be hoped that the services of this popular artist may be secured for a series of concerts. Mr. Turner, Signorina Galimberti, and Miss Reber were also listened to, and a programme of instrumental music of the usual interest was interpreted by the band. This evening's selections will be representative of Weber, Rossini, Meyerbeer, Schubert, Bach, and Tittl.

Mr. Maurice Strakosch, who will probably reach London to-morrow, has gone to Europe to arrange, if possible, for a series of concerts with Mme. Adelina Patti as the chief attraction, this Fall. The money needed for the engagement is at Mr. Strakosh's disposal, and Mme. Patti is desirous of visiting the United States; her presence here depends wholly upon the willingness of M. Escudier, the lessee of the Paris Italiens, to release her from the immediate fulfillment of her contract with him. The assurances of a contemporary to the effect that Mme. Patti will probably be engaged by another European impresario are devoid of foundation.

FOREIGN GOSSIP.

Raff has accepted the directorship of the new Hoch Conservatoire of Frankfort.

Julius Rietz, the renowned Dresden *capellmeister* has resigned, owing to ill health.

Nilsson (and neither Patti nor Albani) will be prima donna of the forthcoming Russian season.

Spohr's "Last Judgment" was performed at the Cassel Festival, in aid of the Spohr monument, on the 22d, 23d, and 24th ult. Brahms and Joachim assisted.

The London *Athenæum* learns that Lord Lindsay, the President of the Wagner Society, and other members of the committee, along with Mr. Dannreuther, the conductor of the concerts of 1873 and 1874, have resolved to raise a fund to present the composer with an adequate testimonial. They have taken this step in order to carry out the principle on which the association was based, namely, to assist Herr Wagner to establish the National Opera-house at Bayreuth. Herr Wagner is in ignorance of the present movement of his friends and admirers.

The health of Dr. Von Bülow, who is now staying near Bingen on the Rhine, is so far restored that he has accepted the engagement so long contemplated, and is to be the conductor of the choral and orchestral concerts at Glasgow. The Musical Festival Committee and the Council of the Choral Union are to be congratulated on having succeeded in inducing the German pianist and composer to take up his residence at Glasgow in order to conduct the orchestral concerts to be given next Winter. Dr. Von Bülow will be in London in November, and an adequate orchestra will be engaged, worthy of the ex-director of the Munich Opera-house. The concerts will be commenced early in November, and will be continued till the first week in January, 1878, after which Dr. Von Bülow's renewal of his recitals in London may be looked for.

THE INSURGENTS IN CUBA.

HAVANA, via KEY WEST, July 7.—The insurgent chief, Morejon, who was wounded and taken prisoner, has been shot in Remedios. More than 180 insurgents are said to have been shot after being taken prisoners in various actions. Nothing has been heard of Gen. Martinez Campos. His operations are apparently paralyzed. The correspondents of Havana newspapers at his head-quarters are quite silent.

CONFESSION OF EMBEZZLEMENT.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, July 7.—Charles C. Neereamer, book-keeper for the music house of Joseph Harris, has embezzled funds from his employer to the amount of $2,000 or $3,000. An investigation is going on, but the exact amount of the discrepancies has not yet been revealed. Neereamer has confessed his crime. He has not yet been arrested.

AFFAIRS IN SONORA.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 7.—A dispatch from Tucson, Arizona, contains the following advices from Guaymas, Sonora, to the 29th of June: "Mariscal has been elected Governor of the State. A published report says Gen. E. Huerta has been appointed Provisional Governor and Military Commander of Sonora, and that the election for members of Congress in that State has been annulled. A telegram from the City of Mexico says the Sonora Railroad concession was approved by the Government June 8.

RAIDS ON GAMBLING DENS.

THE "GOTHAM," ON THE BOWERY, AND A "FARO BANK" ON BROADWAY BROKEN UP—A LARGE NUMBER OF GAMBLERS CAPTURED.

Capt. Byrnes, of the Fifteenth Precinct, succeeded last night in raiding two gaming-saloons, one at the "Gotham," a well-known drinking place in the Bowery, between Bleecker and Houston streets, and the other at No. 616 Broadway. Both raids were made on warrants issued yesterday by Justice Duffy at the Jefferson Market Police Court. The "faro bank" at the "Gotham" has long defied the efforts of the Police to break it up. The players have barricaded themselves in the place and have carried on their games behind locked doors, which were opened to those only who were well known as habitués of the establishment. Last night Capt. Byrnes, with Sergt. Brogan and Detectives Slevin and Dolan, went to the place and found the doors of the gaming room, which is situated on the second floor, locked and barred. Detective Slevin then climbed to a shed in the front of the place, and, bursting open the window, jumped into the room. A number of gamblers were found about the tables indulging in a game of "faro." The advent of the detective was a complete surprise, and thinking that he was alone, the gamblers surrounded him, evidently with the intention of punishing him for his temerity. Slevin drew his revolver and held his assailants at bay until Capt. Byrnes, Sergt. Brogan, and Dolan forced open the door. A melée ensued, caused by the efforts of the gamblers to escape, but it did not last long, as the gamblers surrendered, and were taken to the Mercer-Street Police Station and locked up. The reputed proprietors of this establishment are Jacob Shipsey and John Matthews. They, with five others, were all who were found in the place and arrested. The Police seized all the gaming implements, consisting of two "faro" tables, a large number of checks, the "lay-outs," cue boxes, cards, &c., and conveyed them to the station-house.

Simultaneously with the raid on the "Gotham" Sergts. Holbrow and Kelliher

LAW REPORTS.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

FRAUDULENT TRANSFERS AS AGAINST CLAIMS OF CREDITORS—A SUIT FOR MONEY AGAINST A BANKRUPT'S WIFE—DECISION IN THE CELEBRATED JUMEL CASE.

WASHINGTON, July 7.—The United States Supreme Court has rendered the following decisions:

No. 100—*John L. Phipps et al., appellants, vs. John Sedgwick, Assignee, &c., and one other case.*—Appeals from the Circuit Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—These are appeals presented by two different parties against whom decrees were obtained in the Circuit Court by the appellee, Sedgwick, who sued as Assignee in Bankruptcy of James K. Place and James D. Sparkman, doing business in the City of New-York as partners, under the style of James K. Place & Co. The controversy in the District Court, where it was commenced, and in the Circuit Court, where it was heard on appeal, turned mainly on questions of fact, to be determined by the weight of evidence, and the most important part of it does so here. The evidence is voluminous and complicated, the record amounting to over 800 pages of printed matter. It cannot be expected that, in delivering our judgment we should sustain it by any minute analysis of this testimony. We can profitably do no more than state the propositions in controversy and the results of our inquiry upon them. Place and Sparkman, succeeding to the business of J. K. & E. B. Place as wholesale grocers, commenced business on the 1st day of December, 1865, and so continued until Dec. 23, 1867. Their operations amounted to several millions of dollars. On the day last mentioned, finding themselves insolvent, they made a general assignment to Lewis W. Burrit and Thomas T. Sheffield, and on the 27th day of February, 1868, they filed a petition in bankruptcy, under which the appellee, Sedgwick, was appointed Assignee. Some time after this the Assignee brought his bill in chancery in the District Court for the Southern District of New-York, where the bankruptcy proceedings were pending against the two bankrupts, and sundry other persons supposed to have money or property which ought to come to the Assignee, or to have liens or other claims on such property. A decree was rendered in the District Court which settled finally much that was in controversy, but in reference to two important matters appeals were taken to the Circuit Court, and it is in regard to the same matters that the two appeals now before us are taken. The first of these, involved in case No. 100, grows out of the allegation in the bill that certain real estate, which we shall call the Fifth-avenue property, (and which was sold under order of the court pending the suit and the proceeds paid into court,) was in law and equity the property of the bankrupts, and that the proceeds should go to the Assignee, to be administered as part of the assets of the bankrupt firm. The appellees, John L. Phipps & Co., asserted a claim to this property and these proceeds, which we will presently consider. The District Court decided that the Fifth-avenue property was but a fair, and reasonable settlement of James K. Place upon his wife, which was not fraudulent as to his creditors, and ordered the proceeds of the sale to be paid to Phipps & Co., who asserted rights under Mrs. Place. On appeal the Circuit Court reversed this decree, and held that the settlement was fraudulent as to creditors, and ordered the proceeds of the sale to be paid to the Assignee. From this branch of the decree Phipps & Co. appeal to this court. The court find that the firm thus withdrawn from the business of the firm, and directed to the erection of the residence on Fifth-avenue, belonged of right to the creditors of the firm, and affirm the decree in favor of the Assignee. But it is held that certain property in Forty-second-street involved in the suit against Mr. Place's Executors cannot be taken because it is not property purchased with money diverted from the business of the firm, the court ruling that where property of the bankrupt wrongfully in the hands of the wife is found it may be taken by the creditors; but where such is not found suit cannot be maintained against the wife in personom for money, and as to this the decree is reversed. Mr. Justice Miller delivered the opinion.

No. 154—*George W. Bowen, appellant, vs. Nelson Chase, Eliza Jumel Pery, and Paul R. C. Pery, her husband, and William L. Chase.*—Appeal from the Circuit Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—Mr. Justice Bradley delivered the opinion of the court.—This is a suit in equity of the bill in this case, which was filed in the court below by the appellees, were to establish their title to certain lands in the City of New-York, known as the Stephen Jumel property, and to enjoin the appellant from prosecuting certain actions of ejectment, one brought by him to recover the property above named, and the others to recover certain lands in Saratoga belonging to the late Mme. Jumel, widow of Stephen Jumel, and claimed by the appellees by way of satisfaction for certain charges against her estate, as well as by conveyance from her supposed heirs, children of a deceased sister. Stephen Jumel was the owner of a lot at the corner of Broadway and Wall-street, and of several tracts of land on Harlem Heights, in the upper part of New-York City. In 1827 and 1828, by certain mesne conveyances, the greater portion of this property was conveyed to one Michael Werckmeister, upon the following trusts, namely: "In trust that the said party of the second part [Werckmeister] and his heirs collect and receive the rents, issues, and profits of the said above-described and hereby conveyed premises, and every part and parcel thereof, and pay over the same unto Eliza Brown Jumel, (the wife of Stephen Jumel, late of the City of New-York, now of Paris, in France,) or, at her election, suffer or permit her to use, occupy, and possess the said premises, and to have, take, collect, receive, and enjoy the rents and profits thereof, to and for her own separate use and benefit, and to and for such other uses and purposes as the said Eliza Brown Jumel shall please or appoint, and that her own free will and pleasure, and not subject to the control or interference of her present or any future husband, and the receipt and receipts of her, the said Eliza Brown Jumel, shall at all times be good and sufficient discharges for such payments and for such rents and profits to him, the said party of the second part, his heirs, Executors, and Administrators, and to the person or persons who are or shall be liable to pay the same; and upon this further trust, that the said party of the second part or his heirs lease, demise, let, convey, assure, and dispose of all and singular the said above-described premises, with their and every one of their appurtenances, to such person or persons, for such time or times, for such rent or rents, for such price or prices, at such time or times, to such uses, intents, or purposes, and in such manner or form as she, the said Eliza Brown Jumel, notwithstanding her present or any future coverture, as if she were a feme sole, shall, by any instrument in writing, execute in the presence of any two credible witnesses, order, direct, limit, appoint, and in case of an absolute sale of said premises, or of any part thereof, to pay over the purchase money to the said Eliza Brown Jumel, or invest the same as she shall order and direct; and upon this further trust, upon the decease of the said Eliza Brown Jumel, to convey the said above described premises, or such parts thereof as shall not have been previously conveyed by the said party of the second part, or his heirs, and with respect to which no direction or appointment shall be made by the said Eliza Brown Jumel in her lifetime, to the heirs of said Eliza Brown Jumel in fee simple; and pay over to the heirs of the said Eliza Brown Jumel such moneys as shall remain in the hands or under the control of the said party of the second part, or his heirs, arising from collections of the rents and profits, or of the proceeds of the sales of the above described premises, or any part thereof." On the 21st day of November, 1828, the said Eliza Brown Jumel, by a deed duly executed as required by the trust, made an appointment of all the lands conveyed in trust, in the following terms, to wit: "Now I, the said Eliza Brown Jumel, do hereby direct, order, limit, and appoint that, immediately after my demise, the said Michael Werckmeister or his heirs convey all and singular the said above described premises to such person or persons, and to such uses and purposes as I, the said Eliza Brown Jumel, shall by my last will and testament, under my hand, and executed in the presence of two or more witnesses, designate and appoint, and for want thereof, then that he convey the same to my husband, Stephen Jumel, in case he be living, for and during his natural life, subject to an annuity, to be charged thereon during his said natural life, of $600, payable to Mary Jumel Bownes, and after the death of my said husband, or in case he shall not survive me, then, immediately after my own death, to her, the said Mary Jumel Bownes and her heirs in fee." It is on this trust and appointment that the appellees rely as the foundation of their title to what is generally known as the Stephen Jumel estate. Mary Jumel Bownes, the appointee of the residuary estate, was the adopted daughter, or protégée, of Stephen Jumel and Mme. Jumel, his wife, and is the reputed niece of the latter. In 1832, Mary Jumel Bownes became the wife of Nelson Chase, and had by him two children, Eliza Jumel Pery and William L. Chase, appellees in this case. She died in 1843, leaving these children her sole heirs at law, in virtue of which they claim title to the estate. The appellant claims to be an illegitimate son of Mme. Jumel, born in 1794, before her marriage with Stephen Jumel, and by virtue of that relationship, and of a statute of New-York passed in 1855, enabling illegitimate children to inherit from their mother, he claims to be her sole heir at law. He resists on various grounds the claim of Mrs. Chase and her heirs under the appointment. First, he contends that Mme. Jumel took a legal estate in fee simple by virtue of the trust deed; but if not, then he contends, secondly, that, by certain conveyances and appointments made by Mme. Jumel under the powers contained in the trust deed, the appointment in favor of Mrs. Chase was displaced and superseded by other estates which inured to Mme. Jumel. The conveyances and appointments referred to under the second head are the following:

First—A conveyance to Alexander Hamilton by Werckmeister, the Trustee, at the request and by the appointment of Mme. Jumel, dated the 10th day of January, 1834, of 11 acres of land at Harlem Heights, for the expressed consideration of $15,000. On the 21st day of October, in the same year, this property was reconveyed by Hamilton to the Trustee upon the same trusts declared in the original deed of trust.

Second—A conveyance by the Trustee, at the instance and appointment of Mme. Jumel, made on the 20th day of August, 1842, to one Francis Phillippon, of a large portion of the estate for the expressed consideration of $100,000, and a reconveyance of the same property, on the same day, by Phillippon to Mme. Jumel, in fee, for the expressed consideration of $1. Besides these conveyances, in 1850 a lot of 19 acres, being part of the property of Harlem Heights, was sold, and conveyed to Ambrose W. Kingsland; and, in 1853, another lot of three acres, to Isaac P. Martin, which conveyances are admitted to have been made to actual purchasers for valuable consideration. The effect of these various deeds and conveyances is now to be considered; and, first, that of the trust deeds executed to Werckmeister in 1827 and 1853. There were two of these deeds, but the trusts in both were precisely the same. The limitations of this trust are very clear and plain, being of a life estate to the separate use of Eliza Brown Jumel, known as Mme. Jumel, with a general power of appointment during her lifetime, and, on failure to make such appointment, to her heirs in fee simple. The counsel for the appellant contends that this trust amounted to a use of the lands, and that under the old statute of uses and trusts it operated to vest the legal estate in fee in Mme. Jumel. But we think that the authorities are very clear that, where a trust is thus created for the benefit of a married woman for the purpose of giving her the separate use and control of lands free from the control of her husband, it will be sustained, since to merge the trust in the legal estate, or, to speak more properly, to convert it into a legal estate, would have the effect of placing the property in the husband's control by virtue of his marital rights, and would thus defeat the very purpose of the trust. (Harton vs. Harton, 7 T. R. 653; Cornish on Uses, 59, sec. 6; Rife vs. George, 59 Penn., 393.) The legal effect of the appointment made by Mme. Jumel in November, 1828, we do not regard as any more doubtful than that of the trust. It was manifestly this that subject to Mme. Jumel's right of disposing of the lands by will, (which right she reserved,) and after the termination of her separate interest for life, the equitable state in the lands, was limited to her husband for life, with remainder to Mary Jumel Bownes in fee simple. This is so obvious as to require no elaboration of argument or discussion. The interests limited to Stephen Jumel for life, and to Mary Jumel Bownes in fee, were immediate vested interests, though to take effect in possession at a subsequent period, namely, at the death of Mme Jumel, and subject to be devested by her reserved power of disposing of the lands by will. The circumstance that the appointment in their favor is, in form, a direction to the Trustees to convey to them, does not derogate from the vesting quality of their equitable interests in the meantime. The conveyance would be necessary for the purpose of clothing them with the legal estate.

In applying the principle of these cases to the case before us, we are met by the alternative character of the trust, namely, that the Trustee shall either collect and receive the rents and profits, and pay them over to Mme. Jumel, or, at her election, shall permit her to use, occupy, and possess the premises, and collect and receive the rents and profits to her separate use; and, in either case, to convey as she might direct, or to her heirs in case no direction be given. The first of these alternatives, according to the cases, would be a valid trust; but the second is equivalent to nothing more than a mere trust for her use and benefit. During the life of her husband (who died in 1832) it might perhaps be fairly contended that the existence of the legal estate in the Trustee was necessary to protect her in the enjoyment of the property as separate estate free from the control of her husband. But after his death the option of managing the property herself being in her, and not in the Trustee, we are inclined to think that the trust becomes a mere passive one, and that the equitable estates vest by the Revised Statutes, converted into legal ones. This view is corroborated by the opinion of Chancellor Walworth, who had before him some questions concerning a portion of the estate in 1839, and who, in relation to Mme. Jumel's interest, used this language: "Her equitable interest therein, as cestui que trust, being turned into a legal estate by the provisions of the Revised Statute," citing the section above referred to—(Jumel vs. Jumel, 7 Paige, 595.) It is true, as said by the counsel for the appellees, that the point in question was not necessary to the decision in that case; but the observation shows the impression of an eminent Judge when the very matter was before his mind, and we have not been referred to any New-York decisions derogatory to this view of the subject. However, the view which we take of this case will not render it material whether the estates created by the trust and appointment became legal estates, or remained, as they were originally, merely equitable in their nature. The more material question is as to the effect of the conveyances made by Mme. Jumel and the Trustee in pursuance of her direction and appointment subsequent to the death of her husband. We may dismiss the notion which pervades the argument of the counsel for the appellees, that these conveyances were a fraud upon the appointment made in behalf of Mary Jumel Bownes, (or Mrs. Chase.) However proper that appointment may have been, considering the relations which the appointee sustained to Mr. Jumel and his wife as their adopted daughter, it was, nevertheless, only a voluntary one, and the subsequent appointments can in nowise be regarded as frauds upon it. They were or they were not such appointments as Mme. Jumel still had the power to make, and their effect is to be judged of by the nature of the power. In such it was simply voluntary, and could have no paramount effect over the previous appointment in favor of Mary Jumel Bownes. The conveyance to Hamilton may admit of more doubt. But, looking at the whole transaction, the conveyances and the reconveyance, we cannot avoid the conclusion that it was intended as a means of getting rid of the former appointment. The reconveyance by Hamilton to Werckmeister was equivalent to a cancellation of the pretended purchase. It was not a sale made by Hamilton to Werckmeister nor a settlement made by him for any purposes of his own. It was simply a handing back of the property. In our judgment, therefore, the two conveyances amounted to a mere formal transfer and retransfer; and if any sale was ever intended it was rescinded by the mutual consent of the parties to it. We are of opinion that this transaction did not, any more than that with Phillippon, affect the appointment in question, or the estate of the appointee, whether that estate is to be regarded as a legal or equitable one.

The next question is as to the title of the appellees to equitable relief for protecting them in the title which they have thus acquired. Mme. Jumel died in 1865, and the appellees immediately entered into full possession of all the property in question, both that which was derived from Stephen Jumel and that which is conceded to have been the proper estate of Mme. Jumel, and they have been in possession ever since. The appellant, by his several actions of ejectment, seeks to deprive them of that possession. With regard to the Stephen Jumel property, the title to which we have been considering, and which the appellees claim under and by virtue of the said trust and appointment, it is apparent that if the estate which they thus acquired is to be regarded as still an equitable estate, their right to the protection of a court of equity is undoubted, no matter where, or in whom, the legal estate may be, whether in the heirs of Werckmeister, the Trustee, or in the heirs of Mme. Jumel by virtue of the conveyances above referred to. On the other hand, if, by virtue of the Revised Statutes, the equitable estate of the appellees became converted into a legal estate, they would still have good cause to come into a court of equity for the purpose of removing the cloud upon their title created by the subsequent appointments and conveyances to Hamilton and Phillippon. These instruments on their face purport to be conveyances to purchasers, stating for pecuniary consideration to a large amount, and, by themselves, would import such a disposition of the lands conveyed as would defeat the appointment made in favor of Mrs. Chase. It is only by bringing them into juxtaposition with the sequent transactions in each case respectively, that is to say, by the introduction of supplemental evidence, that they are shown to be ineffective. In view of these considerations, and of the fact that the whole title involves the true construction of the trust and the power of appointment, and the further fact that Mme. Jumel was in full possession of the property, using and treating it as her own absolute estate until her death, the appellees were perfectly justified in coming into a court of equity to have these conveyances declared void and without effect. To this extent we think they are entitled to a decree, including also a decree for a perpetual injunction against the appellant, prohibiting him from prosecuting any action or suit for the recovery of the lands embraced in the appointments made in favor of Mary Jumel Bownes, by the deed of appointment executed by Eliza B. Jumel, and bearing date the 21st day of November, 1828.

As to the residue of the relief prayed for, namely, that the appellees should have the lands and real estate of which Mme. Jumel indisputably died seized in fee simple, appropriated to them in satisfaction of the supposed frauds committed by her against the trust, and of the engagements which she is supposed to have made to settle her estate, or a portion thereof, upon Eliza Jumel Chase, in consideration of her marriage with Mr. Pery, we are unable to perceive any valid ground for granting the prayer of the bill. If there were no other objections to the decree sought in this behalf, we cannot agree with the counsel of the appellees that any such fraud as is supposed was practiced, or, if attempted, that the attempt was successful; and we fail to see anything in the proofs adduced with regard to the negotiations of the said marriage sufficient to sustain such a decree. Nor do we think that the nature of the litigation created by the actions of ejectment, the character and amount of the evidence, or the number of suits, is such as to lay the foundation for the assumption of the entire controversy by a court of equity. Supposing the relationship of the appellant to Mme. Jumel to be such as he pretends it is, there does not seem to be any unnecessary multiplication of actions. All the property in the City of New-York is included in one suit, and the actions in Saratoga are brought against the several tenants in possession. The power of the courts of law to consolidate actions depending between the same parties, and upon the same questions in controversy, is doubtless sufficient to prevent any practical inconvenience not inherent in the case itself. If the evidence is merely voluminous or tedious, that circumstance is not sufficient cause for removing a case from a court of law to a court of equity. The claim made by the appellees to recover from the appellant the sum of $2,500 procured by him by way of compromise from a grantee of Mr. Chase, is, in our opinion, utterly groundless. The decree of the Circuit Court must be reversed with costs, and the cause remanded with directions to enter a decree in conformity with this opinion.

THE DANSER WILL CASE.

SEVERAL OBJECTIONS FILED AGAINST THE INSTRUMENT—BEQUESTS TO CHARITABLE SOCIETIES OBJECTED TO.

In the will case of Miss Mary M. Danser, daughter of Matthias Danser, the wealthy gambler, Mr. Clifford A. H. Bartlett, attorney for Smith J. Danser (the uncle of the testatrix) and the other contestants of the will, filed specific objections yesterday in the Surrogate's Court to many of the provisions of the will, especially to several making bequests to charitable or religious organizations, mainly on the grounds that the provisions were invalid, either on account of the will not having been executed two months before the decease of the testatrix, or that the majority of the incorporators of such institutions were not shown to be residents within this State, or that the acts creating the institutions were of a special character, passed in violation of the Constitution of this State, or that the acts did not obtain the assent of two-thirds of the members elected to each branch of the Legislature by which they were passed, or that the institutions were not authorized to take personal property by bequest, or that the incorporators were not shown to be citizens of the United States, or that no such corporations existed at the time the will was executed. Objection is made to the bequests to the following organizations: New-York Bible Society, American Female Guardian Society, New-York Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor, Board of Foreign Missions of the Reformed Church, Deaf and Ear Infirmary, Home for Incurables, Juvenile Asylum, North-eastern Dispensary, Sheltering Arms, Nursery and Child's Hospital, Northern Dispensary, Young Women's Christian Association, Methodist Episcopal Church Extension and Missionary Society, Children's Aid Society, City Mission and Tract Society, Homeopathic Medical College, North-western Dispensary, Demilt Dispensary, Homeopathic Dispensary for Women and Children, Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church, Methodist Episcopal Tract Society, Board of Education of the Reformed Church, American Seamen's Friend Society, Society for the Relief of the Ruptured and Crippled, Methodist Home, Bowery Village Church, Methodist Episcopal Sunday-School Union, and the Eastern Dispensary. Objection is also made to the provision of the will making Mr. Jeremiah the residuary legatee of the surplus funds of the estate, and empowering him to distribute them, in his discretion, to such institutions as he may select, on the ground that such provision is an attempt to create a trust not authorized by the laws of this State.

Evidence in support of these objections is to be introduced and submitted before Surrogate Calvin to-morrow afternoon by Mr. William O. Bartlett, of counsel for the contestants.

A RAILROAD FORECLOSURE.

The suit brought by William H. Taylor and others, as Trustees, to foreclose the $50,000,000 mortgage on the Atlantic and Great Western Railroad, was argued before Judge Daniels, in Supreme Court Chambers yesterday, on a motion made by Charles A. Da Costa, as counsel for the Franco-Egyptian Bank, which holds $1,800,000 of the railroad company's bonds, to set aside an ex parte order confirming the Amsterdam agreement for the extension of the so-called Ohio mortgage. The motion was based on three grounds: first, that the order was obtained without notice to the defendants; second, that it purported to have been obtained by a Mr. Gorham, as counsel for all the defendants, whereas he was only counsel for the railroad company; and third, that in this case the order was obtained in violation of an injunction granted by the Supreme Court of this State. It seems that the plaintiffs began three foreclosure suits, one in this State, another in Pennsylvania, and a third in Ohio, so as to cover the entire extent of the railroad. After the Amsterdam agreement was entered into the plaintiffs were checked, by an injunction obtained in this State, from proceeding on it in the Ohio courts. They persisted, however, in spite of the injunction. The motion made by Mr. Da Costa was opposed by W. W. McFarland, who represented the plaintiffs and the railroad company. Charles H. Tweed, who represented Messrs. Bischoffsheim & Goldschmidt, the holders of $500,000 of interest coupons, appeared simply to protect the interests of his clients, and neither opposed nor favored the motion. Judge Daniels took the papers, reserving his decision.

CONSTRUCTION OF A TREATY.

Further argument was heard yesterday before Commissioner Osborn in reference to the jurisdiction of the German Consul in the case in which he claims, under the treaty between Germany and the United States, to dispose of two Swedish sailors whom he charges with having deserted from the German bark Herzogin-Anna. Ex-Judge Beebe, who appeared for the sailors, contended that the Commissioner had the right, under the statute interpreting the treaty, to investigate the facts of the case and discharge the men in case the evidence did not establish the charge of desertion, or otherwise a great abuse might result, as a man might be taken back to Germany and imprisoned for a political offense, on the false charge that he was a deserter. Mr. Burke, who appeared for the German Consul, contended that the Commissioner must be guided by the plain provisions of the treaty giving the Consul full custody of and power over the disposition of cases of alleged desertion from German vessels, and that the Congress giving the Commissioner power to investigate such cases was void, as being in conflict with the provisions of the treaty. Commissioner Osborn said he would decide the case to-morrow. The German Consul's secretary stated yesterday that if the decision was adverse to the German Consul's claim, a protest would be made to the United States Government.

A SON ROBBING HIS MOTHER.

The robbery of a quantity of jewelry from Mrs. Elizabeth Fogarty, of No. 131 Eighty-seventh-street, by her son Camille, mention of which was made in THE TIMES on Friday, was brought up in the Tombs Police Court again yesterday, on the occasion of the examination of a young man named William Miller, who is charged with being an accomplice in the crime. Young Fogarty stole the jewelry and gave it to an acquaintance named Michael Clark to dispose of, and by Clark it was tranferred to Miller for the same purpose. Miller first acknowledged having received the stuff, and promised to get it back, but he failed to do so, and now he protests his innocence of complicity in the theft. Justice Otterbourg held him in $2,000 bail. When the Justice's decision was announced a young woman in court burst into tears, and ran hurriedly out of court and around to the entrance to the City Prison on Franklin-street. Here she met Miller on his way to a cell, and embraced him, and for a time there was quite a scene in the Warden's office. Miller says this woman is his wife, but the Police say her name is Mary Reed, once the mistress of Dolan, who was hanged in the Tombs about a year ago for the murder of Mr. Noe. Miller's reputation appears to be very bad, though he claims to be a tinsmith doing a regular business.

ARREST OF A VETERAN.

Austin Spencer, 78 years old, a veteran of the war of 1812, was arrested yesterday morning by Deputy Internal Revenue Collector Yeomans, of the Third Collection District, and Deputy United States Marshal Denbert, on a charge of running an illicit still, at No. 208 West Thirty-sixth-street, where he resided with his wife, who is over 80 years old, and two daughters, in humble apartments. The officers found a diminutive distilling apparatus on a cooking stove, and a small quantity of "bilge." or inferior molasses used for the purpose of making whisky. The old man was arraigned before Commissioner Deuel, and said that he was not aware that he was violating the law in making a little whisky, by the sale of which, in addition to the money earned by his daughters in making neck-ties, he was enabled to get a fare living for his family. He was discharged on his own recognizance to appear for an examination.

COURT NOTES.

Judge Donohue yesterday rendered a decision striking out as repetitions certain portions of the complaint in the suit for $1,000,000, brought by Cornelius J. Vanderbilt against William H. Vanderbilt.

Neil Conway, a clog dancer, was recently committed by a Civil Justice, as he says, simply for not paying a board bill of $45. He obtained a writ of habeas corpus from Judge Donohue, in Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday, and the matter will be argued to-morrow.

Judge Donohue, in Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday rendered a decision refusing to discharge John Rogers, who claims to be the stepfather of the child actress, Mabel Leonard, and who is charged with complicity in her abduction. He is held for contempt of court.

The old will case of Edward Boyle, who left the bulk of his estate to the House of the Good Shepherd, was summed up yesterday before Surrogate Calvin, John McKeon making an elaborate concluding argument in support of the provisions of the will, and in opposition to the claims of the next of kin who contested the instrument. Decision was reserved.

As Mrs. Elizabeth C. Thorburn, of No 14 East Ninth-street, was walking through East Thirty-fifth-street near Broadway yesterday, she was approached by Charles F. Kiernan, who snatched her pocket-book, containing $10, from her hand and ran off. He was pursued and arrested by Patrolman Archibald, of the Twenty-ninth Precinct, and Justice Duffy committed him for trial in default of $1,000 bail.

James F. Madison, the young man who was arrested on Friday by Detective Ferris, of the Central Office, on suspicion of having swindled a number of young men by obtaining money from them by promising to get situations for them, was arraigned before Justice Duffy yesterday. The charge of swindling could not be substantiated, and a complaint for carrying a sword cane was made against him, and he was committed for trial in default of $1,000 bail.

Joseph Laino, residing in an Italian tenement-house on Mulberry-street, appeared against an organ-grinder named Francisco Pantanpo, in the Tombs Police Court, yesterday, charging him with having cut him in the neck three times with a razor. The organ-grinder claimed to have been assaulted first, but the evidence did not bear him out, and he was held in $2,000 for trial in the General Sessions. The complainant was sent to the House of Detention, in default of $300 bail, to appear as a witness.

Mary Ann Palister and Ellen McDermott, two young women, who reside at No. 111 Mulberry-street, and who are more or less known to the Police as expert shoplifters, were before Justice Otterbourg, in the Tombs, yesterday, on the complaint of Richard Meares, of No. 307 Sixth-avenue, who charged them with having stolen $700 worth of silk dresses from his store. McDermott, it seems, engaged the attention of a lady clerk while Palister made away with the dresses. The prisoners were held for trial in the General Sessions.

A decision was rendered by Judge Donohue, in Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday, in the habeas corpus proceeding begun on behalf of Frederick A. Botty, the lawyer, who was ordered by Civil Justice Dinkel to be imprisoned for 10 days and fined $10 for contempt of court. Judge Donohue sustained the validity of the punishment. Since his committal, however, Botty has been simply in custody of his counsel, William F. Kintzing, and the term of his imprisonment expired yesterday. Botty simply paid $10 to the Sheriff, and went on his way rejoicing.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

By Judge Donohue.

In the Matter of Mabel Leonard.—The case shows that the person who has the child is supported by the prisoner, and without his support she could not keep the child beyond the court's jurisdiction. Under the circumstances it seems to me the prisoner should be held.

Kyle et al. vs. Dyer et al.—Decision with costs granted to defendants paying all costs to present time, and giving security to pay what shall be found due.

Draft vs. Brown.—Order should state affidavits filed; otherwise to remain as it is.

Matter of Botty.—Writ dismissed.

Enoch Morgan Sons Co. vs. Schwachhofer.—Motion in this case to follow the same result as in case before Judge Donohue.

Pinkle & Lyon Sewing-machine Company vs. Alsop Arms Company.—I agree with Judge Westbrook that the order should stand.

Memorandums.—In the matter of the French Manufacturing Company; Scheley vs. Zink; Vanderbilt vs. Vanderbilt.

Weston vs. Kinzey.—Motion granted.

Sheiffe vs. Truss.—Motion denied, without costs.

Teele vs. Teele.—Proof of identity not sufficient.

Hardt vs. Schulting.—Motion denied.

Parcy vs. Parsons et al.—Opinion.

Granted.—Ward vs. Donnell; in the matter of Ward et al.; Excelsior Savings Bank vs. Mauran; in the matter of Munson, &c., relative to a military parade; in the matter of the application of the Department of Public Works for and in behalf of the City of New-York, relative to acquiring title to certain lands for a parade ground, &c.

By Judge Westbrook.

Colton vs Murray.—Allowance, $1,000.

Portalupee vs. Portalippe.—Report of Referee confirmed and separation from bed and board granted; custody of child awarded to plaintiff.

By Judge Barrett.

In the Matter of One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-Street.—Order granted taxing costs.

Clark vs. Crane.—Order granted.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Donohue.

Judgment for Plaintiffs—Opinions.—Wallace vs. The American Linen Thread Company; Wennels vs. Wennels. *Southworth vs. Russell.*—Judgment for plaintiff.

Judgments for Defendants.—Morgan et al. vs. Francklyn; Mann et al. vs. McDowell et al.; Ford vs. Schulting; Washington Heights Methodist Episcopal Church vs. The Mayor, &c., of New-York; Hewlett vs. Wood. Opinions.

Melvain, &c., vs. Town.—See memorandum.

Taylor et. al. vs. Brokaw.—Notice of the presentation of the case for settlement must be given.

Smith et al. vs. Schulting.—Findings and decree signed.

Ketellas vs. Ketellas.—Findings settled and signed.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge J. F. Daly.

Schlamp vs. Peters.—See opinion.

Rogers vs. Donovan.—Judgment according to decisions filed.

JUDGE DONOHUE'S BAD CHIROGRAPHY.

Judge Donohue, in Supreme Court, Special Term, yesterday handed down seven almost illegible memoranda in cases tried before him. The chirography of this Judge has been the subject of frequent complaint for some time, and his opinions generally require the aid of an interpreter to decipher their meaning. Only a few days ago about half an hour was expended by one of the clerks in the County Clerk's Office in endeavoring to make out less than half a dozen words interpolated by Judge Donohue. The clerk applied in vain to very many persons to find out what the words were, and only succeeded, at last, by having a man guess at the words, the guess turning out to be correct. Judge Donohue, in his memoranda and opinions, writes a kind of abbreviated long hand, omitting punctuation marks, words, and portions of words, and making a single waving stroke take the place of many letters. If papers written in such a way were handed up to any court they would be rejected under a rule of the Supreme Court. The rule, however, does not, unfortunately, apply to the Judges themselves.

KINGS COUNTY SURROGATE'S COURT.

The following is a record of the business transacted in the Kings County Surrogate's Court, before Hon. A. H. Dailey, Surrogate, during the past week:

Wills Proved—Harriet G. Vanderpoel, of the town of New-Utrecht; Joseph Carsow, Annis Rode, Jane Dixon, and William Stock, all of the City of Brooklyn.

Letters of administration were granted in the estates of the following named deceased persons, viz.: Cornelius Duryea and Margaret Hacket, of the town of Flatbush; Henrietta Smith, Charles F. Briggs, John Todd, William H. Cook, Joseph Mathewman, Jennie Hornick, formerly Jennie Baylis, James Hines, Henry A. Damon, George Shearman, John Martin, James Fitzsimmons, Mary J. O'Mara, formerly Mary J. Canahan, and Landelin Fraenkle, all of the City of Brooklyn.

Letters of guardianship of the person and estate of John B. Hornick were granted to Edward P. Hornick, and of Ida L. Heinz to August J. Bergerhoff, all of the County of Kings.

A NEW WAY TO COLLECT WAGES.

Mrs. Emma L. Elias, of No. 107 West Twenty-eighth-street, wife of John W. Elias, of "Dollar Store" fame, appeared before Justice Duffy, at the Jefferson-Market Police Court, yesterday, as complainant against Rebecca Walker, whom she charged with stealing a silk dress, valued at $102, and $22 in money from her. Mrs. Elias testified that the girl was employed by her as a nurse, and that yesterday she left the house, taking with her the property referred to. Detective Schmittberger, who arrested Rebecca, found the dress in her possession. The prisoner stated that she had been in the employ of Mrs. Elias for nearly seven weeks, and that Mrs. Elias owed her between $6 and $7, and, although she had frequently called for her wages, she had not succeeded in getting them, and therefore took the dress, with the intention of pawning it for the amount due her, and sending the ticket to Mrs. Elias. She denied most positively that she had stolen any money. She was committed for trial in default of $500 bail.

SEIZURE OF A CHURCH.

An execution for $13,800 was placed in the hands of Sheriff Reilly, against the Episcopal Church of the Holy Saviour, at Madison-avenue and Twenty-fifth-street, on a judgment obtained by Rev. Dr. Abraham B. Carter, the Pastor of the church, for arrears of salary. Deputy Sheriffs Shields and Young made a levy yesterday on property found in the building, consisting of movable ornaments connected with the sanctuary, organ, furniture, &c. The real estate is mortgaged for $6,000, which is said to be its full value. It is not expected that there will be any services to-day, as the church is locked and the Deputies have possession of the keys.

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DRESS-MAKER.—BY A COMPETENT DRESSmaker with unexceptionable references, employment in City or country, by week or month; is willing to be generally useful. Apply No. 70 5th-av., south-west corner of 13th-st.

DRESS-MAKER.—BY A COMPETENT WOMAN to assist with chamber-work; good dress-maker; highly respectable, honest and industrious; City or country. Call or address 1,256, Broadway, second floor.

DRESS-MAKER.—BY THE DAY, OR WORK at taken home; best City reference. Call at No. 209 East 41st-st.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A YOUNG GIRL TO DO general house-work; City or

THE HOUSEHOLD.

FRESH FRUITS AND VEGETABLES.

The markets are liberally supplied with every variety of produce, and prices are pretty low for everything except meat, which is selling at the rates ruling last week. Eggs are a little cheaper, but there is no change to be noted in regard to the prices for butter and cheese, which are probably selling as low as they will be sold this year. Fish is in good supply, and none better was ever offered for sale than can be bought at present. The salmon arriving is particularly good, is cheap, and the housewife need never be at a loss as to the best method of cooking it, for, unlike many other kinds of fish, it can be cooked in as many ways as meats. It is good to boil, roast, bake, fry, or broil, and can be salted or pickled for future use. Raspberries, whortleberries, cherries, currants, green apples—only fit for cooking—green gooseberries, and watermelons, are plentiful, and Southern peaches are in good supply. The last mentioned fruit will soon be received here in considerable quantities from Delaware, when prices will be much lower then they are at present. The supply of blackberries and canteloupes is becoming larger, and prices are gradually declining. New potatoes are in very liberal supply, large quantities arriving from Long Island and New-Jersey, and the best in the market can be bought at low rates. Green vegetables from Long Island, New-Jersey, and nearby points are more plentiful and are finer and more palatable than Southern vegetables transported here for long distances on steam-ships and railroad lines. The new cabbage, cucumbers, string beans, radishes, lettuce, and squash arriving from Long Island are very good. The best tomatoes in market come from Norfolk, Va., and so do the best onions.

RECEIPTS FOR THE TABLE.

STEWED MUSHROOMS.—Wipe the mushrooms clean and white with a wet soft cloth; cut off the stalks; use a porcelain saucepan for cooking; have cold water enough to cover the mushrooms, and stew slowly for 15 minutes; salt to taste; add one tablespoonful of butter—first mixed through a little flour—for every quart of mushrooms; let simmer three or four minutes; beat up two tablespoonfuls cream with one egg; stir this in and let simmer two minutes longer. Serve hot.—MOLLIE.

FRIED MUSHROOMS.—Cut off nearly all of the stalks; wipe off the skin with a wet, soft cloth, place them neatly in a pie-dish, sprinkle on a little pepper and salt, place a small piece of butter on each mushroom; bake about half an hour; baste occasionally with butter and water; serve in the dish in which they are baked, with a sauce poured over them; make the sauce of drawn butter, a little minced parsley, a little lemon juice, salt, and pepper.—MOLLIE.

MUSHROOM CATSUP, I.—Take a quantity of large mushrooms, wipe them clean with a wet soft cloth, crush them well with your hands, and then cover them well with salt; let them stand all night, the next day put them into stew-pans, set them in a slow oven, and let remain 12 hours, strain them through a hair sieve; to every gallon of liquor add one ounce each of ground cloves, mace, black pepper, and ginger, two ounces of table-salt; set on a slow fire, and let it boil until one-half of the liquor has boiled away; when quite cold bottle for use.—MOLLIE.

MUSHROOM CATSUP, II.—Two quarts mushrooms, one-quarter pound salt; lay in an earthenware pan in alternate layers of mushrooms and salt; let then lie six hours, then break into bits, set in a cool place three days, stirring thoroughly every morning; measure the juice when you have strained it, and to every quart allow half an ounce of allspice, the same quantity of ginger, half a teaspoonful of powdered mace, a teaspoonful of cayenne; put into a stone jar, cover closely, set in a saucepan of boiling water over the fire, and boil five hours, hard; take it off, empty into a porcelain kettle, and boil slowly half an hour longer; strain it through a hair sieve, let stand settled and clear; pour off carefully from the sediment and bottle, filling the flasks to the mouth; dip the corks in melted resin, and tie up with bladders. The bottle should be very small, as it soon spoils when exposed to the air.

BUTTERMILK BREAD.—Heat one pint of buttermilk until it is almost scalding hot; stir in slowly, while the milk is hot, sifted flour enough to make quite a thick batter; then add half a gill of yeast, and let it stand five or six hours to rise; if made over night, do not use the yeast, substitute one tablespoonful of white sugar. In the morning stir into the sponge, a teaspoonful of soda dissolved in hot water; add a little salt, two tablespoonfuls butter, work in just flour enough to handle comfortably; knead well, make into loaves, and let it rise until light.—MOLLIE.

BUTTERMILK MUFFINS.—To one quart of buttermilk add two well-beaten eggs; stir them into the milk, beating hard all the while; add sifted flour enough to make a good batter, one teaspoonful salt; then, at the last, one teaspoonful soda dissolved in hot water; bake at once in a quick oven.—MOLLIE.

CHERRY PUDDING.—Take one pound of cherries, remove the pits, lay them in a hair sieve, place the sieve over an earthen dish to collect the juice; sprinkle over them one-half pound of sugar. In the morning make a rich batter of eggs, milk, and flour, stir in the cherries, without the juice; it will take one hour to bake, or two to boil. When ready heat the juice, add a little butter and sugar to suit the taste, and use it as sauce to the pudding.

CHARLOTTE RUSSE.—One pint of milk, one teacupful cream, one teacupful sugar, one teaspoonful sea moss farine, and two eggs; put the milk into a tin dish over boiling water; add the sugar and stir until dissolved; mix the yolks of the eggs with the farine, add a little cold milk, and stir it into the hot milk and sugar, stirring until it is thoroughly mixed and smooth; remove the dish from the boiling water; flavor to taste and add the whites of the eggs whipped to a stiff froth; line a pudding dish with slices of cake or lady fingers; pour on the farine. When cold it is ready for the table.—POLLY.

JAMS.—In making jams the fruit should be carefully cleaned and thoroughly bruised, as mashing it before cooking prevents it from becoming hard. Boil 15 or 20 minutes before adding the sugar, as the flavor of the fruit is thus better preserved, (usually allowing three-quarters of a pound of sugar to a pound of fruit,) and then boil half an hour longer. Jams require almost constant stirring, and every housekeeper should be provided with a small paddle with handle at right angles with the blade, (similar to an apple-butter "stirrer," only smaller,) to be used in making jams and marmalades. To tell when any jam or marmalade is sufficiently cooked, take out some of it on a plate and let it cool. If no juice or moisture gathers about it, and it looks dry and glistening, it is done thoroughly. Put up in glass or small stone jars, and seal or secure like jellies. Keep jellies and jams in a cool, dark, and dry place.—*Buckeye Cookery.*

GOOSEBERRY JAM.—Stew the berries in a little water, press through a coarse sieve, and return to the kettle; add three-fourths of a pound of sugar to each pound of the pulped gooseberry; boil three-quarters of an hour, stirring constantly; pour in jars or bowls, and cover as directed for currant jams.—*Buckeye Cookery.*

GRAPE OR PLUM JAM.—Stew in a little water, and press the fruit through a colender or coarse sieve, adding a little water to plums to get all the pulp through. Add sugar, and finish as other jams.—*Buckeye Cookery.*

RASPBERRY JAM.—Make by itself, or, better, combined with currants in the proportion of one-third currants to two-thirds raspberries; mash the fruit well, and proceed as in currant jam. Make blackberry jam like raspberry, except that it should not be mixed with currants. Strawberry jam is made exactly like blackberry.—*Buckeye Cookery.*

CURRANT JAM.—Pick from stems and wash thoroughly with the hands, put into a preserving kettle, and boil 15 or 20 minutes, stirring often, and skimming-off any scum that may arise; then add sugar in the proportion of three-fourths pound sugar to one pound fruit, or, by measure, one coffee-cup of sugar to one pint mashed fruit; boil 30 minutes longer, stirring almost constantly. When done, pour in small glasses or jars, and either seal or secure, like jelly, by first pressing paper cut to fit the glasses down close on the fruit, and then larger papers brushed on the inside with white of eggs, with the edges turned down over the outside of the glass.—*Buckeye Cookery.*

CURRANT JELLY.—Mash the currants with the hand; put them on the fire and bring to a scald; strain out the juice and measure it; place over the fire and boil three minutes; have granulated sugar previously heated in the oven, and add a pound of sugar to a pint of juice; bring the jelly to a boil once more, and immediately remove; pour into glass jars or tumblers; when cold lay brandy paper on each, and paste over tightly brown paper.—ETTIE.

EXTRA NICE JELLY.—Always use the best white sugar, either granulated or powdered, great care should be taken in weighing or measuring; also observe the time closely. To make peach jelly, use one-third of the kernels with the peaches, which should be pared, stoned, and sliced; place the peaches and the kernels in a jar; place this jar in a pot of boiling water, stir from time to time until the fruit is all broken, then strain through a stout coarse bag, and to every pint of peach-juice add the juice of one lemon, then measure again, allowing one pound of sugar to a pint of juice; heat the sugar very hot by placing it on pans in the oven, stirring occasionally so that it will not burn; when the juice has boiled just 20 minutes add the sugar, let it come to a boil, and take it instantly from the fire; have your jelly-glasses rolled in hot water, and then fill them with the scalding liquid; when cold and firm put brandied tissue paper on the top of the jelly, paste a thick paper over the glass; keep in a dry place.—MOLLIE.

USEFUL FAMILY HINTS.

TO WASH A BLACK AND WHITE COTTON DRESS.—Have a tub partly filled with hot water, add one large tablespoonful of ox-gall powdered borax; work one part of the dress at a time, the basque first; use very little soap, and only on the most soiled places; wash quickly, rinse in warm water containing a tablespoonful of table salt; starch on the wrong side, wring very dry, shake out well, and hang where it will dry quickly; next wash the overskirt and then the underskirt in the same way.—MOLLIE.

TO CLEAN WHITE LACE.—To a pail of hot water add one tablespoonful powdered borax; place the lace in and let it remain for a few moments; then wash, in the same water, gently with the hands, using very little soap; when quite clean rinse in one clear hot water; squeeze or press the water out do not wring it; place the lace—if a small piece—inside of a sheet, and with the cloth well wrapped around the lace, gently wring as much of the moisture out as possible; place a clean towel or sheet on your lap; and with very clean hands straighten or stretch the lace to its original shape; pick out all of the edges, points, &c.; it will become perfectly dry while doing so. If the lace is very large or hard to dry, pin it down on a clean board, sticking pins into every point or loop; use no starch; do not iron it or hang it up to dry.—MOLLIE.

TO CLEANSE THE HAIR.—Ammonia should not be used on the hair; it injures the gloss and softness, causing the hair to become harsh and dry. The best way to cleanse the hair and keep the scalp healthy is to beat up a fresh egg and rub it well into the hair, or if more convenient rub it into the hair without beating. Rub the egg in until a lather is formed; occasionally wet the hands in warm water, softened with borax; by the time a lather is formed the scalp is clean; then rinse the egg all out in a basin of warm water, containing a tablespoonful of powdered borax; after that rinse in one clear warm water.—MOLLIE.

TO WHITEN PORCELAIN SAUCEPANS.—Have the pans half filled with hot water, throw in a tablespoonful of powdered borax, and let it boil. If this does not remove all of the stains, soap a cloth and sprinkle on plenty of powdered borax. Scour it well.—MOLLIE.

TO KEEP AWAY FLIES.—Eucalyptus was probably the name of the tree, called for some weeks ago, to keep away flies or mosquitos. Last year there were two articles about it in THE TIMES.

INFORMATION WANTED.

A recipe for preparing spinach as they do in restaurants.

A receipt for making molasses fruit-cake.

A recipe for making pop-corn balls.

A recipe for grape wine; whether or not a butter tub can be used to ferment it in, or whether it must be a cask; how much should be put in?

A recipe for elderberry wine.

What will clean and whiten a soiled Panama hat?

How to take wax grease stains from ground glass shades.

Is there any way to remove tatooing of India ink?

SATAN IN NEW-HAMPSHIRE.

HOW HE MADE A CONTRACT WITH A WOMAN FOR HER SOUL, AND HOW HE WAS CIRCUMVENTED BY THE MINISTERS, DEACONS, AND ELDERS.

The Waterville (Me.) *Mail* is publishing extracts from the diary of the late Asa Redington, of Waterville, who was a Revolutionary soldier. The strange incident recorded below happened in New Salisbury, N. H., in 1784, while he was working for a Mr. Greeley: "An elderly lady by the name of Bailey, and of whom it was said she was a lover of toddy, happened to be at the barn one day, when there came on a heavy shower of rain and thunder, during which period the Prince of Darkness appeared unto her; in consequence of some valuable promises made to her, she entered into contract with him, agreeing to give herself up, both soul and body to his Infernal Majesty, at a certain hour on a certain day, and in about six days after this interview. When the storm was over the good lady returned to the house and gave them a history of what had taken place, adding that she had signed and sealed the contract with her own blood, showing the wound on her finger from whence the liquid was drawn! Her friends were exceedingly alarmed at the dreadful story, and the news spread like wildfire both far and near, and oh, what could be done to save her! Notice was immediately given to Mr. Searl, the then settled minister of the town, and, like a good shepherd, he at once determined to defeat the Evil One if possible. Accordingly, on the Sabbath following he mentioned the appalling circumstances to the congregation, and with tears in his eyes told them (I being one of the hearers) that the Prince of Darkness had appeared in bodily shape to one of his parishioners, and on a certain day was again to make him a visit, appearance, according to the contract, and take off with him a member of his church to the regions of despair, and on the day named for the exhibition, he should by consent of the church then present, appoint a meeting, and wished that if any one present had any objections he would make it known. A pause then ensued and not even a whisper was heard. The minister then said he should, and accordingly did, appoint the meeting. On that important day a multitude of persons of all ages and sexes assembled in Mr. Pettingell's orchard on an elevated piece of ground, measures having been previously taken to have 10 or 12 ministers from the neighboring towns to attend at the meeting, and they accordingly appeared on the ground in due season for the exercise. The good old lady was then introduced and placed in the centre of the multitude, the ministers forming in a circle around her, then another circle composed of deacons, elders, and members of churches present, and then in the rear of those the multitude formed in a close column. Everything then being prepared for action, and at least one hour before the time appointed for his Satanic Majesty to make his appearance, the exercises began by singing, praying, and supplications, all in favor of the good old lady and against the tempter, which continued till 5 P. M., it being several hours after the time appointed for the explosion, and no smell of brimstone or appearance of danger, the multitude began to disperse, and the lady was delivered over to her friends, and by sunset the ground was cleared. Mr. Greeley early in the day geared up his old steed with saddle and pillion, went a number of times, taking the females of his family, on to the ground in season, and returning home in the same way, which was not accomplished till nearly dark. I did not attend at this scene of folly, but the meeting took place in sight of where I was hoeing corn in Mr. Greeley's field, and I could plainly see the gathering multitude at the place of action. The particulars of what took place at the meeting I had from several persons present. My brother, Thomas Redington, then resided near Mr. Greeley's, and had a knowledge of the transaction and now recollects it."

WHERE THE BIRDS GO.

DISCOURAGING VIEWS OF A NEW-HAMPSHIRE OBSERVER.

A correspondent of the Manchester (N. H.) *Mirror* contributes the following in reference to the decreased number of wild birds:

"The prevailing decrease in the number of insectivorous and other small birds is an established fact. Various causes may be assigned for the diminution, but it seems to me the grand one is the inevitable tendency of civilization to annihilate all forms of wild life. It is sometimes said that boys destroy large numbers of birds. This is my observation, however, that boys wantonly destroy very few birds. The incipient hunter, being anxious to attest his destructive skill, will sometimes shoot a bird, but the popular disapproval that follows the act generally cures him of his ambition to destroy. Nothing but legitimate game, in some of the Middle and Southern States large numbers of robins and rice-birds (bobolinks) are annually destroyed by hunters. In these places such birds are game, being captured and consumed with every consideration of profit that attends the killing of pigeons and partridges. I am not aware that the general habits of any community are anywhere directly opposed to the existence of common song birds, and others not generally regarded as proper objects for destruction; the fact that certain varieties of these birds in a measure recognize man as their natural protector weighs against the proposition. The few birds captured for scientific purposes hardly affect the general number of individuals. The indirect efforts of civilization are strongly prejudicial to the existence and multiplication of birds. The destruction of forests deprives birds of their natural haunts; the relentless scythe, that searches out every nook and corner of the grass lot, frightens them from our fields; the constant modification of physical relations, effected by thorough tillage, destroys the means of sustenance of certain varieties. In general terms, the earth, to support more men, can sustain only less birds. Strange as it may at first seem, certain mechanical inventions are eminently deadly to birds. The tendency of birds to dash against a bright light is well known. One morning this year 143 dead birds were found lodged upon a light-house near New-Haven, Conn. We cannot tell how many hundreds, after striking the light, fell dead into the water that night. Over 200 birds were also found one morning this season on board a propeller in Long Island Sound, many, if not all, of which were killed by flying against the head-light and smoke-stacks. More than these, the pilot of the steamer Continental, at Hell Gate, found one night this season the deck of the vessel covered with dead small birds. They were swept off in heaps, and in the morning over 750 were counted; and this was only a part of them. Bird laws will accomplish something in behalf of the harmless feathered tribes; but it looks as if the time is coming when our native song birds must be domesticated to be preserved."

FIGHTS BETWEEN IRON-CLADS.

Mr. Scott Russell, an English writer on naval warfare, thinks 20 minutes will be a long time for an engagement—that is, for the period which will elapse between sighting an enemy and either sinking him or being sunk. This is staggering, but Mr. Russell has his reasons, and puts them forward boldly if not theatrically. "Standing on the deck, 24 feet above the water, I see my enemy clear on the horizon. He is seeking me. I am seeking him. We are six miles apart—at modest speed a mile takes six minutes—at that rate we shall meet in 18 minutes. What to do in these 18 minutes is a serious question. There is not a heavy sea on, but an ordinary swell; our ships roll gently; steam steadily; our guns are charged; all is ready." Twelve minutes are consumed in the mutual approach, and the disposal of the next six minutes is serious. During the first three he maintains the only course is to meet the enemy boldly and run at him, and insists that a commander's orders must be, 'Stand by! Steady! Full speed ahead!' Then the three minutes are soon over! The engineer gets all in order for the crash! All in the ship is already made fast! The commander's eye never leaves the enemy. At the end of a minute he sees the enemy hesitate. Then, if the enemy is not sufficiently alert to double or tack, he must sue for mercy, or the only course of dealing with him is to "stem on, stem into him. His side is open to the sea." Mr. Scott Russell's conclusion is, however, that, "whichever side may win, it seems unlikely that an encounter between ships will last through more than three minutes, or that the time of engagement will be prolonged. Eighteen minutes to meet, and 18 minutes' close quarters seems a long fight." So, the lessons he would have us learn, by way of preparation for this rapid work, are first to possess the "greatest strength to strike an enemy with most harm to him and least to me," and the second, "to possess the greatest speed."

MILITARY GOSSIP.

NATIONAL GUARD NOTES.

The Washington Continental Guards will give a picnic at Rubenstein's Harlem River Park on Thursday, Aug. 2.

The Forty-seventh Regiment will hold its second competition for the Veteran badge at Creedmoor next Friday.

A bill has just been approved at General Headquarters for uniforms for the Ninth Regiment, amounting to $11,344.

Private Joseph P. Quinn, Jr., of Company F, Twenty-second Regiment, has been discharged upon the Surgeon's certificate of disability.

An election will be held in the Thirteenth Regiment next Friday evening, to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Col. Philip H. Briggs.

At First Division Head-quarters notice has been received of the election of Corps. Gustave Dobel, Jacob Plate, and Louis A. Hoffman, Separate Troop Cavalry, and Sergt. Paul Haller, Battery B, Artillery.

At a Meeting of Company F, Seventy-first Regiment, last Friday evening, new by-laws were adopted. Quartermaster Sergt. C. W. White was elected President, and Sergt. H. M. King, Vice-President of the company.

Company I, Veterans, Ninth Regiment, will hold its second annual excursion to Oriental Grove, on Long Island Sound, on Wednesday, the 25th inst. The steamer Metamora and a barge will convey passengers to the grounds.

The Twenty-eighth and Thirty-second Regiments Infantry, Separate Troop Cavalry, and Battery B, Artillery, Second Division, Brooklyn, held a meeting last week to consider a proposition to have a conjoint moonlight parade, and decided to do so during next September.

Company C, Eighth Regiment, Capt. George C. Fielding commanding, will visit Dobb's Ferry as the guest of Company F, Sixteenth Battalion, on the 16th inst. On that occasion Company F will give a public picnic. Company D, Capt. Stoutenburgh commanding, will celebrate Lafayette's birthday with becoming honors.

Upon the recommendation of Capt. Edward Fackner, of Company K, Twelfth Regiment, the Board of Officers of that command have adopted a *fac-simile* of the regimental pin as an adornment to the heads of general orders in place of the spread-eagle coats of arms of the different States, &c., that have heretofore embellished them. The change is very creditable.

Company H, Twelfth Regiment, Capt. W. C. Reddy commanding, will have an excursion to Raritan Beach Grove, N. J., on Wednesday, Aug. 15. The barges Caledonia and Republic will leave the foot of Thirty-third-street, East River, at 7:30 A. M., and Thirty-fourth-street, North River, at 9 o'clock. Music will be furnished by Dodworth's Band, and arrangements have been made for a pleasant time.

The committee representing Batteries B and K, Artillery, and the Separate Troop Cavalry, First Division, held a meeting at the residence of Major Karl Klein, last Friday evening, for the purpose of completing arrangements for the proposed encampment. A majority of the committee was in favor of encamping at Fleetwood Park, but in the absence of one of the members of the committee, action was deferred for the present.

The proposed encampment of a battalion of the Seventy-first Regiment at Bayside, Long Island, has been abandoned, as a sufficient number of men could not be found who would go and pay their pro rata of expenses—$10. Two hundred men was the minimum number required by Major McAlpine, and it is a little singular that a regiment like the Seventy-first could not produce 200 men willing to engage in so cheap and yet so effective an enterprise.

Battery K, Artillery, Major A. Hoelzle commanding, will hold an election at Central Hall, West Thirty-second-street, next Wednesday, at 8 P. M., for the purpose of filling the vacancy caused by the promotion of Second-Lieut. Theodore Doench. This command will hold a picnic and Summer night's festival at Fr. Rentz's Elm Park, Ninth-avenue and Ninety-second-street, on Wednesday, Aug. 15. The sport will begin at 12 o'clock. Major Hoelzle will exhibit one of the new guns on that occasion side by side with one of the old ones, in order to demonstrate the difference between the weapons used in ancient and modern warfare.

At the regular monthly meeting of Company E, Twenty-second Regiment, last Monday evening, Capt. West offered two gold medals for competition by the members. One is to be awarded to the man enlisting the greatest number of recruits, while the other will go to "the best soldier" at the close of next season. This company will enjoy a clam-bake at the Atlantic Garden, Coney Island, next Wednesday. The members and friends of the company will leave the foot of West Twenty-second-street by the Arrowsmith at 1 P. M. on that date. A committee has been appointed to furnish an estimate of the cost of refurnishing the company room, which is looking somewhat rusty, and the company proposes to exhibit the handsomest apartment in the armory by New Year's Day.

The Sixty-ninth Regiment celebrated "the Fourth" in a way which was satisfactory to its members and invited guests. Assembling in the shade at Jones' Wood, they had athletic sports and refreshments in equal proportions, and everybody enjoyed the occasion. In a one mile running race, Private Odell took the first, and Herman the second prizes. Time—5:30, 5:40. A half mile race, open only to members of the regiment, enlisted eight entries, and the prize, a regimental gold badge, was awarded to Private Daly, of Company F. Time—3:20. Four contestants entered in the sack race, at one-quarter mile distance, and Patrick Menny got over the ground in three minutes. James Penderville won the half-mile hurdle race; Private Duane, of Company B, carried off the honors of the wheel-barrow races; and Edward Mallen and P. Schmidt were successful competitors in the walking match of half a mile distance. The games were under the direction of Major Edward Duffy, an old favorite of the boys, and his decisions were unquestioned. The inevitable dancing occupied much of the time, and the woods were not deserted until a late hour.

An election will be held in the Eleventh Regiment to-morrow evening for Lieutenant-Colonel. Ex-Inspector of Rifle Practice Burghardt is the only candidate spoken of, although another may be put up at the last moment. Capt. Burghardt would be a very good officer had he the requisite tactical knowledge, but in this he is said by other officers in the regiment to be deficient. The Eleventh needs good officers more than anything else. Officers, who will calmly disobey orders which do not meet with their approval are not fit to be intrusted with a command. Such officers are still to be found in the Eleventh Regiment. Their latest exhibition was at Creedmoor, where they treated their men to beer, when they knew that all insubordination which has ever occurred at the range could be traced to a too free use of stimulants. Captains and Lieutenants should endeavor to suppress excessive drinking at Creedmoor, for, as every one knows, the men will get hold of more than they need, even under restrictive orders from their officers. Since company officers need watching in this command, it is highly important that the Colonel should have an efficient Lieutenant Colonel, and Major to assist him. A good "field" is worth everything to the commander of a regiment, and relieves him of half the burdens of his command.

On the 30th of June last the people residing on the line between this City and Albany were afforded an opportunity to test the mettle of their National Guardsmen. The occasion was the anticipated strike of the Erie Railroad employes. As the road is in the hands of a Receiver, appointed by the State authorities, it became necessary when any disturbance threatened for the Governor to take measures for its suppression. Inspector-General Austin E. Woodward was intrusted with the duty of protecting the various vulnerable points, and upon his telegraphing his orders the One Hundred and Tenth Battalion, Infantry, Elmira, turned out all but five of its enrolled men; the Fifty-fourth Infantry, Rochester, assembled 413 strong; the Seventy-fourth Regiment of Buffalo paraded 320 men, and the separate company of Infantry, Warsaw, being ordered to send 15 men to Portage Bridge, complied with the order with alacrity. Finding that they would be compelled to fight the State troops if they persisted in "striking," the railway employes decided not to make the attempt, and the troops were ordered back to their armories. The Fifty-fourth Regiment had already reached Wayland, when its commander was intercepted by a telegram from Gen. Woodward, ordering him to return to Rochester. Gen. Woodward was highly pleased with the country troops for their ready obedience to orders at a time when activity was positively necessary.

A correspondent desires information as to what shall be done where one of his commissioned officers is a member of the Legislature of this State, and in consequence refuses to perform any military duty. A case similar to this came up for decision some time ago. An officer in the First Division was elected to the Legislature, and took his seat without having the courtesy to ask for leave of absence from his superior officer. Having finished his work as a "Solon," he returned to his residence, and calmly ignored all orders issued from his company with becoming dignity. His superior officer not having so high an opinion of a State Senator as his lucky subordinate, tried in various ways to get rid of him, in order to fill his place with a more desirable and congenial officer. An appeal was made to the Division Judge-Advocate for instructions. Col. Shaler, not finding provision in the code for a similar case, laid the matter before the Judge Advocate. The latter found a clause in the Revised Statutes which provided for the exemption from military duty of State Senators, consequently, nothing could be done with the delinquent legislator. A man who is so lost to a sense of his duty as a citizen as to desire to annoy and harass a commander of the National Guard, when by virtue of his civil office he should protect and assist him, is deserving of very little respect, and all our correspondent can do under the circumstances is to let matters take their own course, and be ready to fill the position of the delinquent so soon as his time is out.

A project is on foot among certain officers in the National Guard to establish a school for imparting tactical knowledge to privates and officers in the lower grades of the service which shall fit them for promotion. It is a well-known fact that privates may be found in almost any company who, in ability and ambition to excel, are far superior to their officers, and in many instances members of the rank and file remain for years in their humble capacity because their merits are not discovered, and they are too proud or too modest to press their desire for promotion upon their comrades. Besides this, there are in time of peace very few opportunities for men to distinguish themselves. Now, under the proposed system, these men will have a chance of demonstrating their ability to command. Professorships may be conferred upon officers who shall volunteer to impart such knowledge as may be a specialty with them. Col. Wingate, who has been urging the matter for some time, promises to devote certain evenings to instructing men and officers in rifle practice, and other competent officers stand ready to do their share as teachers in the several departments for which they deem themselves to be proficient as instructors. When a man has passed from one grade to another, a certificate of his ability may be granted to him, and although he may not be immediately able to don shoulder straps, if he is acceptable to his comrades, in addition to possessing his certificate or diploma, he will be promoted to fill the first vacancy. There used be no fear that this system will be the means of uniting men for the ranks, as the instructors will constitute a sort of informal Board of Examintion, and as no salaries will be paid, and no more vacancies will be found than exist at present, the number of men bearing officers' certificates will not be greatly in excess of the requirements of the service. The State Arsenal could be used for a class-room, and the State need not incur any extra expense. The project is feasible, and ought to be carried into effect by the beginning of the next drill season. A "West Point Academy" for the instruction of the National Guard would greatly increase the efficiency of the service.

NEGRO LABOR IN VIRGINIA.

SOME STRIKING STATEMENTS IN AN INTENSELY PARTISAN DEMOCRATIC JOURNAL—SIGNIFICANT FIGURES BEARING UPON THE MATERIAL PROSPERITY OF THE STATE.

From the Richmond Enquirer, July 6.

Among the social problems which have been entailed upon us by the result of the war of secession, and which by slow degrees are working themselves out under the influence of the unvarying laws of nature, no one has greater interest for the political economist and none has been more potential in moulding the fabric of our new society than that great question which involves the interests, the management, and the proper training of our laboring class. The revolution in our labor system that ensued upon the abolition of slavery did for some years bring about of necessity a chaotic condition of affairs—when neither the white man, bereft of all his earthly possessions, nor the negro laborer, suddenly enfranchised and lifted to the same plane with his, former master, clearly understood what his place in this new society was, nor what was to be his destiny in the future.

The relations between the General Government and the Southern freedmen, of protector and protected, was perhaps necessary while it lasted, to prevent the utter degradation and relapse into barbarism of the newly-enfranchised race, but at the same time this attitude of the Government undoubtedly fostered many of those vices to which the race is naturally prone—and especially that of idleness. The abolition of the Freedmen's Bureau and the withdrawal of the national satrapies was the first step toward the restoration of the natural and healthy order of things which is now beginning to prevail. The political delusions to which the negro mind clung with a tenacity that for years prevented many from seeking steady work are finally and forever banished, and the colored man having at last arrived at a proper understanding of what his new freedom implies, is taking up his burden of life with becoming resignation.

The gradual change which has been going on among the colored classes has had its corresponding effect upon the labor market. The black man, full of the notion of his own importance, and flattering himself with extravagant hopes, has been, as we have said, only by very slow degrees brought to understand that he must work. Consequently for several years the demand for laborers has been uniformly in excess of the supply, and notwithstanding that wages have been high, the negro continued for a long time to hold aloof, living from hand to mouth by such odd jobs as he could pick up, and leaving the farmers and other proprietors to make what shift they could for hands.

Within the last year this state of things has undergone a rapid change, until at the present time the labor supply exceeds the demand by at least fifty per cent. In our own immediate locality this excess of supply is visible notwithstanding the constant drain which for years has been drawing off large numbers of our laboring class, and scattering them throughout the Northern and Western States in search of higher wages. For several years past Richmond has been one of the chief depots for sending out servants and laborers—the former, as a rule, seeking the Northern cities, and the latter the Western mines, where their services are best remunerated. As a natural consequence of this exodus of the better class of our colored serving and laboring people, the great disparity of wages which tempted the more energetic to leave us, has in a degree been given place to greater uniformity. In other words, the filling up of the Northern cities by Southern negroes has brought down the high rate of wages which two or three years ago ruled there, while the depletion of the better sort of servants among us has had the contrary effect of increasing the rate of wages. Three years ago a first-class female cook received in New-York from $18 to $20 per month, which is now reduced to $12 and $15. In this city at that time $6 to $8 was considered fair wages for a cook who can now easily command $10 and $12. The coal mines of Indiana and Illinois, where the wages are 85 cents per ton in Summer and 95 cents in Winter, have drawn from our midst hundreds of the very best class of our laboring people. The mining companies prefer the negro and offer them every inducement.

Our inquiries among the labor agents and at other sources of information have developed the interesting information, that our colored laboring classes have entered upon a new era since the late change in the national Administration. Down to the very last many of them entertained a vague belief that President Grant would do something for them that would dispense with the necessity for labor. The most sanguine have now given over that belief and are seeking permanent situations. In South Carolina and Louisiana the planters who have been accustomed to contract for laborers to be forwarded from this city, have canceled such parts of their latest contracts as were unfilled at the time of the restoration or the white to the control of the State governments. Up to that period it had been impossible for them to secure reliable and efficient laborers among their native negroes, every man of whom was a politician and had other and loftier views. The invariable testimony North, West, and South, credits the black man as a more efficient and tractable laborer than the white man. Mining and milling companies and large farmers writing for laborers to the agency of J. P. Justis in this city, always make it a condition that no whites shall be sent.

Although, as we have intimated, there has recently been a vast improvement in the disposition of the negroes to work, our farmers still encounter difficulties in procuring reliable labor for busy seasons. This is another effect of the drain on our steady and reliable workers, which was made by the higher wages paid formerly by New-York, New-Jersey, and Western farmers who are covetous of our tractable negro hands to replace their own unreliable and insubordinate white hands. The consequence is that our farmers have been compelled to advance the rate of wages to $10 per month, which is about the same as the Northern farmers pay.

There is much more of interest that might be added, in connection with this subject, but perhaps what we have said may suffice to persuade our people that the colored man is and ever must be one of the main sinews of the body politic, and may also supply our law-makers with a hint that may be turned to practical use to prevent the further exodus of the best class of our colored workers.

PHYSICIANS ON TEMPERANCE.

The Montreal *Witness* says: "Representatives of the medical fraternity have been in council at Toronto, and one of the questions which they have been considering has been the evil of intemperance. They seem to be impressed with the truth of the proverb that 'charity should begin at home,' and so they began there, several of them saying that whisky was the bane of the profession, and that it was instrumental in carrying off more of their number than any disease. A committee was appointed to draft a resolution embodying the ideas of the council on the subject. The medical men of Montreal have long ago expressed themselves decidedly against the use of stimulants over their own signatures. But that was hardly so voluntary an expression of opinion as this. Then their signatures to the document were secured by a personal canvass; now, assembled in council among themselves, the medical men of Ontario are so impressed with the evils of intemperance that they originate action in the matter."

A CARGO OF WEEVIL.

The Milwaukee (Wis.) *Sentinel* of the 4th inst. says: "The propeller China arrived with 15,000 bushels of California barley for the Schlitz Brewing Company, but the stock was so full of weevil that the brewers refused to accept it, and the elevators here refused to store it. It had been shipped via the Horn, New-York, and Buffalo, and had been en route for many months. The propeller will be obliged to carry it to Chicago, or some other port where there are no conscientious scruples about boiling the weevil and serving their essence as 'barley bree.' Milwaukee brewers prefer not to season their lager with California or any other breed of weevil. The rejection of this cargo will prove quite a loss to the shippers. It is a—that grain shippers will even refuse to ship grain in the China on account of this strange infection."

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—JULY 7

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—10 A. M.

$26,000 Mo. 6s, ig	106⅛	3000 Lake Shore	49½
2,000 do	c.106¼	do	49⅝
1,000 Ga. 7s, gold	c107¼	300 do	49½
2,000 St. L. & I. M. 1st	c.101¼	1300 do	b3. 49⅝
7 Bank of N. Y.	410⅜	100 do	c. 49⅝
9,000 Mil. & St. P., c. & r.	85¼	200 do	49¾
6,000 H. & St. J. 8s, conv.	90⅛	1000 do	49⅝
10,000 Pac. of Mo. 1st	101½	100 do	s3. 49½
5,000 N. W. C. C. G.	86¾	300 do	s3. 49⅜
5,000 do	86⅝	500 do	b10. 49⅜
100 Pacific Mail	20	300 Cen. of N. J.	83¾
500 Erie Railway	7	100 do	83⅞
200 West. Union	58½	100 do	84
500 do	58⅜	100 do	84¼
100 do	58¾	18 do	8
400 do	59	100 do	84¼
100 do	s3. 58⅞	100 do	37⅜
700 N. Y. C. & H.	92⅝	300 St. Paul pf.	54
12 do	opg.s3. 92⅞	300 do	53⅞
100 do	92¾	300 do	53¾
100 do	92⅞	100 do	53⅞
900 Mich. Central	41¾	100 do	54
400 do	41½	700 do	53⅞
100 do	41¾	300 Morris & Essex	66
200 Illinois Cen	s3. 95	60 do	66¼
300 do	95	100 do	s3. 66⅛
700 N. Y. C. & H.	92⅝	300 D., L. & W.	37¼
100 Rock Island	c. 92¾	1000 do	37⅜

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—10:15 AND 11:30 A. M.

$12,000 U. S. 6s, '81, R.	111⅜	$5,000 U. S. 5s, 10-40 R.	112⅞
5,000 U. S. 6s, '81, C.	b.c.112⅜	10,000 U. S. 5s, '81, C.	112¼
8,500 U. S. 5-20 C.	110⅝	5,000 do	111⅝
'67	109⅜	2,500 do	b.c.111¾
15,000 do	12.109⅛	10,000 U. S. 5s, '81, R.	b.c.112⅜
90,000 do	b.c.109⅜	10,000 U. S. 4½s, '91, R.	b.c.109
10,000 U. S. 5-20 R., '65 N.	106¾		

FIRST BOARD—10:30 A. M.

$6,000 La. 7s, con	76¼	500 L. S. & M. S. b.c.	s3. 49⅜
500 do	76⅜	500 do	49½
1,000 Tenn. 6s, new	43⅜	100 do	49⅜
1,000 Virg'a 6s, con. x mat. cp	70	200 do	s3. 49⅜
3,000 D. of C. 3.65s

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

EDWIN FORREST.

LIFE OF EDWIN FORREST, THE AMERICAN TRAGEDIAN. By WILLIAM ROUSSEVILLE ALGER. Philadelphia: J. B. LIPPINCOTT & Co.

The chief characteristic of Edwin Forrest was vigor. Bodily and mentally he was a strong man. His prejudices and friendships, struggles and successes, loves and hates, designs and failures, were all distinguished by excessive strength. Such a man deserved a virile biography, instead of the transcendental philosophizing upon his career which Rev. Mr. Alger has produced. "The plan of the ensuing biography," we are told in a Prefatory Note, "is that of a philosophical history," and to this plan the biographer conscientiously adheres. The result is seen in two bulky volumes, containing a great deal more of philosophy than of Edwin Forrest. Mr. Alger's style is turgid, verbose, and confused; his facts are carelessly scattered, and at least three-fourths of his work (and very hard work, no doubt, it was) is entirely superfluous. To read one of his long and diffuse chapters is like looking at all the words in the dictionary shaken up in a kaleidoscope. When he intends to tell us that Forrest was an uncommon man, he says that "this consciousness seems to float on his surcharged ganglia in an intoxicating dreaminess of balanced force, which, by the transcendent fearlessness and endurance it imparts, lifts him out of the category of common men." We do not believe that Forrest was ever thus afflicted, for he often remarked that the only disease from which he suffered was gout; but Mr. Alger's own consciousness certainly does float on his surcharged ganglia—whatever that may mean—and he maintains his intoxicating dreaminess of balanced force from the beginning to the end of his volumes.

At the very outset Rev. Mr. Alger is innocently surprised that he, a clergymen, should be writing the life of an actor, and he never quite recovers from this astonishment. "The question was often asked," he tells us, in the Prelude which follows the Prefatory Note, "How can this strange conjunction be explained?" There would be nothing strange about the "conjunction," had the biography been properly written. Clergymen have written plays and become actors, and actors have written sermons and delivered them. No law of literature or the Church forbids a clergyman to write about an actor or an actor about a clergyman, provided the work be well done. But Mr. Alger begins his work with a mistaken notion of a biographer's duties. "Society in the present phase of civilization," he says, "is full of tyrannical errors and wrongs, against which most persons are afraid even so much as to whisper; to remove these obstructive evils and exert an influence to hasten the period of universal justice and good will for which the world sighs, men of a free and enlightened spirit must fearlessly express their thoughts, and breathe their philanthropic desires into the atmosphere." "Into the atmosphere," perhaps—but not into Forrest's biography. The duty of a biographer is to tell us as much about his subject and as little about other matters as possible. Let us relieve Mr. Alger's mind at once by informing him that nobody who sees this *Life of Edwin Forrest* can mistake the author for anything else than a clergyman. Every chapter is a sermon, with a few words about the actor or his plays put at the commencement by way of a text. Moreover, Mr. Alger exhibits upon every page that ignorance of plays and players which is so becoming in the class of clergymen to which he belongs; and, naively presuming that his readers are equally innocent and ignorant, he pads his book with the plots of "Richelieu," "Macbeth," "Richard III.," "Hamlet," "Corlolanus," "Othello," and "King Lear," and with long quotations from these plays and from "The Lady of Lyons," obligingly pointing out the beauties of such obscure passages as *Hamlet's* soliloquy and *Claude Melnotte's* description of his imaginary palace by the Lake of Como! From all this chaff let us collect the facts in regard to Edwin Forrest's career.

HIS BIRTH AND PARENTAGE.

Forrest was born at Philadelphia on the 9th of March, 1806. His father, William Forrest, was a Scotchman, who had failed as an importer, and obtained a situation in the United States Bank; his mother, *née* Rebecca Lauman, was a native of Philadelphia, of German descent. Edwin had two brothers and three sisters. One brother, Lorman, was killed in South America, during a filibustering expedition. The other brother, William, was first a printer, then an actor, and finally a manager at Albany and Philadelphia. He died suddenly at the age of 34; but he will be remembered as having introduced Edwin to the theatrical profession. Of the Forrest family, Mr. Alger has nothing to tell us, except that Edwin's grandfather had a coat of arms, and he tells it in 22 pages, with a cut. They were very poor; but the mother practiced a rigid economy and preserved a respectable appearance. The elder sons were put to trades; the sisters worked at home. Edwin was sent to the public school from the age of 5 to 13, and then went out to earn money, first at the printing office of the *Aurora*, then in a cooper's shop, then in a ship-chandlery on Race-street. But already the boy gave signs of unusual promise. He imitated the emphatic elocution of his Pastor, Rev. Dr. Pilmore, and he recited "My Name is Norval" so excellently as to secure the patronage of Alexander Wilson, the ornithologist, who encouraged him to study. With his brother William he joined a Thespian Club, and took part in boyish performances, given in a woodshed, admittance five pins. The pit of the old South-Street Theatre was his favorite evening resort, and here, under the management of Charles Porter, he made his first appearance upon any stage, at the age of 11.

EARLY STAGE EXPERIENCE.

The play was a melodrama called "Rudolph, or the Robbers of Calabria," and Forrest's part was that of *Rosalia de Borgia*. The young lady engaged for the part had been taken ill, and the manager asked Forrest to undertake the rôle, probably because of his relationship to William, the theatrical printer. The future tragedian borrowed a dress, a turban, and a petticoat from his friend Eliza Berriman, twisted horse-hair into ringlets, and went on as bravely as if to the manner born. In his first scene, where he peers out of a prison door, he was applauded, but when the exigencies of the drama brought him into full view of the audience he was received with howls of derision and cries of "Hi yi! Look at the legs and feet!" The gown and petticoat were too short, and Forrest's peculiar calves—which afterward became famous—were revealed. Placing his hand to his mouth, Forrest huskily whispered to the boys in the pit, "You wait till the play's done and I'll lick you like ——!" "O, she swears! she swears!" shouted the audience; down came the curtain, and *Rosalia de Borgia* was turned out of the theatre.

The manner in which Forrest redeemed the disgrace of this début, and won an engagement from the same manager was not only remarkably clever, but, unless we may suppose that his brother, William, contrived it, seems more than apocryphal. Having thoroughly studied the famous epilogue written by Goldsmith for Lee Lewis, as harlequin, he asked Manager Porter for another chance, but was refused. One night, dressed in a roundabout and tight trousers, he went behind the scenes, painted his clothes with stripes and diamonds to imitate harlequin's costume, and, watching his opportunity while the curtain was down, he rushed before the footlights, and, apropos to nothing, began:

"Hold, prompter, hold! a word before your nonsense,
I'd speak a word or two to ease my conscience.
My pride forbids it ever should be said
My heels eclipsed the honors of my head."

The audience caught at the word "heels," recognized the boy, and as he went on with the epilogue, encouraged him with hearty applause. At the last line—

"And at one bound he saves himself—like me!"

Forrest made his exit with a flip-flap and handspring that brought down the house and secured an encore. The manager, as astonished as the audience, immediately hired Forrest to repeat this performance "every evening until further notice."

Shortly afterward, at the old Tivoli Garden Theatre, on Market-street, Forrest was one of the audience of a lecturer upon laughing-gas, and, being placed "under the influence," declaimed the speech commencing,

"What, ho! young Richmond, ho! 'tis Richard calls!
I hate thee for thy blood of Lancaster!"

with such extraordinary energy that Mr. John Swift, an eminent lawyer of that day, sought out the lad, gave him advice and assistance, and, after a year's friendship, introduced him to Messrs. Wood & Warren, the managers of the Walnut-Street Theatre, who permitted him to make his formal début as *Young Norval*, on Nov. 27, 1820. His success was decided. William Duane, of the *Aurora*, in whose office he had been employed, wrote a favorable notice of the performance, and the play was repeated on Dec. 2. On the 29th he assumed the part of *Frederick* in "Lovers' Vows," and on the 6th of January following he played *Octavian* in "The Mountaineers," the profits of the house being for his benefit. The profits were small; but the applause was great, and from that night Forrest's career as an actor began. Unable to arrange for another appearance at the Walnut, he hired the Prince-Street Theatre for a night, played *Richard III.*, and drew a good house. The first puff of fame then came to him in a poem written by Hon. Joseph R. Chandler, and published in the *United States Gazette*, coupling his name with those of Cooke, Kean, Wallack, and Cooper, and concluding with this apostrophe:

"Dear child of genius! Round thy youthful brow
Taste, wit and beauty bind the laurel now.
No foreign praise thy native worth need claim;
No aid extrinsic heralds forth thy name;
No titled patron's power thy merit decked—
The blood of Douglas will itself protect!"

These were brave words to be addressed to a boy in a ship-chandler's store, who had only played three or four parts irregularly; but they were justified by the future. For the present, Forrest kept on studying plays, and from them he acquired an education which enabled him to write clearly and speak epigrammatically. Calling upon the famous Cooper, and being advised to serve a regular theatrical apprenticeship, Forrest replied, "Sir, when one knows how to read, he need not learn his letters." He composed poetry; corresponded ineffectually with managers at New-Orleans and Charleston; played *Zaphna* in "Mahomet" at the Walnut, (the audience clamoring for the management to engage him;) declined an offer from Dickson's Theatre, Boston, "thinking it better to be more remote, for some years at least, from the principal cities," and on the 1st of June, 1822, resigned his position in the ship-chandlery and adopted the stage as his profession.

Up to this time Forrest had been a precocious amateur "star," a boy of violent temper and sturdy physique, a street-fighter, and a student of old play-books. His playmates nicknamed him "The Spouter," and he punched their heads for it. He was fatherless, and the sole restraint upon his otherwise unbridled passions was his devotion to his mother, whom he idolized. Even she could not keep him from fighting. Jostled by a boy bigger than himself, he went home to put on his old clothes to fight in, and replied to his mother's remonstrances: "I have pledged my word. I must fight him." He had the bitterness and tenacity of an Indian in revenging real or fancied insults. To the end of his days he hated all Quakers, because a Broadbrim had once tipped over his wheelbarrow. A thin, pale, stooping lad of 9, he had strengthened himself by athletic exercises, in imitation of the performers of the circuses he attended, and had learned to box, in order "to take his own part." Without much assistance, excepting from friends won by his own talents, he had "got himself up"—the technical phrase is best—in the roles of *Douglass*, *Octavian*, *Chamont*, *Zanga*, *Zaphna*, *Tancred*, and *Richard III.*, and had performed them, as an amateur, at the "star" theatre of Philadelphia, the Walnut. He had been applauded by pit and gallery, praised by the press, and hailed as a genius by the local poets. There is a most instructive lesson to the amateurs who now swarm upon the stage, eager "to clutch the dramatic diadem at a single bound," in the record of the next period of Edwin Forrest's life; for, at the age of 17, he canceled all his previous successes with a stern hand and began the profession of an actor as all true artists begin it, at the very commencement, instead of attempting to make capital out of his precocious triumphs, his "press notices," and his local fame.

HIS FIRST REGULAR ENGAGEMENT.

In September, 1822, Forrest engaged himself for the season to Manager Jones, proprietor of the theatres at Pittsburg, Lexington, and Cincinnati, at a salary of $8 per week, as a "general utility" actor—that is, agreeing to play any part, however great or small, for which he might be cast by the manager—and started off into the world, with a scanty wardrobe, a Bible, a Shakespeare, Walker's Classical Pronouncing Dictionary, and a few pamphlet plays. At Pittsburg he opened as *Young Norval*, but afterward performed all sorts of characters in tragedy, comedy, farce, and ballet. So far from feeling ashamed of his subordinate parts, he afterward declared that his sole feeling was shame at his own ignorance; for every new part taught him how little he knew of the art of acting. The season could not have been prosperous, for he writes to his mother, "Pray pay the postage, as I am out of funds," and in a few weeks the company floated away in a flat-boat for Marysville and Lexington, where he made the acquaintance of the famous Horace Holley, President of the Transylvania University, who urged him to give up comic characters and aim for the highest walks of tragedy. Thence the troupe traveled across country to Cincinnati—the ladies in covered wagons, the gentlemen on horseback, and all in the best of spirits—where Forrest made his first appearance as *Malfort*, a walking gentleman, in "The Soldier's Daughter," danced in the pantomime, sang comic songs between the acts, sparred in "Tom and Jerry," "supported" Pelby and Pemberton in the great tragedies, and attempted *Richard III.*, for his own benefit. He achieved no brilliant success; but he was popular and the papers praised him. The pecuniary result of the season was a failure; the theatre closed, and Mrs. Riddle extemporized a traveling company, which Forrest joined, and which soon disbanded at Dayton, leaving the young actor to find his way back to civilization on foot. Hard work, poor pay, and repeated failures sum up this period of his career, which is rendered notable, however, by the fact that he was the first actor to represent upon the stage the plantation negro 10 years before T. D. Rice popularized that character. He was at the lowest ebb of fortune when James H. Caldwell, struck by his performance of *Richard*, offered him $18 a week to go to New Orleans. Shrinking from the long journey, he attempted to obtain an engagement from Sol Smith, at $10 a week, for Cincinnati, and being refused, hired himself to a circus manager as clown. Sol Smith, more prudent than Forrest, rescued him from this contract and sent him on to Caldwell—and fortune.

CAREER IN THE SOUTH.

His début at New-Orleans, as *Jaffier* to Caldwell's *Pierre*, was successful. He was introduced to a better class of society than that with which he had hitherto associated, and studied Southern life in all its extravagant phases. As Jefferson, the comedian, often follows a drunken man through the streets to catch peculiarities of gait and demeanor, so Forrest made individuals his models, and rapidly improved his style of acting subordinate parts. Col. Macaire taught him the military drill; Col. Bowie was his associate; Push-ma-ta-ha, a Choctaw chief, became his warm friend and the original of *Metamora*. He had the yellow fever; wrote poetry; toured through Virginia with Caldwell; met Winfield Scott, John Howard Payne, Chief-Justice Marshall, and Lafayette; and, finally, becoming jealous of his manager, posted Caldwell as "a scoundrel and a coward," and on the same day, (for, in spite of his magnificent physique, Forrest had no real courage,) fled to the woods with his Choctaw friend, and broke his Southern engagement. In August, 1825, a fine, stately figure, he presented himself to his mother at Philadelphia, "with a light pocket but a stout heart." In the Autumn he secured an engagement at Albany under Manager Gilbert, worked hard at his declamation, his gymnastics, and his dumb-bells, and waited for his opportunity, which came with Kean. Playing *Iago* to Kean's *Othello*, *Titus* to his *Brutus*, and *Richmond* to his *Richard*, Forrest learned what to imitate and what to avoid in representing the greater characters. "My boy," said Kean, in reply to a question about the "business" of the play, "I don't care how you come on or go off, if you always keep in front of me and don't let your attention wander from me." Then Kean asked him if he had seen "Tom Tug," and said, "I learned all the songs purely by imitating my old friend Incledon. Now you shall hear my favorite piece," and so sang, with great sweetness and power, Moore's "Farewell, but whenever you welcome the hour." Mr. Alger relates that Kean was greatly struck with Forrest's dropping his voice to a husky whisper upon the words "nor secure" in the lines:

"Look to your wife; observe her well with Cassio;
Wear your eye thus, not jealous—nor secure."

But we have often heard Forrest relate the anecdote much more characteristically. He said that his delivery of these lines was rewarded with a terrific round of applause, and when he went off the stage he said to the stage-manager, with pardonable pride, "Did you hear that?" "Yes," was the reply; "*but did you see Kean's face?*" "By ——, Sir," concluded Forrest, "it was Kean's marvelous look, not my elocution, that they were applauding." At a public dinner, in Philadelphia, a short time afterward, Kean said: "I have met one actor in this country, a young man named Edwin Forrest, who gave proofs of a decided genius for his profession, and will, I believe, rise to great eminence." This having been reported to Forrest, he enrolled Kean among his private idols and worshiped him, to the exclusion of every other great actor, until death.

AT THE OLD BOWERY.

Now, at last, came success. Forrest had hitherto studied Shakespeare in his boyish way; but Kean had taught him to read it by flashes of lightning and to comprehend something of its passion and power. The directors of the Bowery Theatre, then nearly completed, had seen him play with Kean, and urged Gilfert, their manager, to engage him. The contract was signed, for "leading business," at $28 a week. Meanwhile the Albany Theatre closed; salaries were unpaid, and Forrest left his wardrobe with his landlady for board, and came on to New-York to await until the Bowery opened. He stopped at a tavern in Cortlandt-street and meditated suicide. A stranger, without friends or money, his wardrobe in pawn, he could think of no better means to pass the time than the purchase of some arsenic "to kill rats," which he was half-determined to take himself. But it happened that Woodhull, an actor at the Park Theatre, was about to take a benefit, and needed some attraction. Charles Durang, a Philadelphian, was called into consultation, and suddenly exclaimed, "If I were you I'd try and get Ned Forrest. There he is now, sitting in front of that hotel. I'll introduce you." At first Forrest declined; but upon being informed that Woodhull had a large family, for whose support this benefit was his chief reliance, moodily consented. "I will play *Othello*," said he, remembering Kean, "and do my best." The audience was neither large nor fashionable, but, like *Mercutio's* wound, "it was enough." "By Heaven!" cried Gilfert, the Bowery manager, as the audience cheered with excitement, "he has made a hit!" He had. The next day Gilfert gave him money to pay his debts and redeem his wardrobe. He played *Rolla* for his brother's benefit at Washington, starred six nights at Baltimore, handed $400 to his happy mother, and returned to New-York in October to shake the new Bowery Theatre with applause. At the close of his performance of *Othello*, the stockholders of the Bowery called him into the committee-room to congratulate him. "We are all very much more than gratified," said the Chairman. "You have made a great hit. If you are willing, we should like to cancel our engagement with you at $28 a week, and ——"

"Certainly, gentlemen," interrupted Forrest, "just as you please; but I am certain I can command those terms elsewhere."

"We have no doubt of it," said the Chairman, "but we propose to draw an agreement giving you $40 a week instead."

Forrest's probation was over. He drew crowds to the theatre. Gilfert, still paying him only $40 a week, hired him out to other managers for $200 a performance. At the end of his engagement Gilfert said to him: "I want you for next season; what terms do you expect?" "You have yourself fixed my terms," answered Forrest. "I am worth to you $200 a night." An engagement for 80 nights upon these terms was at once signed. In less than six months after Woodhull's benefit the poor, friendless stroller stood at the head of his profession in America. Whatever may have been his artistic merits or demerits, he pleased the people. Detraction followed success, as shadows attend the light; but for many years Forrest's personal popularity was unbounded. The history of his theatrical career during this period would have been merely a record of dollars and cents—a comparison of the receipts at this theatre with the receipts of that—had it not been for a peculiarity to which not even his contemporaries have ever done full justice. Forrest had become a successful actor, and he now devoted himself more earnestly than ever, since fortune permitted him more ample advantages, to study. At the age of 21, when almost any head would have been turned by the adulation which greeted him, and the sudden wealth which poured in upon him, he transformed himself into an art-student. Years ago we have seen a Classical Dictionary among the few books with which he started in life. It came there because of a hint given him by a kind friend in Philadelphia. In front of one of the theatres there were wooden statues of Thalia and Melpomene. "Who are Thalleay and Melpomeen?" inquired Forrest of one of his boy-comrades. "I dunno," said the boy. A gentleman, passing by, overheard the question and answer, took Forrest by the hand, explained to him what Thalia and Melpomene were, and how to pronounce their names, and then advised him to purchase the book to which we have referred. When the theatre was torn down, Forrest bought the two statue in memory of this incident; but it had borne better fruit before. Brought into association with Bryant, Leggett, Wetmore, Halleck, Inman, Ingraham, Dunlap, and Lawson in New-York, he profited by their conversation; he bought books liberally, and read them faithfully; he studied statuary and paintings, and grew curious as to costumes. Beginning to speak and think of acting as an art, and surrounded by those who so regarded it, Forrest was an art-student, and in a fair way to mature into an artist.

HIS TRIUMPHS.

At Boston, which, he wrote to his mother, was "the place called the literary emporium of the Western Hemisphere," Forrest made his first appearance, on the 5th of February, 1827, as *Damon*. "The house was crowded and the applause generous," he simply says. The date is doubly memorable because he then first became acquainted with Mr. James Oakes, his life-long friend, for whom, when he had grown old and avaricous—or, to put it more justly, very fond of money—he set aside $50,000 as an annuity fund. Mr. Alger compares Oakes and Forrest to "a couple of bounding stags," for the reason perhaps that they were dear to each other. For many years they enacted Damon and Pythias in real life—Forrest playing *Damon*, as usual, and coming in, covered with mud, to the relief of his friend. But he loved his mother first and best. In 1829, being then 23 years old, he bought a house in Philadelphia for his mother and sisters, paid the debts left by his father 12 years before, and settled upon his mother every dollar he possessed, thus securing her a competence for life. Meeting his friend Lawson upon his return to New-York, he exclaimed, "Thank God, I am not worth a ducat."

Having in Forrest an American tragedian, and in the Bowery an American theatre, (in opposition to the Park, which was the English theatre,) the literary men among whom Forrest now moved began to dream of an American drama, which, if it did not supersede the English Shakespeare, should at least rival him. Forrest eagerly embraced this idea, and advertised offers of from $500 to $3,000 for original plays by native dramatists. Messrs. Bryant, Halleck, Lawson, Leggett, Wetmore, and Brooks acted as the Committee of Selection. Out of 200 plays offered, nine obtained prizes. They were "Metamora," "Oraloosa," and "The Ancient Briton," by Stone; "The Gladiator," "Pelopidas," and "The Broker of Bogota," by Robert Montgomery Bird; "Caius Marius," by Richard Penn Smith; "Jack Cade," by Robert T. Conrad, and "Mohammed," by George H. Miles. Five of these nine prize plays were irredeemable failures; the others have been shut off from the stage, by general consent since Forrest's death. "Metamora," the last of the prize dramas, as well as "The Last of the Wampanoags," when recently played by John McCullough, kept people out of the theatre, and has since been sold again to an ambitious stock actor. Forrest is said to have paid $20,000 to native authors. His outlay for pieces really amounted to more than twice that sum; for he purchased many plays which never saw the footlights—among them several of which Oliver Cromwell was the hero. He was very proud of his scheme to establish a national American drama; often referred to it in his letters and speeches, and, for a young man of 28, it was certainly a notable ambition; but he failed in it, as in every other great enterprise of his life, and the experiment is now almost forgotten.

A EUROPEAN TOUR.

In 1834 Forrest visited Europe. A committee of prominent citizens of New-York gave him a farewell banquet at the City Hotel, presented him with a gold medal, and proposed his health as "estimable for his virtues and admirable for his talents." At Paris he saw Mademoiselles Georges and Mars, studied the French style of acting at the Français, recognized the future Rachel in "that Jewish-looking girl, that little bag of bones with the marble face and flaming eyes," and was presented to Louis Philippe. In Italy he despised the Alps, and in Spain he learned that his mother was right in believing that the grapes of Eshcol were carried by two men on a pole! Germany taught him nothing; Switzerland reminded him of his own impersonation of *William Tell*; Russia and Turkey were barren of incidents; in Greece he met the son of Marco Bozzaris; and, after seeing the performances at the London theatres, he still adhered to his opinion that Harry Placide was the best actor on the stage. While in London he had effected an engagement to appear at Drury Lane, and after a brief visit home, where he was cordially received, he returned to open at Old Drury on the 17th of October, 1836, as *Spartacus* in "The Gladiator." The vast audience applauded him, but condemned the play, and cried, "Let us see you in Shakespeare's characters!" The critics reiterated this demand, and Forrest played *Othello*, *Macbeth*, and *Lear* with success. Nevertheless, he is now only remembered in London for his *Spartacus*. He frankly wrote: "My success in England has been very great. While the people evinced no great admiration for 'The Gladiator,' they came in crowds to witness my personation of *Othello*, *Lear*, and *Macbeth*;" and he adds these pregnant words, as true to-day as they were in 1836: "The London press has been divided concerning my professional merits; though as a good republican I ought to be satisfied, seeing I had an overwhelming majority on my side. But there is a degree of dignity and critical precision and force in their articles generally (I speak of those against me as well as for me) that place them far above the newspaper criticisms of stage performances which we meet in our own country. Their comments always show one thing—that they have read and appreciated the writings of their chief dramatists." A dinner at the Garrick Club and the gift of a snuff-box from the performers at Drury Lane concluded Forrest's first London season. At the dinner Charles Kemble and Macready were present. Forrest writes:

"The latter gentleman has behaved in the handsomest manner to me. Before I arrived in England he had spoken of me in the most flattering terms, and on my arrival, and since, he has extended to me many delicate courtesies and attentions."

In the artistic circles of London Forrest met Miss Catherine Norton Sinclair, the daughter of a distinguished vocalist, and both fell in love at first sight. Miss Sinclair whispered to herself, as she afterward confessed, "This is the handsomest man I ever saw." Forrest raved about the beauty of Miss Sinclair. In June, 1837, they were married, and in the Autumn sailed for America. Forrest was welcomed with the customary banquet at Philadelphia; but soon purchased a house in New-York and established his home there. The Democrats invited him to deliver a Fourth of July oration in 1838, at the Broadway Tabernacle. His address was hailed with the most extravagant admiration, and he was offered a nomination for Congress, which he declined. With a fortune of over $300,000, the happy husband of a charming wife, overwhelmed with engagements, and praised for everything—even for his *Claude Melnotte*—Forrest was now at the acme of his success. But already he had begun to develop qualities of pride, reserve, and distrust, and the sunny pictures of his starring tours, drawn in the naïve letters of his wife, were not without their shadows.

TROUBLE WITH MACREADY.

Macready, who had treated Forrest so handsomely in London, visited America in 1843, and achieved a social rather than a popular success. Forrest refused many offers to play in opposition to him, and entertained him at his house. But when Forrest revisited London, a few months after, he was hissed at Covent Garden by three bodies of *claquers* in different parts of the house. The disturbance was repeated on the subsequent evening. The papers declared that his acting had deteriorated, and spoke of his burlesque of *Othello*, his caricature of *Lear*, and his butchery of *Macbeth*. Covent Garden had been Macready's theatre, and Macready's friend was the critic who abused Forrest most unsparingly. Upon such circumstantial evidence the quarrels of actors are founded. Manager Mitchell (another friend of Macready) refused to give Forrest an appearance at Paris. The American papers resented this as an attack upon the Republic. Meanwhile, Forrest played to large audiences in the English provinces, in Ireland and in Scotland. At Edinburgh he was ill-advised enough to go and see Macready play *Hamlet*, and because Macready danced across the stage, and waved his handkerchief at the lines—

"They are coming to the play; I must be idle. Get you to a place!"

Forrest resented this assumption of madness as "a fancy dance," "a desecration of the scene," hissed loudly, and defended his right to hiss in a published letter. This was the origin of the Astor-place riot, on the 10th of May, 1849, the particulars of which are too well known to bear repetition. During the preliminary squabbles in 1848, Macready said in a speech at Philadelphia: "Forrest did toward me what I am sure no English actor would have done toward him—he openly hissed me." Forrest replied in a "card:" "I most solemnly aver, and do believe, that Mr. Macready did secretly suborn several writers for the English press to write me down." Here is the gist of the quarrel which cost New-York 30 lives.

MARRIED LIFE.

Domestic troubles accompanied this professional rivalry. Forrest's first 10 years of married life were without a flaw, save the disappointment in his hope of an heir to his name and fortune. Of the four children born to him, only one lived for a few months. Then matrimonial bickerings began; then deeper misunderstandings. Forrest had built on the Hudson a residence called Fonthill Castle, which he designed as an abode for himself and wife during their lives, and afterward as a home for "decayed or superannuated actors and actresses of American birth—all foreigners to be strictly excluded." One day, in 1848, while acting at Cincinnati, he returned to his hotel unexpectedly, and found Mrs. Forrest standing suspiciously near George W. Jamieson, an actor, who at once left the room. An angry scene ensued, but Forrest overlooked the affair "as a mere matter of indiscreetness of manners." Several months afterward, searching a drawer in which Mrs. Forrest kept her papers, he discovered the famous "Consuelo" letter, which he declared to be in Jamieson's handwriting. There was another violent scene, and Forrest drew up an oath, couched in the most solemn terms, asserting his wife's innocence, and this document Mrs. Forrest signed. The great tragedian, however, continued to play *Othello* in private life, questioned the servants, collected his "evidence," and confirmed his belief that his wife had been unfaithful. At length Mrs. Forrest, in reply to his severe remarks concerning her sister, said to him, "It is a lie!" and a private separation was arranged. Mrs. Forrest took refuge at Parke Godwin's. Letters, at first formal, then accusatory, were exchanged, and then came counter-suits for divorce. The O'Conor controversy has recently revived the details of these suits, in which, after 18 years of litigation, Forrest finally abandoned the contest, paying $64,000 damages, of which $59,000 were swallowed up in the legal expenses. Mr. Alger handles this divorce episode with characteristic impartiality, simply claiming that Forrest thought he was right. "The innocence of Mrs. Forrest is publicly accredited," he says, "and is not here impugned." This being so, he might at least have spared us an essay of 23 pages upon "Love in Life and the Drama."

LAST YEARS ON THE STAGE.

During these dreadful years of litigation Forrest carried his domestic troubles into his profession. There were certain managers with whom he would not engage, certain actors with whom he would not play, certain persons whom he would not permit to remain in the theatre while he was acting, because they sympathized with Mrs. Forrest. A clause in all his theatrical contracts stipulated that he should have the right to exclude any persons inimical to him. Gradually he retired more and more from all society, until McArdle, his agent, who pandered to his misanthropical feelings, became almost his only associate. In private life he impersonated *Timon*, after he had failed as *Othello*. His professional popularity remained, but his personal popularity was forever lost. In 1865, at the Holiday-Street Theatre, Baltimore, his right leg was partially paralyzed, and thenceforward his acting visibly degenerated. By degrees the whole of his right side shrank to smaller dimensions than the left, and when fencing he was compelled to have the sword fastened to his hand. The system of diet and gymnastic exercises, which he had patiently maintained during his long career, was not abandoned, but the paralysis spread. His old enemy, the gout, again renewed its attacks and interrupted his splendid engagement at San Francisco. He longed for children; there is no doubt that at last he bitterly regretted the separation from his wife, whom he "hated" too publicly not to have loved in private. Sycophants and parasites surrounded him, but his library was his solace and relief, and his stanch friend, James Oakes, received and returned his yearly visits. In 1856 Oakes persuaded him to retire from the stage for four years. During the 12 years which followed he acted intermittently, and in 1872 he was compelled to retire in spite of his resolute struggles with fate. His profits averaged from $25,000 to $40,000 a season for the five years before his retirement. He had "grown avaricious," and he believed that acting "prevents both physical and mental rust." In 1871 he could no longer deny that his popularity as an actor in New-York was over. The minor critics still praised him, but his audiences were small. Still, in the provinces he played an engagement of 128 nights, realizing nearly $37,000, and extending from Philadelphia, through the South and West, to Boston. There he appeared, on the Tuesday of his second week, in *Richelieu*. At the close of his last speech he gazed musingly into vacancy and exclaimed, "And so it ends!" And so it ended. This was his last appearance on the stage.

Attacked by pneumonia, Forrest returned to Philadelphia, fondly hoping to recover by the next season; but the semi-paralysis of his limbs forbade his acting. The idea of reading the plays which he could no longer perform was eagerly adopted; but at Philadelphia, Wilmington, Brooklyn, New-York, and Boston the attempt proved a failure. The halls were thinly attended; all the characters were read alike. Disheartened, he sighed for home and rest, and at Boston, after reading "Othello," he made his last bow to an audience on Saturday afternoon, Dec. 7, 1872. On the 12th he was found dead in his room at Philadelphia, his body facing upward on the bed, his hands grasping a pair of light dumb-bells. We hope that it is not irreverent to say that no one except a clergyman would have described this closing scene as Mr. Alger has done. He imagines Forrest as going through "the enactment of his own death," and tells us of "the cerebral stage deluged in blood," and the "sanguinary rush through the proscenium of the senses." A passage in worse taste is not to be discovered even in these two volumes—which is equivalent to saying that it is unequaled anywhere.

LESSONS OF HIS LIFE.

The character of Edwin Forrest was composed of curious contradictions, and his life is full of useful lessons. The struggles of his boyhood and the successes of his youth; the persistency of his efforts and the systematic methods of his professional education are most instructive to all actors. The honors paid to him at home and abroad during the meridian of his fame, and his zealous though misdirected endeavors to create an American drama are of interest to all literary men. The story of his married life is more fascinating than a romance. He died, like *Lear*,

"A poor old man,
As full of grief as age."

He loved money; but he expended it lavishly, gave it generously to his friends, and when McArdle lost a pocketbook containing over $3,000, he calmly said, "Don't trouble yourself; accidents will happen; we can make it up in a few nights." Under an arrogant demeanor he had a fund of ready wit and humor upon which he drew on occasions with delicious effect. His séances in his shirt-sleeves with Oakes after the theatre in his room at the hotel, were crowded with comedy. He would imitate Irishmen, Frenchmen, Germans, and negroes, tell funny stories, and roll upon the floor in convulsions of laughter. His remark that "our Saviour only went to sea once, and then disliked it so much that he got out and walked," was worthy of Sydney Smith. There was a romantic vein in his nature to which justice has never been done. He bought a plot of ground near Cincinnati because, in his youth, a vine standing, unsupported there had taught him self-reliance and saved him from suicide, as the spider encouraged Bruce. His love of children was remarkable. He used to stand outside the grounds of public schools watching the pupils at their play and picturing, doubtless, "what might have been;" he knelt down and played at marbles with boys in the street; and when he had finished his private theatre at Philadelphia he cried, "If I could only see this room filled with children and a company of little boys and girls playing on that stage!"

A great man spoiled—a great actor uncompleted—a great life wrecked—this is the summing up of Forrest's career. His appropriate monument will be not the colossal statue of Coriolanus, but a broken column. His type is a mighty oak rotten at the heart and doomed to premature decay. As a man he lived an unhappy life and died a lonely death. As an actor he created nothing, not even a Forrestian school of imitators. None of his name, none of his school survive him. All of his schemes have failed. The American drama which he hoped to establish he delayed; and the plays for which he paid prizes are unanimously shelved. The Actors' Home, for which he planned all his life and to which he left his entire fortune except a few personal bequests, is now only a home for McArdle, and the actors refuse to acknowledge its usefulness or accept its hospitality. The tragedian who should undertake to reproduce Forrest's peculiarities would be laughed at even in the Bowery. The new readings of Shakespeare, upon which he bestowed so much study and ill-temper, have been long since ignored. His magnificent physique, upon which he prided himself, contained the poisonous germs of an hereditary disease. He fell dead during the daily gymnastics upon which he relied for the preservation of his health. Most appropriately, therefore, as a sequel to such a life, comes such a biography, written to order under the direction of his Executors, and inflated with the transcendental philosophy which he despised.

PROTECTION AGAINST LIGHTNING.

EFFICACY OF RODS—HOW THEY SHOULD BE ERECTED—SUGGESTIONS BY PROF. HENRY.

Mr. Nahum Capen has contributed once more to the Boston *Post* a communication concerning lightning rods, received by him several years ago from Prof. Henry, of the Smithsonian Institute, whom he believes to be the highest authority on this subject. Prof. Henry makes suggestions as follows:

1. The rod should consist of round iron of about one inch in diameter; its parts, throughout the whole length, should be in perfect metallic continuity, by being secured together by coupling ferules.
2. To secure it from rust the rod should be coated with black paint, itself a good conductor.
3. It should terminate in a single platinum point.
4. The shorter and more direct the course of the rod to the earth the better; bendings should be rounded and not formed in acute angles.
5. It should be fastened to the building by iron eyes, and may be insulated from these by cylinders of glass (I don't, however, consider the latter of much importance.)
6. The rod should be connected with the earth in the most perfect manner possible, and nothing is better for this purpose than to place it in metallic contact with the gas pipes, or better, the water pipes of the city. This connection may be made by a ribbon of copper or iron soldered to the end of the rod at one of its extremities, and wrapped around the pipe at the other. If a connection of this kind is impracticable the rod should be continued horizontally to the nearest well, and then turned vertically downward until the end enters the water as deep as its lowest level. The horizontal part of the rod may be buried in a stratum of rounded charcoal and ashes. The rod should be placed, in preference, on the west side of the building. A rod of this kind may be put up by an ordinary blacksmith. The rod in question is in accordance with our latest knowledge of all the facts of electricity. Attempted improvements on it are worthless, and, as a general thing, are proposed by those who are but slightly acquainted with the subject.

Mr. Capen says: "He speaks only of iron rods, probably because least expensive. Rods of one-third the size, made of copper and put up in the same way, would answer the same purpose. And he also makes some suggestions as follows: "When any building is struck by lightning, let all the phenomena following the event be particularly stated. The size and situation of the building and how occupied and surrounded. If a house, what part. If a stable, how occupied. If protected by a rod, of whose make, how large in diameter and of what metal, and how extended to the parts of the building and how deeply set in the ground. The phenomena of electricity cannot be too carefully described, and if such descriptions are generally made to the press the public would soon acquire much practical information that would not only be useful to all, but do much to remove a common skepticism in respect to the importance of well-adjusted lightning rods."

TAXATION IN THE CITY OF PARIS.

The budget estimate for the City of Paris for the year 1878 has been prepared and distributed to the members of the Municipal Council. The expenditure for the ensuing year is reckoned at the enormous sum of 254,837,732 francs, or upward of $50,000,000. There is, however, no lack of funds to meet it. The receipts from the octroi alone are estimated at 121,000,000 francs. The Gas Company pays 8,500,000 francs, and the Omnibus Company—for "the right of circulation"—something over 4,000,000 francs. On the other hand, the city is from one-half is incurred to meet the interest of the city debt and to pay off a portion of the principal. Among the appropriations asked for is $78,000 for "fine arts." The amount of local taxation for each inhabitant is averaged at $25. Of national taxes every French man, woman, and child pays $15 yearly on the average. Reckoning each family at four persons, we find the average Parisian citizen and head of a household paying $60 to the State and $100 to the city, or $160 a year in all.

PAPER MONEY IN JAPAN.

The San Francisco *Chronicle* of June 26 says: "Among the foreign institutions which have of late been domesticated in Japan is a bureau for the issuance of paper money, and, if some of the intelligent native newspapers are to be relied upon, the Japanese Government has gone energetically into the work of flooding the country with promises to pay. It has always appeared from the statements of the Japanese Empire that its debt was exceedingly small, but according to the *Akebona Shinbun* this is hardly the

FINANCIAL.

UNITED STATES

4 Per Cent. Loan.

UNDER AUTHORITY of a contract with the SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY, THE UNDERSIGNED, hereby give notice that from this date, and until July 16, at 3 P. M., they will receive subscriptions for the 4 PER CENT. FUNDED LOAN OF THE UNITED STATES, in denominations as stated below, AT PAR AND ACCRUED INTEREST IN GOLD COIN.

THE BONDS are redeemable after 30 years from July 1, 1877, and carry interest from that date, payable quarterly, and are exempt from the payment of taxes or duties to the United States, as well as from taxation in any form by or under State, municipal, or local authority.

THE INTEREST on the REGISTERED STOCK will be paid by check issued by the TREASURER OF THE UNITED STATES, to the order of the holder, and mailed to his address. The check is payable on presentation, properly indorsed, at the offices of the Treasurer and Assistant Treasurers of the United States.

THE SUBSCRIPTIONS will be for COUPON BONDS of $50 and $100, and REGISTERED STOCK in denominations of $50, $100, $500, $1,000, $5,000, and $10,000.

THE BONDS, both COUPON and REGISTERED, will be ready for delivery July 2, 1877.

FORMS OF APPLICATION will be furnished by the Treasurer at Washington, the Assistant Treasurers at Baltimore, Boston, Chicago, Cincinnati, New-Orleans, New-York, Philadelphia, St. Louis, and San Francisco, and by the National Banks and bankers generally. The applications must specify the amount and denominations required, and, for registered stock, the full name and Post Office address of the person to whom the bonds shall be made payable.

TWO PER CENT. of the purchase money must accompany the subscription. The remainder may be paid at the pleasure of the purchaser, either at time of subscription or at any time prior to Oct. 16, 1877, with interest added at 4 per cent. to date of payment.

THE PAYMENTS may be made in gold coin to the Treasurer of the United States at Washington, or Assistant Treasurers at Baltimore, Boston, Chicago, Cincinnati, New-Orleans, and St. Louis, and to the Assistant Treasurer at San Francisco, with exchange on New-York, or to either of the undersigned.

TO PROMOTE THE CONVENIENCE OF SUBSCRIBERS, THE UNDERSIGNED will also receive, in lieu of coin, United States notes or drafts on New-York at their coin value on the day of receipt in the City of New-York.

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ALSO OTHER FIRST-CLASS SECURITIES PAYING 10 TO 15 PER CENT.
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We offer a limited amount of these desirable bonds, to which we invite the attention of conservative investors. San Francisco owes less than 3 per cent. of assessed valuation.
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COMMISSION STOCK BROKERS,
No. 36 Broad-st., New-York.
Stocks, Bonds, and Gold bought and sold on margin or for cash. Branch offices in Fifth-Avenue and Windsor Hotels, connected by our private telegraph lines. Accounts solicited.

LOST OR STOLEN.—THE FOLLOWING CERTificates of stock in the Michigan Central Railroad, viz: No. 16,955, dated March 12, 1872, 25 shares; No. 18,982, dated Jan. 27, 1875, 5 shares. The bonds were lost in the mail, or stolen, Jan. 25, 1877. All persons are hereby cautioned against negotiating the same, as transfer has been stopped by the undersigned, and application will be made for new certificates. THEODORE REYNOLDS, Monson, Mass.

CITY OF RAHWAY.
Notice is hereby given that the Bonds of the City of Rahway, maturing Aug. 1, 1877, will be redeemed on presentation, at par and accrued interest, to date of redemption at the Chatham National Bank in the City of New-York. C. BREWSTER,
Treasurer City of Rahway.

CITY OF RAHWAY, N. J.
FUNDING 7s DUE 1887.
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BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

AT REASONABLE RATES—MONEY ON LIFE and endowment insurance policies, mortgages and other securities; insurance of all kinds effected with best companies. J. J. HASKICK & CO., No. 119 Broadway.

KOUNTZE BROTHERS, BANKERS, No. 12 Wall-st., New-York. Issue LETTERS of CREDIT and CIRCULAR NOTES on the UNION BANK OF LONDON, available for travelers in all parts of the world.

T. ROBINSON WARREN & CO.
No. 6 HOFFMAN Auditorium, No. 106 Broadway, Room of Record STOCKS BONDS AND REAL ESTATE.

FINANCIAL.

STATEMENT OF THE HARLEM SAVINGS BANK, July 1, 1877. Corner 125th-st. and 3d-av.

	Par value.	Market value.
U. S. bonds 5-20, 1868 c.	$50,000	$56,000
U. S. bonds, 5-20, 1868, r.	10,000	11,200
U. S. bonds, 5-20, 1867, r.	20,000	21,800
U. S. bonds, 6s, 1881, r.	20,000	22,200
N. Y. City 7s, 1902	34,500	39,330
N. Y. City 7s, 1888	25,000	26,000
N. Y. City 7s, 1887	75,000	83,250
N. Y. City 7s, 1880	25,000	26,000
N. Y. City 7s, 1877	1,000	1,000
W. Farms (N. Y. C.) 7s, '86	15,500	15,887 50
Morris (N. Y. C.) 7s, 1887	19,000	19,475
L. I. City 7s, 1892	4,000	4,800
Westchester Co., 1880	1,000	1,000
Town Mamaroneck, 1891	5,000	5,150
		$335,293 50
Loaned on call, United States bonds		1,000 00
Real estate, banking-house		46,000 00
Accrued on City stocks & bonds & mor'ges		8,628 98
Cash in National Park Bank		37,017 37
Cash in Harlem Bank		13,428 56
Cash on hand		4,400 89
Total		$843,818 30
Due depositors	$766,196 27	
Interest July 1, 1877	19,755 23	785,951 50
Surplus July 1, 1877		$56,866 80

Deposits made on or before the 10th of July will draw interest from the 1st.
EDWARD A. REED, } V.-Pres'ts.
ADAM HARKNESS, }
THOS. B. TAPPAN, Pres.
JOHN S. KENYON, Sec.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE IMPORTERS' AND TRADERS' INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 192 Broadway, New-York, July 3, 1877.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of FIVE per Cent., out of the earnings of the past six months, payable on demand.
DANIEL A. SMITH, Secretary.

FOURTH NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, June 25, 1877.

TWENTY-SEVENTH DIVIDEND.
The Board of Directors has this day declared a Dividend of THREE (3) PER CENT., free of tax, out of the profits of the past six months, payable July 2. The transfer-books will be closed until that date.
ANTHONY LANE, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE MERCANTILE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 166 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, June 28, 1877.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a semi-annual dividend of FIVE PER CENT., payable on and after July 2, 1877.
C. W. PARMELEE, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE GLOBE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, No. 176 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 2, 1877.

TWENTY-FIFTH DIVIDEND.—THE REGular semi-annual dividend of Five per Cent., and also an extra dividend of Five per Cent., is this day declared, both payable on demand.
ALFRED A. REEVES, Secretary.

PHENIX NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, June 23, 1877.

THE DIRECTORS OF THIS BANK HAVE this day declared a dividend of THREE (3) PER CENT., free from tax, payable on and after July 2, 1877. The transfer-books will be closed until July 5.
JOHN PARKER, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE STAR FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 161 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 2, 1877.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of seven and one half per cent. (7½) from the earnings of the past six months, payable on demand.
JAMES M. HODGES, Secretary.

MECHANICS' NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, June 23, 1877.

A DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER CENT., FREE of tax, on this day been declared, payable on and after the 2d day of July next.
The transfer-books will be closed until that date.
WM. H. COX, Cashier.

THIRTY-NINTH DIVIDEND.
OFFICE OF RELIEF FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 149 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 3, 1877.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT., payable on demand.
W. E. CRARY, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE HOWARD INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, July 5, 1877.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS company have declared a semi-annual dividend of SIX PER CENT. upon the capital stock, payable on and after July 9, 1877.
CHAS. A. HULL, Secretary.

SEVENTY-SECOND DIVIDEND.
OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK EQUITABLE INSURANCE CO., No. 58 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, July 5, 1877.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of 10 per cent., payable on and after the 10th inst.
JOHN MILLER, Secretary.

OFFICE RIDGEWOOD INSURANCE COMPANY, BROOKLYN, June 28, 1877.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT. is declared, payable to the stockholders on the 2d day of July.
WM. A. SCOTT, Secretary.

OFFICE HOFFMAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 130 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 2, 1877.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF FIVE (5) per cent. is declared, payable on demand.
JOHN D. MACINTYRE, Secretary.

TRADESMEN'S NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, June 29, 1877.

A DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER CENT. will be paid July 2.
ANTHONY HALSEY, Cashier.

CHOICE FIRE INSURANCE STOCKS—PAYing 10 to 30 per cent. yearly, for sale by
E. S. BAILEY, No. 65 Wall-st.

SAVINGS BANKS.

DRY DOCK SAVINGS BANK,
Nos. 341 and 343 BOWERY.

The Board of Trustees have declared a dividend for the six months ending June 30, 1877, at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum, on all sums of $2,000, and under, and upon the amount in excess of $2,000 at the rate of FIVE PER CENT. per annum.

Deposits made on or before July 10, will draw interest from July 1.

ANDREW MILLS, President.
W. V. WEBSTER, Secretary.

CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,
No. 58 Bowery, corner of Canal-st.
THIRTY-FOURTH INTEREST DIVIDEND.
INTEREST for the six months ending June 30, payable MONDAY, July 16, at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum on all sums entitled thereto under the by-laws and rules of the bank.
Interest not withdrawn will be credited as an original deposit, and entitled to interest from July 1.
Deposits made on or before TUESDAY, July 10, will draw interest from July 1.
Bank open every day from 10 to 3. Mondays and Saturdays, 10 to 7.
E. A. QUINTARD, President.
SEYMOUR A. BUNCE, Secretary.

FIFTY-EIGHTH SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND
EAST RIVER SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
NO. 3 CHAMBERS-ST.
NEW-YORK, June 30, 1877.
Interest at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum on all accounts of $2,000 and under, and at the rate of FIVE PER CENT. per annum on all accounts over $2,000, has been declared out of the earnings of the last six months upon all sums which by charters are entitled thereto, and will be payable on and after the 10th day of July, 1877.
By order of the Board of Trustees.
WILLIAM H. SLOCUM, President.
CHAS. A. WHITNEY, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION, No. 96 WARREN-ST., NEW-YORK, June 28, 1877.

THE TRUSTEES OF THIS INSTITUTION have ordered interest at the rate of Six per Cent. per annum to be paid on all accounts of $1,000 and under, and Five per Cent. on all accounts exceeding $1,000 remaining on deposit during the three or six months ending July 1, 1877, payable on and after Monday, July 16. Interest not called for will be credited as principal and draw interest from July 1.
Deposits made on or before **July 10 will draw interest from July 1.** Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.
WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
JOHN CASTREE, Treasurer.
C. D. HEATON, Secretary.

GREENWICH SAVINGS BANK,
NEW-YORK, June 14, 1877.
JULY INTEREST FOR 1877.—The Board of Trustees have ordered interest to be paid to depositors entitled thereto under the by-laws, at the rate of FIVE (5) PER CENT. per annum, on sums of $500, and under, and at the rate of FOUR (4) PER CENT. on sums over $500, and not exceeding $3,000, and payable on and after July 16, 1877.
Deposits will not be received from any one depositor to an amount in excess of $3,000.
Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.
E. N. PIGOT, President.
CLINTON GILBERT, Treasurer.
J. HARSEN ROADES, } Secretaries.
SAM'L. R. VAN DUSEN, }

THIRTY-FIFTH DIVIDEND.
UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,
BROADWAY, 32D-ST. AND 6TH-AV.
The Trustees have declared their usual Dividend at the rate of
FIVE PER CENT. PER ANNUM,
on all sums that have remained on deposit for the last three or six months, payable on and after July 15, 1877. Money deposited on or before July 10 will draw interest from July 1. Sums received from ONE DIME to $5,000. Open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and Monday evenings, 5 to 7 P. M.
NAPOLEON J. HAINES, President.
G. S. CHAPIN, Treasurer.
THOMAS FLOYD JONES, Secretary.

TEACHERS.

AMERICAN SCHOOL INSTITUTE'S CLASSIfied TEACHERS' RECORDS for every grade and department, high and low, should be examined before engaging teachers. Time saved; mistakes avoided; no "favoritism;" no exaggerating qualifications. New Candidates' Bulletin—the best ever made, for stamp. J. W. SCHERMERHORN, No. 30 East 14th-st. (Established 1855. No Branch Offices.)

FAMILIES AND SCHOOLS SUPPLIED with competent American and European teachers, professors, tutors, governesses, &c.; pupils directed to good schools in City and country. Mrs. Mitchell will be at home all Summer from 10 till 5 o'clock; German, French, and English spoken. Summer engagements.

RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.
GREAT TRUNK LINE
AND UNITED STATES MAIL ROUTE.
On and after June 25, 1877,

Trains leave New-York, via Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets Ferries, as follows:

Express for Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West and South, with Pullman Palace Cars attached, 9 A. M., 6 and 8:30 P. M. daily.

For Williamsport, Lock Haven, Corry, and Erie, at 8:30 P. M., connecting at Corry for Titusville, Petroleum Centre, and the Oil Regions. For Williamsport and Lock Haven, 9 A. M.

For Baltimore, Washington, and the South, "Limited Washington Express" of Pullman Parlor Cars, daily, except Sunday, 8:30 A. M.; arrive Washington, 4:10 P. M. Regular at 8:20 A. M., 1, 6, and 8:30 P. M. Sunday, 6 and 8:30 P. M.

Express for Philadelphia, 7:30, 8:20, 9, (9:30 Limited,) 10:30 A. M., 1, 4, 5, 6, 7, and 8:30 P. M. Sunday, 9 A. M., 5, 6, 7, and 8:30 P. M. Emigrant and second-class, 7 P. M.

For trains to Newark, Elizabeth, Rahway, Princeton, Trenton, Perth Amboy, Flemington, Belvidere, and other points, see local schedules at all Ticket Offices.

Trains leave, From Pittsburg, 6:50 and 10:40 A. M. and 10:20 P. M. daily. 10:10 A. M. and 6:50 P. M., daily, except Monday. From Washington and Baltimore, 6:50, 10:05 A. M., 4:10, 5:10, and 10:10 P. M. Sunday, 6:50, 10:40 A. M. From Philadelphia, 5:05, 6:50, 9:10, 10:10, 10, 40, 11:50 A. M., 2:10, 4:10, 5:10, 6:50, 8:40, 10:10, and 10:20 P. M. Sunday, 5:05, 6:50, 10:40, 11:30 A. M., 6:50 and 10:20 P. M.

Ticket Offices, Nos. 526 and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts.; No. 4 Court-st., Brooklyn; Nos. 114, 116, and 118 Hudson-st., Hoboken; Depot, Jersey City. Emigrant Ticket Office, No. 8 Battery-place.

FRANK THOMSON, General Manager. L. P. FARMER, General Passenger Agent.

TO PHILADELPHIA
via
PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.
THE OLD-ESTABLISHED ROUTE AND SHORT LINE between
NEW-YORK AND PHILADELPHIA.
13 Through Trains each way daily. 3 Depots in Philadelphia, 2 in New-York.

Double track, the most Improved Equipment, and the Fastest Time consistent with absolute safety.

On and after June 25, 1877,

Express Trains leave New-York, via Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets Ferries, as follows:
7:30, 8:20, 9, (9:30 limited,) 10:30 A. M., 1, 4, 5, 6, 7, and 8:30 P. M. Sunday, 9 A. M., 5, 6, 7, and 8:30 P. M.
Returning, trains leave Philadelphia, 3:35, 6, 7:30, 8, 8:30, and 11 A. M., (Limited Express, 1:33 P. M.,) 2, 4, 5:30, 7, and 7:35 P. M., and 12 Midnight. On Sunday, 3:35, 8, 8:30 A. M., 4, 7:35, P. M., and 12 Midnight.
Ticket Offices, Nos. 526 and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts.; No. 4 Court-st., Brooklyn; Nos. 114, 116, and 118 Hudson-st., Hoboken; Depot, Jersey City. Emigrant Ticket Office, No. 8 Battery-place.

FRANK THOMSON, General Manager. L. P. FARMER, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—Commencing July 1, 1877, through trains will leave Grand Central Depot:

8:00 A. M., Western and Northern Express, with drawing-room car to Rochester; also to St. Albans.

9:00 A. M., Special Saratoga Express, drawing-room cars, through to Montreal.

10:30 A. M., Special Chicago and Western Express, with drawing-room cars to Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo, and Niagara Falls; also, drawing-room car through to Richfield Springs.

11:30 A. M., Northern and Western Express, with drawing-room cars for Saratoga.

3:30 P. M., Special Saratoga Express. Connects at East Albany for principal stations to Syracuse.

6:00 P. M., Albany and Troy Express. Stops at Sing Sing, Peekskill, and all stations north, except Livingston.

6:00 P. M., St. Louis Express, with sleeping cars, for Watertown and Canandaigua. Also, for Montreal via Plattsburg. Through cars to St. Louis.

8:30 P. M., Pacific Express, daily, with sleeping cars, for Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Cleveland, Toledo, Detroit, and Chicago, and to Montreal via St. Albans.

11:00 P. M., Express, with sleeping cars, for Albany and Troy. Way trains as per local Time Tables.

Tickets for sale at Nos. 252, 261, and 413 Broadway, and at Westcott Express Company's offices, Nos. 7 Park-place, 785 and 942 Broadway, New-York, and 323 Washington-st., Brooklyn.

C. B. MEEKER, General Passenger Agent.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.—FERRY-BOATS leave New-York from James-slip 30 minutes, and from 34th-st., East River, 15 minutes previous to departure of trains, also from James-slip after 7 P. M. On Sundays from 34th-st. only. Trains leave Long Island City as follows: For Greenport, Sag Harbor, &c., 8:44, 9:03 A. M., 3:30, 4:06 P. M.; Sundays, 4:40 A. M. For Patchogue, &c., at 9:03 A. M., 4:06, 6:03, 9:03 P. M.; Sundays, 9:15 A. M. For Babylon, &c., at 7:30, 8:44, 9:03, 11:30 A. M., 2, 4:24, 4:45, 5:23, 6:03 P. M.; Sundays, 9:15 A. M., 6:38 P. M. For Port Jefferson, &c., at 10 A. M., 3:30, 5:05 P. M.; Sundays, 9:30 A. M. For Northport, &c., at 10 A. M., 3:30, 4:24, 5:05, 6:42 P. M.; Sundays, 9:30 A. M., 6:30 P. M. For Locust Valley, &c., at 8:44, 11:30 A. M., 3, 3:30, 4:24, 5:05, 6:42 P. M.; Sundays, 9:30 A. M., 6:30 P. M. For Rockaway Beach, &c., at 9, 10:20, 11:30 A. M., 1:30, 4:24, 5:05, 5:43 P. M.; Sundays, 9:15, 10, 11 A. M., 1:30, 6:30 P. M. For Far Rockaway, &c., at 9, 10:20, 11:30, A. M., 1:30, 3, 3:30, 4:24, 5:05, 5:43, 7 P. M.; Sundays, 9:15, 10, 11 A. M., 1:30, 6:30, 6:35 P. M. Local trains for Flushing, College Point, &c., as per time table. Tickets offices in New-York at James-Slip and Thirty-fourth-Street Ferries; at the offices of Westcott's Long Island Express Company, No. 785 Broadway, No. 942 Broadway, Grand Central Depot, 42d-st. In Brooklyn, No. 333 Washington-st. In Brooklyn, E. D., No. 79 4th-st. By purchasing tickets at any of the above offices baggage can be checked from residence to destination.

LONG BRANCH AND PHILADELPHIA
VIA NEW-JERSEY SOUTHERN R. R.
Commencing June 18th, 1877, steamers leave New-York, Pier No. 8 North River, foot Rector-st., connecting at Sandy Hook with trains for Long Branch, 6:20, 9:30, 10:40 A. M., 3:45, 5, and 6:15 P. M.
Ocean Jct., 9:30 A. M. and 3:45 P. M.
Philadelphia and Toms River, 6:20, 9:30, A. M., and 3:45 P. M.; Sea-side Park, Barnegat, and Beach Haven, 6:20 A. M. and 3:45 P. M.; Vineland, Bridgeton, Atlantic City, and Cape May, 9:30 A. M.; Sundays, for Long Branch, 9:30 A. M.
W. S. SNEDEN, General Manager.

ERIE RAILWAY.
Summer Arrangement of through trains. From Chambers-Street Depot. (For 23d-st. see note below.)
3:00 A. M. daily, except Sundays, Cincinnati and Chicago Day Express. Drawing-room coaches to Buffalo.
10:45 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Express Mail for Buffalo and the West. Sleeping coach to Buffalo.
7:00 P. M., daily, Pacific Express to the West. Sleeping coaches through to Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cincinnati, and Chicago without change. Hotel dining-coaches to Chicago.
7:00 P. M., except Sundays, Western Emigrant train.
Above trains leave Twenty-third-Street Ferry at 8:45 and 10:15 A. M., and 6:45 P. M.
For local trains see time tables and cards in hotels and depots. JNO. N. ABBOTT, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN AND HARTFORD RAILROAD.—Trains leave Thirty-second-Street Depot for Boston at 3:05, 11 A. M., 1, 3, 9, 10, 11:35 P. M. For Boston and Albany Railroad, 8:05, 11 A. M., 3, 9 P. M. For Connecticut River Railroad, 8:05, 11 A. M., 12 M., 3 P. M. For New-London, 8:05, 11 A. M. For Shore Line Division, 8:05 A. M., 1, 3, 5:15, 10 P. M. For Air Line Railroad, 8:05 A. M., 1, 3, 11:35 P. M. For New-Haven and Northampton Railroad, 8:05 A. M., 3 P. M. For Naugatuck Railroad, 8:05 A. M., 1, 3 P. M. For Housatonic Railroad, 8:05 A. M., 3 P. M. For Danbury and Norwalk Railroad, 8:05 A. M., 1, 3, 4:40, 9 P. M. For Shepaug Railroad, 8:05 A. M., 3 P. M. For New-Canaan Railroad, 8:05 A. M., 1, 4:40, 5:45 P. M. For local trains see time tables.

LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD.
ARRANGEMENT PASSENGER TRAINS. JAN 1, 1877.
Leave depots, foot of Cortlandt and Desbrosses sts., at 6:30 P. M.—Night Express daily, for Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Sayre, Elmira, Ithaca, Auburn, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and the West. Pullman's sleeping coaches attached.
General Eastern office corner Church and Cortlandt sts.
CHARLES H. CUMMINGS, Agent.
ROBERT H. SAYRE, Superintendent and Engineer.

CALIFORNIA PASSENGERS! THE CHICAGO & NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY, and THAT LINE ALONE, runs the celebrated Pullman Hotel Dining Cars between Chicago and Omaha. They leave Chicago and Omaha daily. This road is the oldest, shortest, quickest, and best line between Chicago and the Missouri River, and has the best equipment of any road in the West. All ticket agents will sell you California or other Western tickets by this line.
L. F. BOOTH, General Agent, 415 Broadway, N. Y.

TO THE WHITE MOUNTAINS.
THE NOTCH OF THE WHITE MOUNTAINS
On and after July 9, through cars for the White Mountains will leave Grand Central Depot, via New-York, New-Haven and Hartford Railroad, at 8:05 A. M., arriving at Fabyan's at 6:25 P. M.
Ask for tickets via Connecticut River Line.

WICKFORD RAILROAD ROUTE TO NEWPORT, R. I.—Passengers for this line take 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M., express trains from Grand Central Depot, arriving at 4:18 and 8 P. M. at Newport.
THEODORE WARREN, Superintendent.

ICE-CREAM.

FUSSELL'S ICE-CREAM—BEST IN THE CITY; 25 cents per quart to churches and strawberry festivals. Hard cream, in boxes, to carry home. No. 12 Bible House.

INSTRUCTION.

WELLS COLLEGE FOR YOUNG LADIES, AURORA, CAYUGA LAKE, N. Y.
Full collegiate course; location unsurpassed for beauty and healthfulness; Elmira is distinguished for refinement; the college is a home were parents may with entire confidence intrust their daughters; term commences Sept. 12, 1877. Send for catalogue.
Rev. EDWARD S. FRISBEE, President.

CLAVERACK (N. Y.) COLLEGE AND HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE.—This school opens Sept. 10. 20 instructors. 11 departments. College preparatory, English and business courses for gentlemen. For ladies, college course, with baccalaureate degree. Primary department. Rev. ALONZO FLACK, Ph. D., President.

EXTRAORDINARY INDUCEMENTS.—STUDents who enter Packard's Business College for one year will receive GRATUITOUS INSTRUCTION in July 27, with the best of personal attention; vacation during August. Fall term begins Sept. 3.
S. S. PACKARD, President.

DOLBEAR'S COMMERCIAL COLLEGE, 1,193 BROADWAY.—Open all Summer for special lessons in business writing, book-keeping, arithmetic, &c. N. B.—Summer pupils prepared for Fall business.

ALGEBRA, BOOK-KEEPING, ARITH'C, Spelling; vacation pupils all hours; foreigners & backward persons taught privately. Paine's College, No. 69 Bowery, cor. Grand-st. Paine's Up-town College removed 1807 Broadway.

BEAUTIFUL HANDWRITING IN TEN LESSONS.—Vacation pupils. FIVE DOLLARS. Private instruction for adults. PARLORS, NO. 841 6TH-AV., Below 48th-st. OLIVER B. GOLDSMITH.

HENRY W. SIGLAR'S BOARDING SCHOOL will reopen Sept. 11; preparation of boys for college a specialty; boys under 14 years of age preferred. For circulars address PRINCIPAL, at Newburg, N. Y.

IRVING'S SCHOOL OF ART, NO. 57 UNIVERsity-place, between 12th and 13th sts.—Drawing, water color and oil painting; will remain open during the Summer.

RUTGERS FEMALE COLLEGE.—FALL TERM
REV. THOS. E. ANDERSON, D.D., Pres't.

EXCURSIONS.

JARRETT & PALMER'S MIDSUMMER
A WEEK'S RECREATION
ALONG THE
PICTURESQUE NEW ENGLAND COAST,
On board of the very popular steamer
GRANITE STATE.

The capacious and elegant night boat of the Hartford and New-York Steam-boat Company, engaged especially for this service by
Messrs. JARRETT & PALMER,
Under whose personal direction and superintendence the excursion will be made.

MONDAY MORNING, July 23, 1877,
The elegant MARINE HOTEL, the GRANITE STATE, 1,200 tons burden, will leave New-York from Pier No. 24, East River, (Peck-slip,) at 8 A. M.; foot of 23d-st., East River, at 8:30 A. M., visiting during the week the following places of interest:

NEW LONDON, ROCKY POINT,
PEQUOT HOUSE, FALL RIVER,
BLOCK ISLAND, NEW BEDFORD,
NARRAGANSETT PIER, OAK BLUFFS,
NEWPORT, MARTHA'S VINEYARD,
PROVIDENCE, NANTUCKET, &c.

A full moon rising at 7:48 o'clock P. M., Wednesday, July 25, gives assurance of a series of glorious nights.

Returning the Granite State will reach New-York the following Saturday.

A limited number (250) of tickets only will be issued, not exceeding the state room and sleeping berth capacity of the steamer.

FARE FOR THE ENTIRE CRUISE, $10.
No charge for berths.
Meals on board a la carte, will be of the first quality, and at reasonable prices.
☞ An elegant ladies' cabin reserved exclusively for ladies.
☞ The state rooms are large and well ventilated.
Circulars containing further particulars can be had by addressing JARRETT & PALMER,
Booth's Theatre Building, New-York City.

A.—A.—DAILY ROCKAWAY BEACH EXCURSIONS EVERY DAY AND SUNDAY.
FIVE OCEAN EXCURSIONS DAILY.
By the steamers COLUMBIA, (entirely new,) the largest and most elegant excursion boat ever built,
AMERICUS, AND NEVERSINK,
WITH CONTERNO'S 23D REGIMENT BAND,
AND COLUMBIA GLEE CLUB.
60 MILES SAIL FOR 50 CENTS.

COLUMBIA LEAVES EVERY DAY,
24th-st., North River, 10 A. M.
10th-st., North River, 10:15 A. M.
Pier No. 2 North River, 10:30 A. M.
Jewell's Dock, Brooklyn, 11 A. M.

AMERICUS LEAVES EVERY DAY AND SUNDAY,
24th-st., North River, 8:30 A. M. and 1:15 P. M.
10th-st., North River, 8:40 A. M. and 1:25 P. M.
Pier No. 2 North River, 8:50 A. M. and 1:35 P. M.
Pier No. 2 North River, 9 A. M. and 1:45 P. M.
Jewell's Dock, Brooklyn, 9:20 A. M. and 2 P. M.

Steamer NEVERSINK, from East River, every day. Leaves 33d-st., East River, 8:15 A. M. and 12:55 P. M. South 1st-st., Williamsburg, 8:30 A. M. and 1:10 P. M. Grand-st., New-York, 8:45 A. M. and 1:20 P. M. Jewell's Dock, Brooklyn, 9 A. M. and 1:30 P. M. Steamers leave Rockaway, 11 A. M., 4:30, 5 and 6 P. M. Excursion tickets, good on either boat, 50 cents.

PLYMOUTH ROCK. ROCKAWAY.

MARINE BAND.	TWO TIMES EVERY DAY, Including SUNDAYS, but excepting TO-MORROW, (MONDAY.)
MADRIGAL BOYS.	JARRETT & PALMER'S superb palace steamer PLYMOUTH ROCK, with all her great musical attractions, makes two trips to ROCKAWAY BEACH every day.
GLEE CLUB.	*Leaves foot of 22d-st., N. R., at 9 o'clock A. M. and 2 P. M., and Pier 1, N. R., at 9:30 A. M. and 2:30 P. M.
BENT, the CORNET.	FARE..... Round trip..... 50 cents.

PLYMOUTH ROCK. SPECIAL.
The usual trip will be omitted TO-MORROW, (Monday,) but resumed next day, and every day of the week.

SUNDAY, JULY 8,
A Good Boat, Better Time, Best Management, Excellent Music.
The favorite steamer
SYLVAN DELL,
FOR NEWBURG, CORNWALL, COLD SPRING, HIGHLAND FALLS, ROCKLAND LAKE,
and YONKERS.
NO SPIRITUOUS LIQUORS SOLD ON THE BOAT.
Take this Boat for a Pleasant Trip.
Perfect Satisfaction Guaranteed.
Leave Harlem Bridge at 7:25; East 120th-st., 7:30; East 110th-st., 8; Grand-st., 8:30; Jewell's Dock, Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn, 8:25; Leroy-st., New-York, 8:40; West 22d-st., 8:55; Manhattanville, 9:15.
THE FIRST BOAT TO ARRIVE AT NEWBURG.
Returns to New-York at 6 P. M.
EXCURSION TICKETS, $1.

A.—120 MILES' SAIL ON THE SOUND!
A GRAND FAMILY SUNDAY EXCURSION TO BRIDGEPORT,
commencing SUNDAY, June 17,
and every following Sunday.
The elegant steamer THOMAS POWELL, refitted especially for this route, affording ample time to visit
SEA VIEW PARK
and other well-known points of interest.
Leaves Leroy-st., N. R., Jewell's Dock, Brooklyn, 8:20 A. M.; Grand-st., E. R., 8:40 A. M.; 35d-st., E. R., 9 A. M., RETURNING BEFORE DARK.
Music by Dewsnell's Thirteenth Regiment Band and other musical attractions, including Negro Singers, &c.
EXCURSION TICKETS, 50 CENTS.

DAILY ROCKAWAY BEACH EXCURSION.
The steamer ADELPHI, Capt. C. Adams,
Leave foot of 4th-st., Hoboken..... 8:30 A. M.
Leave north side Erie Ferry, Jersey City..... 9:15 A. M.
Leave 23d-st., North River, new dock..... 10:30 A. M.
Leave 10th-st., North River..... 10:15 A. M.
Leave Pier No. 13, Cedar-st..... 11:00 A. M.
Leave Martin's Dock, Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn, 11:20 A. M.
Steamer leaving Rockaway at 4:30 P. M.
EXCURSION TICKETS, 50 CENTS.
Music by the William Cook Marine Band.
A fine glee club and other attractive musical entertainment.

ROCKAWAY. SUNDAY.
NEW ELEGANT PALACE STEAMER COLUMBIA,
Built expressly for the ROCKAWAY ROUTE, the largest, staunchest, and MOST ELEGANT EXCURSION STEAMER EVER BUILT.
Together with the favorite steamers
AMER

LOCAL MISCELLANY.

SUMMER TRAVELERS TO EUROPE.

WE HEAVILY-FREIGHTED STEAM-SHIPS OFF—A FLATTERING FAREWELL TO MISS FANNY DAVENPORT—SHE IS WELCOMED TO ENGLAND BY TELEGRAPH—OTHER PROMINENT DEPARTURES.

The five steam-ships which left this port yesterday took their departure under radiant skies and with favoring winds, and both the passengers who were for the most part leaving home and friends, and the friends who crowded the docks to see them off were in unusually good spirits. The Anchor Line sent out the Alsatia for London, and the California for Glasgow, and both were filled to their utmost capacity. Another heavily loaded steam-ship was the Neckar for Bremen, among her company being Lieut. Aaron Ward, United States Navy, and his family. The decks of all of these steam-ships were thronged by friends of the departing passengers until the hour of sailing, and then the open gangways and string-pieces were occupied by spectators wherever a perch could be found, from which they intended to wave farewells until the vessels had passed out of hailing distance. Similar scenes were witnessed at the pier of the National Line when the England sailed. She carried a fine company of passengers. The Inman steam-ship City of Brussels started an unusually large crowd of persons to the company's dock, many of whom came to say farewell to Miss Fanny Davenport and her sister, May Davenport. The crush in the cabin of the steam-ship was very great, a steady line of people passing through it for an hour or more before the sailing time. Miss Davenport had been allotted the Captain's state-room, which had been converted, by the aid of skillful florists, into a perfect floral bower. At about 12 o'clock she came on board, with Col. and Mrs. Fuller, and until 2 o'clock was surrounded by her friends. Among the floral gifts which were sent in such profusion were pieces from Judge Daly, Lester Wallack, Dion Boucicault, Augustin Daly, Judge Gedney, and Mr. E. E. Rice. As a cheering message to the favorite actress, Mr. Joseph Jefferson, Mr. J. S. Clarke, and Mrs. John Wood telegraphed a welcome to England to her just before her departure. Just before the steam-ship left, a box of mountain trout, caught by Mr. W. J. Florence, and Mr. E. A. Sothern, was put on board, with a farewell message from the two actors who are sporting in Canada. Mr. Theodore Tilton and his daughters Florence and Alice were also among the City of Brussels' passengers. He went on board the vessel with a few Brooklyn friends, and found some generous floral gifts awaiting him. Withdrawing to the state-room which he was to occupy, he gave instructions that he should not be interrupted, and only saw a few newspaper representatives to shake hands with them and say "good bye." Mr. John A. Kasson, Minister to Austria; Mr. F. W. Plunkitt, First Secretary of the British Legation, and his wife; Rev. Robert Laird Collyer; Capt. Metford, of the Royal Dragoons; Mr. A. W. Evarts, son of the Secretary of State, and Mr. W. S. Whitehead, Past Grand Master F. and A. M. of New-Jersey, were also among the passengers. The figure of Miss Davenport, robed in a close-fitting suit of blue, was watched by her friends until the steam-ship reached mid-stream, when she disappeared in the saloon.

SEVEN HUNDRED SAINTS.

A FRESH ARRIVAL OF MORMONS—SCOURING THE CONTINENT FOR RECRUITS FOR BRIGHAM YOUNG—BISHOP ROWBERRY AND HIS CHARGE.

The steam-ship Wisconsin, of the Williams & Guion Line, arrived here yesterday from Liverpool, and landed a party of 723 Mormons, including a corpulent and rather lively Bishop, who called himself Rowberry. The Bishop was busy among his flock when THE TIMES reporter approached him, and he wiped his broad face and smiled a genial smile as he held out his hand. He was very willing to give information, and said that he had been 30 years in the Western country, meaning the Mormon country. Ten months ago he was sent out to collect together the converts under a score of Presidents or missionaries in England, Wales, Switzerland, Norway, and Denmark. The result was that he came back now with 24 English families, numbering 84 persons; 112 German-Swiss, 61 Norwegians, and 150 Swedes, the remainder of the party of upward of 700 being made up of Danes and Hollanders. There were a great many very old people, and also many children in the party, but there was not a single infant. Without a share of beauty, although the beauty was high in the cheek bones, and too rugged for New-York belles. The grade of intelligence was apparently low, but some of the men who conversed about the Church and its prospects evinced an earnestness and familiarity with affairs which was by no means indicative either of ignorance or stupidity. Huge packages of baggage were strewed about the floor, and groups of Swedish women wearing broad straw hats with ribbons hanging before their faces from the bands, with which they restrained the tendency of the hat to blow off with the slightest breeze, kept watch of the toddling children. The presence of so many old and young persons in the party was explained by the fact that the more vigorous members of their families had gone out before them, and having earned money to bring their parents and younger relatives out, they were now spending it in getting the old people over the water and out to Utah. In conversation with one of the Castle Garden missionaries, a Welshman told the missionary that he was a Mormon, although of the party, but that he was desirous of going into the country to try his fortune there. The party were last evening taken out of the City by the Pennsylvania Railroad, and will be in Salt Lake City in the course of the next week.

SUNDAY EXCURSION BOATS.

ARE THEY OVERCROWDED?—THE CAPACITY OF SOME OF THE FAVORITE VESSELS—WHAT THE STEAM-BOAT INSPECTOR SAYS ABOUT OVERCROWDING.

"There's a good deal of wild speculation and talk about the overcrowding of steam-boats," said Supervising Inspector Stratton yesterday to a reporter of THE TIMES, "and if some of the persons who have been easily alarmed at the appearance of a loaded steam-boat would but take the trouble to count up the heads on what seems to be a dangerously crowded vessel they would, nine times out of ten, be surprised to find how greatly they have been deceived by their untried judgment." From the Inspector's account a great change has taken place in the carrying business to Rockaway, Coney Island, and Long Branch since the opening of rail road lines direct to those points. In addition to the relief this furnished, the number of large and small boats plying between this City and the seashore resorts has been increased, so that by making frequent trips the necessity for overcrowding has passed away. From 15,000 to 20,000 persons, it is estimated, now go to Rockaway and Coney Island on a fine Sunday by rail, the number being far in excess of the aggregate which the steam-boats could carry in the course of a day. All of the steam-boats plying on regular routes about the City are by law required to take out certificates from local inspectors. These are in some instances procured at Albany, among the steam-boats which obtained their certificates at that point being the Armenia, running to Coney Island Beach, and carrying about 1,000 passengers. The Thomas Powell, which runs to Sea Cliff, was also inspected at Albany, and will carry about 1,200 or 1,300 passengers. The William Cook, which is crowded with 1,000 passengers, was inspected at Albany. Mr. John K. Matthews, the Local Inspector, says that all of the excursion boats, known as such, have obtained certificates permitting them to carry a certain number of passengers, which are called regulars, and a number of extras, which are allowed in place of the freight which constitutes a part of their cargoes when they are running on business routes. The capacity of the steamers which are licensed from the New-York local office is given by Inspector Matthews as follows:

Name.	Destination.	Regular Passengers.	Extra Passengers.	Total.
Columbia	Rockaway	1,500	1,000	2,500
Plymouth Rock	Rockaway	1,000	1,500	2,500
Long Branch	Newburg	500	1,100	1,600
Idlewild	Rockaway	600	600	1,200
Neversink	Rockaway	500	650	1,150
America	Rockaway	500	650	1,150
Twilight	Rockaway	500	600	1,100
Empire State	Sandy Hook	400	475	875
Jesse Hoyt	Sandy Hook	250	350	600
Seawanhaka	Great Neck	550	....	550
Arrowsmith	Coney Island	500	....	500
Seth Low	Fishing Banks	300	....	300
J. B. Schuyler	Oyster Bay	184	....	184
Matteawan	Keyport	150	....	150
Total		6,934	7,425	14,359

Inspector Stratton said that complaints had repeatedly been made to him of the overcrowding of steam-boats, and he had determined to ascertain as often as possible the truth of the overloading complained of. A man had come to the office on the day of the New-York Yacht Club race to complain that the Plymouth Rock had "at least 5,000 passengers on board, that she was black with people." An inspector was sent to the wharf, and he indeed found the steam-boat crowded upon her upper decks, fore and aft, but there were few passengers on the lower deck or in the saloons, and, by actual count, not far from 2,000 and rather under than over that number. The William Cook had also, it was asserted, carried 2,000 persons on one occasion, when it was found upon examination that it was scarcely 1,200. The City of Troy appeared to be very full with 1,000 passengers on board, as she is a state-room boat, with little deck room. The J. B. Schuyler, on her trip to Long Island, undoubtedly carries 300 passengers, perhaps more, and is not overcrowded at that. On the Fourth of July Mr. Stratton said he personally inspected the loading of several of the boats at Rockaway, and while the Columbia probably carried 2,800 persons, without great inconvenience to any one, the other boats had something short of their full complements of passengers. The disposition of all excursionists is to seek the more exposed positions on the decks, where they see only the crowds around them, and do not think of the vacant places in the gangways and saloons, and the boats as seen from the docks present an appearance of being more heavily loaded than they really are.

DROWNING THE DOGS.

OVER SEVEN HUNDRED UNLICENSED CANINES DISPOSED OF—SCENES AT THE POUND—STATISTICS FOR THE WEEK.

The drowning of unlicensed dogs began at 5 A. M. yesterday, and lasted until 1 P. M., during which time 738 full-grown dogs and about 20 puppies were disposed of. At 1:30 o'clock the pound was ready for the reception of the canines caught during the day. The place was closed at 5 P. M., and at that time 524 dogs had been received. It was decided at first to drown these at 5 A. M. to-morrow, but Officer George H. Lambert, of Bergh's force, insisted that the dogs were of too good a class generally to be so quickly destroyed, and got the drowning postponed until Tuesday morning; in order that ample opportunity may be had by those who have lost dogs to redeem them if in the pound, and by those who wish good dogs to buy them there. There are a great many very desirable dogs, in good condition, at present in the pound, among the number two full-blooded blood-hounds, worth $25 apiece; three good setters, worth from $25 to $50 each; six fine Spitz dogs, worth $6 each; nine black-and-tans, worth $10 apiece, and a number of Scotch terriers and poodles. There was more excitement within the pound yesterday than at any other time since its opening. A large number of ladies and gentlemen were there seeking lost dogs. An elegantly-dressed French lady was in search of a fine Spitz dog that she had brought over from France, and she was willing to give $100 for its recovery. She could not restrain her agitation nor her tears at not finding her "darling Jip" in the pound. A big, powerful fellow, named Crow, came in looking for a valuable black-and-tan, that only weighed four pounds. Not finding it, he became furious, and swore that he would shoot not only the dog-catcher of his ward and pound-master, but Mayor Ely himself. A seamstress, whose husband was once a prominent musician in this City, but who is now in an insane asylum, came after her small watch-dog, which, she said, was her little child's only companion. The dog was in the pound, but the poor woman could not afford to pay the redemption fee of $3, nor to take out a license. A subscription was immediately raised, and the grateful woman soon left with her little dog, armed with a new chain, collar, muzzle, and license.

An old, poorly-dressed, but cheerful-looking Irishman took care of "Carlo," a shaggy Scotch terrier, which was in the pound. It was brought out, and when the old man was asked for the fee of $3, he said that he had not enough money to buy his breakfast that day, but he would raise it if he had to do without food for a week rather than allow Carlo to be drowned. "He is all the friend I've got now in the world, and you don't know how lonely I am without that little dog," said the old man as he was about to leave. A gentleman stopped him, redeeming Carlo, furnishing him with a license, collar, chain, and muzzle, and the old man departed in a happy state of mind.

Mr. Sloper, the City Hall Janitor, rushed wildly into the pound office after the "Mayor's dog," which some sacrilegious catcher had "gobbled" from the very door of the License Bureau. The "Mayor's dog" was described as "a handsome old cur," who has been in the License Office for three years; but as Mr. Ely failed to fulfill the law in regard to his own dog which he is having so rigidly carried out against all other dog-owners, the dog-catcher avenged the Metropolitan canines by "scooping in" the official's old cur "as his sat upon the door-step without a muzzle or collar, which his honorable master was having a brief rustication over in Jersey. Mr. Sloper was informed that the Mayor's dog had not yet come into the pound. Mr. Bergh also lost a valuable and beautiful Spitz dog; it was delivered into the pound from the last load yesterday, was immediately recognized and claimed, and after the payment of the pound-master's fee, was recovered. The steward of the steamer Continental came after and got a beautiful female Scotch terrier, which had been taken from two puppies on the boat. A lady on her way West had to remain in the City two days, until she yesterday recovered at the pound a beautiful black Spitz that had been taken from the street. Her steps stopped, though her dog that was being put into a catcher's wagon. Daniel Gillen had one finger and wrist bitten clear through; Jack Collins had three fingers on his right hand bitten through, and Daniel Brown had the teeth of a big Spitz dog put clear through the muscle of his left arm, and through the same arm below the elbow. The dog-catchers and their assistants have no fear of hydrophobia, and none of the 60 seen by THE TIMES reporter believe that such a thing as a genuine case of it was ever caused in man by the bite of a dog. When a catcher is bitten he immediately sucks the wound, then soaks it with a preparation made of chloride of lime and water, two tablespoonsful of the former to a pint of the latter, then covers it with a coat of caustic. Two dogs died of fear in the pound yesterday while the drowning was going on, and one became rabid and attacked John MacMahon and bit clear through the toe of his boot, when "Mac" killed him. The total number of full-grown dogs received at the pound during the week was 2,059; number drowned, 1,500; number redeemed, 31; number sold, 2; number released on account of previous license, 2; payment to the catchers, $617 70. The largest number of dogs captured in one day by any one catcher was 108.

THE DEATH OF MARY ELLARD.

Coroner Woltman was requested yesterday to investigate the case of Mary Ellard, aged 60, a patient in the Lunatic Asylum, Blackwell's Island, who met with a violent death under very mysterious circumstances on the 5th inst. The woman was admitted to the institution on Feb. 9, 1875. Shortly after noon on Thursday, Mary Ryan, one of the asylum attendants, found her lying unconscious in the wash-room, bleeding from an incised wound on the head. Her forehead, face, and right arm were also disfigured by bruises. She expired a few moments after being found. Deputy Coroner Cushman, who made an examination of the body at the Morgue yesterday afternoon, discovered symptoms of heart disease sufficient, in his opinion, to have caused death. He also expressed the opinion that none of the injuries were of a fatal character, but he believed that they might have accelerated death. It is thought by some persons in the asylum that the woman inflicted the wounds herself by dashing her head against the bath-tub in the wash-room. Others believe, on the other hand, that she was assassinated by a patient. The inquest in the case will be held on Wednesday next at the Coroner's office. Relatives of the dead woman arrived from Philadelphia to claim the body.

A UNION OF EXCHANGES.

It is probable that before another week has passed the union of the American Mining and Stock Exchange and the New-York Mining Exchange will be fully accomplished. A meeting was held yesterday in the rooms of the American Mining and Stock Exchange, No. 23 New-street, at which President Tuthill occupied the chair. The attendance was good, and the feeling was generally favorable to the proposed amalgamation. An amendment to the constitution was passed by a unanimous vote, giving full authority to the Board of Managers to effect the consolidation. The New-York Mining Exchange was notified of the action of the meeting, and on Wednesday next a joint meeting will be held, at which the union will undoubtedly be completed, a title for the combined bodies decided upon, and the necessary details of business between the two exchanges finished.

THE SEA-SIDE SANITARIUM.

In view of the rapidly-increasing death-rate among children during the past week, the Board of Health recommend a house to house visitation of families, and that the children should be taken to the Sea-side Sanitarium at Far Rockaway. This is the only institution which offers a Summer home for sick children exclusively, where they can receive proper medical attention and be supplied with appropriate diet. The officers of the institution have provided a spacious and comfortable Summer home for the little invalids, and have secured the services of a resident physician. No woman with children under 5 years of age will be refused a ticket on applying at the office, No. 403 West Twenty-ninth-street. Gifts for the Sanitarium may be sent to Henry Bergh, Twenty-second-street and Fourth-avenue, and to Henry King, Chairman, No. 403 West Twenty-ninth-street.

A PROPOSED WATERING-PLACE CRUISE.

The steam-boat Granite State, of the Hartford night line, has been chartered by Jarrett & Palmer for the purpose of making a trip to Nantucket, New-London, Block Island, Newport, Providence, Rocky Point, Narragansett Pier, New-Bedford, and Martha's Vineyard. The boat will stop long enough at each place to allow those on board to attend a hop or make a tour of inspection, and at New-London and Newport will remain all the afternoon and night. The passengers will also be afforded opportunities for fishing and other enjoyments. The time for starting on the proposed cruise has not yet been decided upon.

SUICIDE OF AN UNKNOWN MAN.

The body of a man, about 30 years of age, 5 feet 5 inches in height, with dark hair and light mustache, and dressed in dark plaid suit, black Derby hat, with crape, white shirt, undershirt, drawers, and stockings, and laced shoes, was found yesterday at the corner of Bushwick-avenue and Hull-street, Brooklyn. There were three bullet holes in the body, and a revolver lying near had three barrels empty. A box of pistol cartridges, a pawn ticket for a gold finger ring, issued in the name of Smith, on July 5, by Green's Pawn Office, No. 171 Bowery, New-York, and two calf buttons, made of silver currency, marked with monogram "S," were found on the body. There is no doubt of the fact that the man committed suicide.

THE LONG BRANCH RACING.

A DAY OF HARD-FOUGHT CONTESTS.

THE BEST RACING OF THE SEASON—A FASHIONABLE AND INTERESTED CROWD PRESENT—HOW GEORGE LORILLARD LOST THE MONMOUTH OAKS—DAUNTLESS, ZOO ZOO, KINNY, AND DEADHEAD THE WINNERS.

The third day's racing at Monmouth Park was one to be remembered by the spectators, for a more excellent day's entertainment has not been given on any course this year. The weather was cool and pleasant, and the attractive programme drew a large crowd, but not as large as that of Wednesday, when the sport was not nearly as good. Yesterday there were many fine turnouts in the field, and the stand was graced with a very full attendance of ladies. The boats also took down a great many from this City. The greatest interest was manifested in the race between Zoo Zoo and Idalia, for the latter had defeated Zoo Zoo in the Ladies' Stake, and George Lorrillard claimed that he had the best filly. This his brother Pierre disputed, and the result was a wager of $5,000 between them, and their friends, sympathizing with one or the other, backed their opinions freely. No horse ever acted at the starting post in such a shameful manner as Idalia did yesterday. She refused to join her competitors. She kicked and tried to get over the fence, and finally, when the flag fell she ran away with Barbee, whose hands were cut and blistered by his efforts to get her under control. Thus the race was lost before the start, and a more sorrowful looking set of men than Idalia's backers were never seen on a race course. This was the only drawback of the day. The mile heat race was conspicuously interesting, and resulted in an unexpected victory for Mr. Belmont's imported filly Dauntless, through the masterly riding of Hayward. Romney ran gamely, and was second in each heat, while his stable companion, Kenny, took the three-quarter dash from a field of 10 speedy competitors. The hurdle race that finished the sport was captured by Deadhead, and as two favorites and two outsiders won, the spoils were divided.

THE RACING IN DETAIL.

THE MILE-HEATS RACE.

The day's entertainment was opened with a mile-heats race, and a splendid field faced the starter, the competitors being Jenifer, Fellowcraft, Dauntless, King Bee, Burgoo, Chesapeake, and Romney. The favorite on Friday night was Frederick the Great, and it was considered almost a certainty that he would win it. His withdrawal, however, put a different face on affairs, and when the saddling bell rang the speculators were somewhat puzzled in regard to the probable result, but Chesapeake looked so well when he came on the track that there was a rush for him and he became a warm favorite. On the second attempt they received the word to a straggling start, Romney having much the best of it, with King Bee second, and Dauntless third. Going around the turn Romney got two lengths away, King Bee still second, while Fellowcraft was taken to the third place from Dauntless. As they approached the quarter-pole King Bee closed up to Romney very fast, and at that point led by a head, Fellowcraft third, three lengths behind them, Dauntless fourth, and Chesapeakes fifth. When they ran along the back stretch Romney got away with King Bee, and they came like a team to the half-mile pole, while two lengths behind them Fellowcraft and Dauntless ran as a pair. The race around the lower turn was a very fine one and elicited much enthusiasm. Romney and King Bee were still on even terms, and the other two, still yoked, were at their tails, and Chesapeake was still fifth. Thus they turned into the home stretch, where there was a brilliant struggle. Romney came up with a splendid effort, and the shout "Fellowcraft wins!" rang through the stand. The old horse, however, was not able to get to the front for Romney did not give up easily. King Bee had retired. Hayward now saw his chance, and sent Dauntless for all she was worth in the last hundred yards, and passing Romney took the front, winning the heat by half a length in 1:46¼. Romney was second, and at his quarter was Fellowcraft, the three making a splendid finish. In the second heat, they again got away on the second attempt, and again Romney had the best of it, with King Bee second, and Burgoo third. Going around the turn the three were in the same relative positions, but Burgoo was at Romney's quarter at the quarter pole, and King Bee was a length behind and clear of Dauntless, who was fourth. Going along the back stretch, Romney kept cutting out the work in fine style, and Burgoo clung to him closely, while Chesapeake came up from behind and challenged the leaders, so that when the half-mile pole was reached Romney still held the lead, closely pressed by Burgoo, who was lapped by Chesapeake, while Fellowcraft held the fourth position, just before Dauntless. Going around the lower turn Romney increased his lead, Dauntless was fourth. Romney still kept the lead, Burgoo second, and Chesapeake third, and in this manner they turned into the home stretch. Romney, however, retained the lead, and the others could not reach him, and he looked like a winner until Dauntless came with a rush and gamely challenged Romney, and beat him here by three-quarters of a length, amid much enthusiasm:

THE MONMOUTH OAKS.

The second and principal event of the day was the Monmouth Oaks for fillies, foals of 1874, one mile and a half, and of the 39 nominations the five that started were Idalia, Zoo Zoo, Aunt Betsey, Juno, and Miss Bassett. There was the greatest interest manifested in the result. Barbee was on Idalia and Barrett on Zoo Zoo. Hayward had been engaged to ride the latter, but he could not get down to the weight. Aunt Betsy was the best of the outsiders, and young Sayers had the mount on her. The distance being a mile and a half, the horses were marshaled at the half-mile pole, but Idalia showed such a bad temper that she delayed the start fully a quarter of an hour. She absolutely refused to join the other horses, and Barbee had to dismount to assist three other men in bringing her to her senses. Finally she was started, and the flag fell, Zoo Zoo getting away first. Miss Bassett immediately came to the front, but only for a moment. Mollan was half-way to the rear, and, despite the efforts of Barbee, she made a fast pace, and passed the stand with the speed of a locomotive, a length and a half in front of Miss Bassett, who led Zoo Zoo four lengths, Aunt Betsy being fourth, and Juno far behind. Going around the turn they were in the same order, Idalia now closing upon Miss Bassett. At the quarter pole Idalia was just a length in advance of Miss Bassett, who was two lengths before Zoo Zoo, she being a length in the van of Aunt Betsy, while Juno was a hundred yards out of the race. Running along the back stretch, the four ran in the same order, nose and tail, to the half-mile pole, but coming round the lower turn Idalia lost ground, and Miss Bassett got to her quarter. Zoo Zoo then followed up, and was soon at Miss Bassett's saddle girth, and Aunt Betsy fell three lengths behind. At the three-quarter pole Barbee was obliged to draw his whip on Idalia, and she gave it up, Miss Bassett then taking the lead, but it was easy to see that Zoo Zoo would win, and once into the straight work he came to the front, and won the prize in a canter by half a dozen lengths in 2:44¼. In the meantime Aunt Betsy passed Miss Bassett, and won the second place. Idalia was fourth—several lengths behind—Barbee not making an effort to gain a place when he could not win.

THE THREE-QUARTER DASH.

The third event was the extra dash of three-quarters of a mile, with allowances to beaten maidens, for which Grey Lag, Lounger, Cyclone, Indiana, Ella Watten, Lord Zetland, Kenney, Sister to Silk Stocking, Hattie F., Moorhen, and Braemar started. It was a difficult matter for the speculators to settle on a favorite for a three-quarter dash is a lottery at best. The start was made from the quarter-pole after a long delay, Lounger, Indiana, and Cyclone running away in turn. Finally they were given a straggling start, with Indiana in the lead, Lord Zetland second, Lounger third, and Hattie F. fourth. Running along the back stretch Lord Zetland passed Indiana and led to the half-mile pole, and ran around the lower turn still in front, while Hattie F. came up and took the second place, Lounger third, and Indiana fourth. When they turned into the home stretch, the rear ones closed up, and Kenny rushed to the lead, followed by Braemar, who looked as if he would prove the winner. But Kenny was full of running, and came away, winning the race by a length and a half, in 1:17½, Braemar second, just ahead of Lord Zetland, while Gray Lag was fourth.

THE HURDLE RACE.

The last event of the day was a hurdle race of two miles over eight hurdles. This brought out Coronet, Deadhead, Derby, Risk, and Bullet. The horses were readily got in line, and when the flag fell Derby was the first to move off, Deadhead second, and Coronet third. Derby was the first over the hurdle at the beginning of the turn, and was closely followed by Deadhead, Bullet third, Coronet fourth, and Risk fifth. When they got in front of the club-house, Deadhead was on even terms with Derby, and thus they reached the quarter pole four lengths before Bullet, who was a length ahead of Coronet, and Risk still last. The second hurdle was just beyond the quarter pole, and they went over it without change. Going along the back stretch Derby still kept in front, and at the third hurdle, situated at the half-mile pole, he was a length in front of Deadhead, who was two lengths in advance of Bullet. Thus they ran around the lower turn to the three-quarter pole where Deadhead came up and landed on this side of the fourth obstacle a neck before Derby, but the latter took up the running again and finished the first mile a length in the van, Deadhead second, Bullet third, Risk fourth, and Coronet last. By the time they got to the fifth hurdle, at the beginning of the turn, Risk and Bullet got up to the leaders, and the four jumped it simultaneously, and Coronet, in the rear, struck and knocked it down. They got spread out again going around the turn, but Bullet had fallen back and Risk ran into third place. Derby gained the pace best, and was in the lead along the back stretch and over the seventh hurdle at the half-mile pole, while Risk and Deadhead were neck and neck, Bullet fourth, and in trouble, and Coronet also out of the race. Going around the lower turn Deadhead shook off Risk and then challenged Derby. A fine race ensued. Deadhead went over the final hurdle first, and then beat Derby home a length, Risk third, three lengths behind, Coronet fourth, and Bullet fifth, pulled up. The time was 3:55¼.

THE SUMMARIES.

FIRST RACE.—Purse, $300; $50 to second horse; mile heats.

August Belmont's imp. b. f. Dauntless, 4 years, by Macaroni, out of Artless, 113 pounds. Hayward	1 1
T. B. & W. R. Davis' ch. c. Romney, 4 years, by Curtis, out of Poll, 118 pounds. Hughes	2 2
H. P. McGrath's ch. h. Chesapeake, 5 years, by Lexington, out of Roxanna, 124 pounds. Henry	4 5
J. G. Bethune's b. g. Burgoo, 6 years, by imp. Hurrah, out of Emma Downing, 121 pounds. Hennessey	5 4
M. A. Littel's ch. h. Fellowcraft, aged, by imp. Australian, out of Aerolite, 124 pounds. Evans	3 3
M. Byrnes' ch. c. King Bee, 4 years, by Hamburg, dam by J. C. Breckinridge, 118 pounds. Fitzgerald	6 6
F. Carter's ch. c. Jenifer, 4 years, by Abel Korce, out of Rosa, 118 pounds. Barbee	7 7

Time—1:46¾, 1:46¾.

SECOND RACE.—Monmouth Oaks Stakes, value $750, added to a sweepstakes of $50 each, play or pay, for fillies foals of 1874; the second to receive $150, and the third horse $50 out of the stakes; one and a half miles; 39 nominations; value to winner, $2,500.

Pierre Lorillard's b. f. Zoo Zoo, by imp. Australian, out of Mazurka, by Lexington	1
W. Cottrill's b. f. Aunt Betsy, by Longfellow, out of Lilly Ward, by Lexington	2
D. D. Withers' ch. f. Miss Bassett, by Lexington, out of Canary Bird, by imp. Albion	3
George Lorillard's b. f. Idalia, by imp. Glenelg, out of Item, by Lexington	0
Carr & Co.'s b. f. Juno, by Asteroid, out of imp. Zone, by The Cure	0

Time—2:44¼.

WINNERS OF THE OAKS.

Year.	Winner.	Sire.	W't	Str's	Time.
1871.	Salina	Lexington	107	3	2:43½
1872.	Woodbine	Censor	107	8	2:42
1873.	Lizzie Lucas	Australian	107	9	2:45
1874.	Regardless	Eclipse	107	6	2:45
1875.	Ascension	Australian	107	5	2:46¾
1876.	Patience, (imp.)	Parmesan	107	5	2:43¾
1877.	Zoo Zoo	Australian	107	5	2:44¼

THIRD RACE.—Purse, $200, $50 to second horse; beaten maidens allowed, if 4 years or less, 7 pounds; if 5 or more, 12 pounds; three-quarters of a mile.

T. B. & W. R. Davis' ch. c. Kenny, 4 years, by Curtis, dam by Red Eye, 111 pounds. Spellman	1
George Longstaff's b. c. Braemar, 3 years, by imp. Warminster, out of Invermaid, 100 pounds. Evans	2
J. B. Ferris' ch. g. Lord Zetland, 5 years, by Lexington, out of Liz Mardix, 107 pounds. McKee	3
James Newins' gr. m. Gray Lag, 5 years, by Baywood, out of Lag, 105 pounds. Matthews	0
George Lorillard's b. f. Indiana, 3 years, by imp. Leamington, out of Mundane, 100 pounds. Smith	0
J. R. Gibney's ch. f. Indiana, 4 years, by Kentucky, out of Columbia, 106 pounds. Barrett	0
Carr & Co.'s ch. f. Ella Watten, 4 years, by War Dance, out of Georgie Wood, 106 pounds. Hughes	0
Thomas Murphy's ch. m. Fairy, 5 years, by Kentucky, out of Fluke, 105 pounds. Riley	0
James Fleming's ch. f. Hattie F., by imp. Leamington, out of Bonnie Doon, 106 pounds. Fisher	0
D. D. Withers' imp. ch. f. Cyclone, 4 years, by Parmesan, out of Typhoon, 106 pounds. Pyne	0
William Midgely's ch. f. Moorhen, 4 years, by Dolomite, out of Anne Arundel, 106 pounds. Donahue	0

Time—1:17½.

FOURTH RACE.—Hurdle race, for all ages; welter weights; 8 hurdles; purse $400; $300 to first, $75 to second, and $25 to third horse; two miles.

M. Donahue, Jr.'s b. g. Deadhead, aged by Julius, out of Leisure, 151 pounds. Midgely	1
Dr. Lynch's gr. h. Derby, 5 years, by Eugene out of Kate Sovereign, 152 pounds. Gaffney	2
J. G. R. Lawrence's r. h. Risk, 5 years, by Revolver, out of Syren, 152 pounds. Nolan	3
A. D. Brown's b. h. Coronet, aged by Jonesboro, out of Garland, 154 pounds. Hyland	0
Kelly & Sutcliffe's ch. g. Bullet, aged by Bulletin, dam by Wagner, 152 pounds, (including 1 pound over.) Sutcliffe	0

Time—3:55¼.

SALE OF THOROUGHBREDS AND TROTTERS.

The stock of Mr. William E. Peet, of the Suffolk Stock Farm, Huntington, Long Island, was sold at auction yesterday by Charles W. Barker. The following prices were realized:

Ozrick, b. c., foaled 1873, by Hamlet, dam by John Dillard. E. R. Abrams	$100 00
Annelina, gr. m., foaled 1871, by Baltimore, out of Magroon, by Glencoe. G. Willis	97 50
Twinkle, b. m., foaled 1870, by Kentucky, out of Beautiful Star. S. F. Mitchell	150 00
Verona, gr. m., foaled 1871, by Gideon, dam by the Drew horse. George Johnson	75 00
Novice, b. f., foaled 1873, by Volunteer. J. M. Huber	110 00
Emeline, b. m., foaled 1872, by Volunteer. J. Madison	155 00
John Hancock, b. s., foaled 1873, by Independent, out of a thoroughbred mare. G. M. Johnson	140 00
Marie Stuart, b. m., by Bysdyk's Hambletonian. J. M. Huber	300 00
Hero, b. g., road-horse, 8 years old. G. H. Harrison	85 00

A SERIOUS KNOCK-DOWN BLOW.

Between 8 and 9 o'clock on Friday evening Roundsman Cary, of the Fifth Precinct found two men fighting in Washington-street. While running to put a stop to the disturbance, he observed one of the men knock the other down by a blow in the face with his fist. The man who dealt the blow then rap into the saloon of Louis Kulky, on the corner, and sought to make his escape. The officer chased him through the saloon, and would have captured him then but for Kulky, who interfered in behalf of the fugitive, crying out to him, "Jim, you get!" Cary, however, subsequently arrested the man, who gave his name as James Mullen, and his residence as at No. 135 Greenwich-street. Kulky was also taken into custody on the charge of interfering with an officer. Meanwhile, the man who had been knocked down by the serious blow in the side-walk. Unsuccessful efforts were made to resuscitate him, and he was finally removed to the Chambers-Street Hospital. Becoming restored to consciousness during the night, he gave a sufficient account of himself to enable the authorities, to find his friends. His name is Arthur Doyle, aged 57, residing near the corner of Collister and Beach streets. He is the father of a large family. He said he was a "shipman," and that he had been unwarrantably assaulted by Mullen, whom he had never seen before. The injured man was taken from the hospital to his home, and was there attended by Dr. A. S. Hunter. Yesterday afternoon Mullen and Kulky were arraigned before Justice Otterbourg, in the Tombs, but the case was set over until Monday, owing to the absence of witnesses. A certificate was received from Dr. Hunter stating that Doyle was suffering from concussion of the brain, the result of the knock-down blows, and was likely to die at any moment. Mullen was held to bail, and Kulky was placed under bonds of $500 for his appearance. To a TIMES reporter Mullen said that he was half drunk when the affray occurred, and was dozing on the steps of Kulky's saloon. Doyle, who he says was also under the influence of liquor, asked him some question and then spat in his face. He knocked Doyle down, and the latter he knew about the matter. Mullen is a young man and claims to be a steamboat employe.

THE ROYAL CANADIAN TROUBLES.

President Ostell, of the Royal Canadian Fire Insurance Company, arrived in this City yesterday morning, when it was anticipated that a meeting of stockholders would be had to take measures to reinstate the company in New-York, as well as to make up the required capital to place the home company in good standing. Owing to the absence of several Trustees no meeting was held, but news was received that the stockholders in Montreal were coming up with their money, and that within a few weeks the trouble will be at an end. Some fears have been entertained that the Canadians might have the right to the assets of the company in New-York, but the wording of the trust deed prevents this. The following section of this deed shows the only way and the circumstances under which the assets of the company can be made available for Canada policyholders:

"Seventh—And should the whole authorized capital of the said Royal Canadian Insurance Company, the parties of the first part, at any time exceed the amount which shall be required by law to authorize and make valid all its insurances in the United States, with reference to any loss to which it might be exposed on any one outstanding risk, then it shall and may be lawful for the said parties of the second part and their successors, as aforesaid, upon demand made by resolution of the Board of Directors of the said parties and the first duly passed, and upon the consent of the said Superintendent of the Insurance Department of the State of New-York, to transfer, surrender, and deliver up to the said parties of the first part, or to such person or persons as may be designated for that purpose in and by the resolution last referred to, such portion of the excess of capital herein above mentioned as shall be in and by said resolution directed."

WAR ON THE ROCKAWAY LIQUOR DEALERS.

On Friday the Excise Board of the town of Hempstead, Long Island, resigned in a body. They were all temperance men and opposed to granting licenses to any one. The temperance people of the town have always objected to the licensing of saloons on Rockaway Beach, whereby the town lost over $2,500 a year, the saloon keepers selling without molestation. The conservative people became indignant at this, and insisted that licenses should be granted to all respectable dealers on the beach. The temperance people are also indignant because of the resignation of the board, as there is little doubt that the new board will license every applicant. The temperance people now propose to make war on the Rockaway saloon keepers, and to-day will have men on the beach to spot those who sell liquor, and get the names of witnesses for the purpose of going before the Grand Jury, which meets on Monday. The hotel keepers have always been willing to take out a license, and are determined to sell in any event.

CITY HALL NOTES.

During the past week the Department of Public Works received $35,215 52 for Croton rents.

The free floating baths were patronized last week by 106,348 persons, of whom 9,990 were females.

The Tammany Aldermen were excited yesterday over a report that the Mayor intends to nominate a candidate for Park Commissioner in place of William R. Morton without consulting them. The rumor, however, could not be traced to an authentic source.

The franchise of the new ferry from the foot of Whitehall-street to Bay Ridge, Long Island, was sold yesterday to the Bay Ridge Ferry Company at 5 per cent. of the gross receipts taken at the New-York side. The sale was made by order of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

The arrests by the Police last week numbered 1877.

Sixty-five applications for licenses, accompanied by $3,715 as fees, were received by the Board of Excise last week.

During the past week 717 misdirected commercial letters were properly addressed at the Post Office and forwarded to their destination.

The steamers City of Brussels, California, and Neckar took out yesterday 43,626 letters, 538 registered letters, and 69 b

The New-York Times.

VOL. XXVI.....NO. 8056. NEW-YORK, MONDAY, JULY 9, 1877. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

THE INVASION OF TURKEY.

FIGHTING IN ASIA MINOR RENEWED.

BATTLE IN PROGRESS THROUGHOUT THE FOURTH OF JULY AT IPEK—BOMBARDMENT OF KARS REOPENED.

LONDON, July 8.—A dispatch to Reuter's Telegram Company, dated Erzeroum, July 5, says the Russians fell back in an orderly manner from Utchkilissa to Ipek followed by the Turkish right. There were frequent cavalry skirmishes. A regular engagement commenced at daybreak on the 4th and lasted until 2 o'clock in the afternoon. The only fact known concerning it is that the Russians maintained their position at Ipek. The Russians have recommenced and are continuing the bombardment of Kars. Dervish Pasha telegraphs from Batoum that a regiment of Russian cavalry, supported by infantry, attacked Ziban on Wednesday, and were defeated with the loss of 50 killed and 100 wounded.

LONDON, July 9.—The *Daily News'* dispatch, dated Erzeroum, Sunday, says the Russians are advancing into the Olti Valley. It is feared this movement is in consequence of their withdrawal from other points. The Turks are moving troops to resist them.

The *Daily Telegraph's* special from Erzeroum, Sunday, confirms the report that the Russians have recommenced the bombardment of Kars, and adds that they are forming an intrenched camp on the eastern side of the city.

THE TRANSCAUCASIAN CAMPAIGN.

THE RUSSIAN POSITION NOT SO BAD AS REPRESENTED FROM ERZEROUM—REINFORCEMENTS HURRYING UP ON BOTH SIDES—SUBSISTENCE BECOMING AN INTERESTING QUESTION.

LONDON, July 8.—While nearly all accounts from the seat of war in Asia Minor agree that the Russians have met with serious reverses, their position does not appear to be as thoroughly compromised as would be inferred from earlier dispatches via Erzeroum. The most sinister feature of the Russian situation is the almost utter absence of official bulletins from the Grand Duke Michael, which hitherto kept us informed of the progress of the Russians. The following are the positions of the respective forces, as nearly as can be ascertained: The Russian left wing, after advancing to Delibaba, has now turned back on its line of advance, and is marching on Bayazid, which is still invested by irregulars from Van. It will probably be able to defeat these, save Bayazid, and re-establish communication with Erivan. A detached column of the centre under Gen. Heymann, after the defeat at Zewin with serious loss has fallen back to the neighborhood of Kars. But the siege of Kars has not been raised, and the latest Turkish bulletins do not give the impression that Mukhtar Pasha feels himself strong enough to undertake its relief. The latest advices represent that he has advanced to within 15 miles of the Russian investing lines. There has been nothing definite from Batoum since the capture by the Turks of the Russian positions on the Samobah and Khatzubani heights. Both Russian and Turkish reinforcements are said to be hastening forward. The question of provisioning the armies is said to be growing serious for both sides.

THE OPERATIONS IN BULGARIA.

RELATIVE ADVANTAGE IN THE RECENT MOVEMENTS—TIRNOVA NOT OCCUPIED BY THE RUSSIANS—INEFFICIENCY OF THE TURKISH DANUBE FLOTILLA—THE RUSSIAN DEFEAT AT BIELA UNCONFIRMED.

LONDON, July 8.—Concerning the situation on the Danube we have no new information from any quarter, except denials of the first hasty reports of the rapid advance of the Russians. Tirnova is not in their hands, nor likely to be immediately, as the Turks probably mean to hold the line of the Yantra if they can, and Tirnova is very favorably situated for a strong defense. It stands on the precipitous banks of the Yantra. The houses in many cases are built on the sides of hills, which are surmounted by a citadel—the castle of the ancient Bulgarian Kings, with higher hills all around and within the winding of the river on which strong redoubts and earthworks have been constructed, and which certainly need not be given up without a struggle. The fighting thus far reported cannot have amounted to more than outpost affairs, for the Russians are not yet prepared for serious work. The Turkish quadrilateral remains intact and not less threatening to the 120,000 Russians said to be across the Danube at Sistova than if Gen. Zimmermann had not crossed at Ibrail and swept the Dobrudscha. This 30,000 men must count with the garrisons of the three fortified positions of Kustendji, Silistria, and Varna before they can render effectual help to the army now at Sistova. In the same way provision must be made against the Turkish forces about Nikopolis and Widdin before any serious advance upon the Balkans can be undertaken. Nothing is yet known of Turkish dispositions except that the head-quarters remain at Shumla, where Redif Pasha, Minister of War, has joined Abdul Kerim, and a council has been established under whose direction the campaign will be prosecuted possibly with more vigor than heretofore, as the only good quality generally conceded to Redif Pasha is energy.

The Turkish Danube flotilla remains supine, while a single ponton bridge at Sistova is permitted to supply the large Russian force with provisions and war material. The bridge is reported so weak that it has broken of its own weight several times in the past week. One iron-clad in determined hands, might place the Russian Army in a desperate position, for the country along the Turkish side of the Danube would not maintain them many days if deprived of their commissariat. It was reported recently that Hobart Pasha contemplates an operation of this nature on the Danube under his personal direction, but has thus far been restrained by jealousy on the part of Turkish Pashas.

Reuter's dispatch from Shumla states that the report of a battle at Biela and the repulse of the Russians remains unconfirmed. A dispatch from St. Petersburg denies that the Russians were repulsed at Biela, and asserts that Biela is now in possession of the Russians.

BUCHAREST, July 8.—The current of the Danube has been found too strong for the ponton bridge built straight across the river. The Russians have therefore been obliged to close it for a day for alteration. Another bridge is now building close to the present one.

LONDON, July 9.—The Simnitza correspondent of the *Daily News* understands that the Czar has resolved finally to cross the Danube and see as much as possible of the war. The Czarewitch will be appointed to the chief command of the army designed for the siege of Rustchuk.

The *Times'* correspondent at Bucharest says the Russians assert that the affair at Biela was simply a feint. This is probably true, but it is evident that the feint became more serious than was intended. Probably the Russian force making the demonstration on Biela came upon Turks in force much sooner than was expected, and that they suffered severely in consequence. Several hundred wounded have reached Bucharest from this engagement. Two Russian corps are moving into Roumania to form a reserve. Abdul Kerim is said to be fortifying the line from Shumla to Jamboli to defend Adrianople.

The Manchester *Guardian's* special from Simnitza, Saturday, reports that the Turks evacuated Biela on Friday morning after the battle. They fell back on the line of Rustchuk. A battle is imminent near Tirnova.

A Varna dispatch to the *Times* says during the last bombardment of Rustchuck, the Russian Consulate was entirely destroyed. Achmed Eyoub Pasha arrived at Rustchuk on Saturday.

NOTES OF THE WAR.

A Constantinople dispatch says the Porte has published a protest accusing the Russians of horrible atrocities in both Asia and Europe.

The London *News'* Vienna dispatch of yesterday states that 20,000 newly arrived Russians are now on the march from Jassy to Galatz.

The *Guardian* has a dispatch from Knin, Dalmatia, stating that there are 2,000 Turkish wounded at Scutari and 1,000 more are expected to arrive.

The London *Times'* Berlin correspondent telegraphs that the Austrian Government has reopened the harbor of Klek to Turkish provisioning columns.

THE ATTITUDE OF GREAT BRITAIN.

EARNEST DISCUSSION OF THE PRESENCE OF THE NAVAL SQUADRON AT BESIKA BAY—TEMPER OF THE ENGLISH PEOPLE TOWARD THE CABINET AND THE WAR.

LONDON, July 8.—The dispatch of the fleet to Besika Bay continues to be the chief topic in British politics. The movement is gravely censured by the Opposition as tending to revive in Constantinople the hope of British intervention, and to impair England's influence as a neutral power when the Eastern question comes to a final settlement. Sir Stafford Northcote's explanation in the House of Commons is declared to be insufficient and unsatisfactory. Those who believe British interests are bound up with the maintenance of the Turkish Empire, of course take an opposite view. The discussion on this step has not developed any expression of popular opinion which would lead to the belief that the great mass of English people have changed their view with regard to the war. Active interference in the contest would be exceedingly unpopular now, as at any time since the declaration of war, though undoubtedly there is strong suspicion of Russia's designs prevalent among the people, and their sympathies are rather with than against the Turks; feelings which the course of events might at any time change into pronounced support of what is generally believed to be the policy of a majority of the Cabinet.

LONDON, July 9.—The *Times*, in its naval intelligence says the Flamingo, a gun vessel, will leave Davenport on Wednesday for the Danube, there to be under control of the British Ambassador at Constantinople, for the protection of British interests.

ENGLAND'S RELATIONS TO THE WAR.

HER POLICY TO PLAY A WAITING GAME—BRAGGING ON PAPER AND NON-PERFORMANCE IN FACT—THE RUSSIANS ACROSS THE DANUBE, AND WHAT MILITARY MEN THINK OF IT.

From our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, Wednesday, June 27, 1877.

The fact that the present Ministry has all through been regarded as desirous of going to war has made their rigid and cold neutrality a disappointment to all parties. The extreme Radicals felt sure that Lord Derby's dispatch meant war. The Liberal Party hoped that some act of indiscretion on the part of Lord Beaconsfield would give them a chance, however remote, of coming into office. The Tories, who hate Russia, and the Conservatives, who mistrust her so much that they treat her assurances not exactly with contempt, but with satirical references to history; these two powerful sections of one great united party hoped Russia would take up Lord Derby's diplomatic gage of battle, and that by this time we should be marching shoulder to shoulder with our Crimean allies. We have all discovered at last that England is to play a waiting game; the selfish game which has had so bad an influence upon Europe ever since the Crimea, leading to no end of wars, and culminating in the overthrow of France. In the old days the great European powers did not move without knowing exactly what England would do; now they take action irrespective of what she may think or how she may act. It would be easy to trace out the effect of this abnegation of old English policy, and one of these days I propose to pick up the silken thread and follow the clue through its various mazes of diplomacy and war in which England has stood by and seen her neighbors and allies cut each other's throats without even a protest. It will require a very supreme effort and a grand denouement of success to restore to England her ancient renown and justify her right to be regarded as the chief instrument of justice in the troubles and tyrannies of Europe. Not that one wishes to see her go to war with Russia, if that power is sincere in its expressed sacrifices for the ill-governed and persecuted Christian subjects of the Sultan. Lord Salisbury assured the Turks long ago that they had nothing to hope for from England; but at the same time she told Russia plainly enough that she should go so far and no further. Russia mildly accepts this threat of English intervention, and says the point fixed by Great Britain is the point at which she will stop. But having got her foot well down in the direction of a point much beyond the English limitation, England still takes no active measures to show that she was in earnest at the outset.

It is this bragging on paper and non-performance in fact that makes England contemptible in the eyes of the world. What does she do, now, she is pretty plainly, but with all humility, given to understand that Russia means to go to Constantinople if she can? Does she send an army to Varna? Does she send her fleet to protect the straits? Does she make any demonstration? No; she decides to play a waiting game. She has told off an army for Egypt in case there should be a division of spoil further on. She has even an army ready in the hope that if the worst comes to the worst she may jointly occupy Constantinople; but for the rest, after leading the Turks to believe that under certain circumstances she would intervene, she leaves them to fight her great battle in the East alone. The Russians insult her attaché and fire upon her flag. She only asks for explanations through her officials. And yet she claims the right to dictate to Turkey in regard to her navigable rivers; she prevented the bombardment of Odessa early in the war; and it is said that her Minister at the Porte is now urging the Sultan to make peace. It strikes a calm and impartial looker on from the very beginning of the entire business that the Turk occupies the highest position among the whole lot of squabblers and conference mongers. His subjects revolted at the instigation of Russia; he put them down and offered an honorable peace, which they accepted. He was induced by England to evacuate positions which he has had to reconquer. Europe then flocks to the Porte and holds a conference in which everybody dictates to the Turk. In argument, diplomacy, logic, "the sick man" vanquishes his false friends. He puts his back to the wall, knowing that Russia seeks his life and his property. "Take them," he says in effect, "but you must fight for them." Against fearful odds, in face of revolutions at home and conspiracy abroad, he has held his own hitherto with an amount of pluck and daring which even his enemies must respect. He is a pig-headed heathen, if you like, with all the women against him, (though he pays them the compliment of marrying as many as he can afford to keep,) but, at all events, he is brave, and throughout the present difficulties he has been dignified, firm, and consistent. As much as that certainly cannot be said for England, and it would serve the timid guardians of British honor right if the belligerents made peace on their own terms, and defied the interference of England when all the hard and bloody work of war is at an end.

The Russian advance has commenced in earnest, though military men regard the invasion of the Dobrudscha as a fatal mistake. It was no part of the Turkish plan to defend that everlasting swamp where General Fever and Colonel Plague are sure to give a terrible account of the invaders should they linger in the pestiferous atmosphere of the marshes. The Czar forced the passage. He would have it done. He was tired of waiting. Europe was beginning to doubt the power of the invading army. The world was beginning to look coldly on, and Russia cannot afford any loss of prestige to her arms. Moreover, the Czar wanted to get away to Ems. He is not well. He is tired of the Danube. He looked for a grand parade across the river on pontoon bridges. He expected to see the conquering troops literally eating up their enemies. With Roumania in revolt, with Servia arming, with Montenegro occupying a Turkish Army, with thousands of the enemy locked up in Asia, what was to hinder the Russians from swallowing up road and river in a rapid and brilliant advance? Don't talk to him of caution! Had they not been ready for months? Don't talk to him of floods! Had they not every modern appliance? "Forward!" And away went the devoted soldiers into the undefended swamps of the Dobrudscha. When they were well over the river their commander returned. The first man to land was a young officer, who promptly got a crack on the head and as promptly a decoration to comfort him. Meanwhile the halt on the Danube where the troops must cross continues, though it can hardly be that ere this letter reaches you the Russians are still on the wrong side of the river, which has long since fallen to its Summer level. The interval between now and then will be filled with heroic and sanguinary work, for the Turks are going to fight like heroes.

And England has decided to play a waiting game. Her Ministers say if Austria can afford it England can. Salisbury and Carnarvon and mild, milk-soppy Lord John Manners argue that Austria has more to lose than England. Therefore the Ministry must take its cue from Austria. Do you remember a famous picture of a dying camel in the desert? The birds of prey are hovering over the still living carcase, waiting for their promised feast and division of spoil. They swoop nearer and nearer, and hover over the brute with eager eyes and eager appetites. But not until the camel is dead will they risk even a ruffled feather in a premature attack. Turkey is the camel in the European desert. The birds are England, Austria, France, Germany, Italy. Russia has fastened upon the victim a little too soon, and is in trouble. The others wait and watch. What if the camel should not be half so dead as he seems?

CURRENT TOPICS ABROAD.

VISIT OF THE KING OF THE BELGIANS TO GEN. GRANT—THE PRESBYTERIAN COUNCIL—BASELESS REPORT OF THE POPE'S DEATH—DEATH OF A CARDINAL.

BRUSSELS, July 8.—The King is visiting Gen. Grant to-day, and will give a state dinner in his honor to-night. Gen. Grant will depart for Cologne Monday morning.

EDINBURGH, July 8.—Especial services were held in the churches to-day, in connection with the Pan-Presbyterian Council.

LONDON, July 8.—There was an unconfirmed rumor of the Pope's death on the Paris Bourse on Saturday afternoon. The *Observer's* special dispatch from Paris, says it caused uneasiness and depression, but prices recovered toward the close. All the circumstances indicate that the rumor was merely circulated for stock-jobbing purposes.

LONDON, July 9.—The Paris correspondent of the *Times* says the Bourse was flat on Saturday. A rumor was raised that the Pope was dead; but the quotation of Italian rentes from Rome not indicating a fall, the rumor was soon discredited.

The *Times'* Paris dispatch says it is announced from Madrid that 15,000 soldiers will sail in August for Cuba.

ROME, July 8.—Cardinal Philippe De Angelis is dead.

BESIEGED BY KENTUCKY OUTLAWS.

THE RIOTOUS DISTURBANCES IN CARTER COUNTY—THE STATE MILITIA CALLED OUT BY THE GOVERNOR.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, July 8.—The Governor of Kentucky has, in response to the request of citizens of Carter County, called out the State Militia to aid in quelling the riotous disturbances that have been going on for some time in the eastern part of the State. A company of men left Covington last night for the scene of the troubles, and another detachment followed to-day. They will go to Grayson, county seat of Carter County, which has lately been besieged by the outlaws, and aid the Sheriff and his posse in restoring order. The nucleus of the gang that is defying the authorities is the notorious Underwood family, said to consist of seven brothers, all desperate characters. They are reinforced by horse-thieves and "Moonshiners," until they make a formidable band for a single company of Militia to encounter. It was this party that was recently pursued by citizens of Lewis County to Laurel Creek, where a bloody fight took place, with indecisive results. The region where they are operating is mountainous and thinly settled. Vigorous efforts will be made to restore order, but it is not apprehended that many of the outlaws will find their way to the penitentiary.

THE IDAHO INDIAN TROUBLES.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., July 8.—A press dispatch from Portland says: "Later reports give further details of the fight which is reported to have taken place between Col. Whipple's command and a party of volunteers from Mount Idaho and Looking Glass, a sub-chief of the hostiles. The fight took place at Clear Creek. Col. Whipple gained an advantageous position and summoned the Indians, 40 in number, to surrender. They refused and ran for their horses. The soldiers and citizens charged, firing volley after volley upon the savages, killing 17. The remainder succeeded in reaching their horses and escaped. On the 2d inst. Gen. Howard moved his camp from Salmon River to a table land on a trail near Canal Landing on Snake River. There 16 important *caches* were discovered, containing large amounts of new clothing, cigars, flour, Indian trinkets, &c. A large number of Indian horses and some excellent beef were also captured. This will be a serious loss to the Indians, and has encouraged the troops. The troops are now pursuing Joseph's supposed track with all possible speed, and are driving him toward a trap prepared for his reception, every exit from the mountains being well guarded."

RAILROAD LEASE TERMINATED.

CONCORD, N. H., July 8.—The Directors of the Sullivan County Railroad, at a special meeting held here to consider the further continuance of the lease under which the road has been operated by the managers of the Vermont Central Company since 1866, voted unanimously to terminate the contract, fixing the 1st of August next as the date of its end.

MASKED MEN ATTEMPTING ROBBERY.

BOSTON, Mass., July 8.—Early this morning a party of masked burglars entered the residence of Rev. Henry Hersey, an old gentleman of 80, residing in Hingham, bound and gagged him, using considerable violence, but being warned by a confederate outside, left without obtaining any plunder. Mr. Hersey was found by his servants in in an exhausted condition.

SECRETARY SHERMAN IN BOSTON.

BOSTON, Mass., July 8.—Secretary Sherman and party spent most of the day driving about the suburbs, returning on board the cutter in the evening. They will remain here to-morrow, and before returning to Washington will visit Portsmouth, N. H., and Portland, Me.

WASHINGTON.

LOUISIANA PROSECUTIONS.

POSITION OF PRESIDENT HAYES IN RELATION TO THE INDICTMENT OF MESSRS. WELLS AND ANDERSON—THE MISSION OF EX-GOV. BROWN, OF THE LOUISIANA COMPROMISE COMMISSION, TO WASHINGTON—REPORTED APPEAL OF THE PRESIDENT TO GORDON, LAMAR, AND HAMPTON TO STOP THE PROSECUTIONS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 8.—There has been considerable discussion to-day in political circles over the indictment of Wells and Anderson at New-Orleans, and various rumors are being circulated with reference to the purpose of the prosecution. Ex-Gov. Brown, of Tennessee, who was a member of the Commission sent to New-Orleans by the President, arrived here yesterday, and this fact has given rise to a report that the President sent for Messrs. Brown, MacVeagh, and Hawley to consult them with reference to the indictment. This report appeared plausible from the fact that Wayne MacVeagh was expected to reach here last night, and was to have met ex-Gov. Brown at the Arlington Hotel. Mr. MacVeagh, however, has not yet arrived. In conversation, ex-Gov. Brown says his appearance at this time in Washington has no connection whatever with public affairs. He has recently been to Texas on business connected with the Texas Pacific Railroad, of which he is Vice-President, and is now on his way home after visiting Col. Scott at Philadelphia. While at Philadelphia he met Mr. Mac Veagh, who informed him of his purpose to visit Washington, and if the proposed visit of that gentleman to the capital is at the suggestion of the President, Gov. Brown knows nothing of it. Gen. Hawley is not here, and Gov. Brown knows nothing concerning his present whereabouts or future movements.

Yesterday Gov. Brown called upon the President, but during the interview no allusion whatever was made to Louisiana affairs. He deprecates the present movement against Wells and Anderson, and thinks its only effect will be to produce a temporary agitation upon a question that has been irrevocably settled. He says there was no agreement with the commission that Wells and Anderson should be exempt from prosecution, nor was such a proposition brought forward. At one time it was reported that members of the Returning Board had been indicted, but upon being questioned Attorney-Gen. Ogden denied this report. This was the only reference made to this subject during the sessions of the Commission at New-Orleans, although Gov. Brown says there was a tacit understanding that the settlement agreed upon would terminate the entire controversy, and no future proceedings were to be instituted based on anything that occurred during the election and canvass of the vote of Louisiana. Brown says the prosecution is instituted, against the desire of Gov. Nicholls, by Attorney-General Ogden, who is a leader of the Bourbon element, and who stubbornly resisted all efforts made to reach an amicable adjustment of the difficulties. He believes this movement will not be sustained by Gov. Nicholls and the great majority of the people of Louisiana, and if persisted in will divide the Democratic party there on the Bourbon line.

A report prevails that the President manifests great concern touching the proceedings against Wells and Anderson, and that he has dispatched messengers to Senators Gordon, Lamar, and Garland, and Gov. Hampton soliciting their aid in having them withdrawn. Members of the Cabinet say the President may feel annoyed at the attempt to disturb the public tranquility by this effort to plunge the country into a foolish agitation, but they deny that he has taken any steps whatever in the matter, or that he intends to do so. One opinion advanced here is that the prosecution has been undertaken in pursuance of advice from some of the New-York leaders of Tammany Hall, while another places the responsibility for them upon Packard and his followers. Those who sustain the latter opinion say Packard knows that Nicholls will interfere and save Wells and Anderson from punishment, should conviction result. Knowing this, and smarting under the decision which deprived him of the Executive office, he is determined to spread before the public certain mysterious evidence which it is alleged was withheld at the investigations made last Winter at Washington and New-Orleans. It is but just to Packard to state in this connection that those who know him best repudiate this theory.

NAVY AND ARMY MATTERS.

INSTRUCTIONS FOR THE VERY LIGHT ADOPTED BY THE NAVY DEPARTMENT—ARMY PROMOTIONS.

WASHINGTON, July 8.—Instructions have been prepared at the Navigation Bureau of the Navy Department to govern the use of the Very signal light, which will be used in the Navy hereafter in place of the Coston signal, which has been in use for some years past. The new signals are the invention of Lieut. Commander Very, of the Navy, and are a great improvement on the old system. The signals will have the appearance of roman candles in two colors, which by time intervals will indicate the numerals, and will enable the vessels using them, through their signal books, to have as perfect understanding as with flags during the daytime. The Very signals will be projected to a height of about 250 feet, by means of a pistol designed for that purpose, and will thus be available at a great distance, in this particular alone being superior to the Coston signal, which is not thrown into the air, but simply burns over the side of the ship, lighting up the whole vessel and disclosing her character to an enemy. If burned to the windward, the material of which they are composed flies on board the ship, and is apt to burn the operator and any material in the wake of the sparks. The Coston system has 13 combinations of colors, while the Very system is more simple, having but two. The Coston lights also take up considerable space on the vessels, and always deteriorate in hot climates, in consequence of which many have to be condemned annully. The Very signals do not cost more than one half as much as the others, occupy but little room, and are always fit for use. The officer who made the invention has given the Government the right to make and use the signals for the period of five years.

It is said that Rear-Admiral John Rodgers, who is now in charge of the Naval Observatory in this city, will be assigned to the command of the American squadron in European waters, in place of Rear Admiral John L. Worden, whose return home has been ordered at his own request.

The new commandant of the South Atlantic station in place of Commodore C. H. B. Caldwell, now on his way home, has not yet been named, but one will be selected within the next week or ten days. Rear-Admiral Patterson, recently promoted, will have command of the Asiatic station in place of Rear-Admiral Reynolds, who will return home in October next.

The following promotions and appointments in the Army of the United States have been made by the President since the publication of General Orders No. 32, of April 2, 1877, and up to July 2, 1877:

Promotions—Lieut.-Col. William J. Sloan, Surgeon, to be Surgeon with the rank of Colonel; Major Glover Perin, Surgeon, to be Surgeon with the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel; Capt. David L. Huntington, Assistant Surgeon, to be Surgeon with the rank of Major; Capt. David S. Gordon, to be Major; First Lieut. Thomas J. Gregg, to be Captain; Second Lieut. John H. Coale, to be First Lieutenant; Lieut.-Col. Thomas C. Devin, of the Eighth Cavalry, to be Colonel; First Lieut. John B. Babcock, to be Captain; Second Lieut. George B. Davis, to be First Lieutenant; Major N. B. Sweitzer, of the Second Cavalry, to be Lieutenant-Colonel; Major Harvey A. Allen, to be Lieutenant-Colonel; Capt. James McMillan, of the Third Cavalry, to be Major; First Lieut. John L. Tiernon, to be Captain; Second Lieut. Charles S. Miner, to be First Lieutenant; Lieut.-Col. William H. French, to be Colonel; Second Lieut. George H. Paddock, to be First Lieutenant; Second Lieut. William P. Duvall, to be First Lieutenant; First Lieut. Egbert B. Savage, to be Captain; Second Lieut. William H. McMinn, to be First Lieutenant; Second Lieut. Charles M. Bailey, to be First Lieutenant; Second Lieut. William H. Miller, to be First Lieutenant; Second Lieut. Alured Larke, to be First Lieutenant; Second Lieut. Harry L. Haskell, to be First Lieutenant; First Lieut. Cass Durham, to be Captain; Second Lieut. Frank H. Barnhart, to be First Lieutenant; Second Lieut. William H. Law, Jr., to be First Lieutenant; First Lieut. William H. Boyle, to be Captain; Second Lieut. Robert H. Fletcher, to be First Lieutenant; Second Lieut. Daniel Cornman, to be First Lieutenant; Second Lieut. Orlando L. Wieting, to be First Lieutenant; Second Lieut. Morris C. Wessells, to be First Lieutenant.

Appointments.—Thomas J. Clay, of Kentucky; Erastus W. Maxwell, of Massachusetts, and Sergt. Theodore Masher, Jr., of the Signal Service, to be Second Lieutenants; William A. Nichols, of Kansas, to be Second Lieutenant; Stephen O'Connor, late First Lieutenant, to be Second Lieutenant.

Col. Joseph J. Reynolds, Third Cavalry, and Col. Joseph Roberts, Fourth Artillery, have been retired.

BRITISH SCIENTISTS ON A TOUR.

A VISIT TO COLORADO, UTAH, AND CALIFORNIA FOR SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH IN PROJECT.

WASHINGTON, July 8.—Dr. J. D. Hooker, President of the Royal Society of London, Director of the Kew Botanical Gardens, &c., and Lieut.-Gen. Strachey, of the Royal Bengal Engineers and member of the Council for India, have made arrangements through friends in Washington and elsewhere for a tour of scientific research this Summer in Colorado, Utah, and California, in company with Dr. Asa Gray, of Cambridge, the distinguished botanist, and Prof. Joseph Seidy, of Philadelphia, the eminent comparative anatomist, the result of which will be communicated in the form of reports to our Government. Dr. Hooker's position as President of the Royal Society has for a number of years made him the chief adviser of the crown in all scientific matters pertaining to the Government, and on the Queen's last birthday he was knighted in consideration of his eminent scientific services. He is also a corresponding member of the Institute of France. Gen. Strachey has been for many years a prominent member of the Royal Geographical Society, and is now President of the geographical section of the British Association for the Advancement of Science. He is the author of several books of travel, and has a world-wide reputation as a geographer. Mrs. Hooker and Mrs. Strachey will accompany their husbands. The former was widow of Sir William Jordin, the eminent naturalist, and Mrs. Strachey is the daughter of Sir J. R. Grant, formerly Governor of Bengal, and at a later period Governor of Jamaica. The party were to leave England about the 28th ult., with the expectation of proceeding directly to Boston. The results of the extended scientific tour which has thus been arranged will, it is believed, be of great interest and value, and they will be attained entirely at the private expense of the distinguished gentlemen who compose the expedition.

NOTES FROM THE CAPITAL.

WASHINGTON, July 8, 1877.

Ex-United States Marshal Pitkin, of New-Orleans, is in Washington.

This morning about 10 o'clock a son of S. H. Kauffman, of the *Evening Star*, while playing with a Smith & Wesson revolver, which was kept loaded in the house as a guard against burglars, discharged it accidentally, receiving the contents in his breast, and dying almost immediately. The deceased was a bright, interesting youth aged 17 years, and much sorrow is felt at his untimely death.

There are now upward of 7,000 applications on file in the Department of State for appointments as Consul, although at present there is not one salaried consulship vacant, except that of St. Paul de Loando, a very unhealthy post on the coast of Africa, and it has already been announced that it is the intention of the department to fill all vacancies which may occur in desirable salaried consulates by promotions or appointments for proved merit and experience in the consular service. In this connection it may be of interest to many persons to learn that according to a general rule, applicable to all Executive departments, letters of application and recommendations for office, though filed for possible consideration, are never answered, the obvious reason being that to do so would require a very large increase in the clerical force.

POST OFFICE CHANGES.

WASHINGTON, July 8.—The following are the Post Office changes for the week ending yesterday:

New-England.—Postmasters Appointed—W. A. Estes, North Lee, Penobscot County, Me.; L. R. Giles, North Fryeburg, Oxford County, Me.; L. C. Sprague, Oakfield, Aroostook County, Me.; Samuel S. Brown, Webb's Mills, Cumberland County, Me.; Nicholas Blaidsell, East Mason, Carroll County, N. H.; John D. Barton, Jr., Milton, Litchfield County, Conn.; Almarian T. Hale, Watch Hill, Washington County, R. I.; James W. Edwards, Winooski Falls, Chittenden County, Vt.

New-York.—Postmasters Appointed—Mrs. Mina Brunn, Millersport, Erie County; Jonathan O. Spink, Orangeville, Wyoming County; Alexander Smith, Starkville, Herkimer County.

Pennsylvania.—Office Established—Keller's Church, Bucks County. Charles Schultz, Postmaster. Postmasters Appointed—James Hale, Bullion, Venango County; M. L. Clark, Mansfield, Tioga County.

Maryland.—Office Established—Hyattsville, Prince George's County; William W. Dunnehowe, Jr., Postmaster. Postmaster Appointed—William K. Cathell, Salisbury, Wicomico County.

PHILOLOGISTS IN BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, Md., July 8.—The ninth annual session of the American Philological Association will commence in this city on Tuesday next, at Johns Hopkins University Hall. A number of distinguished Professors and leading educators have notified the local Committee of Reception of their intention to be present. The session will continue several days, and will be chiefly occupied with the reading and discussion of papers on linguistic subjects. After the adjournment of the association the Committee on Reform of English Spelling—consisting of Prof. William D. Whitney, of Yale College; Prof. S. S. Haldeman, of the University of Pennsylvania, and J. Hammond Grumbull, of Hartford, Conn.—will convene. In their last annual report they say that to bring about the spelling reform desired, "the first step is to break down, by the combined influence of enlightened scholars and practical educators, the immense and stubborn prejudice which regards the established modes of spelling almost as constituting the language; as having a sacred character; as in themselves preferable to all others." It is expected that their deliberations will be of an interesting character.

MURDERED BY A SAILOR.

PORTSMOUTH, N. H., July 8.—Three seamen on the schooner Mair, from Georgetown, became engaged in an altercation to-day, and E. L. Hawkins stabbed William Daly, the latter dying in 20 minutes. Hawkins was arrested. He claims that he acted in self-defense. Hawkins belongs in Cedarville, N. J. The murdered man was an Englishman.

OHIO MERCHANTS ON RESUMPTION.

POSTPONEMENT OF THE DATE FIXED BY THE RESUMPTION ACT ADVISED BY THE CINCINNATI CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, July 8.—The Cincinnati Chamber of Commerce yesterday passed the following resolution relative to resumption in 1879:

Whereas, the effect of the Resumption Act is, in the opinion of this Chamber, working unnecessary hardship to the industrial and financial interests of the country, creating apprehensions of depression and disaster; and believing that the Government can make no adequate preparation for the resumption and maintenance of specie payment at so early a date as fixed by said act, and that with silver remonetized, the public debt properly funded, and the exercise of a rigid public and private economy, we may safely await the time when natural causes and healthful conditions shall indicate a date when the resumption should be enforced by law; therefore,

Resolved, That the National Board of Trade respectfully recommends to Congress such modification of the Resumption act as shall postpone the time of its enforcement.

This resolution was supported by Richard Smith, editor of the *Gazette*, C. W. Rowland, and Benjamin Eggleston, President of the Chamber. It was adopted by an overwhelming vote. The discussion developed a variety of opinion as to the financial policy of Government, but all of the speakers were united in the opinion that it would be impossible to resume Jan. 1, 1879, without great disaster to business.

GROVER'S BID FOR THE SENATE.

THE SENATORIAL INVESTIGATION IN OREGON—IMPORTANT TESTIMONY BY A LEADING DEMOCRAT.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., July 8.—A Portland press dispatch, dated the 7th, says: "The investigating committee to-day examined at great length W. H. N. Stiles, who testified that he was a Democrat, and acted with that party in Salem. He organized a Tilden and Hendricks club, and was Secretary of the club during the campaign; was in favor of S. F. Chadwick first, and after him Grover, and worked for him some among Democrats who were in favor of Nesmith. There were five or six Democrats who would not go into caucus; thinks it was generally understood by Grover's friends that he [witness] was for him for Senator; never was in Grover's private room; saw Grover in conversation with Gilfry at the Chemeka Hotel, in Salem, on the night before the election; it was about midnight; heard Grover ask if Goodman could be depended on for next day. Gilfry answered, "Yes, but it will cost $1,000;" Grover answered, "Good; if we do not succeed on the first ballot to-morrow we are lost;" all this was in a low tone of voice; know Mosier; saw him in Gilfry's office after the Senatorial election; saw him come out of the Governor's office; he had some money in his hand; he counted an amount of $750; was in the Governor's office about a half hour after Gilfry came out; heard talking going on in the office while Mosier was in there and after; Gilfry may have come into the Governor's office by an outside door; had a talk with Goodman, of Umatilla, before the election, and asked him why he would not vote for Grover, and he said, "I don't think Grover is an honest man, for he promised me one of the highest offices in his gift if I supported him;" I asked Palmer, of Benton County, what the people would say if he voted for Grover; he replied he did not care, he had a better thing; subsequently he told me he was to have charge of the Penitentiary; Gilfry was Grover's private secretary. The witness, by permission, stated he volunteered his testimony because Mr. Grover had attempted to wrong Oregon out of her full Presidential vote.

DESTRUCTION BY LIGHTNING.

FATAL RESULTS OF RECENT STORMS—FREAKS OF THE ELECTRIC FLUID.

From our Own Correspondent.

LACKAWAXEN, Penn., Sunday, July 8, 1877.

The Delaware Valley and surrounding country has been visited during the past week with fearful thunder-storms, not a day passing without one. From the isolated country bordering on the upper valley, accounts of loss to life and property from the effects of lightning have been received. In Damascus, Wayne County, Penn., during the prevalence of one of these storms, an old farmer, named Elijah Kellum, took refuge from its fury in a pig-pen near his house. He had a pitchfork in his hand, which he allowed to rest upon his shoulder, tines up. Lightning struck the fork, and passed to the farmer, killing him instantly, and a dog that was lying at his feet. His daughter, 8 years old, had just left the pen, and was running toward the house when the bolt fell. She was rendered unconscious for several minutes. A singular fact is related in connection with the death of Mr. Kellum. He had been despondent for several days, and just before the storm arose he kissed his children as he went out of the house, saying it was for the last time. Calling his eldest son he told him that he (the father) would die before night, and gave the son directions about the disposal of certain property.

A gentleman from Jefferson, Penn., says that on Friday five men were driving over Burnett's bridge, over Carlio Creek, near that place, during a severe storm. Lightning struck a tree a few feet away from the bridge, throwing the horses into the creek below, the wagon and its inmates being drawn after them. The fall was about 25 feet. Samuel Bentley was instantly killed, John Ree had his leg broken, and the others were badly hurt. One horse had to be killed.

Joseph Meekin, who was driving a team of mules in Milford, this county, was instantly killed by lightning, together with both mules. A. J. Doty, who was riding with him, was rendered unconscious, but he recovered.

Many buildings have been struck and destroyed, and there have been several instances of clothing being torn from the person by the electrical fluid without serious injury being done to the wearer. In Ellenville, N. Y., a shoe was torn from the foot of a lady named Woolf by lightning, that had entered by the chimney of the house, and passed to various objects in the room in which she was sitting. After removing the shoe the bolt passed through the floor to the cellar. Damage to the amount of several thousand dollars has been done in the valley.

CRIME IN PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., July 8.—Charles J. Nicholls, of No. 2,120 Ridge-avenue, and Mrs. Slade, a doctress, living on Juniper street above Race, have been arrested for trying to produce an abortion upon Annie L. Edwards, a domestic of Nicholls. Several efforts were made, but they were ineffectual, and a child was born several days ago. The accused have been held for a further hearing by Magistrate Carpenter, in order to get the evidence of the woman, who is in rather a bad condition.

This afternoon Frank J. Richell and Jack Murdock, married men, had a quarrel about a woman. Richell threw Murdock down, and while on the ground Murdock pulled a pair of scissors from Richell's pocket and stabbed him in the right

potism," as the rule does not apply to the high and lucrative offices of Government." Again "I beg leave to air this jewel." The ex-Postmaster-General says: "I believe President Hayes will give us a better civil service than we have had for a long time." Heaven grant it! Methinks it is not much to ask. Yet, to tell truth, I distrust all political reforms that come in with a hue and cry, and a flourish of trumpets. In my time I have heard more than one new broom of the civil service system declared to be about to sweep clean every department of Government, and to be wielded by a stern but virtuous and thrifty housewife—but which besom has proved rather to be ridden by a witch, driving out ability, faithfulness, and modest worth, and driving in incompetency, idleness, and dishonesty. I don't say it will be so when the ideas of President Hayes are in "the full tide of successful experiment," but as yet we do not see the broom making a very fierce onslaught on unworthiness and disloyalty, while we do see some good, experienced, well-tried, loyal employes sent adrift, apparently on no other principle than that on which the rich Roman punished his slaves before an offense, lest, as he said, "I shall have no time to punish them when they do offend." So often have I seen such things that, unlike brother Jewell, I am poor in faith, only conscious of a "trembling hope." Though such a blasé old Washingtonian that I cannot fully sympathize in his belief in the devout earnestness, the self-sacrifice, courage, and constancy of our political reformers, I am touched by his candid confidence. There is something pure and pristine in it, but I cannot believe that the fullness of days is accomplished, when human governments are to be run on the principles of the kingdom of heaven. I cannot quite accept the new dogma of "election," which ignores the primal doctrine of "original sin." I fear that the principle of the party in power in the model Republic has always been, is now, and ever shall be to distribute offices "where they will do the most good." Still, I am glad that you can be so genuinely enthusiastic in regard to the noble civil service reform which we are going to have by and by, when all the dismissals and appointments demanded by "political necessity" have been accomplished. Enthusiasms are pleasant things to have about one. Sometimes they are true wisdom and philosophy, especially when they are elastic and transferable. When great hopes and enterprises fail us, it is well to put our faith and our fortunes in the next best venture. "Though Paul did say, "Except ye abide in the ship ye cannot be saved," if the noble craft of Republicanism, freighted with great humanities, has really foundered, what can the party do but take to the long boat? The crew are mostly wise enough to do it; only a few rash passengers cry, "Don't give up the ship!" Power abandoned, policy may take you into port after a fashion.

I am rebuked for not displaying "a forgiving spirit toward the South." Why, bless you, they don't want my forgiveness, nor yours, nor even that of our magnanimous chief magistrate—of whom one of their orators says with measureless ingratitude:

"False to his own party, false to the stupendous villains that gagged States in his behalf, false to the Black Commission and its perjured Judge; all that he does with seeming decency is only the bid of a hypocrite for the treachery of others. Claiming credit for slowly doing what legally and decently he could not help to do now, he shuts his eyes to what is silent about principle. The light flashed over the States that lay but recently in darkness was not kindled by him, but was struck from his flinty selfishness by the steel of Southern manhood; and the rights of outraged people now enjoyed again were not conceded willingly by him, but were extorted from his intriguing soul by the felling strokes of a righteous cause. * * * True men will never bow the knee to this Ohio Baal, lifted by Bradley's baseness and Morton's crutches into heathenish elevation."

This and much more of the same sort was uttered in the redeemed State of Gordon, Hill, and Stephens, on Memorial Day, by a minister of the Gospel. How sharper than a serpent's tooth it is to have a thankless South.

I hear that the gallant editor of a rival *Times* accuses me of "waving the bloody shirt from the windows of the Treasury." My good friend, I am not in the Treasury, else would I, or could I, be writing these political articles? And not being in that department, I have no waving privileges there. If so be that I have waved a "bloody shirt" at all, I claim that it has been manufactured out of Southern sheets of a sanguinary character. I prove all my assertions, as to the temper and projects of the Southern Democracy, by their own utterances. I have written what I have written on these matters because, as Luther once said, "I could not do otherwise—Heaven help me." I have spoken of and from myself, from my own observation and experience, with little passion and less self-interest. I essay my feeble words of warning because I think I see dangerous old political principles, sadly familiar to my youth, regaining their ascendency: because I fear there is terrible trouble ahead of us, and not far off; and because I feel that we of this generation have had our share of national humiliation and sorrow. I do not think I am sectional. I have been too much a citizeness of the world for that; but I confess I dread the absolute, masterful, Southern spirit which once so dominated the North. There was something grand about it, with all its bluster. It seemed to have the force of fate. In the political principles and theories of the South; unsound and unstable as they are, there has always seemed to be a fearful deadly power of attraction, of absorption. They formed of old a sort of moral quicksand, and woe to the Northern statesman or ruler who ventured out upon it. He could neither stand nor swim, but invariably sank, like Ravenswood, leaving scarcely a plume from his hat to mark where he went down. Though these inguilfing sands are haunted like the graves of suicides and the black pools wherein the bodies of murdered men have been plunged, the sad ghosts seem not to be able to warn or appal. Dumas, speaking of the French Revolution, says: "Never yet have political lessons instructed politicians."

I am charged with too great "flippancy and lightness" in my treatment of these great, grave subjects, which sometimes tax the average Congressman to such a degree that a mild course of stimulants has to be resorted to. I cannot help it, I fear. It is the way my frivolous brain works. I am jolliest when I write, and childish in my very propensity to unite private amusement with public instruction. Even when I set myself to the business of letting our folks know what our Southern cousins think of us—always a vital question to the North—I get some fun out of the painful duty. I work somewhat after the plan of that eminent philosopher and philanthropist, Mr. Dick, with his kite. David Copperfield says of him and his literary plaything: "He showed me that it was covered with manuscript, very closely and laboriously written. * * * 'There's plenty of string,' said Mr. Dick, 'and when it flies high it takes the facts a long way. That's my manner of diffusing 'em. I don't know where they may come down. It's according to circumstances and the wind, and so forth, but I take my chance of that.'"

Now my critics, the great journalists who shoot at long range, may easily hit my saucy kite; even the small shot-guns of local editors and correspondents may pepper it, but they cannot well bring it down, unless they capture and wind up the string.

The New-York *Evening Post* was pleased to state a while since that Gail Hamilton and myself were the only opponents of the "surrender policy" left after the sullen thunders of Mr. Morton's pronunciamento had cleared the atmosphere of the Republican Party of all depressing doubts and dissatisfactions. For one, I deny the soft impeachment of the distinction accorded to us, yet if it were true, I should not be lonely in the least. I should be satisfied with that single association in my elevation. If, as was once said, to love a certain charming woman was "a liberal education," to know Gail Hamilton is a large and brilliant and varied social experience. She is a woman who, had she been in France and known the lingo, might have shone in the Parisian *salons* of the time of Roland and De Staël. GRACE GREENWOOD.

FRIENDS OF THE FRIENDLESS.

The Indianapolis *Sentinel* thus describes an interesting incident which occurred at the State Prison in Jefferson City, Mo., on the morning of the Fourth: "Ten years ago a boy 16 years of age was sentenced to 99 years' imprisonment for killing his employer, in Linn County, Mo. He was poor, friendless, and neglected. No one has ever written to him or visited him since he entered the Penitentiary. He was as much forgotten by the outside world as if the grass were growing over his dead body. He had no one to ask a favor for him; no one to plead for his pardon; no one to care whether he lived or died. And yet such was his determination to do right, to get God's forgiveness for his crime, to merit the respect of even his fellow prisoners, that for 10 years he has not disobeyed a single rule or regulation of the prison, has never received a reprimand, and has won the friendship and favor of the officials in charge of the place. They, acting voluntarily, on account of his uniform good deportment and exemplary life, appealed to the Executive to pardon him. Consequently on the Fourth, Acting Governor Brockmeyer in person delivered the release, and the overjoyed man stepped out of the prison gate a free being once more. The prisoners seemed to be deeply impressed by the incident, and many resolved to imitate his perfect deportment. They raised $13 and gave it to their departing comrade to aid him in starting in his new life."

AN OLD SOLDIER'S STORIES.

GEN. JAMES SHIELDS.

INTERESTING REMINISCENCES OF HIS LIFE—HIS EXPERIENCES WITH EMINENT PUBLIC MEN—NEW STORIES OF THE MEXICAN WAR.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LOCKPORT, N. Y., Saturday, July 7, 1877.

On the 2d of the present month (July) Gen. James Shields visited Lockport, N. Y., and enjoyed a public reception, in which the city authorities, the veterans of the late war, with a few who had served under him in Mexico, the Sixth Separate Company, Thirty-first Brigade, National Guard, and citizens generally participated. The abundant hospitality of several private mansions was extended to the distinguished guest, and in the evening he delivered a very entertaining lecture at the Hodge Opera-house, for the benefit of the Soldiers' Home at Bath. The public life of Gen. Shields began in the year 1835, when, in company with Abraham Lincoln, Stephen A. Douglas, and Col. Hardin, (afterward killed at Buena Vista,) he entered the Illinois Legislature and extended over a period of almost 30 years, embracing two terms in the United States Senate and services in three wars. His reminiscences, both in private and on the platform, are told in an off-hand, unpretentious way, but are extremely interesting. As to many of the scenes and events of civil and military life which he describes, he is perhaps the only living witness. Some of the best of his anecdotes, which have never been in print, were jotted down by a correspondent of THE NEW-YORK TIMES, and are here presented mostly in the language of the narrator:

DANIEL WEBSTER AND THE QUAKERS.

"While I was in the Senate (said Gen. Shields) I saw much of Webster both in and out of the Capitol. He met me one day and said: 'Shields, I find I have got into difficulty with some of my constituents, some Quakers, who are dissatisfied with my advocacy of a certain measure, and they have sent a large delegation down here from Massachusetts to make a protest. I have promised to meet them this evening, and I would like to have you there.'

"'Why, what can I do?'

"'Your native blarney, Shields—it may help me out of the trouble.'

"I laughed at the idea of blarney effecting anything where Daniel Webster's eloquence could not convince; and I made that objection; but he insisted, and I promised to be on hand. Evening came, and I joined Mr. Webster at his rooms. Presently the delegation arrived and were seated; a dozen or twenty of the most solemn men I have ever seen, all rigidly costumed in Quaker dress. Without wasting any time the Chairman arose and addressed Mr. Webster in a set speech. He commented severely on the course of the Senator as to the measure in question, setting forth the bad effect which it might have on their sect, expressing great sorrow and surprise that Mr. Webster had been found supporting such a bill, and concluded with a vigorous protest in writing, which bore many signatures. Webster listened attentively with unchanged countenance, and when the spokesman had resumed his seat he rose and replied. He spoke half an hour, and before he concluded he grew as eloquent as he was often heard. His defense was simply that he deemed the measure one demanded by the interests of the whole country, although it might not be specially adapted to the wants and interests of any sect, and after clearly setting this forth, he made such an appeal to the delegation to remember that they were Americans, as well as Quakers, that I was fairly electrified. The effect produced by his words on the delegation was astonishing. When he began they were all seated; after he had spoken 10 minutes one after another rose to his feet, until they were all standing; then they commenced to move toward him, and they had soon surrounded him in a body. Before he finished I saw the Chairman take out his petition and tear it to pieces; and when he had finished, some of them were shedding tears, and all were grasping Webster's hands as fast as they could get them. 'Friend Webster,' cried the spokesman, 'thee is right and we are wrong; we owe thee an apology; we will say no more about it; thee knows thy duty better than we.'

"Then away I met Mr. Webster, and with a countenance of perfect gravity he said: "Well, Sheilds — now didn't we blarney those fellows nicely?"

"ROUGH AND READY."

His first interview with Gen. Taylor was humorously described: "I was sent with my brigade to report to him on the Rio Grande. After getting my command into camp, I put on the most showy uniform I had, and spent much time rigging myself up to do honor to such an occasion as the meeting with the Commander-in-Chief of the Army of Occupation. Arrived at head-quarters I inquired for Gen. Taylor, and was shown into a tent by the orderly, who went away to announce me. Presently entered a hard-featured but still very benevolent-faced man, quite undersized, who, from his appearance would easily have been taken for a wagoner. A great flapping straw hat crowned his head, he had no collar, a linen coat, and the coarse pantaloons he wore had no suspicion of rank about them, and his unstockinged feet were covered by common infantry shoes. While I was trying to figure out in my mind what this apparition could be, he grasped my hand and heartily exclaimed, 'I'm very glad to see you here, Gen. Shields, and will cut out some work for your command before long.' And this was actually Gen. Zachary Taylor, one of the bravest, kindest, and noblest men that ever lived."

CERRO GORDO.

Previous to the brilliant American victory at Cerro Gordo, the engineers both of the attacking and defending armies had carefully surveyed the highest of the eminences that bristle about the place, and had reported it inaccessible. It overlooked the whole Mexican Army, but the Mexicans were confident that it could not be occupied, and the same belief prevailed in the American camp. The night before the assault was a very dark one. Shields was in his tent, when toward midnight a number of soldiers of his command came to him and asked permission to put a 6-pound gun on the top of this cliff.

"I was astonished. 'Don't you know,' I asked, 'that the engineers say that it can't be climbed?—to say nothing about putting cannon up there.' They insisted, however, that they should like to try it. 'Try it, then, boys,' I said, 'no harm will be done, even if you fail.' They went away, and in two hours they were back again with the amazing news that they actually had a 6-pounder in position on the summit of that almost perpendicular height.

"'And if you'll consent, sir,' said one of them, 'we'll put a 12-pounder there, too.'

"'Go ahead,' I replied. 'I'll believe you can do anything now.' And long before daylight they reported that the 12-pounder was up there beside the 6-pounder, ready to open on the Mexicans in the morning. I thought the news too good to be kept, so I went to Gen. Twiggs' tent and roused him up. He heard my story, and looked at me as though he did not believe a word of it.

"'Do you mean to tell me,' he exclaimed, 'that those fellows of yours have hauled a 12-pounder and a 6-pounder up to the top of that height?'

"'Yes, sir; and what do you think of that?'

"'I think there are two pieces of artillery lost to the United States; for there are not men enough in the army to get them down again.'

"But those two pieces did excellent service against the astonished Mexicans that day, and they were got down again afterward."

AN INCIDENT.

Gen. Santa Anna was in command of the Mexicans at Cerro Gordo. He was utterly defeated and compelled to retreat, with heavy losses in prisoners, material, and killed and wounded. Shields was dangerously wounded in the fight, and of course left behind at Jalapa. When he became convalescent he was informed that a lady living opposite the house where he lay had been very kind and attentive, and had been of much help to his attendants. As soon as he was allowed to walk out he went to thank her, when he learned to his surprise that she was a daughter of Santa Anna. In the course of the conversation that followed, he remarked: "But did you know who it was that you were ministering to all this time?"

"Not at first," she replied. "I discovered after a time that you were Gen. Shields, who I had heard was killed."

"Perhaps, had you known at the first that I was one who had a large share in defeating your father, you would not have relieved me."

She drew herself up with the air of an old Castilian. "Sir," she said, "had you with your own hand killed my father in fair fight—in fair fight—I would have done for you in your extremity just as much as I now have." And she looked it as well as spoke it.

MAGRUDER AND THE GUERRILLA.

It was during this campaign, and about this time, that an incident occurred which the lecturer very humorously described, but which is here greatly abbreviated. Gen. John B. Magruder, of subsequent Confederate fame, was then an officer in our Army, and plumed himself highly on his horsemanship. One day he rode across the square on a superb black animal that he had just bought for a high price, and came to the window by which Shields lay, that the latter might see and admire his purchase. The curvetting of the steed and the bearing of the rider drew a crowd into the square, and presently there were a thousand or more soldiers, citizens, and army followers of all kinds, watching and admiring "Jack Magruder" show off. After a time, when Magruder had stopped a moment, one of the Mexicans came up to him, patted and praised the horse, and told the officer that he rode almost as well as an inhabitant of the country.

"Almost!" Magruder cried. "I can ride as well as any Mexican. Show me one who can ride better."

"Nay," said the Mexican, "you claim too much. You ride well, but it is not possible that you can know our horses quite as well as we do."

Magruder insisted, and, growing warm, offered to bet a dozen doubloons that he could ride his horse better than the other could. The Mexican objected; said he did not like to bet and did not like to show off his horsemanship in public, but at last, as Magruder grew more urgent, he reluctantly consented, and the money was put up in the hands of another Mexican. For judges an American was chosen by Magruder, a Mexican by his adversary, and the two together chose for the third a Frenchman. Then Magruder put his horse through his paces, first walking round the square, then trotting, then galloping, and, finally, putting the animal to top speed, with a magnificent burst that drew cheers and handclappings from the crowd. After a few moments the Mexican came forward for his trial. Without touching his hands to the animal he vaulted on his back and went through with precisely the same performance as had Magruder, and really proved himself the more accomplished horseman of the two. Magruder himself joined in the applause, and admitted frankly that he was fairly beaten. The Mexican smiled and bowed, and said, "Now, if the Señor will wait a moment I will show him a feat of horsemanship the like of which he has never seen."

Magruder assented, and the Mexican rode half way round the square; and then putting spurs to the horse disappeared in a twinkling.

"What the d——l does that mean?" said the owner of the horse.

"I only know one man who can ride like that," said a bystander, "and that is Molino."

"Molino, the guerrilla!" groaned Magruder.

"The same, Sir. I don't think you'll ever see your horse again."

He never did; and the Mexican who held the stakes had also disappeared; probably one of Molino's men. Magruder never heard the last of this exploit among his brother officers; and, while his vexation lasted he declared that he was "the biggest fool in the American Army."

A SPIRITED RESCUE.

One of the thrilling episodes of the Mexican war which is not found in any of its histories is that of the rescue of an English family from the City of Mexico before the capitulation, by a detachment of American soldiers. The city had been invested some time, when a refugee one night entered that part of our lines which Gen. Shields commanded. He was taken to the General, and to him told his story. He was an English boy, and, with his mother and a sister just arrived at womanhood, occupied a home in the capital at the time of the investment. One of the lawless guerrilla chiefs who held the people of the city as well as of the country in terror, had conceived a violent passion for the sister, who repulsed his advances, and he had declared in his rage that unless she consented to his proposals on the following morning he would carry her off by force, and cause her mother and brother to be executed. The lad, in the extremity of his terror, had made his way out of the city past the sentinels and the lines, gained the American camp, and now besought the General to save his sister and mother. The ardent soul of Shields (who was then but 27) revolted at the thought of their miserable fate awaiting these helpless ladies, and, without communicating at all with headquarters, (where flat refusal would have been certain,) he formed a plan for their rescue. To call it rash, quixotic, or dare-devil would be but the truth; the best defense of his proceedings of that night is that it was a brave act, prompted by a generous heart, and that he succeeded perfectly, where disaster would have insured his dismissal from the army. He had about 400 picked men of his command detailed, and after quietly informing them what he proposed to do, he found every man eager for the adventure. Putting himself at the head of the little column, he silently left the American lines, and, favored by the darkness of the night, approached close to the walls of the city without discovery. The sentinels could be plainly seen on the walls, and the cry, "*Sentinela alerte!*" was heard as it passed from mouth to mouth. Guided by the lad the party scaled the wall at a favorable place, and seizing two or three of the astounded sentinels, descended into the city, and quickly made their way unopposed through the streets to the house to which the lad guided them. The boy ran in and informed the ladies that deliverance had come; they hastily collected a few valuables and articles of wearing apparel in a bundle, and placing the rescued party in the centre of the column, Shields started to return. But meantime the alarm had been given, and drums were beating and lanterns flashing all around the walls. Arrived near the point of entrance, it was found that the whole open place between the houses and the wall was filled with Mexican infantry and artillery. Shields instantly deployed, and gave the command to fire. A rattling volley, followed by a bayonet charge, threw the Mexicans into disorder, and the Americans rushed through and over them with their little party, made their way out, and returned to their own camp with but a few casualties, although they drew the fire of both sides on their return, for the American camp was now aroused, and the pickets were firing rapidly. But the tumult soon ceased on both sides, the adventurous soldiers returned to their quarters as though nothing had happened out of the usual course, and the ladies were safely bestowed for the night in a hut made as comfortable as possible.

How he was called upon to account for this night's work will be best told in Gen. Shields' own language:

"The next morning an officer of Gen. Scott's staff came to my quarters with a message from the General that he would like to know the cause of the previous night's alarm, as it originated in that part of the line which was under my command. I answered that I would report in person, which I at once did. On the way I thought the matter over, and concluded that it would be best to make a clean breast of it, and I did so. The story threw Gen. Scott into a tremendous rage. Ever since Cerro Gordo was fought he had addressed me as 'My Cerro Gordo friend,' but he now dropped that familiar name. 'Gen. Shields,' he thundered, 'you are insubordinate and reckless in the highest degree. You have put in peril the fruits of the whole campaign; you have, perhaps, frustrated all my plans for the capture of the City of Mexico! Sir, I'll disgrace you; I'll court-martial you, and have you dismissed the service!' At this my temper rose, and I answered him plainly that he might court-martial me, and perhaps get me dismissed, but that after all that had occurred on this campaign, neither he nor any other man could disgrace me; and being by this time pretty well stirred up, I said that under like circumstances I would do precisely the same thing over again. Instead of being more angry, the General was rather softened by this speech. 'I was wrong, Gen. Shields,' he said, 'in saying that I would disgrace you; I ask your pardon for that. You are a brave man, and disgrace is not the word to use toward you. But you are greatly to blame in this matter, Sir. You have acted without orders, and have imperiled the whole campaign.' 'Gen. Scott,' I said, 'before you say anything more you come over to my quarters and see these ladies.' After some further talk he promised to do so, and I rode back to my tent pretty well satisfied that I should have no further trouble with the affair. In an hour over came Gen. Scott, and I at once introduced him to the ladies. The daughter was a picture of beauty, with her golden curls and her blue eyes; and after the mother had thanked the General for their preservation with tearful eyes and trembling voice, the girl seized his hand, wept over them, called him her preserver and invoked the blessings of heaven on his head. Scott looked from her to me with a very benevolent face, and said, 'Well, my Cerro Gordo friend, if I get you court-martialed for this, I shall have you promoted, too.' I have only to add that long afterward, when the war was over, and we had returned to the United States, I received from England, the gift of these ladies, a costly diamond pin as a token of their gratitude."

These are but a few of the interesting and varied reminiscences with which Gen. Shields entertains his listeners in public and private. For the benefit of those curious to know something of the personal appearance of the man, it may be stated that he is of medium size, hale and hearty, though 67 years of age, with a keen eye and something like the "brogue" in his speech. His residence is at Kansas City, Mo. He speaks without the least bitterness toward any of his contemporaries, either in civil or military life, and evinces the warmest interest in the prosperity and welfare of his adopted country.

WAR FACTS AND FIGURES.

COURTESY AT ARMY HEAD-QUARTERS

THE CASE OF COL. WELLESLEY, THE ENGLISH MILITARY ATTACHÉ WITH THE RUSSIAN ARMY—WHY HE WAS TREATED WITH DISCOURTESY BY THE GRAND DUKE NICHOLAS.

Some time ago our cable dispatches stated that Lieut.-Col. Frederick Wellesley, a British officer who had been sent by the English Government to the head-quarters of the Russian Army as military attaché, had been treated with marked discourtesy by Grand Duke Nicholas, the Commander-in-Chief of the Czar's forces. One of the dispatches from Ploiesti informed us that "Col. Wellesley remains in Bucharest in plain clothes, and makes no preparation for the campaign, while the other military representatives are formally attached to the Grand Duke's head-quarters, and have been instructed to depart to certain points of interest." A few days later the matter was under consideration in the House of Lords, the subject being brought up by Lord Dorchester, who said Col. Wellesley was formerly a brother officer with him serving in the Coldstream Guards. The Colonel once had been appointed military attaché to the Embassy at St. Petersburg, but while the military attachés of other countries had been suffered to go to the front, when he went also he was treated by Grand Duke Nicholas, the brother of the Emperor, and the Commander-in-Chief of the Army, in a manner in which no British officer had ever been received by a foreign Commander-in-Chief before, and he felt certain that nothing but the good temper and the strict notions of discipline acquired by the Colonel in the course of an early military education enabled him to command his feelings, and bear with the affront; but so acutely did he feel the treatment, that he retired to Bucharest, where he did as every other British officer would have done under the circumstances in which he was placed, namely, sent home for orders and instructions. Those orders he had received. His Imperial Majesty had placed him on his personal staff, but he submitted that a position on the Emperor's personal staff was not the proper position of the Colonel when he wished to be at the front; because, of course, he did not desire to be on the Emperor's staff. He then moved for the production of any communications upon the subject, to be laid before the House.

The Earl of Derby, replying on behalf of the Government, said it was a fact that Col. Wellesley had presented himself at the head-quarters of the Russian Army, on the invitation of the Emperor, and that he was received by the Grand Duke Nicholas in a manner certainly not marked by courtesy. The speaker said as soon as he had received a letter from the Colonel, he had written a private note to the Russian Ambassador in London, who had thereupon communicated with his Government, and the result was a termination of the unpleasantness in a friendly and satisfactory manner.

A London editor soon after printed the facts in the case as follows: "A report was laid before the Emperor of Russia, to the effect that Col. Wellesley had been in the habit of using strong and (in his diplomatic position) improper language, not only respecting the Russians, but respecting individual Russian officers, with whom he was by way of being on friendly terms. The Emperor caused Lord Augustus Loftus, the British Ambassador at St. Petersburg, to be informed that, under these circumstances, he could not invite Col. Wellesley to accompany him as his guest to Kischeneff; but that if any other English officer were appointed, instead of Col. Wellesley, as military attaché, he would be most happy to extend to him every hospitality. When Col. Wellesley arrived at the head-quarters of Grand Duke Nicholas in Roumania, he presented himself to the Grand Duke, who told him that he was bound to inform him that he was not glad to see him. Shortly after, what occurred in St. Petersburg, he and his staff could not place him upon the same intimate footing as other military attachés. It seems that both the Emperor and the Grand Duke were in the right. If we were at war, and a Russian military attaché were to amuse himself by abusing us, our Army, and our Generals, it is by no means certain that he would be treated as a *persona grata* by her Majesty, nor, if he were to join the head-quarters of our Army, would he be well received either by its General or his staff. When her Majesty's Government was informed by Lord Augustus Loftus of what had occurred, Col. Wellesley should have been replaced by some other officer, and he should have been informed, after he had made himself personally offensive to the Emperor of Russia and to his officers, to thrust himself upon the head-quarters staff in Roumania."

FIRING AT THE RED CROSS FLAG.

THE HOSPITALS IN GIURGEVO FIRED UPON BY TURKISH BATTERIES.

The military correspondent of the London *Times* writes from Giurgevo, June 23, as follows:

"The first smoke was that of a gun, the second the bursting of a shell. A nearer sound is heard. It is the reply of the Turk, and suggests ideas of killed and wounded Russians taken to that light and airy hospital we visited yesterday, with its clean beds in rows and absence of patients. But what is that horrible crash close by, and disturbing the afternoon nap of Giurgevo? The crash is the bursting of a Turkish shell in the town, and the thumping comes from pieces of ragged iron pouring through the streets—the actual streets where peaceful citizens walk and talk. The shell has just passed over the new Red Cross Hospital, where a doctor and some Sisters of Charity have lately taken their places to tend the sick and wounded, whether Russians or Turks. A Russian hospital. Still, we hope it is an accident, and when the fire becomes very hot we leave the tower to pack up and get horses and goods to a safe place, for by this time the whole town is placed under fire by the Turks. During the bombardment several persons were carried to the hospital, but not a single Russian. The batteries, from entering which we disbarred, for quite sufficient reasons, saw the Turkish shells pass over them or fall short, but never produce real damage either to men or works. Four Russian batteries took part in the fray, but it was afterward reported that not a single man was killed or wounded. On the other hand, two Turkish batteries were silenced.

"There are stories of danger confronted and hair-breadth escapes, but all through our examination of these ran one thought, one question which ought to be fairly faced and honestly answered. Did the Turks knowingly fire at the house which carried above it the Red Cross? Alas for humanity! On this point there can be little doubt. The hospital faced south, and the flag was all the time blown out by the gentle air at right angles to the sun's rays, flag and building, therefore, must have been alike conspicuous, as the house stood by itself, and the Turks look down on it from higher ground. Were the shells which struck it stray ones sent accidentally? In the moonlight I counted 13 places in the front where whole shells had struck, and there may have been more. No other house except the telegraph office had been so struck. What does it all mean? The Russians say that both here and up the river their enemy plants his Red Crescent where he is building batteries, which are supposed to be concealed. The Red Cross Hospital at Giurgevo had no battery in front of, behind, or anywhere near it. In fact, though there are batteries near Giurgevo, the town itself is perfectly open and without works, either offensive or defensive. The Russian batteries which bombarded Rustchuk were far away from Giurgevo, and did not fire a single round against the town of Rustchuk; so say the officers, and no one who was watching detected any such firing. If we are to begin with such deeds, what may we not come to at last—savage reprisals and no quarter! War is bad enough in any case, and its tender mercies are cruel; but the Russians are evidently desirous to show that they can make war in Europe on modern principles of confining the evil as much as possible to those whose business it is to fight. The friends of the Turks should try to impress upon them the fact that they stand at the bar of Europe, that men of independent views accompany the Russian Army as correspondents, and will surely tell the truth, as they see it from day to day."

HORSES IN THE ITALIAN ARMY.

From information given in various Italian papers it is evident that the Italian Government is making serious efforts to remedy the existing deficiency of horses in its Army. The total number of horses in the 20 regiments of cavalry should amount, when the units are on their peace footing, to 15,000; or, when they are raised to a war establishment, to 18,000. On the 1st of January of the present year, however, the returns showed that there were only 11,604 horses available, and that of these again over 3,000 were more than 14 years of age, and therefore hardly to be considered fit for active work in the field in time of war. Consequently, in the cavalry alone the Italian Army is over 6,000 horses below its peace, or 9,000 below its proper war strength. The artillery also is reported to be 2,000 horses below its proper complement, and even a larger number in addition would be required to raise the batteries to their war establishments. On a peace footing an Italian battery has only 54 horses, but when mobilized this number must be increased to 109 in the cases of the lighter, or 138 in the heavier batteries. Altogether, it is calculated that an expenditure of over $2,000,000 will be required to complete the establishments of the mounted arms of the Italian service, even to their prescribed peace footing. According to the *Bersaglieri*, the purchase of horses on a large scale has been already begun, and in the provinces of Rome and Pisa alone more than 1,500 animals have been lately bought at an average price of 750 francs, or about $150 each.

MUSIC IN THE RUSSIAN ARMY.

There is only one band to each division, and it affords music at intervals, but the spirits of the men are cheered on the way by their own songs, in which they give vent to their enthusiasm with a good-will and melodious expression which is quite enlivening. At the head of each battalion are three drummers, and in the van are generally a score or more of good singers. First one strikes up a solo, whose not unpleasant air is listened to in silence, and then the company in unison and harmony take up the chorus, the drummers joining in, while the refrain swells along the whole line in a manner which is unmistakably warlike and grand. Sometimes where the musical element is strong and solo singers rare, a soldier with a clarionet plays the solo, then all the others, with the drums, take up the chorus. The songs are often very spirit-stirring, and the heartiness with which they are rendered tells how deeply the feelings of the men have been stirred and the spirit in which they are marching to meet the enemy. This singing is maintained through the march, and the effect is as pleasing as it is inspiriting.

GUN-BOATS AND TORPEDOES.

HOW THE ENEMY'S SHIPS MAY BE DESTROYED—IMPENETRABLE ARMOR AND HEAVY GUNS—THE QUESTION DISCUSSED BY AN ENGLISH YACHTSMAN.

Mr. Thomas Brassey, an Englishman, who has only recently completed a yachting voyage around the world, has furnished a London newspaper with an article on gun-boats and torpedoes, from which the following is taken: In addition to the attendant flotilla of gun-boats, says Mr. Brassey, each armored ship should carry torpedo-boats built on Mr. Thorneycroft's principle. At the commencement of an action the torpedo-boats should be lowered, ready, as soon as the contending fleets had opened fire, to rush in, under cover of the smoke, and destroy the enemy's ships. When it is remembered that the blow from a single torpedo would prove fatal, and how improbable it is that such tiny craft, steaming at the rate of 17 knots, and enveloped in smoke, will be struck by heavy projectiles, it can scarcely be doubted that victory would incline in favor of that fleet which should possess the greatest number and the most effective of these light-armed naval skirmishers. Considering how impossible it is to construct an invulnerable ship, and that the costliest ships are almost as liable to destruction as those of a smaller and less costly type, Mr. Brassey asks, ought it not to be a cardinal maxim with naval constructors and administrators to distribute the strength of the Navy into as large a number of ships as may be, taking care, of course, that no ship shall be built which is too small to be thoroughly effective in its own particular class? He adds that the exaggerated dimensions of Great Britain's latest iron-clads are due to the attempt to carry the heaviest guns that can be constructed, under the protection of impenetrable armor, and at extreme speed. The result has been, in his opinion, a growth of dimensions, but a corresponding diminution in the number of ships built. Not only is there a reduction in the ships, but there is also a reduction in the number of guns, which, viewed in connection with the inevitable uncertainty of aim in the excitement of battle, is equally to be regretted. A Captain may also hesitate to open fire, and to obstruct with his fleet of vessels the smoke of a heavy cannonade, when he sees a cloud of torpedo-boats hovering round him, only deferring their fatal assault until their movements are rendered invisible to the enemy by the smoke from his own guns.

The writer then proceeds to meet these various and complicated conditions by recommending that the artillery of the fleet should be mounted on floating gun-carriages of the Gamma type. For the torpedo each large ship should carry two or more of Mr. Thorneycroft's swift launches. For the purposes of ramming, a swift armored ship of handy proportions is required; and, with the view to a limitation of size, and in order to secure that quality of handiness so vitally necessary to an effective ram, these vessels should not be incumbered with armor-protected guns. He says:

"Let progressive, unprejudiced naval officers compare the kind of force that could be created for a given sum of money, if constituted, according to the suggestions here offered, with a fleet composed of vessels of the Inflexible type. I assume that armored vessels can be built for £250 a ton. The Inflexible type, in round figures, has a tonnage of 10,000 tons, and costs £500,000. Five millions sterling, therefore, would produce only 10 Inflexibles, which, powerful as they are, possess no special defense against the torpedo, are armored with penetrable armor, and carry only 40 guns. A fleet of Inflexibles, it will be remarked, costs, £125,000 a gun. I venture to believe that a like sum of £5,000,000 might be much more effectively applied in the construction of the following vessels:

1. Thirty armored steam rams of 2,000 tons, without guns, costing, at £250 a ton, each £100,000	£3,000,000
2. Sixty gun vessels of the Gamma type, armed with one 38-ton gun, two 12-pounder breech-loading guns, and one Gatlin gun, each £25,000	1,500,000
3. Launches on Mr. Thorneycroft's plan, and other descriptions of offensive torpedoes and torpedo-boats	500,000
Total	£5,000,000

"For operations in European waters, in the Mediterranean, the Red Sea, the Straits of Singapore, in short, along the whole line of our communications with the East, such a fleet as I have indicated would, in the hands of dashing commanders, be more effective than 10 Inflexibles. The Inflexible is, I think, the most formidable weapon of the Navy, and is the quality of handiness the first condition of efficiency! Then 30 rams are matched against 10, and the smaller vessels, being more handy, are the more effective. True it is that the Inflexibles could steam faster than the smaller rams, and therefore could choose themselves beyond their reach; but such powerful vessels were surely not built to run away from an enemy.

"Is the gun the weapon on which we chiefly rely? In the plan suggested 80 guns are carried as against 40; and they are, for many purposes, mounted, so as to be more available than if carried in ships of the Inflexible type. A fleet of rams, however, in the situation cannot fail, as I think, to convince dispassionate minds that our present large expenditure on iron-clads would be more judiciously applied in perfecting our means of attack rather than in a hopeless competition of armor against guns. In France, where the art of naval design has reached its greatest perfection, and where original ideas in naval architecture are boldly and freely adopted, some of the most eminent constructors have already pronounced the days of iron-clads to be numbered. In the United States no attempt has been made to construct seagoing iron-clads. Those produced in Russia have proved failures. The other powers are followers of our example in matters naval."

A CIRCUS IN WAR TIMES.

CLOWNS AND PAD-RIDERS CAMPED ON THE DANUBE.

A war correspondent, writing from Giurgevo, on the Danube River, opposite Rustchuk, says: "The town is a dreary, deserted, lonely-looking place, which, but for an occasional Cossack dashing through the streets, reminds one of those dying cities of Belgium and Holland, where there are more houses than people, and where one may walk about the streets for hours without meeting a single soul. But there is a circus here, and the circus remains in spite of the flight of the inhabitants and the threats of bombardment. The circus does not seem to have suffered in a very flourishing condition, which will appear from the assertion of the circus people themselves that they have not left the place for the simple reason that they had not enough money with which to go away. As there are very few soldiers in Giurgevo, their income is naturally even less than it was in their most prosperous days, and the poor people are gradually undergoing extinction by slow starvation. As I believe in encouraging the arts, I have patronized this circus the two nights I have been here, and I may say that I was almost the only spectator. There were certainly not more than 15 people in the house, and some of these I suspect had not paid for their admission. It was a sorry spectacle to see the poor people exerting themselves to please a handful of persons who had come to be amused. There were two clowns, two young girls who rode very well, and another one who rode still better, it was said, and who stood by without taking any part in the performance, because she had been injured a few nights previously by a fall. There was a contortionist, a performing horse, a couple of gymnasts, and a ring master, and several other persons, besides half a dozen more horses. How they all managed to get a living out of the 15 or 20 francs which they received for that night's performances I cannot imagine. The circus people, I am afraid, could imagine it far less than I could, brought as they were face to face with the necessity of the attempt. The laugh of the clowns was but a hollow one, the old stale jokes were thrown off in a sad depressed voice which was anything but laughable, and the smile of the girls when we applauded them, for we did applaud them with all our hands, was but a weak and sickly one. Even the horses had begun to feel the effects of short commons, for their ribs were plainly visible, and their backs and hipbones stuck out in alarming prominence. What the poor people are to do if this state of things continues long it is difficult to foresee, for they do not take enough money to live upon, and they have not enough money to get away upon."

THE SCIENCE OF NAVAL ARTILLERY.

A question, says a French newspaper, of interest connected with the science of naval artillery appears to be at length solved. Lieut. Middelboe, of the Danish service, has invented an instrument for measuring with exactitude on board the distance from a ship at

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

A BOOK OF AMERICAN EXPLORERS. By THOMAS WENTWORTH HIGGINSON. Boston: LEE & SHEPARD. 1877. Young Folks' Series.

Special volumes for young people on various epochs of history belong to a series of publications superintended by Mr. T. W. Higginson. His *Young Folks' History of the United States* is followed by volumes bearing on particular centuries, and the present work aims to inform school-children of the appearance of North America and its inhabitants when first discovered by Columbus, Cabot, and Verrazzano, the Spanish and French explorers, Jesuit missionaries, and settlers of English stock. The method adopted is to allow each explorer or missionary to tell his story in his own words. He begins with the testimony of Icelandic literature to the discovery of Labrador or the Maine coast in 985 by Biarni, the son of Heriulf, who lived in Iceland and was a trader. In a voyage to Greenland Biarni is driven westward and finds strange land, which is supposed to have been Labrador or Newfoundland. Next we have the first letter of Columbus announcing his discovery of Cathay, and extracts from narratives by men under his command in his various expeditions. Then come Cabot and Verrazzano, (1497-1524,) with the latter's epistle to Francis I., of France, which relates the earliest discovery of the Atlantic sea-board of the United States. The adventures and sufferings of Cabeza de Vaca in Alabama and Louisiana are next in order, the translation being that of Buckingham Smith, Washington, 1851. Jacques Cartier's adventures in Canada form another section, and those of De Soto in the Southern States yet another. The lost colonies of Virginia, (1584-1590,) unsuccessful New-England settlements, (1602-1607,) and the adventures of Capt. John Smith are given from the usual authorities. Henry Hudson, under orders from Holland, (1609-1626,) the Pilgrims at Plymouth, (1620-1621,) and the Massachusetts Bay Colony (1629-1631) close the list. Numerous illustrations are scattered through the volume, a large number being the same as, or nearly like, the selections for Messrs. Bryant and Gay's popular history of the United States, of which the first volume has been published. They have been designed and engraved under the supervision of George T. Andrew.

NIMPORT. Wayside Series. Boston: LOCKWOOD, BROOKS & Co. 1877.

Whether Nimport is meant to represent, with a change of two letters, Newport, or whether it means *N'importe*, never mind! must be a question of equal indifference to the reader who has been inveigled into opening its dull pages. The peculiar effect of lethargic and vegetative existence which has fallen upon that town of Rhode Island famous for trade in days gone by, for French troops during the Revolution, and for the rich and fashionable cit. of New-York and Boston during the Summers of the present time, may be traced in the endless string of every-day life served up to readers under the disguise of a novel. But if the name of the town in which the scenes are laid be really formed from the French words suggested above, it means that the author has been arch, and that, too, with an archness not unfrequently to be met with in his book. Being a desultory account of the doings of a family called Fonde, residing in Nimport, it is necessary that the family circle shall not be slow; most of them are, therefore, bright and sparkling, while some of them betray symptoms of archness. But the languor which comes of the subtle mixture of sea air and rotting docks at Newport, or the weight exerted with poetic justice upon the author for making so atrocious a pun as the one mentioned, take all heart out of the endeavor. Lucretia Bangs, a widowed aunt, who comes and settles herself upon the Fonde household, is neither a novel character nor the same aunt we all know about, invested with fresh liveliness. Peg Fonde, who goes out as a governess to the children of rich but worldly persons of the type attributed by New-Englanders to New-York, is a lively but decidedly commonplace young woman, whose adventures are equally uninteresting. The tastes of novel readers are too singular to predict a want of success to this wearisome romance, but we suppose it only fair to warn them of the tedium that is sure to overcome some people who shall venture to lift its covers.

THE MAGAZINE OF AMERICAN HISTORY.

—A patriotic subject forms the chief article of the July number of this magazine, no less one than a historical monograph on our national flag, embracing its career for the past century. It is written by Major-Gen. Schuyler Hamilton. He begins with a glance at the use of flags and banners in remote ages, in the crusades and under various English Kings, as well as in Scotland under the Covenanters. He next passes to the history of the English flag in the American colonies. At Salem in 1635 John Endicott cut the red cross out of the flag, regarding it as idolatrous. The first flags of the United States are mentioned in detail, and the essay closes with Drake's Ode to the American Flag. Frederick De Peyster has a biographical notice of William Floyd, of Mastic Point, Long Island, Delegate from New-York to the Continental Congress. Descendants of this patriot still live on the old estate. The "Original Documents" for this month contain Part V. of the "Diary of his Western Tour," by Major Erkuries Beatty, Paymaster United States Army, 1786-7. The following gives a picture of a festivity at Louisville, Ky., and a vivid idea of the antipathy of frontiersmen to regular soldiers, even of the American Army; it also refers to a bestial style of fighting which still survives in the low dens of this city.

"I saw the genteeler sort of people in numbers coming in from the country, each with a young girl behind them or woman on the same horse, (the way of riding in this country,) to a great Barbecue on the Island opposite Louisville, and to conclude with a Dance in Town in the evening. We got a very polite invitation to attend it some days before, but Col. Harmar would not stay; only two officers of the troops stationed here intended to go, for the people and they do not agree very well. Suppose there will be near 100 men and women at this frolick; saw some of the young ladies in town dressed in all their finery for the house of the great; some of them middling handsome, rish enough and dressed but tawdry. Saw the barbarous custom of Gougeing, practiced between two of the Lower Class of people here; their unvaried way of fighting. When two men quarrel they never have an idea of striking, but immediately seize each other, and with fist and twist each others thumbs or fingers into the eye and push it out from the socket till it falls on the cheeks, as one of those men experienced to-day, and was obliged to acknowledge himself beat, although he was on the top of the other—but he, in his turn, had bit his adversary almost abominably. * * * It chilled my blood with horror to see the unmanly, cruel conduction these two men were left in to-day from this manner of fighting, and no person, although a number stood by, ever attempted to prevent them from thus butchering each other, but all was acknowledged fair play. Soon after our troops came here one of the officers being in a public house in Louisville, was grossly insulted by one of these Virginia Cougers, a perfect bully. All the country stood in awe of him, for he was so dexterous in these matters that he had, in his time, taken out five eyes, bit off two or three noses and ears and spit them in their faces. This fellow our officer was obliged to encounter without side arms or any weapon but his hands, and the insult must not be got over. The officer knocked him down three or four times without receiving a blow or striking him when he was down, and would have beat him to death if he could have kept him at arm's length, but the fellow, getting near without a catching hold of the officer, made a snap at his nose like a wolf, and nearly bit it off, the scar of which he will carry all his life. They were then parted. Several other such fracases have happened with our officers and the people here, which latter took every opportunity of insulting them, and now never cross the river without their swords, pocket pistols, or dark under their coats."

Another original document is a rather dry diary of Samuel Ward, Delegate from Rhode Island in the Continental Congress, (1774-6.) "Reprints" contain "Quinnebeguy—A chapter from Champlain's *Voyages*," translated from the text of 1632 for the magazine, and a description of New-England, from the *Mercantile Map of Commerce*, by Lewis Roberts, 1700. Among the queries and replies, J. D. R. corrects a statement as to the naming of the passion flower by a German Jesuit, in 1692. He states that he has seen somewhere a Latin testimony to the effect that this peculiar flower was carried to Europe as early as 1605, and received its name from Pope Paul V., to whom it had been presented.

THE INTERNATIONAL REVIEW.

—Two essays on the Eastern question lead the *International Review* for July and August—one by C. K. Adams, the other by an anonymous hand. The former has most to say about the atrocities of the Turk and the folly of expecting reform from a Government that has always promised and never fulfilled. The latter asks, Ought Russia to prevail? and sets out to convince us that she ought not. These two positions assumed by two writers in the same magazine appear more discordant than they are. We are ready enough to believe the testimony of history as to the absurdity of reform when mentioned in connection with a Turk, and equally ready to agree with the anonymous writer who reminds us of the thoroughly selfish and perfidious nature of Russian diplomacy and the absurdity of expecting from Russians much more toleration, or, indeed, much less cruelty, than from Turks. But it is easy enough for the anonymous writer, after warning people that the Russ is a bigoted and cruel despot, to say that all Turkey needs is strength of Government and popular education, and prescribe as a medicine for the sick man this phrase: *Educate, but do not exterminate.* It is easy to make this suggestion off-hand, but Mr. C. K. Adams might readily inquire by what earthly means it is possible to educate the Turk or give him a strong Government. The atrocities are there, crying for reform, if not for vengeance, and the Russian can at least supply that strong Government which is the only possible stepping-stone to popular education. The upshot seems to be that we are to hope the Russians will give the Turks a thorough drubbing, but that afterward they must under no consideration be allowed to take their place over the Christian millions who have for so many centuries bowed to the united energy of the Mohammedans.

Philip Gilbert Hamerton introduces English readers to a very remarkable book by a very remarkable artist, the late Eugène Fromentin. *Les Maitres d'Autrefois Belgique, Hollande*, is its title, and of its style Mr. Hamerton is full of praise. No painter ever wrote prose so well before. In French there exists, he tells us, a complete language intermediate between popular speech and the slang of artists. Hence French is incomparably superior to English for purposes of art criticism. Fromentin, it seems, does not write with perfect and entire frankness. He was too much of a man of good society, and tries to speak as sincerely as he can without offending his audience. Unlike Mr. Ruskin, who can administer to an English audience pages of downright lessons in art, Fromentin had to be careful lest his French audience should suspect him of an intention to instruct. Concerning Van Dyke he says that without being weak, he was not such a giant as his predecessor and master, Rubens, but belonged to the second stage, when refinement tends toward effeminacy. Van Dyke could paint his contemporaries as well as any artist of his time, and Fromentin mentions the portrait of Charles I. in the Louvre as a work able to stand the most trying comparisons. He also mentions another title to fame, in that Van Dyke is the father of all the English school. It is quite true, says Mr. Hamerton, that the English school of figure-painting descends directly from Van Dyke; and even the English landscape school, though it has gone into directions which can certainly never have been foreseen by him, retains even in the present day a good deal of his method in execution.

One fact observed by Fromentin is that in the classical schools of art the human figure was always so predominent that everything was subordinated to it, and that certain laws of proportion and of attributes which had been scientifically deduced from the study of man were applied to what was not man. The result was a sort of humanized universe, of which the human body, in its ideal proportions, was the prototype. In regard to modern painting he is severe in his judgments. He says that in painting there is a business to be learned, and that in the old times painters learned their craft, whereas the moderns do not. The workmanship of the great Dutchmen was full, supple, dense, never overcharged with mere matter, and yet always firm and substantial. Modern painting, on the other hand, is, in Fromentin's view, hardly better than colored prints. It has no consistency; it tries to be colored, and has not color enough in its substance; it tries to be painters' work, and evaporates; it is heavy when thick, and when thin has not a sound enamel on its surface. Fromentin insists on the superiority in the old artists of the following kind: They understood the weights of light and dark so much better than we do that when a picture of theirs has little or no positive color to recommend it, the harmony is still preserved by the precise rendering of the values of local color in the degrees of light and dark. He speaks of the extraordinary thoroughness of drawing in the work of the Dutchmen, and remarks on the equally extraordinary choice of subjects for their pencils. While most momentous events were taking place in their country and Europe at large, they were placidly copying cows and plants, rivers and clouds, as if politics were utterly foreign to their thoughts. Fromentin studied Rembrandt thoroughly in his own way, and frankly criticises one or two of his most famous pictures, especially the "Night Watch." He thinks that in Rembrandt there were two distinct natures contending together, yet trying to get into harmony with each other. One of these natures was realist, and concerned itself simply with the study of things. But he was also a mysterious dreamer, with a strong taste for the supernatural, or the extra-natural, living half his life in a wonder-world of his own. Mr. Hamerton thinks Fromentin very happy in this analysis. Fromentin calls him a *luminarist*, a new word intended to characterize a painter who conceives of light in a way outside of the laws usually followed, who attaches to it an extraordinary meaning, and sacrifices much to it. Let us affirm, says Mr. Hamerton, the plain truth about Rembrandt's system of light and shade:

"It is not nature's lighting; if it were, it would not affect us as it does. What affects and awes us in the work of Rembrandt is precisely that it is extra-natural, and in a certain sense supernatural. He plays with shadows and lights precisely as it suits him, and though his lighting is so glaringly false and wrong that any art student could point out the impossibilities of it, the result is a singularly powerful impression on the mind. Simple people think it must be true because they feel it to be powerful. One of our cultivated critics, like Mr. Ruskin, call it vulgar because they resent what looks like an imposition on public credulity. Many an artist has thought that the power of it was due to blackness, and so has blackened his own canvases or his own etchings to make them look Rembrandtish, but in vain. Still Rembrandt endures, in spite of adverse criticism and presumptuous imitation. His works are always interesting to us because they admit us into his own wonderful dream-world, where we recognize at every turn, just as we do in the dreams of the night, figures, faces, places, vivid with the most startling reality, but where at the same time everything exists in a medium which is not of the earth."

Two works on Barry Cornwall afford occasion to Mr. Edwin P. Whipple for an article of some length. Another is an essay on "The Feasibility of a Code of International Law," by the late ex-Governor Emory Washburn. Prof. Francis A. Walker has a second paper on the Philadelphia Exhibition, and Philip Gilbert Hamerton furnishes his usual "Art Letter," with interesting mention of Ruskin, Meissonier, and Doré.

LITERARY NOTES.

—Lee & Shepard will soon publish a new book by the "Danbury News Man."

—Mrs. Marshall's new book, *Joanna's Inheritance*, is being very largely read.

—Rev. Phillips Brooks' *Lectures on Preaching* will be published in September.

—The latest English three-volume novel is *Kilcorran*, by Hon. Mrs. Fetherstonhaugh.

—A. K. Loring will add at once to his "Tales of the Day" *Beautiful Edith, the Child Woman.*

—John Hodges, London, has just ready *The Old House on the Downs*, by Volo non Volee, author of the *Blarney Stone.*

—D. Appleton & Co. will bring out Dr. Cunningham Geikie's *Life of Christ* by arrangement with the English publishers.

—Mrs. James Geddes Day is making excellent progress with her anecdote biography of her grandfather, Daniel Webster.

—Rev. W. Laing, D. D., author of *What is Christianity?* has a work in press to be entitled *A Criticism of Lord Bacon's Philosophy.*

—The next work in the "No Name Series" will be entitled *Hetty's Strange Story.* It is written by the author of *Mercy Philbrick's Choice.*

—Rev. Dr. Goulburn, the Dean of Norwich, England, and Rev. Henry Symonds are engaged in editing *The Sermons and Letters of Herbert de Losinga.*

—The title of Dr. C. S. Henry's new book will be *Satan as a Moral Philosopher, with other Essays and Sketches from my Study Table Drawer.* It is just ready.

—Dr. Joyce, the author of *Deirdrè*, will have a poem in the August *Scribner's*, to be entitled "Reflections," and intended to be a statement of its author's literary preferences.

—D. Lothrop & Co. have in press, from English editions, *Bible Inspirations*, by J. C. Ryle; *Clara Maynard*, by W. H. G. Kingston; *The Voyage of the Steadfast*, by the same, and *Lottie Freeman's Work.*

—*Every Day*, a little book containing text, hymn, prayer, and record for every day in the year, compiled by Mrs. Mary H. Seymour, the author of *Sunlight and Starlight*, is in press by E. P. Dutton & Co.

—Thomas Nelson & Sons, No. 42 Bleecker-street, have already reached the second thousand in the circulation of a book called *Robert Buchanan, D. D.*, an ecclesiastical biography, by Rev. Norman L. Walker.

—The Cobden Club is about to publish a number of reports on "The Budgets of Foreign Countries," edited by Mr. Probyn. The committee of the club will issue an edition of 5,000 copies for special circulation.

—The *Nineteenth Century* for July will contain a second article by Mr. Gladstone on "The Influence of Authority in Matters of Opinion," in review of Sir Fitzjames Stephen's criticism upon his previous article in the same periodical.

—The opening article in the August *Atlantic* will be Thomas Sargeant Ferry's essay on "German Influence in English Literature," a discussion 18 pages in length. The same number will begin Mr. Howell's comedy, "The Counterfeit Presentment."

—In the "Eastern Question Series," now in course of publication by J. R. Osgood & Co., will soon appear a small volume upon *Asia Minor and the Caucasus*, by Sir Randal Roberts, largely devoted to his personal experiences and adventures in that region.

—Estes & Lauriat, Boston, announce a fine list of Summer books, among which are *My Bonnie Lass*, by Mrs. C. V. Hamilton; *The Private Life of a Public Nuisance*, by James Greenwood; *Playing for High Stakes*, by Annie Thomas, and *Beautiful Miss Johnson and other Stories.*

—James Russell Lowell, as a lover of old literature, will be peculiarly at home while Consul to Spain in examining the famous libraries in Madrid and other Spanish cities, and Harvard University has acted honorably toward one of its most distinguished men by refusing to accept his resignation as Professor at Cambridge during his absence.

—The latest literary venture is a publication by Thomas Whittaker, No. 2 Bible House, to be entitled *Our Marriage Vow.* It will contain the Episcopal marriage service in large type, rubricated, a selection of texts relating to the bride and the groom, a bridal hymn, and a blank certificate of the marriage, thus making the book a precious souvenir to the married couple and a reminder of their vows and duties.

—A Highland parson, Rev. George Macaulay, a distant relative of the great historian, is said to be on the point of publishing a series of *Shakespeare Studies*, which have already done duty as sermons, and the object of which is to prove that Shakespeare was an orthodox Trinitarian, and probably a Presbyterian. Not long ago it was clearly proved that the dramatist was a Roman Catholic, not to speak of the attempt to show that he was none other than the illustrious Bacon.

—The venerable Jacob Abbott, of Farmington, Maine, testifies in the *Literary World* to the singular adaptation of the Harper Brothers for the organization and development of the business of a great publishing house, and during his 30 years' connection with them in a literary capacity, declares that he never knew of any difficulties among the hundreds of people employed by the house, and that his accounts with them as a literary man were always rendered to him in a satisfactory manner.

—Lee & Shepard will soon publish in book form Petroleum V. Nasby's *Paper City*, the very successful serial which has been running in the *Independent* for the last six months, and have also in preparation an anonymous novel to be entitled *That Husband of Mine.* The same house will immediately bring out Mr. William F. Gill's new *Life of Edgar A. Poe.* This will be a 12mo of 300 pages, containing many facts never before in print, a fac-simile of the manuscript of his poem, "The Bells," and 15 other illustrations.

—While the discussion as to the identity of the lady known as Saxe Holm is going on, the Summer reader will be glad to know that the best stories written by this author may be had in book form, having been printed in a recent volume by Scribner, Armstrong & Co. The story of "Draxy Miller," with its sequel, "The Elder's Wife," occupies nearly one-half of the book, and the other stories in the collection—"Whose Wife was She?" "The One-Legged Dancers," and "Esther Wynne's Home Letters"—have been widely read, and have given rise to much discussion.

—The *Bibliotheca Sacra* for July will contain a notable article by Prof. R. D. C. Robbins on. "Cotton Mather and the Witchcraft Delusions," in which the excitement at Salem village and in Boston two centuries ago is thoroughly rediscussed, and Cotton Mather is vindicated from all criminal connection with the witches. Other learned articles will be Aristotle's "Criticism of the Platonic Ideas," by D. McGregor Means; "Notes on Egyptology," by Dr. Joseph P. Thompson; "Charles James Fox as an Orator," by the late Prof. Shepard, of Bangor; "Characteristics of Homeric Poetry," by Prof. Jacob Cooper, of Rutgers College, and "Missionary Culture," by Rev. Dr. James G. Voss.

—Prof. John C. Shairp's new book *On Poetic Interpretation of Nature* discusses the sources of poetry, the poetic feelings awakened by the world of nature, poetic and scientific wonder, the questions will science put out poetry, and how far science may modify it? the mystical side of nature, the primeval imagination working on nature in language and mythology, some of the ways in which poets deal with nature, nature in Hebrew poetry and in Homer, in Lucretius and Virgil, in Chaucer, Shakespeare, and Milton; the return to nature begun, by Allan Ramsay and Thomson, nature in Collins, Gray, Goldsmith, Cowper, and Burns, and Wordsworth as an interpreter of nature. In this work he covers ground which shows his peculiar fitness for the Poetry Professorship at Oxford, and the book is likely to be popular as a fresh study of a great subject.

—Harper & Brothers, like J. R. Osgood & Co., find that the cheaper they make good books the better they sell. "The Half-Hour Series" of the one, like "The Vest-Pocket Series" of the other, has met with great success. The Harpers will add *The Silk*, by Charles Reade, to this series. They will also publish shortly Black's *Strange Adventures of a Phaeton*, in 12mo. form, and W. E. Norris' *Heaps of Money*, and Mrs. Oliphant's *Mrs. Arthur*, in their "Library of Select Novels." This latter work is the remarkable story of a strong-minded woman's temper as displayed in the fluctuations of married life. She betrays the waywardness which is said to be the common vice of men, and repents in the final chapters, making full amends for her magnificent outbreaks of passion. This is an unusual line of plot for a lady novelist to take, and this book is said to be equal if not superior to anything Mrs. Oliphant has yet written.

BOOKS RECEIVED.

—*Nimport.* Wayside Series. Boston: Lockwood, Brooks & Co. 1877.

—*The American Law Review* for July, 1877. Boston: Little, Brown & Co.

—*Tangled.* A novel. By Rachael Carew. Chicago: S. C. Griggs & Co. 1877. 218 pages.

—*Hillside and Seaside in Poetry.* Edited by Lucy Larcom. Boston: James R. Osgood & Co. 1877.

—*Modern Greece.* By George M. Towle. With map. Boston: James R. Osgood & Co. 1877. 86 pages.

—*Oliver Cromwell.* By Thomas Carlyle. Boston: James R. Osgood & Co. 1877. Vest Pocket Series.

—*The New Gospel of Peace According to St. Benjamin.* New-York: The American News Company. 1877.

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LARGEST DIAMOND IN EXISTENCE.

ONE STONE VALUED AT THREE HUNDRED MILLION DOLLARS—HOW DIAMONDS ARE INJURED BY CUTTING.

It is not very easy to make out which is the largest diamond now in existence. Two are mentioned as entitled to the honor—the Braganza, in the crown of Portugal, and one which belongs to the Rajah of Mattan in Borneo. The Portuguese jewel is of doubtful quality. It weighs 1,680 carats, and is the size of a hen's egg, but is believed to be only a white topaz. The Portuguese Government withhold any information on the subject, but if it is genuine it is worth nearly $300,000,000. The Borneo gem was found on the island about 120 years ago, and weighs 367 carats. A Governor of Batavia is said to have offered $150,000 and two men-of-war for it without success, and though many battles have been fought over it, the Rajah regards it as a talisman, and it is still in possession of the same family. The Orloff diamond in the Russian Imperial sceptre weighs 194¾ carats; Catharine II. gave $450,000 for it, and pensioned the merchant who brought it to her at $20,000 a year. It is not cut to advantage, and another among the Russian crown jewels, which weighs 80 carats, is but partly cut. It is easy to understand a reluctance to have diamonds cut. The advantages of cutting are not always very plain, while the enormous diminution of weight which commonly ensues affects the public estimation more than the increase of brilliancy. The famous diamond which the Regent Orleans bought from Governor Pitt for $675,000 formerly weighed 410 carats, but was reduced by cutting to 136¾. The Duke of Westminster has one which was reduced by cutting from 89 to 78 carats. But the most prominent example of the kind is afforded by the recent history of the Koh-i-noor, which weighed 186 carats when it arrived in England, and lost 80 by cutting in 1851. Why it was cut at all nobody seems very well able to say, and competent judges deny that its brilliancy has been increased to such an extent as to make up for the loss. Sir David Brewster warned Prince Albert of the impossibility of improving the lustre without serious diminution of weight; but a foreign diamond merchant thought differently, and, as is usual in England, any opinion on matters of the kind is taken before that of a native. The vulgarity of taste which only admires regularity has deprived the world of many great diamonds, and we shall probably have to wait long before it is universally acknowledged that symmetry is not absolutely necessary to beauty. The ancient regalia of the Visigothic kings in the Hôtel Cluny, the so-called sword of Charlemagne in the Louvre, the ruby in the English crown at the Tower, are not less beautiful because they look a little rough. The great jewel wearers and collectors, the rajahs of India, seldom have their diamonds cut into regular forms, and the Koh-i-noor was no exception. Its history may be traced for nearly 2,000 years, and it seems that at some remote period it weighed 793⅝ carats; but that Shah Jehan had it cut by a Venetian in his service, who contrived to reduce it to the 186 which it weighed when it reached England.

NEW POPULATION FOR HAWAII.

A COMMISSION TO ENGLAND TO ADVANCE IMMIGRATION FROM INDIA.

The Hawaiian Government has sent to Europe H. A. P. Carter, its Minister of Foreign Affairs, as an Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to negotiate with the British Government for its sanction in the furtherance of the scheme for the importation of East India families into the islands, to replace the disappearing Hawaiian race. Mr. Carter is accompanied by the British Commissioner and Consul-General, Major J. H. Woodhouse, who will probably go on with him to London. The San Francisco *Alta* thus refers to the scheme in view:

"The demand for laborers on the sugar plantations in the Hawaiian Islands causes some uneasiness, in consequence of the evils that will inevitably result from the great disproportion, already bad enough, between the two sexes. In a total population of about 55,000 there are 6,000 more males than females, and it is supposed that 10,000 men must be imported within a few years or a number greater than there are now of pure native blood in the most active years of life. The Hawaiian *Gazette* hopes that the Government will make arrangements for the importation of women with men, so that the social condition of the population shall not be made worse than it is already. The new laborers will almost inevitably be Chinamen, but as they are not treated well enough to think of becoming permanent settlers, it is not likely that any large number of women will go with them. The Government has sent an agent to get laborers and their wives in China; but this is a new method of procedure, and many obstacles there, and there is danger that it would afterwards meet other obstacles in the islands, for the owners of the sugar plantations may refuse to pay the extra expenses incurred on account of the women. The Hawaiians would prefer Hindoos, because they are supposed to be nearer akin to the natives of the islands; but it is doubtful whether they can be had; the transportation will cost more, their value as laborers is not so well known, and there might be difficulty in finding interpreters and bosses familiar with the work; whereas, there is no lack of these classes in the islands or in California, where they are almost as accessible."

MURDER OF A BERLIN LETTER-CARRIER.

A letter-carrier in Berlin was murdered the other day in circumstances of extraordinary boldness. It was in the Tauben-strasse, one of the most crowded and busy streets in the city, and in the middle of the day. The victim, who was a Geld-briefträger, or carrier who pays postal money orders and collects the money on postal drafts, had been to the third flight of a large house, where he had received a payment of 10,000 marks. On descending to the street he passed on the first floor, which was vacant, a young man apparently trying to obtain entrance. The good-natured letter-carrier explained that nobody lived there, and passed on down. But he had just turned his back, and had got down one or two steps, when the man sprang upon him, and dealt him a frightful blow in the head with a knife, and then tried to snatch the pouch in which the money was carried. In this he failed, and as the carrier had strength enough to follow him with cries for help he was seized as he issued into the street, and taken to the police station. The victim of this audacious attack was carried to a hospital, where he has since died. The assassin was cool and imprudent before the Police, and explained that he had learned the habits of the letter-carrier, as well as the arrangement of the house, by frequenting a low drinking shop in the basement.

STORIES THAT ARE TOLD.

THE MAN WHO WANTED TO GO HOME.

MR. BEN. P. SHILLABER NARRATES HIS QUEER EXPERIENCES WITH AN INEBRIATED FELLOW-CRAFTSMAN.

An incident of the Fourth of July celebration in Boston, apparently, has recalled to Mr. B. P. Shillaber (widely known as the originator of the quaint Mrs. Partington sayings) the following story, which he tells in the Boston *Post* of Friday:

"To ride in a barouche, when his heart is on foot on any occasion in which he is interested, makes one feel, if he is sensitive, as if he were some commodity of trade 'toted' along for a market, and the force of this remark is in the application of it, suggesting a little story regarding an occurrence in the Boston *Post* office 25 years ago. At that day—and I suppose it is so now—the daily printers had a reputation for benevolence which brought many good people, seeking contributions for good objects, to the printing offices, of which class of seekers the Boston *Post* had a goodly share. They rarely went away dissatisfied, and about all who made appeals to the printers' charity were decayed members of their own fraternity, who, having exhausted all their resources of health, credit, and reputation, desired to 'go home'—the tender plea which always touched the compositor's sensitive heart. But one man on the *Post* can recall the incident which I describe, and he may have forgotten it.

"Late one day, as I was alone up stairs, where I had just been promoted to a desk, the door opened, and there staggered in an object of the most disgusting character. Wretched to the last degree; from hat to boots misery claimed him as its own, and he was so drunk that it was with great difficulty he could lift his head to address me. Before he did so I recognized in the forlorn being before me an ex-country editor of some prominence, of good ability, and a printer of great excellence. The first words uttered were: 'I want to go home.'

"'Well,' said I, hardening my face against the intruder, 'why don't you go?'

"He looked at me as well as he could, holding by my desk, and then he hiccoughed a confession of his degradation, his having squandered his money, ending with the police station from which he had been released only on condition of his leaving town, and this was prevented by his having no money. Not a stiver remained of the princely fortune which he had collected from Boston advertisers, and he wanted to 'go home.' My sensibilities were touched, and I told my impecunious and unwholesome visitor that I would try to raise the money among the printers, which I did, and soon returned with the amount.

"I found the poor wretch half asleep on a heap of exchanges, and on informing him of my success he held out his shaking hand for the money, informing me that the train for his home had left, but he would take the change and leave in the morning. I told him plainly that this could not be. He was not a safe custodian of the funds, and in the morning I would see him on his way. He drew himself up, with drunken gravity, and told me he could not agree to my terms. He left the room, but in a moment returned and said: 'Like Shakespeare's apothecary, "my poverty and not my will consents." But where shall I sleep to-night?'

"The Parker House was not built then, and so I took him to a house of entertainment for man and beast, and left him in charge of the proprietor. But the next morning he came in, worse in condition than he was the previous day, having found by some means the deepest deep of human degredation; and, without making any inquiry, I took him by the arm and started with him for the depot. A most inconspicuous pair, and it seemed as if every acquaintance of mine in Boston was out on a walk, and his track lay right across my path. Every one stared as we went jostling along, and many were evidently disposed to divide the same equally between us. I put a business face upon the matter, however, and nursed along with my repulsive charge, until, as we neared the depot, he stopped short and drew me into a doorway.

"'Look here,' said he, trying to look sober, 'let's argue this thing. Now, am I a man, with all the God-given attributes of a man, or am I a side of ignominious leather? If I am a man, with the gift of aforesaid, give me the money and let me go myself; if I am a side of ignominious sole leather then mark me on the back and let me go as freight.'

"'No, Sir, said I, 'it is my intention to send you home, where you so much desire to go, and where your anxious friends are no doubt looking for you.'

"'But, see here,' he continued, 'I want to see a manup here who will be very much disappointed if I don't call on him.'

"'I am sorry to interfere with your arrangements, but go you shall, and now.'

"He paused a moment, and then repeated, 'My poverty and not my will consents,' and we moved on to the depot, where I bought his ticket and put him on the train, with his face toward home. As the train moved out of the depot, he appeared at the door, and, taking his hat in both hands, he made me a profound bow.

"About a fortnight afterward I received a letter from him dated 'Providence Jail,' the burden of which was 'I want to go home,' and I let him want."

AN AMATEUR ENGLISH ACTOR.

SINGULAR EXAMINATION OF A GOVERNMENT CLERK WHO KNOWS HOW TO ACT.

The following appears in a London paper of a recent date:

Q.—I believe your chief employment in life is amateur acting? A.—Yes. I am a clerk in a Government office, but I devote most of the time not claimed by the service to learning my various parts.

Q.—Have you had much experience in amateur acting? A.—A great deal. When I was 17 I played the *First Officer* in the "Lady of Lyons," and at 18 doubled *Romeo* and the *Nurse* in "Romeo and Juliet."

Q.—What are your favorite parts? A.—*Dazzle* in "London Assurance," *Sir Peter Teazle* in "The School for Scandal," *Bob Acres* in "She Stoops to Conquer," *Mr. Golightly* in "Lend Me Five Shillings," and *Macbeth.*

Q.—What is your idea of acting? A.—To learn my words, and to go to a theatre where the piece for which I am cast is being played constantly, with a view to copying every movement of the actor whose part I am afterward to sustain.

Q.—Do you not think that it would be better to think out your parts for yourself, instead of giving a weak imitation of an old original? A.—Certainly not. My *First Officer*, in "The Lady of Lyons," was never a great success until I had seen it played by some one else.

Q.—What are your objects in acting? A.—First, to show myself in various costumes to my friends and relatives, and, secondly, to benefit some obscure charity.

Q.—Does this obscure charity benefit very largely by your exertions? A.—Not very frequently. After all expenses have been paid a five-pound note is rather a handsome average for the surplus.

Q.—Are you aware that amateur performances in the country frequently do great injury to professional actors? A.—So I have been told.

Q.—Are you aware that many a provincial manager and his company have been reduced to penury by these entertainments? A.—I believe so.

Q.—Would you be surprised if a manager were to offer you more than 30 shillings a week to become a member of his company? A.—I should be very much surprised, indeed.

Q.—Would you (and I appeal to you as a sensible man) play the part of audience at an amateur performance in which you had no personal interest—I mean no part to play? A.—Under no consideration whatever. [The witness then withdrew.]

THE FLAG OF FORT STANWIX.

The Albany *Argus* says: "Probably few of our citizens are aware that there is at this time in the possession of a family in this city a relic of the Revolutionary War of the very highest interest, nothing less than the flag which floated over Fort Stanwix during the period of its memorable siege, which was agitated by the shouts of victory at the battle of Oriskany, and inspired the vigorous blows which scattered the forces of St. Leger, and made possible the victory over Burgoyne at Saratoga. This flag was the standard of the Second New-York Regiment, commanded by Col. Peter Gansevoort, who at the final abandonment of the Army retained it in his possession and handed it down to his son, the late Peter Gansevoort, from whom it descended to his daughter, Mrs. Abraham Lansing, in whose hands it is now preserved with the greatest of care. The flag consists of a piece of heavy blue silk, of very fine quality, and which has preserved its color remarkably. Its present dimensions are those of a square, being nearly 7 feet each way, but it is probable that it was originally somewhat longer and better proportioned. The outer edge is hemmed, but on the upper and lower margin the fringe, which no doubt was once very rich and extended all around, still remains. The design upon the flag represents the arms of the State of New-York, but not as at present, nor yet like the seal adopted in 1778. It is probable that it was painted while the design of 1778 was under consideration, as it bears some resemblance to it. In the centre there is an oval shield upon which is depicted a sun rising from behind a mountain peak, the foot of which reaches down to water; above the shield is the eagle standing upon a hemisphere. The shield is supported on either hand by female figures about 25 inches high, on the left, Liberty, on the right Justice holding the even balance, beneath all a scroll bearing the word 'Excelsior.' Notwithstanding the care which has been bestowed upon it, this sacred relic shows the ravages of time, the painting being somewhat cracked, and the silk rent with many a gash."

JOHN KEARNEY'S FAMILY.

The Lexington (Ky.) *Gazette* describes the following incident: "As one of our farmers was going from Dodfeunel to Lexington on Saturday, he overtook two little boys, walking, who wanted a ride. Of course, he gave them seats, and soon opened a conversation with the little fellows, who were very sprightly. One of them stated that he was Mr. John Kearney's son. Upon being asked how many boys his father had, he promptly stated that he did not know, but named over seven that he remembered. He was then asked how many girls he had. He stated he did not know exactly, but there were either 11 or 12."

A RUNAWAY STEAM-BOAT.

The Sandusky (Ohio) *Register* says: "Some Tiffin people built a small steam-boat at that place recently, and the owners intended to give a select party an excursion on her up the river on the Fourth, but the owners became impatient to try the boat before the time appointed for the excursion, and accordingly they boarded her and started out on a trip, but they had not gone far before she became unmanageable and ran into a tree overhanging from the river bank, and the little craft was capsized, her boiler and engine were dumped into the stream, and the parties who were on board of her were sent sprawling into the water. Some of them had narrow escapes from drowning, but fortunately all were rescued. The excursion that was announced for the Fourth was indefinitely postponed."

A GHOST'S DINNER.

A REMARKABLE TALE—THE SPIRIT OF A CARDIFF LADY FEASTING ON CRACKERS AND SKIM-MILK.

From the Cardiff Times, June 23.

Spiritualism has achieved its crowning wonder in Cardiff! If we are to believe a narrative published in the *Medium and Daybre

The New York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, JULY 9, 1877.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

FALLACK'S THEATRE.—WOODLEIGH—Miss Lettie Allen, Miss Marie Bates, Mr. Theodore Hamilton, Mr. Cyril Searle.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.—EVANGELINE—Miss Sophie Worrell, Miss Lizzie Harold, Mr. M. C. Daly, Mr. H. Hunter.

BROADWAY THEATRE.—MAZEPPA—Miss Fanny Louise Buckingham.

NEW-YORK AQUARIUM—RARE AND CURIOUS FISH, MAMMALIA, STATUARY, &c.—Day and Evening.

WILMORE'S GARDEN—GRAND CONCERT AND SUMMER NIGHT'S ENTERTAINMENT.

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THE "TIMES" FOR THE SUMMER.

Persons leaving the City for the Summer can have THE TIMES *mailed to their address for $1 per month, postage prepaid.*

The Signal Service Bureau reports indicate for the Middle Atlantic States falling followed by rising barometer, warm southerly veering to colder west winds, partly cloudy weather, and rain areas.

It is now evident that Russian successes south of the Danube and Russian reverses in Asia Minor have been somewhat exaggerated. It is not true that the invaders have reached Tirnova, or that they are near there in force. They have not been repulsed at Biela, which is on the line from Simnitza to Tirnova, but do occupy that place. On the other hand, it is clear that the Russian advance is by no means rapid, and that the checks with which they have met have been severe, if not unexpected. In Asia Minor, however, the Russian campaign is far from being the failure which the elated Turks had said it was certain to be. The siege of Kars has not been raised; but no substantial advance has been made toward Erzeroum. The Russians have fallen back upon Bayazid in order to preserve their line of communication and supply. To restore the Russian prestige, which has certainly suffered by the reverses in Asia Minor, something like an effective blow must be struck on the Danube. The gloomy condition of affairs in the former region would not be noticed if public attention were attracted by substantial successes in Bulgaria.

Considering the ostensible object of the Russian war of invasion, there is a certain ghastly satire in the Turkish protest against Russian atrocities. The Czar goes to the relief of his outraged Bulgarian fellow-Christians, invades Asia Minor and Bulgaria, and threatens to occupy Constantinople "temporarily" if his armies reach there. With much virtuous indignation, the Sublime Porte memorializes Christian Europe on the Russian bombardment of Rustchuk, and now protests that the Russians have been guilty of atrocious conduct in Europe and in Asia during the present campaign. It would be curious to know just what a Turk considers "atrocious."

GOV. GROVER, of Oregon, is in a fair way to furnish some of the most striking illustrations of the way in which the "Reform" campaign was conducted last Fall. His famous "Gobble" dispatch brought him prominently forward as an intriguer without any scruples of honor. The Congressional investigation which he invited has not as yet convicted him of bribery, though it shows that corruption was rife in the Legislature which elected him. The investigation has only just begun, and some of the witnesses are "putting out for the mountains," as the Oregonians would say, and a generally unwholesome aspect of things is opened up at the very threshold of the inquiry. GROVER was lionized by the Democrats when he came on to take his seat in the Senate as if he had done something specially worthy of honor. His conduct in the Cronin business was presumably the cause of the Democratic pride in GROVER; and if it should turn out that the man who lent himself to a conspiracy to hire, buy, or steal an Electoral vote for TILDEN also bought his way into the Senate, nobody would be in the least surprised.

Apropos of the alleged smuggling connived at by some of the subordinate officers of certain foreign steam-ships, there is some discussion as to the liability of the vessels. The law of 1799 provides that in certain cases, when officers of a vessel are concerned in smuggling goods, the vessel may be seized, libeled, condemned, and confiscated to the United States. As the avails of this seizure take the same course of distribution as those from condemned goods, revenue officers have usually been willing to begin proceedings against the vessels concerned. But, although the courts do sometimes condemn the ship on which the smuggling has been detected, there is no instance of any such craft ever being finally condemned. The case invariably goes up to the Treasury Department on appeal, and the Secretary invariably releases the vessel, as he has a legal right to do. The law was made when the commerce of the world was carried on by small sailing vessels. It would be impossible now to seize and finally confiscate a great ship for the offense of any of its officers. The practice of the Government for the past fifty years has been against such a course. And, since the statute is a dead letter, it should be repealed.

The recent order of the President forbidding Federal officials from engaging in active political management will undoubtedly cause some temporary embarrassment at least. But, judging from appearances, the Democratic newspapers are most deeply pained and outraged by the order. If every office-holder were a Democratic committee man, the lamentations and prophesies of the organs could not be more gloomy. It is evidently a blow at the well-being of the Democratic Party; and the average Democratic editor is almost beside himself with grief when he sees the Federal officials, whom he has so long derided, ordered to abstain from political management.

"POSTPONING" OUR PROMISES.

On the 14th of January, 1875, the President approved an act of Congress which, among other provisions, contained the following:

"On and after the 1st day of January, 1879, the Secretary of the Treasury shall redeem in coin the United States legal-tender notes then outstanding on their presentation for redemption at the office of the Assistant Treasurer of the United States, in the City of New-York, in sums of not less than $50."

The legal-tender notes of the United States referred to in the law are, we venture to remind our readers, promises to pay, of precisely the same character and of the same degree of obligation as the notes of hand given by merchants for money or goods. The only difference is that, whereas there are courts of law in which the merchant's note can be collected, and by whose aid all his property can be seized, if necessary, and devoted to such payment, there is no court which can compel the Government of the United States to keep its word. By so much more is the obligation of good faith sacred and binding; by so much more does it involve the honor of the Government, which is the honor of the nation, which ought to be the honor of every man who is a member of the nation. At the time the law of 1875 was passed, the notes of the Government were not only irredeemable, but there was no date fixed at which they should be redeemed. Whatever may be thought of the character of the subterfuge by which it was held that because there was no date fixed for redemption, redemption was not required, it is not to be denied that such a subterfuge was resorted to. It was to destroy all pretext for this absurd and dishonest interpretation of the duty of the Government that the law of 1875 was passed, and that law did destroy every semblance of support for the notion that the legal-tender notes are not promises to pay a fixed sum at a fixed time. It rendered them a distinct financial obligation, equivalent in all respects to a Government bond, bearing no interest, but pledging the faith of the Government to payment in coin at a determined date, in the most precise and unmistakable form. It was as if every legal-tender note of the Government bore on its face the words, "On and after the first day of January, 1879, the United States will pay to bearer, in coin, on presentation at the office of the Assistant Treasurer in the City of New-York, one dollar"—or such other sum as the note might specify. The only qualification of the promise thus recited involved in the law of 1875 was the requirement that the notes should be presented in sums of not less than fifty dollars.

On Saturday the Chamber of Commerce of Cincinnati met to instruct its delegates to the National Board of Trade in regard to the law for resumption in 1879. It directed them to submit to the consideration of that body the following astonishing resolution:

Resolved, That the National Board of Trade respectfully recommends to Congress such modifications of the Resumption act as shall postpone the time of its enforcement.

It is plain that the author of this resolution, whoever he is, either does not know the force of the words he has used, or, knowing it only too well, desires to conceal it from those whom he addresses. "Modifications of the Resumption act such as shall postpone the time of its enforcement" means simply the breaking of the promise contained in the act. The essence of the act is the promise, and the essence of the promise is the date. The mere provision to redeem in coin is of no significance. That was already on the statute-book in the resolutions of 1869. The entire value of the act of 1875 was that it gave form and substance to the promise of 1869, and said *when* the United States legal-tender notes should be redeemed in coin—viz., on and after the 1st day of January, 1879, on presentation. That date cannot be changed without repudiating the promise which includes the date and rests upon it, and derives its whole importance and significance from it. What would be thought of a merchant who should present himself at the bank as the time approached for him to pay a note which he had had discounted, and should gravely propose that "such modifications should be made in his note as should postpone the enforcement of payment?" He would be laughed at and told to put his proposition for an extension into plain English, and then his good faith and his solvency would be considered in deciding it. But our Cincinnati euphemist wraps his proposition for breaking the pledge of 1875 in language which would be ridiculous in business circles regarding a similar transaction, and seems to have supposed that he can escape criticism. He forgets that when the ostrich runs his head in the sand to hide himself he leaves much the most objectionable part of his body more conspicuous than ever.

We do not know how much weight the Cincinnati Chamber of Commerce carries, or how far it represents the business men of that important city, or how many of its members really wish the Government to break the promise of resumption made in the act of 1875. The resolution of instruction is ambiguous, and only directs the delegates of the Chamber of Commerce to submit the proposition to the consideration of the National Board of Trade. But even this inconclusive form of action is mischievous and unfortunate. It is to be regretted that a commercial body, presumably representative, in any centre of business, should seem to give its approval to a suggestion of this character. The date of resumption is yet 18 months ahead of us. The problem to be solved in that time is to bring gold and the legal-tender notes to an equal value, and to provide for keeping them in such relation. All that is necessary to that end is to restore to the holders of United States notes the privilege of exchanging them at par for United States bonds, which was originally possessed by them. There is reason for thinking that the law of 1875 authorizes this course already, though indirectly, and that was understood at one time to be the view of the Secretary of the Treasury. But to avoid any appearance of dubious legality, let Congress define the power at its next session, and the fulfillment of the pledge of 1875 is as sure as anything can be. Let Congress, on the contrary, undertake to "postpone" the promise, and there is no fixing the limit to the confusion, disaster, and discredit which would follow.

THE TWO CONTENDING ARMIES.

It is worthy of remark that the ordinary Turk and the ordinary Russian, deadly enemies though they are, resemble each other so closely that any General on either side may almost divine the good and bad qualities of his opponent's troops from those of his own. Both possess the stubborn, self-contained valor which shows itself in defense rather than attack. Both are stolidly enduring, matchlessly patient under every form of hardship, devout to superstition, obedient to the death. Both lack the flexibility of more cultivated races—fighting well in heavy masses, but utterly helpless in any emergency which calls for individual action. Finally, both are confirmed fatalists, the Russian as thoroughly as the Turk. Where the Osmanli consoles himself in trouble by ejaculating "*Kismet*," (destiny,) the Russian mutters, "*Takmnye na redoo napisano*," (it was so written at my birth.) When the cholera devastated Russia in 1871, many of the sufferers refused all aid, saying that "if they were to die, no medicine could save them—if to live, none was needed."

It must be remembered, however, that both armies, as they now exist, are quite modern, the Russian system having been virtually created by the protracted wars of ALEXANDER I., and elaborately remodeled under the present Czar. The Turkish system dates back only to 1826, before which time the famous Janissaries represented Turkey's military strength. The extermination of these by MAHMOUD IV. cleared the way for the existing organization, with its 12 years' service, and its Nizam, or regular army; Ikhtiat, or reserve, and two Redifs, or supplementary reserves.

The Russian cavalry, though showy, is of inferior quality; but the artillery is allowed to be excellent, and the foot, especially when formed in close column, possesses a stubborn tenacity which FREDERICK the Great exemplified by saying that "one must kill a Russian first, and knock him down afterward." The same description applies equally well to the Turkish forces, their artillery especially having been markedly efficient in the present war. The endurance of both Turk and Russian may be estimated by those who remember how the Cossacks of 1873 marched through the Khivan Desert, fully equipped, under a heat of 121° in the shade—how the Army of Yemen, in 1871, twice went into action after a 36 hours' fast—and how the Russian regiment of Kabarda, in the Caucasus, starved for two days, and fought a desperate battle on the third.

Both armies are equally ill officered, the few able men on either side being foreigners; but the Russians have at least the merit of being able to obey even a foreigner who shows himself fit to command, as in the cases of BENNINGSEN, BARCLAY DE TOLLY, WITTGENSTEIN, and Prince SCHWARTZENBERG. On the other hand, a foreign General commanding Turkish troops stands in greater peril from his own men than from the enemy, especially if he be unsuccessful; and it happens that at present an unusually large proportion of the Sultan's leading officers—RESCHID Pasha, BLUM Pasha, MEHEMET ALI, HOBART Pasha, VALENTINE BAKER—are of foreign extraction.

As yet the war has been uniformly characterized by a methodical precision, and careful avoidance of anything like dash as a thing not set down in the diagrams of Jomini. This, too, is common to both combatants, and has been fully exemplified by the extraordinary fluctuations of the Armenian campaign. Hitherto, the mistakes of each party in turn have been the salvation of the other; and the final result will doubtless exemplify, for the thousandth time, the truth of the old saying, that "war is a succession of blunders, and he wins who makes the fewest."

OUR WESTERN PATRIARCHS.

HERBERT SPENCER has been commenting on Sir HENRY MAINE in papers contributed to the *Popular Science Monthly*, with special reference to the views of the latter in regard to the evolution of the family. After tracing the first beginnings of the family in a state of savagery, and noticing the necessity for a single head to a community which has reached the pastoral stage of development, he goes on to say that the patriarch, having been firmly seated in his place of authority by such influences as the need of a chief in war and a master in the complicated business springing up in the relations of such a group to its component parts and to other groups, carries over his authority into the next stage of development, when the family has become agricultural and fixed to the soil. He sums up with the assertion that there are connections between polygamy and the militant type of human beings, and between monogamy and the industrial, and considers that it has been proved that the largest and most advanced societies arise out of the patriarchal group in which the male and female members were nothing more or less than slaves to the patriarch. The following steps, by which the present condition of affairs has been reached, have been pointed out by Sir HENRY MAINE. Patriarchal communities, in which the family was the unit, slowly fused families together by the pressure of necessity for combined action; the lines of division became less marked, and finally they have passed into the condition in which the individual and not the family is the unit of composition. The last step of this progression is one at which Mr. SPENCER shakes his head, for the individual members of the family, the younger members, have come to be not only recognized by the State, but the State has taken upon itself some of the former duties of parents—teaches them, punishes and rewards them, and sometimes even feeds and clothes them.

Those who are convinced by Mr. SPENCER'S and Sir HENRY MAINE'S wide generalizations must conclude that the progression they report makes the tenure of polygamous patriarchal Mormondom very insecure for the future. The Mormons boast that they have gone back to the system of ABRAHAM, ISAAC, and JACOB, and are ready to die for their patriarch and leader, BRIGHAM YOUNG. It is a notorious fact that the early Mormons did not dream of assuming polygamy along with the patriarchal system, which they coarsely parodied from Jewish history, just as they parodied the Bible coarsely in their Book of Mormon. But strangely enough, and as if to form a modern proof of the truth of the inductions of the authorities just quoted, polygamy cropped out after a long series of border wars, guerrilla contests, and expulsions from various lands on which they had settled. They seem to have existed for a time in the pastoral militant character, and their chiefs seem to have gained in that rough school the necessary ascendency to violate the natural laws in regard to marriage in which their followers had been reared. The Mormons had no such reasonable instigations to polygamy as those which are suggested for the practice in early civilizations. Marriage laws were known to be sacred by the Mormons, and women were not greatly if at all in excess of the men. Hence, they were not forced into polygamy in order to replace by male children the warriors who had fallen in battle. But BRIGHAM YOUNG and the other leaders doubtless took the first steps in order to gratify their uncontrolled desires; afterward their object seems to have been to increase the Mormon population at the quickest possible rate in order to settle and consolidate into a kingdom or prophet-led theocracy a great district in the heart of North America.

In a paper contributed to a recent number of *Scribner's Monthly*, J. H. BEADLE, a former resident of Salt Lake City, touches on this dream of YOUNG, and singularly corroborates, by his statement of the present condition of Mormondom, the other fact discovered in the back history of the family between the patriarchal era and the present. The tendency to obliterate the patriarchal type in the community, because of the ever-increasing importance of individuals, is said to have made so great progress in Utah that the number of polygamists, compared to monogamists, is now very small. Not only is the institution doomed, according to this writer, but the uncontaminated majority will not defeat or resent the bringing of the old offenders to justice. When the theocratic idea set in with its greatest virulence, and brought polygamy in its train, Americans could not be won over to Mormondom; Europe had to furnish emigrants ignorant enough and sufficiently docile to carry out the schemes of the Apostles, and it was not so much polygamy as the intolerable tyranny of the theocratic form of Mormon government which aroused the ire of every community near which the Mormons settled. Indeed, polygamy was not announced until after some of the worst local battles had been fought.

In the execution of LEE the right steps have been taken. One by one, every man connected with the Mountain Meadow massacre ought to be brought to trial, even if it be twenty years more before the law gets its clutches upon him. Let us hope that BRIGHAM YOUNG will not be spared so long that he dies before exact justice overtakes him. The man who deliberately plunged thousands of ignorant human beings into that degraded condition of early man which the patriarchal system represents ought at least to suffer the penalty for such murders as there is every reason to suppose him guilty of.

EASELS IN THE FIELD.

Like his cousin, the wandering minstrel, and his poor relation, the tramp, the artist finds Summer the season of his greatest enjoyment. This is the time of year when not only are vagrant laws out of date for him, but, on the contrary, when it is part of the artist's stock in trade to discover some unfrequented and picturesque neighborhood where he can plant his field easel with a tolerable certainty of peace and some chance of a successful picture. The vexations and expenses of town life are over for the present; bills are things of the shadowy past; country board affords some respite to a scanty purse, and country air restores that equilibrium of temper which may have been grievously assailed by the remarks of certain ignorant and conceited press-men who assume the name of art-critics. If Winter be the season for the public to take a warm and active interest in the artist of the studio—when it is only fair that some friend or acquaintance who handles a palette well should be remembered, looked up, and given that commission which shall tide him over through the Spring—Summer, on the other hand, is the time when the artist in the field is a subject for legitimate envy. Few, indeed, can enjoy the country better than a real artist, and even those whose pictures are productive of sincere pity in their friends—artists of whom their friends say: "No more art in him, you know, than that brick!"—even they are not precluded by their want of skill from a rare enjoyment of nature. For the conjunction of receptive senses and an incurably awkward hand is one of the commonest phenomena in art, while the study of nature and the highest enjoyment in the pursuit do not necessarily accompany the skill to express that enjoyment visibly with paints and canvas.

But in Summer even such unfortunates are happy. In the absence of other pictures, odious comparisons are no longer instituted; beauties heretofore unsuspected can be discovered in old canvases, or such recent efforts as the season may have already evolved; and besides these, there is always either the changeful ocean, or the apparently solid hills, or such wide expanses of level land as he may have surrounded himself with, according to the taste in art which has directed his steps. If, however, he can feel that he does not belong to the tribe of the unsuccessful, if his ears still tingle with the praises of last Winter, and his pocket is still warm with the results of his last sale, who can be happier than the artist? He has everything; the past, fragrant with the memory of appreciative words; the present, healthy with a gentle but steady labor and interesting with an article of indeterminate but certain value, which grows steadily under his hands; finally, the future, with a good certainty of equal, if not higher praise, when the turn of the year brings artists and public together again in studio or exhibition room. Who would not be an artist—in Summer?

To the artists who are now scattered about the country for their Summer work a new book by EUGENE FROMENTIN will open many new lines of thought. It has been introduced to readers of English by PHILIP GILBERT HAMERTON, in the *International Review* for July. FROMENTIN, who has lately died, has long been not only an authority in art criticism, but a modern painter of the first rank. Algerian scenes were his favorites; he used to say that to be perfectly happy all he needed was to be placed on the African desert, a good distance south of Algiers, with sand from horizon to horizon, a cloudless sky overhead, and the sun of Africa blazing in the middle of it. He quotes from some one else the remark that the Dutch painters set to work to make a portrait of the Dutch people, and enlarges the application of the *bon mot* by including not only men but streets, rural districts, the sea, the sky, everything. It was a new departure in art, for the classical schools that preceded them indulged in selections from nature; they rectified whatever they thought wrong in nature, and knowingly exhibited her as she is not. In the classical schools the human figure was so overwhelmingly important that the ideal calm which was assigned to the perfect human being spread to the background of pictures, and actually caused landscapes to be, as it were, humanized into an ideal of beauty, dignity, and rest which nature does not really possess. FROMENTIN says that when the great Dutchmen began to paint, the time had come for art to make herself humble for humble themes, to accept all things without disdain, to think less, to aim not so high, to observe more closely, and to paint the multitude, the citizen, the workman. Instead of man being all in all to the picture, the picture might even do without him. Yet, in spite of this unideal position, the Dutch painters, while they pretended to be mere copyists of nature, were in reality very much more. FROMENTIN notices a certain loftiness of aim, a tenderness for what is true, which gives a value to their work. Dutch art is sincere, and the foundation of it is care and sincerity in drawing.

Referring to French painting, FROMENTIN alludes to an artist whom Mr. HAMERTON assures us is the late MILLET, and speaks of his goodness and the sympathy he showed for the hardness and nobleness of peasant life. But he asks ominously whether MILLET could paint as well as the old Dutchmen, notwithstanding his moral superiority. Thence he steps to the verdict that France has exhibited much inventive genius, but little of the real pictorial faculty. Coming from a Frenchman, this is a remarkable concession, and it may be doubted whether any other art critic would have made it. It must be remembered that FROMENTIN was himself a very learned man in his own profession, who gave his life to painting. It is natural, therefore, that he should think the technical part of painting more important than the mental or spiritual. His artist's eye was delighted with the manual dexterity of the old Dutchmen, and after fully considering their lack of thought, of inventiveness, and of national spirit, he deliberately sets them on a high seat for the wonderful skill they showed in their painters' trade.

The delicate questions of art that FROMENTIN raises affect every artist more or less with each picture conscientiously begun. His book makes one reflect once more on the slim chances of real and abiding success, that is to say, a solid fame, in the future, that exist for the modern painter. How many years must pass before any one of the exhibitors at our last Academy can gain such a mastery over the mere *technique* of his craft that future possessors of his works will hold them jealously! They may be enjoying themselves at the present moment, these artists of ours; let us wish them success; it would be cruel to remind them that an educated and exacting posterity is going to demand in their pictures a combination of the solid painting of the old Dutchmen, and the bold ideality of a genius like MICHEL ANGELO.

DRIPPING WOMEN.

Women are full of faith. In fact, as JONATHAN EDWARDS—or was it the Judicious HOOKER?—was accustomed to say, faith is woman's best hold. In matters of religion, where man is tormented with skepticism, woman never knows a doubt. While man frequently finds thirty-nine distinct articles of faith more than he can manage, woman is ready to believe forty-nine, or even more. In like manner, she has unlimited faith in worldly things—such as medicines, house-cleaning, remedies for rats, and other abstruse branches of household faith. Above all she has faith in her water-proof, and regards it as the worst of blasphemy for any man to express a doubt as to the ability of that garment to shield the wearer even in a tropical thunder-shower.

And yet! and yet!—as a Professor of Journalism might remark—though female faith in the old-fashioned brown cloth water-proof is apparently as strong as ever, it is undeniable that of late many women have discarded that sombre garment and substituted a water-proof cloak made of thin india-rubber. They assign as a reason for this change the fact that the rubber garment is lighter than its cloth predecessor, and that in case of unexpected sunshine it can be taken off and packed away in the remote depths of the female pocket. No one denies that the rubber water-proof is light and portable. The only fault which the public find with it is the fact that it is really water-proof, and enables its wearer to defy the rain. Formerly, when a woman protected only by a cloth water-proof was caught in a shower, she instantly sought shelter in a shop or a street car. Now, if she wears the new rubber garment, she merely pulls the hood over her head and walks steadily onward, confident in her continued dryness. This is all very well for the woman herself, but its consequences, so far as the public are concerned, are most disastrous. The rubber-clad woman is virtually a perambulating umbrella, and like any other umbrella, she drips after being exposed to the rain. When she enters a street-car with her rubber water-proof glistening with the wet, she carries with her colds, consumptions, and rheumatism. If the car is crowded and she is compelled to stand, she drips steadily upon the arms and feet of her neighbors. If she sits down, her drainage soon forms a pool on the seat, and the unhappy man who may be sitting on either side of her becomes soaked until his system, with the possible exception of the legs of his boots, refuses to absorb any more water. There can be no doubt in the mind of any thoughtful man that the prevalence of diphtheria during the last four years is in a great measure due to the dripping of rubber-clad women in public conveyances. Before the rubber water-proof became common, diphtheria was almost unknown, and its increase has kept steady pace with the growing popularity of the new garment.

In the face of this great and threatening evil, it becomes the duty of all earnest men to insist that some effective measure should be taken to put a stop to the public and promiscuous dripping of women. It is intolerable that our street cars, ferry-boat cabins, omnibuses, and hall-ways should be flooded with water to the detriment of our health and comfort. An average-sized woman when covered with a rubber cloak has fully three times as much surface exposed to the rain as has the largest family umbrella, and, consequently, her area of drainage is three times as great. It has been proved by a series of remarkable experiments made by Prof. HUXLEY with an umbrella in his dining-room, that the stream flowing from an umbrella of twelve cubic feet of surface is sufficient to form a pool upon the carpet of eight feet in diameter. Unfortunately, circumstances not wholly unconnected with Mrs. HUXLEY prevented the further prosecution of these experiments, but they were quite conclusive as to the drainage of the ordinary umbrella. It follows from the rule above laid down that an average-sized rubber-clad woman, if brought in out of the rain and stood up in the corner, would drip until a space of fully twenty-four feet in diameter would be flooded. Cases in point are by no means lacking. A single woman who, after becoming thoroughly wet, has irrationally sought shelter in STEWART'S store, has been known to spread a devastating deluge for yards in every direction, which required the constant labor of three clerks, with large mops and an indomitable determination, to save their employer's property.

The most obvious method of preventing rubber-clad women from injuring life and property is to treat them as if they were really the umbrellas which they simulate. Every public place and public conveyance should be supplied with a large woman-rack, modeled after the pattern of the common umbrella-rack, in which dripping women should be placed. Men visiting the theatre with dripping wives could place them in the rack in the lobby of the theatre, and, receiving checks for them, could leave them to drain during the first act. Of course, such a rack if placed within a street car would occupy a good deal of space, but there does not seem to be any other way in which the desired result could be obtained. It is the present practice of conductors to thrust wet umbrellas in the casings of the windows, but it is obvious that no woman could be thrust into the narrow space in question, even were a conductor sufficiently heartless to subject her to the necessary rumpling that would be involved in the operation. Neither would it answer to compel wet women to ride on the front platform. This would subject the innocent driver to the risk of inundation, and would, moreover, meet with strong objections from the women themselves. The woman-rack, inconvenient as it would be in street cars and omnibuses, seems to be the only complete solution of the problem; unless, indeed, the Board of Health can be induced to decide that rubber-clad women are dangerous to the public and can obtain their suppression by law.

Perhaps the women will be persuaded to abandon the gross materialism of rubber and return to their ancient and beautiful faith in brown cloth. They must see that this sort of thing will not do. Men cannot be soaked forever with impunity. The day will come when women must either voluntarily cease to drip or must submit to the restraints of the woman-rack.

GENERAL NOTES.

The celebration of the Battle of Bennington, Vt., is to be held Aug. 16.

Mrs. Judge Potter, of New-Hampshire, who recently visited the President in Washington, is a niece of President Pierce.

President Hayes is to attend the celebration of South Mountain Day by the Ohio Twenty-third Regiment, at Fremont, Ohio, Sept. 14.

The liquor dealers in Virginia are to hold a meeting in Richmond on the 8th of August to express their opinion formally of the whisky bell-punch.

A portion of the library of the Rochester Athenæum is to be sold to pay a debt of $2,000. The association is 40 years old, and has about 20,000 volumes.

Capt. Howgate's expedition is announced to sail from New-London, Conn., on the 20th inst. in the steamer Florence, commanded by Capt. Tyson, late of the Polaris.

The American Pomological Society will hold its annual meeting in Baltimore in September, and the armory of the Maryland Fifth Regiment has been secured for its sessions.

A hitherto respected citizen of Newport, R. I., has been detected in milking regularly a neighbor's cows, and the owner says that he almost begins to lose faith in human nature.

The Raleigh (N. C.) *News* regards it as hardly within the range of probability that any Southern Democratic Congressman would commit treason against the Democratic Party.

The fiscal agent of Pennsylvania at Philadelphia has been authorized to redeem at once $250,000 of the 6 per cent. State loan, of which there is nearly $3,000,000 outstanding.

Mob law has prevailed again in Louisiana, and Duja and Chapman, the colored men recently appointed Postmasters, have had to resign. Their places are occupied by the former incumbents.

The Indianapolis *Journal* says that there is in that city a general feeling of hopefulness in business circles, and a belief that the harvesting of the wheat crop will be the beginning of better times and a general revival of trade.

The Raleigh *Observer* asserts it as a notorious fact that at one time about two-thirds of the United States Senate and about the same proportion of the Governors of the Southern and Western States were natives of North Carolina.

The Portsmouth, (N. H.) Light Artillery say that they are going to England whether or no, and point to their records of Sept. 29, 1876, which give the correspondence with Mayor Kent, of Portsmouth, England, inviting them to come.

A little girl was the sole occupant of a carriage whose horse ran violently away one day last week, in Portsmouth, N. H. She was finally rescued unharmed, and exclaimed, with a significant shake of her head at the horse, that she was "going to tell her mother."

Mayor Saunders and a member of the City Council of Lawrence, Mass., went to Boston Thursday, to spend $465 which had been contributed for the St. John sufferers, but returned with the money in their pockets, owing to a report by the Boston Committee that the wharves and the storehouses in St. John were overflowing with provisions.

Mrs. Alice Hagler, of Centreville, Ohio, was attempting to kindle a fire with kerosene the other day, the while telling a neighbor that she had dreamed that she was burned to death by coal-oil while trying to kindle a fire. She remarked further that she had no faith in dreams, and just as she finished this sentence the oil-can exploded, and she was fatally burned.

The school Superintendents and committeemen of Eastern Massachusetts have formed an organization, with John Quincy Adams as President. Rather a doleful view was taken at the meeting. Mr. C. F. Adams, Jr., for example, while denying that the education of the present day is worse than it was 20 years ago, declaring that it is a poor article purchased at a high price.

DEATH OF CONSUL UPTON.

THE AMERICAN CHARGE D'AFFAIRES IN SWITZERLAND—HIS SUDDEN DEATH, AND HOW IT IS SAID TO HAVE BEEN HASTENED.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Hon. Charles H. Upton, United States Consul and Chargé d'Affaires for Switzerland, died in this city on June 17. The deceased was born, in Salem, Mass., Aug. 28, 1812. He graduated with honor at Bowdoin College in 1834. Adopting literature as a profession, he labored for the press with success and distinction. He removed to Virginia in 1835, where he resided until the breaking out of the civil war, when, in 1861, he was elected to the United States House of Representatives from Fairfax County, Va., and took his seat by way of protest against the right of any State to forbid an election. He held his seat for nearly two sessions; but the election was finally declared invalid on the ground that the existing condition of affairs did not allow of a fair election. His health being impaired, he obtained the position of Consul at Geneva in 1863, which position he held at the time of his death. His property was all destroyed during the war, his house sacked, and his family were more than once obliged to flee for their lives. He rendered great service to the Union Army during the war. Mr. Upton during his 14 years' service has often held the position of Minister *ad interim*, and at the time of his death was acting Chargé d'Affaires to Switzerland.

After the resignation of Hon. Horace Rublee, late Chargé d'Affaires, Mr. Upton and his friends supposed that he would certainly be appointed to the position for which he was so perfectly qualified; but the Government, forgetting his long and faithful services, neglected to appoint him. This caused much feeling among his friends, and no doubt did much toward hastening his death, as he felt that he had earned the position by long and constant services, often without extra pay, especially as he was the senior Consul, and according to his party's promises as to "civil service reform," he had the right to expect it.

In reviewing the career of my honored and beloved friend, I cannot close without bearing testimony, accepted by all who knew him, to his purity of life and character. He was a man of vast knowledge, both of human nature and of human works. He was a scholarly man, and a student. I well remember calling on him one morning, when, not finding him at home, I waited his return. Pretty soon he came in, his face all aglow. "Well," he said, "I have been to the library to look up a Latin quotation. I knew I was right, and I am. Here it is." He was full of wit and humor, and a courtly gentleman. His hospitality was unbounded, and, aided by his wife, the Consulate was made a home to Americans abroad. One trait in his character was especially to be noticed. He was a charitable man. He never spoke ill of any one, always endeavoring to speak of the good rather than the bad points in the character of his acquaintances. He was generous to a fault, with a heart and hand ever open to the voice of distress. In his official life he was exact, honorable and courteous, and universally respected and beloved.

Mr. Upton had been in poor health for some time. On the 17th day of June he was feeling very well, and entertained some friends at his house, in his usual hospitable manner. On retiring about 10, his wife was aroused by a peculiarity in his breathing, and on going to his assistance found him unconscious, and he died before medical aid could arrive. His funeral took place from the English Church, kindly given to the American Church for the purpose, and was largely attended by English and Swiss, as well as by Americans. The Consular corps and deputies from the Swiss Government were present. The remains were sent to America to his former home.

GENEVA, Thursday, June 21, 1877. J. S. D

BOWDOIN COLLEGE.

BACCALAUREATE ADDRESS BY PRESIDENT CHAMBERLAIN—THE NATION A DIVINE INSTITUTION — THE KINGSHIP AND PRIESTHOOD CONSIDERED.

President Chamberlain, of Bowdoin College, Brunswick, Me., preached the baccalaureate sermon to the graduating class yesterday, from the text: "A Kingdom of Priests," Exodus, xix., 6. He said: "The nation is a chosen instrument in the deliverance of man from evil, and these words bring out the ideas of sovereignty and sacrifice, the two offices of king and priest. They imply that mankind stand in need of order and organization, and law and government, for freedom and defense; and that, being under the doom of disobedience, perverted and disabled from the right, they stand in need also of mediation and atonement. This shows how it is that the nation—that is to say the State, or organized society—is a divine institution. These are the highest trusts and duties committed to this earthly life. Indeed, the being of the nation is that larger life in which each true man and woman has a responsible share." The speaker then alluded to the relation of the individual to society, reviewing briefly the history of ancient civilization in this regard. Coming down to modern times, he said: "The modern masters disagree, except in antagonizing the individual and the State. Mr. Mill says that society is advancing at the expense of the power of the individual. On the contrary, the laws of political economy, the logic of society, and the records of history all show that a high social organization and great political epochs are always accompanied by a high power of individuality. Neither savage nor hermit life shows man's true power. This comes by society. Mr. Herbert Spencer's view is that government—that is, society—is a necessary evil, and that even schools are infringements on the liberties of the individual, and that man has a right to ignore the State. This is based on a wrong conception of government, as if it were solely repressive and forbidding. It has a more vital and moral function. Nor is that necessarily an evil which appears on account of the existence of evil. The physician is not an evil. Christ was not an evil. Such views as these under examination are pernicious; they take the living power out of all human institutions and the noblest motives out of life and endeavor." He next reviewed the subject of sovereignty, arguing that kingship is mediatorial, working out the eternal prayer of human history—for man's side, "Deliver us from evil," and for God's, "Thy kingdom come and will be done on earth." The priesthood was then considered, the speaker saying: "The peculiarity of this priesthood in human society is that the priest and the victim are the same—just as man is both king and subject. As priests we offer not only the things of another, but our own. Our suffering is bound up with others, as our commanding is. The life we live is not to self, and does not end in self. We suffer for the sins of the race, and our suffering is accounted of both in the redemption of the race and in the final judgment passed upon ourselves. To live in others is the noblest part of human life, and in the last and highest station it is the consummate joy, not to have most satisfied self, but to behold a greater than self to which we belong."

The personal address to the class was to enforce the high view of the part they were about to take as citizens, and the dignity and sacredness of these offices were brought home. The prediction was made that they would be called to great tests in the eventful times that should fall in their generation. The class were complimented for their obedience and loyalty. They had left a record of their character in the panel picture they are placing on the chapel wall, with the significant subject, "Moses Giving the Law." Whatever their calling in life, they were enjoined to be true ministers of Christ, so as to be priests forever after the order of Melchizedec—both king and priest, king first of right-oneness and then of peace, and priest of the Most High God.

PROSPERITY OF VIRGINIA CITIES.

A Virginia newspaper thus rejoices: "Danville has built 50 large factories and warehouses since the war. Her population has doubled, and except perhaps Norfolk, hers is the most active and prosperous population in America. In Petersburg scores of tobacco factories and nine cotton factories have been renovated or started since the war. Lynchburg, Staunton, Salem, Abingdon, and Harrisonburg all have vastly grown and prospered, while all along the railroads villages have sprung up and are rapidly growing."

THE POLICY IN THE SOUTH.

ITS GOOD EFFECTS NOT APPARENT.

PRESIDENT HAYES' APPOINTMENTS DENOUNCED BY THE DEMOCRATS IN LOUISIANA — THE OLD BITTERNESS EVERYWHERE RAMPANT IN THE COUNTRY PARISHES—EX-CONGRESSMAN LEVY GETS HIS DESERT.

From an Occasional Correspondent.

NEW-ORLEANS, Monday, July 2, 1877.

A great deal has appeared of late concerning the beneficial effects of the President's policy in the country parishes, and the harmony and regard developed for each other by the White Leaguers and the colored people. There is no truth in all this. The feeling of the colored people, of which THE TIMES has been informed, is growing stronger, and the City Government of New-Orleans is becoming alarmed. There is no intention of soothing it, but the purpose seems to be to summarily check it. The following is from the *Picayune* of June 29:

"At noon the Council met in Committee of the Whole, and considered some new subjects. Among these was the noisy demonstration frequently made at colored churches in the rear of town. Chief Boylan was with the committee and consulted with them. There was a natural delicacy on his part to interfere with such matters, but the Council concluded that religious worship did not necessarily entail disturbance of the peace, and requested Chief Boylan to suppress all noisiness and riotousness."

The colored churches, of course, are not more noisy now than they ever were, and no doubt the colored Methodists and Baptists, if they give any consideration to the subject, praise the Lord with less vehemence now that the control of the Police has been taken from their friends. But some action is necessary as a basis of excuse for an interference desired by the Police. In the country the Democratic press is more virulent than ever. The Natchitoches *Vindicator* is a good sample. Myers, the Republican School Treasurer, has been indicted. He immediately went there for trial. The *Vindicator* honors him with three notices, and a threat in case of the failure of the Grand Jury to convict. It says:

"Let Myers, at least, suffer for the outrages and wrongs he has perpetrated. If the law's technicalities suffer this villain to escape, let the people apply their own law to him."

The principal complaint against Myers a year ago was his interest in the school question. He endeavored to secure education for the colored children.

A few extracts will show what is thought of colored jurors:

"We are of opinion the Sheriff would be serving the cause of justice and the State if he were to cease his summoning notorious radical bummers who hang round the Court-house for that purpose, as talesmen. For instance, Shedrick Brown, one of the dirtiest negro perjurers before the Returning Board last Winter, is called up every day.

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"In addition to Shedrick Brown, the 'jury bummer,' our attention has been called to others. Green Edwards, for instance, whose conduct in the jury-room, we understand, is simply outrageous, from the fact that he is palpably partisan in the interest of his race-color and politics, and he violates his solemn oath on every occasion by an utter disregard of the evidence or the law in making his objections and forming his opinion.

"Gus Basto is another person unfit to serve in any public capacity, from the fact that he is a self-confessed perjurer, having sworn last Winter in New-Orleans to a pack of lies that would have made an ordinary mortal ashamed to show his face in a decent community, afterward, when in this city and under oath, acknowledged to be false."

Poor Basto suffers the fate of all recreants. Having been used by his persecutors as one re-canting under threat, the testimony he gave against them, he is now not even to be allowed to serve on a jury. Something singular has happened to nearly all the colored Democratic witnesses last Fall. Their own race has cast them off and the bull-dozers they served through fear still persecute them. The President is denounced for his appointments in the following language: "Hayes appoints the bummers of Louisiana, the plunderers of her people and the insulters of her virtue and intelligence, to Federal offices." The appointment of Wharton is denounced, and the editor of the *Democrat* comes in for his share of abuse because he recommended him. It has several notices of the Democratic Kenner like the following:

"Duncan F. Kenner has gone upon the bond of Henry Dibbles, the notorious Radical thief who was arrested upon a charge of embezzling moneys he collected for the State. Kenner, we suppose, is one of the Conservative political Samaritans.

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"Is not going upon the bond of a Radical bummer who has, unfortunately for decency and the State, been elected to office, and voting for the self-same bummer, a distinction without any difference, or what?"

It contains the following definition:

Independent—Once radical bummer, but now on a cold trail for the pap-bottle. [Modern Lexicography.]

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Every now and then some fellow who was wrecked with the Returning Board yells out "New Party," and then gets scared at the hollow tone of his own voice. Gone to meet Postmaster-General Keys.

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It contains the following communication, which explains the origin of that abominable word "bull-dozer":

To the Editor of the Vindicator:

Chance threw me, a few days since, while on a visit to New-Orleans, in company with a gentleman from one of the Felicianas, when, during quite an extended chit-chat, I noticed that he used the word bull-dozeing very frequently. Having learned that that new Americanism had its origin in that portion of the State, I asked him if such was the fact, and, if so, would he give me some account of how it origininated. He replied that he knew all about it, and that its history was rather amusing. During our troubles up there, said he, and particularly with the cotton-thieves, the citizens formed themselves into a vigilance committe for self-protection. Among us was a worthy Israelite, whose knowledge of the English language was not as perfect as that of an Ameaican and, as a sequence, he frequently got things a little mixed. One of the rules of the company was that when a thief was caught he was to have a dozen stripes with a bull-whip. Now, Jacob did not exactly understand what a bull-whip was, but he did know that the thief was to be genteelly licked. On one occasion a fellow was caught, a few links in the chain of evidence against him were missing, and some of the members were in favor of indicting but half of the law upon him. Jacob, however, was convinced in his own mind that the fellow was guilty, and when it came his turn to pass upon the guilt or innocence of the prisoner, he cried-out, "All the law! Bull doozen! bull doozen!" meaning, as a matter of course, a dozen licks with the bull-whip. A great laugh ensued, and the fellow was "bulldozed."

I have little doubt that the above is the true origin of that expression so terror-striking to all "thieves" throughout the State. And when I say "thieves" I mean Radicals, for they are all "thieves," from the editors of the New-Orleans *Republican* down to Ruford Blunt, and others in Natchitoches Parish. The negroes were to have the "doze" anyway. They suffered as did those on Buskirk's place, in East Baton Rauge, on June 10. Seven men were whipped then. The Sheriff, William S. Booth, is the acknowledged head of the bulldozers. The parish Judge, McGuirk, was wounded in the Mount Pleasant massacre, and earned his office on the strength of it. These bulldozers were brought before him, and released first on $100, then $50 bonds, and finally without any.

Blunt is a colored preacher, and was Senator. The *Vindicator* has given him a warning not to preach. The editor of this paper, James H. Cosgrove, was the cause of the death of his own cousin, E. L. Pierson, Republican Representative from Natchitoches, killed Dec. 29, 1876. Continual denunciation and persecution produced a challenge from Pierson, which was refused with additional and intolerable abuse, which at last caused an attack by Pierson on the streets. The crowd was ready and he was butchered. He had expected it, and some of his testimony before the Congressional Committee is of great significance in the light of some very recent events. Jan. 26, 1875, after testifying that he had been fired at three times, Nov. 4, 1874, he said:

"I had while I was at home some gentlemen who had my welfare at heart, although belonging to the Democratic Party, come to me—one of them came to my house—and told me that two Texans had been employed, and strange to say by a man in high position, to assassinate me; and he said, 'I beg of you never to mention my name, but some of these days I will tell you all about it.' Gentlemen, I have been told who these parties were that offered a reward for my head, and I state here publicly that William M. Levy was that man who offered money to persons to take my life."

William M. Levy had been his law partner and was his brother-in-law. The cause of the animosity against him was his republicanism, intensified in Levy's case by pecuniary matters. Pierson often stated after this, that if he ever was killed it would be by the connivance of Levy, who was then member of Congress. At that time he appeared in full harmony with the Natchitoches White League. Subsequently he testified that the death of Pierson was not by the hands of the people of the alluvial country, but by the hill people. Natchitoches is a hill parish, its population being those people who were, according to the testimony of Sam McEnery so terrified at the prospect of being arrested by United States Marshals that they could not vote. Yet McEnery thought the killing of scores of Republicans in Ouachita didn't intimidate the colored people. Pierson died, and Levy went on prospering. He appears to have been instrumental in the anti-filibuster movement of February last; he became prominent in council with Matthews and Foster; reports came over the wires that President Hayes was so fond of him that he would tender him a place in his Cabinet. Of handsome presence, excellent manners, soft and pleasing speech, good education, much law learning, excellent practice, considerable wealth, deservingly popular, a Congressman of unusual distinction for a single term, his path seemed easy and promising. Beneath his fine exterior he had a merciless soul. If his connection with the death of Pierson was secret, there were other acts that were not so. Two men were shot during the war, by his orders, at the head of Rapides Bayou, without trial or plea. If he had no hand in the actual killing of Pierson, he certainly had no hand in bringing his murderers to justice. But he seems to have gone beyond his tether. The era good feeling predicted for all has afflicted him as with leprosy. Something wanting in his character defeated him in the nominating convention, and J. B. Clam, as unquestionable an unreconstructed rebel as Associate Justice Alcibiade De Blanc, or James H. Cosgrove, (who testified his only regret was that the White League had not fired on the forces of the United States,) solicited the Democratic vote, and was defeated by the Republican, George S. Smith. It remains to be seen which will have an opportunity to pass on Cranfield's claims before a Democratic House. Levy became too much contaminated with the Republican fleah-pots. His ruin was decreed and persecution was commenced. An opportunity to embarrass him financially was unexpectedly used, and he suffered. The old Pierson money matters got into White League hands—the hands of Pierson's enemies and Levy's friends—and these friends of Levy came upon him in his difficulty. In this strait he called on his other friends, many deeply indebted to him. They repudiated their debts and ostracized him. The doors of life-long friends and even relatives were closed against him. The *Vindicator* denounced him. And the quotations from that paper only partially indicated the condition of the sentiment. He lost all he had, and to-day has hardly enough for bread. None of his old clients will employ him. He is a broken man, and his fine presence is no longer a disguise for the emotions beneath it. His miserable condition is said to be apparent to even a casual observer. Within a few days a distinguished criminal lawyer of New-Orleans, Henry C. Castellanos, a Democrat, was called professionally to Natchitoches. It was suggested, and the suggestion acted on, that Levy should be asked to assist him. He was forced to refuse, and gave as a reason that he was so broken and humiliated in spirit that he could not do himself justice.

If the bright and forgiving spirit of Pierson looks down on the scene where it was, once so active, it must be with a pitying glance on the utter prostration of the once proud and vindictive William M. Levy.

THE NEW "POLICY" IN THE PULPIT.

SERMON ON SOUTHERN AFFAIRS BY REV. MR. EVANS IN POUGHKEEPSIE—THE WRATH OF MAN TO PRAISE THE LORD.

From Our Own Correspondent.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Sunday, July 8, 1877.

A large congregation attended the Hedding Church, in South Clover-street, in this city, this morning, to listen to a sermon preached by Rev. William H. Evans, the Pastor, it having been reported that he would speak of the policy of the President. He took his text from Psalm lxxvi., 10: "Surely the wrath of man shall praise Thee; the remainder of wrath shalt Thou restrain." At the outset the speaker said he would preach to no sleepers—only to those who would give attention. He preached that the wrath of man might be made to work out the righteousness of God and praise Him. He counted malignity, mischievousness, scheming, &c., as among the wraths of men, but as God said unto the waters, "Hitherto shalt thou come, but no further," so at the proper time He would constrain the wraths of men, and in spite of men and devils He would take care that the cause of truth and righteousness shall go forward to the grand consummation. When a man or a nation becomes saturated with wrath, God Almighty will bring him or it to terms, for it is in history that nations have risen and fallen according as they have stood by righteousness. He urged that we should not, as a nation, or as individuals, be fools and get in God's way. He believed that there are terrible events before us as a nation, and spoke solely with reference to the present administration of affairs. He cited Bible authority to show what instruments were used to elevate martyrs to God's praise. He referred to Potiphar's wife in her attempt to ruin a man, and showed that by her own scheming the man was elevated to God. He then came down to the time of the Puritans, and said God smiled upon the fugitives, and the wilderness soon budded and blossomed as the rose, and the result had been a successful experiment of free government and a Church untrammeled by State. In easy gradation he came to the slaveholders' rebellion, and reviewed it at length, and said the country owes it to God that the wicked rebellion did not succeed. The slaveholders were fighting against God for the perpetuation of slavery, and not against man. It was the South that redeemed the slave and not the North, and when they lifted their hands against the Lord God Almighty slavery fell, and to-day the black man is in the Congress of the United States. These results are evidently and intentionally the mind of God, and who dare say otherwise? In this way God has made the wrath of man to praise Him. "But," added the speaker, "I regret that of the wrath of man that brought on the war there is a remainder, and yet God Almighty will restrain it. It has been cropping out from the close of the war to this hour. Is the black man recognized to-day by the aristocracy of the South as a man? Not at all. They in the South are fighting the same fight to-day. Does there exist in the North a man so blind as not to perceive it? High and learned and rich and official men—men known to be friends of God—are openly murdered by them. Look at the Chisolm family! Murdered with impunity, and nobody brought to justice. Is anybody so big a fool as to suppose that this deviltry which was partially put down, is not as rampant to-day as ever? But God will restrain it. He will make the remainder to be restrained; but are we willing to pour out again the blood of the country? This is an initiatory sermon. You will hear them in 12 months all over the land in the interests of God and humanity. A great deal has been said about the President's policy. It may for a while do very well, but the policy of kings and emperors has overthrown nations. If we love our country, let us stand by humanity. Down South they are not willing to make the black man a man, but God is, and He will accomplish it. Don't let us stand in the way. Here in the North we have got to stand by the principles of right and the Bible irrespective of party. God proposes to make of men men all over the world. To-day there are places in our land where a man dare not utter a word in the cause of humanity without he has his throat cut and his family murdered. This is the remainder of the wrath that was conquered in the rebellion, and God will constrain it.

FOUR CHILDREN WANTONLY SHOT.

The Lawrence (Mass.) *American* of the 6th inst. says: "This forenoon A. W. Goodrich, an undertaker, noted for his violent temper, discharged a gun loaded with shot at a number of small children, for no other reason than that they were upon the sidewalk of Elm-street picking up cherries that chanced to fall from the hands of a man who was in a tree gathering the fruit. Goodrich was in his house, and, enraged at the conduct of the children, took a gun loaded with shot, aimed it at the children, and deliberately discharged it. Theresa Noonan, a child 2½ years old, daughter of John Noonan, had two shot wounds in her neck; Richard Collopy, 4 years old, son of Michael Collopy, two shots in left leg, near ankle; Thomas Meskell, 6 years old, son of Widow Ellen Meskell, shot in right hip and right ankle. Another child had his hip grazed with a shot, drawing blood. The children were taken to their homes and medical aid summoned. None of the wounds will prove fatal. A large crowd collected, and Marshal Sullivan arrested Goodrich and drove him to the Police station, amid the hoots and jheers of the crowd. Goodrich has been an undertaker for nearly a quarter of a century, is noted for a terrible temper, and has in past years gained prominence by insisting upon conducting business without giving bond, as required, and removing dead bodies without license, for which he has been arrested several times, and had much litigation with the city. To-day he was arrested upon two warrants which had been recently issued against him for assaulting children. A few days ago he struck a crippled boy with a whip because he was annoying him about his cherry trees. A warrant has now been issued for the assault with a gun."

GOSSIP FROM ENGLAND.

LONDON SOCIETY AND THE DRAMA.

CONTINUED HONORS TO GEN. GRANT—THE VISIT TO WINDSOR CASTLE—MARRIAGE OF AN ACTRESS TO A RICH PRINT-SELLER—THEATRICAL NOTES—THE CLUBS—THE HANDEL FESTIVAL.

From our Special Correspondent.

LONDON, Wednesday, June 27, 1877.

The honors of the season continue to fall thick and fast at the feet of Gen. Grant. The Emperor of Brazil is left to his own resources. The Japanese and Chinese Embassies are pretty well played out. The velvet-frocked Ambassador of Kashgar is nobody, Midhat Pasha is left to his melancholy fate at a hotel on the Thames embankment. The world is standing still for one man. The American ex-President is the favored individual. He is everywhere and with everybody. If he were an orator, he might do great good or great mischief. But he takes all things quietly. He surrenders his time and his comfort in the interest of his country, and out of real gratitude to the nation which is so hearty and so persistent in its attentions. Little stories are circulating, not to the discredit of anybody, but as illustrations of the simplicity of the manners of Mr. and Mrs. Grant; and it is possible that some of the English aristocracy may thus be led away into thinking that America retains much of the original naturalness and unsophisticated calm which characterized the society of the Pilgrim Fathers. How astonished they will be when they go over to verify their opinions. I think some of them, looking at Grant, are influenced by the same kind of wonder that filled the minds of the villagers of "lovely Auburn" while contemplating the schoolmaster. It is so hard for the most heroic of men to look the great actions they have done, to fill the eye as completely as their deeds have filled the mind. For example, I met Gladstone yesterday walking in Regent-street. I had already heard of his white hat and his airy waistcoat, but I was hardly prepared for the figure I saw. A pale, thin-lipped, elderly man, about the middle height, wearing grey trousers that looked as if they had been washed, a light, badly-fitting waistcoat, a frock coat, a pair of light cotton or silk gloves that did not fit, and a white hat with a black band around it. He did not look a great man. "I've seen a King at Bartlemy Fair look more like a King than that chap there." Yet the muse of history will occupy herself very much with that very remarkable man who, when he was introduced to Mrs. Grant, was addressed by that lady as Mr. Blackstone. Grant is the type of man whom you meet in the north of England—a cross between a great engineer and a contractor—a hard-headed, shrewd man; and in the European sense he looks more like a successful and capable civilian than a great soldier. For that matter, the great Duke of Wellington himself looked his part far better in a picture than in real life. Years ago I used to see him almost daily, riding in and out of the Horse Guards on his white charger. He was far shorter in stature than his pictures indicate. He religiously saluted everybody as he passed on his way, and people used to stand and wonder at the man who had been Generalissimo of the armies of Europe.

Gen. and Mrs. Grant visited the Queen at Windsor on Tuesday. The American Minister and Mrs. Pierrepont were present. The Queen was most gracious to her guests, gave them a royal entertainment, dined with them, showed them her art treasures, talked to them of America, made them stay all night; breakfasted with them the next day, and sent them back to the station in royal state. Windsor just now looks the glorious palace it is, set among trees rising up from velvet turf gemmed with flowers, and glassing itself in the clear waters of the Thames. A castle in 1110 sufficiently important for Henry I. to keep his court there. Windsor had $3,000,000 spent upon it as late as the reign of George IV. The State and private apartments are splendid in dimensions and decoration, and are historic in their treasures. The Home Park is 400 acres in extent. Herne's Oak associates the place with Shakespeare. The drive to Virginia Water is a dream of park, meadows, trees, and placid waters. There is nothing more beautiful than Windsor Palace and its surroundings, no higher honor in England than to be the distinguished guest of its mistress.

The other morning an elderly gentleman trying to look young was seen escorting a fine, showy woman into the Church of St. Paul, Covent Garden. They entered and were married. The secret has been badly kept. Miss La Fontaine, of the Haymarket Theatre, is now Mrs. Graves, wife of a rich and famous print-seller of Pall Mall, who for some time past has been backing the fortunes of the once popular comedy theatre under the management of Mr. Buckstone. It is whispered on good authority that Miss Fowler is negotiating for the house. Mr. Buckstone still stands to his guns. He may, however, be induced to capitulate. Mr. Mapleson is not doing much with Italian opera on the other side of the street. The truth is, nothing is succeeding much. Jefferson is doing fairly well. He would have all the town at his feet in a big drama as he has had in "Rip Van Winkle." We have not had in my time any actor on the English stage comparable with him. What a pretty house he has in Belsize Park, near Haverstock Hill. But ought he to keep Mr. William Winter all to himself? Jefferson's late litigant, Mr. Chatterton, is not doing very well just now with his three theatres. Drury Lane is closed; they are playing "The Streets of London" at the Adelphi and "After Dark" at the Princess's. The other night in the music hall scene of "After Dark" Mr. Chatterton himself took the chair. Our "music hall" is something like the best of your "variety theatres," with the addition of smoking and drinking going on indiscriminately among the audience. There is a chairman who sits near the stage, keeping order, and announcing each artiste and his or her peformance, acting, in fact, as a verbal programme. The great scene in "After Dark" is a representation of a music-hall, and at the Princess's Theatre the parts in this scene are filled by veritable artists from the leading halls. The French plays have not done very well under the management of Mr. Hollingshead. Teresa was a failure, Chaumont is popular of course; but the weather is rather hot except for the opera and West End receptions, where society will consent to be roasted alive in the service of the tyrant Fashion. Mrs. John Wood is a failure as a manageress. Everybody is sorry, because during her last season at St. James' she did all she could to give the public high-class entertainments. As an artiste she added considerably to her reputation in "The Danicheffs" and "The Wandering Heir." The St. James' is "To Let." Mrs. Wood has given up a lease for her rights in which two or three years ago she was offered several thousands of pounds by a company who wished to convert it into a club-house. She was resolved, however, to give the house what she considered to be a genuine trial as a theatre. The house has once more failed. Fiske tried it with comedy and musical pieces. There never was a prettier piece than "The Black Prince," which was his last venture. During the past season no house in London had a better drama than "The Danicheffs," and it was well acted throughout. It lost the management a considerable sum of money. "The Pink Dominoes" at the Criterion continues to draw money; Mr. Wyndham drives his mail phaeton in the Park. "The Vicarage" is out of the bill at the Prince of Wales' during the hot weather. Mr. Hare has made $40,000 at the Court Theatre, out of "New Men and Old Acres." Theatricals in the provinces are doing badly, and one hears of no novelties for the next London season. An excellent adaptation of "Le Médecin Malgré Lui," by Mr. Gerald Dixon, was produced the other morning at the Globe for Mr. Odell's benefit. The young dramatist has done his work with singular discretion and good taste, and "A Doctor in Spite of Himself" will no doubt be heard of again on the London boards. Mr. Wyndham has snubbed Mr. Albery in a letter to the *Era*, stating that before the dispute about "Les Dominos Roses" he had offered Albery £300—"a fair sum, I think, for the adaptation of the dialogue of a three-act comedy not even translated by him." This is intended to emphasize the fact that Albery is not a French scholar. It might be as well for the English stage and the morality of the theatre if more of the London dramatists could read French, for, after all, from a literary point of view, Albery has done far better work than the tribe of authors who live on pilferings from the French.

If the case of Miss Cannavassogh had occurred in America it would have been set down here as an illustration of the too much freedom of a new country. A young Greek officer deceived a Greek maiden at Athens. Miss Cannavassogh was the lady's name. She met him in the street, drew a revolver, and shot him dead. In due course she was a prisoner. Nay, she was tried. The law even went so far as that. But she was speedily acquitted, on the traditional view of the case that the murdered officer had been visited by Nemesis, and that it would be blasphemous to interfere. A throng of delighted Greeks and "Greekesses" went home with her, and she has had 10 distinct and individual offers of marriage. The Greek Minister, at the Historic Society the other night, said Mrs. Schliemann was a true example of the modern Greek. So, I understand, is Miss Cannavassogh. Let the great discoverer beware! Mrs. Schliemann can command whole armies of Greek workmen and make them do her bidding. She is very, sweet, too. A mild, delicate, interesting face. And such broken English, such delicious broken English! No wonder even Gladstone complimented her on the music of her Greek accent. You are not to have the pleasure of seeing Schliemann and his wife in America this year. The report that they are guests of Gladstone is not true. They are living modestly and without ostentation in Keppel-street.

"The Green-room Club" was inaugurated by a dinner on Saturday night. It originated out of a split at "The Junior Garrick," (a title taken without the consent of "The Garrick," with which it had no connection,) and one of the reasons for its existence is said to be the fact that the Garrick excludes actors. "The Green-room" did not require this false *raison d'être*. The Garrick has on its list of members, as it has on its walls, the leading actors of the English stage, present and past. If it declines to admit gentlemen who claim the right to be elected on the simple ground that they are actors, it only maintains the privilege of every club to select the men with whom it will eat, drink, and associate. There are some actors who are neither accepted by the public on the stage, nor by society off the stage, but according to certain self-appointed critics of the Garrick's doings, these men ought to be able to walk into the club on the strength or weakness of their professional existence. There is nothing more puerile or unjust than this girding at the Garrick because the Committee of Election have seen fit to decline the honor of receiving one or two gentlemen not regarded quite eligible for admission. Who these candidates are I know not. I am equally ignorant of the reasons that have operated to their disadvantage. Now and then some friend of a black-balled man publishes his name to the world, as if only to point the moral of the ejaculation, "Save me from my friends." But the charges against the Garrick that it is snobbish and that it worships the peerage is folly—as false as it is unjust to a broad-minded and liberal committee. Of course, the club does not care to answer the nonentities who attack it; otherwise the unostentatious dignity of its management should put them to shame, while a list of its members would be a complete refutation of the indictment of second rate newspapers and third rate patrons of the drama. "The Green-room," let us hope, will be above this kind of jealousy. It has a charming location, a body of excellent members, and a Duke for its President. After dinner at the Criterion the company went to their new house, on the western corner of Adelphi Terrace, and spent a very delightful evening. The Duke of Beaufort seemed quite at home, and did not leave until the rest, and everybody stayed until the regulation time for closing the doors—2 o'clock.

The Handel Festival is a worthy successor to the other great festivals of the London season. Sir Michael Costa is now the hero of the hour. He is applauded when he takes his seat and when he leaves it. The Crystal Palace is crowded with melodic enthusiasts. "Selection Day" was a delightful time. Albani sang "Angels Ever Bright and Fair," Santley and Henschel sang "The Lord is a Man of War." "And on the side of Russia at present," remarked an irreverent listener, "recently engaged by the Russian King William—alas, poor Turkey!" The solo singers included Mmes. Lemmens-Shenington, Patey, and Clara Suter, and Messrs. Lloyd, Vernon, and Signor Foli. Poor Titiens has just been removed to the seaside, and the papers speak cheeringly of her progress toward convalescence. They know nothing, it would seem, of that sad dramatic incident of the knife which I related to your readers the other day. Poor Titiens! how she would have sung them all out of court. She was grand in oratorio—the only woman I could really hear at the Crystal Palace, when I went to the previous festival. It is a miserable place for solo singing. A mighty orchestra of brass and string or a vast body of choristers is capable of tingling the roots of your hair with delight at the palace; but a soloist is nowhere in the great space to be filled. "The Messiah," on Monday, was a great success. It always is, wherever and whenever it is done. There is no sacred music so full and rich and grand; but to my mind it is incomplete without Sims Reeves to sing "Comfort ye" and "Every Valley." Every other tenor only makes you remember all the more the eloquent, liquid, sympathetic musical elocution of Reeves and his marvellously poetic phrasing. Cummings is very well, but one pities him having to fill the place of the great master. Santley is still in his prime. "The Trumpet Shall Sound," with Harper's accompaniment, as of yore, was a triumph of vocal declamation. The festival closes to-morrow with "Israel in Egypt." Patti sung yesterday, and was received with an ovation of applause. The weather has been favorable all the week, and the Palace Grounds are just now at their best.

CONVENTION OF GOVERNORS.

The Raleigh (N. C.) *Observer* of the 7th inst. says: "Yesterday Gov. Vance received an invitation from the Governor of West Virginia to attend a convention of the Governors of each State in the United States, at Greenbrier White Sulphur Springs, some time in August. Accompanying the letter was a pressing invitation from the proprietor of the Springs offering the hospitalities of his resort to the Governor. There is no political significance attached to this call."

GEN. GRANT INTERVIEWED.

ENGLAND AND ENGLISHMEN.

HE PRONOUNCES DISRAELI A CLEVER MAN AND THE PRINCE OF WALES AN AMIABLE ONE—BETTER DINNERS TO BE OBTAINED IN AMERICA—THE ALABAMA CLAIMS—POOR RESTAURANTS IN LONDON.

From the London World, June 27.

"So, dining out every night has not killed you yet, General?" "No, although it is rather severe work. But then I am much interested, and everybody treats me with a kindness for which I was quite unprepared; and I sleep well in this country. Altogether, I have nothing to complain of."

The conversation took place with an old friend, in the house of a much older one—that of Gen. Badeau, the companion-in-arms of Gen. Grant in the days when destruction seemed to threaten the Union, and when many a bloody field still lay between the armies of the North and the memorable day at Appomattox Court-house, when the great Captain of the South, Gen. Lee, called his broken and starving troops together, and said to them: "Men, we have fought through the war together. I have done the best I could for you. My heart is too full to say more." To conquer the enemy was Gen. Grant's duty, but he would not witness their humiliation; and when the last request was made to him that the Southern troops might take away their horses with them to their homes he yielded a ready assent. Before that time came, however, Gen. Badeau and his chief—now living together for a time in a pleasant street in Brompton—had yet to pass through the dangerous but heroic siege of Vicksburg, the battle of Chattanooga, the awful carnage of the "Wilderness," the long siege of Richmond—scenes which present a strange contrast to those which the two soldiers are now witnessing in the height of a London season.

"And now that you have seen a good deal of England and Englishmen, pray how does it all strike you?" "Well, it would take a long time to tell all that one thinks about England," said Gen. Grant. "In the first place, the country is so beautiful everywhere that one never ceases to admire it. I have been to Bath and to Southampton, and driven a good deal in the neighborhood of London—to Richmond and other places—and everywhere it is the same. All the land is cultivated; one sees comparatively little wood, and it is difficult to imagine anything more beautiful than it all is. Yet, of course, one cannot but recollect how over-populated the country is. Here you can no longer produce enough food for your own people. In our country we could raise the means of support for 500,000,000, and to-day we have only about 2,000,000 more than England. We might not be able to buy anything whatever outside, and be cut off from all the rest of the world, but yet we could get enough out of the ground to live upon. What could England do if any disaster happened to cut her off from the rest of the world in a similar manner?"

"Mr. Disraeli said that in such a case the United States could begin all over again—England could not." "I have met him," said the General, and find him a very clever man, in your English sense. He seems to be thoroughly posted about our country. We were talking about Mexico last night, and he expressed a wish that we had kept Mexico after the close of our war with her. I said that there was a party in our country which had always opposed the annexation of Mexico, but that the Mexican people would welcome annexation, for it would more than double the value of their property, and give them a quiet and secure Government."

"The old question is reviving again, I see." "Yes; and it will always be coming up till it is settled. A clever man, I should think, is Lord Beaconsfield, though I should say a sufferer physically. He seems to me a man who could put up with any amount of insult or unpopularity if he were pursuing an end, and would patiently wait for the result."

"He has been unpopular enough in his day." "Perhaps so; but your public men here get fair play. It is different with us. A man has only to be put into a public position to be a mark for every calumniator; the object on almost all sides is to destroy him. There has got to be a great change in that in our country some day."

"And then you have seen the Prince of Wales, as well as the great politicians?" "Yes; and a very amiable and genial man he seems to be. I have had three or four conversations with him, and always found him very pleasant. The Queen has kindly asked me to dine at Windsor Castle on the 26th, and my wife will go with me; and I believe we are to stay till the next day."

"You ought to be a great judge on the dinner question now. Don't you think we can dine better as a rule in the United States than here?" "Well, the dinners are good enough here; but I think they are better in America. Our markets offer a more varied supply of provisions. Here the dinners are nearly all the same wherever you go." "That is partly the fault of the cooks, who persist in sending up the same old dishes year after year." "As for the cities and large towns, I have never seen any so well managed. All that I have been to are governed on sensible principles. Here in London, for instance, you have a Lord Mayor, who is chosen from the Board of Aldermen in his turn, and the Aldermen are men who take an interest in the welfare of the city." (Here Gen. Grant went over the framework of the City Government with great accuracy.) "What a contrast all this presents to the state of affairs in New-York! There money raised by taxation has been stolen by wholesale, and now property will not sell for the value of the mortgages that are on it, and I declare I do not see what is to become of the City. The debt is enormous. See how well the paving and lighting are looked after here, and how carefully the traffic is managed. The Police, too, seem to be excellent."

"And yet they have quite as 'hard' a set to do with as the Police of New-York, and a good many more of them." "No doubt. I have not noticed so many of the poor about London as I expected to see, although I have been down Whitechapel and the Mile-end-road and other places. At Bath the people were most enthusiastic, and I was much gratified with their kindness to me; they were very lively and good-natured." It is no wonder that the General noticed the latter characteristics, for an American crowd is generally very quiet, never indulging in "horse-play," seldom cheering, and not always good-natured, or at least not demonstratively so. "I hope still to go to Birmingham and Manchester," said he, "and other large cities, for I am very curious to see them. Then I shall go to Scotland, and be back in London in about two months from now. I cannot speak too warmly of the reception I have everywhere met with thus far. It was quite unlooked for."

"The people of the two countries like each other well enough; it is the writers who have made most of the mischief." "Yes," said the General, "and I think good-feeling has been increasing ever since the settlement of the Alabama claims. I was very glad they were settled; for if they had not been, undoubtedly a war would have arisen out of them some day, and the constant anticipation of that would have led to exasperation and ill-feeling. I was very glad," he repeated, "to get the question out of the way."

"But is not a pity that more money was asked for than can be distributed?" "That is a mistake," said the sage President, with some earnestness, "I will explain to you. At first, Congress thought that the sum awarded would not nearly suffice to meet the most obvious and pressing of all the claims for compensation—those which had not been covered by insurance or by anything else. Therefore, Congress said to the insurance companies, 'You cannot have a portion of this award, for you have already recouped yourselves by war premiums; and to persons who had their property destroyed by the Alabama and other cruisers, but who were partly insured, it said, 'You cannot have any either, for you have received your insurance.' So that it ruled out the larger part of the cases. But so high was the rate of insurance in those days that scarcely any one insured his property for anything like its full value. These sufferers by the depredations of the cruisers are entitled to some compensation; and when their claims are fairly regarded the surplus now remaining will not go far. Congress originally limited the claimants to a very small circle, and that is why it happened that there was a surplus at all. Besides, you must remember that the amount was awarded for injury done to the United States; and no one can doubt that the injury, if fairly appraised, would represent even a greater sum than that represented at Geneva. To distribute it fairly among the persons most entitled to it may not be an easy matter; but we sustained damage to the full amount awarded, to say the least—how we shall divide it among the injured persons is another matter. You may depend upon it Congress will do what is right about it next session."

"I am sure there are many who will be glad to hear this explanation of the matter, for it is much misunderstood, and has caused some little feeling." "I find that it has; a gentleman spoke to me soon after I came here about it, and I talked the subject over with him. We were not paid too much for the damage done to our commerce, although to find the very men who most deserve to receive the compensation may be a work of some difficulty. That is just the truth about it."

"What you say will be read. I am confident, with great interest, and it will tend to clear up a prevalent and growing misconception. And now will you tell me anything in London you have not seen?" "I do not know—my son and I very soon went to the Tower, and I think we have visited nearly all the public buildings."

"And seen the *Times*?" "O yes, I went down there one night after a party, and very interesting it was."

"Go anywhere but to a restaurant for something to eat—where we cannot afford to be mentioned the same day as New-York." Thereupon the General related a little experience he had met with in London in search of a luncheon, which ended, as does that of most people, in getting indifferently-cooked food served up in a very uncomfortable manner. But there are no Delmonicos or Brevoort Houses on this side the Atlantic.

"And now," said the General, as his visitor bade him good day, "I will have a smoke."

A NEW VALUE TO REBEL BONDS.

The Petersburg *Index-Appeal* says: "We are glad to learn that there is hope of a full realization of Confederate bonds. Major Daniel, in his oration, delivered at the University last week, informs us that they are to be redeemed—not in rag money, nor, indeed, in solid gold, but in heaven's solid coin. The idea is a splendid one, and most eloquently presented. We wish the Major had been a little more explicit in stating whether the demand is to be made in person or otherwise. Otherwise, we fear, and a larger proportion of the holders will at last be disappointed. We are not sure, however, on this point, as the inference may be drawn that the fact of holding the bonds will be a clear passport, at least one

THE VEEDER DIVORCE LITIGATION.

CONGRESSMAN VEEDER DENOUNCES THE CHARGES MADE BY HIS WIFE AS MALICIOUSLY FALSE.

Congressman William D. Veeder, of Brooklyn, said yesterday that no allowance had been made by the court in the divorce proceedings instituted by his wife beyond the $1,200 alimony originally granted to her, and that he has always been ready to support his children properly, and that they have been educated at the same institution. Through his counsel, Gen. Roger A. Pryor, he submits the following statement in reference to the main questions at issue between him and his wife:

TO THE PUBLIC: For the past five years I have borne in silence the load of ignominy which, with untiring industry, Mrs. Kate Veeder has been accumulating on my character. She is my wife, and the mother of my children, and, rather than assail her and darken the prospects of my boys, I have uncomplainingly endured every foul and false accusation she has whispered against me in the circle of her acquaintance. But now that she has so far broken through the restraints of decent reserve as to parade our altercations in the newspapers, and to publish me a monster of iniquity, and her son a prodigy of precocious profligacy, I feel that not even compassion for the weakness of a woman should longer hinder me from declaring that each and every one of her charges is an absolute untruth.

First—It is not true that she procured a divorce on the ground of my cruelty. She made the charge, but the record shows that it was rejected by the court, and that the separation was decreed solely for the cause of desertion. This accusation, too, I might have conclusively repelled; but weary of her persecutions, and anxious to escape the torment at almost any sacrifice, I let her story of abandonment pass with a simple contradiction. The judgment of the court declares my innocence of the charge of cruelty.

Second—It is not true that I have thrown upon Mrs. Veeder the burden of supporting our son Thomas. The fact is established in the litigation. My uncontroverted proof and her own express admission that every dollar expended for Thomas was contributed by myself, and that my payments on on his account amount to at least $1,000 a year.

Third—The charge that I have seduced my son John, a lad of 16, into a life of shame, finds support. I confess, in the improbability that a woman could invent a story so foul and hideous. But, then, it is equally against nature and reason to suppose that a mother would wantonly publish the infamy of her offspring. In the competition for the custody of our children Mrs. Veeder had only to show that I had debauched my own son, and she would have secured a sure and speedy victory, but eager and unscrupulous as has been her struggle, she has not ventured to challenge for this allegation the test of judicial inquiry. While a publication in the newspapers exposes nobody to the penalties of perjury, it answers equally well for every motive of malice by denouncing husband and child to the execration of mankind. Does any father, does any mother, does any human being require me to discredit this horrible accusation?

Fourth—The imputation of adultery

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—JULY 7.

SALES FROM 2:30 TO 3 P. M.

$20,000 D. of C. 3.65s. 79½ | 200 West. Union..... 59
6,000 La. con..... 78⅝ | 100 Pacific Mail..... 20
2,000 Un. Pac. s f.... 98 | 100 do.....b3. 20
1,000 C. R. I. & P. 7s. 104⅜ | 200 Lake Shore.....s5. 49⅝
3,000 No. Mo. 1st.. 100⅞ | 400 do..... 50
2,000 do..... 100½ | 700 do.....b3. 50⅛
50 Del. & Hud..... 35¼ | 200 do.....b3. 50⅜
100 do..... 35½ | 100 St. Paul pf.....b3. 55¼
100 do..... 35⅜ | 100 do..... 55⅜
700 Mich. Central..... 41½ | 700 do..... 55
100 do..... 41⅝ | 100 Wab. R. Rec..... 33⅜
100 N. Y. C. & H..... 91⅜ | 200 D., L. & W..... 37½
100 do..... 93⅝ | 200 do..... 37⅝
100 do..... 93½ | 200 Ohio & M. pf..... 47
100 do.....s30. 92⅞ | 100 Han. & St. J..... 13½
250 do..... 93⅜ | 100 do..... 13⅝
10 do..... 93½ | 100 do..... 14
400 do..... 93⅝ | 100 H. & St. J. pf..... 30
400 do..... 93⅜ | 100 do..... 30¼
100 do..... 93⅝

MONDAY, July 9—A. M.

The statement of the Associated Banks, received from the Clearing-house on Saturday last, shows an increase of $4,740,400 in deposits, $3,806,300 in specie, and $1,668,200 in loans; and a decrease of $1,912,500 in legal tenders, and $85,100 in circulation. The movement for the week results in a gain of $708,700 in surplus reserve, and the banks now hold $21,899,150 in excess of legal requirements.

The following shows the condition of the banks on Saturday last, as compared with the previous statement and with the statement for the corresponding week last year:

	June 30.	July 7.	July 8, 1876.
Loans	$251,655,600	$253,323,800	$255,653,300
Specie	17,453,000	21,259,300	23,650,600
Legl'd.	60,359,500	58,447,000	53,381,200
Deposits	220,488,200	231,228,600	225,704,100
Circul'n.	15,643,200	15,558,100	15,563,600

And the following the relations between the total reserve and the total liabilities of the banks:

Specie	$17,453,000	$21,259,300	Inc. $3,806,300
Legl t'd's	60,359,500	58,477,000	De. 1,912,500
Total reserve	$77,812,500	$79,706,300	Inc. $1,893,800
Res've required	agt. deposits	56,622,050	57,807,150
Excess of reserve above legl'l requirements	21,190,450	21,899,150	Inc. 708,700

The money market throughout the week exhibited the greatest ease, the supply of capital seeking employment being in excess of the demand. The rates for call loans were 1@2 ₱ cent. In the discount market prime mercantile paper sold at 3½@5 ₱ cent.

The foreign advices reported a quiet condition of affairs in the London market. Consols declined slightly early in the week, but afterward recovered. United States bonds were well held, and some of the issues recorded an advance. The Bank of England gained £122,000 on balance during the week ending Wednesday, and since then £103,000 has gone into the bank on balance. The Directors, at their weekly meeting, reduced the minimum rate of discount to 2½ ₱ cent. In the open market bills were discounted at 1⅜@1⅞ ₱ cent.

The Sterling Exchange market was extremely dull, there being no demand to speak of from any quarter. The nominal asking rates remained unchanged at $4 88 for long and $4 90½ for sight drafts, actual business being on the basis of $4 87 to $4 87½ and $4 89 to $4 89¾.

The Gold speculation was exceedingly tame, the fluctuations being confined within a range of ¼ ₱ cent. The highest and lowest quotations were 105½ and 105¼ respectively, and the closing business was effected at 105⅜. On Gold loans the rates ranged from ½ to 3 ₱ cent. for borrowing and flat.

Government bonds were steady, the feature of the market being the active demand from the smaller class of investors. On Thursday the Secretary of the Treasury issued another call for $10,000,000 of the 5-20s. The reports in regard to the progress of the 4 ₱ cent. loan are very encouraging, and it is expected that the popular subscriptions will be much larger than had been anticipated. The amount taken during the past week is estimated as exceeding $13,000,000. Railroad bonds were in good demand and generally at higher prices. Hannibal and St. Joseph 8s convertible advanced sharply on the decision in favor of the company, but subsequently reacted. There was an active inquiry for the Pacific issues, which advanced. The Chicago and North-west consolidated Gold Coupon bonds were also strong. State bonds were generally well held, and strong for District of Columbia 3.65s, which advanced to 79. Bank shares were firm, and in some instances higher.

The stock speculation throughout the week was characterized by strength, although occasionally there occurred reactions under realizations. The Lake Shore statement was generally regarded as unfavorable, but nevertheless the bull clique succeeded in holding up the price of the stock. The coal shares were higher early in the week, but toward the close became dull, and lost a portion of the improvement. In the late dealings the market was firm for the trunk line shares and the Granger stocks, and weak for Hannibal and St. Joseph.

COURSE OF MARKET—THE WEEK.

	Highest.	Lowest.	Closing. Saturday.	July 9,'76.
American Gold	105½	105¼	112	
U. S. 5s, 1881, coup	111¾	111¾	117⅝	
U. S. 5-20s, 1867, coup	109¼	109¼	119½	
New-York Central	93¾	93⅜	103½	
Rock Island	93¾	93¾	103¼	
Pacific Mail	20¼	19¼	26⅛	
Milwaukee & St. Paul	20½	19½	41⅝	
Milwaukee & St. Paul pf	55½	51¼	71⅝	
Lake Shore	50⅝	47⅜	56½	
Chicago & North-western	42¼	40¼	42¾	
Chicago & North-west. pf	67¼	67¼	77½	
Western Union	59¾	57⅝	77¼	
Union Pacific	66¼	65¾	63½	
Del., Lack. & Western	38¼	36	102½	
New-Jersey Central	9	7⅜	72¼	
Delaware & Hud. Canal	37½	33½	108	
Morris & Essex	64¼	64	101½	
Panama	98	98	137	
Erie	7¼	6¾	14⅜	
Ohio & Mississippi	2⅞	2⅞	16½	
Harlem			140	
Hannibal & St. Joseph	15⅞	14½	14½	
Hannibal & St. Joseph pf	33⅞	28⅜	24½	
Michigan Central	42¾	40⅝	50¾	
Illinois Central	55¾	53½	97¼	

RANGE OF PRICES AND CLOSING QUOTATIONS—JULY 7.

	Highest.	Lowest.	Closing.—Bid.	Asked.
New-York Central	93¾	92⅝	93⅜	93¾
Harlem			138½	140
Erie	7	6¾	6¾	7
Erie preferred	17	17	17	18
Lake Shore	50⅜	49⅜	50	50⅛
Wabash	3⅜	3	3¼	3½
Fort Wayne	20⅛	20¼	20¼	20½
North-western preferred	67	66⅜	66⅞	67⅜
Rock Island	93⅜	92¾	93⅛	93¼
Fort Wayne			88	90
Milwaukee & St. Paul	20½	20⅛	20¼	20½
Mil. & St. Paul pref	55½	53⅝	54⅞	55
Pittsburg	80	80	79	
Del., Lack. & Western	37⅜	37¼	37¾	37⅞
New-Jersey Central	8½	8⅛	8¾	9
Del. & Hudson Canal	35¾	35½	35¾	36
Morris & Essex	66⅛	66	66¼	66⅝
Michigan Central	42	41¼	41⅝	41⅞
Illinois Central	55⅜	55	55½	56
Union Pacific	65¾	65¾	66	66
Hannibal & St. Joseph	13¾	13	13¾	13¾
Han. & St. Joseph pref.	30	29	29⅞	30
Ohio & Mississippi	2⅜	2½	2⅝	2⅜
Panama	98	98	97	98½
Western Union	59	58⅜	58⅞	59½
A. & P. Telegraph			19¾	20
Pacific Mail	20	19⅝	20¼	20¼
Quicksilver			13	13¼
Quicksilver preferred			22	23¾
Adams Express			94¼	95½
Wells, Fargo & Co			80	84
American Express			43½	44
United States Express	41¼	41¼	41	41½

*Ex-dividend.

The following are the returns of the foreign commerce of the port of New-York, and the operations of the United States Sub-Treasury here for the week ending Saturday last, and since the beginning of the year, compared with the returns for the corresponding period of last year:

Imports of Dry Goods and General Merchandise.

Week ending last Saturday	$5,408,853
Corresponding week last year	5,858,969
Since Jan. 1 this year	176,613,040
Corresponding period last year	159,835,249
Gold July 7, 1877	105⅜
Gold July 8, 1876	112

Exports of Domestic Produce.

Week ending last Tuesday	$5,711,029
Corresponding week last year	3,984,025
Since Jan 1 this year	131,785,002
Corresponding period last year	129,887,431

Exports of Gold and Silver.

Week ending last Saturday	$801,584
Corresponding week last year	1,486,900
Since Jan. 1 this year	21,153,386
Corresponding period last year	31,249,458

Receipts for Customs.

Week ending last Saturday	$1,150,314
Corresponding week last year	1,325,472
Since Jan. 1 this year	48,300,025
Corresponding period last year	52,587,103

Gold Interest Paid Out by the Treasury.

Week ending last Saturday	$2,955,637
Corresponding week last year	3,956,802
Since Jan. 1 this year	31,824,794
Corresponding period last year	36,617,802

The *Commercial and Financial Chronicle*, in its issue of Saturday last, publishes the following table of railroad earnings:

	Latest earnings reported.		
	1877.	1876.	
A. Top. & S. Fé	2d wk of June.	$55,316	$50,300
B. & M. Riv. in N.	M'th of April.	50,709	51,724
B. C. Rap. & N.	Month of June.	69,357	100,709
Cairo & St. L.	2d wk of June.	4,783	6,338
Can. Southern	3d wk of June.	40,300	28,022
Cen. Pacific	3d wk of May.	1,575,000	1,757,115
Chicago & Alton	Month of June.	362,522	511,093
C. B. & Quincy	M'th of April.	960,198	892,370
C. M. & St. Paul	4th wk of June.	180,000	225,121
C. R. I. & Pac	M'th of April.	615,177	506,431
C. Mt. V. & D.	3d wk of June.	7,738	7,836
Denver Pacific	M'th of May.	29,614	29,714
D. & R. Grande	3d wk of May.	14,176	9,813
Grand Trunk	Wk end. J'e 23.	155,754	168,588
Great Western	Wk end. J'e 22.	62,134	77,622
Han. & St. Jo.	M'th of April.	186,966	148,573
Illinois Central	M'th of May.	358,905	471,595
Ill. C., Ia. T. & I's.	M'th of April.	99,998	127,985
Ind., Bl. & W	3d wk of J'e.	24,025	30,634
Int. & G. N.	North. 3d wk of June.	17,800	24,700
Kansas Pacific	M'th of May.	246,552	247,602
Lehigh Valley	Month of May.	586,000	515,754
Lou., Cin. & L.	Month of May.	90,675	89,085
Lou. & N., &c.	Month of May.	382,574	360,342
Missouri Pacific	Month of May.	303,542	264,847
Mo. Kan. & Tex.	4th wk of J'e.	86,919	71,804
Mobile & Ohio	3d wk of June.	95,310	91,543
N. Jer. Midl'd.	M'th of May.	56,465	52,073
Nash. Ch. & St. L.	Month of May.	128,646	143,422
Pad. & Elizab'n.	Month of May.	24,202	
Pad. & Memphis.	Month of May.	16,424	14,943
Phila. & Erie	Month of May.	260,591	298,495
St. Jos. & West.	2d wk of June.	4,658	5,544
St. L. & Iron M.	3d wk of June.	9,325	9,453
St. L. I. M. & So.	3d wk of June.	76,400	71,054
St. L. K. C. & No.	M'th of June.	171,856	228,720
St. L. & S. Fran.	3d wk of June.	22,089	22,083
St. L. & S. E'n (St. L. Div.)	1st wk of J'ne.	10,898	12,772
St. L. & S. E'n (K. Div.)	1st wk of J'ne.	5,734	5,253
St. L. & S. E'n (T. Div.)	1st wk of J'ne.	2,640	2,763
St. Paul & S. C.	Month of May.	37,827	46,508
S. City & St. P'l.	Month of May.	18,108	27,864
Tol. Peor. & War.	3d wk of June.	20,524	35,199
Union Pacific	M'th of April.	1,088,280	1,054,188
Wabash	3d wk of June.	83,219	87,980

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, July 7, 1877.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pks	91	Oil, Lard, bbls	425
Cotton, bales	100	Pork, pks	1,259
Copper, bbls	40	Beef, pks	13
Copper, cakes	3,717	Oil-meats, pks	545
Eggs, pks	726	Lard, tcs	200
Flour, bbls	4,727	Lard, kegs	545
Corn-meal, bbls	800	Butter, pks	5,365
Corn, bushels	107,115	Cheese, pks	4,743
Oats, bushels	20,660	Skins, bales	195
Malt, bushels	1,400	Starch, pks	752
Oat-meal, bbls	35	Stearine, pks	50
Hides, bales	413	Tallow, pks	250
Hops, bales	83	Tea, pkgs	7171
Lead, pigs	370	Tobacco, hhds	179
Leather, sides	5,632	Tobacco, pks	197
Oil, bbls	10	Whisky, bbls	395
Oil-cake, pks	1,104	Wool, bales	741

COFFEE—Inactive but firm; 498 bags Rio, by the La Plata, sold on private terms. Stock of Rio here, 90,993 bags.

COTTON—The dealings reported to-day were not important, though some further transactions were reported as having occurred in August options at 12@12.35c. The Cotton Exchange, under the recently adopted resolution, stands adjourned to next Monday, July 9. Spot quotations nominally as in our last....The receipts at this port to-day were 100 bales, and the exports to-day to hence have been 1,185 bales, including 535 bales to Liverpool, 300 bales to Bremen, and 350 bales to Havre.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour was again to-day quoted generally stronger, and in several instances 10c.@15c. ₱ bbl. higher, on an active movement, mainly on home trade account, though, in part for export, and to a limited extent on speculative account. Offerings of desirable lots of most grades light, and holders quite confident in their views....Sales have been reported since our last of 22,950 bbls. of all grades, including unsound Flour of all classes, very poor to very choice, at $4 25@$7 75, mostly at $5 20@$7 25 for ordinary to choice Extras, (of which 200 bbls. St. Louis at $7 25;) Sour Flour at $3 75@$4 75; inferior to choice No. 2 at $3 50@$5 15, mainly at $4 25@$5, (of which 865 bbls. Minnesota in lots at $4 40@$4 85, and 575 bbls. Winter at $4 25@$5,) inferior to fancy Superfine State and Western at $3 50@$4 25, mostly at $3 75@$4 25, the lower rate for poor to fair Winter; inferior to very good Extra State at $5 25@$6 75, mainly at $6 50@$6 65; very good to fancy do. at $6 75@$7 25; City Mills Extra, shipping grades, for West Indies, on the basis of $7 75@$8 for good to very choice, chiefly at $7 75@$7 90; do., for South America, $8 25@$9 25 for fair to fancy; do., for English market, quoted at $6 10@$6 25, 1,000 bbls. sold on private terms; do., Family Extras, $9 25@$10 75, the latter for strictly choice; common to good Ohio shipping Extra, Western, $6 25@$6 75; mostly at $6 50@$6 70, (another line of 1,000 bbls. good Milwaukee went for shipment to London off private terms, quoted at $6 60 bbl., and up to $6 75 asked;) good to fancy do. at $6 75@$7 25, chiefly at $6 75@$7, and most other grades at proportionately strong rates....Included in the reported sales were 5,800 bbls. shipping Extras, in lots, (of which 3,450 bbls. City Mills,) at $6 10@$6 75, Minnesota clear, (of which very good to fancy brands, 1,350 bbls. at $6 50@$6 25;) 3,200 bbls. do., straight Extras, (these mainly at $6 90@$6 25, the latter for fancy brands part to arrive;) 2,350 bbls. Patent do., (mostly at $6 10@$11 15;) 2,600 bbls. Winter Wheat Extras, 575 bbls. Superfine, 1,750 bbls. No. 2 and 640 bbls. unsound Extras at the quoted rates....Southern Flour again quoted somewhat stronger, and wanted, especially for home use....Sales reported of 3,100 bbls., in lots, mostly Extras, at $6 25@$10 65, (of which 650 bbls. new crop, in lots, chiefly at $6 25@$6 50, and 1,000 bbls. do., to arrive, on private terms, for shipment to Brazil.)....Of Rye Flour, sales were reported of 400 bbls., in lots, including Superfine State, within the range of $4 65@$5 for about good to choice, and up to $5 20@$5 25 for fancy, in small lots; market without important change....Of Corn-meal, sales were made of 975 bbls., including Yellow Western, in lots, at $3 20@$3 25, (of which 500 bbls. Prize Medal at $3 25,) and 600 bbls. Brandywine at $3 45@$3 50, the latter unchanged....Sales of Corn-meal, in bags, 2,600 bags coarse on the basis of $1 07 for City and $1 05 for Baltimore. ₱ 100 lb.

GRAIN—Spring Wheat has been offered sparingly, and again quoted 2c.@3c. ₱ bushel higher, and quite firm as the improvement, thus impeding operations. Export demand fair. Winter Wheat more active, chiefly for milling purposes, at, however, irregular prices for new crop, offerings of which are increasing, mainly of Southern product to arrive....Sales have been reported to-day of 96,000 bushels, including 2,000 bushels Amber State at $1 05, at $2 in new crop Amber Georgia, here, a small lot, at $1 85; new crop Red and Amber do., to arrive, prompt shipment, about 20,000 bushels, at about $1 63; choice No. 2 Milwaukee Spring, in store, 20,000 bushels, for milling, on private terms, and 10,000 bushels at $1 70; No. 3 Red Winter, Ice Spring, 8,000 bushels, prime quality, at $1 50; and ungraded Spring, about 25,000 bushels, in lots, within the range of $1 35@$1 56 ₱ bushel....At the call of Wheat to-day, the market for August delivery closed at $1 43⅛ bid, and $1 46⅛ asked; New-York No. 2 Spring, same option, $1 20 bid, and none offered; do. September, $1 25 bid, and $1 50 asked. No transactions....Corn has been moderately active and firmer, and very frequently @2c.@2½c. ₱ bushel, under restricted offerings, particularly in the option line....Sales have been reported since our last of 215,000 bushels for all deliveries, (of which 114,000 bushels for August delivery, including New-York Steamer Mixed at 58½c.@59c., chiefly at 58⅝c.@58¾c.; New-York Steamer Mixed, July option, 24,000 bushels, at 58½c., closing with 58¾c. bid; do., August, 6,000 bushels, at 58¾c. bid; September, 8,000 bushels at 60c., closing at 60c.; New-York No. 2, for immediate delivery, 60c.; do., for July, 10,000 bushels, at 59½c., closing at 59¾c. bid and 60c. asked; do., August, 34,000 bushels, at 60c. @60¼c., (of which 18,000 bushels at 60½c.,) closing at 60¼c.; do., September, 15,000 bushels at 61c.; Mixed Western, ungraded, at 56½c.@60c., chiefly 59c.@60c. for sailing vessel, and 58c.@59c. for steamer quality, the latter for choice, and up to 61½c. for very choice High Mixed; warm Corn at 56c.@60½c. Old Mixed Western, choice, 11,000 bushels, at 62c....At the only call held to-day sales were made of New-York Steamer Mixed, 5,000 bushels, August option, at 58¾c.

....And of New-York No. 2 sales were made of 10,000 bushels, July, at 59¼c., and 8,000 bushels, August, at 60c....Rye lower and dull: 4,000 bushels of State, of late arrival, sold at 86c....Barley and Peas as last quoted.

Of Barley-malt, 700 bushels six-rowed State, on private terms, quoted at $1, cash, for prime....Oats have been quoted at ½c.@1c. ₱ bushel higher, on lighter offerings, but have been quiet: sales reported to-day of 25,000 bushels, including New-York Extra White at 62c., New-York No. 2 White, 7,000 bushels, at 45½c.@45¾c., (of which 5,500 bushels at 45¾c., the closing rate;) New-York No. 3 White, 750 bushels, at 43½c., (with towing lots held higher;) New-York No. 2, 2,250 bushels, at 44½c., (as against 43½c. yesterday;) New-York No. 3, 750 bushels, at 37½c.; Mixed State at 43c.@45c.; White State, 4,500 bushels, at 46c.@52c.; Mixed Western at 33c.@47c.; White Western at 43c.@52c., (of which 4,000 bushels at 47c. and 1,000 bushels at 49¾c.@44c.;) No. 2 Chicago quoted at 44c.@47c.; rejected at 35c.; and unmerchantable at 34c.....Feed has been moderately sought after, and desirable lots have been held with firmness....We quote 40 and 50 lb. at $18@$19; 60 and 80 lb. sold at $21@$23; 100-lb. at $25@$27....Sharps, $27@$30, the latter for strictly fancy in small lots; and Rye feed at $21@$23....Meals dull and as last quoted....A moderate movement has been reported in Bale Hay at steady rates for strictly prime qualities....We quote shipping Hay at 70c.@75c., and retailing at 80c.@90c., the latter for choice. ₱ 100 lb.; Clover, 50c.@70c.; Salt Hay, 50c.@55c....Straw has been slow of sale, with Rye Straw quoted at from 45c.@75c.; Oat, 50c.@60c.

PROVISIONS—The week's exports of Provisions from the ports included 3,258 bbls. Flour, 148,450 bushels Wheat, 399,715 bushels Corn, 33,470 bushels Rye, 36,099 bushels Barley.

HIDES—A less active but generally firm market has been noted for the more desirable kinds of stock....The week's receipts have been 50,752 Hides and 57 bales do. ....Sales, 23,299 Hides and Kips, the sales including, according to Messrs. Pickard & Anderson, 2,254 Dry Monte-video Kips, 11 lb., private terms; 13,954 Dry Rio Grande Hides, part in Boston, 20 to 21 lb., part at 20½c., gold, 4 months, usual selection; 2,195 Dry Rio Grande Kips, part in Boston, 11 lb., private terms; 858 Dry Central American, 20 lb., at 19½c. to 20c., gold, 60 days, usual selection; 491 Dry Ecuador, 20 lb., at 17c.@18c., gold, 60 days, usual selection; 1,749 Dry and Dry-salted Matamoros, 24 to 34 lb., Pfund, 2,000 Dry Texas, 23 lb., Morphis sale terms....Stock in first hands to-day, 133,900 Hides, and 699 bales do., against 137,500 Hides and 1,195 bales same time last year.

MOLASSES—Dull, but quoted about as before.

NAVAL STORES—Resin in rather slack request on the modified basis of $1 85@$1 92½ for Strained to good Strained....Sales, 1,500 bbls. good Strained at $1 90@$1 92½....Spirits of Turpentine less active with Rice&Dimmick, for prompt delivery, quoted at the close at 31½c. ₱ gallon....Sales, 50 bbls. New-York package at 32½c.

OIL-CAKE—Has been partially neglected, with Western, in bars, quoted weak at $34@$34 50 currency; City, from East India Seed, nominal....Exports for the week, 22,013 pks.

PETROLEUM—Crude quoted firm at 6¼c. in bulk and 9¼c.@9¾c. in shipping order on a moderate demand....Refined less active; quoted here at the close for early delivery, at 18¼c....Refined, in cases, quoted at 18¼c. @19½c., for standard brands....City Naphtha quoted at 9½c....At Philadelphia, Refined Petroleum, for early delivery, quoted at 13¾c....At Baltimore at 13c....At the Petroleum Exchange sales were made of Crude at the Creek, to the extent of 55,000 bbls. United at $1 37½@$1 91¼; 25,000 bbls., sellers' options, 30 days, at $1 88¾; and 10,000 bbls., sellers' options, 60 days, at $1 87½.

PROVISIONS—Mess Pork has been fairly active for early delivery, almost wholly for shipment, and quoted firm....Sales reported since our last of 780 bbls., in lots for export, at $14 25....Other kinds quiet....Extra Prime quoted at $10@$10 50, and Western Prime Mess at $13 50@$14....And for forward delivery here, Western Mess inactive, with July options quoted at the close $14 10@$14 20; August, $14 15@$14 25, and September at $14 25@$14 35, with no sales reported....Dressed Hogs in good request, at much firmer prices for light averages. We quote City at 6¾c.@7¼c., and Pigs at 7¾c....Cut-meats dull, but quoted firm....Sales include small lots of Pickled Bellies, 12 lb., at 7c., and sundry small lots of other City bulk within our previous range....Bacon very quiet and quoted barely steady; Long Clear here at 6¾c. @7c....Western Steam Lard has been moderately sought after, for early delivery at about former figures....Of Western Steam, for early delivery here, sales have been reported of 385 tes. new at $9 07½@$9 12½; 250 tcs. do., to arrive next week, at $9 00, with old quoted at $9 20....And for forward delivery here Western Steam Lard has been in fair demand, with Western Steam, for July option, quoted at the close at $9 25; August at $9 30@$9 32½; September, at $9 10@$9 12½; November, at $8 17½@$8 20; December, $8 10 asked; and seller the remainder of the year, $9 07½ asked....Sales have been reported of Western Steam to the extent of 1,200 tcs., August, at $9 22½@$9 27½; 500 tcs., September, at $9 37½; 500 tcs., November, at $9 17½, and 250 tcs., seller the remainder of the year, at $9 02½....City Steam and Kettle wanted; quoted at the close at $8, bid; sales, 150 tcs. at $8 3-16....Lard No. 1 quoted at $8 25....Refined Lard in moderate request; quoted for the Continent, for early delivery, at the close at $9 50; South America, $9 75@$9 87½, and West Indies, $7 50. Sales, also, for the Continent at $9 37½@$9 50....Beef and Beef Hams quiet at previous figures.

....A comparatively free offering has been reported of most kinds of Butter on the basis of previous quotations, with a moderate inquiry noted for the more desirable kinds....We quote within the range of 10c.@23c. for fair to fancy State, and 11c.@22c. for ordinary to fancy Western....Cheese has been in somewhat better request recently, and the finer makes have been quoted steadier in price....We quote new Make Factory at 8c.@9¾c. for fair to fancy, and Western Factory at 6c.@9c. for fair to very choice....Eggs have been very moderately sought after, with choice quoted within the range of 14½c.@16½c. for fair to strictly choice marks ₱ dozen....The week's exports hence of Butter include 5,500 pks. to Glasgow, 2,700 pks. to Liverpool, 200 pks. to London, 200 pks. to Hamburg, and 1,000 pks. to Bremen....And of Cheese, 41,043 bxs. to Liverpool, 1,207 bxs. to London, 8,174 bxs. to Bristol, 9,000 bxs. to Glasgow, and 1,000 bxs. to Hull....Tallow has been in good demand at full rates; quoted at 7¾@7 87½@8 12½ ₱ pound for prime; sales, 290,000 lb., in lots, at 8@$8 12½....Stearine dull, with prime to choice Western, in tcs., quoted at $10@$10 12½, and choice City, in tcs., quoted at $10 25@$10 37½, and in hhds. at $10 12½; sales, 70 tcs. Western at $10 12½.

RICE—A fair jobbing movement has been noted in Domestic Rice, with the principal grades Carolina quoted firm at 6 12½@6 37½; Louisiana at 6 12½@6 37½....For the Clyde, a British steamship, 274 tons, (which cleared hence to-day,) with Deals, from Boar River, Nova Scotia, at 73s....For Bristol Channel, direct, an American bark, 322 tons, (now at Portland,) with Deals, from Richibucto, at 70s....For an Irish port, direct, a British bark, 356 tons, hence, with about 2,100 bbls. Refined Petroleum, at 3s. 9d. ₱ bbl....For the United Kingdom, direct, three Russian barks, 660, 1,040 and 430 tons, now at Baltimore, with Deals, from Miramichi, at 75s.; a British bark, 566 tons, (now at Barbados,) with Mahogany, from a Mexican Gulf port, (going to Fronteras for orders as to port of loading,) at 70s., with option of the Continent; and a British brig, 386 tons, with Naval Stores, from Wilmington, (chartered a few days since,) at 4s. 6d. and 6s. 6d....For Cork and orders, a British brig, 286 tons, hence, with about 2,000 quarters Grain, at 4s. 6d.; and an Austrian bark, 429 tons, hence, with about 3,000 quarters do., at 4s. 6d. ₱ quarter....For Havre, a British brig, 430 tons, hence, with about 3,200 bbls. Crude Petroleum, at 30c. gold; November, at 28 francs ₱ 1,000 kilos....For Bordeaux, a British bark, 449 tons, with about 2,700 bbls. do., from Philadelphia, at 4s. 1½d. ₱ bbl., (option of Dunkirk,) and a British ship, 1,129 tons, from Baltimore, reported at 22s. 6d., cash....For Antwerp, p steam, 200 tes. Lard on private terms, quoted at 30s. bid, and up to 35s. asked, ₱ ton. Also, a German bark, 1,194 tons, hence, with about 7,500 bbls. Refined Petroleum, at 3s. 7½d. ₱ bbl., (the balance,) and a Spanish bark, 487 tons, with about 2,700 bbls. do., from Baltimore, at 3s. 6d., (with option of Rotterdam at 3s. 9d.) ₱ bbl....For Bremen, a German bark, 544 tons, hence, with about 3,700 bbls. Refined Petroleum, at 3s. 9d., (the time out of July clearance,) a British bark, 672 tons, hence, with about 4,000 bbls. do., at 3s. 7½d., (1st of August clearance.)....For Rotterdam, a German ship, 1,120 tons, with Tobacco, from Baltimore, reported at 22s. 6d., cash....For Hamburg, a Norwegian bark, 666 tons, hence, with about 4,300 bbls. Refined Petroleum, at 3s. 9d. ₱ bbl., (12th of August clearance.)....For Bordeaux, an Italian bark, 747 tons, hence, with Kentucky Tobacco, on private terms, quoted at 30s. @32s. 6d....For an Italian port, direct, an Italian bark, 403 tons, hence, with about 13,000 cases Petroleum, at 24c. ₱ case....For a Spanish port (Mediterranean) an Italian bark, 393 tons, hence, with about 1,500 bbls. and 1,000 cases Refined Petroleum, at 4s. 6d. and 22c.; and a Spanish bark, 439 tons, with equal to about 2,700 bbls. do., from Baltimore, at 4s. 7½d. ₱ bbl....For Teneriffe, an Austrian bark, 584 tons, hence, with about 3,300 bbls. Refined Petroleum, at 4s. 10½d. ₱ bbl.; and an Italian bark, 602 tons, hence, with about 3,500 bbls. do., reported on private terms....For Salonica, an American brig, 329 tons, hence, with about 1,000 cases Petroleum, at 32c. ₱ case....For Melbourne, an American bark, 889 tons, with Deals, from St. John, N. B., reported at about 120s....For the River Platte, two American barks, with respectively 400,000 and 500,000 feet lumber, from Portland, at $14, and a Norwegian bark, 393 tons, (now on the way from Sidney, C. B.,) with do., from Montreal, at $18....For Buenos Ayres, an American bark, 349 tons, hence, with general cargo at market rates....For St. John, N. B., a British brig, 225 tons, from Philadelphia, at $1 ₱ ton, and two schooners, hence, with general cargo reported at 15c. ₱ bbl....For Matanzas, an American schooner, 346 tons, now under contract for Coal, from Philadelphia for Aspinwall,) with Lumber, from Pensacola, reported at $12; and another, 321 tons, with do., from Fernandina, at $10....For Rio Janeiro, a British bark, 251 tons, hence, with general cargo, including Flour, on private terms, quoted at 85c.@90c. ₱ bbl....For Cardenas, an American brig, 183 tons, hence, with Coal, (chartered a few days since,) at $2 50 ₱ ton....For Halifax, N. S., a British schooner, 170 tons, hence, with Coal, (chartered a few days since,) at $1 30 ₱ ton....For Porto Rico, a Austrian brig, with Lumber, from Wilmington, reported at $9....For Boston, a fairly active movement has been reported in tonnage for Coal, on the basis of $1@$1 10 from the harbor of New-York, $1 30@$1 45 from Baltimore, and $1 50 from Georgetown....For Portsmouth, N. H., a schooner, with Coal, from Georgetown, at $1 60 ₱ ton....For Fall River, two schooners, with Lumber, from ports in Georgia, at $7@$7 25....For New-Haven, a British steamship, 981 tons, and a bark, brig, and schooner, with Coal, from Cow Bay, reported at $1 75 ₱ ton; and a schooner, with Lumber, from Pensacola, at $9....For the Ice trade, coastwise, tonnage has been in demand, chiefly for Savannah; and for loading, on the basis of 50c. for Baltimore, 80c. for Georgetown, and $1 for Savannah; and from Boston at $2 50 for Galveston, ₱ ton.

THE STATE OF TRADE.

BUFFALO, N. Y., July 7.—Flour firm, with a fair demand; sales, 800 bbls. at unchanged prices. Wheat in fair inquiry; sales, 2,000 bushels No. 2 Milwaukee at $1 05; 1,200 bushels do. at $1 03@$1 04; 5,000 bushels No. 1 Duluth at $1 07; 400 bushels No. 1 Sheboygan, and 5 cars special bin Milwaukee at $1 05; 2 cars milling White at $2 12½. Corn in fair demand; Call Board transactions—No. 2 Western, 58c. bid, 58¾c. asked, cash; 51½c. bid, 52c. asked to arrive; 52½c. bid, 52¾c. asked July; sales of 3,300 bushels, last half of July, at 52½c.; 53c. bid, 53¾c. asked, August; sales of 10,000 bushels, last half of August, at 52¾c.; 10,000 bushels, last half September; outside sales—10,000 bushels, last half August, at 53½c.; 5,000 bushels do. at 53c.; 18,000 bushels, last half July, at 52¾c.; 10,000 bushels, August, 53c.; cash sales of 1,600 bushels No. 2 at 52¼c.; 43,000 bushels do. at 52½c.; 1,000 bushels High Mixed at 53¾c.; 4 cars, by sample, at 51c.; 10 cars No. 2 to millers, at 53c.; 35,000 bushels, by sample, and No. 2 on private terms; 9,000 bushels, by sample, at 50c. Oats in light request; sales, 2,500 bushels Western at 42c.@50c. Barley in light inquiry; sales, 4,700 bushels Milwaukee on private terms; held at 53c. Malt in fair trade inquiry at unchanged prices. Other articles unchanged. Canal and Railroad Freights unchanged. Lake Receipts—Flour, 2,350 bbls.; Corn, 39,000 bushels; Oats, 13,000 bushels; Pork, 105 bbls. Railroad Receipts—Flour, 2,200 bbls.; Wheat, 8,800 bushels; Corn, 12,000 bushels; Oats, 9,100 bushels; Rye, 1,600 bushels. Canal Shipments to Tide-water—Corn, 26,201 bushels; Wheat, 7,800 bushels; Barley, 16,250 bushels; Rye, 8,078 bushels; Pork, 288 bbls. Intermediate points—Corn, 11,400 bushels; Wheat, 9,202 bushels. Railroad Shipments—Flour, 8,600 bbls.; Wheat, 8,800 bushels; Corn, 34,000 bushels; Oats, 9,100 bushels; Rye, 1,600 bushels.

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EGYPTIA.....WED., July 18 | ALGERIA.....WED. Aug. 1

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STATE OF GEORGIA.....Thursday, July 19
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STATE OF NEVADA.....Thursday, Aug. 2

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Cabin passage, $55, $65, or $75, according to stateroom; steerage, $20; intermediate, $40.

WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 29 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.,

THE FLORIDA PORTS, AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.

GEN. BARNES, Capt. CHEESMAN, WEDNESDAY, July 11. Pier 16 East River, 3 P. M. MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents, 62 South-st.

SAN JACINTO, Capt. HAZARD, SATURDAY, July 14, Pier 43 North River, 3 P. M. GEO. YONGE, Agent, 409 Broadway.

H. LIVINGSTON, Capt. MALLORY, WEDNESDAY, July 18. Pier 43 North River, 3 P. M. GEO. YONGE, Agent, 409 Broadway.

CITY OF DEAN, Capt. KEMPTON, SATURDAY, July 21, Pier 43 North River, 3 P. M. GEO. YONGE, Agent, 409 Broadway.

Insurance ONE-HALF PER CENT. Superior accommodations for passengers. Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, Atlantic and Gulf Railroad, and Florida steamers.

C. D. OWENS, Agent, 5 & 6 G. R. R. | GEORGE YONGE, Agent A. & G. R. R. | Agent C. R. R. of Ga., No. 315 Broadway. | No. 409 Broadway.

PACIFIC MAIL AND PANAMA TRANSIT STEAM-SHIP LINES.

FOR CALIFORNIA, JAPAN, CHINA, AUSTRALIA, NEW-ZEALAND, BRITISH COLOMBIA, OREGON, &c.

Sailing from Pier foot Canal-st., North River.

For SAN FRANCISCO, via ISTHMUS OF PANAMA.

Steam-ship ACAPULCO.....Monday, July 16

Connecting for Central America and South Pacific ports.

From SAN FRANCISCO to JAPAN and CHINA.

Steam-ship CHINA.....Saturday, July 14

From San Francisco to Sandwich Islands, Australia, and New-Zealand.

Steam-ship AUSTRALIA.....Wednesday, July 18

For freight or passage apply to

WM. P. CLYDE & CO., or H. J. BULLAY, Supt., No. 6 Bowling-Green, Pier foot Canal-st., North River.

TO SUMMER TRAVELERS.

International Steam-ship Company's Line of Steamers TO EASTERN MAINE, NEW-BRUNSWICK, NOVA SCOTIA, PRINCE EDWARD'S ISLAND, &c., &c.

The steamers NEW-YORK and CITY OF PORTLAND will, until Sept. 15, leave Boston at 8 A. M. and Portland at 4 P. M., every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, for EASTPORT, Me. and ST. JOHN, N. B., forwarding passengers by connecting lines to Calais, Me., St. Andrews, Fredericton, Shediac, Pictou, and Bathurst, N. B.; Truro, Pictou, Digby, Annapolis, Kentville, Windsor, and Halifax, N. S.; Summerside and Charlottetown, P. E. I. The steamers are first class in every respect, the climate of the route to which they run is delightfully cool and invigorating, and the expenses of travel very moderate. For circular with description of the route, and any further information, apply to

W. H. HURST, Agent, End of Commercial Wharf, Boston, Mass.

NEW-YORK, HAVANA & MEXICAN MAIL S. S. LINE

Steamers leave Pier No. 3 North River, at 3 P. M.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.

CITY OF HAVANA, PHILIPS.....Saturday, July 14
CITY OF VERA CRUZ, DEAKEN.....Wednesday, July 18
CITY OF NEW-YORK, TEMERMAN Wednesday, July 25

FOR VERA CRUZ AND NEW-ORLEANS.

Via Havana. Progreso. Champeachy Tuxpan, Tampico.

CITY OF HAVANA, PHILIPS.....Saturday, July 14

Steamers will leave New-Orleans July 22 and Aug. 13 for Vera Cruz and all the above ports.

For freight or passage apply to F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, Nos. 31 and 33 Broadway.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA DIRECT MAIL LINE.

These first-class steam-ships sail regularly at 3 P. M. from Pier No. 13 North River, as follows:

COLUMBUS.....WEDNESDAY, July 11
CLYDE.....SATURDAY, July 21

Accommodations unsurpassed. For freight or passage apply to WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling-Green. McKELLER, LULING & CO., Agents in Havana.

HAMBURG American Packet Company's Line, for PLYMOUTH, CHERBOURG, and HAMBURG.

POMMERANIA.....July 12 | SILESIA.....July 26
GELLERT.....July 19 | LESSING.....Aug. 2

Rates of passage to Plymouth, London, Cherbourg, Hamburg, and all points in England: First Cabin, $100, gold; Second Cabin, $60, gold; Steerage, $30, currency.

KUNHARDT & CO., C. B. RICHARD & BRO.,
General Agents, General Passenger Agents,
61 Broad-st., N. Y. 61 Broadway, N. Y.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—Blank United States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. JONES, Passport Agent. No. 91 Duane-st., corner Broadway.

SHIPPING.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.

SAILING FROM PIER NO. 27 NORTH RIVER, WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS at 3 P. M.,

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., FLORIDA, THE SOUTH, AND SOUTH-WEST.

GULF STREAM.....WEDNESDAY.....July 11
CITY OF ATLANTA.....SATURDAY.....July 14

SUPERIOR PASSENGER ACCOMMODATIONS.

Insurance to destination one-half of one per cent.

Goods forwarded free of commission. Passenger tickets and bills of lading issued and signed at the office of

JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents. Office on the pier.

Or W. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling Green,
Or BENTLEY D. HASELL, General Agent
Great Southern Freight Line, 317 Broadway.

ANCHOR LINE U. S. MAIL STEAMERS.

NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.

Ethiopia.....July 14, 8 A. M. | Bolivia.....July 28, 7 A. M.
Victoria.....July 21, 2 P. M. | Devonia.....Aug. 4, noon

TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, OR DERRY.

Cabins, $65 to $80, according to accommodations: Intermediate, $35; Steerage, $28.

NEW-YORK TO SOUTHAMPTON AND LONDON.

Elysia.....July 21, 2 P. M. | Utopia.....Aug. 4, noon

Cabin, $80; Steerage, $28. Cabin excursion tickets at reduced rates. Drafts issued for any amount at current rates. Company's Pier Nos. 20 and 21 North River, New-York. HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents, No. 7 Bowling Green.

NATIONAL LINE—Piers 44 and 51 North River. FOR LONDON.

GREECE.....THURSDAY, July 19, 10 A. M.

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

Spain.....July 14, 8:30 A. M. | Egypt.....July 28, 8 A. M.
The Queen.July 21, 2 P.M. | Italy.....Saturday, Aug. 4

Cabin and steerage passage, and drafts from £1 upward, issued at very low rates. Company's offices No. 69 Broadway. P. W. J. HURST, Manager.

RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD. GREAT TRUNK LINE AND UNITED STATES MAIL ROUTE.

On and after June 25, 1877,

Trains leave New-York, via Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets Ferries, as follows:

Express for Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West and South, with Pullman Palace Cars attached, 9 A. M., 6 and 8:30 P. M., daily.

For Williamsport, Lock Haven, Corry, and Erie, at 8:30 P. M., connecting at Corry for Titusville, Petroleum Centre, and the Oil Regions. For Williamsport and Lock Haven, 9 A. M.

For Baltimore, Washington, and the South, "Limited Washington Express" of Pullman Parlor Cars, daily, except Sunday, 9:30 A. M.; arrive Washington, 4:10 P. M. Regular at 8:20 A. M., 1, 6, and 8:30 P. M. Sundays, 6 and 8:30 P. M.

Express for Philadelphia, 7:30, 8:20, 9, (9:30 Limited,) 10:30 A. M., 1, 4, 5, 6, 7, and 8:30 P. M. Sunday, 9 A. M., 5, 6, 7, and 8:30 P. M. Emigrant and second-class, 7 P. M.

For trains to Newark, Elizabeth, Rahway, Princeton, Trenton, Perth Amboy, Flemington, Belvidere, and other points, see local schedules at all Ticket Offices.

Trains arrive from Philadelphia, 6:50 and 10:40 A. M. and 10:20 P. M., daily; 10:10 A. M. and 6:50 P. M., daily, except Monday. From Washington and Baltimore, 6:50, 10:05 A. M., 4:10, 5:10, and 10:10 P. M. Sunday, 6:50, 10:40 A. M. From Philadelphia, 5:05, 6:50, 9:10, 10:10, 10.40, 11:50 A. M., 2:10, 4:10, 5:10, 6:50, 8:40, 10:10, and 10:20 P. M. Sunday, 5:05, 6:50, 10:40, 11:50 A. M.; 6:50 and 10:20 P. M.

Ticket Offices, Nos. 526 and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts.; No. 4 Court-st., Brooklyn; Nos. 114, 116, and 118 Hudson-st., Hoboken; Depot, Jersey City. Emigrant Ticket Office, No. 8 Battery-place. L. P. FARMER, FRANK THOMSON, General Passenger Agent. General Manager.

TO PHILADELPHIA via PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

THE OLD-ESTABLISHED ROUTE AND SHORT LINE between NEW-YORK AND PHILADELPHIA.

13 Through Trains each way daily. 3 Depots in Philadelphia, 2 in New-York.

Double track, the most improved Equipment, and the fastest Time consistent with absolute safety.

On and after June 25, 1877.

Express Trains leave New-York, via Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets Ferries, as follows:

7:30, 8:20, 9, (9:30 limited,) 10:30 A. M., 1, 4, 5, 6, 7, and 8:30 P. M. Sunday, 9 A. M., 5, 6, 7, and 8:30 P. M.

Returning, Trains leave Philadelphia, 3:35, 6, 7:30, 8:30, and 11 A. M., Limited Express, 1:35 P. M.), 2, 4, 6:30, 7, and 7:35 P. M., and 12 Midnight. On Sunday, 3:35, 8, 8:30 A. M., 4, 7:35, P. M., and 12 Midnight.

Ticket Offices, Nos. 526 and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts.; No. 4 Court-st., Brooklyn; Nos. 114, 116, and 118 Hudson-st., Hoboken; Depot, Jersey City. Emigrant Ticket Office, No. 8 Battery-place. L. P. FARMER, FRANK THOMSON, General Manager. General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—Commencing July 1, 1877, through trains will leave Grand Central Depot:

8:00 A. M., Western and Northern Express, with drawing-room car to Rochester; also to St. Albans.

9:00 A. M., Special Saratoga Express, drawing-room cars, through to Montreal.

10:30 A. M., Special Chicago and Western Express, with drawing-room cars to Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo, and Niagara Falls; also, drawing-room car through to Richfield Springs.

11:30 A. M., Northern and Western Express, with drawing-room cars for Saratoga.

3:30 P. M., Special Saratoga Express. Connects at East Albany for principal stations to Syracuse.

4:00 P. M., Albany and Troy Express. Stops at Sing Sing, Peekskill, and all stations north, except Livingston.

6:00 P. M., St. Louis Express, with sleeping cars for St. Louis, running through every day in the week; also, sleeping-cars for Watertown, Canandaigua, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and for Montreal via Saratoga.

8:30 P. M., Pacific Express, daily, with sleeping cars, for Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Cleveland, Toledo, Detroit, and Chicago, and to Montreal via St. Albans.

11:00 P. M., Express, with sleeping cars, for Albany and Troy. Way trains as per local Time Tables.

Tickets for sale at Nos. 252, 261, and 413 Broadway, and at Westcott Express Company's offices, Nos. 7 Parkplace, 785 and 942 Broadway, New-York, and 333 Washington-st., Brooklyn.

C. B. REEKER, General Passenger Agent.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.—FERRY-BOATS leave New-York from James-slip 30 minutes, and from 34th-st., East River, 15 minutes previous to departure of trains. No boats from James-slip after 7 P. M. On Sundays from 34th-st. only. Trains leave Long Island City as follows: For Greenport, Sag Harbor, &c., 8:44, 9:03 A. M., 3:30, 4:06 P. M.; Sundays, 4:40 A. M. For Patchogue, &c., at 9:03 A. M., 2, 4:45, 5:23, 6:03 P. M.; Sundays, 9:15 A. M. For Babylon, &c., at 9:03, 9:03, 11:30 A. M., 2, 4:24, 4:45, 5:23, 6:03 P. M., Sundays, 9:15 A. M., 6:35 P. M. For Port Jefferson, &c., at 10 A. M., 3:30, 5:05 P. M.; Sundays, 9:30 A. M. For Northport, &c., at 10 A. M., 3:30, 4:24, 5:05, 6:42 P. M.; Sundays, 9:30 A. M., 6:30 P. M. For Locust Valley, &c., at 8:44, 11:30 A. M., 2, 3:30, 4:24, 5:05, 6:42 P. M. Sundays, 9:30 A. M., 6:30 P. M. For Rockaway Beach, &c., at 9, 10:20, 11:30 A. M., 1:30, 4:24, 5:05, 5:43 P. M. Sundays, 9:15, 10, 11 A. M., 1:30, 6:30 P. M. For Far Rockaway, &c., at 9, 10:20, 11:30, A. M., 1:30, 2, 3:30, 4:24, 6:05, 5:43, 7 P. M.; Sundays, 9:15, 10, 11 A.M., 1:30, 6:30, 6:35 P. M. Local trains for Flushing, College Point, &c., as per time table. Ticket offices in New-York at James-Slip and Thirty-fourth-Street Ferries; at the offices of Westcott's Long Island Express Company, No. 7 Park-place, No. 942 Broadway, Grand Central Depot, 42d-st. In Brooklyn, No. 333 Washington-st. In Brooklyn, E. D., No. 79 4th-st. By purchasing tickets at any of the above offices baggage can be checked from residence to destination.

LONG BRANCH AND PHILADELPHIA VIA NEW-JERSEY SOUTHERN R. R.

Commencing June 18, 1877, steamers leave New-York, Pier No. 8 North River, foot Rector-st., connecting at Sandy Hook with trains for Long Branch, 6:20, 9:30, 10:40 A. M., 3:45, 5, and 6:15 P. M.

Ocean Grove, 9:30 A. M. and 3:45 P. M.

Philadelphia and Toms River, 6:20, 9:30, A. M., and 3:45 P. M.; Sea-side Park, Barnegat, and Beach Haven, 9:30 A. M. and 3:45 P. M.; Vineland, Bridgeton, Atlantic City, and Cape May, 9:30 A. M.; Sundays, for Long Branch, 9:30 A. M.

W. S. SNEDEN, General Manager.

ERIE RAILWAY.

Summer Arrangement of through trains. From Chambers-Street Depot. (For 23d-st. see note below.)

9:00 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Cincinnati and Chicago Day Express. Drawing-room coaches to Buffalo.

10:45 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Express Mail for Buffalo and the West. Sleeping coach to Buffalo.

7:00 P. M., daily, Pacific Express to the West. Sleeping coaches through to Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cincinnati, and Chicago without change. Hotel dining-coaches to Chicago.

7:00 P. M., except Sundays, Western Emigrant train.

Above trains leave Twenty-third-Street Ferry at 8:45 and 10:15 A. M. and 6:45 P. M.

For local trains see time tables and cards in hotels and depots. JNO. N. ABBOTT, General Passenger Agent

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN AND HARTFORD RAILROAD.—Trains leave Forty-second-Street Depot for Boston at 8:05, 11 A. M., 1, 3, 9, 10, 11:35 P. M. For Boston and Albany Railroad, 8:05, 11 A. M., 3, 9 P. M. For Connecticut River Railroad, 8:05, 11 A. M., 12 M., 3 P. M. For Newport, 8:05 A. M., 1 P. M. For Shore Line Division, 8:05 A. M., 1, 3, 5:15, 10 P. M. For Air Line Railroad, 8:05 A. M., 1, 3, 11:35 P. M. For New-Haven and Northampton Railroad, 8:05 A. M., 3 P. M. For Naugatuck Railroad, 8:05 A. M., 1, 3 P. M. For Housatonic Railroad, 8:05 A. M., 3 P. M. For Danbury and Norwalk Railroad, 8:05 A. M., 1, 3, 4:40, 5:45 P. M. For Shepaug Railroad, 8:05 A. M., 3 P. M. For New-Canaan Railroad, 8:05 A. M., 1, 4:40, 5:45 P. M. For local trains see time tables.

LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD. ARRANGEMENT PASSENGER TRAINS. JAN 1, 1877.

Leave depots, foot of Cortlandt and Desbrosses sts., at 6:30 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Sayre, Elmira, Ithaca, Auburn, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and the West. Pullman's sleeping coaches attached.

General Eastern office corner Church and Cortlandt sts. CHARLES H. CUMMINGS, Agent.

ROBERT H. SAYRE, Superintendent and Engineer.

CALIFORNIA PASSENGERS! THE CHICAGO & NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY, and THAT LINE ALONE, runs the celebrated Pullman Hotel Dining Cars between Chicago and Omaha. They leave Chicago and Omaha daily. This road is the oldest, shortest, quickest, and best line between Chicago and the Missouri River, and has the best equipment of any road in the West. All ticket agents will sell you California or other Western tickets by this line.

L. P. BOOTH, General Agent, 415 Broadway, N. Y.

TO THE WHITE MOUNTAINS. THROUGH BY DAYLIGHT.

On and after July 9, through cars for the White Mountains will leave Grand Central Depot, via New-York, New-Haven and Hartford Railroad, at 8:05 A. M., arriving at Fabyan's at 5:25 P. M.

Ask for tickets via Connecticut River Line.

WICKFORD RAILROAD ROUTE TO NEWPORT, R. I. Passengers for this line take 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M. express trains from Grand Central Depot, arriving at 4:18 and 8 P. M. at Newport.

THEODORE WARREN, Superintendent.

HOUSE-FURNISHINGS, &C.

Refrigerators, Ice-Cream Freezers, OIL AND LAUNDRY STOVES, AND HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS, AT LOW PRICES.

W. & J. SLOANE, No. 32 Vesey-st.

STEAMBOATS.

THE NEW

PROVIDENCE LINE

TO BOSTON, via Providence Direct.

A WHOLE NIGHT'S REST.

ONLY 42 MILES OF RAIL. TIME 60 MINUTES.

The magnificent new steamer

MASSACHUSETTS,

("The Palace Steamer of the World,")

and the world-renowned steamer

RHODE ISLAND,

("The Queen of the Sound,")

Leave daily (Sundays excepted) from Pier No. 29 N. R., foot of Warren-st., at 5 P. M., arriving at PROVIDENCE at 6 A. M., and BOSTON 7 A. M. No intermediate landings between New-York and Providence.

THE OLD RELIABLE STONINGTON LINE,

FOR BOSTON AND ALL POINTS EAST,

at 5 P. M. daily from Pier No. 33 N. R., foot of Jay-st.

THE GREAT FALL RIVER LINE FOR BOSTON,

And all points EAST, via NEWPORT and FALL RIVER.

The mammoth palace steamers

BRISTOL AND PROVIDENCE,

LARGEST, HANDSOMEST, AND MOST COSTLY STEAMERS IN THE WORLD. Full night's rest. No midnight changes. Five morning trains rail River to Boston. Steamers leave New-York daily at 5 P. M., (Sundays July 1 to Sept. 2, inclusive,) from Pier No. 28, N. R., foot of Murray-st. GRAND PROMENADE CONCERTS every evening. Tickets and State Rooms secured at all principal hotels and ticket offices, at the Pier, and on steamers. BORDEN & LOVELL, Agents. GEO. L. CONNOR, Gen'l Pass. Agent.

OAK BLUFFS, MARTHA'S VINEYARD, AND NANTUCKET.

NEW AND DIRECT ROUTE BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND THESE GREAT

SUMMER RESORTS OF NEW-ENGLAND, VIA FALL RIVER LINE AND WOODS HOLE.

Leave New-York at 5 P. M. daily, (Sundays included.) Arrive at Oak Bluffs 8:30 A. M., and Nantucket 11:30 A. M. the next day.

3 TO 6 HOURS AHEAD OF OTHER LINES.

New-York to Oak Bluffs, $5; Excursion tickets, $9. New-York to Nantucket, $6; Excursion tickets, $10.

Returning, leave Nantucket, 1:15 P. M.; Oak Bluffs, 4 P. M.; arrive New-York, 6:30 A. M. the next day.

GEORGE L. CONNOR, BORDEN & LOVELL, General Passenger Agent. Agents.

ALBANY BOAT---PEOPLE'S LINE.

The elegant steamers DREW and ST. JOHN leave Pier No. 41 North River EVERY WEEK DAY at 6 P. M., connecting at Albany with express trains for

SARATOGA, LAKE GEORGE, LAKE CHAMPLAIN, THE ADIRONDACK AND WHITE MOUNTAINS,

and all favorite Summer Resorts North and West.

FARE ONLY $1 50.

Messina's String Bands accompany each steamer.

S. E. MAYO, General Passenger Agent.

SEA BIRD, CAPT. H. B. PARKER.

FOR RED BANK FROM FRANKLIN-ST.

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Sunday, 8th.....8:00 A. M.	Sunday, 8th.....4 A. M.
Monday, 9th.....3:00 P. M.	Monday, 9th.....7 A. M.
Tuesday, 10th.....3:00 P. M.	Tuesday, 10th.....7 A. M.
Wednesday, 11th.3:30 P. M.	Wednesday, 11th...7 A. M.
Thursday, 12th...4:00 P. M.	Thursday, 12th.....7 A. M.
Saturday, 14th...11:00 A. M.	Friday, 13th.....7 A. M.
Sunday, 15th.....8:30 A. M.	Saturday, 14th.....6 P. M.

HELEN—CAPT. J. S. THROCKMORTON.

FOR RED BANK, from Franklin-st.

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Saturday, 7th.....2 P. M.	Saturday, 7th.....6:30 A. M.
Tuesday, 10th.....9 A. M.	Monday, 9th.....3:00 P. M.
Wednesday, 11th...9 A. M.	Tuesday, 10th...3:00 P. M.
Thursday, 12th.....9 A. M.	Wednesday, 11th.3:00 P. M.
Friday, 13th.....9 A. M.	Thursday, 12th...3:00 P. M.
Saturday, 14th.....9 A. M.	Friday, 13th.....3:00 P. M.
Monday, 16th.....3 P. M.	Monday, 16th.....6:30 A. M.

ALBANY AND TROY BY DAY BOATS.—C. VIBBARD and DANIEL DREW leave Vestry-Street Pier, N. R., at 8:35, and 24th-st. at 9, A. M., landing at Nyack Ferry, West Point, Newburg, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Saugerties, Catskill and Hudson. Close connection with New-York Central Railroad for the West, and with Express trains for Saratoga, Montreal, and other points north. To West Point and Newburg, returning same day, $1. Tickets or coupons good on Hudson River Railroad are received on board for passage.

NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, SPRINGFIELD, WHITE MOUNTAINS, MONTREAL, AND INTERMEDIATE POINTS.—Steamers leave Pier No. 25 E. R. at 5:15 P. M., and 12 P. M., connecting with special trains at New-Haven for Meriden, Hartford, Springfield, &c. Tickets sold and baggage checked at 944 Broadway, New-York, and 4 Court-st., Brooklyn. Excursion to New-Haven and return, $1 50.

CITIZENS' LINE STEAMERS FOR TROY and SARATOGA, connecting with all railroad lines North, East, and West. FARE LOWER THAN BY ANY OTHER ROUTE. The entirely new and magnificent steamers CITY OF TROY and SARATOGA leave daily (Saturdays excepted) at 8 P. M. from Pier No. 40 N. R., foot of Leroy-st. Through tickets sold and baggage checked to all points.

JOSEPH CORNELL, Superintendent.

1877.—LLOYD'S DOCK, OYSTER BAY.—LAURELTON, JONES DOCK, (Cold Spring,) and Oyster Bay. The new and fast steamer H. B. SCHUYLER, Capt. J. L. Clark, will leave New-York daily (Sundays excepted) for the above places, from Pier No. 16 East River, foot of Wall-st., at 3:45 P. M.; foot of 23d-st., at 4 P. M. Returning, leave Oyster Bay at 6:30 A. M. Stages will connect at Lloyd's Dock for Huntington. Tickets to all landings, 60 cents; excursion tickets, $1.

FOR NORWALK AND DANBURY DAILY. Steamer ADELPHI leaves Brooklyn, (Jewell's Dock,) 2:30 P. M., Pier No. 37 East River, 2:45 P. M., and 33d-st., 3 P. M., connecting with Danbury and New-Haven Railroads. Reduced fare, 35 cents.

Excursion tickets, 50 cents.

RONDOUT AND KINGSTON.—LANDING AT Newburg, Poughkeepsie, Highland Falls, (West Point,) Cornwall, Marlboro', Milton, Esopus, connecting with Ulster and Delaware Railroad. Steam-boats JAMES W. BALDWIN and THOMAS CORNELL, from pier foot of Spring-st., North River, daily at 4 P. M.

MARY POWELL, FOR WEST POINT, NEWburg, Poughkeepsie, Rondout, and Kingston, landing at Cozzens, Cornwall, Milton, New-Hamburg, and Marlboro by ferry, leaves Pier 39, North River, (Vestry-st.,) daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 5 P. M. No liquor on the boat or grounds. Splendid boating, bathing, and fishing. Tickets, 40 cents; excursion tickets, 60 cents.

CATSKILL AND STUYVESANT BOATS Cleave daily from Pier No. 42, foot of Canal-st., at 6 P. M., for passengers and freight. Fare $1. Berths free.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS ON Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad. Fare $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 11:30 A. M.

EXCURSIONS.

A DAILY ROCKAWAY BEACH EXCURSIONS EVERY DAY AND SUNDAY.

FIVE OCEAN EXCURSIONS DAILY

By the steamers COLUMBIA, (entirely new,) the largest and most elegant excursion boat ever built, AMERICUS, AND NEVERSINK, WITH CONTERNO'S 23D REGIMENT BAND, AND COLUMBIA GLEE CLUB.

60 MILES SAIL FOR 50 CENTS.

COLUMBIA LEAVES EVERY DAY,

24th-st., North River, 10 A. M.
10th-st., North River, 10:15 A. M.
Pier No. 2 North River, 10:30 A. M.
Jewell's Dock, Brooklyn, 11 A. M.

AMERICUS LEAVES EVERY DAY AND SUNDAY,

24th-st., North River, 8:30 A. M. and 1:15 P. M.
10th-st., North River, 8:40 A. M. and 1:25 P. M.
Pier No. 27 North River, 8:50 A. M. and 1:35 P. M.
Pier No. 2 North River, 9 A. M. and 1:45 P. M.
Jewell's Dock, Brooklyn, 9:20 A. M. and 2 P. M.

Steamer NEVERSINK, from East River, every day. Leaves 33d-st., East River, 8:15 A. M. and 12:55 P. M. South 1st-st., Williamsburg, 8:30 A. M. and 1:10 P. M. Grand-st., New-York, 8:45 A. M. and 1:20 P. M. Jewell's Dock, Brooklyn, 9 A. M. and 1:30 P. M. Steamers leave Rockaway, 11 A. M., 4:30, 5 and 6 P. M. Excursion tickets, good on either boat, 50 cents.

PLYMOUTH ROCK. ROCKAWAY.

MARINE BAND. MADRIGAL BOYS. GLEE CLUB. BENT, the CORNET. TWO TIMES EVERY DAY, Including SUNDAYS, but excepting THIS MONDAY.

JARRETT & PALMER'S superb palace steamer PLYMOUTH ROCK, with all her great musical attractions, makes two trips to ROCKAWAY BEACH every day.

. Leaves foot of 22d-st., N. R., at 9 o'clock A. M. and 2 P. M., and Pier 1, N. R., at 9:30 A. M. and 2:30 P. M.

FARE.....Round trip.....50 cents.

PLYMOUTH ROCK. SPECIAL.

The usual trip will be omitted THIS MONDAY, but resumed TO-MORROW, (Tuesday,) and every day of the week.

DAILY ROCKAWAY BEACH EXCURSION. Steamer WM. CROOK, Capt. C. Adams.

Leave foot 4th-st., Hoboken.....8:30 A. M.	
Leave north side Erie Ferry, Jersey City.....9:15 A. M.	
Leave 23d-st., North River, new dock.....10:30 A. M.	
Leave 10th-st., North River.....10:45 A. M.	
Leave Pier No. 13, Cedar-st.....11:00 A. M.	
Leave Martin's Dock, Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn.11:20 A. M.	

Steamer leaving Rockaway at 4:30 P. M.

EXCURSION TICKETS, 50 CENTS.

Music by the William Cook Marine Band.

A fine glee club and other attractive musical entertainment.

GRAND TEMPERANCE MEETING AT SEA CLIFF, Under the supervision of the GOOD TEMPLARS.

The elegant steam-boat THOMAS POWELL will run to Sea Cliff daily, Sundays excepted, commencing June 23, until July 21, leaving Leroy-st. 8 A. M.; Jewell's Dock, Brooklyn, 8:30 A. M.; Grand-st., New-York, 8:45 A. M., 9:30 A. M. Returning, leave Sea Cliff 4:30 P. M. No liquor on the boat or grounds. Splendid boating, bathing, and fishing.

Tickets, 40 cents; excursion tickets, 60 cents.

LAKE SUPERIOR.

Elegant Steamer Excursions Lake Superior and return; time, two weeks; fare, $38. Leave Buffalo each Monday and Thursday, 2 P. M. Particulars No. 401 Broadway.

ORANGEMEN—JULY 12, 1877.—ANNUAL EXCURSION PICNIC to Dudley's Grove. Barges leave Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn, at 8; 25th-st., N. R., at 9, and 125th-st. at 10 A. M., sharp. Music by Lovell. Tickets, 50 cents, obtained on board.

WEST POINT OR NE

LOCAL MISCELLANY.

SERIOUS AFFRAY IN A STREET-CAR.

MURDEROUS ASSAULT IN A THIRD-AVENUE CAR—TWO MEN STABBED BY A DRUNKEN RUFFIAN.

A case of murderous assault of a peculiarly aggravated character came up before Justice Flammer, at the Fifty-seventh-Street Police Court yesterday morning. Patrick Kelly, of No. 116 Spring-street, who said he was a printer by trade and a native of Chicago, was arraigned on a charge of attempting to kill Peter H. McGee and Thomas L. Lanney, two respectable-looking young men residing at No. 243 Mulberry-street. The testimony of both complainants was substantially the same. They said they had been on a picnic, and about 1 o'clock yesterday morning were returning in a Third-avenue car, which was very much crowded. Upon arriving at Fiftieth-street the prisoner, who had incidentally been drinking, got into the car, and at once began to make himself offensive to the other passengers. He began by seating himself in the lap of a young man, and in a most disagreeable and surly manner refused to get up when asked to do so. Not wishing to make trouble, the young man bore the infliction as he best could, and said no more about it. When the conductor collected the fares some slight confusion occurred, as some of the young men paid for one or two of their comrades. When asked for his fare Kelly refused to pay, alleging that he had already given it to the conductor. An argument followed, and several of the passengers, upon being appealed to by the conductor, tried to explain to Kelly that he had not paid. He became very abusive at this, and struck one of them, and a general scuffle ensued. Seeing that he would be ejected from the car, Kelly drew a pocket-knife, and attacked every one within reach. He struck Lanney on the left cheek, inflicting a cut about two inches long, and upon McGee's attempting to prevent him from doing further injury, he turned upon him, striking at him savagely with the knife. Before he could be disarmed he cut McGee's left coat sleeve, above the elbow, in two places, and also inflicted a slight wound in the forehead. Officer Dolan was called, and Kelly was given into custody. After the affray McGee discovered that the blade of the knife had broken and that a fragment about an inch in length was sticking in his forehead. Upon hearing this testimony Justice Flammer directed the prisoner to ascend the platform in front of his desk. Kelly did so, and certainly a more uncompromising looking subject never presented himself for inspection, even in a Police Court. He was tall and slender in person, with deep-set grey eyes, placed close together, low forehead, a prominent nose, and an unmistakable "rouch" in every sense of the word. His hair was clipped short, showing the marks of at least a dozen scalp-wounds. His neck and face were also scarred, indicating that he had figured in many similar affairs. Remarking upon the scars on his head and face and on the general appearance of the prisoner, Justice Flammer said it was clear to him that the complainants had told the truth, and that he would hold him to answer to a charge of felonious assault in each case. Kelly said the scars were all the result of injuries accidentally received, and that he had been kicked all over the car before he had drawn the knife, and had only done so as a last resort in self defense. He was held in default of $2,000 bail in each case.

A BATCH OF GAMBLERS ARRAIGNED.

THE MEN ARRESTED ON SATURDAY NIGHT TAKEN BEFORE JUSTICE DUFFY—THREE PROPRIETORS HELD FOR TRIAL—THE PLAYERS DISCHARGED.

Clay H. Koehler, a guest at the Revere House, appeared before Justice Duffy, at the Jefferson Market Police Court, yesterday morning, as the complainant against the gamblers arrested by Capt. Byrnes at the "Gotham" and at No. 616 Broadway on Saturday night. Koehler, it is said, is the son of a clergyman in Pittsburg, Penn., who, a few weeks ago, gave him $500 and sent him to this City to make his fortune. In pursuing this laudable object, Koehler opened a vigorous warfare on the "tiger," concealed in the jungles of the "faro banks," and, as a natural consequence, soon found himself without money. Among the places where he had met with losses were the gaming saloons at the "Gotham" and No. 616 Broadway, and, in order to retrieve his fallen fortunes, Koehler wrote to the proprietors threatening, if his losses were not made good, to institute criminal proceedings against them. No attention was paid to these letters, and Koehler thereupon called on Capt. Byrnes and gave information against the places. The Captain was glad to avail himself of the opportunity to break up these dens, which had long defied the Police, and accordingly accompanied Koehler before Justice Duffy, who issued the necessary warrants. These warrants were successfully executed on Saturday night, as already published in THE TIMES. John Brady, of No. 329 East Ninth-street, was arraigned as the proprietor of the game at the "Gotham," and in his company were six other men who were found playing "faro" when the Police made the raid. Koehler identified Brady as the person who, on several occasions when he had visited the place, "bucked" and acted as "dealer" or "cue-keeper," and Justice Duffy, after a short examination, decided to hold him in $1,000 bail for trial at the Court of General Sessions. The required security was furnished, and Brady was released. Among the players arrested in the "Gotham" Detective Slevin pointed out Thomas Sheridan, James Burns, John King, and John Riley, and charged them with having assaulted him when he had forced his way into the gaming-room. The Police on arriving at the place found the door leading to the gaming-room, which is on the second floor of the premises, locked and barred against them. Slevin climbed up on a shed in front of the house, and breaking in the window, sprang into the room. He was thereupon attacked by the men mentioned, and was compelled to draw his revolver to defend himself. Meanwhile, Capt. Byrnes, Sergt. Brogan, and Detective Dolan had succeeded in breaking down the door, and entered the room. A lively fight ensued, but the gamblers were speedily overpowered. The magistrate administered a severe reprimand to the men for their conduct in resisting the execution of a legal warrant, and fined Sperling, Burns, King, and Riley $10 each. The others were discharged.

John Kenny, who gave his residence as No. 39 East 40th-street, was arraigned as the proprietor of No. 616 Broadway, which was raided on by Capt. Byrnes. With him were brought to the bar 35 men, chiefly Cubans and Spaniards, who were found in the place by the Police. Kenny was required to find bail in $400 for trial, and bail being furnished, he was liberated. Koehler could not identify any of the other prisoners as having been connected in any capacity with the "game," and they were all discharged.

Capt. McCullagh, of the Seventeenth Precinct, brought into court William Smith, the reputed proprietor of a "faro bank" at No. 297 Bowery. Smith was also arrested on a warrant issued by Justice Duffy, on complaint of Koehler. This place is situated immediately opposite the "Gotham," and the raid on the latter place gave the gamblers the alarm, and when Capt. McCullagh called at No. 297, Smith, who is also known as "California George," was alone, surrounded by the hastily abandoned paraphernalia of the game. He was required to give bail in $700 to await trial. All the gaming implements found in the places raided upon are still in the possession of the Police, who will hold them until the complaints against the defendants are finally disposed of.

VIOLATIONS OF THE SUNDAY LAW.

At the Fifty-seventh-Street Police Court, yesterday morning, Peter Bannon, of No. 787 Tenth-avenue, and John Travis, of No. 810 Tenth-avenue, were arraigned before Justice Flammer, charged with keeping their bar-rooms open on Sunday morning. Bannon admitted that his place was open, but said it was only a few minutes after midnight, and he had not sold any liquor after that hour, and that he was in the act of putting things in order before closing for the night. Travis said it was true that his place was open at 6 o'clock in the morning, but that he had opened it solely for the purpose of sweeping the room. He also denied having sold any liquor. The policemen, however, had made the charge, and, in accordance with the law, the Justice had to hold the prisoners to answer in $100 bail each. Both men readily furnished the required amount of bail, and were released. The papers in each case will be sent to the District Attorney's office. Why other liquor dealers in the same neighborhood who were guilty of the same offense, that of having their places open after midnight on Saturday, were not arrested did not appear. Certain it is that, if the Police had wanted to make arrests for this offense, dozens of men in the same precinct might have been taken into custody for doing exactly what Bannon and Travis did. Only three or four weeks ago a man who keeps a bar-room on Second-avenue was arrested on this charge, and when taken before Justice Morgan, at the same court, proved that he either himself or his barkeeper had been arrested four times in five weeks in the same saloon. He said it was because the Police of his precinct had a grudge against him. Justice Morgan, who seemed to be of the same opinion, discharged him at once.

SUICIDE OF A TAILOR.

The body of the man who shot himself on Saturday morning at the corner of Bushwick-avenue and Hall-street, Brooklyn, was taken to the Morgue, where it was identified yesterday afternoon by his brother as that of Frank Stauder, a tailor, who resided at the corner of Baltic-avenue and John-street, East New-York. Dr. A. W. Shepard, the County Physician, made a post-mortem examination, and found that a bullet had penetrated the left temple, lodging in the brain on the right side. The skin around the bullet-hole was burned and the left hand of the suicide was blackened by the firing of the pistol. This was the only wound. The report made by the Police that there were three bullet-holes in the man's temple created some speculation at first as to whether he had committed suicide or had been murdered. He had taken to drink on account of failure to get employment. He leaves a wife and two children.

IMPASSABLE CITY AVENUES.

WOODEN PAVEMENTS THAT HAVE ROTTED AWAY AND BECOME A NUISANCE—SEVENTH-AVENUE IN A PARTICULARLY BAD CONDITION—AN ECONOMICAL EXPEDIENT THAT DOES NOT WORK WELL.

About five years ago Seventh-avenue, from Fourteenth-street to Forty-third-street, and from Forty-seventh-street to Fifty-ninth-street, was covered with a patent wooden pavement. It was beautiful to look at when first laid, and was certainly most pleasant to drive over, and was admired by all. Now the blocks have rotted in some places, and have been worn away in others to such an extent that it is impossible to drive any vehicle over any part of it, unless at a walk, without danger of breaking the springs or axles, to say nothing of the inconvenience to which the passengers would be subjected. It is all bad throughout the extent of the avenue, and not fit to be driven over, but then there are some places much worse than others. At the corner of Nineteenth-street, for instance, there is a large hole fully 12 feet in diameter, in which there is no pavement at all, the blocks having been crushed and split and ground almost to a pulp. All along the tracks of the horse railroad there are deep holes and ruts, some of them at least 10 inches deep, and at many points the iron casings of the sewer openings project from five to six inches above the surface of the street, the blocks around them having been worn away and crushed. In front of the Central Market, between Forty-seventh and Forty-eighth streets, the pavement is in very bad condition, not only with respect to the unevenness of the surface, but because the boards upon which the blocks were laid have sprung, or have warped from their original position, allowing the water to accumulate beneath. After every rain this accumulation of water becomes stagnant in a very short time, and emits a disgusting odor, which is much complained of by market men and their patrons. Within the last 10 days the Municipal authorities have been making some effort to render the roadway more passable and safer for vehicles. To this end they have caused a number of loads of macadamized stone to be deposited at regular intervals along the avenue, and workmen are now engaged in filling up the holes and ruts with this material. Upon the stone surface a clayey sand is thrown, and the whole is made smooth by the passage of a heavy roller. Persons traveling on the street say that this same experiment was tried about a year ago, but that it did not answer the purpose. Sixth-avenue, above Fiftieth-street, which is also paved with wood, is in almost, if not quite, as bad a condition as that already described.

THE ASSAULT ON MRS. PARISH.

CONDITION OF THE INJURED WOMAN—A CARD FROM A SALOON KEEPER.

The head, face, and neck of Mrs. Mary Parish, who was murderously assaulted at Fort Lee, on the Fourth of July, as described in yesterday's TIMES, still present a most ghastly appearance. Owing to her wounds, Mrs. Parish has not been able to be out, and some of the Fort Lee saloon-keepers, freed for the time from her surveillance, sold liquors quite freely yesterday, and the four hacks, which she had stopped from running on Sunday, two weeks ago, were on the road doing a lively business. Mrs. Parish informed a TIMES reporter that she expected to be out in two or three days, and that before next Sunday she will have all the hacks enjoined permanently from running on Sundays in Fort Lee, and all the Sunday excursion boats stopped from landing there. Her reason for this, she says, is that Fort Lee has been ruined as a place of residence, and that nearly every lot there is now for sale, solely because the place has been brought into disrepute by the low order of people brought from New-York on excursion boats to spend Sunday in beer saloons. There are now only five places in Fort Lee licensed to sell liquors, and Mrs. Parish has the proprietors of every one of them under arrest for keeping disorderly houses. From numerous inquiries there appears no doubt that Edward Hanlon did tell Mrs. Parish that he was hired to put Mrs. Parish out of the way, even if he had to kill her; and it also appears that Hanlon, even after he was so hired or not, was under the impression, when he made the assault, that he was carrying out the desires of the arrested liquor dealers. Mr. Joseph Schlosser, however, denies that he was a party to the arrangement.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In your to-day's issue, in an article headed "Outrage at Fort Lee," my name is introduced in an unjust as well as unfavorable way. It is intimated that I with others instigated Ed. Hanlon to his brutal and cowardly attack upon the woman who calls herself Mary Parish. So far as I am concerned, there is no truth in such a charge, and I believe that may be said as to the others named. Ed. Hanlon, whom I have always considered one of Mrs. Parish's spies, has sworn vengeance on me because I turned him out of my house summarily. I did not expel him, however, because he was intimate with her, but because he came to my house intoxicated, and I allow no drunken man there if I can help it, and I refused him liquor because he came under a rule of mine to sell no intoxicants to any one who is in the habit of abusing it. I am told by the magistrate who issued the warrant for Hanlon's arrest, and who will be apt to deal rather roughly with Hanlon if the latter be caught, that Mrs. Parish in her complaint alleged that Hanlon, while beating her, said he was hired, but did not give the names of the parties. The mistake in this statement in my article is evidently the result of an afterthought. Mrs. Parish is enraged at me, partly for reasons well known here, and partly because I obtained my innkeeper's license last Spring over her opposition. She has made a charge against me that I keep "a disorderly house"—a charge utterly malicious and unfounded. Still, as she has made it, it is her duty to substantiate it to the satisfaction of the Grand Jury. I am content to abide the issue and confident as to the result. The motives of Hanlon's atrocious assault are known here, or conjectured with every show of probability; and they are outside of the keeping of public houses or the sale of beer. The lovers of fair play here have no sympathy with the man or his crime, nor have, I believe, the other victims of Mrs. Parish's malice—the bakers, milkmen, or butchers, whom she has fined or threatened to fine for serving their customers on Sunday morning, or the hackmen whom she has harried. In any one instigated Hanlon to such dirty work, I shall be glad to lend my assistance to detect and punish the guilty parties. JOSEPH SCHLOSSER.

FORT LEE, N. J., Sunday, July 8, 1877.

A MUCH-AFFLICTED FAMILY.

A married woman, who resides on the east side, was arrested on June 10 and taken before Justice Flammer, charged with intoxication and disorderly conduct. It proved to be an aggravated case, and the woman was sentenced to three months' imprisonment on Blackwell's Island. Yesterday morning, after the regular court business was over, the husband of the woman in question appeared before the Justice to ask for her release. He told a sad story. He said that when his wife was arrested they had seven children, and that since her imprisonment her absence had been severely felt by the family. He had not asked for her release, however, as he did not consider he had any good grounds upon which to base an appeal for magistrial clemency. Now things had changed. He no longer had seven children, as one of them, a little boy, had been drowned. He had gone on a picnic on July 4, and had fallen from a barge into the East River. Yesterday morning he had been notified that the child's body had been found and that it was lying in the Morgue. His little family was in the deepest sorrow, and the presence of the mother was badly needed. Under the circumstances, he felt emboldened to ask for the release of his wife, who was deeply grieved at the loss of her little boy, and upon whom he thought the great affliction that had fallen upon them would prove a salutary lesson, which would have a lasting effect. Justice Flammer at once directed the Clerk of the court to make out the necessary papers for the release of the woman, which were given to the husband, who, after thanking the Justice for his clemency, left the court, accompanied by his friends.

A ONE-SIDED SWIMMING MATCH.

A swimming match for $100 a side came off at Bath, Long Island, yesterday afternoon, between Joseph Van Beuren, a teacher of swimming, and George H. Wade, a ship's blacksmith. The men belong in Brooklyn, and are both young, Wade being only 19 and Van Beuren 28. The course was laid off from McCluskey's Bath Park, between Bath and the Coney Island shore. When the swimmers were ready they were taken out in an open boat, accompanied by their trainers, while the referee and timekeeper went in another boat. A mile from shore the men entered the water and struck out for Bath. They had the wind and tide with them, but the water was very rough, and altogether too cold for comfort. The race was close for about a quarter of a mile, but when this distance had been gone Van Beuren cried out for assistance, and had to be removed from the water. He had been seized with cramps, and was literally doubled up when taken into the boat. His escape from drowning was quite narrow, and it will be some time before he recovers from the effect of his unpleasant experience. Wade kept on alone, and finished the race in 30 minutes. The referee was Mr. James Gibbons.

CHANGE IN A STREET-CAR ROUTE.

The route of the Bleecker-Street Railway is to be changed to-day, and hereafter the cars of that company are to run up and down Ninth-avenue between Fourteenth and Twenty-third streets. The tracks now in use on Eleventh-avenue will probably be torn up. Workmen were engaged during Saturday night and yesterday in connecting the tracks of the Ninth-Avenue Railway with those of the Twenty-third-Street Railway, to enable the Bleecker-street cars to run to the Twenty-third-Street Ferry.

SPIRITUALISTS AT ODDS.

THEIR POINTS OF DIFFERENCE.

WEEKLY CONFERENCE OF PROGRESSIVE SPIRITUALISTS—CERTAIN PROFESSIONAL MEDIUMS REFERRED TO AS SHAMS—PERSONAL EXPERIENCES NARRATED—DARK CIRCLES DISCUSSED.

The usual weekly conference of Progressive Spiritualists was held yesterday afternoon at the Harvard Rooms, corner of Forty-second-street and Sixth-avenue, Mr. A. S. Davis presiding. Unusual interest attached to this meeting, it being expected that an animated discussion would take place upon the spiritual orthodoxy of a certain Mrs. Wilson, who claims to be a dark circle medium of exceptional powers, but who is denounced by the majority of the Progressive Spiritualists as a sham and a fraud. Such debate, however, as did take place on the subject was comparatively tame. There was no one at the meeting who undertook to defend Mrs. Wilson's claims to be a true medium, except a gentleman by the name of Thurber, who was very energetic indeed; in fact, so much so that when the conference was over he engaged in a personal dispute with an opponent, which was only prevented from coming to blows by the intervention of a stalwart young gentleman big enough to thrash both opponents. Mr. Thurber did not seem to be in any better odor with the conference than Mrs. Wilson, for he was privately denounced with great unanimity as a fraud also, who made his living by acting as a sort of business manager for mediums of doubtful spiritual reputation. It certainly appeared to the unprejudiced observer that his advocacy of this particular medium was altogether too earnest to be prompted solely by disinterested motives. It was made evident as the debate advanced, that the genuineness or otherwise of mediums generally, and especially of dark circle mediums, is a fruitful source of contention among the whole body of Progressive Spiritualists, and a stumbling block in the progress of the cause. There would appear to be a faction who disbelieve, or at least very gravely doubt, the genuineness of all dark circle manifestations, at the head of which stands Mr. Farnsworth. This gentleman displayed in the course of his remarks, so critical, inquiring, and logical a turn of mind, that one could only account for his being where he is, on the theory that he is still in the stage of inquiry—not a satisfied believer but one who is yet trying to find what there is at the bottom of Spiritualism. Others there were in the conference who applauded his utterances when he narrated his experience in the application of tests to dark circle manifestations, every one of which had exposed them as shams, or at least made it apparent that deception was practiced; but there was no one else bold enough to follow in the footsteps of this very outspoken gentleman. It was clear that the truths he told were not entirely palatable, and Mrs. Wilson having been disposed of as an unmitigated fraud and no true medium, the debate was mainly on the general subject of dark circle manifestations, though it did not confine itself very strictly to that. Members were communicative on their "experiences," told how they became spiritualists, and what frequent communication they had with the unseen world. In this there was much that was supremely ridiculous and not a little that was interesting, simply as examples of extreme self-delusion. With entire sincerity and good faith, some of the speakers related as spirit communications to themselves, the phenomena which quite commonly attend certain disordered states of the system, or of some one part of it, perfectly unconscious that they were as purely the effects of physical causes as rheumatism or toothache. One old gentleman, in the simplicity of his heart, said he found that the spirits—"sperrits" he called them—always visited him when his nervous system was passive, which afterward turned out to mean when he was confined to his bed by a chronically disordered stomach—he pronounced it "stomilk." Another of his seeing spirits in the street and other places, and described these visions in a way which at once made it evident that he was suffering from a disease of the eye perfectly well known to oculists. Yet as both these speakers said they derived great comfort and happiness from their spirit manifestations, it certainly would be unfortunate work to rob them of so comforting a delusion; and no one in the conference, not even the critical Mr. Farnsworth, volunteered the thankless office. Several professional mediums were present in the hall, who seemed to feel that the discussion reflected on them rather keenly, as in the course of disposing of Mrs. Wilson some rather hard nuts were given as professional robberies in general. One lady of determined countenance and violently red hair mounted the stand and told the conference that they knew her and she could tell them she wasn't afraid to submit to any test. She had been tested 40 times or more, and wasn't afraid to be tested by any one, there she looked hard enough at Mr. Farnsworth, had slept and prayed with the spirits; the angels had stood by her when no one else did, and she knew they would always do it. The best medium she ever knew was a Methodist preacher—a woman. She [the speaker] was invited to go to her church and speak, but when the congregation heard of it they said they wouldn't attend. She didn't want to go; if she had, she would have gone, and all the men in the town wouldn't have kept her out; she could tell 'em that. She'd have put Spiritualism to 'em. [Applause.] They all knew that some three years ago she married a minister—they ought to see what a respectable man he was now! [Applause.] All the sharp corners were rubbed down; he had learned to be charitable to Spiritualists. This statement was received with another encouraging round of applause, amid which the lady with the red hair stepped down and gave place to another lady medium of mature years and faded appearance. She defended the dark circle manifestations, and told the doubters that more good seed had been sown in this City in dark circles than in any other form of spirit manifestations. The anti dark circle party, however, would have had all the best of the argument, strengthened as it was by Mr. Farnsworth with his crucial tests, had not a champion appeared totally different from any who had preceded her. This was Mrs. Lord, a lady of extraordinary and exceptional powers as a dark circlist. It should be added, perhaps, that to her great spiritual powers the lady adds the advantage of a charming face and figure, a fascinating manner, an enunciation and expression which were really models of refinement, and a vivacity of style always interesting. In short, Mrs. Lord was a perfectly fascinating brunette, young, and a widow. Her argument in favor of dark seances of course carried confusion into the ranks of the disbelievers, and drew forth rapturous applause from the numerous friends. She concluded by inviting all present to attend her seance next Wednesday evening, and everybody joyfully promised to go, including Mr. Farnsworth. With this the conference closed.

TWO STARVING CHILDREN RESCUED.

Last evening Officer Savercool, of the Eighth Precinct, found lying on the stoop of a house at the corner of Grand and Sullivan streets Mary Ann Noonan, aged 6 years, who was insensible and nearly dead from want of food. On making inquiries the officer learned that the parents of the child, John and Catharine Noonan, living at No. 197 South Fifth-avenue, were both confirmed drunkards, and during a debauch on Friday night last had turned the child out into the street, and had since refused to permit her to return home. The child was taken to the Eighth Precinct Station-house, and a few minutes after an officer entered the station-house, having in custody the mother, whom he had arrested in a state of gross intoxication. The woman was locked up, and an officer was then dispatched to the house, where he found, in the apartments of the Noonans, the father lying on the floor in a state of beastly intoxication. Beside him was the youngest child of the degraded couple, a girl named Mary, 2 years of age. The child was entirely naked, and her person was in a most filthy state. She was unconscious from inanition resulting from a lack of nourishment; and Dr. Cook, who was summoned to attend her, said that she had not had any food for two or three days. The children were taken to Police Head-quarters and tenderly cared for by Mrs. Webb, the matron. From the neighbors it was learned that Noonan and his wife had been on a continual debauch since Tuesday last. The Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children has been notified and will institute criminal proceedings against the unnatural parents.

SUITS AGAINST STOCKHOLDERS.

Receiver Joel Parker, in pursuance of the order of the Chancellor, has brought suits against the following stockholders and Directors of the New-Jersey Mutual Life Insurance Company: William M. Force, President, for $20,000; Charles C. Lathrop, Vice-President, $70,000; George Peters, $15,000; Hon. Thomas B. Peddie, $10,000; D. M. Wilson (estate of,) $20,000; Jeremiah Councellor, $10,000; James G. Barnet, $10,000, and John H. Kase, $7,000. The writs are returnable on Tuesday next, before Judge Depue, at Newark, but it is probable that the cases will be deferred until September. The defendants have engaged half a dozen of the best lawyers in New-Jersey, and are determined to fight to the bitter end. They sold their stock to the Directors of the Hope, at an advance of 50 per cent, and received therefor bonds and mortgages held by the New-Jersey Mutual, which reduced the assets of the latter $200,000—a deficiency, it is claimed, that was never made good by their successors, and which was the beginning of the troubles, that caused the ruin of the company. The following is a copy of the opinion which the Receiver obtained from Mr. Barker Gummere, of Trenton, before instituting proceedings:

Hon. Joel Parker, Receiver:

DEAR SIR: At your request I have examined the papers submitted to me by Ludlow McCarter, Esq., your attorney, and also a statement in writing in respect to the manner in which a portion of the assets of the New-Jersey Mutual Life Insurance Company were withdrawn and appropriated by certain of its then officers and stockholders, and I am of opinion that suits should be brought and can be maintained to recover the assets so withdrawn, or their value with interest.

SUICIDE OF A YOUNG HUNGARIAN.

EUGENE FOGARASI FOUND DEAD IN HIS ROOM—A REMARKABLE LETTER TO HIS BETROTHED—HE CONFESSES HIS DISSOLUTE LIFE, AND THEN SHOOTS HIMSELF.

Eugene Fogarasi, a native of Hungary, 22 years of age, was found dead in his room at No. 107 Forsyth-street, last evening, having committed suicide by shooting himself in the left breast with a revolver which was found lying beside him. Coroner Woltman was summoned to the house, and proceeded to make an investigation. Lisette Zuefle, the landlady of the house, informed the Coroner that Fogarasi hired a room on June 30 for one week. He said he had just arrived from Philadelphia. He was in the habit of going out at 10 or 11 o'clock in the morning, and was generally absent from the house all day. He came home at midnight on Saturday, and went to his room. At 9 o'clock yesterday morning Mrs. Zuefle went to the room and found him lying apparently asleep in bed. She did not disturb him, but returned at 2 P. M. He was still apparently sleeping, and Mrs. Zuefle left again without disturbing him. At about 4 o'clock she became alarmed at his non-appearance, and summoned a neighbor, who went into the room and found that he was dead. Albert M. Sittenberg, of No. 65 Bowery, a companion of the deceased, testified that he had known Fogarasi about one week, having first met him at the New-England Hotel; he was in the company of the deceased almost every day; he seemed to be very low-spirited, and was continually talking about a young lady in Philadelphia whom he loved very much, but owing to his poverty could not marry. He also said that his father in Germany was very rich, and he had written him over 11 letters asking him for a remittance, but had received no answer. On Friday deceased sold his watch for $5, and on Saturday he pawned his ring and sold a coat. The deceased drank to excess all the week. When Sittenberg left him on Saturday, he requested him to call on him early on Sunday morning. Fogarasi had several times threatened to commit suicide unless his father sent him money enough to return to his native land. Among the effects of Fogarasi was an unfinished letter written in German, of which the following is a translation. There was no address or signature to the letter:

MY DEARLY BELOVED AFFIANCED META: When you receive these lines, the pity and love you feel for me will cool down, which is my sincere wish, for I am undeserving of your tender love; nay, I am not even deserving the beautiful life God has given me, for I have always abused it. Indeed, I do not deserve the heavenly paradise which I endeavored to find with you. The cold earth in which I am to be buried is too good for me, for I deserve that my body be thrown to the wild hyenas, and no better.

MY DEAR META: I am tired of life, and I cannot blame myself, for I have wasted my youth—my beautiful youth—in the most horrible, unlimited corruption, and when I awoke from the infatuation of the most corrupt pleasures, I was already lost. At that time already I commenced to despise, to abhor myself, and life became daily more burdensome; I have no peace; my soul, my sense of honor, and my heart was always suffering; I pitied myself and regretted my foolishness, but alas it was too late; it had become a passion and I had become a spoiled youth. If that had not been the case I had probably never gone to America, but at home, life, even in the most happy moments, was misery to me, and even at my old home I intended suicide, but on second thought I reasoned try America, and so I came hither. Here I was fully satisfied and happy. But after I made your acquaintance, I felt in the desired happiness that I was most miserable, and regretted my dissolute life. I comforted myself with your chaste, innocent, sincere, true love, and have always thought that I might with you reach a happy future and be able to live without care; but alas, I was disappointed in myself, because when I gave a thought to the reality of married life, I have found that those sweet ideas were only castles in the air, because I would never be able to marry you my dear Meta, or to make you happy. Our love is so firmly welded that it could never be shaken, and then both of us would have been very unhappy. For this reason I have thought I have enjoyed life sufficient; and I will set you free to make your fortune. My dearest Meta! Don't blame or condemn me until you have thought over it, and when you have maturely thought over the matter, you will say that I have acted very nobly toward you and that I could not act differently; that I had no choice but to sacrifice my life to make you happy.

Meta! Though with grief I do close with grief I do with much regret; but there is no other salvation for us. Shall I leave you? No, it is better for me to die; or will you leave me and goad me to do some harm to you. Make use of your life, but not too fast; live temperate in every respect; take care of yourself, for the world is bad, and if you find some one willing to share his life with you, love him well that you may not be disappointed. I wish that you may always live happy, and my last prayer to God is that he may never forsake you.

Take the inclosed locket with my hair as a memento. It is everything I have. Dear Meta, remember me and visit my grave as often as possible. I know the world will censure me, but I cannot help it, I was foolish; but I don't care a fig for it, and die in peace, because I am satisfied that by my death I have saved you from immeasurable misery and misfortune, for if I would live what had become of us? I know your parents and friends would despise us and laugh at us, and the consequence would be dissatisfaction and unspeakable misery, our love would be destroyed, and both of us would be the sufferers.

STRANGE RAILWAY ACCIDENT.

Not long since an accident occurred to an express train on the South-eastern Line, England. A passenger in the second carriage from the engine states that all went well until they arrived within about five miles of Minster, when, the train traveling steadily at express speed of about 40 miles an hour, the faintest shock was felt by those in the foremost carriages, a slight crash heard, and stones and dust began to fly up around the carriage. On looking out of the window, he saw that a horse was being dragged along by the engine, its hindquarters were on the ground, the hind legs on either side of the front left wheel, and the rest of the body was held up by the engine, and being thrust forward in some strange way. The train was gradually brought to a stand-still, and upon going to the engine he found the body of a large, powerful black cart-horse fixed in the buffer of the engine driver's right into the body, and holding it up apparently at the juncture of the lower rib of the spine. In this attitude the body had been carried by the engine for about a quarter of a mile. It seems that a man was passing over a level field crossing with a wagon and two horses, when, suddenly round a sharp and closely adjacent curve the express train swept upon them; he escaped, but the left buffer of the engine struck the shaft horse, impaled it, and carried it bodily off in the manner described—the right buffer caught the other horse on the flank, killed it instantly, and threw it off the line, the corner of the wagon came in contact with the first carriage of the train, broke one of its panels, and was hurled off the line. It was the opinion of the engine-driver that if the horse being hit so full by the engine had not been impaled and carried forward in the way described, or if it had dropped from the buffer on to the line before the train had stopped, the engine would in all probability have been thrown off the track.

CONSCIENCE MONEY.

The Fishkill *Standard* says that Mr. Buel Evans, of Matteawan, recently received an envelope by express from Charleston, S. C., covering $200 in bills. On the same day Mr. Evans received by mail a letter, which was evidently in a disguised hand, and read as follows:

CHARLESTON, S. C., June 29, 1877.

Mr. Buel Evans, Sir:

I happened to be in the place where your brother died some time ago, and I thought he might have some relatives. Knowing that whatever he had in the way of money would be stolen in the place where he was, I took all the money he had, for safe keeping, which was $200 to a fraction. After hearing where you were, I wrote to you two letters, but never heard from you. I hope you will not judge me wrong for having it so long in my possession, for what I have done is all I could do. I have acted honest. If the amount was $10,000 you would get it all. Hoping you will get the money safe, I will send it by express to-day. Yours, J. G. SMITH.

The "brother" spoken of undoubtedly refers to Peter Evans, who died at Bresnan's European House, Savannah, Ga., on the 16th of December, 1875. He had a considerable amount of money with him, only a part of which could be found at the time of his death, and Mr. Evans thinks the $200 is a part of what was taken from his brother's person or trunk. Mr. Peter Evans went South for the benefit of his health, being consumptive, and died as stated. In his trunk were also some valuable gold coins and other articles, which could never be found.

THAT REMARKABLE BOY SHARP-SHOOTER.

The Lebanon (Penn.) *Times* insists upon the accuracy of its statement that a boy 11 years old had shot 30 out of 31 glass balls thrown from a spring trap at a distance of 30 yards. In its issue of the 7th inst. it not only reiterates that story, but gives another, neglecting, however, to mention the distance, or other particulars, including the quantity of ammunition for each charge, whether it was done with a single rifle-ball, &c. It says: "In a recent issue of the *Times* mention was made of the remarkable exploits of young George Zerfoos, aged 11 years, of Hummelstown, with the rifle, in shooting at wooden balls thrown from a spring trap. That excellent paper, THE NEW-YORK TIMES, some time afterward, while expressing admiration for the quick eye and steady nerve of the boy, took occasion to doubt the truth of our story. And now we go one better, on the strength of the same authority, which we have no reason to doubt. There are two brothers, and a shooting match between them, at Hummelstown, recently, has proven to be most remarkable, as each have shot at 31 wooden balls, missing only one of the number, or, jointly, have succeeded in hitting 60 balls out of 62. Now bring on Capt. Bogardus, of New-York to comcete with Pennsylvania born."

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

Patrolman James Kelly, of the First Precinct, died yesterday after a severe illness.

Daniel Lynch, aged 22, of No. 794 Tenth-avenue, was drowned while bathing at the foot of West Fifty-seventh-street yesterday.

George McGregor, aged 2 years, fell out of a rear window at his parents' residence, No. 1,478 First-avenue, yesterday morning, and was killed.

The Police were ordered yesterday to prevent itinerant ice-cream venders from disturbing the peace by ringing their discordant bells on Sunday.

Henry Garnett fell overboard at Pier No. 27 East River yesterday, and was rescued from drowning by Patrolman Jackson, of the Fourth Precinct.

Herman Werner, of No. 1,494 Second-avenue, charged John Breinstein, in the Tombs Police Court, yesterday, with having broken into his residence and stolen a suit of lady's clothing valued at $75. Breinstein was held for trial.

Peter Halsey and John Kelly, who were arrested on Saturday night, charged with having stolen money and jewelry to the amount of $1,000 from Caroline Owens, of No. 191 Bleecker-street, were also discharged by Justice Duffy yesterday, the complainant having failed to substantiate the charge.

George Stewart, alias "Western George," who was arrested on Friday on suspicion of having stolen a watch and chain and diamond pin, valued at $400, from Philip Holland, while he was asleep on the Rockaway boat, was discharged yesterday by Justice Duffy, the evidence against him not warranting his further detention.

William Stout, aged 15, of Tenth-avenue and Fifty-sixth-street, while jumping on an oil train of the Hudson River Railroad at Sixty-fifth-street and Eleventh-avenue, yesterday, was struck by the bridge and had his right arm torn off, and received injuries on his head which are likely to prove fatal. He was cared for at Roosevelt Hospital.

A meeting of the citizens of the Eighth Ward will be held at the Spring-Street Presbyterian Church to-morrow evening at 8 o'clock for the purpose of organizing a society, having for its objects the suppression of crime induced by the sale of intoxicating liquors on Sundays. The clergymen of all denominations in the ward have signed the call and will address the meeting.

The Gospel Tent last evening was filled to its utmost capacity. The services were conducted by Rev. J. W. Bonham, formerly of the House of the Evangelists of this City, who delivered a discourse upon Christ as the rest-giver and the burden-bearer. The inquiry room was filled after the meeting with seekers after salvation. The services this evening will be conducted by Mr. Beardsley, of the Lay Preachers' Association.

Mrs. Elizabeth Haselden, aged 54, residing at No. 343 West Twenty-first-street, was arraigned before Justice Duffy, at the Jefferson Market Police Court, yesterday, on complaint of A. G. Sisson, a detective employed at the fancy-goods store of Ehrich & Co., No. 287 Eighth-avenue, who charged her with having stolen several small articles, valued at $4, from the store. The stolen property, it is alleged, was found in her possession, and she was held for trial in $500 bail.

Louis Newmiller, of No. 617 West Fifty-second-street, a dilapidated looking old German, was arraigned before Justice Flammer at the Fifty-seventh-Street Police Court, charged with drunkenness. Upon being asked what he had to say in defense he replied that he had had "von glass wein" too much. Surprised at the accuracy of his recollection the justice inquired how many glasses of wine the prisoner had taken. In answer was, "Two glasses Rhine wein." Newmiller was fined $10, which he could not pay, and was consequently sent to the "ten-day" house at the Tombs.

BROOKLYN.

Edward Nelson, aged 19 months, fell from the third story window of his parents' residence, corner of Manhattan-avenue and Huron-street, yesterday, and received injuries which may prove fatal.

Some unknown thief entered the premises of W. G. Levison, No. 34 Myrtle-avenue, on Saturday, and destroyed philosophical, electrical, and telegraph instruments to the value of $200, in order to obtain the brass mountings.

Dr. George P. Kissam, acting Police Surgeon, died yesterday morning at his residence, No. 181 Schermerhorn-street, of diphtheria, which he recently contracted while attending a patient. He leaves a wife and two children.

Early yesterday morning Charles Hayes, Frank Cook and Joseph Cooke, the men who gave bail to answer a charge of feloniously assaulting Ira Mathews, at Canarsie, on the 4th of July, were rearrested, as Mathews is now lying at the point of death, at his residence in Canarsie.

The corner-stone of the German Evangelical Union Church, in Harrison-avenue, between Gwinnett and Livingston streets, was laid yesterday afternoon by Rev. J. Yeakel, of Philadelphia. Rev. John Gloser is the Pastor of the new church, which is a plain structure, 92 by 46 feet in dimensions.

Barbara Frietchie Post No. 11, Grand Army of the Republic, will give an athletic entertainment this evening at Masonic Temple, Grand and Se

The New-York Times.

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THE STRUGGLE IN THE EAST

RUSSIAN OCCUPATION OF TIRNOVA.

BRILLIANT OPERATION OF THE RUSSIAN CAVALEY—THE TOWN CAPTURED AFTER A SEVERE CONFLICT—IMPORTANCE OF THE POSITION IN A STRAGETIC POINT OF VIEW.

Special Dispatch by Cable to the New-York Times.

LONDON, July 9.—The fate of the Bulgarian town of Tirnova has been in much doubt ever since the crossing of the Danube by the Russians at Sistova, and it has been almost daily reported as taken by them, and the reports as often denied. The correspondents of THE NEW-YORK TIMES at the front have at length succeeded in communicating the information that the Russians have occupied the town after a severe conflict. The Turks opposed the invaders with their characteristic stubbornness, but the Russian cavalry behaved splendidly during the fight, and the Turks were compelled to evacuate the town.

[From Rustchuk a road runs through the valley of the Jantray, which it crosses at Biela, and then along the right bank of the river to Tirnova. At the town of Biela there is a difficult defile, and beyond it the longest bridge in Bulgaria. At the village of Samovoden the road again passes through a ravine and then reaches Tirnova. The road from Sistova joins that from Rustchuk at the village of Senorzy. The position of the town of Tirnova, which was the ancient residence of the Bulgarian Kings, is so wonderfully picturesque that Marshal Von Moltke was charmed with it when he accompanied Sultan Mahmoud on his journey through Bulgaria. It is now the capital of a district, and is an important spot on account of the meeting of so many roads. The following go from Tirnova across the Balkan. *(a.)* The road leading through one of the numerous villages of Arnautkjoei to Leskovatz, (not to be confounded with the place of the same name on the Bulgarian Morava,) through the Böjük Dere (Dere means valley of a river) to Stara-Rjeka and Slivno. The pass traversed by this road is defended by two karauls, and lies 3,400 feet above the sea; it is called in Turkish, "Demir Kapu," (Iron Gate,) and in Bulgarian, "Vratnik." The road and pass are scarcely practicable for heavy guns. *(b.)* From Tirnova a road leads through the valley of the Sziatar to Helena, (Jelena Elena,) and from there a path goes over the Tvrdichka Planina to the village of Tvarditza (Tvrdichka) into the valley of the Tunja, (Tundcha,) and on the left bank of this river upward, to the town of Kasanlyk, lying in the midst of great fields of roses in a lovely district between the Shipka-Balkan and the Karadcha Dagh, the eastern branch of the Middle Mountains. *(c.)* A third road leads from Tirnova through the valley of Joutra upward to Gatrova, (Grahova,) a very rich town from its manufactories, and distinguished above all the other Bulgarian towns by its zeal and sacrifices for the schools. There the highway makes a sharp ascent of 4,500 feet to the Shipka Pass, and then descends very abruptly to the village of Chipka and to Kalausche, (Kasanlyk.) This road is not only extremely steep—in four miles there is an ascent of 3,000 feet—it is also out of repair; but it is the only one which can be traversed by carriages, though with great danger and difficulty. Only by it could an invading force reach Thrace.]

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

LONDON, July 9.—A Reuter telegram from St. Petersburg says: "The following is a dispatch from the Czarewitch, dated yesterday: 'A body of cavalry, with one battery, surprised Tirnova on Saturday and captured a Turkish camp, with ammunition and baggage. The Turks retreated on Osman-Bazar. Our infantry and artillery are approaching Tirnova.'"

OTHER MOVEMENTS ON THE DANUBE.

VARNA IN A STATE OF SIEGE—THE RUSSIANS ADVANCING BEYOND TIRNOVA — THE WOUNDED AT SIMNITZA—NAVAL OPERATIONS ON BOTH SIDES.

LONDON, July 10.—The *Times'* dispatch from Varna announces that that town was declared in a state of siege on Sunday last.

The *Times'* Bucharest correspondent states that Turkish men-of-war are cruising about the mouths of the Danube seeking an entrance. One of them, in attempting to move Russian torpedoes guarding the entrance of the Sulina Mouth, ran aground.

Prince Tcherkasski has been sent in all haste to Tirnova, probably to establish the provisional government of Bulgaria. Official dispatches report that the Russian cavalry has reached Drenova, south of Tirnova. They have also marched eastward on the road toward Osman-Bazar. The wounded are daily arriving at Bucharest from Simnitza. An American surgeon, who is inspecting hospital arrangements at Bucharest, pronounces them everything that could be desired, and expresses surprise at finding all the modern improvements. Accounts from the Turkish side show that the Turkish arrangements at Rustchuk in this respect are shockingly mismanaged.

The *Times* has the following, dated Athens, Saturday: "The Turkish troops which were to have garrisoned the Greek frontier have been ordered to join the Army in Bulgaria."

The *Standard* has the following special dispatch from Bucharest, dated July 9: "Two Russian gun-boats have left to endeavor to blow up a Turkish monitor which has gone ashore at the Sulina mouth of the Danube."

A Constantinople dispatch says that Raouf Pasha, whose abilities are generally spoken of favorably, starts almost immediately for Adrianople, to take command of the Balkan Army.

The *Daily News* has the following from Itzkani, dated Saturday: "A second Russian army is in course of formation. It will be commanded by the Grand Duke Vladimir, with Gen. Zamoiski as Chief-of-Staff, and will advance to the West against Sofia."

The *Daily Telegraph's* Adrianople special reports that the Russians from Tirnova have advanced on Gabrova. Their force is estimated at 90,000. Raouf Pasha has left Constantinople. Affairs are approaching a crisis.

The same paper's Pera dispatch says: "Biela evacuated by order of Kerim Pasha. Cossacks have been seen within a few hours' ride of Rustchuk. The Russians are at Mididgo, on the Chernavoda and Kustendji Railway, and threaten Kustendji."

ASIATIC OPERATIONS OF RUSSIA.

WITHDRAWAL OF THE BULK OF THE RUSSIAN ARMY TOWARD ALEXANDROPOL—STRENGTHENING THE GARRISON OF KARS—LACK OF TRANSPORTATION FOR RUSSIAN TROOPS ON THE BLACK SEA—A CONFESSION OF WEAKNESS.

ERZEROUM, July 9.—Turkish official news says: "The Russians have 40 battalions on the north side of Kars The bulk of their army and heavy artillery has been withdrawn in the direction of Alexandropol. The line between Mukhtar Pasha's head-quarters and Kars was completely free from Russians on the 4th inst. Mustapha Pasha, the new Governor of Kars, has left Mukhtar Pasha with a reinforcement of 4,000 men for the garrison of Kars. A Russian column has been defeated in an attempt to enter Ardanutsch and driven back on Ardahan, where a great concentration of Russian troops is proceeding. Three battalions have been dispatched from Delibaba to reinforce Mukhtar Pasha."

LONDON, July 9.—The Bremen *Weser Zeitung*, which is not unfriendly to Russia, says: "On the eve of the war it was discovered that only 30 per cent. of the Russian Navy was seaworthy. Reinforcements for the Caucasian Army are much delayed because only five out of 10 steamers of the Caspian flotilla are in a serviceable condition."

A Reuter dispatch from St. Petersburg says: "According to reports received here the Russian retreat in Asia is not attributable to the Caucassian rising, which is virtually suppressed, but to the fact that the Russians were too weak to overcome the Turkish forces, whose strength had been underrated. Gens. Tergukassoff and Oklobschio have 8 to 10 battalions each, and Gen. Loris Melikoff about 12."

TEHERAN, July 9.—The Russian expedition against the Turcomans is retiring from Kazilarvat toward Krasnovodsk.

CONSTANTINOPLE, July 9.—Ismail Pasha telegraphs under date of Erzeroum, July 6: "The Alashkert division, after a desperate engagement, pursued a Russian force and compelled it to quit Ottoman territory, near Messonguedik, which place was occupied by the Turks. I have summoned the Russians in the citadel at Bayazid to capitulate on honorable terms and am convinced they will comply."

Dervish Pasha telegraphs from Batoum, July 7, as follows: "Two Turkish frigates have bombarded and burned Chevketil. They landed a force which defeated the garrison and compelled them to abandon the town. The object of the expedition thus being attained, the frigates re-embarked the troops and returned to Batoum."

LONDON, July 10.—The *Times'* correspondent with Mukhtar Pasha's head-quarters telegraphs under date of Friday, from the camp at Kirkbunar as follows: "There are no Russians between us and Kars. The communication is so open that the English attachés, Capts. McCalmont and Trotter, have to-day ridden into the fortress."

COLLATERAL ISSUES OF THE WAR.

RUSSIAN DESIGNS ON CONSTANTINOPLE AS A STIMULANT TO BRITISH INTERFERENCE—AUSTRIAN OCCUPATION OF BOSNIA—THE SULTAN ON GUARANTEES OF PROTECTION TO CHRISTIANS.

MANCHESTER, July 9.—The *Guardian's* London correspondent says he understands that the Government has information that the Russians intend to occupy Constantinople at all risks, unless the Turks anticipate that event by making peace on the Czar's terms. "The effect of the receipt of this and other intelligence as to Russian intentions," says the correspondent, "has been to modify very considerably the view taken of the crisis by certain members of the Cabinet. The practical outcome will probably be that, if the more energetic members should feel bound to adopt an active policy, they will no longer be opposed by those of their colleagues who have hitherto been disposed to caution. It is reported that a powerful reinforcement is to be sent to the squadron in Besika Bay."

LONDON, July 9.—The *Times*, in a leading article commenting on recent reports of the movements of Austrian troops, says: "The Austrians can scarcely delay much longer the inevitable occupation of Bosnia, and there is every reason to believe the Turks would withdraw from the province rather than drive the Court of Vienna into the position of an open foe."

The *Times'* Bucharest correspondent, writing under date of the 4th of July, says: "Indications are observable that Russia's efforts to dissuade Roumania from taking an active part in the campaign are merely designed to allay Austria's apprehensions." The correspondent thinks it probable that the advance guard of the Roumanians may cross at Simnitza and work up the southern bank of the Danube until they secure a crossing place where they can be joined by the main body.

A special dispatch from Constantinople, by way of Syra, to the *Times*, has the following: "The Sultan recently, at a private audience, declared to Mr. Layard, the British representative, that he would not guarantee protection to Christians if the Russians continue to excite rebellion in Bulgaria and perpetrate atrocities in Asia Minor."

KRAGUJEVATZ, July 9.—The reply of the Skuptschina to Prince Milan's speech is guarded and pacific in tone.

WASHINGTON, July 9.—C. C. Andrews, United States Minister to Sweden and Norway, informs the State Department that the Storthing of Norway (its local Parliament) has refused to vote any extra sum for maintaining Norway's neutrality in the war between Russia and Turkey, and has unanimously rejected the royal proposition to appropriate 1,500,000 crowns for that purpose on the ground that there is no apparent probable need of the money. This refusal is in direct contrast with the recent action of the Swedish Ritsdag, which, on a similar recommendation, made an extra appropriation of 2,000,000 crowns to enable the Government of Sweden to maintain its neutrality. The two countries, however, (like Austria and Hungary,) although united under one general Government, maintain, nevertheless, separate budgets for many purposes.

BERLIN, July 9.—The official *Gazette* publishes a decree prohibiting the export of horses from Germany.

VIENNA, July 9.—The *Political Correspondence* has a dispatch from Bucharest which states that to-morrow Prince Charles will start for the Roumanian head-quarters at Pojans, near Kalafat. General agitation is noticeable throughout the country against the Prince's intention of crossing the Danube with the Roumanian Army. Detachments of a fresh Russian corps to reinforce the Danube Army are now passing through Bucharest.

LONDON, July 10.—The *Standard* announces in official form that the iron-clads Achilles, Agincourt, and the sloop of war Ruby, have been ordered to join the British squadron in the Mediterranean.

A dispatch to the *Standard* from Pesth says the Minister of War is treating with contractors for provisions for the army corps now being mobilized.

The *Post* understands that Baron Calice, late Extraordinary Ambassador of Austria at the Constantinople Conference, is expected in London shortly on a special mission to the British Government.

The *Times'* Vienna dispatch says: "The Roumanians have dispatched officers to Galatz and the Carpathians to collect bridging material for crossing the Danube somewhere between Grajo and Turnu-Magurelli. The preparations must necessarily take some time. The idea of crossing at Turn-Severin was abandoned because Austria informed the Roumanian Agent in Vienna that if the Roumanians entered Servia they might find themselves face to face with an Austrian Army."

The *Telegraph's* Bucharest correspondent asserts that it has been definitely decided that the Roumanian Army shall pass the Danube.

The Manchester *Guardian's* Spalato correspondent says: "The Turks in Bosnia are committing shocking atrocities, murdering inoffensive villagers in several places and carrying off their heads as trophies." The correspondent declares that he has seen the bodies of persons so maltreated.

NOTES OF THE WAR.

The London *Post's* St. Petersburg special says the report that Lieut. Puschschin was killed in an attempt to escape from Constantinople is untrue.

The London *News'* correspondent at Vienna says telegrams received there represent that the lawlessness of the irregulars causes almost a panic in Pera. The Italian Vice-Consul has been forcibly robbed of a horse and severely injured by the Circassians. Two attempts have been made to force an entrance to the English Club. Some irregulars who were seen have been sent to the seat of war upon the representations of Mr. Layard.

GEN. SHERMAN'S WESTERN TRIP.

CHICAGO, Ill., July 9.—The *Inter-Ocean's* Bismarck special says: "Gen. Sherman and staff, on arriving here yesterday, met with a hearty military and civic reception. They were handsomely entertained to-day, and left to-night for a tour of inspection on the Yellowstone."

INTERNATIONAL RIFLE SHOOTING.

BELLVILLE, Ontario, July 9.—A team of the Forty-ninth Hastings Canadian Militia has challenged the Forty-eighth Regiment of Oswego to an international rifle match. The first meeting will take place here on the 9th of August and the return in Oswego on the 11th.

A TORNADO IN WISCONSIN.

TWO TOWNS PARTIALLY DESTROYED.

SEVEN PERSONS KILLED AND TWENTY WOUNDED—FORTY-FOUR HOUSES IN PENSAUKEE AND COULLARDSVILLE, OCONTO COUNTY, DEMOLISHED—CATTLE AND CROPS DESTROYED—TOTAL LOSS ABOUT $300,000.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., July 9.—A storm struck Pensaukee, a lumber and milling town of about 1,500 inhabitants, on Green Bay, Wis., at 6:30 o'clock last Saturday evening, sweeping away almost the entire town, killing and wounding about 30 persons, and utterly destroying the crops. The storm came from the north-west, through heavy timber, clearing a path 80 rods wide, and uprooting the trees or twisting them like straws. It lasted only two minutes, but in that time demolished at Pensaukee and Coullardsville 44 dwellings and several mills, killing seven persons outright and fatally wounding others. The tornado was preceded by a light rain. It appeared in the form of a dark, funnel-shaped cloud, which became a whirlwind. At Pensaukee it first struck and shattered to pieces three mills; then the Gardner House, which was built at an expense of $50,000 for a Summer resort, was struck; then in succession 28 dwellings, mostly frame houses. The Gardner House was built of brick, no two of which were left together.

The casualties are as follows: Killed—Louis Zanto and son, Mrs. E. R. Chesley, Herman Baumgartner's child, Frank Farley's child, and Joseph Blackborough, and a son of Herman Gergaden, who was blown into the river. About 20 are wounded, some of them fatally. Among them are Albert Gaskey, hurt on shoulder and face; Herman Baumgartner, Sr., breast, leg, and head; William Baptiste, head; Martha Morrison, badly bruised; Mrs. L. Zanto, leg broken and cut; Mrs. F. Farley, generally bruised; a boy and girl of E. R. Chesley, badly hurt in face; Mrs. Chapman, generally bruised, and John Dinse, face and breast injured. All the wounded are doing well and, it is thought, will recover.

A large number of cattle were killed.

The depot of the Chicago and North-western Railroad was lifted from its foundation and smashed into splinters. The new school-house was also lifted up and dashed to pieces. Only three houses are left standing in the town, and those are unroofed.

The same storm struck Coullardsville, demolishing 17 houses and destroying crops, but killing no one. Baptiste, the proprietor of the Gardner House, lost a saw-mill, planing-mill, and shops amounting in value to $20,000. The total loss is over $300,000. The victims are all poor people employed in mills. Green Bay, Fort Howard, and other towns are sending relief to the sufferers. The bridge was misplaced and damaged. The steam tug and a schooner were totally wrecked.

AN ACCOUNT BY EYE-WITNESSES.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

CHICAGO, July 9.—The most disastrous tornado ever witnessed in this vicinity passed over the little village of Pensaukee, in Oconto County, Wis., on Saturday evening. It is described by eye-witnesses to have come up suddenly, preceded by an ominous darkness, followed by a sighing and then roaring of the wind, and before the inhabitants could fly to a place of safety the wind was upon them. The whole village was swept away, except a few houses. The air was filled with the ruins in an instant. Men and animals were picked up and carried away amid the horrible din, by a power they could not resist. The Gardner House, a large hotel, at which several Chicago people were stopping, was utterly demolished. It seems incredible that the loss of life could have been so small as it actually is. The storm was over in about four minutes, and before the stricken people could realize what the matter was, it had passed and left the streets filled with the wreck, mingled with the dead and wounded. Nothing escaped. Mills, lumber, domestic utensils, and living creatures were scattered everywhere in one awful ruin.

It was found after the wind had subsided that the width of the storm was about 1,000 feet. The forest through which it passed was uprooted. Not a tree was left standing, but all lay twisted and broken in every conceivable shape. The tornado was in the form of a whirlwind and irresistible in its force. The depot was lifted from its foundation and carried some distance and set down again, without having suffered much damage. Only three or four houses were left standing.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

CHICAGO, July 9.—The *Tribune's* special from an eye-witness estimates the loss from the tornado in Pensaukee at over $100,000, and gives the following figures: Hotel, $30,000; sawmill, $15,000; planing-mill, $8,000; dwellings, $5,000. The *Times'* estimates are about the same.

SEVERE STORMS IN OTHER LOCALITIES.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., July 9.—A severe storm of wind and rain, accompanied by thunder and lightning, passed over this section this afternoon. In the town of Hyde Park, three barns belonging to John Gilbert were blown down, causing a loss of $1,000. Mr. Gilbert's hired man was struck by a stick of timber and had one of his legs broken. The damage to fruit and growing crops will be very heavy. East of here the storm is reported as being very severe.

GALT, Ontario, July 9.—A thunder storm, with hail, rain, and a violent wind, visited this town at 5 o'clock this morning, causing considerable damage to buildings and trees. St. Andrew's Church, the Thomson Woolen Factory, and several residences were unroofed. The storm was not severely felt outside of the town.

TORNADO IN MASSACHUSETTS.

TREES, FENCES, AND BUILDINGS BLOWN DOWN—SEVERAL PERSONS INJURED—CROPS AND GRASS DESTROYED.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., July 9.—A tornado occurred at Westfield this afternoon. It came eastward, through the gorge of Westfield River, and widened to half a mile, felling trees, scattering fences, and demolishing buildings, until its force was expended. It first struck the wall of the Salmon Falls paper-mill, rebuilding on account of a recent fire, which fell, crushing in the engine-house, in which were two men, one of whom is seriously hurt. Two men engaged in plowing saw the storm coming, and attempted to reach a barn near by, but they and the horses were thrown to the ground and injured by flying stones. When they recovered their sight the barn was gone. A family of six persons in a house heard a whistling noise, and knew nothing until they found themselves on the floor several rods from the site of the house. The rest of the building was destroyed, as were also two buildings and a dozen barns. A large quantity of crops, grass, and trees was also destroyed. At Chicopee Falls the wind blew down several barns and sheds and uprooted many trees.

FIRST CONSTITUTION OF VERMONT.

WINDSOR, Vt., July 9.—The hundredth anniversary of the adoption of the first Constitution of Vermont was celebrated to-day. A huge tent on the Common, covering 12,000 square feet was completely filled. Distinguished citizens from all parts of the State were present. The exercises opened with a centennial salute. At 10:30 o'clock a procession formed and marched to the Common, where addresses were delivered by Gov. Fairbanks and others. A concert and fire-works this evening closed the celebration.

KENTUCKY OUTLAWS.

THE TROUBLES ON TYGART CREEK—A GANG OF 18 STRONGLY FORTIFIED.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, July 9.—The news from the seat of war in Kentucky is more peaceful. The Covington Light Guards, with volunteers from Greyson, the county seat, marched at 4 o'clock this morning to the stronghold of the Underwoods, on Tygart Creek. They found the gang, 18 in number, strongly fortified in a one and a half story log house, and upon their approaching they were driven back by shots fired through port holes. After a time a demand was made for the surrender of the party, and to the surprise of the besiegers it was promptly complied with. But on their approach to the house it was found to contain only three of the Underwoods. The rest had escaped from the rear and decamped. The three prisoners were hurried away to the county seat, where they will be kept in jail, unless the desperadoes can muster force sufficient to release them. Much excitement prevails throughout the county, and it will not be likely to diminish while the present state of affairs lasts. Citizens will feel no security while the principal outlaws are still at large.

THE INDIAN UPRISING IN THE WEST.

TEN SOLDIERS AND TWO CITIZENS KILLED BY THE SAVAGES—IMMEDIATE DANGER REPORTED ALL ALONG THE BORDER.

PORTLAND, Oregon, July 9.—The following dispatch has been received from Lewiston, dated July 6, via Walla Walla the 9th inst.: "A courier express just in from Col. Perry, who was en route for Gen. Howard with a pack train and escort of 30 men, says that he was attacked on the 4th inst., and that 10 soldiers and two citizens were killed. Capt. Whipple, who is in command at Cottonwood, came to the rescue and repulsed the Indians. The Indians are in force around Col. Perry and Capt. Whipple, who have only force enough for defense. The route to Cottonwood is unsafe."

This bold stroke by Joseph and his band is reported by signal to the Indians of the North-west, and will stir them up to the offensive. Parties just from the Spokane country report that all the settlers except five men between Spokane Lower Bridge, and Pelouse Landing have left their homes and fled to Walla Walla. The Indians have destoyed some fields and gardens, and rifled some dwellings. It was reported at Almota last night that Colfax was quiet, and that the first excitement has cooled. The news here this morning indicated the purpose of Joseph to meet or act with the Indians on the Spokane. Such a move will imperil all the upper settlements on the Pelouse. It is evident that a volunteer cavalry in large force should be put in the field to reinforce Gen. Howard and stop this uprising before it assumes larger and more definite proportions. Such a force under his command would do the work, as it would be familiar with the country and Indians. The alarm spreads dismay through the whole upper country, which must soon bring distress upon the immigrants. There is imminent danger along the borders now, and business will be suddenly paralyzed. This is the moment for quick and vigorous action, such as our people know how to take. This Indian uprising can be suppressed in a few weeks. The military command can and will arm mounted volunteers who will enlist here for service in a regular organization for the field.

NEW-YORK'S CENTENNIAL.

THE PROPOSED CELEBRATION AT KINGSTON ABANDONED.

KINGSTON, N. Y., July 9.—Early in the year the citizens of this place met and appointed a large committee, consisting of prominent citizens, to organize a fitting and proper celebration of the centennial of the formation of the State Government, which was inaugurated in this place by the installation of George Clinton as Governor, on the 30th day of July, 1777. The celebration first suggested was the anniversary of the burning of Kingston, in October, 1777, but in order to give it more the character of a general celebration it was determined to invite here State dignitaries and officials to observe the centennial of the birth of the Empire State. The committee met from time to time, and, in pursuance of a plan of large proportions, asked the State to appropriate $25,000 toward such a celebration. This appropriation was to be supplemented by an equal amount to be raised by private subscription. The Legislature refused to make the appropriation, but did vote $15,000 to be used in the erection of some appropriate memorial, either in the form of a historical building or statue commemorative of the event. This appropriation was vetoed, however, by Gov. Robinson. The City of Kingston had voted $1,000 contingent upon the State's appropriation, which, of course, failed with the latter. It was then concluded by the committee to raise $5,000 by local subscriptions, but this proposition has not met with much encouragement, as the subscriptions have been very light, not reaching more than $700 in one section of the city, the efforts in the other section not being fully entered upon. There has also been much discouragement in the matter of procuring speakers, all those from abroad who were invited declining.

In view of these discouragements and the lack of interest manifested by the people of the State at large, and the citizens of this city and county generally, the committee, at its meeting on Saturday evening concluded to abandon the celebration, contenting themselves with an effort to establish a permanent memorial, for which they will endeavor to effect measures at some time in the future. Resolutions were passed in which reasons were given for the abandonment of the public celebration, which are substantially that the event had aroused no marked degree of interest throughout the State or in this locality; that the State appropriations sought had been denied, and the Legislature had failed to confer power upon the City Government to make the necessary appropriation.

IS THE SULTAN THE CALIPH?

A correspondent writing to a London newspaper says: "There seems to be a general impression on the minds of the Mohammedans of India that the sovereign of the Turks is the head of their religion and the legitimate successor of their Prophet. Indeed, it was lately stated in a petition addressed to her Majesty by the Mohammedans of Bombay, that this is the belief of the vast majority of her Mohammedan subjects. If the fact be really so, the belief may lead to serious complications in the present contest between Turkey and Russia, should a Jihad, or religious war, be proclaimed in India, calling on the faithful to join in the defence of their common religion. I think it is therefore the duty of every one who has any knowledge of this subject to try to undeceive the Mohammedans of that country on a point that may be of so much importance. They will, I think, readily admit that no one can be the rightful head of their religion and the successor of their Prophet in the face of a direct prohibition of the Prophet himself. Now, he expressly declared that none could be the Imam, or head of his religion, but an Arab of the tribe of Koreish. On the faith of that declaration his first successor was appointed, in preference to a candidate set up by the people of Medina. Nay, all his other generally acknowledged successors down to the taking of Bagdad by the Tartars, and even those who were only partially acknowledged, such as the Caliphs of Spain, and those of the Fatemite and second Abbaside dynasties, were all of the same tribe of Koreish. Further, if any one in the early ages of Mohammedanism had maintained that a man might be promoted to the dignity of Imam though he was not of the tribe of Koreish, he would have been denounced as a heretic, and a Karejite, or rebel, to the whole Mussulman community. The Turks are of Tartar origin, and their sovereign does not, I believe, pretend to be an Arab of any tribe, much less of the tribe of Koreish. How, then, can any true Mohammedan acknowledge him to be the head of his religion, and the successor of the Prophet, and at the same profess to be a follower of that Prophet to whom he thus in a manner gives the lie? That Mohammed actually gave utterance to the declaration referred to does not appear to be denied by the Turks themselves, for his words are quoted by M. D'Ohsson, in his *Tableau Général de l'Empire Ottoman*, as the canonical law on the subject, though he tries to evade their effect by setting up against them what he calls the unanimous opinion of modern

WASHINGTON.

THE LOUISIANA PROSECUTIONS.

DENIAL BY THE PRESIDENT OF HIS RUMORED UNEASINESS OVER THE WELLS AND ANDERSON INDICTMENTS—NO CAUSE FOR APPREHENSION IN THESE CASES—DUDLEY FIELD'S FAILURE TO DISCOVER ILLEGALITY IN THE RETURNING BOARD'S ACTION—TILDEN AT THE BOTTOM OF THE PROCEEDINGS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 9.—The President seemed more amused than frightened to-day upon reading the various reports with reference to the attempt now being made at New-Orleans to reopen the Louisiana controversy. He denies in detail the numerous reports circulated about his uneasiness over the threatened persecution of members of the Returning Board, and his alleged actions to obtain the assistance of Messrs. Brown, MacVeagh, Hawley, and others, to have the prosecutions abandoned. While he regards the prosecution of Wells and Anderson as a violation of the pledges made by the Nicholls Legislature, he says he can have nothing to do in any way with the matter, and certainly has no apprehensions with reference to the results. The searching investigations made in Washington, last Winter, by Dudley Field and the Congressional committees in Louisiana, secured all the facts that can be disclosed, and he does not see what is to be gained by malicious persecution of Wells and Anderson. The Vernon Parish return was fully investigated last Winter, and all the efforts of Dudley Field failed to show that the members of the Returning Board had any knowledge of the alterations made in that return, while the evidence did show that the alterations were made in the interest of a local candidate, and had no practical bearing upon the returns of the State at large. The President does not believe any illegal act was committed by the members of the Returning Board, and is convinced the persecution of Wells and Anderson springs from the malice and disappointment of those who strenuously opposed all efforts to reach an amicable and satisfactory settlement of the controversy. He believes the efforts of the Bourbons to renew the agitation is condemned by fair men of all parties in Louisiana, and must inevitably be stamped out by public sentiment. The non-appearance of Wayne MacVeagh and Gen. Hawley in Washington has disconcerted those who last night were busy circulating rumors to the effect that the President had sent for those gentlemen, and the emphatic denial made by Gov. Brown that his visit here at this time is in connection with public affairs, has deprived the sensational stories about the President's action in the premises of every vestige of plausibility. The President also denies that he has received any telegraphic or other communications from Wells or any one else at New-Orleans, in connection with the proposed action in the New-Orleans courts, and soliciting his offices to secure a stay of proceedings.

Ex-Marshal Pitkin, who arrived from New-Orleans yesterday, denies that he and Packard had anything to do with bringing indictments against members of the Returning Board, and pronounces such a charge an atrocious falsehood. He says the Grand Jury is composed of Democrats, and Judge Whittaker, who presides over the court, is a violent Democrat. He also denies the report that he and Packard have any documents which will involve ex-Secretary Chandler, Secretary Sherman, Senator Matthews, or any other parties. He expresses the conviction that the whole movement at New-Orleans was instigated at New-York by the partisan friends of Mr. Tilden.

JUDGE LAWRENCE OF THE COMMISSION ON THE NATURE OF THE PLEDGES, AND GOV. NICHOLLS' DISPOSITION TO FULFILL THEM.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

CHICAGO, July 9.—The *Inter-Ocean* will publish the following paragraph regarding Judge Lawrence, one of the members of the Louisiana Commission: "Judge Lawrence, of this city, who was a member of the late Louisiana Commission, states in regard to the indictment of Wells, Anderson, and the other members of the Returning Board, that it is a gross violation of the pledges made by the Nicholls Government. It was the distinct understanding that there should be no political prosecutions. Judge Lawrence says he has no doubt these legal proceedings are instituted by Bourbon Democrats in Louisiana, who are opposed to the Nicholls Government, and that he and his friends will use their influence to carry out the pledges made in good faith and put an end to these prosecutions, or at least Gov. Nicholls will exercise his pardoning power, if that should become necessary."

PURSUIT OF INDIANS INTO MEXICO.

LIEUT. BULLIS' RAID ACROSS THE RIO GRANDE ON AN INDIAN TRAIL—A RUNNING FIGHT WITH LIPANS—THE STOLEN PROPERTY RECOVERED—SEVERAL INDIANS WOUNDED.

WASHINGTON, July 4.—The following telegram from Gen. Ord, commanding the Department of Texas, in regard to our troops following Indian marauders into Mexico, has been received at the War Department:

SAN ANTONIO, Texas, July 7, 1877.

Adjt.-Gen. Townsend, Washington, D. C.:

The following has just been received. It accords with my reply to Trovino's letter, telegraphed to the Military Division yesterday. I telegraphed Shafter: "No necessity of following the trail of Indians to the place where they have already been punished by Bullis, but look close for that made by the party that raided on the Nueces."

ORD, Brigadier-General.

FORT CLARK, Texas, July 7, 1877.

To General Ord:

Had all ready to cross to-morrow in support of Lieuts. Bullis, of the Twenty-fourth Infantry, and Hunt, of the Tenth Cavalry. This morning at 2 o'clock Bullis came in alone, having ridden 140 miles in 36 hours. In coming down from Fort Davis he struck the trail of the Indians from Gillespie County, half way between the Pecos and Rio Grande, just before night on the 29th of June, and only three or four hours behind them. He followed to the Rio Grande and crossed the river, drowning two of his horses, and on the third day came on them as they were resting. He attacked them at once. The Indians retreated to a mountain fighting. After an engagement of one hour they all managed to escape, some of them wounded. Bullis got all the horses but two. The 50 reported by Gen. Clitz as passing Point Rock Spring, are all accounted for, eight left on the trail and six were killed while the rangers were on the trail, nine were killed while Bullis was on their trail, two were taken away by an Indian, and 23 were captured by Bullis. He also found at the camp parts of the harness taken from Johnson on the Nueces, showing that some of the band had scattered after that affair, and had got with the party raiding in Gillespie County, probably joining them in Mexico, as they went out 10 days first. Bullis reports the Indians Lipans, and that he saw no signs to indicate that they were near their village. This is likely near some of the towns. I have ordered comparies to stop as they are until your orders are received.

The trail followed by Bullis is the only plain trail that we know and has lately been crossed, and as the Indians who made it have been caught, I will not go on without further orders, as Lieut. Bullis reports it impossible to follow the trail from where he struck them, and scouting on the other side would have to be for the Indian camps or anything that might turn up.

SHAFTER, Lieutenant-Colonel,
Twenty-fourth Infantry.

The President and others in high official station express gratification at the intelligence received through the War Department of the crossing of the Rio Grande by United States troops in pursuit of predatory Indians, and of the success of our soldiers' efforts in recapturing the stolen property and punishing the marauders. One of the gentlemen referred to, who occupies a very prominent position in the civil service, remarked to-day that the action of the Cabinet in directing that Mexican marauders shall be followed across the frontier, was taken after the most mature deliberation as to its results, and was based upon the unanimous conviction of the Cabinet that in no other way can our border be effectually protected. "Just so often," added this gentleman, "as the Mexican enters our territory on thieving expeditions, just so often will he be followed across the Rio Grande, and the next time our troops follow such a party of thieves as are mentioned in to-day's dispatch they will probably bring back something besides a few horses. They will bring back some of the Indians who commit depredations upon our territory at the instance and for the benefit of the Mexican organizers of such cattle-stealing expeditions." It is considered very likely that the Diaz Government will protest against this entry of United States troops into Mexican territory, but there is not the least probability that Gen. Ord's present instructions will be modified. The position heretofore formally assumed by the Mexican Government that our Government has no right to send troops across the Rio Grande in pursuit of marauders, whose operations Mexico has herself failed to prevent or punish, seems to be very lightly regarded at the State Department, both on the general principle of the *lex talionis*, as these entries of United States troops into Mexico are invariably preceded by forcible incursions into our territory, and because the right to pursue and forcibly recapture one's own property from a burglar or other robber is universally recognized.

THE PRESIDENT'S SUMMER JAUNTS.

A VISIT TO WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS DOUBTFUL—A REUNION WITH ARMY ASSOCIATES IN VERMONT—ANNIVERSARY OF HIS OLD REGIMENT'S PARTICIPATION IN THE BATTLE OF SOUTH MOUNTAIN.

WASHINGTON, July 9.—The President has not yet decided when he will visit White Sulphur Springs. It is his purpose to take recreation for one week during each of the months of July, August, and September. If he can so arrange, he will pass the last week of July at the Springs. In August he will pass a week in Vermont and New-Hampshire, the object of his visit being to attend an Army reunion to be held in Vermont about Aug. 15. In September he will go to Ohio, and will probably remain there two weeks. The regiment in which the President served as Colonel during the rebellion has annually held a reunion at Columbus, at which the President has always been present. The next reunion will be held Sept. 14, which is the anniversary of the battle of South Mountain, in which the regiment bore an active part, and the President will be present upon that occasion. If he cannot go to the White Sulphur Springs without coming back to Washington prior to his departure for Vermont, the contemplated visit to the Springs will be abandoned. If the visit to the Springs be made, the President will go by way of Richmond, where he will rest one day. Postmaster-General Key will accompany the President to the Springs and New-England.

NAVY MATTERS.

CLEMENCY TO PRISONERS ON THE FOURTH OF JULY—EXAMINATION OF CANDIDATES FOR THE NAVAL ACADEMY—ORDERS.

WASHINGTON, July 9.—The Fourth of July was made the occasion for the exercise of clemency by the Secretary of the Navy, who on that day liberated all persons belonging to the naval service confined in the prisons of Weathersfield, Conn.; Mare Island, Cal.; New-York City, and other places, as well as on board of various vessels, and on the morning of the 5th, so far as the Navy was concerned, there was not a prisoner in custody. These prisoners, numbering about 30, were confined for various offenses, and some of them had served out a greater portion of their sentences. All who were sentenced to be dishonorably discharged from the service, in addition to the imprisonment, were set free with the usual allowance of $20; but others, who had been convicted of trivial offenses, were restored to duty in the Navy.

The Secretary of the Navy is of the opinion that the sentences of naval courts-martial are, in many instances, too severe for the offenses committed, and therefore has recently appointed a board, consisting of Rear Admiral Rodgers, Capt. John H. Russell, and Surgeon Kindelberger, to devise a system of appropriate and uniform punishments. He selected the 4th inst. as an appropriate time to liberate those in custody and restore them to their families and friends.

Information received at the Navy Department this morning announces the arrival of the training-ship Monongahela at Halifax on the 4th of July, four days from New-London, Conn. Orders have been sent to her to return to New-York. The Monongahela will transfer the boys she has on board to be trained for the service to the Saratoga, and will then sail for the Asiatic station to take the place of the Kearsarge, that vessel having been ordered home.

The Dispatch arrived at Constantinople on the 14th of June, 40 hours from Smyrna. The health of the officers and crew was good.

At the annual examination of applicants for admission to the Naval Academy as cadet midshipmen, which closed a few days ago, 37 youths passed, and have already entered the Academy. The whole number examined was 75, but 38 of them were found deficient, and the members of Congress who nominated them are now being notified to make other nominations, that the candidates may be examined on the 12th of September, so as to enter upon their studies on the 20th of September, the beginning of the academic year.

Medical Inspector Richard C. Dean has been ordered to duty as senior member of the Medical Board to examine officers for promotion or retirement. Assistant Surgeon A. C.

SUNDAY AT LONG BRANCH.

A DULL DAY AT THE HOTELS.

IN THE SURF WITH THE AID OF THREE SERVANTS—HOW A FASHIONABLE BELLE BATHES—A STUPID LAW THAT CANNOT BE ENFORCED—EX-GOV. TILDEN GOING TO EUROPE.

From Our Special Correspondent.

LONG BRANCH, Sunday, July 8, 1877.

Those persons who doubt the truth of the old adage, which declares that Americans do not know how to amuse themselves, should have spent this Sunday at Long Branch. Had they done so they would have doubted no longer. There was no reason why the day should have been a dull one, and yet it was excessively dull. Every one here ought to have been obviously happy, and yet everybody was, or at least seemed to be, discontented and miserable. This state of things was not due to the weather, or to any oversight or lack of management on the part of the hotel proprietors. From early morning until night the sun shone out brightly, and all the time its heat was agreeably dissipated by soft breezes from the ocean. Indeed, the weather was perfect. The hotel men, too, had done their utmost for the comfort of visitors. Excellent bands gave what were called "sacred concerts," and at all the large establishments viands of the most tempting kinds were served in good style and lavish abundance. There was, I may repeat, absolutely no reason why the people here should not have been "full of gladness." Everything conspired to make them happy, and yet they all seemed as if they had just lost their dearest friend and had come to Long Branch expressly "to mourn over a funeral pile." On all the hotel balconies they sat, well dressed, well fed, well attended, favored with bright sunlight and refreshing breezes, soft music tickling their ears, and sweet flowers filling the air with their perfume. And still the great majority of the people were obviously not happy. They looked sour, ill-natured, and bad tempered; they were miserable where they might have had their fill of enjoyment. Why? The question can only be answered in one way: "Americans don't know how to amuse themselves."

A FEW PLAIN TRUTHS.

If this is too general, then it only remains to be explained that in this, "the freest country on the face of the earth," people are more constrained and tied down by absurd conventionalities than are the inhabitants of any other portion of the globe. They have built up for themselves a system of propriety, so to speak, which makes it a crime for people to talk to each other until they have been formally introduced, and as they have not at the same time provided themselves with a supply of *Hofmeisters* and masters of ceremony, they are deprived of all that easy social intercourse which is essential to the happiness of most sane and healthy human beings, and which is so characteristic of European watering places. In short, the average people who frequent American Summer resorts are discontented and low-spirited because they are continually reminded of the fact that they are in the midst of a crowd without being of it. At the Ocean Hotel, for instance, there was to-day a small army of young ladies and gentlemen, and old ones too, who might have been happy, but were not, because they had nobody to talk to. The young women were all dressed in their pretty clothes, but they might have been so many milliners' signs for all the noise they made in the world. Of course they looked unutterable things, and all the world knew that they were "just dying"—I think that's the expression—to know the large company of handsome young fellows who were at least equally anxious to know them. But "propriety," together with American prudery, prevented them from talking to each other until all sorts of formal processes had been gone through with. Mutual acquaintances were, as, usual, like angels' visits, few and far between, and so the young ladies were doomed to sit disconsolate and out of sorts; and for want of something better to do, the young gentlemen patronized the bar-rooms, drank a great deal of bad whisky, spent more money than they could afford, and went to bed late with hot heads and disordered stomachs. And all this in the name of Propriety! Every young American who knows anything about the matter will bear testimony to the truth of what I write. A little more social freedom is needed at all our watering-places. The acquaintance of one or two intelligent young women would do more to keep the average young man out of the Long Branch whisky shops than half a dozen temperance meetings and an equal number of religious revivals.

THE LONG BRANCH COMMISSIONERS.

And in this connection I must not forget to mention one of the latest actions of that ridiculous body, known as the Long Branch Commissioners. These august gentlemen, who in years past have been chiefly noted for their dense ignorance and the very effective manner in which they contrived to retard the progress of Long Branch as a watering-place, have been at their old tricks again. This time they have been working in the cause of "propriety." They have passed "an ordinance to prevent vice and immorality and to preserve the public peace." They have solemnly ordained in regular meeting that—

> "No person shall offer or expose for sale or sell, on the day of the week commonly called Sunday, any wares, fruit, vegetables, tobacco, cigars, groceries or dry goods, or engage in any worldly business, employment, sports, or pastimes, within the limits of this incorporated district, under penalty of $10 for each and every violation of the provisions of this ordinance; providing that this ordinance shall not apply to the compounding or sale of medicine, or to the carrying of passengers, or to the preparation of victuals in private or public houses, or the delivery of meat or milk."

Of course, no one imagines that this idiotic edict of the imbecile Commissioners can be carried out, but, nevertheless, its passage has caused no little excitement and much indignation here. The Commissioners of Long Branch, it will be remembered, are elected by the adult male vote of a total population of 3,500 persons, who are permanent residents of the village. On the other hand, the 16,000 people who come here from all parts of the world and spend at least 60 days of each Summer, and not less than $3,000,000, have no voice in the election. Laws are passed which interfere with their rights, but they have no choice in the selection of the law-makers. It is not generally known what the Commissioners mean by "employment, sports, or pastimes," but there is, of course, no doubt that bathing, fishing, driving, and riding would all come under one or other of the heads mentioned. If the Commissioners really intended to prevent Sunday visitors from indulging in those amusements they might as well at the same time order the Long Branch hotel-keepers to close their doors and betake themselves to some other locality.

OSTENTATION AT LONG BRANCH.

It has frequently been noticed that Long Branch, of all American watering-places, was free from that vulgar ostentation and loud display which have deprived Newport of much of the popularity which it formerly enjoyed. Heretofore all classes of respectable people who came here were well treated without regard to the size of their pocket-books or the length of their rent-rolls. Happily, this good American feeling of judging men and women for themselves has taken such deep root in Long Branch that all the attempts which have been made to form class distinctions have signally failed. At the same time all efforts at vulgar and ostentatious display have been speedily frowned down. But, of course, there is no rule without an exception, and just now the exception is to be found in the person of a young lady from the neighborhood of Washington who, with no regard for public opinion or good taste, makes a ridiculous exhibition of herself upon all possible occasions. During the bathing hour she is particularly conspicuous, and the manner in which she makes her appearance is worthy of a short description. Ten or 15 minutes before the tide is at the flood a man servant appears upon the beach bearing a high basket-work structure, having small glass windows on each side, and looking, everything considered, for all the world like a sentry box. This he places tenderly upon the shore and then retires. Following comes a pretty little maid, dressed smartly in a costume of red and blue flannel, and carrying a small bundle. With this she enters a large bathing-house, which is marked "Private" in large black letters. In a moment she reappears, and hastening to the basket-work sentry-box, seats herself in it. By this time the idlers on the beach have become interested, even excited, by these mysterious performances, and quite a crowd collects about the sentry-box. The little maid holds her ground manfully, says nothing, and looks abstractedly out upon the ocean. When the interest is at its height and the crowd the largest act second of the little drama commences. A lady, perhaps 25 years of age, comes down the bluff and enters the large bathing-house. She is dressed elaborately in some soft white stuff which clings to and displays her shapely form to full advantage. She is a beautiful woman, and not a timid one. The stare of the crowd does not appear to annoy her. She is accompanied by a second maid wearing, in addition to the flannel suit of red and blue in which the first one appeared, a dainty French cap of white cambric, and having in her hand a beautifully worked toilet case. She follows the lady into the bathing-house, the door is closed, and the crowd waits impatiently for the next scene. They have not long to wait. Soon the lady appears again. This time she is clad in a tightly-fitting bathing suit of navy blue silk gauze; around her neck is a string of what seem to be real pearls; slippers protect her delicate feet from the hard sand on the beach, and she walks calmly down to the sentry-box. As she does so, it is again noticeable that the crowd has no terrors for her. As she appears, the little maid gives up the sentry-box and respectfully stands aside, allowing her mistress to enter. When she is seated a number of fashionably attired young men with weak side-whiskers and eye-glasses hurry up to pay their respects. For a few moments they are graciously received by the lady; then waving them aside, she dashes into the surf with as much *calm abandon* as she faced the staring crowd. While she is in the water the little maid occupies the sentry-box, but the moment she leaves it both of the well-trained serving-women hurry forward to receive her. With them she returns to the bathing-house. Reappearing shortly afterward, she again takes her place in the sentry-box. Here she remains for ten or fifteen minutes, surrounded by a number of admirers, and then, leaving the beach, the sentry-box is removed and the little drama is ended. It may be necessary to state that the chief performer in it is not an actress. She moves in what some people would call "the best society." It may also be necessary to state that the above description is true in every particular.

GENERAL NOTES.

There now seems to be no doubt that the present season will be an exceedingly successful one. In the words of jovial Warren Leland, of the ever-popular Ocean House, "All we want is fine weather; if we get that, our success this year is assured."

And, by the way, while writing of popular hotels, I must not forget to mention the really extraordinary degree of public favor which is this season extended to the Mansion House. Formerly this hotel was not always counted among the first-class resorts, but this year it has stepped suddenly into the very front rank, and is now almost filled by some of the best people at the Branch. Its success is but another illustration of what can be done by men who know their business and attend to it. The new proprietors, Messrs. Pieris & Butler, are men of this stamp. They know what the public wants; they are attentive and obliging; they give people the worth of their money, and of course they deserve to succeed.

Nearly all the best rooms in the West End have been engaged for the season. Tom Murphy, as his friends delight to call the genial ex-Collector, makes his head-quarters there.

Regular evening hops and morning concerts are now given at all the principal hotels. The entertainments at the Ocean House are particularly well patronized.

Mr. Samuel J. Tilden, the defeated candidate for the Presidency, spent Sunday at Sea Girt, a few miles below the Branch. His companions were "the nephew of his uncle," Col. Pelton, Smith M. Weed, and ex-Assemblyman John Foley. It is now generally known in political circles here that Mr. Tilden has not given up the European trip contemplated by him some time ago. He will sail in a week or 10 days with Cyrus W. Field. Their principal business abroad will be to raise money to build the New-York Elevated Railroad, which they propose to extend around the east side of the City. Mr. Tilden, it can be further stated, has given up all thoughts of reviving the Presidential contest in the courts. He has also relinquished the purpose of maintaining his supremacy in New-York State politics. He will make no fight in the approaching Fall convention. H. C.

PRAYING FOR A PROTECTORATE.

SAMOA ASKING FOR BRITISH PROTECTION—COPY OF THE PETITION SENT TO QUEEN VICTORIA.

The San Francisco *Alta* of July 1 says: "Since the violent overthrow of the Government of Samoa as organized with Steinberger for Prime Minister, political affairs in that group of Islands have been growing more confused, and the administration of justice more ineffectual, until there is now a general demand for some decided change; and, as there is not enough education, political experience, or authority among the native chiefs to establish and maintain strict order, the only resource seems to be a Protectorate. The application to the American Government for its protection having been refused indirectly, if not directly, public opinion has turned toward Great Britain as the other great maritime nation which, by its large possessions on the shores of the Pacific and its large commerce on our ocean, has facilities and interests for guarding Samoa and watching over its welfare. On the 3d of April the chiefs at the head of the Government signed a petition to Queen Victoria, praying for a Protectorate. We give a copy of the document, sent to us by a trustworthy correspondent. We are informed that a petition was at the same time sent to the American Government, praying that the Cabinet at Washington would use its influence in favor of an English Protectorate, or to unite with the British Government in a joint Protectorate. It was thought not improbable that the British Consul in Samoa would hoist the British flag in May, without waiting for any authority from the Imperial Government, or without any from the Colonies of New-Zealand or New South Wales, in both of which the Governors have been favorably disposed toward a scheme annexing Samoa or taking it under Colonial protection.

The following is a correct copy of the petition to Queen Victoria:

To Her Most Excellent Majesty, the Queen of Great Britain and Ireland, &c.:

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR MAJESTY: The petition of the undersigned, being the Chiefs Taimua and Faipule, representatives of the Government of Samoa, humbly showeth that:

Your petitioners are inhabitants of these islands, and deeming it necessary for the future well-being and better establishment of Christianity, protection of life and property, security of liberty, and that we may have a good Government, and fearing that unless some friendly foreign power lend us their assistance, our Government and nation will lapse into utter ruin, we do humbly beg and pray that your Majesty will be graciously pleased to grant us such protection as may be in accordance with your will.

We venture humbly to hope that your Majesty's Government will be pleased to look favorably upon this petition.

We pray God to preserve your most excellent Majesty in his sacred keeping.

Given under our hands and stamped with the Great Seal of our Government, at Mulunu, in the Island of Upolu, Samoa, on the 3d day of April, in the year of our Lord, 1877.

[L. S.] We are the Taimua and Faipule of the Government of Samoa.

Written by the desire of the Taimua and Faipule.

M. K. LE MAMEA,
Secretary of the Government.

THE NEXT PRESIDENCY.

Some amusing contributions to the political discussions of the day are made by the Southern newspapers in their consideration of the next Presidential election. The Petersburg (Va.) *Index-Appeal* has been devoting its attention to the matter, and, summing up its conclusions concerning the Republicans, says: "Absolutely nobody remains but Grant. No one can pretend to forecast the course of events or the tides of public feeling as they will be set in motion by circumstances not yet developed, but to be developed in the passage of the next three years. If the reaction against reconciliation, if the jealousy and hate between the sections, if the war rage, are revived by agitation that has been compared with that which made abolition a sensation and then a success, Mr. Grant, being nominated, may make the trip in defiance of a solid South. If the good work of reunion, reconstruction, and restored intersectional amity goes forward as it has been begun, Mr. Grant, being nominated, will receive another such rebuff as he got at Belmont. We believe the people will follow the latter course, and that the next President will be the nominee of the Democratic Party, and will occupy a patriotic platform of the Union, the Constitution, and the enforcement of the laws."

EVENTS OF WIDE INTEREST.

A LUCKY GOLD MINER.

HE TAKES OUT $30,000 FROM A "GOUGE" AND IS CONTENTED TO SELL HIS STRIKE FOR $20,000 MORE.

From the Placer (Cal.) Herald, June 24.

The richest strike made in this country for many years, and as rich perhaps as was ever made, we here have the pleasure of recording. A. O. Bell, commonly called "Pike" Bell, who, with his family, has lived for many years on Bald Hill, a few miles north of Auburn, as many know, is a dauntless prospector. Though occasionally making a strike of some considerable importance in the past, he has managed, like most modern prospectors, to keep poor. Last Winter, in particular, he was in very straitened circumstances, and having no money, and the merchants refusing to credit him, he offered his only horse, worth about $50, for $10, that he might buy bread for his children, and, failing in his efforts to sacrifice his horse, he pawned a ring from his wife's finger to obtain the necessaries of life. Day by day he continued his searches for the glittering treasure, and whether the passing day had revealed a color or not, his spirits were always jubilant, apparently kept up by the hope that seemed never to desert him of doing better on the morrow. At last the lucky day came.

It was about three weeks ago when, hunting around over the hills, he struck his pick into a little mound, which resembled somewhat in appearance an ant-hill, and to his delight he unearthed some pieces of decomposed quartz, attached to which were some colors of gold. Encouraged at this prospect, he began to sink his new lead, and was rewarded by finding more or less gold at every shovelful of gravel. Last Saturday he had reached a depth of about 30 feet, and had taken out in sinking that far, rock estimated to be worth about $1,500. The rock being extremely rotten, or what is called by quartz miners, decomposed, he had with little effort pounded out in a mortar enough to pay expenses as he progressed. He had hired men to assist him in working the mine, and on last Monday morning they went to work as usual. The gouge, as we should call it, as it is too rotten to be properly called a ledge, was discovered by noon to have become suddenly richer. In the afternoon chunks of almost pure gold were taken out, and the decomposed stuff that filled the interstices between the rocks was so rich in gold that Pike began to wash it out with a pan. From three panfuls he washed Monday afternoon he obtained gold estimated to be worth between $4,000 and $5,000.

That evening he came into town, and, giving us a hint of what he had got, invited us to go and see it. On Tuesday afternoon, in company with Sheriff McComas, we visited the mine. We found Bell with a pan of gold in his hands worth from $1,000 to $1,500, which he assured us all came from one pan of dirt. "But," said he, "if you don't believe it, I will wash another pan and show you." We told him to wash. The pan was sent down into the shaft and soon returned filled with a mass of muddy, rocky stuff that sparkled all over with pieces of gold. This was washed out and found to contain fully as much of the precious metal, if not more than the one he had just finished panning when we arrived. On Wednesday evening Mr. Bell (it is "Mr." now—it was Pike before) informed us that he had taken out $10,000 in three pans that day; that he had taken out, all told, up to that time, between $30,000 and $35,000, and that he had an offer and was about to sell for $20,000. When asked his notion for selling, he said he would get away with about $30,000, and that was money enough for him.

HINGHAM'S SENSATION.

AN AGED CLERGYMAN GAGGED AND HIS LIFE THREATENED BY MASKED BURGLARS.

The Boston *Journal* of Monday gives the following account of the attempted robbery of an aged clergyman, which was briefly mentioned in our telegrams: "The quiet town of Hingham was on Saturday night the scene of a bold attempt at burglary, which fortunately resulted without loss of property or permanent bodily injury to the party attacked. Rev. Henry Hersey, formerly settled at Barnstable, Mass., but for many years retired from the ministry, resides on Main-street, near the former location of the Old Colony House, and in the immediate vicinity of the residences of Mr. Alfred Hersey, Mrs. John A. Andrew, and Mr. Charles Blake. About midnight on Saturday he heard a noise outside, but attributing it to the rattling of the blinds he took no notice of it. He was soon after aware that some unusual noise was occurring, but without suspicion of burglars he rose from his bed and passed to the window and looked out. He had in the meantime called his wife, when two men, who had climbed to the piazza, sprang through the open window, and before Mr. Hersey could reach the door they threw him upon the bed and then tied him hand and feet, and gagged him by stuffing handkerchiefs into his mouth.

Before they succeeded in quieting Mr. Hersey he had called loudly, but his female servant and man servant were in apartments separated by several partitions from the chamber in which Mr. Hersey was sleeping, and heard nothing. The burglars placed Mr. Hersey on the floor, and then demanded money. Mr. Hersey told them that he was an old man, and did not keep money in the house, but that there was his gold watch, which they could take. They declined to take the watch, and, presenting pistols at his head, again demanded money. They turned over the bed and ransacked the drawers of a bureau, but found nothing. Seeing a small key on the table, they inquired to what it belonged, and, when told that it was the key to a money-drawer below, they compelled Mr. Hersey to accompany them to the sitting-room on the first floor, where they found that the contents of the desk were of no value to them, consisting of bank-books, &c. Before coming down stairs they lighted a lamp, and after they came down they again tied Mr. Hersey's feet. There was a small sum of money in the house, and some bonds (since removed to a place of greater security) which escaped their notice, though it was no doubt their intention to make a more thorough search, which Mr. Hersey thinks they were prevented from doing by a signal from an accomplice outside, as they took their leave quite suddenly, passing out through the front parlor window. Mr. Hersey at once managed to give an alarm, and the neighbors were aroused. Miss Andrew, daughter of the late Gov. Andrew, was awakened, and, throwing open the window, saw an old wagon drawn by a white horse pass rapidly toward the cove. The two burglars who overcame Mr. Hersey missed, and probably they had two accomplices, one holding the horse and the other acting as a look-out. Rev. Mr. Hersey is a widower, about 80 years of age. He was severely handled about the throat by the ruffians, and was suffering intensely on Sunday from the rough usage which he received. The burglars were familiar with the premises, and were, no doubt, acquainted with the age of the occupant, who they probably thought would be an easy victim. The two handkerchiefs used to gag were brought by the burglars, but they were without mark. They left a string, and an empty flask was found on the grounds."

BURGLARS CAPTURED IN NEW-HAVEN.

The New-Haven *Journal* of Monday says: "At about midnight Saturday night, while Officers Parker P. Smith and Sholly were making their rounds, they noticed that the rear door of Bromley's fancy store had been tampered with, and on examination found that a hole had been cut in it by sharp tools. The door was fast, however, and evidently had not been disturbed. Passing on, the officers found a pane of glass had been broken out in the back addition at Kirby's jewelry store. The addition is a small place, of wood, perhaps six feet by eight. Officer Smith tried the door, which did not open, for the reason that there was a man inside with his back braced against it. It became evident that something was going on inside, and suppressed voices were heard. Officer Smith stepped to the widdow and shouted that any one trying to escape would get a bullet in him. A movement was heard within, and Smith told Sholly that he would stand guard, and told him to go for more officers. At hearing this a voice inside said, 'we are goners,' and in a moment more two men came out, unarmed, and gave themselves up. The officers soon had them at the station-house. One of the men gave his name as James Davis, and he had about him a nickel plate bearing the word 'conductor,' to which was attached an Ingalls for securing it upon a hat. The other fellow called himself Charles Williams. Both gave their residence as New-York. Their ages are about 25 or 26 years. They appeared to be fellows not used to the business, who have been used to low quarters and a low state of pecuniary affairs. Davis was afraid that the valuables taken from their pockets at the Captain's desk would get mixed. After being searched they were ushered into their quarters for the night, and the key was turned upon them. They will come before the City Court this morning. They were surprised by the officers after about a half hour's work. They had begun sawing a hole with a knife in the wooden door communicating directly with the store."

THE DEFALCATION AT ST. ALBANS.

A telegram from St. Albans, Vt., dated 8th inst., to the Boston *Journal*, gives the following in relation to W. H. H. McAllister, the Deputy Collector of Customs in charge of the office at St. Albans, who is accused of defalcation: "McAllister was a soldier in the late war, serving as a member of the Fourth Vermont Regiment. He lost a leg in battle, for which he has received nearly $300 pension yearly. He has for some years been prominently connected with the Methodist Church, and received annually $250 compensation for preaching. His salary as Deputy Collector has been $1,800 yearly, while it is stated the perquisites will amount to several hundred dollars more. All these several incomes for the past five years aggregate nearly $12,000. The facts relating to the discovery of the man's irregularities at the Custom-house are these: McAllister had the handling of the money received for duties, and was required to render his accounts to Gen. Wells at Burlington the first of every month. McAllister is alleged to have abstracted at various times from the cash drawer money belonging to the Government, and appropriated it to his own use. It was customary to allow three or four days' grace on the settlement of monthly accounts. Finally, Gen. Wells suspected something wrong, and called personally upon McAllister last Friday to settle up, which McAllister was unable to do, and then openly acknowledged to Gen. Wells he was about $1,700 short. This was sufficient to brand McAllister as dishonest, and he was immediately discharged. It now seems that McAllister has borrowed money from almost every one he could. Last week he got considerable from people who had no suspicions of his dishonesty. He obtained last Wednesday a large sum of money on false representations, besides borrowing from railroad clerks, who had by hard work saved something. It is asserted that the money he borrowed the first of last week he put in the Government cash, which reduced the original amount abstracted by him to $1,700. Nothing has for months created so much scandal here. McAllister some two weeks ago was seemingly in earnest to bring the liquor smugglers to justice."

THE ANTHRACITE COAL TRADE.

A GLEAM OF SUNSHINE IN THE FUTURE—HOW THE COMPANIES ARE REGAINING CONFIDENCE.

From the Philadelphia Ledger, July 9.

The anthracite coal trade is not in the cheerful condition that we could wish, but the outlook, we think, affords signs of encouragement. Though the production has fallen off a little within a week past, in consequence probably of the festivities attendant on the celebration of the "Fourth," we learn on all sides of an active demand for coal for this season of the year. The quantity at Port Richmond is considerably less than is usual on the 1st of July. The shipments from that point exceed the daily receipts, and the Reading Coal and Iron Company is taxed to supply the demand for almost all the several sizes of coal except chestnut and pea coals. Similar reports come from most of the other coal centres. An important inquiry in this connection is, has the 2,500,000 tons marketed this year to date in excess of that marketed last year to the same time gone into consumption or has it been piled away? If the former, and the coal thus far marketed has been used, then it may be naturally inferred that the activity of the Spring and Summer trade will be carried into and through the closing months of the year. If the latter—that is, if the coal has been stowed away for future use—then the active trade of the year thus far is but an anticipation of the activity that usually comes later. The very low prices of coal that have ruled nearly all of the year may have tempted purchasers to buy early, but the opinion of the best informed in the trade is that the usual proportion of production thus far has gone into consumption. The coal consuming area of the country has been very considerably increased, and new markets created by the establishment of coal depots, where anthracite as a fuel has heretofore been comparatively unknown. This movement has of itself withdrawn a large proportion of the 2,500,000 tons of excess. There is, therefore, good reason to look for a fairly active market for coal to the end of the year. The next important thing is paying prices, which are not now generally obtained. This matter of low price follows naturally from the great depression that has so severely shadowed the business of the whole country for the last three or four years. Every pursuit has been severely depressed, and coal and iron perhaps more than any others. But the sun is not always obscured, and the end of the night that has so long clouded our prosperity must be near. One among other reasons to encourage this hope is found in the fact that the financial difficulties in which coal corporations, firms, and individuals have found themselves involved, and which forced them to the sale of coal at prices below the cost of production, are gradually being settled up and disposed of, and, though the adjustment may not in every instance be permanent, it will probably last long enough with most of them, we hope, at least, to give time to the return of better market and firmness to prices. The Central Railroad of New-Jersey and its leased lines have come to a mutually satisfactory arrangement as to money matters. The Reading Railroad Company is having a free and very general accord rendered to propositions of its own offering, which, we naturally infer, is satisfactory to the coal company. The Lehigh Valley Railroad Company, which, it is generally conceded, suffers more from sympathy with the sufferings of the other companies than from any inherent ailment of its own, is daily showing strengthening credit by increased prices of bonds and shares. The plausible story that has obtained currency, to the effect that no less than seventeen millions loans just created by the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, is to be used as may be necessary to give that company control of the Morris and Essex Railroad by the purchase of its stock at present low prices, is a fact, whether true or not in all its parts, that must tend to improve the credit of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Company. The road of the Morris and Essex Company is now leased to the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Company at pretty high figures, and if it, as lessor, can get control of it and fix easier terms for itself, it will be materially aided in getting from under its load of floating debt. Thus each and all of these great companies have for months past been severely pressed for money to carry their floating debts and pay their respective fixed charges, have a gleam of daylight before them. Most of them have been unable to borrow at home or abroad, and, in the absence of other means to command cash, that was indispensable, were forced to the only resource they had left—to sell their coal for the best price it would command. Not only will these companies become less needy borrowers in the near future, but some of the large individual coal operators who have been forced to the use of their stocks of coal at losing prices have, we are glad to learn, made such adjustments with creditors as will enable them to hold their coal for prices affording a profit. These movements are all in a healthy direction.

ENEMIES OF THE GRASSHOPPERS.

The Winona (Minn.) *Republican* of the 6th inst. says: "The last issue of the Mankato *Review*, in an article on the grasshopper situation, estimates that of the hoppers hatched within a radius of six miles of Mankato at least four-fifths have flown away, most of them having gone with the prevailing winds to the south-east. Of those remaining a goodly number have died from the effects of parasites. During an extended trip through portions of Nicollet, Brown, and Blue Earth Counties last week the editor of the *Review* everywhere heard of 'hoppers similarly affected and dying. These parasites, the white grub and the red louse, made a raid upon the 'hoppers in 1875, causing them to disappear about the latter part of August. Unfortunately, the pests had previously laid their eggs. Now the work of destruction has fatally begun before the egg-laying season. In Blue Earth County the pests were exceedingly voracious in some localities, making a clean sweep of the wheat in spite of all efforts to destroy them by ditching and other methods. In the county generally, however, the situation is far more hopeful than two years ago, and it is thought the harvested crop will be one-third heavier than last year. In Nicollet County the crops have suffered considerably, being totally destroyed in some townships, and slightly damaged in others. Throughout the entire grasshopper region the farmers are turning their attention to stock-raising. Large droves of young cattle and sheep are seen, and beef, wool, and dairy products are to be relied upon hereafter as the main source of income in many portions of the infested district."

WAR ON SUNDAY SALOONS.

The Philadelphia *Times* of Monday says: "On Friday last Joshua L. Baily, of the Sunday Saloon Closing Committee, addressed a letter to the Board of Mercantile Appraisers, asking for a copy of the list of taverns and saloons returned to the City Treasurer. To this the President of the board, Select Councilman John McCullough, replied on Saturday that the list of tavern-keepers is in possession of the City Treasurer, and is at his office, open for the inspection of all citizens. It is supposed that the committee desired the list to compare with the list to be furnished by the policemen of all the saloons open yesterday, but as the names of 8,000 tavern-keepers could not be copied from the books in a very short time, even if the committee would take the trouble, it is not probable that Mr. Baily has as yet secured the names he desires. The Police were instructed yesterday to report all the saloons having their doors open, this list to be used by the committee on Sunday next as a basis for a declaration of war. As everybody knows, open yesterday, and is now, but few of the proprietors took the trouble to open their back-alley gates, the committee and the Police could save time and trouble by making up the list from the books in the City Treasurer's office. The instructions given the Police do not include any report as to whether customers entered or left the saloons. Their investigation ended when they found the front door open."

DROUGHT ON THE PACIFIC COAST.

The San Francisco *Alta* of the 2d inst. says: "In passing down or up the coast between San Francisco and San Diego, at the present time, one cannot avoid noticing the dead appearance of the country, agriculturally. The want of rain has made its mark upon the whole southern coast. Only down the coast, for a distance of perhaps 50 miles, and not far below Pigeon Point, can one relieve his eyes by a view of any green thing. The hills and the lowlands appear desolate; but it does not follow that they are all thus. At Santa Monica, or in its vicinity, the seeds of the native clover lie thick upon the ground, covered by a carpet of the dead grass, beneath which the clover burrs lie an inch deep. This is most nourishing and fattening food for cattle; but it probably is found only in limited extents. As a general thing, sailing along the coast from the south, the appearance of the land is one of desolation. Only when one has got within 50 miles of San Francisco can he see along the shore green patches, indicating growing crops, and these, it is presumed, are vegetables, watered by some little streams flowing from the hills. Never, in a quarter of a century, has the country along the coast so strongly indicated a want of water."

MRS. GAINES' SUITS ENDED.

The New-Orleans *Picayune* of the 1st inst. says: "Yesterday expired the time for the defendants in the Gaines suits to file their bonds of appeal from the judgments rendered against them by Judge Billings, and as no bonds have been filed the struggle of over 40 years, so heroically made by this remarkable woman, may be said to have ended. In truth the abandonment of the appeals by her opponents is an admission of the hopelessness of reversing the decision recognizing the execution and validity of the will of Daniel Clark in 1813, declaring Myra to be his legitimate child and sole heiress, and, as such, entitled to the large amount of property held by the defendants. Believing that, in the happiness of her final victory, the generous elements of her character will lessen the misfortune of those who suffer by her success, we congratulate Mrs. Gaines on at last reaching the goal of her life's struggle."

TELEPHONES AND THEIR USE

THE THREE INVENTIONS DESCRIBED.

CHARACTERISTICS OF EDISON'S, GRAY'S, AND BELL'S INSTRUMENTS—TRANSMISSION OF THE HUMAN VOICE BY TELEGRAPHIC WIRES.

From the Philadelphia Press, July 9.

The attention of electricians having been of late years called to the transmission of musical tones or sounds between distant points by means of electricity, a number of our most noted inventors have made experiments to demonstrate what could be done in that direction, and what, if any, practical value such acoustic telegraphy possessed for the purposes of ordinary commercial telegraphy. Among these inventors three have obtained results of interest to the scientist and the public generally. They are Thomas A. Edison, of Menlo Park, N. J.; Elisha Gray, of Chicago, and W. A. Bell, of Boston. The original idea of each was to devise a system of multiplex transmission of dispatches by means of the Morse apparatus in common use, the modus operandi being to use tuning forks or other vibratory apparatus for generating a number of tones. Placing one instrument of each kind as the transmitting and receiving station, then by connecting these forks at the transmitting station with a battery, an impulse or wave of electricity was made to pass from the battery over the intermediate wire to the receiving instrument at each vibration of such transmitting fork, the forks at the receiving station being operated by means of electro-magnets controlled by current passing over the intermediate wire. Each fork at the transmitting station having its mate at the receiving station, tuned to respond to the same number of vibrations per second as that at the transmitting station, the vibration of any fork of a given tone would send over the wire and through the electro-magnets at the receiving station such number of electric impulses as would set in motion the particular fork attuned in sympathy with that tone or number of vibrations, and although the other magnets and their forks were in circuit, they would not be affected, because the forks would only respond to the number of vibrations per second with which they were attuned. A second transmitting fork being set in motion would start its counterpart at the receiving station; a third also, and so on to the number of eight. By the alternate starting and interrupting these tones, it was aimed to transmit the ordinary Morse signals, the operators at the receiving station to read them by the ear, as in the common Morse instrument. Some of the gentlemen named succeeded to a certain extent in doing this, but all made it finally clear that in this direction comparatively trifling results of value were to be obtained. Hence, from this general notion each diverged into other paths, resulting finally, in the case of Edison and Bell—without following them through the labyrinth of experiments—the speaking telegraph, or telephone, whereby the human voice is transmitted to a distant station, and there reproduced in an audible manner.

Astonishing as it may seem, it is nevertheless the fact that these two experimenters have obtained their results by widely different methods. Bell generates the tones by vibrating one diaphragm placed close to the poles of a powerful permanent magnet, and receives the impulses thus simultaneously generated and transmitted upon a similar diaphragm placed close to the poles of an electro-magnet. This device is necessarily very restricted in its capacity.

First—Because of the small quantity of the electricity possible to generate by the power of the human voice, thus limiting the power of the current to traverse a wire of any considerable length.

Second, Because of the use of an electro-magnet for a receiver. It being well known that the element of time is an important matter in the charging and discharging of an electro-magnet, it will be readily understood that the rapidity of these electric charges overtax its capacity. Hence, high notes are frequently lost, or so reduced in volume as to be scarcely audible.

For these two reasons it will be seen that Mr. Bell's apparatus is limited to very short lines in its practical application.

Mr. Edison, being a man of marked practical turn of mind, foresaw these limits, and in experimenting for substitutes for them having greater range of effectiveness, has created probably the greatest invention in electricity of the nineteenth century, namely, the electro-motograph telephone. A brief description of it will show how entirely different in principle it is from that of Mr. Bell, as described. The transmitting apparatus consists simply of a long tube about two inches in diameter, having one end covered with a thin sheet brass diaphragm, which is kept tight by a stretching ring.

In the centre of the brass diaphragm is riveted a thin disk of platina, and immediately in front of this disk is an adjustable platina-pointed screw secured to a rigid pillar.

To transmit the music it is only necessary to sing or play into the open end of this tube. This causes the diaphragm to vibrate, and, the platina points meeting, make the circuit, and the electric current transmits every vibration over the wire to the receiving end.

The receiving apparatus employed by Mr. Edison for reproducing the tones is based upon an original discovery made by him some five years ago. This discovery was that when a piece of paper moistened with certain chemical solutions is held under a metallic plate connected to the positive pole of a battery, and a platina-faced wire connected to the negative pole of the battery is drawn over the paper, the passage of the current through it causes all friction to disappear, and the platina-faced wire slides over the paper as iron upon ice; but if the current be interrupted, the effect instantly disappears, and the normal friction of the paper causes the wires to be drawn over it with difficulty. This principle is applied to the receiver—a resonant box, a drum or wheel, having flanges on both sides. This wheel is secured to a shaft rotated by the handle. A continuous strip of paper from the roll passes over this surface, the upper side being roughened. Resting upon the drum is a smooth platina point upon the end of the spring, which is secured to the centre of the resonant box, and presses the platina point with considerable force upon the chemically prepared paper. The current from the battery passes to the spring, the platina point, thence through the moist paper—which in this state is a conductor—thence to the drum, and back to the battery.

The operation is as follows: When the handle is turned the paper passes forward, and the normal friction between the point and the paper serves to drive a feather-edged cutting knife, which on each side of the resonant box is drawn out. If now a wave of current passes through the paper all friction ceases, and the spring not being pulled, the side of the resonator regains its normal position; and this takes place at each vibration. By means of this friction the most feeble currents, which would not produce the slightest effect upon the magnets, cause them to exert extraordinary strength. This apparatus will respond and reproduce with great power the highest notes of the human voice, which are nearly inaudible when magnets are employed, the slowness of their operation being due to the time required for the magnetization and demagnetization of the iron cores, and the production of secondary currents, which delay the action and mutilate the signals.

This description refers more especially to the apparatus for the transmitting of the human voice in tones or singing. The only difference between this and the speaking telegraph proper, however, is in the substitution of a plumbago point for the platina point in the adjustable screw of the transmitter. This, again, is another original discovery of Mr. Edison's, viz.: that plumbago changes its electrical resistance with enormous rapidity under pressure, the effect in this application being that when the diaphragm is vibrated weakly contact is made with the plumbago point very lightly, and the resistance of the plumbago being but slightly reduced, a weak current is sent out from the battery, and a weak effect produced at the receiving station. When, however, a strong pressure of the diaphragm is effected, by reason of the exercise of a more powerful vibration of the voice, the resistance is very greatly reduced, and a strong current passes to the line, and a strong or loud effect is produced at the receiving station. Hence the amount of power, with all the gradations between the voice at the transmitting station, is transmitted in its proportions to the receiving instrument, and thus the fine articulation of the voice is obtained. This is of itself a wonderful invention, and will be of great value to electricians in other fields. The ability to send from a battery currents of different strength automatically is a new and valuable invention in electricity.

A LIBRARY FRANKLIN FOUNDED.

The Philadelphia *Press* has the following:

"The Library Company of Philadelphia is one of our best as well as most ancient institutions. As far back as the year 1731 it was established and organized by Benjamin Franklin, then only 25 years old, but already a leading man—printer, publisher, and journalist. Sixty years later the fine library bequeathed to Philadelphia by James Logan (who had been William Penn's first secretary, and afterward Chief-Justice of Pennsylvania,) was added to the earlier collection, and the amalgamated incorporations have ever since been known as the 'Philadelphia Library Company.' Including many curious, ancient, and valuable works, originally collected by the liberality and taste of Mr. Logan, who was a very good scholar, and continuous additions ever since by gift and purchase, this now is one of the best and most scholarly libraries in the United States—not so numerous as some others, though containing over 100,000 picked volumes, and therefore extensive as well as eclectic. It is, in the best sense of the term, a public library, for it has always been open to resp

Circuit Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—This suit was brought by the defendant in error as an original claimant, and as the assignee of other parties. All the claims have a common origin, and involve the same principle. On the 22d of November, 1873, the Bank of the Commonwealth refused to pay its circulating notes on demand and became in default. The Controller of the Currency appointed a Receiver, and the bank has since been in his hands. The Mechanics' Bank and its assignees had funds on deposit. On the 24th of September, 1873, all the parties demanded payment. Nothing was paid. Installments on account of the principal debts were subsequently paid from time to time to each of the parties. On the 20th of November, 1874, the last installment was paid in each case, and the principal debts were thereby extinguished. At each payment interest from the 24th of September, 1873, on the amount so paid was demanded and refused. The other parties assigned to the defendant in error their claims respectively for such interest. The Mechanics' Bank instituted this suit. The declaration demands the payment of this interest in all the cases, with interest upon the aggregate amount from the 20th of November, 1874. The Bank of the Commonwealth demurred. Judgment was given against it, and this writ of error was thereupon prosecuted. Two errors are assigned: First, that the plaintiff below was not entitled to recover any interest; second, if interest was recoverable, as demanded, on each installment when paid, the plaintiff was not entitled to interest on the gross amount of such interest from the 20th of November, 1874, the time when the last installments of the principal were paid. There is but one demurrer, and that is to the whole declaration. The point is, therefore, well taken by the counsel for the defendant in error, that if any part of the declaration be good, and divisible in its nature from the residue, the demurrer must be overruled—(1 Chitty's Plead., 664.) But the view which we take of the case renders it unnecessary to apply this rule. By the common law interest could in no case be recovered. As early as the reign of King Alfred, in the ninth century, it was held in detestation. Churchmen and laymen alike denounced it. Glanville, Fleta, and Bracton, all speak of it in terms of horrence. The first English statute upon the subject was the 37 Henry VIII., Ch. 9. This statute fixed the lawful rate of interest at 10 per cent. per annum, and visited receiving more with forfeiture and imprisonment. Other statutes regulating the subject were passed in later reigns from time to time, until finally an act of Parliament in 1854 (17 and 18 Vict., ch. 90) swept all the usury laws in the English Statute Books out of existence, and established "free trade in money." The first impulse to public opinion in this direction was given by Bentham, near the close of the last century. The final result was doubtless largely due to his labors. The fifteenth section of the National Banking act (13 Stat., 113) requires the Controller of the Currency to apply the moneys paid over to him by the Receiver on all such claims as may have been proved to his satisfaction or adjudicated in a court of competent jurisdiction." The act is silent as to interest upon the claims before or after proof or judgment. Can it be doubted that a judgment is taken, would include interest down to the time of its rendition? Section 996 of the Revised Statutes of the United States (p. 182) declares that all judgments in the courts of the United States shall bear the same rate of interest as judgments in the courts of the States respectively where they are rendered. Interest is allowed by the law of New-York upon judgments from the time they are perfected. Rev. Code of N.Y., ed. 1859, vol. 3, p. 637.) If these claims had been put in judgment, whether in a court of the United States or in a State court of that State, the result as to interest upon the judgment would have been the same. The rule enforced as to the application of payments is that the debtor paying the money may, if he chooses to do so, direct the appropriation; if he fail, the right devolves upon the creditor; if he fail, the law will make the application. Neither of the parties can make it after a controversy upon the subject has arisen, and not at the trial. Here it was made by the party paying the money. The claims, when proved before the Controller, were the same as if in judgment. Interest as well as principal could be recovered. Affirmed. Mr. Justice Swayne delivered the opinion.

THE DANSER WILL CASE.

On Saturday Mr. Clifford A. H. Bartlett, attorney for the contestants in the Mary M. Danser will case, filed in the Surrogate's Court a series of objections to the will, based mainly on the grounds that several of its bequests to charitable and religious institutions were void, either for having been made within two months of the death of the testatrix, or because the institutions were not shown to have been so incorporated as to entitle them to receive the bequests made. There were also objections to the clause giving the residue of the estate to Mr. Jeremiah, the Executor, in trust for charitable and religious purposes, on the ground that it was an attempt to create a trust not authorized by law. The question of considering these objections came on before Surrogate Calvin yesterday afternoon. Mr. A. R. Dyett, counsel for the Executor and proponent of the will, wanted the will admitted to probate before the objections were considered, contending that the Surrogate had the power to probate the will de novo, and that its immediate probate would be beneficial to all those parties made legatees under the will whose rights were not contested. Mr. Algernon S. Sullivan, representing some of the legatees, expressed a doubt as to the power of the Surrogate to probate the will before the objections were considered, and Mr. William O. Bartlett, counsel for the contestants, contended that the objections must be passed upon before he will was probated. Mr. Dyett made a long argument in support of his position that the will should be immediately admitted to probate. Surrogate Calvin said that he thought the best and safest way to pass upon the objections before the admission of the will to probate, and he should so act. Mr. Dyett excepted to the ruling of the Surrogate, and wanted his exception noted in full, which was done. Mr. Dyett said he had not been served with a copy of the objections until yesterday morning, and asked for reasonable time to consider them. He admitted that the will had not been executed within two months of the death of the testatrix. Surrogate Calvin said that this left only a law question to discuss on this point, which would be whether Miss Danser, leaving neither father, mother, sister, nor brother surviving her, came within the meaning of the statute prohibiting legacies being left to charitable or religious institutions within two months of the decease of the party making such bequests. In order to give Mr. Dyett time to examine the objections, an adjournment was taken to 11 o'clock A. M. on the 19th inst.

PROPERTY DAMAGED BEFORE CONVEYED.

Judge Barrett, in Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday rendered a decision in the suit of the Mutual Life Insurance Company against Ebenezer H. Balch and others. The action was brought for the foreclosure of a mortgage on the premises at No. 930 Broadway. The property was sold at auction, and the purchaser, Lewis Johnston, paid the usual 10 per cent. Before the Referee gave a deed to the purchaser the property was damaged to the amount of $3,000 by fire, and the purchaser then refused to complete his purchase. The company endeavored to compel him to do so, and brought the matter before Judge Barrett. The purchaser then put in a claim for the return to him of the 10 per cent. Judge Barrett in his opinion says: "There was no offer to restore the premises to their original condition, or to reimburse the purchaser for losses by the fire. Considering the damage and the delay occasioned by plaintiff's neglect to offer compensation there is force in the suggestion that the purchaser ought to be entirely relieved. The rule is that where property is materially injured the purchaser is not bound to accept it. Mr. Johnston's affidavit shows that the tenants have vacated the premises, and that they are now untenantable. If an offer had been made to restore the premises to their original condition it would have been considered and weighed; but as the case stands there would seem to be no escape from the conclusion that the plaintiff's motion should be denied with $10 costs, and Mr. Johnston's prayer for repayment of the 10 per cent. granted."

A CONSUL'S JURISDICTION.

Yesterday afternoon United States Commissioner Osborn gave his decision in the case in which the German Consul claimed the exclusive right under treaty stipulations between the United States and Germany, to dispose of the questions arising in the matter of the alleged desertion of two of the crew of the German bark Herzogin-Anna, who had been committed to Ludlow-Street Jail by Commissioner Osborn at the request of the Consul. The Commissioner holds that the treaty is sufficiently clear to warrant such demand, and that Commissioners as it calls for, without any special act of Congress to enforce it, and that treaties thus explicit must be held superior to any laws whose provisions, if enforced, would render nugatory the treaty stipulations, and he therefore disclaims any right in the present case to investigate the charge of desertion, as that treaty clothes the Consul with the power to determine such a charge. Ex-Judge Beebe, counsel for the sailors, expressed his determination to have the decision of the Commissioner reviewed in habeas corpus and certiorari proceedings.

PROCEEDING AGAINST A REFEREE.

The case of the Mutual Life Insurance Company against James McLaughlin and others, was before Judge Freedman, in Superior Court, Special Term, yesterday. The suit was brought for the foreclosure of a mortgage, and a judgment of foreclosure and sale was duly had on Nov. 23, 1876. Orsell Campbell Higgins was appointed Referee to sell the mortgaged premises, &c. Charles McNamee, one of the plaintiff's attorneys, made an affidavit in which he swears that Mr. Higgins refused to give a deed of the property to the purchaser until compelled to do so by order of the court, and that he still neglects to file his report of sale. On this affidavit Judge Freedman granted an order directing Mr. Higgins to shew cause, on the 17th inst., why he should not be punished for his alleged misconduct.

AN EXPERT FEMALE THIEF.

In the Court of General Sessions, yesterday, Bridget James, a scrubber, was placed on trial by Assistant District Attorney Russell for stealing $4 40, which her neighbor, Mrs. Margaret McEwen, of No. 522 East Thirteenth-street, had tied up in the corner of her apron for safety. After chatting for some time with Mrs. McEwen in the apartments of the latter, Bridget left, and immediately after Mrs. McEwen missed her money. She was arrested by Officer Mathew Smith, while enjoying a bottle of brandy and can of beer, and on her way to the station-house swallowed what was supposed to be one of the bills stolen from Mrs. McEwen. She took another $2 bill from beneath the folds of false hair which adorned her head, and, after rolling it into a little ball, was about to swallow it, when she was noticed by the officer, who seized her hand and took the money. Mrs. James denied the theft and the attempted mastication of the tell-tale bills, but the jury found her guilty. Judge Gildersleeve sentenced her to one year in the Penitentiary.

THE EMMA MINE DRAGGED IN.

CASE OF ROUTH AGAINST STANLEY, GROWING OUT OF STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

The examination in the supplemental proceedings growing out of the case of Routh against Stanley was continued yesterday in Part I. of the Superior Court. The plaintiff, who is a stock broker in London, alleges that between the 15th of May and the 31st of August, 1873, he acted as Stanley's agent in the purchase of certain mining shares (among them some Emma Mine stock) on the London Stock Exchange, and that for these purchases, including advances, &c., Stanley is indebted to him in the sum of £749 6s. 3d. Suit was commenced for the recovery of the money, and on Oct. 12, 1876, Mr. Routh received a judgment for $1,594 97, the amount of the original claim with interest and costs. This the defendant refused to pay on the ground that all his property belonged to his wife, and proceedings were accordingly instituted to show that the transfers made by him to Mrs. Stanley were void. Mr. Stanley appeared, and, after answering questions touching his property, was asked by Mr. Becker, of counsel for plaintiff, whether or not he [Stanley] had been in Fort Lafayette during the war; whether he had been in jail; whether he had been arrested more than once; whether he had any illegitimate children, &c. Notwithstanding the objection of his counsel, Mr. Stanley insisted that the attorney be allowed the widest latitude, as he, on his part, had nothing to conceal. After a long examination a Mrs. Courtland was placed upon the stand, and asked many questions entirely irrelevant. Her daughter, a young woman of 25, with blonde hair, and complexion, who sat by her side during the examination, she claimed was her child by Stanley. Mr. Stanley denied the allegations of the witness in the most emphatic manner, declaring that he had not seen her for 27 years, and that her story was a tissue of lies and falsehoods.

A motion will be made before Judge Sandford to set aside all Mrs. Courtland's testimony on the ground that it is malicious and false.

The defendant subsequently denied having introduced Ulysses Grant to Routh as the Governor of North Carolina or as a son of that functionary. He did not induce Routh to trust him by saying that he owned the property No. 8 West Twenty-fifth-street. His dealings with the plaintiff were perfectly legitimate, and when he left London for Nice he deposited $5,000 with him for future contingencies. He had never hired Peter B. Olney to represent Attorney-General Fairchild, and never told Mr. Olney "that he had been authorized to retain him for the State." After some further proceedings the examination was adjourned to Monday next.

THE CALLENDER DIVORCE CASE.

A decision just rendered by the Referee in the famous divorce case of William E. Callender against Sarah J. Callender is of interest inasmuch as it practically nullifies an injunction recently granted in the action. The suit was brought for an absolute divorce on the ground of the defendant's alleged adultery, and in it the plaintiff sought to introduce a written confession of guilt, signed and sworn to by the defendant. Mrs. Callender then brought an action against her husband to restrain the use of the written confession on the ground that it had been obtained by promises which made it inequitable that he should be allowed to use it against her as evidence in the divorce suit. In this latter action a preliminary injunction was granted, restraining the husband from using the confession as evidence. A motion to vacate this injunction was argued before Judge Lawrence, but has never been decided, the Judge being absent in Europe. In the meantime the husband demurred to the wife's complaint on the ground that his action was unprecedented, and unauthorized. The suit was without precedent, and excited much interest among lawyers, but the demurrer was finally overruled by Judge Van Brunt, and it appeared that the confession was shut out unless the decision should be reversed on appeal. At the last meeting on the references pending in the divorce case before George W. Parsons, the Referee, Col. George W. Wingate, the plaintiff's attorney, called as a witness the stenographer, to whom the confession was made in the first instance verbally, and who wrote out the paper, which was finally signed, for the purpose of proving by him that the defendant had respecting the detriment to herself, the use of which was enjoined. Judge S. W. Fullerton, the defendant's counsel, objected strongly to this proof on the ground that the writing was the best evidence and must be produced. Mr. Parsons overruled the objection on the ground that this was not a case to which that rule applied, and on the further ground that the written confession was a mere condensation of the verbal statements made by the defendant. He therefore permitted the stenographer to testify to all that the defendant had said. The injunction, therefore, ceases to be of any practical value.

A TRIO OF TERMAGANTS.

As the Tombs Police Court business was about closing yesterday afternoon, four women came in in charge of an officer, and stepping behind the bar began a noisy jabbering to Justice Otterbourg. When the complainant, Margaret Cullen, the youngest and best-looking of the lot, found opportunity to speak, she complained that she had been reviled by the other three women, and that, in addition to a gratuity of foul epithets, she had received a beating and been left in a fainting condition on the floor of the house No. 24 Cherry-street, where all of them lived. The defendants were Ellen Kierns, an old wrinkled woman, and her two daughters, Bridget and Anne, of uncertain age, but of evidently unamiable dispositions. Margaret Cullen told her story, and her evidence was strengthened by the voluble explanation of Bridget Kierns. The old woman mumbled and grumbled, but had no satisfactory excuse to give for helping to pull Margaret's hair or beat her until she fainted. Justice Otterbourg heard each separately, and then, having warned the three belligerent women not to appear before him again if they wished to avoid Blackwell's Island, he had them $2 each. The money was paid after much hesitation and with a torrent of vile abuse from the old woman. As Mrs. Kierns was about to go, Justice Otterbourg had her brought back, and she was locked up. Her loud wails immediately waked the echoes of the Tombs, and continued to the end of the 10 minutes' term of imprisonment which she suffered. When she was taken out she was reprimanded by Justice Otterbourg, but she had not been so severely corrected that she did not retain sufficient presence of mind to launch another storm of epithets (in Irish) at him as she left the room. A large handful of hair, drawn by the strong hands of the Kierns trio from Margaret Cullen's head, was intrusted to Officer Henifen for safe keeping.

THE VEEDER DIVORCE CASE.

In the case of Mrs. Veeder against her husband, Congressman Veeder, from whom she obtained a decree of divorce four years ago, Justice Neilson, of the Brooklyn City Court, gave the following decision yesterday on the motion of plaintiff's counsel to amend the decree of divorce:

"The application to have certain provisions of the decree herein changed as proposed must be denied. I think that those provisions are just and reasonable, and should be respected by both parties. To quiet doubts, the statements in the papers being general and a reference having been suggested on the argument, an order may be taken referring the case to Francis E. Dunn, Esq., to take proofs and report as to age, and if any, what moneys should have been paid by the defendant for necessaries for the son Thomas under and pursuant to the decree, and an order may be settled on notice on the coming in of the Referee's report. In view of the provision of the decree that the son Thomas reside and board with the plaintiff, I am of opinion that the son could not properly be placed in a school at White Plains except upon the consent of the plaintiff residing in this city."

DISGRACE OF VANDERBILT'S GRANDSON.

The Grand Jury yesterday presented an indictment for grand larceny against Oakley S. Barker, Commodore Vanderbilt's grandson, charged with stealing a gold watch, chain, and locket, the property of Lizzie Weeks, of No. 1,397 Broadway. Shortly afterward Barker was brought from the Tombs to the Court of General Sessions for pleading. He was handcuffed to an Italian thief, and formed one of a gang of 10 criminals, who were marched through the streets. On being arraigned Barker, who had no counsel, pleaded not guilty to the indictment, and was sent back to the prisoner's box. The accused, who appeared utterly indifferent to the disgraceful position in which he was placed, was taken back to the Tombs as he had been brought thence.

RECKLESS DRIVING ON BROADWAY.

The officer on post at Broadway and Chambers-street, yesterday morning undertook to escort a lady and a little girl across the street, and had almost reached the opposite side when he was run down by a team attached to an ice wagon and driven by August Beck, who was urging his horses along in a reckless manner. He was taken to the Tombs and the case presented before Justice Otterbourg. The officer making the arrest said it was not an unusual thing for drivers of wagons to be in liquor and endanger life in crowded streets. Beck was fined $3, which he very gladly paid and then left the Court.

A YOUTHFUL EMBEZZLER SENTENCED.

Michael Kinney, aged 16, clerk and bookkeeper at No. 118 Pearl-street, was sent to deposit $4,099 50 to the credit of his employers in the National Bank of the State of New-York. He only deposited a portion of the money, retaining $603 for his own uses. The defalcation was discovered, and Kinney accounted for it by stating that he had lost that amount. His arrest followed, and he was indicted for embezzlement. On being called up for trial by Assistant District Attorney Russell yesterday, in the Court of General Sessions, the accused pleaded guilty. Judge Gildersleeve sent him to the Penitentiary for 18 months.

COURT NOTES.

Judge Blatchford has returned from Newport, and, beginning at noon to-day, will sit for a few days to hear motions in the United States Circuit and District Courts.

Kate Waters was arraigned before Justice Murray, at Essex Market Police Court, yesterday, upon a charge of keeping a disorderly house at No. 110 Chrystie-street. She was held for trial in $300 bail, and one of the inmates was sent to the House of Detention as a witness.

John and Catherine Noonan, the parents of the two starving children mentioned in yesterday's TIMES, were arraigned before Judge Wandell, in the Jefferson Market Police Court, yesterday afternoon, and committed in default of $300 bail each to answer the complaint made against them by the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children.

Edward H. Owen, storekeeper on the steamer Spain of the National Steam-ship Company's line, was arrested yesterday, on complaint of Special Treasury Agent Brackett that he had acted in complicity with the other parties who have been arrested on a charge of smuggling silks and laces. He gave $2,500 bail before Commissioner Shields for an examination.

Charles O'Neill and James Early were yesterday afternoon committed for trial, in default of $2,000 bail each, at Jefferson Market Police Court, for a felonious assault upon John Olsen, of No. 131 West Twenty-seventh-street. The assault was made at midnight on Sunday, with a bar of iron. Olsen is now lying in an unconscious state, and no hopes are entertained of his recovery.

Judge Freedman, in Superior Court, Special Term, yesterday, referred to ex-Judge Loew the suit of George Rueckert against Elizabeth Rueckert. The action is brought for an absolute divorce on the ground of the defendant's alleged adultery. The parties were married Aug. 30, 1863, and have no children. They separated last October. The plaintiff says the defendant has gone to live with another man.

Officer Lopez yesterday saw a man driving a horse on Dey-street, near Church, which appeared to be suffering from a sore back. Removing a felt pad from beneath its saddle, he discovered that the animal's spine projected, that there was a large cavity in the back, and that the horse was not in a condition for use. Justice Otterbourg chided George Malone, the driver, for his lack of humanity, and held him in $300 bail to appear on Saturday in Special Sessions.

The complaint of Alfred Bernstein, of No. 106 East Eleventh-street, against Charles Twitchell, of No. 614 Broadway, for felonious assault, was called up in Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday afternoon. It was proved that Twitchell made the assault without provocation, and stabbed Bernstein four times with a pocket-knife on the face and neck. One thousand dollars bail was demanded of Twitchell, failing to provide which he was committed to jail to await trial.

Austin Spencer, the old 1812 veteran charged with running an illicit still at his residence, No. 208 West Thirty-sixth-street, appeared voluntarily yesterday afternoon before Commissioner Duell for examination. He said he was not aware that he was committing a public offense, as he was "only making a little acetic acid to sell to vinegar manufacturers." He was allowed to go on giving his own recognizance to appear for trial in case an indictment should be found against him.

Capt. Foley, of the Tenth Precinct, sent his officers to raid the various "policy" offices in his district yesterday morning, and Frank Sell, No. 167 East Houston-street, and Henry Rahrer, No. 127 Ludlow-street, were arrested and arraigned before Justice Murray, at Essex Market Police Court during the afternoon. The officers had not taken care to make the arrests while the game was being conducted, and had no evidence beyond a few slips, so the Justice discharged the prisoners.

The German Savings Bank obtained from Judge Freedman, in Superior Court, Special Term, yesterday, a temporary injunction restraining the Eleventh Ward Savings Bank from using the words "Deutsche Spar Bank," or German Savings Bank on its signs or circulars. The plaintiff's claim a trade-mark in the name, and say that the use of the name by the Eleventh Ward Bank is an injury to the good-will of the property in the name. Argument on the question of making the injunction permanent will be had on the 17th inst.

A seamstress named Kate Williams, only 19 years of age, stole a French parlor clock, valued at $65, on May 17, from the residence of Joseph J. Hamburg, No. 128 East 65th-street. On May 30 she disappeared from the residence of Mrs. Teresa Kostka, Ninth-avenue and Forty-sixth-street, carrying off with her a sewing-machine, gold watch, and two coats. She was arrested and indicted on two charges of petit larceny, and in the Court of General Sessions yesterday, pleaded guilty. Judge Gildersleeve sent her to the Penitentiary for three years.

Thomas Burke, James Handley, and Anthony McAmeny, alias McAndrews, were tried in the Court of General Sessions yesterday for robbing Owen Devlin, a Brooklyn bricklayer, of 40 cents, as he lay in a drunken sleep on one of the Battery seats on the night of June 23. Devlin could not swear that either of the prisoners robbed him, but Officer Wood testified that he saw the occurrence from behind a tree. After deliberating four hours' deliberation the jury were discharged, not being able to agree upon a verdict. The prisoners were sent back to the Tombs.

In Part I. of the Court of General Sessions yesterday, Assistant District Attorney Horace Russell accepted pleas of guilty from Joseph Kelly, of No. 312 East Thirteenth-street, who burglariously entered the saloon of Rudolph Kummer, No. 74 Third-avenue, and stole $1 15, and Robert A. Murray, a laborer, of No. 567 Broome-street, who broke into the unoccupied house No. 175 Thompson-street, and was carrying off the lead pipe and brass fixtures when arrested. Judge Gildersleeve sentenced Kelly to two years and Murray to 18 months in the State Prison.

In the case in which Lewis Fox, the White-street clothing manufacturer was convicted of fraudulent bankruptcy, his counsel, ex-Recorder Smith, moved for an arrest of judgment, mainly on the grounds that the averments of the indictment were too indefinite to sustain a conviction, and that it was beyond the power of Congress, under the statute governing the case, to define as an offense the acts charged against Fox. Judge Benedict decided yesterday that the questions raised were of sufficient importance to warrant a reargument, to be heard by a full bench as soon as convenient.

The suit of Mrs. Marcia O'Reilly against The Western Union Telegraph Company and others was argued before Judge Westbrook, in Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday, on a motion for the examination of some of the personal defendants before trial. The plaintiff holds 760 shares of stock in the People's Telegraph Company of New-Orleans, which consolidated with the Ohio Telegraph Company. The telegraph line is now in possession of the Western Union Company. The plaintiff seeks an accounting from the latter company. Decision was reserved.

On June 12 John McGrath, a young thief living at No. 1,215 Third-avenue, attempted to commit highway robbery by attacking Miss Jane Taylor, of No. 130 East Fifty-eighth-street, and endeavoring by force to deprive her of her pocket-book and parasol. He was arrested, and on being arraigned by Assistant District Attorney Russell, in the Court of General Sessions, yesterday, pleaded guilty. Judge Gildersleeve sent him to the State Prison for five years. Patrick Cochrane, of No. 351 West Twenty-seventh-street, who snatched a pocket-book containing $3 50, from Emily Brown, of No. 441 West Twenty-eighth-street, was sent to the Penitentiary for 18 months.

John Gleason, of No. 67 James-street, and Stephen Fitzsimmons, of No. 88 Chrystie-street, were schoolboys together, but of late appear to have broken the bonds of friendship which formerly bound them, for on Sunday, as Gleason alleges, Fitzsimmons met him on Chambers-street, and without provocation attempted to stab him with a pocket-knife. Gleason, in self-defense, he claims, drew a pistol which he snapped twice at Fitzsimmons. Fortunately the weapon was not discharged, but Gleason had Fitzsimmons arrested, and both men were yesterday arraigned before Justice Otterbourg, at the Tombs. Gleason was committed to the House of Detention, and Fitzsimmons was held in $500 to answer. Mark Lanigan subsequently became bondsman for Gleason.

WAR AMONG GRAND-STREET MILLINERS.

Mrs. Joanna J. Powers, a milliner, doing business at No. 417 Grand-street, appeared in the Essex Market Police Court yesterday, and charged Mrs. Berwin, her next door neighbor, with calling her abusive names, and with standing with her daughter opposite her store and inducing customers to avoid the plaintiff's establishment. The case interested a large number of the milliners of Grand-street, both male and female, who filled the seats allotted to spectators. Mrs. Powers introduced several shop girls as witnesses, whose grievances were that "their religion had been insulted." Mrs. Berwin quietly asserted her innocence of the charges, and Justice Murray, after reprimanding both parties, dismissed the case.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

By Judge Barrett.

Miller vs. Aston.—The principle upon which the Board of Assessors should act in this case is that of a peremptory writ. The question as to whether the board, acting upon a present change of grade, is not limited to an assessment of the damages arising from such change is not at free from doubt as the relator seems to think. A careful scrutiny of the act of 1852 would seem to justify a formal consideration of the question. An alternative writ may therefore issue, with a continuance of the injunction until final determination.

O'Brien vs. Aston.—Same decision as in the Miller case. I note the criticism as to the want of a proper case, but that is immaterial in view of the fact that an alternative writ is all that would be appropriate upon the relator's own papers.

Knight vs. Maloney.—The Referee has paid out all the moneys in his hands under the judgment and orders of this court in force at the time such payments were made. There was no stay, and the Referee, who is an officer of the court, would have been guilty of a contempt if he had refused to obey such judgment and orders. The Referee is not responsible, because the order is force and binding upon him at the time of the payments has since been changed. Motion denied, without costs.

Mutual Life Insurance Company vs. Balch.—Opinion.

By Judge Donohue.

Order Granted.—In the matter of the petition of Frederick A. Conkling for the sequestration, &c., of the Secor Sewing-machine Company.

Schultze vs. Menges.—Witness must answer questions.

Berthoff vs. Berthoff.—Decree of divorce granted to the plaintiff.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Donohue.

Gault vs. Berrian et al.—The parties evidently have overlooked the seventy-third rule; the court, not the parties, shall select a Referee. While the court is always willing to listen to suggestions, it cannot assign what the rule requires it to do to the attorneys. If attorneys would make themselves familiar with the rules it would save trouble.

By Judge Van Brunt.

Eno vs. The Mayor, &c.—Findings settled.

COMMON PLEAS—CHAMBERS.

By Judge Van Brunt.

Abrams Bernard vs. Adelaide Bernard.—Motion for alimony denied. Counsel fee of $50 allowed.

Fisher vs. Burr.—I do not think that the plaintiff makes out a case sufficiently clear to justify the granting of a mandatory injunction. The statements of the landlord made on behalf of the plaintiff are so much at variance from those made by him when examined by the defendant that the effect of his affidavits is very much impaired. Motion denied, with $10 costs to abide event.

O'Hara vs. Oppenheim.—Reference ordered.

By Judge Van Hoesen.

Herrman vs. Kreppel.—Motion for new trial granted on payment of costs of trial and of motion. See opinion.

Arnsdale vs. Garlic.—Motion for a new trial granted. See opinion.

In the Matter of Abraham Backer and Henry Nathan & Co.—Petitions denied in both cases. See opinions.

MARINE COURT—CHAMBERS.

By Judge Gorpp.

Hanson vs. Wagner.—Judgment for plaintiff.

Orders Granted.—Brower vs. Esler; Stetter vs. Lane et al.

Sturz vs. Sturz.—Demurrer overruled.

Seymour vs. Dalton.—Order granted.

Smith vs. The French Manufacturing Company.—Motion denied, with $10 costs.

Orders Granted.—Thurber vs. Herman; Guanazo vs. Musanti et al.

Lasby vs. Christoller.—Attachment granted.

Kelly vs. McMullen.—Order of substitution granted.

Carsten vs. Tucker et al.—Order of arrest granted.

Goldfeder vs. Schalanick.—Motion granted, with $10 costs.

Cox vs. Halloran.—Order of arrest granted.

Ayers vs. Van Reed.—Motion granted on conditions.

Tanto vs. Olson.—Attachment granted.

Korse vs. Spano.—Order granted.

Barr vs. Donovan.—Order removing cause granted.

Hitz et al. vs. Grinvold.—Order to show cause granted.

Orders of Arrest Granted.—Sullivan vs. Dugan et al.; Trillarelli vs. Richard.

Meyering vs. Hoagland.—Attachment granted.

Goldman vs. Buporosky.—Order of arrest granted.

Kramer vs. Braun.—Order granted.

Orders of Arrest Granted.—Manin vs. Auahir; Meyer vs. Wolowitch; Graber vs. Michaleck; Mercar vs. Perkins; Cohen vs. Albert.

Dowdney vs. Huber.—Bond approved.

In the Matter of George W. Niles.—Order granted.

Green vs. Cohen.—Order of arrest granted.

COURT CALENDARS THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Westbrook, J.

Nos.		Nos.	
227—Ceballos vs. Gutierrez.		162—Hart vs. Bennett.	
16—Richmiller vs. Peterson.		165—Babcock Fire Extinguisher vs. Andrews.	
17—Harris vs. Carter.		173—The Mayor vs. Trevor.	
26—Fish vs. Fisk.		177—Wagner vs. Meyer.	
30—Aanis vs. Schoonmaker.		178—French vs. Redman.	
39—Burnside vs. Raymond.		188—Lowenstein vs. Mc-Eckrow.	
43—Globe Oil Company vs. Thompson.		198—Woods vs. Jones.	
45—Behrens vs. Hildisc Budd.		199—Carpenter vs. Kelly.	
48—McGrath vs. St. James R. R. Co.		204—The People, &c., vs. Twenty-third-Street Railroad Company.	
49—Society for Ref. of Juv. D. vs. Fleming.		206—Herpich vs. Sanderson.	
52—Ford vs. Bryce.		207—Lowenstein vs. Eckron.	
54—Smith vs. Heidricks.		211—Matter of Reid.	
55—Hart vs. Gilbert Elevated R. R. Co.		216—Platt vs. Platt.	
62—Schellenschalger vs. Schellenschalger.		217—Same vs. Same.	
83—Conkling vs. Hamilton		219—Brady vs. Rust.	
86—Saportas vs. Vanderbilt.		220—Society for Reformation of Juv. Del. vs. Chevalier.	
88—Smith vs. Rolland.		235—Bank for Savings vs. Lawrence.	
91—Murtha vs. Murtha.		239—Walter vs. Regensterger.	
93—Matter of Bartlett.		242—Hoelin vs. Port Royal Railroad Company.	
104—Benedict vs. Newcomb		244—DeBois vs. Bactershal.	
108—Carr vs. Sullivan.		246—Devlin vs. Brown.	
111½—Smith vs. Rolland.		249—Lerens vs. Custa.	
142—Resch vs. Pettes, No. 1.		253—Daly vs. Daly.	
143—Same vs. Same, No. 2.		254—Carpenter vs. Kelly.	
154—Smith vs. Rolland.		255—Omer vs. Gibbs.	
155—Whitson vs. David.			

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Adjourned until Thursday next at 9:30 A. M.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Held by Gildersleeve, J.

Thomas Delaney and John Fox, robbery.	William McHenry, burglary.
Thomas F. White, burglary.	Peter Lawler, burglary.
Baptist Schwaerzler, felonious assault and battery.	John J. Bradley, burglary.
John Erhardt, felonious assault and battery.	Thomas B. Reynolds, grand larceny.
Dennis F. Leary, felonious assault and battery.	Mary Smith, grand larceny.
James Ackerman, felonious assault and battery.	Albert Gever, grand larceny.
Timothy Monahan, burglary.	Richard Shaw, larceny from person.
	James Brennan, larceny from person.

THE HISTORY OF ALPHABETS.

A LECTURE BEFORE THE VICTORIA INSTITUTE IN LONDON.

Not long since Rev. Isaac Taylor read a paper before the Victoria Institute, in the Theatre of the Society of Arts, on the "History of Alphabets." The attendance was large. Mr. Taylor said the history of the alphabet had been first ascertained within the last few years by the late Viscomte de Rougé, Professor of the Egyptian Language and Literature in the College de France. He had traced our letters to the hieroglyphics, through the hieratic, or cursive form of writing them, especially as found in what had been called "the oldest book in the world," the famous *Prisse Papyrus*. The quite recent attempt of Prof. Deecke, of Strasburg, to deduce the alphabetical characters from the Assyrian cuneiform writing, had not shaken Mr. Taylor's faith in De Rougé's great discovery, that the alphabet is essentially Egyptian in its origin, and is the oldest existing monument of human civilization—being older than even the Pyramids. Those who brought it from Egypt and spread it over the world, Mr. Taylor thought, were the Hykshos, or Shepherd Kings, who after conquering Egypt and holding it for 511 years, were afterward driven thence by Amasis, the first Pharaoh of the great 18th dynasty. The Hykshos were a Semitic race, so that to Semites the world was indebted for those two great blessings, the alphabet and the Bible. There were three stages in the invention of the alphabet: 1. Ideograms—pictures of things. 2. Phonograms—symbols of words and syllables. 3. The letters of the alphabet. The lecturer gave various illustrations of ideograms and phonograms from the Chinese and Egyptian writing, and explained the nature of the Egyptian system of phonetics and determinatives. After giving a brief account of the syllabic writing which was developed by the Japanese out of the Chinese, and by the Assyrians out of the cuneiform, he went on to explain De Rougé's discovery of the mode in which the Semites had selected 22 letters out of the 400 Egyptian hieroglyphics, and thus formed that first alphabet which had been the parent of all the alphabets of the world. This was illustrated by diagrams showing the transition from the hieroglyphic forms to the hieratic forms in the *Papyrus Prisse*, which was older than Abraham, and explaining how the alphabet on the Moabite stone, and that on the tomb of Eshmunagar, King of Sidon, were derived from the hieratic of the *Papyrus Prisse*. The lecturer then passed on to the development, from the Phonician letters of the early Greek, Etruscan, and Latin alphabets, beginning with the letters scrawled on the leg of the Colossus at Abousimbul, in Nubia, by Greek mercenaries in the service of Psammetichus, B. C. 617. He then showed how the modern written and printed alphabets had arisen out of the Roman letters, and how powerful an influence had been exerted on the spread of alphabets by the three great missionary religions—Buddhism, Christianity, and Mohammedanism; showing how Buddhism had spread the Asoka alphabet over India, Ceylon, Thibet, and Java; how the Nestorian schism had carried one form of the Syriac alphabet over the plains of Central Asia to the Wall of China, and how the rise of Islam had caused another local Syriac alphabet, that of Cufa, to be the parent of the Arabic, Turkish, Persian, Hindustani, and Madegassee forms of writing. He went on to explain the causes of alphabetic change: (1) Those due to the nature of writing materials—clay, stone, papyrus, parchment, palm leaf; (2) indolence in writing; (3) need of legibility. He showed in detail how certain letters had been modified in form by the influence of these causes. He then pointed out the reasons which had caused the order of the letters to be changed in different alphabets, and concluded by showing that in the Arabic numerals 1, 2, 3, 4, &c., we have still in daily use, in a most archaic form, the first 10 letters of the primitive Semitic alphabet. Thus he showed how the figures 2, 5, 7, and 8 are nothing but the letters B, E, Z, and H. The lecture was illustrated by many carefully-executed diagrams, and was followed by an interesting discussion.

THE VETERANS AT BENNINGTON.

Circular No. 1, issued from the head-quarters of the Veteran Soldiers' Reunion at Bennington, Vt., announces that it is the aim of the officers in charge of the coming reunion to make such arrangements as will render the encampment comfortable and pleasant, affording the soldiers the most enjoyable meeting ever held, and at the same time having in view the importance of close economy, so that the total expense will come within the means of every man who may desire to attend. The commission will supply gratis the necessary tents, also fuel and straw. The encampment will be prepared by Quartermaster-General Olney Fuller, and will be ready for occupancy on the arrival of the men, who should provide themselves with blankets. Commissary-General Cramach announces board at $1 per diem. One thousand plates will be spread at each of the tables in the mess tent on the camp ground. Any who desire to cook their rations can obtain subsistence at cost price. The hotels in Bennington will furnish the veteran soldiers table board at from $1 50 to $2 50 per diem. All desiring private board should send notice to headquarters immediately. It is probable that the Veteran Soldiers' parade and usual torchlight procession will occur Aug. 15.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—JULY 9

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—10 A. M.

$1,000 D. of C. 3

The New York Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, JULY 10, 1877.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—Woodlight—Miss Lettie Allen, Miss Marie Bates, Mr. Theodore Hamilton, Mr. Cyril Searle.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.—Evangeline—Miss Sophie Worrell, Miss Lizzie Harold, Mr. M. C. Daly, Mr. H. Hunter.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—The Three Guardsmen.

BROADWAY THEATRE.—Mazeppa—Miss Fanny Louise Buckingham.

NEW-YORK AQUARIUM—Rare and Curious Fish, Mammalia, Statuary, &c.—Day and Evening.

GILMORE'S GARDEN—Grand Concert and Summer Night's Entertainment.

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THE "TIMES" FOR THE SUMMER.

Persons leaving the City for the Summer can have The Times *mailed to their address for $1 per month, postage prepaid.*

☞ Advertisement for The Weekly Times must be handed in before 6 o'clock this evening.

The Signal Service Bureau reports indicate, for the Middle Atlantic States, higher pressure, stationary or lower temperature, winds veering to north-west, partly cloudy weather, and rain areas.

Whoever instigated the silly and malicious prosecutions against the members of the Louisiana Returning Board, it certainly was not the dissatisfied Republicans of that State. This much is made clear by our Washington dispatches to-day, as also the further fact that the President derives some amusement from the attempts made to show that he is frightened by the indictments found against Messrs. Wells and Anderson. The entire proceeding forms an instructive commentary on the uselessness of political bargains with Southern Democrats, and on the childish malignity of a certain section of Southern politicians. It is obvious enough that neither Hampton nor Nicholls is strong enough to enforce the pledges under which he took possession of his office, and the efforts made to do so are likely to create a permanent schism in the party, just in proportion to the honesty of the men charged with the duty. Nobody expected Southern politics to be regenerated in a few months, but if they are ever to become either manly or respectable, there must be a little more evidence than we have yet seen of vigorous protest against the cowardly use of power to satisfy personal grudges and partisan spite.

A dispatch from our special correspondent places beyond doubt the capture of Tirnova by the Russians, and the consequent possession by the army of invasion of the key of the most important of the Balkan passes. The conflict is said to have been a severe one, but it must have been comparatively brief, and the ease with which a position of so much natural and artificial strength has been allowed to fall into the hands of the enemy does not convey a very exalted idea of the effectiveness of the Turkish plan of campaign. From Asia Minor, Mukhtar Pasha reports a Russian repulse, and the expected capitulation of the Russian garrison in Bayazid. This is, however, accompanied by the significant item that a Russian frigate has bombarded and landed force enough to capture a small Turkish seaport. No better proof could well be given of the powerlessness of the splendid Turkish squadron on the Black Sea. In spite of such partial evidence of an improvement of Russian prospects in Asia, it is pretty obvious that the chances of conquering Armenia this Summer remain very meagre. But with one stage on the road to Adrianople already covered, the campaign in Europe will command enough interest to divert attention from the curious succession of triumphs and reverses in Asia.

Our judicious contemporary, the *Sun*, has sounded the key-note of the Democratic State campaign. It is the Republican failure to pass a new Apportionment bill. As a means of firing the popular heart this will be found somewhat inadequate. It is a tolerably open secret that rural Democrats were quite as much afraid as rural Republicans of any measure which would give the City its fair share of "representation." The perfectly liberal bill of Senator Woodin passed the Senate with a solid Democratic vote against it, and Democrats in the Assembly made no effort to prevent the substitution for the Woodin bill of the much less liberal apportionment of Messrs. Alvord and Hogeboom. Gov. Robinson did his best to discredit in advance the apportionment grievance, when he made it a pretense for preferring the interests of Tammany Hall to those of the tax-payers of New-York. The all but unbroken Democratic opposition in the Legislature to Municipal retrenchment and to constitutional amendments intended to give the tax-payers some control of the spending of their own money, will be a much more important issue in the Fall election than any question about giving the City a few more persons to misrepresent it at Albany.

Gen. Ord reports from the Rio Grande that a detachment of United States troops has crossed the Mexican boundary, has overtaken a band of Indian brigands, and has captured property stolen in Texas. The details of this affair are already known to the Mexican authorities. It is admitted, we presume, that the raid was organized on Mexican soil, and that the Mexican Government, powerless to preserve order at the capital, is unable to prevent such excursions. It now remains to be seen what action the Mexican Government will take in the case. Heretofore such irregularities have been winked at. The clamor about annexation, raised by our own small politicians, may scare the Mexicans into a new line of conduct.

We fear that our friends of the *Commercial Advertiser* are not reading The Times with their accustomed care. We regret that they should even partially neglect so excellent a means of political and general culture, and especially do we deplore the occasion thereby afforded for occasional misapprehension. It is true that The Times of yesterday failed to notice the fact that the name of Mr. Bayard Taylor had been mentioned in connection with both the Russian and the Belgian missions, but it is also true that it was recorded in The Times of Saturday. The *Commercial* seems to have hastily assumed that The Times would regard with disfavor the appointment of Mr. Bayard Taylor to a foreign mission because he has the misfortune to be connected with the *Tribune*. On the contrary, we should be quite prepared to approve of so judicious a selection. It would be a gain to the American people to have a representative abroad so well qualified to command respect, and his translation to another sphere would probably not be a serious loss to the *Tribune*, which no change of men can well drag down to a lower depth of stupidity and dullness.

THE PRESIDENT AND THE SOUTHERN DEMOCRACY.

The Woodstock speeches of Messrs. Blaine and Chamberlain are received at the South with greater composure than might have been anticipated. They are regarded chiefly as an indication of a divided sentiment in the Republican Party with reference to the Administration; and they are discussed principally in relation to its future policy. The Charleston *News*—a very fair representative of its class—interprets the speeches, in conjunction with other recent incidents, as proof of the existence in every Northern State of "more or less bitter opposition to President Hayes." This opposition, the *News* maintains, "must be met and overcome, or be neutralized by a suspension of the action which has provoked the opposition, or be converted into support by an Executive change of position and unconditional surrender." In view of these contingencies, the Charleston journal refers, in a tone of marked moderation, to the duty and the probable course of the South in Congress. It is taken for granted that the South, which is described as "stronger than ever before, and more hopeful and more aspiring," will hereafter be a unit for the Democracy. The argument is, however, that without faltering in its party allegiance, the South, remembering that Mr. Hayes' trouble with his party grows out of his proceedings in South Carolina and Louisiana, should not allow him to be "ground to powder between the upper and nether millstones of Northern Republicanism." The Southern Democracy are told that "in honor they can do no less" than uphold and defend the President as against any assault which his Southern action may bring upon him. These opinions are not confined to Charleston. They are, perhaps, formulated a little more distinctly there than elsewhere as a consequence of Mr. Chamberlain's implied declaration of an alliance with Mr. Blaine; but a similar disposition is apparent in other parts of the South. The implacable Democrats, who echo the Tammany cry of "fraud," appear to be an insignificant minority. The majority assume that Mr. Hayes will be assailed from the ranks of his own party, and are not disinclined to render the help which they think he will need.

These developments of Southern feeling should not be lost upon Republicans who allow their general bearing toward the Administration to be influenced unfavorably by their conscientious disapproval of its Southern policy. So far as their position involves a refusal to sanction, even inferentially, the principle on which that policy proceeded or its consequences, no fault can be found with them. They are entitled to insist, as the price of party peace, that no attempt shall be made to force upon them a question which they can honestly answer only in one way. They must not forget, however, that forbearance, to be of any avail, must be reciprocal; and that the practical recognition of the President's action as an accomplished fact, without reference to its merits, precludes a revival on their part of the irritating controversy. The Woodstock speeches were unfortunate because they were based upon total indifference to this consideration. They would have been bad enough had they been confined to the restatement of Republican reasons for dissatisfaction with proceedings which cannot possibly be reversed. But a dead issue is a poor pretext for living opposition. And having used the Southern question as a means of exciting dormant feeling against the President, the hostile orators were constrained by the exigencies of their situation to find other causes of complaint. Here the serious mischief began. For in the absence of specific facts it became necessary to fall back upon unfriendly conjecture, and to make unauthenticated rumors the basis of a sweeping attack upon the integrity of the Administration upon matters of policy, which are as yet undetermined. The net result as regards the disaffected element in the party is a vague want of confidence which in some places will impair the strength of the party, and will as certainly affect the spirit of the Administration, and all because in his conduct toward the South the President has acted on an interpretation of the law and of his duty with which many Northern Republicans have been unable to agree.

The more moderate of the Southern Democrats discern the drift of things and are ready to profit by it. In effect they say to the President: "You are attacked because your Southern policy has helped us; we promise in return to sustain you; follow out the course on which you have entered, and we will enable you to overcome any opposition which may proceed from members of your own party." How the President regards these overtures we do not pretend to know. There has been no lack of gossip on the subject, and there have been some signs of bargaining which shake one's faith in persons professing to be his special friends; but of evidence that compromises him directly, we have seen not a particle. What is certain is, that from a Republican point of view it is inexpedient as well as unjust to assume an attitude which may drive the President into the arms of Southern Democrats, and so afford them the very opportunity they desire for influencing his policy on questions still unsettled. It might suit the purposes of individual Republicans to force the President into a false position in regard to his party. The overwhelming majority of the party have no such desire. They recognize the Administration as of right theirs, and, dropping the Southern question as a thing of the past, they would keep on their side the full measure of Executive influence. Thus, and only thus, will it be possible for Republicans to impress upon the Administration the necessity of resisting the Southern craving for subsidies and of enforcing the policy of resumption, regardless of demands from Ohio. As long as the party maintain this relation toward the President, they have a right to ask that their principles and purposes shall be upheld, and that no promise of support shall win his sanction for schemes with which Southern politicians are identified. If, after all, the just expectations of the party shall be disappointed, the moral force of the criticism which will then be in order will be greatly strengthened. In the meantime let it be understood that a Republican Administration does not go out of its way to make terms with the Southern Democracy.

CONSULS ACTUAL AND POSSIBLE.

A dispatch from Washington states that there are 7,000 applicants for the office of Consul, while there is only one vacancy with a salary attached, and that is at St. Paul de Loando, an unhealthy post on the coast of Africa. Of these 7,000 applicants, it is probable that not one in fifty has had any experience in the work required of a Consul, while their fitness on general grounds is very feebly established. Many, perhaps most, of them regard their qualifications as vaguely as did the noted Irishman who applied for a position as Examiner in the Patent Office, confessing that he knew nothing of the duties, but confident that he "could soon learn." The office of Consul, if it is properly filled, is generally a complex and difficult one. The incumbent ought to have, and is supposed to have, a special knowledge of the principal lines of exportation from the place to which he is commissioned to the United States, to be able to form an intelligent opinion as to the correctness of the invoices to which he affixes his certificate, to understand the "customs" of importers and shippers, and to render aid in detecting any frauds on the Government in regard to the goods of which the invoices pass under his eye. Apart from these specific duties relating to trade, he has the more general function, capable of being made an exceedingly important one, of collecting facts and figures regarding the commerce with which he comes in contact, for the purpose of informing his Government, that it in its turn may communicate the information to the public. With the English this part of the Consul's work is carefully attended to. Appointments are made with distinct reference to it, and every effort is made to have the information thus gathered accurate and minute, and to get it as soon as possible into the hands of that portion of the public which is interested. This has not been true of our Government in the past, but there is no reason why it should not be true in the future. If, however, we are going to do anything in this direction, the 7,000 will be left, for the most part, to contemplate consular honors and emoluments afar off.

Nothing but the most rigorous application of sound business methods can make our consular service what it ought to be. With the best methods great difficulties will be found in the confused and multiplied provisions of law governing the service; but without the most careful regulation of appointments, very little can be done. It is announced from Washington that it is the intention of the department to fill all vacancies which may occur in desirable salaried consulates by promotions, or by appointments for proved merit and previous experience in the service. Nothing could be better than a strict adhesion to this principle. In this connection, however, it may be suggested that the new field for the work of our Consuls to which we have already alluded—namely, that of investigation into foreign trades—will require special talent, and where this can be obtained it should be taken without reference to the previous employment of the appointee in the consular service. Such talent would most easily be obtained by consultation with the leading men in the particular line of business that has the closest interest in the trade of the place to which the Consul is to be sent. Without casting any reflections on the present officers, of whom we have no special information, it is evident that a great deal of benefit could be derived for the business of the country if the Consuls at the centres of the British trade in cottons, in woolens, in hardware, in tools, &c., were selected after consultation with the strongest men in those particular branches in our own country. Our foreign trade is in a very peculiar position. Every one believes, who has looked into the subject, that it might be considerably extended, and that we might push competition in many directions which we have not yet sought out, or in which our efforts have been modest, not to say languid. The first condition to any successful movement of this sort, is carefully gathered information, and this could be in part furnished by the Government agents if the proper men were selected. It is true that the information got in this way heretofore has been poor stuff, and what little value it might have had has been dried out of it before it reached the public. The relation of the State Department to the commercial interests of the country has provoked more resentment and ridicule than anything else. But that is because the work of the department has been too often done negligently by careless and ill-selected agents. We understand that Mr. Evarts is anxious to change this state of things, and as soon and as far as possible to bring his department into serviceable and active relations with the commerce of the country. It is very desirable that he should do so.

THE CANAL RECEIPTS.

The Canal Board will meet at Albany today, and the report of the Auditor, showing the receipts of the canals for the present season of navigation, will be laid before the meeting. The figures presented make instructive reading for the advocates of low tolls. When they came to the Legislature last Winter insisting that the toll-sheet should be reduced 50 per cent., it was loudly declared that if the reduction were made there would be an increase in the amount of freight carried which would more than bring up the receipts to what they were under former rates. This was their one argument; they had no other; but what they had they repeated again and again, with something thrown in about thousands of starving boatmen, who were clamoring for the chance to earn their bread which this reduction of tolls was to give them. The opponents of the reduction, among whom must be reckoned Canal Auditor Schuyler and Speaker Sloan, pointed out that the carrying trade on the canals was suffering from the same causes as depressed all business; that the number of boats on the canals was far in excess of the demands of trade, and that if the reduction in tolls were made, the only result would be a loss to the State without any corresponding benefit to the boatmen.

The event has fully confirmed these predictions. The tolls were reduced one-half, the boatmen are no better off than they were before, there has been a falling off in the tonnage instead of an increase, and the loss to the State must be very large. The canals will not, it seems likely, pay their running expenses this year, to say nothing of paying anything of the interest or principal of the canal debt. The report of the Auditor shows that while for June of last year the receipts from canal tolls were $207,276, for the same month of this year they are only $100,943; a reduction of $106,332. The total receipts up to this time last year were $387,730; for this year they are $199,963—a reduction of something over 60 per cent. It is thought that the total receipts for this season's navigation will hardly amount to more than $900,000; while for the necessary repairs and maintenance of the canals, about $1,200,000 will be needed.

This is not an encouraging showing for the State or for this City, by which about one-half of the deficiency, whatever it may be, will have to be paid in taxation. It is to be hoped that the New-York gentlemen who were members of the last Assembly will make a note of this fact. It was by their almost solid vote in favor of the proposed reduction of the toll-sheet that the measure was carried. Had only the country members voted, they being the men chiefly interested, the proposition would have been defeated by about ten or twelve votes. Out of twenty-one members of Assembly, from this City, only one voted in favor of maintaining the old rates, and it may also be said that only one cast an intelligent vote. It is a discreditable fact, but a fact nevertheless, that with the single exception of Mr. Stephen O'Hare, not a single City member paid any attention to, or took any interest in, the two-days debate which took place on the subject. The City vote was cast in favor of low tolls from a vague idea that in some way, no one seemed to know how, low tolls would be a benefit to New-York. If a member were pressed for the evidence of this, he generally replied with the statement that the Cheap Transportation Association had passed a resolution in favor of low tolls. This is true, and we hope the association is satisfied with the result of its work.

OLD-FASHIONED POLITICS.

Within the memory of many of the middle-aged readers of The Times the management of local political affairs was in the hands of substantial citizens who neither held nor desired office. This was a great while ago, perhaps, for it was when the "caucus" had not been replaced by the "primary," and when in conventions were assembled the best men of the party. A written notice posted on the principal corner of the village street, or a printed one in the village newspaper, a week beforehand, informed the voters of each party when and where the caucus would be held. No matter whether the duty of the hour was to choose a candidate for Selectman, or Poundmaster, or Representative to the Legislature, or a delegate to a State convention, all of the voters belonging to that particular party were on hand at the appointed time. There were sure to be several candidates for each position, and, while the people were assembling, the friends of each were busy in the crowd, urging the fitness of their favorite or friend. The Chairman of the local committee, having called the caucus to order, with dignity announced the purpose of the meeting, and declared that nominations for the office of Selectman, for example, were in order. The several candidates for nomination were then brought forward, *viva voce*, by their proposers, usually without much parade of "indorsement." The Chairman, or clerk, called the roll of voters, sometimes from a list prepared beforehand, and sometimes after merely looking around to see who were present. Two tally clerks, chosen from the people present, kept a score, and as each man's name was called he loudly announced the name of his chosen candidate for nomination. The man who received the majority of all votes was solemnly declared to be the choice of the caucus; but if no candidate did receive a majority, the voting was renewed until a result was reached. These proceedings were continued until all the nominations were made, other business was transacted, and the caucus was adjourned. Everything was open and above-board. If a voter failed to do what he had promised, it was known at once. The order of affairs was carried out with dignity and decorum, and the youth of the village looked on with interest, mentally calculating when they, too, would be lawfully entitled to participate in this first great political duty of an American freeman. This plan of nomination had its objections; and in large towns and cities it was varied somewhat from this which we have described; but, in effect, it was the same everywhere.

An election was conducted in much the same way as the caucus, the principal difference in the two being that the former was a caucus of all the voters, presided over by the local authorities. But, whether it was a town-meeting to decide on questions of purely local importance, or an election at which candidates for national offices were voted for, the proceedings were characterized by openness and decorum. The chief men of the town, lawyers, merchants, doctors, and the rich retired trader, or sea-captain, stood about the polls circulating ballots, encouraging the timid, laboring with the doubtful, and cheering their fellow-workers. Not uncommonly an argument on the constitutionality of the United States Bank, the honesty of Nicholas Biddle, or the expediency of a high tariff, engrossed the attention of the crowd about the Town House steps, and the voters stopped to applaud or listen with greedy ears to their respective champions before they went in to cast their ballots. Chaises and wagons were sent out into the surrounding country to bring in the weak and feeble. Gray-haired pensioners of the Revolution and 1812 were brought to the polls, but no able-bodied voter was allowed this privilege, however far away he might live. Every voter's name had been written out, or printed, on a large fair sheet, weeks beforehand, and an opportunity given for lawful corrections. But when the list was laid before the Selectmen, in their places, on election day, it was no longer capable of revision. The names were called aloud, each voter present marching up with conscious pride as his name was sounded out; and, when an absentee thereafter presented himself, he must call his own name; the Chairman repeated it aloud, and after a pause, if no challenge came, and the checked poll-list showed that he had not voted, his ballot was received. At the appointed hour the ballot-box was solemnly closed, and, separated from the waiting freemen by a cordon of special constables, the tellers sat and counted the votes in full view of all who chose to look. Those were the days when John Pierpont could truly say that the ballot-box executes a freeman's will as lightning does the will of God. So far as the ballot-box can be the true expression of the popular will, it was such then and under those circumstances.

We have dwelt on this picture of an almost pastoral simplicity, believing that the reader will himself draw a contrast with the proceedings of the present time. Of course, in large communities the old-fashioned way of conducting primaries and elections is impossible. But the element of voluntariness, which was once so powerful in each of these important proceedings, seems to have disappeared, both in town and village. We read with surprise of prominent citizens, and even of men who hold (or have held) important positions in the Government, keeping absolutely aloof from the primaries, and even from the polls. This is true of this City, we are told, where men who could, if they chose, control the caucus of their party, not only stay away from the caucus and the ballot-box, but decline to pay anything toward the inevitable and needful expenses of the election. They grumble at the burden of citizenship; and they grumble at those who "run the machine of the party"—a machine which they refuse to touch so much as with their little fingers. Things are not much better in the small towns and villages. To be sure, the abominations of railroads and telegraphs have nearly destroyed the village life of other days, but there is no good reason why the local politics should be given over to the village Postmaster, the Assistant District Assessor of Internal Revenue, and the county officers. Where are the substantial old citizens, the shrewd village blacksmith, and the dignified deacon, who used to think it their privilege and duty to "tend the polls" on election day? Indifference, the fatal defect of republicanism, keeps them away. There is no great issue present to their mental vision. They do not consider that it is the duty of every citizen to vote, and to see that the fountains of political power are kept pure. They do absolutely nothing to maintain the party to which they profess to belong. And they rail at those who attempt to keep the party machinery in motion as "machine politicians." There must be parties; without them the affairs of the nation would fall into the hands of a self-perpetuating dynasty. And parties cannot be maintained in efficiency without the active interest of all their members. Unless we can restore the activity and patriotic fervor of the old days, we must give up political management to "the machine politicians."

MYTHICAL TOWNS.

The unthinking majority of the public, of course, believe that Oshkosh has an actual existence, and bona fide inhabitants. There are those, however, who not only look upon Oshkosh as intrinsically improbable, but who insist that altogether too many things happen in that alleged town. It is true that map-makers persistently locate Oshkosh upon the map of Wisconsin, but no one who has ever studied African geography has any faith left in map-makers. Who has ever yet seen a man or woman who pretended to live in Oshkosh? Such a person is yet to be discovered, and when found will be regarded as a unique and priceless curiosity. Wisconsin people, when asked questions concerning Oshkosh, always turn the conversation into other channels, and persist in declining to discuss that hypothetical and suspicious town. No Eastern man has ever visited Oshkosh and returned again to civilization. When a man asks a Chicago hotel clerk for any information as to Oshkosh, he is uniformly understood to be asking for "hot-scotch"—which seductive fluid is promptly brought to him, and the price thereof entered in his bill, even if he happens to be a Methodist Bishop actively engaged in preventing the appointment of intemperate persons in connection with the Deadwood postal service. Some years since a determined Massachusetts man set out upon a journey in search of Oshkosh. He fully believed in its existence, and was confident that he would return a successful and famous man. He penetrated as far as Waukegan without much difficulty, and his last letter, dated from that place, announced that he believed himself to be within ten days' march of his mysterious goal. Thereupon he vanished into the wilderness, and not a word was heard from him during the next three years. At the end of that time he reappeared at his Massachusetts home, so haggard and worn that he had hardly strength enough to tell his wife's new husband that he had better sort out his private children and remove to some other State. From that day to this the traveler has never mentioned the name of Oshkosh. The curiosity of an entire New-England village has never been able to drag from him one word of information as to the alleged Wisconsin town. Whether he actually reached Oshkosh, and was imprisoned by the inhabitants until he took a solemn oath never to reveal their names, or whether he found that there was no such town, and lacked the courage to confess that he had been foolishly credulous in searching for it, we shall probably never know.

Now, when we consider these significant facts—that no avowed native of Oshkosh has ever been seen, that no traveler has ever reached and described that town, and that its name is so improbable as to invite our disbelief, it is not strange that our best critical minds refuse to believe in it. The very fact that a vast quantity of extraordinary things are constantly said by unscrupulous papers to have happened at Oshkosh is extremely suspicious. Why should that unseen Wisconsin town have almost a monopoly of remarkable events? If Mr. Stanley had asserted that he had found Dr. Livingstone at Oshkosh, no one would have believed him; and yet people believe in Oshkosh, although scores of far more incredible things constantly occur in that absurd place.

As to Sheboygan, on the other hand, there is positive evidence of its existence, however doubtful the town may seem to those who hear its name for the first time. There was a man at the Philadelphia Centennial Exhibition who admitted that he came from Sheboygan, and was constantly asked to dinner and otherwise lionized by every map-maker who visited the Exhibition. Then there is the authentic anecdote of the devout Roman Catholic Irishman who died at Sheboygan, and, of course, mentioned that town to St. Peter as his last place of residence. "Sheboygan?" remarked the saint, with an incredulous and injured air; "O no, you musn't talk in that way. You came from Chicago or St. Louis, or some such place, and naturally want to conceal the fact; but you really go too far when you try to palm off any such preposterous place as Sheboygan on me." But the worthy Irishman persisted, and finally produced a letter of recommendation from his confessor dated at Sheboygan. Whereupon the saint admitted him without even reading the letter, remarking as he did so, "It's no matter, my dear son, what you may or may not have done. A man who has lived at Sheboygan and been known to his fellow-men as a Sheboygannian, has earned a full exemption from purgatory." This veracious anecdote is alone sufficient evidence of the existence of Sheboygan, and our faith in that fact need not be shaken by the suspicious way in which Sheboygan and Oshkosh are often classed together.

It is probable that the myth of Oshkosh originated in the effort of some wild Western humorist to surpass the worst efforts of aboriginal nomenclature. After Waukegan became an actual town, certain Wisconsin settlers of more than usual effrontery attempted to make their village even more notorious than Waukegan by calling it Sheboygan. In order to ridicule these unpardonable names, some Western editor invented an imaginary town, and conferred upon it the unspeakable name of Oshkosh. By degrees the name became so well known that the map-makers felt compelled to put it on their maps, and thenceforth it was generally accepted as a geographical fact. In much the same way the name of the Bogardus kicker, a purely imaginary machine, became so familiar to the readers of Western newspapers that thousands of people have now as firm a belief in the existence of the Bogardus kicker as they have in the existence of the steam-engine; and one of the first things which every French journalist who visited the Philadelphia Exhibition desired to see was "that machine the most wonderful devised by Sir Bogardus." So persistent is the hold of popular tradition upon the masses that in all probability Oshkosh will appear upon the map of Wisconsin for fifty years to come, and three-fourths of the Wisconsin people will believe that it is as real as Boston or New-York. No earnest man can be satisfied with this state of things, and an effort must sooner or later be made to disabuse the popular mind.

The statistics given by the Police Commissioners of the number of liquor-dealers in this City who have no license are very discreditable to the authorities. The total number of liquor-sellers is 7,874. Of this number, 2,176 only have a license, while 112 have paid their money but received no license. This leaves 5,585 absolutely without any legal authority for their business, daily incurring penalties which the law devotes to the support of the City's charities, and which would suffice to pay the entire expense of those charities, but of which apparently not a dollar is collected. These statements need explanation. The license law may be good or bad, but in its present condition as to enforcement it is worse than none. We are confident, moreover, that a fair law, firmly administered, would be of great advantage to the City, and would not be unpopular even with the liquor trade.

OBITUARY NOTES.

Charles C. Judd, student at Wesleyan University, in Connecticut, injured in a gymnasium June 23, died yesterday.

Mr. John Colt, for nearly 60 years a resident of Paterson, N. J., died Sunday at Seabright, N. J., aged 91. For many years he supplied the American Navy with cotton duck. He was a leading manufacturer in iron and cotton. He was connected with the Boudinet, Pennington, and other leading New-Jersey families.

Col. J. W. Woodruff, the oldest officer of the New-York Division of the Pennsylvania Railroad, died from paralysis of the left side, at his residence in Elizabeth, N. J., at 8 o'clock Sunday morning. The deceased was the first Superintendent of the old New-Jersey Transportation Company. Several years ago he was a member of the Board of Chosen Freeholders. He has been a member of the City Council, and was connected with various benevolent societies. His funeral will take place on Wednesday afternoon from the First Presbyterian Church, in Elizabeth.

John Colt died Sunday afternoon at the residence of his son, at Seabright, New-Jersey. The deceased was a son of Peter Colt, of Lyme, Conn., and was born June 12, 1786. In 1794, he removed with his father to Paterson, N. J., but again moved in 1796 to Rome, N. Y. From 1808 to 1812 Mr. Colt spent his time in traveling in Europe upon business. In 1812 he became engaged in extensive nail and rolling mills at Paterson, N. J. In 1825 he began the manufacture of cotton duck, and soon produced so fine an article that for many years he supplied the American Navy and almost the entire American marine. Some 10 years ago he retired from business and removed to Seabright, where his death occurred. His wife was a daughter of Judge Elisha Boudinot, (now deceased,) of Newark, N. J. In Paterson, where he resided so long, he erected many valuable buildings, among them being the building now occupied as the City Hall, and the Hamilton House, which he occupied for many years as a family residence.

GENERAL NOTES.

Mechanical drawing will no longer be taught in the public schools of Harrisburg, Penn.

The steamer recently launched at San Francisco for King Kalakaua is named the Likiliki.

A class of 25 members graduated from the Connecticut State Normal School last week. All but three were ladies.

Mrs. Susan Hague, who died in Philadelphia last Thursday, was 105 years old, and had lived all her life in that city.

Pacific coast papers print a denial from Senator Morton that he ever held any interest in the Alaska Fur Company.

The Pittsburg *Telegraph* is very severe upon Vice-President Wheeler, upon the assumption that he has publicly criticised and condemned the President's Southern policy.

Pennsylvania has a Legislative committee at work in Pittsburg, examining into the system of convict labor by contract, and its effect upon the industries of the State.

Thieves broke into Mr. Ira D. Sankey's cottage at Cohasset, Mass., on the 4th, and stole a gold watch, some gold jewelry, a little money, and other things all valued at $100.

A Connecticut paper is amused by the fact that a South Norwalk miss, while attending an up-town day-school, started a private school in the city, and maintained it in flourishing condition several months before her father discovered the fact.

The Vicksburg *Herald* contends that ex-Gov. Humphreys is sure of the nomination for Governor of Mississippi by the Democratic Convention. But its count of delegates is as follows: For Humphreys, 92; Stone, 56; Lowrey, 46; Featherston, 14; doubtful, 14.

The conductors of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad have just been put into uniforms, consisting of a blue cloth coat, pantaloons and cap, the coat being much like the Army officers' fatigue-dress, with brass buttons. On each cap is a silver badge denoting the rank of the wearer.

The New-Haven papers say that Chief-Justice Waite, a few days since, nominated Hon. Johnson T. Platt to be Register in Bankruptcy for that Congressional district, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Judge Foster, and the appointment was made on Friday by Judge Shipman.

The Philadelphia *Press* prints an interesting article to show that our Independence Day differs from the holidays of all other nations in being unconnected with any individual, living or dead, but celebrated as the anniversary of a country's birth. Perhaps the *Press* ought to except the Dominion Day of the Canadians.

A California paper says: "A very decided shock of earthquake occurred at Bakersfield on Saturday night, June 23, about 11:30 o'clock. It seemed to be in the nature of an upheaval rather than vibratory. Buildings were shaken, and the force of the shock was sufficient to arouse people from sleep, but no damage was done."

The San Francisco *Chronicle* of the 2d inst. says: "The Stevens steam car motor was tested on the Mission-street line Saturday afternoon, but did not prove anything of a success to speak of. The horses, that had been temporarily detached from the car to permit the experiment, resumed their burden with a deepened air of dejection."

The design for the monument to the late Mayor Havemeyer, of New-York, has been completed at the New-England Granite Works, in Hartford, and accepted. The statue will be of Westerly granite, 10 feet high, erected on a pedestal of 20 feet. The figure is that of Memory, and the attitude one of meditation. Carl Conrads is the designer.

Edward Avery, Francis Adams, Charles P. Thompson, Leverett Saltonstall, ex-Gov. Gaston, Judge Abbott, and Mayor Prince are all mentioned in connection with the Democratic nomination for Governor of Massachusetts, but as the Boston *Herald* safely remarks, it is much too early yet to tell who will rise out of the caldron around which the political witches are beginning to gather.

Gen. William Mahone, one of the leading candidates for the Democratic nomination for Governor of Virginia, represents himself to be earnestly in favor of the public school system of the State and the preservation of its fund intact. Especially does he think that the best interests of the State demand that the large class of persons recently admitted to the privileges of citizenship should receive careful and ample instruction in every branch of learning that may fit them for a proper discharge of its duties and responsibilities.

DEBTORS AND NEGOTIABLE PAPER.

IMPORTANT DECISION BY THE SUPREME COURT OF PENNSYLVANIA.

Montrose, Penn., July 9.—A case affecting largely the interests of banks and business men of the central and western counties of Pennsylvania has just been decided in the Supreme Court of the State, Judge Sharswood delivering the opinion. For years it has been a custom among banks in Pennsylvania to discount notes containing a clause by which the debtor binds himself to pay 5 per cent of the costs that may be rendered necessary in collecting them. This paper has always been regarded as negotiable, and was indorsed by the mere signature of the indorser. Some paper of this kind was held by a bank in Huntington County, and it went to protest. Suit was brought against the indorser to compel payment. The indorser contested the suit on the ground that notes containing the 5 per cent. clause were not negotiable paper, and unless the indorsement on them was accompanied with a formal guarantee of indebtedness, as in any other non-negotiable evidence of debt, the indorsers were not liable. Judge Dean decided that the notes were negotiable. The defendants took the case up to the Supreme Court. A decision has been reached and announced which reverses the judgment of the lower court and discharges the indorser of the notes from all liability. As there are not less than $5,000,000 in notes of this kind held by banks and individuals in different parts of Pennsylvania, the decision is one of the most important ever delivered by the judiciary of this State. It virtually makes a large percentage of this paper valueless. It is probable that the case will be further tested, by carrying it to the United States Supreme Court.

TOUR OF SECRETARY SHERMAN.

Boston, Mass., July 9. — Secretary Sherman held an informal reception at the Custom-house to-day, which was attended by the representative business men of this city. He afterward visited the Post Office Building in company with Gov. Rice. The Secretary and the gentlemen accompanying him then proceeded in a special train over the Eastern Railroad to Newburyport, thence to Indian Hill farm, where they will enjoy the hospitality of Major Ben Perley Poore. The Grant proceeds to-morrow to Portsmouth, inspecting the life-saving service at Plum Island and Rye Beach, and thence along the coast.

Portsmouth, N. H., July 9.—Secretary Sherman and party arrived here at 7 o'clock this evening by rail from Newburyport, and embarked on the revenue cutter Grant for Portland.

FREE FERRIES IN BOSTON.

Boston, Mass., July 9.—To-night the Board of Aldermen voted unanimously to make the ferries between this city and East Boston free after Jan. 1, 1878. If the Council acquiesce, the measure will remove what has long been considered a serious restriction to the trade of the port.

DEATH ON A RAILROAD TRAIN.

Cairo, Ill., July 9.—G. H. Morrow, Judge of the County Court of McCracken County, Ky., whose home is at Paducah, fell dead last night on the train from St. Louis to Cairo. The Knights Templar, of which he was a member, took charge of the remains.

THE MASSACHUSETTS GOVERNORSHIP.

Boston, Mass., July 9.—Hon. Thomas Talbot declines the use of his name as candidate for Governor.

TORPEDOES IN TIME OF WAR.

NOVEL EXPERIMENT IN LAKE ERIE.

THE LAY TORPEDO EXHIBITION AT CLEVELAND—THE CHINESE EMBASSADOR INTERESTED IN THE RESULT—A SLIGHT MISUNDERSTANDING IN THE ARRANGEMENTS—THE EXPERIMENT TO BE REPEATED TODAY.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, July 9.—The first public exhibition of the Lay torpedo, of which there has been so much written, was given today in the presence of the Chinese Embassador, Yung Wing, and Yung Yuen Poo, one of the Professors in the Hartford school for teaching Chinamen the English language. The Chinese Government is especially interested in torpedoes, as she has never fortified her harbors, believing that her gods would protect them against all foreign foes. But the threatenings of England has made the Government look to means of self-defense. There is a very large war fund existing in the coffers of the Empire, and if this torpedo meets the anticipations of the inventor China will doubtless prove a heavy purchaser. Mr. John L. Lay, of Buffalo, N. Y., the inventor of the torpedo, is now in China making negotiations with the Government. Representatives of three of the great powers of Europe have already visited the city *incognito* and witnessed private exhibitions of the torpedo, and express themselves highly gratified with the results.

At an early hour in the day a large crowd gathered on the dock, expecting to see the machine concerning which there has existed a sort of mysterious wonder ever since its arrival. At about 10 o'clock it was brought out and all the cables properly attached. At the signal of Mr. Rowley, the man in charge, the spring on the key-board was touched by the operator. The screw wheel at the stern began to revolve with great rapidity, and the machine shot out into the lake at the velocity of about 12 miles per hour. After reaching the distance of half a mile the key-board was again touched and the return made. This was only a trial trip to see that everything was in proper order for the experiments of the afternoon. The forward cone, which is four feet long, and which serves as the magazine for 100 pounds of dynamite, in all the experiments thus far given has been filled with rice, which is very nearly of the same weight.

At 4 o'clock this afternoon, everything being pronounced in readiness, and the distinguished guests being in waiting, the torpedo was again slowly rolled from the rude shed where it is kept down the inclined plane to the water's edge. The truck was left attached until a certain depth was reached, when the men in attendance pushed it ahead free from all incumbrances except its cable. The torpedo was lowered to the water stern foremost in order that the delicate point might not be struck and thus cause an explosion. When it was free in the water the first thing necessary was to turn it around. That done, the men in the boat only needed to hold it in place until the man near the buoy was ready with his signal flag. He was still rowing out, as was revealed by the glasses at almost every eye, and a heavy sea was sending its breakers ashore. After impatiently waiting for about 10 minutes it was decided to send the torpedo out knowing that the man in the little signal-boat must see it coming and stop his rowing. The signal was, accordingly given for the men who were holding the torpedo from drifting to shore, to row away that the start might be made almost the moment the machine was left to itself. It drifted around into the trough of the waves and at right angles to the signal-boat. The key was nevertheless immediately touched, and the little submarine monster, with its white and red flags about three feet above the surface of the water, shot forward. After going a few rods the proper order was given to the man at the key-board and a short curve was made around to seaward and a bee line taking toward the signal-boat. When this was almost reached a curve to the right was taken, and the torpedo passed completely around it. Just here a misapprehension arose between the man at the key board and him who was giving command. Mr. Lee, who had formerly commanded, followed the language of the merchant service while the new commander employed the terms of the marine service, which are in many instances quite different. In this way the operator was confused, and all control of the torpedo was lost. Presently the cable was broken, and it was left to drift down the lake with the heavy sea. A tug was sent out and towed it in. The experiment was not considered by any means a failure, as all that is necessary in actual service is that a torpedo be sent toward an object with sufficient velocity and directness. But the operators affirm that they have repeatedly sent her out and brought her back, and that this always can be done, except when some unfortunate occurrence intervenes. To-morrow weather and fuller trial will be made.

THE POSTAL-CARD NUISANCE.

To the Editor of The New-York Times:

Your correspondent "A Layman," writing under the heading "dunning postal cards" in your issue of yesterday, lays his finger on what has been, or is liable at any time to be, a sore spot in the experience of all of us. The law (act of Congress approved March 3, 1873,) simply prohibits the deposit in any Post Office, for mailing or delivery, of any "postal card upon which indecent or scurrilous epithets may be written or printed;" and the Post Office Department has issued a "ruling" to the effect that "there is no law excluding postal cards from the mails because of their containing mere notices of debt, nor is there any penalty for making such use of them, provided no indecent or scurrilous epithets are used or printed thereon."

There can be no doubt of the soundness of this ruling so long as the present law stands unaltered—nor could Commissioner O'Beirne have consistently taken any other course than to discharge from custody the defendant in the case to which "Layman" refers—the head and front of whose offending lay in adding to his request for payment the brief but significant truism that "honest men pay their tailor's bills." Had the learned Commissioner construed these harmless words as "epithets," he would himself have earned, and probably have received, some not very flattering ones from his legal brethren. There is absolutely no remedy, under the postal laws, for the evil of which your correspondent complains. The blessed postal-card offers to all a cheap, safe, and convenient mode of "placing where they will do the most"—harm, the slanderous story, the vile innuendo, the "lie that is half a truth," the cruel and cowardly stab at a man's integrity or a woman's honor. It stands ready to the hand of every scoundrel who chooses to make use of it as a tool for the gratification of revenge and the ruin of reputation, or to aid in the accomplishment of any vile purpose—and there is nothing but the flimsy barrier provided by the words "indecent or scurrilous" to restrain him in the working of his sweet will. The "lion's mouth" of the days of the Council of Ten was the prototype of the aperture of every lamp-post letter-box, into which the sneaking assassin of character may openly or furtively drop his signed or unsigned postal-card, sure that it will be speedily on its way to be read by all and sundry, and to sow discord and suspicion, heart-burnings and strife, in the family, social or business circle—the sender in the meantime safe and happy in the consciousness that however base, untruthful and malignant his message may be, the nicest scrutiny will fail to discover therein the slightest vestige of an "indecent or scurrilous epithet." So much as an answer to "A Layman's" inquiry as to the power of the law to hamper or restrict the use of that sweet boon, the postal-card, as an (emphatically) offensive weapon.

NEW-YORK, Monday, July 9, 1877. CLERICUS.

CANDIDATES FOR CREEDMOOR.

The San Francisco *Chronicle* of the 2d inst. says: "At the shooting in competing yesterday for places in the Creedmoor team, the following made scores of over 70 per cent., entitling them to engage in the second stage of the competition:

"*Union Guard*—J. P. Warren, 200 yards, 80; 500 yards, 87; total, 167. E. H. Ladd, 80 and 83; total, 163. D. W. Swain, 79 and 81; total, 159. H. Hook, 78 and 78; total, 156.

"*Germania Rifles*—Capt. William Brookhoff, 75 and 83; total, 158.

"*National Guard*—Charles Nash, 79 and 82; total, 161. H. F. Muller, 75 and 75; total, 150. J. W. Maher, 41 and 29; total, 149. F. Sherman, 76 and 87; total, 148. E. N. Snook, 74 and 87; total, 161. Col. Gilmore, 79 and 80; total, 159. F. C. Alton, 83 and 72; total, 153. O. H. McElhinny, 79 and 75; total, 154. H. T. Seine, 75 and 75; total, 150. A. H. Hentz, 84 and 65; total, 149. A. F. Klose, 78 and 80; total, 158.

"*City Guard*—W. Unger, 71 and 71; total, 142.

"Before the shooting yesterday 26 men had qualified by making over 70 per cent. of the highest possible score in 20 shots at 200 and 20 at 500. As seen above, 17 qualified yesterday, making 43 in all who are entitled to enter the lists in the second stage of the Creedmoor competition on the 8th, 15th, and 22d inst."

THE TRAMP NUISANCE.

THE COUNTRY AROUND PHILADELPHIA OVERRUN WITH VAGRANTS—FREQUENT ROBBERIES REPORTED—INCENDIARY FIRES—MEETING OF CITIZENS HELD.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., July 9.—The country around this city for some miles is filled with an army of tramps, who have succeeded in producing a great scare among the residents, and again the problem has arisen, "What shall be done with the tramp?" While they have proved a great annoyance in past years, there was not that boldness attending their movements and actions which has characterized them this year. The great highways between New-York and Philadelphia are the Pennsylvania Railroad and the Camden and Amboy Railroad. On the line of these roads within the past few weeks there have been quite a number of outrages, the latest being that of Miss Effie Templeton, on Saturday night last, near Burlington. She was attacked by tramps, who attempted to outrage her person, but she fortunately escaped. In Hadderfield, on the Camden and Atlantic Railroad, in six days there were three burglaries and two incendiary fires—all the work of men who had been lounging in the neighborhood. The residents of the various towns in West Jersey have organized vigilance committees, and threaten to lynch the first tramp caught in the act of committing crime.

The residents of Montgomery, Delaware, and Chester Counties, in this State, held a meeting at Bryn Mawr on Saturday, in pursuance of a call signed by 96 wealthy gentlemen, to take some action relative to the prevailing evil. Among those present were Hon. John K. Valentine, United States District-Attorney, of Philadelphia; Mr. E. Dunbar Lockwood, whose house at Glenloch was robbed a week ago; John M. Kennedy, of the Pennsylvania Railroad; A. J. Cassatt, Vice-President of the Pennsylvania Railroad, and a host of other promipent persons. It was stated that the tramp nuisance had become so great that women and children feared to walk in the fields or roads unless accompanied by an escort. The officers of the counties represented were called upon to enforce the law relating to vagrants, passed last year, which provides for the imprisonment of persons found without visible means of support, for a period of at least 30 days and not more than six months. This is the only remedy which can be had at law.

THE MAINE RIVER DRIVERS.

DETAILS OF THEIR MANNER OF LIFE—LONG HOURS AND NUMEROUS, IF NOT LUXURIOUS, MEALS.

From the Lewiston (Me.) Journal, July 7.

The annual coming of the river drivers, whose tents are now pitched near us on the banks of the Androscoggin, is an event anxiously awaited this year, not only by the lumber manufacturers, but also by the lumber consumers. And not by these alone; for the lumbermen will soon be along in quest of new suits of clothes and the luxuries of civilizedlife. They are vigorous, energetic men, leading a jolly if a laborious and dangerous life. A glance at their style of doing things may not be without interest at this time.

Three hundred men will cover and cut a section of about three miles square, taking off over 60,000 logs, which would measure about 10,000,000 feet, each season. Work begins at daylight and ends at dark; and as the days lengthen, or the moon favors a long twilight or earlier morn, the men get the benefit in longer working hours. On the river, when the drive is started, work begins at 3 o'clock in the morning and ends at 9 in the evening, the men having five meals—breakfast at 6, lunch at 9, dinner at 12, supper at 5, and tea at 9. The meal consists of pork and beans, corn bread, molasses cake, and tea or coffee.

No stint is given to a man's appetite. The fare, such as it is, is abundant, monotonous, nutritious, and cheap. A cook is provided for every 50 men. The beans are generally the large white bush, parboiled, and then boiling about half a bushel, the 10 pounds of pork is set in the middle of the beans in the pot, a quarter of a pint of molasses poured in, and then the pot is set in a hole surrounded with hot ashes and burning charcoal, the top covered with a stone, over which a heavy wood fire is built, and here they stay from 6 to eight hours, coming out a palatable dish. All the baking is done in rudely built, stone ovens, which are heated before the dough is mixed, with a good wood fire. The loaves of biscuit or cake are set upon the stones and are cooked quickly and thoroughly.

A camp of 300 men will consume daily four barrels of beans, half a barrel of pork, one barrel of flour, half a barrel of meal, one quarter of a barrel of sugar, and five gallons of molasses. The men are encamped in tents, making their beds of boughs, while their extra clothing, a pair of dark overalls, woolen shirt, and two pairs of woolen socks, is kept in an old grain sack, and used as a pillow at night.

Sunday in the woods is always a day for sharpening axes, mending sleds, repairing boots and clothes, setting out a new tenting spot handier to the cutting in the woods, and all the odd chores which would grow out of the congregation of so large a body of men. All well regulated camps exclude liquor. Being usually 50 to 100 miles from any settlement, and the men not being paid until the end of the season, there is little inducement for any speculator to peddle rum through the woods, or for the men to straggle off in search of it.

The consumption of axes and handles is enormous, an axe lasting a month, and a handle three weeks. The axes are sharpened daily, some camps having regular sharpeners, while others require each man to keep his own axe in order. The old axes are never collected for the junk dealers the distance to ship them being almost too great to make it an economical measure.

TERRIBLE STEAM-BOAT EXPLOSION.

WHEELING, West Va., July 9.—The steamer J. N. Camden, en route from Parkersburg to Pittsburg, exploded both her boilers and sank at the head of Fish Creek Ripple, about 3 o'clock this afternoon. William Barnard, the pilot, and three colored men of the crew were instantly killed. The following were injured: T. H. Wiley, seriously; Samuel Rogers, slightly scalded; James Condleton, head cut in two places, but not seriously; Thomas Jennings, slightly.

A LAWYER THRUST OUT OF COURT.

The Philadelphia *Times* of Monday says: "Clarence Deringer, the young member of the Bar who was stricken from the roll of practicing attorneys in Judge Allison's court for a year, a couple of weeks ago, for his 'bad faith to the court,' stirred up the subject by writing a communication to the *Times*, claiming that he had not been disbarred for a year from the other courts. Nos. 2, 3 and 4, and he added in effect that even in Judge Allison's court he had a partner who could practice. The bulk of this communication was published, and the Judges of these other courts seeing it, upon being notified of the action of Judge Allison's court on Saturday, with great alacrity ordered Deringer's dismissal from the Bars of their courts respectively for the like term of one year. The notice did not reach the Orphan's Court until after their adjournment, so that no similar action was taken there. It is understood that the Quarter Sessions and Oyer and Terminer, which courts have the same Judges as those who sit in the Common Pleas, will also take a like notice of the case."

OTTAWA, Ontario, July 9.—Richard Birch was drowned while bathing in the river on Sunday.

HALIFAX, Nova Scotia, July 9.—Gen. Sir Robert Gaffin, Governor of Bermuda, sailed for home to-day.

QUEBEC, July 9.—Two young men named Ponlin and their uncle were drowned while fishing in the River Montmorenci yesterday.

NEWPORT, R. I., July 9.—The centennial anniversary of the capture of Gen. Prescott by Col. Barton, of the American Army, will be celebrated tomorrow at Portsmouth.

OTTAWA, July 9.—The Zouave flag case was before the Police Court again to-day. Marcn, the deck hand, was sentenced to two weeks' hard labor for disobeying the Captain's orders. Cousinean, the pilot, was discharged.

BOSTON, Mass., July 9.—The double scull race between Faulkner and Regan and Landers and Davis, which was to have been rowed this morning, has been postponed until to-morrow morning on account of the roughness of the water.

OTTAWA, Ontario, July 9.—The employes of Rochester's saw-mill, numbering 50, struck work today for full pay while the mill is being repaired. Some of the men wished to return. It is intimated that none of the strikers will be taken back.

BOSTON Mass., July 9.—An enormous lode of copper, lead, gold, and silver, 20 feet in width, and extending for miles, has recently been discovered in Milan, New-Hampshire. The lode crosses the Grand Trunk Railroad 100 miles west of Portland.

BOSTON, Mass., July 9.—Hearing was had before Judge Lowell to-day in the case of Charles King, seaman on the British bark Tuck Sing, charged with attempting the murder of a fellow-seaman on the voyage, on the application of the British Consul for extradition. Decision was reserved.

OMAHA, Neb., July 9.—The anticipated change of channel in the Missouri River above this place occurred Sunday morning. A heavy volume of water is now pouring through the cut-off, which is about 600 feet wide. It will be necessary to take immediate steps to save the levee on this side.

QUEBEC, Canada, July 9.—A meeting of the creditors of the bankrupt firm of Larochelle & Scott, Kennebec Railroad contractors, was held to-day. The liabilities are estimated at a little over $100,000. The principal creditor is an American firm. The other creditors are Quebec houses and farmers along the line of the Kennebec Railroad.

LATEST NEWS BY CABLE.

GEN. GRANT ON THE CONTINENT.

DEPARTURE FROM BRUSSELS FOR FRANKFORT-ON-THE-MAIN—SERENADE IN COLOGNE.

BRUSSELS, July 9.—Gen. Grant and party left here at 9:30 this morning. The King's Aide-de-Camp and members of the American Legation accompanied the party to the railway station. The General is expected to arrive at Frankfort-on-the-Main on the 12th or 13th inst.

LONDON, July 9.—Gen. Grant arrived in Cologne to-day, and was received at the railway station by the American Consul, Vice-Consul, and President of the Police. The General visited several churches and the cathedrals, and made an excursion over the suspension bridge to Deutz, returning by the bridge of boats. In the evening he was serenaded at the Hotel du Nord by a military band. He goes up the Rhine to Coblentz to-morrow.

EDINBURGH, July 10.—The Town Council yesterday unanimously resolved to confer the freedom of the city upon Gen. Grant.

THE FRENCH REPUBLIC.

A COUNCIL OF BONAPARTISTS TO MEET AT CHISELHURST — PRESS PROSECUTIONS—GOVERNMENT CANDIDATURE—A CHAMBORD MANIFESTO.

LONDON, July 9.—A special dispatch from Paris to the *Daily News* says: "M. Rouher and other leading Bonapartists have gone to Chiselhurst for a grand council."

PARIS, July 9.—The *République Française* intends to prosecute the editor of the official *Bulletin des Communes* for libeling the *République Française* and M. Gambetta.

The *Journal des Débats* intends to bring action against the Government for violating the rights of the press.

The *Temps* says the Council of Ministers has determined upon its selection of official candidates for all the constituencies except 25. It is reported that a manifesto of the Count de Chambord will appear shortly.

THE PAN-PRESBYTERIAN COUNCIL.

PAPERS READ BY AMERICAN DIVINES—INTEMPERANCE IN THE UNITED STATES.

EDINBURGH, July 9.—Principal Cowen, of Canada, was President of the meeting to-day of the Pan-Presbyterian Council.

Papers were read by Rev. Dr. McCosh, of Princeton, on "The Discoveries in Science and Philosophy," and by Rev. Dr. Patton, of Chicago, on "Infidelity."

Rev. Dr. Sloane, of Allegheny, spoke on intemperance in the United States. He said there were 150,000 saloons and 500,000 habitual drunkards, of whom 50,000 die yearly.

The council adopted a resolution as to the value of the Sabbath day and the conduciveness of intemperance to irreligion.

CURRENT FOREIGN TOPICS.

THE INDIAN FAMINE — OVER 1,250,000 STILL RECEIVING RELIEF—THE TRANSVAAL ABSORPTION—BURNING OF A LIVERPOOL THEATRE.

LONDON, July 9.—The *Times'* Calcutta dispatch says: "The famine reports from nearly all the Bombay districts show a reduction in the numbers relieved. This is due to the general resumption of agricultural operations. The total decrease for the fortnight numbers 70,000. It is hoped that all cause for anxiety will soon cease. The prospects in Madras are less cheerful, but are apparently improving. The monsoon rains continue abundant on the Malabar coast, and pasturage is improving everywhere, but the number of persons receiving gratuitous relief is still over 1,250,000.

Parliament will be asked for a vote of $500,000 in aid of the local revenues of the Transvaal.

LIVERPOOL, July 9.—The Rotunda Theatre in this city has been destroyed by fire.

TEHERAN, July 9.—There is a general exodus from Resht, Persia, in consequence of the plague. The deaths are reported to number 20 to 30 daily.

LONDON, July 10.—In the House of Lords to-night the Prisons bill was read a third time and finally passed.

NOTES FROM THE CAPITAL.

WASHINGTON, July 9, 1877.

George A. Fox was to-day appointed Revenue Gauger for the Second District of Georgia.

The receipts from internal revenue to-day were $650,386 33, and from Customs, $237,783 55.

The President to-day signed the commission of Frederick A. Pratt as Collector of Customs at Newport.

Ex-Secretary Robeson has arrived in Washington on personal business, and is stopping with his brother-in-law, Mr. Avlich.

Ex-Gov. Osborne, of Kansas, the newly appointed Minister to Chili, has received his instructions and will sail for his post on the 16th inst., from New-York.

The Post Office Department to-day ordered an extension of the mail service on the Omaha and Republican Valley Railroad, from Wahoo to Valparaiso, Neb., commencing July 16.

Matters at the Treasury Department are exceedingly quiet, and there are no indications of any important business outside of routine affairs until the return to Washington of the Secretary.

L. H. Scott, United States Consul at Chihuahua, Mexico, has arrived in Washington on leave of absence. He reports that everything was quiet in the State of Chihuahua when he left there.

A telegram from Gen. Sherman to the Adjutant-General announces his safe arrival at Bismarck, Dakota Territory, on the 8th, and his intended departure to-day by the steamer Rosebud for Fort Buford.

The pressure of applicants for office has been stopped at the Treasury Department by the display of a placard on the door leading to the Secretary's office, announcing that no applications will be considered until further notice.

At the Executive Mansion the usual Monday crowd, nine-tenths of whom were women, were patiently awaiting the opportunity to present their petitions personally to the President. Impression prevails that the Cabinet session tomorrow will result in appointments to one or two important foreign offices.

The difficulty between the United States and Venezuela has now been amicably settled, the Government of Venezuela having formally withdrawn the note of the 28th of January to Minister Russell, which was the occasion of his departure from Caracas. Such questions as remain will now be treated by friendly conference and discussion.

The following balances were in the United States Treasury to-day at the closing hour: Currency, $6,822,358; special deposit of legal tenders for the redemption of certificates of deposit, $55,675,000; special fund for the redemption of fractional currency, $7,963,211; coin, (including $41,146,600 in coin certificates,) $104,004,049; outstanding legal tenders, $359,764,352.

Secretary Schurz to-day received a letter from Dr. W. Gadding, Superintendent of the Insane Asylum at Taunton, Mass., accepting the position of Superintendent of the Government Hospital for the Insane, made vacant by the resignation of Dr. Charles W. Nicholls, who takes charge of the Bloomingdale Asylum. Dr. Gadding was for several years an assistant of Dr. Nicholls, and was warmly recommended by the latter for his present appointment.

Mr. Dwight T. Reed, of New-York, has been promoted to be Secretary of Legation at Madrid. Mr. Reed entered the Department of State in 1867, and, after several years' service and several promotions, was placed in charge of a division of the Diplomatic Bureau of that department. Mr. Alvey A. Adee, of New-York, who has been Secretary of Legation at Madrid since 1870, has, at his own request, been appointed to fill a vacancy in the State Department caused by the promotion of Mr. Reed.

INVESTIGATING A COLLECTOR.

PHILADELPHIA, July 9.—The Custom-house Commission has received orders from Washington to look into the affairs of the Deputy Collectorship at Chester, and accordingly Collector Tutton has turned over to the Commission all letters, telegrams, and papers connected with the case. Collector Tutton says he expects to make a statement to the Commission after they have examined the papers submitted to them, and that there will be a special report made upon this point by the Commission. The transfer of papers took place to-day, the Commission paying the Collector a visit.

ORANGEMEN AND IRISH CATHOLICS.

THE ARMORIES AND MAGAZINES GUARDED BY THE MILITARY—A TERRIBLE RIOT EXPECTED.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

MONTREAL, July 9.—The city armories are guarded by the military to-night, also the magazines on the island. There will be a meeting of officers of Irish Catholic and Protestant societies to-morrow to take steps to prevent trouble. Large numbers of Orangemen from the eastern townships and Ontario will take part in the demonstration. No hope is entertained of preventing a riot and a great sacrifice of life.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

BOSTON, Mass., July 9.—A Montreal dispatch to the *Journal* this morning says there is every prospect of an exciting time there on Thursday next, when the Orangemen are to have their customary annual parade. The Orangemen are to come down from Canada West in large numbers to take part in the procession which the Montreal Orangemen have decided on having at all hazards. Nightly drills are going on, and have been for weeks past, in different parts of the city, and fire-arms are being put in order by the opposite party. The indications are that a hostile meeting will occur between the two bodies, and that blood will be shed, notwithstanding the admonitions and advice given to both parties by the authorities and clergy. That the procession of the Orangemen will be a large one is beyond question, and that those men who participate in it will carry deadly weapons secretly is also beyond question. As the day approaches the excitement becomes more intense, and the authorities are moving quietly to see what action can be taken to prevent bloodshed. All the city bands of music have been engaged to join the procession. The city is full of press representatives from the United States, who are watching every movement made by both factions.

MONTREAL, July 9.—Orders have been issued for volunteers to guard the armories to-night, to-morrow and Wednesday, while men of different corps have been ordered to return their arms to head-quarters. A large quantity of small arms are now in the Custom-house, where they will be detained until after the 12th inst.

THE WEATHER.

SYNOPSIS AND INDICATIONS.

WASHINGTON, July 10—1 A. M.—The pressure is high in the South Atlantic and Gulf States, and in Minnesota. It is lowest in the Middle and New-England States. Rain has been reported in the New-England and Middle States and the lake region. The temperature has fallen in the North-west and the lake region; elsewhere it has remained nearly stationary. The winds are northerly in the North-west, the upper lake region, Tennessee, and the Ohio Valley. The Ohio River has risen 17 inches at Cincinnati, and fallen 17 at Marietta. The Missouri is at the danger line at Brunswick, and falling.

INDICATIONS.

For New-England, stationary, followed by rising barometer, south-west to north-west winds, colder, partly cloudy weather, and rain areas.

For the lower lake region and Middle Atlantic States, higher pressure, stationary or lower temperature, winds veering to north-west, partly cloudy weather and rain areas.

For the South Atlantic and Gulf States, nearly stationary pressure and temperature, southerly winds, clear or partly cloudy weather, possibly occasional light showers.

For Tennessee and the Ohio Valley, stationary or higher pressure, winds more from the north-west, stationary or lower temperature, partly cloudy weather, and occasional showers.

For the Lower Missouri Valley, nearly stationary or falling barometer, stationary or higher temperature, northerly winds shifting to southerly, clear or partly cloudy weather.

For the Upper Mississippi Valley and upper lake region, higher pressure, stationary or lower temperature, northerly winds, clear or partly cloudy weather, possibly light showers, probably followed in the former district by falling barometer.

Cautionary signals continue at Sandy Hook, Barnegat, Atlantic City, and Cape May.

The Lower Missouri and Lower Mississippi rivers will slowly fall.

IN THIS CITY.

The following record shows the changes in the temperature for the past 24 hours, in comparison with the corresponding date of last year, as indicated by the thermometer at Hudnut's pharmacy.

1876.	1877.		1876.	1877.
3 A. M.	82°	3:30 P. M.	101°	88°
6 A. M.	81°	6 P. M.	98°	84°
9 A. M.	86°	9 P. M.	85°	74°
12 M.	91°	12 P. M.	78°	72°

Average temperature yesterday.....76°
Average temperature for corresponding date last year.....87.6°

A VISIT TO WOOLWICH ARSENAL.

THE MANUFACTURE OF BULLETS—SHELLS AND CARTRIDGE CASES—THE 40-TON STEAM HAMMER.

The London newspapers of June 26 furnish us with a report of a visit made by about 150 members and associates of the Society of Engineers to the Royal Arsenal at Woolwich. On assembling at the arsenal the visitors were divided into two sections, each section proceeding in charge of a guide, one to the Royal Laboratory Department, and the other to the Royal Carriage Department. On leaving those departments the sections interchanged, and afterward both sections united and were conducted over the Royal Gun Factories. In the laboratory the visitors we 2 first shown the manufacture of bullets for the Martini-Henry as well as for the Snider rifle, and also for Colt's revolvers. The bullet metal is first poured hot into a receiver, which is forced up by hydraulic pressure, causing the solidified but still hot metal to issue from the top of a plunger as a rod. This operation is performed in what is designated the "Lead-squirting Room. The rod of metal is wound on to a drum as it issues forth until the contents of the hydraulic press are exhausted, when the drum, with its coil, is removed to the bullet-moulding room. Here the metal is first cut up into lengths and rough shaped in one machine and finished in another. A large number of machines were busily at work making the three classes of bullets above mentioned. The manufacture of the plug for stopping the rear end of the bullet was also witnessed. This plug was formerly made of wood, but is now made from a special kind of powder, which is solidified under pressure. The shell foundry and shell filling room were next visited, and shells of various sizes, from those of the 80-ton guns downward to 7-pounder shells, were seen in the various stages of manufacture. The cartridge case factory was then visited, as were subsequently the rocket and the torpedo departments, and finally the model-room. In the Royal Carriage Department some very interesting work was witnessed in the preparations of the details of carriages for the 38-ton and other guns. Much interest was evinced in some band-saw machines at which small detail parts were being cut out of wrought-iron just in the same way as fret-work is executed in wood. Another interesting engineering tool shown was a circular planing machine by Greenwood and Batley, of Leeds, and which has not been long at the arsenal. By its aid some racers for the 38-ton gun platform were being placed. This tool will plane to a maximum radius of 25 feet. A number of other powerful and useful machines were examined. Upon arriving at the Royal Gun Factories, the visitors were received by Capt. Porter, in the absence of Col. Younghusband, Superintendent of the Royal Gun Factories. Here special heats had been arranged by Col. Younghusband, so that the visitors were afforded an opportunity of seeing a 38-ton gun in various stages of manufacture. They first saw the coiling of the white-hot bars for a breech-piece in the coiling mill. Thence they proceeded, under the guidance of Capt. Porter, to the rolling mill, where they saw the bars produced, and where they found some very good reversing gear to the rolls. In the forge a jacket, weighing about 30 tons, and intended for a 38-ton gun, was being manipulated under a 40-ton steam hammer with as much ease and dexterity as though it had only weighed 30 pounds. The operation of shrinking a breech-piece on to a steel tube, still for a 38-ton gun, was then witnessed, after which the experimental 80-ton gun was shown to the visitors, as were also the various parts of the three service 80-ton guns which are in course of manufacture. By means of a model which could be taken apart, Capt. Porter explained the construction of these splendid weapons. The turnery, the rough boring mill, the rifling mill, and the pattern-room were successively visited, in the latter of which the members took leave of Capt. Porter, every one being highly gratified with the pleasing and instructive visit, for nowhere else could such a varied series of special engineering operations be witnessed.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

A fire at Del Norte, Cal., on the 6th inst. consumed two blocks, including the Post Office and San Juan Bank buildings and other property valued at $200,000. Insurance small. The books and deposits of the bank were saved, and business will be continued. The particulars are meagre.

The feed store of Withing & Brother, No. 403 East Tenth-street, caught fire at 11:30 last night and was damaged to the extent of $2,000; fully insured. Eighteen horses stabled in the rear of the burning store were safely rescued by the Police.

Quigley's saw and shingle mills at Minden, Ontario, were burned yesterday. The loss is estimated at $10,000.

GENERAL TELEGRAPH NEWS

A HEAVY DEFAULTER.

SUDDEN FLIGHT OF A NEW-JERSEY TAX COLLECTOR — SERIOUS CHARGES MADE AGAINST THE TOWN COMMITTEE.

MIDDLETOWN, N. J., July 9.—Some months ago W. W. Cox, who had been for years a prominent business man of Deckertown, N. J., failed. His liabilities were over $60,000. He was Tax Collector of the Town of Wantage, Sussex County, and about two months ago he fled the place. An investigation revealed that he was a defaulter to the amount of nearly $7,000. The defalcation bankrupted the Town Treasury, but as his bondsmen were wealthy the tax-payers did not give way to any uneasiness. About 10 days ago, however, the Town Committee announced that they had compromised with the bondsmen, by accepting $1,732 from them, leaving nearly $6,000 deficiency, which they asked the authority of the tax-payers to meet by bonding the town. Popular indignation ran high at this flagrant surrender of the town rights. It was found that the Town Committee had all along been aware of Cox's irregular proceedings, and were responsible for the fact that he secured the bondsmen he did by having kept silent about the deficiency. A meeting of tax-payers was called, and it was held last Saturday night. Among those present was Gen. Judson Kilpatrick, who resides in the town, and has large interests there. The Town Committee made an attempt to secure the organization of the meeting, but were cried down. Strong condemnatory resolutions were passed. Gen. Kilpatrick addressed the meeting, and a committee, with the General as Chairman, was appointed to seek legal redress from the action of the Town Committee.

The defaulting Collector had returned a very large number of tax-payers as delinquent. A resolution was passed at the meeting demanding that the Town Committee should have the list read. It was read, and the result was that a large majority of the alleged delinquents were ascertained to have the receipts in full of the collection. This adds a large sum to his defalcations. Unless this deficiency in his accounts is made good in the interval Cox will be indicted for embezzlement at the next term of Sussex County Court. It is openly charged that the Town Committee were in complicity with him, and their indictment for malfeasance in office will also be pressed. Cox is secreted near the State line in this State. He takes his dinner on Sundays at a leading hotel in Middletown.

THE COTTON CROP.

REPORTS FROM PORTIONS OF NORTH CAROLINA, VIRGINIA, GEORGIA, ARKANSAS, AND OTHER POINTS.

NORFOLK, Va., July 9.—The Cotton Exchange reports the condition of the cotton crop as follows: Forty-five replies from 31 counties in North Carolina and Virginia, of the average date of June 30, were received. Five report the weather more favorable than last year, four about the same, and 36 less favorable; two report an increase in lands planted, 18 about the same, and 25 a decrease from 10 to 20 per cent.; 13 report the stands good and forming very well, with but few blooms; 32 not very good, not forming well, and no blooms; 17 report the crop good, but from 10 days to two weeks later than last year; 25 not so good, and about two weeks later. The damage done by lice and grass is very general.

NEW-ORLEANS, La., July 9.—The Cotton Exchange reports on the condition of the Arkansas cotton crop as follows: Forty-six replies from 27 counties state that the weather has been less favorable than for the same time last year, and much complaint is made of too much rain, causing a slight decrease—say 1 per cent—in acreage as last reported. Stands are, however, reported as good, but their present condition does not compare favorably with last year, the plant being small and backward 10 days, and the fields grassy.

SAVANNAH, Ga., July 9.—The Cotton Exchange reports the condition of the cotton crop in Georgia as follows: Ninety-seven replies from 59 counties report that the weather has been generally favorable since the report of last month, the dry spell in May being succeeded by abundant rains. Stands are good, the plant forming well, but not blooming to any great extent, being universally reported as two weeks later than last year at this time. The condition of the crop is good, and, though backward, is well cultivated and promising. Some few, but unimportant complaints of cut-worms and lice were received. The least favorable reports are from South-western Georgia, but we consider these as counterbalanced by those from the upper and middle sections of the State.

NEW-ORLEANS, La., July 9.—The Cotton Exchange makes the following report of the condition of the cotton crop in Mississippi: Seventy-nine replies received from 33 counties, dated from June 27 to July 5. The character of the weather has been rather more favorable than last year. There has been no material change in acreage. Stands are very generally reported as good, the plants forming well, but few blooms as yet. The condition is good, though plants are from 8 to 10 days backward as compared with last year.

The following is the report of the Cotton Exchange on the condition of the cotton crop in Louisiana: Fifty-nine answers from 27 parishes, of the average date of June 30, report the weather as good during the month, and much more favorable to the plant than last year. Since the last report there has been no increase or decrease in the quantity of lands planted. Stands are represented as good. The plant is generally forming and blooming well, and its present condition is much better than last year at this time. In some sections of Rapides and St. Landry Parishes caterpillars have put in an appearance, but no damage is reported.

SAVANNAH, Ga., July 9.—The Cotton Exchange makes the following report of the condition of the cotton crop in Florida: Thirty-four replies from 15 counties state that the weather has been generally dry but favorable. Stands are somewhat irregular, and the plant about two weeks later, but the general condition compares favorably with last year at this time. Caterpillars are reported from a few districts, but as yet they have done no damage.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., July 9.—The June report of the Nashville Department of the National Cotton Exchange has 31 answers from Middle Tennessee. Twenty-one report too much rain the first part of the month, but dry weather during the last of the month; 10 report too much rain; 12 report the weather more favorable than last year; 15 less and 4 the same as last year; 16 report a decrease of 20 per cent. on lands planted, 14 the same as last year, and 1 an increase of 10 per cent.; 27 report the stands good and 4 stands poor; 17 report the crop of their sections in good condition and 13 in poor condition.

Of the 31 answers from 11 counties in Alabama, 5 report too much rain, 9 dry, 9 favorable, 8 the first of the month rains and the second part dry; 10 report the planting over at last report, 8 the same amount as last year, 6 a decrease, 7 an increase; 26 report the stands good, 5 as poor; 12 report the present condition good, free of grass; 9 grass, and 15 backward. Labor is more easily controlled than last year, and the laborers are more industrious.

MARINE DISASTERS.

HAVANA, Cuba, July 9.—The steamer City of Vera Cruz, hence for New-York, when about 50 miles out broke her shaft. She returned this morning, and will be delayed 10 days for repairs.

WILMINGTON, N. C., July 9.—The schooner Addie Blaisdell, Philadelphia, for Charleston, with coal, went ashore and sunk on Frying Pan Shoals yesterday. The vessel and cargo are a total loss, except the sails and part of the rigging. The crew escaped.

GLOUCESTER, Mass., July 9.—The schooner Ceylon, of South Thomaston, Me., from Brewer, Me., with a cargo of clapboards, staves, and brick for Boston, went ashore on the back side of Eastern Point in a fog on Friday night last, and will prove a total wreck. A portion of the cargo may be saved. The vessel belonged to Capt. George R. Post, and was valued at $1,000; no insurance.

SOUTHAMPTON, Ontario, July 9.—The steamer Quebec, which arrived here to-day, reports that the steamer Francis Smith, of the Collingwood Line, is ashore on Silver Islet, Lake Superior, and leaking badly.

BALTIMORE, Md., July 9.—The schooner Lizzie Wilson, from Boston, with ice, is ashore below Bodkin Point.

BOSTON, Mass., July 9.—The Coronor's inquest into the cause of the explosion on Silver Lake was abruptly terminated to-day by the discovery that the law which went into effect July 1 abolishes the official Coroner and makes no provision for unfinished business. There does not appear to be any way by which an accident can be investigated.

CRIME AND CRIMINAL MATTERS.

DU

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Monday, July 9, 1877.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pkls	10	Spirits Turp., bbls.	285
Beans, bbls.	51	Resin, bbls.	2,967
Bees-wax, pkls	3	Oil, bbls	100
Cotton, bales	283	Oil-cake, pkls	1,200
Cotton-seed oil, bbls.	50	Oil, Lubricat'g, bbls.	30
Copper, bbls	248	Peanuts, bags	780
Copper, cakes	241	Pork, pkls	330
Dried Fruit, pkls	31	Beef, pkls	92
Eggs, pkls	777	Cut-meats, pkls	2,846
Flour, bbls	3,367	Lard, tcs	763
Wheat, bushels	1,486	Lard, kegs	60
Corn, bushels	150,209	Butter, pkls	3,023
Oats, bushels	42,550	Cheese, pkls	9,444
Rye, bushels	400	Quicksilver, flasks	50
Malt, bushels	15,800	Rice, tcs	3
Barley, bushels	9,600	Starch, pkls	470
Peas, bushels	4,000	Tallow, pkls	140
Grease, lbs	149	Tea, pkls	4
Grass-seed, bags	290	Tobacco, hhds	1,026
Hides, bales	118	Tobacco, pkls	1,081
Hops, bales	30	Whisky, bbls	473
Lead, pigs	730	Wool bales	1,060
Leather, sides	19,078		

COFFEE—Has been in moderate demand, at unchanged quotations....Sales reported of 4,300 bags Rio per Emily, at Baltimore, on private terms....Stock of Brazil in first hands, 1,500 bags at Galveston, 3,000 bags at Savannah, 5,465 bags at Hampton Roads, 31,888 bags at Baltimore, and 90,993 bags at New-York; total, 132,846 bags. Stock in second hands, 3,000 bags at New-Orleans, 61,620 bags at Boston, 1,368 bags at New-York: total, 168,888 bags; total in first and second hands, 301,732 bags; afloat and loading for United States to June 1, 15,500 bags; purchased for United States to July 7, 14,000 bags; total visible supply, 441,232 bags. We quote invoices thus: Rio, ordinary, 17c.@17¼c.; fair, 19¾c.; good, 20¼c.; prime, 20¾c.@20¾c.; good, 21c.@21¼c.; fine, 21¾c.; choice, 22c.; Maracaibo, 19¾c.@20c.; Mexican, 19¾c.@21¼c.; Jamaica, 17¾c.@19¾c.; Savanilla, 18c.@20c.; Costa Rica, 18c.@21c.; and San Domingo, 16¾c.@17c., gold, @ lb.

COTTON—Has been quite moderately sought after for early delivery, at a reduction of 1-16c.@ lb. from the quotations of last Tuesday, (the latest preceding business day at the Cotton Exchange)....Sales were officially reported for prompt delivery of 922 bales, of which 794 bales were on last Tuesday evening, including 525 to spinners and 157 bales to speculators....And for forward delivery business has been fair, but at easier prices....Sales have been reported since our last of 31,300 bales, of which 7,900 bales were on last Tuesday evening, and 23,400 bales to-day, with 1,000 bales on the calls, on the basis of Middling, July closing at 12.07c.@12.08c.; August, 12.10c.@12.11c.; September, 11.86c.; October, 11.47c.@11.49c.; November, 11.28c.@11.29c.; December, 11.29c.@11.30c.; January, 11.42c.@11.43c.; February, 11.54c.@11.55c.; March, 11.68c.@11.70. ₰ lb., showing a decline of 4@10 points, closing barely steady.... The receipts of cotton to-day were 283 bales, and at the shipping ports 827 bales, against 1,560 bales same day last week, and thus far this week 827 bales, against 2,639 bales same time last week.... The receipts at the shipping ports since Sept. 1, 1876, were 3,921,983 bales, against 4,070,200 bales for the corresponding time in the preceding Cotton year....Consolidated exports (one day) for Great Britain, from all the shipping ports, 7,043 bales; to the Continent, 1,830 bales....Stock in New-York to-day, 115,184 bales; consolidated stock at the ports, 471,494 bales.

Closing Prices of Cotton in New-York.

	Uplands.	Alabama.	N. O.	Texas.
Ordinary	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜
Strict Ordinary	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜
Good Ordinary	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜
Strict Good Ord	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜
Low Middling	11 13-16	11 13-16	11 15-16	11 15-16
Strict Low Mid	12	12	12⅛	12⅛
Middling	12 3-16	12 3-16	12 5-16	12 5-16
Good Middling	12 7-16	12 7-16	12 9-16	12 9-16
Strict Good Mid	12 11-16	12 11-16	12 13-16	12 13-16
Middling Fair	13 1-16	13 1-16	13 3-16	13 3-16
Fair	13 13-16	13 13-16	13 15-16	13 15-16

Stained.

Good Ordinary	10⅜	Low Middling	11	11
Strict Good Ord	11	Middling	11 13-16	11 13-16

FLOUR AND MEAL—A fairly active market has been reported to-day for State and Western Flour at generally firmer prices, the actual dealings indicating in many instances a further improvement of 10c.@15c. ₰ bbl. and on a few favorite brands of Minnesota Extras and Winter Wheat do., of 20c.@25c. ₰ bbl. as compared with Saturday, closing strong and buoyant, on very moderate offerings for prompt delivery or early arrival. Low grade shipping stock attracted more attention than usual of late. The better qualities of Superfine were scarce and held above the views of buyers....Sales have been reported since our last of 17,650 bbls. of all grades, including unsound Flour of all classes, very poorto very choice, at $3 50@$7 75, mostly at $4@$7 for ordinary to choice Extras: Sour Flour at $3 75@$7 75; inferior to fancy No. 2 at $3 50@$5 25, mainly at $4 35@$5, 100 bbls. poor sweet at $3 80; very inferior to very fancy Superfine State and Western at $3 60@$4 40, mostly at $3 75@$4 25, (of which 100 bbls. State, common, at $5 75,) the latter rate for strictly fancy Winter; very inferior to very good Extra State at $4 20@$4 75, mainly at $4 50@$4 65, (of which a line of 1,000 bbls. good to choice at $4 65;) 100 bbls. at $4 75@$4 85; City Mills Extra, shipping grades, for West Indies, on the basis of $7 75@$8 for fair to choice; do., for South America, $8 25@$9 25, for fair to fancy; do., for Brazil, $8 50@$9 50, for fair to fancy; do., for South African market, quoted at $6 75@$8 75, do. Family Extras, $9 25@$10 75, the latter for strictly choice; very poor to good shipping Extra Western, $6 25@$6 75; good to fancy do. $6 75@$7 25; choice to fancy do. $7 50@$8 75; poor to very choice Western Trade and Family Extras, Spring Wheat stock, $6 75@$10, mainly at $7 50@$9 25, very inferior to strictly choice, do. Red and Amber Winter Wheat stock at $6 75@$10, chiefly at $7 25@$9 75, (of which 750 bbls. new crop Amber Winter, in good part to arrive, at $9 25@$9 75, including 200 bbls. Indiana, for shipment to the West Indies, at $9 30;) ordinary to very choice White do., do., at $7 35@$11, chiefly at $8@$10 25, (of which 3,050 bbls. straight Extras, 1,600 bbls. do. Patent do., 2,950 bbls. Winter Wheat Extras, 475 bbls. Superfine, 725 bbls. No. 2 and 275 bbls. unsound Extras at the lowest quotations....Southern Flour has been offered with reserve, and quoted very dem on a very good demand, especially for home use....Sales have been reported here of 2,400 bbls., in lots, (part to arrive,) at $7 20@$7 50 for good to choice Baltimore Shipping, and $9 50@$11 25 for good to fancy Trade and Family Extras....The dealings were mostly in Extras at $9 25@$10 75, (of which 1,050 bbls. new, part Georgia, at $9 25@$9 75, including 300 bbls. new, for shipment, and $9 25@$9 50,)....Rye Flour has been in good demand at full prices....We quote within the range of from $4 25@$5 25 for ordinary to strictly choice fancy State Superfine; $4 35@$4 90 for Superfine Pennsylvania, and $4 40@$4 25 for poor to very choice Fine, (the latter an extreme,)....Sales reported of 500 bbls., in lots, chiefly at $4 75@$5 25 for good to strictly choice Superfine State, (100 bbls. at $5 20 delivered,)....Corn-meal has been moderately sought after, within the range of from $2 75@$3 30 for poor to very choice Yellow Western; $2 85@$3 35 for Yellow Jersey, and $3 50@$3 55 for Brandywine....Sales have been reported of 1,500 bbls. Yellow Western, mostly within the range of $3@$3 25, and Brandywine, in lots, at $3 50@$3 55, (100 bbls. at $3 50,)....Corn-meal, in bags, has been fairly active, within the range of from $2 40@$2 50 for common to fine, 100 lbs....Most of the sales have been of coarse lots, on the basis of $1 07 for City Mills, and $1 05 for Baltimore....Oat-meal quite dull, within the range of $6@$7 75 for fair to choice Western.

GRAIN—Spring Wheat was moderately sought after, partly for shipment, on the basis of Saturday's closing quotations, but was held at a further advance of 2c.@3c. ₰ bushel, thus improving speculative interest....Winter Wheat was more freely dealt in, especially new crop Southern and Western, mainly for forward delivery, and in good part for export, at, however, irregular prices....Sales have been reported, to-day, of 115,000 bushels, including new crop White Michigan, on private terms, about 12,000 bushels, on private terms; very choice new Amber Georgia, 8,000 bushels, at $2; very choice Amber Western at $2; new crop Red, Amber, and White Southern, about 9,000 bushels, on private terms, within the range of from $1 72½@$1 97½; new crop Amber Southern, soft, at $1 62; new crop No. 2 Red Western, August options, at $1 45; do. first week in August, Philadelphia delivery, about 40,000 bushels, for shipment, at $1 50; No. 1 Minnesota Spring, a small lot, from store, at $1 75; ungraded Spring, about 18,000 bushels, at $1@$1 40, (16,000 bushels afloat, at $1 40,) with strictly choice No. 2 Milwaukee Spring quoted at $1 70 bid, and $1 72@$1 73 asked....At the call of Wheat No. 2 Red Winter, for July delivery, $1 44¾ bid, and $1 45 asked; New-York No. 2 Spring, same option, no bids, and none offered; do., September, $1 25 bid, and $1 40 asked. No transactions....Corn has been more active, and generally 1c.@2c. ₰ bushel higher closing as we write firmly at the improvement....New-York steamer Mixed, September option, left off at a reduction of 4c.@2c. ₰ bushel from the best prices of the day. Sales have been reported here of 150,000 bushels for early deliveries, (of which 178,000 bushels for early delivery,) including New-York Steamer Mixed, for prompt delivery, at 58¾c.@59c., chiefly at 59c.; New-York Steamer Mixed, July option, 16,000 bushels, at 58¾c.@59c., closing, with 59c. bid; do. August, 152,000 bushels, at 58¾c.@59c., of which 24,000 bushels at 59c., closing at 59c. bid; do. September, 24,000 bushels at 60c.@60¾c., at 60¼c., and 50,000 bushels at 60c., closing at 60c. bid and 60¾c. asked; New-York No. 2, for immediate delivery, 60c.@60¾c., chiefly at 60¾c.; do., for July, 8,000 bushels, at 60¾c.; do., for August, 56,000 bushels, at 60¼c.@60¾c., (of which 8,000 bushels at 60¼c.); do. September, quoted at the close at 60¾c.@61c.; Mixed Western, ungraded, at 57c.@61½c., chiefly at 60c.@61c. for sailing vessel, and 58¾c.@59½c. for steamer qualities, the latter for choice, and up to 61½c. for very choice Straight Mixed; warm Corn at 55c.@56¾c.; Yellow Western, 3,800 bushels, at 62¾c.; White Southern, 1,400 bushels, in store, at 67c....At the first call to-day sales were made of New-York Steamer Mixed, 5,000 bushels, at 59c., and of New-York No. 2, 24,000 bushels, August option, at 60¼c.@60¾c., (8,000 bushels at 60¼c., and 16,000 bushels at 60½c.)....And at the last call of New-York Steamer Mixed, sales were made of 5,000 bushels, July option, at 59c.; 16,000 bushels, August, at 59c.; and 18,000 bushels September, at 60c....And of New-York No. 2, 8,000 bushels, July option, at 60¾c., and 8,000 bushels August at 60½c....At the last call, New-York Steamer Mixed, on the spot, closed at 58¾c. bid, and 59c. asked; July, 58c.@59¼c.; August, 59c.@59¼c.; September at 60c.@60¼c....And New-York No. 2, on the spot, closed at 59¾c. bid, and 60c. asked; August, 60c. bid, 2 July option, at 60¼c.@60¾c.; do. August, at 60¼c.@60¾c.; do. September, at 60¾c.@61c. The inquiry for Corn has been on a more extended scale, and the low prices offerings prices have been quoted rather firmer; State quoted at 58c.@60c.; Western quoted at from 70c.@75c. for about fair to prime No. 2; State, at 90c.@98c....Barley has been generally inactive and quoted almost wholly nominal....Of Barley-malt there have been sold 22,000 bushels, at 65c. for odd lots and lines, as extremes, about 30,000 bushels sold at 66c., for shipment....Barley-malt has been, quite to-day at about former quotation of prime; choice to choice six-rowed State quoted at $1@$1 05....Canada Peas in bond, quite dull; quoted nominal....The demand for Oats has been quite active, at a further improvement of 1c.@2c. ₰ bushel, closing firmly, on very moderate offerings....Sales reported of 69,000 bushels, including New-York No. 2 White, 7,750 bushels, at 46c.@46¾c.; 11,500 bushels at the close at 46¾c.; New-York No. 3 at 37c.@38c.; and State at 53c.@56c.; White Line, 21,000 bushels, at 58c.@62c., (of which 17,000 bushels, at 60c. @61c., and 4,000 bushels at 58c.;) Mixed Western's at 37c. @43c., (of which about 12,000 bushels, about equal to New-York No. 3, afloat, at 37c.@37½c.) White Western at 43c.@55c., (of which 3,000 bushels at 45c.;) No. 2 Chicago, a boat load, reported at 46c.; No. 2 Milwaukee, 5,000 bushels, at 48c.; rejected quoted at 33c.@34c.....Feed by rail quoted at 53c.@56c.; White Line, 21,000 and Seeds, as last quoted.....The stock of Grain in store at this port to-day embraces 418,655 bushels Wheat, 386,858 bushels Corn, 39,828 bushels Rye, 92,434 bushels Barley, 245,039 bushels Malt, 925,153 bushels Oats, and 17,696 bushels Peas....The aggregate of Grain in store is 2,107,586 bushels, as against 2,080,677 bushels last Monday, and 4,101,550 bushels on July 10, 1876.

QUEERY CLOTH—Has been in very light demand as a rule....Domestic Cloth quoted within the range of 12¾c. @13c. Other kinds wholly nominal.

HARDWARE—Has been attracting rather more attention, and quoted unsettled as to prices.

HEMP—Has been without important movement....Manilla Hemp quoted at 8c.@9¾c., gold; Sisal at 5c.@6¼c., gold. ₰ lb.; clean Russian, $200@$205, gold, ₰ ton; dressed American, $175@$215; undressed do., $135, currency; Italian, $270@$275, gold, ₰ ton; Jute, 2¾c.@3c., currency; Jute Butts, 3½c.@3¾c., currency; Western Flax, 9c.@15c., currency; for to prime North River Flax, 13c.@15c.; fair to prime Canada do., 14c.@ 16c. ₰ lb.....Sales reported of 300 bales Jute Butts at 3¼c., currency.

HIDES—Steady, with sales reported of 850 Attakapas on private terms, and 1,650 City Slaughter at 10c.

MOLASSES—Very quiet, as a rule, at former quotations.

NAVAL STORES—Rosin has been in light request on the basis of $1 85@$1 90 for Strained to good Strained, $2 95@$3 15 for No. 2, $2 25@2 75 for No. 1, and $3@ $5 for Pale to Extra Pale and Window Glass ₰ 280 lb.

Tar has been quiet and steady; quoted at $2 87½@ $2 50 ₰ bbl.....City Pitch at $2 25 ₰ bbl.....Spirits of Turpentine has been dull to-day, with merchantable, for prompt delivery, quoted at the close at 31c. ₰ gallon, cash, and 31½c. for September, quoted at the close at 30½c.@31c.; Strained, 30c.; Stock in yard limited; 387 bbls. Tar, 3,745 bbls. Spirits Turpentine, 1,026 bbls. Crude do., 30,054 bbls. Resin....Stock afloat, 1,645 bbls. Spirits Turpentine, 1,717 bbls. Resin.

PETROLEUM—Crude quiet, but quoted steady, at 6¼c. in bulk and 9¼c.@9¾c. in shipping order on a moderate demand....Refined in less demand; quoted here at the close, for early delivery, at 13¾c....Reigned, in cases, quoted at 21c.@21½c. for standard Brands....City Naphtha quoted at 9¼c....At Philadelphia, Refined Petroleum, for early delivery, quoted at 13¼c....At Baltimore at 13c....At the Petroleum Exchange sales were made of 2,000 bbls. to the extent of 500,000 gallons, Refined United at $1 97½@$1 98¾; 17,000 bbls., sellers' options, 30 days, at $1 93¾@$1 95⅝; and 5,000 bbls. sellers' options, 60 days, at $1 90¼.

PROVISIONS—The market has been in very good request for early delivery, almost wholly for shipment, and quoted a shade firmer....Sales reported since our last of 1,440 bbls., in lots for export, at $14 25@$14 30, mainly at $14 25....Other kinds quite inactive....Extra Prime quoted at $10@$10 50, and Western Prime Mess at $13 50@$14.....And for forward delivery here, Western Mess dull, with July options quoted at the close $14 15@$14 20, August, $14 15@$14 20, and Sept. $14 20@$14 30, with sales reported of only 250 bbls., August option, at $14 15....Dressed Hogs in less demand at easier prices for light averages. We quote City at 6¾c.@7c., and Pigs at 7c.@ 7¾c. Cut-meats has been in moderately active request and quoted firm....Sales include 11,000 lb. Pickled Bellies, 10 lb., at 7¾c.; 1,500 Pickled Hams, in bulk, 12 lb., at 8½c.; and sundry small lots of other City bulk within our range. Also 30 tcs. Western Pickled Hams at 9½c....We quote City Pickled Shoulders, in bulk, at 7¼c.@7¾c.; Pickled Hams, at 11c.@11¾c.; Smoked Shoulders, at 8¼c.; Smoked Hams at 12¼c.@12¾c.; fresh Bellies at 7¾c.@8c.; fresh Shoulders at 7c.; fresh Hams at 10¾c.@10¾c....Bacon has been inactive, with Long Clear quoted at 6¾c.@7c....And for Chicago delivery, Long and Short Clear (together) at 6¾c. asked; Long Clear, 6¾c.; Short Clear, 7c.; Short Rib, 6¾c.@7c.....Western Steam Lard has been in moderate demand for early delivery at about former rates, closing weak....Of Western Steam, for early delivery, sales have been reported of 350 tcs. new at $9 05@$9 10, and 10 tcs. old at $9 25....And for Chicago delivery, 700 tcs. at $8 95....And for forward delivery here, Western Steam Lard has been fairly active, with sales reported of 1,000 tcs. Western Steam, for July option, quoted at the close at $9 25; August at $9 27, asked; September at $9 35 asked; November at $9 15@$9 20; December, $9 07½@$9 12½; and seller the remainder of the year, $9 05....Sales have been reported of 350 tcs. Western Steam to the extent of 4,500 tcs., August, at $9 25@$9 30; 1,750 tcs., September, at $9 35@$9 37½; and 750 tcs., seller the remainder of the year, at $9 05@$9 07½....At the last call Steam and Kettle wanted; quoted at the close at $9; sales, 160 tcs. at $9.....And No. 1 quoted strong at $8 25; sales, 40 tcs. at $8 25.....Refined Lard in slack request; quoted for the Continent, for early delivery, at the close at $9 50@$9 62½; South America, nominal, and West Indies, 200 tcs. for the West Indies at $7 50....Beef quiet at previous prices, ranging from $13 50@$14 for Extra Mess; $11@$12 for Plain Mess, and $13 25@$13 50 for Packet....Tierce Beef quoted thus: Prime Mess, $10; India Mess, $20; Extra India Mess, $20@$21 ₰ tce. Sales, 100 tcs. Philadelphia, on private terms....Beef Hams have been in light demand, with choice Western quoted at $21@$21 50. Sales 100 lbs. on private terms....Butter, choice, is quoted firm. Eggs about as last quoted....Tallow has been fairly active at firm rates; quoted at $7 87½@$8 25 for good to strictly choice; sales, 230,000 lb., in lots, at $8@$8 25....Stearine very quiet, with prime to choice Western, in tcs., quoted at $10@ $10 12½, and choice City, in tcs., quoted at $10 25@ $10 37½, and in hhds. at 10@12¾....Of Refined Submer Yellow Cotton-seed Oil, sales were made of 100 bbls., July option, at 50c.; 100 bbls., August, at 50½c., and 100 bbls., October, at 50c. ₰ gallon.

SUGARS—Raw steady, but quiet; sales, 150 hhds. Demerara, on private terms; and recently, 3,500 hhds. Muscovado and Centrifugal taken in market rates....We quote fair Refining Cuba at 9⅝c.; good do., 9¾c.; prime do., 10c.; fair to very choice Grocery, 10⅜c.@10⅝c.; No. 12 Clayed at 10c.@ 10⅜c.; Centrifugal rates at 10¾c.@11c.; Manila, boxes, 9c.@9¾c.; Molasses Sugar, 8½c.@9¾c.; Melado, 9c.@ 9¾c.@....Refined Sugars have been in moderate request, partly for shipment, with Cut loaf quoted at 12¾c.; Crushed at 12¾c.; Powdered at 11¾c.; Granulated at 11¾c.; Soft White at 10⅞c.@11⅛c.; Soft Yellow at 9¾c.@10⅜c. ₰ lb.

WHISKY—Sold to the extent of 50 bbls. at $1 13, subsequently quoted at $1 12½@$1 12¾. Market dull and unsettled.

FREIGHTS—Both Freight business was comparatively tame to-day, with rates for Grain by steam for British ports quoted somewhat steadier, but otherwise weak and irregular. The improving movement was felt chiefly in the Petroleum interest, but with rates quoted depressed. Vessels for Tobacco, Grain, Lumber, and general cargo moderately inquired for....For Liverpool, the engagements reported since our last have been, by steam, 24,000 bushels Corn at 4½d. ₰ bushels; 50 pks. Tobacco on private terms; 600 pks. Provisions, in lots, at 20s.; 1,000 do. 18,000 bbls. Cheese, reported on private terms, quoted at 40s. bid and 45s. asked ₰ ton. Also a British brig, 297 tons, with Tobacco from Richmond, at 30s....For Glasgow, by steam, 8,000 bushels Grain at 4d. ₰ hundred weight, 1,000 bushels, same rate....For Dundee, 1,000 bushels Grain, at 4d. ₰ ton....For Leith-mouth, by steam, 32,000 bushels Grain at 5¼d. ₰ 60 lb.....For Exeter, a British bark, 321 tons, hence, with about 2,000 bbls. Naphtha at 4s. ₰ bbl.....For Cork and orders, an Austrian bark, 504 tons, hence, with about 3,600 quarters Red Barley at 3s. ₰ 480 lb.; an Italian bark, 835 tons, hence, with about 5,700 quarters Grain at 4s. 1½d. ₰ quarter....For Havre, by steam, 20,000 bushels Corn at 1½c. ₰ bushel; 25,000 feet Lumber at 16c. ₰ M.; and sundry small lots of other City bulk Corn on private terms; 22 tons Salted Hides, 475 hds. Bacon, and 150 tcs. Lard at 7-16c.; 100 hhds. and 15,000 lb. Tallow at 3c. ₰ lb.; 100 cases Canned Meats and 101 cases Sewing-machines at 810 ₰ ton, measurement....For Bordeaux, a Norwegian bark, 755 tons, hence, with about 4,500 bbls. Crude Petroleum at 3s. 9d. ₰ barrel (prompt dispatch)....For Antwerp, by steam, 100 tcs. Lard, on private terms....For Baltic ports, direct, by steam, 50 tcs. Lard, at 45s. ₰ ton, 25 tons Leather, on private terms....For the Baltic, by Norwegian bark, 384 tons, hence, with about 22,700 bbls. Refined Petroleum, at 4s. 6d. ₰ bbl.....For Genoa, an Italian bark, 477 tons, (to arrive,) hence, with general cargo, at £1,000.....For Naples, an Italian bark, 489 tons, hence, with Kentucky Tobacco, at 90s.; and another, of 497 tons, with do., at 80s.; (the latter vessel with option of Leghorn or Palermo)....For Trieste, an Italian bark, 477 tons, hence, with about 3,000 bbls. Refined Petroleum, at 4s. 9d. ₰ bbl.....For Ports of August (entrance) another, 482 tons, with about 2,800 bbls. do. from Philadelphia, (a recharter) at 4s. 9d.; another, 561 tons, with about 3,300 bbls. do., from do., at 4s. 9d. ₰ bbl.....6th of August (entrance)....For Halifax, a British brig, 187 tons, hence, with Coal at $1 25 ₰ ton.....For Jamaica, an American schooner, 316 tons, with Lumber, from Bridgewater, Nova Scotia, at $7.....For the River Plate, a British bark, (now at Baltimore,) with about 450,000 feet Lumber, from Brunswick, at $20, net....For Montevideo, an American brig, 350 tons, hence with general cargo, at market rates.....For Rio Grande do Sul, a British brig, 148 tons, hence, with general cargo, at equal to about $1 30 ₰ bbl.

THE STATE OF TRADE.

THE LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Monday, July 9, 1877.

Trade in horned Cattle opened slow and the markets closed weak on this forenoon. The arrivals were moderate, and quality ranged from poor to good. At Sixtieth-Street Yards prices were 8¼c.@10½c. ₰ lb., weights 6¼ to 9 cwt. At Harsimus Cove Yards prices ranged from 7¾c.@10¼c. ₰ lb., weights 4¾ to 9 cwt. Sales were generally effected on 5th lb. net; extreme allowance, 65 to 100 lbs. net. Milch Cows sold at $30 ₰ head. Smooth quality Veals sold at 7c.@7¾c. ₰ lb.; coarse quality Calves at 5¼c.@6¼c. ₰ lb. Buttermilk-fed Calves at 3½c.@3¾c. ₰ lb.; Hobs at $3 25@$3 50 ₰ head; Grass-fed Calves at $5 25@$5 50 ₰ head; mixed lots at 5½c. ₰ lb. Sheep and Lambs in fair demand; Sheep sold at 4c.@5½c. ₰ lb.; Lambs at 6c.@8c. ₰ lb. Trade in Hogs improved on a light run; Live Hogs sold to be weighed; City Dressed not quoted at noon.

SALES.

At Sixtieth-Street Yards.—T. C. Eastman sold for self 52 cars of horned Cattle, sales as follows: 122 Texan Steers, fed east of the Mississippi, at 8¾c. ₰ lb., weight 5½ cwt.; 178 Kentucky Steers, from fair to good, from 9½c.@12½c. ₰ lb., weight 8¾ cwt.; 76 common Illinois Steers at 9¼c. ₰ lb., weight 6 cwt.; 98 coarse Illinois Steers at 10¼c. ₰ lb., weight 7½ cwt.; 88 fair Illinois Steers at 10½c. ₰ lb., with 31 on ₰ head, weight 6½ cwt.; 64 good Illinois Steers at 12¼c. ₰ lb., weight 7¾ cwt.; 59 good Illinois Steers at 12¾c. ₰ lb., weight 8 cwt.; 48 good Illinois Steers at 12¾c. ₰ lb., weight 8¼ cwt.; 30 Ellis sold for self and Brown 77 Illinois Steers from, fair to good, from 11¾c.@13¼c. ₰ lb., weight 7¾ to 9 cwt. Ulery & Cary sold for selves 47 Illinois Steers, from common to good, from 10½c.@12c. ₰ lb., weight 7¼ cwt. H. F. Burchard sold for Rankin & Thompson 1 Illinois Bull, live weight, 1,620 lb., at 5c. ₰ lb.; 16 good Illinois Steers at 13c. ₰ lb., weights 8¼ to 9 cwt.; for G. Roberts 44 fair Ohio Steers at 11¼c. ₰ lb., weight 7¾ cwt.; 29 Ohio Steers, from fair to good, from 11¾c.@13c. ₰ lb., weights 8¼ to 9¼ cwt. Siegel & Meyer sold for selves 40 Colorado Steers at 8¾c. ₰ lb., with 60c. off ₰ head, weight 7¼ cwt.; 12 fair Illinois Steers at 11c. ₰ lb., weight 7¼ cwt.; 32 good Illinois Steers at 12c. ₰ lb., with $1 on ₰ head, weight 7¼ cwt. T. Wheeler sold for self 17 fair Illinois Steers at 11½c. ₰ lb., weight 7 cwt.; 19 good Illinois Steers at 12¼c. ₰ lb., weight 8 cwt. D. Coon & Thompson sold for selves 32 fair Illinois Steers at 11¼c. ₰ lb., weight 7 cwt.; 115 Illinois Steers, from fair to good, from 11¾c.@12¾c. ₰ lb., weights 7¼ cwt.; 17 fair Illinois Steers sold by Conway, Smith & Co. at their own risk, at $60; 1 Springer for $40, 2 Springers for $97 50, 1 Springer for $52 50, 2 Calves, weight 160 lb. ₰ head, at 6½c. ₰ lb. Hume, Elliott & Co. sold 131 Kentucky Hogs, weight 8,480 lb., at 7¾c. ₰ lb.; 1,393 Kentucky Lambs, weight 24,210 lb., at 7¾c. ₰ lb.; 59 Canada Lambs, weight 4,020 lb., at 7½c. ₰ lb.; 104 Canada Lambs, weight 7,130 lb., at 7½c. ₰ lb.; 82 State Lambs, weight 5,070 lb., at 6¾c. ₰ lb.; 54 State Lambs, weight 3,330 lb., at 6¾c. ₰ lb.; 193 State Lambs, weight 13,390 lb., at 7½c. ₰ lb.; 57 State Lambs, weight 3,920 lb., at 7½c. ₰ lb.; 239 Ohio Sheep, weight 19,640 lb., at 4½c. ₰ lb.; 190 Ohio Sheep, weight 4,380 lb., at 5c. ₰ lb.; 190 Ohio Sheep, weight 13,430 lb., at 5c. ₰ lb.; 274 Ohio Sheep, weight 24,110 lb., at 5¼c. ₰ lb.; 105 Canada Sheep, weight 10,750 lb., at 5¼c. ₰ lb.; 6 State Bucks, weight 700 lb., at 4c. ₰ lb.; 15 State Bucks, weight 1,940 lb., at 4½c. ₰ lb.; 64 State Sheep, weight 7,180 lb., at 4½c. ₰ lb.; 22 State Sheep, weight 2,280 lb., at 5c. ₰ lb.; 92 State Sheep, weight 9,220 lb., at 5½c. ₰ lb.; 20 buttermilk-fed Calves at $6 50 ₰ head; 54 buttermilk-fed Calves at $6 75 ₰ head; 28 buttermilk-fed Calves, weight 5,040 lb., at $3 18 ₰ cwt.; 10 buttermilk-fed Calves, weight 2,000 lb., at 3½c. ₰ lb.; 7 Calves, weight 1,460 lb., at 5c. ₰ lb.; 6 Calves, weight 970 lb., at 5c. ₰ lb.; 5 Calves, weight 690 lb., at 6c. ₰ lb.; 3 Calves, weight 470 lb., at 6¾c. ₰ lb.; 84 Veals, weight 12,020 lb., at 7c. ₰ lb. Sold for week ending July 7, 1877, 7,268 Sheep and Lambs and 754 Calves, average ₰ head; 1,351 Veals and Calves at $7 45 average ₰ head. J. Kirby sold 7 Veals, weight 960 lb., at 7c. ₰ lb.; 7 mixed Calves, weight 1,450 lb., at 3½c. ₰ lb.; 13 buttermilk-fed Calves, weight 2,430 lb., at 3½c. ₰ lb.; 13 buttermilk-fed Calves, weight 2,300 lb., at 3½c. ₰ lb.; 14 buttermilk-fed Calves, weight 2,670 lb., at 3¾c. ₰ lb.; 2 State Sheep, weight 260 lbs., at 5c. ₰ lb., and three Lambs, weight 390 lb., at 7½c. ₰ lb. Davis & Hollenbeck sold 1 Bull for $3 25; 1 Bob for $5 50; 11 grass-fed Calves at $5 12½ ₰ head; 4 grass-fed Calves at $6 25 ₰ head; 2 Calves, weight 280 lb., at 5c. ₰ lb.; 16 Veals, weight 2,990 lb., at 7¼c. ₰ lb.; 8 Lambs, weight 1,120 lb., at 7c. ₰ lb.; 17 mixed Calves, weight 2,520 lb., at 5½c. ₰ lb.; 77 Canada Lambs, weight 5,200 lb., at $7 40 ₰ cwt.; 85 Canada Lambs, weight 5,620 lb., at $7 55 ₰ cwt.; 82 Tennessee Lambs, weight 4,830 lb., at 7½c. ₰ lb.; 100 Tennessee Lambs, weight 5,870 lb., at 6¾c. ₰ lb.; 17 Tennessee Lambs, weight 1,000 lb., at 6¾c. ₰ lb.; 200 Kentucky Lambs, weight 11,800 lb., at 6¾c. ₰ lb.; 11 call Ohio Sheep, weight 754 lb., at 4¼c. ₰ lb.; 241 Ohio Sheep, weight 19,360 lb., at 5c. ₰ lb.; 240 Ohio Sheep, weight, 5,010 lb., at 5½c. ₰ lb.; 168 Ohio Sheep, weight 14,330 lb., at 5¼c. ₰ lb. Sold for week ending July 7, 1877, 1,861 Sheep at $5 15 average ₰ head; 2,060 Lambs at $4 79 average ₰ head; 315 Calves at $7 72 ₰ head.

At Forty-Second-Street Hog Yards.—George Reid sold 44 Ohio Hogs, net weight, at noon; had 1 car due.

At Harsimus Cove Yards.—Coney and McPherson sold for J. A. Dadleman, 70 good Kentucky Steers, at 12c.@ 13¼c. ₰ lb., weight 9 cwt.; for N. Morris, 112 Illinois Steers, from common to good, from 10½c.@12¼c. ₰ lb., weight 7 cwt.; for N. Morris, 1, Waixel, and S. W. Aller, ton, 90 Illinois Steers, from fair to good, from 11¾c.@ 12¾c. ₰ lb., weight 7¼ cwt.; for Holmes, 49 Ohio Steers at 10¾c.@11¾c. ₰ lb., weight 7 cwt.; for C. F. Reynolds, 65 fair Missouri Steers, at 10¾c.@11¼c. ₰ lb., weight 7 cwt.; for Thompson & Co., 120 Cherokee Steers, direct from the plains at 7½c.@8c. ₰ lb., weight 5 cwt.; for J. Liby, 37 Texan Steers, fed east of the Mississippi, at 8¾c. ₰ lb., weight 5 cwt.; 16 fair Illinois Steers at 12¼c. ₰ lb., weight 8 cwt.; for J. Schomberg, 17 fair Ohio Steers at 11¾c. ₰ lb., weight 7½ cwt. D. Waixel sold for Waixel & Allerton, 116 Cherokee Steers, fed east of the Mississippi, at 9c. ₰ lb., weight 5½ cwt.; 116 fair Illinois Steers at 11¾c. ₰ lb., weight 7½ cwt.; 116 fair Illinois Steers at 11¾c. ₰ lb., with $1 on ₰ head on 3 18 head sold at lowest rate, and 50c. on ₰ head on 32 head sold at top rate, weights 6¼ to 7 cwt.; 13 good Illinois Steers at 12¾c. ₰ lb., weight 8 cwt. Bliss & Sherman sold for Waixel & Allerton, 31 grass-fed Illinois Steers at 8¾c.@9¼c. ₰ lb., weight 5 to 5¼ cwt.; 18 common Illinois Steers at 10¾c. ₰ lb., weight 6 cwt.; 26 fair Illinois Steers at 11¾c. ₰ lb., weight 7 cwt.; 46 Goldsmith sold for Sherman 30 fair Illinois Steers at 11¼c. ₰ lb., weight 7¼ cwt.; for H. Klopfer 71 Missouri Steers, from common to fair, from 10¾c.@11c. ₰ lb., weights 6 cwt.; 45 common Illinois Steers at 10¾c. ₰ lb., weight 6 cwt.; 25 grass-fed Missouri Steers at 9¾c. ₰ lb., weighs 6 cwt.; 47 common Illinois Steers at 10¾c. ₰ lb., weight 6 cwt.; 35 grass-fed Missouri Steers at 9¾c. ₰ lb., weighs 6 cwt.; 29 common Illinois Steers at 10¾c. ₰ lb., with $10 off on 15 head, sold at top rate. C. Kahn sold for Kahn & Furst 122 Kentucky Steers at 12c.@13c. ₰ lb., with $10 off on 11 head, sold at 12½c. ₰ lb., weight 8 cwt.; 30 fair Illinois Steers at 11¾c. ₰ lb., with $1 on 16 head, and 10¼c. ₰ lb., weights 6½ to 7¼ cwt.; 41 fair Illinois Steers at 11c.@11¼c. ₰ lb., with 50c. off ₰ head on 24 head

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STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA.....Thursday, July 26
STATE OF NEVADA.....Thursday, Aug. 2

For HAYTI, COLOMBIA, ISTHMUS OF PANAMA, and SOUTH PACIFIC PORTS, (via Aspinwall)

ALPS.....Saturday, July 14
CITY A.....Saturday, July 28

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VILLE DE PARIS, DURAND, Wednesday, July 18, 11 A. M.
LABRADOR, SAUCLIER, Wednesday, July 25, 6 A. M.

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CITY OF BERLIN.....Saturday, July 14, 8 A. M.
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SAN JACINTO, Capt. HAZARD, SATURDAY, July 14, Pier 43 North River, 3 P. M.
GEO. YONGE, Agent, 409 Broadway.

H. LIVINGSTON, Capt. MALLORY, WEDNESDAY, July 18, Pier 43 North River, 3 P. M.
GEO. YONGE, Agent, 409 Broadway.

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Steam-ship CHINA.....Saturday, July 14

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TO SUMMER TRAVELERS.

International Steam-ship Company's Line of Steamers TO EASTERN MAINE, NEW-BRUNSWICK, NOVA SCOTIA, PRINCE EDWARD'S ISLAND, &c., &c.

The steamers NEW-YORK and CITY OF PORTLAND will, until Sept. 15, leave Boston at 8 A. M. and Portland at 6 P. M. every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, and FRIDAY, for EASTPORT, Me. and ST. JOHN, N. B., forwarding passengers by connecting lines to Calais, Me., St. Andrews, Fredericton, Shediac, Mirimichi, and Bathurst, N. B.; Truro, Pictou, Digby, Annapolis, Kentville, Windsor, and Halifax, N. S.; Summerside and Charlottetown, P. E. I. The steamers are first class in every respect; the climate of the region to which they run is delightfully cool and invigorating, and the expenses of travel very moderate. For circular with description of the route, and any further information, apply to

W. H. KILBY, Agent,
End of Commercial Wharf, Boston, Mass.

NEW-YORK, HAVANA & MEXICAN MAIL S. S. LINE
Steamers leave Pier No. 3 North River, at 3 P. M.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.

CITY OF HAVANA, PHILLIPS.....Saturday, July 14
CITY OF VERA CRUZ, DEAKES.....Wednesday, July 18
CITY OF NEW-YORK, TIMMERMAN.Wednesday, July 25

FOR VERA CRUZ AND NEW-ORLEANS.

Via Havana, Progreso, Champeachy Tuxpan, Tampico.
CITY OF HAVANA, PHILLIPS.....Saturday, July 14

Steamers will leave New-Orleans July 22 and Aug. 12 for Vera Cruz and all the above ports.

For freight or passage apply to
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, Nos. 31 and 33 Broadway.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA DIRECT MAIL LINE.

These first-class steam-ships sail regularly at 3 P. M. from Pier No. 13 North River, as follows:

COLUMBUS.....WEDNESDAY, July 11
CLYDE.....SATURDAY, July 21

Accommodations unsurpassed. For freight or passage apply to WM. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling Green. McKELLER, LULING & CO., Agents in Havana.

HAMBURG American Packet Company's Line, for PLYMOUTH, CHERBOURG, and HAMBURG.

POMMERANIA.....July 12 | SCEVLA.....July 26
GELLERT.....July 19 | LESSING.....Aug. 2

Rates of passage to Plymouth, London, Cherbourg, Hamburg, and all points in England: First Cabin, $100, gold; Second Cabin, $60, gold; Steerage, $30, currency.

KUNHARDT & CO., C. B. RICHARD & BRO'S.,
General Agents, General Passenger Agents.
61 Broadway, N. Y. 61 Broadway, N. Y.

SHIPPING.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE,

SAILING FROM PIER NO. 27 NORTH RIVER, WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS at 3 P. M.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., FLORIDA, THE SOUTH, AND SOUTH-WEST.

GULF STREAM.....WEDNESDAY.....July 11
CITY OF ATLANTA.....SATURDAY.....July 14

SUPERIOR PASSENGER ACCOMMODATIONS.

Insurance to destination one-half of one per cent.

Goods forwarded free of commission. Passenger tickets and bills of lading issued and signed at the office of

JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents.
Office on the pier.

Or W. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling Green.
Or BENTLEY D. HASELL, General Agent
Great Southern Freight Line, 317 Broadway.

THE AMERICAN STEAM-SHIP COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA AND LIVERPOOL LINE.

The only Transatlantic Line sailing under the American flag. Sailing every Thursday from Philadelphia and Wednesday from Liverpool.

THE RED STAR LINE.

Carrying the Belgian and United States Mails. Sailing semi-monthly alternately from Philadelphia and New-York. Direct and only

TO ANTWERP.

For rates of passage and other information apply to PETER WRIGHT & SONS, General Agents, No. 307 Walnut-st., Philadelphia, and No. 52 Broadway, New-York.

JNO. McDONALD, Agt., No. 8 Battery-place.

ANCHOR LINE U. S. MAIL STEAMERS.

NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.

Ethiopia.....July 14, 8 A. M. | Bolivia.....July 28 7 A. M.
Victoria.....July 21, 2 P. M. | Devonia.....Aug. 4, noon

TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, OR DERRY.

Cabins, $65 to $80, according to accommodations:
Intermediate, $35; Steerage, $28.

NEW-YORK TO SOUTHAMPTON AND LONDON.

Elysia.....July 21, 2 P. M. | Utopia.....Aug. 4, noon

Cabins, $55 to $70. Steerage, $28. Cabin excursion tickets at reduced rates. Drafts issued for any amount at current rates. Company's Pier Nos. 20 and 21 North River, New-York.

HENDERSON BROTHERS,
Agents, No. 7 Bowling Green.

NATIONAL LINE—Piers 41 and 51 North River. FOR LONDON.

GREECE.....THURSDAY, July 19, 10 A. M.

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

Spain...July 14, 8:30 A. M. | Egypt.....July 28, 8 A. M.
The Queen.July 21, 2 P. M. | Italy.....Saturday, Aug. 4

Cabin and steerage passage, and drafts from £1 upward, issued at very low rates. Company's offices No. 69 Broadway. F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

FOR LIVERPOOL, VIA QUEENSTOWN.

The Liverpool and Great Western Steam Company's United States mail steamers leave Pier No. 53 N. R.:

WISCONSIN.....TUESDAY, July 17, at 10 A. M.
MONTANA.....TUESDAY, July 31, at 9 A. M.
WYOMING.....TUESDAY, Aug. 14, at 9 A. M.

Cabin passage, $55, $65, or $75, according to stateroom; steerage, $28; intermediate, $40.

WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 29 Broadway.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, No. 91 Duane-st., corner Broadway.

RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

GREAT TRUNK LINE
AND UNITED STATES MAIL ROUTE.
On and after June 25, 1877.

Trains leave New-York, via Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets Ferries, as follows:

Express for Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West and South, with Pullman Palace Cars attached, 9 A. M., 6 and 8:30 P. M. daily.

For Williamsport, Lock Haven, Corry, and Erie, at 8:30 P. M., connecting at Corry for Titusville, Petroleum Centre, and the Oil Regions. For Williamsport and Lock Haven, 9 A. M.

For Baltimore, Washington, and the South, "Limited Washington Express," Pullman Parlor Cars, daily, except Sunday, 9:30 A. M.; arrive Washington, 3.10 P. M; Regular at 8:20 A. M., 1, 6, and 8:30 P. M. Sunday, 8 and 8:30 P. M.

Express for Philadelphia, 7:30, 8:20, 9, (9:30 Limited,) 10:30 A. M., 1, 4, 5, 6, 7, and 8:30 P. M. Sunday, 9 A. M., 5, 6, 7, and 8:30 P. M. Emigrant and second-class, 7 P. M.

For trains to Newark, Elizabeth, Railway, Princeton, Trenton, Perth Amboy, Flemington, Belvidere, and other points, see local schedules at all Ticket Offices.

Trains arrive: From Pittsburg, 6:50 and 10:40 A. M. and 10:20 P. M. daily; 10, 10 A. M. and 6:50 P. M. daily, except Monday. From Washington and Baltimore, 6:50, 10:05 A. M., 4:10, 5:10, and 10:10 P. M. Sunday, 6:50, 10:40 A. M. From Philadelphia, 3:05, 6:50, 9:10, 10:10, 10,40, 11:50 A. M., 2:10, 4:10, 5:10, 6:50, 8:40, 10:10, and 10:20 P. M. Sunday, 4:05, 6:30, 10:40, 11:50 A. M.; 6:50 and 10:20 P. M.

Ticket Offices, Nos. 526 and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts; No. 4 Court-st., Brooklyn; Nos. 114, 116, and 118 Hudson-st., Hoboken: Depot, Jersey City. Emigrant Ticket Office, No. 8 Battery-place.

L. P. FARMER,
FRANK THOMSON, General Passenger Agent.
General Manager.

TO PHILADELPHIA
via
PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

THE OLD-ESTABLISHED ROUTE AND SHORT LINE between
NEW-YORK AND PHILADELPHIA.

13 Through Trains each way daily. 3 Depots in Philadelphia, 2 in New-York.

Double track, the most Improved Equipment, and the Fastest Time consistent with absolute safety.

On and after June 25, 1877,

Express Trains leave New-York, via Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets Ferries, as follows:

7:30, 8:20, 9, (9:30 limited,) 10:30 A. M., 1, 4, 5, 6, 7, and 8:30 P. M. Sunday, 9 A. M., 5, 6, 7, and 8:30 P. M. Returning, trains leave Philadelphia 3:05, 6, 7:30, 8, 8:30, and 11 A. M., (Limited Express, 1:35 P. M.,) 2, 4, 5:30, 7, and 7:35 P. M., and 12 Midnight. On Sunday, 3:35, 8, 8:30 A. M., 4, 7:35, P. M., and 12 Midnight.

Ticket Offices, Nos. 526 and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts.; No. 4 Court-st., Brooklyn; Nos. 114, 116, and 118 Hudson-st., Hoboken: Depot, Jersey City. Emigrant Ticket Office, No. 8 Battery-place.

FRANK THOMSON, L. P. FARMER,
General Manager. General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—Commencing July 1, 1877, through trains will leave Grand Central Depot 8:00 A. M., Western and Northern Express, with drawing-room car to Rochester; also to St. Albans.

9:00 A. M., Special Saratoga Express, drawing-room cars, through to Montreal.

10:30 A. M., Special Chicago and Western Express, with drawing-room cars to Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo, and Niagara Falls; also, drawing-room car through to Richfield Springs.

11:30 A. M., Northern and Western Express, with drawing-room cars for Saratoga.

3:30 P. M., Special Saratoga Express. Connects at East Albany for principal stations to Syracuse.

4:00 P. M., Albany and Troy Express. Stops at Sing Sing, Peekskill, and all stations north, except Livingston.

8:00 P. M., St. Louis Express, with sleeping cars for St. Louis, running through every day in the week; also, sleeping-cars for Watertown, Canandaigua, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and for Montreal via saratoga.

8:30 P. M., Pacific Express daily, with sleeping cars, for Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Cleveland, Toledo, Detroit, and Chicago, and to Montreal via St. Albans.

11:00 P. M., Express, with sleeping cars, for Albany and Troy. Way trains as per local Time Tables.

Tickets for sale at Nos. 252, 261, and 413 Broadway, and at Westcott Express Company's offices, Nos. 7 Parkplace, 785 and 942 Broadway, New-York, and 353 Washington-st., Brooklyn.

CHAS. E. MEEKER, General Passenger Agent.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.—FERRY-BOATS Leave New-York from James-slip 30 minutes, and from 34th-st., East River, 15 minutes previous to departure of trains. No boats from James-slip after 7 P. M. On Sundays from 34th-st. only. Trains leave Long Island City at 6:15 a.m., for Greenport, Sag Harbor, &c., 8:44, 9:03 A. M., 3:30, 4:06 P. M.; Sundays, 4:40 A. M. For Patchogue, &c., at 9:03 A. M., 2, 4:45, 5:23, 6:03 P. M.; Sundays, 9:15 A. M. For Babylon, &c., at 7:45, 9:44, 11:03, 11:30 A. M., 2, 4:24, 4:45, 5:23, 6:03 P. M.; Sundays, 9:15 A. M., 6:35 P. M. For Port Jefferson, &c., at 10 A. M., 3:30, 5:05 P. M.; Sundays, 6:30 A. M. For Northport, &c., at 10 A. M., 3:30, 5:05, 6:42 P. M.; Sundays, 9:30 A. M., 6:30 P. M. For Locust Valley, &c., at 8:44, 11:30 A. M., 3:30, 4:24, 5:05, 6:42 P. M.; Sundays, 9:30 A. M., 6:30 P. M. For Rockaway Beach, &c., at 9, 10:20, 11:30 A. M., 1:30, 4:24, 5:05, 5:43 P. M. Sundays, 8:30, 9, 10:20, 11 A. M., 1:30, 5:30 P. M. For Far Rockaway, &c., at 9, 10:20, 11:30, A. M., 1:30, 2, 3:30, 4:24, 5:05, 5:43, 7 P. M.; Sundays, 8:15, 10, 11 A.M., 1:30, 6:30, 6:35 P. M. Local trains for Flushing, College Point, &c., as per time table. Ticket offices in New-York at James-Slip and Thirty-fourth-Street Ferries: at the offices of Westcott's Long Island Express Company, No. 7 Parkplace, No. 785 Broadway, No. 943 Broadway, Grand Central Depot, 42d-st., and in Brooklyn, No. 333 Washington-st. In Brooklyn, E. D., No. 79 4th-st. By purchasing tickets at any of the above offices baggage can be checked from residence to destination.

LONG BRANCH AND PHILADELPHIA VIA NEW-JERSEY SOUTHERN R. R.

Commencing June 18, 1877, steamers leave New-York, Pier No. 8 North River, foot Rector-st., connecting at Sandy Hook with trains for Long Branch, 6:20, 9:30, 10:40 A. M., 3:45, 5, and 6:15 P. M.

Ocean Grove, 9:30 A. M. and 3:45 P. M.

Philadelphia and Tome Market, 6:20, 9:30, A. M., and 3:45 P. M.; Sea-side Park, Barnegat, and Beach Haven, 6:20 A. M. and 3:45 P. M.; Vineland, Bridgeton, Atlantic City, and Cape May, 9:30 A. M.; Sundays, for Long Branch, 9:30 A. M.

W. S. SNEDEN, General Manager.

ERIE RAILWAY.

Summer Arrangement of through trains. From Chambers-Street Depot, New-York (42d-st. see notes below.)

9:00 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Cincinnati and Chicago Day Express. Drawing-room coaches to Buffalo.

10:45 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Express Mail for Buffalo and the West. Sleeping coach to Buffalo.

7:00 P. M., daily, Pacific Express to the West. Sleeping coaches through to Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cincinnati and Chicago without change. Hotel dining-coaches to Chicago.

7:00 P. M., except Sundays, Western Emigrant train.

Above trains leave Twenty-third-Street Ferry at 8:45 and 10:15 A. M., and 6:45 P. M.

For local trains see time tables and cards in hotels and depots. JNO. N. ABBOTT, General Passenger Agent

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN AND HARTFORD RAILROAD.—Trains leave Forty-second-Street Depot for Boston at 8:05, 11 A. M., 1, 3, 9, 10, 11:35 P. M. For Boston and Albany Railroad, 8:05, 11 A. M., 3, 9 P. M. For Connecticut River Railroad, 8:05, 11 A. M., 12 M., 3 P. M. For Newport, 8:05 A. M., 1 P. M. For Shore Line Division, 8:05 A. M., 1, 3, 5:15, 10 P. M. For Air Line Railroad, 8:05 A. M., 1, 3, 5:15 P. M. For New-Haven and Northampton Railroad, 8:05 A. M., 3 P. M. For Naugatuck Railroad, 8:05 A. M., 1, 3 P. M. For Housatonic Railroad, 8:05 A. M., 3 P. M. For Danbury and Norwalk Railroad, 8:05 A. M., 1, 3, 4:40, 9 P. M. For Shepaug Railroad, 8:05 A. M., 3 P. M. For New-Canaan Railroad, 8:05 A. M., 1, 4:40, 5:45 P. M. For local trains see time tables.

CALIFORNIA. PASSENGERS! THE CHICAGO & NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY, and THAT LINE ALONE, runs the celebrated Pullman Hotel Dining Cars between Chicago and Omaha. They leave Chicago and Omaha daily. This road is the oldest, shortest, quickest, and best line between Chicago and the Missouri River, and has the best equipment of any road in the West. All tickets agents will sell you California or other Western tickets by this line.

L. F. BOOTH, General Agent, 415 Broadway, N. Y.

WICKFORD RAILROAD ROUTE TO NEWPORT, R. I.—Passengers for this line take 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M. express trains from Grand Central Depot, arriving at 4:18 and 8 P. M. at Newport.

THEODORE WARREN, Superintendent.

RAILROADS.

LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD.
ARRANGEMENT PASSENGER TRAINS. JAN 1, 1877.

Leave depots, foot of Cortlandt and Desbrosses sts., at 6:30 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Manch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Sayre, Elmira, Rhesca, Auburn, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and the West. Pullman's sleeping coaches attached.

General Eastern office corner Church and Cortlandt sts.

CHARLES H. CUMMINGS, Agent.
ROBERT H. SAYRE, Superintendent and Engineer.

TO THE WHITE MOUNTAINS.
THROUGH BY DAYLIGHT.

On and after July 9, through cars for the White Mountains will leave Grand Central Depot, via New-York, New-Haven and Hartford Railroad, at 8:05 A. M., arriving at Fabyan's at 8:25 P. M.

Ask for tickets via Connecticut River Line.

STEAMBOATS.

THE NEW
PROVIDENCE LINE
TO BOSTON, via Providence Direct.
A WHOLE NIGHT'S REST.
ONLY 42 MILES OF RAIL. TIME 60 MINUTES.

The magnificent new steamer

MASSACHUSETTS,
("The Palace Steamer of the World,")
and the world-renowned steamer
RHODE ISLAND,
("The Queen of the Sound,")

Leave daily (Sundays excepted) from Pier No. 29 N. R., foot of Warren-st., at 5 P. M., arriving at PROVIDENCE at 6 A. M. and BOSTON 7 A. M. No intermediate landings between New-York and Providence.

THE OLD RELIABLE STONINGTON LINE,

FOR BOSTON AND ALL POINTS EAST,
at 5 P. M. daily from Pier No. 33 N. R., foot of Jay-st.

THE GREAT FALL RIVER LINE FOR BOSTON,

And all points EAST, via NEWPORT and FALL RIVER.

The mammoth palace steamers

BRISTOL AND PROVIDENCE,

LARGEST, HANDSOMEST, AND MOST COSTLY STEAMERS IN THE WORLD. Full night's rest. No midnight changes. Five morning trains Fall River to Boston. Steamers leave New-York daily at 5 P. M., (Sundays July 1 to Sept. 2, inclusive,) from Pier No. 28, N. R., foot of Murray-st. GRAND PROMENADE CONCERTS every evening. Tickets and State Rooms secured at all principal hotels and ticket offices, at the Pier, and on steamers. BORDEN & LOVELL, Agents.

GEO. L. CONNOR, Gen'l Pass. Agent.

OAK BLUFFS,
MARTHA'S VINEYARD,
AND
NANTUCKET.
NEW AND DIRECT ROUTE BETWEEN
NEW-YORK AND THESE GREAT
SUMMER RESORTS OF NEW-ENGLAND,
VIA
FALL RIVER LINE
AND WOODS HOLE.

Leave New-York at 5 P. M. daily, (Sundays included.) Arrive at Oak Bluffs 8:30 A. M., and Nantucket 11:30 A. M. the next day.

3 TO 6 HOURS AHEAD OF OTHER LINES.

New-York to Oak Bluffs, $5; Excursion tickets, $9. New-York to Nantucket, $8; Excursion tickets, $10.

Returning, leave Nantucket, 1:15 P. M.; Oak Bluffs, 4 P. M.; arrive New-York, 6:30 A. M. the next day.

GEORGE L. CONNOR, BORDEN & LOVELL,
General Passenger Agent. Agents.

ALBANY BOAT---PEOPLE'S LINE.

The elegant steamers DREW and ST. JOHN leave Pier No. 41 North River EVERY WEEK DAY at 6 P. M., connecting at Albany with express trains for

SARATOGA,
LAKE GEORGE,
LAKE CHAMPLAIN,
THE ADIRONDACK AND
WHITE MOUNTAINS,
and all favorite Summer Resorts North and West.

FARE ONLY $1 50.

Messina's String Bands accompany each steamer.

S. E. MAYO, General Passenger Agent.

SEA BIRD, CAPT. H. B. PARKER.
FOR RED BANK FROM FRANKLIN-ST.

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Sunday, 8th.....8:00 A. M.	Sunday, 8th.....4 A. M.
Monday, 9th.....3:00 P. M.	Monday, 9th.....7 A. M.
Tuesday, 10th.....3:00 P. M.	Tuesday, 10th.....7 A. M.
Wednesday, 11th.3:30 P. M.	Wednesday, 11th...7 A. M.
Thursday, 12th...4:00 P. M.	Thursday, 12th.....7 A. M.
Saturday, 14th...11:00 A. M.	Friday, 13th.....7 A. M.
Sunday, 15th...8:30 A. M.	Saturday, 14th.....6 P. M.

HELEN—CAPT. J. S. THROCKMORTON.
For RED BANK, from Franklin-st.

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Saturday, 7th.....3 P. M.	Saturday, 7th.....6:30 A. M.
Tuesday, 10th.....9 A. M.	Monday, 9th.....3:00 P. M.
Wednesday, 11th...3:00 P. M.	Tuesday, 10th.....3:00 P. M.
Thursday, 12th...9 A. M.	Wednesday, 11th.3:00 P.M.
Friday, 13th.....9 A. M.	Thursday, 12th..3:00 P. M.
Saturday, 14th.....3 P. M.	Friday, 13th.....3:00 P. M.
Monday, 16th.....3 P. M.	Monday, 16th.....6:30 A. M.

ALBANY AND TROY BY DAY BOATS.—CATSKILL AND DAY LINE.—NEW DAY Express Steamer Pier, N. R. at 8:35, and 24th-st. at 9. A. M., landing at Nyack Ferry, West Point, Newburg, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Saugerties, Catskill and Hudson. Close connection with New-York Central Railroad at Hudson at 3:30 P. M. Returning, trains leave Philadelphia 3:35, 6, 7:30, 8, 8:30, and 11 A. M., (Limited Express, 1:35 P. M.,) 2, 4, 5:30, 7, and 7:35 P. M., and 12 Midnight. On Sunday, 3:35, 8, 8:30 A. M., 4, 7:35, P. M., and 12 Midnight.

Ticket Offices, Nos. 526 and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts.; No. 4 Court-st., Brooklyn; Nos. 114, 116, and 118 Hudson-st., Hoboken: Depot, Jersey City. Emigrant Ticket Office, No. 8 Battery-place.

FRANK THOMSON, L. P. FARMER,
General Manager. General Passenger Agent.

CITIZENS' LINE STEAMERS FOR TROY and SARATOGA, connecting with all railroad lines North, East, and West. FARE LOWER THAN BY ANY OTHER ROUTE. The entirely new and magnificent steamers CITY OF TROY and SARATOGA leave daily (Saturdays excepted) at 6 P. M., from Pier No. 49 N. R., foot of Leroy-st. Through tickets sold and baggage checked to all points.

JOSEPH CORNELL, Superintendent.

1877.—LLOYD'S DOCK, OYSTER BAY, LAURELTON, JONES' DOCK, (Cold Spring,) Long Island.—The new and fast steamer J. B. WELLER, Capt. J. L. Clark, will leave New-York daily (Sundays excepted) for the above places, from Pier No. 16 East River, foot of Wall-st., at 3:45 P. M.; foot of 35th-st., East River, at 4 P. M. Stages will connect at Lloyd's Dock for Huntington. Tickets to all landings, 50 cents; excursion tickets, $1.

FOR NORWALK AND DANBURY DAILY.—Steamer ADELPHI leaves Brooklyn, (Jewell's Dock,) 2:30 P. M., Pier No. 37 East River, 2:45 P. M., and 33d-st., 3 P. M., connecting with Danbury and New Haven Railroads. Reduced fare, 35 cents.

Excursion tickets, 50 cents.

RONDOUT AND KINGSTON.—LANDING AT Newburg, Poughkeepsie, Highland Falls, (West Point,) Cornwall, Marlboro', Milton, Esopus, connecting with Ulster and Delaware Railroad, steam-boats JAMES W. BALDWIN and THOMAS CORNELL, from pier foot of Spring-st., North River, daily at 4 P. M.

MARY POWELL, for WEST POINT, NEWburg, Poughkeepsie, Rondout, and Kingston, landing at Sozoma, Cozzens, Cornwall, New-Hamburg, and Marlboro by ferry, leaves Pier 39, North River, (Vestry-st.,) daily, Sundays excepted, at 3:30 P. M.

FOR CATSKILL, STUYVESANT, &c.—Steamer ESCORT from Franklin-st., North River, every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday at 6 P. M. for freight and passengers. Fare $1. Berths free.

CATSKILL AND STUYVESANT BOATS Leave daily from Pier No. 42, foot of Canal-st., at 6 P. M., for passengers and freight. Fare $1. Berths free.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS ON SOUND.—Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 11:30 A. M.

FINANCIAL.

UNITED STATES
4 Per Cent. Loan.

UNDER AUTHORITY of a contract with the SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY, THE UNDERSIGNED hereby give notice that from this date, and until July 16, at 3 P. M., they will receive subscriptions for the 4 PER CENT. FUNDED LOAN OF THE UNITED STATES, in denominations as stated below, AT PAR AND ACCRUED INTEREST IN GOLD COIN.

THE BONDS are redeemable after 30 years from July 1, 1877, and carry interest from that date, payable quarterly, and are exempt from the epayment of taxes or duties to the United States, as well as from taxation in any form by or under State, municipal, or local authority.

THE INTEREST on the REGISTERED STOCK will be paid by check issued by the TREASURER OF THE UNITED STATES, to the order of the holder, and mailed to his address. The check is payable on presentation, properly indorsed, at the offices of the Treasurer and Assistant Treasurers of the United States.

THE SUBSCRIPTIONS will be for COUPON BONDS of $50 and $100, and REGISTERED STOCK in denominations of $50, $100, $500, $1,000, $5,000, and $10,000.

THE BONDS, both COUPON and REGISTERED, will be ready for delivery July 2, 1877.

FORMS OF APPLICATION will be furnished by the Treasurer at Washington, the Assistant Treasurers at Baltimore, Boston, Chicago, Cincinnati, New-Orleans, New-York, Philadelphia, St. Louis, and San Francisco, and by the National Banks and bankers generally. The applications must specify the amount and denominations required, and, for registered stock, the full name and Post Office address of the person to whom the bonds shall be made payable.

TWO PER CENT. of the purchase money must accompany the subscription. The remainder may be paid at the pleasure of the purchaser, either at time of subscription or at any time prior to Oct. 16, 1877, with interest added at 4 per cent. to date of payment.

THE PAYMENTS may be made in gold coin to the Treasurer of the United States at Washington, or Assistant Treasurers at Baltimore, Boston, Chicago, Cincinnati, New-Orleans, and St. Louis, and to the Assistant Treasurer at San Francisco, with exchange on New-York, or to either of the undersigned.

TO PROMOTE THE CONVENIENCE OF SUBSCRIBERS, THE UNDERSIGNED will also receive, in lieu of coin, United States notes or drafts on New-York at their coin value on the day of receipt in the City of New-York.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO., New-York.
DREXEL, MORGAN & CO., "
J. & W. SELIGMAN & CO., "
MORTON, BLISS & CO., "
FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, N. Y.
DREXEL & CO., Philadelphia.

JUNE 14, 1877.

ELIZABETH 7s,
1879 TO 1896.

JERSEY CITY 6s,
WATER BONDS.

STATE OF CONNECTICUT 5s of 1897,
For sale by

VERMILYE & CO.,
NOS. 16 AND 18 NASSAU-ST.

July Investments.
7, 8, AND 10 PER CENT.,
CITY AND COUNTY BONDS.
ALSO OTHER FIRST-CLASS SECURITIES
PAYING 10 TO 15 PER CENT.
For sale at desirable prices by

Albert H. Nicolay & Co.
NO. 43 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK.

N. B.—Investment Securities our specialty 26 years.

THE BANK OF MONTREAL
IS PREPARED TO ISSUE
CIRCULAR NOTES
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LETTERS OF CREDIT
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GOL

LOCAL MISCELLANY.

SUSPENSION OF A TRUST COMPANY.

THE MERCHANTS' LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY OF PATERSON, N. J., CLOSES ITS DOORS —APPLICATION FOR A RECEIVER—THE CAUSE LEADING TO THE FAILURE.

At an early hour yesterday great excitement was caused by the posting of the following notice upon the doors of the Merchants' Loan and Trust Company of Paterson, N. J.:

Merchants' Loan and Trust Company:

On account of unexpected financial reverses the Directors of this institution have decided to suspend, satisfied that this course will insure full payment to depositors, and a large proportion, if not the whole, to stockholders. By order of the board.

J. F. PRESTON, Treasurer.

Dated PATERSON, N. J., July 9, 1877.

The news of the suspension was quickly noised about the city, and a large crowd of business men and others having money on deposit in the bank gathered on the sidewalk in front of the building and excitedly discussed the situation. The company began business in December, 1872, with a paid-up capital of $100,000. It had, by virtue of its charter, all the privileges of an ordinary bank, except that of issuing notes. It was the idea of its incorporators that it would be useful to have an institution which could lend money to manufacturers and merchants, taking goods, if desirable, as collateral. The institution became popular at once, and did a very heavy business, and soon had a large sum of money in the shape of deposits. The cause of the suspension can be traced to the late Hand trials. When Mr. Hand was indicted for appropriating the tax money, Alfred A. Hopper, a former Director of the company, and J. F. Preston, the present Treasurer and Secretary, were also indicted on the same charge. Their trials resulted in their acquittal, excepting James Hand, who is now serving out a term of imprisonment in the New-Jersey State Prison at Trenton. The indictment of Messrs. Preston and Hopper shook the confidence of the people in the institution, and a heavy run by the depositors was made. In a few days the deposits were reduced from nearly $250,000 to about $60,000. The business of the concern being largely reduced, it became very much hampered with real estate which it held as collateral for money advanced, and it was finally compelled to assume the ownership entirely.

The immediate cause of the suspension was a very peculiar affair. On Friday last the company gave two exchange checks to the First National Bank of Paterson, one for $2,000 and the other for $15,200. To make these checks good, bonds were sent to the loan company's correspondent, the Fourth National Bank of this City. In looking over these bonds, the officials of the latter bank found a bond, one of the coupons of which was unsigned. This bond being thrown out, the bank's account was short about $1,600. The checks sent down by the First National Bank of Paterson were, therefore, not paid. Payment was demanded in bills. Saturday being pay-day, the company was short of funds, and was unable to raise the amount needed. The Treasurer, fearing that the facts would create a panic among the depositors, which would result in another run, called a meeting of the Board of Directors. At this meeting it was decided to apply for a Receiver. Accordingly, Mr. Robert McCulloch, the heaviest depositor, at the request of the board made application to the Vice-Chancellor, in the absence of Chancellor Runyon, for the appointment of a Receiver. The only debts of the company are the deposits, which amount to about $43,000, fully one-half of which is credited to five of the stockholders. Only about $1,500 are credited to the poorer class, the balance being held by wealthy persons. The assets are valued at from $135,000 to $150,000, mostly real estate. The Treasurer, Mr. Preston, holds $20,000 worth of the company's stock, which comprises his entire fortune. The Board of Directors is composed of the following gentlemen, all residents of Paterson: C. Lambert, President; J. F. Preston, Treasurer and Secretary; Robert McCulloch, J. T. Todd, David Henry, James Peel, E. R. Rose, and W. H. Harman.

TEMPERANCE REFORMERS AT SEA CLIFF.

The exercises at the temperance camp-meeting at Sea Cliff yesterday were conducted by Reform Club and Temperance Revival Workers. They differ chiefly from other organizations in the fact that great stress is laid upon the necessity of securing the conversion of the drunkard to enable him to keep his pledge. Francis Murphy, the acknowledged head of this movement, had been announced to be present, but he failed to appear. Rev. William C. Steele presided in his absence, but felt sanguine that he would arrive during the night, in time for the three closing days of the meeting, which will be managed by the Reformers. Rev. George W. Woodruff, D. D., of New-York, led the devotions in the morning, after which Rev. A. Stuart Walsh, Pastor of the Gethsemane Baptist Church, Brooklyn, spoke briefly. He once opposed prohibition, the retention of the Bible in the public schools, and the Truant act; but now indorsed them all. Mrs. M. E. Hart, of Brooklyn, then described her temperance labors in that city, Philadelphia, and elsewhere. "Mother" Stewart, of Ohio, was the next speaker. She gave a vivid account of her connection with the crusaders in 1874, at Springfield, Ohio, and other points in the West. In the afternoon, the opening prayer being offered by Rev. Albert S. Graves, of Brooklyn, Mrs. Mattie McClellan Brown, of Alliance, Ohio, made the first address. She had also labored with the Crusaders. Rev. John Hall Tuttle, Pastor of St. Paul's Methodist Episcopal Church, New-York, spoke at some length. He quoted from an author who flourished in 1662, who wrote as follows: "Wine gives man the mouth of the fish, the stomach of the swine, and the head of an ass." He denied that alcohol exhilarated; on the contrary, it benumbed the faculties. So delicious were some liquors that the barrels containing them were eaten up by their action. He favored woman's rights because woman had wrongs. The remedies, in his judgment, were total abstinence and prohibition. Addresses were made in the evening by Rev. Drs. Riley and Fulton, Capt. Cotter, and others. A thunder-storm occurring just as the steamer Thomas Powell left for New-York in the afternoon, the passengers took refuge in the ladies' cabin, where an impromptu meeting was held. Rev. Albert S. Graves presided, and speeches were made by "Mother" Stewart, Susanna Evans Pech, Rev. Dr. Charles H. Fowler, Rev. Dr. George W. Woodruff, and Mrs. Mattie McClellan Brown.

TWO DEATHS FROM A RARE DISEASE.

The attention of Dr. Day, Sanitary Superintendent of the Health Department, was directed yesterday to two deaths from a disease which has hitherto been very rare in this City, namely, gangrenous sore throat. The victims were Thomas O'Neil, aged 20, of No. 532 West Forty-fourth-street, and Charles Ruhl, aged 7, of No. 139 Eldridge-street. In the first Dr. J. Burke, of No. 302 East Broadway, who had attended the deceased for two weeks previous to his death, certified that death had occurred on the 6th inst. from gangrenous sore throat, and in a note addressed to Dr. Nagle, the Register of Vital Statistics, added: "This is a very rare disease in this City. The disease commenced as tonsilitis, but after a few days the tonsils became gangrenous. Profs. Flint and Lyttle, who saw the case, pronounced it very rare." In the case of the lad Ruhl, Dr. Henry Hessler, of No. 83 West Third-street, certified that he was first called to attend the deceased on the 1st inst., and that the patient expired on the 6th, and the cause of death was: First, (primary,) angina malignosa; second, (immediate,) gangraenum. The symptoms in both cases were similar. The patients were first attacked with tonsilitis, or inflammation of the tonsils. One tonsil was first affected and the inflammation soon spread to the other. In a few days the tonsils turned black and gangrene appeared, which increased rapidly until the entire throat was involved and death ensued. The occurrence of two deaths from this disease on the same day is a singular coincidence, and will be fully investigated by the Sanitary Superintendent.

SOME STARTLING STATISTICS.

The Police Commissioners have just transmitted to Judge Culver, Chairman of the Law Committee of the Society for the Prevention of Crime, a full report of the names and places of all persons selling intoxicating liquors in this City, distinguishing those selling with and those selling without a license. From these it appears that the total number of liquor-sellers is 7,874. The number of licensed venders, including regular hotel-keepers, druggists, and storekeepers proper, is 2,176. The number of unlicensed (including 112 holding receipts for money, but no license) amounts to 5,697. Every man and woman among this army is daily incurring a legal penalty of $50 for every glass of liquor so sold. The law, as amended, devolves on those having charge of the poor the duty of prosecuting for the penalties incurred for violations of Excise law. The Excise Commissioners of this City have asked of the Board of Charities and Correction to have the prosecution for these penalties intrusted to their hands. Their request has been granted. They have an attorney furnished them at a salary of $2,500, a corps of paid inspectors, detectives, and clerks; the Commissioners themselves are paid each a salary of $5,000, and their department alone costs from $47,500 to $55,000 per annum. And yet 5,697 unlicensed liquor-sellers openly violate the law without interference of any kind from the authorities. So at least it would seem, for the Excise Commissioners have just returned to the Board of Supervisors that they have collected no penalties or fines.

PROSECUTING STRIKING OPERATIVES.

The strike among the silk operatives in Paterson, N. J., still continues. The manufacturers have been compelled to suspend their "throwers" or spinners, and as the result of this ill-advised movement of the weavers and warpers, nearly 2,000 silk operatives are now out of work. Several of the mills are closed, while others have only a few operatives at work. At the conclusion of the "big strike," some two years ago, some of the most prominent manufacturers entered into contract with their employes, by which the latter bound themselves in writing to finish the warps that they commenced. When the recent strike occurred some of the operatives left their warps in the looms in an unfinished condition. The manufacturers have commenced proceedings before Judge Hopper, in the District Court, for damages for breach of contract. William Strange, the heavy silk ribbon manufacturer, prosecuting his weavers, and other mill-owners will follow with suits against their strikers. If the prosecutors are successful, the strikers who left unfinished warps will be imprisoned. The present outlook for the silk industry is very dark.

DISCUSSING THE CANAL QUESTION.

LIEUT.-GOV. DORSHEIMER, THE CHAIRMAN OF THE CANAL COMMISSION, MEETS THE MERCHANTS OF THIS CITY—EMPHATIC DECLARATIONS IN FAVOR OF LOW TOLLS.

Lieut.-Gov. Dorsheimer having, as Chairman of the Canal Commission, expressed a desire to meet the merchants of New-York and learn their views in regard to the question of low tolls and the general management of the canals, the Committee on Canals of the Cheap Transportation Association sent him word on Saturday that they would be happy to have a conference with him whenever it might suit his convenience. He answered, appointing yesterday for the interview. There were present Messrs. F. B. Thurber, E. R. Durkee, A. B. Miller, Harvey B. Farrington, Theodore F. Lees, Darwin R. James, John Dwight, John F. Henry, M. M. Caleb, Gen. James Wadsworth, counsel to the committee, and others. After Mr. Dorsheimer had been introduced a long informal discussion ensued, in which the maintenance of low tolls was urgently insisted on. The Lieutenant Governor said that it appeared to him that the most serious difficulty in the way of accomplishing the object desired by commercial men was the constitutional requirement that expenditures for collections, superintendence, and ordinary and extraordinary repairs on the Erie, Oswego, and Champlain or Cayuga, and Seneca Canals, shall not exceed in any one year their gross receipts for the previous year. He thought, however, that before many years the Legislature would remedy this by the enactment of a constitutional amendment allowing deficiencies to be provided for by direct taxation. Gen. Wadsworth said that the committee entirely agreed with Mr. Dorsheimer. If, with low tolls, a deficiency should arise without provision to make it good, the canals would be virtually closed. Should a break occur in the canal there would be no way to repair it. In this manner the entire finances of the State are chained down to the Erie Canal. Gen. Wadsworth claimed that of the $1,500,000 State taxes paid by New-York City annually, $1,000,000 goes to educating the children of that section which has been opposing the interests of the merchants here, and argued that it would be no more than fair that people so benefited should stand a reciprocal tax for the advantage of the Metropolis. He said that the whole taxable property of the State is valued at $2,750,000,000, and to raise $1,000,000, which would more than cover any possible deficiency, an assessment of but $1 on every $2,750 or every $5,000 of actual value would have to be levied. From this it could be readily seen how easy the tax would come upon the people of the country districts. Mr. Dorsheimer said that he was glad he had met the committee. In revising the canal tolls he had been controlled by the impressions he had received from them when they went to Albany. He thought that the provision of the Constitution that had been alluded to had been conceived in absolute hostility to the commercial interests of the City and State. He gave it as his conviction that the movement for reducing the tolls must go steadily onward as the only mode to continue and increase the business of the State. The mere question of tolls was not the thing to look at; it was an increase in transportation facilities that was important.

Gen. Wadsworth said that the statistics of the business of the canals for this year showed a large increase in the transportation of corn, and a decrease in the transportation of wheat. This latter was caused by the short crop of wheat in which there had been a falling off of 5,000,000 bushels this year, whereas the falling off in shipments had been only 1,000,000 bushels. The fact was that the canal had gained largely in proportion. The Cheap Transportation Association propose to issue a call for a conference of the various commercial bodies, to meet together and formally lay before the Lieutenant-Governor and his fellow-members of the board their ideas on the canal question, with a view to preparing the way for necessary legislation next Winter.

The Produce Exchange learning that Mr. Dorsheimer was in town sent him an invitation to visit their institution and confer with their members on the same question. He accordingly went thither from the rooms of the Cheap Transportation Association. Mr. Dorsheimer was quickly surrounded by an eager throng of produce men, who were by no means backward in enlightening him on a subject about which they said they felt more strongly than any other. He was given to understand that a proposition to increase tolls would not commend its author to their estimation. Many expressed themselves warmly in favor of a free canal, and one gentleman said that the merchants of New-York, divided as they are in politics, would be found solid in the ranks of the party which should grant them that boon—they did not care which it might be. The general sentiment, however, was of temporary satisfaction with the present rates, though it was thought that the expenses of the commission might be reduced still further, and another consequent reduction of 50 per cent. made in the tolls even before the passage of a constitutional amendment permitting of direct taxation in case of deficiency. It was said that whereas formerly over $5,000,000 per annum were spent on the canals, the cost had now been diminished to $1,200,000, and it was claimed that they never were in better condition than now. It was argued that the minimum of canal tolls represented the maximum of prosperity to New-York City, and consequently to every other portion of the State, whereas the destruction of the canal as a transportation route could only result in dividing the business of the City and State by the railroads among the cities east of the Atlantic States. As a result of the favorable change in the canal policy, it was stated that during the last few weeks the exports of corn, which last year were largely against New-York City, had been restored to their former condition, and were now decidedly in its favor. The Exchange intends to call a public meeting in a few days, to which Mr. Dorsheimer will be invited, and at which speeches will be delivered, giving the views of the members more elaborately. The Board of Managers have had Senator Sprague's speech in favor of low tolls printed in pamphlet form for general distribution.

TEARING DOWN A BROOKLYN CHURCH.

The corner-stone of the Pierrepont-Street (Brooklyn) Baptist Church was laid in 1843. The building is situated on Pierrepont-street at the intersection of Clinton-street. It is—or rather was, for it is being rapidly taken down—a Gothic edifice, 77 by 60 feet. In the corner-stone were placed the following books, &c., which will be taken out to-day or to-morrow, in the presence of the congregation of the First Baptist Church.

Copy of the Holy Bible; an historical account of the formation of the church; list of all its members; names of all persons who subscribed toward the erection of the building; names of the Pastor, (Rev. E. E. L. Taylor,) Deacons and Trustees of the society; names of the architect and builder; daily newspapers of Brooklyn and New-York; the different religious papers and periodicals; reports of Bible, education, and missionary societies; United States coins; names of the Mayor and members of the Common Council of the city; Brooklyn Directory for 1843-4.

On the site of the old building a fine church will be erected and occupied, when completed, by the congregation of the First Baptist Church, now worshiping at the corner of Liberty and Nassau streets. The work of demolition has been going on for some days.

REFORM IN BROOKLYN.

Important resolutions were adopted yesterday at a meeting of the Brooklyn Board of City Works reducing the salaries of all the employes, discharging a number whose services were not required, and consolidating several bureaus. The saving effected will amount to about $28,000, and it is said that further reductions will be made. The action of the board, although expected, caused the greatest consternation among the Ring politicians. William A. Fowler, whom Mayor Schroeder, after many efforts, succeeded in putting out of the Board of City Works, conducted that department for so many years in the interest of the Ring that Boss McLaughlin's followers found it hard to realize that the tax-payers have succeeded in storming one of the Boss' chief strongholds.

BURGLARY NEAR OYSTER BAY.

Some time between Saturday night and Sunday morning, the residence of Hon. William T. McConn, a short distance from the village of Oyster Bay, was entered by burglars, who forced open one of the lower-story windows, and goods to the value of between $1,500 and $2,000, were stolen. The articles stolen consisted of money, jewelry, silverware, and clothing. Yesterday a camel's hair shawl, the property of Miss Mary McConn, valued at $500, was found in the garden, where it had been dropped by the burglars in their flight. Justice Chipp, of Oyster Bay, has been working up the case, and yesterday procured information which led him to issue warrants for the arrest of certain persons on suspicion.

WHAT IS A RESTAURANT?

The License Committee of the Jersey City Board of Aldermen listened last evening to the protest of a large committee of citizens against the indiscriminate licensing of saloon keepers. They claim that liquor licenses can be granted only to restaurant keepers, and have cited a provision of the law defining the term restaurant to mean those places where one may be supplied with meals at all hours of the day. Some of the liquor dealers have endeavored to bring themselves within the law by keeping free lunch counters for the service of their customers. Corporation Counsel Abbett has been asked by the committee for his opinion whether the law defining the term restaurant, is still in force, and whether the dealers who keep free lunch counters are restaurant keepers in the eye of the law.

EUGENE FOGARASI'S SUICIDE.

DRIVEN TO DESPERATION FROM POVERTY—HIS FATHER A HUNGARIAN NOBLEMAN—THE STORY OF HIS LOVE FOR META SCHULENBERG.

Considerable excitement has been caused in certain circles in this City by the suicide of Eugene Fogarasi, the particulars of which were published in yesterday's TIMES. A TIMES reporter called upon Albert M. Sittenberg, the only acquaintance the suicide had in New-York, and to whom he confided all his troubles. Mr. Sittenberg furnished the reporter with the following additional facts: "I met Eugene about 10 days ago, and immediately liked him for the elegance and polish of his manners. He told me that his father was a nobleman of Hungary worth $1,000,000, but he refused to say a word about the reason of his own presence in this country, except to intimate that he was disinherited. The main topic of all his conversation with me was a young girl named Meta Schulenberg, whose father keeps a restaurant at No. 927 North Fifth-street, Philadelphia. This girl Fogarasi loved, and she fully reciprocated his affection. But Fogarasi's means forbade his marrying at present, and her parents, who desired her to marry a willing young Philadelphian of ample means, were taking steps to hurry up the union in order to get rid of Fogarasi. So the young lovers made an arrangement by which Fogarasi was to return to Hungary and attempt to obtain from his father sufficient money to allow him to wed his sweetheart, and Meta was to remain faithful to him until he came back. On the Fourth of July he showed me a new five-barreled pistol which was loaded. He had been speaking of suicide so much that I was alarmed, and urged him to shoot the lords off for sport, but he refused, saying that their purpose was a serious one and he would soon put them to their intended use. Last Saturday we were together all day, and in the morning he wrote a telegram asking Meta to come to New-York if she wished to save his life; then he refused to send it. Then we happened to pass the Catholic Church of the Transfiguration, and there was a service going on within. We went in. The service was a funeral. Fogarasi was much impressed. He asked me if I believed in God, and said he did, but that he believed also in the transmigration of souls. He said he was a Catholic, and I noticed when he entered the church that he dipped his fingers in the holy water and blessed himself. When the funeral was over, some friends of the dead went up and kissed the corpse; then Eugene said to me, "I wonder who will kiss me when I am dead—only Meta, only her do I wish to—and may she soon have the kiss." He told me to tell no one that he was a Catholic, because he belonged to a secret society—the Odd Fellows—which was against the rules of the Church. Eugene asked me to send a telegram to Meta and tell her to come to his room, at No. 107 Forsyth-street, where she would find him, perhaps asleep, but dressed to perfection. I sent the following telegram:

NEW-YORK, July 7, 1877.

Miss Meta Schulenberg, No. 927 North Fifth-street, Philadelphia:

You can save Eugene's life by coming on here immediately. Expect you or answer.

I got no answer; I left Eugene at his room at 12 o'clock Saturday night; I stayed around, because the Police were making some raids, and there was considerable excitement in the streets; at 2 o'clock Sunday morning I passed the house, and noticed that Fogarasi's room was brilliantly lighted, and I whistled to him; he appeared at the window in his shirt-sleeves, and said: "Hello, Doctor, are you up?" I replied and started home, when he called out in a cheery voice, "Good night, Doctor, and good-by." At 4 o'clock the shot himself, and he did it so carefully that there was no stain of blood upon his clothing; as soon as I learned of his death I sent the following telegram to Meta:

NEW-YORK, July 8, 1877.

Miss Meta Schulenberg, Philadelphia:

Eugene dead. Package for you at the Coroner's office.

I got the following answer this afternoon, [Monday:]

I will come to-morrow, [to-day.]

He also left this letter for me:

July 7.

DEAR FRIEND: You will be so kind as to send the package you will find in my room to Philadelphia without opening it, all my other property belongs to you. Send the package, with the enclosed letter, to my dear, beloved Meta, at No. 927 North Fifth-street, Philadelphia. Farewell and remember me.

EUGENE FOGARASI.

To A. M. SITTENBERG.

TO-DAY'S RACES AT LONG BRANCH.

There will be four races to-day at Monmouth Park, and a full day's sport will be had, as two heat races are on the programme. The first race is a dash of three-quarters of a mile for 2-year olds, for which Arrogance, Eliza Adams, and Pride of the Village will contend. Following this is a dash of a mile and an eighth for all ages, and in this there are Cataway, Lone Chase, Mettle, Waco, Kenny, Oriola, Dauntless, Problem, and Chamois, and in the mile heats, which follow, are Burgo, Egypt, Braemar, and Romney. The extra race is mile heats over the hurdles, for which Coroner, 152 pounds; Risk, 148 pounds; Derby, 145 pounds, and Weasel, 120 pounds, are entered. The betting was at rather small figures last night as follows:

THREE-QUARTER DASH.

Pride of the Village	$10	$15
Arrogance	3	5
Eliza Adams	1	2

MILE AND AN EIGHTH.

Mettle	$25	$25
Dauntless	20	17
Kenny	15	14
Waco	8	8
Oriola	5	6
Cataway	3	3
Field	6	6

MILE HEATS.

Romney	$15	$20
Burgo	13	16
Egypt	5	7
Braemar	5	6

HURDLE RACE.

Derby	$20	$25
Coroner	14	16
Risk	15	17
Weasel	1	2

A CENTURY PLANT IN BLOSSOM.

A very fine specimen of the *Agave Americana*, or American aloe, in full flower, is now on exhibition at the Aquarium. This plant is known to be at least 56 years old, and was brought to this City several years ago from Georgia. It is well known in this country from the many specimens to be found in private conservatories, and in the florists' greenhouses. In the high lands of Mexico and South America, where it is indigenous, it is no rarity to see it in blossom, for it arrives at maturity within 10 or 12 years. In colder climates it often requires from 70 to 100 years for its full development. It is owing to this fact that the popular error has arisen that it blossoms only once in a century. The plant in question is said to be the second that has ever flowered in New-York, and is well worth seeing. On May 23 it was taken to the Aquarium, and at that time the scate, or spire, bearing the buds was 7½ feet high. It grew very rapidly, sometimes as much as four and a half inches in a single night, until a few days ago, when it reached its present height of 17 feet. It has now 16 clusters of large greenish-white blossoms, comprising 379 distinct flowers, and presents a very beautiful appearance. As soon as these flowers fall the plant will wither and die. It has still some months to live, however, and in dying, under favorable conditions, will reproduce itself from suckers from the parent stem.

A PRACTICAL JOKE ON THE BEACH.

On Sunday the surf at Rockaway ran high, and few bathers cared to venture out. Late in the afternoon, however, a young man, who was apparently unknown to the frequenters of the beach, emerged from one of the bathing-houses, and plunging into the water, swam out beyond the breakers. He was an expert swimmer, and soon attracted the attention of the persons along the beach, and the crowd soon grew to several hundred people. The swimmer, noticing that he was watched by the crowd, threw himself on his back and floated into the breakers, motionless. He was to all appearances dead, and so believed by the many lookers on, who raised the cry of "man drowning." The expert swimmers employed on the beach, with their life-preservers and lines, hastened to the rescue, and one of them, after much difficulty and some hard swimming, succeeded in reaching him. The bather then dived like a porpoise, coming up near the shore, when he was ordered out of the water by the Police. The large crowd who had followed him as he floated along gave a loud cheer as he reached the beach.

CITY HALL NOTES.

Chamberlain Tappan reports that the balance in the City Treasury is $1,586,308 52.

The following subscriptions have been received by Mayor Ely in aid of the sufferers by the fire at St. John: Samuel Shethar & Son, $50; William H. Smith & Son, $25; Hendricks Brothers, $25; James Lennox, $250; Fifth-Avenue Hotel, $100.

Mayor Ely stated yesterday that he would not send in any name for Park Commissioner to the Board of Aldermen to-day. A good deal of pressure has been brought upon him to nominate Mr. Samuel Conover, the President of the Produce Bank, for the position, but it is not known whether the Tammany City Fathers are disposed to confirm him.

The Mayor has dismissed the complaints against two dog-catchers—Ross and McLaughlin—who were charged with attempting to capture a few "licensed canines," while they were muzzled. The complainants failed to identify the accused. It appears from facts that were brought out at the examination that the offenses complained of had been probably committed by dog-catchers who were operating out of their own districts. To avoide this in future the Mayor has decided to remove any dog-catcher who may be found setting canines outside the special domain assigned to him.

THE "INDEPENDENT REPUBLICANS."

Another meeting of "Independent Republicans," who declare themselves to be dissatisfied with the management of the party's affairs by the Republican Central Committee, met last evening at Science Hall in Eighth-street, near Broadway. Ex-Park Commissioner Thomas E. Stewart in the Chair, and that political reformer, William Hart, acting as Secretary. About 150 persons were seated in the body of the hall, among whom several well-known Democrats were recognized. The only persons on the platform besides Messrs. Stewart and Hart, were Henry C. Robinson, W. W. Culver, Samuel G. Glassey, and D. F. Bradford. Gen. Foster and Christopher Pullman occupied chairs on the floor and indulged in speechmaking during the absence of the presiding officers. A good deal of talk took place in reference to the failure of the Executive Committee of the State Central Committe to take steps to "reorganize" the party.

Edward C. Lee offered a resolution in which the Republican Central Committee was denounced, winding up with the statement that "the acts and conduct of Federal office holders of this City, and their continuation in office are impediments to the union and harmony, and detrimental to the principles and future success of the Republican Party." After considerable discussion, in which Messrs. Robinson and Pullman were for tabling the resolution, and Messrs. Gilmore and Gee spoke in favor of its passage, they were referred to a committee on resolutions which has not yet been appointed. Mr. Pullman in the course of the debate said that he was opposed to any denunciation of office-holders, and behind that there were not 10 men in the hall who would not take an office if it was offered to them. The Chairman then read the list of the committees he had appointed in the districts and wards. Each committee is composed seven. Among the best known persons appointed are Dr. William H. Thoms, Joseph W. Hone, Henry S. Wallace, Chester A. Southworth, Doman B. Eaton, Elwood E. Thorne, William H. Appleby, Christopher Pullman, S. B. V. Cooper, Ethan Allen, Theodore Roosevelt, Alexander Clinch, James R. Marvin, Joseph Cudlipp. On motion of Henry C. Robinson the meeting then adjourned subject to the call of the chair.

CRUISE OF THE NEW-YORK YACHT CLUB.

Following are the first instructions issued this season to the squadron of the New-York Yacht Club:

FLAG-SHIP RESTLESS,
NEWPORT, R. I., July 2, 1877.

GENERAL ORDER No. 1.—1. In accordance with a resolution adopted at the last meeting of the club, the squadron will rendezvous for the August cruise at Glen Cove, on Tuesday, Aug. 7.

2. There will be a meeting of Captains of yachts on the flag-ship at 8:30 on the evening of that day.

3. The Commodore offers for consideration the following general outline of a cruise: From Glen Cove to New-London, from New-London to Shelter Island, from Shelter Island to New-Bedford; from New-Bedford to Oak Bluffs, (Martha's Vineyard,) from Oak Bluffs to Newport, and suggests that at Newport the customary squadron regatta and boat races should take place.

4. Should any owners of yachts wish to cruise to the eastward—after the above events—the Commodore will continue the cruise with those of the squadron who desire to accompany him, to Portsmouth or Portland, and such future cruising may be determined upon.

5. The Commodore would regard the presence of the steam-yachts as an interesting and agreeable addition to the squadron, and hopes that their owners will take part in the cruise.

6. It is expected that all yachts will have on board a complete set of day signals, and, as it may be necessary to signal from the flag-ship at night, owners of yachts will supply themselves with answering signals. (Coston's.)

7. The cruise will be varied by entry into harbor on specified orders of sailing, and occasional "sweepstakes" from port to port, open to those who may care to enter.

8. The Commodore regards the August cruise as one of the pleasantest annual events of the club, affording as it does so favorable an opportunity for comparing the yachts in cruising trim, and promoting social intercourse among the members. In view of this theory, the club should be largely represented on such occasions, and hopes that all yachts of the club in commission this Summer will join the squadron, anticipating for the owners and their friends a successful cruise.

By order of the Commodore.

PHILIP SCHUYLER, Fleet Captain.

ARRIVALS AT THE HOTELS.

John T. Ford, of Baltimore, is at the Union-Square Hotel.

Charles H. Sherrill, of Washington, is at the Windsor Hotel.

Gen. J. B. Stonehouse, of Albany, is at the Hotel Brunswick.

Prof. John Forsyth, of West Point, is at the Astor House.

Gen. John C. Robinson, of Binghamton, is at the Coleman House.

Assemblyman George West, of Ballston, N. Y., is at the Grand Central Hotel.

Assemblyman Isaac V. Baker, Jr., of Comstocks, N. Y., is at the Fifth-Avenue Hotel.

A. J. Cassatt, Vice-President of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, and John Tucker, of Philadelphia, are at the Albemarle Hotel.

Alexander Mitchell, President of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railroad Company; Dr. C. H. F. Peters, of Hamilton College, and John Guy Vassar, of Poughkeepsie, are at the Hoffman House.

EX-SUPERINTENDENT MATSELL DYING.

Ex-Chief of Police George W. Matsell is lying at the point of death at his residence on East Fifty-eighth-street. When he was first Chief of Police, over 20 years ago, while following up a case, he walked in his stocking feet and cut his toes on some pieces of glass over which he passed. That wound then healed, but lately is reopened and gangrene set in. The doctors then amputated three of his toes. But his whole leg has since become affected by the gangrene, and the doctors have decided that the only way to prolong Mr. Matsell's life, even if that can be done at all, is to cut off the entire leg.

DOG TAX UNCONSTITUTIONAL.

The New-Haven *Journal* of Monday says: "Judge Peck rendered his decision on the demurrer filed by Judge Blydenburg in the cases against Col. George A. Basserman and John Bohan, for breach of the dog ordinance. Judge Peck remarked that he had studied on this matter carefully, and could find no power given the Common Council to make a tax on dogs for a revenue, that they had the power to make an ordinance restraining the running at large of unmuzzled dogs. It seems to me, said the Judge, that imposing a license fee of $3 for a male dog and $6 for a female dog is something more than restraining a dog and regulating the same. It is regulating the owner. The Council provided before this ordinance was made how dogs should be muzzled, and that is all the power they had. They cannot restrain the owner nor impose a revenue tax, as the State has already done this. He said that it called upon him to decide whether the license fee is simply a license fee for regulating or prohibiting. The Council has the power to grant licenses to regulate, but can they make it a burden to the people? Gen. E. P. Arvine, who argued for the State, says that he drew up the ordinance, and it was meant to be prohibitory as well as to restrain. This they had not authority to do. The fee can only be enough to pay the necessary expenses incurred in licensing. In this city it had been done by the Police, so that it cost the city nothing, as the Police were paid nothing extra for doing it. The law is for prohibition and is, therefore, invalid. I sustain the demurrer, and discharge Mr. Basserman and Mr. Bohan, and shall nolle all cases brought before this court under the same law."

NARROW ESCAPE OF AN OILER.

The Albany *Argus* of Monday says: "Saturday evening about 7 o'clock, while the People's Line steamer St. John was on her way from New-York to this city, and when nearly opposite Yonkers, an accident occurred which came near being attended with fatal results. One of the oilers, named James Wendell, was engaged on the upper storm-deck in oiling the walking-beam when his clothing caught on one of the nuts, and he was carried down between the immense iron frame-work and the projecting edge of the deck. With great presence of mind he held on, and on the return of the end of the walking-beam to which he was clinging he was jammed through the narrow space. He passed up and down twice, and was then so exhausted and nearly insensible that he rolled off on the deck. Assistance was quickly at hand, and he was picked up and carried into one of the state-rooms, where he now lies in a precarious condition. The space through which he was dragged is so small that it is with difficulty that one can realize the fact that he passed through it without being crushed to pieces. When the unfortunate man's condition was ascertained, the vessel was turned about, and a landing made at Yonkers, where medical aid was summoned, and the injured man received every attention possible. The surgeon deeming it inexpedient to remove him, he was left where he was first placed, in the state-room, and brought to this city. He was attended here by Dr. Vanderveer, who pronounces his injuries serious, though not necessarily fatal. He is injured about the head, side and back, but it is thought no bones are broken, and if he is not injured internally he is likely to recover. He resides in New-York, where he has a wife and two children. He formerly lived in New-Brunswick. His escape by the mainly his presence of mind in clinging to the walking-beam, for had he loosened his hold before he did he would have fallen some 50 or 60 feet to the bottom of the crank-pit."

IRON BLOCKS FOR PAVING PURPOSES.

The authorities of the City of Hamburg are experimenting upon the efficiency of cast-iron blocks for paving purposes. In 1874 an area of 260 square metres on one of the most prominent thoroughfares was paved with 400 blocks of iron, each 202.4 pounds in weight. The road was covered with a firm layer of gravel, well packed together; the iron tiles were then placed side by side, each engaging into the other by means of projecting pins or teeth, the interstices being afterward filled with moistened gravel. The road so formed has, according to a German paper, so far given great satisfaction, giving rise to little noise or dust. Though laid since 1874, no wearing of the tiles is perceptible. The primitive cost is about twice that of a stone road, while the durability, it is thought, more than twice exceeds that of the latter.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

The assignment of William Hopfensack to Henry Hopfensack was filed in the County Clerk's office yesterday.

Kate Kelly, aged 9 years, fell from a fire-escape, at her residence, No. 129 Washington-street, yesterday, and was fatally injured.

During the month of June the Street Cleaning Bureau swept 9,508¼ miles of streets, and removed 58,904 loads of ashes, and 16,915 loads of dirt and sweepings.

Gov. Wade Hampton, of South Carolina, left the New-York Hotel yesterday afternoon for home, by way of Washington. He will stay in Washington for a few hours at the desire of some of his personal friends.

Edward Eldridge, aged 69, of No. 111 Nassau-street, while at work in the cellar of the premises No. 760 Broadway, yesterday, was overcome by the heat, and was sent to the New-York Hospital.

William R. Thornell, son of Thomas L. Thornell, of this City, has been appointed cadet at large in the Military Academy at West Point. This is the first appointment of this kind made by President Hayes.

The funeral of the late John Greenville Kane took place yesterday from Grace Church, where the services were conducted by Rev. Dr. A. B. Carter, assisted by Rev. Dr. Beers. The remains were interred in Green-Wood.

A notice was posted in the rooms of the New-York Open Gold and Stock Exchange yesterday announcing that an executive meeting of the members will be held to-morrow afternoon, for the purpose of considering the propriety of immediate dissolution.

In the Gospel Tent, Thirty-fourth-street and Sixth-avenue, a large congregation last night listened to a sermon by Mr. D. N. Beardsley, of the Lay Preachers' Association, who took for his text Ephesians v, 14. Rev. D. H. Walcott will preach to-night.

During the month of June the letter-carriers connected with the New-York Post Office delivered 3,216,734 mail letters, 412,960 mail postal cards, 1,727,421 local letters, and 560,868 local postal cards, and collected 4,567,821 letters and 718,812 postal cards.

Mr. Mogridge, Secretary of the New-Orleans and Rio Janeiro Steam-ship Line, who was last week reported to have mysteriously disappeared from a schooner in this port, has been found quite comfortable at his sister's house, No. 1,001 Vine-street, Philadelphia.

A direct mail for Brazil will be dispatched by the schooner O. M. Marrett, sailing from this port on the 11th inst. The direct Venezuelan mail, heretofore scheduled for the 7th inst., has been postponed until to-day, when it will leave by the bark Hornet, Lagunayra.

The announcement that W. F. Mettler, of No. 3 South-street, had failed, is incorrect. Mettler's Sons, who carry on business at that address as cornsheilers, commission brokers, and are the only parties of the name in the building, are solvent and carrying on business.

A meeting will be held in the North Presbyterian Church, (Rev. Mr. Roseiter's,) corner Thirty-first-street and Ninth-avenue, this evening at 8 o'clock, to organize an auxiliary society in the Twentieth Ward, for the prevention of crime. The clergymen residing in the ward will co-operate.

With about 2,500 Philadelphia excursionists aboard, the Plymouth Rock arrived at Pier No. 1 yesterday morning. Several landed and spent the day in the City, while many remained on board to take a trip up the Hudson. They returned to South Amboy in the evening, and proceeded thence to their homes per train.

The Tammany Hall Committee on Organization met last evening, Grand Sachem Schell presiding. Edward D. Gale, R. J. Morrison, and E.-M. Plum were appointed a committee to prepare the necessary papers and receive the names of candidates for Inspectors of Election and Poll Clerks for the Fall election, to be presented to the Police Commissioners for their consideration.

At 10:50 yesterday morning, Emil Thomas, colored, aged 37, of No. 215 Washington-street, was brought to the Chamber-Street Hospital, by a friend, in a barouche. The friend said that Thomas had been suffering from asthma at his home since Saturday. Thomas was admitted to the hospital, but died five minutes after being taken in. Coroner Flanagan and Deputy Coroner Miller were notified and held an inquest on the corpse, and pronounced his death the

The New-York Times.

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THE CONFLICT IN EUROPE.

THE TRANS-DANUBIAN CAM PAIGN.

AN ADVANCE TOWARD RUSTCHUK—PREPARING TO BESIEGE IT—ANARCHY OUTSIDE THE MILITARY LINES IN BULGARIA—THE LINE OF THE JANTRA VIRTUALLY ABANDONED BY THE TURKS.

LONDON, July 10.—A Shumla dispatch says the Russians have advanced as far as Monastir, in the direction of and about 25 miles south-west of Rustchuk. A battle is believed to be imminent in this direction. Russian detachments marching upon Selvi and Plevna, which are unfortified, have burned four villages between these points. The bombardment of Rustchuk and Slobosia from ceased for four days. It is believed the Russians will endeavor to take siege-guns across the Danube at Sistova for the siege of Rustchuk.

A special dispatch from Constantinople to the *Standard* says: "Complete anarchy prevails beyond the lines of the contending armies. The Bulgarians and Circassian Tartars are murdering each other indiscriminately. Ex-Col. Valentine Baker will accompany Raouf Pasha to Adrianople."

LONDON, July 11.—The *Standard's* Bucharest dispatch says: "The Turkish monitor ashore at the mouth of the Danube remains firmly fixed. Her crew have been taken off, and she is now in possession of two Russian vessels."

A Constantinople dispatch says: "Abdul Kerim Pasha has asked for 60,000 more men. It is probable that both he and Ahmed Eyoub Pasha will be superseded by Suleiman and Mehemet Ali Pashas respectively. Mehemed Ruchdi Pasha, ex-Vizier, is charged with supreme control of military affairs. The object of the appointment of the latter is to secure acquiescence of the people if further resistance should be found useless. Confidence in Ruchdi Pasha is such that all will be ready to accept his opinion on this point.

The *Times* Vienna correspondent says: "In Europe there is no doubt that the Turks have given up the defense of the whole line of the Jantra."

The *Times* correspondent at Paris telegraphs that intelligence has been received there that 20 Turkish steamers have arrived at the mouths of the Danube to hamper communication with the troops in the Dobrudscha and to prevent them from advancing. The Russian Governor of Tultcha has laid down torpedoes in the estuary.

A telegram from the *Daily News'* correspondent, who accompanied the Russians to Biela, shows that their entry was unopposed.

The St. Petersburg *Golos* announces that frauds have been discovered in the Commissary Department of the Danube Army to the amount of 200,000 roubles.

VIENNA, July 10.—The *Tagsblatt* publishes shocking accounts of atrocities committed by the Circassians and Bashi Bazouks after the regulars had evacuated the Dobrudscha. At Koresti every Christian house was pillaged and many persons wounded, including some clergymen. At another place the Mayor of a German colony, named Balzer, was killed before the eyes of his wife and child. Several other German Protestants were killed, and the murderers sacked a Protestant church. Three colonies are entirely deserted.

THE RUSSIAN REVERSES IN ASIA.

THE LEFT WING DRIVEN ACROSS THE FRONTIER—A JUNCTION WITH THE GARRISON OF KARS EFFECTED BY MUKHTAR PASHA—THE WAR MATERIAL OF GEN. TERGUKASSOF LOST IN HIS RETREAT.

LONDON, July 10.—The *Daily Telegraph's* correspondent with the Turkish head-quarters in Asia estimates Mukhtar Pasha's force at 28,000 men. It is officially announced from Erzeroum that the Russian left wing have been driven across the Russian frontier, pursued by Ismail Pasha. A deputation of citizens of Kars have visited Mukhtar Pasha.

Reuter's Telegram Company has received the following dispatch from Erzeroum, dated July 9: "Mukhtar Pasha has effected a junction with a portion of the garrison of Kars at Tshivilikoya, three miles from the fortifications. The Russians continue to retreat on Kurukdara. Ismail Pasha is at Moussoum, three miles from the frontier. Gen. Pergukassoff occupies a position on the frontier."

LONDON, July 11.—The Manchester *Guardian's* Vienna correspondent says specials from Asia state that in the Ardanudsch district, on June 28, the Russians pillaged 11 villages and killed 50 people on the pretext that they had fought against them. On Friday last Gen. Tergukassoff returned to Russian territory. His force marched 40 kilometres daily, and is believed to have lost all its war material.

The *Post* has a special from St. Petersburg stating that 12,000 infantry from Saratov are now proceeding to Armenia by forced marches.

The *Times'* correspondent at Vienna sends the following: "Accounts from Russia acknowledge that the campaign in Asia is considered to be a complete failure and will have to be renewed."

THE SIDE ISSUES OF THE CONFLICT.

THE POSITION OF SERVIA AND ROUMANIA AS AFFECTING AUSTRIAN INTERESTS—THE PROPOSITION OF JOINT ACTION BY ENGLAND AND AUSTRIA—THE MOBILIZATION.

LONDON, July 10.—A special dispatch from Paris to the *Times* has the following: "Intelligence received here states that 25 Servian Deputies of the extreme Left have resigned their seats in the Skuptschina because the address of the House in reply to Prince Milan's speech was not framed in accordance with the views of the minority. The resignations render a quorum impossible. Elections to fill the vacancies will be held immediately."

A St. Petersburg dispatch of July 10 says: "The Russian Telegraphic Agency has issued a statement admitting that an alliance between Roumania and Servia is not exactly impossible. It asserts, however, that such an alliance could not in any way affect the good relations between Austria and Russia. The Agency thinks the importance of the dispatch of the British fleet to Besika Bay is diminished by the explanations given in the British Parliament."

The *Times'* Bucharest correspondent telegraphs as follows: "The Council of Ministers has decided that the Roumanian Army shall assume the offensive. It is reported that Gen. Cernat, Minister of War, will take a command in the field."

The *Daily Telegraph*, in its financial column, says: "Hungarian Treasury bonds fell 1½ per cent. yesterday in consequence of fears relative to the attitude of Servia. It is understood that advices have been received of military preparations throughout Austria on a larger scale than has hitherto been made public."

The assertions of special correspondents at Vienna, coupled with the report of Baron Calice's special mission to the British Government, give the impression that active diplomatic efforts are making between England and Austria to establish a basis for joint action.

Vice-Admiral Hornby, commanding the British fleet in Besika Bay, arrived in Constantinople to-day, and after an audience with the Sultan returned to Besika Bay.

A Constantinople dispatch of to-day says: "It is reported Greece intends purchasing some Danish men-of-war."

LONDON, July 11.—The *Standard* has the following special dispatch from Bucharest, dated July 10: "The Prince and Princess of Roumania left here this morning for the head-quarters of the Roumanian Army at Krajova."

The *Standard's* Berlin special of July 10 says that at the last interview Lord Odo Russell informed Prince Bismarck that England would, under no condition whatever, suffer Russian occupation of Constantinople. Prince Bismarck replied that he considered the occupation of Constantinople the best way to obtain the purposes for which the war was commenced.

The *News* has an article in which appears the following: "The Admiralty have given orders to further strengthen the Mediterranean squadron by the addition of the Shannon, which will be ready in August, and the Temeraire, which will be ready almost immediately, and is the most formidable sea-going ironclad in commission, carrying four 25-ton guns. They also seem to intend to dispatch either the Thunderer or Dreadnaught, should the hydraulic gear for loading guns prove satisfactory.

The *Daily News'* Pesth correspondent says a telegram from Belgrade declares that a convention between Roumania and Servia has been definitely concluded. It is proposed that the military co-operation of Servia shall take effect toward the middle of August. The Servian Government has concluded in Paris a loan of 2,000,000 ducats, partly guaranteed by Russia and subject to the ratification of the Skuptschina.

WITH THE RUSSIANS IN ROUMANIA.

NEWS FROM "THE FRONT," AND HOW IT IS PREPARED—A COUNTRY SWARMING WITH SPIES—TWO MEN SHOT TO DEATH—THE JEWISH PERSECUTIONS, SO CALLED—TWO NEW TURKISH GENERALS—FEARS OF THE ENEMY'S FLEET.

From our Special Correspondent.

BUCHAREST, Monday, June 18, 1877.

The cause of the delay in the Russian advance appears to be, if we can judge from foreign newspapers, a great subject for speculation and perplexity abroad, and the opponents of Russia here, aided by their allies, the political party out of power, take an infinite pleasure in propagating discouraging intelligence. It is indeed amusing to watch the correspondence of some of the London journals, in which one often recognizes canards originally hatched in Fleet-street or Shoe-lane, embroidered upon here, and finally reproduced in the same newspaper as the reliable information furnished by "our much valued, &c., &c., at the seat of war." If only the truth were to be told a very few lines would suffice for an explanation; it would only be necessary to state that the Danube is exceptionally high, and that until its waters subside the establishment of a bridge is impossible. But this would be much too simple, and so the presence of the Imperial Chancellory at the suite of the Emperor was seized upon as a splendid theme for argumentation, whose first conclusion was that Prince Gorstchakoff would never have left the banks of the Neva on any but a pacific mission, and that everything would be arranged amicably and without any bloodshed. To this was answered that, as the Russian Government is purely personal, and as the Emperor desired to encourage his army by his presence, it was not only natural but indispensable that the sovereign should be accompanied by his Ministers, as well to take advantage of any pacific overtures which might be made during the campaign by the enemy as to reply to any possible observations or recriminations on the part of foreign Cabinets. It was not long before this view, dictated by logic and common sense, prevailed, and the theory of "peace at any price" was abandoned; then the prophets and wiseacres were forced to look about them for something new and sensational, and their prolific imaginations have given birth to a something exceptionally startling and absurd.

Why did the Czar choose the route by Warsaw, Cracow, Czernovitz into Roumania, instead of coming directly through Moscow, Tula, Orel and Kischineff, and why was his journey made in so mysterious a manner? I did not know that it had been mysterious; but it seems that I and the Government of Prince Charles have been laboring under a delusion. And why, too, has the Czar come at all? More speculation again—since the peace supposition has been abandoned—to resolve itself into the explanation that it is because the Czar was afraid to stay at home. Yes; this Sovereign, who has done so much for his people, and who is so sincerely beloved by all classes of his subjects, is involved in the meshes of a gigantic conspiracy, whose members are in the ranks of the Army and among the most influential members of the court. The ring leaders are 100 in number, and are called the *altchidiannik*—the "Desperates;" these are superintended by three secret spies of the conspiracy, who, in their turn, are watched over by three others. No correspondence in writing takes place between any of these people, which naturally adds to the difficulty of detection. Besides, this number of 100 always remains complete, and if one dies, or is obliged to absent himself from his post, he is at once replaced; this feature of the plot gives the name of "the Immortals" to the committee of 100, above mentioned, meaning thereby that it is a permanent institution. No one can tell who is, or who is not among its members, and some assert that one of the Aides-de-Camp of Grand Duke Nicholas is gravely compromised. I give this *canard* as a curiosity, totally unworthy of credit, and of a piece with the pretended conspiracy discovered in the Army of the Danube, for participation in which 50 Circassian officers were shot and several suspected regiments were sent into the interior of Russia.

There is no doubt, however, that there have been several military executions, but in no way whatever motived by any political considerations. A certain number of Polish Jews deserted, were captured, and were shot. Some Cossack marauders, with confused notions as to *meum* and *tuum*, were either sent to travel, at their country's expense, in the direction of the Siberian penal colonies, or, if convicted of acts of violence, were accomodated with a bullet, and a few spies have been disposed of summarily by a drum-head court-martial; but these are, by no means, acts of exceptional severity in times of war. One of my colleagues, who was at Giurgevo when the affair took place, gave me an account of an incident which will explain the extreme circumspection necessary in the granting of the much-coveted permission to follow the operations of the army of invasion. The country swarms with spies, in Turkish pay; these are generally Israelites, of whom great numbers accompany the rear guards of the columns as sutlers or peddlers. Two of these worthies had rendered themselves very conspicuous for their ubiquity and their inquisitiveness. Naturally, they were suspected and watched, and on Sunday night were arrested as they were about to embark in a small boat on the Danube for some unknown destination. Taken immediately before the Provost Marshal, and interrogated as to their intentions, their answers, at first evasive, gradually became embarrassed, as they had no papers, and the excuse that they "were going to fish for sterlets by torchlight" was not considered an available one. At last, the younger of the two, a fellow of about 20 years of age, hoping, doubtless, to save his own life by the sacrifice of his comrade, avowed that they had received money from the Turks, and that, in spite of the inundations, they had intended to cross the Danube in order to make their report to a person posted at a certain point on the Bulgarian shore. This was quite sufficient to establish their guilt; the court-martial pronounced its sentence, and a platoon of execution was then and there detailed. According to my informant, the behavior of the two culprits was very different. The elder of the two, a man about 40, tall and powerfully built, with strongly marked features, marched out with a stoicism worthy of a better fate. His companion, on the contrary, was the picture of the most abject despair. He threw himself at the feet of his judges, invoked their compassion in favor of the revelations which he had made, called upon Abraham and Isaac and the prophets in general to help him, even offered to abjure his faith if his life were spared, and fell upon his face and writhed about like a reptile, until he was carried out bodily and tied to a tree, where he continued his howls and lamentations in a gutteral jargon of Hebrew, German, and Turkish, until a bullet sent him into another world. The other walked out boldly and without a remonstrance. He gave a glance of unutterable contempt at his cowardly accomplice, put his back against a stake, and then, for the first time, opening his lips, said with a sneer that he had already done harm enough to the Russians to pay for his life, and that he thought little of its sacrifice. His last words were: "Fire, dogs! I hate your accursed race!" There was a roll of musketry; the two spies fell forward on their faces; a corporal stepped out and discharged a bullet, as a *coup de grace*, into the ear of each, and all was over. Nobody knows their names nor whence they came, and nothing but their unmistakeable Jewish physiognomies would have revealed their origin.

This is another of the many already existing causes which tend to promote ill-feeling against the Israelites, nor, from personal observation, can I wonder at the repugnance. I have been into Moldavia since I wrote upon the condition of the "chosen people," and nothing more repulsive—I may say more loathsome—than the colony of Galician Jews established in the northern portion of the principality can be conceived. So disgusting indeed are they that even their co-religionists in Europe and America would refuse them all sympathy if they could see them. I am not prejudiced against the race; on the contrary; and those who know me personally also know that I have the best of reasons for supporting their claims to consideration. But, for the Jew of Roumania—that hideous importation of the scum of Russia and Poland—there are no terms of reproach strong enough to express the sentiments which every civilized creature must feel at their appearance and their actions. Clothed in long, squalid gabardines reaching to their heels, with trodden out trouses or ragged boots, covered with grease and dirt, in which they seem to take pride; a slouched hat equally filthy with their other clothing; long, unkempt locks and beards, and two ringlets of nasty hair twisted down each side of their faces like the soap-locks of that epitome of blackguardism, the Bowery b'hoy of 20 years ago; cheeks innocent of soap and water from the date of their birth, they are to be seen everywhere, and everywhere in the best places. Trade and finance and administration are all open to them, and in all they play the leading parts and drive out every other candidate. No one can blame them if, by their superior intelligence, they succeed where others fail; but why should diplomatic action and national sympathy be evoked where neither the one nor the other is called for? The incident at Dobrana, of which I have already written, will doubtless be cited as an instance of their persecution; and yet the Roumanian Government has done and is doing everything in its power to discover the true causes of the outrage and to punish its perpetrators. Mr. Cimara, the proprietor of the village, is a Greek by birth and a Roumanian by naturalization. A most distinguished member of the Bar, he gave up his profession upon his marriage with a Princess of the Ghika family several years ago, and threw himself into politics, in which he has always been a prominent leader of the ultra-radical party—that is to say, an advocate for the admission of all classes to the rights of citizenship in its most extended sense. At the moment of the incident he was absent from his country, and at Jassy to welcome the arrival of the Czar. The whole affair was grossly exaggerated in the first report given. There was no religious procession insulted, no disrespect shown to religious prejudices. Three servants, also Greeks, got into a dispute over their cups in a village pot-house with half a dozen Jews; from words they came to blows, more Jews arrived, the Greeks were in a minority, knives were drawn, and a Jew was killed. A telegram was at once sent to the landlord at Jassy, who, after making his report to the authorities there, repaired to the capital, saw the Minister of Justice, and registered his declaration, after which he took the train to return to his domains. As I happened to be on the same train and in the same sleeping-car with this gentleman, I can speak knowingly of the finale. Just before leaving Bucharest the Prefect of Police arrived in person, and after ordering the conductor to hold his tongue, and ascertaining that Mr. Cimara was on board, accompanied us to Ploiesti. Here another agent received his instructions and took the place of the Prefect; at Kernan a third individual, in plain clothes, joined the travelers, and seated himself in the same carriage as Mr. Cimara, who was arrested at the point where the line branches off to Jassy and to the Austrian frontier. So far I saw myself; what happened afterward, or what will happen, I cannot say, as I cannot pronounce upon the degree of culpability of the prisoner, who certainly appeared very much surprised at an arrest for which there is no apparent motive. I cite the affair only to show that, no matter what the enemies of Roumania may advance to the contrary, there is not the slightest disposition on the part of its rulers to aid in the persecution of the Jews, but that there is every intention of punishing, or, at least, of investigating, all infractions of the law which guarantees full liberty of creed and conscience to every citizen.

There are two new candidates for fame who have been sent to direct the defensive operations on the Turkish side of the Danube. The first of these is Medjid Pasha. A graduate of the Military Academy of Brussels, this general officer, although a Turk by birth, is a European by his education, by his intelligence, and by his mode of life. Contrary to the customs of his race, Medjid Pasha married a Christian lady of Banialuka, in Bosnia, and since then has always lived in accordance with the manners of Western civilization. This independence of character and his marked predilection for foreign usages caused him for some time to be looked upon with distrust by Hussim Avni Pasha, the Minister of War of the late Abd-ul-Aziz, but afterward brought him to the favorable notice of the Sultan, who chose him as his representative in several important missions, and, among others, that of Ambassador to the King of Italy. Here again he attracted attention, and, after a brief residence at the Court of the Quirinal, he obtained the command of the Army of the Herzegovina, where he distinguished himself by a lucky march from Gatschko to Beheke to relieve an isolated post. Returning to Constantinople in the early part of 1876, he joined in the conspiracy to overthrow his benefactor, Abd-ul-Aziz, and was promoted, by Sultan Murad, to the rank of Lieutenant-General. A recent *iradé* sends him to the Danube as Chief of the Staff of the Generalissimo Abd-ul-Kerim Pasha. The second great man is Yaver Pasha. This illustrious personage is a Circassian by birth and one of the handsomest men living. Like all his compatriots, he is brave and adventurous, even to rashness, and to these qualities of his race he joins all the advantages of a thorough military education. He is a graduate of the Military School of Constantinople, and is considered to be the most accomplished infantry commander in the Turkish Army; he particularly signalized himself at the head of the Chasseurs in the sorties which marked the siege of Silistria in 1854. He was appointed Minister of War by Abd-ul-Aziz in 1871, and acquitted himself of his functions with rare honesty and zeal. The only reproach which his fellow-countrymen can address to him is the singular mildness of his disposition and his unwillingness to prosecute recalcitrant giaours; without this, it is probable that he would long since have been appointed to the command in chief of one of the armies of the Empire, for his talents and education are infinently superior to those of many who now enjoy the dignity of Muchir.

There seems to be a serious fear lest the Turkish fleet should attack Odessa and Nicolaieff, and these apprehensions are particularly well founded as regards the former of these places, which is the seat of Government of the province of Bessarabia, the principal depot of all the Russian steam navigation companies of the Mediterranean and Black Seas, and the starting point of their lines of operations. For these considerations it is of capital importance, and an effort was made by some English merchants to secure its neutralization, but without success. Odessa has two ports, the commercial—Practico—and the quarantine, formed by jetties built out into the sea; into these only vessels drawing less than 12 feet of water can enter, and their approach is defended by several batteries armed with guns of heavy calibre. But the roadstead is entirely open and of great depth, so that an assailant has every facility for approaching to a distance suitable for bombardment, particularly with iron-clads. To a certain extent, this danger has been guarded against by a very free use of torpedoes, but, here again, if report speaks truly, a great mistake has been made; just as the Turks have done in the Danube, the torpedoes have been laid down carelessly, and have either not been attached at all, or else have broken adrift, so that these engines of destruction are floating about in a loose and promiscuous manner, calculated to be as much to be dreaded by the defense as the attack. Nicolaieff, on the contrary, is situated some six and twenty miles up in the interior, on a peninsula, about twelve miles square, formed by the rivers Bug and Ingour. Here are the chief workshops and arsenals of the Black Sea fleet and of the Army of operation, provided with all the most approved modern machinery. Its population composed of sailors, soldiers, and State functionaries, numbers 15,000 souls, and is a perfect military colony, in which a civilian is the exception. There is a canal leading from this place to the Liman of the Dnieper, which has only 18 to 20 feet depth of water, with zigzags in its line calculated to puzzle the cleverest pilot to follow if the buoys are taken up. A very accurate topedo arrangement has been made here, and if Hobart Pasha should succeed in approaching its entrance, as he has threatened to do, sufficiently near to destroy the arsenals, he will be the most daring and the most successful navigator of the nineteenth century.

Apropos of topedoes, an effort in that line was made a few days ago by the Russians against the Turkish monitors near the Sulina mouth of the Danube, but the boats were either sunk by the Turkish fire or else the explosions took place harmlessly in mid-stream.

WASHINGTON.

THE RECENT CIVIL SERVICE ORDER.

REPLY OF THE POSTMASTER-GENERAL TO AN ANXIOUS INQUIRER—INCOMPATIBILITY OF A POSTMASTERSHIP AND A COUNTY TREASURERSHIP CLEARLY SHOWN.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 10.—Owing to the large number of Federal officers directly subordinate to the Postmaster-General, and the fact that the Post Offices of the country are generally administered by active politicians, that official is more frequently called upon, to interpret the recent civil service order of the President than any other member of the Cabinet. To-day a letter was received at the Post Office Department from the Postmaster at Bossburg, Tioga County, Penn., informing the Postmaster-General that he was "solicited" by his fellow-citizens to permit his name to be brought forward as a candidate for County Treasurer, and inquiring whether such candidature would be in violation of the President's order. To this inquiry the Postmaster-General to-day forwarded the following reply:

"On January 17, 1873, President Grant, by executive order, declared that 'persons holding any Federal office by appointment under the Constitution and laws of the United States will be expected while holding such office not to accept or hold any office under any State or Territorial Government.' It is clear that under this order you cannot hold the office of Postmaster and County Treasurer at the same time. This order of President Grant, and the order recently promulgated by President Hayes, in my opinion, forbid that while you are Postmaster you should become a candidate for the office of County Treasurer before a convention or before the people. As you could not fill both offices at the same time, you could not seek to fill the one while you hold the other without violation of the intent and spirit of both orders."

THE NEW FORM OF DEATH WARRANT.

FATAL EFFECT OF UNITED STATES COMMISSIONS AS POSTMASTERS ON COLORED MEN—ESCAPE OF AN APPOINTEE BY DECLINING OFFICE.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 10.—Ex-Marshal Pitkin left to-night for New-Orleans. Most of the time during his stay in Washington was passed in consultation with Gen. Butler, with whom he left a small souvenir of the reconciled Democracy of Louisiana. Not long ago a colored man was appointed Postmaster at Bayou Sara. He accepted the office, but before he could assume the duties he was furnished with a miniature coffin with appropriate trappings, accompanied by a letter warning him that he would fill such a box if he attempted to exercise the functions of Postmaster. The colored appointee prevented an immediate funeral in his family by abandoning the office. Pitkin obtained possession of the coffin which served as a warning to the Postmaster, and it is probable Gen. Butler will use it next Winter on the floor of the House of Representatives, as an illustration to one of his speeches on Southern affairs.

THE MEXICAN BORDER DEFENSE.

GEN. ORD CARRYING OUT ORDERS FROM THE WAR DEPARTMENT — MEXICAN OPPOSITION TO RETALIATION CONFINED TO PROTEST.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 10.—Affairs on the Mexican border were not presented at the Cabinet meeting to-day. In crossing the Rio Grande in pursuit of marauders Gen. Ord only obeyed the instructions recently furnished him by the Secretary of War, and he will continue to pursue trespassers regardless of any protest that may be made from the Mexican Government. It is believed here that, while Mexico will formally protest against United States troops invading Mexican territory, no action will be taken by that Government calculated to lead to hostilities.

NOTES FROM THE CAPITAL.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, July 10, 1877.

The receipts from internal revenue to-day were $243,611 34, and from Customs, $616,690 90.

Edward H. Smith was to-day appointed Inspector of cigars, tobacco, and snuff for the Third Virginia District.

Mr. M. K. Chase, of Blue Hill, Me., has been awarded the contract for furnishing the cut granite for a pedestal for the statue of the late Major-Gen. George H. Thomas, to be erected on the M-street circle in this city.

The following were the balances in the Treasury at the close of business to-day: Currency, $6,766,263; special fund for the redemption of fractional currency, $7,063,211; special deposit of legal tenders for redemption of certificates of deposit, $53,890,000; coin, (including $41,810,600 in coin certificates,) $104,415,795; outstanding legal tenders, $359,764,332.

The Internal Revenue officers of this District have seized the personal property, valued at $11,500, on the brewery premises of Jacob Roth, doing business as a brewer in this city, for alleged violation of section 3,354 Revised Statutes, prohibiting the bottling of fermented liquors on the premises of a brewery, and section 3,344, prohibiting the withdrawing of fermented liquor from any package without destroying the stamp thereon.

In the interference case between James Sargent and Samuel A. Little, assignor to the Yale Lock Manufacturing Company, involving the use of a time lock and a combination lock, both operating independently upon the same bolt work of a safe or vault door, the Commissioner of Patents to-day rendered a decision in favor of Mr. Sargent, awarding priority of invention to him and sustaining his claims, thus affirming the decisions of the Examiner of Interferences and the Board of Appeals.

With reference to the charges against Mr. Guthrie, Cashier of the Treasury, it can be said upon the authority of that gentleman himself, that in the Fall of 1874, Mr. Guthrie did do some work in the nature of making up a set of books for the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund of the District of Columbia, with the full knowledge and consent of the Treasurer of the United States (Gen. Spinner.) This work, it is declared, was done after office hours in the evening, and did not, in any manner, interfere with the discharge of Mr. Guthrie's official duties, though, for convenience of desk-room, the books and papers were on some occasions brought into the Treasury. The Commissioners of the Sinking Fund themselves put the price upon the work that was done. Acting Secretary McCormick, to whom the charges against Mr. Guthrie were preferred, says he intends to proceed with great deliberation and caution in the investigation. The fact that former subordinates of Mr. Guthrie are instrumental in making the complaint, appears as one reason for a very thorough sifting of the charges that have been made.

Col. Parker, Chief of the Special Agents of the Post Office Department, having discovered that in violation of the law the mail-bags of the Government are in possession of numerous persons within the District of Columbia who make use of these bags in various ways for their private business, the facts were submitted to the Postmaster-General. It is found that in utter disregard of the law this appropriation of the mail-bags by junk-shops, rag and paper dealers, and others, has been going on for some years, and persons high in official position and respectable business men here have been found in possession of the Government property. Many of these persons are no doubt ignorant of the fact that the law provides a severe penalty of fine and imprisonment for making use of the mail-bags for any other than the purpose for which they were manufactured. But it is found nevertheless that some intelligent business men are knowingly violating this law. The Postmaster-General has determined to have the offenders punished, and to this end arrests have been ordered. In pursuance of this order a warrant was issued a few days ago for the arrest of a respectable merchant of this city. The merchant learning that the warrant had been issued, voluntarily went forward, waived an examination, and gave bond in $5,000 for his appearance at court.

THE MEETING OF THE CABINET.

THE HOWGATE POLAR COLONY FOR EXPLORATION DISCUSSED—THE WOODWARD SCIENTIFIC EXPEDITION.

WASHINGTON, July 10.—The Cabinet session to-day was of comparatively brief duration and uneventful of interesting results. Mexican affairs, foreign appointments, and the recent important judicial proceedings in Louisiana were not alluded to. The proceedings savored somewhat of a scientific turn, and the Howgate expedition to the North Pole was the subject of rather lively conversation and comment, with a view to determining whether the interests of science and the welfare of the Government would be subserved by extensive notional assistance to the proposed exploration. While there were no definite results, it is understood that the discussion was not unfavorable to a practical extension of national countenance to the enterprise. The Woodward expedition around the world was, in connection with the Howgate expedition, a subject of interested conversation.

Capt. Howgate, of the Signal Service Bureau, who is the originator of the plan to establish a colony in an extreme northern latitude as a basis of operations for scientific investigations as far as possible toward the North Pole, recently made application to the Navy Department to have that department detail a civil officer of scientific acquirements to accompany the expedition, and it was upon this application that the discussion to-day took place.

The managers of the Woodward scientific expedition around the world, have made application for regular naval officers to be assigned to that expedition, and the whole subject will be determined at a future meeting of the Cabinet.

NAVY MATTERS.

WASHINGTON, July 10.—The Secretary of the Navy has issued a circular stating that, under an opinion of the Attorney-General, the Navy Department and bureaus thereof, are authorized to use stamped envelopes or official stamps, as they may elect. All other offices connected with the department, either in or out of Washington, are not authorized to use stamped envelopes. These, and all others to whom official stamps are usually supplied, will be continued to be supplied on requisition made on the Secretary of the Navy.

The Secretary has also issued a circular modifying the regulations relating to employes under the cognizance of the Bureau of Construction and Repair at the several yards. It fixes the pay of the various foremen, quartermen, superintendents, and others, for a day's work of eight hours, ranging from $3 20 to $4 50 per day, and also their pay for a day's work of 10 hours, ranging from $4 to $5 50 per day. The circular, after prescribing the duties of foremen, quartermen, and others, provides that in yards where an Assistant Naval Constructor is on duty, in addition to his other work, he will inspect all timber and lumber offered under contract or order, and in such yards the position of Timber Inspector is abolished.

FORTRESS MONROE, Va., July 10.—The United States steam-ship Hartford passed up to the Navy-yard at Norfolk this morning, where she will be fitted out as flagship of the South Atlantic Station.

JEWS INVITED TO THE GRAND UNION.

MR. GABRIEL NETTER, THE BANKER, AND HIS FAMILY ASKED TO GO THERE—WHAT HE SAYS ABOUT IT.

It was reported on Wall-street, yesterday afternoon, that Mr. Gabriel Netter, of the Jewish banking house of Netter & Co., No. 52 Exchange-place, had received a letter from Saratoga, signed "Wilkinson," saying that the Grand Union Hotel proprietors would be happy to extend all the accommodations the hotel affords to Mr. Netter and his family. Mr. Netter last night said that he had received such a letter, but that he would not give it for publication, nor allow any newspaper representative to see it, as he regarded it as a private communication which the public had nothing to do with. When asked if he knew why it was sent to him, he laughed, and said he knew Mr. Wilkinson, the Superintendent of the hotel, well; that he was a warm personal friend, and he supposed that they would like to get him and his family there, for they were good customers. He said he did not know Judge Hilton, and did not remember ever seeing him. A friend of Mr. Netter, who had seen the letter, said that it was a warm invitation for Mr. Netter and his family to occupy their choice of a suite of rooms, and that it was in response to an application for rooms made by Mr. Netter in a joke to see what the result would be, for he did not intend taking any rooms, as his wife was soon going to Europe. Mr. Netter himself, on being asked what he intended doing about the invitation, replied: "Nothing; I shall pay no attention to it. I shall not reply to it in any way," and he declined to say anything further on the subject.

DEATH OF A MILLIONAIRE.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

DETROIT, Mich., July 10.—Edwin A. Brush died this afternoon from heart disease, at his Summer residence at Grosse Point, on Lake St. Clair. He was in usual health up to a fainting fit, which attacked him about 4 o'clock, and he died within two hours. He was over 70 years of age, and inherited the Brush farm, a tract of real estate extending for three miles from the centre of Detroit along Woodward-avenue, its main residence street. The greater part of this splendid property he still owns, and his wealth is estimated at several millions. He has been always active in municipal and local affairs, and was one of the intimate friends in his day of Lewis Cass, and, later, of Secretary Chandler. Although never a public man, he has for years been one of the most influential and well-known men of this region. He leaves a wife, one son, and a granddaughter.

TOWN COLLECTOR OF HARTFORD.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

HARTFORD, Conn., July 10.—There was such a protracted howl in Hartford over the appointment of F. W. Cady as Town Collector, in place of Franey, resigned, that he did not accept the position, and the Board of Selectmen met again to-day to choose his successor. In the meantime the Board of Aldermen had selected John M. Ney for City Collector, and at the meeting of the Selectmen to-day he was appointed to the position of Town Collector also. Now that the matter has passed, the fact is made public that Cady was chosen in the first place by the Selectmen, in the hope that the Board of Aldermen would unite upon F. S. Brown for the city office, when Cady was to withdraw in Brown's favor. To-day Cady, who is a member of the Board of Selectmen, cast his solitary ballot for Brown, while the rest voted for Ney.

NEW-HAMPSHIRE AND THE PRESIDENT.

CONCORD, N. H., July 10.—The Republican members of the Legislatnre held a caucus this evening, and the question of passing resolutions indorsing the National Administration came up, and was freely discussed. It is reported the sentiment was in favor of indorsing the policy of President Hayes, though strong speeches were made against it. No action was taken on the matter, but it is probable various resolutions will be offered when the subject comes up in the House.

A DEMOCRATIC MURDERER ESCAPES.

THIRD ACQUITTAL OF FRANK KELLY OF THE MURDER OF COLORED MEN IN PHILADELPHIA IN 1871—EFFECTIVE WORK OF HIS DEMOCRATIC SUPPORTERS — ANOTHER TRIAL AWAITING IN OHIO.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., July 10.—This evening Frank Kelly was acquitted of a charge of assault upon John Fawcett, with intent to kill, at the election on October 10, 1871. The peculiar features of this case are that at the time Kelly and a number of roughs took possession of the lower part of the city, where the colored people reside, and created a riot, killing colored men because they were Republicans. Two colored men Prof. Catto, an intelligent and worthy gentleman, a teacher in the Colored High School, was killed, as was also Isaac Chase, a musician. Both were hunted down in the streets and murdered in daylight. Numerous colored men were shot, among whom was Fawcett. The city at the time was governed by the Democrats. The Police, instead of being on hand to quell the disturbance, were engaged in repeating and stuffing the ballot-boxes in the interest of the Democratic candidates. Kelly was charged with both murders. He disappeared and was not found for five years, when he was arrested in Chicago last Winter. Within the past four months he has been tried twice for murder, once for the Catto case, and then for Chase's death. Each time the jury failed to convict him, although the evidence in each case was of the most positive character. To-day is his third acquittal. The strongest political combinations were at work in Kelly's interest, and it is believed that they had much to do with securing his acquittal.

He will not be discharged from custody, however, because there are two detainers at the United States Marshal's office for him. Kelly is wanted in Cincinnati for repeating and fraudulent voting at the November election. He led a gang of repeaters in Banning's district, against Hon. Stanly Matthews. Although arrested, he succeeded in escaping, being kidnapped, it is said; but the truth is that Kelly was taken to testify before the Examiner in the contested election case of the Sheriff of Cincinnati. After the adjournment his guards were knocked down, and Kelly hustled into a carriage, and then put on a train and sent to Chicago. He says that it was his intention to expose the frauds practiced by the Democrats of Cincinnati, because they had not acted squarely with him, and they, fearing the man, had him spirited away. If Kelly reaches Cincinnati, which is very much doubted here, as it is believed he will be rescued while on the train for the West, he can make it very warm for Judge Banning, as he has already intimated that he is tired of being locked up. This fellow is but 24 years of age, and has been regarded as one of the worst of criminals.

THE LAY TORPEDO IN LAKE ERIE.

FURTHER EXPERIMENTS AT CLEVELAND—A GRACEFUL CURVE AROUND A BUOY—AN EXHIBITION OF BRIEF DURATION.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, July 10.—The whole of to-day was occupied in getting the torpedo in complete readiness for the fuller and what promised to be the better experiment of this evening. The hour set for launching was 5 o'clock, but on account of the heavy surge it was delayed for nearly two hours, when the door of the shanty was thrown open and the machine gradually lowered down the incline into the water. The same operations which were described yesterday, with the exception that they were done with greater dispatch and more perfect order, were now gone through with, and when everything was in perfect readiness the spring upon the key-board was touched and the engine set in motion. The little monster, only displaying the flags upon its back, shot on a direct line toward its mark, the buoy, mile out in the lake. The crowd which was much larger than on the previous day, watched the operations with intense interest, and as the signal-boat was reached, and a graceful curve made entirely around it, and the return trip begun in fine order, expressions of approbation were heard upon every side. The machine will be shipped from here to-morrow by the managers, but its destiny is unknown.

BIGAMY IN CONNECTICUT.

MARRIAGE AND SEPARATION AT HARTFORD—A COMPLICATED CASE WHICH WILL BE SOLVED IN A POLICE COURT.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

HARTFORD, Conn., July 10.—A curious case of complicated bigamy comes to light to-day. About a year ago George Wehner married a widow named Julia Bahnholzer. They lived together a short time and then separated without a legal divorce. Mrs. Wehner has since married a German named Kaiser, to whom she represented herself as a widow. To-day Kaiser complained at the Police Court that his wife was cruel in her treatment of him, and asked for her arrest. His request could not be granted, and then he entered a complaint upon the ground of bigamy, saying her husband Wehne was still alive. The Police went to the house of the latter, and requested him to appear at the District Attorney's office and identify the woman. He assented and went to the back part of the house with the ostensible purpose of getting his coat and hat. He has not been seen since, and it appears now that he also has been married since his separation from Mrs. Wehner No. 1. It is also asserted that Kaiser, too, has another wife.

QUANTITIES OF ARMY RATIONS.

CHICAGO, Ill., July 10.—The *Inter-Ocean* to-morrow morning will publish as a portentous fact that during the past fortnight secret agents from the French Government have arrived in this city, whose presence here is known to but few in France and to f

THE MONMOUTH PARK RACES

THREE PURSES WON BY FAVORITES.

GOOD SPORT, BUT A SLIM ATTENDANCE OF SPECTATORS—THE HEATS RACE THE MOST EXCITING OF THE DAY—PRIDE OF THE VILLAGE, DAUNTLESS, BURGOO, AND RISK THE WINNERS.

Yesterday was the fourth day of the meeting at Monmouth Park, and a very good programme furnished ample sport for those who attended. The grand stand, however, was not a third full, and it was evidently an "off-day" with the people at the Branch. The weather probably had much to do with the limited number of spectators, as it was very sultry throughout the day, and home comforts were more attractive than a race-course in an oppressive atmosphere. The track was heavy when the sport began, but it dried considerably while the racing was in progress. The card presented four events, and three of them were taken by the favorites. The mile heat race, however, was a heavy blow to the knowing ones.

THE RACING IN DETAIL.

THE THREE-QUARTERS OF A MILE DASH.

The opening event was a dash of three-quarters of a mile for 2-year olds, and the only three entered were Arrogance, Eliza Adams, and Pride of the Village, the same trio that appeared on the 4th. Pride of the Village won so easily on that occasion that she was a great favorite over the other two. The start was made from the quarter pole at the first trial, the three being on even terms. Going along the back stretch Arrogance was three-quarters of a length in front of Pride of the Village, and Eliza Adams was at their heels. At the half-mile pole Arrogance led Pride of the Village a neck, and Eliza Adams was lapping the latter's quarter. On the lower turn Arrogance pushed out half a length in front of the favorite and led into the home stretch, when Pride of the Village came away and won the race easily by half a dozen lengths in 1:22¼, Eliza Adams six lengths behind Arrogance.

THE MILE AND AN EIGHTH DASH.

The second event was a dash of a mile and an eighth, and there were nine entries, namely, Chamois, Mettle, Waco, Lone Chase, Kenny, Catacazy, Oriole, Dauntless, and Problem, and, of the lot, Dauntless and Mettle were equal favorites. The start was made from the furlong pole, and Capt. Conner gave them an excellent send-off on the first trial. After getting away, Chamois came to the front, and reached the judges' stand a head in advance of Problem, who led Kenny half a length, with the others in a ruck close behind, with the exception of Lone Chase, who was in the rear. Going around the turn Oriole moved up from the rear lot and passed Kenny. At the quarter pole Chamois still kept the front position, and was half a length in advance of Problem, who was lapped at the quarter by Oriole, the others in a ruck, Kenny just leading the second lot. Chamois did her best down the back stretch and got clear of Problem, while the latter pushed clear of Oriole. When they reached the half-mile pole Chamois showed a length in advance of Problem, who was the same distance in front of Oriole, the latter of the turn Dauntless ran through her competitors very fast. She was soon occupying the second position, a length behind Chamois, and half a length before Problem, with Oriole fourth, and Kenny fifth. In this manner they turned into the home stretch, and once this side of the furlong pole Chamois began to wilt and Dunn drew the whip on her. Dauntless, in the meantime, passed her, and then had the race in hand, winning by three lengths in 2:03½. Chamois second, half a length in front of Kenny third, Oriole fourth, and Problem fifth.

THE MILE-HEATS RACE.

The race next claiming attention was one of mile heats, for all ages, with allowances to beaten horses, according to the number of times beaten. There were four entries, and all came to the post, namely: Romney, Burgoo, Braemar, and Egypt. Mr. Longstaff wanted to withdraw Braemar, but the judges compelled him to start. Romney was the favorite at long odds.

First Heat.—On the fourth attempt the flag fell to a good start, when Egypt immediately took the lead, followed by Burgoo, second, and Romney, third. Going around the turn Braemar ran up from the rear very fast, and was soon at Egypt's head; and by the time they reached the quarter pole Braemar was just ahead of Egypt, who was a head in advance of Burgoo, third, and Romney fourth, but close up. As they went along the back stretch Braemar pushed out half a length from Egypt, but the latter outran him and obtained the lead by a length at the half-mile pole, Burgoo second, Braemar third, and Romney fourth, but close up. When they came around the lower turn Braemar faltered, and was soon in the rear. Egypt maintained the lead to the home stretch, but when Hughes let Romney have his head, he soon obtained the lead, and won the heat by a length. Egypt was eight lengths before Burgoo, who was three lengths before Braemer. Time, 1:48½.

Second Heat.—Braemar was withdrawn. When the flag fell Burgoo had nearly two lengths the best of it, the other two together. Burgoo maintained his lead around the turn and reached the quarter pole two lengths before Romney, while at the latter's saddle-girth was Egypt. Along the back stretch Burgoo was sent going at his best, and he was soon leading by three lengths, but Romney gained upon him, and there was a length of daylight between them at the half-mile pole, and Egypt was three lengths behind. When they came around the lower turn Romney closed up gradually until he reached Burgoo's saddle-girth, when the pace was increased, and Egypt was soon left a distance out. Burgoo having the best of the weight, the odds were against Romney being able to stay the pace, and when they came into the home stretch it was apparent that the favorite could not get the heat. It was a punishing race between them, for both jockeys used whip and spur freely. Burgoo won the heat by two lengths in 1:47½, distancing Egypt. The horses bore evidence of their punishment, and both appeared much distressed.

Third Heat.—The backers of Romney were now justly alarmed, and made frantic efforts to get their money back. Burgoo was the favorite, the pools for $200 and Romney $40. Burgoo was off, a length ahead of his adversary, and kept his advantage around the turn, but Romney gained a little near the quarter pole, and when they passed that point he was at Burgoo's quarter. Going along the back stretch, however, Burgoo shook his adversary off, and led him a length at the half-mile pole, but coming around the lower turn Romney made another effort, and was soon at the saddle-girth of Burgoo. They were now running their best, but when they turned into the home stretch it was plain to see that Burgoo was to be the victor, for Romney could not reach him, and he won the heat and race easily by a length in 1:49.

THE HURDLE RACE.

The closing event was a handicap hurdle race of nine heats, for which Coronet, Derby, Weasel, and Risk sported colors. Although Derby was the favorite the night before, Risk was most thought of when they appeared upon the track, and he was certainly worthy the confidence placed in him.

First Heat.—Weasel took the lead when the flag fell, followed by Derby. At the beginning of the turn the first hurdle was situated, and Weasel went over it in advance, Derby second, Coronet third, and Risk in the rear. Going around the turn an accident happened to Coronet, which left him riderless, Hyland, his jockey, took a strong pull on the horse, when the bridle broke, and Hyland was sent sprawling upon the track. In the meantime, Weasel got far ahead of the others, and passed the quarter pole some eight lengths in front of Risk, who was six lengths before Derby, the riderless Coronet keeping the latter company. Going along the back stretch, Weasel continually increased the ground, and Risk got to his tail at the third hurdle, which was at the half-mile pole. On the lower turn he got away three lengths, however, but once into the stretch Risk came to the front easily, and once safely over the hurdle he won easily by three lengths in 1:55½. Weasel was six lengths ahead of Derby, Coronet jumped all the hurdles with the other horses, and came home with Derby, causing much amusement to the spectators.

Second Heat.—The horses got off together, and jumped the first hurdle simultaneously, but on the turn Risk went to the front, and was a length and a half in advance of Weasel at the quarter-mile pole, and the latter a length before Derby. In this manner they leaped the second hurdle, just beyond the quarter, but going along the back stretch Derby passed Weasel and speedily ran to the head of Risk, and this movement was followed by the shouts of his backers. They jumped the second hurdle together at the half-mile pole, four lengths before Weasel. When they landed on the other side of the obstacle, however, Risk was in front again, and kept a length ahead of Derby on the lower turn, and Weasel six lengths behind. In this manner they came to the last hurdle, where Risk held his own, and then ran home, a winner of the heat and race by three lengths, in 1:52½, Weasel just saving his distance.

THE SUMMARIES.

FIRST RACE.—Purse $300, for 2-year olds; $30 to second, and $20 to third horse; three-quarters of a mile.

W. Astor's ch. f. Pride of the Village, by imp. Australian, out of Dolly Carter, by imp. Glencoe, 107 pounds. Ford.....1
Francis Morris' br. c. Arrogance, by imp. Eclipse, out of Vanity, by Revenue, 110 pounds. Sayres.....2
H. P. McGrath's b. f. Eliza Adams, by Longfellow, out of Sarong, by Lexington, 107 pounds. Henry.....3
Time—1:22¼.

SECOND RACE.—Purse, $300; $50 to second horse; one mile and an eighth.

August Belmont's imp. b. f. Dauntless, 4 years, by Macaroni, out of Artless, 113 pounds. Hayward....1
D. D. Withers' imp. ch. c. Chamois, 4 years, by Lord Clifden, out of Damaide, 118 pounds. Dunn.....2
T. B. & W. R. Davis' ch. c. Kenny, 4 years, by Curler, dam by Red Eye.....3
James A. Grinstead's b. c. Mettle, 4 years, by Melbourne, Jr., out of Almima, 118 pounds. Sayres..0
M. F. Dwyer's ch. c. Waco, 4 years, by Narragansett, out of Julietta, 115 pounds. Donahue.....0
Orion Bowie's b. f. Catacazy, 3 years, by imp. Eclipse, out of Katie, 97 pounds. Bully.....0
George L. Lorillard's br. f. Oriole, 3 years, by Kentucky, out of imp. Pussy, 97 pounds. Barrett.....0
A. D. Brown's b. c. Problem, 4 years, by Planet, dam by imp. Australian, 118 pounds. McKee.....0
J. E. Ginery's ch. f. Lone Chase, 4 years, by imp. Leamington, out of Henrietta Welsh, 113 pounds. Spillman.....0
Time—2:03¾.

THIRD RACE.—Purse, $300, for beaten horses only; those beaten once at this meeting allowed 5 pounds; twice, 10 pounds; three times, 15 pounds; mile heats.

J. G. Bethune's b. g. Burgoo, 6 years, by imp. Hurrah, out of Emily Downing, 106 pounds. Fisher.....3 1 1
T. B. & W. R. Davis' ch. c. Romney, 4 years, by Curler, out of Polly, 108 pounds. Hughes.....1 2 2
W. B. Babcock's ch. h. Egypt, aged, by Planet, out of Lady Barry, 119 pounds. Waller.....2 dis
George Longstaff's ch. c. Braemar, 3 years, by imp. Warminster, out of Inversnaid, 92 pounds. Tully.....4 dr
Time—1:48½; 1:47½; 1:49½.

FOURTH RACE.—Hurdle handicap; purse, $300; $50 to second horse and $25 to third; mile heats, over four hurdles; three or more to start:

J. G. K. Lawrence's r. h. Risk, 5 years, by Revolver, out of Syren, 5 years, 148 pounds. Sutcliffe....1 1
Dr. Lynch's gr. h. Derby, 5 years, by Eugene, out of Kate Sovereign, 145 pounds. Gaffney.....3 2
Maguire & Brothers' ch. g. Weasel, 5 years, by Narragansett, out of Maidstone, 122½ pounds, (including 2½ pounds over.) Nolan.....2 3
A. D. Brown's b. h. Coronet, aged, by Jonesboro, out of Garland, 150 pounds. Hyland.....dis
Time—1:55½; 1:52½.

On Thursday, in addition to the regular programme, there will be an extra race of a mile and an eighth—a handicap for all ages.

TROTTING AND RUNNING HORSES.

PROGRAMME OF THE FRIENDSHIP PARK MEETING AT PITTSBURG—CONDITIONS OF THE ENTRIES—THE DEXTER PARK RACES AT CHICAGO—TROTTING AT HAMPDEN PARK.

PITTSBURG, Penn., July 10.—The following is the programme of the Friendship Park meeting in this city July 17, 18, 19, and 20. The stake races are all filled, with from four to nine horses:

First Day.—First race a one-mile dash for all ages for a purse of $100; $25 to the second horse. Second race, for the Pittsburg Cup, for all ages, two miles and a quarter; $15 to play or pay, $300 added; $50 to the second horse, $25 to the third. Third race a hurdle race, one and a half miles over six hurdles, for a purse of $250; $50 to the second, and $25 to the third horse.

Second Day.—First Race—Half-mile heats, for all ages; purse, $100; $25 to the second horse. Second Race—Seventh-Avenue Hotel Stakes, two-mile dash for 4-year olds and under; $15, play or pay; $300 added by the Seventh-Avenue Hotel; $60 to the second, $25 to the third horse. Third Race—Club Purse, mile and a quarter, for all ages; maidens allowed, if 3 years old, 4 pounds; if 4 years old, 7 pounds; if 5 years or upward, 12 pounds; purse, $100; $25 to the second horse.

Third Day.—First Race—Ladies' purse; three-quarters of a mile, for 3-year olds; winners of any race, 5 pounds extra; purse, $150; $50 to the second horse. Second Race—St. Charles Hotel Stakes, mile and a half dash, for 3-year olds; $15, play or pay; $250 added by the St. Charles Hotel; $50 to second horse. Third Race—Rush House Stakes; mile heats, for all ages; $15, play or pay; $250 added by the Rush House; $50 to the second horse.

Fourth Day.—First Race—Consolation purse for all horses not winning a race during the meeting. Purse $100; $25 to the second horse. Second race—Club purse; two-mile heats, for all ages. Purse $300; $50 to the second, $25 to the third horse. Third Race—St. Clair Hotel Stakes; mile heats, for 3 years old; $15, play or pay; $250 added by the St. Clair Hotel; $50 to the second horse. Fourth Race—Consolation purse hurdle race; two miles over eight hurdles. Purse $300; $50 to the second, $25 to the third horse.

Conditions.—In all the stakes race four entries are required, three to start. Closed Tuesday, July 3, 1877, and to be made in writing, addressed to the Secretary of the Iron City Jockey Club, Pittsburg, Penn.; give the age and pedigree of the horse, and owner's colors. Entries for purse races will close the evening before the race at 7 o'clock, at No. 50 Diamond-street, and are to be made in writing and addressed as above. In all club purses the entries will be free, and in such races three or more horses, the property of different owners, must enter and start, or there will be no race. The rules of the Queen City Jockey Club are to govern, except as specified here in the programme.

CHICAGO, Ill., July 10.—The entries for the Dexter Park races, which begin July 17, closed last night, there being over 150 nominations in different events. Every class except the free for all is filled, and for this will be substituted a special trial for speed by Rarus, who will endeavor to beat 2:16.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., July 10.—A four-days meeting at Hampden Park opened to-day with a large attendance of spectators. Imported Russian horses present excited much interest. Following are the summaries:

First Race.—For the 2:34 class; purse $2,000, divided.

Sheridan.....1 1 1
John Murphy.....2 5 2
Dan Bassett.....4 2 5
Jack Rolfe.....5 4 4
W. H. Arnold.....3 3 3
Frank Saylor.....dis
Time—2:25; 2:29; 2:26½.

For the 2:23 class, purse $2,500, divided, there were seven contestants. Six heats were trotted, White Stocking taking the first, and fifth. Honest Harry second, Lady Snell third and sixth, and Charlie Mack fourth heat. The race was unfinished.

Time—2:24; 2:24; 2:25; 2:26½; 2:27½; 2:29.

RACING PENALTIES AT SARATOGA

LETTER FROM MR. JOHN MORRISSEY—WHY THE PENALTIES WERE IMPOSED.

When the programmes for the Saratoga meetings were made public turfmen were surprised to find that penalties were so introduced in the purse races that horses running anywhere in the United States after June 25 were virtually shut out, and in the numerous handicaps they were entirely barred. This action on the part of the Saratoga Association was severely criticised, and the following letter from Mr. John Morrissey on the subject will, therefore, be read with interest by all racing men:

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

As there appears to be a considerable amount of criticism in regard to the racing penalties adopted by the Saratoga Association, a few words of explanation are necessary. The programme adopted by the Saratoga Association was the result of mature deliberation and in accordance with our best judgment of propriety and justice. You are aware that the two meetings at Long Branch last year and in former years continued very near to the Saratoga meetings, and sent us horses worn out, and more in need of hospital treatment than for racing. They were not worth to us the money we offered. Without saying anything of the unfriendly fact that the Long Branch meeting was placed so near to ours, it is sufficient to assure the public that the course taken by us was necessary in a purely business point of view. Self-protection required it. We wanted an equivalent for the money offered. When the Saratoga programme was made up we expected a good deal of criticism. Gentlemen owning horses exercise the right to run them where they like, and do with their property as they see fit. We do not propose to dictate to them what they shall do; nor shall we criticise their acts; but we do not propose that they shall manage our property when they own no portion of it. The programme will not be changed in any particular. Our intention is to give about 30 extra races. For these extra races we intend to exclude all horses that run in the United States (at any other than the Saratoga course) after 25th June. Those gentlemen who have sent their horses here in reliance on large purses to assist by our meetings shall have the exclusive benefit of the extra races we propose to give. We have now here in training nearly 200 horses, and among them are several steeple-chasers.

JOHN MORRISSEY.

SARATOGA, Tuesday, July 10, 1877.

A CHICAGO SNAKE STORY.

The Chicago *Tribune* soberly tells the following: "While riding near the entrance to Grand Boulevard yesterday the attention of a *Tribune* reporter was called to the antics of a half-grown kitten in the grass by the roadside. When first noticed, the little animal appeared to be in a paroxysm of fright, but as the writer paused to watch its strange movements, its manner changed to apparently an ecstasy of delight. It leaped up wildly upon its hind feet, plunged up and down, but did not advance or recede a foot from the spot to which it appeared to be transfixed. At last it lay down upon the ground, rolled over, with its tail rigid and curved, and at last stretched out at full length upon its side absolutely exhausted. It remained perfectly motionless for several seconds, and the spectator imagined that life had departed from the little form, but a slight stir in the tall grass near by was noticed, and a large snake about three feet long, glided toward the prostrate cat, its head erect, its eyes gleaming like two coals of fire, its forked tongue darting from between its jaws. The reptile was headed in the opposite direction from the intruder, and it was unconscious of the presence of any one to interfere with its operations. As the snake neared its victim, and when within about two feet of it, it halted, regarded the unconscious object for a moment as it lay at full length, and then coiled itself up, with its head still erect, and trembling violently with excitement. It seemed to be on the point of making a spring, when the reporter's horse made a movement which diverted the monster from its prey, and it quickly dropped its head to the ground, and lay low, as is the nature of the creature when suddenly surprised. At the same instant the spell upon the kitten was apparently broken, for it gave a lightning bound of about two feet into the air, came down to the ground, looked about for an instant, and then walked off in a weak condition toward the dwelling-house. The reptile moved slowly off into the tall grass in an opposite direction, and was soon lost to view. It was of the species known as the milk-snake, which, though not common in these parts, is sometimes seen in the rural districts."

ST. LOUIS, Mo., July 10.—Charles F. Lederer and John Bolin were drowned yesterday in the Missouri River, near St. Joseph, Mo., and John Schmitz was drowned in Lake Contrary, near the same place.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., July 10.—The contract for the completion of the centre building of the Hudson River State Hospital was awarded to-day to George E. Bross, of Poughkeepsie, for $48,745. The work will be commenced immediately.

QUEBEC, P. Q., July 10.—The heirs of the late Baroness Falkenburg have entered an action against the Municipality of St. Bridget de Laval, County of Montmorency, Quebec, for $25,000 damages, the claim arising out of the accidental death of the lady by falling through a bridge, which the Coroner's jury agreed was left in a dangerous condition through the remissness of duty of the municipal authorities.

IN BEHALF OF TEMPERANCE.

AGENCIES AT WORK IN THIS CITY.

AUXILIARY SOCIETIES FOR THE PREVENTION OF CRIME ORGANIZED—THE LIQUOR TRAFFIC IN THIS CITY.

Two meetings of the friends of temperance were held in this City last evening, under the auspices of the Society for the Prevention of Crime, for the purpose of organizing auxiliary societies to the parent institution. The meeting in the Eighth Ward, which was held in the Spring-Street Presbyterian Church, Rev. H. B. Chapin presiding, was a very successful one. A committee, consisting of Rev. H. A. Davenport, John H. Thalimer, and Thomas A. Fell, was appointed to draft a constitution. Ex-Judge Culver delivered an address in which he stated that there were, according to the report of the Commissioners of Excise, 72 licensed and 226 unlicensed liquor saloons in the Eighth Ward. The reports of the Internal Revenue Department at Washington showed that on an average $141 76 per day was expended in each of these places; but putting the amount at only half that, or $70 a day, the result was the appalling sum of $20,860 per day, or $7,301,000 per year, squandered for rum in the Eighth Ward alone. New-York City, he said, expended $165,000,000 for liquor each year. The friends of temperance had the law on their side this time, and if the Commissioners of Charities refused to prosecute for the recovery of the $50 penalty prescribed for the violation of the law, the citizens themselves could sue and recover the amount in the name of the Commissioners.

After remarks by Benjamin Tatham, Rev. A. H. Moment, Rev. Mr. Merritt, and others, the constitution which had been reported by the committee was adopted by a *viva voce* vote. The following extracts explain the object and methods of the society:

ARTICLE II. Its object shall be the prevention of crime, and, as far as practicable, the eradication of the sources and causes of crime and vice, by all suitable and legal methods, especially by the suppression of tippling houses, (that is, places where distilled liquors are sold to be drank on the premises,) and by the enforcement of all laws relating to such subjects.

ART. III. The methods of operation shall be to arouse a correct public opinion; disseminate information by means of the press, by pamphlets and leaflets, by public addresses and meetings, and by all other feasible means to influence correct legislation in favor of the measures recommended by this society.

The following gentlemen were elected officers for the ensuing year: President, W. Mitchell; Vice-Presidents, T. S. Adams, Rev. C. M. Eggleston, Rev. Joseph J. Muir, and Rev. Father Grime, Pastor of St. Alphonsus Roman Catholic Church, South-Fifth-avenue; Secretary, Gilbert Alley; Treasurer, J. M Clawson; Executive Committee, W. M. Waite, M. S. Meeker, James H. Greene, W. E. Forrest and A. M. Begardus.

The meeting of citizens of the Twentieth Ward in the North Presbyterian Church, corner of Thirty-first-street and Ninth-avenue, was a very large one. Rev. Mr. Rossiter, the Pastor of the church, called the meeting to order, and introduced Mr. Milligan, of the Law Committee of the parent society, who explained the objects of the association. There was, he said, a large number of persons charged with flagrant violations of the liquor laws, whose cases had been brought to the attention of the District Attorney, but he had taken no action in the matter, and the documentary charges against them were pigeon-holed. When the officials in the District Attorney's office were forced to do something by temperance reformers, they excused themselves from acting, on the plea that the prisons were full, and that there were too many important cases on the calendar, as murder, &c., which took precedence of everything else. The liquor laws properly enforced, would, he said, do away with many evils. There was a penalty for selling adulterated liquors, selling to minors, intoxicated men, and on Sundays. If the existing laws were not strong enough then new ones would be enacted. Mr. R. H. Shannon, also of the Law Committee, followed. The success of the new movement, he said, depended almost entirely upon a strong party to send merit behind it. Much valuable data had been received from the Police Commissioners. Most of the licenses issued were illegal, and the Law Committee intended to examine thoroughly into the validity of all. The money received for licenses went to the support of the poor, and it was shameful that they should be deprived of this aid. Remarks by other speakers having been made, an auxiliary society was organized, with Rev. William Picsted as President, Mr. Frederick Link, Treasurer, and Mr. H. S. Gordon, Secretary. The meeting then adjourned to meet on Monday at Mr. Corry's church.

TEMPERANCE AT SEA CLIFF.

THE MEETINGS WELL ATTENDED—MURPHY, THE TEMPERANCE ORATOR, EXPECTED TO-DAY—OLIVER COTTER AT WORK.

SEA CLIFF, N. Y., July 10.—There was a large crowd here to-day, filling the boats which came up during the morning, and the afternoon meeting was well attended. Murphy, the temperance orator, whose name has been so frequently used in the newspapers, but about whom very little appears to be definitely known, was expected here to-day. He did not arrive, but word was received from Elmira yesterday that he was thoroughly exhausted, and could do no speaking for the present. Rev. Dr. W. C. Steele, one of the workers here, sent word back that he must come, if it were only to preside at the meeting on the 11th, and it is now highly probable that he will speak to-morrow afternoon and be present at the meeting for a day or two longer. There is generally a good deal of curiosity to hear him, although old temperance workers are inclined to speak of him as greatly overestimated person. Oliver Cotter, who has been in Sea Cliff for several days, extended his "protecting arm" over Roslyn. Yesterday and to-day he went about buying and tasting in every shop he could find, and he tells me he has found 21 so far, whose trade showed an illicit business. He will report all of them to the Grand Jury and ask that the places represented by the names shall be shut up as violators of the Excise law of 1857.

Mr. Cotter, it is said, did not stop his detective work at Roslyn, but this afternoon made a silent raid on 30 liquor shops in and near Glen Cove. The two day meetings, morning and afternoon, were addressed by Rev. J. D. Fulton and A. C. Scott, formerly a Police Captain in Boston. To-night's meeting was poorly attended. Dr. Steele has announced that Neal Dow will be present and speak to-morrow.

THE LICENSE QUESTION IN JERSEY CITY.

At the meeting of the Jersey City Aldermen last evening, a large delegation of temperance advocates was present, in anticipation that the board would take final action on some of the applications for licenses. Alderman Wood, Chairman of the License Committee, was not prepared to report, and no licenses were granted. John Law, one of the leaders of the temperance society, charged that he had investigated the applications of about 20 saloon-keepers, now pending before the board, and had found them irregular and defective. The opinion of the Corporation Counsel having been asked as to the power of the board in the matter of granting and withholding licenses, Mr. Abbatt last evening sent a communication in which he says that a restaurant is, according to Webster, an "eating-house," and all eating-houses are restaurants, whether they supply victuals for the humblest or most epicurean of tastes, and that the ordinance of 1871 is that under which the board is acting. The temperance men claim that a part of the ordinance of 1862, which defines a restaurant as "a place where food and meals can at all times be had for travelers," is still in force, there being nothing in it inconsistent with the ordinance of 1871. The Corporation Counsel does not expressly say that the temperance society is wrong, but in presenting a different interpretation of the term to the board, implies that the definition contained in the ordinance of 1862 is no longer in force. The ordinance of 1871 provides that no license shall be granted unless accompanied by a certificate that the public good requires that an inn or restaurant should be established at the place proposed. The certificate must be signed by five freeholders, none of them themselves inn or tavern keepers, and all residents of the Aldermanic district in which license is desired.

THE SUIT FOR A METEORITE.

A letter from Des Moines, Iowa, to the Chicago *Tribune*, dated 3d inst., gives the result of the suit for the possession of a meteoric stone, of which mention has previously been made in THE TIMES. The writer says: "The wonderful meteor which startled the country by its brilliant and swift sweep through the atmosphere in February, 1875, dropped a fragment, weighing about 75 pounds, on lands belonging to the Amana Society, a body of Communists, near Homestead, in Iowa County. Soon after, Henry Maas, while passing along the public highway, discovered the fragment, and carried it to the store of the society, where it was held by the society as their property. Maas appealed to the courts to recover possession. The case was tried last week, before Judge Shane. The plaintiff claimed title by discovery, and that there was no prior owner, at least within the jurisdiction of mundane courts. The defendants claimed title under the law of accretion; that the stone fell on land in which they held the fee-title; that the fee in the highway was in them, subject only to the easement of public travel; that all accretions to the highway belonged to the realty as much as if made on inclosures. The courts have established many rules under the law of accretion and riparian rights, but, being of earth, their rules were earthy. Celestial accretions are a novelty, and there are no adjudicated cases on record; so the court, in the case at bar, was compelled to be guided by reason where evidence, however, made the question one of fact rather than law. It was shown that employes of the society, while plowing in the field, came upon the fragment, and, to remove it out of their way, carried it to the road, and deposited it beside the fence, with the intent to take it to their home for use about the house; and it was where they deposited it that Maas found it. But, during the progress of the trial, upon legal points raised by counsel, the court ruled that accretions to the soil, whether from the sea or air, by natural causes, become a part of the realty, and the title is in the owner of the realty; also, that whatever is added to realty becomes the property of the owner of the realty, unless, prior to the addition thereto, it is the actual property of another. Judgment was rendered for defendant at plaintiff's cost. The society has presented the fragment to Prof. Hinrichs, of the State University, where it will be joined with other fragments of the same meteor."

THE ISRAELITES OF ROUMANIA.

THE JEWISH QUESTION IN THAT COUNTRY AS SEEN BY A RESIDENT OF MANY YEARS.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Your Bucharest correspondent, in his letter under the above caption, (published in your issue of the 1st inst.,) has, I regret to see, fallen into several errors respecting the Israelites of Roumania. A residence of several years in the Principalities, an intimate acquaintance with the country, its history, people, laws, and institutions, and complete knowledge of the Jewish question, which there is like what our negro question used to be here, one of the most important elements in politics, is the basis upon which I shall propose to write.

And first and above all I desire to say that two of the authorities he quotes, viz., M. Ernest Desjardines and the *République Française*, (of 1873,) are not entitled to credit. M. Desjardines during his visit to Moldavia and Wallachia mingled only with those whose intense prejudices against the Jews led him to look through their eyes instead of his own. Hence, the *brochure* he published on the subject teems with glaring misrepresentations and betrays a spirit unworthy the scholar or moral philosopher. His experience was certainly limited to the very poorest and most degraded classes of the Jews—those most bitterly persecuted—and failed to take cognizance of the predominant class, and especially to ascertain the true history of their settlement, their habits, occupation, and character.

The *République Française* permitted its columns to be open to a class of radicals, known as the "Red Party," in Roumania, and who persistently vilified the Jew and held him up to the odium, not only of the common people, (thereby the better to incite those blind and fatal assaults which so often stained the character of the nation and created constant turbulence,) but of the world, as an excuse for their excesses. These efforts were inspired by deadly animosity to Prince Charles, whom, as a foreign Prince and a German, they detested, (albeit that such of their leaders as Ion Bratiano had brought him to the country and the throne,) and by willful and persistent misrepresentation in their own numerous organs of publicity, as well as in such journals as the *République*, (which shamefully permitted such prostitution of their columns) sought to heap upon the inoffensive, hard-toiling, frugal, and sober Jew every vile crime in the catalogue. The *Journal des Débats*, the *Neue Freie Press*, the Augsburg *Gazette*, and other equally eminent and potential authorities, contradicted these outrageous perversions time and again, but unhappily they were seldom seen by the middle class of the Roumanians, who form the element most inimical to the Jews and most bitter against the Prince.

Your correspondent also quotes the late American Consul-General at Bucharest, and Mr. E. J. Morris, who, previous to Mr. Feixotto's arrival, was our Minister at Constantinople. Now, it is well known that in his reports Mr. Morris was imposed upon by Mr. A. G. Golesco, the Roumanian Agent at the Porte; that he never was in Roumania, and that his representations to the Department of State (respecting the persecutions of the Jews) were utterly worthless, and entitled to no credit whatsoever. In saying this I do not mean to reflect upon our ex-Minister's character for justice, truth, and veracity, but simply to say to him, and of him, that he was most grossly deceived by Mr. Golesco, and accepted that extreme's views without investigation. At the same time he was making his report to Washington the British Consul-General (Mr., now Sir John Green,) at Bucharest, was sending daily bulletins of the terrible outrages perpetrated upon the Jews, and it was the simple recitals of this veteran diplomat who caused Lord Stanley to utter those memorable words: "Alas! in is the Jews who suffer, but we Christians who have the shame."

As to our own late Consul, his reports to the State Department while marked with great moderation on account of his being of the Mosaic faith, nevertheless too sadly testify to the representations made by his colleagues of England, France, Germany, Italy, and Austria to their respective Foreign Offices.

Now, the truth is, (not as M. Desjardines and the *Republique Française* willfully pervert it,) that there are but 250,000 Jews in Roumania, of whom 40,000 live in Moldavia, and the balance in Wallachia. The population of the country is estimated at 5,000,000, and if the Jews were as M. Desjardines represents, this would perhaps be considered excessive. But they are as a rule the very reverse of what he states. Eighty thousand are native and to the manner born, dating their ancestry to the time of Stefen Cel Mare, (Stephen the Great,) the celebrated Moldavian King and hero, who welcomed and protected them, and for whom they valiantly fought. M. Cogoalinteeano, (the present Minister of Foreign Affairs of Prince Charles,) in his *History of Moldavia*, bears witness to the fact, (derived from most careful study of the best native authorities,) that Jews were settled in the country 87 years after Christ. Other equally good sources fix Dacia (the ancient name of the country) as one of the lands to which the Jews fled after their dispersion by Titus from Jerusalem. There are many ruins in that land (and I have seen some myself) that show that the Jews lived there and built cities there (like Tulmanch and Jilavia) at the earliest times.

Now, it is not true that the Jews of the present day are utterly degraded and destitute of all civilization or patriotism, though itwould be no wonder if they were, considering that *they are not permitted to own or cultivate a foot of soil, are denied civil and political rights, though compelled to serve in the Army, and bear the same burdens as the State as their neighbor of the Greek orthodox faith.* It is, on the contrary, a fact that the most sober and industrious portion of the inhabitants are the Jews. Their houses are clean, their habits are orderly, and their lives strictly temperate and virtuous. Though for several years their children were subjected to every indignity and outrage, still they persevered, and attended the public schools, and when M. Majoresco came to the portfolio of Public Instruction and put an end to the shameful discrimination against the Jewish pupils, they attended, and do now attend, in quite as large percentage as those in the Greek orthodox—the prevailing religion of the State.

It is utterly absurd to accuse the Roumanian Jews, whether of native or foreign birth, of being wanting in patriotism, or that "their studies are pursued in German, their newspapers written in German," and that "they are the outriders or advanced guard of Germanization." This is the stupid cry which has been raised against them for years, but it is utterly false. There are some 4,000 Jewish soldiers in the Roumanian Army; there are Jewish students of medicine and the physical sciences at the Universities of Bucharest and Jassy; there are Jewish schools established in the principal towns where Roumanian is taught as the "mother tongue," though German, French, and Hebrew are likewise learned. There are a number of highly gifted Jewish scholars of Roumanian birth, notably Leopold and Adolph Stea, (or Stern.) These brothers are soon to bring out a Roumain-German dictionary, to be published by Brockhaus, of Leipsic. Adolph has recently translated (a copy is before me at the present writing, and it is a wondrous interpretation, bringing out beauties that no one would have supposed the Romain to have possessed) Shakespeare's "Hamlet" from the original. The Princess Elizabeth) to whom it is addressed, and who is one of the most gifted women in Europe) is soon to have it produced at the Court Theatre.

I could multiply many instances to prove the genius and culture of the Roumain Jew were it necessary. When it is remembered that he is shut out from the learned professions, that all political rights, the franchise and office, (even the most subordinate,) is denied to him, I know of no man on the face of the earth more entitled to our sympathy and respect than this same maligned and despised Roumain Jew. I forbear to draw a picture of his neighbor, the Roumain Greek Orthodox, who, to the number of 4,000,000, can neither read nor write, and 80,000 alone of whose children attend the public schools. The deplorable condition of this people, sunk in the deepest misery, degradation, and ignorance, (crushed for two centuries beneath the iron despotism of the Cossack and the Moslem,) is too sad to evoke that criticism which one of the most celebrated of French writers more than 20 years ago passed upon them and their country when among other things he said:

"The flowers have no perfume.
The fruits have no flavor.
The men have no principle.
The women have no virtue!" B. F.

WASHINGTON, Monday, July 9, 1877.

BOYISH AMUSEMENTS IN BALTIMORE.

The Baltimore *American* says: "It is not an infrequent thing for the boys in the south-western section of the city to have protracted stone-battles outside of the city limits, where they are beyond the reach of the Police officers in the division commanded by Capt. Lepson, who is a foe to Sabbath-breaking of all descriptions, and generally manages to bring offenders to justice. Yesterday two youthful factions, one belonging about the locality known as Russia, and the other to South Carey-street and the vicinity, had a pitched battle near the Baltimore and Ohio viaduct bridge. There were over 50 in the lot, and some of them were well grown, almost young men in fact. After a lively exchange of stones they had recourse to pistols, and a dozen, or possibly more, shots were fired from both sides. One youngster received a slight flesh wound, and another had a close shave by the passage of two bullets through the crown of his hat. William Deegan, 11 years old living at No. 4 Lemmon-street, with his parents, was shot in the left breast, about an inch above the heart. He was carried from the field by his comrades. The shooting is alleged to have been committed by Monroe Chipman, 18 years old, who lives in the western part of the city. The Police were after him last night."

ALBANY, N. Y., July 10.—Charles Porter, employed in McClure's drug-store here, beat his wife so brutally this afternoon that her life is despaired of. He claims that she has been unfaithful.

CHICAGO, Ill., July 10.—The jury in the United States District Court to-day awarded Rev. J. A. Ray, of Buffalo, $10,000 damages against the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, for injuries sustained about a year ago in a sleeping-car on the Pittsburg and Fort Wayne road.

PEACH CROP PROSPECTS.

WHAT GROWERS AND DEALERS SAY.

AN UNPRECEDENTED FALLING OFF IN THE YIELD OF NORTHERN DELAWARE—THE CAUSES THEREOF NOT WELL UNDERSTOOD—A CROP OF ABOUT 3,000,000 BASKETS EXPECTED—THE QUESTION OF TRANSPORTATION.

The peach crop of the present season will be very much smaller than that of 1875, but far in excess of that of last year. The yield in 1875 was unprecedented, 6,000,000 baskets of the fruit having been sent to market. In 1876 less than a million baskets were sent, but during the present season it is expected that about 3,000,000 baskets will be offered for sale. This estimate is made by the best-informed dealers in this City. The greater number say that they expect a half crop, but, as they differ as to what a full crop is, nothing can be learned from this statement. Almost the entire crop of the United States comes from the three counties comprising the State of Delaware, and the eight counties of the Eastern Shore of Maryland. In New-Jersey, New-York, and in some of the Western States attention is paid to the cultivation of the fruit, but the results have not hitherto been such as to compare with those achieved in one county of Delaware. For two years the Western orchards have failed to yield, and those of New-York and New-Jersey have produced only meagre supplies. This year the yield in the West is expected to be good, and the reports from New-Jersey and the rural districts of this State indicate that there will be a large supply of what are called "late" peaches. Delaware, which has hitherto supplied the Western as well as the Eastern markets, now shows a

February, has been printed in a thin volume, and may be obtained through the Librarian of the Redwood Library, Newport, R. I.

—*Macmillan's* for July has an article by T. K. Williams, on "A New-England Dog," and a "Russian Account of the Seat of War in Asiatic Turkey," by Major A. H. Wavell.

—A new journal of sacred and classical philology, to be edited by members of the American Philological Association, will be brought out next January by Dr. Charles H. S. Davis, of Meriden, Conn.

—Algernon C. Swinburne has in the press a second series of *Ballads and Poems*, which will appear early in the present month. The longest poem in the collection is on the subject of Marlowe, and has not before been published.

—*Egypt as It Is*, by Mr. J. C. McCoan, late editor of the *Levant Herald*, is a practical addition to the numerous volumes by tourists on modern Egypt, and will soon be published by Cassell, Petter & Galpin, London and New-York.

—Daldy, Isbister & Co. will publish immediately a tragedy in six acts by Hon. Roden Noel, entitled "The House of Ravensburg." The scene is laid partly in England and partly in Switzerland, during the early part of the fifteenth century.

—Dr. Kohut, the well-known author of the essays on *Persian Words and Persian Eschatology in the Talmud*, published some years ago in the *Transactions of the German Oriental Society*, announces a critical edition of the celebrated Talmudical Dictionary of R. Jehiel, of Rome, known as the *Aruth*.

—The forthcoming volumes of the "London Series of English Classics," under the general editorship of Messrs. Hales and Jerram, are Marlowe's *Doctor Faustus*, by Dr. Wagner, of Hamburg; *Every Man in his Humor*, by Mr. Wheatley, and *Paradise Regained*, by Mr. Jerram.

—The *Penn Monthly* for July has an article by Hon. Charles A. Washburn, discussing the question "How to Elect the President." Dr. A. C. Peale tells about "Thermal Springs and Geysers," and Prof. R. E. Thompson defends Mr. Carey from a remark directed against one of his theories of political economy by M. Maurice Block in the *Journal des Economistes*. Lester F. Ward has a third paper on Haeckel's *Genesis of Man*, and there is an extended notice of the changes and reforms about to be instituted in the Medical School of the University of Pennsylvania.

—The *Contemporary Review* for July, besides Mr. Gladstone's article on "Borneo," contains "Virgil as a Link between the Ancient and Modern World," by Julia Wedgwood; "Drifting Light-Waves," by Richard A. Proctor; "The Religious Upheaval in Scotland," by William Wallace; "Pictures in Holland On and Off Canvas," by Lady Verney; "Pascal and Montaigne," by the late Prof. Grote; "Prussia and Germany—the Political Situation," by Hubert Tuttle, and "The Transcendental Movement in Literature," by Prof. Edward Dowden.

—The July number of the *Nineteenth Century* will be political in its contributors, if not in the subjects of their contributions. It will contain articles by two members of the House of Lords and five members of the House of Commons: Lord Stratford de Redcliffe on "Turkey," the Bishop of Gloucester and Bristol on "The Ridsdale Judgment and its Results," Mr. Gladstone on "Authority in Matters of Opinion," Mr. Stansfeld on "Medical Women," Sir Thomas Bazley on the "University for Manchester," Mr. Thomas Brassy on "Round the World in the Sunbeam," (first article,) and Mr. Grant Duff on the "Five Nights' Debate."

BOOKS RECEIVED.

—*The Steinway Hall Programme.* Vol. I. September, 1876, to May 31, 1877. 140 numbers, Bound.

—*Littell's Living Age.* Fifth Series, Volume XVIII. April, May, June. 1877. Boston: Littell & Gay. Linen, 824 pages.

—*Annals of Staten Island; from its Discovery to the Present Time.* By J. J. Clute. New-York: Press of Charles Vogt, 114 Fulton-street. 1877.

—*The Magnetism of Iron Vessels, with a short Treatise on Terrestrial Magnetism.* By Fairman Rogers. New-York: D. Van Nostrand. 1877. 18mo, boards, 125 pages.

—*Fruit and Bread; A Scientific Diet.* By Gustav Schlickeysen. Translated from the German. By M. L. Holbrook, M. D. New-York: M. L. Holbrook & Co. 1877.

—*Gretchen's Joys and Sorrows.* Translated from the German of Clementine Helm. By Helen M. Dunbar Slack. Boston: A. Williams & Co. 1877. 8vo, paper, 112 pages.

A CLERGYMAN IN PRISON.

THE CRIME OF A MEMBER OF THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND—SENTENCED TO TWELVE YEARS' PENAL SERVITUDE.

The London papers of June 28 report a case which was tried in the Central Criminal Court, as follows:

"Richard Watson, a clerk in Holy Orders, who pleaded "Guilty" at the last sessions to an indictment for feloniously sending a letter demanding, with menaces, the sum of £200, was brought up this morning for judgment. Mr. Digby Seymour, Q. C., and Mr. Crispe, instructed by Messrs. Alsop & Co., appeared for the prosecution; Mr. Douglas Straight and Mr. Kisch for the defense. Mr. Seymour, addressing his Lordship, said the prisoner, who was stated to be a clergyman of the Church of England, had recently carried on business as an ecclesiastical agent under an assumed name. In the year 1855 he married the sister of the prosecutrix, who was herself the daughter of a clergyman, and in 1864, his wife being still alive, he seduced the prosecutrix, who had a child by him, and from whom, for many years, he had obtained large sums of money under the threat of exposing the shame of which he himself was the author. The mother of the prosecutrix died in March last, and she became entitled to some money, when the prisoner committed himself by writing the letter on which he was indicted. The letter, which was read by the learned counsel, after making monetary claims against the lady's father, which were stated to have no foundation, threatened that unless within a week's time she provided him with £200 the whole story should be placed before her father. The letter inclosed a certificate of the birth of the child, adding that most of the people at Craven-terrace, where the child was born, were alive and well remembered her. The learned counsel commented strongly on the baseness of the prisoner's conduct, and apprehended that this was not an isolated case of his villainy. From letters found at the prisoner's office it was to be feared that many young women had become his victims, beguiled by promises indicated by a form a copy of which, in the prisoner's handwriting, and signed by some young woman, was as follows: 'I, Emily ——, take you, Richard Marsh Watson, from this day forth to be my wedded husband, and I now swear ever to love you as your faithful, devoted, and obedient wife, and to lawfully marry you so soon as you are free and call upon me to do so, and in the meantime to live wholly and solely as your true wife, and, forsaking all others, to cleave to you only unto you as long as we both shall live. I swear this in the name of the Father, the Son, and the Holy Ghost. Amen.' [The name was not given.]

"Mr. Seymour commented on the case in strong terms, which, he said, to his mind did not present a single mitigating circumstance.

"Mr. Straight addressed the jury for the defendant, explaining, in mitigation of punishment, that his health had been for years of a most trying character, and in consequence of disease he had to undergo the amputation of one of his legs. Mr. Straight believed, apart from the state of his health, he had been for a considerable time subject to very great pecuniary pressure, and it was under those circumstances he wrote the letter, which was utterly indefensible, and which he now bitterly regretted. Later in the day the prisoner was called up for judgment. Addressing the court, he said he had not had the benefit of calling witnesses as to the state of his health, from which he had suffered for many years, and that he belonged to a family several members of which had occupied honorable positions. He concluded by expressing his regret that he had been betrayed into writing the letter which had been a subject of comment.

"Mr. Justice Lush, addressing the prisoner, said he had given the fullest consideration to the case, and he must say it presented an instance of heartless villainy such as was seldom met with. He did not think he could give the least effect to any excuses which had been used either by the prisoner himself or his counsel. He had been carrying on for some time a system of demanding money by threats of exposure. In this case he had demanded £200 from his own sister-in-law, whom he had seduced some years ago, and he had threatened that if she did not procure that £200 he would make it known to her family. One could hardly conceive, said the Judge, a worse case of the kind; and, looking at all the surrounding circumstances, he could not do less than pass a sentence of 12 years' penal servitude."

BALTIMORE RIFLE SHOOTING.

The Baltimore *Sun* of Monday says: "A match was shot by members of the Maryland Rifle Club at Patapsco Range, Saturday, in order to afford members an opportunity to qualify for entry in the competitions at New-York, Creedmoor Range, commencing July 17, for the National Rifle Team of 1877. The conditions are that scores of at least 180 out of a possible 225 must be made on two separate occasions at 800, 900, and 1,000 yards, 15 shots being allowed at each range. The shooting yesterday resulted as follows: A. Y. Canfield, Jr., 56, 64, 61—184; Dr. S. J. Scott, 60, 62, 58—180. The day was hot and the wind unsteady, and very careful work was needed to make the scoring as recorded. Dr. Scott, who is from Sandy Spring, Md., is now entitled to enter the Creedmoor competition, having made a score of 184 on the 30th of June. Mr. Canfield will shoot in another competition match on Wednesday."

LAW REPORTS.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

DECISIONS—VALIDITY OF BONDS IN WHICH THE WRONG ACT IS CITED—PRESUMPTION IN FAVOR OF TRANSFEREES OF NEGOTIABLE SECURITIES.

WASHINGTON, July 10.—The following decisions have been rendered by the Supreme Court of the United States:

No. 581—*The Board of Commissioners of the County of Johnson, Plaintiff in Error, vs. Derrick A. January.*—In error to the Circuit Court of the United States for the District of Kansas.—This is an action brought to recover the amount of certain coupons taken from bonds issued by the plaintiffs in error to the St. Louis, Lawrence and Denver Railroad Company, of which bonds the defendant in error was the holder. By consent of the parties the case was tried by the court without a jury. The court found the facts, and gave judgment for the defendant in error. The plaintiffs in error thereupon brought the case to this court for review. There is no dispute between the parties as to the leading facts of the controversy. The proper authorities submitted the question to the electors of the county whether the county should subscribe for $100,000 of the stock of the company, to be paid for by issuing its bonds to that amount. The election was ordered on the 25th of January, 1869, and took place on the 6th of April, 1869. The proposition was sanctioned by a majority of more than two to one. The bonds were thereafter executed and deposited as escrows. On the 22d of May, 1871, the Commissioners made an order that they should be delivered, and they were delivered accordingly. A certificate of stock was issued and delivered by the company and is still held by the county. It has never been surrendered nor offered to be surrendered. The bonds were signed by the Chairman and Clerk of the Board of Commissioners and attested by the County Treasurer. There was in each one a recital "that this bond is executed and issued by virtue of and in accordance with an act of the Legislature of Kansas entitled 'An act to authorize counties and cities to issue bonds to railroad companies,' and in pursuance of and in accordance with the vote of a majority of the qualified electors of the County of Johnson at a regular election held on the 6th day of April, 1869." Each one bore also the following indorsement:

"'I, ——Thoman, auditor of the State of Kansas, do hereby certify that this bond has been regularly and legally issued; that the signatures thereto are genuine, and that the bond has been duly registered in my office, in accordance with an act of the Legislature entitled an act to authorize counties, incorporated cities, and municipal townships to issue bonds for the purpose of building bridges, aiding in the construction of railroads or other works of internal improvements, and providing for the registration of the same and the repealing of all laws in conflict therewith,' approved March 2, 1872. "Witness my hand and official seal, this 21st day of March, 1872."

The certificate is authenticated by the official signature and seal of the Auditor. The road was finished and has since been in operation. The county and its inhabitants are in the enjoyment of the benefits arising from it. There is no imputation of any taint of fraud upon either side. The county authorities paid the interest upon the bonds for a time. The county has received what it contracted to receive, and has paid what it contracted to pay. The plaintiff in the suit is the bona fide holder of the bonds. A case of stronger equity can hardly exist. Several objections have been taken to the validity of the bonds. They have been elaborately and ably argued upon both sides. The view which we take of the controversy renders it necessary to advert to but one of the objections, and to that one briefly. Our judgment will be placed upon a different ground. The act mentioned in the recital in the bond was erroneously referred to. The act does not affect the case, and may be laid out of view. The act of Feb. 26, 1868, was in force when the order for the election was made. It gave ample authority for making the order, and for all that was subsequently done. It is insisted that this act was repealed by the act of Feb. 27, 1869; that the order for the election fell with the act repealed, and that, consequently, the election was held without any legal authority. Such repeal, so far as regards the authority to make the order, and the continuing efficacy of the order, is strenuously controverted upon the other side. Whatever may be the fact, it is not and cannot be denied that, after the passage of the act of 1869, all the proceedings were in strict conformity to its requirements. It was in force before the election was held and until after the bonds were issued and delivered. This act, like the act of 1868, authorized the Commissioners to issue the bonds when the requirements of the law had been complied with. They were thus constituted a tribunal for the adjustment of all questions touching the subject. They were clothed with the power and charged with the duty to decide them. No appeal or review was provided for. Their issuing the bond was the reflex and embodiment of their judgment that it was proper to do so. It implies a prior determination to that effect. The fact carries with it this presumption. The recital the bonds say that they were issued in conformity to law, and in pursuance of the election held on the 6th of April, 1869. It is true they refer to the wrong statute, but falsa demonstratio non nocet. The bad here does not hurt the good. The act of the Commissioners was the act of the county, and the county is consistently bound by what they have done. As between the county and a bona fide holder, no question involving the infirmity of the securities can be raised. The principle of estoppel applies and precludes the obligor from interposing such a defense. Whether the certificate of the Auditor of State, indorsed on the bond, has or has not the same effect is a point not necessary in this case to be considered. Taking and holding the certificate of stock, issuing and delivering the bonds, and paying the interest for a time, cured the defect as to the order for an election, if any such existed. Under the circumstances a bona fide taker had a right to presume that everything had been properly done which was necessary to the validity of the bonds. When this suit was instituted the objections which have been made were too late. Affirmed. Mr. Justice Swayne delivered the opinion.

No. 186—*Thomas Collins, plaintiff in error, vs. William C. Gilbert and Henry Gay.*—Error to the Circuit Court of the United States for the Western District of Pennsylvania.—Transferees of a negotiable instrument, such as a bill of exchange or promissory note payable subsequent to its date, hold the instrument clothed with the presumption that it was negotiated for value in the usual course of business at the time of its execution, and without notice of any equities between the prior parties to the instrument. Instruments of the kind are commercial paper in the strictest sense, and must ever be regarded as favored instruments, as well on account of their negotiable quality as their universal convenience in mercantile affairs. They may be transferred by indorsement, or when indorsed in blank or made payable to bearer. They are transferrable by mere delivery. (Goodman vs. Harvey, 4 Ad. and Ell., 870; Goodman vs. Simonds, 20 How., 365; Wheeler vs. Guild, 20 Pick., 551; Norton vs. DeWolf, 10 Gray, 346; Mager vs. Badger, 34 N. Y., 249.) Possession of such an instrument payable to bearer or indorsed in blank form is prima facie evidence that the holder is the proper owner and lawful possessor of the same, and nothing short of fraud, not even gross negligence, if unattended with mala fides, is sufficient to overcome the effect of that evidence or to invalidate the title of the holder supported by that presumption. (Story on Bills, 4th ed., sec. 416; Byles on Bills, 10th ed., 119; Chitty on Bills, 12th ed., 257; Mills vs. Barber, 1 Mees. and Wells., 425; Murray vs. Gardner, 2 Wall., 129; Bank vs. Neal, 22 How., 108.) Apply that rule in a suit in the name of the transferee against the maker, and it is clear that the law has nothing to do in the opening of his case except to prove the signatures to the instrument and introduce the same in evidence, as the instrument goes to the jury clothed with the presumption that the plaintiff became the holder of the same for value at its date, in the usual course of business, without notice of anything to impeach his title. (Bank vs. Leighton, Law Rep., 2 Exch., 61; Fettee vs. Pront, 3 Gray, 503; Way vs. Richardson, 3 Id., 413.) Clothed as the instrument is with those presumptions, the plaintiff is not bound to introduce any evidence to show that he gave value for the same until the other party has clearly proved that the consideration of the instrument was illegal, or that it was fraudulent in its inception, or that it had been lost or stolen before it came to the possession of the holder. (Uther vs. Rich, 10 Ad. and Ell., 784; Bailey vs. Bidwell, 13 Mees. and Wells., 73; Arbonin vs. Anderson, 1 Ad. and Ell. N. S., 504; Bank vs. Fagan, 7 Moore, P. C., 76; Fitch vs. Jones, 5 Ell. and Bl., 238; Smith vs. Braine, 16 Ad. and Ell., N. S., 251; Hall vs. Featherstone, 3 Hurls and Norman, 286.) Sufficient appears to show that the drawers of the draft described in the declaration were sub-contractors to grade seven miles of a railroad, referred to in the affidavit of the defense, and that they were to be paid monthly for the work done, subject to a certain deduction to be retained as security for the completion of their contract. Moneys received from the monthly payments being insufficient for the purpose, they were unable to complete their undertaking without an advance from the principal contractor. What they wanted was an advance of $8,000, and it appears that the contractor was willing to make it if they would give him the acceptance of the defendant in the same amount, as a security that they would perform their contract. Pursuant to that arrangement they drew their draft upon the defendant in that amount, payable to the order of their senior partner, and the record shows that the draft was accepted by the defendant and was duly indorsed by the payees. Beyond doubt the draft was duly executed and delivered to the contractor as security for the performance of the contract of the drawers of the instrument. By its terms it was payable 90 days from date, and it must be assumed, in the absence of proof to the contrary, that the plaintiff became the holder of the same before maturity. Payment being refused, plaintiff instituted the present suit to recover the amount, the acceptance was pleaded, and the judgment was for the plaintiff. Under the foregoing conclusions of law the judgment is affirmed. Justice Clifford delivered the opinion.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.'S BANKRUPTCY.

Mr. Holt, counsel for Mr. Charles E. Strong, the Assignee in Bankruptcy of the estate of Duncan, Sherman & Co., made an application yesterday to Judge Blatchford, in the United States District Court in Bankruptcy, to have the property which the firm conveyed or assigned to Alexander Duncan, father of the senior member of the firm, and to ex-Judge William D. Shipman, and the property of the firm, which is the subject of judgments obtained against the firm in the State courts, placed in the possession of Mr. Strong, as the Assignee in Bankruptcy, so that it can be conveyed into cash and distributed among the bankrupts' creditors. Counsel for Duncan, Sherman & Co. and ex-Judge Shipman were present, but did not reply to the application, saying that they would wait until it had been more fully presented, which is to be done this morning by Mr. Field, senior counsel for the Assignee in Bankruptcy.

COURT NOTES.

Charles Troy, who was arrested on the charge of outrageously assaulting Emanuella Arenas, otherwise known as Nellie Flammer, was held in $4,000 bail yesterday by Justice Wandell, at Jefferson Market Police Court.

James McCann, on being arraigned, yesterday, at the Fifty-seventh-Street Police Court, on the charge of intoxication, said: "Well, your Honor, I am a waiter, and last night I was engaged to wait on Gov. Hampton at a private dinner, and wine was so plentiful that I drank too much." Justice Flammer discharged him.

George S. Harrison was arrested by Officer Walker, of the Fifteenth Precinct, and taken to Jefferson Market Police Station on Monday night, for breaking the show window of William H. Conkling's dry goods store, No. 763 Broadway, and attempting to steal from it $300 worth of silks. He was yesterday committed for appearance at court in default of $1,500 bail.

Amelia Schubert, the domestic who was indicted for perjury in having sworn, while on trial for grand larceny, that she had never been in prison, the truth being that she had served a term in the Penitentiary, was yesterday discharged in the Court of General Sessions. Judge Sutherland, before whom the alleged perjury was committed, considered that the evidence was insufficient.

The proprietors of Nos. 109, 138½, and 140 Forsyth-street; Nos. 231 and 233 Bowery, and No. 123 Canal-street, and about 100 inmates of those houses were arraigned yesterday at the Essex Market Police Court, when the proprietors were required to furnish from $1,000 to $2,000 bail, and some of the inmates, principally females, were fined small sums, and the others discharged.

While escorting a lady over the crossing at the corner of Broadway and Fulton-street yesterday morning, Officer Louis Selig, of the Broadway Squad, was knocked down and run over by an express wagon, driven by Edward Kochler, and received severe injuries. The careless express man was taken before Justice Otterbourg, at the Tombs, where he waived an examination, and was held in bail of $300 to answer.

Mrs. Elizabeth Darragh petitioned Judge Westbrook, in Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday, to obtain a writ of habeas corpus for the release of her son, Thomas A. Darragh, from the House of Refuge, where he is at present confined. The boy was committed by Police Justice Wandell on June 4, on complaint of the petitioner's husband, who charged that his son Thomas was guilty of truancy. The boy became 16 years old on June 18, and his mother claims that his detention is now illegal. Judge Westbrook granted a writ of habeas corpus.

The scuttle on the roof of William Naylor's residence, No. 114 Roosevelt-street, was pryed open the other morning by two boys named William Farrell and Patrick Connolly, who reside in the neighborhood. They entered the premises and remained inside several minutes, emerging with a large bundle of clothing. Thomas Carson, of No. 123 Water-street, was an observer of all their movements, and had them arrested. In the Tombs Police Court yesterday, they pleaded not guilty, but were held for trial in bail of $1,500 each. The witness Carson being placed under bonds of $300.

John Sullivan was arraigned in Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday for burglary, on complaint of Terrence Malloy, agent of Charles O'Neill, proprietor of the saloon No. 129 West Twenty-seventh-street. The complaint avers that Malloy closed the saloon at 12:45 yesterday morning, and on opening it between 6 and 7 o'clock he missed 2½ gallons of gin, worth $7 50; 5 gallons of apple gin, worth $15; 5 gallons of port wine, worth $15; 5 gallons of sherry, worth $15; and 230 segars, worth $6; total, $58 50. Officer Foley saw John Sullivan and an unknown man coming out of the saloon about 4 o'clock in the morning with the above property, and he immediately arrested Sullivan, the other man escaping. Sullivan was committed for trial by Judge Wandell in default of $1,500 bail.

THE LUNACY OF PHINEAS BARTLETT.

The matter of the alleged lunacy of Phineas Bartlett, of the firm of Bartlett, Reed & Co., of this City, was before Judge Westbrook, in Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday, on a motion requiring Charles Harris Phelps, Samuel R. Elliott, and Nevin W. Butler, the Commissioners in Lunacy, to show cause why they should not be compelled to make their report in the case. Henry De Forest Weeks, who is Mrs. Bartlett's counsel, obtained the order to show cause on an affidavit in which he swore that the report of the Commissioners is ready, but they have refused to present it to the court until they have been paid $100 each as fees. In opposition the Commissioners put in an affidavit in which they say that under their appointment they were directed to inquire whether Bartlett is a lunatic or not, and if he is, when he became such, and also the amount and value of his property; whether any of the property had been alienated by Bartlett since he became insane; and also who are his next of kin. The Commissioners held a trial with 15 jurors, but it was shown that Mr. Bartlett is possessed of a very large estate, both real and personal, and that he had sold his partnership interest for $100,000. The latter amount was paid in United States Government bonds, $50,000 of which Mrs. Bartlett has obtained control of. The other $50,000 are nominally in Mr. Bartlett's name, but also under control of his wife. The partnership interest thus sold was variously estimated as being worth from $250,000 to $350,000. The jury found that Bartlett is insane, and became so on July 5, 1876. They also found that two minor children are his next of kin, and are entitled to his estate. Mrs. Bartlett's counsel, however, failed to insert in the inquisition the fact of his client's possession of the $100,000 of bonds, and the inquisition with this fact omitted was inadvertently signed by the jurors. The Commissioners regard this fact omitted as important and material, as affecting the interests of the two minor children. They have asked for instructions from the court. They denied absolutely the charges made by Mr. Weeks in regard to their asking $100 for their services, and charged Mr. Weeks with being "domineering, overbearing, and almost insulting" to them. Judge Westbrook denied the motion made by Mr. Weeks, and directed the Commissioners, who are to call the jury together again, in order to make the proper corrections in the inquisition.

A NEW WAY TO DISCOUNT NOTES.

The suit of Henry Dubois & Sons against Ludlow A. Battershall, was argued at length before Judge Westbrook, in Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday, on a motion to vacate an order of arrest against the defendant. Battershall was the founder and first President of the Sea Cliff Camp Meeting Association, of which the plaintiffs are members. The plaintiffs and defendant are plaintiffs in an action to set aside the recent election for Trustees of the association, and seem to have done business with each other on a footing of great intimacy. The Messrs. Dubois claim that Battershall has obtained $7,300 in all from them on false representations as to his property. In the suit before Judge Westbrook yesterday, Battershall was charged with something like an embezzelment of $2,500. In the affidavit on which the order of arrest against Battershall was issued, Henry Dubois swears that on Jan. 3, 1877, he gave Battershall two notes of $1,275 each to be discounted, Battershall acting as broker or agent. The notes were made payable four months after their date, at the Market Bank. Battershall had the notes discounted, but simply pocketed the proceeds. The notes have since become due, and the Messrs. Dubois have been obliged to pay them. In answer to these statements, Battershall puts in an affidavit in which he says that he and the plaintiffs' firm were in the habit of exchanging notes for their mutual accommodation. In pursuance of this custom, he says, they exchanged two notes on each side, amounting to $1,275 each. He admits receiving the money on the notes, but says he was not asked for the proceeds. In opposition to this affidavit, Henry Dubois and James Dubois swear that Battershall, though frequently requested to turn over the proceeds, had failed to do so. Two or three weeks after the making of the notes, while the Messrs. Dubois were absent, Battershall called at their place of business and left two notes of his own of $1,275 with the book-keeper, who had no right or authority to receive the same. Judge Westbrook, without taking the papers, decided to deny the motion to vacate the order of arrest against Battershall.

HIGHWAY ROBBERS SENTENCED.

John F. Lankford, a stranger in the City, visited several saloons on June 12, and drank pretty freely with Thomas Delaney, of No. 365 Greenwich-street, and John Fox, of No. 493 Washington-street. As the three were walking through Hubert-street Delaney struck Lankford, knocking him down, and while lying prostrate, Fox robbed him of $8. The thieves were arrested, and on being arraigned by Mr. Russell, in the Court of General Sessions, yesterday, pleaded guilty to larceny from the person. They were each sentenced by Judge Gildersleeve to five years in the State Prison. Thomas White, a youth of 16, living at No. 350 East Thirty-third-street, who attacked a Hebrew peddler named Meyer Goldberg, and after assaulting him robbed him of some of his wares, pleaded guilty to the minor offense of assault. The plea was accepted, and White was sent to the Penitentiary for one year.

A DIVORCE REFERENCE UPHELD.

The divorce suit of Abrahams against Abrahams was argued before Judge Van Brunt, in Chambers of the Court of Common Pleas yesterday, on a rather odd motion. The wife began the action, charging her husband with adultery. In his answer the latter made a similar charge against his wife. The case was set down for trial in court, but on the day appointed the wife failed to appear, and the court, on motion of the defendant, sent the case for trial to a Referee. Both parties afterward appeared before the Referee, offered testimony, &c., and the case was regularly tried. The Referee reported in favor of the husband, adjudging that the latter was entitled to a divorce. The wife yesterday applied to the court to set aside the Referee's report, as well as the order of reference, on the ground that the court had no power to order the reference without the plaintiff's consent. The motion was opposed on the ground that the plaintiff, by appearing before the Referee and offering proof, had consented, and that it was now too late to withdraw. Judge Van Brunt denied the motion. H. Fox appeared for the motion, and James Clark in opposition.

LIBEL SUIT AGAINST THE HERALD.

Joseph Hart, better known as "Josh" Hart, has brought suit in the Supreme Court to recover $20,000 damages from James Gordon Bennett, on account of two alleged libelous articles published in the *Herald*. The plaintiff, in his complaint, says he is the manager of the Eagle Theatre, and that on April 11, 1877, the defendant, maliciously desiring to injure him in his good name, &c., printed a communication under the heading of "Scooping it In," in which some person, writing to the editor, said that Hart had advertised that on March 31, 1877, the price of admission to all parts of the Eagle Theatre would 50 cents. The writer then asserted that he went to the theatre with a lady on the evening in question and handed in a $2 bill for two tickets. No change was given him, since the "Grand Duke at the box-office scooped in" the money. The *Herald*, on April 21, 1877, printed another letter over the signature of a man named Ryan, who claimed he had been roughly treated and finally ejected from the Eagle Theatre by the plaintiff. The answer of Mr. Bennett denies that the articles were published with his consent or authority. The defendant also denies all malice, and says the articles were published in good faith and while he was absent. The plaintiff moved yesterday, before Judge Westbrook, to strike out certain portions of the answer, and to make others more definite. Decision was reserved. Lockwood & Post appeared for the plaintiff, and John Townshend for the defendant.

AN ECCENTRIC THIEF ON TRIAL.

Albert Geyer, a waiter, was placed on trial in the Court of General Sessions yesterday for stealing $150, the property of Mrs. Augusta Palm, proprietress of a restaurant at No. 210 Bowery. Assistant District Attorney Russell showed that on the morning of June 25, Mrs. Palm called Geyer, who slept on the premises. She laid a napkin containing $150, the receipts of the previous day, on a table, and busied herself about the saloon. Shortly after she noticed the absence of Geyer, and found that he had disappeared, taking her money with him. She informed the Police, and Officer Flanigan, of the Ninth Precinct, discovered the fugitive concealed in the cellar of his brother's workshop, at No. 648 Hudson-street, and found $100 of the stolen money in his possession. Geyer was urged by his counsel, William F. Kintzing, to plead guilty, but he stubbornly refused, and on the witness stand stated that he took the money, but intended handing it over to a Police officer, with the view of being rewarded for its recovery. The jury promptly found him guilty, and on being asked what he had to say why judgment should not be pronounced against him, surprised his counsel by announcing that his defense was insanity. Judge Gildersleeve said that his defense came too late, and sentenced him to the extreme punishment—five years in the State Prison.

THE PATTEN DIVORCE SUIT.

Judge Van Brunt, in Chambers of the Court of Common Pleas, yesterday, rendered a decision on a motion in the suit of William Patten against Elizabeth J. Patten. The action was begun on Aug. 5, 1876, and is for an absolute divorce on the ground of the defendant's alleged unfaithfulness to her marriage vows. The case was sent to a Referee, who has decided the case in favor of the defendant, holding the charges against her to be without foundation. The Referee has prepared his report in the case, but refuses to deliver it until he has been paid his fees, which amount to $220. The defendant, in an affidavit presented to the court, by her counsel, J. J. Frank, yesterday, stated that she is utterly without means, and that her husband, though earning about $25 per week, has contributed nothing to her support during the past seven or eight months. She asked that her husband be compelled to pay the Referee's fees, and also to pay her alimony. She said a motion for alimony had been made at the beginning of the suit, but had been denied, on the ground that the affidavits for the plaintiff made out a prima facie case against her. Judge Van Brunt directed the plaintiff to pay the amount necessary to take up the Referee's report.

A LITERARY MAN'S TROUBLES.

Argument on a motion to vacate an attachment against the property of the defendant in the suit of William M. Oliver against Montgomery Gibbs was begun before Judge Westbrook, in Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday, but was adjourned over until Monday. The plaintiff in the action obtained a judgment for $868 19 against the defendant, who was the guarantor on certain notes. The attachment against Gibbs' property was granted on an affidavit by one of the plaintiff's counsel, who alleged that Gibbs had left the City to avoid paying his debts. William Henry Arnoux, Gibbs' counsel, made the motion yesterday to vacate the attachment, and in support of the application introduced an affidavit from Mr. Gibbs. The latter says he has been a resident of the State all his life, and that he is engaged in the editing and compiling of publications printed in England. He is obliged, from the nature of his business, to go to London, England, about February in each year, and did so during the present year. He has returned to this City, however, as usual. He denies most positively that he left to avoid his creditors.

FINDING OUT A PLAINTIFF'S ADDRESS.

An order of a rather unusual kind was granted by Judge Van Brunt, in Chambers of the Court of Common Pleas, yesterday, in the suit of Christopher Fricke against David D. Acker and others. The suit is brought to recover $5,000 damages for alleged personal injuries received by the plaintiff by the fall of a box from a pile of boxes, owned by the defendants, which were standing in front of the latter's premises. The defendants in an affidavit yesterday, alleged that the plaintiff is an entire stranger to them, and that they have not been able after diligent search to find out his address or anything else about him. They applied to his attorney for information, but it was refused. Judge Van Brunt on these statements granted an order directing the plaintiff's attorney to furnish in writing to the defendant's attorney the place of residence, address, and place of business of the plaintiff.

THE SILK SMUGGLING CASES.

Richard Williams, storekeeper on the steamer Greece, of the National Steam-ship Company's Line, was arrested yesterday by Deputy Marshal Bernhard on complaint of Special Treasury Agent Brackett that he had acted in complicity with the ring of silk and lace smugglers who have operated on the steamers of the National Line. He confessed his guilt, admitting that he had smuggled 14 barrels of silk, worth about $35,000. He gave $2,500 bail to appear for examination on Tuesday next, the day set for the hearing of the other cases. It is said that he will probably be used as a Government witness.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

By Judge Westbrook.

Harris vs. Carter et al.—Motion for commission denied.

Clapp vs. Frank, No. 1; Clapp vs. Frank, No. 2.—Granted.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Freedman.

Appleby vs. Stafford.—Order appointing Edgar J. Leaycraft, Receiver, &c.

Davis vs. Bradley.—Order for judgment.

Orders Granted.—The Mutual Life Insurance Company vs. McLaughlin; Thorp vs. Weaver et al.: In the matter of Fanny E. Smith; Rochereau vs. Godfrey vs. Schumale; Deetz vs. Farrish; Dodge vs. Viele; Ryerson vs. Judson; Kingsley vs. Gibson; Welsh vs. Love; English vs. Kobbitsell; Arnold vs. Nostrand; Hasson vs. Trask; Gunther vs. Moore.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Van Brunt.

Ruger vs. Platte.—Findings settled.

Same vs. Same.—A stay will be granted upon the plaintiff giving security for the payment of the costs already incurred and the costs of the appeal.

Cincus vs. Monroe.—Motion granted.

Decrees Signed.—New-York Life Insurance Co. vs. Reiss et al., No. 1; same vs. same, No. 2; same vs. same, No. 3. *Abrahams vs. Abrahams.*—Motion denied, with $10 costs.

Swarbrick vs. Tarsdale.—Order granted.

Patten vs. Patten.—Plaintiff ordered to pay Referee's fees, the question of counsel fees, &c., to be determined upon the motion to confirm the Referee's report.

MARINE COURT—CHAMBERS.

By Judge Gorpp.

Oppenheimer vs. Minguault.—Demurrer sustained.

Ellingham vs. Babcock.—Attachment granted.

Orders Granted.—Wohnforder vs. Gumbrecht; Sloan vs. Eastmond; Bender vs. Liebrich.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Westbrook, J.

Nos.	Nos.
5—Dougherty vs. Clark.	216—Platt vs. Platt.
29—Ayer vs. Getty.	217—Saine vs. Same.
48—Marine Bank vs. Bodle.	219—Brady vs. Russell.
54—Smith vs. Hasbrouck.	225—Matter of Montefiore Benevolent Society.
55—Halpin vs. Gedney.	230—Aldrich vs. Watson.
84—Smith vs. Rolland.	231—Abrahams vs. Hyman.
93—Graham vs. Canavin.	233—Dry Goods Bank vs. Bennet, Jr.
98—Gainsforth vs. Gainsforth.	236—Hollister-vs. Goodman.
107—Howell vs. Nevins.	238—Matter of Giles.
112—Smith vs. Rolland.	239—Walter vs. Regensburger.
132—Vincent vs. Vincent.	246—Devlin vs. Brown.
140—Muller vs. Kohler.	247—Barnberger vs. Hyman
154—Smith vs. Rolland.	249—Slomon vs. Custa.
165—Babcock Fire Ex. Co. vs. Andrews.	251—Matter of Choate.
168—Gilbert vs. Marsh.	254—Carpenter vs. Kelly.
169—Bull's Head Bank vs. Clement.	257—Ferezt vs. Dunham.
178—French vs. Redman.	259—Fanchar vs. Kelly.
181—Solomon vs. Preston.	260—Matter of Socarras.
199—Carpenter vs. Kelly.	261—Rusco vs. Griffin.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Adjourned until to-morrow at 9:30 A. M.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Held by Gildersleeve, J.

John Morearty, felonious assault and battery.

George Vergginia and Bertini Massimino, felonious assault and battery.

Charles Revaris, burglary.

Baptist Schwarzler, felonious assault and battery.

Peter Lawler, burglary.

Patrick McMahon and Matthew Cunningham, burglary.

Margaret Smith, grand larceny.

Silligman Hirsch and Robert Kyle, grand larceny.

Henry McManus, forgery.

Richard A. Lamb, larceny from person.

Emma Jones and Mary Larkin, grand larceny.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—JULY 10

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—10 A. M.

$25,000 La. con	c. 76½	100	D., L. & W.	c.	40½
8,000 C., B. & Q 7s.	108¾	500	do.	c.	40½
1,000 M. & E. 1st, con.	88½	500	do.		40⅝
15,000 C., R. I. & P. 6s, 1917	104	100	do.		41⅜
200 Del. & Hud.	39¼	200	do.		41⅝
580 do.	39¼	2300	do.		41¾
2500 do.	39	500	do.		41⅞
700 do.	38½	400	do.		41⅞
1100 West. Union	59

The New York Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, JULY 11, 1877.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—Woodleigh.—Miss Lettie Allen, Miss Marie Bates, Mr. Theodore Hamilton, Mr. Cyril Searle.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.—Evangeline.—Miss Sophie Worrell, Miss Lizzie Harold, Mr. M. C. Daly, Mr. H. Hunter.

BIBLO'S GARDEN.—The Three Guardsmen.

NEW-YORK AQUARIUM.—Rare and Curious Fish, Mammalia, Statuary, &c.—Day and Evening.

GILMORE'S GARDEN.—Grand Concert and Summer Night's Entertainment.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

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THE "TIMES" FOR THE SUMMER.

Persons leaving the City for the Summer can have The Times *mailed to their address for $1 per month, postage prepaid.*

The Signal Service Bureau reports indicate, for the Middle Atlantic States, higher pressure, stationary or lower temperature, northerly winds, and clear or partly cloudy weather.

Democratic papers are giving themselves a good deal of unnecessary worry about what is to become of the Republican Party now that Federal office-holders have been forbidden to take an active part in politics. That question will be settled by the party itself, and very probably in a way which Democrats will not like. For example, the people of New-York are so thoroughly satisfied with the President's order that they are very likely to demand its enforcement in other grades of the public service. Nobody expects a Democratic Governor or Mayor to issue a mandate that none of his subordinates shall engage in the active work of party management, but the people who contribute to the support of these persons rather more directly and obviously than they do to that of Federal office-holders are very likely to take some effective measures to prevent Democratic campaign funds from being supplied out of the State and City Treasuries. Gov. Robinson has vetoed all the legislation which curtailed extravagant salaries and abolished sinecure positions which are maintained simply for the support of Tammany Hall. But the people, who pay for the luxury of having a gang of political intriguers to cheat them out of their rights, will, not improbably, take the remedy in their own hands this Fall and give the Democrats a salutary taste of reform.

Meanwhile, it is to be hoped that the Administration which has declared that its representatives must no longer act as political "workers" will see it to be an obvious duty to select new appointees for office for some better reason than that they have distinguished themselves as active partisans. We do not pretend to know why the transfer or removal of Capt. Brackett, the Special Treasury Agent in this district, has been decided on, though his recent services in the detection of the silk smuggling frauds would lead to the assumption that the must cause be a very urgent one. Why Mr. George D. Weeks, of Brooklyn, should have been selected to fill the place of Capt. Brackett is an inscrutable mystery. That gentleman is chiefly known to the public as a political "worker" with a decided talent for blundering, and more specifically as the President of an organization based upon a partial revival of the principles of Know-Nothingism. Unless he has some very remarkable and entirely unsuspected aptitude for the business of Special Treasury Agent, Mr. Weeks is emphatically one of those persons who should have been left by a reforming Administration to enjoy the sweets of private life.

The United States Supreme Court has cut a confused knot of technicalities by which the County of Johnson, in Kansas, sought to surround the payment of its bonds. It seems that in the bonds an error was made in citing the law under which the issue was made. It was not denied that the county had, in the language of the court, "received what it contracted to receive," nor that the bonds were issued in strict accordance with the law which existed, but was incorrectly cited. The equity of the claim was fully admitted; but because there was a technical obscurity in the case, the county authorities felt justified in resisting payment and in incurring the expense of carrying the case to the Supreme Court, meantime keeping their creditors out of their due. The decision of the court is a clear denial of the force of the pretext of the county authorities, and a direction that their just debt be paid. The precedent ought to be of value in the West.

The seizure of newspapers, the dismissal of Mayors, and an active policy of repression generally, continue to be the chief items of the news from France. All of which merely indicate that the Republic will have to face its most trying ordeal during the next three months, and that should its leaders continue to exhibit the self-command and the capacity for united effort in the face of minor differences which they have recently displayed, there is no power in France strong enough to retard the development of free institutions among its people. That these are still in a rudimentary stage is abundantly shown by the very instrumentalities which are being used to repress them. Though republican in name, France is very far from being republican in fact. Its local political life is crushed out by the bureaucratic system which finds a centre in the Ministry of the Interior, and no Government has ever yet been able to tolerate an absolutely free platform and a free press. The events of the next three months will determine whether the French people are to be allowed to work out in their own way the problems of representative government, or whether they are to be compelled to travel once again around the vicious circle which begins with reaction and ends in anarchy.

When the Third-Avenue Railroad Company applied to the Common Council for leave to run steam-engines on their street tracks, it was suggested by The Times that this was a good time to impose conditions. One condition was that the company should divide the car seats with arms, so as to fix the carrying capacity of each vehicle, and prevent crowding; and further, that no additional passengers be taken when these seats were filled. This suggestion was adopted, and the provision referred to was incorporated into the ordinance by the Aldermanic committee. As soon as this was done the railroad company lost all interest in their favorite scheme, and it is now announced that nothing more will be done about it "until Fall." But it happens that Mayor Ely has lately been emphatic in declaring his preference for an underground road from the City Hall to Harlem. And our Long Branch correspondent, yesterday, informed the readers of The Times that Mr. Tilden, turning his back on politics and other vanities, is about to go to Europe in the interest of an elevated road for the East Side. While the Third-Avenue Railroad people are trying to get new privileges for nothing, something may happen to spoil their occupation forever.

A POLICY THAT WILL LAST.

A Cincinnati journal which in its general conduct is friendly to the Administration has information from Washington to the effect that "Secretary Sherman has decided not to press his policy of contraction for the present, being satisfied by the expressions that have come from the West that such a course would not be wise." We do not propose to hold Mr. Sherman responsible for every change of doctrine or practice that may be attributed to him by the authors of Washington dispatches. If, however, they often succeed in placing him in a false position before the country, it is because of an absence of fixedness in his plans, or a want of frankness in making them known to the public. Statements and counter-statements have appeared in regard to every phase of the financial question until we have grown weary of the attempt to formulate a policy which should reconcile admitted facts with an implied and ulterior design. The circumstance is not a fortunate one either for the reputation of the Treasury or for the business interests which are more or less affected by its measures. As for the policy of contraction to which the present announcement refers, it is of the highest importance that the Secretary should abstain from putting into execution any method save that which is distinctly provided for by the Resumption act. So far as this specific mode of reducing the volume of the currency is concerned, nothing is optional with the Secretary. He must obey the law, which in this respect is automatic in its operation. Other methods which have been talked of are too capricious to be persisted in with safety. They proceed upon a doubtful construction of the law, and involve an exercise of power which would be likely to provoke the interference of Congress at the approaching session. Prudence suggests the abandonment of these questionable means of producing a result which in itself might be unobjectionable, and we can only hope that the rumor, if true, will be authenticated in some manner that shall separate it from the exigencies, real or imaginary, of the Ohio campaign.

The desirableness of separating policy from the varying requirements of an election contest is not confined to the Treasury. It is applicable to the whole course of the Administration. We can well understand the feeling with which the President watches the probable direction of partisan events in his own State. Our estimate of his character, however, forbids the supposition that he will deviate from the path of duty, as he understands it, in order to influence the action of a State convention or the votes of any particular class. The rumors and allegations which come to us from Ohio proceed on the opposite supposition. They assume that the President and his Secretary of the Treasury have for their chief end success in the Ohio election, and are prepared to make everything tributary to that. The silver question, the question of contraction and resumption, and other questions in regard to which pronounced differences of opinion exist, are, according to this hypothesis, to be so dealt with as to satisfy one or another set of Ohio politicians. They are to be the judges of what is best calculated to win votes in their State, and the Administration is supposed to stand ready to adapt itself, its patronage, its alliances, and its measures, to their desires. A more ignoble conception of the Executive office, a more insulting conception of Mr. Hayes' character, or a more unwise interpretation of the requirements of a great party, cannot be entertained. We do not believe that the President is privy to the proceedings with which his name has been connected in Cincinnati and elsewhere, or that he can be induced to lend himself to this process of cutting and shaping the policy of his Administration to suit the views or interests of party managers or cliques in the State with which he is personally associated. His manifest sense of self-respect should be sufficient to vindicate him from the suspicion of being in any degree responsible for the petty scheming which plays with great principles for the attainment of local and temporary objects.

The impending contest in Ohio, instead of being used as a pretext for temporizing on the part of the Administration, should suggest to it the necessity of reaching clear and positive conclusions on questions of policy now uppermost in the public mind, and of adhering to these conclusions regardless of combinations in or out of Congress. The President or Mr. Sherman may be excused for making an effort to strengthen himself in the neighborhood of his old home; but the idea of changing a policy in obedience to "expressions that come from the West" or from the South, does not admit of justification. If it were proper to contract or not to contract the currency, as partisan exigencies in the West might dictate, it would be equally proper to grant subsidies, to postpone resumption, or to do any other unwise thing, if the South chose to insist upon it as the price of Congressional support. Morally speaking, indeed, there would be no difference between bargaining with Southern members on the basis of subsidies, and surrendering to Western politicians on the basis of silver-remonetization or the stoppage of contraction. And the Administration owes to its own character and to the party from which it derives its existence the promulgation of broad and sound principles as the foundation of its policy. The President has evinced no lack of courage in stating and carrying out his Southern policy. We may dissent from him, but we must respect his firmness of purpose in the application of this policy to the disputed States. The country and the Republican Party are entitled to require of him the same qualities in relation to other topics now prominent. What is the financial policy of his Administration? Is it disposed to yield to Western clamor at the expense of principle, or is it resolved to carry out the resumption law and to uphold the nation's faith without looking to Cincinnati for instructions? Is it fixed in the determination to resist demands for subsidies, or is it prepared to ignore the protests of its party and the real interests of the Treasury for the sake of securing Southern votes? These inquiries, and others like them, are rendered pertinent by events, and they cannot be answered too distinctly or too soon. A well-defined and judicious policy on national questions will gain for the Administration the support of powerful elements, which a trimming and sectional policy will as surely alienate; and it will do more than aught else to silence cavil within the party and to overcome the dissensions with which it is threatened.

THE GOVERNMENT AND THE PACIFIC RAILWAYS.

The Texas and Pacific subsidy scheme contemplates a Government guarantee of railroad bonds in the following amounts:

Main Line.	Miles.	Guarantee Per Mile.	Total.
From Fort Worth, westward	1,200	$40,000	$48,000,000
Branches.			
Double Mountain to Vinita	436	35,000	15,260,000
Shreveport to New-Orleans	320	35,000	11,200,000
Shreveport to Vicksburg	170	35,000	5,950,000
Jefferson to Memphis	305	35,000	10,675,000
Grand total	2,431		$91,085,000

The sophisms employed in favor of this scheme are various. We propose to consider in this article the one advanced on the ground that it is necessary to subsidize this particular road in order to afford to the public competition with the existing route to the Pacific coast. Uncle Sam is supposed to be interested in spending ninety-one millions more in order to impair the value of a security in which he has ninety-one millions invested already. According to the last public debt statement, the amount due to the Government from the several Pacific Railroad Companies, in principal and accrued interest, was exactly $91,066,650, secured by second mortgage on about 2,600 miles of railway. In the gala days of the past it may have been imagined by the Credit Mobilier speculators on both sides of the continent that a grateful country would voluntarily cancel and wipe out this claim, this bagatelle of an incumbrance on their estates. But a change has come over the spirit of their dream, and they now find that the Government in this case, as in most others where it has liens and choses in action, is about the most stubborn and exasperating creditor in existence. In voting away money it is something too liberal, but in collecting back what is owing to it, whether from smuggled silks or crooked whisky, or what not, no *Shylock* is more exacting. It may be set down for certain that every dollar in the existing Pacific Railways, not taken by the first mortgages, will be taken by the Government when the claim of the latter comes due—up to the amount of the claim. What motive, then, has the Government to create with its own funds a new line to destroy or impair the value of what is virtually its own property? When it is considered, further, that the Texas and Pacific schemers have already come to a good understanding with the owners of the Central Pacific Railroad of California, whose southern extension has already reached Fort Yuma, 720 miles from San Francisco, the chances of securing competition with that powerful corporation are seen to be ridiculously small in comparison with the sum proposed to be spent to secure it.

Now, of all known methods of constructing railways in this country, the Government subsidy method is the most wasteful and immoral, as has been abundantly proved in the past. Let us glance at the Union Pacific, and see what we find there to encourage us in further enterprises of this sort. This road is 1,038 miles in length, and its financial exhibit, pieced together from *Poor's Manual*, the public debt statement, and the last annual report of the company—the company itself, says *Poor's Manual*, "publishes no financial statement"—is as follows:

First mortgage bonds	$27,232,000
Sinking fund bonds	14,188,000
Land grant bonds	7,404,000
Omaha bridge bonds	2,279,000
Government bonds	27,236,512
Interest on same unpaid	10,365,604
Stock	36,762,300
Total	$125,467,416

This gigantic sum is supposed to represent the cost of a road 1,038 miles long, more than one-half of which is laid on a surface requiring no grading at all, and no part of which is specially difficult of construction, being at the rate of over $120,000 per mile of road, which could be easily built and equipped for $25,000 per mile to-day.

The affairs of the Central Pacific Railroad of California are a well-kept secret, but from the glimpses furnished to the public from time to time it may be affirmed that in point of wastefulness and extravagance of construction it is only second to the Union Pacific. Its indebtedness to the Government on the 30th of June amounted to $37,953,707. As for the Kansas Pacific, that is already in the hands of a Receiver. It owes the Government $8,631,573, and the only chance of recovering a cent of this money lies in enforcing that provision of the Pacific Railroad charter which requires all the roads to "pro rate" with each other. A movement in this direction has been recently instituted at Denver, and it is to be hoped that it will be vigorously pushed. The competition in behalf of the public, so much desired by the Texas and Pacific schemers, can be obtained much more cheaply and speedily by enforcing existing laws than by voting $91,000,000 out of the Treasury to build a new road, which is already half under the control of the old ones.

With this dismal experience before us, we may be excused for not inclining strongly to embark in a new enterprise of railway building by Government subsidies. It may be said that the expenditure in the Texas and Pacific case is a fixed and definite amount so far as the Government is concerned, and is not liable to be swelled, as in the case of the old roads, by the issue of first mortgage bonds, constituting prior liens to the claim of the Government. The answer to this is that the Texas and Pacific schemers have taken care to make their first mortgage about as large per mile as the first and second mortgages of the old roads added together, notwithstanding the great cheapening in the cost of railway construction meanwhile. Furthermore, the Texas and Pacific cannot be considered the end of the subsidy business, if once entered upon. On the contrary, it is only the first of a series. Its passage by Congress in any form whatever will whet the appetite of adventurers in every quarter of the Union. Necessary and useful legislation will be forced to give way to their multiplied demands. Civil service reform and every other reform will be trampled down in the inevitable rush for subsidies and guaranteed bonds, and nothing can be imagined so likely to harass Mr. Hayes in the present and humiliate him in the future as any complicity with so demoralizing a transaction.

NEWS OF COMLY.

Comly is going to the Sandwich Islands. We state this fact with reserve, and solely on the authority of the Associated Press. Ever since the 4th of March last the news agencies of the country have fed a hungry public with items of information concerning the intentions and movements of Brig.-Gen. Comly, of the *Ohio State Journal*. Excepting perhaps the revictualing of Nicsics, no other news has ever had such a run. There has been some talk about the President's Southern policy, the four per cent. loan, the annexation of Mexico, and the dollar of our ancestors, but no domestic and purely national topic has been pursued with the avidity which has followed Gen. Comly, his wishes, and his mission. In Cleveland, Columbus, and Cincinnati the newsboys sell their morning papers, when all else fails, by crying, "Yere's all the latest news about Comly!" The Ohio newspapers have regularly maintained a "standing head," in the large type so dear to the Western imagination, of the single word, "Comly." And the aged farmer, who lives in the bucolic regions of the Western Reserve, as he unfolds with trembling hands his *Weekly Plain Dealer*, has remarked to his expectant offspring, "Now we shall know where Comly is agoing."

Comly, it is superfluous to say, is from Ohio. He is one of the few citizens of that noble State who were early marked "to be taken care of." Related to the Secretary of the Treasury, and akin in feeling to Mr. Stanley Matthews, and other distinguished politicians, Comly could bide his time. When the rest of the population of the State sent, or carried, their recommendations to Washington, Comly maintained an indifference born of conscious power, but kept his eye on the diplomatic service. Certain evil-disposed persons complained that Ohio was getting the lion's share of appointments, whereupon Comly figured out a mathematical statement showing that Ohio was yet behindhand to the extent of sixteen men and three-quarters. Whereupon the few remaining citizens of the Buckeye State took up a line of march to Washington. But, through all this clamor, Comly calmly studied the diplomatic service, and kept making up his mind. As often as he made up his mind, the press of the country was informed of his conclusion. At first we were told that Gen. Comly would go to France. Then it was found that the appointment of ex-Gov. Noyes as Minister was the sixty-third Ohio selection for that devoted country. It was thought that the French language might become permanently vitiated by the invasion of so much Ohio, and Comly gracefully waived his claims. Besides, the climate of France was not favorable to Comly's lungs, and French board is dear. All of which was duly communicated to the reading public, which was thus entertained while waiting for news from the Russian invasion. Pernambuco, Seringapatam, and Papeete were severally announced as the posts which were to receive the choice of Gen. Comly; and, at one time, there ran a painful rumor that Comly had decided to go to Ichaboe. The Secretary of State postponed his war with Mexico, and had "Not at home" stuck on his door, while waiting to find out what Comly wanted. Comly would go to Brazil; then, again, he wouldn't; he would go to Columbus and take a rest. Next, he was at Long Branch; then he had decided to take the Consulate at Manila; and before the printer's ink was dry on this announcement, he had made up his mind that Madagascar was his weakness, though he would be willing to risk himself at Venice. Venice, however, was declared to be too damp, and Comly reluctantly consented to take Lisbon and stand the hazard of the earthquakes. Next, the country was thrilled with the information that Comly was going to Paraguay, and, before it had become reconciled to this fact, it was flashed abroad that Brig.-Gen. Comly, after duly considering the climate and the cost of board, had finally decided to accept the mission to the Sandwich Islands. This is the latest bulletin; but the Associated Press, pausing from its daily attempt to revictual Nicsics, says that Gen. Comly will first repair to his home in the setting sun, and settle up his affairs, then proceed—"proceed" is the word—to San Francisco, where he will spend a month before departing to the balmy isles of the Pacific. We are, therefore, consoled by the thought that in this long interval, Comly may change his mind. He may change it several times. In fact, it is certain he will. Considering that there are several consular and diplomatic positions on which Comly has not publicly fixed his glittering eye, we hope that the current news may be frequently enlivened during the Summer with brief dispatches informing us with satisfying particularity as to where Comly is really going, and what he is doing in the meantime.

But if Comly finally goes to the Sandwich Islands, we hope that he will not let us pine in ignorance of his doings. We shall not know how to get on without our daily item about Comly. No well-regulated newspaper can pretend to rub along without at least a semi-weekly dispatch concerning Gen. Comly and his movements. There has been no such engrossing news topic since Charles O'Conor did not die. It is harrowing to know that there is only a monthly mail service between Honolulu and the United States. Once a month the hapless Kanakas receive their news of the world in one huge bolus. Hereafter, unless the climate of the Sandwich Islands disagrees with him, the American Republic must take, in intervals of thirty days, all that it desires to know about Comly.

DUNEDIN.

It is probably safe to assume that Dunedin is a Scottish town. The fact that its Presbyterian church is called St. Andrew's Church is entirely in keeping with the theory of its Scottish nature. In Scotland, the Presbyterian, whether he belongs to the Kirk, to the Free Kirk, or to any of the other different species of Presbyterian Churches, respects St. Andrew, and secretly believes that instead of being crucified, as tradition asserts that he was, the saint was compelled to eat oat-meal, and thus became a type prefiguring the Scotchman in one of his most essential characteristics. Were Dunedin an American town, its Presbyterian church would be called the First, the Central, or the Main-Street Church; for the American Presbyterian has a curious fashion of exalting numbers and the names of streets above every saint in the calendar. Let us, then, assume, without further words, that Dunedin is situated in Scotland.

Why the Pastor of St. Andrew's Church decided to introduce the English Presbyterian Hymn-book in place of the psalms of Sternhold and Hopkins we are not told; but it is evident that the change met the views of the great majority of his congregation. A minority of two, led by Mr. James L. Millar, was, however, greatly indignant at this change of devotional implements. They insisted that their fathers had sung out of the ancient hymn-book from time immemorial, and that the hymns and psalms and spiritual songs that were good enough for the original Covenanters were good enough for their descendants. In vain was the new hymn-book spread in the sight of Mr. Millar. He was not to be caught by its fair and specious pages, and refused to look at them lest he should defile his conscience by reading, even in the most superficial manner, hymns which were very probably permeated with Erastian and Arian sentiments. If the Pastor persevered in his unholy design, Mr. Millar would remain steadfast and give his testimony against all innovations and improvements, falsely so called. Finally, argument was abandoned, and it was announced that on a certain Sunday the new hymn-book would be used in spite of Mr. Millar and his adherent.

In due time the Sunday in question arrived, and the Pastor rose up with the new hymn-book in his hand. Mr. Millar also rose up, and, with an agility rarely displayed in a religious assembly, stormed the platform, and placed himself near the astonished Pastor. He then drew from his pocket a sheet of paper, and in a loud voice began to read a solemn protest against the wicked and heretical act of changing the official hymn-book of the St. Andrew's congregation. No sooner did he begin to read than the Pastor, with great intrepidity and vastly superior lungs, read a hymn, and as he never once paused, but kept straight on to the end of the hymn, he not only drowned Mr. Millar's voice, but gave that indignant brother no chance to cut in at the end of a verse or sentence. Finding himself temporarily baffled, Mr. Millar halted, knowing that the reading of the hymn must ultimately come to an end, and that he could then, in all probability, have a fresh inning. When, therefore, the Pastor, much out of breath, but full of triumph, ceased reading, Mr. Millar raised his voice afresh, and proceeded with his protest. But he had failed to appreciate the rapidity with which a modern choir can operate. Before he had reached the end of his second sentence the choir began to sing, and the congregation, filled with the *gaudium certaminis*, joined in the singing with so much vigor that the dust visibly started from the carpet and the cushioned seats.

With a voice quite inaudible in the uproar of the singing, Mr. Millar read his protest, threw it at the head of the offending Pastor, and then retreated in good order to his own pew. He then opened his venerable hymn-book, selected a particularly threatening psalm, and endeavored to sing it to the solemn tune of "Windham." Unfortunately, Mr. Millar had not a delicate ear for music, and he soon found that he could not sing one tune while every one else was singing another. He perpetually ran off the track, and involuntarily sang in harmony with the rest of the congregation. His opponents gave him no possible chance for a solo. One-half of the congregation astutely kept half a line in advance of the remainder, so that they could begin a fresh verse while their allies were still employed upon the preceding verse. Thus there was no opening which Mr. Millar could improve, and he was compelled to admit that one man singing against a churchful of opponents who are singing *en echelon*, so to speak, cannot hope to achieve even the semblance of a victory.

When this conviction had fully penetrated his mind, Mr. Millar closed his hymn-book, abandoned the struggle, and began to retreat toward the church-door, followed by the one other church member who objected to the new hymn-book. The congregation, inspirited by its victory, sang Mr. Millar out of that church with splendid energy. The organist pulled out all his stops, and blew a blast that startled the infantile members of the congregation into a wail of terror. Thus overwhelmed by numbers and noise, Mr. Millar and his ally fled from the field, and the Pastor, with a quick appreciation of the situation, followed up the hymn by reading with great eloquence the account of the destruction of the walls of Jericho by the trumpet-blast of the Hebrew priests.

So far it seems to the merely superficial observer that Mr. Millar is hopelessly beaten. This verdict can, however, be given only by those who are ignorant of the indomitable Scottish character. Mr. Millar is undoubtedly beaten for the present, but he has fallen back in good order, and he has no intention of abandoning the struggle. Already he has formally accused the Pastor before the Presbytery of having, with malice aforethought, and at the instigation of the Adversary, forced an unauthorized English hymn-book upon his congregation; and although the Presbytery has refused to consider the charge, he has promptly appealed to the Synod. Meanwhile, it is darkly rumored that he has ordered a hand-organ of unusual power to be built, which organ is to play half a dozen of the oldest and most orthodox tunes known to Scottish Presbyterians. It is supposed that he intends to take this organ to meeting with him, and with its help to sing his favorite hymns, without having his ear led astray by the singing of his neighbors. The ability of a Scotchman to adhere to a fixed purpose has never yet been measured. The Pastor and the congregation of St. Andrew's may introduce all manner of new hymn-books, and turn the whole service into one prolonged musical exercise, but they cannot prevent Mr. Millar from having his innings with his own hymn-book whenever their voices give out. In time he will wear them out, and they will be compelled either to return to the old hymn-book or to abandon St. Andrew's Church to the indomitable Millar. In ecclesiastical circles enormous odds are fearlessly offered upon Mr. Millar, and his final victory is regarded as certain provided his powers of endurance have not been overrated.

THE RUSSIAN NAVY.

The appearance of an English fleet off the mouth of the Dardanelles is always an unwelcome sight to Russia, both as having already twice over (1791 and 1853) checked her advance upon Turkey in mid-career, and as conveying to her a galling reminder of the one point in which she is herself specially deficient. The task to which Peter the Great devoted half his life is still unaccomplished. Russia has an Army, but no Navy worthy of the name. Men and material, indeed, she possesses in abundance; but something more than men and material is required to form an efficient Navy. The great Slavonian Empire is essentially an inland State. Nineteen-twentieths of her population have never even seen the sea. Her best, or rather her only, sailors are not Russians, but Finns, Courlanders, or Livonians. Indeed, the three victories of the Russian marine are themselves the strongest possible proof of its inferior condition. Tchesmé, the great naval achievement of the reign of Catharine II., was not a battle at all; it was simply the burning of the whole Turkish fleet by three English officers with a single fire-ship, the Russians acting merely as spectators. At Navarino the French and English fleets bore the burden and heat of the day, and the victory of Sinope was the victory of a grown man over a child. In a word, the present condition of the Imperial Navy is exactly defined by the terse sarcasm of an English engineer in the Russian service, who, when some one said to him, "The Russians have plenty of seamen now," answered quietly, "You mean plenty of *men at sea*."

Nor are the Russians themselves blind to their shortcomings in this respect. The *Golos*, (Voice,) a leading St. Petersburg daily, in a recent article upon the navies of Europe, commented upon that of Russia with a freedom of speech very unusual in the imperial press. "The war of 1854-5, which tried so severely the efficiency of our land forces, cannot be said to have tested that of our Navy, inasmuch as it never gave itself a chance of being tested. On the first appearance of the allied squadrons, our Baltic fleet hastened to shelter itself behind the forts of Cronstadt, our Black Sea fleet behind those of Sebastopol, and there they remained. Now, if the only use of the fleet, upon which we expend millions of roubles in time of peace, be to shrink out of harm's way at the first alarm of war, what is the use of maintaining a fleet at all?"

This is certainly plain speaking; but not a whit plainer than the occasion demands. At the end of the past year the returns of the Russian Admiralty showed an imposing list of 36 powerful iron-clads for the Baltic fleet alone, including the formidable *Peter the Great* and *General Admiral*. The Caspian flotilla numbered five war steamers and as many gun-boats; and in addition to these there were 23 turret-ships of the monitor pattern, and three of the terrible "circular iron-clads," to which Admiral Popoff has stood sponsor. But the flaws in this showy armament were neither few nor trivial. The armor plating of the *Peter the Great*, having failed utterly in the hands of the native experts, had been handed over to an English firm at St. Petersburg. The cylinder of the *General Admiral's* machinery was found to be so disproportionately large and ponderous as to threaten a breach of her hull by its powerful action. Two of the heavy guns intended to arm the *Ne Tron. Menya* (Touch-me-Not) burst at the first discharge, killing several of the gunners. The *Lazareff* and *Spiridoff*, which had run into each other on their first launch, were still anything but trustworthy. And now the Caspian flotilla appears to have been found wanting in its turn, and it is openly announced that 30 per cent. of the Russian ships of war are unfit for service!

But the preaching of words is slight compared with that of facts; and the unopposed cruise of the Turkish squadron over the waters from which Admiral Nachimoff's cannon blew them sky-high at the opening of the last war, is a lesson worth whole pages of rhetoric. Nor has it missed its mark. Recent telegrams report that the Russians are preparing to drive back their unwelcome visitors, and assume the offensive by sea as well as by land—a design favored by the hindrances which the miserable jealousy of the Turkish naval officers has thrown in the way of their one able man, Hobart Pasha. It augurs ill for the fortunes of Turkey that, in a struggle for life and death, she can yet hamper the movements of her few reliable defenders. The Sultan might profitably lay to heart the story of Louis XIV., who, singling out war-worn Jean Bart, of Dunkirk, in his blue shirt and canvas trousers, from all the brilliant uniforms around, said to him: "Monsieur Bart, I have made you Admiral of my fleet;" and so well did the veteran know his own value, that his only reply was: "*Sire, vous avez bien fait.*"

MONUMENT TO MR. AND MRS. BLISS.

THE DEDICATION AT ROME, PENN.—REMARKS BY MR. MOODY AND OTHERS—LARGE ATTENDANCE OF SPECTATORS.

TOWANDA, Penn., July 10.—The most important event of many years for this section of the country was the dedication of the Bliss monument in the cemetery at Rome to-day. The copious rainfall of yesterday had laid the dust and purified the atmosphere, so that the day was most propitious. Messrs. Moody, Sankey, and Pelz arrived on the early train for the commencement of the exercises. People began pouring into the beautiful village of Rome, nestled among the hills, and at 2 o'clock the number on the grounds was estimated at 10,000, with 2,500 teams and vehicles filling the streets and suburbs. The exercises were opened at 2 o'clock P. M. with the singing of one of Mr. Bliss' beautiful hymns, and the offering of a fervent and impressive prayer by Rev. D. Cool, the Pastor of Mr. and Mrs. Bliss while they lived in Rome. Mr. Moody gave a concise and clear account of the manner in which the funds for the monument were raised. Over 3,000 Sunday-schools, including more than 500,000 scholars in this country, England, Scotland, Ireland, and Canada, had contributed nearly $12,000 for the monument and the education of the two orphan children of Mr. Bliss. So deep was the impression of that good man's Christian life on the nation, that all considered it a pleasure to give. He pronounced a beautiful and appropriate tribute to the memory of Mr. Bliss and his wife. He said that he himself owed very much of his success in saving souls to them—to their efforts and Godly counsel. Mr. Bliss was a man in whom all the Christian graces abounded. He loved, and was beloved by everybody. The prayers of all Christians were asked for the two orphan children, that they might prove even greater blessings to the nation than were their parents.

Mr. Sankey followed with a few remarks, and sang "Hold the Fort," the vast audience joining in the chorus. Short addresses were made by Mr. Whittle, Rev. George A. Peltz, and Dr. Vincent. The dedicatory address was then pronounced by Dr. Pierson, of Detroit. It was an able effort, and was listened to with almost breathless attention. At the close of Dr. Pierson's remarks Mr. Moody stepped forward and unveiled the monument. After viewing the beautiful and artistic memorial the vast throng quietly wended their way from the hallowed spot. Much credit is due to Mr. A. Baldwin and Judge Passmore, of the local committee, for their successful efforts in making arrangements for the occasion and providing for the comfort of those who came from abroad to join in the solemn services. The monument has been fully described heretofore, and it is only necessary to say that the work is entirely satisfactory to the originators of the enterprise. Nothing occurred during the day to mar the beauty and solemnity of the occasion.

In the audience were the bright and interesting children of Mr. Bliss, his mother and sister, and the parents and brothers and sisters of Mrs. Bliss, and personal friends from all parts of the country. To-morrow Messrs. Moody and Sankey will hold a meeting in the park at Towanda, and it is expected a very large congregation will be assembled.

GENERAL NOTES.

The Georgia Constitutional Convention meets in Atlanta to-day.

The Greenback folks of Iowa are to hold a convention in Des Moines to-day.

A New-Hampshire couple weigh 449 pounds, but the wife alone weighs only 90 pounds.

Boston is to have a dog show, beginning Sept. 3 and lasting through the whole week.

A young man who "went West" from Salem, N. J., has just walked back from Indianapolis, Ind., being two weeks on the journey.

Mrs. Elizabeth F. Rush, of Philadelphia, bequeathed all her property, valued at $6,000 to $8,000, for charitable purposes.

The Chicago *Tribune* says that Billy Forrester, the somewhat noted burglar, has been released from the Penitentiary at Joliet, Ill.

Hon. Montgomery Blair is willing to be made the Democratic candidate in Montgomery County, Md., for the lower house of the Legislature of the State.

George Washington, Thomas Jefferson, John Tyler, and any number of Andrew Johnsons are living in Chicago, if we can trust the new City Directory.

Gen. William Mahone has declared himself in favor of the readjustment of the State debt of Virginia, in view of his candidacy for the Democratic nomination for Governor.

The Boston *Globe* says that at the trial of a case in the Superior Court at Plymouth, Mass., last week, a deed executed in 1651 was produced, which had never been recorded.

Boston is to have 25 free public concerts this Summer. Three of them will be given on the Common on Sundays, the others on week-day evenings in different portions of the city.

James Higgins, sexton of St. Mary's Church, Lancaster, Penn., while closing a door, fell into the cellar of the church on Friday evening last, and lay there, unable to move, until Saturday, when he was discovered and cared for.

The Albany *Express* thinks it discovers a strong inclination among certain Democratic politicians of that city to nominate Hon. Eli Perry for Senator next Fall. And it urges the renomination of Mr. Harris against him.

The Boston *Advertiser* seems to regard Gov. Rice, of Massachusetts, as not averse to a nomination for a third time. The *Globe* looks upon John D. Long, of Hingham, as a leading and popular candidate. Mr. Long has been Speaker of the House for two sessions.

Complaints come up from Mississippi of the manner in which the delegates to the Democratic State Convention are selected, they being chosen, in several instances, by the county Executive Committees, or a small portion of them, without reference being paid to the popular will. Having successfully bull-dozed the Republicans, they are now defrauding one another.

Jubal Early was in St. Louis on Sunday, on his way home from the Arkansas Hot Springs, where he has been for some weeks endeavoring to find relief for rheumatic affections and an ailment of the right eye. The *Globe-Democrat* describes him as now a stately, fine-looking old man of something over 60, with full and comely white whiskers, yet showing suffering on his face and by his movements.

A CENTENNIAL ANNIVERSARY.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., July 10.—The centennial anniversary of the capture of Gen. Prescott by Col. Barton was commemorated to-day on the scene of the exploit, at Portsmouth, on the island of Rhode Island, six miles above Newport. The Providence Light Infantry Veteran Association controlled the movement, and were joined by the members of the Rhode Island Historical Society and others. A large company went down from this city by boat and rail. An historical address was delivered by Prof. Diman, of Brown University, and a poem by Rev. Frederick Dennison. A clam-bake was served and speeches were made by Gov. Van Zandt, Hon. William P. Sheffield, ex-Gov. Samuel G. Arnold, Right Rev. Bishop Clark, Hon. Z. Allen, ex-Gov. Howard, Albert G. Barton, grandson of the hero of the exploit; Capt. John L. Stevenson, of Boston, and others, and a poem was read by George W. Pettis, of Boston.

LATEST NEWS BY CABLE.

BRITISH RIFLEMEN FOR CREEDMOOR.

INABILITY OF THE NATIONAL ASSOCIATION TO SEND A TEAM—THE UNITED KINGDOM TEAM TO SAIL AUG. 16.

LONDON, July 10.—The *Times* prints the following: "The Council of the National Rifle Association, having no funds applicable for the expenses of a Centennial team to America, appeal to all interested in rifle shooting to aid in raising the requisite sum of $7,500."

Sir Henry Halford, Captain of the United Kingdom Rifle Team, writes to the London agent of the New-York Associated Press, in regard to the approaching match at Creedmoor, as follows: "We have decided to sail for New-York by the steamer City of Richmond, on the 16th of August, so as to have time to get settled before the match. I hear something has been said about our having only two days for practice over the range at Creedmoor. Two days will be inadequate. I shall want at least six days, if possible."

AFFAIRS IN THE FRENCH REPUBLIC.

NEWSPAPER PROSECUTIONS MAINLY AGAINST REPUBLICAN JOURNALS—MUNICIPALITIES DISSOLVED.

PARIS, July 10.—The Radical newspaper *Le Peuple* was seized to-day for accusing the Government of meditating a coup d'état. The Mayors of Tours and Amboise have been dismissed. The Municipality of Perpignan has been dissolved by the Government. The *Moniteur* continues to bitterly censure the audacious intrigues of the Bonapartists. The *Correspondance*, organ of the Conservative Union, says: "Should the elections result in a Radical victory, there would be a formidable crisis, another dissolution, and possibly even a revolution."

CURRENT TOPICS ABROAD.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE GREAT PRESBYTERIAN COUNCIL ENDED—THE SPANISH CONGRESS ON THE TROOPS IN CUBA.

EDINBURGH, July 10.—The Pan-Presbyterian Council has adopted an address to the Queen signed by 333 representatives commissioned by 49 Presbyterian churches in 25 separate countries. The voting of the address terminated the proceedings of the Pan-Presbyterian Council.

MADRID, July 10.—The Senate has approved the copyright bill. Congress has unanimously voted a resolution expressing confidence in the Generals and soldiers in Cuba.

GEN. GRANT ON THE CONTINENT.

UP THE RHINE TO FRANKFORT—RECEPTION IN PREPARATION.

COLOGNE, July 10.—Ex-President Grant left to-day, proceeding up the Rhine. He will be received in Frankfort to-morrow night by a committee, headed by the American Consul, and on Thursday a dinner will be given in his honor.

CAMP-MEETINGS NEAR CHICAGO.

THREE IMPORTANT GATHERINGS—THE TEMPERANCE MEETING NOW IN SESSION—THE NATIONAL CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

CHICAGO, Ill., July 10.—A series of three camp-meetings is to be held at Lake Bluff, commencing to-day. The first is the temperance meeting, to close next Saturday, and to be conducted by Dr. H. A. Reynolds, assisted by Mr. Murphy, both leaders in the Red Ribbon movement. The second commences July 17 and closes the 27th, being devoted to the interest of Sunday-schools. These two meetings will be participated in by Christians throughout the country, without regard to religious belief. The Sunday-school meeting will be conducted by Dr. J. H. Vincent. The third and last of the series is the Methodist camp-meeting, commencing Aug. 1 and continuing 10 days. Lake Bluff, now the great rural religious resort of the North-west, is a beautiful place near Lake Forest, on the Chicago and North-western Railroad, about 30 miles north of Chicago. The grounds are delightfully situated on the shore of Lake Michigan, and embrace 111 acres of forest land. All the conveniences of a Summer resort are provided, and the place presents the appearance of a protracted picnic ground. At the edge of the grounds, on the eastern boundary, Lake Michigan stretches out at the foot of the bluff, 100 feet below its summit. A track has been laid to the grounds to convey visitors and supplies to the scene. The tents are all arranged in carefully laid out streets and avenues, while ponds and artificial lakes have been projected. The improvements are remarkable, considering the fact that the grounds were dedicated but two years ago. A huge tank containing 500 barrels of water is kept constantly filled from the lake, furnishing a pure beverage for the thousands who resort to the place. The tabernacle is constructed to accommodate over 3,000 people, who gather to worship there out of the sound and bustle of the city. Morning, noon, and night, all day yesterday, the scene was one of busy preparation. The sound of hammer and saw and busy voices showed the activity with which the work of preparation was going on.

This morning all were up at 4 o'clock, and the hum began anew. Only a beginning of the work of the meeting was made to-day. The weather was delightfully cool. The first meeting was that of the National Christian Association, of which Dr. H. A. Reynolds, the celebrated red ribbon reformer, is President. This is the sixth annual session of the organization. The programme for to-day embraced the discussion of the gospel, temperance work, and the work of the Woman's Temperance Union. To-morrow the children's temperance meeting will occupy the morning. It is expected that thousands will throng the grounds during the meetings, as the people of the city are preparing to make a general exodus to the cool retreats of the camp-grounds to-morrow.

UNION EVANGELISTS IN CAMP.

THE CAMP-MEETING AT ROUND LAKE—THE OPENING SERMON BY DR. STEEL, OF MASSACHUSETTS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

ROUND LAKE, N. Y., July 10.—The great Union Evangelistic Camp-meeting and Temperance Convention opened here to-day. Large numbers of people are in attendance. The exercises to-day were of unusual interest. The absence of Bishop Weaver made the afternoon discourse of Dr. Steel, of Lynn, Mass., the opening sermon. His theme was the guidance of the Holy Spirit and how it may be discriminated from the suggestions of our own minds and of the tempter. Its principal point consisted in an erudite defense of intuitive spiritual knowledge as the best evidence of the influence of the Holy Spirit upon the human heart. That such influence exists he argued from its inherent probability, from God's ability to act on the human mind, and from the testimony of the Scriptures. Referring to the experiences of Christians in their justification by faith and the attainment of perfect holiness, he claimed this influence was so asserted that a positive knowledge of its presence was attained. The subject might not be able to explain how he knew, as the human mind is oftentimes incapable of explaining its own action, and yet such knowledge was certain. Illustrating what he called the intuitive knowledge of the reason and of the five senses, he said there is also an intuition of the spiritual nature through which the existence of a fact was made positive to the soul. As it needs no candle to show the light of the sun, so when God enters the soul we need not be the farthing dip of philosophy to ascertain the fact. In discoursing upon the suggestions of our own minds and of the tempter he established certain limitations by which the Christian could be guided. The operations of the Holy Spirit must be in accordance with reason. They must not conflict with the teachings of the Bible. They must not antagonize our ethical instincts, or in plain English, compel us to do wrong. And finally, the spirit never utters a word or prompts an act contrary to the word of Jesus Christ. A peculiar feature of this gathering followed in the grace-abounding meeting from which the bishops, priests, and other clergy carefully absented themselves, that zealous laymen might have an opportunity of exhorting and exhausting, of which they took the fullest advantage.

The evening was devoted in a session by Dr. Hiram Eddy, of Jersey City, on "The Danger of Grieving the Holy Spirit," and an hour of song, which closed the services for the day.

PHILOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION.

NINTH ANNUAL MEETING IN BALTIMORE—MEMBERS ELECTED AND PAPERS READ.

BALTIMORE, Md., July 10.—The American Philological Association commenced its ninth annual session at Johns Hopkins University Hall this afternoon. About 30 Professors and linguists from colleges and institutions of learning in New-England and the Western, Middle, and Southern States were present. Among them were Profs. Whitney, of Yale; William F. Goodwin, of Harvard; Richard T. Greener, of the University of South Carolina, and Dr. Julius Sachs, of New-York City. In the absence of the President, Prof. S. S. Haldeman, of the University of Pennsylvania, Prof. B. L. Gildersleeve, of Johns Hopkins University, presided. Several letters from members who were unavoidably absent were read. In consequence of the absence of the Secretary, Prof. Samuel Hart, Prof. J. M. Garnett, President of St. John's College, Annapolis, Md., was appointed Secretary pro tem. John L. Morris, President of the School Board of Baltimore, delivered an address of welcome, which was replied to by Prof. Gildersleeve. New members were elected, as follows: Prof. Austin Stickney, late of Trinity College, Hartford, Conn.; Rev. R. W. Feidner, Phillipsburg, N. J.; Prof. N. R. Webster, Norfolk, Va.; Charles C. Bates, Plymouth, Mass.; Rev. C. K. Nelson, D. D., Vice-Principal St. John's College, Annapolis; Prof. E. S. Holden, Washington, D. C. The Treasurer reported a balance of $655 01 in the treasury. Papers were then read on "Temporal Coincidence of the Aorist Participle with the Primary Verb," by Prof. E. C. Merriam, of Columbia College; "The Single Form in the Italian," by Prof. Austin Stickney, late of Trinity College, Hartford; "A Comparative Review of the Accounts of Æschylus and Herodotus of the Battle of Salamis and Succeeding Events," by E. G. Sihler, Fellow of the Johns Hopkins University.

At the evening session Prof. Haldeman presided, and papers were read on "Rhyme in Greek and Latin Prose" by Prof. J. B. Fueling, of the University of Michigan; "Surd and Sonant" by Prof. W. D. Whitney of Yale College, and "Modern Greek Dialects of the Island of Cyprus," by Prof. Fisk P. Brewer, of the University of South Carolina.

THE HEBREW CONGREGATIONS.

FOURTH COUNCIL OF THE AMERICAN UNION—REPORTS SUBMITTED—STATISTICS—PROPOSED UNION WITH THE AMERICAN ISRAELITES.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., July 10.—The fourth council of the Union of American Hebrew Congregations was convened this morning in St. George's Hall. A permanent organization was effected by the election of the following officers: President, Hon. B. F. Peixotto; Vice-President, Philip Levin, of Philadelphia; Secretary, Lipman Levy, of Cincinnati; Assistant Secretary, Lewis Abraham, of Washington. The reports of the following officers and committees were presented by Mr. Moritz Loth, of Cincinnati, Ohio: President of the Executive Board; Secretary of the Executive Board; Treasurer of the Executive Board; Board of Governors of the Hebrew Union College; President of the Hebrew Union College; Committee on Conference; Committee on Statistics; Committee on Circuit Preaching, and the Committee on College Buildings and Grounds. The various reports were referred to committees. The report of the Board of Delegates showed that there are under the control of Jews 14 public institutions, some of which are not sectarian in their benefits; 15 newspapers and magazines devoted to the cause of Judaism, published and edited by Jews; and four Jewish orders or secret societies, the objects of which are the advancement of Judaism, mutual assistance, and charity.

Rev. Dr. S. Morais, of Philadelphia, then addressed the convention. Hon. S. Wolf, of Washington, offered a resolution hailing with profound satisfaction the proposal of the Board of Delegates of American Israelites to consolidate their congregations, which number some 40 bodies, with the Union, under certain conditions. The convention then adjourned until to-morrow.

THE STATE CANALS.

CHARGES AGAINST SUPERINTENDENTS REFERRED TO SPECIAL COMMITTEES—THE PROPOSED SALE OF THE LATERAL CANALS—PAY OF INSPECTORS.

ALBANY, N. Y., July 10.—The Canal Board met at 11 o'clock this morning, when the charges against Superintendent Kirkpatrick, of the Genesee Valley Canal, were referred to a special committee. The charges against Superintendent Avery of incapacity and withholding the State's money due other parties, and in using the money for his own use, were also referred to a special committee. A communication was received from the New-York Produce Exchange concerning a daily tonnage report from the Collector in New-York City. The matter was referred to the Auditor. A committee reported that the charges against Mr. Potts are not founded. Sixty-two thousand dollars were set apart for the western division of the canal.

Commissioner Ogden presented a report from the committee to consider the propriety of selling the lateral canals pursuant to chapter 404 of the Laws of 1877. The report recommends the appointment of appraisers to appraise the value of the locks, bridges, and water privileges of Crooked Lake Canal, in order that it may be sold. The report says a movement is on foot to purchase the tow path of the canal for railroad purposes. The report was finally referred to the Committee on Canal Administration. The bill of George C. Green, of Lockport, for legal services, amounting to $1,095, was ordered to be paid. The board then went into executive session. The pay of inspectors was fixed at $15 a week.

THE ORANGEMEN OF CANADA.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

MONTREAL, P. Q., July 10.—The Orangemen have just held a mass-meeting at which it was decided by a small majority not to walk on the 12th. The minority and the Young Britons, however, are determined to have a procession.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

TORONTO, Ontario, July 10.—Unusual activity is manifested in Orange circles in this province in view of the annual celebration. Arrangements have been made with the railroads for reduced fares. The Grand Trunk will run a special train from Brockville to Montreal on July 12.

MONTREAL, July 10.—At a meeting of representatives of the national societies held in this city this afternoon, it was resolved to ask the Orangemen, as Christians, to dispense with the proposed procession on the 12th inst. Mr. Devlin, President of St. Patrick's Society, opening the meeting, said: "The object of the resolution was to prevent the unhappy conflict impending on the 12th. We lived in peace and happiness for half a century, and it would be a great calamity if the existing harmony were disturbed. The crisis is very serious. If there was a procession violence would follow and lives might be sacrificed. I hope all will pull together to prevent trouble." Leading members of the Orange Society are, it is said, using endeavors to prevent a street parade. Sixty of the city Police will be armed with breech-loading rifles on the 12th, and the whole force will be held in readiness.

THE UNIVERSITY CONVOCATION.

ALBANY, N. Y., July 10.—The University Convocation convened in the Assembly Chamber this morning, and will continue in session for three days. Chancellor Pruyn presided. Papers were read as follows: "Practical Value of the Study of *Horace*," Cornelius M. O'Leary, M. D., Ph. D., Manhattan College; "The Preservation and Destruction of Greek and Latin Texts," Abel G. Hopkins, A. M., Hamilton College; "University Control," Alexander Winchell, LL. D., Syracuse University; "The State and Secondary Education," Albert B. Watkins, Ph. D., Hungerford Collegiate Institute; "A Plan to Harmonize Our Public School System," John W. Armstrong, D. D., Fredonia Normal School; "Culture and its Limitations," John J. Lewis, A. M., Madison University; "Should the Educator Aim at Man as an Individual, or Man in Society?" James W. Hoose, Ph. D., Cortland Normal School; "General and Special Culture in our Schools and Colleges," William D. Wilson, D. D., LL. D., Cornell University; "Psychological Aspects of Education," Rev. Brother Azarias, Rock Hill College, Ellicott City, Maryland; "The Practical in School Education," George A. T. Hoadley, A. B., C. E., Argyle Academy; "Moral Culture," Charles H. Kellogg, Cary Collegiate Seminary.

CIVIL SERVICE REFORM.

REWARD FOR FAITHFUL SERVICE.

REPORTED REMOVAL OF SPECIAL TREASURY AGENT BRACKETT—A RATHER CURIOUS STORY—HOW THE PUBLIC INTERESTS MIGHT SUFFER—MAJOR WEEKS TO BE HIS SUCCESSOR.

A rumor that Capt. Charles M. Brackett, who has been Acting Special Treasury Agent in charge of this district since last October, was to be removed, created a great deal of talk and feeling not only in Government circles, but among merchants throughout the City, yesterday. Mr. Brackett has never held a regular appointment as chief of the district. When Special Agent Hale, who succeeded Col. Howe, was removed last October he was assigned to the vacancy *ad interim*. Mr. Hale has since obtained a reappointment, but not a reassignment. A few weeks ago the Secretary of the Treasury determined to redistrict the special agencies, and then Capt. Brackett's removal was decided on. On the 2d inst. Major George D. Weeks, Chairman of the Twentieth Ward Republican Association, of Brooklyn, a personal friend of Assistant Secretary of the Treasury McCormick, who is now in charge of the department in the absence of Secretary Sherman, received his appointment as "a" Special Treasury Agent. He was informed at the same time that the papers assigning him to duty would be forwarded on the 11th (to-day). Beyond this he professed yesterday to know nothing except that he believes he will be attached to this district. When pressed, however, he gave it as his opinion that Capt. Brackett would be removed, though he thought certain matters might render it politic to postpone final action for some days. He took the oath of office as "a Special Agent" yesterday morning from Mr. Hillyer in the Custom-house. Capt. Brackett says he has received no notification up to this time of his removal, and has heard nothing about it except in the way of rumor. He added that he has been too busy lately in working up the National Line silk smuggling frauds (having arrested one man on Monday night, and another early yesterday morning,) to look into the matter or hunt up political influence for the purpose of averting it. Had he done so the public interests must have suffered, and he believed it his duty under the circumstances to ignore himself. Collector Arthur was also uninformed as to the truth or falsity of the report, but the general impression was that it is true. It is understood, moreover, that there is to be no mere transfer, but an out and out discharge from the service. Nobody can form any idea as to the reason for the course of the Treasury Department in this matter. Capt. Brackett has proved himself one of the most working and most efficient officers that ever had charge of the district. Since October last the Government has profited through him over $150,000, realized from seizures made by his force, at a total expense of $7,000. At present he is engaged in unraveling one of the most important smuggling conspiracies ever concerted in this City. In it is concerned the prosperity or ruin of the honest silk trade of this country. Its ramifications extend in all directions through the community, and include steam-ship officers, expressmen, warehousemen, auctioneers and merchants, many of seeming high respectability. Several arrests have already been made, and many more are in contemplation. Capt. Brackett holds the key to the entire fraud, and has in his possession overwhelming proofs of guilt in the shape of documents, many of them in cipher which he alone is able to read. His removal at this time, therefore, would prove a great disaster to the public interests. Much indignation is expressed down town over the report.

THE NEW SPECIAL TREASURY AGENT—SKETCH OF MR. GEORGE D. WEEKS.

George D. Weeks was born in Westchester County, this State, in 1841. He came to Brooklyn with his parents when 16 years of age, and has resided in that city, with the exception of four years spent in the Army, ever since. Mr. Weeks became a voter in the time of the Know Nothing excitement and cast his first vote with the Native American Party. While in politics he has been more or less identified with the Know Nothing element. In 1861 he went to the war as an enlisted man in the Fourteenth Regiment, and was mustered out in the Fall of the same year. He then aided in recruiting a company on the "hill," then the old Eleventh Ward of Brooklyn, going into the field as Second Lieutenant, and returning after the surrender of Lee with the rank of Major. At the close of the war he was appointed Assistant Assessor of Internal Revenue in the Third Congressional District. He held the Assessorship for four years, at the end of which time he became connected with the Navy-Yard Government as Chief Clerk of the Street Department. He was subsequently Superintendent of the Bureau of Supplies in the same department. Two years ago the Democrats gained control of the Department of City Works, and Major Weeks went out of office. He has not since held any public appointment. Major Weeks has always been an active political worker, and during the years 1874-5-6 was Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Kings County Republican General Committee, a position to which he brought great zeal but not too much discretion. Since its organization Major Weeks has been identified with the Order of American Union and is now President of the national body. The organization differs from the Order of United American Mechanics only in the qualifications required for membership. American birth is necessary in order to join the latter order, while the former admits citizens of all nationalities who subscribe to its constitution.

THE FOURTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.

ACTION OF OFFICERS OF THE REPUBLICAN ORGANIZATION—RESIGNATIONS OF OFFICERS HOLDING FEDERAL POSITIONS—GOOD WORK OF THE ASSOCIATION.

The example of prompt resignations set by the officials of the Eighth Assembly District Republican organization was followed last evening by the several members of the Fourth Assembly District organization who hold Federal offices. The special meeting called for the purpose was held at the headquarters, No. 165 East Broadway. The proceedings were purely formal, as the course of action had substantially been agreed upon in informal consultations among the members of the association before the meeting was called. When the meeting had organized, the President, Mr. George W. Weed, stated the object for which it had been called, and made a few brief remarks, to the effect that in his position as a servant of the Government, and as the head of this voluntary association, an office to which he had been twice elected without solicitation on his part, he had always endeavored to do his duty; he hoped he should always do it in whatever situation he might be placed. It was with much regret that he found himself compelled to resign his position as President of the organization, but the order of the President left him no choice. Mr. Weed then formally tendered his resignation, which was accepted by the meeting. The other resignations were accepted in bulk. Mr. Weed's letter of resignation was as follows:

Acting in accordance with the order of the President of the United States, which recites that no person holding a position under the Federal Government is permitted to participate in the management of political organizations, I hereby tender my resignation as President of the Fourth Assembly District Republican Association. G. W. WEED.

On motion, a committee of five was appointed to agree upon nominations to fill the offices made vacant by resignation. The committee agreed upon a ticket, and a formal election will be held this evening to ratify it. The resignations are as follows:

G. W. WEED, President, Inspector in the Custom-house.

CHARLES M. BRACKETT, delegate to Central Committee, Special Treasury Agent.

JOSEPH CHAMBERS, Treasurer; in the Appraiser's department.

ARCHIBALD BENNETT, delegate Central Committee, in the Custom-house.

WILLIAM MAUCHLINBERG, Second Vice-President, in the Post Office.

The following is the ticket which will be elected to-night.

President, Charles M. Newins, (now Secretary of the organization;) Second Vice-President, William Nethercott; Treasurer, J. J. Bolton; Delegates, Charles Abbott and John Dwyer.

One of the officers of the association, Mr. J. Collins, is foreman in the boiler shop of the Navy-yard. He stated that he had sent a letter to the United States District Attorney inquiring if he, as a per diem employé, came within the scope of the President's order, and he should act upon the reply when he received it.

The Fourth Assembly District is Democratic by from 4,000 to 6,000 majority. Its population is almost wholly made up of the very poorest classes. Many years ago it had a large population of well-to-do people, and was one of the Whig wards of the City. The gradual movement of population up town has had the effect of steadily increasing the Democratic vote of the district, and the Republican vote in it now is practically a made vote—one held and brought out only by means of the district organization. There are 26 election districts in the district, and not one of them gives a Republican majority. When Grant ran against Greeley the Republican vote was 1,400; the election in the following Fall it ran down to 1,000, fell to 900 when Gen. Dix ran, rose to 1,008 when Mr. Seward ran for Secretary of State, and to 1,252 for Hayes last Fall, which is pretty good evidence of the work of the organization.

WONDERFUL RIFLE SHOOTING.

NEW-ORLEANS, La., July 10.—On Thursday last the Executive Committee of the Crescent City Rifle Club designated a team to shoot to-day for the membership bronze medal of the National Rifle Association. The team of six made the following scores at 800, 900, and 1,000 yards. Out of a possible 225, Dealey Selpp made 219; William Arms, 210; John H. Ransad, 204; Col. John Glynn, 203; E. T. Manning, 191, H. G. Eyduch, 187. Total, 1,214; which is the highest score on record by 12 points. Selpp made 39 bull's-eyes and six fours.

A THREE YEARS' HUNT ENDED.

ARRESTED FOR A ROBBERY COMMITTED IN 1874—BROUGHT TO JUSTICE AT LAST.

FAIRFIELD, N. Y., July 10.—Three years ago a well-to-do farmer named John P. Wood lived near this place. He was eccentric in his business matters, and had been five times married. His last wife was a widow named Mary Wiley, who had a grown-up son, whose character was questionable, named Charles M. Wiley. Wood did not permit Wiley to come to his house. Among Wood's effects were six $100 bonds of the Ionia and Lansing Railroad Company, of Michigan, and three unregistered government bonds of $1,000, $500, and $100 each. These he kept in a tin box, which he had secreted in a place known only to himself and wife. He had sums of money thus hidden also. In the Spring of 1874 Wood was absent from his house all of one day. When he returned his wife told him that the house had been robbed and his bonds and money were all gone. Wood made an examination and found that his treasure was indeed missing. When the former made the discovery he ran about among the neighbors bewailing his loss. As Charles M. Wiley, his step-son, had been stopping in the vicinity for several days, the neighbors at once suspected him and his mother with being the robbers. This belief Wood accepted also. Search for Wiley was made, but no trace of him or the bonds could be found.

Wood continued to live with his wife, but soon after the robbery he was taken suddenly sick. He died in great agony, with every symptom of poisoning. His death was declared by physicians to be due to poison. His wife was suspected, and she left the place. Wood left a will devising all his property, including the stolen bonds, to a daughter in Vermont. The Executor of the will of the deceased farmer at once had the movements of Mrs. Wiley shadowed. She was traced to Buffalo. There she met her son, who was engaged as a school-teacher in that city. They lived in Buffalo some months, when they suddenly disappeared. Trace of them was lost for a long time, when they were discovered at Wells, Hamilton County. From the quantities of counterfeit money that appeared in the community soon after they took up their quarters there it soon became talked about that Wiley and his mother were passing it. It soon became too warm for them, and they disappeared from Wells. A few weeks afterward they were traced to Northville, Fulton County. Wiley went into the livery business there, and his stables were not long in getting the reputation of being a receptacle for stolen horses. The actions of both Wiley and his mother were suspicious, but notwithstanding the ill-favor in which they were held, Wiley succeeded in inducing the daughter of Leonard Lyon, a respectable citizen of the village, to become his wife. It was this circumstance that led indirectly to the discovery of evidence that the Wood robbery had been committed by him, aided by his mother.

Wiley had not been married long before he abused his wife so shamefully that she was compelled to leave him. It is openly charged that his brutality frequently caused her to keep her bed for days. The Fairfield robbery was well known in Northville, and so when a short time since Wiley approached his father-in-law, Mr. Lyon, with an offer of $500 in bonds as security for his good behavior if his wife were permitted to live with him again, the suspicion that he knew something of the affair was rendered almost a certainty, and it was resolved to set a trap for him. Lyon agreed to the proposal. Wiley produced the bonds, and told his father-in-law to put them under his carpet tor safe keeping, where they had been kept by him, [Wiley.] Silas Terey was the arbiter in the settlement of the Wiley-Lyon difficulties, and when the bonds passed from Wiley to his father-in-law, Terey informed representatives of the heirs of Mr. Wood and on Friday, Sheriff Dunn, of Johnstown, with Deputies Helmes and Taber, of Herkimer, proceeded to Northville and arrested Wiley and his mother. In their house were found letters from several bankers, to whom they had applied to negotiate for the sale of the bonds. They were taken to Herkimer and locked up in jail. The suspected poisoning of Mr. Wood is to be given a thorough investigation. Great excitement prevails over the arrests.

THE FASTEST ROWING ON RECORD.

BOSTON, Mass., July 10.—The third and last of a series of races between Faulkner and Regan on one side, and Landers and Davis on the other, postponed from yesterday, occurred on the Charles River this morning in the presence of 10,000 spectators. It was a double-scull race, distance three miles, for $500 a side. At the word "go," Faulkner and Regan shot their boat ahead about six or eight feet, rowing 38 strokes to the minute, while Landers and Davis were rowing 40. Before the quarter mile was reached Faulkner and Regan showed half a length in front, and at the half mile were fully a length ahead, still rowing 38. Landers and Davis dropped to 39 strokes. There was no change in the position of the boats till the mile was reached, when Faulkner and Regan increased their lead to a length and a half. Davis, who was on the bow, steered wild for the stake, while Faulkner rowed direct for it, turning about a length ahead. Landers and Davis were unable to decrease the lead till about a half mile from home, when they put on a spurt and closed up the gap, but were unable to get ahead. Faulkner and Regan crossed the line a quarter of a length ahead, making the distance in 20m. 34s., the fastest double-scull time on record. The record heretofore has stood in favor of the losers in to-day's race, they having made the distance, with a turn, in 20m. 33½s., at Boston, Sept. 21, 1876.

A "CLAIMANT" TO MARE ISLAND.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., July 10.—One Col. Boulden is about to commence suit against the United States to obtain possession of Mare Island, now used by the Government as a Navy-yard. The plaintiff alleges that the title of the United States to the island, which was originally a Mexican grant, is unsound, and that he holds the only valid title. The Third District Court has granted the plaintiff an order to perpetuate the testimony of witnesses, who are numerous and are scattered over the State. The following counsel will appear for the plaintiff: Judge Jeremiah S. Black, and Gen. Albert Pike, of Washington; and Messrs. Milner M. Noon and Alvaredo, of San Francisco.

CALIFORNIA SALMON IN CANADA.

NEWCASTLE, Ontario, July 10.—A 3-year-old California salmon, weighing five pounds, was taken this morning in a trap net set off Wilmot's Creek, in Lake Ontario. The fish is the product of an importation of eggs of the California salmon by Mr. Wilmot, of the Dominion Government Fisheries, from the Sacramento River, and hatched out at the Newcastle establishment in the Spring of 1874. It is larger, deeper in form, and heavier than the native salmon of the same age taken here or in the rivers in the lower provinces. This is the first fish of the kind ever taken this side of the Pacific slope.

MARINE DISASTERS.

BOSTON, Mass., July 10.—The brig Quango, Capt. Crowley, from San Domingo, for Boston, has been wrecked 25 miles east of Nantucket Shoal. She struck at 3 A. M. on the 9th inst., and went down in six hours. The vessel and cargo are a total loss. The Captain and crew were landed at Wood's Hole.

PROVINCETOWN, Mass., July 10.—The schooner Ida E. Latham, Capt. Adams, from Philadelphia, for Boston, with coal, ran ashore back of Provincetown at 2 o'clock this morning. She floated at 8 o'clock and proceeded.

NOT OF THAT CROWD.

To the Editor of The New-York Times:

Having noticed in your columns of late that several meetings held in this City by a Thomas Stewart organization, claiming to have the entire co-operation of the Independent Republican Party of this City, we desire to state that we have never been connected with such organization, nor have we ever expressed our willingness to affiliate with any party other than the Reform Club of this City.

EDWIN F. THOMPSON, Sec. Exec. Com.
G. S. OORWIN, Chairman Ind. Rep. Cen. Com.
JOSEPH MOORHEAD M. D., Chairman Exec. Com.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE, INDEPENDENT REPUBLICAN HEAD-QUARTERS, NEW-YORK, Wednesday, July 11, 1877.

"UNITED" PRESBYTERIANS.

VOTING TO REMOVE A PASTOR.

THE TROUBLES OF THE WEST FORTY-FOURTH-STREET CONGREGATION BROKEN OUT AFRESH—REV. MR. CAMPBELL'S DEFENSE—HE IS FLATLY CONTRADICTED BY THE TRUSTEES—THE CONGREGATION DECIDE TO GET RID OF HIM.

The election on March 19 last of a Board of Trustees favorable by a majority of 6 to 3 to the Pastor, Rev. G. Campbell, did not by any means quiet the dissensions which have divided the so-called United Presbyterian Church in West Forty-fourth-street. The previous board was against the Pastor 5 to 4, and they had the sympathy of a large minority of the congregation. He was accused of neglecting his duties, of spending his time studying medicine in the Long Island College Hospital, and of refusing to deliver quarterly lectures in behalf of the sinking fund of the church as his predecessors had done. The board called a special meeting and cut down the pastoral salary from $2,000 to $500 per annum. At the meeting of March 19 no action was taken on the salary question. The proceedings of that meeting were most disgraceful. Several times a general row was imminent. After the meeting a large number of persons dissolved their connection with the church. The new board soon got into a row with the Pastor on the question of salary. They refused to pay him more than $500 per annum, whereas he claimed $2,000. The result was that a petition was sent to the Presbytery praying for his removal. The Presbytery returned the document, and ordered that the matter should be put to the congregation for a vote. Accordingly, last night's meeting was called. There was a large attendance, at least half of those present being women. After the petition had been read, Rev. Mr. Campbell arose and delivered a speech explaining his course. He took the ground that the meeting which cut down his salary was illegal because it was not an annual meeting. He therefore claimed that it still stood at the sum of $2,000 per annum. His second point was that the congregation alone had power to fix his salary. He denied that he had ever expressed himself on the subject one way or the other. It would be time enough, he said, when his salary had been legally fixed. Then he would say whether he would accept it or not. If he did not consider it sufficient he would be man enough to step out without requiring the interference of the Presbytery. He went over in detail the various conferences he had had with the Trustees on the subject, and produced a paper, which he said he had offered as a basis of conciliation, in which he merely asked them to do the best they could for him. He added that he had had legal advice in regard to all his actions in the matter, and named Judge Fancher as one of those whose directions he had followed. When he concluded he immediately left the room. He was loudly applauded.

The Secretary arose to answer him on behalf of the Trustees. He claimed that the action of the meeting which reduced the pastoral salary was perfectly legal. That action had been necessitated by the condition of the church's finances. The old Trustees had been compelled to raise a mortgage of $1,000 to eke out the amount. Last year it had strained them to pay even $500, and the last quarter's amount had come out of the money received for the first quarter of this year. The meetings spoken of by Mr. Campbell had been entirely informal. Those present had not met either as Trustees or as persons. They merely wanted to try and see what could be done in the interest of the church. Mr. Campbell had doggedly adhered to his demand for $2,000 per annum. In regard to the paper he had produced, and the offer it contained, this was not made in good faith, because when the Trustees asked him whether he would be satisfied with what they would be able to give him if they did their best, he replied that he had not said so; and that was all that could be got out of him. This, too, was roundly applauded. The Chairman, Brother Beatty, rebuked those who made the demonstration, and hoped that it would not occur again.

Brother Warrick, alluding to a remark of Mr. Campbell, wanted to know how the Pastor became acquainted with the fact of an increase or "discrease" in the amount of the Sabbath collections.

"He told me in my own house" said Mr. Warrick, "that he had no interference with the money matters of the church."

The Chairman announced that in accordance with the requirements of the Presbytery a vote would be taken on the question of fixing the Pastor's salary or of dissolving connection with him. A motion that there be a dissolution was made and seconded. This was amended by a motion that the salary question be taken up. Brother Taylor, who seconded the latter, explained that his object was to have the salary definitely fixed, and then if Mr. Campbell didn't like the amount he knew what he could do. Brother Asy wanted each person voting for the salary to write his or her name on the ballot, as a guarantee that they would contribute toward raising it. He had had experience of the way in which people voted away money when it cost them nothing. The Chairman refused to entertain the suggestion. He said he was sure that no one would have the conscience to vote a sum that they were unable, or unwilling to make good. Brother Warrick asked why the Pastor did not sue for the balance of salary which he claimed to be due him. "When I paid him $125 for the quarter," continued the brother, "he bragged around that he gave me a receipt on account only. At the same time I did not care two cents whether he gave me a receipt at all." Here the brother raised his fist, and bringing it down emphatically, shouted, "I tell you he's a downright imposter, that's what he is."

Several voices cried out, "That's too much!" "That talk is all wrong!" and the Chairman called the brother to order. A vote was then taken twice *viva voce* on the question of fixing the Pastor's salary, but without satisfactory results. A standing vote was tried, the result being evidently in favor; but this, too, did not suit, and it was determined to try a regular ballot. The Chairman warned all who were not full members not to attempt to vote, as they would not "get leave." A vote was then taken twice

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, July 10, 1877.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pks.	3	Oil-cake, pks.	308
Beans, bbls.	266	Oil, Lard, bbls.	175
Buckwheat, bags.	159	Oil, Linseed, bbls.	51
Cotton, bales.	47	Pea-nuts, bags.	189
Copper, bbls.	68	Pork, pks.	2,057
Dried Fruit, pks.	60	Beef, pks.	45
Eggs, pkgs.	1,035	Cut-meats, pks.	4,085
Flour, bbls.	8,150	Lard, tcs.	1,039
Corn-meal, bbls.	1,600	Butter, pks.	7,047
Corn-meal, bags.	300	Cheese, pks.	26,183
Corn, bushels.	157,019	Silk, pkgs.	31
Oats, bushels.	26,597	Skins, bales.	38
Malt, bushels.	19,150	Starch, pkgs.	3,450
Barley, bushels.	9,443	Stearine, pks.	65
Peas, bushels.	300	Tallow, pks.	45
Grease, pks.	30	Teas, pkgs.	43,239
Hemp, bales.	39	Tobacco, hhds.	225
Hides, bales.	77	Tobacco, pkgs.	157
Hops, bales.	143	Whisky, bbls.	211
Lead, pigs.	97	Wool bales.	1,390
Leather, sides.	34,376		

ASHES—Dealings in this line are on a very limited scale throughout, with Pots quoted barely steady at from $4 50@$5, and Pearls at $6 75@$7 ₱ 100 lb.

BEESWAX—Is firmly but quietly purchased within the range of from 30c.@31c. ₱ lb.

CANDLES—Sell slow in nearly all instances, with Adamantine quoted at 11½c.@15½c.; Paraffine, 19c.@20c.; Sperm, plain, 28c.; Sperm, patent, 38c.; Stearic, 27c.@28c. ₱ lb.

COAL—A restricted call has been noted for most kinds, with values of domestic product yet showing depression and irregularity on very liberal offerings of stock....Liverpool House Cannel quoted at $12@$14; Liverpool Gas Cannel, $5 50@$11; Newcastle Gas, $4 75@$5; Provincial Gas, $4 50@$5; American Gas, $5 50@$6; Cumberland Cleveland, $4@$4 50, and Anthracite, $2 75@$3 25 for cargoes.

COCOA—Is dull throughout, yet held with firmness.

COFFEE—Has been quoted steady, on a better inquiry: sales 4,000 bags Rio, by the Clan Kenmerer, at Rio, Orleans, on private terms; 2,400 bags Maracaibo, 650 bags Laguayra, 140 bags Costa Rica, and 120 bags Savanilla, also on private terms.

COTTON—Has been more active for early delivery at a reduction of 1-16c. ₱ lb. The business embraced 4,000 bales for shipment to Reval, by steam, freight ¾d. ₱ lb....Sales were officially reported for prompt delivery 4,923 bales, of which 99 bales were on last evening; including 1,000 bales to spinners, 403 to spinners and 122 bales to speculators....And for forward delivery business has been moderately active at lower rates....Sales have been reported since our last of 83,800 bales, of which 6,400 bales were on last evening, and 27,400 bales to-day, with 2,700 bales on the sale, on the basis of Middling, July closing at 12.04c. @12.05c.; August, 12.07c.; September, 11.85c.; October, 11.48c.; November, 11.27c.@11.28c.; December, 11.26c. @11.29c.; January, 11.40c.@11.42c.; February, 11.54c.@11.55c.; March, 11.68c.@11.70. ₱ lb.; showing a decline of ¼@¾ points, closing firm.... The receipts at this port to-day were 587 bales, and of the shipping ports 862 bales, against 1,885 bales the same day last week, and thus far this week 2,544 bales, against 5,498 bales same time last week....The receipts at the shipping ports since our last were 3,928 bales, against 4,073,532 bales for the corresponding time in the preceding Cotton year....Consolidated receipts (three days) for General Grant on the shipping ports, 11,682 bales; and Consolidated, 9,230 bales....Stock in New-York to-day, 115,467 bales; consolidated stock at the ports, 232,966 bales.

Closing Prices of Cotton in New-York.

	Uplands.	Alabama.	N. O.	Texas.
Ordinary	10 11-16	10 11-16	10 13-16	10 13-16
Strict Ordinary	11 1-16	11 1-16	11 3-16	11 3-16
Good Ordinary	11 5-16	11 5-16	11 7-16	11 7-16
Strict Good Ord.	11 9-16	11 9-16	11 11-16	11 11-16
Low Middling	11¾	11¾	11¹⁵⁄₁₆	11¹⁵⁄₁₆
Strict Low Mid.	12 1-16	12 1-16	12 1-16	12 1-16
Middling	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛
Good Middling	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜
Strict Good Mid.	12⅝	12⅝	12¾	12¾
Middling Fair	13	13	13	13
Fair	13¾	13¾	13⅝	13⅝

Stained.

Good Ordinary	10 5-16	Low Middling	11¼	
Strict Good Ord.	10 15-16	Middling	11⅝	

FIRE-CRACKERS—Have been partially neglected, and quoted somewhat nominal as to values.

FLOUR AND MEAL—Business in State and Western flour has been less active, mainly on home trade account, though in part, for shipment, at generally firm prices, the continued light arrivals serving to strengthen the views of holders, who have been reserved in their offerings, especially of fresh ground.....Sales have been reported since our last of 14,900 bbls. of all grades, including unsound Flour, of all classes, very poor to very choice, at $3 50@$7 75, mostly at $6 25@$7 25 for ordinary to choice Extras: Superfine Flour at $3 75@$7 75 for inferior to fancy No. 2 at $3 50@$5 25, mainly at $4 25@$5; 403 bbls. poor went at $3 50@$3 75; very inferior to very fancy Superfine State and Western at $3 50@$4 90 for inside quotations; $4 75@$6 25 for the range of Michigan, Indiana, Illinois and Wisconsin; $4 25@$9 for fair to very choice; do., for English market, quoted at $6 25; do., family Extras, $4½@$10 75, the latter for strictly choice; very poor to good shipping Extra Western, $6 25@$7 50; good Extra State steady at $6 75@$7 25, chiefly at $6 75@7; poor to very choice Western Trade and Family Extras, Spring Wheat stock, $6 75@$10, mainly at $7 25@$9 25; very inferior to strictly choice, Red and Amber Winter Wheat stock at $7 25@$10, chiefly at $8 25@9 75; ordinary to very choice White do., do., at $7 35@$11, chiefly at $8 75@$10 00. (200 bbls. St. Louis at $10 00); very poor to very choice Extra Genesee at $7 25@$9 50, mostly at $8@$9; very poor to very choice Minnesota clear and straight Extras at $7@$10 25, (of which 2,700 bbls. straight, mostly at $9@$10 25, and 1,025 bbls. clear Extra at $8 25@$9 50); Minnesota patent Extras, very poor to fancy, at $8 25@$11 25, mainly at $9 50@$11. (200 bbls. fancy went at $11 25); and all kinds of stock, called Minnesota, reported sold under our quotations. Winter Wheat Patent Extras at $8 50@$10, the latter an extreme asking rate for strictly fancy Southern Illinois....Included in the reported sales were 4,300 bbls. shipping Extras in lots, of which 2,000 bbls. city mill Extras, at $6 75@$7 25; Minnesota clear, 2,700 bbls. do., straight Extras, 1,300 bbls. do.; Patent do., 2,250 bbls. Winter Wheat Extras, 750 bbls. Superfine, 680 bbls. No. 2, and 300 bbls. Insound Extras at prices quoted above. Rye Flour has been in fairly active request, mostly for home use, and has been quoted very firm....Sales have been reported here of 2,250 bbls., in lots, (part to arrive) at $7 50@$8 50 for poor to choice shipping Extras, and $6 50@$7 25 for good to fancy Trade and Family Extras....The dealings were mostly in Extras at $6 25@$10 75, (of which 850 bbls. new, part Scotch), and $5 25@$7 75..... Rye Flour has been fairly active and quoted steady.... We quote within the range of from $4 25@$5 25 for ordinary to strictly choice fancy State Superfine; $4 35@$4 90 for Superfine Pennsylvania, and $3 50@$4 25 for poor to very choice Four. The latter an extreme asking rate. Reported of 675 bbls., in lots, chiefly at $4 90@$5 25 for very good to strictly choice Superfine State. (225 bbls. at $5 25)....Corn-meal has been in very moderate request for the range of from $2 75@$3 30 for common to very choice Yellow Western; $2 85@$3 35 for Yellow Jersey, and $3 50@$3 55 for Brandywine.....Sales have been reported of 475 bbls., including Yellow Western, mostly at the top of the range of $3 25@$3 30, (of which 100 bbls. Rising Sun at $3 20, from dock,) and Brandywine, in lots, at $3 50@$3 55, (100 bbls. at $3 50).....Corn-meal, in bags, has been selling to a fair extent within the range of $1 05@$1 30 for coarse to fancy, $1 00 ₱ 100 lb. ....Most of the dealings have been of coarse lots, on the basis of $1 07 for City Mills and $1 05 for Baltimore.....Oat-meal very dull, within the range of $6@$7 75 for fair to very choice ₱ bbl.

FRUIT—A comparatively dull market has been reported for nearly all kinds, values of which, however, have not varied materially.....Sales include 1,100 lbs. Layer Raisins at $1 85; 500 lbs. Sultanas at $1 70@$2 15; 700 lbs. Turkey Prunes at 8¾c. for old, and 7c.@7½c. for new; 260 bbls. Currants at 6¼c.@6½c.

GRAIN—Spring Wheat has been moderately inquired for to-day, and other than strictly prime, dry samples were generally at the close lower—in most instances 1c.@2c. ₱ bushel—influenced, in part, by the more urgent offerings of stock of late arrival, and the somewhat firmer range of ocean freights. Winter Wheat has been in more request at about previous prices for desirable lots of new crop, largely for August delivery and for export.... Sales have been reported to-day of 182,000 bushels, including new crop Amber and White Maryland and Pennsylvania, small lots, at $1 72½@$1 85; new crop Amber Southern, about 1,200 bushels, at $1 90; soft do., from Maryland, at $1 72½; very choice, in a small way, at 1 car-load, at $2; new crop No. 2 Red Western, August options, various deliveries within the month, 8 to 10 boat-loads, reported within the range of $1 44@$1 47, closing with inside figures bid for the month, offered at $1 44; new No. 3 Red St. Louis, deliverable by Sept. 10, 30,000 bushels at $1 42 for export; No. 2 Chicago Spring, soft to strictly prime, afloat, 40,000 bushels, at $1 39@$1 42½; No. 2 Red, 32,000 bushels—lot for export, milling and half for shipment—at $1 60, and 8,000 bushels for milling at $1 62½; No. 2 North-west Spring, afloat, 16,000 bushels on private terms—quoted at about $1 42@$1 43; No. 2 Milwaukee Spring, soft, afloat, 10,000 bushels on private terms—quoted at $1 42@$1 43 for sort of late receipt, to $1 70 for strictly choice old, in store; and Ungraded Spring, $1 39@$1 60, chiefly at $1 40@$1 52. 15,000 bushels at $1 40, and 3,000 bushels at $1 52.) ....At the first call of Wheat No. 2 Red Winter, for August delivery, closed at $1 44 bid, and $1 46 asked; New-York No. 2 Spring, same month, $1 35 bid, and none offered; do., September, $1 45 asked. No transactions.....And at the last call, No. 2 Red Winter, August delivery, $1 40, bid, and $1 45 asked.....An active business has been reported in Corn, with generally firmer prices quoted, 2c.@3c. off for early deliveries, and 4c.@4½c. for forward delivery, under more liberal offerings, and a firmer ocean freight market, closing dull, and barely steady at the inside quotations. Sales have been reported since our last of 509,000 bushels for all deliveries, (of which 195,000 bushels for early delivery,) including New-York steamer Mixed, for prompt delivery, at 52c.@53c., closing at 52½c. bid; 84,000 bushels, July option, at 53c.@53½c., closing at 53c. bid; 84,000 bushels at 53½c.@54c., and 16,000 bushels at the close at 53½c., all for August delivery, $1 40 bid, and $1 45 asked. An active business has been reported in Oats, with generally lower prices quoted

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On the outward passage from Queenstown to New-York or Boston, crossing meridian of 50 at 43 latitude, or nothing to the north of 43.

On the homeward passage, crossing the meridian of 50 at 42, or nothing to the north of 42.

FROM NEW-YORK FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.
ABYSSINIA...WED., July 11 | RUSSIA...WED., July 25
SCYTHIA...WED., July 18 | ALGERIA...WED., Aug. 1

Steamers marked * do not carry steerage passengers.

Cabin passage, $80, $100, and $130, gold, according to accommodation. Return tickets on favorable terms.

Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at very low rates. Freight and passage office, No. 4 Bowling Green. CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

PASSENGERS PER STEAM-SHIP ABYSSINIA embark from the Cunard Wharf, foot of Grand-st., Jersey City, at 4 P. M. on Wednesday, 11th of July, 1877. CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN,
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The steamers of this line take the Lane Routes recommended by Lieut. Maury, U. S. N., going south of the Banks on the passage to Queenstown all the year round.

ADRIATIC.....SATURDAY, JULY 14, at 8 A. M.
BRITANNIC.....SATURDAY, July 21, 2:30 P. M.
GERMANIC.....SATURDAY, Aug. 4, at 2:30 P. M.

From White Star Dock, Pier No. 52 North River.

These steamers are uniform in size and unsurpassed in appointments. The saloon, state-rooms, smoking and bath-rooms are amidships, where the noise and motion are least felt, affording a degree of comfort hitherto unattainable at sea.

Rates—Saloon, $80 and $100, gold; return tickets on favorable terms; steerage, $28.

For inspection of plans and other information apply at the Company's offices, No. 37 Broadway, New-York.
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Leave Baltimore every fortnight, WEDNESDAYS,
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Cabin passage to Halifax, $20 gold; Round Trip tickets, $35 gold.

This opportunity, by offering, as it were, an abbreviation of a European trip, is exceptionally agreeable to those who desire a change from the usual round of American pleasure resorts.

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FOR KINGSTON (Jamaica) and HAYTI.
ATLAS.....July 6
CLARIBEL.....July 26

For HAYTI, COLOMBIA, ISTHMUS OF PANAMA, and SOUTH PACIFIC PORTS, (via Aspinwall.)
ALPS.....July 14
ETNA.....July 28

Superior First-class Passenger accommodation.
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STEAM-SHIP LINE BETWEEN NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN.
Company's Pier, foot of 24-st., Hoboken.
MAIN.....Sat., July 14 | WERDER.....Sat., July 28
WESER.....Sat., July 21 | ODER.....Sat., Aug. 4

RATES OF PASSAGE FROM NEW-YORK TO SOUTHAMPTON, HAVRE, OR BREMEN.
First cabin.....$100 gold
Second cabin.....60 gold
Steerage.....30 currency

Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage certificates, $30 currency. For freight or passage apply to OELRICHS & CO., No. 2 Bowling Green.

ANCHOR LINE U. S. MAIL STEAMERS.

NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.
Ethiopia.....July 14, 8 A. M. | Bolivia.....July 28, 7 A. M.
Victoria.....July 21, P. M. | Columbia.....Aug. 4, noon

TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, OR DERRY.
Cabins, $65 to $80, according to accommodations.
Intermediate, $35; Steerage, $28.

NEW-YORK TO SOUTHAMPTON AND LONDON.
Elysia.....July 21, 2 P. M. | Utopia.....Aug. 4, noon

Cabins, $55 to $70. Steerage, $28. Cabin excursion tickets at reduced rates. Drafts issued for any amount at current rates. Company's Pier, Nos. 20 and 21 North River, New-York. HENDERSON BROTHERS,
Agents, No. 7 Bowling Green.

INMAN LINE, MAIL STEAMERS.

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
CITY OF CHESTER.....Saturday, July 14, 8 A. M.
CITY OF RICHMOND.....July 28, 2 P. M.
CITY OF BERLIN.....Aug. 11, 7 A. M.

From Pier No. 45 North River.

CABIN, $80 and $100, gold. Return tickets on favorable terms. STEERAGE, $28, currency. Drafts at lowest rates.

Saloons, state-rooms, smoking and bath rooms amidships. JOHN G. DALE, Agent.
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POMMERANIA.....July 12 | SUEVIA.....July 26
GELLERT.....July 19 | LESSING.....Aug. 2

Rates of passage to Plymouth, London, Cherbourg, Hamburg, and all points in England: First Cabin, $100; Second Cabin, $60; Steerage, $30; currency.
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FOR LIVERPOOL, VIA QUEENSTOWN.

The Liverpool and Great Western Steam Company's United States mail steamers leave Pier No. 54 N. R.
WISCONSIN.....TUESDAY, July 17, at 10 A. M.
MONTANA.....TUESDAY, July 31, at 9 A. M.
WYOMING.....TUESDAY, Aug. 14, at 9 A. M.

Cabin passage, $55, $65, or $75, according to stateroom; steerage, $26; intermediate, $40.
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THE FLORIDA PORTS,
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GEN. BARNES, Capt. CHEESMAN, WEDNESDAY, July 11, Pier 16 East River, 3 P. M. MURRAY, FERRIS & CO. Agents, 62 South-st.

SAN JACINTO, Capt. HAZARD, SATURDAY, July 14, Pier 43 North River, 3 P. M. GEO. YONGE, Agent, 409 Broadway.

H. LIVINGSTON, Capt. MALLORY, WEDNESDAY, July 18, Pier 43 North River, 3 P. M. GEO. YONGE, Agent, 409 Broadway.

RAPIDAN, Capt. KEMPTON, SATURDAY, July 21, Pier 43 North River, 3 P. M. GEO. YONGE, Agent, 409 Broadway.

Insurance ONE-HALF PER CENT. Superior accommodations for passengers. Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, Atlantic and Gulf Railroad, and Plant's Steamers.
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No. 315 Broadway. No. 409 Broadway.

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These first-class full-powered steamers will sail from Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st.

STATE OF INDIANA.....Thursday, July 12
STATE OF GEORGIA.....Thursday, July 19
STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA.....Thursday, July 26
STATE OF NEVADA.....Thursday, Aug. 2

First cabin, $80 and $70, according to accommodations; return tickets at reduced rates. Second cabin, $45; return tickets at reduced rates. Steerage $28.
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The steamers NEW-YORK and CITY OF PORTLAND will, until Sept. 15, leave Boston at 8 A. M. and Portland at 3 P. M., every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, for EASTPORT, Me. and ST. JOHN, N. B., forwarding passengers by connecting lines to Calais, Me., St. Andrews, Fredericton, Shediac, Miramichi, and Bathurst, N. B.; Pictou, Digby, Annapolis, Kentville, Windsor, and Halifax, N. S.; Summerside and Charlottetown, P. E. I. The steamers are first class in every respect; the climate of the region to which they run is delightfully cool and invigorating, and the expenses of travel very moderate. For circular with description of the route, and any further information, apply to
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FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE,

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WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS at 3 P. M.,
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GULF STREAM.....WEDNESDAY.....July 11
CITY OF ATLANTA.....SATURDAY.....July 14

SUPERIOR PASSENGER ACCOMMODATIONS.

Insurance to destination one-half of one per cent.

Goods forwarded free of commission. Passenger tickets and bills of lading issued and signed at the office of
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Or W. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling Green.
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NEW-YORK, HAVANA, & MEXICAN MAIL S. S. LINE
Steamers leave Pier No. 3 North River, at 3 P. M.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.
CITY OF HAVANA, PHILLIPS.....Saturday, July 14
CITY OF VERA CRUZ, DEARES.....Wednesday, July 18
CITY OF NEW-YORK, TRASK.....Saturday, July 28

FOR VERA CRUZ AND NEW-ORLEANS.
Via Havana, Progreso, Champeachy Tuxpan, Tampico.
CITY OF HAVANA, PHILLIPS.....Saturday, July 14

Steamers will leave New-Orleans July 22 and Aug. 12 for Vera Cruz and all the above ports.

For freight or passage apply to
W. ALEXANDER & SONS, Nos. 31 and 33 Broadway.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA

DIRECT MAIL LINE.

These first-class steam-ships sail regularly at 3 P. M. from Pier No. 13 North River, as follows:

COLUMBUS.....WEDNESDAY, July 11
CLYDE.....SATURDAY, July 21

Accommodations unsurpassed. For freight or passage apply to WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling-Green. McKELLER, LULING & CO., Agents in Havana.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. R. JONES, Passport Agent, No. 21 Duane-st., Broadway.

SHIPPING.

PACIFIC MAIL AND PANAMA TRANSIT STEAM-SHIP LINES.

FOR CALIFORNIA, JAPAN, CHINA, AUSTRALIA, NEW-ZEALAND, BRITISH COLUMBIA, OREGON, &c.
Sailing from Pier foot Canal-st., North River.

For SAN FRANCISCO, via ISTHMUS OF PANAMA.
Steam-ship CRESCENT CITY.....Monday, July 16
connecting for Central America and South Pacific ports.

From SAN FRANCISCO to JAPAN and CHINA.
Steam-ship CHINA.....Saturday, July 14
From San Francisco to Sandwich Islands, Australia, and New-Zealand.
Steam-ship AUSTRALIA.....Wednesday, July 18

For freight or passage apply to
WM. P. CLYDE & CO., or H. J. BULLAY, Supt.,
No. 6 Bowling-Green, Pier foot Canal-st., North River.

GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY.

The splendid mail steamers of this company between New-York and Havre,
Calling at PLYMOUTH (G. B.) for the landing of Passengers,
Will sail from Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Morton-st., every Wednesday, beginning with
*ST. LAURENT, LACHESNEE, Wednesday, July 11, 6 A. M.
VILLE DE PARIS, DURAND, Wednesday, July 18, 11 A. M.
LABRADOR, SAMUEL, Wednesday, July 25, 6 A. M.

Rates of passage greatly reduced.
LOUIS DE BEBIAN, Agent, No. 55 Broadway.

NATIONAL LINE.—Piers 44 and 51 North River. FOR LONDON.
GREECE.....THURSDAY, July 19, 10 A. M.
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
Spain....July 14, 8:30 A. M. | Egypt.....July 28, 8 A. M.
The Queen July 21, 2 P. M. | Italy.....Saturday, Aug. 4

Cabin and steerage passage, and drafts from $1 upward, issued at very low rates. Company's office No. 69 Broadway. F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.
GREAT TRUNK LINE
AND UNITED STATES MAIL ROUTE.
On and after June 25, 1877.

Trains leave New-York, via Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets Ferries, as follows:

Express for Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West and South, with Pullman Palace Cars attached, 9 A. M., 6 and 8:30 P. M., daily.

For Williamsport, Lock Haven, Corry, and Erie, at 8:30 P. M., connecting at Corry for Titusville, Petroleum Centre, and the Oil Regions. For Williamsport and Lock Haven, 9 A. M.

For Baltimore, Washington, and the South, "Limited Washington Express" of Pullman Parlor Cars, daily, except Sunday, 9:30 A. M.; arrive Washington, 4:10 P. M. Regular at 8:20 A. M., 1, 6, and 8:30 P. M. Sunday, 6 and 8:30 P. M.

Express for Philadelphia, 7:30, 8:20, 9, (9:30 Limited,) 10:30 A. M., 1, 4, 5, 6, 7, and 8:30 P. M. Sunday, 9 A. M., 5, 6, 7, and 8:30 P. M. Emigrant and second-class, 7 P. M.

For trains to Newark, Elizabeth, Rahway, Princeton, Trenton, Perth Amboy, Flemington, Belvidere, and other points, see local schedules at all Ticket Offices.

Trains arrive: From Pittsburg, 6:50 and 10:40 A. M. and 10:20 P. M., daily; 10:10 A. M. and 6:50 P. M., daily, except Sunday. From Washington and Baltimore, 6:50, 10:03 A. M., 4:10, 5:10, and 10:10 P. M. Sunday, 6:50, 10:40 A. M. From Philadelphia, 5:05, 6:30, 9:10, 10:10, 10:40, 11:50 A. M., 2:10, 4:10, 5:10, 6:30, 8:40, 10:10, and 10:20 P. M. Sunday, 5:05, 6:30, 10:40, 11:50 A. M.; 6:50 and 10:20 P. M.

Ticket Offices, Nos. 526 and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts.; No. 4 Court-st., Brooklyn; Nos. 114, 116, and 118 Hudson-st., Hoboken; Depot, Jersey City, Emigrant Ticket Office, No. 8 Battery-place. L. P. FARMER,
FRANK THOMSON, General Passenger Agent.
General Manager.

TO PHILADELPHIA
via
PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.
THE OLD-ESTABLISHED ROUTE AND SHORT LINE between
NEW-YORK AND PHILADELPHIA.

13 Through Trains each way daily. 3 Depots in Philadelphia. 2 in New-York.

Double track, the most improved Equipment and the Fastest Time consistent with absolute safety.

On and after June 25, 1877.

Express Trains leave New-York, via Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets Ferries, as follows:
7:30, 8:20, 9, (9:30 limited,) 10:30 A. M., 1, 4, 5, 6, 7, and 8:30 P. M. Sunday, 9 A. M., 5, 6, 7, and 8:30 P. M.

Returning, leave Philadelphia, 3:35, 6, 7:30, 8, 8:30, and 11 A. M., (Limited Express, 1:35 P. M.,) 2, 4, 5:30, 7, and 7:35 P. M., and 12 Midnight. On Sunday, 3:35, 8, 8:30 A. M., 4, 7:35, P. M., and 12 Midnight.

Ticket Offices, Nos. 526 and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts.; No. 4 Court-st., Brooklyn; Nos. 114, 116, and 118 Hudson-st., Hoboken; Depot, Jersey City. Emigrant Ticket Office, No. 8 Battery-place.
FRANK THOMSON, L. P. FARMER,
General Manager. General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.

—Commencing July 1, 1877, through trains will leave Grand Central Depot (42d-st. M., Western and Northern Express, with drawing-room car to Rochester; also to St. Albans.

9:00 A. M., Special Saratoga Express, drawing-room cars, through to Montreal.

10:30 A. M., Special Chicago and Western Express, with drawing-room cars to Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo, and Niagara Falls; also, drawing-room car through to Richfield Springs.

11:30 A. M., Northern and Western Express, with drawing-room cars for Saratoga.

3:30 P. M., Special Saratoga Express. Connects at East Albany for principal stations to Syracuse.

4:00 P. M., Albany and Troy Express. Stops at Sing Sing, Peekskill, and all stations north, except Livingston.

5:00 P. M., St. Louis Express, with sleeping cars for St. Louis, running through every day in the week; also, sleeping-cars for Watertown Canandaigua, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and for Montreal via Saratoga.

8:30 P. M., Pacific Express, daily, with sleeping cars, for Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Cleveland, Toledo, Detroit, and Chicago, and to Montreal via St. Albans.

11:00 P. M., Express, with sleeping cars, for Albany and Troy. Way trains as per local Time Tables.

Tickets for sale at 413, 252, 261, and 413 Broadway, and at Westcott Express Company's offices, Nos. 7 Park-place, 785 and 942 Broadway, New-York, and 333 Washington-st., Brooklyn.

C. B. MESKER, General Passenger Agent.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.—FERRY-BOATS

leave New-York from James-slip 30 minutes, and from 34th-st., East River, 15 minutes previous to departure of trains. Take Fulton ferry, from James-slip after 7 P. M. On Sundays from 34th-st. only. Trains leave Long Island City as follows: For Greenport, Sag Harbor, &c., 8:45, 9:00 A. M., 3:30, 4:00 P. M.; Sundays, 4:00 A. M. For Babylon, &c., at 8:45, 9:00 A. M., 2, 4:45, 5:25, 6:03 P. M.; Sundays, 9:15 A. M. For Babylon, &c., at 7:30, 8:44, 9:03, 11:30 A. M., 2, 4:24, 4:45, 5:25, 6:03 P. M. Sundays, 9:15 A. M., 6:33 P. M. For Port Jefferson, &c., at 10 A. M., 3:30, 5:05 P. M.; Sundays, 9:30 A. M. For Northport, &c., at 10 A. M., 3:30, 4:24, 5:05, 5:42 P. M.; Sundays, 9:30 A. M., 6:30 P. M. For Locust Valley, &c., at 8:44, 11:30 A. M., 2, 3:30, 4:24, 5:05, 6:42 P. M.; Sundays, 9:30 A. M., 6:30 P. M. For Rockaway Beach, &c., at 9, 10:20, 11:30 A. M., 1:30, 4:24, 5:03, 5:43 P. M.; Sundays, 9:15, 10, 11 A. M., 1:30, 6:30 P. M. For Far Rockaway, &c., at 9, 10:20, 11:30, A. M., 1:30, 2, 3:30, 4:24, 5:05, 5:43, 7 P. M.; Sundays, 9:15, 10, 11 A. M., 1:30, 6:30, 6:35 P. M. Local trains for Flushing, College Point, &c., as per time table. Ticket offices in New-York at James-slip and Thirty-fourth-street Ferries; at the offices of Westcott's Long Island Express Company, No. 7 Park-place, No. 785 Broadway, No. 942 Broadway, Grand Central Depot, 42d-st., in Brooklyn, No. 333 Washington-st., and Fulton ferry, E. D., No. 79 4th-st. By purchasing tickets at any of the above offices baggage can be checked from residence to destination.

LONG BRANCH AND PHILADELPHIA
VIA NEW-JERSEY SOUTHERN R. R.

Commencing, June 18, 1877, steamers leave New-York, Pier No. 1, North River, foot Rector-st., connecting at Sandy Hook with trains for Long Branch, 6:20, 9:30, 10:40 A. M., 3:45, 5, and 6:15 P. M.

Ocean Grove, 9:30 A. M. and 3:45 P. M.

Philadelphia and Toms River, 6:20, 9:30, A. M., and 3:45 P. M.; Sea-side Park, Barnegat, and Beach Haven, 6:20 A. M. and 3:45 P. M.; Vineland, Bridgeton, Atlantic City, and Cape May, 9:30 A. M.; Sundays, for Long Branch, 9:30 A. M.

W. S. SNEDEN, General Manager.

ERIE RAILWAY.

Summer Arrangement of through trains. From Chambers-Street Depot. (For 23d-st. see note below.)

9:00 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Cincinnati and Chicago Day Express. Drawing-room coaches to Buffalo.

10:45 A. M., daily, except Sunday, Express Mail for Buffalo and the West. Sleeping coach to Buffalo.

7:00 P. M., daily, Pacific Express to the West. Sleeping coaches through to Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cincinnati, and Chicago without change. Hotel dining-coaches to Chicago.

7:00 P. M., except Sundays, Western Emigrant train.

Above trains leave Twenty-third-Street Ferry at 8:45 and 10:15 A. M., daily, except Sunday.

For local trains see time tables and cards in hotels and depots. JNO. N. ABBOTT, General Passenger Agent

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN AND HARTFORD RAILROAD.

—Trains leave Forty-second-Street Depot for Boston at 8:03, 11 A. M., 1, 3, 9, 10, 11:35 P. M. For Boston and Albany Railroad, 8:03, 11 A. M., 3, 9 P. M. For Connecticut River Railroad, 8:03, 11 A. M., 12 M., 3 P. M. For Newport, 8:03 A. M., 1 P. M. For Shore Line Division, 8:03 A. M., 1, 3, 5:15, 10 P. M. For Air Line Railroad, 8:03 A. M., 1, 3, 11:35 P. M. For New-Haven and Northampton Railroad, 8:03 A. M., 3 P. M. For Naugatuck Railroad, 8:03 A. M., 1, 3 P. M. For Housatonic Railroad, 8:03 A. M., 3 P. M. For Danbury and Norwalk Railroad, 8:03 A. M., 3, 4:40, 9 P. M. For Shepaug Railroad, 8:03 A. M., 3 P. M. For New-Canaan Railroad, 8:03 A. M., 1, 4:40, 5:45 P. M. For local trains see time tables.

LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD,
ARRANGEMENT PASSENGER TRAINS. JAN 1, 1877.

Leave depots, foot of Cortlandt and Desbrosses sts., at 6:30 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Sayre, Elmira, Ithaca, Auburn, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and the West. Pullman's sleeping coaches attached.

General Eastern office corner Church and Cortlandt sts.
CHARLES S. CUMMINGS, Agent.
ROBERT H. SAYRE, Superintendent and Engineer.

CALIFORNIA

PASSENGERS! THE CHICAGO & NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY, and THAT LINE ALONE, runs the celebrated Pullman Hotel Dining Cars between Chicago and Omaha. They leave Chicago and Omaha daily. This road is the oldest, shortest, quickest, and best line between Chicago and the Missouri River, and has the best equipment of any road in the West. All ticket agents will sell you California or other Western tickets by this line.

L. F. BOOTH, General Agent, 415 Broadway, N. Y.

TO THE WHITE MOUNTAINS.
THROUGH BY DAYLIGHT.

On and after July 9, through cars for the White Mountains will leave Grand Central Depot, via New-York, New-Haven and Hartford Railroad, at 8:05 A. M., arriving at Fabyan's at 3:25 P. M.

Ask for tickets via Connecticut River Line.

WICKFORD RAILROAD ROUTE TO NEWPORT, R. I.

—Passengers for this line take 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M. express trains from Grand Central Depot, arriving at 4:1 and 9 P. M. at Newport.
THEODORE WARREN, Superintendent.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—BANK BOOK NO. 27,423, ISSUED BY Franklin Savings Bank, New-York, to Mary Johns; the finder will please return the same to No. 5 Leight-st.

STEAMBOATS.

THE NEW
PROVIDENCE LINE
TO BOSTON, via Providence Direct.
A WHOLE NIGHT'S REST.
ONLY 42 MILES OF RAIL. TIME 60 MINUTES.
The magnificent new steamer
MASSACHUSETTS,
("The Palace Steamer of the World,")
and the world-renowned steamer
RHODE ISLAND,
("The Queen of the Sound,")

Leave daily (Sundays excepted) from Pier No. 29 N. R., foot of Warren-st., at 5 P. M., arriving at PROVIDENCE at 6 A. M., and BOSTON 7 A. M. No intermediate landings between New-York and Providence.

THE OLD RELIABLE STONINGTON LINE,
FOR BOSTON AND ALL POINTS EAST,
at 5 P. M. daily from Pier No. 33 N. R., foot of Jay-st.

THE GREAT FALL RIVER LINE
FOR BOSTON,
And all points EAST, via NEWPORT and FALL RIVER.
The mammoth palace steamers
BRISTOL AND PROVIDENCE,
LARGEST, HANDSOMEST, AND MOST COSTLY STEAMERS IN THE WORLD. Full night's rest. No midnight changes. Five morning trains Fall River to Boston. Steamers leave New-York daily at 5 P. M., (Sundays July 1 to Sept. 2, inclusive,) from Pier No. 28, N. R., foot of Murray-st. GRAND PROMENADE CONCERTS every evening. Tickets and State Rooms secured at all principal hotels and ticket offices, at the Pier, and on steamers. BORDEN & LOVELL, Agents.
GEO. L. CONNOR, Gen'l Pass. Agent.

OAK BLUFFS,
MARTHA'S VINEYARD,
AND
NANTUCKET.
NEW AND DIRECT ROUTE BETWEEN
NEW-YORK AND THESE GREAT
SUMMER RESORTS OF NEW-ENGLAND,
VIA
FALL RIVER LINE
AND WOODS HOLE.

Leave New-York at 5 P. M. daily, (Sundays included.) Arrive at Oak Bluffs 8:30 A. M., and Nantucket 11:30 A. M. the next day.

3 TO 6 HOURS AHEAD OF OTHER LINES.

New-York to Oak Bluffs, $5; Excursion tickets, $3. New-York to Nantucket, $6; Excursion tickets, $10.

Returning, leave Nantucket, 1:15 P. M.; Oak Bluffs, 4 P. M.; arrive New-York, 6:30 A. M. the next day.

GEORGE L. CONNOR, BORDEN & LOVELL,
General Passenger Agent. Agents.

ALBANY BOAT---PEOPLE'S LINE.

The elegant steamers DREW and ST. JOHN leave Pier No. 41 North River EVERY WEEK DAY at 6 P. M., connecting at Albany with express trains for
SARATOGA,
LAKE GEORGE,
LAKE CHAMPLAIN,
THE ADIRONDACK AND
WHITE MOUNTAINS,
and all favorite Summer Resorts North and West.

FARE ONLY $1 50.

Messina's String Bands accompany each steamer.
S. E. MAYO, General Passenger Agent.

SEA BIRD, CAPT. H. B. PARKER.

FOR RED BANK FROM FRANKLIN-ST.

LEAVE NEW-YORK.		LEAVE RED BANK.	
Sunday, 8th	8:00 A. M.	Sunday, 8th	4 A. M.
Monday, 9th	3:00 P. M.	Monday, 9th	7 A. M.
Tuesday, 10th	3:00 P. M.	Tuesday, 10th	7 A. M.
Wednesday, 11th	3:30 P. M.	Wednesday, 11th	7 A. M.
Thursday, 12th	4:00 P. M.	Thursday, 12th	7 A. M.
Saturday, 14th	11:00 A. M.	Friday, 13th	7 A. M.
Sunday, 15th	8:30 A. M.	Saturday, 14th	6 P. M.

HELEN—CAPT. J. S. THROCKMORTON.

FOR RED BANK, from Franklin-st.

LEAVE NEW-YORK.		LEAVE RED BANK.	
Saturday, 7th	3 P. M.	Saturday, 7th	6:30 A. M.
Tuesday, 10th	9 A. M.	Monday, 9th	3:30 P. M.
Wednesday, 11th	9 A. M.	Tuesday, 10th	3:30 P. M.
Thursday, 12th	9 A. M.	Wednesday, 11th	3:30 P. M.
Friday, 13th	9 A. M.	Thursday, 12th	3:30 P. M.
Saturday, 14th	9 A. M.	Friday, 13th	3:00 P. M.
Monday, 16th	3 P. M.	Monday, 16th	6:30 A. M.

ALBANY AND TROY BY DAY BOATS.—C. VIBBARD and DANIEL DREW leave Vestry-Street Pier, N. R., at 8:35, and 24th-st. at 9. A. M., landing at Nyack Ferry, West Point, Newburg, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Hudson, and Catskill. Connection with New-York Central Railroad for the West, and with Express trains for Saratoga, Montreal, and other points north. To West Point and Newburg, returning same day, $1. Tickets or coupons of Hudson River Railroad are received on board for passage.

NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, SPRINGFIELD, WHITE MOUNTAINS, MONTREAL, AND INTERMEDIATE POINTS.—Steamers leave Pier No. 25 E. R. daily (Sundays excepted) at 7 P. M., (23d-st., E. R., at 3:15 P. M.) and 11 P. M., connecting with special trains at New-Haven for Meriden, Hartford, Springfield, &c. Tickets sold and baggage checked at 944 Broadway, New-York, and 4 Court-st., Brooklyn. Excursion to New-Haven and return, $1 50.

CITIZENS' LINE STEAMERS FOR TROY and SARATOGA, connecting with all railroad lines North, East, and West. FARE LOWER THAN BY ANY OTHER ROUTE. The entirely new and magnificent steamer CITY OF TROY, Capt. Dayton, leaves daily (Saturdays excepted) at 6 P. M., from Pier No. 49 N. R., foot of Leroy-st. Through tickets sold and baggage checked to all points.

JOSEPH CORNELL, Superintendent.

1877.—LLOYD'S DOCK, OYSTER BAY.

Steamer EAGLE leaves Lloyd's Dock, (Lloyd Spring,) Long Island.—The new and fast steamer J. B. SCHUYLER, Capt. J. L. Clark, will leave New-York daily (Sundays excepted) for the above places, from Pier No. 14 East River, foot of Wall-st., at 3:45 P. M.; foot of 23d-st., East River, at 4 P. M. Stages will connect at Lloyd's Dock for Huntington. Tickets to all landings, 60 cents; excursion tickets, $1.

FOR NORWALK AND DANBURY DAILY.
Steamer ADELPHI leaves Brooklyn, (Jewell's Dock,) 2:30 P. M.; Pier No. 37 East River, 2:45 P. M., and 33d-st., 3 P. M., connecting at Norwalk with Danbury and New-Haven Railroads. Reduced fare, 35 cents.
Excursion tickets, 50 cents.

RONDOUT AND KINGSTON.—LANDING AT Newburg, Poughkeepsie, Highland Falls, (West Point,) Cornwall, Marlboro', Milton, Esopus, connecting with Ulster and Delaware Railroad. Steam-boats JAMES W. BALDWIN and THOMAS CORNELL, from pier foot of Spring-st., North River, daily at 4 P. M.

MARY POWELL, FOR WEST POINT, NEWburg, Poughkeepsie, Rondout, and Kingston, landing at Cozzens, Cornwall, Milton, New-Hamburg, and Marlborough by ferry, leave Pier 41, North River, (Vestry-st.,) daily, Sundays excepted, at 3:30 P. M.

FOR CATSKILL, STUYVESANT, &c.—Steamer ESCORT from Franklin-st., North River, every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday at 6 P. M. for freight and passengers. Fare $1. Berths free.

CATSKILL AND STUYVESANT BOATS Leave daily from Pier No. 42, foot of Canal-st., at 6 P. M., for passengers and freight. Fare $1. Berths free.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS ON Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad. Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 11:30 A. M.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS.

(No. 6,874. H.) COPYRIGHT OFFICE, Washington.

To wit: Be it remembered, that on the 11th day of June, Anno Domini 1877, Banks & Brothers, of New-York, have deposited in this office the title of a book, the title or description of which is in the following words, to wit: REPORTS OF CASES ARGUED AND DETERMINED IN THE COURT OF CHANCERY OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK. By OLIVER L. BARBOUR. Vol. 3. New-York. BANKS & BROTHERS, 1877.

The right whereof they claim, as proprietors, in conformity with the laws of the United States respecting copyrights. A. R. SPOFFORD, Librarian of Congress.

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS.

(No. 6,873. H.) COPYRIGHT OFFICE, Washington.

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NEW-YORK, BANKS & BROTHERS, 1877.

The right whereof they claim, as proprietors, in conformity with the laws of the United States respecting copyrights. A. R. SPOFFORD, Librarian of Congress.

HOUSE-FURNISHINGS, &C.

Refrigerators, Ice-Cream Freezers,
OIL AND LAUNDRY STOVES, AND HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS, AT LOW PRICES.
B. & J. MOWBRAY, No. 82 Vesey-st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

PERFECTION.
BOKER'S BITTERS,
No. 78 John-st., New-York. Post Office Box No. 1,029.
L. FUNKE, Jr., SOLE AGENT.

EPPS'S COCOA.—GRATEFUL AND COMFORTING: each packet is labeled JAMES EPPS & CO., Homœopathic Chemists, No. 48 Threadneedle-st. and No. 170 Piccadilly, London, England. New-York Depot, SMITH & VANDERBEEK, Park-place.

EXCURSIONS.

JARRETT & PALMER'S MIDSUMMER CRUISE.
A WEEK'S RECREATION
along the
PICTURESQUE NEW-ENGLAND COAST,
on board of the very popular steamer
GRANITE STATE,
MONDAY MORNING, JULY 23, 1877,
The elegant Marine Hotel, the GRANITE STATE, 1,200 tons burden, will leave New-York from Pier No. 24 East River, (Peck-slip,) at 8 A. M., (foot of 23d-st., East River, at 8:30 A. M.,) visiting the following
PLACES OF INTEREST:
NEW-LONDON,
PEQUOT HOUSE,
BLOCK ISLAND,
NEWPORT, NARRAGANSETT PIER,
PROVIDENCE,
ROCKY POINT,
NEW-BEDFORD, FALL RIVER,
OAK BLUFFS,
MARTHA'S VINEYARD,
NANTUCKET, &c., &c.,

A LIMITED NUMBER (250) OF TICKETS only will be issued.

FARE, FOR THE ENTIRE CRUISE, $10.

No charge for berths.

MEALS ON BOARD, A LA CARTE or on the AMERICAN PLAN, $2 a day, including breakfast, dinner, and supper, or $10 for the entire cruise.

Will be of the first quality and at reason

LOCAL MISCELLANY.

THE BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

ALDERMAN COLE'S PISCATORIAL RESOLUTION LAID OVER—STEAM FREIGHT CARS NOT TO BE ALLOWED ON THE BELT LINE.

In the Board of Aldermen yesterday, a novel resolution was submitted by Alderman Cole. It recited "that the large lake in the Central Park has become overstocked with fish of various varieties to such an extent as to render the water humid and unhealthy, and to militate against the beauty and attractiveness of the lake," and that "much amusement and recreation might be afforded a great many of our citizens of piscatorial tastes if permitted to indulge, if only occasionally, in the sport of angling in the waters of the lake." The resolution then requested the Park Department to take into consideration the propriety of permitting residents of this City only to take fish by angling in the lake, and report the result of their deliberations to this board as soon as possible.

Alderman Morris moved an amendment to the resolution, that no person over 3 years of age be permitted to fish in the lake. [Laughter.]

A pause ensued, during which there was a good deal of merriment over the piscatorial measure. It was noticed that Alderman Salmon sat rather uneasily in his chair. He looked as if he was troubled over the prospect of catching his finny namesakes or other fish in the lake. Mr. Salmon was soon the observed of all observers. The Chairman announced that the amendment of Mr. Morris was not seconded. Alderman Salmon, however, arose and said that he would second it. At the request of several members of the board the resolution was then read, after which Mr. Morris' amendment was put and lost.

Alderman Pinckney then addressed the chair. He wanted to know how the fish were to be caught, whether it was proposed to catch them by a hook or by a net.

Alderman Cole—It is proposed to catch them by angling, Sir, and the fact is plainly expressed in the resolution.

The resolution was then lost, after which it was reconsidered and laid over, so as to enable Mr. Cole to bring it before the Board again.

A resolution was adopted on motion of Alderman Reilly, requesting the Departments of Docks, Parks, and Public Works, to insert in all contracts a clause requiring contractors to pay to unskilled laborers the rates now paid by the various departments.

The Committee on Streets submitted a report adverse to allowing steam freight cars to be run on the Belt Railroad from 9 P. M. to 6 A. M. The report recites that if the privilege was granted it would result in obstructing the movements of freights in this City, interrupt local travel, and also injure the business on the line of the road. The report further says that it would be better to relieve and facilitate the freight business of this City by bringing vessels to piers north of Canal-street, than by running heavy steam freight cars through the narrow and crowded thoroughfare of West-street. It was ordered to be printed.

A resolution was offered requesting the Corporation Counsel to take such proceedings as he might deem advisable in relation to the action of the Sixth Avenue Railroad Company in running their "double decked cars" over the track of the Seventh Avenue Railroad in Park-place, without authority from the Common Council, the said cars being too high to pass under the railroad archway in Vesey-street. The resolution also stated that the double-decked cars were built in order to defeat rapid transit. The matter was referred to a committee. The board then, on motion of Mr. Purroy, directed the Commissioner of Public Works to extend the Croton mains on Third-avenue from One Hundred and Fifty-fifth-street to the Fordham depot of the Harlem Railroad.

Commissioner Campbell sent in a report in answer to a resolution of the board in relation to the Elevated Railroad Company. The Commissioner says that the practice of pushing the cars over the road was wrong, and might eventually result in accidents, the practice having not long since been the probable cause of the death of an employe of the road. The Commissioner recommends that it be discontinued at once, and that a turnout be constructed at the northern terminus, so that the engines could be placed in front of each train. The Commissioner further states that the platforms of the cars should be properly protected so as to prevent persons from getting on or off while the cars are in motion. The report was ordered to be printed.

The board then adjourned.

A DIVORCED HUSBAND ROBS HIS WIFE.

Louis Berge, a dealer in music at No. 139 Third-avenue, was arraigned before Justice Flammer, in the Fifty-seventh-Street Police Court, on Monday, charged by his divorced wife, Martha A. Berge, with burglary. The complainant is quite a wealthy woman, her income being estimated at $13,000 per annum, and the defendant is also pretty well to do. Mrs. Berge lives with her five children in the house No. 342 East Seventeenth-street, of which she is the owner. In her affidavit she alleges that on Sunday evening, while she and her children were out, Berge broke into her house, entered her bedroom, and stole therefrom a shawl worth $60; a pair a diamond ear-rings and a diamond pin worth $800; three lace chair-covers worth $60; three lace handkerchiefs worth $20; and a number of other articles of jewelry, the whole being valued at $1,500. She also charges that he broke open a miniature bank belonging to one of her children, and abstracted the contents, amounting to about $25. Mrs. Berge informed Capt. Clinchy, of the Eighteenth Precinct, of the robbery, telling him that she suspected her former husband of being the thief. The Captain searched Berge's place of business and soon found all the stolen property, except the money, hidden away in the cellar. Berge at first denied all knowledge of the theft, but when brought before the court acknowledged that he had taken the property, and claimed that it was all his own, especially the diamonds. Mrs. Berge denied this, saying that she had purchased all the things herself with her own money, with the exception of the diamonds, and these were given to her as a wedding present by her mother. In order that further testimony might be adduced, Justice Flammer postponed the case until yesterday, when it was again called. A young man named John Burns was put upon the stand, who testified that he was with Berge when he broke into the house and saw him take the goods. Berge was then put under bonds of $2,000 for trial, and in default of bail was sent to the City Prison. Burns was sent to the House of Detention, as he could not furnish $300 security for his appearance as a witness.

A YOUTHFUL ABDUCTOR OF YOUNG GIRLS.

At a late hour on Monday night, three children who had entered a car attached to a Philadelphia train at Newark were put off at Rahway, being without tickets and having no money to pay their fares. They lingered about the depot until an officer took them in charge and conveyed them to the Police station, where they described themselves as John Davis, aged 13; Matthew Davis, aged 9, and Agnes Gartland, aged 10, all of Newark. They were questioned as to their object in getting on the train, when the fact was elicited that John Davis had enticed the girl away from home on pretense of taking her to Trenton to see his cousin, who lives in that city. It was determined to send the girl and Matthew Davis home in charge of an officer, and detain John until some further information could be had concerning him, as he seemed to be rather precocious. The officer found that the children lived in Clayton-street, a rather disreputable neighborhood, but does not seem to have learned anything prejudicial to the character of the parents. But their suspicions in regard to John were more than verified. Four years ago, when he was only 9 years old, he enticed Mary Gartland, a sister of Agnes—the girls being his cousins—away from home, and from that time until now the girl has never been heard of. About a month after he enticed Mary away from home he was seen coming out of a low variety theatre in Philadelphia by a man who knew him, and who had heard of his abducting his cousin, and he was asked what had become of her. He said he did not know, that immediately after their arrival in the city she left him and went away with a young boot-black to whom he introduced her, and he had not seen either of them since. The boy came home several months ago, but no one seems to have taken any trouble to ascertain what had become of his cousin, and he went to work, remaining until Monday night, when he disappeared with his brother and cousin, to be arrested as stated. The Union County authorities determined to hold him for trial on the charge of abduction.

EUGENE FOGARASI'S SUICIDE.

The body of Eugene Fogarasi, the young Hungarian who took his own life on Sunday morning, was kept at the Morgue until 10:30 yesterday morning, but, decomposition having set in, it could be kept no longer and was sent to the Potters Field, where it was buried. It was expected that Miss Meta Schulenberg, the young man's betrothed, would arrive and claim the body as she telegraphed she would, but she did not come. It was also supposed that Chernuker Lodge No. 605, I. O. O. F., of Philadelphia, of which Fogarasi was a member, would make some disposition of the body, but they have as yet put in no claim. Before Fogarasi killed himself he carefully sealed up in one package all of Meta's letters to him, and directed it to her. The Coroner has the package in charge, but refuses to allow any one to see the letters. He says they reveal such a tender and deep affection on the part of the girl, and are so free and confiding, that it would be cruel to give them publicity in any shape. He will deliver them to Meta Schulenberg only. In the album left by Fogarasi is a picture of his betrothed, who has a face with a very pleasing and attractive expression.

SWINDLING ON HIS FATHER'S NAME.

In the Tombs Police Court yesterday, before Justice Otterbourg, Orrin S. Titus, a merchant doing business at No. 378 Broadway, entered a complaint against a young man named Adalbert A. S. Kemper, charging him with having obtained the sum of $60 from him under false pretenses. Kemper, with whom Titus had been acquainted, called at his store and asked him to cash a draft on his father, M. Kemper, of Newark, Wayne County, N. Y. He told the young man he would willingly do so if he could procure the telegraphic indorsement of his father. Young Kemper then went away, and in a few hours returned with the needed indorsement, which, he said had been received at the telegraph office in the Grand Central Hotel. It now appears that no such dispatch was received, and that Kemper wrote it, or caused it to be written, on one of the regular blanks. The prisoner, who is 26 years of age, waived examination, and was committed in default of $1,000 bail. He does not deny receiving the money, but he says that no false pretenses were used.

THE CHAMPION AMATEUR OARSMEN.

COURTNEY AND RILEY TO ROW ON GREENWOOD LAKE NEXT SATURDAY—THE RECORD OF THE TWO MEN AND THEIR RESPECTIVE STRENGTH.

A great deal of interest is felt by boating men throughout this country in the sculling race which is to take place on Greenwood Lake, on Saturday next, between Charles E. Courtney and James E. Riley. Both men are acknowledged to excel all the other amateur oarsmen in the United States, and it is thought by their friends that they would not lose in competition with the best professionals. As they have each announced an intention to give up the title of "amateur oarsman" at the conclusion of Saturday's race, opportunities for their comparison with professionals will doubtless occur before the close of the present boating season. Courtney and Riley are as well-matched as it is possible for oarsmen to be, despite the fact that the former has beaten the latter twice. These victories were scored against Riley in the first two races in which he took part. He publicly engaged in aquatic sports in the Summer of 1875, and immediately became a competitor for the amateur championship. In the great race of that season, at Saratoga, he beat 12 other adversaries, but was beaten by Courtney, who led him three lengths at the finish. A few days subsequently, at Troy, he was again defeated by Courtney, but, this time, by only a quarter of a length. Since that time he has rowed in 13 races, five of which he has lost; but he has never since been pitted against Courtney. In one of his successful races on the Saratoga course he made the fastest time on record, and, it is said, did not fully exert himself. Courtney began to row in races 10 years ago, and was successful from the first. He has rowed 72 races, and has never been defeated. He is 36 years old, is over six feet in height, and weighs, when in condition for racing, 166 pounds. Riley is 29 years old, six feet in height, and weighs 160 pounds.

The boats to be used in the approaching race are similar in build. They are of paper, 29 feet in length and 29 pounds in weight with their outriggers. The competitors are now at Greenwood Lake actively preparing for their trial. Riley arrived there on Friday last, and is staying at the Lakeside Hotel. Courtney arrived at the Windermere Hotel yesterday morning. Fred Plaisted, the well-known professional oarsman, is at the Lakeside House, and intends to challenge the winner at the conclusion of the race. As a very large number of persons desire to witness the race, the managers of the Montclair and Greenwood Lake Railway have made ample arrangements to enable them to do so. Three trains will carry passengers to the lake in time to see the contest, and the same number will bring them back to the Pennsylvania Railway depot in Jersey City.

THE PATERSON BANK SUSPENSION.

Vice-Chancellor Van Vliet, of New-Jersey, has not yet appointed a Receiver for the Merchants' Loan and Trust Company, of Paterson, which suspended on Monday. On the evening of the suspension a special messenger from the Chancellor's court served an injunction upon J. F. Preston, the Treasurer and Secretary, restraining the officials of the bank from transacting any business whatever until the appointment of a Receiver. The Vice-Chancellor also granted a rule to show cause why a Receiver should not be appointed. The rule is returnable at 10 o'clock Friday morning, when a hearing will be had at the Chancellor's Chambers in Newark. Owing to these facts Mr. Preston will not be able to make public any statements showing the condition of the affairs of the institution until after the appointment of a Receiver. The liabilities of the company are only $145,000. The assets are $60,000 in bills receivable, besides the real estate owned by the bank. It would be a hard matter to state the market value of this property, but 12 months ago it was worth about $110,000. The excitement over the suspension has to a great extent died out, and the depositors and stockholders speak highly of the honesty of the officials. The claims held against the bank by persons residing in this City are very small. The depositors will be paid dollar for dollar, and the stockholders about 80 cents on the dollar.

AN UNMITIGATED SWINDLE.

Superintendent Walling yesterday received by mail copies of a swindling letter and circular which have been extensively circulated through the West, and which were returned to the Superintendent by intended victims of the swindlers. The letter is as follows:

C. L. EVANS, BROKER, No. 138 GREENWICH-STREET, }
NEW-YORK, July 7, 1877. }

James W. Cameron:

DEAR SIR: Being manager of the Georgia Lottery for the East and West, I make you the following proposition for our mutual benefit, viz.: Send for 12 tickets, price, $10, and I will alter a number drawn from the wheel to correspond with the number on one of your tickets, allowing you to draw a $1,000 prize, and trusting to your honesty to divide the same with me. The reason I do not care to make the prize larger is in order to avoid suspicion; besides we can repeat this every month. The drawing takes place every month on the 5th; so remit immediately so as to get tickets for this drawing. Send money in your letter, it will come safely, and don't send by registered letter, money order, or express, as it might create suspicion and prevent us from making so much sum in a very short space of time. Don't fail to remit at once, as I must leave in time to superintend the drawing. Yours truly, C. L. EVANS.

Inclosed was a printed circular giving the number of prizes, &c. The Superintendent pronounced the whole thing an unmitigated swindle.

THE FLOATING HOSPITAL.

The seventy-ninth excursion of the Floating Hospital, and the fourth of the season was made yesterday. There were 1,021 sick children and mothers on board. Mr. John Hunter, through Theodore Moss, contributed the funds for the excursion—$250. The food consumed consisted of 580 pounds of beef, 320 quarts of milk, 200 loaves of bread, two barrels of potatoes, one barrel of hominy, one-half barrel of onions, one tub of butter, 75 pounds of sugar, 15 pounds of tea, besides a bushel of carrots and a large quantity of vegetables. The physicians on board were Drs. E. P. Williams, David Phillips and Louis W. Schultz, and W. A. Dayton, assistant. There were many cases of a serious nature on board. One child suffering from water on the brain revived, and another that seemed at the very door of death when brought on board last week, was placed on one of the new patent cots on the open deck, where it crowed lustily and clapped its little hands. It has been decided by Messrs. R. J. Cortis, Wm. H. Guion, Charles Spear, John H. Starin, Charles A. Sterling, and Rev. Alvah Wiswall, the committee of St. John's Guild, to offer the Floating Hospital, with the services of its crew and volunteers, to the City for excursions for well children and mothers, on three days of each week.

A RUSSIAN EXILE ACCIDENTALLY SHOT.

George Borrum, aged 28, who is said to be a Russian nobleman, accidentally shot himself yesterday morning, at the High Bridge Park Hotel, One Hundred and Sixty-fifth-street, while carelessly handling a revolver. Adam Hauft, the hotel keeper, says that Borrum came to his house about two weeks ago, and for several days had been shooting with his revolver at various objects about the house. Yesterday morning he attempted to shoot a daisy from its stem at a distance of 20 yards, and failing twice in his purpose, he thought something must be wrong with the weapon. While examining it he accidentally discharged it, and the ball entered his left breast and come out below the shoulder blade. His physicians fear that mortification will set in, but entertain some hopes of his recovery. His wife, who is in constant attendance upon him, says that her husband was forced to leave Russia for participating in a duel. It is said that Borrum does business on Wall-street as a broker, and lives on Fifth-avenue, near Thirty-fourth-street.

THE SOLDIERS' HOME FUND.

The following additional subscriptions to the Soldiers' Home fund are acknowledged by the Treasurer, Mr. John F. Henry, No. 8 College-place, New-York:

Central Congregational Church, Brooklyn	$25 60
First Baptist Church, Smyrna	5 00
Reformed Church, Lodi	11 15
Presbyterian and Reformed Church, Geneva	9 53
Methodist Episcopal Church, Scottsville	52 00
Methodist Episcopal Church, Mohawk	3 61
A. Schieffelin, New-York	50 00
Methodist Episcopal Church, Plymouth	22 69
Post E. B. Smith, No. 83, G. A. R., Norwich	26 23
St. Paul's Universalist Church, Little Falls	5 00
First Presbyterian Church, Middletown	31 21
The Churches of Attica (Union meeting)	40 00
Isaac H. Bailey, New-York	100 00
William J. Riker, New-York	100 00
William Schimper, No. 24 Vandam-street, N. Y.	5 00
St. Mark's School, Rochester	2 50
First Presbyterian Church, Auburn	45 03

The walls of the home are now going up rapidly, and all persons who have subscribed to the enterprise will confer a favor by remitting promptly.

A COUNTERFEITER PARDONED.

William Gurney, a notorious dealer in counterfeit money, who was sentenced on the 14th of January, 1871, to 10 years' imprisonment in the Kings County Penitentiary and to pay a fine of $3,000, has been pardoned by President Hayes on the report of United States District Attorney Woodford that his conduct had been exceptionally good during his confinement.

A BANKRUPT RAILROAD.

THE BONDHOLDERS IN COUNCIL.

A DIFFERENCE OF VIEWS BETWEEN THE REPRESENTATIVES OF THE INDIANA AND ILLINOIS DIVISIONS OF THE CHICAGO, DANVILLE, AND VINCENNES RAILWAY—A GLOOMY OUTLOOK—FINANCIAL CONDITION OF THE ROAD.

The Chicago, Danville and Vincennes Railroad consists of two divisions, the Illinois and Indiana, the former covering 108 miles and the latter 20. Some time ago it was sold under foreclosure, and was bought in by the bondholders of both divisions conjointly. Committees of conference for the purpose of effecting a consolidation were appointed. They could not agree, and the committee representing the Indiana division bondholders called a special meeting to report progress. The meeting was held yesterday at noon at No. 50 Wall-street. There was a good attendance. Mr. J. F. Harrison was chosen Chairman, and Mr. Fisher, Secretary. The committee reported through Mr. Whitehead that they had made a thorough examination of the road, having been afforded every facility by those in charge. They had been unable, however, to examine the accounts in detail, but had been furnished figures by the Auditor which they assumed to be correct. The Receiver, Mr. Anderson, not having closed his accounts, the committee had not been able to find what had become of the proceeds of the Indiana division bonds; but from what they could learn it was evident that at least 50 per cent. of the amount had been misapplied. The committee began business by making the following proposition to the committee representing the Illinois division bondholders:

First—The Illinois division bondholders to receive new bonds for their principal at par, amounting to $2,500,000.

Second—The Indiana division bondholders to receive 50 per cent. of their principal, amounting to $750,000.

Third—All the new bonds to be secured by a blanket mortgage covering both divisions, and constituting a first lien on both.

Fourth—All the bonds to bear coupons drawing 6 per cent. in gold semi-annually, to run for 30 years.

Fifth—All bonds which did not come into the agreement (Illinois division $250,000, and Indiana division $125,000) to be retained by the new company for use in perfecting the Indiana branch, and for other improvements.

Sixth—The Indiana division bondholders to receive income bonds to secure one-half of their loss, amounting to $312,500.

Seventh—All the bonds that have come into the agreement to receive stock equal to the upaid coupons on each at par.

Eighth—The Indiana division bondholders to be represented in the new direction, and two Trustees of the mortgage to be elected, one by each interest.

This was promptly rejected, and the following proposition was submitted by the committee of Illinois division bondholders:

First—A new company to be formed.

Second—Three millions of first mortgage bonds to be issued, bearing interest at 6 per cent. per annum in currency.

Third—The Indiana division bondholders to receive $300 on every $1,000; only those bonds that came into the agreement ($1,270,000 out of $1,500,000) to be recognized.

Fourth—Such $300 bonds to be liable for an assessment to pay for right of way, old debts, &c., in an aggregate amount of $50,000.

Fifth—The bondholders to vote.

Sixth—The $50,000 assessment to be represented by second mortgage bonds.

Seventh—Hereafter assessments to be levied equally on all bonds.

This seemed unfair to the Indiana division bondholders' committee, and after consultation with some of their principals they submitted a modified proposition as follows:

First—The Illinois division to be rated at 108 miles and the Indiana division at 20 miles.

Second—The making of a consolidated mortgage on the whole road, the new bonds to be divided pro rata, according to mileage.

Third—The Illinois division to be allowed $45,000 for expenses of completing the Raccoon Valley branch, half in income bonds and half in stock.

In answer to this the Illinois division bondholders sent a letter saying that their proposition was their ultimatum, and asking that money should be provided to pay their advances to the Indiana division and relieve them of the charge of the property. The Indiana committee recommended: 1st, that money should be raised to pay the debt of the division, amounting to $225,000 or $30,000; 2d, that arrangements should be made with other roads for a connection to Chicago; 3d, that the Raccoon Valley branch should be completed; and, lastly, that the committee should be empowered to carry out these recommendations, and to sue where they might be able to find proofs of the officials' corruption. The Raccoon Valley branch was said to run from Montgomery, on the State line, to Brazil, at Coal Creek. The country was bad, but the grading was completed, the bridges all built, and 1½ miles of iron laid. There were two or three "hog-backs" that should be reduced at a cost of about $10,000. The total expense of finishing the branch would be about $175,000, but as easy terms could be had, only about $30,000 cash would be needed. There are numerous mines of excellent coal on the route, and the miners are anxious for the road. They have now to use the Vandalia Railroad, a roundabout route, while this would be direct. The gross earnings of the Indiana division in 1876 were $180,331 86. Of this the Illinois division received, on account of pro rata mileage, $145,504 58, leaving for the Indiana division but $34,877 28. The cost of transportation on the latter was $34,063 13, and the profit only $814 15. The business in coal alone furnished by the Indiana division last year amounted to 140,538 tons, representing $155,392 15 in earnings. The Vandalia Road carried 5,000 tons last year and received $25,000. This could be diverted and the amount increased, as the Vandalia has not sufficient capacity for the mines. There are no machine or repair shops on the Indiana division, and the company has made no advances therefor, though the committee say there is no doubt that the money derived from the Indiana division bonds was used in building and furnishing those on the Illinois division. In conclusion, the committee advised the rejection of the proposition of the Illinois Division committee. They said that the object of the Indiana division was worth striving for, and that connections might be arranged with the Cincinnati, Lafayette and Chicago Railroad, the Indianapolis, Bloomington and Western Railroad, via the Illinois Central or the Evansville, Terre Haute and Chicago Railroad.

The report gave rise to considerable discussion. In answer to Mr. Satterlee, Mr. Whitehead, of the committee, said that the question had been asked of the Illinois division committee whether a surplus of bonds was to be retained in the treasury for improvements, and the reply had been that it was none of their (the Indiana division bondholders) business. One of the committee said that what was thought to be particularly hard was that the past-due coupons on the Indiana division bonds were ignored, while those of the Illinois division bonds were to be paid. He said that under proper management if a policy of conciliation were adopted the road could be made to pay. Receiver Anderson has expressed the opinion that the Illinois division cannot stand up without the Indiana division. The Illinois division bondholders, however, pretend that they can get rates for the other people should take their division and keep it, as the freight from it does not pay. They back up this assertion with figures taken from past business, forgetting that the cost of running, of switchmen, station agents, repairs, &c., have to be paid anyhow, and that all additional business received is so much profit. It was calculated that the $50,000 assessment asked for would require $40 from every present $1,000 bond. One old gentleman said that the fact was plain that the Illinois division and the Indiana Legislature were too much for the Indiana division bondholders. Somebody had swindled them, and they might as well give up. A committeeman replied that it would be foolish to do nothing and let the property go to the dogs. The old gentleman retorted that he had lived long enough to learn not to attempt to do anything which he knew beforehand to be impossible. Another gentleman, who appeared to be posted, informed the meeting that the intention of the Illinois division bondholders was to issue $25,000,000 of bonds in case of non-consolidation. Should there be a consolidation, the Illinois division bondholders were to receive proportionately the same as the others of the $3,000,000 new issue, and the balance, amounting to about $400,000, was to be reserved for the betterment of the road. He gathered, however, to make this announcement as official. The reason the Illinois division coupons were to be paid and the others ignored was that one was a road of 100 miles earning money, and the other of but 20 miles worth nothing. Finally, a motion was carried to add to the committee the Chairman and Mr. Satterlee, and to continue them with power to do in the matter whatever may seem to them best calculated to serve the interests of the Indiana division bondholders, after full inquiry. The meeting then adjourned, subject to the call of the committee.

MORTALITY STATISTICS FOR THE WEEK.

At the meeting of the Board of Health yesterday Dr. John T. Nagle, Register of Records, made a report on the mortality for the past week, of which the following is a synopsis: During the week ending Saturday, July 7, 1877, 673 deaths were reported to have occurred in this City, which is an increase of 104 as compared with the number reported the preceding week, and 185 less than were reported during the corresponding week of 1876. The actual mortality for the week ending June 30 was 581, which is 11 below the average for the corresponding week of the past five years, and represents an annual death-rate of 28.04 per 1,000 persons living, the population estimated at 1,077,222. The continued high temperature has caused an increase in the mortality of infants. The maximum temperature was on Saturday, July 1, at 3 P. M., when it reached 87° Fahrenheit. The deaths from diarrheal diseases for the week ending June 16, were 27; for the week ending June 23, 60; for the week ending June 30, 167; and for the past week, 276, of which 260 were of children under 5 years. The mean temperature Fahrenheit for these weeks was for June 16, 69.1; June 23, 70.1; June 30, 70.9; and July 7, 72.4, as reported by Director Draper at Central Park.

AVOID WALKING UPON THE TRACK.

Belmont Creek flows close by the track of the New-Jersey Midland Railroad, at New-Durham. Yesterday morning two tramps were walking over the road at that point, when two trains approached, one before and the other behind them. The only way of escaping death was to leap into the waters of the creek. One of the men accepted the alternative, and threw himself into the creek. While the second debated about taking the step, one of the trains dashed down upon him. He was buried by the cow-catcher into the stream. The train hands drew him out, and, placing him in a car, had him removed to the Jersey City Hospital. There it was discovered that his skull had been fractured and one of his legs broken, and that his injuries were fatal. His companion, who escaped with a wetting, said that his injured comrade was an Italian named Andrew Ahline.

A WELL-CONTESTED RIFLE MATCH.

CONTEST BETWEEN LONG ISLAND AND NEW-JERSEY FOR THE CHAMPIONSHIP—NEW-JERSEY WINS BY 28 POINTS.

The return match between the Jamaica Rod and Rifle Association, of Long Island, and the Bergen Point Rifle Association, of New-Jersey, took place upon the range of the latter, at Bergen Point, yesterday afternoon. The range is 200 yards, and the grounds comprise 10 acres. The targets used are of boiler plate iron, of the same dimensions as those in use at Creedmoor. Back of the targets is a wooden abutment, 12 feet high and 25 feet in length, composed of two-inch oak planking, nailed on either side of upright posts, the interstices being filled with gravel. Alongside the butts is a mantalet for the protection of the markers. The firing point is within a small one-storied house, the shots being fired from a window through a loop-hole in a sand partition, which is erected four feet from the building. This prevents any liability of shooting on the wrong target. Beyond the range, to the south, lies Newark Bay.

The contest commenced at 3:30 o'clock. The respective associations were represented by teams of eight. Mr. Oakley was Captain of the Jamaica team, and Mr. A. R. Warner commanded the team representing Bergen Point. The wind was unusually favorable, a gentle breeze blowing from the rear of the target toward the firing point. The battle was quite close until the first six rounds had been fired, when the first miss was made. The unlucky scorer was Mr. Elmendorf, of the Jamaica team, and this was the only miss made during the contest. The shooting was excellent, and better average scores were made than have been recorded for some time. Following are the scores, the highest individual number being 50 and the highest team score 400 points:

BERGEN TEAM.

F. Rathyen	4	5	4	4	5	4	5	5	4	—44
A. Duane	5	5	5	4	4	4	5	4	4	—44
H. J. Stilson	4	5	4	5	5	3	4	5	4	—44
J. T. B. Collins	4	4	4	4	4	4	5	5	5	—43
H. Mapes	4	5	4	5	4	4	4	4	4	—42
J. L. Beach	4	4	5	5	4	4	4	3	4	—41
A. Vredenburgh	5	3	5	4	5	4	3	4	4	—41
F. A. Schilling	4	4	4	4	4	3	4	4	3	—38
Total										—338

JAMAICA TEAM.

J. W. Crane	4	4	4	4	4	4	5	5	4	—41
T. Rogers	4	4	4	4	4	3	5	5	4	—41
J. Fleming	4	4	4	4	5	3	4	4	4	—40
G. A. Reed	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	—40
W. S. Cogswell	5	3	4	4	3	4	4	4	4	—39
G. Creed	5	3	4	3	4	4	3	5	4	—38
G. Damon	2	4	4	4	3	4	3	4	4	—36
W. S. Elmendorf	3	4	4	5	3	4	0	4	4	—35
Total										—310

At the close of the contest the members of both teams were taken in carriages to a hotel near the depot, where a collation was served.

THE NICHOLS DIVORCE CASE.

In January, 1875, Mrs. Georgiana Nichols commenced in the City Court of Brooklyn, before Judge McCue, a suit for limited divorce against her husband, Commodore William B. Nichols. A motion was made for alimony and counsel fees. The order was granted on March 27 following, awarding Mrs. Nichols $250 alimony and $500 counsel fees. Soon after commencing the action Mrs Nichols moved to Connecticut, and, acquiring a residence there, commenced an action for absolute divorce. That action, after a long trial, resulted in her favor. At its conclusion her counsel in this State moved for the payment of the counsel fees and the alimony, amounting to $5,000, which had accrued under the order of the City Court of Brooklyn, made on March 27, 1875. Mr. Nichols' counsel moved that the order be vacated on the ground that the action for limited divorce had been abandoned, and that the plaintiff was not within the jurisdiction of the court. After hearing argument yesterday, Judge McCue decided not to vacate the order of March 27, 1875, but to confine its operation to the time Mrs. Nichols remained in this State before going to Connecticut. As the plaintiff left the jurisdiction of the City Court in June, the accumulated alimony under the order amounts to $1,750. Defendant's counsel claimed that his client had no money, and a Referee was appointed to ascertain whether the defendant had any property from which the alimony could be paid.

A HOUSE BURGLAR COMMITTED.

John Silver effected an entrance into the dwelling No. 25 West Twenty-seventh-street, occupied by Harman W. Kingley and others, on the night of June 29, and escaped with two bottles of champagne, two pairs of boots, and three coats, worth altogether $50. The property was missed next day, but no trace of the thief could be found. About midnight on July 9 somebody was heard in the cellar, and Mr. Kingsley went out and secured the services of Officer Schmittberger; together they went into the cellar and there found John Silver hid under an old bed. They drew him out, and searching his person found two pawn tickets representing most of the above property, and also a great deal of other stuff which he had collected to carry off, consisting of three sets of gold mounted teeth, two lumps of solid gold, belonging to fillings of extracted teeth, 30 dental instruments, and four pair of boots and shoes. Silver confessed both robberies, and was taken to Jefferson Market Police Court, where he was yesterday committed in default of $3,000 bail for appearance at court.

SUSPENSION OF CLARK, WILSON & CO.

J. Clark Wilson & Co., of No. 81 Beekman-street, one of the largest houses in the hardware commission business, have suspended, and the announcement has caused much surprise in the trade. They have lost heavily recently by depreciation in values and the failure of their customers to meet their obligations. The amount of their liabilities is not known definitely, but they were reported at upward of $100,000. They have a large stock of goods on hand, and a statement is being made up for presentation to their creditors this week. It is said that owing to the decline in prices that stock, which cost them $60,000, would not realize more than $30,000. It is probable that the creditors will grant an extension. Their failure does not afflict the Wilson Manufacturing Company of New-London, as they only sell their goods.

THE BROOKLYN BOARD OF EDUCATION.

The Brooklyn Board of Education reorganized last night for the fiscal year just begun. Mr. E. G. Whitlock was elected President for the ninth time. The other officers chosen are: Vice-President, James Murphy; Secretary, George W. Stuart; Assistant Secretary, J. H. Wilson; Depot Clerk of the Eastern District, F. D. Clark; Depot Clerk of the Western District, L. E. White; Messenger, H. O. Dyer. The salaries of the employes of the board were reduced as follows: Superintendent of Buildings, from $4,000 to $3,600; Secretary, from $2,700 to $2,400; Assistant Secretary, from $1,620 to $1,440; Messenger, from $1,080 to $960; Superintendent of Warming and Ventilation, from $1,500 to $1,200.

THE COMMERCE OF NEW-YORK.

Following is a statement of entrances and clearances of American and foreign vessels, engaged in the foreign and coastwise trade, at the Port of New-York during the month of June, 1877:

	Vessels.	Tonnage.	Crews.
Vessels in coastwise trade entered	223	134,379	3,048
Vessels in coastwise trade cleared	314	170,139	4,120
American vessels entered from foreign countries	279	113,620	2,882
American vessels cleared to foreign countries	171	94,087	2,229
Foreign vessels entered from foreign countries	398	341,057	9,416
Foreign vessels cleared to foreign countries	376	387,478	9,222

PASSENGERS FOR EUROPE.

The steam-ship St. Laurent, of the French line, will sail to-day with the following saloon passengers: W. C. O'Driscoll, Mr. and Mrs. Del Valle and three children, Dr. Seguine, J. Calestino Ygual, Mr. Mankiewicz, S. Fornaris, George S. Owens, J. W. Owens, Cook Longstreet, Mr. Adams, E. Worms, A. Wilson, Mr. and Mrs. F. Brooks, three daughters, and three infants, A. Thierry, J. Torre, Miss A. Hartman, J. Maspour, Mr. and Mrs. Leon Duchastel, A. J. Wilkinson, H. Costermann, Quintin Valdes, wife and daughter, Mrs. B. Garcia, Santos Rubera, Mr. Murrieta, Mr. Quintana, Mr. Silva, Charles W. Stearns, A. Selger and Miss Selger, and Mrs. Ducatel.

ARRIVALS AT THE HOTELS.

Gen. Emory Upton, United States Army, is at the Gilsey House.

Signor G. Verdi, of Milan, is at the Clarendon Hotel.

Gen. Simons, of South Carolina, is at the Hotel Brunswick.

Judge Pacificus Ord, of California, is at the New-York Hotel.

Ex-Gov. William B. Washburn of Massachusetts, is at the Windsor Hotel.

Bishop T. F. Hendricken, of Providence, is at the Grand Central Hotel.

Senator J. D. Cameron, of Pennsylvania, and Capt. Hains, of the steam-ship Scythia, are at the Brevoort House.

Canal Commissioner C. A. Walrath, of Oneida, N. Y., and J. N. H. Patrick, of Omaha, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Prof. Mark Bailey, of New-Haven; Rev. Dr. J. Ireland Tucker, of Troy, and Hon. D. P. Wood, of Syracuse, are at the Hoffman House.

Major-Gen. Sir H. Norman, of England; ex-Senator J. S. Harris, of Louisiana, and J. B. Barnabr. of Providence, are at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

A mail for Bermuda will be dispatched to-morrow, from this port, per schooner C. E. Bergen.

The Arlington Rowing Association will hold their third annual regatta at Bayside, Long Island, to-morrow.

On Monday $500,000 in gold was taken in the Custom-house in payment of duties. This is the largest sum received in many months.

A correspondent is informed that there are five engines in the New-York Fire Department which are propelled and throw water by steam.

Mrs. Bridget O'Connor fell out of a second story window of her residence, No. 320 East Thirty-third-street, yesterday, and was instantly killed.

John Upham, of No. 165 Bleecker-street, who was shot in the head during a picnic at Iona Island on the 4th inst., died yesterday at the New-York Hospital.

John Straub, a German cigar-maker, residing at Mount Vernon, was struck and killed last evening about 9 o'clock by a train on the Harlem railroad, near Bronxville.

The fighting match between John Dwyer and Pat Kelly has been declared "off." The former has deposited $500 at the *Clipper* Office to fight any man in the world for $2,000 or $3,000.

John McCarthy, aged 10, of No. 140 Cherry-street, was prostrated by the heat while on Nassau-street at 6 o'clock last evening. He was taken to the First Precinct Station, where he recovered, and was sent home.

The remains of an unknown man were found yesterday floating in the East River at Pier No. 49 and were removed to the Morgue for identification. On his person was found a white pocket-handkerchief marked "H. and H."

A communication from Mr. John Graham, in reply to certain statements in regard to his professional relations with William M. Tweed, which have appeared in the *Herald* and *Tribune*, is held over till to-morrow for want of space.

The Gas Commission met yesterday and awarded to the Yonkers Gas-light Company a contract for lighting 75 lamps at Riverdale, in the Twenty-fourth Ward, at $15 45 per lamp, for the period of five and a half months, ending Dec. 31, 1877.

The body of an unknown man was found yesterday by Patrolman Sheridan, of the Third Precinct,

The New-York Times.

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THE ORIENTAL CONFLICT.

MILITARY AND POLITICAL OUTLOOK.

RUSSIAN SURPRISE AT THEIR SUCCESS ON THE DANUBE — TURKISH APATHY OR IGNORANCE WORKING WITH THEM—A VICTORIOUS ADVANCE TOWARD THE BALKANS—A PLAN OF DEFENSE FOR CONSTANTINOPLE—TEMPER OF BELGIUM AND HOLLAND—THE IMPERIAL MEETING—AN ANGLO-INDIAN COMPLICATION.

Special Dispatch by Cable to the New-York Times.

LONDON, July 11.—The most comprehensive view of the situation, in both a military and political point of view, is presented in the letters and telegraphic dispatches from THE NEW-YORK TIMES' correspondents at Shumla, Pera, and Vienna. Briefly summurized this information shows that the Russians themselves are surprised at their successes in the campaign in Bulgaria, and only regret that they did not cross the Danube a month earlier. Either apathy or ignorance is influencing the Turkish commanders in the abandonment of one important position after another, unless, indeed, they are acting on some mysterious or fancy plan of campaign that sets all the acknowledged rules of modern warfare at defiance. Whichever of these malign agencies controls their councils, the results are uniformly disastrous to them, and the Russians are victoriously advancing toward the Balkan Mountains.

The German General, Blum, who is in the employment of the Turkish Government at Constantinople, and the English Colonel, Hume, of the Turkish Engineer Department, have settled upon a plan for defending the Turkish capital. In the event of participation by the British Government, the idea is not that the English forces should take possession of Constantinople, but that they should occupy Gallipoli and the neck of land known as Bolari, thus shutting the Straits of the Dardanelles against the Russians.

A private telegraphic dispatch from Belgium says that the war fever is spreading in Holland, and that Belgium is preparing for the mobilization of its Army. On the other hand, there is a strong belief at the German Court, since the return of the British Ambassador, Lord Odo Russell, to Berlin, that no new diplomatic difficulties will be likely to arise for some months of sufficient gravity to influence the neutrality of either Austria or England.

Prince Hohenlohe, the German Ambassador to France, will be present at the meeting of the Emperors of Russia, Austria, and Germany on the 8th of August.

The Ameer of Cabool has recently received a Turkish Envoy on a mission which is probably designed to create a fresh complication in the hope of ulterior advantage to the Sublime Porte. The Ameer, as the result of this diplomatic visit, undertakes to furnish to the petty chiefs in Central Asia a force of men and a supply of arms and money, to harras the Russian forces wherever they can strike them. It will readily be seen that a Russian expedition into Cabool would at once open an Anglo-Indian and Russian difficulty that might compel the interference of England.

THE BRITISH CABINET.

PROBABLE EARLY RESIGNATION OF THE EARL OF BEACONSFIELD.

LONDON, July 12.—The *Daily News* publishes the following paragraph in prominent form: "Yesterday rumors prevailed in quarters which are usually well informed that the Earl of Beaconsfield was about to resign the Premiership. Although this report is probably premature, yet we believe his lordship is anxious to retire from office as soon as the state of public business will permit him, his health having been for some time past in an unsatisfactory condition."

THE ROUMANIANS AND SERVIANS.

THE FORMER TO CROSS THE DANUBE TO-DAY—REPORTED CO-OPERATION OF SERVIA AND CONSEQUENT AUSTRIAN OCCUPATION.

VIENNA, July 11.—The *Political Correspondencies'* Bucharest special says according to information from reliable military circles, the Roumanian Army will cross the Danube to-morrow, above and below the Kalafat. The Prince will personally assume command.

LONDON, July 12.—The *Standard* has the following special dispatch from Vienna of July 11: "At a secret sitting of the Servian Skuptschina, a proposal for military co-operation with Roumania has been discussed, but it met with great opposition.

A dispatch to the same journal from Berlin, July 11, says: "The *Nationvl Zeitung* asserts that Count Andrassy, having obtained positive evidence that Servia is really preparring for war, has announced to the Russian Ambassador the determination of Austria to proceed to the occupation of Servia.

LONDON, July 12.—The *Times'* Berlin correspondent says the Austrian Government have ascertained that Servia and Roumania have concluded a treaty with a view to joint operations against the Turks, and have authorized the Hungarian Taxes Department to keep funds ready for the mobilization of the Honued Militia.

The Vienna correspondent of the *Times* declares that the rumor is unfounded that Russia has sounded the Austrian Government as to how it would view the passage of Russian troops through Servian territorry.

THE ADVANCE SOUTH OF THE DANUBE

THE ABANDONMENT OF THE YANTRA LINE BY THE TURKS—PROSPECTS FOR A GENERAL ADVANCE BY THE RUSSIANS—THE TURKS ORDERED TO MEET THE RUSSIANS.

LONDON, July 11.—A special dispatch from Vienna to the *Times* has the following: "The abandoment of the line of the Yantra by the Turks is the more surprising since, to judge from the stout defense of the bridge and position of Biela, where the Turks repulsed the first attack of the Russians with considerable loss, it might have been supposed that they intended to defend that line, and thus, by threatening their flank, prevent the Russians from advancing into the interior. The Turks have so completely suppressed all information about the disposition and movements of their troops that not even an idea can be formed of what they mean to do, but it shows either utter helplessness or else a very deep laid plan that they should have neglected the brilliant opportunity afforded them of meeting the Russians to advantage."

The *Times* in a leading article says it believes the Russians cannot advance in force upon the Balkans until they have secured their communications by constructing a position on the Danube as strong as any in the possession of the Turks. This will require a month at least. The excursions of Cossacks to Tirnova, Plevna, Selvi, and Lowatz have little or no military significance.

BUCHAREST, July 11.—It is reported that the Czar has ordered the construction of a railway from Sistova to Tirnova. A telegram from Roman (a town of Moldavia,) states that 10,000 troops per day pass there by rail besides those who march to the Danube by road.

LONDON, July 12.—The *Daily News'* special from Biela, July 8, confirms the report that the Twelfth and Thirteenth Army Corps have been constituted the Army of Rustchuk, and are destined for the siege of that fortress, with the Czarewitch as Commander-in-Chief. Gen. Camcowsky, hitherto chief of the Twelfth Corps, is Chief of Staff to the Czarewitch. The Grand Duke Vladimir succeeds to the command of the Twelfth Corps, now leading the advance on Rustchuk. Its cavalry division is already in the vicinity of the fortress, and driving in the outlying Turks, but the absence of the supporting force of infantry, which is at Biela, retards the investment of the fortress.

The *Times'* Vienna correspondent telegraphs as follows: "The tide of public feeling has turned in favor of Mukhtar Pasha and against Abdul Kerim, who is accused of incapacity and even suspected of treason. Abdul Kerim has refused to communicate his plans to the Military Council at Constantinople. This is the reason why Redif Namyk and Mehemed Pashas were sent to Shumla to examine the plans on the spot. Their mission does not seem to have resulted in the re-establishment of harmony, for on report of the commissioners a peremptory order has been sent to Abdul Kerim, from Constantinople, to advance and meet the Russians. In consequence of this command, according to a Constantinople telegram of yesterday, (Tuesday,) the Turkish forces have been concentrated on a line between Rasgrad, Shumla, and Eski Djuma. The Russians were last heard of at Monastir on the road to Rustchuk, which is separated from the Turkish position by the River Lom, the banks of which, precipitous and abounding in good positions, may, therefore, become the scene of the first serious engagement in Bulgaria.

The Manchester *Guardian's* Vienna dispatch states that the Russians are preparing to turn the defense of Trajan's Wall by another crossing near Kalarash, where they already have two Roumanian steamers.

The *Daily News'* special from Rustchuk says there is much fear of a Bulgarian emeute.

THE CAMPAIGN IN ASIA MINOR.

RUSSIAN EXPLANATIONS OF THEIR REVERSES —A COURT-MARTIAL DEMANDED BY GEN. MELIKOFF.

LONDON, July 11.—A Russian official dispatch dated Alexandropol, July 4, virtually admits that the siege of Kars has been raised. The dispatch is as follows: "Gen. Melikoff being apprised of a movement of Mukhtar Pasha's troops toward Kars, in order to place the troops besieging Kars in a position to move with greater readiness, suspended the bombardment, sent the siege artillery to Kurukdara, and Alexandropol, concentrated the greater part of the cavalry at Khajivali to protect communications, and stationed the infantry at Zaim. The dispatch also admits the retreat of Gen. Tergukassoff, and says the necessity of protecting 3,000 Christian families who were fleeing from Alashkert to escape the Kurds and Bashi-Bazouks, who were massacreing the popuations of whole villages, delayed his movements, and enabled the enemy to harass his rear. After placing the sick, wounded, and fugitives in a place of safety he went to Igdyr, and having renewed his supplies there started in the direction of Bayazid.

LONDON, July 12.—The *Post's* St. Petersburg correspondent reports that the Czar has ordered the withdrawal of the Russians from Turkish Armenie. Great despondency prevails among the troops in consequence. Gen. Melikoff tendered his resignation and requested a court-martial a fortnight ago. The Grand Duke Michael refused any longer to incur the responsibility of carrying out Gen. Melikoff's strategical operations.

NEWS-GATHERERS IN TIME OF WAR.

THE DIFFICULTY OF SECURING INFORMATION —CORRESPONDENTS LOOKING FOR "THE FRONT" — RAILROADS IN ROUMANIA — THE TELEGRAPH AND POSTAL SERVICE— SERVIA'S POSITION IN THE PENDING STRUGGLE.

From our Special Correspondent.

BUCHAREST, Thursday, June 21, 1877.

If a special correspondent is not inquisitive he will never get any information; and if he is, he runs an uncommonly good chance of being shot, as an unlucky wight calling himself Baron Von Graben, of Hesse Darmstadt, found out to his cost shortly ago; for, being taken while prowling about the environs of the camp of Ploiesti, he was interrogated by the Russian Provost-Marshal General, and having no authority for so doing was summarily shot as a spy. The dilemma in which an unpassported correspondent finds himself is, therefore, singularly unpleasant and unsatisfactory, for its two horns give him the choice between sudden death and inane contributions concerning interior political squabbles for the loaves and fishes of administrative position between people of whom ninety-nine hundredths of the human race have never heard, or if they have heard, care nothing. I suppose that if there was a "front" to go to I should get there in some way, but all my endeavors to discover one have been fruitless, except the name be given to the ridiculous fire-work displays every 24 hours along the Danube, which always are followed by a bulletin to the effect that "our men behaved with remarkable courage and intrepidity, and we are happy to add that there are no casualties to deplore." All of which is doubtless most gratifying to "our men's" families, but singularly disappointing to a public which is thirsting for something sensational. However, I can assure the said public that, although they must wait until the water of the Danube shall choose to fall—for at present all the left bank of the river for half a mile inland is nothing but a vast swamp—they will get exciting news enough, when the ball does open, and that a very great number of the smart-looking Russian officers who occupy all the best rooms in the Bucharest hotels, and elbow you off the sidewalks at every step, will never get home again, or if they do, will return in an exceedingly dilapidated condition. The Turks have lost a good many precious weeks, but they will die hard when the time comes.

The arrival of Prince Milan, of Servia, is another proof of the futility of all the reasonings of the peace prophets. In himself, this grand-nephew of brave old Milosch Obrenovitch is a mere cipher; but his spouse, the Princess Nathalie, is not, and she, who has identified herself heart and soul with the interests of her adopted country, does not mean that this little difficulty in Dame Europa's school shall be settled without some positive benefit to her country. Roumania has thrown off her yoke of vassalage, and why should not Servia. Except with a very few, the peace concluded in the Spring was extremely unpopular, and the popular feeling is now in favor of a renewal of hostilities. Prince Milan's visit to Ploiesti is not then one simply of courtesy, for he owes no allegiance to the Czar, not even as the head of his church, the Servian establishment being autocephalous and entirely independent of all control either at Petersburg or Constantinople. It has then a deep political significance, and means that terms are to be agreed upon for which a Servian army will operate in the Timok Valley, and the Russian columns will be allowed to cross quietly under cover of the guns of Gladova, instead of being forced to try to do so in the teeth of the guns of Rustchuk, Nicopolis, or Rahova. There has been no particular flourish of trumpets over this Princely visit, for the Milan is looked upon as remarkably "small potatoes," and as the Serbian braves did not distinguish themselves, except for fleetness of foot, last year, it is doubtful whether the advantages of an undisputed passage of the Danube, even accompanied by great facilities for a flanking movement on the Turkish Balkans line, will compensate for the possible complications which may ensue with Austria. In short, the situation is "mixed."

The network of railways which would have so greatly developed the prosperity of Roumania has not been completed, owing to the breaking out of the war and the consequent financial embarrassment. At present there are but four in active operation. The first, from Suciava to Galatz, is the most important; it has branches connecting with Russia at Kitchineff, and with Austria through Lemberg, and connecting with the Austrian Lloyd's steamers to Constantinople and Trieste, and with the Danube Steam Navigation Company to Pesth and Vienna. The total length of this line and its branches is 285 miles. A second line, from Bucharest to Galatz, 165 miles long, connects with the above. The third, from the capital to Verciorava, follows the course of the Danube to the Austrian frontier, where it is destined to connect with the line through Hungary at Orsova, and with that through Transylvania, at Hermanstadt; its length, as far as completed, is 280 miles. The price of travel is regulated according to a uniform tariff, and is at the rate of 12 centimes per kilometre for first-class, 9 centimes for second-class, and 6 centimes for third-class travelers. Goods are transported at rates varying from 15 centimes to 24 centimes per ton and per kilometre—the kilometre being equal to about three-quarters of a mile. All of these lines have been constructed in the direction of the ancient highways. In those sections where steam communication has not yet been established, well-kept and well-paved roads connect all the principal points. Twenty-five iron bridges, having cost 24,500,000 francs, and of a total length of 4,600 yards, facilitate the passage of the numerous streams by which Roumania is traversed, and replace very advantageously, the old wooden structures, whose duration used rarely to average a twelvemonth.

Travelers thus encounter no physical difficulties in circulating wherever they may be attracted by business or curiosity; and post horses and diligences are always to be found, although at prices which have increased very materially since the commencement of the war. The telegraph and postal service is not all that it might be, even in the capital, as, although there are supposed to be two daily deliveries, the carrier will not give himself the least trouble to search out the right address, even if the house be in the same street, should any mistake have been made in the number, and I have known a case where a letter misdirected to No. 23 Strada Sculpturei was taken back to the dead-letter office, although the person for whom it was destined had resided in No. 7 for several weeks. All telegrams pass through the hands of the Director-General, and since the Russian occupation, probably, are inspected by a Censor Bureau, where they may or may not be suppressed. At the interior stations, 54 in number, few of the employes know any language save Roumanian, or mayhap a little German, so that a message in English or French will, if forwarded at all, arrive at its destination in so mangled a condition as to be useless. Another difficulty in the way of telegraphing from any small station lies in the extreme ignorance of geography of the operators and their consequent inability to tell you what you have to pay, although the tarriff is perfectly established by Government regulations. This will be found to be one of the great obstacles to the transmission of war news, and I am convinced that, in every instance, the dispatch must be sent, in the first place to the capital, whence, if it should suit the views of the "Censors," it will be forwarded. As to a direct telegram from the field, it is quite useless to think of it; it may be dated there, but it will have been sent from Bucharest, just as now all telegraphic messages to the London *Times* go, in the first instance, to its Vienna agent, who transmits them thence to England by a special wire.

SINGULAR TRIAL IN KENTUCKY.

NOT THE HORSE THIEVES BUT THOSE HUNTING THEM ON TRIAL—THE USE OF THE COURT-HOUSE REFUSED—A CHANGE OF VENUE GRANTED.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, July 11.—A singular trial was begun to-day near Upper Tigart Bridge, in Carter County, Ky. A party of 12 men, mostly of Holbrook's family, were under examination for the shooting of two of the three horse thieves captured in the log-house Monday morning. The trial was called at a vacant house near Garvin Hill, the citizens refusing to give the court accommodations, lest they might incur the enmity of one or the other party. The wounded men were held as prisoners inside the hut, and the Holbrooks were kept under guard in the yard outside. The hills and roads in the neighborhood were picketed by the Covington Light Guard to prevent an attack on either body of the prisoners. The Holbrooks were represented by counsel, and the trial proceeded in the back yard. A motion of the defendants for a change of venue was at length allowed, and the case will be heard at Pleasant Valley, nine miles east of Grayson, on Saturday. When the Holbrooks are disposed of the cases against the Underwoods will be proceeded with. The citizens of the county are determined that order shall be restored; but it seems a little curious that the first parties to be prosecuted should be those who have been hunting the horse thieves, rather than the horse thieves themselves.

THE GROVER INVESTIGATION.

TESTIMONY OF A VOTER WHO "CHANGED" FROM NESMITH TO GROVER—EVIDENCE OF OTHER POLITICIANS.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., July 11.—A Portland, Oregon, dispatch says: "The Congressional Committee on Monday examined Z. Floody, W. W. Sweeny, F. N. Shurtliff, O. F. Lewis, and O. N. Delny, but the testimony elicited was contradictory as well as immaterial, and had little or no bearing on the case. Yesterday H. Straight testified that while he could not be positive that any of those who, like himself, changed from Nesmith to Grover, received no money for so doing, he, nevertheless, judging from the circumstances of the case, does not believe that either of them received a cent.

M. V. Brown, State Printer, and Chairman of the Democratic County Committee of Linn County, testified before the Grover Investigating Committee on Tuesday that he knew of no use of money to secure Mr. Grover's election. T. L. Porter, a member of the Legislature from Linn County, testified that he was intimate with Mr. Grover, who declared that he would not accept an office obtained by corrupt means. John Gray, of Salem, testified that Mr. Wilson, a member of the Legislature, told him he had been offered money, but refused it. State Senator Palmer, of Benton County, testified that the evidence given by Stiles, so far as the witness was concerned, was absolutely false, and he branded Stiles as a perjured scoundrel. He admitted that he had been tendered the position of Superintendent of the Penitentiary by Chadwick after the election, but did not accept it because it would not pay, and for many other reasons.

THE REMAINS OF GEN. CUSTER.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

BISMARCK, Dakota, July 11.—Col. M. Sheridan, who went with an escort to the scene of the Custer massacre, on the Little Big Horn, recently, for the purpose of having removed the remains of Gen. Custer and the officers who fell with him in the massacre which occurred there a little more than a year ago, has returned to this point by the steamer John G. Fletcher with the remains of Custer and those of the other officers. At the time it was proposed to remove the victims of the mgasacre the father of one officer (Lieut. Crittenden) objected to the removal of his son's body, saying he wished his remains to lie on the field where he fell. Gen. Custer's remains, in accordance with his wishes, will be borne to West Point, while the others will be buried in the National Cemetery at Fort Leavenworth.

WASHINGTON.

THE OUTRAGES IN MISSISSIPPI.

CITIZENS DRAGGED FROM THEIR BEDS AT MIDNIGHT AND FLOGGED—THE STATEMENT OF A "MODERATE" JUDGE PROVED TO BE AT VARIANCE WITH THE FACTS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 11.—Ex-Judge Simmons, of Sandis, Panola County, Miss., who is classified as a "Moderate Republican," is represented in a press dispatch from New-York City, where the ex-Judge is now on a visit, as saying that "there is no political excitement in Mississippi, everything is quiet, laborers are working well, and though there are exceptions, the feeling between whites and blacks is very amicable. There is some prejudice against Republicanism," says the Judge, "but not to the extent of endangering life."

Judge Simmons' statement of affairs in Mississippi is at variance with the facts as we find them recorded in the daily newspapers of that State. Numerous instances of cruelty practiced in Mississippi upon Republicans, white and black, have recently been reported in this correspondence, and names and dates and the places where the outrages occured were given. The parties who furnished this information to THE TIMES' Washington bureau were violently denounced by the Democratic press of Mississippi, but the facts reported have never been assailed. On the contrary, their correctness has in some instances been admitted, coupled, however, with attempts at justification.

Recent papers received from Mississippi report the perpetration of outrages, showing that Judge Simmons is not intelligently informed as to the state of feeling prevailing in some sections of his own State, and clearly showing that prejudice does exist there "to the extent of endangering life." A late instance of Democratic cruelty and disregard of law is reported in the Vicksburg *Herald* of a recent date. Two colored men, named Martin and Boon, were arrested upon suspicion of having burned the stables of a Mr. A. N. Smith, of Yazoo City. They were indicted and brought to trial at Yazoo, but there was no evidence in any way implicating the accused, and upon the motion of the District Attorney, and with the approval of Judge Calhoun, who tried the case, both those officials being Democrats, the jury was instructed to bring in a verdict of "not guilty," which they did, and the men were discharged. Two days after these two men were discharged by the court they were found dead. Had they been guilty of the charge preferred against them the law would have executed them; as they were not guilty the citizens of Yazoo murdered them. They escaped the vengeance of Mississippi law only to encounter the "prejudice against Republicans," which is not the harmless thing Judge Simmons portrays while in New-York. Judge Calhoun was justly indignant upon learning that the men had been murdered, and while holding court at Jacksop a few days ago took occasion to denounce the double crime. In his instructions to the Grand Jury, Judge Calhoun told them to inquire whether mob violence had been committed in the county, and if so to present the perpetrators if they could be discovered. The fact that but three or four Republican votes are said to have been cast at Yazoo at the last election may perhaps explain the killing. The Yazoo *Democrat* thus describes the killing:

"Martin was shot, first in his house and afterward outside, after being taken out. Boon was hanged and then shot. It occurred between midnight and day, the party numbering some 15, and having their faces masked with black coverings. Whether these negroes were guilty, as many believe and aver, God and their consciences alone know. Guilty or not, no good citizen can do otherwise than deprecate this resort to violence, and this taking the law into one's own hands. The evil of the thing frequently reaches out and contaminates other interests, as well as tending to demoralize society, and the law and order of society. It is a dangerous resort, even when under the influence of some justification, and we deeply regret to have to record this affair."

A recent issue of the Natchez *Democrat* furnishes additional evidence that Judge Simmons is not well informed about the exact character and extent of the "prejudice against Republicans" existing in Mississippi. It seems the colored people of Washington, Adams County, were annoyed by the "prejudices" of their Democratic neighbors, and called a public meeting to take counsel for their protection. Their action is thus reported in the Natchez *Democrat*:

Whereas, Certain evil-disposed persons, under the cover of darkness, bearing arms and being disguised with masks, residing, as we have satisfactory evidence, in the adjoining County of Franklin, have recently invaded this county in the eastern boundary of this (the Fifth) Supervisors' District, making unlawful attacks upon private citizens, dragging them from their beds and from the families at the hour of midnight, and abusing and whipping sundry citizens in a most unmerciful manner, under the pretext, as we are informed, of correcting abuses and putting a stop to cattle-stealing and other petty thieving; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we, citizens of this district, protest for ourselves and our families against these high-handed violations of law, as at once calculated to destroy the peace and good will which prevailed among our people, and we call upon our fellow-citizens, irrespective of race, to unite with us in rebuking these unlawful acts.

Resolved, That we, as heretofore, do pledge ourselves to render every assistance in our power to the proper authorities, to bring to justice all such violators of the law, as well as to put a stop, whenever in our power, to such petty thieving of every description.

Resolved, That we do hereby implore, not only our fellow-citizens, but our county officers, to spare no pains to secure the arrest and speedy punishment of these midnight marauders and thieves, and we tender our services as good citizens to aid in sustaining all efforts lawfully made in this behalf.

The "prejudices" of the people of Franklin County, did not perhaps run "to the extent of endangering life," as viewed by Judge Simmons, but dragging citizens from their beds at midnight, and unmercifully beating them, are such common occurrences in Mississippi that Judge Simmons takes no notice of them. It is due to the Democrats of Adams and Franklin Counties to state that the colored people, whose action is above recorded, were not massacred because they assembled in mass-meeting and implored their county officers to make an effort to protect them against midnight marauders and thieves—at least no massacre has yet been reported in that locality.

The action of Gov. Stone in recalling his requisition on the Governor of Arkansas for the return of Benjamin F. Rush to Kemper County, the scene of the Chisolm tragedy, is further evidence that "the prejudices against Republicans" in Mississippi are not to be always trusted. The Governor suddenly ascertained that the Gully family had him issue a requisition to obtain the custody of Rush that he might be murdered after the manner of Judge Chisolm and his family and his friends Gilmer and McLellan. In view of such facts as these, ex-Judge Simmons must ask the American people to believe that in Mississippi "there is no political excitement; everything is quiet, laborers are working, and the feeling between white and black is very amicable."

THE REPUBLICANS OF MISSISSIPPI.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 11.—Private advices from Jackson, Miss., state that the Republican Committee of that State met on Saturday, and passed, by a mere majority, a resolution of confidence in President Hayes. The committee resolved to make no nominations for the State ticket at the election next Fall, for the reason that the President's civil service letter forbidding Federal officials to engage in campaign work, left them without organization, the majority of the committee being officeholders. A vote was passed to adjourn sine die, which was equivalent to disbanding the Republican Party in Mississippi.

THE HEALTH OF WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 11.—The Medical Society of the District of Columbia have taken formal notice of the report recently circulated alleging the prevalence of an epidemic disease in Washington, which report was denied in these dispatches immediately following the original publication. The committee appointed to examine the subject reported that "according to the observations of our oldest professional men we have had an unprecedentedly healthy period, embracing the first six months, all classes of citizens, children included, enjoying a remarkable freedom from disease, as attested by the experience of every practitioner of medicine here."

SPECIAL AGENTS OF THE TREASURY.

THE RECENT ORDER CHANGING THE ASSIGNMENTS SUSPENDED IN THE CASE OF CAPT. BRACKETT—BUREAUCRATICAL INTRIGUES HINTED AT — EXCELLENT RECORD OF CAPT. BRACKETT IN THE DEPARTMENT.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 11.—The action of the Treasury Department in removing Special Agent Brackett, of New-York, and several Special Agents at other ports, has been suspended temporarily in the case of Brackett and one or two others. Assistant Secretary McCormick says it is not the purpose of the department to remove Brackett, and that Collector Arthur has been instructed to detail him for duty in a position where his abilities as a detective will be of service to the Government. All the Treasury officials agree that Brackett is an efficient officer, but Mr. Tingle, who is acting chief of the Special Agents Division, says his abilities are those of a detective only, and that he has no real qualifications as a Special Agent of Customs. In his character as Special Agent in charge of this class of officers, Mr. Tingle assigns and details Customs Agents, and has general supervision over the various Customs districts. The Secretary knows of the efficiency of the agents only through the representations of the chief, and the general impression here is that Tingle is jealous of those men who have been successful in detecting smuggling and protecting the revenue, and makes representations to the Secretary calculated to secure their removal, or obtains the issuance of orders detailing them to fields where they will not have the same opportunities for usefulness. This seems to have been the case with Brackett. It is well known throughout the department that Brackett is the most efficient officer in the Customs service. the records show that since he has been connected with the department he has been more successful in detecting frauds upon the Customs revenue, and has caused more money to be turned into the Treasury as the direct results of his personal labor and management, than all the other Special Agents combined. Customs officials of the Treasury Department, with the single exception of Chief Tingle, speak of him as a highly efficient and competent officer, who is fully qualified to perform any duty that may be assigned him in connection with the detection and prevention of frauds. The record of Brackett's work entirely demolishes the theory of Assistant Secretary McCormick and Chief Tingle, and shows that he possesses to a large degree the peculiar qualifications required to successfully perform his duties. The allegation that Brackett is merely valuable as a detective, and useful only because of his acquaintance with the purlieus of New-York, is a weak pretext to depose a competent officer. The detail to detective work is in effect a humiliation to Brackett, and whatever may be said to the contrary, amounts to dismissal from the Special Agent's force. A gentleman who has been long connected with this branch of the service says Brackett's organization of his office shows that he is a good executive officer, and that his work shows that he has accomplished greater results than any of his predecessors. Mr. Tingle, who sits in judgment upon officers like Brackett, has been almost exclusively employed in clerical duty within the Treasury Department, and has had very little experience with the active duties of a Customs agent. During all the changes that have occurred in the administration of the Treasury Department, Tingle has succeeded, by means of certain combinations about the Secretary's office, in maintaining himself on duty within the walls of the Treasury Building.

OUR INTERNAL COMMERCE.

THE FIRST ANNUAL REPORT—A COMPREHENSIVE OF TRADE AND TRANSPORTATION.

WASHINGTON, July 11.—The public printer has just delivered the first annual report on the internal commerce of the United States. This report covers a wide range of subjects, embracing the economy of transport by rail, the competitive forces which exert an influence over the internal commerce of the country, and the principal commercial movements of the country. The Canadian transit trade, and the growth of direct trade between interior points at the West, and points in the Atlantic and Gulf States, and direct trade between interior points in the United States and foreign countries are fully discussed. The railroad problem is treated at considerable length, both as to the United States and foreign countries. It is said that the value of the railroads of the United States is about 23 times the value of the shipping engaged in our foreign commerce; and that the value of our internal commerce is 25 times the value of our foreign commerce; that 87 per cent. of the grain shipped from the West to the seaboard during the last year was transported on rail lines, and that over 90 per cent. of the internal commerce of the country is on railroads. Although the total amount of contributions of the Government up to the close of the year 1876 in aid of railroad construction amounted to $144,000,000, embracing land grants and subsidies to Pacific railroads, yet this sum is only 3 per cent. of the entire cost of the railroad system of the United States. It is stated that the Government has, from its organization, collected elaborate statistics in regard to our foreign commerce, at great expense, but that prior to the appropriation for the preparation of the present work it had never instituted any means of collecting information in regard to our much more important internal commerce. The services of 16 persons as experts have been secured, embracing Secretaries of the Boards of Trade and Chambers of Commerce at the principal commercial cities of the country. The report is accompanied by 13 maps, showing the principal commercial highways, embracing rail and water lines.

CRIME AT THE CAPITAL.

KEEPERS OF GAMBLING-HOUSES ACQUITTED BY A WASHINGTON JURY—THE ROBBERY OF $47,000 FROM THE TREASURY.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 11.—A number of persons indicted for maintaining gambling-houses in Washington were to-day acquitted by a jury in the District Court, after a trial continuing several days. The fact that the persons acquitted maintained a gambling-house was well known to the public, and the location of the house was as well known to the Police authorities as is the location of the unfinished Washington Monument. The case was fully established by the evidence, and much surprise is expressed at the unconditional verdict of not guilty. There seems to be something radically defective in the administration of justice in this city. Ottman, who was concerned in the robbery of $47,000, from the Treasury, notwithstanding two trials, and the fact that the identical money was found in his possession, has not been convicted, and as a consequence the Government is not only unable to obtain legal possession of the stolen money but is threatened with a suit for its recovery by those who stole it from the Treasury cash room.

A WESTERN SCIENTIFIC TOUR.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 11.—Dr. Hayden, the geologist, starts West to-morrow in charge of a party of distinguished geologists from England, who desire to visit the Territories on an exploring tour. Chief among them are Gen. Strachey, of the Royal Engineers, who has charge of the British surveys in India, and Sir Joseph Hooker, Superintendent of the Royal Botanical Gardens. They are accompanied by Prof. Asa Gray, the botanist, and other American scientists. The party will visit Colorado, Wyoming, Nevada, Utah, and the California gold regions.

THE TREASURY $47,000 ROBBERY.

THE SUIT TO RECOVER $10,000 DEPOSITED BY OTTMAN IN AN ALEXANDRIA BANK.

WASHINGTON, July 11.—It will be remembered that shortly after the theft of $47,000 from the United States Treasury in the Spring of 1875, in which W. H. Ottman was implicated, Ottman deposited $10,000 in cash with the German Banking Company of Alexandria. On hearing of the whereabouts of this money the officers of the Treasury caused it to be attached, a suit being instituted for the United States in the Alexandria Hustings Court by District Attorney Lewis for that purpose. After the attachment process was executed the suit was removed into the United States Court of that district. There were motions to quash the proceedings and other steps taken by the defendant's counsel from time to time, which were all overruled by Judge Hughes. Finally, in May last, Hon. Matt Carpenter and M. F. L. Smith, filed a plea to the jurisdiction, which was argued at length at the time by three gentlemen for Ottman and by Mr. Lewis and Hon. J. M. Wilson for the United States. Yesterday Judge Hughes delivered a written opinion on the questions involved, and entered an order overruling the plea and requiring the cause to proceed on its merits. The two principles decided by Judge Hughes are the following: First, Congress has constitutional power to confer on United States Courts jurisdiction of suits brought against non-residents in the district in which the suits are brought. Second, Congress has conferred this jurisdiction as to suits commenced in State Courts by attachment against non-residents, and removed into United States Courts, by sections 2 and 4 of the act of March 3, 1875, "to determine the jurisdiction of the Circuit Courts of the States," &c.

THE WAR WITH THE IDAHO INDIANS.

SURPRISE OF ARMY OFFICERS IN WASHINGTON AT THE CONDUCT OF COL. PERRY IN HIS REFUSAL TO AID CAPT. RANDALL—A BRILLIANT RECORD.

WASHINGTON, July 11.—Prominent officers of the Army on duty at the War Department express some surprise at the recent dispatch from Lewiston to the effect that Brevet Col. David Perry, Captain in the First Cavalry, failed to render assistance to Capt. Randall and the 10 volunteers from Mount Idaho with him who were attacked by Indians on the 5th of July in sight of Col. Perry, and that he refused to order his command to the relief of Capt. Randall. Col. Perry has an excellent record in the War Department, and it is thought there must be some mistake in the serious charge against him, which amounts to cowardice. He entered the service in March, 1862, and was brevetted Major for gallant and meritorious services at Five Forks, Va. After the close of the war he was assigned to duty in the far West, where he has frequently been in fights with Indians, and was brevetted Lieutenant-Colonel for gallantry in an engagement with a large band of Indians on the Owyhee River, Idaho Territory. Subsequently he was brevetted Colonel for gallantry in an engagement with a large band of Indians on the Malheur River, Oregon.

MORE TROUBLE POSSIBLY WITH THE SIOUX.

WINNIPEG, Manitoba, July 11.—It is reported that a band of Sioux Indians recently forcibly took possession of a large quantity of powder and balls from West Brothers, traders of Winnipeg, near the Souris River, and left immediately for the Black Hills.

NOTES FROM THE CAPITAL.

WASHINGTON, July 11, 1877.

Melville J. Salter has been appointed Register of the Land Office at Independence, Kansas.

The receipts from internal revenue to-day were $255,432 87, and from Customs, $444,475 01.

Assistant Commissioner of Patents Doolittle has to-day rendered a decision in the interference case of William N. Whiteley, of Springfield, Ohio, against L. J. McCormick and others, of Chicago, Ill., involving the question of priority of invention of a certain improved harvester. This decision reverses the finding of the Board of Appeals, and awards priority of invention to McCormick. The Assistant Commissioner of Patents has also decided the long pending interference case of George M. Phelps, of Brooklyn, N. Y., against E. B. Welch, of Cambridge, Mass., assignee of the patent of George L. Anders for an electric printing telegraph, which is extensively used by the Gold and Stock Boards, &c. The decision is in favor of the validity of the Anders patent.

The State Department to-day received from A. E. Lee, United States Consul-General at Frankfort-on-the-Main, a full report of the proceedings of an important meeting of manufacturers and delegates from commercial firms and societies in all parts of Germany, recently held in that city to consider the best means of preserving and promoting the national industry. The most important action of this meeting was the adoption of resolutions declaring that no commercial treaties should be concluded, and that no further reduction of the tariff should be enacted until a thorough inquiry has been made into the state of trade in Germany; recommending the reimposition of the duty on coin which was removed last January, and suggesting that unless increased protection be furnished to domestic industry, German manufacturing capital will seek investment in other countries. The meeting was attended by about 450 delegates.

SUBSCRIPTIONS FOR THE NEW BONDS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 11.—The popular subscriptions to the 4 per cent. bonds now amount to $18,000,000. Advices received at the Treasury Department from New-York financiers express the belief that the aggregate subscriptions will reach $25,000,000. The time for receiving popular subscriptions will expire on Monday next.

It is announced at the Treasury Department that gold that has lost in value from natural abrasion in circulation will be received at the Treasury in subscriptions for the 4 per cent. loan, and for other purposes, by weight. This would involve a loss to the depositor not exceeding 10 cents on eagles or double eagles.

FAILURE OF HEAVY PORK PACKERS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

PEORIA, Ill., July 11.—Tyng & Brotherson, heavy pork packers and grain dealers, have filed their voluntary petition in bankruptcy. Their liabilities are $120,000. A. G. Tyng, the senior partner, is a son of Rev. Dr. Tyng, of New-York City.

SINGULAR DEATH OF A YOUNG LADY.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., July 11.—A letter from Decatur, Ill., states that Miss Kate Kelley, an estimable young lady of that town, was stung in the mouth by a bee this morning, and so rapidly did the poison take effect that she was dead in eight minutes.

THE CONSTITUTION OF GEORGIA.

ATLANTA, Ga., July 11.—The Constitutional Convention met to-day and organized. Charles J. Jenkins was chosen President. In his address he said: "It is unnecessary to caution you against doing anything that would infringe upon the rights of the negro race." This was received with applause.

BASE-BALL.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, July 11.—Hartfords, 6; Cincinnatis, 2.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, July 11.—Stars, of Syracuse, 4; Buckeyes, 1.

ROCHESTER, July 11.—Auburns, 6; Rochesters, 5.

GENERAL ENGLISH NOTES.

THE SEASON IN THE METROPOLIS.

THE CABINET AND THE EASTERN QUESTION—INDECENT LITERATURE—A JOURNALISTIC DINNER TO GEN

trial in Paris. The injured Marquis is suing not for a divorce but for damages. By the French law he is entitled to half his wife's earnings, present and future, and he has also the right to claim in addition heavy damages as a salve to his injured feelings as a husband. It is said that it will come out in court that some of the magnificent royal presents made to Patti in the glowing paragraphs of the Continental press were bought and paid for by Patti herself. The old story of the bouquets bought by theatrical managers, only on a larger scale. Franchi, Patti's manager, told my friend that one day the Marquis came to him in a glow of unusual fury. "You should not suspect your wife," said Franchi pacifically; "it is really very wrong to charge her with infidelity." "Suspect!" exclaimed the infuriated husband, "Why, I saw Nicolini come out of her bed-room in the middle of the night." "You did!" said Franchi. "Yes, I myself," was the Marquis' reply. Franchi did not reply. He turned on his heel, merely looking what he would have done under the circumstances, but Patti's aristocratic husband prefers to leave matters in the hands of the legal tribunals.

The courts last year were occupied with the marital troubles of Vianesi and his wife. The papers were filled with the details of their loves and hates, their mutual infidelities, or supposed infidelities. Vianesi is the conductor at Covent Garden. He was one of a family of musical prodigies. It is said that the wife with whom he came before the courts was really not his wife in law. Another woman has just turned up in London. She has begged her way from Italy, and has arrived here almost barefooted. She declares she will drag Vianesi before the magistrates. Our foreign operatic celebrities, while they elevate the English taste for music, can hardly be said to set the nation an example in morals.

Coming from the Crystal Palace yesterday, after vainly endeavoring to hear the solos of "Israel in Egypt," and being delighted with the choruses, I was taken to Ravenstone House to dine. The boarding-house is generally regarded in England as a continental institution perfected in the United States. Among the other changes in English habits and customs is the gradual introduction of the boarding-house, on the huge expenses of private housekeeping and the tyranny of servants are already popularizing the co-operative system of living. Boarding-houses now flourish in London, Brighton, Ramsgate, Hastings, and other centres of life and fashion, and under the crystal shadows of Sydenham there is a boarding-house with "all the comforts of a pleasant home" where the inmates are relieved of the toil and responsibility of housekeeping, just the sort of communistic home one finds in New-York. The boarders have their separate rooms; they only meet at meals. There is a common drawing-room, where, after dinner every day, music, gossip, cards, and tea under the presidency of the hostess bring together the "happy family" of the house, and give a new zest to existence. The English are the most conservative people under the sun; but they are assimilating themselves more and more to the habits of the peoples who are continually coming and going, introducing new ideas of domestic economy, and leaving behind them their own particular landmarks of a special civilization.

Sir John Bennett, the picturesque-looking watch-maker of Cheapside, the champion of civic rights, the beloved of reporters, the garden-party-giving member of the Corporation of London, is surely coming to a great political-social grief. He ran for the honor of the Aldermanic bench the other day; the contest was severe; the voting fierce in the extreme; he was elected by a very narrow majority. A scrutiny was demanded by his defeated opponent, Mr. Waddell. At the moment of Sir John's success the betting against him increased. Even when the result of the polling was published, six to four was laid against the immaculate and virtuous Sir John's election. When ex-President Grant was presented with the freedom of the City, Sir John was advised not to appear in his Aldermanic gown, but to be still content with the humbler robes of the Common Councilman. When the Queen went to St. Paul's to return thanks for the recovery of the Prince of Wales from an attack of typhus fever, Mr. Bennett (he was plain John then) was one of the most conspicuous objects in the civic procession that opened the gates of Temple Bar to the royal pageant. He rode a white horse, typical, no doubt, of the purity of his character; though his sect did not argue in him the habit of riding the high horse every day. Since then he has been dubbed a knight, and his ambition soars as high as a seat in Parliament. An aldermanic gown is only the step intermediate; but alas for human hopes and electioneering tricks, they say Sir John's predilections are the contrary. The Court of Aldermen will declare against the watchmaker of Cheapside, and there will be another election.

As a wayside illustration of the financial business done in London, it may be mentioned that the sums passed through the bankers' clearing-houses for the week ending July 27, was £81,-000,000, as against £73,431,000 for the corresponding period of 1876. There was £26,-326,398 in gold and silver in the Bank of England last week. To add to which, the bank this week has made purchases of £27,000 in bar gold: while £60,000 has come in from New-York, and close upon £500,000 has been received from Alexandria, the Moselle, and the West Indies. On the other hand, nearly £500,-000 in gold and silver has gone to Calcutta, £50,000 to Australia, and, £130,000 odd to Bombay. These figures represent a pretty good week's work. Turkey and Russia just now appear to be out of the market in the way of loans. I called you, however, this morning the name of the Turkish provider in France, which has not yet transpired in any of the papers, English or foreign. The Whitehall *Review* quoted by the *Daily Telegraph* mentioned the successful negotiation of a Turkish loan in Paris of £2,000,000, the lenders being mentioned as persons deeply interested in Turkish bonds. The chief and almost the only lender in this transaction is the Comptoir d' Escompte, who placed at the disposal of the Sultan almost the entire sum of £2,000,000 on the security of the jewels and gems taken from the shrine at Mecca. If the middle-men who have carried this business through are as extravagant in their views of reward as such agents are in England, the Sultan will be fortunate if he gets a million and a quarter when the loan comes to his exchequer shorn of the various commissions which it will have to bear.

I learn from a private correspondent at the Porte that Constantinople is in a deplorable condition. High and low the people are making tremendous sacrifices for the war, but generally the population bear their distresses with patience. The influence of Mr. Layard, the English Ambassador at the Porte, is *nil*. He has none of the Oriental graces of Elliott, and the Turks are not in the humor to put up with his rough, out-spoken, and somewhat plebian manners. Some of the leading men left in Constantinople evidently begin to think that when the time for negotiation comes they might as well deal directly with Russia. Neither Austria nor England, it is presumed, will stand that; but even with the Russians well over the Danube it is early to say what may happen. My correspondent, who was the other day all despondency and despair, says the Turks have a really effective plan of defense still to be developed between the Danube and the Balkans, which will astonish the world. We shall see. The next few weeks represent a momentous epoch for Europe as well as for Turkey.

The Caxton celebration has not taken such a hold of the public mind as its promoters hoped for. The truth is the affair has been got up not exactly in honor of Caxton, but as a means of promoting the interests of the Printers' Pension Almshouse and Orphan Asylum. The Secretary of that excellent institution is a shrewd and indefatigable man, and enthusiastic in his office. This scheme of a Caxton celebration has been simmering in his mind for years. When he resolved to carry it out the project was as as good as done. He met with rebuffs on all hands. They only stimulated him. Once he had obtained one or two distinguished confederates, and had secured the patronage of Dean Stanley, the ball commenced to roll, and it is now at his feet. Westminster Abbey plays an important part in the history of printing, and Dean Stanley lives for this glorious relic. The exhibition of antiquities and curiosities connected with the art of printing is opened to-day in celebration of the four hundredth anniversary of its introduction into England by William Caxton. The *Illustrated London News* honors the event with some interesting illustrations of the great printer's life and work and of the early stages of his art. The more modern association of your great philosopher and educator, Benjamin Franklin, with the history of printing must not be forgotten when we look back over 400 years of British records. I hope presently to give you an account of the exhibition and all necessary particulars of the memorial proceedings. At present the nation is not paying much attention to them. The celebration was talked about a little when the Prince of Wales, honoring the Licensed Victuallers, declined to be the President of the Caxton Festival. The teetotallers drew awful conclusions from this choice of work; but I expect the Prince finds his duties in connection with the French Exhibition sufficiently onerous, without placing his time very much at the disposal of an exacting committee of Printers, engravers, and paper-makers.

THE TWEED CASE AGAIN.

JOHN GRAHAM AND HIS CLIENT.

HIS FEUD WITH THE TRIBUNE—HIS MISPLACED CONFIDENCE IN A HERALD REPORTER, AND HIS REAL SENTIMENTS IN REGARD TO SOME QUESTIONS OF PUBLIC INTEREST.

To the Editor of The New-York Times:

I am informed that a publication in the New-York *Tribune* of to-day reflects upon me in connection with (what is called) a statement of an ex-counsel of William M. Tweed, appearing in the New-York *Herald* of yesterday. I have not read that publication, nor do I mean to, as I have neither the desire nor sight to read such articles. I know that nothing can be written about me, in reference to my former professional relation to that man, in any way disparaging of or to me, without being literally manufactured. I am informed of its general import, however, by friends who have read the publication, and have been urged by them to take some notice of it.

I will first refer to the unfriendliness of the *Tribune* to me. Ever since my connection with the Macfarland trial, which occurred in 1870, I have understood (for I seldom see it) that it missed no opportunity of slanting at me in my professional appearances. It has uniformly been regarded as by no means pleasant to me, and as unwilling to refer to or criticise me with the charity all are supposed to require. Some few days prior to Nov. 29, 1876, as I was told, an announcement appeared in that paper, which reappeared more or less in the *Herald*, and was substantially repeated in the *Sun* of that date, to the effect *that Mr. Thurlow Weed stated that a proposition made by him to Mr. Tweed for "restitution," as a mode of terminating his long-enduring troubles, was defeated wholly or partially by my advice or influence.* I was then entitled to speak out and say that I would not only not have opposed such a thing had I known of it, (which I did not,) but must have been understood by a number of persons as favoring such a course, not so much as a *restitution*, for it has never been expressly admitted to me by any one that Mr. Tweed had anything to restore; but on the ground that a large civil liability was being pressed against him, and a compromise of the claim (right or wrong) might materially abate the fury of the pending criminal prosecutions. I could see that he might be *technically* liable where he might not be *morally*.

As soon as I read the statement in the *Sun* I addressed a communication to that paper, which appeared in its columns on the following day, Nov. 30, answering it. You can well imagine the effect of such a wanton falsehood upon me. It was evidently a part of a deeply laid scheme to gain sympathy for Mr. Tweed by means of fabrication. I feel sure that some of those who surround him had a hand in it, and can hardly acquit him.

I further caused a communication to be addressed by Mr. Owen to Mr. Weed on the subject, and also to Mr. Bernard Kelly, whose name was mixed up with the matter, and to Mr. Tweed himself. The following is a copy of Mr. Weed's reply:

NEW-YORK, Dec. 1, 1876.

DEAR SIR: Your letter inquiring whether I said to a *Tribune* reporter that Mr. Tweed's contemplated adjustments of the claims against him were defeated by Mr. Graham, is before me.

In conversation with that reporter, I stated that during the pendency of such an arrangement Bernard Kelly, a friend of Mr. Tweed, called on me to say that Mr. T., under the advice of his counsel, had concluded to go no further with the matters about which we had been in consultation. The reporter then inquired what counsel had thus advised him? I replied that Mr. Kelly had mentioned no name. Mr. Graham and Mr. Field were spoken of in newspapers as Mr. Tweed's counsel, but upon my saying that I had no knowledge of the counsel now referred to, the reporter left me, saying that he could obtain that information elsewhere. Respectfully yours,

THURLOW WEED.

The following is a fac-simile (as near as attainable) of the communication sent to Mr. Tweed, which he returned with the underwriting, which you will observe:

NEW-YORK, Dec. 1, 1876. }
237 BROADWAY. }

DEAR SIR: I am requested by Mr. Graham to ask you: Whether you ever authorized Mr. Bernard Kelly or any one else to state to Mr. Thurlow Weed or any person whatever, that he, [Mr. G.] in conjunction with others or singly, influenced you against an acceptance of a proposition for "restitution," suggested to you by Mr. Weed or any other person, as a mode of deliverance or escape from your difficulties; or whether you have ever stated to any person, if such a proposition was ever made to you, that you had communicated the fact to him, [Mr. G.] or asked or received his judgment or advice in relation to it?

Will you please answer without delay?

Yours respectfully, GEORGE OWEN.

WM. M. TWEED, Esq.

I am directed by Mr. W. M. Tweed to say no to both the above queries. Respectfully,

F. TWEED.

The following is an extract from Mr. Kelly's answer, dated Dec. 12:

MY DEAR MR. GRAHAM: In reference to the conversation I am reported to have had with Mr. Weed, I can only repeat what I wrote you before, that I have "absolutely no recollection of any such conversation" between Mr. Weed and myself, and am certain that I never took it on myself to make such a statement.

* * * * * * *

As ever, yours, BERNARD KELLY.

You will thus perceive that I had a plain legal remedy against different parties for assuming to start or circulate the slander they did. Mr. Weed distinctly disavows naming any counsel in his conversation with the *Tribune* reporter, and the insertion of my name as one of the counsel who defeated restitution was a sheer malicious invention on the part of whoever got up the statement. I was at first inclined to notice the occurrence in a legal form, but, considering the severe ordeal my fidelity to Mr. Tweed had passed me through, concluded that my physical condition demanded I should live in peace.

On the receipt of the communication from Mr. Tweed with the underwriting spoken of, Mr. Owen, at my instigation, sent a communication to him, to which he has never responded, containing the following extract:

"I have submitted your answers to mine of the 1st inst. to Mr. Graham.

"He wishes me to say that he considers that you were called upon to correct the false statements in the newspapers, as to him, without his interference. He is satisfied that you must have seen them, and, knowing their falsity, considers you should have scorned receiving any benefit from them.

"He wishes me further to say that there have been several slants at him in the newspapers, in connection with your matters, since he left them, and that they were of that character to leave no doubt in his mind that they had a particular and peculiar origin, and if not inspired by you, were prompted by persons around you, of whose fraud and wickedness he has had a very bitter experience. Why his name should be paraded before the public, to account for the unfortunateness of your present position, he cannot understand, and if it is intended he will not feel compelled to expose the truth in his vindication. If that does not show that he completely sacrificed himself to you, and that you fell a victim to your own course, he is very much mistaken."

I think I have given enough to satisfy any impartial reader that the *Tribune* is not as careful as it should be in what it publishes at my expense, or for the benefit of Mr. Tweed, whom it now seems so determined to serve. I say *now*, because, if I was correctly informed, that paper and the *World* did more to disparage what was done for him on the day of his sentence than any other newspaper, although the Court of Appeals have since virtually indorsed and upheld the most of what was done for him. While I acknowledge the right of all newspapers to criticise me publicly, and many of them have availed themselves of this right to their hearts' content, I am not called upon to go further.

I will now refer to the circumstances under which the statement in the *Herald* must have appeared.

On the 16th of June last, (I think it was,) as I had just emerged from the Astor House, in which my offices are, I encountered a gentleman I have known for many years in company with two others, to whom he introduced me. A gentleman was also in my company. After being introduced to the friends of my friend, I learned from him that he was connected with the *Herald*, the first I knew of it. He then stated that he had written certain notices in the *Herald* favorable to Mr. Tweed. He referred to them in detail. Among other things he remarked upon my healthful appearance; expressed great delight at it; said he was in court on the day Mr. Tweed was sentenced; that the points I argued on that occasion had been sustained by the Court of Appeals; that he was proud of it; that there was but one person in court unaffected by my remarks in mitigation of punishment, (though he named that person, I do not;) that I had done more work than any one counsel had been known to do in a given case, and that nothing could pay me for it, or the loss of health consequent upon it. About this point he exclaimed, (in substance:) "Why, do you know that many people think you retired upon the money you made out of Tweed, that you are living on that money, and don't care for business?" This, necessarily, called me out. While I distinctly told him I was not talking for newspapers, and he must not publish what I said, (to which he assented,) I indulged in harsh expressions in reference to Mr. Tweed and his ingratitude to me; said that out of four years, with no large exceptions, he had absorbed two years of my health, and left me with some two years of fearful, dangerous sickness; that all he had ever paid me was $16,000 for my services generally in his criminal matters, besides some $1,200 for miscellaneous services; that when it was supposed I was dying, and ought to put my worldly affairs in order, Mr. Owen had sent him a bill for $25,000, crediting him with $16,000 as paid, leaving a balance of $9,000; that he had never paid any attention to the bill, nor even noticed the communications of Mr. Owen on the subject; that I had sent him a communication over my own signature, some 18 or 20 pages long, reviewing his course to me, of which he had taken no notice; that he had left me to pay the fine of $250 inflicted upon me by the court for doing what I believed to be my religious duty; that three of his agents had trifled with me and my office, under pretense of coming there to look after and aid (as they could) in his business, and that I had had to discard them one after the other; that I had been drawn into his second trial by the vilest fraud and falsehood on the part of two of his agents; that my preference for his business had disgusted many of my clients, and no doubt numbers of them had left me on that account; that the four years I lost in his business and by sickness had almost exploded my office; that when I returned to it it was like commencing anew; that my income had been mainly suspended for some four years on his account and owing to him; that with the exception of some few thousand dollars I had received for my few appearances in court during that period, outside of his matters, I had nothing to show for the four years but the $16,000; that my expenses during my sickness—money actually laid out—were believed to be somewhere in the neighborhood of $40,000, for which I had had to draw upon my own resources, previously acquired; that any one could see that it would take a very large amount to place me where Mr. Tweed had found me; that on one of the days in court, in my exertions for him, I had sustained a life-long injury—something that would follow me to my grave; that, worst of all, was the loss of my health, which, though as well restored as my age would permit, could never be what it would have been. There were some other things spoken of, which I do not recall. This is about the substance. The gentleman I speak of stated that these facts ought to be publicly known, if for no other purpose than to contradict what was being circulated about one of the hotels of the City by an acknowledged agent of Mr. Tweed. He said the idea was that Mr. Tweed had nothing, and could return nothing, because the lawyers had got all. The conversation could not have much exceeded 15 minutes. We then parted, after my extending an invitation to him to call and see me at my office.

He did not call as soon as I expected, and some days afterward accidentally encountered me in a stage. Here we had few words on the subject of Mr. Tweed; nothing hardly, beyond his saying that he would like me to name when he could see me at my office, explaining his not calling by the condition of one of his eyes, which had prevented his going out, and was not then entirely well.

He came to my office on Saturday, the 7th inst. in the afternoon, and was with me some two hours and more. The interview was preceded by a solemn pledge that the fact of his calling should be kept a secret, and that nothing he learned should be made public. I told him distinctly that I wanted Mr. Tweed out of prison; that I would do nothing to prevent his getting out; that he was evidently a second man in the business; that there were unquestionably men of more intellectuality behind him, who provided that part of the capital required for the scheme which it was alleged he had carried out, and that what facts it might become necessary to publish at any time in vindication of myself I meant should appear for the first time over my own signature. All the pledges given were on the honor of a gentleman, and they were renewed, as his last words, as he left my office. This he has unhesitatingly admitted to Mr. Owen since.

While he was in my office there was not a very great amount of talking on either side. His time was principally consumed in reading papers. I showed him, in support of what I had told him, my own personal, private papers, got up in my office. He dwelt particularly upon the following passages in a communication sent by me to Mr. Tweed, under date of Oct. 20, 1875, not in a professional character at all, simply as a creditor to his debtor, for I had resigned absolutely from his matters on May 18, 1874:

"Among the other cruel and unwarrantable hardships imposed upon me, notwithstanding my (I do not go too far in saying) unparalleled self-sacrifice in serving you, has been my being compelled to pay a fine of $250, out of my own pocket, for endeavoring to prevent your being tried before a court which evidently meant to show you no quarter. How you could ever, for a moment, harbor the idea of allowing me to pay this money has been to me the most inexplicable mystery. No one who has heard this part of my narrative, and I have told it to many, has failed to utter the most emphatic and indignant denunciation and disapproval of this feature of your conduct. I can't contemplate it with no kind of composure.

"Another thing has pressed most heavily upon me. As one of your counsel I have been virtually published to the world as having taken (if not extorted) the most exorbitant fees from you. I have been credibly informed that one or your own relatives, months ago, circulated the amount of your expenditures as being $1,250,000! To whom have you paid this money? What proper way could there be of disbursing it? I was urged by my friends long since to insert in the columns of the newspapers a statement of how much you had paid me. Has not my toil been equal to that of others? I cannot dilate on this. It is too unpleasant."

The principal part of my talking consisted of explanations of different parts of the papers he read, and it is from what he read that some things in the statement in question must have been taken. He distinctly saw that Mr. Tweed was credited with $16,000, and a balance asked for of $9,000. Any reference to a "lady" was in one of the papers he read, but not similar to what is contained in the statement. While he was reading, he remarked, "These things ought to be known—why don't you sue?" My answer was, "I have nothing to sue for. I am notified in advance that Mr. Tweed has no property—that there is a judgment of over $6,000,000 against him, which cannot be collected—and I could only have my trouble for my pains." He several times urged that certain facts ought to be made public at once. I as often held him to his pledges, saying that I expected to have to use them some day or other in my own vindication, and that, if I had occasion to, I wanted them to appear first over my own signature—that everything I had told him was true, that it could be proved to be true, and would be, but for the folly of suing Mr. Tweed under the circumstances; that but for that, every thing would have been proved in court long before; that I had been advised by professional brethren of high standing to present Mr. Tweed with a bill for $60,000, at least, and hold him for the difference between that and the $16,000.

In reference to "professional secrets," is it to be maintained that a lawyer cannot tell the world that his clients have cheated him—robbed him—defrauded him of his hard earnings? Cannot he be a witness in court, where he sues for money earned, and expose the pecuniary transactions between himself and his clients—how much he has earned, and how much they have paid him? Can Mr. Tweed use me until I am worn out, and when I demand what he owes me, snap his fingers in my face, and tell me that is a "professional secret?" *You* cannot prove it if you sue for it, you have no other way of establishing it, and thus the debt is paid! I shall tell again all I told the gentleman in question, as often as I please, and as much more as is true, outside of the pale of "professional secrets."

I appeal to the manhood and candor of Mr. Tweed whether I hold a secret of any description as to his property, its past or present condition, which if revealed could injure him? I know no more about that matter than a child unborn, except as I have read it in newspapers and gained it from the outside world. I did not class myself among his civil lawyers after a few consultations, and when I was notified after that to attend consultations, the notice specified "to consult on criminal matters," or similar to that, and even after that I declined to attend criminal consultations, remarking to him (to use my own language) that in the school in which I was taught we were educated not to consult cases to death. I never knew the particulars of the mode in which he got bail in the civil action, except as I heard it talked of very casually, not in his presence, or as I learned it from the newspapers. Such a complete stranger was I to any alleged transfers of his property, that I did not know until late in the day, on the day he was sentenced, that a list of transfers had been published in one or more of the newspapers. If I have ever given any person to understand that I believed he had money, I have reasoned that he must have it from the opportunities he had for many years to accumulate it. I can know it in no other way. He certainly has never enlightened me. It is not very strange that I, a creditor, should insist that he, my debtor, had ample means to pay his debts if he were so inclined.

As to his *criminal* matters, I always thought he denied *criminality* from beginning to end. I certainly have nothing to reveal against him on that score, and was somewhat amazed when I read what purported to be his *first* letter to Mr. O'Conor, throwing himself (as it were) upon his merciful consideration. Those who know me will testify that, in the management of criminal cases, I strive to labor under the delusion (if delusion it is) that the parties I represent are innocent, injured, persecuted, and that I navigate my raft accordingly.

Now I proceed to the statement in question itself in the *Herald*. Any person acquainted with me would at once say that I could not be the author of it. It must be a personal enemy, I might almost say an idiot, who, on reading it, would believe that any considerable part of what it contains was mine. That I should speak in that way, in a casual conversation in a stage, during the few minutes I was there, with the clatter of vehicles and other noises all around, to a person who took no notes of what I said, who eyed me so closely as to give my manner and language at each point of my remarks, and who had nothing but memory to rely upon for the reproduction of the conversation, I would like to hear commented upon before an intelligent jury, to see how it would impress them. Would they not spurn it? If they would, why should not every reader of the *Herald* have seen that its article must have been framed upon imagination, fun, or something similar, on the part of whoever composed it? It is too unmistakably unreal to impose upon any sensible reader. When my character for dislike to interviewers and to having private conversations appear in the press is considered by those who know me, who are not a few, what must be thought by them of any person who would attach the least gravity to such an article? I solemnly aver that William M. Tweed, from what he knew of me, knew that I had not spoken as I am there made to speak, and that he knew my disavowal would appear at the proper time. I ask him to remember how often I divided and supported his grief, when he has said that the most difficult part of being near me was to get away from me, so much did he relish my presence, and answer whether he believes that any essential portion of what is there set forth was mine. I hope he will answer this over his own name, and state whether *he believes* what (I understand) was published in the *Tribune*, even though his course toward me has estranged me from him, I stood before two juries for him, and pleaded the best I could, when it was almost death to me to do it; when I was scarcely able to stand on my feet, (on one of the occasions patched up by a physician to go through the performance,) and when my head was in such a whirl as to render me almost unconscious of everything about me. Does he remember swearing to an affidavit to found a motion to postpone his second trial, to the effect *that he would be deprived of a substantial right without my presence*, when such men as Field, Fullerton, Bartlett, and others were on hand, eager for the prey? Did he hear the elder Bartlett, immediately after his conviction, (which, even if he were guilty, I can never believe was the result of a fair and impartial trial,) join in my application for a little time to make a motion in arrest of judgment, urging as one reason to the court *that I had had but two hours' sleep in the last 80 hours?* On that occasion I had to keep myself on my feet by holding on to the table. My associates will confirm this. Did he hear his own son, in the Sheriff's private office, on the evening of his sentence, almost beg me to go home, virtually telling me that I was physically unfit to be there? Will he, then, avow a belief that I have released any secret my professional oath demanded I should imprison? Again, I ask him to answer over his own signature. Though he may disapprove of my publishing the fact that he owes me, and my feelings consequent upon it, he should never seek for an unworthy revenge, which libeling me is.

In the conversation with the gentleman at my office, there was nothing said about Mr. Tweed's being unpopular on his merits, his running for Sheriff, the votes he got or could get. His general personal attributes were not referred to, nor any allusion made to Mr. Sweeny, as stated. No allusion was made to himself or family socially, nor to his meanness to other counsel than myself, nor to a lease of the Metropolitan Hotel procured for his son, nor as to how the hotel was furnished, or its object. No allusion was made to the Democratic or Republican Party, as stated. Not a word of the kind. Nor as to Republican associates. No such words as "notorious liar" were used. Mr. Sweeny and Mr. Tweed were not contrasted as stated. The "putting up jobs" is imaginary. The statement as to Mr. Morrissey is offensive to me personally. I feel called upon to explain it when I meet him. I referred to Mr. Morrissey to praise him, not to concede that he was engaged in any illegal pursuit. I cannot account for this mistake. The statement that I was speaking for the world, or to affect the world, is incorrect. I was speaking to *secrecy*. Secrecy, secured to me by repeated pledges of the honor of a gentleman. What money Mr. Tweed paid me was not said to have been paid grudgingly. It was not stated that he was worth from $6,000,000 to $12,-000,000, nor that his sons held his real estate, nor who held it, nor that he had $1,000,000 in bonds, or any other amount, in this country; nor that he was interested in foreign stocks. The allusion to the railroad in Spain is simply out of all reason. I never heard of such a thing until I saw the publication in question. Nothing was said about persons holding his property being unwilling to surrender it, nor about any "lady" being opposed to such a thing.

I said that I had not read 10 sentences of the public statements by his counsel, nor as much of the Attorney-General's. I did say that my eyes fell upon that portion of the latter gentleman's statement where he spoke about swearing to order, and that if he believed that he acted right. I repeat it now, and am glad to do it.

I also stated that Mr. Tweed ought to be heavily corroborated in any evidence he might give, and that checks did not necessarily yield that corroboration. The allusion to a check of a large amount, given as a trap or a fraud, is not correct. What was learned in that respect, which is not what is set out in the statement in question, was gathered from reading a paper. The character of that check was stated by one of the counsel for the prosecution in open court, on one of Mr. Tweed's trials, and became a public fact. Such words as "insincere hypocrite" were not used. What may have been the effect of the words used it is not for me to say. As for his confessing to the newspapers, nothing of the kind was said. I utterly disapprove of such a thing. If men who have stood fair are to be blackened, let it be when they are face to face with their accusers. I did say, in effect, that I thought that truly great and good man, Mr. O'Conor, would hardly ever again take an active part in worldly matters, and that I did not believe he would act as was suggested in Mr. Tweed's matters.

I have thus generally gone over the statement in the *Herald*. The conversation it purports to exhibit really never took place. So the gentleman who made it has admitted to Mr. Owen, frankly and freely, with the exceptions I myself admit. He stated furthermore that, virtually, he would assume the responsibility of all its imaginative features. As I have been most grossly scandalized on the strength of what appeared in a newspaper, as though its words were necessarily equal to those of Holy Writ, it would seem as though more caution ought to be observed for the future. The aphorism

"Pictoribus atque poetis quidlibet audendi
Semper fuit aequa potestas,"

(Painters and poets have an equal license in boldness, or, not so elegantly or correctly translated, travelers and old men lie by authority,) should not be extended to our editorial chairs. The press is only valuable in the dissemination of truth, and truth has not infrequently to be dug for as "hidden treasure."

JOHN GRAHAM.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, July 10, 1877.

TEXAS IMMIGRANTS MURDERED.

In its notes of news from Texas, the New-Orleans *Democrat* says: "Last week a family of immigrants in camp near Stockdale, in Wilson County, was attacked early in the morning by a man named Thomas and his two sons, and the father, mother, and three sons were murdered by the inhuman wretches. A son, who was picking up brushwood near by for the breakfast fire, ran off through the woods and fortunately met a detachment of Lieut. Hall's men who were passing, and told them of the murderers. They proceeded to the camp and caught Thomas and his sons in the act of rifling the trunks of the murdered family, and took from the person of one of the young Thomases $1,500 in money."

POLITICAL MISCELLANY.

THE LOUISIANA DEMOCRATS.

WHAT ONE OF THE PARTY PAPERS HAS TO SAY ABOUT THE WANT OF HARMONY AND THE OPPOSITION TO GOV. NICHOLLS.

From the New-Orleans Times, July 8.

If there be anything in indications, matters political are not as harmonious as the uninitiated would infer. A breach which developed quite early in the Spring is visibly widening, and by the next meeting of the General Assembly it may become obvious to the most unobserving looker on. The statement contained in a special dispatch from this city to THE NEW-YORK TIMES was a shrewed guess.

It is said to be true that Gov. Nicholls pronounced the prosecution of the Returning Board in violation, in spirit at least, of the solemn compact of the General Assembly. The joint resolution, he urged, was passed in good faith. It is more than probable that if Wells, Anderson, Casanave, and Kenner were convicted, he would interpose the Executive pardon, and it is just as probable that the act would be made a pretext for his impeachment.

Quite recently no less than three important State officers urged Gov. Nicholls to write a note to the Grand Jury requesting that body to desist from further investigation of the matter, and it is confidently believed—had the Governor been foolish enough to sign the document—it would have been held over him as *terrorem*, and would most probably have been made the basis of a charge of high crimes and misdemeanors.

Fortunately, the Governor knew something of the real character of the three applicants, and did not choose to put himself on record as attempting to usurp the prerogatives of a co-ordinate branch of the Government. That a majority of ordinary dimensions has opposed him almost from the hour that he was inducted into office few men who care to inform themselves concerning our secret political history are unaware. That they have already secured a very large slice of the State patronage is so obvious that he who runs may read. That its ramifications extend through both branches of the General Assembly and many of the subordinate departments of the Government might be readily established if a close record of past occurrences were kept. The intentions of this element, as avowed by the more outspoken, is the wholesale prosecution of all ex-officeholders against whom the slightest charge can be made. Already deserters from the radical phalanx have commenced to furnish information, and it will not be long before sufficient will be known to spread terror among all who remain in the State. Not content with convicting the underlings, the more enthusiastic talk confidently of prosecuting the political magnates of the land. It is contended by the ring that it is a party to no compact, and made no pledges of immunity for any offense.

A movement is on foot to secure the indictment of no less persons than Stanley Matthews and John Sherman as accessories before and after the fact to the crime of presenting the political arguments against the Returning Board. Both were here some time during the canvass, and both publicly vindicated the action of the board. What they advised in the premises might be difficult to prove, but the logic of such a movement against them can readily be perceived.

As THE NEW-YORK TIMES' man telegraphed, the cases against the Returning Board will be vigorously prosecuted, but whether or not prosecutions will end here the future can only determine. It might be proper to state that the opposition against Gov. Nicholls and the attempt, should opportunity present itself, to drive him from power, is restricted solely to this city. In the country he has a host of friends and as earnest supporters as existed on the 9th of January, and the chances are that if legislative action should be attempted in January, the country members of both political parties would stand by him to a man.

THE LOUISIANA RETURNING BOARD.

ITS RESPONSIBILITY TO THE STATE AUTHORITY WHICH CREATED IT—VIEWS OF GEN. J. R. HAWLEY, ONE OF THE COMMISSION.

From the Hartford Courant, July 10.

The Returning Board is a creation of the Louisiana Legislature. It has existed many years, and is continued by the present Democratic Legislature. It acts wholly under State laws, and is responsible to State authorities only. If the latter believe that the board corruptly meddled with the returns, they may prosecute, with no one out of that State to hinder. The affair can have no bearing upon the status of President Hayes or any other national interest. The Electoral Commission took the vote of the State as the board decided, after most elaborate argument, that no provision was made for an investigation into the details when a State declared and forwarded its vote. Republicans would regret to be compelled to believe that the board had committed the alleged crimes, but if they have done so they must take the consequences. It would give little satisfaction to observe in reply that the Democrats committed greater crimes. Without doubt, an impartial judge, if one could be found, would say that Louisiana voting peacefully would have given Hayes and Wheeler 10,000 majority, and the Returning Board in general observed the spirit and letter of the law in rejecting the vote of the bull-dozed parishes.

Upon the late settlement of the difficulties in Louisiana there was a brief era of good feeling. The Nicholls or Democratic Legislature in this crisis of affairs, desirous of showing its magnanimity, passed an admirable series of resolutions deprecating any attempted persecution from any quarter of individuals for "past political conduct." That fairly represented the prominent sentiment of the Democratic Party at the moment. This was the talk of the streets and hotels, and is all there was of bargain or understanding. Gov. Nicholls meant it then and means it now. But there were and are two well-defined factions in the Democratic Party of Louisiana. One is sensible and patriotic; the other is no whit changed in spirit and temper from the worst days of the rebellion. Viewed in a merely partisan light, the Republicans have nothing to regret in this action. It proves what was alleged even by New-Orleans Democrats of the irreconcilable bitterness of a section of their party, and it hastens the division of that party. It will in all probability cause the admission of Gov. Kellogg to the United States Senate. He was elected Senator while the Packard Legislature had a quorum in both branches. That very nearly all the members went over to the Nicholls Legislature and then again joined in the election of Spofford does not vitiate their former action. The Senate Committee on Privileges and Elections had agreed upon a report in Kellogg's favor before the close of the last session, and will doubtless be able to carry it through the Senate.

GOV. CROSWELL ON THE POLICY.

In his Fourth of July address at Jackson, Mich., Gov. Croswell, of that State, said: "Some of you say that the Southern people have not appreciated the leniency extended to them; that they have exhibited a disposition to deepen rather than to heel the wounds of the war. You point to recent events, such as the discourtesy claimed to have been shown to Chief-Justice Waite in South Carolina, and to untried and unpunished murderers shielded and excused like those in the Chisolm affair. You make a great chapter of charges against the South, and ask if we are to go on forever wrangling and quarreling over deeds of unkindness and violence of such a character. I answer, no. I have faith that we shall yet be one homogeneous people. I look to commerce and trade, to migration and emigration, to association and intercourse, and to marriage and death, and to time, as more effective means for the accomplishment of this result than all the party platforms or policies that can possibly be devised. A new generation is rapidly coming upon the stage; it will forget the bitterness of the past. History is full of such examples. England and Scotland were generations and ages at the Scotchman of to-day is as loyal to Britain as, though Wallace and Bruce had never been born, or Culloden or Bannockburn had never been fought. Non-interference is the experiment of the hour. Whatever may be our personal feelings, let us give it a fair trial. The rebellious people of the South have been restored to all their rights in the Union; they are to-day in absolute control of their State Governments; they are largely represented by men of their own class in the councils of the nation. Now, if they will be true to their pledges, if they will but rally to a faithful and honest support of the Government, discord will cease and unity prevail. The control is in their own hands, and they can make it what they please. Of one thing I am confident; the people of the United States have determined that, come what may come, this Government shall be administered in the spirit of the principles that prevailed in the recent great struggle. They have pledged themselves that all the people of the Republic shall be forever free, and that its banner shall protect every man under it, however humble, in all his just rights, whether he be in the frosty regions of the North or where the rich magnolias blossom at the South. No attempt at complete reconciliation will be successful that suffers any man or lot of men to lay so much as the weight of a finger upon any citizen to deprive him of his just rights. If the men of the South administer their State Governments upon this principle they may perpetuate their power. If they do not, they miss their crowning opportunity, and sooner or later the end will be attained by other means. Laying aside all passion and prejudice, let us hope that broad and comprehensive views may prevail, and that, keeping faith with God and man, the nation may steadily move forward upon its beneficent and grand career to maintain free institutions and perpetuate popular government."

THE PROHIBITORY PLANK IN IOWA.

Hon. H. W. Maxwell, President of the Iowa Temperance Alliance, lately wrote to Hon. John H. Gear, the Republican candidate for Governor, inquiring as to his position upon the temperance question and the prohibition plank in the State Republican platform. Mr. Gear responded as follows in a letter:

"I have been a Republican since the organization of the party; have always stood by the party through good and evil report; have believed and do believe in its principles as set forth in its platforms from time to time by our State and National Conventions. The State Convention which assembled in your city on the 27th of June last conferred on me the high honor of a nomination to the Chief Magistracy of the State. I have accepted this nomination with gratitude, and I trust with a full appreciation on my part of the grave and delicate responsibilities which surround this high position. I regard the question involved in the eleventh resolution of the State platform as a purely legislative one, to be determined by the people when they elect members of the General Assembly, if the people of the State wish to intensify the present law, it is their right, which they will doubtless exercise, to elect members of the General Assembly in favor of such intensification; if, on the contrary, they wish to adopt other and different laws from those now on the statute books, they will elect members of the General Assembly who coincide with their views. The Constitution of the State makes the Governor simply an executive officer. Article 9 of section 4 of the Constitution provides that the Executive shall take care that the laws are faithfully executed. As I understand this, it is his duty to see that all laws are enforced, and I shall endeavor to discharge this solemn duty in strict accordance with the official oath which I shall be called upon to take if my nomination shall be confirmed and ratified by a popular election."

A POOR MAN'S CLAIM.

HE ASKES POSSESS

SKETCHES IN CALIFORNIA.

CLIMATE AND ITS CHARACTERISTICS.

THE DROUGHT—PLANS FOR ITS FUTURE PREVENTION—THE IRRIGATION QUESTION—GROWTH OF SAN FRANCISCO—LOFTY AND COSTLY STRUCTURES—A FINANCIAL DEPRESSION—STOCK SPECULATIONS—THE RAILWAY SYSTEM.

From Our Special Correspondent.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Tuesday, July 3, 1877.

The wayfarer from New-York who comes to San Francisco at this season is generally a happy being. He finds a genial climate, and though the days are occasionally warm, and there may be a dust-laden breeze in the afternoon, the nights are invariably cool enough to render a blanket desirable in the houses devoted to slumber. For an evening ride, a light overcoat is useful to keep away the cold, especially if the stranger's moral principles are opposed to liquid heat, taken internally at the many hostelries which abound here. You wear your Spring clothing without discomfort through the entire Summer; in fact, the same clothing answers for the whole year, with slight changes for rainy and dry seasons. Perspiration is not an attribute of the dog-days of San Francisco, nor is congelation familiar to those who live here during the Winter solstice. When it rains it rains in earnest, and sometimes for several days at a time, until you begin to think there is no let up to the flood. But this is the season without rain, save an occasional sprinkle, and you can make your plans for outdoor excursions around the city without fear of a drenching. "Next Sunday," said a friend to me one day last week, "I want you to make a little trip with me around the suburbs. Understand that the engagement is positive, for the day will certainly be fine." The day was a fine one—just like all the others for the preceding week—and had I been allowed to order it I would have changed nothing, except, perhaps, to temper the force of the afternoon wind. But on the other hand, these winds provide a pure atmosphere for the San Franciscan lungs, and make the city one of the healthiest in the world.

In the Southern part of the State, as you already know, there has been a scarcity of rain, and the crops of that region will be greatly reduced this season. Reports of the extent of the damage are somewhat contradictory, but all agree that it will be very great. In some sections the wheat crop is destroyed completely and in others it will be only a half, a third, or a quarter of the usual amount. Pasturage has suffered, and the owners of flocks and herds are unable to feed their stock. Many cattle and sheep have died of starvation, and many others will die before the end of Summer. Thousands of animals have been driven north, to points where there is good pasturage, and will thus be saved. The Southern and Central Pacific Railways have adopted a special rate for moving stock to green fields and pastures new, and have already transported several hundred car-loads of cattle and sheep. The price for this transportation is barely enough to pay for handling, and is popularly known in the offices of the railways as "starvation rates," in contradistinction to the ordinary charges for taking stock to market. The transportation has been both south and north, many animals having been taken to the valley of the Colorado River since the railway was opened to Colorado, in order that the drought will affect disastrously the business of California this year is generally admitted, though many persons make light of it and think the damage will not be serious. Some even think that the ultimate results will prove beneficial, as the poor qualities of stock will be killed off to make way for better breeds, while in the wheat-growing regions more attention will be given to irrigation, so that a calamity like the present may be prevented in future.

Probably the question of irrigation has been more generally discussed this year than ever before, and I find many men of high position taking a deep interest in the matter. Ex-Gov. Stanford has given it a great deal of study, and suggests that the way out of the difficulty is not so hard as many people imagine. "There is plenty of water in Southern and Central California," he says, "to prevent a drought, if it were properly collected and used. The State should adopt a system of irrigation, so that the water which falls in superabundance at certain seasons could be stored until wanted, and then let out from the dykes, reeting and storing ponds. Many glens and valleys could be easily converted into lakes by constructing dams across their outlets, and there the water could be let out as wanted, and distributed through canals and ditches. Such a system would cost some millions of dollars, and it should be done by the State and under the control of a board of engineers, so as to make it uniform and extensive in its operation. The cost would be great, but I think it would be returned in a few years by the sale of lands, whose value would be greatly increased. A tax could be laid upon the lands thus benefited just as the levee tax is laid upon the Lower Mississippi, and a certain price could be charged for the water, graduated according to the quantity used."

I am of opinion that some system like this will be adopted before many years; in point of fact there must be something of the kind to avert the possibility of an occasional failure of crops and the starvation of thousands of head of stock. When it is a settled fact that drought is impossible in the farming regions of California, the settlement of the country will proceed with great rapidity. This State possesses wonderful agricultural resources, as her immense wheat crop in prosperous years has shown. It only remains to make all the years of equal and assured prosperity, and I am confident that this can and will be done. Adversity is worse here than on the Eastern coast, for the reason that the rate of interest is very high and a great many people are in debt. A small harvest is bad for the Eastern farmer, but it is worse as a general thing for the California one.

Since I was here 11 years ago there has been a considerable increase of population all over the State, but in no such degree as in San Francisco. In 1866 this city claimed 125,000 inhabitants; now it claims 300,000, and has, I should think, not less than 250,000. Its area has extended in two ways, or perhaps I should better say in six ways, as it has spread to the four points of the compass horizontally, and up into the air and down into the ground vertically. The water-front is pushing spasmodically into the bay, and there are whole blocks of buildings where in former days ships lay at anchor with plenty of water under their keels. On the north front there has been a similar growth into the water, while on the west and south acres and acres where once was barren earth and shifting sand have been covered with buildings and paved streets. I observe that the afternoon wind is not so heavily charged with sand as of yore, for the simple reason that the sand area has been greatly reduced. In course of time, when the city covers the entire peninsula, and the authorities provide it with dense and frequently-sprinkled streets, the post-meridian zephyr of San Francisco will be pure as the breath of a canary bird, and the annual consumption of whisk-brooms and clothes-brushes will be greatly reduced. Diligent search has been made for a plant that will grow upon sand, so that the moving mounds around the city can be held in subjection. Up to the present time none has been found that meets all the requirements, though there are some that do so in part.

I said the growth had been vertical as well as lateral. Deeper cellars have been dug and artesian wells bored. Some of the latter have been very successful, and make a material addition to the water supply of San Francisco. I remark, by the way, that many persons apprehend a water famine this season, and the City Fathers have issued orders reducing the consumption. The city is badly situated so far as the water supply is concerned, as the sandy peninsula can only give a certain amount. Sooner or later the scheme for tapping Lake Tahoe must be carried out, unless some nearer supply can be found, and when this is done the San Franciscan will no longer be restricted in his baths, or compelled to drink beer and whisky when he greatly prefers water. The increased value of land has led to the construction of lofty buildings, so that five and six storied structures are far more frequent than of yore. Possibly they may prove disastrous when a real, lively, healthy earthquake comes along some day, but thus far nothing has occurred to affect their stability. The Nevada Bank has a splendid building that would do honor to any city on the globe, while the Palace Hotel, a conception of the lamented Ralston, borders on the stupendous. I believe I have seen every great hotel in this country and in Europe, and readily acknowledge that the Palace stands at the head. Its glass-roofed court-yard is larger and far more imposing than that of any European rival; its corridors are literally palatial, and I candidly believe that it contains more bath-rooms than all the hotels of Paris, Berlin, and Vienna combined. Its rooms are arranged in suites of two, and between the two there is a bath-room; and then there is a further arrangement so that two suites may be united into one, and each room entered without passing through another. I have never seen anything in the hotel line as elaborate and regardless of expense as the Palace; its cost is variously stated at three, four, and five million dollars, and, considering the price of labor and materials here, I can well believe that the last named figure is not far out of the way. Californians are very proud of it, all except those interested in rival hotels, but I fancy none of them would like to buy it at cost. How it can ever pay even ordinary interest (let alone a California rate) on the expense of construction and furnishing I cannot understand, and a great many other persons confess themselves in the same category. San Francisco is overstocked with hotels, and did not need the Palace more than Tabby Thomas requires a dual caudal termination, but now that she has it she is very proud of the possession.

Just at present the city is depressed over the recent great decline in stocks, and many fortunes and competencies have been swept away. The worst feature about the state of society or population is the fever for speculation which prevails universally. Nobody is willing to get wealth in the ordinary way; all are in confident hopes of a rapid course to fortune, and are sustained and soothed by the knowledge that thousands before them have become rich in lucky moments. Everybody has the fever, from the highest to the lowest and from the lowest to the highest again. The chamber-maid asks for your paper a moment to see how Consolidated Virginia stands, and the bootblack suspends the polishing of your boots to ask the quotation for Old Kentuck. At the dinner-table you remark to a friend that you have positive information of a new lead on Red Dog which will send the stock upward as soon as the fact is known. The waiter hears it, and at once dispatches a confidential messenger to his broker with instructions to buy 100 shares of Red Dog immediately. The rosy-cheeked, 20-year old daughter of a gentleman on whom you are calling can tell you all about stocks, and so can her music-teacher and her waiting-maid. Everybody understands stocks, and everybody to use a slang phrase, "has been there." About once a year, though not regularly so, there is a grand rise; a few persons become rich, and a very few remain so, but nine out of ten emerge from the market poorer than when they entered. After a rise there is a fall, and as the great majority buy on a high market and sell on a low one, the result is easy to foresee. The money passes into a few hands, and out of the speculation some colossal fortunes have been made at the expense of the million. And it will doubtless be thus as long as San Francisco stands and human nature remains unchanged.

Several whom I knew here in 1866 as wealthy men are without fortune now. It is said that men who were millionaires a few years ago are beggars now; perhaps the statement is not literally correct, but I fear it is uncomfortably close to the truth. A friend yesterday pointed out a little shop, about 6 feet wide and 10 feet deep, containing a stock worth perhaps $100. "That man," said he, pointing to the keeper, "made half a million dollars in business and retired. He went into stocks, lost everything, and a few friends have set him up in that little stall." And another says, as I encounter him on Montgomery-street, "I just loaned $1 to a man whose check two years ago was good for $1,000,000; he borrows now of old friends to keep himself alive; stocks have done it." I might give many instances like these without exhausting my list. A man I met in New-York a few years ago with a fortune made in California is now book-keeper here on a moderate salary. "They scooped me," he says. "I was on the wrong side of the market, and they took my last dollar, but I'll be even with them yet." This is the prevailing spirit. Some become discouraged, and plod on without venturing again, but the great majority are hopeful, and confidently look forward to coming out all right once more. The indomitable will is an important element of Californian character; it accomplishes a great deal, and has done much for the prosperity of this coast.

The railway system of the coast has grown rapidly and is still progressing. Recently two lines have been opened northward to the Russian River Valley, tapping the famous redwood forests and opening up an agricultural region of great wealth. Redwood lumber is coming rapidly into market and running sharp competition with Oregon pine; the tree is coniferous, not unlike the pine or cedar in appearance, and its wood has a reddish color, whence its name is derived. The open country of the Russian River Valley is moistened by the frequent fogs; it has grain fields of immense extent and equally immense pastures, which furnish, through vaccine assistance, much of the milk, butter, and cheese consumed here. In the city street railways have multiplied as fast as the population has required them, and there are few points in San Francisco unattainable by street cars. The stranger observes a peculiar nuisance about these railways, the conductors ring their bells violently for minutes together before starting, and they halt and do the same at the crossings of the principal streets. The noise is provocative of profanity on the part of the ungodly, and I am told that rooms near a terminus or halting place are untenable by nervous persons in consequence of the perpetual jangle from morning till night, and from night till morning. The bell-ringing is not a voluntary act of the conductors, but results from a positive order of the Directors, whose descent from idiots or lunatics is doubtless nearer than they suspect. Recently some patriotic citizens, who hope to benefit both the public and themselves, have started a United Carriage Company, with the object of doing away with the hack nuisance. They provide clean and well-built carriages and coupés by the hour or by the course at rates so low as to disgust the ordinary Jehu. The hotels and railways give them a cordial support, but not so the hackmen, who see an end of making an honest living by swindling their patrons. When shall we have a similar enterprise in New-York?

One more topic and I am done. The Chinese question has as many knots as ever, and is not yet near a solution. I think I find a growing unpopularity of the Chinese, as several of my acquaintances, formerly friendly to the Orientals, are now opposed to them. They tell me that the Chinese have been of great use in the past in the construction of railways, development of agricultural and other work, but that the time for them is gone. On the other hand, many persons declare that should the Chinese be expelled many industries would be suspended altogether, and that California without them would be but a remnant of itself. Probably both statements have a fair foundation, and a middle position between them would be about right. That there are many white men willing to work who are now unemployed, I have reason to believe, but they could not meet a tenth part of the labor demand if no Chinese were here. Demand and supply are having their effect in this matter as in all others, and the Chinese immigration is on the decrease. Persecution of the Chinese on the part of the ignorant and brutal is as active as ever, and is sustained by many persons whose ignorance is no excuse. Nearly all the politicians are opposed to the Chinese for the reason that the latter are without votes, while their opponents go early and often to the ballot-box. Probably the right of suffrage extended to John would give him many warm friends among his present enemies, and I understand that the leading Chinese residents of California are making preparations to secure the rights of citizenship to men from Canton or Shanghai as well as to those from Dublin or Hamburg. T. W. K.

A MOBILE STREET-CAR INCIDENT.

The Mobile (Ala.) *Register* relates the following: "Wednesday night we were a witness of an act of rudeness and impoliteness on the part of a well-dressed woman that we never before believed a lady of this city would be guilty of. It was at Frascati. The Royal-street car stood just outside the bars, and was closely filled, five on a seat. The seat next to the forward one was filled with five ladies, one of them quite an old lady. A young woman crowded up into this seat, where there was not room to stand without seriously incommoding those who sat there, and defiantly announced that she was going to stand there, and that nobody could put her out. The old lady, with that true politeness which is wasted on such specimens of womanhood, got up, with her daughters, and vacated the entire seat. The intruder plumped herself down into the seat, called her comrades, and, with a coarse laugh, said her action would make that old woman get out. The lower seat would make that old woman get out. The lower seat would make that old woman get out. The whole car-load."

THE FATAL FIRST WEEK IN JULY.

How great has been the mortality among children in Baltimore in the first week in July in recent years, is shown by a paragraph in the *Gazette* of the 10th inst., which says: "During the week past there were 139 deaths under 1 year, 26 between 1 and 2 years, and 8 between 2 and 5 years; total, 183. Of these 100 died from cholera infantum, 18 from whooping cough, 11 from diphtheria, 7 from scarlet fever, and 47 from other diseases. In the corresponding week of last year, out of 232 deaths, 144 were under 5 years, and of these 119 were under 1 year; 80 of them died of cholera infantum. In the same week of 1875, out of 205 deaths, 131 were under 5 years, 113 of them under 1 year, and 70 died from cholera infantum. In 1874 there were 157 deaths of children under 5 years, 120 under 1 year, and 80 from cholera infantum. In 1873 57 died of the same disease; in 1872 there were 173 children under 5 years died, 66 of them from

The New York Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, JULY 12, 1877.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—WOODLEIGH—Miss Lottie Allen, Miss Marie Bates, Mr. Theodore Hamilton, Mr. Cyril Searle.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.—EVANGELINE—Miss Sophie Worrell, Miss Lizzie Harold, Mr. M. C. Daly, Mr. H. Hunter.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—THE THREE GUARDSMEN.

BROADWAY THEATRE.—MAZEPPA—Miss Fanny Louise Buckingham.

NEW-YORK AQUARIUM—RARE AND CURIOUS FISH, MARSHALIA, STATUARY, &c.—Day and Evening.

GILMORE'S GARDEN—GRAND CONCERT AND SUMMER NIGHT'S ENTERTAINMENT.

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THE "TIMES" FOR THE SUMMER.

Persons leaving the City for the Summer can have THE TIMES *mailed to their address for $1 per month, postage prepaid.*

The Signal Service Bureau reports indicate, for the Middle Atlantic States, higher pressure, stationary temperature, variable winds shifting to southerly, and clear or partly cloudy weather, and rain areas at Southern stations.

The statement comes from Washington that the President's order regarding office-holders has caused the disbandment of the Republican organization in Mississippi. We do not know that the disbandment is permanent, or that new men cannot be found willing and able to take the places of the gentlemen who have resolved to serve their country and let their party go. But if this prove to be the case, we can imagine worse calamities, even from a partisan standpoint. It is a question which has been discussed among the Republicans of Mississippi, whether it would not be wise in the present condition of affairs to leave the control of the State to the Democrats until such time as these should quarrel, when an alliance with the minority would become possible, and the evils of a race conflict would be avoided. It has been argued in that State that the only way in which politics can be relieved of violence is to "divide the bull-dozers." The opportunity to test this policy may be at hand.

The details given in our Washington dispatches with regard to the contemplated removal of Capt. BRACKETT from the position of Special Agent of the Treasury do not improve the aspect of that transaction. It is a very singular method of rewarding conspicuously able service to degrade the officer who has performed it, and if the Assistant Secretary, the acting chief of the Special Agents, or any other Treasury official imagines that to be in accordance with the principles of civil service reform, the sooner he is disabused of such a notion the better. If, in the estimation of certain magnates of the Treasury, Capt. BRACKETT be "merely a detective," and quite unfitted for the higher and more occult duties of a Special Agent, it would be interesting to learn how they have discovered the special and pre-eminent fitness of Mr. WEEKS, of Brooklyn, to perform duties for which Capt. BRACKETT is assumed to be unfit. Special Agents are evidently born, not made, and a long period of activity in ward politics, coupled with some familiarity with the organization of secret societies of illiberal tendencies and mischievous influence, appears to be the proper kind of training for an aspirant for admission to the ranks of this privileged class.

Some instructive facts will be found in another column in regard to the recent management of the affairs of the Dock Department. They afford an instructive commentary on Gov. ROBINSON'S veto of the bill legislating that department out of existence, and they show how absolutely superfluous is a very large proportion of its employes and its floating "plant." From its costly suite of elaborately furnished offices to its tugs, scows, dredges, pile-drivers, &c., the department is simply a contrivance for the useless expenditure of public money. Its force of five watchmen charged with the duty of guarding a lot of piles sunk in the bed of the river is a very fair type of the entire organization. If Commissioner VANDERPOEL can clean out the set of political bummers and barnacles who have found refuge in the Dock Department, he will earn public respect and gratitude. Only he must keep clear of the suspicion of using his office for the purpose of controlling its patronage rather than with the view of serving the interests of the City. Every other department in the City is kept in a state of chronic disorganization by the intrigues of Tammany Hall to dictate its appointments, and it would be a refreshing novelty to have the Dock Department troubled only by a resolute demand for economy and retrenchment.

In yesterday's proceedings of the Board of Aldermen there was another evidence of how idle it is to expect anything like honest or economical government in New-York while the politicians of the slums control the administration of its affairs. A resolution was adopted requiring the Departments of Public Works, Parks, and Docks to insert in all contracts a clause requiring those who undertake such contracts to pay for labor at the same rates as are paid by the departments themselves. In other words, the City not only refuses to take advantage of the market rates of labor in paying its own employes, but enjoins all to whom it gives out work against paying rates as low as those paid in private undertakings. From this to the establishment of socialistic workshops there is but a step, and it is doubtless a matter of perfect indifference to our Aldermanic demagogues that such a rule is quite as much a robbery of labor as it is of the unfortunate property-owners who are compelled to pay for street improvements at rates arbitrarily raised above the market price.

Mr. JOHN GRAHAM sets forth elsewhere some of his grievances against the newspapers and WILLIAM M. TWEED. Mr. GRAHAM appears to be one of the victims of the petty spite of the *Tribune*, and he shows, for a man of his experience, a remarkable degree of surprise at being made the subject of gross misrepresentations in the *Herald*. The parts of his letter which will chiefly interest the public are those referring to the injustice with which he has been treated by his late client, TWEED. Mr. GRAHAM'S services were certainly of a character which deserved liberal payment, and young lawyers may learn from his bitter experience that the man who has a thief for a client may not only run the risk of curtailing his business with honest men, but also of being cheated out of the fruits of his professional labors in a bad cause.

Spanish cruisers off the coast of Cuba have hit on a new plan to drive Americans away from the whaling grounds of that region. It is customary now to seize and detain a whaling vessel when in the midst of a "catch," on pretense of examining her papers. Of course, the papers are found to be all right, after five days have been spent over them; but, in the meantime, the whales have disappeared and the luckless mariners depart in bad temper. This game was tried with the *Ellen Rizpah* not long ago, and now the schooner *Rising Sun* has been treated in the same way. The State Department may demand an apology, but apologies do not pay for a spoiled voyage.

Special cable dispatches to THE TIMES say that the Russians are surprised at their successes on the Danube, and are at a loss whether to attribute the same to the ignorance of the Turks or to some deep-laid, mysterious plan. Exactly who is surprised by the Russian defeats in Asia Minor is not yet revealed. We should suppose it must be the Turks. They have been represented as badly manned and worse generaled. The Russians were marching on Constantinople by the way of Anatolia. One enthusiastic correspondent—the marvelous person who conducted the campaign for the Chicago *Times*—declared that Joppa was in danger! The issue of all this is that the seige of Kars has been abandoned, and that Gen. MELIKOFF reports that, in order to move his troops beseiging that city, he has—moved them. The Asiatic campaign is undeniably a failure, and must be begun over again.

THE ADMINISTRATION AND OHIO.

We find ourselves unable to share in the apprehension which some of the "independent" journals are expressing that the Administration is too indifferent to the result of the approaching canvass in Ohio. We should say that this is not the view which prevails in the circles immediately surrounding the White House. We have failed to detect any signs of coolness on the subject of Ohio, or any disposition to devote attention to less weighty matters, to the exclusion of the canvass which will formally open in August, but which is already making, it seems to us, quite as much stir as it ought to make. It is true that Mr. Secretary SHERMAN apparently abandoned Ohio to its fate, to a certain extent, when he undertook his extensive and laborious inspection of the light-house and life-saving service. But he did not in reality remain long out of reach, and we do not believe he can be justly said to have subordinated the momentous interests of the party in Ohio to any exaggerated idea of his duties as head of the Treasury. If he did do so, he has been maligned. It is also true that the President for a few days bent his steps and presumably his thoughts toward the East rather than the West, and may have allowed the eloquence of Boston and the charms of Cambridge hospitality to divert his mind from the great struggle which agitates the State that is his home. But we see no reason to suppose that he has ever really been blind or deaf to that important event.

Indeed, we strongly incline to the belief that the Ohio election occupies quite as much of the time and attention of the Administration and of the Republican press as it demands, and possibly a good deal more. We do not at all concur in the notion that it "would be a severe blow to the Hayes Administration to have Ohio repudiate it at the outset in the Republican Convention or in the general issue of the election," because we do not see how the "Hayes Administration" either need to be, or ought to be, the turning point of the discussions in the Republican Convention or before the people. Much is said in this connection about the "Southern policy" of the President, and the necessity of having it "indorsed" by the Republican Convention. But this kind of talk involves a very vague idea of what is included in the phrase "Southern policy." Is it meant that the Ohio Republicans ought to say that Mr. HAYES did exactly what they wanted him to do when he declined to keep troops in Columbia to sustain CHAMBERLAIN and in New-Orleans to sustain PACKARD? They cannot say that truly, because a great portion of the party did not want the President to do what he did, though of that portion many, doubtless, think he could not well have done differently. But, in any case, what he did cannot be undone. It is a closed question. The Ohio Convention cannot revive it with any hope of changing the treatment it has received, or of proposing a different solution. Of what use is it, then, to introduce the matter at all, or to worry the party with vain discussions, and confuse it with issues which are no longer live issues?

It is true that there may be something else in the President's "Southern policy" than this account of transactions in Louisiana and South Carolina, now balanced and closed up. There may be some intention on his part to so deal with the Federal offices in the South as to root out the stigma of "carpet-bagism," and to compel the respect of the South for the official representatives of the Government by selecting them solely from competent, respectable Republicans, fully identified with that section in residence and interest. That would be a good thing to do. Perhaps it is being done. We cannot say; but we do not suppose it is a point to which the Ohio Republicans will need to give great prominence. Again, the President may have some notion of dickering with the promoters of internal improvement schemes in the South. It is reported that he has, and though the authors of the reports are usually those with whom the wish is the father to the thought, his immediate champions do not deny these assertions with any emphasis. Such a purpose on the President's part would be a very bad one; but, again, we do not perceive its urgent importance in the Ohio campaign. Certainly it would be exceedingly foolish to "indorse" anything of this sort.

On the whole, the Ohio Republicans ought to be able, and we do not doubt that they are able, to carry on a canvass for State officers, in an "off" year, without requiring any intimate connection with the National Administration to give the contest all necessary zest and importance. Certainly, any attempt on the part of the Administration, such as some of its advisers are urging, to give the canvass a national bearing, and to ask that its result be interpreted as an indorsement or condemnation of the President, would be extremely ill-considered. The political situation in the nation is too complex and too delicate to be made the turning point of a State canvass. It would be practically impossible to give the action of the Republican Convention such a form that the result of the election could fairly be construed as for or against the National Administration. Moreover, there are shades of opinion in Ohio on several questions, which may readily determine the election, and yet with which the Administration has nothing whatever to do, and has not announced, even if it has conceived, any policy. This is notably true of the silver question, which, of itself, may very easily prove decisive. Obviously, therefore, the President can very well afford to follow such convictions of duty as he may have without any undue disturbance of mind as to the "voice of Ohio."

WRONGS AND RIGHTS OF MORTGAGEES.

The bondholders of the Chicago, Danville and Vincennes Railroad, having acquired the property under foreclosure, are quarreling among themselves as to their respective rights and interests in projected plans of reorganization. In the first instance the bonds were regarded as the securities of the enterprise in its entirety. Technically, however, they were divided into two classes, based respectively upon the Illinois division, 108 miles, and the Indiana division, 20 miles. They acted together in the purchase at the sale in pursuance of the mortgage, but without merging their distinctive titles, or adjusting the terms of their future relationship. Hence the present difficulty; the holders of the bonds of the Illinois section asserting pretensions in accordance with its superior importance, which the representatives of the minor Indiana section are unwilling to concede. It is alleged in behalf of each section that it can be managed very well without the other; and the Indiana owners, not content with the absolute loss of the larger part of their money, have before them the alternative of submission to the proposal of the Illinois owners or of arranging with others with an excellent prospect of losing the little that is left. Thus, what was presumably a general mortgage on a road running through parts of two States, turns out to be an unadjusted account, with no chance of redress for the buyers of the Indiana bonds, a portion of whose funds was absorbed in the completion and equipment of the Illinois section, in which, by the wording of the mortgage, they have no interest whatever.

One of the general grievances alleged by English holders of American railroad mortgage bonds is, that as concerns their remedy in the event of default on the part of an enterprise traversing different States, the law of one State is often "in fundamental particulars the reverse of the law in the other States." This is an evil which only Federal legislation can correct, and the obstacles are too scribus to be quickly overcome. The case of the Vincennes bondholders shows, however, that as regards separate divisions of a road the idea of a mortgage may be deceptive. The lesson was taught very early in the panic, when the mortgagees of a road running through Iowa and Minnesota discovered that their interests were disunited, and that while the general capacity of the road had been adduced as a means of floating the bonds, some of the bonds were intrinsically good and others all but worthless. The investors who confided in the generalized representations of the Chicago and Vincennes managers are going through a similar experience. The bonds which have passed from hand to hand as the obligations of a corporation owning and working a road 120 miles long, turn out to be divisible into bonds which have some value and bonds which have practically none. Doubtless the discovery might have been made sooner had every buyer of a bond taken the opinion of counsel as to the extent of the rights conferred by it. The precaution has not been common, and the confiding persons who supplied more than one-third of the total amount of the mortgage are victimized without any reasonable chance of redress.

With regard to the general insufficiency of railroad mortgages, as security for the money expressed on their face, the fate of the Vincennes bondholders is not worse than that of others. The London *Economist*, enumerating reasons for distrust, dwells upon the defect and calls for "such a thorough amendment of the law as will give to the holders of overdue coupons and bonds an effectual grip of the property, to the exclusion of floating and casual creditors." The point involved is one which directly affects the security held by all holders of our railroad mortgages. When a man advances money on houses or lands and takes a first mortgage as security, his rights are not open to controversy. No creditor can come between him and the security he has accepted. His "grip of the property" is complete, and he holds it until the incumbrance is removed or the property becomes absolutely his under foreclosure. If it were understood that, despite the mortgage, creditors on account of current debts incurred subsequent to the execution of the mortgage might precede him, or if, when it became necessary to press the mortgageor in pursuance of the covenants, casual creditors could step in, manage the sale of the property, and protect themselves at the cost of the mortgagee—who in his senses would so invest his money! And yet the contingencies which would be scouted as preposterous in connection with ordinary real estate mortgages occur continually in connection with foreclosures under mortgages on our railroads. They are always described, when put upon the market, as first and only liens upon the roads, their lands, franchises, and equipment. Judged by ordinary standards of law and equity, nothing is lacking to render the security perfect. Every holder of a bond is an equal participator in a mortgage which covers everything, and holds everything subject to certain stipulated obligations. Default in the payment of interest happens; the mortgagees adopt measures to recover their money, or, failing in that, to obtain the property—and then the insufficiency of the mortgage becomes apparent. Floating debts, incurred after the execution of the mortgage, take precedence over it. Creditors in collusion with the managers of the road obtain judicial decisions in their favor, and not seldom nominate the Receiver, who is at liberty to incur further obligations, which also stand before the mortgage in the apportionment of the proceeds of the sale. Some transactions of this nature have come to light that render the notion of mortgage security little better than a burlesque. Courts have lent themselves to the scandalous proceedings, which shake all faith in railroad mortgages as such, and reduce these securities to the level of an ordinary corporate obligation. It is not surprising that cautious foreign investors treat the prevailing mortgage as to some extent a fraud, and refuse to buy bonds until the law confers upon them a validity equal to their promises.

Another thing which the *Economist*, echoing current European opinion, demands as a condition-precedent of the revival of confidence in American securities, is "a radical change in the administration of the roads and companies in the sense of clear and frequent accounts, free discussion at the meetings, and the abolition of autocratic Presidents." The British holders of securities of the Pennsylvania Railroad recently surprised one of its Vice-Presidents with a resolution which elaborated this requirement with unwonted fullness and force. Mr. EDWARD SMITH was told that, high as the credit of his road has hitherto stood abroad, no new loan could now be placed; nor can the present prices, depressed though they be, long be maintained unless the company discards the mysteries which have been apparent in its accounts, and shows by the minuteness of its statements that the confidence it invites is deserved. We can imagine the indignation of "autocratic Presidents" at this intimation that their processes are regarded with a suspicion which will cease only when they reveal to their shareholders and bondholders the true condition of affairs. The managers of railroad companies have it in their power, by acting frankly upon this London notification, to allay some of the distrust which now hangs over all corporations, and especially railroad corporations. There can be no complete revival, however, until amendments of the law shall improve the legal status of the holders of railroad mortgages, and convert into a reality the security which is now too often a mockery and a snare.

WICKED OREGON.

These are shocking reports which we receive from Oregon. That State has usually been regarded as endowed with all the virtues incident to a pastoral community. Oregon, in fact, is the New-England of the Pacific coast. It was settled by New-Englanders. Its capital is Salem, its chief city is Portland, and its principal river (under another name) is referred to in a classic poem as one which hears no sound save its own dashing. Its inhabitants were by the Indians called "Bostons." Heretofore, Oregon has chiefly been known to the world as the producer of fat salmon (in cans) and pine lumber. The salmon fishing and the wet weather which prevails in Oregon have moved the frivolous Californians to call the State the Web-foot State; and it is currently believed and reported in California, as we are told, that the infant Oregonian is born web-footed, like a duck. That such a country as this, so primitive in its pursuits, and so simple in its habits, should have produced CRONIN and GROVER seems monstrous and mysterious. The occasional glimpses which we have had of the wilderness where rolls the Oregon give us an impression of Arcadian simplicity. When Mr. TILDEN, weary of conspiracy and chicane, looked out of his third-story window in Gramercy Park and asked of Policeman 1492, "Watchman, what of the night?" that faithful guardian bade him fix his eye on Oregon and be of good cheer. It was from Oregon, the last refuge of political virtue and patriotism, that the Great Reformer was to expect aid and comfort. To be sure, the "Gobble" dispatch, with its thieves' argot and dark hints of bribery and corruption, was not the sort of political device which we should expect from a simple-minded and virtuous community; and there was that about CRONIN, even omitting the color and character of his nose, which was calculated to shake one's faith in the pastoral innocence of the Web-foot State. But when GROVER came on, armed with his own unstained conscience and HOADLY'S opinion, it was felt that the State was coming out all right, after all.

The Cronin Electoral College, however, was not a brilliant success. People said that Oregon was unquestionably a very virtuous State; but there was about CRONIN'S Electoral College a pervading flavor of CRONIN, which, to say the least, was suspicious. CRONIN had chosen himself as Electoral College, and he proceeded to fill the vacancies which existed in himself, and he appointed himself messenger of himself, and so, accompanied by his bertantem, was brought himself and the vote of his Electoral College to Washington amid the acclamations of the Democratic Party. All this, though slightly confusing to the mind of one who had been taught to consider Oregon as a model of virtue and unsophisticated patriotism, failed to shock popular confidence in the innate purity of its politics. GROVER might be an abnormal product, like the two-tailed pony and the headless rooster. Even CRONIN could have been a wicked invention of the enemy; and the "Gobble" dispatch, which nobody sent and nobody in Gramercy Park ever saw, might have been a hideous nightmare. But a cloud of witnesses in the Senate investigation at Portland compels us to the melancholy conclusion that reform is needed in Oregon as well as elsewhere. Mr. NESMITH, Democratic candidate for the Senate against GROVER, swears that, to the best of his knowledge and belief, money was used to procure GROVER'S election. One MOSHER, for example, who was a member of the Legislature, came to him and said that he, MOSHER, was a poor man, and that if there was any money lying around loose, he wanted some of it; not all of it, but only "some of it." Now, MOSHER was not only a friend of TILDEN and Reform, but he was NESMITH'S friend. Nevertheless, poor MOSHER was seen coming out of GROVER'S head-quarters with twenty-dollar gold pieces in his hands. And STILES, another Democrat, who was Secretary of the Salem Tilden and Hendricks Campaign Club, saw MOSHER count $750 from hand to hand as he walked. We regret to add that MOSHER voted for GROVER. And when GROVER, breathing the noblest sentiments concerning popular government, the Constitution of our fathers, and the rights of man, all the way across the continent, reached Washington, he was serenaded by the Democratic Party as one of the purest patriots who ever sucked corn-juice through a straw.

There are other painful things coming out in this investigation. One man, for instance, was promised the charge of the State Penitentiary for voting for GROVER; and six Democrats who refused to go into GROVER'S caucus did go in; and JOHN M. JOHNS swore that one man who represented the obstinate six agreed to deliver the lot for $6,000. And several other Democratic witnesses testified that it cost just $6,000 to break the opposition to GROVER. And all this in pastoral, simple-hearted, virtuous Oregon! Is it any wonder that the moralist who believed that Oregon was to elect the Great Reformer is dismayed when he contemplates such a frightful revelation!

BULGARIA AND ARMENIA.

In its present stage, the war is a curious reproduction of the campaign of 1813, when NAPOLEON was victorious on the extreme left of the French line, while Marshal VANDAMME and the Army of Silesia were being crushed on the right. The two great movements which began the struggle have virtually changed places; the dreaded attack has melted into nothing, while the "feigned assault" has become a formidable reality. But the balance of success is still on the side of Russia. Turkey's bold stroke of reinforcing MUKHTAR Pasha at the expense of the Danube Army, on the chance of a delay in the Russian advance upon Bulgaria, has succeeded beyond expectation; but the success is dearly bought. The retreat of the Transcaucasian Army, the breaking up of Gen. LORIS-MELIKOFF'S forces, the raising of the siege of Kars, will doubtless fill Constantinople with pious acclamations; but the progress of events nearer home is an overwhelming counterpoise. One Russian army advancing against Rustchuk, another seventy-five miles deep in Bulgaria, a third preparing to move upon Sophia, Tirnova occupied, Kustendje cut off, the line of the Tchernavoda Railway forced, the passage of the Jantra in Russian hands, Roumania assuming the offensive, Greece threatening, the armies of Thessaly and Montenegro hastily recalled, a Turkish monitor captured, the shadow of an Austrian occupation coming over Bosnia—this is a gloomy catalogue indeed. True, no advance in force has yet been made upon Gabrova, the outwork of the Shipka Pass across the Balkan, but now that the main obstacle (the flanking position held by the Turks on the Jantra) is removed, it will not be long delayed. The limestone ridges beyond Gabrova, if the numerous forts which guard both them and the Shipka defile were repaired and garrisoned, might give an invading army no small trouble; but, when once it debouches into the Valley of Kezanlik, the way is perfectly open to Adrianople, only 145 miles from Constantinople itself!

That the Turks fully appreciate the desperate nature of the crisis is sufficiently shown by the recall of SULEIMAN Pasha and MEHEMED ALI. To leave a clear field to such deadly foes as the Greeks and Montenegrins is a measure only to be adopted upon compulsion; but with 120,000 Russians advancing across Bulgaria, and 40,000 more coming down upon the quadrilateral, what is to be done? If the as yet unconfirmed rumor of REDIF Pasha's death be true, the great opponent of peace has been removed too late. His spirit lives again in his temporary substitute, MAHMOUD DAMAD, who, as Marshal of the Palace, and brother-in-law of the Sultan himself, will doubtless remain in office long enough to do irreparable mischief. A dull, heavy, narrow-minded man of the ultra-Turkish type, possessing all his predecessor's obstinacy, without an atom of his talent, he has risen upon the fall of a far abler man than himself—MIDHAT Pasha; and, by his characteristic disregard alike of Parliamentary remonstrances and popular complaints, has already brought the capital more than once to the verge of insurrection.

A more hopeful symptom is the appointment to the "control of military operations" of such a stanch advocate of peace as MEHEMET RUCHDI Pasha, who has repeatedly urged upon the Sultan himself the necessity of yielding. But if this be a sign of repentance, it comes too late. Nothing but superior force can now make Russia stop short of Constantinople. She is already half way thither, with a vastly superior force at her disposal, backed by the armed assistance of many of the Sultan's vassals and the open sympathy of the rest. She has to avenge not merely her late defeats, but also a financial embarrassment and a paralysis of trade which, according to private letters from Moscow and St. Petersburg, are paralleled only by the worst days of the Crimean war. Despite the menacing attitude of England and the rumored understanding between her and Austria, the invasion will doubtless proceed unchecked; for if the Western powers can but be kept from open intervention till Turkey is prostrated, Russia can then reckon with confidence upon the dissensions which would instantly ensue to prevent any combined action on their part. Moreover, the threats of twenty Cabinets would not efface the encouraging tidings that Prince BISMARCK, the virtual holder of the balance of power in Continental Europe, has replied to Lord ODO RUSSELL'S remonstrances in terms which imply, clearly enough, his own approval of a Russian conquest of Constantinople. It remains to sow division between Britain and Austria, to stir Greece into active hostility, and to make one grand combined effort which shall force Turkey's inner line of defense and put the Czar in a position to treat, as NAPOLEON recommended, "within the gates of the enemy's last fortress."

THE TWELFTH OF JULY.

A watched Irishman rarely boils. The truth of this proverb will probably be illustrated for the hundredth time at Montreal to-day. For the last ten days everybody has predicted that the Twelfth of July would be celebrated in that city by a religious riot between Protestant and Roman Catholic Irishmen, but that very fact is a reason why the day may be expected to be an unusually quiet one. When the public informs the Irishman that he is expected to riot on a given day, he perceives that if he complies with this expectation the element of spontaneity will be lacking, and his riot will have a premeditated, business-like air, which is at variance with his instincts. Wherefore, instead of rioting, he stays quietly at home, and his shillelah stands undisturbed behind his door.

Why Irishmen should ever dream of fighting on the Twelfth of July is a mystery to other people. The Battle of the Boyne was no doubt a very pretty fight; but why should it be annually revived, now that King WILLIAM and King JAMES have ceased to take any active interest in it? Years ago the Massachusetts Unitarians obtained control of Harvard College; but were they to annually celebrate that victory by a public procession, no one imagines that the orthodox Congregationalists, under the lead of violent and bloodthirsty deacons, would attack them with clubs and pistols, even were the parading Unitarians to sing "Deacons Lie Down," and to cry, "To Chicago with the Orthodox." They would excite nothing more dangerous than the ridicule of the small boy. And yet, when a Protestant Irishman undertakes to march in a peaceful procession, with his pockets full of pistols and his heart full of admiration for King WILLIAM, the Roman Catholic Irishman straightway feels it his duty to get in a towering rage, and to vindicate the principles of his holy religion with paving-stones and other convenient weapons. This perpetual repetition of the Battle of the Boyne is an anachronism of which only men of Keltic blood could be guilty. Like the modern Scotch Covenanter, who still yearly renews his solemn league and covenant against the enemies of King CHARLES, the Protestant Irishman is determined to keep King WILLIAM on the throne, while the Roman Catholic Irishman is equally determined that King JAMES shall enjoy his own again.

The recent fearful looking for of rioting Irishmen in Montreal reflected no credit upon the authorities of that city. The Orangemen had announced their determination to parade, and the Protestant sentiment of the community would have been outraged had the parade been prohibited. There is no doubt that the average Protestant not of Irish birth regards the Orangeman as a nuisance, and in the depth of his heart feels that when an Orangman joins in a procession in order to exasperate Irishmen of another creed he does not deserve much pity if he suffers in the ensuing riot. It is simply intolerable that two kinds of Irishmen should monopolize the public streets in the effort to exterminate one another, because their remote ancestors once fought on the Boyne. The utter absurdity of the whole affair exasperates the logical Anglo-Saxon mind, and even devout English and American Protestants feel like crying, "A plague upon both parties." Still, the Montreal Orangemen have a legal right to parade, and to be protected by the authorities against any riotous attempts on the part of their enemies. Instead of promising this protection, the Montreal authorities announced that they were powerless to put down a Roman Catholic riot, and begged the Orangemen not to parade.

A City Government that confesses its inability to keep order is not entitled to much respect. Had the Mayor of Montreal asked for special constables to suppress the threatened riot, the entire English population of Canada would have responded to the call. Instead of so doing, he appealed to the Orangemen to please to be so good as to be so kind as not to parade, and begged the Roman Catholics not to hurt anybody if they could consistently forego that pleasure. The only answer made to his piteous appeals by both parties was the purchase of a few more pistols. Thus it became the general conviction that on the Twelfth of July Montreal would be a bloody battlefield, and it was only at the last moment that the Orangemen took pity on the Mayor and resolved to prevent the further effusion of his tears by abandoning their threatened parade. An insignificant minority of Orangemen still assert that they will have a small parade, just large enough to invite an attack, and too small to repel one; but it is generally conceded that the danger is over, and that the long-anticipated riot will not occur.

The people of Canada would do well to ask themselves if the sacred right of the Orangemen to provoke a riot on every Twelfth of July is worth what it costs to maintain it. The right to use the public streets is one thing and the right to commit acts tending to a breach of the peace is another. There is no doubt that a woman has an abstract right to march through the street arrayed in the sort of bathing-dress in which she walks the beach at Long Branch. Nevertheless, if she tried the experiment, she would attract the riotous notice of the small boy, and would very properly be arrested for provoking a breach of the peace. The small boy's conduct would certainly be inexcusable, and the woman's abstract right to wear a bathing-dress would be admitted, but the authorities would justly consider that the public peace is of more consequence than the whim of an eccentric woman. In like manner, the Montreal Orangeman has the abstract right to put on a yellow horse-collar, and to march in procession with other Orangemen similarly clad, and the Roman Catholic Irishman has no possible right to attack him. Still, inasmuch as the sight of his yellow horse-collar invariably tends to a breach of the peace, public expediency requires that he should wear it only in the seclusion of his lodge. That business should be suspended and a whole community kept in terror in order that one kind of idiot should exercise his sacred right to provoke another kind of idiot to thrash him, is to parody free government. If the Canadian people will take this common-sense view of the matter, and prohibit by law all public parades which have a tendency to result in riots, the Twelfth of July will lose its terrors; and intelligent Protestants ought to be the first to advocate any measure which will place it out of the power of a parcel of ignorant fanatics to disgrace Protestantism by engaging in so-called religious riots.

NEW-YORK'S CENTENNIAL.

THE CELEBRATION AT KINGSTON ON THE 30TH INST.—AN ORATION BY HON. CHAUNCEY M. DEPEW.

KINGSTON, N. Y., July 11.—As stated in THE TIMES of Monday, the committee in charge of the celebration of the State Centennial had concluded to abandon it, and prepared resolutions expressing the reasons for such action. Judge T. R. Westbrook, who had charge of the invitations, was absent at the time, but on reading the account in THE TIMES he telegraphed at once to the committee that he had secured Hon. Chauncey M. Depew as the orator, and the celebration must go on. The committee accordingly met last night, and concluded to prepare plans and proceed with the celebration. The Twentieth Battalion will parade, the Twenty-first Regiment will also be here, an Albany regiment has accepted, and Gen. Husted has notified the committee that the Fifth Division will be on hand. The committee now think they can raise $2,000 to defray the necessary expenses. Gen. Sharpe will also make an address. The celebration takes place on the 30th of July, on which date Gov. Clinton, who had been elected in June, took the oath of office as the first Governor of the Empire State under its organization as one of the 13 composing the new Union. Gov. Clinton continued in office 18 years. The year 1777 was an eventful one, not only for the State in events happening in this locality, but to the locality itself. The Constitution had been adopted here in April, and in the following October the British troops coming up the river landed at this point and burned the town. The inhabitants had fled to the neighboring hamlet of Hurley, and to cry, "To Chicago with the Orthodox." They would excite nothing more dangerous than the ridicule of the small boy. And yet, when a Protestant Irishman undertakes to march in a peaceful procession, with his pockets full of pistols and his heart full of admiration for King WILLIAM, the Roman Catholic Irishman straightway feels it his duty to get in a towering rage, and to vindicate the principles of his holy religion with paving-stones and other convenient weapons. This perpetual repetition of the Battle of the Boyne is an anachronism of which only men of Keltic blood could be guilty. Like the modern Scotch Covenanter, who still yearly renews his solemn league and covenant against the enemies of King CHARLES, the Protestant Irishman is determined to keep King WILLIAM on the throne, while the Roman Catholic Irishman is equally determined that King JAMES shall enjoy his own again.

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GENERAL NOTES.

Newbern, N. C., is to have a cotton factory.

There are 80,249 children of school-going age in San Francisco, 2,082 of them being Chinese.

Some persons are beginning to entertain a suspicion that the civil service reform is a great deal like the Irishman's flea.

A Boston soda-water dealer gives each of his customers a fresh pond-lily. This is an improvement upon the chromo indiction.

Mr. Edward Pero's dog in Oswego, a day or two ago, came to his master and deposited on his knee a gold ring, which he had picked up on the sidewalk.

Senator Ferry, of Michigan, has nearly recovered his wonted health, and the report that E. P. Ferry, his brother, had been sent to an Illinois insane asylum is denied.

A law suit, begun in Indiana 14 years ago, to recover $7 50 for use of a water privilege, has lately been ended by a decision in favor of the defendant. The costs amount to $2,000.

A Postmaster out in Wisconsin says: "If an edict is issued that office-holders shall not edit political papers, we shall cling to the office and change this to a Sunday-school journal."

The New-Orleans *Democrat* says: "The indictment of the members of the Returning Board is based on the criminal statutes of the State, is entirely devoid of any political significance, and none can be imputed to it."

A Washington paper says that a pretty general opinion prevails in Ohio that Hon. William H. West will be the next Republican candidate for Governor of that State. We did not know that the wind set in that direction.

The Cincinnati *Enquirer* reports Senator Stanley Matthews as saying that he never made any bargain with anybody, about anything, at any time, connected with Louisiana affairs, and that all assertions to the contrary are pure inventions.

The Governor of West Virginia says that he does not know anything about those invitations to the several Governors to meet at the White Sulphur Springs, which he is declared to have sent out. Gov. Kemper, of Virginia, too, is in dense ignorance on the subject.

Two young men, "of excellent families," one named Babin and the other Ducrest, had a difficulty at a ball in the parish of St. Martin, La., a few evenings ago. A duel resulted, the arms selected being pistols, and the distance 25 yards. At the first shot young Ducrest was shot through the heart, and died instantly.

Months have passed, and the Evansville (Ind.) *Courier* talks thus valiantly: "Mr. Tilden had the assurance of his colleague on the ticket, and of the other leading Democrats of the State, that Indiana would support him to the last man and the last dollar should he determine to demand his rights at all hazards." How many million majority did Tilden and Hendricks have in Indiana?

Gov. Cullom has promoted Gen. A. C. Ducat, late commanding the First Brigade of the Illinois National Guard, to the rank of Major-General, commanding all the military forces of the State of Illinois. The appointment is for life. Gen. Ducat served as Inspector-General of the Army of the Cumberland on the staffs of Gen. Rosecrans and the late Major-Gen. George H. Thomas.

An advertisement appears in the Mobile (Ala.) *Register*, offering for sale the personal property of the People's Savings Bank, the Mobile Savings Bank, the National Commercial Bank, and First National Bank of that city, for city taxes. The banks contend that an act of the Legislature exempts them from municipal taxation on condition of their paying a certain amount to the State and county.

A Boston excursion steamer's advertisement announces that "she will stretch broadly off from

GENERAL NEWS BY CABLE.

ELOPEMENT IN LONDON HIGH LIFE.

SCANDAL AMONG INTIMATE FRIENDS OF THE PRINCE OF WALES—THE PRINCIPALS MR. HUNGERFORD AND LADY ERNEST VANE-TEMPEST.

Special Dispatch by Cable to the New-York Times.

LONDON, July 11.—As supplementary to my recent letters to THE NEW-YORK TIMES on society in London, and illustrative of the unhealthy tone of aristocratic life in the metropolis, I may communicate a social incident that came to my knowledge to-day. This is the elopement of Lady Ernest Tempest with Mr. Hungerford. Lord Tempest swears that he will shoot Mr. Hungerford, and a duel between persons of the prominence of the parties involved in this scandalous affair will tend to make it more than a nine days' wonder. Mrs. Hungerford, whose husband has been guilty of this violation of the social and moral law, is a great friend of the Prince of Wales. This is unquestionably the most startling scandal of the season.

[Lord Ernest McDonnell Vane-Tempest is the brother of the present Marquis of Londonderry. He was born on the 29th of February, 1836, and is consequently in the 42d year of his age. He was married on the 12th of January, 1869, to Miss Mary Hutchinson, daughter of Thomas Hutchinson, Esq., of Howden Hall, County Durham. They have one child, a son, born in 1871.]

AFFAIRS IN FRANCE.

THE BONAPARTIST AGITATION—PRESS ATTACK ON THE PRESIDENT—THE ULTRA-MONTANES AND THE ELECTIONS—FRENCH REVENUES.

PARIS, July 11.—The *Moniteur* censures the agitation carried on by M. Rouher, and accuses him of wishing to play the part of Vice-President. It says the Cabinet have not been his dupes, and will not become his accomplices.

An article in the *Republique Française*, violently attacking President MacMahon, has created a very bad impression.

Leading Ultramontanes have resolved to form electoral committees in Paris and the Provinces.

The amount received from indirect taxes in France the first six months of 1877 exceeded the estimate by $5,000,000.

THE COTTON CONVENTION.

MEETING IN LIVERPOOL OF THE INTERNATIONAL DELEGATES—BANQUET BY THE AMERICAN CHAMBER OF COMMERCE TO THE MEMBERS OF THE CONVENTION.

LIVERPOOL, July 11.—The International Cotton Convention met to-day. The business transacted was purely of a formal nature. To-night the delegates were entertained at a dinner by the President and members of the American Chamber of Commerce, who gave them a splendid banquet at the Adelphi Hotel. One hundred were present, including delegates from nine American Cotton Exchanges. Among the speakers were W. P. Campbell, of New-York, and Mr. Simpson, of New-Orleans, who responded for the respective Exchanges. Mr. Bouch, President of the American Chamber of Commerce, occupied the chair.

After to-morrow morning's meeting there will be an excursion to the Menai Straits.

MISCELLANEOUS FOREIGN NOTES.

LONDON, July 11.—The deaths from small-pox in 20 of the principal towns in England numbered only 29 last week, of which 23 occurred in London.

Silver was quoted at 4 P. M. to-day at 54 pence per ounce.

A potato-bug has been discovered in Dublin.

SPANISH OUTRAGE OFF CUBA.

AN AMERICAN WHALER OVERHAULED BY A CRUISER OFF THE SOUTH KEYS OF CUBA—ARBITRARY CONDUCT OF THE SPANIARD—THE WHALER'S PAPERS CORRECT.

BOSTON, Mass., July 11.—A letter has been received at Provincetown from Capt. Taylor, of the whaling schooner Rising Sun, bearing a report of another insult to the American flag. On the 20th of May he was cruising off the South Keys of Cuba on the lookout for whales. About 9 A. M. a school was sighted to leeward. Capt. Taylor and his chief mate, Mr. Atkins, killed two small whales, and were pursuing others when the boom of a gun was heard, and a shot ricochetted over the waves and plunged into the sea ere it reached them. Soon two more reports and two hissing balls followed each other in rapid succession. Capt. Taylor, perceiving that something must be done, started for his vessel, but was intercepted by the enemy, who proved to be a Spaniard. His own person was demanded as a hostage until a Spanish gunboat should make her appearance and examine his papers. He refused, and they demanded his chief mate, and were inexorable. In vain he protested, reminding them of the loss to his vessel, and claiming the validity of his papers. Mr. Atkins was taken and placed on board, the Captain being left alone, to secure the whales as best he could—a difficult task in a heavy sea. For five days the mate was detained, until a Spanish gun-boat arrived and declared the papers correct. This detention at this particular time, in the midst of a school of whales, was a serious loss to the vessel, and is but a sequel to the outrage perpetrated on the Ellen Rizpah and her Captain.

REFORM IN PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., July 11.—The Municipal Commission, in accordance with a resolution passed yesterday, held a meeting to-day for the purpose of receiving suggestions from organized bodies of citizens on the general subject of municipal government. A communication from the Committee of One Hundred of Pittsburg, containing an address and a proposed constitutional amendment, was received. The amendment provides that municipal elections shall be held on the fourth Tuesday in February; the Mayor, City Treasurer, and Controller shall be elected for four years, and shall not be elected twice in succession, and all legislative power shall be vested in Select and Common Councils, the members of the former to be elected for four and of the latter for five years.

KILLED BY A LOCOMOTIVE.

GREENFIELD, Mass., July 11.—An extra engine and caboose while running toward Greenfield, on the Fitchburg Railroad, at Wendell Station, to-day, ran into a team which was crossing the railroad at that point. Ira Davis, Mrs. Jonah Davis, Mrs. Ira Wakefield, Mrs. E. Brown, and Miss Nellie Lacey, the occupants of the team, were killed. Mrs. Brown lived half an hour after the accident, but the others were instantly killed and badly mangled. The locomotive was not running at a very great speed at the time, having stopped before passing through a bridge near the crossing. The party were returning home from a berrying expedition. The horse was uninjured.

THE PHILOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION.

BALTIMORE, Md., July 11.—At the session of the American Philological Association this morning, after the election of several new members, papers were read on "The Authorship of the Nibelungen Lied," "Certain Passages in the Agamemnon of Æschylus," "The Relation of the Shemitic Languages toward Comparative Philology," and other subjects. At the afternoon session Prof. Haldeman, President of the society, delivered the annual address, dwelling particularly on the English tongue, its antecedents, its grammar, and the inherent laws of speech by which its pronunciation should be deduced, &c. Several papers were read on linguistic subjects. In the evening the association was entertained by the Athenæum Club.

WRECK OF A PASSENGER TRAIN.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, July 11.—A special dispatch states that a passenger train on the Fort Wayne, Muncie and Cincinnati Railroad was ditched last evening 50 miles south of Fort Wayne. John Strain, engineer, was fatally injured, and Superintendent Worthington and Fireman Van Leison slightly injured.

THE IOWA GREENBACK CONVENTION

AN INFLATION PLATFORM ADOPTED—OPPOSITION TO NATIONAL BANKS AND PRIVATE RAILROAD MANAGEMENT—THE TICKET NOMINATED.

DES MOINES, Iowa, July 11.—The Greenback State Convention met here to-day with about 100 delegates in attendance. Mr. C. N. Cates was made temporary Chairman. The following gentlemen were chosen as a Committee on Platform: Daniel Campbell, D. J. Spangler, A. Dutcher, F. S. Mann, George W. Harner, William Runciman, Ira Seeley, and A. McCready. After the appointment of a committee on credentials and permanent organization, the convention adjourned until 2 o'clock in the afternoon.

Upon reassembling the convention adopted a platform declaring that labor, the creator of wealth, is either denied its just reward or is unemployed; and the productive industries are paralyzed by mismanagement of the national finances; that the old political parties afford no hope, therefore:

First—The specie resumption clause should be repealed forthwith, and contraction be abandoned.

Second—The Government should issue legal-tender paper money, receivable for all debts, and national banks should be abolished.

Third—The silver dollar should be remonetized and made a legal tender for payment of all Government bonds and other debts.

Fourth—Equitable taxation.

Fifth—The civil service should be reformed.

Sixth—All class legislation should be repealed, and equal rights prevail.

Seventh—Alcoholic traffic and its consequent evils should be eradicated.

Eighth—Opposes all subsidies.

Ninth—We demand that railroads be subject to legislative control, not as enemies of public enterprise, but as friends of the country and people.

Tenth—General reduction in salaries.

The platform was adopted without dissent.

The following ticket for State officers was then nominated: Governor, Daniel H. Stubbs, Jefferson County; Licutenant-Governor, A. H. McCready, Woodbury County; Supreme Judge, John Porter, Hardin County; Superintendent of Public Instruction, S. T. Ballard, Davis County.

The convention then adjourned.

INSTITUTE OF INSTRUCTION.

OPENING SESSION AT MONTPELIER, VT.—PAPERS AND ADDRESSES READ.

MONTPELIER, Vt., July 11.—The members of the American Institute of Instruction, to the number of 500, assembled in Union Hall last evening for the forty-eighth annual meeting of the institute. Among those present are numbered many of the most noted teachers of New-England. President Bicknell delivered the address of welcome, and was followed by State Superintendents Corthel, of Maine; Downs, of New-Hampshire; Prof. Churchill, of Andover, and Rev. Mr. Mayo, of Springfield. The exercises were continued to-day.

The American Institute of Instruction reassembled at 9 o'clock, and was called to order by the President. The exercises were opened with singing, "Nearer, my God, to Thee." Rev. J. E. Wright, of Montpelier, was then introduced, and welcomed the members of the institute. The President then read a letter from Gov. Fairbanks, regretting his inability to be present, and commenting at length upon the influences of education. A letter was also read from B. G. Northrop, of Connecticut, Secretary of the Board of Education, recommending that the metric system of weights and measures be taught in all schools, advocating tree culture, arbor planting, &c. Messrs. Northend, of Connecticut, and Green, of Montreal, made a few pleasing remarks. The institute then listened to an address by President Bicknell.

A literary able paper was then read by Prof. Harkness, of Brown University, upon the results of modern linguistic studies. A discussion ensued upon this paper, and was participated in by Messrs. Green, Russell, and Lyon, of Rhode Island, and Richards, of Washington, D. C. President Bicknell here introduced L. N. Carleton, A. M., Principal of the State Normal School of New-Britain, Conn., who read a paper upon the growth of teaching power—the study of the mental nature of man being the only study to qualify to teach aright.

Some routine business followed, when the President introduced Prof. Churchill, of Andover, who read the "Tale of the Chief Engineer," and a selection from Mrs. Stowe.

In the afternoon President Runkle, of the Technological Institute, Boston, spoke of the Russian system of art education, as applied at the Institute. Prof. Runkle was followed by Mrs. H. M. Miller, of Concord, who spoke on modern reading.

Among other speakers were Prof. Barbour, of Bangor, and Prof. Churchill.

In the evening an oration was delivered by Hon. P. E. Aldrich, of Worcester, who spoke on the rights and duties of the State in relation to education. The Institute then adjourned.

THE MONITOR AND THE MERRIMAC.

THE REBEL PLAN TO SEIZE THE "LITTLE CHEESE-BOX" AND TOW HER UP TO NORFOLK.

From the Charleston (S. C.) News, July 10.

The Selma *Argus*, according to our recollection of facts, is wholly mistaken in saying that the "Merrimac," or "Virginia," was "mortally wounded" in her fight with the Monitor in March, 1862. It is true that the Merrimac's prow was wrenched off, but she was not disabled by that mishap. The inability to continue the fight was due to the want of ammunition, and the exposure of her unarmored sides, as, by the expenditure of ammunition and the consumption of coal, she rose out of the water. As soon as the Merrimac had refitted, she, in company with the Patrick Henry, the Jamestown, the Raleigh, and the Beaufort, ran down to Newport News and vainly endeavored to provoke the Monitor to come out and fight. The Patrick Henry and Jamestown were ordinary river steamers, with walking-beam engines, and the Raleigh and Beaufort were small tug-boats. The plan was to run down on the Monitor and throw aboard a body of volunteers, (of whom the writer was one,) who should endeavor to chock the turret with wedges, enliven the hold by throwing lighted cakum, hails down the hatches and ventilators, and, in general, hit a head wherever they could find it. Meantime the four Confederate steamers would either tow the Monitor bodily to Norfolk or go to the bottom with her. It was a desperate venture; but the career of the Monitor would have ended then and there had she not held discretion to be the better part of valor and lurked under the guns of Fortress Montroe, although three or four small American vessels were cut out under her nose and sent as prizes to Norfolk.

The *Argus* is likewise in error in saying that the Merrimac sank at Norfolk in consequence of injuries received in the fight with the Monitor. Norfolk was evacuated by the Confederates in May, 1862, and the attempt to take the Merrimac to sea, or to run her up the York River having been abandoned, she was blown up near Craney Island. It was a blue day!

THE WEATHER.

SYNOPSIS AND INDICATIONS.

WASHINGTON, July 12—1 A. M.—The pressure is highest in the lake region and the Ohio Valley, and lowest in Dakota. The temperature has fallen in the Middle States; elsewhere it has remained nearly stationary. Rain has been reported in the Lower Missouri Valley, the Gulf, South Atlantic, and Middle States. The winds are southerly in the South Atlantic States and the Missouri Valley, northerly in the West Gulf States; elsewhere they are variable. The Ohio River has risen 16 inches at Evansville, and the Missouri 26 inches at Lexington; it has fallen 15 inches at Omaha and 13 inches at Kansas City; it is at the danger line at Brunswick. The Mississippi has fallen 1 foot at St. Louis.

INDICATIONS.

For New-England, stationary or higher pressure, stationary temperature, variable winds, mostly from the south, and clear or partly cloudy weather.

For the Middle Atlantic States, higher pressure, stationary temperature, variable winds shifting to southerly, and clear or partly cloudy weather and rain areas at southern stations.

For the South Atlantic States higher pressure, winds mostly from the south, stationary temperature, partly cloudy weather, and rain areas.

For the Gulf States, higher pressure, stationary temperature, northerly winds, clear or partly cloudy weather.

For Tennessee and the Ohio Valley, higher pressure, stationary temperature, northerly winds, and clear or partly cloudy weather.

For the Lower Missouri Valley, stationary or lower pressure, southerly winds, warmer, partly cloudy weather, and occasional rain areas.

In the Upper Mississippi Valley and the lake region higher pressure, stationary or higher temperature, variable winds, clear or partly cloudy weather, followed in the north-western districts by falling barometer, and winds shifting to southerly.

The Lower Mississippi and Missouri Rivers will slowly fall.

THE GRAND TRUNK LINES.

IMPORTANT RAILROAD CONFERENCE.

MEETING OF REPRESENTATIVES OF THE WESTERN ROADS—LIST OF THOSE PRESENT—POOLING OF RAILROAD EARNINGS—SEVERAL COMMITTEES APPOINTED—REDUCTION IN FREIGHT RATES.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

CHICAGO, Ill., July 11.—The representatives of the western connections of the New-York Trunk Lines held a meeting at the Grand Pacific Hotel to-day to agree upon the business received from the New-York pooled lines. The meeting was called to order at 10 o'clock A. M. and was organized by the election of J. Q. A. Bean, General Freight Agent of the Michigan Central Railroad, as President, and J. W. Whitmore, General Manager of the International Fast Freight Line, as Secretary. As it was discovered that the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Road had no representative present, an adjournment was had until 3 o'clock. On reassembling, the roll was called and the following roads were found to be represented: Michigan Central, J. Q. A. Bean, General Freight Agent, and J. A. Grier, Assistant General Freight Agent; Lake Shore and Michigan Southern, John Newell, General Manager, and Charles M. Gray, Assistant General Freight Agent; Indianapolis and St. Louis, John C. Noyes, General Freight Agent; Missouri Pacific, A. A. Talmadge, General Superintendent, and James Hill, General Freight Agent; Ohio and Mississippi, William Dunn, General Freight Agent; Great Western of Canada, S. B. Spriggs, General Freight Agent; Canada Southern, W. H. Perry, General Freight Agent; New-York Central, N. H. Cummings, General Freight Agent; Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati and Indianapolis, Lucian Hills, General Freight Agent; Wabash, John M. Osborn, General Freight Agent; Pekin, Lincoln, and Decatur, John J. Cook, General Manager; Baltimore and Ohio, Cassius M. Wicker, Assistant General Freight Agent. Besides these there were present representatives from all roads leading west from Chicago. The following gentlemen representing fast freight lines were also present: John B. Carson, General Manager of the Blue Line; J. P. Caldwell, General Manager of the Red Line; George Darling, General Manager of the White Line; J. Whitmore, General Manager of the International Line; H. R. Duval, General Manager of the Great Western Dispatch; J. N. Musson, of the Canada Southern Line; R. Tenbrook, Agent of the Blue Line; Mr. Thomas, Agent of the Great Western Dispatch; Albert Fink, of the commission of the New-York Pool and Southern Rate Association.

The object of the meeting, as explained by the representative of the trunk lines and Mr. Fink, the Commissioner, was to agree upon a division of the 66 per cent. allowed the Erie and the New-York Central by the North and South Shore lines. Then a sub-division at Cleveland, Detroit, Cincinnati, and other points. After a short discussion, it was resolved that C. M. Gray, of the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern; J. R. A. Bean, of the Michigan Central; S. P. Briggs, of the Great Western; Messrs. Portious and Moore, of the Grand Trunk; W. H. Perry, of the Canada Southern, and G. C. Cochrane, of the Atlantic and Great Western, be appointed a committee to confer as to the distribution of all rail freight from New-York, received at Suspension Bridge, Buffalo, Dunkirk, and Erie, destined for Detroit and other points in Michigan, and for Chicago and other points in the North-west. It was further resolved that Addison Hills, of the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern; Lucian Hills, of the Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati and Indianapolis; G. C. Cochrane, of the Atlantic and Great Western; A. H. McLeod, of the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton; J. M. Osborn, of the Wabash; J. C. Noyes, of the Cincinnati, and Vandalia; William Duncan, of the Ohio and Mississippi; R. W. Geiger, of the Jeffersonville, Madisonville and Indianapolis; R. M. Frazer, of the Marietta and Cincinnati; F. H. Kingsbury and P. Hoburg, of the Cincinnati and St. Louis; H. C. Diehl, of the Indianapolis, Bloomington and Western; Horace Tucker, of the Illinois Central; James Smith, of the Chicago and Alton; C. W. Smith, of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy; J. Q. A. Bean, of the Michigan Central; Lucius Viele, of the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific; S. B. Spriggs, of the Great Western, of Canada; C. L. Cole, of the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago; B. S. Stevenson, of the Grand Trunk; Mr. Pennington, of the Cairo and Vincennes Roads constitute a committee to confer as to the distribution of all rail freights from New-York received at the termini of the four pooled trunk lines, and destined for the South and South-west.

A resolution was adopted that the committees appointed by the meeting arrange a conference for the earliest possible date, but pending the action and report of the committees another resolution was adopted to the effect that the division of the tonnage among the connections of the trunk lines be left to the discretion of the trunk lines, provided the reports of the committees be received before the close of August, 1877. It was further resolved that the committees appointed at this meeting are requested to meet at Niagara Falls on Tuesday, the 24th inst.

Subsequently a meeting of the South-western General Freight Agents was held in the same hotel, at which the following tariff was adopted: Wheat, per 100 pounds, from Missouri River points to St. Louis, 23 cents; to Chicago, 23 cents; to Toledo, 24 cents. All other grains to St. Louis, 16 cents; Chicago, 21 cents; Toledo, 27 cents per hundred. This tariff is a reduction of 2 cents on wheat and 4 cents on other grain below the old tariff to St. Louis and Chicago.

SOUTHERN LINES REDUCE RATES.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., July 11.—A large meeting of railroad officials interested in Texas business was held here to-day for the purpose of equalizing rates to points in the Lone Star State, principally on stock in car-loads. The following roads were represented: St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern, International and Great Northern, Houston and Texas Central, Galveston, Harrisburg and San Antonio, Galveston and Houston, Missouri Pacific, and Missouri, Kansas and Texas. After a hard struggle, it was agreed to reduce rates to several points, so as to make the rates equal to the distance, and prevent the centreing of all the traffic at any one point.

THE ATLAS INSURANCE COMPANY.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

HARTFORD, Conn., July 11.—A meeting of the stockholders of the Atlas Insurance Company was called to-day for the purpose of making arrangements to depose Mayor Sprague, of this city, from the Presidency. The annual meeting will occur on the 18th inst., and a lively sitting is anticipated. Outsiders were not admitted to the council of war to-day, and those who attended are not communicative. One of them yielded to pressure enough to-night, however, to say that the meeting was to "work up" the new management scheme. The gentleman adds that Hon. T. M. Allyn, a heavy owner in the company, is spoken of as Mr. Sprague's succcessor.

FINANCIAL EMBARRASSMENTS.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, July 11.—The National Bank Examiner of Indiana has closed the First National Bank of Delphi, Ind., on account of the run upon the bank owing to the failure of Dugan, Case and Shears, of Chicago, Dugan being President of the bank. The assets are said to be $50,000 in excess of the liabilities.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., July 11.—The liabilities of the German Bank to its depositors are said to be $210,000. It is believed that the assets will be ample to meet all demands, but if it should prove to be otherwise 36 per cent. of the capital stock of $300,000, which has not been paid in, will be called for, and this, it is thought, will cover all liabilities.

Private dispatches report the suspension of the Pike County Bank, at Louisiana, Mo., to-day. It is said the depositors will be paid, but little will be left for stockholders.

TRAIN WRECKERS INDICTED.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., July 11.—The *Globe-Democrat's* Waynesville (Mo.) special says the Grand Jury has indicted another train wrecker, who has not been known previously in the case. His name is James Woodward, and he is said to be a gambler of the worst class and a border ruffian of the most pronounced type. He is now in jail at Rolla for violation of the United States Revenue law, but probably will be surrendered to the State authorities to answer to the graver charge of murder. Gibson, Greenstreet, Long, and Oliver probably will not be arraigned until Friday or Saturday, when their attorneys will ask for continuance until the October term, which is likely to be granted.

CONDITION OF THE COTTON CROP.

REPORTS FROM FORTY-FIVE COUNTIES IN ALABAMA AND TWENTY IN MISSISSIPPI.

MOBILE, Ala., July 11.—The Mobile Cotton Exchange makes the following crop report for June:

Alabama, 45 counties, forward 121 letters of average date of July 1. The character of the weather since the 1st of June was generally seasonable; 26 counties reporting seasonable, 13 very favorable, 6 not favorable on account of too much rain. Compared with last year to this period, 14 report the weather equally as favorable, 19 more, 112 less, the latter being from the extreme northern and southern counties; 30 counties report no increase or decrease in acreage since the 1st of June, 10 report an increase of from 5 to 10 per cent., 5 report a slight decrease, owing to defective stands. Stands are reported good to fair in 38, very good in 3, not good in 2, and bad in 2; 28 report plants blooming and forming well, 15 not blooming and forming well, and 2 not blooming yet. The present condition of the crop compares favorably with last year, 25 counties reporting it good, 8 better, and 12 not so good. Nine counties report the crop 14 days later than last year; 9 ten days later; 3 seven days later, and the rest the same as last year. Four counties report the appearance of a few caterpillars, but no damage has yet been done by them. A few counties complain of lice and cut-worms. Plants are tough, small, and in favorable condition.

Mississippi—Sixty-two letters received from 20 counties report the weather during June as follows: favorable in 10, unfavorable in 7, and too wet in 3; as compared with the same period last year, 8 report more favorable weather, 11 less favorable, and 1 about the same. There has been no change in acreage planted since June 1 in 14, an increase of 5 to 10 per cent in 2, and a decrease of 3 to 5 per cent. in 4. Cotton stands are reported as follows: Good to fair in 18 counties, not as good as last year in 1, and bad in 1; plants are blooming well in 2, just commencing to bloom in 8, and no blooms in 10. The condition of the crop as compared with last year is generally reported as good, but later—how much later is not stated—6 counties report too much rain and the crop grassy; 13 the condition good, but the crop late; 5 the condition not good, and 2 the condition not bad. No worms are reported.

MORE OUTRAGES IN MARLBOROUGH.

MARLBOROUGH, N. Y., July 11.—There is scarcely a rural town in the State that is more quiet and orderly than this in ordinary seasons; but ever since the picking of the berries commenced there has been a reign of violence, and offenses of all kinds against persons and property have multiplied, until the record of a week reads almost like the docket of a Police Court in the Metropolis. One day last week several tramps attacked a hotel, and were only driven off by sharp action on the part of the proprietor and neighbors. This outrage was followed by another on Tuesday night. About 10 o'clock that night a fisherman named William Smalley was going toward the steam-boat landing by a lonely road, when he suddenly received a blow in the face. Without being able to distinguish his assailant, Smalley struck out and knocked him down in the underbrush. A stone almost immediately passed his head, which he returned with interest. Hearing a deep groan and the sound of somebody falling, he groped around with his hand and found not a man, but a woman, nude almost to the waist. The woman was gagged, and a shawl was tightly fastened around her head. Upon being restored to consciousness the woman cried out in German. Smalley not being familiar with the language, could not tell what she said, but it was evident she had been foully outraged. Her garments were torn in shreds, and she was apparently dazed by the terrible struggle through which she had passed. She was an entire stranger in the place, and disappeared without making herself known.

The deeds of violence from which the town is suffering are the work of roughs, attracted here by the berry business, it affording work to hundreds, who come from all directions, but principally from the City and Poughkeepsie.

EXERCISES AT BOWDOIN COLLEGE.

BRUNSWICK, Me., July 11.—John Cotton Smith, D. D., of New-York, to-day delivered an oration before the Alumni of Bowdoin College, on "The American Republic, the divine preparation in the development of modern history and circumstances of American colonization, the problems of political corruption and party strife, the conflict of races, and pauperism." His concluding remarks were made on the future of the Republic, and the speaker closed with Tennyson's "Ring out wild bells." The annual meeting of the Phi Beta Kappa Society was held at 8 o'clock. At a meeting of the Board of Trustees and Overseers the thanks of the college were voted to Mrs. W. L. Perry and to the class of '77 for donations of panels in the chapel. Ira P. Booker was re-elected Secretary; S. H. Weeks, M. D., of Portland, was elected Professor of Anatomy. Prof. S. J. Young has resigned the Professorship of Modern Languages. Rev. Dr. Judson Smith, of Oberlin College, is very favorably spoken of to fill the vacancy in the chair of Greek Language and Literature, occasioned by the resignation of Prof. J. B. Sewell. The degree of LL. D. was conferred on Hon. Alpheus Felch, class of '27, ex-Governor, ex-United States Senator, and ex-Judge of Michigan. The degree of D. D. was conferred on Rev. E. B. Webb, class of '46, of Boston. A. B, out of course, and also A. M., on Albert S. Rice, class of '56.

THE UNIVERSITY CONVOCATION.

ALBANY, N. Y., July 11.—The University Convocation met at 10 o'clock this morning. The following papers were read at the sessions to-day: "Words," N. W. Benedict, D. D.; "Culture and Limitations," John J. Lewis; "Expression in Reading; its Philosophy and Limitation," Mary F. Hendrick; "American Educators in India," Rev. R. G. Wilder; "Regents' Examination in Academic Studies," J. E. Bradley; "Essay-writing in College," Prof. Lamoroux; "The Study of Mythology in our Higher Schools," Principal Taylor; "The Study of Roman Law in Collegiate Education," Prof. Morey; "Construction of Latin Prepositions, with Cases," Principal Peck; "The Uses and Relations of the Study of Botany," Principal Veeder. A report on indexing and catalouging college libraries was read by Prof. Robinson, and a discussion was had on Principal Bradley's paper on "Regents' Examinations."

THE FORTUNES OF WAR.

The dispatches printed in yesterday's TIMES gave further details of the killing, on the 3d inst., of Lieut. Rains, of the First Cavalry, and 12 men, including a scout named Foster. Referring to this affair, the Augusta (Ga.) *Chronicle* of July 8says:

"A telegram received at this office last evening from San Francisco, announced that 'Lieut. Rains and 10 men had been killed near Lewiston, Idaho, by a band of savages.' It will be recollected that Mr. Seviere Rains, of Augusta, recently graduated at West Point Military Academy, had been stationed in Oregon as Lieutenant of cavalry, and this fact renders the apprehension very probable that this Lieut. Rains was he, as most of the troops in the West had recently been ordered to the Walla Walla Valley in Idaho. Lieut. Rains is the son of Gen. Rains, formerly of Augusta, but now of Aiken, S. C. Before entering the United States Military Academy he was a student of the Richmond Academy, of this place, where his clear, vigorous mind, and noble, manly bearing gained him admirers on every side."

AN EMPLOYEE'S INHUMAN CRUELTY.

Louisa Flider, a little girl aged 9 years, employed to do chores in the boarding-house kept by Peter Epson, at No. 16 Goerck-street, was asked to go for some beer by one of the boarders last night, and complied. On her way to the saloon she was accosted by Epson, who charged her with using his money to purchase the beer. This she denied, but he dragged her into the house, and, stopping her cries, beat her unmercifully with a cowhide. She managed to escape from him in a fainting condition, and the neighbors then interfered and summoned Capt. Cherry, who ordered Epson to be arrested. Seventeen deep cuts were found on the little girl's body. Her parents reside at No. 235 Stanton-street.

RAID BY CAPT. FOLEY IN THE BOWERY.

The Philharmonic Music Hall, a noisy place at No. 109 Bowery, was raided by Capt. Foley at midnight. The proprietor, Frederick Lulin, and 22 men and girls within were arrested.

GENERAL TELEGRAPH NEWS

EXCITEMENT IN MONTREAL.

TROUBLE ANTICIPATED BETWEEN THE ORANGEMEN AND IRISH CATHOLICS—A MAN KILLED BY A SENTINEL.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

MONTREAL, July 11.—The members of the volunteer force doing sentry duty at the city armories have not been interfered with until this afternoon, when a gang of 20 men attempted to force their way into the Quebec Gate Barracks. The sentry challenged them, but a man named McKeown seized him and endeavored to wrest the rifle from him. After a short scuffle the volunteer freed himself, fixed his bayonet, and called out the guard, their appearance being the signal for a shower of stones from the crowd. In the meantime McKeown again attempted to disarm the sentry, but the latter charged and pierced him through the body with his bayonet. McKeown ran about 50 yards and fell down dead. By this time the crowd had increased and a rush was made for the barracks, but a few shots from the guard made them beat a hasty retreat. No one was hurt as far as is known. The Government Police marched to the barracks immediately after the occurrence was reported to them, and are now patrolling in the neighborhood, armed with rifles. The guards at all the armories have been strengthened, as a raid is feared to-night. The sentry who killed McKeown belongs to the Sixty-fifth Regiment. Application was made to the Brigade Major of the district to have him arrested, but he refused, saying that the man had only done his duty. He has since been arrested by the civil authorities at the request of Coroner Jones. McKeown was one of the leaders of the Black Horse gang, a band of desperadoes having their head-quarters at Griffintown, and it is feared that they may cause some trouble during the night.

The Orangemen will, after all, walk in a body to church to-morrow, and the Young Britons propose having a procession, with bands, banners, &c. The most alarming consquences are feared. The firemen have received instructions not to leave their stations all day to-morrow, and the Police are to assemble at the Central Station at the signal of three strokes on the fire-alarm bells. Stephen J. Meaney's bulletin has greatly annoyed the Protestants, while it has very much increased the bad feeling which previously existed among Irish Catholics. To-morrow is looked forward to with considerable anxiety. The feeling among both parties is extremely bitter, and if any attempt at a demonstration is made there is certain to be a terrible riot.

According to instructions from the Deputy Adjutant-General of Ottawa, all the city regiments will muster at their respective armories to-morrow morning. A telegram from Quebec says a battery left for Montreal by to-night's train, accompanied by a detachment of the Provincial Police. The city Police and the Dominion Government Police will turn out under arms early in the morning. All is quiet along the sentry-posts to-night. Large crowds are in their neighborhood, but no attempts have been made since this afternoon to pass the guards. Considerable numbers of Orangemen came in from the West by the night trains.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

BOSTON, Mass., July 11.—A dispatch from Montreal says notwithstanding the decision arrived at late last night between the representatives of the Orangemen and the anti-Orangemen to dispense with the customary annual parade of the Orangemen, there is every indication that a most determined effort will be made to muster a large crowd of Orangemen at the church where services will be concluded on Thursday afternoon. The city is alive with all sorts of wild rumors concerning what will be the result of this demonstration, and the announcement of the decision to abandon the parade fell like a wet blanket upon the community this morning. This decision has created considerable excited talk among all classes. It is doubtless a wise determination devised to avoid a conflict of arms between the two factions, but nevertheless is characterized as a complete surrender of Orangemen to Catholics, who have for years bitterly opposed this demonstration and parade. It is asserted in almost every quarter that those attending service at the church will be attacked by their opponents after the exercises. Should this transpire bloody work may be anticipated. The best information and personal investigation made to-day in different quarters, is to the effect that the decision of last night is condemned by the majority of the Orangemen. The authorities will use every effort to quell any signs of an outbreak or a conflict between the factions. This afternoon the chief topic is the so-called cowardice of the Orangemen. Both factions are moving secretly, and not a few of the extremists are upon the streets wearing orange ribbons. The Police will receive their orders at midnight to-night. Several secret meetings are announced, to which Orangemen only will be admitted.

SIX MEN KILLED IN A COAL MINE.

FEARFUL DISASTER AT WHEATLAND, PENN.—THIRTY ODD MEN OVERCOME BY GAS—HOW THE UNFORTUNATE AFFAIR OCCURRED—LIST OF THE DEAD.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, July 11.—The disaster in the Brookfield coal mine, at Wheatland, Penn., which occurred between 1 and 2 o'clock this afternoon, is not so bad as first reported. Later news places the number of killed at six. Twenty-seven others were nearly suffocated. The coal from the Brookfield mine is hauled out by a locomotive engine. This morning the managers of the mine ordered anthracite coal to be burned in the engine furnace instead of soft coal, which had been heretofore used. About 11 o'clock the engine passed into the mine slope. After being in a short time the men in charge of the engine became suddenly affected by the gas from the hard coal, causing them to fall to the ground in a senseless condition. The engineer managed to make his way back to the mouth of the bank, and gave an alarm. A large number of men rushed into the bank to rescue their comrades. One after another they passed in, but were almost immediately overcome by the gas, and they, too, fell insensible. After several had thus fallen a gang was organized to rescue those who went in last, and squads of four or five passed in until they came to a fallen comrade, when they would take him in their arms and carry him out to the open air. In this way 36 men were brought out, six of whom were either dead before reaching the mouth of the bank or died immediately after. Wheatland is a small town on the Erie and Pittsburg Railroad, two miles east of Sharon.

PITTSBURG, Penn., July 11.—A special telegram from Sharon to the *Dispatch* gives the following account of the disaster at the Brookfield Coal Mines to-day: A most distressing catastrophe occurred at the Brookfield Coal Mine, near this place, to-day about noon. The company recently procured a pony locomotive to haul their coal cars in and out of the mines through a tunnel nearly a mile in length. Efforts to use soft coal and coke as fuel on this locomotive proved abortive, and to-day an experiment of anthracite coal was tried. Three successful trips were made but, in the fourth the tunnel filled with sulphuric gas, and a number of workmen were suffocated. Three men were taken out dead, and about 20 more or less injured, some seriously. Subsequently eight persons from adjoining mines, under the impression that the persons were still in the tunnel, entered and were also overcome. Of these three were taken out dead and the other five insensible. Every effort is being made by Frank H. Buhl, manager of the works, to administer to the comfort of the injured, and they are all doing well.

The names of the dead are:

John Jones, mine boss.
Robert Williams.
Miles Davis.
David Jenkins.
Richard Jones.
John Barter.
John Young.

The last named, one of the injured, died at 6 o'clock this evening.

LOUISVILLE AND NASHVILLE ROAD.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., July 11.—At a meeting of the Directory of the Louisville and Nashville Railway Company it was found that the earnings of that road for the last fiscal year were over $350,000 above the interest of the bonded debt. Of this amount $135,000 were appropriated for a dividend of 1½ per cent., and the remainder was devoted to a reduction of the company's liabilities.

HAILSTONES OF IMMENSE SIZE.

HORSES AND CATTLE KILLED AND MANY PERSONS INJURED—LARGE AMOUNT OF PROPERTY DESTROYED—A REMARKABLE STORM.

WATERTOWN, N. Y., July 11.—The losses by the furious hailstorm that swept over Rodman, Green Settlement, Adams Centre, and the adjacent region on Tuesday, foot up to $100,000. This is principally suffered by farmers, many of whom are ruined. A gentleman who was in Adams Centre during the storm describes the scene as having been terrible. The storm came from the south-west. Hail fell for 30 minutes in vast quantities. The stones were of enormous size, some of them weighing half a pound, and measuring nine inches in circumference. They covered the ground nearly a foot deep. Many persons who were caught in the storm were badly injured before they could find shelter. One man was driving a team near the village, and was so badly hurt before he could leave his wagon and crawl in under a bridge that he chanced to be crossing that it was feared he would die. A young man named Green was hit in the head by one of the hailstones, in reaching out of his door to secure a large one that had fallen near, and was rendered unconscious. Some of the hailstones were sharp, square pieces of ice, some as large as 2 by 4 inches. Horses and cattle were killed in the fields, and growing crops, orchards, and gardens utterly ruined for miles. Washburn's Hotel, Alsop Block, and Hungerford Collegiate Institute were damaged to the amount of several thousand dollars. Expensive memorial windows in the church at Adams were destroyed. Not less than 10,000 panes of glass were broken in the place. The principal losers by the storm in Adams Centre and Green Settlement are Welcome Clark, Washburn

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—JULY 11.

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—10 A. M.

$20,000	D.C.8.65s.s.b.	79¾	400	North-west. pf.	49½
10,000	do. r.	79⅝	100	do.	49⅝
20,000	C. & R.6s.		100	do.	49¾
	1917	104	200	do.	49¾
200	Del. & Hud.	88	100	do.	49⅜
100	do.	87½	100	do.	49
100	do.	87½	100	do.	48⅞
100	do.	87½	400	do.	48¾
800	do.	87½	300	do.	49⅛
500	Pacific Mail.	20⅝	200	do.	49
50	do.	21	200	Ohio & Miss.	3
500	West. Union.	60⅝	500	do.	3⅛
500	do.	60½	100	do.	3⅛
1200	do.	60⅜	300	St. Paul	22⅛
800	do.	60⅛	300	do.	22
400	do.	60⅛	100	St. Paul pf.	56⅛
400	do.	60	100	do.	56¼
500	do.	60⅛	200	do.	56⅛
500	do.	60¼	400	do.	56
1300	Lake Shore.	51	500	do.	42⅛
200	do.	51⅛	200	do.	42⅜
2100	do.	51	100	do.	42¼
1300	do.	50⅞	1100	do.	41⅞
100	do.	50⅝	300	do.	42
500	do.	50⅜	800	do.	42⅛
100	Mich. Central.	94	300	do.	42⅜
300	do.	43⅛	200	do.	42⅜
200	do.	43⅛	200	do.	42⅜
200	do.	43	400	do.	42⅛
400	do.	42⅞	1100	do.	42⅜
50	do.	42⅜	1200	do.	42¼
400	do.	43	100	Cen. of N. J.	10
100	do.	42⅝	100	do.	10⅛
200	Rock Island.	94	200	Ill. Central.	59
100	do.	93⅜	400	do.	59
100	do.	94	200	Ill. Central.	59
100	North-western.	21	102	Pitts. & Ft. W.	89½

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—10:15 AND 11:30 A. M.

$80,000	U. S. 6s, '81, R.	12.111	
60,000	do. b.c.	111⅛	
10,000	U. S. 5-20 R. '68.	12.112½	
5,000	U. S. 5s, '81, C.	117⅛	
50,000	do.	12.108⅝	

FIRST BOARD—10:30 A. M.

$8,000	N. Car. 6s, old,	18⅛	30	Ill. Cen. b.c.	59
1,000	D. of C. 3.65s.	79⅝	100	do. s5.	58½
3,000	Tenn. 6s, old..	44	400	do.	58
3,000	Ohio 6s, '81.	105	20	do.	57½
5,000	Ohio 6s, '86.	113	1000	L. S. & M. S. b.c.	69½
5,000	Mo. 6s, long.	106⅜	1100	do.	51
2,000	Chi. & A. 1st.	117	100	do. s3.	50⅞
5,000	C. B. & Q. 8s.	90⅝	400	do. s3.	50¾
5,000	do.	90¾	500	do.	50⅝
1,000	C. B. & Q. 7s.		1000	do.	50⅜
	do.	108¾	3300	do.	50⅝
1,000	C., R. I. & P. 7s.	108¾	800	do.	50⅜
1,000	do.	109	8	C. & P. Tel. b.c.	91½
24,000	C. R. I. & P. 6s.		300	C. & N. W.	24⅞
	1917	104	100	do.	22
10,000	do.	104⅛	300	do.	21⅞
65,000	do.	104¼	100	do.	21¾
5,000	N. J. Cen. 1st. con.	61½	100	C. & N. W. pf. b.c.	49¼
10,000	do.	60⅝	300	do.	49⅝
9,000	J. C. con'.	58	200	do.	49⅜
1,000	N. Y. C. C. & I.	103⅝	400	do.	49⅛
10,000	do.	86½	700	do.	49⅜
2,000	Mor. & Es. 1st.	113	200	do.	49¼
16,000	H. & St. J. 8s, con.		100	do.	49¼
	pf.	91	100	do. s3.	49¼
5,000	Mich. Cen. 7s.	102¾	200	do.	49⅛
2,000	No. Mo. 1st.	100½	100	C. & R. I.	93¼
2,000	do.	100⅛	100	do.	93¼
1,000	Lake Shore.	101	100	do.	93¼
1,000	N. Y. C. 1st.	104¼	100	do.	93¼
2,000	C. & P. 4th.	104	100	do.	93⅞
1,000	P., Ft. W. & C.		200	do.	93¾
	3d.	103½	200	do.	93⅝
1,000	Cent. Pac. 1st.		200	do.	93¾
	S. J. Br.	93¾	300	Cen. of N. J.	9¾
1,000	do.	95	5	New-Jersey.	129
6,000	do.	90⅜	100	C., M. & St. P.	23
4,000	Un. Pac. 1st.	105¼	100	do.	21⅝
3,000	do.	105⅜	100	do.	21⅝
1,000	Un. Pac. s. f.	97½	100	do.	21⅜
5,000	do.	97¼	500	C., M. & St. Paul	
8,000	Pac. of M. 1st.	102¾		pf.	56
4,000	C. & I. 1st.	105	100	do.	56⅛
1,000	do.	26	700	do.	56
3,000	Tol. & W. 1st.		600	do.	55⅞
	St. L. Div.	74	1300	do.	55¾
1,000	1st.	73	1000	do.	55⅝
1,000	Gt. W. 1st. '88.	106½	100	do.	55¾
	coup.	93½	10	N. Y., N. H. & H.	149
10,000	W. U. C. 1900.	102	500	D., L. & W.	42
4,000	A. & T. R. 1st.	103	100	do.	42⅛
8,000	A. & T. H. 2d, pf.	88	300	do.	42¼
2,000	Lou. & N. con.		500	do.	42¾
	'98.	93⅛	100	do.	42⅝
1,000	Canada So. 1st.		100	do.	42⅝
	cp. on. b.c.	50	600	do.	42¾
8,000	Cent. Bank.	70	500	do.	42⅝
18	Met. Bank.	125½	200	do.	42⅝
40	Phenix Bank.	103	400	do.	42⅝
11	Cen. Nat. Bank.	100	20	do.	41⅞
200	Outario Silver.	21½	200	do.	42
400	Del. & Hud.	87¾	300	do.	42
50	do.	88	100	do.	42⅛
100	do.	87¾	500	do.	42
500	do.	87	100	Wab. Pur. Com.	
1,250	Pac. Mail. b.c.	20⅜		Rec. b.c.	50½
500	do.	20⅝	706	do.	50¾
43	Adams Ex.	96	300	Morris & Es.	69¾
50	do. b.c.	96	500	do.	69⅞
10	Amer. Ex.	100	200	do.	70
1,000	West. Un. b.c.	94½	100	do.	70⅛
100	do.	60⅝	1100	do.	69⅞
100	do.	60⅝	50	do.	69⅞
200	do.	60⅝	100	do.	69⅞
2,100	do.	60½	100	C., C. & I.	91
100	do.	60⅝	100	do. b.c.	92¾
200	do.	60⅝	225	do.	27
2,300	do.	60⅝	100	St. L., I. M. & S.	
1,000	do.	60⅜		b.c.	53⅜
2,000	do.	60½	100	do. b3.	9
2,000	N. Y. C. & H. b.c.	93	7	20 C., B. & Q. b.c.	100
100	do.	94⅛	100	P., Ft. W. & Chi.	
1,000	do.	93⅞		pf. b.c.	90
400	do.	93⅞	11	do.	90½
600	do.	93⅞	8	do.	90⅜
500	do.	93⅝	19	Chi. & Alton. b.c.	85⅜
500	Erie Rail. b.c.	12½	200	D. & S. C. b.c.	42⅜
100	Mich. Cent. b.c.	42⅜	200	do.	42⅝
100	do.	43	100	Ohio & M. b.c.	3⅛
650	do.	43⅜	200	do.	3
200	do.	42⅜			

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—12:30 P. M.

$1,000	Canada So. 1st.		500	Lake Shore. s5.	50⅝
	cp. on.	50	1400	do. s3.	50⅝
2,000	C., R. I. & P. 6s.		700	do. s3.	50⅝
	1917	104¾	500	do.	50⅝
1,000	L. S. 1st.	108	2700	do.	50⅝
2,000	O. & M. con. b3.	85½	700	do.	50⅝
34	Hanover Bank.	99	200	do.	50⅜
100	Del. & Hud.	87⅜	500	North-western.	21⅜
	do.	87	500	North-west. pf.	49⅝
100	do.	86¾	300	do.	49⅜
200	do.	86½	100	do.	49¼
300	do.	86½	100	do.	49¼
1100	West. Union.	60⅝	900	D., L. & W.	42
600	do. s3.	60½	500	do.	41⅞
600	do. s3.	60⅜	100	do. s3.	41¾
100	Pacific Mail.	20⅜	40	do. s3.	42
200	C., C. & I.	92¾	300	do.	41¾
400	Erie Railway.	7	500	do.	41⅝
100	Mich. Central.	42½	1100	do.	41½
200	do.	42¾	600	Morris & Essex.	69
200	do.	42¾	100	do. s3.	69⅛
1100	do.	41⅞	200	do.	68¾
525	do.	42	400	do.	68¾
500	Rock Island.	93½	100	do.	68½
250	do.	93⅝	100	do.	68⅜
100	St. Paul pf.	55⅝	100	C., B. & Q.	90½
500	do. s3.	55½			

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—2 P. M.

$160,000	U. S. 6s, '81, R.	111	
10,000	U. S. 10-40 R.	112¾	
17,000	U. S. 5s, 10-40 C.	113¼	
10,000	U. S. 5s, '81, R.	111¾	
$47,000	U. S. 5s, '81, R.	111⅝	
10,000	U. S. 4½s, '91, C.	111⅝	
17,000	U. S. 4½s, '91, R.	108⅞	
20,000	U. S. 4½s, '91, C.	108⅞	
10,000	U. S. 5s, '81, R.	111⅜	

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

$3,000	Tenn. 6s, old..	43½	200	Mich. Cen.	b.c. 42
1,000	Tenn. 6s, new.	43⅝	200	do.	42¼
1,000	Tenn. 6s, n. s.	43⅜	100	do.	42¾
1,000	B., C., R. & N. 1st.	44	100	Illinois Cen.	b.c. 58
5,000	H. & St. J. 8s, con.	45	200	C. & P. g'd.	b.c. 81
	pf.	91	100	C. & N. W. pf.	b.c. 49
1,000	N. Y. C. 6s.	103½	100	do.	b3. 49⅛
5,000	Chi., R. I. & P.		500	do.	s3. 49⅜
	7s.	109	700	do.	b.c. 49
2,000	C., B. & Q. 7s.	109	200	do.	49⅜
1,000	do.	26	600	do.	b3. 50
3,000	Tol. & W. 1st.		600	do.	s3. 55⅞
	St. L. Div.	74	1300	do.	s3. 55¾
1,000	1st.	73	1000	do.	55⅝
1,000	Gt. W. 1st. '88.	106½	100	do.	55¾
	coup.	93½	10	N. Y., N. H. & H.	149
10,000	W. U. C. 1900.	102	500	D., L. & W.	42
4,000	A. & T. R. 1st.	103	100	do.	42⅛
8,000	A. & T. H. 2d, pf.	88	300	do.	42¼
2,000	Lou. & N. con.		500	do.	42¾
	'98.	93⅛	100	do.	42⅝
1,000	Canada So. 1st.		100	do.	42⅝
	cp. on. b.c.	50	600	do.	42¾
8	Cont. Bank.	70	500	do.	42⅝
18	Met. Bank.	125½	200	do.	42⅝
40	Phenix Bank.	103	400	do.	42⅝
11	Cen. Nat. Bank.	100	20	do.	41⅞
200	Outario Silver.	21½	200	do.	42
400	Del. & Hud.	87¾	300	do.	42
50	do.	88	100	do.	42⅛
100	do.	87¾	500	do.	42
500	do.	87	100	Wab. Pur. Com.	
1,250	Pac. Mail. b.c.	20⅜		Rec. b.c.	50½
500	do.	20⅝	706	do.	50¾
43	Adams Ex.	96	300	Morris & Es.	69¾
50	do. b.c.	96	500	do.	69⅞
10	Amer. Ex.	100	200	do.	70
1,000	West. Un. b.c.	94½	100	do.	70⅛
100	do.	60⅝	1100	do.	69⅞
100	do.	60⅝	50	do.	69⅞
200	do.	60⅝	100	do.	69⅞
2,100	do.	60½	100	C., C. & I.	91
100	do.	60⅝	100	do. b.c.	92¾
200	do.	60⅝	225	do.	27
2,300	do.	60⅝	100	St. L., I. M. & S.	
1,000	do.	60⅜		b.c.	53⅜
2,000	do.	60½	100	do. b3.	9
2,000	N. Y. C. & H. b.c.	93	7	20 C., B. & Q. b.c.	100
100	do.	94⅛	100	P., Ft. W. & Chi.	
1,000	do.	93⅞		pf. b.c.	90
400	do.	93⅞	11	do.	90½
600	do.	93⅞	8	do.	90⅜
500	do.	93⅝	19	Chi. & Alton. b.c.	85⅜
500	Erie Rail. b.c.	12½	200	D. & S. C. b.c.	42⅜
100	Mich. Cent. b.c.	42⅜	200	do.	42⅝
100	do.	43	100	Ohio & M. b.c.	3⅛
650	do.	43⅜	200	do.	3
200	do.	42⅜			

SALES FROM 2:30 TO 3 P. M.

85,000	La. con.	78	200	North-western.	21⅜
400	Del. & Hud.	87½	100	do.	21¾
100	do.	87	100	North-w. pf.	49⅝
100	do.	86⅞	300	do.	49⅜
300	do.	86¾	300	do.	49
200	do.	86½	200	do.	48⅞
100	do.	86⅝	100	Cen. of N. J.	9⅞
200	West. Union.	61⅛	10	Rock Island.	93¼
700	do.	61¼	300	do.	93⅛
300	do.	61⅛	100	do.	93¼
1000	do.	61¼	100	do.	93⅜
3000	do.	61¼	100	do.	93⅜
800	do.	61¼	100	St. Paul.	21½
500	do.	61⅝	200	St. Paul pf.	56
200	do.	61⅝	300	do.	55⅞
1810	do.	61¼	100	do.	55¾
400	do.	61¼	100	do.	55⅝
5	Amer. Ex.	44	150	do.	55¾
700	N. Y. C. & H.	93⅝	100	do.	55⅝
	do.	93⅝	100	Mor. & Es.	69
20	do.	93⅛	300	do.	69
500	Erie Rail.	12¾	200	do.	68⅝
100	Mich. Central.	42¼	200	do.	68⅝
100	do.	41⅞	300	D., L. & W.	41⅞
1000	Lake Shore.	50⅜	300	do.	41¾
800	do.	50⅜	1200	do.	41¾
1000	do.	50⅛	200	do.	41¾
200	do.	50⅛	500	do.	41¾
200	do.	50⅛	300	do.	41⅝

1200	Lake Shore.	50⅜	400	D., L. & W.	s3. 41¾
200	Illinois Cen.	58	300	do.	41¾
10	Union Pacific.	95½	700	do.	41¾
20	Pittsburg.	81½	1500	do.	41
100	Ohio & Miss.	s3. 3⅛			

WEDNESDAY, July 11—P. M.

The stock speculation to-day was characterized by depression, and a lower range of prices was established for the majority of the active shares. The coal stocks were conspicuous in the downward movement, being vigorously pressed for sale on a report that the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company is about to issue a mortgage for $10,000,000. The report in question seems to have been at least premature, as the officers of the company state that no definite action in the matter will be taken until the Directors meet on Wednesday next. The weakness of the general railroad list was due to reports, which appear to have some foundation, that a renewal of the railroad war is among the possibilities of the near future, some Western roads having commenced cutting rates. Western Union was firm throughout the greater part of the day and buoyant in the late dealings. The total transactions aggregated 163,785 shares, which embraced 37,290 Western Union, 33,760 Delaware, Lackawanna and Western, 32,000 Lake Shore, 11,700 North Western, 9,300 St. Paul, 7,660 New-York Central, 7,100 Delaware and Hudson Canal, 6,500 Morris and Essex, 5,600 Michigan Central, 2,600 Rock Island, 1,900 Pacific Mail, 1,700 Ohio and Mississippe, 1,300 New-Jersey Central, 1,100 Erie, and 1,000 Illinois Central.

Western Union opened at 60⅝, and declined to 60, whence the price advanced with occasional fluctuations to 61½, the closing sales being at a reaction of ¼ ₱ cent. Delaware, Lackawanna and Western fell off from 43 to 40⅞, and closed at 41. Morris and Essex declined from 70 to 68, subsequently advanced to 69¼, and closed at 69½. Delaware and Hudson Canal opened at 38, a decline of ¾ ₱ cent. from the closing quotation of last evening, and receded to 36, afterward rose to 37⅛, and closed at 36⅜. New-Jersey Central, after selling at 10½ in the early dealings, declined to 9⅝. Lake Shore fell off from 51⅛ to 50⅜. New-York Central fluctuated between 94½ and 93⅝, and closed at 93¾. Michigan Central sold down from 43⅛ to 41¾. The Granger shares were weak. St. Paul common receding from 22 to 21⅜, and the preferred from 56¼ to 55½ with final quotations at a recovery of only ⅛ ₱ cent. North-western common declined from 21¾ to 21, and closed at 21¼, while the preferred fluctuated between 49¾ and 48¾, with closing sales at 48⅞. Rock Island fell off from 94 to 93¼. Illinois Central declined 1¼ ₱ cent., and closed at 58. Pacific Mail rose from 20⅝ to 21, but subsequently lost the improvement. Pittsburg advanced to 81½, and C., C. & I. to 27.

The Money market continues extremely easy with 1½@2 ₱ cent, as the stereotyped rates for call loans. Prime discounts are done at 3 to 5 ₱ cent. The national bank notes received for redemption at Washington to-day amount to $850,000, the internal revenue receipts to $250,000, and the Customs receipts to $450,000. The rates of exchange on New-York at the undermentioned cities were as follows: Savannah, buying, 3-16; selling, 5-16; Charleston, scarce, ⅛ premium; St. Louis, 90 premium; Cincinnati, easy, buying par; selling, 1-10; and New-Orleans, commercial, ⅛, bank, ¼.

The foreign advices report the London market strong for Consols and United States bonds, all of which show an advance of ⅛ ₱ cent. on the closing prices of yesterday. Consols closed to-day at 94¾ for both money and the account. United States new 4½s at 106, 1867s at 106⅝, 10-40s at 109⅜@109⅞, and new 5s at 109. New-York Central rose 1½ ₱ cent., to 93, and Illinois Central 1 ₱ cent., to 58, but the latter reacted at the close to 57. Erie common advanced to 7@7⅛, the preferred remaining steady at 17. Bullion to the amount of £64,000 went into the Bank of England on balance to-day. The rate of discount for three-months' bills in the open market is 1½@1⅝ ₱ cent. Bar Silver is quoted at 53d. ₱ ounce. On the Paris Bourse Rentes declined to 106f. 60c.

In the Sterling Exchange market the asking rates were unchanged, but the rates for actual business are somewhat lower, namely, $4 86½@$4 87 for bankers' long, and $4 88¾@$4 89¼ for demand bills, the cause of the reduction being the fact that the quotations for our bonds at London have, for some time past, been so much higher generally than those of this market, that dealers here can make a profit by shipping them.

The Gold speculation was very dull again to-day, and 105⅜ remains the only quotation since last Saturday morning. On Gold loans the rates ranged from flat to 3 ₱ cent. for borrowing.

Government bonds were steady throughout the day at about yesterday's quotations. The subscriptions to the new 4 ₱ cent. loan keep coming in, and now aggregate about $20,000,000. A Washington dispatch states that the Treasury Department's advices from London afford prospects of a large subscription at that point. The market for railway bonds was rather unsettled, some issues displaying strength, while others recorded lower prices. Among the latter were the New-Jersey Central issues, the Consol Firsts declining 1½ per cent. to 60½, and the convertibles 1 per cent to 59. Union Pacific Sinking Funds fell off to 97¼, and do. Firsts to 105⅜. Hannibal and St. Joseph convertibles declined to 91. Toledo and Wabash Firsts, St. Louis Division, rose 1 per cent to 75. Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific 7s rose to 109, do. 6s, to 104¼, North Missouri Firsts to 100½, Central Pacifics, San Joaquin Branch, to 90⅜, and Great Western Firsts to 93½, ex coupon. State Bonds were generally steady.

UNITED STATES TREASURY, NEW-YORK, July 11, 1877.

Gold receipts	$749,418 96
Gold payments	2,455,325 55
Gold balance	81,220,961 37
Currency receipts	757,993 67
Currency payments	994,503 84
Currency balance	48,192,184 15
Customs	365,000 00
Canceled gold certificates sent to Washington	2,047,000 00

CLOSING QUOTATIONS—JULY 11.

	Tuesday.	Wednesday.
American Gold	105⅜	105⅜
United States 4½s, 1891, coup	108⅞	108⅞
United States 5s, 1881, coup	111⅞	111¾
United States 5-20s, 1867, coup	109¾	109¾
Bills on London, $4 86¾@$4 87	$4 86¾@$4 87	
New-York Central	94½	93¾
Rock Island	94⅛	93¼
Pacific Mail	20⅝	20¼
Milwaukee and St. Paul	22	21⅞
Milwaukee and St. Paul pref	56¼	55⅝
Lake Shore	51¼	50⅜
Chicago and North-western	21¾	21¼
Chicago and North-western pref	49⅛	48⅞
Western Union	60⅝	61¼
Union Pacific	65½	65½
Delaware, Lackawanna and Western	43⅛	41
New-Jersey Central	9⅞	9⅝
Delaware and Hudson Canal	38¾	36⅜
Morris and Essex	70¼	68½
Panama	98	98
Erie	7	7
Ohio and Mississippi	3⅛	3⅛
Harlem	130	130
Hannibal and St. Joseph	13⅜	13½
Hannibal and St. Joseph pref	31⅝	31
Michigan Central	43⅛	41¾
Illinois Central	59¼	58

The extreme range of prices in stocks and the number of shares sold are as follows:

	Highest.	Lowest.	Number of shares.
New-York Central	94⅛	93⅝	7,660
Erie	7	7	1,100
Lake Shore	51⅛	50⅜	32,000
Wabash	3¼	3⅛	300
North-western	22	21	1,900
North-western preferred	49¾	48¾	9,300
Rock Island	94	93¼	2,610
Fort Wayne	90½	89½	200
Milwaukee & St. Paul	22⅛	21⅝	1,300
Milwaukee & St. Paul pf	56¼	55½	8,000
Pittsburg	81½	81	220
Del., Lack. & Western	43	40⅞	33,760
New-Jersey Central	10⅛	9⅝	1,900
Delaware & Hudson Canal	38	36	7,100
Morris & Esser	70	68	6,500
Michigan Central	43⅜	41¾	5,600
Illinois Central	59	58	1,045
Chi., Bur. & Quincy	99½	99½	120
Chicago & Alton	85½	85¼	200
Dubuque and Sioux City	42½	42½	400
Iron Mountain	10	10	200
Hannibal & St. Joseph pf.	31	31	300
Ohio & Mississippi	3¼	3	1,700
C., C. & I.	27½	26	520
Western Union	61½	60	37,290
Atlantic & Pacific Tel	20	20	100
Pacific Mail	21	20	1,900
St. L., K. C. & M. pref.	23¼	23	500
Total sales			163,785

The following table shows the half-hourly fluctuations in the Gold market to-day:

10:00 A. M.	105⅜	1:00 P. M.	105⅜
10:30 A. M.	105⅜	1:30 P. M.	105⅜
11:00 A. M.	105⅜	2:00 P. M.	105⅜
11:30 A. M.	105⅜	2:30 P. M.	105⅜
12:00 M.	105⅜	3:00 P. M.	105⅜
12:30 P. M.	105⅜		

The following were the closing quotations of Government bonds:

	Bid.	Asked.
United States currency, 6s	123½	123⅜
United States 6s, 1881, registered	111	111⅛
United States 6s, 1881, coupons	112	112¼
United States 5-20s, 1865, reg	106⅜	106⅞
United States 5-20s, 1865, new coup	106¾	106⅞
United States 5-20s, 1867, registered	109⅜	109⅝
United States 5-20s, 1867, coupons	109⅜	109⅝
United States 5-20s, 1868, registered	112⅜	113
United States 5-20s, 1868, coupons	112⅜	113
United States 10-40s, registered	112⅝	112¾
United States 10-40s, coupons	113⅛	113½
United States 5s, 1881, registered	111⅝	111⅞
United States 5s, 1881, coupons	111⅝	111⅞
United 4½s, 1891, registered	108¾	109
United States 4½, 1891, coupon	108¾	109

The Sub-Treasurer disbursed in Gold coin $279,000 for interest, $176,000 for called bonds, and $2,000 Silver coin in exchange for fractional currency.

The following were the Gold clearings by the National Bank of the State of New-York to-day:

Gold cleared	$11,913,000
Gold balances	1,204,247
Currency balances	1,258,566

The following is the Clearing-house statement to-day:

Currency exchanges	$61,973,712
Currency balances	2,735,459
Gold exchanges	5,133,297
Gold balances	857,857

The following were the bids for the various State securities:

Alabama 5s, '83	41	H. & St. J., due '86	105½
Alabama 5s, '86	41	H. & St. J., due '87	105½
Alabama 5s, '88	41	Illinois Cen. 6s	105⅜
Alabama 8s, '88	41	N. Y. 6s, G. L'n '92	119
Alabama 8s, '92	20	N. Y. 6s, G. L'n '93	119
Alabama 8s, '93	20	N. C. 6s, old, J. & J.	18
Arkansas 6s, funded	23	N. C. 6s, A. & O.	17½
A. 7s, L. R. & P. S. In.	4	N. C. 6s, N. C. R. J. & J.	65
Ark. 7s, M. & L. N.	4	N. C. 6s, N. C. R. A. & O.	65
Ark. 7s, I. R. R. B. & N.	4	N. C. 6s, do. c. off J. & J.	48
A. 7s, M., O. & R. R.	4	N. C. 6s, do. c. off A. & O.	48
Ark. 7s, Ark. C. R.	4	N. C. 6s, F. A. '66	10
Connecticut 6s	108	N. C. 6s, F. A. '68	9½
Georgia 6s	100	N. C. 6s, n. b. J. & J.	7½
Georgia 7s, n. s.	106¾	N. C. 6s, n. b., A. & O.	7½
Georgia 7s, indorsed	104	N. C. S. T. class 1	2
Ga. 7s, Gold bonds	107¼	Ohio 6s, '81	104½
Ill. coup. 6s, 1879..101		Ohio 6s, '86	110
Illinois War Loan	101	Rhode Island 6s	107
Kentucky 6s	102	S. C. 6s	38
Louisiana 6s	46	S. C. 6s, J. & J.	38
Louisiana 6s, n. b.	46	S. C. 6s, A. & O.	38
La. 6s, n. Fl. Dbt.	46	S. C. 6s, J. & J. '66	38
Louisiana 7s, Penn's	45	S. C. L. C., '89, J. & J.	45
Louisiana 6s, L. bs.	40	S. C. L. C., '89, A. & O.	45
Louisiana 8s, L. bs.	40	S. C. 7s, '88	38
La. 8s, L. bs. of '75.	40	S. C. Non-Fund. bs.	1¼
Louisiana 7s, Con.	76¾	Tenn. 6s, old	43½
Mich. 6s, 1878–79..101		Tenn. 6s, n. b.	43
Mich. 6s, 1883	100	Virginia 6s, old	30
Mich. 7s, 1890	110	Virginia 6s, n. b. '66	31
Mo. 6s, due in 1877..100⅛		Virginia 6s, n. b. '67	31
Mo. 6s, due in 1878..100¼		Vir. 6s, Con. bonds	78
F'g bs., due 1894–5..106		Vir. 6s, ex mat. coup	64
L. os. due '82–90	106¼	D. C. 3.65s, 1924	79⅝
Asy. or Un., due '92	105½		

And the following for railway mortgages:

Bost., H. & Erie 1st.	9	M. So. & N. I. S. F. 7p.s.	111
Bost., H. & Erie G'd	9	Clev. & Tol. n. bds.	108
Ches. & O. 6s, 1st	22	Clev., P. & A. old bs.	104¼
Chic. & Alton 1st	117	Clev., P. & A. new bs.	103
Joliet & Chic. 1st	108	Buf. & Erie new bs.	108
C. B. & Q. con. 7s	108⅜	Buf. & State Line 7s.	105
C. B. & Q. 5s, S. F.	90⅝	Kal. & W. Pig. 1st.	88
C., R. I. & P. 1st 7s.	109	D. M. & T. 1st 7s.	1906 108⅜
C. R. I. & P. G. 5s.	1917 C 104⅜	L. S. Dis. bds.	108⅛
C., R. I. & P. G. 5s.	1917 R 104⅜	L. S. Cons. C. 1st.	107
C. R. of N. J. 1st, new	111	L. S. Con. R. 1st.	106½
C. R. of N. J. 1st, Con.	60½	L. S. Cons. C. 2d.	94½
C. R. of N. J. Conv.	59	Mich. C. 7s	1902 102¼
L. & W. B. Con. G'd.	23	M. C. 1st, 8s, '82 S. F.	112
Am. D. & Imp. bds.	41	N. Y. Cen. 6s.	1883 104
M. & S. P. 1st 8s P. D.	117	N. Y. Cen. 6s.	1887 105¾
M. & S. P

SHIPPING.

WHITE STAR LINE,
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL, CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL.

The steamers of this line take the Lane Routes recommended by Lieut. Maury, U. S. N., going south of the Banks on the passage to Queenstown all the year round.
ADRIATIC.....SATURDAY, JULY 14, at 8 A. M.
BRITANNIC.....SATURDAY, July 21, 2:30 P. M.
GERMANIC.....SATURDAY, Aug. 4, at 12:30 P. M.
From White Star Dock, Pier No. 59 North River.

These steamers are uniform in size and unsurpassed in appointments. The saloon, state-rooms, smoking and bath-rooms are amidships, where the noise and motion are least felt, affording a degree of comfort hitherto unattainable at sea.

Rates—Saloon, $80 and $100, gold; return tickets on favorable terms; steerage, $28.

For inspection of plans and other information apply at the Company's offices, No. 37 Broadway, New-York.
E. J. CORTIS, Agent.

CUNARD LINE B. & N. A. R. M. S. P. CO.
NOTICE.

With the view of diminishing the chances of collision, the steamers of this line take a specified course for all seasons of the year.

On the outward passage from Queenstown to New-York or Boston, crossing meridian of 50 at 43 latitude, or nothing to the north of 43.

On the homeward passage, crossing the meridian of 50 at 42, or nothing to the north of 42.

FROM NEW-YORK FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.
SCYTHIA....WED., July 18 | ALGERIA....WED., Aug. 1
*RUSSIA....WED., July 25 | BOTHNIA....WED., Aug. 8
Steamers marked * do not carry steerage passengers.
Cabin passage, $80, $100, and $130, gold, according to accommodation. Return tickets on favorable terms.
Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at very low rates. Freight and passage office, No. 4 Bowling Green. CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

TO SUMMER TOURISTS.

ALLAN STEAM-SHIP LINE
FROM BALTIMORE TO HALIFAX, and VICE VERSA.

The A1 British Royal Mail Iron Screw Steam-ships
HIBERNIAN, 3,200 tons. Capt. Lieut. ARCHER, R. N. R.
NOVA SCOTIAN, 3,200 tons. Capt. RICHARDSON.
CASPIAN, 3,000 tons. Capt TROOKS.
AUSTRIAN, 3,000 tons, Capt. WYLIE.
Leave Baltimore every fortnight, WEDNESDAYS,
FOR HALIFAX, NOVA SCOTIA.
Cabin passage to Halifax, $20 gold; Round Trip tickets, $35 gold.

This opportunity, by offering, as it were, an abbreviation of a European trip, is exceptionally agreeable to those who desire a change from the usual round of American pleasure resorts.

For further information apply to
A. SCHUMACHER & CO., No. 5 South Gay-st., Baltimore, Md.

ATLAS MAIL LINE.

BI-MONTHLY SERVICE TO JAMAICA, HAYTI, COLOMBIA and ASPINWALL, and to PANAMA and SOUTH PACIFIC PORTS. (via Aspinwall.) First-class, full-powered iron screw steamers, from Pier No. 51 North River.

FOR KINGSTON (Jamaica) and HAYTI.
ATLAS.....July 6
CLARIBEL.....July 26

For HAYTI, COLOMBIA, ISTHMUS OF PANAMA, and SOUTH PACIFIC PORTS, (via Aspinwall.)
ALPS.....July 14
ETNA.....July 28

Superior First-class Passenger accommodation.
PIM, FORWOOD & CO., Agents, No. 56 Wall-st.

GREAT SOUTHERN
FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE,
SAILING FROM PIER NO. 27 NORTH RIVER, WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS at 3 P. M.,
FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., FLORIDA, THE SOUTH, AND SOUTH-WEST.
CITY OF ATLANTA.....SATURDAY.....July 14
GEO. W. CLYDE.....WEDNESDAY.....July 18
SUPERIOR PASSENGER ACCOMMODATIONS.
Insurance to destination one-half of one per cent.
Goods forwarded free of commission. Passenger tickets and bills of lading signed at the office of
JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents.
Office on the pier.
Or W. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling Green.
For Charleston only, BENTLEY D. RASSELL, **General Agent Great Southern Freight Line, 317 Broadway.**

STATE LINE.
NEW-YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, DUBLIN, BELFAST, AND LONDONDERRY.

These first-class full-powered steamers will sail from Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st.
STATE OF INDIANA.....Thursday, July 12
STATE OF GEORGIA.....Thursday, July 19
STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA.....Thursday, July 26
STATE OF NEVADA.....Thursday, Aug. 2
First cabin, $80 and $70, according to accommodations; return tickets at reduced rates. Second cabin, $45; return tickets at reduced rates. Steerage $20.
Apply to
AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Agents,
No. 72 Broadway, New-York.
STEERAGE tickets at 52 Broadway, and at the company's pier, foot of Canal-st., North River.

STATE LINE.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.
STEAM-SHIP LINE BETWEEN NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN.
Company's Pier, foot of 22d-st., Hoboken.
MAIN.....Sat., July 14 | WERDER.....Sat., July 28
WESER.....Sat., July 21 | ODER.....Sat., Aug. 4
RATES OF PASSAGE FROM NEW-YORK TO SOUTHAMPTON, HAVRE, OR BREMEN.
First cabin.....$100 gold
Second cabin.....60 gold
Steerage.....30 currency
Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage certificates, $30 currency. For freight or passage apply to
OELRICHS & CO., No. 2 Bowling Green.

ANCHOR LINE U. S. MAIL STEAMERS.
NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.
Ethiopia....July 14, 8 A. M. | Bolivia....July 28, 7 A. M.
Victoria....July 21, 2 P. M. | Devonia....Aug. 4, noon
To Belfast, Londonderry, Liverpool, or Glasgow.
Cabins, $45 to $80, according to accommodation. Intermediate, $35. Steerage, $28.
NEW-YORK TO SOUTHAMPTON AND LONDON.
Elysia....July 21, 2 P. M. | Utopia....Aug. 4, noon
Cabins, $75 to $70. Steerage, $28. Cabin excursion tickets at reduced rates. Drafts issued for any amount at current rates. Company's Pier Nos. 20 and 21 North River, New-York. HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents, No. 7 Bowling Green.

INMAN LINE, MAIL STEAMERS,
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
CITY OF CHESTER.....Saturday, July 14, 8 A. M.
CITY OF RICHMOND.....July 28, 7 A. M.
CITY OF BERLIN.....Aug. 11, 7 A. M.
From Pier No. 45 North River.
CABIN, $80 and $100, gold. Return tickets on favorable terms. STEERAGE, $28, currency. Drafts at low-est rates.
Saloons, state-rooms, smoking and bath rooms amidships.
Nos. 15 and 33 Broadway, New-York.

FOR LIVERPOOL VIA QUEENSTOWN.
The Liverpool and Great Western Steam Company's United States mail steamers leave Pier No. 53 N. R.:
WISCONSIN.....TUESDAY, July 17, at 10 A. M.
MONTANA.....TUESDAY, July 31, at 2:30 P. M.
WYOMING.....TUESDAY, Aug. 14, at 9 A. M.
Cabin passage, $55, $65, or $75, according to state-room; steerage, $26; intermediate, $40.
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 29 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.,
THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.
GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.
SAN JACINTO, Capt. HAZARD, SATURDAY, July 14, Pier 43 North River, 3 P. M. GEO. YONGE, Agent, 409 Broadway.
H. LIVINGSTON, Capt. MALLORY, WEDNESDAY, July 18, Pier 43 North River, 3 P. M. GEO. YONGE, Agent. 409 Broadway.
RAPIDAN, Capt. KEMPTON, SATURDAY, July 21, Pier 43 North River, 3 P. M. GEO. YONGE, Agent, 409 Broadway.
GEN. BARNES, Capt. CHEESMAN, WEDNESDAY, July 25, Pier 16 East River, 3 P. M. MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents, 62 South-st.

Insurance ONE-HALF PER CENT. Superior accommodations for passengers. Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, Atlantic and Gulf Railroad, and Florida steamers.
C. D. OWENS, Agent A. & G. R. R., No. 315 Broadway.
GEORGE YONGE, Agent C. R. R. of Ga., No. 409 Broadway.

PACIFIC MAIL AND PANAMA TRANSIT
STEAM-SHIP LINES.
FOR CALIFORNIA, JAPAN, CHINA, AUSTRALIA, NEW-ZEALAND, BRITISH COLOMBIA, OREGON, &c.
Sailing from Pier foot Canal-st., North River.
For SAN FRANCISCO, via ISTHMUS OF PANAMA.
Steam-ship CRESCENT CITY.....Monday, July 16
connecting for Central America and South Pacific ports.
From SAN FRANCISCO for JAPAN and CHINA.
Steam-ship CITY OF TOKIO.....Wednesday, Aug. 8
From San Francisco to Australia, and New-Zealand.
Steam-ship AUSTRALIA.....Wednesday, July 18
For freight or passage apply at the office
No. 1, CLYDE BUILDING, or H. J. BULLAY, Supt., No. 6 Bowling Green, Pier foot Canal-st., North River.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

In order to accommodate shippers and enable them to complete their correspondence, the departure of the steam-ship CRESCENT CITY, for Aspinwall, will be delayed until 3 o'clock P. M., on the 16th inst., instead of sailing at noon as usual.

TO SUMMER TRAVELERS.
International Steam-ship Company's Line of Steamers
TO EASTERN MAINE, NEW-BRUNSWICK, NOVA SCOTIA, PRINCE EDWARD'S ISLAND, &c., &c.
The steamers NEW-YORK and CITY OF PORTLAND will until Sept. 15, leave Boston at 8 A. M. and Portland at 7 P. M. every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, for EASTPORT, Me. and ST. JOHN, N. B., forwarding passengers by connecting lines to Calais, Me., St. Andrews, Fredericton, Shediac, Mirimichi, and Saturnarr, N. B.; Truro, Pictou, Digby, Annapolis, Kentville, Windsor, and Halifax, N. S.; Summerside and Charlottetown, P. E. I. The steamers are first class in every respect; the climate of the region to which they run is delightful, cool and invigorating, and the expenses of travel very moderate. For circular with description of the route, and any further information, apply to
W. H. KILBY, Agent,
End of Commercial Wharf, Boston, Mass.

NEW-YORK, HAVANA, & MEXICAN MAIL S. S. LINE
Steamers leave Pier No. 3 North River, at 3 P. M.
FOR HAVANA DIRECT.
CITY OF HAVANA, PHILLIPS.....Saturday, July 14
CITY OF VERA CRUZ, DEARE.....Wednesday, July 18
CITY OF NEW-YORK, TIDDEMAN. Wednesday, July 25
FOR VERA CRUZ AND NEW-ORLEANS.
Via Havana, Progreso, Champeachy Tuxpan, Tampico.
CITY OF HAVANA, PHILLIPS.....Saturday, July 14
Steamers will leave New-Orleans July 22 and Aug. 12 for Vera Cruz and the above ports.
For freight or passage apply to
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS. Nos. 31 and 33 Broadway.

SHIPPING.

NATIONAL LINE—Piers 44 and 51 North River. FOR LONDON.
GREECE.....THURSDAY, July 19, 10 A. M.
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
Spain....July 14, 8:30 A. M. | Egypt.....July 28, 8 A. M.
The Queen, July 21, 2 P. M. | Italy.....Saturday, Aug. 4
Cabin and steerage passage, and drafts from $1 upward, issued at very low rates. Company's offices No. 69 Broadway. F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY.
The splendid mail steamers of this company between New-York and Havre,
Calling at PLYMOUTH (G. B.) for the landing of Passengers,
Will sail from Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Morton-st., every Wednesday, beginning with
*VILLE DE PARIS, DURAND, Wednesday, July 18, 11 A.M.
LABRADOR, SANGLIER, Wednesday, July 25, 6 A. M.
FRANCE, THUBELIS, Wednesday, Aug. 1, 9 A. M.
Rates of passage greatly reduced.
LOUIS DE SEBIAN, Agent, No. 55 Broadway.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA
DIRECT MAIL LINE.
These first-class steam-ships sail regularly at 3 P. M. from Pier No. 13 North River, as follows:
CLYDE.....SATURDAY, July 21
COLUMBUS.....WEDNESDAY, Aug. 1
Accommodations unsurpassed. For freight or passage apply to WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling Green. McKELLER, LULING & CO., Agents in Havana.

HAMBURG American Packet Company's Line, for PLYMOUTH, CHERBOURG, and HAMBURG.
POMMERANIA.....July 12 | SUEVIA.....July 26
GERMANY.....July 19 | LESSING.....Aug. 9
Rates of passage to Plymouth, London, Cherbourg, Hamburg, and all points in England: First Cabin, $100, gold; Second Cabin, $60, gold; Steerage, $30, currency.
KUNHARDT & CO., 62 B. RICHARD & BOAS, General Agents, 61 Broad-st., N. Y. | General Passenger Agents, 61 Broadway, N. Y.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, No. 91 Duane-st., corner Broadway.

RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD,
GREAT TRUNK LINE
AND UNITED STATES MAIL ROUTE.
On and after June 25, 1877,
Trains leave New-York, via Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets Ferries, as follows:
Express For Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West and South, with Pullman Palace Cars attached, 9 A. M., 6 and 8:30 P. M., daily.
For Williamsport, Lock Haven, Corry, and Erie, at 8:30 P. M., connecting at Corry for Titusville, Petroleum Centre, and the Oil Regions. For Williamsport and Lock Haven, 9 A. M.
For Baltimore, Washington, and the South, "Limited Washington Express" of Pullman Parlor Cars, daily, except Sunday, 8:30 A. M.; arrive Washington, 4:10 P. M. Regular at 8:20 A. M., 1, 6, and 8:30 P. M. Sunday, 6 and 8:30 P. M.
Express for Philadelphia, 7:30, 8:20, 9, (9:30 Limited,) 10:30 A. M., 1, 4, 5, 6, 7, and 8:30 P. M. Sunday, 9 A. M., 5, 6, 7, and 8:30 P. M. Emigrant and second-class, 7 P. M.
For trains to Newark, Elizabeth, Rahway, Princeton, Trenton, Perth Amboy, Flemington, Belvidere, and other points, see local schedules at all Ticket Offices.
Trains arrive: From Pittsburg, 6:50 and 10:40 A. M. and 10:20 P. M., daily; 10:10 A. M. and 6:50 P. M., daily, except Monday. From Washington and Baltimore, 6:50, 10:05 A. M., 4:10, 5:10, and 10:10 P. M. Sunday, 6:50, 10:40 A. M. From Philadelphia, 5:05, 6:50, 9:10, 10:10, 10.40, 11:50 A. M., 12:10, 4:10, 5:10, 6:50, 8:40, 10:10, and 10:20 P. M. Sunday, 5:05, 6:50, 10:40, 11:50 A. M., 6:50 and 10:20 P. M.
Ticket Offices, Nos. 526 and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts.; No. 4 Court-st., Brooklyn; Nos. 114, 116, and 118 Hudson-st., Hoboken; Depot, Jersey City. Emigrant Ticket Office, No. 8 Battery-place.
FRANK THOMSON, General Manager. L. P. FARMER, General Passenger Agent.

TO PHILADELPHIA
via
PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.
THE OLD-ESTABLISHED ROUTE AND SHORT LINE
between
NEW-YORK AND PHILADELPHIA.
13 Through Trains each way daily. 3 Depots in Philadelphia, 2 in New-York.
Double track, the most Improved Equipment, and the Fastest Time consistent with absolute safety.
On and after June 23, 1877.
Express Trains leave New-York, via Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets Ferries, as follows:
7:30, 8:20, 9, (9:30 limited,) 10:30 A. M., 1, 4, 5, 6, 7, and 8:30 P. M. Sunday, 9 A. M., 5, 6, 7, and 8:30 P. M.
Returning, trains leave Philadelphia 3:35, 6, 7:30, 8:30, and 11 A. M., (Limited Express, 1:35 P. M.) 2:4, 5:30, 7, and 7:35 P. M., and 12 Midnight. On Sunday, 3:35, 8, 8:30 A. M., 4, 7:35, P. M., and 12 Midnight.
Ticket Offices, Nos. 526 and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts.; No. 4 Court-st., Brooklyn; Nos. 114, 116, and 118 Hudson-st., Hoboken; Depot, Jersey City. Emigrant Ticket Office, No. 8 Battery-place.
FRANK THOMSON, General Manager. L. P. FARMER, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—Commencing July 1, 1877, through trains will leave Grand Central Depot
8:00 A. M., Western and Northern Express, with drawing-room car to Rochester; also to St. Albans.
9:00 A. M., Special Saratoga Express, drawing-room cars, through to Montreal.
10:30 A. M., Special Chicago and Western Express, with drawing-room cars to Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo, and Niagara Falls; also, drawing-room car through to Richfield Springs.
11:30 A. M., Northern and Western Express, with drawing-room cars for Saratoga.
3:30 P. M., Saratoga and Troy Express. Connects at East Albany for principal stations to Syracuse.
4:00 P. M., Albany and Troy Express. Stops at Sing Sing, Peekskill, and all stations north, except Livingston.
6:00 P. M., St. Louis Express, with sleeping cars for St. Louis, running through every day in the week; also, sleeping-cars for Watertown, Canandaigua, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and for Montreal via Saratoga.
8:30 P. M., Pacific Express, daily, with sleeping cars, for Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Cleveland, Toledo, Detroit, and Chicago, and to Montreal via St. Albans.
11:00 P. M., Express, with sleeping cars, for Albany and Troy. Way trains as per local Time Tables.
Tickets for sale at Nos. 252, 261, and 413 Broadway, and at Westcott Express Company's offices, Nos. 7 Park-place, 785 and 942 Broadway, New-York, and 333 Washington-st., Brooklyn.
C. B. MEEKER, General Passenger Agent.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.—FERRY-BOATS Leave New-York from James-slip, 30 minutes and from 34th-st., East River, 15 minutes previous to departure of trains. No boats from James-slip after 7 P. M. On Sundays from 34th-st. only. Trains leave Long Island City as follows: For Greenport, Sag Harbor, &c., 8:44, 9:03 A. M., 3:30, 4:06 P. M.; Sundays, 4:40 A. M. For Patchogue, &c., at 9:03 A. M., 2, 4:45, 5:23, 6:03 P. M.; Sundays, 9:15 A. M. For Babylon, &c., at 7:30, 10:30 A. M., 3:30 P. M., 2, 4:24, 4:45, 5:23, 6:03 P. M.; Sundays, 9:15 A. M., 6:35 P. M. For Port Jefferson, &c., at 10 A. M., 3:30, 5:05 P. M.; Sundays, 9:30 A. M. For Northport, &c., at 10 A. M.; 3:30, 4:24, 5:05, 6:42 P. M.; Sundays, 9:30 A. M., 6:30 P. M. For Lloyd's Neck, &c., at 8:44, 11:30 A. M., 2, 3:30, 4:24, 5:05, 6:42 P. M. Sundays, 9:30 A. M., 6:30 P. M. For Rockaway Beach, &c., at 9, 10:20, 11:30 A. M., 1:30, 2, 3:30, 4:24, 5:05, 5:43 P. M.; 7 P. M. to Far Rockaway only; Sundays at 9:15, 10, 11 A. M., 1:30, 3:10, 6:30 P. M. 6:35 to Far Rockaway only. Local trains for Flushing, College Point, &c., as per time tables. Tickets at offices in New-York at James-slip and Thirty-fourth-street Ferries; at the offices of Westcott's Long Island Express Company, No. 7 Park-place, No. 785 Broadway, No. 942 Broadway, Grand Central Depot, Fulton-st., in Brooklyn, No. 333 Washington-st. in Brooklyn, E. D., No. 79 4th-st. By purchasing tickets at any of the above offices baggage can be checked from residence to destination.

LONG BRANCH AND PHILADELPHIA
VIA NEW-JERSEY SOUTHERN R. R.
Commencing June 18, 1877, steamer leaves New-York, Pier No. 8 North River, foot Rector-st., connecting at Sandy Hook with trains for Long Branch, 6:20, 9:30, 10:40 A. M., 3:45, 5, and 6:15 P. M.
Ocean Grove, 9:30 A. M. and 3:45 P. M.
Philadelphia and Toms River, 6:20, 9:30, A. M., and 3:45 P. M.; Sea-side Park, Barnegat, and Beach Haven, 6:20 A. M. and 3:45 P. M.; Vineland, Bridgeton, Atlantic City, and Cape May, 9:30 A. M.; Sundays, for Long Branch, 9:30 A. M.
W. S. SNEDEN, General Manager.

ERIE RAILWAY.
Summer Arrangement of through trains. From Chambers-Street Depot. (For 23d-st., see note below.)
9:00 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Cincinnati and Chicago Day Express. Drawing-room coaches to Buffalo.
10:45 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Express Mail for Buffalo and the West. Sleeping coach to Buffalo.
7:00 P. M., daily, Pacific Express to the West. Sleeping coaches through to Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cincinnati, and Chicago without change. Hotel dining-coaches to Chicago.
7:00 P. M., except Sundays, Western Emigrant train.
Above trains leave Twenty-third-street Ferry at 8:45 and 10:15 A. M., and 6:45 P. M.
For local trains see time tables and cards in hotels and depots. JNO. N. ABBOTT, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN AND HARTFORD RAILROAD.—Trains leave Forty-second-Street Depot for Boston at 8:05, 11 A. M., 3, 9, 10, 11:35 P. M. For Boston and Albany Railroad, 8:05, 11 A. M., 3, 9 P. M. For Connecticut River Railroad, 8:05, 11 A. M., 12 M., 3 P. M. For Newport, 8:05 A. M., 12 M. For Shore Line Division, 8:05 A. M., 1, 3, 5:15, 10 P. M. For Air Line Railroad, 8:05 A. M., 1, 3, 11:35 P. M. For New-Haven and Northampton Railroad, 8:05 A. M., 3 P. M. For Naugatuck Railroad, 8:05 A. M., 1, 3 P. M. For Housatonic Railroad, 8:05 A. M., 3 P. M. For Danbury and Norwalk Railroad, 8:05 A. M., 1, 3, 4:40, 9 P. M. For Shepaug Railroad, 8:05 A. M., 3 P. M. For New-Canaan Railroad, 8:05 A. M., 1, 4:40, 5:45 P. M. For local trains see time tables.

LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD.
ARRANGEMENT PASSENGER TRAINS. JAN 1, 1877.
Leave depots, foot of Cortlandt and Desbrosses sts., at 6:30 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Manch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Sayre, Elmira, Ithaca, Auburn, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and the West. Pullman's sleeping coaches attached.
General Eastern office corner Church and Cortlandt sts.
CHARLES H. CUMMINGS, Agent.
ROBERT H. SAYRE, Superintendent and Engineer.

CALIFORNIA. PASSENGERS! THE CHICAGO & NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY, and THAT LINE ALONE, runs the celebrated Pullman Hotel Dining Cars between Chicago and Omaha. They leave Chicago and Omaha daily. This road is the oldest, shortest, quickest, and best line between Chicago and the Missouri River, and has the best equipment of any road in the West. All ticket agents will sell you California or other Western tickets by this line.
L. F. BOOTH, General Agent, 415 Broadway, N. Y.

TO THE WHITE MOUNTAINS.
THROUGH BY DAYLIGHT.
On and after July 9, through cars for the White Mountains will leave Grand Central Depot, via New-York, New-Haven and Hartford Railroad, at 8:05 A. M., arriving at Fabyan's at 8:25 P. M.
Ask for tickets via Connecticut River Line.

WICKFORD RAILROAD ROUTE TO NEWPORT, R. I.—Passengers for this line take 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M. express trains from Grand Central Depot, arriving at 4:18 and 8 P. M. at Newport.
THEODORE WARREN, Superintendent.

STEAMBOATS.

THE NEW
PROVIDENCE LINE
TO BOSTON, via Providence Direct.
A WHOLE NIGHT'S REST.
ONLY 42 MILES OF RAIL. TIME 60 MINUTES.
The magnificent new steamer
MASSACHUSETTS,
("The Palace Steamer of the World,")
and the world-renowned steamer
RHODE ISLAND,
("The Queen of the Sound,")
Leave daily (Sundays excepted) from Pier No. 29 N. R., foot of Warren-st., at 5 P. M., arriving at PROVIDENCE at 6 A. M., and BOSTON 7 A. M. No intermediate landings between New-York and Providence.
THE OLD RELIABLE STONINGTON LINE,
FOR BOSTON AND ALL POINTS EAST,
at 5 P. M. daily from Pier No. 33-N. R., foot of Jay-st.

THE GREAT
FALL RIVER LINE
FOR BOSTON,
And all points EAST, via NEWPORT and FALL RIVER.
The mammoth palace steamers
BRISTOL AND PROVIDENCE.
LARGEST, HANDSOMEST, AND MOST COSTLY STEAMERS IN THE WORLD. Full night's rest. No midnight changes. Five morning trains Fall River to Boston. Steamers leave New-York daily at 5 P. M. (Sundays July 1 to Sept. 2, inclusive,) from Pier No. 28, N. R., foot of Murray-st. GRAND PROMENADE CONCERTS every evening. Tickets and State Rooms secured at all principal hotels and ticket offices, at the Pier, and on steamers. BORDEN & LOVELL, Agents.
GEO. L. CONNOR, Gen'l Pass. Agent.

OAK BLUFFS,
MARTHA'S VINEYARD,
AND
NANTUCKET.
NEW AND DIRECT ROUTE BETWEEN
NEW-YORK AND THESE GREAT
SUMMER RESORTS OF NEW-ENGLAND, VIA
FALL RIVER LINE
AND WOODS HOLE.
Leave New-York from Pier No. 28 N. R. at 5 P. M. daily, (Sundays included.) Arrive at Oak Bluffs 8:30 A. M., and Nantucket 11:30 A. M. the next day.
3 TO 6 HOURS AHEAD OF OTHER LINES.
New-York to Oak Bluffs, $5; Excursion tickets, $8. New-York to Nantucket, $6; Excursion tickets, $10.
Returning, leave Nantucket, 1:15 P. M.; Oak Bluffs, 4 P. M.; arrive New-York, 6:30 A. M. the next day.
GEORGE L. CONNOR, General Passenger Agent. BORDEN & LOVELL, Agents.

ALBANY BOAT---PEOPLE'S LINE.
The elegant steamers DREW and ST. JOHN leave Pier No. 41 North River EVERY WEEK DAY at 6 P. M., connecting at Albany with express trains for
SARATOGA,
LAKE GEORGE,
LAKE CHAMPLAIN,
THE ADIRONDACK AND WHITE MOUNTAINS,
and all favorite Summer Resorts North and West.
FARE ONLY $1 50.
Messina's String Bands accompany each steamer.
S. E. MAYO, General Passenger Agent.

SEA BIRD, CAPT. H. B. PARKER.
FOR RED BANK FROM FRANKLIN-ST.

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Sunday, 8th.....9:00 A. M.	Sunday, 8th.....4 A. M.
Monday, 9th.....3:00 P. M.	Monday, 9th.....7 A. M.
Tuesday, 10th.....3:00 P. M.	Tuesday, 10th.....7 A. M.
Wednesday, 11th.3:30 P. M.	Wednesday, 11th...7 A. M.
Thursday, 12th..4:00 P. M.	Thursday, 12th.....7 A. M.
Saturday, 14th...11:00 A. M.	Friday, 13th.....7 A. M.
Sunday, 15th...8:30 A. M.	Saturday, 14th.....6 P. M.

HELEN—CAPT. J. S. THROCKMORTON.
For RED BANK, from Franklin-st.

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Saturday, 7th.....3 P. M.	Saturday, 7th.....6:30 A. M.
Tuesday, 10th.....9 A. M.	Monday, 9th.....3:00 P. M.
Wednesday, 11th....9 A. M.	Tuesday, 10th.....3:00 P. M.
Thursday, 12th.....9 A. M.	Wednesday, 11th.3:00 P. M.
Friday, 13th.....9 A. M.	Thursday, 12th...3:00 P. M.
Saturday, 14th.....3 P. M.	Friday, 13th.....3:00 P. M.
Monday, 16th.....3 P. M.	Monday, 16th.....6:30 A. M.

ALBANY AND TROY BY DAY BOATS.—C. VIBBARD and DREW leave New-York, foot of Jersey Street Pier, N. R., at 8:35, and 24th-st. at 9:; A. M., landing at Nyack Ferry, West Point, Newburg, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Saugerties, Catskill and Hudson. Close connection with New-York Central Railroad for the West, and with Express trains for Saratoga, Montreal, and all points north. To West Point and Newburg, returning same day, $1. Tickets or coupons good on Hudson River Railroad are received on board for passage.

NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, SPRINGFIELD, NEW-YORK AND MOUNTAIN, AND INTERMEDIATE POINTS.—Steamers leave Pier No. 25 E. R. daily (Sundays excepted) at 3 P. M. (23d-st., E. R., at 3:15 P. M.) and 11 P. M., connecting with special trains at New-Haven for Meriden, Hartford, Springfield, &c. Tickets and baggage checked at 944 Broadway, New-York, and 4 Court-st., Brooklyn. Excursion to New-Haven and return, $1 50.

CITIZENS' LINE STEAMERS FOR TROY and SARATOGA, connecting with all railroad lines North, East, and West. FARE LOWER THAN BY ANY OTHER ROUTE. The elegant new and magnificent steamers CITY OF TROY and SARATOGA leave daily (Saturdays excepted) at 6 P. M., from Pier No. 49 N. R., foot of Leroy-st. Through tickets sold and baggage checked to all points.
JOSEPH CORNELL, Superintendent.

1877.—LLOYD'S DOCK, OYSTER BAY.—LAURELTON, JONES' DOCK, (Cold Spring,) Long Island.—The new and fast steamer J. B. SCHUYLER, Capt. J. L. Clark, will leave New-York daily (Sundays excepted) for the above places, from Pier No. 16 East River, foot of Wall-st., at 3:45 P. M.; foot of 33d-st., East River, at 4 P. M. Stages will connect at Lloyd's Dock for Huntington. Tickets to all landings, 60 cents; excursion tickets, $1.

FOR NORWALK AND DANBURY DAILY.
Steamer DELAFIELD leaves Brooklyn, (Atlantic Dock,) 2:30 P. M. Pier No. 37 East River, 2:45 P. M., and 33d-st., 3 P. M., connecting with Danbury and New-Haven Railroads. Reduced fare, 35 cents.
Excursion tickets, 50 cents.

RONDOUT AND KINGSTON.—LANDING AT Newburg, Poughkeepsie, Highland Falls, West Point, Cornwall, Marlboro', Milton, Esopus, connecting with Ulster and Delaware Railroad, steam-boats JAMES W. BALDWIN and THOMAS CORNELL, from pier foot of Spring-st., North River, daily at 4 P. M.

MARY POWELL, FOR WEST POINT, NEWBurg, Poughkeepsie, Rondout, and Kingston, landing at Cozzens, Cornwall, Milton, New-Hamburg, and Marlboro by ferry, leaves Pier 39, North River, (Vestry-st.,) daily, Sundays excepted, at 3:30 P. M.

FOR CATSKILL, STUYVESANT—Steamer ESCORT from Franklin-st., North River, every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, at 5 P. M. for freight and passengers. Fare $1. Berths free.

CATSKILL AND STUYVESANT BOATS Cleave daily from Pier No. 42, foot of Canal-st., at 6 P. M., for passengers and freight. Fare $1. Berths free.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS ON Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad. Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 11:30 A. M.

SAVINGS BANKS.

THE BANK FOR SAVINGS,
NO. 67 BLEECKER-ST.
NEW-YORK, July 11, 1877.
The Board of Trustees have this day declared the usual interest, under the provisions of the by-laws, for the last six months, ending the 30th of June, as follows:
At the rate of FIVE PER CENT. per annum on all sums of $5 and under $500; and of FOUR PER CENT. on all sums amounting to $500 and upward, payable on and after the third Monday, being the 16th of this month.
This interest is carried at once to the credit of depositors as principal on the 1st inst., where it stands exactly as a deposit.
It will be entered on the pass-books at any time when required on and after the 16th inst.
GEORGE CABOT WARD, Secretary.

FIFTY-EIGHTH SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND
EAST RIVER SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
NO. 3 CHAMBERS-ST.
NEW-YORK, June 30, 1877.
Interest at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum on all accounts of $2,000 and under, and at the rate of FIVE PER CENT. per annum on all accounts over $2,000, has been declared out of the earnings of the last six months upon all sums which by the rules are entitled thereto, and will be payable on and after the 10th day of July, 1877.
By order of the Board of Trustees.
WILLIAM H. SLOCUM, President.
CHAS. A. WHITNEY, Secretary.

GREENWICH SAVINGS BANK.
NEW-YORK, June 14, 1877.
JULY INTEREST FOR 1877.—The Board of Trustees have ordered interest to be paid to depositors entitled thereto under the by-laws, at the rate of FIVE (5) PER CENT. per annum, on sums of $500, and under, and at the rate of FOUR (4) PER CENT. on sums over $500, and not exceeding $3,000, and payable on and after July 16, 1877.
Deposits will not be received from any one depositor to an amount in excess of $3,000.
Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.
E. N. PIGOT, President.
CLINTON GILBERT, Treasurer.
J. HARSEN ENGADOR, Secretaries.
SAM'L B. VAN DUSEN,

SEAMEN'S BANK FOR SAVINGS, NOS. 74 AND 76 WALL-ST.—The Trustees have ordered that INTEREST be paid to depositors entitled thereto for the six months ending 30th ult., at the rate of FIVE PER CENT. per annum, payable on and after MONDAY, 16th inst.
The interest will be credited to depositors as principal.
WM. H. MACY, President.
JOHN H. BOYNTON, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, July 5, 1877.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

THE FIRM OF MORAN & GOFF, PAINTERS, No. 1,675 Broadway, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The business will hereafter be conducted by J. H. MORAN, who will liquidate the affairs of the late firm. J. H. MORAN,
NEW-YORK, July 11, 1877. C. A. GOFF.

COPARTNERSHIP.
I hereby give notice that I have withdrawn from the firm of REDDING & CO., and have no interest in said firm after this date. L. WIGHTMAN.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF DELANO C. Calvin, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN CAMPBELL, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, Nos. 110 and 112 Nassau-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of September next. Dated New-York, the 14th day of February, 1877.
R. L. CAMPBELL, Executor.
MARSH & SHIPP, Proctors. 615 Lefferts Th

FINANCIAL.

UNITED STATES
4 Per Cent. Loan.

UNDER AUTHORITY of a contract with the **SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY,** **THE UNDERSIGNED** hereby give notice that from this date, and until July 16, at 3 P. M., they will receive subscriptions for the **4 PER C

LOCAL MISCELLANY.

THE YORKVILLE SAVINGS BANK.

AN INJUNCTION OBTAINED RESTRAINING THE FURTHER TRANSACTION OF BUSINESS—THE FINANCIAL CONDITION OF THE BANK—A NOMINAL DEFICIENCY.

On the 9th inst. the Attorney-General, on the recommendation of the Bank Superintendent, obtained from Judge Landon an injunction order restraining the Yorkville Savings Bank from further exercising its corporate rights, and to show cause why a Receiver should not be appointed. The order was served on Tuesday. The bank was incorporated by act of the Legislature April 27, 1869, and is situated at No. 1,530 Third-avenue. The first report to the Bank Department was made Jan. 1, 1870, at which time the officers were H. W. Genet, President, and John Gillelan, Secretary. The amount then due depositors was $7,802 86. The following year the report showed that $50,040 77 was due depositors, after which the amount declined to $24,114 19 on Jan. 1, 1874, increasing in the next year to $41,485 68, after which it declined to $22,362 64, which was reported on Jan. 1 of the present year.

An examination of the institution was made in December, 1875, at which time a deficiency was shown which the officers of the bank were called upon to make good, which they did, the President, Lawrence R. Kerr, contributing $6,000 in cash, and the other officers smaller amounts. Again, on the 6th of the present month, a special examination of the bank was ordered by the Bank Superintendent, from the report of which the order to close was issued. The examination showed the assets of the bank to consist of a bond and mortgage of John McGuade for $4,000, and also a mortgage of F. J. Twomey for a like amount; the safe and fixtures were on the books at $2,500; cash on hand and in bank, $2,719 81; overdrafts, said to be good, $6,646 27; leaving a nominal deficiency of $721 61. The liabilities are: Due depositors, $20,587 69, of which amount $8,776 31 are special deposits.

Following is a copy of the bank's last report to the Bank Department, made Jan. 1, 1877:

RESOURCES.

Bonds and mortgages	$8,500 00
Long Island City bonds; cost, $5,702 50; par value, $6,000; estimated market value, $6,000	5,702 50
Cash on deposit in banks or trust companies	2,462 92
Cash on hand	2,841 24
Excess of market value of stock investments over cost	297 50
Interest due and accrued	563 13
Furniture and fixtures	2,500 00
Total resources	$22,867 29

LIABILITIES.

Due depositors	$22,362 64
Excess of assets over liabilities	504 65
Total liabilities	$22,867 29

SUPPLEMENTARY.

Number of open accounts Jan. 1, 1877	177
Accounts opened during the year 1876	70
Accounts closed during the year 1876	121
Amount deposited during the year 1876, including interest credited	$333,868 32
Amount withdrawn during the year 1876	336,716 15
Interest credited to depositors during the year 1876	920 69
Largest amount due any one depositor Jan. 1, 1877	1,883 00
Average amount of each account	126 34
Rate of interest paid for 1876, 6 per cent.	

A TIMES reporter called at the residence of Lawrence R. Kerr, the President of the bank, and found that individual in a state of deplorable ignorance regarding the affairs of his institution. Mr. Kerr assured the reporter that he knew of no suspension or other interference with the bank on the part of the authorities at Albany, although the order of injunction mentioned above was served on Tuesday. Further than this he would not state, having a decided predilection against interviews with members of the press.

ARRIVAL OF RUSSIAN IMMIGRANTS.

A cable dispatch yesterday gave the details of Turkish atrocities committed in the Dobrudscha after its evacuation by the Russians. It was stated that in a town named Balzer, the Mayor had been killed in the presence of his family, that several Protestants had been massacred, and that the Protestant church had been sacked. Yesterday half a dozen families from the town mentioned arrived in the steamship Gellert from Hamburg, on their way to Dakota and Iowa. Balzer was settled a century ago by emigrants from Prussia attracted by the offer of land, dwellings, a yoke of oxen to a family, and provisions for the first six months, on the part of the Russian Government. The Emperor of Brazil has recently been offering similar inducements throughout Europe to emigrants to his Empire. He promises a free passage, provisions for six months, half the cost of building a house, and 160 acres of land for $150. The Russian Government has met this by posting warnings in all the public offices and churches throughout the country against emigration, to Brazil, and recommending the United States in preference. The statements of the warning were backed up with prejudice by the people because they emanated from the Government, but those who arrived yesterday received letters from friends here corroborating all that the Government said. Some 20 families from Balzer have accepted Dom Pedro's offer, and are now on their way to Brazil.

MINING EXCHANGES CONSOLIDATED.

The members of the American Mining and Stock Exchange and those of the New-York Mining Exchange held a joint meeting in the rooms of the former exchange at noon yesterday for the purpose of considering the advisability of amalgamating under the protection of the New-York Stock Exchange. The report of the two committees of nine, heretofore published in the TIMES, advising amalgamation and presenting a basis, was adopted by an overwhelming majority. The Stock Exchange has promised to give all its mining business to the new exchange, and to discontinue the nuisance as soon as it is in working order. The constitution and by-laws of the New-York Exchange, amended to suit the new order of things, will govern the new Exchange. The American Exchange will retain its title, so far as its insurance is concerned, until the amalgamation can be legally completed. The consolidation will become consummated, so far as the New-York Exchange is concerned, after notice of the action of the meeting has been posted for seven days. Some dissatisfied members of the American Exchange talked of appealing to the law, but the committees, acting under legal advice, have so drawn up the provisions of consolidation that all the loopholes have been closed, and it is probable that no action will be taken, except, perhaps, in regard to the distribution of the funds of the Exchange.

THE END OF THE OPEN BOARD.

The members of the New-York Open Gold and Stock Exchange held an executive meeting yesterday afternoon to take action on a proposed constitutional amendment dissolving the exchange and dividing the funds. Eighty-one were present. The minority offered a stout opposition to the proposition, and one gentleman loudly proclaimed his intention of getting out an injunction to restrain any action of the kind. After considerable wrangling the question was put to a vote and was declared carried by 54 to 25, two not voting. A two-thirds majority of those present was necessary to win. Messrs. Whittemore, Morgan, and Patterson were appointed a committee of three to close up the concern at once, and divide the funds within 20 days. The committee were instructed to pay the salaries of the officers up to the 1st of September. The exchange has $16,500 invested in 4½ per cent. Government bonds. The membership is 180, which will give each one about $90.

A ROBBERY AT J. B. COLGATE'S.

The openwork iron railing above the counter in the office of J. B. Colgate & Co., bankers, No. 47 Wall-street, has been broken in two places for some time past. In front there has been a small hole, not large enough for the passage of a human hand. At the side the hole was of sufficient size to admit two hands at once. At noon yesterday a package containing 22 $100 greenbacks, on top of which was a certified check on the Manufacturers' Bank for $3,000, signed by Scully and McDavitt, was lying on the counter within range of the smaller hole. At 2:30 o'clock the package and the check were missed, and all subsequent search for them proved unavailing. It is supposed that some adroit thief, taking advantage of the bustle of business, slyly inserted his cane in the break, and, drawing the package within reach, made off with it. The firm has absolutely no clue. The check has been stopped, and the matter has been placed in the hands of the detectives, but they have very little hope of recovering the greenbacks. The holes in Messrs. Colgate & Co.'s railing are to be repaired at once.

TAMMANY SEEKING PATRONAGE.

The Tammany General Committee appear to be suffering just now from a dearth of patronage, especially as a large number of their constituents, for whom no provision has yet been made, are clamoring for places. Their objective point appears to be the Finance Department, and they are, it is said, urging the Controller to discharge its old and experienced attachés in order to create vacancies for their special benefit. Quite a number of Tammany men called upon the Controller yesterday, and their visit gave rise to a report that there would be some changes made in the personnel of the department next month.

THE SMUGGLERS BALKED.

THE REMOVAL OF CAPT. BRACKETT PREVENTED—SECRETARY SHERMAN ORDERS THE POSTPONEMENT OF ALL ACTION UNTIL TUESDAY NEXT—STRONG ELEMENT AT WORK AGAINST A VERY EFFICIENT OFFICER.

All proceedings so far as the contemplated removal of Capt. Brackett is concerned have been postponed, by a telegraphic order from Secretary Sherman to Assistant Secretary McCormick until the former's return to Washington, which will probably be about Tuesday of next week. Major Weeks did not receive his assignment yesterday as promised, nor did he put in an appearance around the Custom-house all day. It is understood that the pressure for Capt. Brackett's removal was a very strong one. Several prominent steam-ship and packet vessel owners, whose smuggled clothing the Captain recently seized, have spent much time of late in Washington, it is said, solely on the business mentioned. These have been reinforced by certain merchants who have reason to suspect that they will not come out entirely untarnished from the investigation into the National Line silk-smuggling frauds now in progress. Among others, a firm that was closely connected with the Beecher-Tilton scandal is spoken of as having been quite active in the matter. A certain subordinate of the Special Agency Bureau in this City, who is a personal enemy of Capt. Brackett, has busied himself about town endeavoring to secure the co-operation of merchants and others toward effecting his superior's removal, and, it is said, furnishing them information calculated to arouse their antagonism. Assistant Secretary McCormick, being desirous of making a place for his friend Major Weeks, met these gentry more than half way. Taking advantage of Secretary Sherman's absence, an order was issued transferring the Captain to a simple inspectorship in the Custom-house and appointing Mr. Weeks to a Special Agency, the intention being to assign him to the charge of the Second Division yesterday; but the discovery of the silk frauds intervened, and the newspapers made such an outcry that Secretary Sherman interfered. The probability now is that the little game has been blocked.

RIFLE SHOOTING AT CREEDMOOR.

SECOND COMPETITION FOR THE BALLARD RIFLE—REMARKABLE SHOOTING BY A NEW-JERSEY RIFLEMAN.

The National Rifle Association has introduced the system of contesting prize matches in the middle of the week, in addition to Saturdays, and the experiment, after several trials, has proved to be successful. The second competition for the "Ballard" gun took place yesterday afternoon. There were 45 entries, comprising many representatives of suburban rifle clubs, as well as the denizens of this City. The winning score has never before been equaled at short range, and it must be remembered that the cleaning of guns is not allowed during the match. Mr. Rathjen, the winner, is a member of the Bergen City Rifle Association, and was "top man" in his team in a contest with the Jamaica riflemen on Tuesday. The conditions and scores were as follows: distance, 200 yards; position, standing; 15 scoring, without sighting shots:

											Total.
J. F. Rathjen	5	4	4	5	4	5	5	5	5	5	5—70
J. T. B. Collins	4	4	4	5	4	4	5	5	5	5	4—66
W. H. Mead	4	4	4	4	4	5	4	4	4	5	4—63
S. S. Leach	5	4	4	4	4	4	5	4	5	4	4—63
G. A. Reed	4	5	4	4	4	4	6	4	5	4	4—64
W. M. Farrow	5	5	4	3	4	4	4	4	4	4	4—63
W. Young	4	4	4	4	5	5	4	5	4	3	5—63
W. R. Livermore	4	4	5	4	4	4	4	3	4	4	5—61
I. L. Allen	4	4	3	4	4	4	5	4	4	3	5—61
H. Crane	4	3	4	4	4	5	5	4	4	4	5—61
F. Schilling	4	4	5	3	4	4	5	4	4	3	5—60
W. H. Cochran, Jr.	3	4	4	5	4	5	4	3	3	5	4—60
J. R. Grohman	4	4	5	4	3	3	5	4	4	3	4—60
T. Rogers	4	3	3	4	5	4	4	4	4	4	5—60
E. E. Lewis	3	4	4	4	3	4	4	4	4	5	4—59
W. S. Cogswell	4	5	4	4	5	3	4	3	5	4	3—59
R. H. Keene	4	4	3	4	4	5	4	3	4	4	4—58
M. M. Maltby	4	4	4	3	4	3	5	4	4	4	4—58
E. H. Raymond	3	5	5	4	4	4	3	4	4	3	3—58
A. Anderson	2	4	4	3	4	3	4	3	5	5	4—58
W. G. Morse	4	3	4	3	4	4	4	5	3	3	5—54—58
A. B. Van Heusen	5	4	4	3	4	2	3	5	3	4	5—54—58
W. W. Dodge	4	4	3	4	4	3	4	3	4	4	4—57
G. L. Morse	4	4	3	5	4	3	4	4	5	3	4—57
G. Rover	5	5	5	4	3	3	5	4	R	3	3—57
E. Willard	3	5	5	4	4	2	4	3	2	4	5—57
J. Chichester	3	5	4	4	3	4	3	3	4	3	4—56
J. F. Baltman	3	4	3	4	4	3	4	4	4	2	4—55
N. D. Ward	4	4	4	3	3	4	3	3	4	4	3—55
F. McMorrow	4	3	4	3	4	4	3	4	3	4	3—54
F. A. Stanton	3	4	3	4	3	4	3	4	3	4	3—54
J. L. Price	4	2	2	4	4	4	3	3	4	4	3—53
J. A. Gee	2	4	4	4	4	3	3	4	4	4	3—52
L. Cass	4	4	4	5	5	2	3	4	0	4	4—51
H. Hewes	3	3	4	3	4	3	4	3	4	3	3—51
C. W. Minor	4	4	2	3	3	4	4	4	3	3	2—50
J. R. B. Bayly	4	4	4	4	4	0	3	2	3	4	2—49
M. Francis	3	0	3	0	4	4	4	2	5	3	4—48
A. M. Muller	3	0	3	0	3	4	4	3	4	3	3—47
E. Haynes, Jr.	3	0	3	0	4	3	4	4	4	3	4—44
J. B. Holland	3	3	4	4	0	0	2	3	4	2	4—40
J. R. Paulding	0	2	2	3	2	0	3	4	3	3	3—38
E. Demmler	D	2	0	3	3	0	4	0	5	4	3—33

THE LONG ISLAND RACES.

The second meeting at Monmouth Park commences to-day. There are four races to be decided, beginning with a dash of one mile for a purse of $300, for which Chamois, Yorkshire Lass, Cyril, and Faithless are engaged. This will be followed with the mile heats, in which there are Burgoo, Caracalla, and Frederick the Great, and following this is a handicap race of a mile and an eighth, and those who have accepted the weights are Love Chase, 4 years, with 93 pounds; King Bee, 4 years, 100 pounds; Carbcalla, 3 years, 100 pounds; Hattie F., 4 years, 95 pounds; Kenny, 4 years, 108 pounds, and Oriole, 3 years, 90 pounds. The concluding affair will be the Long Branch Steeple-chase Handicap, and in it are Deadhead, 155 pounds; Resolute, 148 pounds; Risk, 145 pounds; Don Victor, 132 pounds, and Problem, 128 pounds. The betting last night was as follows:

MILE DASH.

Yorkshire Lass	$37	$40	$35
Chamois	25	28	25
Faithless	21	40	24
Cyril	5	4	

MILE HEATS.

Frederick the Great	$25	$75	
Caracalla	7	20	
Burgoo	5	13	

MILE AND AN EIGHTH.

Carscalla	$30	$45	
Kenny	30	40	
Hattie F	14	10	
Oriole	13	20	
King Bee	12	15	
Love Chase	6	8	

STEEPLE-CHASE.

Deadhead	$25	$30	
Resolute, Risk, Field } Lawrence	17	14	
	3	5	

CITY HALL NOTES.

Among the warrants on the City Treasury signed yesterday was one of $100,000 for the Brooklyn Bridge Company.

The Aldermanic resolution authorizing the Third-Avenue Railroad Company to use noiseless steam-engines on their road became a law yesterday, the Mayor having neither approved nor vetoed it within the time allowed to him to take action upon it by the charter.

At the next meeting of the Board of Apportionment the question of appropriating $5,000 to the Board of Health to furnish medicines and medical attendance to the sick poor is likely to come up. Alderman Morris called upon the Mayor yesterday, and urged him to have the appropriation made. He said that the great increase in the mortality of the City showed the necessity of devoting money for the purpose. The Mayor, in reply, promised to take action on the matter.

Mayor Ely recently asked Corporation Counsel Whitney to state whether the Board of Aldermen has a right to authorize persons to keep stands on the sidewalks, or, in other words, to place obstructions on the public thoroughfares. During the past three months the board has passed a number of resolutions granting these privileges, but they were successively vetoed by the Mayor, and he subsequently referred the matter to Mr. Whitney, who furnished an opinion yesterday, in which he sustains the action of the Mayor. He says that, without attempting to decide what may have been the powers of the Common Council before the passage of the Charter of 1873, they have not had the right since the passage of that charter to grant permits for stands or other obstructions on the sidewalks.

LONG ISLAND MAIL SERVICE.

Mr. R. C. Jackson, Superintendent of the Railway Mail Service at New-York City, has established a postal car at the Hunter's Point terminus of the Long Island Railroads for the receipt and dispatch of mails. The direct mails from Long Island in the morning, which were formerly sent to the New-York Post Office, are now received at the postal car, where everything is assorted. All Long Island matter is held there for the afternoon dispatch. Pouches are made up direct for the New-York and Washington Mail Line and New-York and Boston Mail Line, south and east: also for the Albany and New-York (north) and the Pittsburg and New-York (west) Fast Mail Lines. These pouches are taken direct to the above-named roads, not entering the New-York Post Office at all. The afternoon mails from Long Island, north and south sides, are also received at the postal car, from which mails are dispatched on the south side as far as Patchogue, and at all points on the north side, as well as Jamaica, Hempstead, Fire Island, &c. A special carrier performs the service between Brooklyn and the postal car, carrying the mails thrice a day. Thus the mails, instead of being sent from the New-York Post Office in the afternoon, are now received at the postal car in bulk, where they are assorted by the clerks, and thence dispatched to all parts of Long Island. This is an arrangement which has long been needed, and which Long Islanders should appreciate. The clerks in charge of the postal car are Messrs. Wessel H. Bennett and George Belzar.

THE DOCK COMMISSIONERS.

NEEDLESS EXPENDITURES CUT OFF.

MR. WESTERVELT ELECTED PRESIDENT—INHARMONY IN THE BOARD—THE NEW COMMISSIONER, MR. VANDERPOEL, DETERMINED TO REFORM THE DEPARTMENT—WHAT HE HAS ALREADY DONE, AND WHAT HIS BROTHER COMMISSIONERS THINK OF IT—RAILROAD TRACKS ON PIERS.

The Dock Department, which for about 10 weeks has been without a head, was put into shape yesterday by the election of Mr. Westervelt as President. The proceedings were entirely formal. The three gentlemen met privately, and agreed as to what should be done. Mr. Vanderpoel had been for some time expecting to be made President, but as Mr. Dimock was in favor of Mr. Westervelt, the election was made unanimous. This harmony, however, is only on the surface. There appears to be some trouble in the department—a shaking up of dry bones there, and a vigorous whisking of the new broom in the direction of old cobwebs. The commission, as every one knows, consists of Commissioners Westervelt, Vanderpoel, and Dimock. The first named gentleman, now the President of the board, is a retired ship-builder of advanced years; an easy-going, slow-moving old gentleman, whose official duties serve to employ comfortably the declining years of life. Mr. Dimock is a shipping agent in active business; is largely interested with steam-ship lines, and holds his office mainly for the help it gives him in connection with his private business, to which his time is almost wholly devoted. Mr. Vanderpoel is the Commissioner appointed by Mayor Ely in place of Mr. Salem H. Wales. He went into the department with the conviction that his mission in life was to sweep out its dusty corners and bring to book the whole personnel of the establishment. The advent of this very energetic and vivacious gentleman into the quiet offices at No. 117 Duane-street appears to have had on his easy-going colleagues about the same effect as the sudden insertion of a sharp pin through the seats of their chairs. As soon as the new Commissioner had been installed he threw a keen and comprehensive glance over the extensive area of departmental operations, and straightway discerned five men in the act of lounging about the shores of the bay near Communipaw, with no apparent occupation but that of punctually drawing their pay from the department as "watchmen." Mr. Vanderpoel inquired of his colleagues what this might mean. He was told that the men were watching certain stores of piles belonging to the department. The piles did not appear on the surface, but by going 10 feet beneath it, Mr. Vanderpoel found them safe enough, and so water-logged that they would not float. "Discharge these men," exclaimed the irate official; "is this a time to be paying out hundreds of dollars of the people's money in watching property which no one could take if they wanted to?" So four of the watchmen were discharged, Then Mr. Vanderpoel turned his attention to the piles themselves. How came it that the department had had thousands of them on hand—so much capital lying idle, bringing in no return, and costing enormous sums for storage in the meantime? It was then he was told, when the Dock Department, Mr. Westervelt explained, began to rebuild the docks some years ago, it made a contract with some man to deliver piles as they were wanted. The contractor failed in the middle of the work, and his sureties failed also. The department determined not to be caught in that way again, and therefore ordered a number of 5,000 piles, when a large quantity of iron bolts, sufficient for all the work then in hand, and for all the department expected to do for two or three years. Unexpectedly, the parties for whom several new piers were to be built, the Erie Railway among them, all failed, and there was a general stoppage of work, and the piles, the unused piles and stores of iron bolts (which Mr. Vanderpoel also discovered) now on hand. This is Mr. Westervelt's version of the story; but, unfortunately, there is in existence among the official records of the City a certain report made by Mr. Howe, one of the Commissioners of Accounts, on this very pile and bolt contract, which makes a very bad showing for the Dock Department as it was run in the year 1873, when Mr. Westervelt was President, and Messrs. Budd and Gardiner were his colleagues. In fact, this report shows that the respected Budd, who has now retired from office, and goes about in the disguise of a respectable man, instead of Boss Bagley (since deceased) to take from the City Treasury through the Dock Department a very heavy sum, represented by six figures, for piles which were not wanted, which the engineer of the department had not called for, which there was no probability of using, which were priced at much above their real value, and finally were not up to the standard specified in the contract. The same Budd, who appears to have run the department at this time, made the iron-bolt contract on his own responsibility, with an equal disregard of the public interests. Such, then, is the present condition and past history of the Dock Department in this special item as discovered by Mr. Commissioner Vanderpoel. What was to be done about it? The Commissioner thinks that the only disposition he can make of the bolts is to sell them for old iron; as to the piles, they will be used up gradually in the work of rebuilding and repairs. Whatever saving is possible he has already made in the discharge of the unnecessary watchmen.

This matter having been disposed of, Mr. Vanderpoel's attention was called to the immense amount of floating property owned by the department, which apparently did nothing but give a large gang of men the opportunity to draw pay. There were tugs, scows, pile-drivers, boats, and dredges. There was no work for the dredges to do, because the Dock Department, having no place to dump the mud dredged up, had to have it towed out into deep water, which increased the cost twice, while certain contracting firms owned flat lands on the Jersey shore, where they dumped, but would not allow any one else to do so. They offered, however, to do all the dredging for the department at much less rates than the department could do it for itself, and so the work was given to them. Mr. Vanderpoel asked Mr. Westervelt what he proposed to do with all this idle floating property. That gentleman said he would ask Mr. Dimock when he came in. Having, by close watching, discovered Mr. Dimock entering the office, a consultation was held. Mr. Dimock said he had just seven minutes and a half to spare, and they must be quick. Mr. Vanderpoel told his colleague that he was not appointed to the important post of a Commissioner of Docks to spend only seven minutes and a half in a week attending to its duties; and he [Vanderpoel] wanted to know what was to be done with this floating property. "Done with it," said Mr. Dimock, "we can't do anything with it; it's an elephant on our hands." "An elephant on our hands," repeated Mr. Westervelt. "Sell it," said Mr. Vanderpoel, decidedly. "Can't be done; nobody will buy," objected Mr. Dimock. "Nobody will buy," echoed Mr. Westervelt. "We'll see," said Mr. Vanderpoel; and he advertised the whole lot for sale, and did succeed in selling a good portion—one tug, a dredge, boats, scows, &c. The remainder he caused to be laid up, and discharged all the engineers, deck hands, laborers, and others who were attached to this floating department. The saving to the City from this source is very large. The figures are not handy at this moment, but Mr. Vanderpoel has them all down in a little book which he keeps in the breast pocket of his coat.

Mr. Vanderpoel is now turning his attention to the Engineer Bureau, in which he proposes to work some very radical reforms. He says that there are in this office five men to do the work of one. He is ready to make affidavit that for every stone laid upon the new docks, the services are called for of an engineer-in-chief, three assistant engineers, one Superintendent of masonry construction, one Superintendent of general construction, one foreman of dock-builders, one surveyor, one leveler, one transitman, one roundsman, two rodmen, and two chainmen; when the stone is laid, one messenger is carried around by one boatman, to announce the fact; four draughtsmen are employed to office work, solely drawing designs for the next stone to be laid; and one copyist makes copies of the designs. Mr. Vanderpoel says that all this work could be done at about one-third or less of what it now costs; and he has given Chief Engineer Green due notice that his force must be reduced to a reasonable dimension, or the axe be lopped off of official heads, when it does begin, will begin at the top. Mr. Green, it is painful to observe, has discovered a tendency to defy the new Commissioner, and to intimate that he will not reduce the force; but Mr. Vanderpoel is not a gentleman to be defied with impunity. He is not used to it. The Mayor also is with him; and Mr. Green will have to come down and reduce as gracefully as he may.

THE USE OF PIER NO. 45 NORTH RIVER.

Corporation Counsel Whitney has submitted an opinion on the right of the Dock Department to grant permission to the Oceanic Steam Navigation Company, lessee of the new pier, No. 45 North River, to lay railroad tracks thereon, so as to permit the cars of the New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company to be brought down the pier for the purpose of discharging freight to be loaded upon the steam-ships of said company. In the course of this opinion he says:

1. It is claimed that the general public is entitled to the free use of piers belonging to the City, and that the placing of rails upon the pier and the running of cars thereon, to and fro, will be an interference with such rights. This right has been claimed upon various grounds.

First—It is said that every river or arm of the sea is a public highway, and that when a pier is erected beyond low water mark, the public has the same right to use such pier that it had to use the waters over which it is built.

Second—It is also said that piers are streets.

Third—It is also claimed that the lands under water on which piers are built have been granted by the State to the City upon certain trusts, and that if the City causes piers to be erected on said lands, the general public, by virtue of such trusts, has a right to use the same.

It is not necessary for me to consider which of these views is the correct one. There can be no question but that the public has a right to the use of the piers owned by the City for commercial purposes, and that the City cannot grant exclusive rights to particular kinds of commerce or to particular individuals unless expressly authorized to do so by the Legislature. The answer to the objection is that as to the piers constructed under such new plans, (of which the said Pier No. 45 is one,) the Legislature has expressly authorized the Dock Department to appropriate the same to the sole use of special kinds of commerce, and that in pursuance of such authority it has appropriated Piers Nos. 44 and 45 North River and the adjacent bulkheads to the sole use of the special kind of commerce carried on by the lessee. The Legislature has, moreover, by chapter 249 of the Laws of 1875, authorized the erection of sheds, with proper doors and gates, upon piers leased to any person, company, or corporation engaged in the business of steam transportation. The right of access and egress thereof which the public has in the case of ordinary piers owned by the City has been taken away by the Legislature, and the laying of rails and running of cars upon said pier cannot, therefore, be objected to on the ground of interference with a right which does not exist.

* * * *

The foregoing are all the material objections which have been brought to my attention as reasons why the Department of Docks has not the power to grant the application under consideration. I have given to such objections, and also to the question submitted to me by the Dock Department, the full and careful examination to which the importance of the matter entitles them. Such consideration has brought me to the conclusion that no reasonable doubt exists as to the power of the department in the premises. I therefore advise you that if the board governing the Department of Docks is satisfied that the interests of the City and of the public require that rails should be laid on said pier, and that cars should be allowed to run thereon alongside the steam-ships of the lessee of that pier, the department has the power to grant permission therefor.

THE SEA CLIFF CAMP-MEETING.

A SLIM ATTENDANCE OF TEMPERANCE PEOPLE—"BLUE-RIBBON" MURPHY FAILS TO PUT IN AN APPEARANCE—THE EXPENSES GREATER THAN THE RECEIPTS.

SEA CLIFF, July 11.—"Francis Murphy will not come after all," was the announcement made today. It cannot truly be said that many persons were disappointed, for while every effort has been made by the active managers here to spread the impression that he was to be here, it is now clear that the report that the Blue-ribbon leader was coming was considered the best report to spread to induce somebody to come to the meeting. A few ardent temperance men and women did make long journeys to see and hear him, and each of the speakers last night and this morning referred to the pleasure they thought was in store for them to-day, in listening to the man who had been everything dreadful, who had even when in liquor been the unconscious cause of the death of a fellow being, and who had so stirred up whole sections of the country by his peculiar eloquence as to make the blue ribbon and Murphy, watchwords of temperance. The temperance camp-meetings have not been a success. They have not drawn crowds to listen to the speakers; the few persons who came to speak were not fervid in eloquence or remarkable in their utterances for anything but their prosiness; the listeners did not contribute liberally, and so the managers are likely to be out of pocket. A good deal of surprise has been expressed by temperance advocates here that Sea Cliff should have been chosen at all as a rallying centre for the advocates of temperance. According to Oliver Cotter's statement there is no place nearer than Glen Cove in which intoxicating drinks can bought, and Glen Cove is inconveniently distant from Sea Cliff for drinking purposes. The people who come here are all sober and beer-detesting already, so that there is really no one to convert. The latest venture is all the more discouraging because it follows so closely upon Mrs. Van Cott's unsuccessful devotional camp-meeting. It is said here that Mrs. Van Cott entered into an arrangement with the Sea Cliff Association to put the Tabernacle in order, to carry on the meetings, and to lend all of its great evangelical influence to make it a success. The meetings did attract large numbers, but there was a disinclination to give when the contribution box went around, and Mrs. Van Cott is reported to have gone away $300 poorer than she came. Worldly people say that the poor measure of success in the temperance meetings is attributable directly to the failure to have the promised speakers here, and to have them promptly. The failure to have them had the direct effect of keeping off thousands, and the meetings have been growing thinner by degrees and miserably small as the last day approached. It yesterday was almost positively announced that Murphy would be here. But it was evident last night that he would not come. To-day had been set down in the programme as "Blue-Ribbon Day." Gen. Neal Dow was to preside, and Francis Murphy was to give an account of his work in Philadelphia and Pittsburg. Toward the close of last night's meeting, when there were about 50 persons present, it was announced that the blue ribbon movement was to be "inaugurated" a day in advance. Mr. W. C. Scott made a brief address, the pledge was hung out over the desk in the Tabernacle, and an invitation was given for all to sign who had not signed, and for all to don the badge. Several young ladies stationed themselves upon the platform, and made ready to pin the badges on as candidates presented themselves. With great difficulty a small boy was finally coaxed up and badged, and then his example was followed by all the young girls and some of the adult males and females in the audience, until nearly every one had received a badge, and the supply of blue ribbon was exhausted. Rev. Dr. Steele, who has bravely attempted to infuse some of his own enthusiasm into the meetings, endeavored to raise cheers for the pioneers and for the beginning of the Murphy movement in this neighborhood, but the cheers were weak and scattered, and the faint "tiger" of a small boy in the back of the house seemed like a humorous mockery.

The talk about Murphy was well kept up until the arrival of the Thomas Powell this morning. She did not bring him, but she brought about 800 persons from the Willetts-Street Methodist Church. Neither did she bring Neal Dow, or any other prominent temperance orator. The morning meeting was attended by perhaps 150 persons, and very few of them were from the excursion party. An address was made by Rev. Alfred Taylor, of New-York, on "Sunday Morning in a New-York Police Court." It was very entertaining, but nothing more, and while the speaker was making it his hearers straggled out into the charming woods and off to the pretty shore and the attractive boats that invited them to enjoy themselves on the bright bay. Rev. Mr. Steele made an agonizing appeal for subscriptions, saying that the expenses were still $1,100 more than the receipts, and that the audience must give bountifully. He then acknowledged that Francis Murphy would not come, but said nothing about Gen. Dow's absence. So that ended the Murphy talk in the convention. At the hotel here an outsider drily remarked at dinner: "Truth is, Murphy had to be paid, and he knew there was no money here for him," and it was said that he had gone away last Summer not fully satisfied with the remuneration for his services.

The afternoon meeting was about as well attended as that in the morning, and was uninteresting. Rev. Mr. Steele and Rev. C. W. Millen were the principal speakers, and a number of resolutions condemning the liquor traffic were passed. One of these was suggested by a motto of the Chicago beer-brewers, that they would support no candidate who opposed the sale of liquor, and the temperance resolution declared that the prohibition men would support no man who did not oppose the liquor traffic. Perhaps the most interesting meeting of the day was one held at 9 o'clock, when a man from Catskill, named Kennedy, gave a touching account of his life-long fight against "rum."

THE FIRE COMMISSIONERS.

The regular weekly meeting of the Fire Commissioners held yesterday afforded a fresh illustration of the manner in which the Tammany Aldermen are rapidly absorbing the patronage of the department. Four old and faithful employes, namely, Edward Burke, assistant in the repair shop; Frederick Goodwin, calker; Seaman Johnson, calker, and Edward Ahern, painter, were removed to make way for four Tammany "workers," Patrick White, Charles Flanagan, Daniel Coffee, and James McTiel, men entirely without experience, and who owe their appointment solely to political influence. Commissioner Perley protested against this removal of honest and efficient employes without any assigned reason, but the two Democratic Commissioners, King and Gorman, voted in the affirmative, and the dismissals were ordered. Two of the "bull-dozing" Aldermen, Purroy and Sheils, were present and watched the proceedings with much satisfaction. The following transfers were ordered: William Farrell, Engine No. 27 to Hook and Ladder No. 16; William H. Quinn, Hook and Ladder No. 16 to Engine No. 27; J. F. Scully, Engine No. 7 to Hook and Ladder No. 7; W. H. Cox, Hook and Ladder No. 7 to Hook and Ladder No. 16; Jacob Lambrecht, Engine No. 4 to Hook and Ladder No. 10; John Reardon, Engine No. 15 to Hook and Ladder No. 6; Samuel Wood, Hook and Ladder No. 6 to Engine No. 15; Assistant Engineer F. J. Byrnes of Engine No. 2 to Engine No. 4, Jacob Lambrecht, Foreman of Engine No. 4, was fined five days' pay and reprimanded for disobedience of orders and disrespectful language to his superior officer. The quarterly report of Fire Marshal Sheldon places the number of fires during the month ending June 30 at 122, and the estimated loss at $33,847, of which $10,695 was on buildings, and $23,152 on contents. The total insurance on both was $313,407. During the quarter ending June 30, 1877, there were 376 fires, involving a total loss of $229,818, of which $77,420 was on buildings, and $152,398 on contents. The total insurance on both was $1,546,997. The causes of fire during the period last named are stated as follows: Careless disposal of matches, lights, and cigars, 99; foul chimneys, 59; exploding and upsetting of kerosene lamps, 37; sparks from chimneys and furnaces, 26; children playing with matches, 19; defective flues, 15, and spontaneous combustion, 13.

TROTTING AT HAMPDEN PARK.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., July 11.—At Hampden Park to-day Lady Snell won the unfinished 2:23 race of yesterday in 2:24, White Stocking taking the second money, Honest Harry third, and Charlie Mac fourth. The first race to-day resulted as follows:

Class 2:19; purse, $3,000, divided.

Albermarle	1	1	1	
Great Eastern	2	2	2	

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THE INVASION OF TURKEY.

BULGARIA A DEVASTATED WASTE.

THE RETREATING TURKS LEAVE NOTHING FOR THE INVADERS BUT A STARVING POPULATION TO BE SUBSISTED BY THEM —GRAIN DESTROYED AND CATTLE RUN OFF—THE RUSSIAN LOSSES HEAVIER THAN THEY ACKNOWLEDGE.

Special Dispatch by Cable to the New-York Times.

LONDON, July 12.—Telegraphic dispatches just received from the correspondent of THE NEW-YORK TIMES, at Bucharest, state that the losses sustained by the Russian Army in the recent operations south of the Danube are much more serious than is admitted by the Russian authorities. As they advance in the districts of Bulgaria just occupied by the Turkish forces, they find the country a desolate waste. The corn crops are not yet ready to be gathered, and all the grain in the store-houses has been destroyed. Every head of cattle has been seized and run off by the retreating Turks. So complete and wide-spread is the devastation in Bulgaria that every Russian train sent to the front has to carry stores of biscuit and other supplies, not only for the army, but also for the starving population. The reports to the contrary of this are wholly untrue, and are put forth with the specific object of presenting the campaign and the condition of the army in a more favorable light than the circumstances warrant, and in order to avert the conclusion that all this must, in a short time, seriously hamper the operations of the invading forces.

Dispatches by telegraph, received through private sources, confirm the news of a Turkish victory at Kars, and the other disasters to the Russian Army in Asia Minor.

THE BRITISH CABINET AND THE WAR.

IMPORTANT PROCEEDINGS WITHIN THE PAST FEW DAYS—RESIGNATION OF A PROMINENT MINISTER EXPECTED—LORD BEACONSFIELD NOT TO WITHDRAW—RENEWED ACTIVITY IN NEGOTIATIONS WITH AUSTRIA.

Special Dispatch by Cable to The New-York Times.

LONDON, July 12.—The Earl of Beaconsfield had two interviews with the Queen early in the week, and yesterday her Majesty presided at a Cabinet Council held at Windsor Castle. To-day her Majesty came to town and returned to Windsor in the evening. The subject of all these consultations with her advisers is understood to be the resignation of a prominent member of the Ministry, which is expected to be tendered to-morrow. The retiring Minister, however, is not Lord Beaconsfield, as reported this morning.

Fresh dispatches from Austria are now under consideration by the Cabinet. As the Roumanians are about to cross the Danube, the pressure upon the Austrian Government has been renewed by Russia to secure their consent to the moving of Russian troops through the territory of Servia, and it is presumed that every inducement will be offered to the Emperor of Austria to preserve a neutral position.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

LONDON, July 12.—The *Globe* states that there is not a shadow of foundation for the *Daily News'* assertions about the Earl of Beaconsfield's anxiety to retire on account of ill-health. His resignation was never contemplated.

LONDON, July 13.—A dispatch from Plymouth to the *Daily News* says: "The new gun-vessel Condor is to be fitted with torpedo apparatus and sent as soon as practicable to the Danube, where she will be with her sister vessel, the Flamingo, under the orders of the British Ambassadors at Constantinople and Vienna, for the protection of British interests. The Admiralty has by telegraph ordered that the steam frigates Narcissus and Topaz be commissioned immediately."

PROGRESS SOUTH OF THE DANUBE.

AFFAIRS AT RUSTCHUK—THE BOMBARDMENT—TURKISH OFFICIALS TO BE COURT-MARTIALED—ALL QUIET ON THE DANUBE.

LONDON, July 12.—A special dispatch from Rustchuk to the *Daily News* says: "Several Bulgarians have been arrested charged with assisting the Russians and fomenting insurrection, and also with distributing petroleum to fire the town."

The *Daily News'* Varna correspondent, writing under date of June 28, says that up to that date there were in Rustchuk 700 persons killed and wounded by the bombardment.

The *Daily Telegraph's* Adrianople dispatch says Russian cavalry are at the Chipka Pass.

A Varna dispatch says that the Russians, despite the protests of the Danubian International Commission, have sunk ships laden with stones at the mouth of the Danube.

A Constantinople dispatch of July 12 says: "The military and civil commandants of Sistova, Tirnova, and Osman-Bazar have been summoned hither for trial by court-martial."

LONDON, July 13.—The *Times'* Bucharest correspondent telegraphs that all is reported quiet on the Danube to-day, (Thursday,) notwithstanding last night's rumors of an engagement at Rustchuk.

THE TRANSCAUCASIAN CAMPAIGN.

RELIEF OF THE GARRISON OF BAYAZID BY GEN. TERGUKASSOFF—TROOPS FROM BAGDAD FOR ERZEROUM—THE RELIEF OF KARS.

ST. PETERSBURG, July 12.—A telegram received here from Tiflis, dated Bayazid this day, announces that the garrison of Bayazid citadel have been relieved by Gen. Tergukassoff, who completely defeated the Turkish investing force, numbering 30,000, capturing four guns and 80 prisoners. The town of Bayazid is destroyed.

CONSTANTINOPLE, July 12.—In consequence of the cessation of the plague at Bagdad, the army corps has left there for Erzeroum.

Moukhtar Pasha telegraphs under date of July 11: "The enemy has raised his camp on the east of Kars and has retreated. We now occupy its site."

THE ROUMANIANS AND SERVIANS.

THE REPORTED INTENTION OF ROUMANIANS TO CROSS THE DANUBE DENIED—THE CONSERVATIVES IN SERVIA OPPOSED TO HOSTILITIES—THE IMPERIAL MEETING.

VIENNA, July 12.—The *Political Correspondence's* Bucharest telegram denies that the Romanians intend to cross the Danube or have concluded an alliance with Servia.

A Belgrade dispatch to the same journal says: "The Deputies who resigned their seats are to be prosecuted for calumniating the Cabinet and Skuptschina. The Police have closed the Conservative Club at Belgrade. Numerous supporters of the opposition have been arrested. The state of siege which expired to-day has been prolonged."

LONDON, July 13.—The *Times'* Vienna correspondent denies that there will be a meeting between the Emperors of Germany and Austria this year, and confirms the statement that no convention has been concluded between Servia and Roumania. He says the Servians hesitate until the Roumanian Army has established itself on the Turkish side of the Danube. It is not probable that this hesitation on the part of Servia will restrain the Prince of Roumania. The present moment is thought to be favorable for crossing the Danube, as it is supposed at the Roumanian head-quarters that a portion of the garrison of Widdin has been sent to Nikopolis, and is kept in check there by a Russian column detached against that town.

A Bucharest dispatch of July 12 says the Prince of Roumania has arrived at Kalafat.

NOTES OF THE WAR.

A Varna telegram states that a Turkish frigate is bombarding the town of Simferopol in the Crimea.

The *Daily News'* special, dated Athens, Thursday, says: "The Greek Assembly rises to-day. The Ministry is left to work at military preparations with the financial resources at its disposal."

A QUESTION OF HORSE OWNERSHIP.

YOUNG VOLUNTEER'S IMPROVED RECORD—THE RESPECTIVE CLAIMS OF HIS OWNER AND TRAINER.

NEWBURG, N. Y., July 12.—A case that is attracting the attention of horsemen pretty generally is likely to come up in the courts of this county for decision. It involves the custody of a horse that has suddenly increased in value from $1,200 to the large sum of $10,000, by remarkable developments of speed already made, and the promise of future greatness that is given by his blood. The horse is out of Thorn's Volunteer, (a brother to the great horse Old Volunteer,) his dam being a daughter of American Lady Star. He is a stallion, and is called Young Volunteer. He is owned by Patrick Day, of this city. In October last, the horse then having a record of 2:47, Day made a contract with J. O. Smith by which the latter should take charge of the horse, he to have all his winnings in return for the handling and training. Smith brought the horse out this Spring. He has won first money five times in nine races, second money three times, and third money once. His driver brought his record down to 2:26 "without straining him," and was so convinced that he could easily do six seconds better that he entered him for the $5,000 free-for-all race to come off at Fleetwood in October. On the 3d of July Young Volunteer was entered in the Poughkeepsie races. His owner and two men who held a mortgage for $2,500 on the horse, lost considerable money on him, as he only took second money. They charged Smith with having thrown the race, and demanded the return of the horse to their hands. He refused to deliver him up. A night or two since, the horse having been brought to this city and locked in Smith's stables, and placed in charge of an experienced groom, the mortgagees secured the aid of a Police officer, went to the stables in the absence of Smith, and, compelling the groom to deliver up the keys, took the horse away and locked him up in another place. Smith has employed counsel, and will begin proceedings to recover the stallion. He has paid half the entrance money at Fleetwood, amounting to $250, and also satisfied a judgment of $150 against the horse. His winnings by the stallion since he took him are $2,000, and he is satisfied that he would secure a large share of the Fleetwood purse, if not first money. There is considerable indignation felt among the horsemen of the county over the summary proceedings of the mortgagees, and the result of the affair is awaited with some anxiety as establishing a precedent.

BOWDOIN COLLEGE.

COMMENCEMENT EXERCISES—THE ADDRESSES AND HONORARY APPOINTMENTS.

BRUNSWICK, Me., July 12.—The Commencement exercise of Bowdoin College opened to-day by the forming of the procession of the Alumni, which marched to the First Parish Church, headed by Chandler's band. The exercises at the church proceeded according to the following programme:

Music. Prayer. Music. Exercises for the degrees of Bachelor of Arts and Bachelor of Science. 1. Salutatory, in Latin, George T. Little, Auburn; 2. A Plea for Conservatism, John E. Chapman, Portland; 3. "Beauty," Curtis A. Perry, Brunswick; 4. "Protection of American Industry," Edward C. Metcalf, Brunswick. Music. 5. "Political Degeneracy," William C. Green, Bolster's Mills. 6. "Genius versus Labor," Carroll W. Morril, West Falmouth; 7. "Authority of Public Opinion," William T. Cobb, Rockland. Music. 8. "The Limits of Government," James W. Sewall, Oldtown; 9. "Mythology," E. Peary, Portland; 10. "How Should the President of the United States be Elected?" John A. Roberts, Andover. Music. Exercises for the Degree of Master of Arts; 11. "Greek Philosophy in the Age of Cicero," A. V. Cole, Brunswick; 12. Valedictory, in Latin, D. O. S. Lowell, Denmark. Conferring of Degrees. Prayer. Benediction.

Honorary appointments to the Class of '77: Salutatory, A. Little; English Orations, John E. Chapman, William C. Green, E. C. Metcalf, E. A. Peary, J. A. Roberts, and James W. Sewall; Philosophy Disquisitions, J. K. Green, F. A. Mitchell, G. W. Tilson, C. A. Perry, and A. E. Sherm; Literary Disquisitions, C. E. Cobb, E. M. Cousins, G. A. Holbrook, G. B. Seabury, G. H. Marquis, C. W. Monill, and E. J. Scribner; Disquisitions, Oscar Brinkerhoff, W. T. Cobb, E. J. Pratt, F. H. Dillingham, and F. M. Palmer; Discussions, W. G. Beale, D. Blin Fuller, Jr., F. H. Hargraves, S. A. Melcher, Albert Somes, and H. D. Wiggin; Dissertations, H. Crocker, C. E. Knight, L. H. Reed, Frank J. Lynde, and C. W. Morse.

Prof. John Avery, of Iowa, was chosen Professor of Greek and Latin; Rev. Egbert C. Smyth was elected Trustee in place of Rev. Samuel Shepley; Hon. W. L. Putnam, of Portland, was elected Vice-President of the board, vice E. C. Smyth chosen Trustee. The decree of A. M. of the course was conferred on A. H. Currier, of the Class of '57; M. A. Cochran, of the Class of '62, and C. M. Walker, of the Class of '73.

The Athenian Society voted to transfer their library to the college, and appointed a committee to complete the transfer.

After exercises at the church the procession was again formed and proceeded to Memorial Hall, to partake of the Commencement dinner. President Chamberlain opened the postprandial speeches, and called upon Gov. Connor, who was followed by Rev. Dr. Hitchcock, who responded in a very appropriate manner to the President's call by placing his name on the list as the fiftieth who should give $10 per year for the payment of the interest due from the debt of Memorial Hall, amounting to $500 per year. Others followed his example in response to his call. Prof. J. B. Sewell, Hon. John Goodenow, President Chapin, formerly of Colby University; Rev. Dr. Jewett, of India; President Allen, of the State College, and others offered remarks. After the singing of the "Old hymn," the meeting adjourned. The President's reception in the evening closed the exercises of a most successful Commencement week.

THE CHARTER OAK COMPANY.

BOSTON, July 12.—The *Journal* says it is reported that Insurance Commissioner Rhodes, of this State, who has been examining the Charter Oak Life Insurance Company at Hartford, says he believes the company is sound and would go along all right under its present organization, but to make the matter certain, four of the most trustworthy men in the State, well known for their financial ability and personal integrity, are to be placed at the head of the company to constitute a majority of the Board of Directors, and personally attend to the details of the management.

JOSEPH'S BAND OF INDIANS.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., July 12.—A Portland, Oregon, press dispatch says a telegram received to-day at Military Head-quarters, dated Cottonwood, 8th inst., announces that all of Joseph's band have crossed the Clear Water, and are supposed to be heading for the Bitter Root country. Should this be true the fight will be a running one, where infantry will be comparatively non-effective, and the decisive work will have to be done by cavalry.

THE LIBERIAN SCHEME.

CHARLESTON, S. C., July 12.—The promoters of the Liberian emigration scheme claim to have enrolled the names of 2,500 colored persons in this city and 30,000 in the State who consent to emigrate.

THE ORANGE AND GREEN.

RIOTING FACTIONS IN MONTREAL.

TWO MEN KILLED IN AN AFFRAY—GREAT EXCITEMENT IN THE CITY—INEFFICIENCY OF THE POLICE—THE STREETS GIVEN UP TO THE CONTROL OF THE ROUGHS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

MONTREAL, Canada, July 12.—When on Tuesday night the announcement was made that the Orangemen had, in deference to the wishes of a certain class of their fellow-citizens, abandoned their intended procession, it was generally considered that the 12th would pass without any disturbance of the public peace. The expectations of peace and harmony, however, have been disappointed. There has been a serious riot, attended with loss of life and serious injury to many persons. According to the determination of the Orangemen there was no procession. They went quietly to church at 11 o'clock, the building was filled, and Rev. Mr. Doudiet commenced an eloquent sermon, in which he explained the principles of Orangeism and pointed out the duties of members of the order. While the sermon was being preached, an excited mob gathered in front of Orange Hall, Victoria-square, and along St. James-street. Shortly before 12 o'clock a suspicious crowd assembled in front of the church, but a squad of Police quickly dispersed them, and the service was got through without molestation. Afterwards the Orangemen and their friends quietly separated, and returned to their homes. So far there had been no disturbance; but as two young women were returning from service in Knox Church, at 1:30 o'clock, one of them, who wore an orange ribbon, was assailed by another woman, who tried to tear the ribbon from her breast. The wearer struck her assailant with a parasol, when a scuffle followed. A man who interfered was at once set upon by the mob, whereupon he drew a revolver to defend himself. Revolvers were then presented by other parties. The man then ran off, followed by an immense crowd, and after a sharp race during which many kicks and blows were made at him, he succeeded in reaching Ansell's cigar store, where he took refuge, as did also another man and the two women. The infuriated crowd gathered about the door of the shop, which they blockaded for some time, although requested to move off by some men who appeared to speak with authority. After awhile two policemen arrived, and mounted guard, while others took carriages and proceeded to the Central Station to give the alarm. Chief Penton, with the whole force and detectives, 50 men armed, fell in and marched down to the scene of action. A tremendous crowd followed, and when Victoria-square was reached, the Police formed facing Wink's building. Shortly after a part of the crowd began swaying to and fro, and finally moved toward Robert Dunn & Co.'s store in pursuit of a young man. Blows were freely exchanged among the crowd, but this reached its culminating point near the steps of the store. The man who was pursued mounted the steps, and leveled a revolver at the crowd. Two young men grabbed each other, holding in their right hands cocked revolvers. Then began a terrible duel. Some of the crowd participated, and indiscriminately fired at the combatants. Presently a shot struck the forehead of one of the two, another followed, and with a shout, "That serves him right!" the lifeless body was dashed on the sidewalk. The crowd stood horror-stricken, allowing the man to lie where he fell. A policeman arrived on the spot, followed soon after by another, who was sent for a physician, but it was evident that the man would die before he could come. Who the poor fellow was could not be ascertained. Others were severely wounded in the melée. Mr. Charles Boor received a severe wound over the eye, and another gentleman, believed to be Mr. Giroux, was either shot in the cheek or kicked. He was immediately assisted away by his friends.

An eye witness of the whole affair gives the following particulars: Around Victoria-square an immense crowd of the kinds of citizens that gathered awaiting the advent of the expected Orange procession from the church. Suddenly a young man was seen running around the square toward Fortification-lane, and a shout arose from the assembled crowd, who were immediately seen starting in hot pursuit. They caught him in the lane and immediately mobbed him. Soon they issued forth more and more excited, and moved in a platoon down toward Clendingens' store. Soon a shot was heard, then another, and following that a score of revolvers were emptied, finishing the existence of one unfortunate man and wounding two other men. The shocking scene created an intense feeling of horror and excitement among the lookers on, but not a policeman hove in sight until the shooting was over, when two appeared on the scene. The body of the murdered man was taken to the Morgue. As it was driven away from the spot, some of the inhuman roughs took off their hats and waved them with a triumphant air. From papers taken from deceased's pockets his name appears to be Thomas Lett Hackett. He is a man aged about 20 years, traveling clerk for McKillop's Agency; was an Orangeman, and was on his way back when the riot occurred. In his pockets were found several bullets for a revolver, but the weapon was not found on him. It is supposed that he dropped it in the scuffle, and that some of the mob appropriated it. A crowd of 500 or 600 people, among whom were the roughest element of the city, were allowed, after the fatal shooting to congregate for nearly an hour around the spot, without a solitary member of the Police Force putting in an appearance. When the mob were kicking a man to death in Fortification-lane, Mr. Henshaw, son of Mr. F. W. Henshaw, broker, rushed in to save him, when he was subjected to their brutality. He made for Dunn's door, but he says it was closed against him, and the employes turned a deaf ear to his entreaties to admit him and save his life from the pistol-shots that were coming about his ears. He saw these same employes, he says, hiding behind bales of goods, at the time he requested to be admitted.

Shortly before 3, a detachment of Police, under two Sergeants, left the Central Office for Victoria-square. The Deputy Adjutant-General, Lieut.-Col. Fletcher, has issued orders for all the troops in the city to muster under arms forthwith at the City Hall. A squad of Police with three Sergeants are on patrol in front of Thomas Dunn & Co.'s store, Victoria-square, but no attempts have been made on their part to disperse the mob still assembled. Some 2,000 hang around, engaged for the most part in discussing the shooting affair; so far the Police have not done much. When the news of the riot at Victoria-square reached the Chief, 100 men, armed for the most part with rifles, were turned out, but without effecting anything they returned to the station. A young man named J. R. Morrison has been badly bruised and beaten by the mob. Charles Boon, tailor, St. Lawrence, Maine-street; Edward Giroux, the famous Lacrosse player, and Mr. Henshaw have been also badly wounded in the fray. There is every prospect of serious disturbances occuring during the night, and precautions are being accordingly taken. The general disposition of the crowd is eminently aggressive. It was currently reported that a man named Bromley, an employe of Messrs. W. & J. McMaster, was also hurt, but this is not confirmed by the firm. The name of the woman who was wounded cannot be ascertained, as she was taken away immediately. The wharves had a very quiet appearance this morning, the rough loitering element having left their usual places of rendezvous to parade and join the throng in St. James-street.

The Young Britons are out at Cornwall, and it is feared that on their return to town another disturbance will take place. Considerable excitement still prevails. Crowds of people are still on the streets, obstructing traffic and menacing the public peace. A deputation called upon the Mayor, at 4 o'clock, to complain of the insufficiency of the Police force. The Mayor promised to strengthen the force. The deputation subsequently sent a letter to the Mayor, complaining of the want of precaution taken, and blaming the city for all the trouble. The document was signed by Kerry, President of the St. George's Society; McMaster, President of the Irish Protestant Benevolent Society, and McEwing, President of the St. Andrew's Society.

Later.—The young Britons have been put off at Tanners, by instructions from the Chief of Police, to avoid a collision. A call for help was received at the Central Station from the Quebec Gate Barracks, where a menacing crowd had congregated. All is quiet in the city, but large crowds are still on the streets. The danger is supposed to be over. Boon, who was wounded, died to-night.

THE DAY IN TORONTO.

TORONTO, Ontario, July 12.—Beyond some stone-throwing around a tavern in Queen-street, the day passed off quietly in this city. The procession was very large, including several lodges from Buffalo.

PARADE OF THE ORANGEMEN OF OTTAWA.

OTTAWA, Ontario, July 12.—The Orangemen of this district are celebrating the day at Bell's Corners and Dominion Springs. They paraded the city in a body at 6 o'clock this morning, and again at 9 o'clock, before leaving for the country. All is quiet here.

THE PHILADELPHIA ORANGEMEN DO NOT PARADE.

PHILADELPHIA, July 12.—For the first time in several years, the Orangemen of this place failed to make their usual parade in honor of the 12th of July. The associations, however, generally celebrated the event by banquets, social gatherings, and excursions.

CELEBRATION OF THE DAY IN IRELAND.

LONDON, July 13.—The anniversary of the battle of the Boyne has been extensively celebrated by Orangemen in Ireland. The day passed off without disturbance of the peace.

CATHOLIC PAROCHIAL SCHOOLS.

THEIR LIABILITY TO TAXATION—THEY ARE DECIDED TO BE EXEMPT FROM TAXATION, BUT NOT FROM SPECIAL ASSESSMENT.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, July 12.—Judge Jones, of the Court of Common Pleas, rendered an important decision this morning in the case of Richard Gilmour, the Catholic Bishop of the Diocese of Cleveland, against F. W. Pelton, Treasurer of the County. The plaintiff had placed an injunction on the collection of about $4,000 of taxes on church property, principally school lots and buildings. The case was tried last week and fully argued. After a full statement, citation of authorities, &c., the Judge held that, as far as $1,100 of said tax is concerned—that which was levied for general, State, county, and municipal purposes—the injunction shall hold and become perpetual, but that the remainder, which is for special purposes, such as laying sewers, &c., which tend toward the permanent improvement of the property, the injunction shall be dissolved. The defendant appeals to the District Court. The Bishop himself and other clerical witnesses were cross-examined exhaustively during the progress of the case, and a large number of Papal documents, decrees of various councils, the encyclical letter of the Pope, &c., were introduced by the defendant for the purpose of showing that the parochial schools were organized and conducted for purposes hostile to free institutions and opposed to the public policy of the State, and were not, therefore, to be construed as coming within the exemption clauses of the statutes, either as public schools or institutions purely of public charity, and to show that the Bishop holds the title to the property not as a Trustee, but that he is absolutely accountable only to the Pope of Rome.

BRIGHAM YOUNG'S CRIMES.

A NEW WITNESS—CAPT. JOHN TOBIN'S STORY—YOUNG'S PLOTTINGS AGAINST THE GOVERNMENT AND THE GENTILES.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., July 12.—Capt. John Tobin, formerly a resident of California, later of St. Louis, and still later of Springfield, will be one of District Attorney Howard's principal witnesses to prove Brigham Young's personal connection with the massacre of the Gentiles. His name is mentioned in Lee's confession. He tells a long story, which is, in substance, that having gained the confidence of Young by aiding Mormon emigrants, he was appointed instructor of the Territorial Militia, which position he resigned because the cavalry were used as avengers. Subsequently he undertook to guide a party of three strong, outspoken anti-Mormons to California, but the party was overtaken by a band of mounted Mormons led by Brigham Young, Jr., and compelled to stop under the pretense that they were going to California to misrepresent Mormonism. They finally proceeded, but were continually dogged by Mormons, who at length fired upon them as they were encamping at night. The party were left for dead, and the Mormons, taking their horses, rode away. Sixty hours afterward the United States mail-wagon and a party en route to San Bernardino took them up, but two of their number died soon after. Tobin received a shot in the right eye, which made him nearly blind. He claims to have important documentary evidence of plottings against the Government and the Gentiles on the part of Brigham Young.

THE NORTHAMPTON BANK ROBBERS.

A VERDICT OF GUILTY ON THE FIRST INDICTMENT—POSTPONEMENT IN THE OTHER CASES.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., July 12.—In the trial of the bank robbers at Northampton to-day, the jury returned a verdict of guilty after an hour's deliberation. The prosecution announced its readiness to proceed with the trial on the indictment for breaking and entering Cashier Whittlesey's house, the first trial being for breaking and robbing the bank. The defense asked for time to secure additional counsel and for preparation; but the case was adjourned to next Monday afternoon. A motion for a new trial on the first indictment will be made next week, and will be decided in September. If a new trial is refused, sentence under this conviction cannot be pronounced until December. Entering a house is punishable by imprisonment for life, but entering a bank only by 10 years. In consequence of this robbery, however, and since its commission, the latter term has been doubled by the Legislature. It is rumored that the prisoners will try to secure the services of Gen. B. F. Butler.

A HEAVY BOND ROBBERY.

BOSTON, July 12.—An unknown thief yesterday stole from the office of T. B. Frothingham, No. 36 Temple-place, a trunk containing $18,000 worth of bonds, including one of $7,000 and one of $600, registered, of the Kansas City, St. Joseph and Council Bluffs Railroad. Also a certificate for 120 shares of the Detroit, Lansing and Northern Railroad Company, the latter been drawn in the name of Sidney Brooks.

CONCILIATING THE COLORED MEN.

CHARLESTON, S. C., July 12.—A meeting of the white and black citizens of the region known as the scene of the Ellenton riots last Autumn was held yesterday with a view of restoring peace and harmony. Resolutions were unanimously adopted looking to the cessation of troubles between the races and to the dropping of pending prosecutions in the State and Federal Courts.

THE FRENCH REPUBLIC.

POLITICS AND THE PRESIDENT.

THE APPROACHING ELECTIONS—THEIR POSTPONEMENT POSSIBLE—STRANGE ADVICE TO THE PEOPLE—MARSHAL MACMAHON'S AUTHORITY OVER THE LAW—THE QUESTION OF THE COUNCILS-GENERAL—SUPPRESSING THE FREEDOM OF THE PRESS.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Friday, June 29, 1877.

Nothing is certain in France but the unexpected and the unforeseen. All our previsions are based upon a knowledge of the law and upon the expectation that its terms will be respected by the men in power. Evidently one's ideas are completely upset if the law is set at defiance, or even evaded, upon pretexts of plausible nature and of various sorts. A week ago my doctor sent me into the country for a short repose, and I left the city with the representatives of the people so suddenly returned to the country. The general opinion was that the electoral campaign would be conducted regularly, the official candidates excepted, and that all were about to commence a loyal electoral campaign. If such were the case, the result could be certainly predicted, and none of my friends doubted that a majority stronger than the last would be returned in October. But we now have to count upon the possibility of an interference with the regular course of events. Indeed, it is possible that the elections may be deferred until a later period, and if the Government should find that it could gain some advantage by bringing about this delay, excuses for it would not be wanting. How frequently events recall the saying of Burke, that he could drive a coach and four through any act of Parliament that was ever framed! It seems the easiest thing in the world to go through or around the laws made by even the strongest of legislative bodies. For example, the law regulating the elections to the Councils-General of France is precise and formal, and according to its terms these local Legislatures ought to be renewed within the next few weeks; but means have been found for putting these elections off until after the meeting of the new Assembly, and of crippling their action during the present year. The first indications of the policy that may possibly be pursued were given by M. Paul de Cassagnac in the *Pays*. "It is necessary," he states, "by a decree stating the reasons for the act, to suspend the action of the law," that is, the law regulating the elections for the Councils-General. And he goes on to say that it would be folly to allow these Councils to meet as usual, since they would certainly become the hot-beds of political agitation and of Radicalism. Furthermore, the *Pays* wants the Marshal to interfere with a decree, and "to place a gendarme before the door of each Council." And, in order to leave no doubt respecting the meaning of this advice, M. De Cassagnac wants to tell the honest people of France "that if the new Chamber should turn out as bad as the present, it will be immediately put out of doors, and so on one after another," that is, until a Conservative Chamber is formed.

It must be confessed that there is a suspicion of illegality about this advice, and if it were followed the Marshal would lay himself liable to some reproach; but it can be followed legally, and without doing violence to any of the articles of the Constitution. At the present moment the Councils-General are feared by the Government, because they are mainly composed of Republicans, and would certainly exercise an influence hostile to the Government. According to the law, the elections to fill vacancies must be held within the next month. But a way out of the difficulty has been found. The Councils-General occupy themselves with the local affairs of their departments, and with matters referring to one of the four general taxes, or contributions to the revenues of the State. But the Chamber has not discussed the budget, and hence, the four contributions not having been fixed, defined, or regulated, the Councils-General cannot deal with them in their approaching meetings. Since the Councils have to treat of matters pertaining to these contributions, and since the contributions themselves have not been regulated, the members of the Councils hold their usual meetings! The only thing to be done is for the Marshal to issue a decree suspending the Councils-General until the budget has been voted by the new Chamber. All this is very simple, it will be perceived, and the curious part of it is that such a decree—or such an interference on the part of the Marshal—would be perfectly legal. And it would be legal also were he to dissolve the Chamber elected in October next, in case it should have a Republican majority. Probably this will be the couse pursued, and if the people are stubborn in their Republican ideas, two Chambers may be dissolved before the present Government gets the electors well enough in hand to control the elections. I do not pretend to say that this will be done, but merely indicate a way for avoiding the law in case a further delay should be found necessary for the safety of the Government. At the Cabinet council held yesterday at the Elysée the question of the Councils-General was discussed, and I believe that the suspension was adopted in principle, the object being to retard the meeting of the Councils until after the new elections.

A friend informs me that the Municipal Council of Paris is in danger, and I imagine that almost any excuse would suffice to justify its suspension. Since the affair of M. Bonnet-Duverdier there has been a great deal of bitterness shown on both sides, and the members of the Council have not been at all friendly to the Government. Nearly every demand is refused, and things are done which the Government cannot approve. All efforts to conciliate our radical Aldermen have proved unavailing. As an example of the results of this war between the two authorities I must mention the present condition of the Champs Elysées. The road is cut up in a shocking manner, and the holes and humps are so numerous that it is getting dangerous to drive over them. The Government asked to have the road repaired, but the Council refused to vote the money, and this splendid thoroughfare, the route to the Bois de Boulogne, is getting worse and worse every day. This is only one of the questions in dispute. Another is the sum annually given by the municipality for the support of Protestant pastors, or to augment the sum allowed them by the State. Last year the Council refused to vote the 64,500 francs, although the city entered into an agreement to grant this sum. Several attempts have been made of late to get this sum into the estimates for the year, but it has been refused in the most formal manner. The Minister of the Interior has now interfered, and has sent a summons to the Council to accord the sum. If it is again refused, the Minister of Public Worship will be instructed to pay the sum from the Public Treasury and charge it to the account of the City of Paris. Thus far the quarrel has been confined to a show of feeling about petty details, but I feel convinced that the Council will be suspended or dissolved in case of any strong expression of political feeling, or of any interference with the affairs of the General Government.

The *Bien Public* is among the number of the journals against which suits have been entered by order of the Government, and its affair is regarded as serious. In effect, it rendered itself an accomplice in a crime committed by the *Daily News*. The latter journal published a telegram from its Paris correspondent saying that Mgr. Guibert, the Cardinal Archbishop of Paris, had been sent to Rome upon a political mission. A suit was entered against the journal reproducing this item for the publication of false news. It seems to me a singular affair, for many other journals stated very nearly the same thing, and I presume, therefore, that we have here a question of form. It may be that the *Bien Public* introduced some sort of an insinuation against the Government. If so I failed to see its bearing. The *Gazette de Cologne* gives a mass of details about the Cardinal's visit, and does not hesitate to say that he was charged with certain negotiations. In his interview with the Pope, Mgr. Guibert dwelt upon the present situation of the French episcopacy and clergy, adding that in these critical times the Catholics would show themselves firm. "Yes," said Pius IX., "in the midst of such a storm we shall know how to do our duty, whatever happens." After the interview Mgr. Guibert returned to Paris and had an interview with the Minister, and this fact led to the supposition that he had something to communicate. The *Bien Public*, following the *Daily News*, said that the mission was of a political nature, and it is for this that it has been prosecuted.

This reminds me that M. Emile de Girardin, the principal proprietor of the *France*, has written to his manager as follows: "The *Bien Public* is prosecuted for reproducing from the *Daily News* the dispatch from Rome described as 'false news.' Now, it being always difficult, and often impossible, to distinguish true news from false, I beg you henceforth to publish no news whatever not coming from an official or well-recognized semi-official source. I am indirectly informed that on the first pretext the *France* will be prosecuted, and temporarily or finally suppressed. I have looked in vain through my 76 volumes of laws to find any authority for its suppression, but be on your guard. If the *France* is to expire, let it be, not for 'false news,' but for a serious leading article. Under this reserve I will not shrink from responsibility."

OFFICE-HOLDERS IN POLITICS.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL KERNS, OF PENNSYLVANIA, RECEIVES AN OFFICIAL NOTIFICATION OF THE PRESIDENT'S ORDER—QUESTIONS AS TO HOW FAR THE ORDER EXTENDS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., July 12.—This afternoon Mr. James N. Kerns, United States Marshal for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania, received an official letter from Attorney-General Devens calling attention to the paragraph contained in a recent letter of President Hayes in relation to office-holders taking part in politics. The document made it incumbent upon the Marshal to announce its terms to his subordinates, some 12 in number. He called them together, stated that the order was imperative, and said that he accepted it in good faith, and expected every subordinate to do the same or else tender his resignation. All the employes here have been connected with the Republican Executive Committees of their respective wards, but at the present time hold only a suspensory membership, for the reason that the Republicans recently revised the party rules, and directed that next September an election should be held, when new members of the Executive Committee should be elected. In view of the President's order, none of the officials will be candidates for re-election. The question has been raised whether delegates elected to serve at a convention to be held a month hence, and elected previous to the 22d of June, when the President's order was promulgated, can serve in the convention. Marshal Kerns, along with a number of other Federal office-holders, was elected in March last a delegate to the Republican State Convention which meets Aug. 29. The question which is bothering their minds is, whether they can serve in that convention and not yet violate the civil service rules. At the Iowa convention, Gen. Wilson and others served, and took part in the proceedings, being elected in the same manner. This is taken as a precedent. Another matter is, whether these Federal officials will not be compelled, under a strict interpretation of the new rule, to resign from membership in the Union League. This great politico-social organization was organized to aid the Union in war times; recently the Philadelphia Union League decided not to mingle in local politics, but to confine itself to national politics. Every Federal office-holder of prominence is a member of it. At a meeting held in April the President's policy was indorsed, and the League resolved to stand by the Administration. Having thus taken a political position and announcing that to be one of its objects, the office-holders await an official interpretation of the order from Washington whether they can retain their membership there. This is the first official order of the kind received here, and it is understood all the United States Marshals in the country will receive theirs immediately.

THE ORDER RECEIVED IN NEW-YORK.

A similar notification to that referred to above was received by United States Marshal Louis F. Payn, in this City yesterday. The order was communicated to the various subordinate officials in the office. Several of these are members of the Republican district organizations, all of which stand adjourned until September. At the first general meetings to be then held, these officials will all put in their resignations. Should special meetings be called before that time, the resignations will be offered then.

THE GROVER INVESTIGATION.

TESTIMONY OF STATE SENATOR PALMER AND OTHERS — STILES' REPUTATION FOR VERACITY BAD—THE DISTRIBUTION OF MONEY.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., July 11.—A dispatch from Portland, Oregon, says: State Senator Palmer, in his examination before the Grover Investigating Committee, in contradicting the testimony of Stiles, swore positively that he never told a living man, woman, or child in the world that he was going to be Superintendent of the Penitentiary. Dr. J. B. Bailey testified as follows: I have lived in Benton County 25 years; understood that Palmer was elected to the Legislature as a Nesmith man; Benton County favored Nesmith as against Grover by a large majority; in a talk with me, Palmer said, "As far as Benton County is concerned I don't care particularly; I expect to leave here; I have been offered the Superintendency of the Penitentiary and expect to accept it;" this was on the Sunday after the Senatorial election; I saw Goldsmith at Salem at the time of the election; he neither admitted nor denied that he brought money to Salem; Palmer told me that he supported Nesmith in the caucus, but concluded that he did not fill the bill as a Democrat, consequently he went over to Grover; no one told me that money was used, but many persons told me they thought so; Whittaker, President of the Senate, told me immediately after the election, "I am satisfied Grover has been elected by the use of money; I don't exactly know it, but I came pretty near seeing money paid out." Witness continued: Whittaker is a farmer and a Democrat; he told me he was satisfied Nesmith had no chance; he had seen too many men go up stairs, including Mosier, Butler, and others; they had gone up to get money. Benjamin Simpson, Surveyor-General, testified: The evening before the caucus Palmer told me he was going to be Superintendent of the Penitentiary; had been offered it; he was going to support Grover, as Nesmith would not go into caucus; Palmer admitted to me that he told several persons he was going to be Superintendent. A number of witnesses residing in Salem were called to-day to impeach Stiles' veracity. All testified that Stiles' reputation for veracity was bad; that his testimony was unworthy of belief.

SECRETARY SHERMAN IN MAINE.

ROCKLAND, Me., July 12.—Secretary Sherman and party arrived here this afternoon on the United States steamer Iris, which went to meet the U. S. Grant, after her accident last evening. The Grant struck on the Lower Gangway Ledge, near Whitehead, knocking a hole in her bottom, and was on the beach. Secretary Sherman and party visited Limestone Quarries this afternoon, and re-embarked at 6 o'clock. They leave to-morrow morning for Granite Island, and will proceed thence to inspect the life-saving stations east of here.

THE UNIVERSAL LIFE FAILS

stituted for them were second liens, and are now held by the Universal as collateral on a $40,000 loan made to Homans under a contract made Dec. 11, 1874, between the Universal Life and I. S. Homans, Jr." By this contract it was agreed that $432,000 should be paid by the company to Homans, in different sums, which was to be applied by Homans to the payment of any prior mortgages on the premises covered by the mortgages in the schedules, until they were fully paid and discharged. In case 40 per cent. of the appraised value of the property covered by the mortgages in schedule B should not equal $432,000, then any sums of money paid to Homans under the contract were to be applied to the payment of the mortgages.

This collateral loan was made on mortgages representing to be for $207,000 which had been transferred to the Guardian, by Homans, to make good, in part, the $650,000 deficiency, and additional mortgages of $225,000, making $432,000 in all which had been given to the Universal on Dec. 31, 1874, by a journal entry of which the following is a copy:

Bonds and mortgages	$225,000 00
To Sundries, Dr.	
Commission	$30,000 00
(Being items paid Homans—charged commissions.)	
Sundry accounts	49,730 03
Office furniture	8,054 68
Balance of account	2,494 05
Commissions	134,721 24
Total	$225,000 00

This journal entry, in the judgment of the officers of the Universal, was a proper basis, in its statement for 1874, to return $223,000 of available assets instead of a like amount of inadmissible items. In the month of June following, $130,000 was given back by an entry of "Surrendered policies debtor to bonds and mortgages," and $95,000 transferred to call loans as additional security for the $40,000 advanced to Homans. The motives or purposes of the Universal officials, in thus burdening itself with the risks and deficiency of a bankrupt company, it may be difficult to fancy; but the following entry in the books of the Universal may explain the real character of the transaction. The commission account of the Vice-President, Henry J. Furber, the Secretary, John H. Bewley, and Actuary, G. L. Montague, from March, 1874, to Dec. 31, 1876, shows:

Paid H. J. Furber on account commissions	$321,428 11
Paid J. H. Bewley on account commissions	60,650 04
Paid G. L. Montague on account commissions	60,896 96
Total	$442,975 11

MR. FURBER'S CONTRACT.

These commissions were paid to Mr. Furber under two contracts, copies of which are hereafter given, and to Messrs. Bewley and Montagus under a resolution of the Board of Directors, a copy of which is not given, as the Superintendent was informed that the book of minutes of the company was lost during the removal of the Universal from Broadway to Warren-street. The commission paid Messrs. Bewley and Montague was at the rate of two-thirds of 1 per cent. of net premium receipts; and the commission to Mr. Furber in accordance with an agreement made in May, 1867, by which Mr. Furber was to enter into the service of the Universal Life for nine years, to manage the agency department of the company, at a salary of $5,000 a year and a commission of 2½ per cent. upon the net premiums of the company, the net premium to consist of the premium income less the outgo for expenses. Should the contract be terminated before May, 1876, Furber was to receive a commission of 2½ per cent. upon the gross premium receipts of the company issued prior to the time of such termination until May, 1876. Furber's expenses, and those of his agents, were to be paid, and whatever sums of money he might on his own behalf pay to agents or employes of the company to aid and assist them in prosecuting the business of the company prior to Jan. 1, 1870, should be advanced and charged to said Furber in a special account. Whenever the income of said Furber under the contract should exceed in any year $10,000, the excess was to be credited to such special account until it was fully liquidated.

It should be remembered that the commissions paid Mr. Furber according to this contract, are in addition to the $330,000 "paid" under the Mercantile Trust Company transaction; but it is evident that Mr. Furber did not profit in this matter, the latter sum being simply receipted for to extinguish a bank credit that had no existence in reality.

It was discovered in the course of the examination that in addition to the reserve on the Guardian's policies, which was turned over to the Universal as "premium," and constituted a large portion of the receipts upon which was based the above commission accounts, there was included as premium income the sum of $639,358 36, being the amount of reserve on policies surrendered, and paid up policies taken in lieu thereof, this reserve being treated as premiums to pay for the new policies. Entries of this character are not new, so far as including them as premiums for the purpose of making a false ratio of expenses, but are certainly novel if treated as premium income for the express purpose of increasing the remuneration of officials receiving commissions thereon. The Vice-President, to whom the Superintendent is informed, states that he was unaware of this transaction until it was called to his attention, when he frankly offered to return to the company the amount he was credited with, being about $9,000, by his account having been made up as described. It is doubtful if the reserve, as paid to the Universal by the Guardian, could be construed, according to Mr. Furber's 1867 contract, to mean premium receipts, and it is scarcely to be expected that it would be claimed that the contract of 1867 was entered into with a knowledge of what was to happen in 1873, but on the contrary, that the term net premium receipts meant such sums over and above expenses paid to the Universal by parties passing satisfactory medical examinations and complying with all other requirements insisted upon by the terms of original policy contracts. In any event, as the commission has been paid, it would be a matter of simple justice for Mr Furber and his colleagues to return to the Universal their profits on the $1,414,523 72 of the $3,848,000 reserve or "premiums" which was returned to the Guardian because those gentlemen, as officials of the "Guardian," were unable to carry out a contract which they were instrumental in making with themselves as officials of the "Universal."

How the management of the Guardian was changed so as to admit the gentlemen of the Universal is a matter not shown in the records of either company, but the following entries or description of them will serve to throw some light on the subject. It was found that during the year 1874 there was advanced to Mr. Furber, and charged to him personally, $120,000. He was credited, in December, 1874, at the time of making the annual statement, with having paid this in cash, and, in making up the cash account for the statement it was returned as cash in the Commercial Warehouse Company. Some months afterward the "Commercial" was credited with an entry, "Call loan, Furber to the Warehouse Company," and it is found that the call loan then went on the Universal Company's books as "Guardian stock," and at the date of a subsequent statement was charged to profit and loss account; so that in reality, for the purpose of gaining control of the "Guardian," $120,000 was paid for what at the time was apparently worthless stock; $60,000, that A. W. Gill and Everett Clapp, President and Vice-President of the Guardian, were allowed to draw after the company had been reinsured, and for which it is safe to say they never performed a day's service, was charged back as being earned by salary account for 1874, 1875, and 1876. Some $30,000 were also paid to two actuaries, Mr. Sheppard Homans and Mr. Lucius McAdam, for salaries, but it was not discovered from the books that the first-named gentleman performed any work for his pay; and although Mr. McAdam reported regularly at the company's office, the only reason discoverable for his attendance was the same that kept Mr. Homans on the pay roll, "a part of the agreement." It was found that Mr. Furber advanced Messrs. Clapp and Gill $7,500 that was withdrawn and charged to the Guardian without explanation, and that some $23,000 in railroad bonds, given to the Universal by the Guardian, were placed in the possession of Gill, and were charged back to the Guardian instead of Gill.

The testimony of Mr. Furber before a legislative committee regarding his relations to the insurance trade with the Guardian by the Universal, with the sworn statements on file in this department, establish the fact that the Universal Life Insurance Company agreed to cover all the outstanding risks of the Guardian Mutual Life Insurance Company. That contract is now repudiated by the Universal, for the alleged reason that the first-named company failed to perform some part of its agreement, although it is very evident that it was the duty of the gentlemen who controlled both organizations to see that they were true to themselves, and that the promises made by themselves were kept. If it is claimed they were unable to meet the requirements by no fault of their own, but because of the weakness and want of value of what was supposed to be available funds, they should have ascertained this fact before three years had elapsed and when in full possession of the Guardian; but it does not say much for their reputation as discreet, acute, and clear-headed men that it took 36 months to ascertain they had been deceiving themselves.

THE ARRANGEMENT WITH THE NORTH AMERICA.

No contract for reinsurance was made by the Universal with the North America Life Insurance Company. The change in management in this case was brought about by the officers of the Universal becoming policy-holders in the North America, and subsequently being elected Directors therein. Before this change was accomplished it is ascertained from the books of the Universal that $130,000 had been advanced to Mr. Furber by the Universal, and that afterward he was credited with having paid this by charging the amount back to the North America. The premiums on policies, ($1,000,) which made the officials of the Universal eligible to become Directors in the North America, and $5,000 paid to a Mr. Janks for services rendered in the transformation of officers from one company to the other, were also charged back to the North America after they were charged to Mr. Furber. On the 30th day of October, 1874, a contract was made between Kingman F. Page, a brother-in-law of Mr. Furber, and the North America Life Insurance Company, a copy of which is given. This contract was executed by Mr. Furber as President of the North America. A contract made with Mrs. N. D. Morgan in 1871, by her husband as President of the North America, was also assigned to Mr. Page on the 30th of October, 1874. A copy of this contract has not been obtained, as the original could not be found; but it apparently was of such a nature as to give Mrs. Morgan authority to draw from the North America $125,000, which is claimed she had loaned the company. On the strength of these contracts a credit of $650,000 was procured from the Commercial Warehouse Company, and that credit was extinguished by the commissions allowed under the contracts or agreements just described. Of course, the form of depositing in the American Exchange Bank an amount equal to the $650,000 was adhered to, and a certified check given by the bank. The bank apparently had these funds in its possession just about long enough to admit of their being brought back, by the indorsement of the check, to the institution the credit came from; that is, the Commercial Warehouse Company.

In April, 1875, Mr. Page gave a receipt in full for his $525,000 contract, and the "funds" that were placed in the North America in October, 1874, to make good the impairment, were returned in a little over six months, and the Commercial Warehouse Company credited by commissions so as to cancel a credit that was but nominally in existence. It was found that up to the time of the change in the North America, about $90,000 had been paid Mrs. N. D. Morgan; afterward and in addition to this, $125,000 in real estate, with a cash allowance of $125,000, making $250,000, was given to that lady for the surrender of the contract she held, and which was subsequently assigned by her to Mr. Page. Of the cash paid, about $90,000 was returned to the North America to repay it for money loaned N. D. Morgan and various of his relatives. The policy and annuity contracts of the Morgan family were also purchased, and $70,000 in mortgages given therefor. These contracts—13 in number—were paid for, or at least the greater portion of them, by services rendered. So that it will be seen that Mr. Morgan and his relatives were royally rewarded for leaving a corporation they had, by gross mismanagement, brought to bankruptcy. The explanation given to a close friend of Mr. Morgan's, of the stocks on the books of the Universal, charged to Mr. Furber, was that this expenditure was made for the purpose of stopping the prosecution of a suit against Mr. Morgan, brought by some policy-holder residing in Brooklyn, he [Mr. Morgan] being in danger, apparently, of his liberty, undergoing examination, on supplementary proceedings, for the purpose of enabling the plaintiff to obtain evidence to base his complaint. It is difficult to understand why this money should have been paid by Mr. Furber, although he states that he was secured by Mr. Morgan. But it is possible that some legal proceedings may yet be brought to light, carried into effect that will throw some light upon just how much money belonging, undoubtedly, to unfortunate policy-holders, Mr. Morgan secured illegitimately and wrongfully while in possession of the North America.

The agreement between Mr. Page and the North America follows, showing that, as the assets of the North America were $525,000 less than its liabilities, Mr. Furber agreed to pay to Mr. Page, who had paid $525,000 to relieve the company, on the first Monday of each month during the continuance of the agreement, 15 per cent. of all premiums collected during the preceding month, 60 per cent. of the reserve, and 60 per cent. of the excess of the reserve, until the money was all refunded.

THE CHARACTER OF THE ASSETS.

The character of the assets of the Universal, more particularly described hereafter in schedule, is shown when it is stated that from the $3,696,508 36 of ledger assets sworn to be in possession of the company on Dec. 31, 1876, there was only received as interest during the year 1876, through the cash-book, $48,010 12, a little over 1 per cent. In the statement of the company, over $300,000 is returned as being received as interest, but the following is a specimen of how the $300,000 was made up by journal entries. Here is one item:

Sundries.

To Interest, Dr.		$201,000
Guardian Mutual Life Insurance Co..	$78,000	
Interest on average balance from Jan. 1, 1876, to Dec. 31, 1876	123,000	
North America Life Insurance Co....		
Interest on average balance from Jan. 1, 1875, to Dec. 31, 1876....		
	$201,000	$201,000

The other portion making up the excess of interest returned over that received, is found by subdividing the premiums on marginal policies (where the insured pays no interest) into two portions. First, premiums proper, and second, an amount of total premiums that the officials claim as paid by the insured, but which is returned as interest when it becomes necessary to make an annual statement. Real estate is made debtor to interest for such sums as are due and unpaid, wherever foreclosure has occurred; the total amount of such interest being added to real estate account.

Real Estate.—The deeds to property are 26 in number, which are located in this State, New-Jersey, Virginia, Illinois and Maryland. These deeds and all accompanying papers have been carefully examined by counsel for the department, and each piece of property valued by competent and experienced appraisers residing in the State where such real estate is located. The rents fell on May 1, 1877, shows the rents to be received from this investment $75,586 15, gross. An amount of $50,000 of unpaid taxes is due. Most of this real estate was taken from the North America Life Insurance Company, and, as the returns of the appraisers show, at an amount far in excess of the real value at which same is returned as assets to the department. The title to all this property is in fee, except the company's offices, Nos. 17 and 19 Warren-street, New-York, and this is held under a 21 years' lease, four of which have passed, with the privilege of renewal, at an annual ground rental of $2,750. There are incumbrances on the property owned, to the extent of $550,700, as is shown to the Superintendent by the report of counsel.

Mortgages. $1,031,852 84.—This item consists 114 pieces of property, situated chiefly in New-York and New-Jersey. The titles have been searched by counsel and the property valued by competent persons, who have reported their findings to the Superintendent in detail. An amount of $100,000 of interest is due and unpaid on mortgages, which amount is extraordinary and even alarming, when it is taken into consideration that those parties in arrears of interest number one-half of the total mortgagees, and in a measure accounts for the great discrepancy between the values of mortgaged property and the amount loaned thereon, according to the report of the appraisers.

United States Bonds, par value, $110,000.—These bonds are deposited, $100,000, in Albany, and $10,000 in Virginia, for the security of policyholders.

Collateral Loans, $53,100.—There are six loans in number amounting to this sum, which are on very doubtful securities, all the loans having become due, and bearing due and unpaid interest to the amount of $4,722 88. One has paid no interest in three years, and another no interest in six years, while two have run one year without payment of interest.

Premium Notes, Loans, and Liens, $729,962 13.—Of this amount, $31,151 is in excess of the reserve. Comprised in this gross item of $729,962 13, are "marginal" loans to the extent of $575,906 52. This item of marginal loans is peculiar to the Universal Life Insurance Company, and consists of an agreement inserted in the policy contract, whereby there is charged against the insured a sum equal to an annual premium. No interest is charged on this loan directly, the company claiming that in the ordinary premium charged they have included a sum to reimburse them on the account. This claim is ingenious, but as a matter of fact it is simply a bond asset, which enables the company to make a showing of assets against the legal reserve required by statute, and was undoubtedly adopted by the company to serve the purpose of capital. It has not been found that in a single instance this loan has been deducted in settling a claim. The loan by its terms is not canceled except by profits, divisible only when such profits reach the sum of $1,800,000. The claim, therefore, if carried out, created a false asset to meet an actual liability. The following copy of a letter addressed to a policy-holder who did not understand the meaning of the marginal loan will explain the case clearly:

(Copy.)

UNIVERSAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, Nos. 17 and 19 WARREN-STREET, NEW-YORK CITY, April 27, 1877.

F Buell, Esq. Stittville, N. Y.:

We are duly in receipt of yours of the 25th inst., and note contents. The explanation we can give you regarding the charge against your policy under the eighth article, you will find on pages 9, 10, and 11 of the accompanying document. There is no annual interest to be paid on the charge, in addition to our table rates, the table rate being merely divided into premium proper and interest in the body of the policy to subserve official purposes. The annual premium that you have to pay is expressed in the margin of the policy, in figures, and will not be increased. I may also state that our belief is that you need have no apprehension regarding the deduction of the charge from your policy. The chances are getting less and less every year that it will ever be availed of by the company, and in no case yet have we ever deducted it in settlement of a claim.

The purpose of this charge, and its usefulness to the policy-holder, are explained in the document inclosed.

Very respectfully, JOHN H. BEWLEY.

Standard Life Insurance Company's Stock, $25,000.—This stock is secured by a first lien mortgage sufficient in value to make the stock worth the amount claimed.

Cash, $13,485 09.—This item is made up of vouchers or tickets of Messrs. Furber and Bewley to the amount of $4,070, and memorandum checks of various parties, vouchers for salary, &c., $7,484, and currency and bills in the office, $1,931 09. The bank account is overdrawn $31 41.

Invested in Peru, $23,691 59.—The company did some business a few years ago in Peru, and purchased some bonds to about this amount. They are held, the Superintendent is informed, for the security of policy-holders in Peru; and as there is an unpaid loss of $40,000 in that country there may be an opportunity to dispose of these securities if they are of any value.

Miscellaneous—Bills receivable, $32,411 08. Due from North America Life Insurance Company, $89,400 55; due from Guardian Mutual Life Insurance Company, $62,875 67, and agents' balances, $132,647 70, comprise the remainder of ledger assets, and are worthless items, with the exception of $10,000 included in bills receivable, which are liens against policies in force.

There have been deducted from real estate $769,460 22, being the excess of cost value over appraiser's value of property; from bonds and mortgages, $79,809 49, being second liens, and from loans on property in excess of reported value, $128,329 63; from collateral loans $45,900 have been deducted, these being loans on second mortgages and on stocks that have no ascertainable value. From the "cash" is deducted $11,554, represented by vouchers. From the unpaid interest, $77,445 30, being the amount accrued on securities where the loans are in excess of values as reported by appraisers.

The following exhibit gives the condition of the Universal Life Insurance Company on May 1, 1877:

Assets.

	Market Value.	Loan.	
United States bonds, (par value, $110,000.)			$134,700 00
Collateral loans			8,200 00
People's Gas-light Company stock	$1,200	$1,200	
Merchant's and Traders' Bank stock	1,000	1,000	
Paid-up life policies	10,500	6,000	
Total	$12,700	$8,200	
Bonds and mortgages			$28,720 73
Real estate			544,636 07
Bonds deposited in Peru			23,691 59
Cash in office			1,931 09
Premium notes, loans, and liens			704,811 13
Net uncollected and deferred premiums			152,905 47
Standard Life Insurance Company's stock (secured by mortgage)			25,000 00
Accrued interest and rents			66,993 38
Total assets			$2,449,689 75

Liabilities.

Net premium reserve	$3,165,345 00
Premiums paid in advance	114,993 87
Bank account overdrawn	31 41
Due for borrowed money	39,500 00
Unpaid losses and endowments	131,257 52
Total liabilities	$3,455,102 80
Deficiency as regards policy-holders	$1,005,413 05

The duty of the Superintendent, under the statute, whenever he shall deem it for the interest of the public so to do, is to publish the result of this and similar investigations in the paper in which the State notices are directed to be inserted. He does so in this case with great regret, as the whole management and conduct of the Universal Life Insurance Company and the various companies named herein have been, in his judgment, utterly reckless, and almost, if not entirely, criminal. At first sight, it might seem to an ordinary observer that the whole system of life insurance would be shattered, if not utterly destroyed, under the repeated blows it has already received from discoveries and exposures of wrong-doing at the hands of those whose solemn duty it was to watch over the trusts committed to their hands with the utmost solicitude, integrity, industry, and honesty, but in place of which the very opposite of these qualities have been displayed. Such fears are happily unfounded, as some life insurance companies have stood the test of rigid examination, and others, in the opinion of the Superintendent, undoubtedly will, showing, therefore, that it is not, by any means, the system that is at fault.

An investigation such as just completed requires patience, assiduity, and experience, combined with integrity without a flaw, and these the Superintendent may, without any impropriety, here state publicly, have been shown to be possessed by the gentleman, the Deputy Superintendent of the Department, to whom he has intrusted the responsible duty of carrying out and executing this and other investigations.

It appearing to the Superintendent, then, from this examination, that the assets of the Universal Life Insurance Company are insufficient to reinsure its outstanding risks, he has communicated the fact to the Attorney-General, as directed by law.

JOHN F. SMYTH, Superintendent.

ACTION OF THE ATTORNEY-GENERAL.

ALBANY, N. Y., July 12.—The Attorney-General, on the report of Superintendent Smyth, made a motion to-day before Judge Landon, at Schenectady, that the officers of the Universal Life Insurance Company of New-York be requested to show cause why a Receiver should not be appointed. The motion was granted, and Tuesday next appointed to hear the cause.

THE MERRIMAC RIVER SUPPLY.

AGITATION IN THE MANUFACTURING PLACES OVER A BILL PASSED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF NEW-HAMPSHIRE, TO DIVERT THE WATERS OF MERRY MEETING POND.

From the Lawrence (Mass.) American, July 9.

Considerable excitement has been created the past week among the corporations along the Merrimack River, by the probable operations of an act just passed by the New-Hampshire Legislature, which seemed to slip through without very careful scrutiny as to its purpose and objects. It appears that early in the session a bill was introduced to incorporate a manufacturing company in Rochester, Strafford County. This company was given leave by the bill to manufacture anything that could be made of wood, iron, leather, wool, cotton, silk, or hemp, in fact, any and everything that could be made out of material obtainable in New-Hampshire. Furthermore, the company was authorized to construct a canal from Merry Meeting Pond in New-Durham to the Cocheco River. The bill was indorsed by honorable business men, and as no one in the Legislature seemed to know anything about the pond in question, it was passed by a large majority without opposition. Now, the Merrimack Valley members have awakened to the fact that Merry Meeting Pond covers several square miles, and that it is situated 150 feet above the level of Lake Winnipesaukee, of which it is the principal feeder. Thus, it is clear that authority has been given to take away the source of supply of the Merrimack River during dry seasons. Already active measures have been taken to carry the provisions of the bill into effect. Five hundred men have been put at work, and it is expected that by Monday night the water will be running in the canal connecting the pond with the Cocheco River. The company which controls the water-power in Rochester, is naturally considerably exercised, as also are the agents of the corporations in the Merrimack Valley, and every effort will be made to prevent the completion of the canal. An injunction will probably be asked for. We do not learn that our Essex Company have yet taken any steps in the matter, but the subject is a grave one, and if the agents of the Essex corporations in this city are now compelled to resort to steam power in the driest seasons, and if the precedent is established of a right to divert the flow of Merry Meeting Pond from its natural course, the waters of Lake Winnipesaukee may be similarly diverted, and Lawrence and the other leading manufacturing cities and towns deprived of water altogether. It is understood that some of the legislators supposed that the intent was to take the water from Merry Meeting Bay, in Maine, or they would not have voted for the measure.

A BALTIMORE LANDMARK.

The Baltimore *American* of Monday says: "The ancient building on the east side of Holliday-street, near Saratoga, known as the Old City Hall, will be sold at an early day, the City authorities having no further use for it. The edifice is one of the ancient landmarks of Baltimore, and is one of the oldest buildings in the city. It was built in 1813 by Rembrandt Peale, who removed to the city and erected this house for a museum of curiosities and a collection of fine arts. It was used for this purpose for nearly 17 years, and was at that time a very popular place of resort. It was the first building in this city lighted with gas, (1816.) This was Mr. Peale's individual enterprise, and visitors paid a small fee to see the 'new light.' The experiment suggested the idea of lighting the city by the same means, and a charter therefor was obtained from the Legislature the following year. One hundred shares were set apart to Rembrandt Peale as compensation for the privilege of using the invention of Dr. Benjamin Kugler, of Philadelphia, for manufacturing, collecting, and using carburetted hydrogen gas. The company did not fairly get under way until 1820, when it commenced lighting the city with gas, the first private building lighted by it being the dwelling of the late Jacob I. Cohen, on North Charles-street, and the first public building the old 'Mud' Theatre, corner of North and Saratoga streets, recently destroyed by fire. In December, 1829, Mr. Peale removed from the old Museum building on Holliday-street, and removed his curiosities to the "New Museum," corner of Calvert and Baltimore streets, also destroyed by fire some years since. Immediately after Mr. Peale's removal to his new quarters on Baltimore-street the city authorities purchased the building, which was thought sufficiently fitted for a "City Hall," the Mayor and City Council having previously occupied rooms too small for the purpose. The edifice was used by the city for 45 years and more—well nigh half a century—the lower floor being for a long time used as private offices of municipal officers, of whom Baltimore had them in full few, and the upper floors being fitted up for the meetings of the City Council, this body continuing to meet in the building until April, 1875. A fine bust of George Washington, presented by Mr. Peale to the authorities, continued to occupy a position in a niche in the old Council chambers, and it is now one of the principal ornaments of the First Branch chamber in the new City Hall."

RUSSIAN SWINDLERS IN FRANCE.

The Paris Police have just arrested two Russians who have been residing in that city for some months, and who, passing themselves off one as physician to the Czar and the other as an engineer who had obtained the concession for an important railway in Asia, have made numerous victims. They stayed for some time at a hotel in the Rue de Rivoli, occupying an apartment which was let to them at the rate of 3 guineas a day, and for some time they paid their bills, which were swollen by the cost of luxurious breakfasts and dinners to a more than respectable total. In the meanwhile tradesmen were calling upon them with goods from day to day, and financiers of repute came to see them about the railway, the plan of which was marked in red chalk upon a large map of Asia which was always spread out upon one of the tables. As the Summer came on the two Russians, who told the proprietor that they easily could, if 600,000 francs more to complete the 25,000,000 required for the railway, took a villa at Neuilly, retaining only two small rooms at the hotel, and contracted so many debts there that their proceedings came to the ears of the Police, whose suspicions were excited just as a lady from whom they had obtained $5,000 lodged a complaint against them. They are now under arrest, but the elder of the two declares that he is in reality the physician to the Czar, that he saved the life of one of his Majesty's relatives, and that as a recompense the Czar granted him the concession of this railway, and gave him authority to issue the shares. The Paris Police will ascertain from St. Petersburg whether there is any truth in this statement.

A MISSOURI COUNTY BONDHOLDER.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Seeing your article about the indebtedness of the counties of Missouri, I send you a plain statement of our experience with these securities. My mother is a widow, and my sister and self constitute our family. A friend invested $5,000, all we have now in the world, in five Lafayette County bonds, Lexington Township, each valued at $1,000. We have had those bonds in our possession six years; one year's interest we received, but nothing since. We are human; we have to live; we were without a dollar; still people who had used the money and reaped the benefits flourished, and we had to suffer. I do not call that justice or honor; still, with all that over their head, they laugh at the idea of their being innocent purchasers of their bonds. If the people (bondholders) had known the consequences they would have suffered there would be many better off. I am glad that the press has taken it up, and hope wherever they discover fraud and dishonor they will denounce it with vehemence. G.

ST. LOUIS, Sunday, July 8, 1877.

LOCAL MISCELLANY.

BRIDGEPORT RIFLE SHOOTING.

A DAY AT SHARP'S RIFLE RANGE—CONTEST FOR PRIZES—THE WINNERS.

In response to an invitation from Sharp's Rifle Company, a large party of Creedmoor marksmen visited the rifle range of the company, at Bridgeport, Conn., yesterday, to take part in a series of rifle matches for prizes presented by the company. A special car had been provided for the guests, who left this City by the 8 o'clock train, arriving at Bridgeport shortly before 10 o'clock. The party, numbering 52 persons, was under the escort of Mr. Frank Hyde, and was met at the depot by Mr. C. H. Pond, Secretary of the company, and Mr. Rockwell. A short walk brought them to the range. Here Major-Gen. Dakin was appointed officer of the day, and the latter proceeded to announce the programme of matches. The company generously provided guns and ammunition free to all who desired to contest, and seven squads were entered at long range, and a similar number tried their fortunes at short range. Two handsome rifles were presented for competition, one at 1,000 yards, and one at 200 yards. Five shots constituted a score in each instance, and two sighting shots were allowed at 1,000 yards, excepting in case a "bull's-eye" was made in the first instance, when only one was allowed, and at short range only one was permitted. A large awning had been erected near the firing point beneath which those who were not shooting watched the progress of the match. At 1 o'clock the party was invited to sit down to bake, after which the contest was resumed, and terminated about 5 o'clock. The best scores at short range were as follows:

					Total.
C. A. Hodgman	4	4	5	5	4—23
H. Woodward	5	5	4	4	4—22
E. H. Sanford	4	5	4	4	4—21
B. H. Keene	4	5	4	4	4—21
Col. J. Bodine	5	4	4	4	4—21
W. Hayes	4	4	4	4	4—20
N. Washburn	4	4	4	4	4—20
E. A. Dusenberry	4	4	4	4	4—20
Dr. S. G. Perry	4	3	5	4	4—20
H. F. Clark	4	5	4	3	4—20
Gen. T. S. Dakin	4	4	4	3	4—20
Major G. W. Yale	4	4	5	4	3—20
Major H. Fulton	4	4	4	4	4—20
J. E. Stetson	4	3	4	4	4—19
D. Smyth	4	4	3	4	4—19
W. B. Maltby	4	5	3	4	4—19
I. L. Allen	4	4	4	4	3—19
J. T. B. Collins	3	4	4	4	4—19
G. L. Morse	4	4	4	4	3—19
J. A. Gee	4	3	3	5	4—19
J. Williams	3	4	3	5	4—19
E. S. Jewell	4	4	3	4	4—19
H. S. Anderson	4	4	2	4	4—18
H. J. Schraeder	5	2	4	3	4—18
W. H. Murphy	3	4	4	3	4—18
E. H. Raymond	3	4	3	2	4—16
E. B. Hard	2	4	4	4	4—18
L. Bassett	3	3	4	3	4—17
O. Minor	3	3	4	3	3—17
H. Fisher	3	3	3	4	4—17
M. Abrahamson	4	3	3	3	4—17
J. D. Graham	3	3	3	4	3—16
A. Smith	2	4	4	3	3—16
A. Anderson	4	3	2	3	4—16
W. H. Horne	3	2	3	4	4—16
H. Curtiss	2	3	4	3	3—15
J. R. Grahman	4	3	4	2	2—15
W. B. Coughtry	3	4	2	2	4—15
J. Morrow	3	3	4	2	3—15
A. Walker	4	2	3	3	4—15

The long range match was won by Mr. Rathbone, upon the score of 23 out of a possible 25 points. The leading scores are appended:

					Total.
R. Rathbone	5	4	5	5	4—23
E. H. Sanford	5	5	5	4	4—23
J. E. Stetson	5	4	5	3	5—22
G. W. Yale	4	5	4	4	5—22
D. Smyth	3	3	5	5	5—21
L. Weber	5	3	4	5	4—21
H. S. Jewell	4	5	4	4	3—20
T. S. Dakin	4	5	3	4	5—20
C. A. Hodgman	5	5	2	5	3—20
E. H. Raymond	4	5	3	4	4—20
F. Millen	5	3	4	0	5—17
H. Fisher	4	0	3	5	5—17
W. C. Haff	2	5	3	3	3—16
H. Keene	5	3	2	3	3—16
N. Washburn	3	5	2	2	4—16
Col. J. Bodine	2	4	5	3	2—16
S. G. Perry	4	4	2	0	5—15
H. S. Clark	3	2	4	3	4—15

At the close of the matches, as there was an hour to spare, an impromptu match of two shots was organized for a trophy presented by the Superintendent of the factory. There were thirty entries, and Mr. Homer Fisher was the successful competitor, upon the score of 9 out of a possible 10 points, at 200 yards distance. The party next repaired to an adjoining grove, where dinner had been provided. At the close of the banquet, Gen. Dakin, who presided, introduced Capt. J. F. Abrams, Col. Knowlton, and Mr. Frank Moulton, who respectively presented the prizes.

THE MILITIA AT CREEDMOOR.

The Thirty-second Regiment, Brooklyn, practiced rifle shooting in the second and third classes at Creedmoor yesterday. There were 350 men present, but the shooting was miserable. Only 115 men made over 25 points in the aggregate, at 100 and 150 yards, out of a possible 50, and at 300 and 400 yards there were only five qualifying scores, which were as follows: Capt. Schlag, 35; Sergt. Miller, 33; Drummer Ortner, 29; Private Schlack, 28, and Private Langsdorff, 27. Major Manning allowed these men to shoot for "marksman's badges," and the following trio were successful competitors upon the appended scores: Capt. Schlag, 31; Private Schlack, 28, and Drummer Ortner, 27. There was an apparent lack of knowledge of the first principles of rifle practice by the men practicing, and many of them were utterly ignorant of the use of their guns.

CRICKET AT PROSPECT PARK.

A MATCH BETWEEN THE MANHATTAN AND STATEN ISLAND CLUBS—DEFEAT OF THE FORMER.

In the ball grounds of Prospect Park, Brooklyn, yesterday, a match was played between the Manhattan and the Staten Island Cricket Clubs. The play was remarkable. The aggregate score of 9 out of the 10 Manhattan men in their first inning amounted to only 14 runs, and Greig's batting alone saved them from putting on record the smallest number of runs made in any match played by them this season. Mr. Greig did wonderfully well, and, considering his long inning, gave few chances for catches. The first inning of the Staten Islanders was also attended by singularly few runs, the total, extras included, amounting to 35 only, and but one man got double figures—10. On going to the bats a second time, the Manhattan men divided the honors more evenly, but made less of a total. They, however, left the Islanders with 99 to make in order to win, which, in face of their previous play, seemed a task they were not likely to accomplish. Brewster, one of those who led off the play in the second inning, surrendered his bat to Greig's bowling when he had made only one run; but Harvey and Moore together gave the field all they could do for half an hour, when the latter was unfortunately run out. Whetham, who succeeded him, filled his place admirably, however, and the three put together a score which left it easy work for those coming after them to bring the total up to victory point. When 99 had been made, and stumps were ordered to be drawn, the Islanders had yet three wickets to fall. During this inning no fewer than seven Manhattan bowlers were set to work. The bowling on either side was average; but Whetham's wicket-keeping, Peters' play at point, and the veteran Tilley's fielding were unusually good. The scores follow:

MANHATTAN ELEVEN.

First Inning.		*Second Inning.*	
S. E. Hosford, b. Brewster	0	b. Harvey	1
B. Jenkins, c. Jarvis, b. Sprague	0	b. Brewster	17
S. H. Makin, b. Brewster	7	st. Whetham b. Brewster	11
J. R. Greig, not out	1	b. Brewster	2
L. Love, b. Brewster	5	c. Outerbridge, b. Harvey	0
G. Giles, jr., b. Phipps, c. Brewster	0	b. Brewster	2
N. Graham, c. Whetham, b. Brewster	0	c. Whetham, b. Harvey	5
W. Scott, c. Sprague, b. Donald	2	c. Whetham, b. Harvey	5
G. P. Jones, c. Sprague, b. Donald	0	b. Harvey	11
W. MacKenzie, l. b. w., b. Donald	0	b. Brewster	1
R. Filley, absent	0	Not out	0
Extras—Byes 2, leg byes, 2; wides, 1	5	Extras—Leg byes, 2; wides, 2	4
Total	74	Total	59

STATEN ISLAND ELEVEN.

First Inning.		*Second Inning.*	
A. Harvey, c. Makin, b. Greig	7	c. Tilly, b. Hosford	36
J. R. Moore, b. Hosford	7	run out	14
J. B. Whetham, b. Hosford	1	run out	39
W. L. Donald, b. Greig	1	b. Hosford	0
W. Brewster, not out	10	b. Greig	1
A. W. Peters, b. Greig	0	run out	1
W. Phipps, c. and b. Hosford	2	l. b. w., b. G. Giles, jr.	1
C. T. Jarvis, b. Hosford	0	not out	4
A. E. Outerbridge, c. substitute, b. Hosford	1	c. Jenkins, b. Hosford	3
J. J. Eyre, c. Jenkins, b. Hosford	0	not out	2
J. Sprague, run out	0		
Extras—Byes, 3; leg byes, 2

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

POET AND MERCHANT, B. AUERBACH. Translated by CHARLES T. BROOKS. Leisure Hour Series. New-York: HENRY HOLT & Co. 1877.

George Eliot's *Daniel Deronda* has had the Jews themselves as its keenest critics. Not that the deep study and research given by the most distinguished of English novelists to the Hebraic character was not flattering to the Jews; still their encomiums on the book were tempered with a certain amount of objections. Apparently Jews found pleasure in detecting errors in the book. It is unnecessary to state here whether such flaws as were discoverable in *Daniel Deronda* relating to the Jews were of a spiritual or materialistic character. Culture among the Jews is so wide apart, it ascends so high and falls so low, that while some caviled at the psychological construction of *Daniel Deronda*, others chaffed at the misconceptions of their well-thumbed rituals. For an able review of *Daniel Deronda*, as seen from a Jewish standpoint, we would refer to the June number of *Macmillan*, where an article, entitled "Mordecai; a Protest Against Critics," due to Joseph Jacobs, occupies a place of honor. *Poet and Merchant* is a Jewish romance of the most decided type. With the exception of perhaps two characters, every figure bears the brand of its Semitic origin. Save as a contrast between the philosophical systems of the last century, as developed by Mendelssohn and Lessing, no attempt is made at race antithesis. Only Jews are placed as foils against Jews. We might as well start at once by stating that there are certain subtle peculiarities belonging to Jews which are impenetrable to writers of a different creed. With the justice or injustice of authors we have nothing to do. Though Barrow, in his clever works, may have given us some insight into the manners of the Gypsy, were a Gitano himself to read these books, such sparse actual facts as he might find, would be lost to him in the overwhelming number of errors.

As has been said a thousand times over, in our own English literature, from Maria Edgeworth to Charles Dickens, all delineations of the Jewish character have been absurd. If Balzac in his *Nuncingen*, or Thackeray in his *Young Moss*, have succeeded better in showing the Jew, photographing his dress, telephoning, if we may be allowed the word, his eccentricities of speech, when an attempt has been made (if attempted at all) to give the inner nature of such characters, such endeavors have been failures. The finer essence of the thing has escaped. Heine, because the German poet was a Jew, seized on the Jew, and wrote about him. Heine's genius etched the character coarsely. Though Heine's lines were bitten in with acid, such Holbein-esque grotesques as he traced of the Hamburg Jew were truthful. Of writers now in vogue, Erckmann-Chatrian's sketches of Jewish Alsatian life are inimitable. Erckmann's Jewish origin, here again, has enabled him to describe his own people faithfully. It has been left, however, to but one man, so far, and that is undoubtedly to Auerbach, also a Jew, to paint, in *Poet and Merchant*, the peculiarities of his race. With descriptive powers of superlative merit, thoroughly at home with his subject, Auerbach passes under our eyes the dress, the garb, the face, the talk, of the Jew, but as poet and psychologist has accomplished a much more difficult task. If it may be given to one man to pry into the secrets of another man's heart, Auerbach lays bare to the very core the innermost heart of the Jew.

Following that dramatic construction peculiar to Auerbach, *Poet and Merchant* consists of a number of scenes so cleverly built up that any one of them may be detached from the drama without harming much the general unity of the whole. The romance commences with the childhood of Ephraim Moses Kuh, and closes with the man's death. Kuh is a Jew, who, possessing the highest culture, is of a morbidly-sensitive nature, and feels bitterly the taunts thrown at him because he is a Jew. Sometimes Kuh wavers from his faith, but living a life of agony, he eventually loses his mind, and dies of sheer despair. There never was written a sadder book, nor one which echoes more poignantly the wail of human misery. The scene is drawn in Prussia during the time of Frederick the Great. Those proscriptions of a civil and social character which harried the Jews in the time of The Only Fritz, may have been done away with, but as to race prejudices, though a Lasker may lead the German Senate to-day, the obloquy cast on those of a different religion remains in Prussia pretty much the same now as it was 100 years ago. As a vivid description of the treatment of the Jews in the last century, this book of Auerbach may be considered as a protest against those illiberalities of to-day which reflect the injustice of past times. The book is not eulogistic of either the Jew or his religion. That narrow, grinding bigotry, sprung, as Auerbach expresses it, "from the closest cell of Polish orthodoxy," of which his description of the Breslau *Schools* is the type, does not escape the novelist's most scorching satire. Possibly in many a frowsy German city or dirty Polish town, Jews, fettered down to an iron ritual, worship their Creator to-day just as they did a century ago in this identical Breslau synagogue. With the same nasal twang, the *Hoazun* intones his monotonous chant, and without a step having been made in human progress, congregation and Reader are now, as they always have been, the abject slaves of form. As Auerbach writes of the Jews, "obstinacy receives from ecclesiastical orthodoxy its religious stamp." Innumerable old rites and superstitions which have outlived their time, simply curious as fossils, dead now as stones, teaching of naught but of prehistoric periods, Auerbach presents to us in this book. Even those most familiar with Jewish customs must be amazed at the contrasts Auerbach presents between the groveling miseries and haughty splendors of the race.

But it is in the analysis of the Jewish method of thought that Auerbach shows himself the master. How well the author describes that sensitiveness of the Jew! Kuh, the Jew, asks of a Christian, "What have you against me? What have I done to you? The Jew imagines that looks and glances mean him, which, perhaps, have no thought of him. And all this trembling with the inward consciousness all the while of being fit for any refined human society. It is a deadly pain; it eats out the best energy of life." Auerbach, noting the disposition Jews have for a theatrical career, writes: "In cities where a dismemberment of society presents itself, one will very frequently find that Jewish youths, aspiring after more refined and free employments, attach themselves to the play-actor's life: a common revolt against the dull commonplace of a society, based on different reasons, yet similar in its manifestations, links them together, those repulsive Jewish dandies and enthusiasts, those coffee-house aesthesticians, off with the tailors' and *friseurs'* culture, are a natural, though a sad product of this alliance." Discussing that coarser ridicule which meets the Jew, Auerbach writes: "The rich man and he who is secure in the respect of his fellows may look on smiling when one publicly makes himself merry over his poverty or his insignificance, and in familiar circles even over his person; but he who is struggling for recognition, and is rebuffed by a thousand limitations, feels himself assailed and dispirited in his innermost soul by derision; hence the sensitiveness of so many Jews, which exists in public and confidential relations a respect such as the children of fortune will but rarely pay." That strange arrogance of the Jewish race, that self-assertion which ever arises, Auerbach expresses pithily in two lines, "Thou wilt always that others forget that thou art a Jew, and thou thyself never forgettest it." Strange is it, too, how this question as to the privileges of the Jews crops out at the most distant portions of the globe, even in Buckinrost yesterday, as in New-York to-day. Ephraim Kuh says, "The position of the Jews is always the index to the state of the barometer of humanity." This review might be carried on indefinitely, if the least attempt were made to describe the various Jewish characters introduced into this most wonderful book. There is a cynical Jew—a Semitic Diogenes—a Maimon whose words are ever sharp and bitter, who says, "The forms of religion are nothing but empty nests in which one has hatched truths; the young have flown off, and must build nests for themselves." As long ago as 1839 Germany gave unstinted praise to this romance of Auerbach, and to the American reader Mr. Brooks' very good translation of *Dichter und Kaufmann* will be as a revelation. Grouping together on one stage, in one sphere of action, a whole *dramatis personæ* of Jews, *Poet and Merchant* is a work of singular interest. To Jews, as holding up a mirror to themselves, *Poet and Merchant* must, we think, be more satisfactory than was *Daniel Deronda*. In reviewing or reading a book of this special character, it would be well, however, to bear constantly in mind that often forgotten fable—how the man once sculptured a lion, and how, in turn, the lions carved a man.

FRUIT AND BREAD. A Scientific Diet. By GUSTAV SCHLICKEYSEN. Translated from the German by M. L. HOLBROOK, M. D. New-York: M. L. HOLBROOK & Co.

Gustav Schlickeysen proposes to apply the doctrine of evolution to dietetics, and in so doing he lays down a first principle, as follows: "The proper food of every individual is indicated by his physical organization." He then proceeds to review the various animals classed according to their articles of food or mode of feeding. All animals, for instance, are divided into vegetable and flesh feeders, or *phytophagæ* and *carnivora*. The vegetable feeders are divided into such groups as *herbivora* or grass-eaters, *granivora* or grain-eaters, *frugivora* or fruit-eaters, &c., to each of which divisions correspond a peculiar type and arrangement of the teeth in the jaws. Comparing the dental apparatus of man with that of animals below him, it is found that the great manlike apes are the closest in similarity of teeth; but the manlike apes are understood to be grain and fruit eaters, according to their habits observed in the wild and tame states, and in strict accordance with their dentition. Hence, Herr Schlickeysen concludes that the teeth of man prove him to be a grain and fruit-eating creature. Proceeding in the same way with the stomach of man and various typical animals, he argues that the stomach shows man to be a fruit and grain eating animal. The same line of argument is pursued with the embryos of man, apes, and other animals of wider divergence. "The newly-weaned child, left to its own natural impulses, desires no other food than juicy uncooked fruits, and among cooked food it prefers the various fruit and farinaceous preparations to others." He also states that flesh acts as a kind of poison on young children, showing its effects in eruptions. The bone and sinew of the conquering German armies have chiefly consisted of the peace-loving peasants, who subsist mainly upon man's natural food. So far as these have been led to wars of conquest, they have been stimulated to it by the ambition of the flesh-consuming and corrupt aristocracy which dominates at the great political centres, where such wars are determined upon, and to which the peace-loving agriculturist is unwittingly led, though his steadfast character is its chief support in the hour of trial.

Herr Schlickeysen believes in the theories that used to flourish here under the title of Grahamite, and goes still further, advocating the disuse of warm food of any kind. To hot meats and stimulants he traces consumption and a thousand other diseases. He gives details of the action on the body of a fruit and grain diet compared with a meat diet, mentions the best fruits, the best time to make a change to the new régime, and supports his arguments by facts drawn from the latest discoveries of scientific men. Drinking and ventilation come in for a notice. The book is a vigorous and able presentment of the claims of vegetarianism.

LITERARY NOTES.

—The American Metric Bureau, of Boston, will publish in season for the Fall schools a *Teacher's Manual of the Metric System*.

—Henry Holt & Co. will bring out, by arrangement with the English publishers, a special edition of Cressy's *History of the Ottoman Empire*.

—Henry Carey Baird & Co. will publish Cristiani's *Comprehensive Treatise on Perfumery* early in August. It will be an 8vo work of 350 pages.

—Five editions of Rev. Dr. Weninger's reply to Secretary Thompson's book on *The Papacy and the Civil Power* have been sold in less than three weeks.

—A new Southern story, *Panola*, picturing life in South-western Louisiana, from the pen of Mrs. Sarah J. Dorsey, of Mississippi, is in press by T. B. Peterson & Brother.

—Hurd & Houghton have completed their edition of the *Waverley Novels*, and are about publishing the last volume of their reissue of De Quincey. They will begin this month the publication of a new edition of the British poets, leading off with Wordsworth.

—H. Sweet, an English scholar, is engaged on a *Hand-book of Phonetics*, which will give a clear and practical summary of the latest results of phonetic investigation, both at home and abroad, together with some original observations. The notation adopted is based on the same principles as Mr. Ellis' *Palæotype*.

—Claxton, Remsen & Haffelfinger, Philadelphia, have just published a treatise on the *Use of Belting for the Transmission of Power*, by John H. Cooper, M. E., and a *Narrative of the Great Revival*, which prevailed in the Southern armies during the late civil war, prepared by William W. Bennet, D. D., formerly a Chaplain in the Confederate Army.

—Mrs. Maria Pabke, of Springfield, and Mrs. Pitman, ("Margery Deane,") of Newport, have in preparation *The Wonder World*, a book containing stories from the Chinese, French, German, Hebrew, Hindustani, Hungarian, Irish, Italian, Japanese, Russian, Swedish, and Turkish, all of them new in English, and G. P. Putnam's Sons expect to make it one of their leading Fall publications, and perhaps their chief holiday venture.

—The student's edition of Bagster's *Comprehensive Bible* contains the Old and New Testaments, with the usual various readings and marginal notes, a general introduction on the genuineness, authenticity, and inspiration of the Scriptures, a vast amount of generally illustrative matter, the parallel passages of Bagster's *fac-simile* polyglot Bibles, philological and explanatory notes, a chronological and subject index, and 15 full-page maps. J. B. Lippincott & Co. are the American publishers of this work, and sell it for the very low price of $8, in turkey morocco.

—No want is left unprovided for by the enterprising publishers, and the indefatigable Prof. Youmans, with help from specialists in the various departments, is actively engaged upon *The American Household Cyclopedia*, which D. Appleton & Co. will issue in parts next Autumn, as a complete digest of modern knowledge—scientific, esthetic, and practical—for daily consultation and guidance in regard to the different interests of domestic life. A work of this kind hardly yet exists in the English language, and if the publishers fulfill their promises, by giving a comprehensive, thorough, and trustworthy work upon household science, they will do much to elevate the character of a branch of literature hitherto as discreditable in appearance as it is unreliable in quality.

LAW REPORTS.

THE VANDERBILT WILL CONTEST.

PROCEEDINGS IN THE CASE OF MRS. LA BAU —TESTIMONY OF WITNESSES TO THE WILL AND CODICIL—THE COMMODORE OF SOUND MIND AND UNINFLUENCED.

Proceedings were had before the Surrogate, yesterday afternoon, in the matter of Commodore Vanderbilt's will, and the opposition to the carrying out of one of its provisions, manifested by his daughter, Mrs. Mary Alicia La Bau. The will was probated on March 13. Any of the next of kin have the right, under the law, to file allegations within a year, and have the matter retried. Mrs. La Bau is the only one of the legatees who does not desire that the probate shall stand, the others having already given releases. The contestant filed her allegations about two months ago, on which citations were issued to the Executors and remaining legatees, requiring them to show cause on July 12 why the will should not be opened. This contest relates only to what would be Mrs. La Bau's interest in her father's estate in case he had left no will. The Executors yesterday proved the will over again. They were represented by Mr. Henry L. Clinton, while Hon. Scott Lord, of counsel, and Mr. Sutherland Tenney appeared for Mrs. La Bau.

Hon. Charles A. Rapallo, Judge of the Court of Appeals, was the first witness called. He testified that he had known Commodore Vanderbilt since 1848, and became his counsel in 1851 or 1852, sustaining that capacity until 1870, when he was elected to the Bench; he was present at the execution of the Commodore's will at the latter's residence on Jan. 9, 1875; the Commodore signed the will in the presence of witness and of the other gentlemen who signed the will as witnesses thereto, and declared it to be his last will and testament; the Commodore was then engaged in active business, and was of sound mind and memory, free from restraint, and capable of conveying real estate; the will had been drawn by witness from old wills; the codicil had also been drawn by witness at the particular request of the Commodore, and by his particular instructions; witness was also present at the execution of the codicil, and the Commodore, being then of sound mind and memory, and free from restraint, declared that it was the codicil to his last will and testament. In cross-examination, the witness said he could not undertake to say what modifications had been made from the old wills, as changes had been made by the Commodore from time to time, nor could he say of his own knowledge that the old wills were in existence; witness had not relied on the conditions of health slight; he was a member of the same club, and had played whist with him, but he could not particularise any private talks that they might have had outside of business affairs; he knew nothing of the Commodore's views on religion, clairvoyance, or Spiritualism, or on literary or scientific subjects; witness would not have drawn the codicil while on the Bench but for the Commodore's urgent solicitation; the latter, apparently, did not want any other person to know his private affairs.

Francis P. Freeman testified that he had known Commodore Vanderbilt for about 18 years prior to his death; he was present at the execution of his will on the evening of Saturday, Jan. 9, 1875, at No. 10 Washington-place; witness saw him sign it, and heard him say it was his last will and testament; witness also saw the other witnesses to the will sign the document, and signed it himself as a witness; the Commodore was then of sound mind and memory, free from restraint, and capable of conveying real estate; witness did business for the Commodore in Wall-street, as a stock broker, and saw him frequently; never had any conversation with him on the subject of religion, clairvoyance, or Spiritualism, and did not know that he had employed or consulted magnetic or Spiritualistic mediums; never heard Joseph Harker testified that he had known Commodore Vanderbilt for 20 years before his death; was present at the execution of the will, and signed it as a witness; after the Commodore had signed, he said, "Gentlemen, this is my last will and testament, and I want you to sign it in my presence;" in his mind was then perfectly sound, and he was free from all restraint; witness' relations with the Commodore had been very friendly; the only conversations with him that witness could remember were about Wall-street affairs and horses. Edwin D. Worcester testified that he had known the Commodore for 10 years before he died, and used to see him four or five times a week, on an average, during the last four or five years of his life; witness was present at the execution of the codicil, signed it, and saw the Commodore and the other witnesses sign it; before the Commodore wrote his name he said: "Gentlemen, this is a codicil to my last will and testament, and I desire you to be witnesses thereto;" his mind was then sound. Samuel Derrickson testified that he had known the Commodore for 20 years; he had signed the codicil as a witness, and saw the Commodore and the other witnesses sign; the Commodore was of sound mind and memory; witness never heard him talk about religion, nor on any subject. Dr. Sydney A. Corey, who had known the Commodore for 27 years, testified that he was present at the execution of the will, and the Commodore distinctly declared it to be his last will and testament; his mind and memory were then entirely clear.

Counsel for the Executors here rested, and the Surrogate fixed Friday, Sept. 21, for the further hearing of the case.

THE CAMPBELL DIVORCE SUIT.

An odd motion in the divorce suit of William Campbell against Annie Louise Campbell was argued before Judge Westbrook, in Supreme Court Chambers, yesterday. The parties to the action have obtained some little notoriety by reason of the horse-whipping scrape in Central Park, in which the defendant figured as the assailant. The suit was brought by Mr. Campbell to obtain an absolute divorce, on the ground of his wife's alleged adultery. A single specific act of that kind only was alleged in the complaint. Mrs. Campbell put in an answer denying the accusation, and setting up two distinct charges of the same kind against her husband. The latter then replied to these charges. The law in such a case is that if the husband proves his charges and the wife fails in hers, a divorce will be granted in favor of the husband. Should the wife prove her charges and the husband not prove his, the decree of divorce will be in favor of the wife. Should both, or neither, prove the charges made by one against the other, no divorce will be granted. The first proceeding in the case was a motion for alimony made by Mrs. Campbell. This was made to Referee Ward, and still pending. Yesterday Mr. Campbell's counsel made a motion for leave to discontinue the action.

Judge Westbrook said he thought this would have the effect of preventing the wife from prosecuting her charges unless she chose to bring another action.

Mrs. Campbell's counsel opposed the discontinuance, and Judge Westbrook finally determined to amend the order of reference so as to permit the Referee, in fixing the amount of the wife's allowance, to take into account the determination of Mr. Campbell not to press the charge of marital infidelity against her.

CONSECRATING A WEALTHY MAN'S WILL.

Judge Westbrook, in Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday granted an order for the publication of the summons in the case of Julia Harris and Anna A. Perkins against Elihu Larkin and James Williams, Trustees under the will of Nathaniel Harris, and others. The suit is brought for the construction of the will of Mr. Harris, who died at Providence, R. I., on Feb. 19, 1850, leaving a wife and daughter, who are the plaintiffs in the present suit. Mr. Harris left a large estate, consisting of real estate in this City and elsewhere. By his will he appointed Trustees who were to apply the income of the property to the use of the testator's widow during her life, and at her death to apply the income to the use of the testator's daughter during her life. After the latter's death the property was directed to be divided among her children in equal shares. In case, however, she died without leaving children surviving her, the trustees were directed to sell the estate, and with the proceeds to build in the English colony of Sierra Leone, an edifice for the worship of God for that denomination of colored Christians in said colony, which is known as "Close-communion Baptists," and also a school-house in such part of said colony, as said trustees may select, for the education of the colored children of said colony." The plaintiffs are Mrs. Harris' sister, respectively, the mother and daughter of the testator. The defendants are the Trustees of the estate and the children of the testator's daughter. Among the points on which judicial instruction is sought, are: Whether a condition in the will, restraining the Trustees from selling or disposing of real estate, owned by the testator, in this City, except by way of lease for terms not exceeding five years during the lifetime of any of the testator's children, is valid; whether the charitable bequest to the Close-communion Baptists is sufficiently definite; and to whom the property is to go in case any or all bequests in the will be invalid.

SUIT AGAINST THE CARDINAL.

The suit growing out of the disposition by will of the estate of the late Ignatius Voessing was before Judge Westbrook in Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday. Mr. Voessing died about three years ago, leaving an estate valued at $100,000. He made a will bequeathing certain valuable real estate to Cardinal McCloskey. The same property he had conveyed by deed to another person a year before. After his death it was adjudged that he had been insane for two years prior to his death. His heirs then brought a suit to remove as clouds upon the title the deeds given to the grantee of the property by Voessing and the will under which the Cardinal claims title. The case came before the court yesterday on a motion to strike out that portion of the complaint which relates to the Cardinal. Judge Westbrook granted the motion, on the ground that this portion should be set up in an independent suit.

THE RIGHT TO COMPROMISE CITY CLAIMS.

Judge Van Hoesen, in Special Term of the Court of Common Pleas, yesterday rendered a decision in the case of Stephen Roberts against "the Mayor, &c. The plaintiff's horse, it seems, was killed by a collision with a wagon on Eighth-avenue, the collision, according to the plaintiff's story, being caused by defects in the pavement of the street. On Nov. 30, 1870, the Common Council passed a resolution awarding him $300 for the loss of the horse, and the resolution was approved by the Mayor. The Controller refused to pay the claim, however, and the action was brought. The City interposed various defenses, such as want of an appropriation, the statute of limitations, &c. The main point raised was as to the authority of the Common Council and the Corporation Counsel contended that the Controller alone possessed the power. Judge Van Hoesen upheld the latter view, and dismissed the complaint yesterday.

COURT NOTES.

Judge Blatchford, after sitting three days to hear motions in the United States Circuit and District Courts, returned to Newport last evening, and will be back on the 31st inst. to devote a few days to motion business.

Judge Westbrook, in Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday denied the motion for a writ of prohibition to restrain Civil Justice Gedney from proceeding to try the suit of William Halpin against Richard Flanagan, in which a judgment by default, taken before Civil Justice Bull 11 years ago, was recently opened.

Michael Heany, a newsboy, living at No. 74 Mulberry-street, broke into the drug store of Francis Foster, at No. 157 Greenwich-street, and stole $16. He was caught by Mr. Foster, and pleaded guilty to petit larceny yesterday in the Court of General Sessions. Judge Gildersleeve sent the youthful burglar to the Penitentiary for six months.

Oakley S. Barker, Commodore Vanderbilt's grandson, who has been confined in the Tombs for several weeks on a charge of stealing a gold watch, chain, and locket, from Lizzie Weeks, was yesterday released on bail. Joseph Harker, of the Everett House, one of the Commodore's sons-in-law, gave bonds in $1,000, and the accused was discharged.

Annie Hoeflich, Redena Johnson, Annie Nagle, Emma Johnson, and Frederick Carson, the keepers of disorderly houses in Bleecker-street, who were arrested by Capt. Byrnes, of the Fifteenth Precinct, on Wednesday night, were arraigned before Justice Wandell, at the Jefferson Market Police Court, yesterday, and were each held in $1,000 bail to answer.

Ex-Judge Beebe applied yesterday to Judge Blatchford for writs of habeas corpus and certiorari in the case of the two Swedish sailors of the German bark Herzogin Anna, who were left in Ludlow-street Jail under the execution process of the German Consul, by the decision of Commissioner Osborn. As Judge Blatchford was about to leave town, he could not entertain the application, which is to be renewed to-day before Judge Benedict.

The suit of Jean Burnside against Mr. and Mrs. John T. Raymond and Rose Eytinge was called before Judge Westbrook, in Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday, on a motion for the continuance of an injunction restraining the defendants from playing a drama entitled "A Wonderful Woman," which the plaintiff claims is merely a colorable adaptation of a story written by her. Ex-Judge Dittenhoefer desired the case to be argued immediately, but Judge Westbrook, on account of the press of business, postponed the argument, which was set down peremptorily for Wednesday next.

On the 10th of July Bridget Kenney, who lives at No. 9 Vandewater-street, placed a gold watch and chain on a table in her room, and soon after, when she came to look for it, it had disappeared. Her brother, William J. Kenney, was the only person in the room between the time the watch was placed on the table and the moment it was missed, and Bridget did not see him until yesterday morning, when she met him before Justice Otterbourg, at the Tombs Police Court. The watch was valued at $120. Justice Otterbourg held the brother in $1,000 bail for trial in General Sessions.

James T. Berry, aged 22, of No. 593 West Twenty-third-street, was arraigned before Justice Wandell, at the Jefferson Market Police Court, yesterday, charged with personating an officer of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals. It was alleged that a horse belonging to James Larkin, of No. 509 West Thirty-eighth-street, stumbled and fell in Tenth-avenue, and that Berry came up, and, representing himself as an officer, ordered the horse to be shot. His authority was questioned and he was arrested. The Magistrate committed him for trial in default of $500 bail.

Miss Angelica C. Warner, of No. 41 Bond-street, was robbed on July 6 by a burglar, who entered her house and stole $250 worth of silver-ware. Diligent search has been made for the burglar, and a sharp lookout kept on the pawn-broker's shops for the silver, which was marked with the owner's initials. On Wednesday Officer Maynard, of the Fourteenth Precinct, arrested George Copinger, as he was unloading the articles at No. 158 Bowery. Yesterday Copinger was before Justice Otterbourg, at the Tombs Police Court, when he pleaded not guilty, but admitted that he knew the goods to be stolen. Copinger was formerly in Miss Warner's employment, and was sufficiently familiar with the premises to be able to enter them without difficulty. He was held in default of $2,000 bail.

On June 17 two street loungers named John Brennan and James McGuire saw Martin Mohr, a little fellow who lives with his parents at No. 553 West Twenty-sixth-street, going through Eleventh-avenue on an errand. The ruffians seized the boy and held him down by his throat. While McGuire held him with his fingers on his throat, Brennan took the little fellow's money, amounting to 28 cents. The cries of the lad brought a police officer to the spot, and Brennan was arrested, McGuire making his escape. When the case was called by Assistant District Attorney Russell, in the Court of General Sessions yesterday, Brennan's counsel moved for his discharge on the ground that the indictment for highway robbery, pleaded guilty to larceny from the person. Judge Gildersleeve sent the cowardly thief to State Prison for five years.

Raphael Bowe fell asleep on the front stoop of his residence, No. 41 Mulberry-street, on the night of July 10, and when he awoke he discovered that his watch, a silver one, valued at $13, had been taken from his pocket. He told Michael Marvey of his loss, and Michael promised to undertake the recovery of the stolen time-piece. Then Michael went to Charles Herman and told him that he would give him $5 if he would find the watch. Five minutes later Herman produced the watch and claimed his reward. Bowe had Herman arrested for stealing the property, and yesterday he was arraigned before Justice Otterbourg. He pleaded not guilty, and said that the watch was given to him by another man to return to the owner. Justice Otterbourg held him in $1,000 bail to await trial.

Mary Degnan, who lives at No. 44 Baxter-street, yesterday afternoon appeared before Justice Otterbourg as the accuser of her brother, Peter Degnan, who lives with her. The woman had but recently complained of her husband, on account of his brutal conduct to her, and he is now in the Penitentiary. Yesterday there was a quarrel at their lodgings, and the brother threw several missiles at his sister, and finally struck her with his fist, an officer who was called in witnessing the striking. Mary told her story, and then Peter was called up. He denied the charge, and his sister having reiterated it, Peter, with an oath and a foul epithet, sprang toward the woman with his fist clenched. He was with difficulty restrained from striking the woman before the Judge, who ordered him to be locked up until 10 o'clock this morning.

Bernhard Behrens, in 1872, became a member of the benevolent society known as the Hildise Bund. The bund was to insure his life for $1,000 and to pay him $7 per week during any period of sickness. To secure these benefits Behrens was to pay a certain amount of dues. The rate at first was $1 07 per week. This was afterward advanced to $1 13, and subsequently to $1 31 per week. Behrens paid at the rate of $1 13, but refused to pay the higher rate, and was dropped from the rolls of membership for non-payment of dues. He sought a peremptory mandamus to compel the bund to reinstate him. The bund, in answer, merely set forth that the rate of dues was increased in accordance with the by-laws, to meet the outlay for sick members. Judge Westbrook, before whom the matter came, denied the application for the mandamus.

The Devoe divorce case, which has been hitherto reported in THE TIMES, was before Judge Westbrook, in Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday, on the matter of giving alimony to the wife, who is the plaintiff in the suit. She asked for $150 per month. Her husband refusing to pay this amount on the ground of inability, a reference was made to George Ticknor Curtis to determine the proper amount. Mr. Curtis in his report finds that $250 will be a proper amount, and he asks $250 additional as Referee's fees. Mr. Devoe's counsel claimed that his client cannot pay the money, but would divide his property with his wife. If the payment of the alimony were pressed, Mr. Devoe would be obliged to remain in jail for his inability to pay. Judge Westbrook took the papers, reserving his decision.

A MERCHANT CLUBBED BY A POLICEMAN.

Mr. Justin Wertheimer, an importer of colors at No. 30 Maiden-lane, and residing at No. 45 West Twenty-sixth-street, was brought before Justice Wandell, at the Jefferson Market Police Court, by Patrolman Gerow, of the Twenty-ninth Precinct, yesterday morning, the charge against him being "indecent exposure." The policeman stated the accused was intoxicated, and had exposed his person in the presence of persons passing through Twenty-sixth-street. Mr. Wertheimer indignantly denied the charge. He said that he was perfectly sober, and was on a matter of business he could not have been observed by any passerby. He was surprised and indignant when the officer came up behind him, and accosting him roughly, accused him of indecently exposing his person. He denied the accusation, and the officer abused him and threatened to "break his neck." Mr. Wertheimer gently suggested that he had better mind his own business, and asked the officer for his number. Gerow thereupon assaulted Mr. Wertheimer, knocked him down and clubbed him. He then took him to the station-house and locked him up. Justice Wandell discharged the accused and reprimanded the policeman for his conduct. Mr. Wertheimer will bring the case to the notice of the Police Commissioners.

COMMODORE BAINBRIDGE'S ESTATE.

Judge Blatchford, before whom questions were submitted some time since relative to the equitable distribution of Commodore William Bainbridge's estate, amounting to over $200,000, filed a decree yesterday, on the application of Mr. Elliott F. Shepard, counsel for Mr. Henry M. Taber, the Trustee under the Commodore's will, directing a general distribution, under the supervision of the Trustee, of the whole estate among the families of Rear-Admiral Eliot, Dr. Madden, and Thomas Hayes, who are descendants of daughters of the Commodore, who left no male issue.

THOMAS MOORE'S MADNESS.

A NEPHEW OF THE GREAT POET IN A STRAIT-JACKET—FROM THE TOMBS TO THE INSANE ASYLUM.

Thomas Moore, a mason and builder, living until recently at Third-avenue and Fifty-seventh-street, was arrested a day or two ago as an insane person and taken to the Tombs. On Wednesday night he attempted suicide by strangling himself with a bed quilt, and he was put in a strait-waistcoat. This he still wore yesterday. During the morning he conversed in the prison corridor with Rev. Father Duranquet, the Chaplain, and several reporters in a quiet manner, his paroxysm having passed off. Thomas Moore came to America in 1849 and has since followed his trade and written poems. He says he is the son of a brother of the great poet whose name he bears, and that his father, Peter Moore, kept a grocery store at No. 73 Aunger-street, Dublin. Thomas No. 2 claims to have written a poem for the *United Irishmen*, a newspaper published by John Mitchell, which he says provoked British indignation. He had six weeks of imprisonment for his mischief. He says he served in the Northern Army during the rebellion, and that insanity proceeded from sunstroke on a battle-field last. He claims to have written a drama called "Robert Emmet," a poem entitled "The Sword," and to have been a newspaper correspondent during the war. Not least of his literary productions is a poem of 1,600 lines on "Sunshine and Shadow," several bits of which he recited. He remembers well his own productions and gladly quotes portions of them for those who will listen. He was indignant that he should have been treated as a madman, although his two sons consider him one, and the physicians have declared his mind to be unsound. Moore has declared to his attendants that he is worth $100,000, that he is a High Priest and also a Royal Arch Mason. There appearing to be no doubt of the need of attendance and confinement for the man, Commissioner Townsend Cox yesterday directed that he be sent to the Lunatic Asylum on Ward's Island.

HOW WORKING MEN ARE DECEIVED.

On June 16 Nicholas Duffy and Daniel O'Connor saw the following advertisement in a morning newspaper:

FIFTY IRISH, SWEDISH, AND ITALIAN RAILroad men; company work; $1 50; board, $16; fare, $3 75; start Monday at 11 A. M. H. ZANDER, 83 Greenwich-st.

Both men were out of employment and very poor. They called upon Zander, who is a very plausible talker, and were assured by him that they would have good employment on a gravel train, and that it would be steady employment, and so sure was he that they would be employed, he would be ready to give them a $100 bill if they should fail to get work. Duffy and O'Connor raised the $3 75 which Zander demanded as fare money, and the two men started for a place between Berlin and Winslow, in New-Jersey, near Camden. They were obliged to walk the last seven miles of their journey, arriving at midnight. Next day they were put at work, but upon repairs instead of on the gravel train. Duffy worked three and a half days, and O'Connor four days, when they were both discharged. Duffy received $1 05, and O'Connor $2 28, the full time of both men having been cut by the contractor. One German, who had been employed but two hours, was discharged at the same time. They had not money enough to pay their fare back to New-York, and walked a great part of the distance. Believing that they had been swindled, they had Zander summoned before Justice Otterbourg, who came yesterday afternoon, and made many accusations against the two laborers, declaring that the men were "rioters" and "no good," and that they had been discharged." Justice Otterbourg thought the men had been deceived, and advised Zander to pay them the $3 75 which he had taken from each of them, but he did not wish to get into deeper trouble. The men assert that the agency is one which has deluded others besides themselves, and that men have before obtained one or two days' employment, after payment of money alleged to be for "fare," only to be discharged soon after under circumstances that strongly indicated collusion between the agent and the contractors.

OBSCENE WATCH CHARMS.

Joseph Schloss, who ostensibly carried on the business of real estate agent at No. 200½ West Twenty-fourth-street, was placed on trial in the Court of General Sessions yesterday, for selling obscene pictures intended for watch charms. The case was prosecuted by Assistant District Attorney Russell, who showed that in June, 1876, the Society for the Suppression of Vice discovered that Schloss had for a long time been engaged in the business of selling indecent productions, and set a watch upon his movements. Joseph A. Britton, special agent, visited the office of Schloss, and purchased two of the charms, which were sold to him without any hesitation. He arranged to purchase the entire lot the next day, and was counting him out the money, when he announced the pre-concerted arrangement, Mr. Anthony Comstock walked in and seized them. The latter claimed that Schloss had been engaged in his disreputable business for years, and some of his purchasers were found to be children of the adjacent public school. The prisoner, in his own defense, made a long statement, in which he declared he left in his care by a former partner, and asserted that he was in utter ignorance of their filthy nature. The jury found the prisoner guilty, with a recommendation to mercy, and Assistant District Attorney Russell concurred in the recommendation. Judge Gildersleeve imposed a sentence of three months in the Penitentiary, and a fine of $100.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

By Judge Westbrook.

In the Matter of the Montefiore Benevolent Society.—Motion denied, with $10 costs; leave to renew on payment of $10 costs.

Halpin vs. Gedney.—Motion denied. Memorandum.

Granted.—Gillilen vs. Hopkins; Blauvelt vs. Silberblatt; Maloney vs. The Mayor, &c.; Gerber vs. Lindo. Nos. 1, 2, 3, and 4 Building Loan Association; Holcomb vs. The Mayor, &c.; Lynch vs. Kiernan; Phillips vs. Bachia; Germania Life Insurance Company vs. Herwin; Mutual Life Insurance Company vs. Mangghau; Muller vs. Kalmer.

Orders Granted.—Haines vs. Schoonmaker; Haines vs. Carter.

Platt vs. Platt.—Motion granted. Memorandum.

By Judge Barrett.

Mutual Life Insurance Company vs. Balch.—Let a copy of this proposed order be served on the opposite party, with leave to suggest any amendments within two days. Either party may submit his views in writing upon the settlement when the amendments are in and the views of both parties proposed. They may be sent to me for settlement.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Freedman.

Pierson vs. Ferguson.—Order granted and undertaking approved.

Wallbridge et al. vs. The Mayor, &c.—Order denying motion.

Conover et al. vs. Conover.—Order modifying order of March 28.

Smyrl et vs. Foran et al.—Reference ordered.

Ingels vs. Farish.—Order vacating adjustment of costs.

Pierson, Receiver, &c., vs. Edgar.—Order denying motion.

Jackson et al. vs. Tina.—Order discharging defendant from custody, &c.

Orders Granted.—Kingsley vs. Gibson; The Whitney Arms Company vs. Brooks et al.; Unger vs. Hoey; Pierson vs. Hyman et al.; same vs. same; same vs. same; McLaughlin vs. Lawrence; Cladin vs. Saunois; Gould vs. Moore; Thurber vs. Hughes; Gunther vs. Moore; Crane vs. Taylor; Burnett vs. Snyder; Runyon vs. Earle.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Van Hoesen.

Roberts vs. The Mayor, &c.—Complaint dismissed, with costs; the plaintiff may apply for a stay pending appeal. See opinion.

Charrel vs. Yeandle.—Judgment for plaintiff. Opinion.

Schneider vs. Barthels et al.—Complaint dismissed as to Yuengling & Co. and John Barthels, and judgment for plaintiff against Henry Barthels. See opinion.

Mallon vs. Holmes.—Complaint dismissed. See opinion.

Walker vs. Brannigan.—Complaint dismissed, with costs. Opinion.

By Judge Van Brunt.

*Daltner vs. Sinet.

The New York Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, JULY 13, 1877.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—WOODLEIGH—Miss Lettie Allen, Miss Marie Bates, Mr. Theodore Hamilton, Mr. Cyril Searle.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.—EVANGELINE—Miss Sophie Worrell, Miss Lizzie Harold, Mr. M. C. Daly, Mr. H. Hunter.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—THE THREE GUARDSMEN.

BROADWAY THEATRE.—MARIPPA—Miss Fanny Louise Buckingham.

NEW-YORK AQUARIUM—RARE AND CURIOUS FISH, MAMMALIA, STATUARY, &c.—Day and Evening.

GILMORE'S GARDEN—GRAND CONCERT AND SUMMER NIGHT'S ENTERTAINMENT.

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THE "TIMES" FOR THE SUMMER.

Persons leaving the City for the Summer can have THE TIMES *mailed to their address for $1 per month, postage prepaid.*

The Signal Service Bureau reports indicate for the Middle Atlantic States stationary pressure and temperature, variable winds, clear and partly cloudy weather.

Our special war dispatches indicate that the Russian advance in Bulgaria has been effected at a much more considerable sacrifice of life than has been reported, and that the Turks have adopted the policy of devastating the country in front of the invaders. Not even food enough has been left to feed the inhabitants, and apart from motives of humanity, the Russians will in self-defense be compelled to prevent the ravages of famine and pestilence along their line of march. This will impose a very severe tax upon a commissariat already heavily burdened, and the Turks evidently calculate on being able to take advantage of some interruption of the Russian supplies. That there is no slackening of the Russian advance may be inferred from the statement that their cavalry has been seen in the neighborhood of the Chipka (Schibka) Pass. This is the most accessible of the defiles of the Balkans, and through it passes the road which unites Tirnova with Kasanlik on the southern slope of the mountains, and within a hundred miles of Adrianople. When the Danube was crossed at Sistova, this line of advance was clearly indicated, and if the Turks are to attempt to defend the Balkans at all, we may expect to hear one of these days of a severe and prolonged struggle among the mountain declivities around Gabrova which command the entrance to the Schibka Pass.

In the estimation of some, Mr. JOHN H. KEYSER was the unsuspecting innocent among the Ring tradesmen—the man whose good name and trustful confidence were abused to serve the purposes of a set of rascals. Other persons were disposed to regard Mr. KEYSER as the oily hypocrite of the combination, who spent in charity some of the money earned by fraud. Neither view was entirely correct, for while Mr. KEYSER held his tongue much longer about the transactions with which his name was identified than an honest man should have done, there is no evidence that he was a very large gainer by his transactions with the Ring, and there is but little proof that his charities were not the outcome of a genuine spirit of benevolence. In any case, he is now hopelessly bankrupt, and he appears to have been in pecuniary difficulties ever since the break-up of the Ring left him with a number of uncompleted contracts which cost him a good deal more than he took out of them. The Ring accounts showed that KEYSER received in two years and a half, out of the City and County Treasuries, some two millions and a quarter, but it was alleged by him that eight hundred thousand dollars of that sum were obtained by manifest forgeries of the signature of his firm. Nobody has ever been prosecuted for these forgeries that we know of, and if the Broadway Bank is still being sued for the recovery of money paid on KEYSER'S checks with forged indorsements, the fact has been skillfully concealed from the public.

It will be remembered that in October, 1871, KEYSER made an assignment to Mr. JACKSON S. SCHULTZ of property valued at $600,000, and that this property was held for the purpose of satisfying any legal claims which the City could be shown to have upon the firm of JOHN H. KEYSER & Co. KEYSER always pretended that the City was his debtor to the extent of $300,000 after all claims against him had been settled. It would be interesting to have a clearer and more detailed statement than that vouchsafed by Mr. SCHULTZ as to the management of the trust fund, and the reasons which have prevented any accounting between KEYSER and the City. We fear that the entire transaction is but another illustration of the hopeless muddle into which the conduct of the Ring suits has been allowed to fall, and of the folly of expecting that the City will ever be able to recover from any source any appreciable proportion of the money of which it was robbed.

An opinion of Solicitor-General PHILLIPS, approved by Attorney-General DEVENS, and relating to the Customs fines on ma-

chinery of steel and iron, will be found in another column. It is extremely interesting, and indicates a determination on the part of the Government to construe the tariff laws with more sense and less technicality than has always heretofore prevailed. The duty on machinery in which steel is a component part is 45 per cent. *ad valorem*, on iron machinery 35 per cent. The importers of machinery undertook to get the portions made entirely of iron taxed at the rate for iron only, by having these portions packed separately and separately invoiced. But the Treasury, under Mr. MORRILL, held that, as the iron parts could not be used without the steel parts, all must pay the highest rate. This ruling is now overthrown, and the department will enforce only the rates distinctly required by law.

The report of Superintendent SMYTH on the affairs of the Universal Life Assurance Company, if somewhat tardy, is, at least, reasonably thorough. It reveals such a history of fraud and conspiracy, thinly concealed under legal forms, as has become much too familiar of late, and raises once more the question of whether our laws are totally inadequate for the criminal prosecution of officials who have grown fat on the spoils of confiding policy-holders. The deficiency of a million of dollars found in the accounts of the Universal is simply due to gross mismanagement and manifest jobbery. It is useless to expect a renewal of popular confidence in the State inspection of life assurance business while practices like those exposed in the Superintendent's report can go on without discovery till a company is hopelessly ruined, and it is equally absurd to suppose that people will be disposed to trust any representations made by companies in regard to their own affairs when the record of every fresh suspension tells the same story of successfully concealed fraud and imposture. The companies that fought at Albany last session against more rigid inspection and more stringent accountability were simply working against any revival of their business, and have certainly not succeeded in postponing inevitable disaster.

EFFECT OF SUBSIDIES ON THE PUBLIC CREDIT.

In its effect on the public credit and upon the influences connected with resumption, the proposed revival of the subsidy system is scarcely second to the movement for making a debased coinage an unlimited legal tender. To render resumption practicable, the credit of the country must be kept in a condition of gradual but constant improvement. The issue of the 4 per cent. loan is adduced as proof that, so far, this requirement has been met. It were premature yet to assume that the effort to float this part of the refunding loan is successful. The fact that so many millions—a fraction of the whole—have been disposed of, under the temptation of exceptionally easy terms, is not conclusive in regard to this point. Admitting, however, that the initiatory attempt is in no respect a failure, we may not forget the sources of whatever encouragement it has received. The promise of a return to specie payment is undoubtedly one of them. Another, more potent, because of much longer duration, and indicative of a settled policy as distinguished from an unaccomplished fact, is the steadfast reduction of the bonded debt. The persistency with which this course has been followed has sometimes pressed too severely upon domestic interests, but its consequences abroad have been conspicuous and salutary. The firmness evinced by the Government in resisting propositions prejudicial to the public creditor has not been more beneficial in its European results than the unvarying application of available surplus to the redemption of bonded obligations. The magnitude of the debt has been thought of much less than the extent and rapidity of its reduction. That has been regarded, rightfully, as without precedent, and it has probably contributed more than anything else to the improved feeling respecting our national securities which is evidenced by the negotiation of the five and four and a half per cents.

The first direct result of a revival of subsidies for the promotion of corporate enterprises, and of appropriations for the construction of internal improvements, will be to check the operation of this source of confidence. Hitherto the public debt statements have told only one tale. They have proved that in spite of hard times, in spite of general financial distrust and of fierce partisan controversies, the process of paying off debt has gone on. Since the process began, there has not been a period long enough to excite remark during which the reduction of the debt has been suspended. The twin measures which Congress is to be asked to sanction will reverse this order of things. The mischief would be undeniable if it went no further than the stoppage of a proceeding which has been maintained, almost uninterruptedly, since the close of the war. But it will not end here. Without a single exigency to justify the change—with nothing to explain it save the force of sinister and corrupt influences—the debt will suddenly exhibit an increase. The Texas-Pacific, with its branches, will on the showing of its promoters add more than ninety millions to the debt on which interest must be paid. The addition may well be estimated, in round figures, at a hundred millions. No one supposes, however, that the restoration of the subsidy system will begin and end with the Texas-Pacific. If that pass, other schemes will also pass, all disguising their drains from the Treasury under the thin cover of guarantees, but all, like the Texas-Pacific, swelling the liabilities of the Government and its disbursements on account of interest. Then come projected internal improvements, with the Mississippi levees as a specimen of the whole. Twenty millions are sought for this item alone. It can be upheld only on the ground that Federal appropriations for the construction of works intended to develop Southern resources are to be a recognized feature of Federal policy. A pretense so broad may cover almost anything. And as the combinations which link subsidies and appropriations are oblivious of all considerations except those which minister to their own profit, it is impossible to put any limit to the charges and expenditures incident to these measures. The one thing certain is that, if the doors of the Treasury be once opened for the benefit of schemers and speculators and trading politicians generally, an enormous addition will be made to the nation's indebtedness, and to the current disbursements on account of it.

From that moment the public credit will be impaired. The standing acquired by our Government among foreign investors, as a consequence of what they have been led to consider a settled policy, will be lost. The strongest plea urged in behalf of the refunding loans will be valid no longer. The United States will take their place in the list of nations which go on borrowing in periods of peace, and value their credit mainly as the foundation of further loans.

Equally obvious is the tendency to obstruct the preliminaries essential to resumption. The ability of the Treasury to acquire the requisite store of gold depends upon the continued salability of the 4 per cent. bonds. The Secretary must have a market for these, or his plans in relation to specie payment will be brought to a stand-still. Suppose, then, that the Government in some form guarantee ninety or a hundred millions for building the Texas-Pacific and enriching its "Rings." The bonds will be valueless unless they can be sold. Messrs. SCOTT, HUNTINGTON & Co. will enter the money market to negotiate a loan that will be virtually indorsed by the Government; and the Texas-Pacific Government loan will therefore compete with the refunding loan, whose uninterrupted success is indispensable to resumption in 1879. Other loans of credit or direct appropriations for large schemes of, so-called, internal improvement may in their details operate differently. The general effect, however, will be equally bad. One of the chief recommendations of the refunding loan will be destroyed. The Government will be compelled to devote its surpluses as they accrue to the execution of schemes of questionable worth or to use the proceeds of bonds for this purpose. Either proceeding implies a break in the process of refunding and an abandonment of the policy which has committed each succeeding Administration to the reduction of the debt. And either as surely involves peril to the measures whose smooth and continuous working is relied upon to make resumption possible.

A RELIGIOUS "RUCTION."

The city of Montreal was convulsed yesterday with fears of a bloody riot. The town was on the *qui vive* all day, every man suspecting his neighbor. Business was at a stand-still; the military were under arms, ready for duty at call; the streets were thronged with people, and the population may be said to have been in an inflammable condition. It only needed a spark to produce a disastrous conflagration. One man was killed in a row which grew out of a woman's wearing an orange-colored emblem in her bosom. There were threats of more bloodshed, and defiance and counter-defiance. One would suppose that the people engaged in the dispute were wild beasts. There was no reason on either side. A visitor from Far Cathay, for example, would be puzzled to know why all this hatred and rancor should be crowded into the 12th of July any more than any other day in the year. He would be surprised to learn that this was a common occurrence, and that in the great City of New-York armed men had repeatedly fired on each other, and that on one occasion, a riot had been quelled by a deadly fire from a Militia company, and that many people were killed at that time.

The stranger from Far Cathay would find it impossible to understand that all this hatred, vindictiveness, and bloodshed was the result of observing the anniversary of a battle fought in Ireland, nearly two centuries ago. He would not understand how a fight between WILLIAM, Prince of Orange, and JAMES II., of England, in 1690, should so long be perpetuated by rival sects. If he studied the Irish character, he might have some light on the subject; and he would learn that the Irishman who, deploring the peaceableness of Donnybrook Fair, trailed his coat on the ground and invited people to tread on it, was a fair representative of those who, at this late day, fight over again the battle of Boyne Water. A pagan might well sneer at that form of Christianity which, in this era, takes occasion to revive the memories of a passage at arms in which the Protestants under WILLIAM of Orange, defeated the Catholics under JAMES II., and decided the fate of Catholicism in England. For two hundred years, this anniversary has been observed with more or less attendant bloodshed; and the excitement in Montreal, yesterday, is not a sign of immediate peace.

If the 12th of July is an anniversary worth observing, it should be kept by those interested in keeping it peacefully and amicably. If it is not, but is merely an occasion for defying and insulting a race, or sect, or faction, whose memories of the battle of the Boyne are humiliating, it should not be observed. The proper authorities ought to be able, in any event, to protect the celebrants or to suppress them. By some strange fatality, however, municipal Governments in the United States and Canada shirk all responsibility. The two factions are left to fight it out, as JAMES and WILLIAM did two hundred years ago. It cannot be denied that the Orangemen's parade is an offensive revival of an ancient feud. It is not a celebration of an event specially notable in the history of the people who parade. It is an annual revival of discords which divide Irish Protestants from the Irish Catholics. On the other hand, those whose bile is stirred by the sight of an Orangemen's parade, and who flame out when a woman shows an orange-colored flower on the 12th of July, defy their fellow-countrymen to show themselves on that particular day. They give notice that any attempt to celebrate the day will be met with violence and bloodshed. They go armed for that purpose. And so in this century, when the orange and the lily have long since lost their significance, the typical Irishman of Donnybrook threatens his fellow-citizen and breaks the peace of a community with absurd and brutal riot. One side delights in taunting the other with orange ribbons and a ridiculous tune. The other is not manly enough or strong enough to turn off the matter lightly with a jest and so let it pass, unrecognized, into oblivion. Both sides agree to inflame and be inflamed; and the Government, meantime, does not interfere to keep the peace. It is high time that this barbarous feud was brought to an end by a peace-enforcing government. It is a disgrace to Christian civilization; and if municipal authorities are too faint-hearted to decide whether the Orangemen shall be protected in their parade or forbidden to perpetuate an old quarrel thus, the teachers and pastors of both sects should have grace enough to inculcate and enforce the Christian duty of forbearance. In Montreal, yesterday, only a tardy decision not to parade saved the city from a murderous riot.

BOYS AND GIRLS.

One Dr. H. P. BOWDITCH, of Boston, has been investigating girls and boys to an immense extent. He has made no less than 24,500 distinct observations upon the pupils of the Boston schools, but whether he observed precisely 24,500 pupils, or observed a smaller number several times apiece, we are not informed. His motive was not, as may be imagined, mere idle curiosity. Dr. BOWDITCH is a scientific person, and he desired to write an exhaustive scientific treatise upon boys and girls. This treatise is now before the public, and is filled with improving and novel information. In addition to tables of boy weight and girl measure, it is illustrated with diagrams. No doubt the author considers his diagrams important and interesting, but their fidelity to nature does not impress the skeptical mind. The Boston girl when under the age of 14 may be even more angular than the Boston maiden lady of 40; but when a diagram which looks more like a drawing of a staircase than anything else is presented to us as a diagram of the average Boston school-girl, it does seem as if there must be a mistake somewhere.

Dr. BOWDITCH has ascertained that under the age of 14 boys weigh more than girls. Strange as it may seem, he totally overlooks the cause of this difference in weight. The small boy has from two to four pockets, in each of which he carries at least a pound of assorted hardware, while the Boston girl carries in her solitary pocket nothing heavier than a few slate pencils and a pocket edition of EMERSON. Hence, the small boy inevitably weighs nearly twice as much as a girl of the same age and height. About the age of 14 the girl adds to herself say six pounds of hair, eight pounds of pet—that is to say, garments, and at least a pound of caramels. Of course, Dr. BOWDITCH finds that she has suddenly grown heavier, but though he records the fact, he explains it in eight-syllable words that may be tremendously scientific but which have no allusion to pockets.

One of the most interesting results of Dr. BOWDITCH'S observations has been the discovery by him of formulæ for both boys and girls. For boys the formula is "$y=0.002328x^{2.59}$." That this is perfectly accurate there seems to be no reason to doubt; but whether any one who should take the formula to a chemist and request him to make up one boy of 90 pounds in weight and 4 feet in height would be satisfied with the result is doubtful. Of course, the chemist would have all the proper materials at hand, but as Dr. BOWDITCH omits to specify how they should be compounded, his formula is practically useless. The formula for girls "ranging in height from 42 to 61 inches" is "$y=0.001277x^{2.75}$," and will immediately invite suspicion as to its accuracy. The two formulæ much too closely resemble one another. The public has a great respect for science, especially when put up in the shape of figures, but it will not readily believe that the difference between boys and girls is so slight as Dr. BOWDITCH represents that it is. By comparing the formulæ it will be noticed that they are identical up to the third decimal figure. What experienced parent is ready to admit that girls and boys of 61 inches in height are so nearly identical? If both formulæ are strictly accurate, it is fortunate that the author has abstained from mentioning how to compound them. Otherwise, their resemblance would lead to frequent mistakes on the part of chemists, who would constantly put up boys instead of girls, to the great injury of their customers.

It was a bold thing for Dr. BOWDITCH to attempt to estimate the value of Boston girls, and it is quite possible that his courage failed him at the last moment, and he took refuge in premeditated obscurity of statement. He says that the difference in the "calculated and observed values" of boys and girls is "in the case of boys 0.65 pounds, and in that of girls 1.41 pounds, with one exception, where it is 3.01 pounds." It is very evident from this statement that girls are of much greater value than boys, but the wording is so obscure that we cannot gather from it the precise worth of either. Does Dr. BOWDITCH mean to say that the average Boston girl is worth precisely 1.41 pounds and no more? And does he mean pounds of beans or pounds sterling? It is impossible to doubt that he has deliberately shirked answering these questions, and has compromised his scientific conscience by stating facts in a manner so obscure as to baffle the ordinary mind.

The more the results of Dr. BOWDITCH'S observations are studied the more accurately can we appreciate the enormous labor which he has undergone in the collection of data. To observe a single small boy for half an hour would try the patience of the strongest man, but this indefatigable scientific person has observed thousands of small boys for indefinite periods. Whether his observations and the great truths which he has deduced from them will lead to any marked improvement in the boys and girls of the future remains to be seen, but in any event he deserves the utmost credit for his careful, prolonged, and valuable observations.

THE TWO UMPIRES OF THE WAR.

In every conflict affecting the integrity of the Turkish Empire, the two spectators most nearly concerned are Austria and England—the one as the natural guardian of the Danube, the other as that of Egypt and the highway to India. So thoroughly is this position now established, that it seldom occurs to any one to reflect how recent its establishment has been. Austria's earliest intervention in favor of Turkey occurred as recently as 1770, and England did not come on the scene till full twenty years later. Indeed, despite the progress of European politics, the mediæval fashion of regarding Turkey as the natural enemy of Christian Europe was so deeply rooted, that when LOUIS XIV., at the opening of the last century, concluded a compact with the Porte, the Princes of Christendom were shocked as if at some daring impiety.

It is singular enough that fate should have chosen, to buckler Turkey in her decline, the very powers which were once her most formidable enemies. The first two centuries that succeeded the fall of Constantinople witnessed one long duel between Austria and Turkey, culminating at length in the siege of Vienna in 1683, when only the valor of JOHN SOBIESKI saved the house of Hapsburg from ruin. This point marks the turn of the tide of Turkish conquest, for all the subsequent wars of the Sultans have been purely defensive. As for England, her fleet threatened Constantinople itself with bombardment in 1806, and the city was saved only by the craft of Gen. SEBASTIANI, the French Envoy, who amused the Admiral with a show of negotiation while the fortifications were so strengthened by incessant labor as to defy attack. A few months later the combined squadrons of England and Russia defeated the Capitan-Pasha's fleet in Besika Bay, the very place which has since become a rendezvous for the fleet sent to protect Turkey! In 1827 England was once more in the field against the Crescent, and at Navarino aided France and Russia to destroy the entire Turkish Navy at one blow. In fact, the Eastern question in its existing form belongs wholly to the present century.

It is worthy of remark, moreover, that the action of Turkey's two champions has hitherto been alternate rather than simultaneous. Indeed, it would be difficult to quote an instance of thoroughly combined action on the part of the Cabinets of London and Vienna. In 1770, when Turkey, defeated both by sea and land, seemed about to fall helplessly into the grasp of Russia, it was Prussia, not England, which joined with Austria in the mediation that saved the tottering Empire. In 1791, on the other hand, when England's remonstrances, backed by the concentration of a powerful fleet at Spithead, checked Marshal SUWOROFF in the midst of his sanguinary triumphs on the Lower Danube, Austria was too fully occupied with her impending crusade against revolutionary France to waste a thought upon the East. Again, NICHOLAS' disastrous attack upon Turkey in 1853 was stimulated by his belief that he might "count upon Austria"; and although his campaign was ruinously marred by the menacing attitude of his supposed ally, yet beyond an armed neutrality she could not be induced to go, and the duty which she neglected devolved upon France and England. Whether Turkey's present danger will at last make the two Governments act in concert remains to be seen.

It must not be forgotten, however, that the difficulties of the task are anything but equally divided. England's interest in the matter is merely that of a man who has to keep his windows from being broken by the scuffling of his quarrelsome neighbors. She is neither directly nor indirectly related to any of the parties in the struggle, and has no discordant elements within herself which can be affected by it. With Austria it is far otherwise. Every measure which she adopts with regard to the Slavonian Christians abroad is instantly felt by the millions of Slavonian Christians under her rule at home. The first hint of a proposed occupation of Bosnia or Servia is caught up and discussed on Bohemian hillsides and Galician moorlands as eagerly as upon the Timok or the Morava. In fact, it would be hard to imagine a more embarrassing task than the ruling of this heterogeneous mass of Czechs, Ruthenians, Wallachs, Croats, Dalmatians, and Magyars, bound together only by the fast-yielding circlet of Austrian supremacy. It is as though every State in the American Union were the remnant of a petty kingdom, with its own language and nationality, its own private grievances, and its own secret ambition. Should the proposed occupation of Bosnia and Servia translate itself into fact, the embarrassments of the Government will be overwhelmingly increased. Should severe measures be necessary, the Slavonian populations of the North will cry out against the oppression of their brethren. Should special favor be shown to the Slavs of Turkey, those of Austria will at once demand similar privileges for themselves. When FRANCIS JOSEPH, in June, 1867, recognized the independent nationality of Hungary by crowning himself as her King, and swearing to maintain her ancient Constitution, it was the signal for every foreign community in the Empire to clamor for the same distinction. Four years later Count HOHENWART, the Austrian Premier, headed a formidable movement of the Bohemian Czechs in favor of Home Rule and recognized nationality, which was defeated only by the combined action of the Austrian and Hungarian Parliaments, and by the unwonted firmness of the Emperor himself. But the spirit of insubordination, though checked for the time, only awaits a fitting opportunity in order to break forth again. Seldom, indeed, has Austria had a more difficult part to play; and the future peace of Europe, as well as her own, will depend in a great measure upon how she may play it.

OBITUARY.

GEN. SIR GEORGE BELL, K. C. B.

The death of one of the oldest officers in the British Army is announced to-day by cable dispatch from London. Sir George Bell was appointed to the Thirty-fourth Regiment of Infantry in 1811, by the Duke of York, and entered on active service at once in the Spanish Peninsula under the Duke of Wellington, serving through the hotly contested campaigns of that memorable war until the close, in the year 1814. His first battle was that of Arroyo-de-Molinos, in which a French regiment, the Thirty-fourth Infantry, with Prince d'Arembergh, Gen. Lebrun, 40 other officers, and 1,500 men were taken prisoners. The subsequent engagements in which he took part include nearly every important battle of the war, such as the second and last siege and capture of Badajos; the capture of Fort Napoleon and the bridge of Almaraz, on the Tagus; the battles of Vittoria, the Pyrenees, the Pass of Maya, and Roncesvalles; the retreat from Burgos and Madrid; the battles of the July 30 and 31 with D'Erlong's corps near Pampeluna; the actions of Nivelle, Nivre, Bayonne, St. Pierre, Orthes, Tarbes, and Toulouse, (where he was slightly wounded,) and various skirmishes and outpost affairs. His next service was in Ceylon and India, including his service in Ava during the first Burmese war. He was sent to Canada during the rebellion of 1837 and 1838, and participated in the battles of St. Charles and St. Eustache. Afterward he was placed in command of the fort and garrison at Coteau-du-Lac, a position on the St. Lawrence River, west of Montreal. Sir George also served in Gibraltar, Nova Scotia, the West Indies, the Mediterranean, Turkey, and in the Crimean campaign of 1854 and 1855, commanding the Royal Regiment in the battles of the Alma and Inkerman. He was wounded at the siege of Sebastopol. Gen. Bell's army record includes service in the Thirty-fourth and Forty-fifth Regiments from 1811, and 30 years in the Royal Regiment, when he received the Colonelcy of the One Hundred and Fourth Regiment (Bengal Fusiliers) in 1863. He was transferred in 1867 to the Thirty-second Infantry, and subsequently was appointed to his old corps, "The Royals," as Colonel in chief. His military decorations furnish an epitome of the active history of the British Army for more than 60 years, and include the Peninsular war medal, with seven clasps for the seven leading engagements of the war, the Indian medal for Ava, the Crimean medal, with three clasps for Alma, Inkerman, and Sebastopol, and the Turkish medal. He was, besides a Knight Commander of the Bath, a Knight of the French Legion of Honor, and was decorated with the Imperial (Turkish) Order of the Medjidie. In 1867 he published an account of his military career under the title of *Rough Notes by an Old Soldier During Fifty Years' Service.*

OBITUARY NOTES.

Capt. James Warner died in Warwick, R. I., on Wednesday, aged 98 years and 3 months. He was made a Freemason in the St. John Lodge, of Providence, Nov. 9, 1803, and is believed to have been the oldest Mason in the United States.

Mr. Charles G. Teft died yesterday morning, at No. 4 East Thirty-eighth-street, of Bright's disease, with which he had suffered for many years. He was a member of the dry goods firm of Teft, Griswold & Co., and was the oldest son of the senior partner in that house. He was admitted to the firm in 1860, and at the time of his death was about 43 years of age. He leaves a widow and four daughters.

GENERAL NOTES.

With all its frequency, how new a new moon always is.

Cincinnati's distinguishing characteristic nowadays seems to be as the place where the white whales die.

A man child in Caswell County, N. C., 12 years old, weighs 225 pounds, and is 5 feet 10 inches high.

Montgomery, Ala., reports a 4-year older who chews tobacco, and (especially to be commended) can roll a cigarette.

Hon. L. Bradford Prince has formally declined to be a candidate for a renomination as Senator in the First District.

Two white physicians strongly indorsed a colored doctor's application to be appointed a city physician of Atlanta, Ga.

The Massachusetts Republican State Committee is to meet in Boston, to-morrow, to fix the time and place for the State Convention.

Our Union is the name of a Brooklyn temperance newspaper. It is misnamed. Why should our Union object to anything strong?

A Missouri paper has a pathetic account of a man "pursued through seven States by remorse and a guilty conscience." It was a long run.

It may be well to wait to hear from Hon. Ben Wade direct before setting him down as a very vigorous supporter of the Southern policy.

Some wealthy banker of Columbus, Ohio, offers to establish in that city an art institution, to comprise an academy of design, a museum, and an art gallery.

The Atlanta lawyers are to place a $500 fountain in the City Hall Park. If it is to be a drinking fountain, it is the most remarkably unselfish performance reported from Atlanta since the war.

Dr. Van Duzee, of Erie County, says he has discovered a comet near the planet Jupiter. Prof. Swift, of Rochester, who claims a monopoly of these things, says that there isn't any comet there.

The Boston *Herald*, which was a supporter of Tilden in the campaign, now prophecies that if he lends himself to any scheme to dispossess Mr. Hayes of the Presidency he will have no political future.

Among the minor questions to be settled by the Constitutional Convention of Georgia is the location of the capital of the State. The rival contestants are Milledgeville, the old capital, and Atlanta, the new.

The Hartford *Courant* intimates that one of those mules has been heard from. It says that Senator Barnum is suing the Receiver of the Indianapolis (Ind.) *Sentinel* Company for $3,000, advanced to it during the Presidential campaign.

The Baltimore *American* asserts that a Custom-house office-holder in that city, having in mind the President's order, actually refused to attend the funeral of one of his intimate friends, for the sole reason that the friend was an officer in the ward organization.

West Virginia cities are having a very lively fight over the location of the State capital, which seems to be kept on wheels and held as ready as a steam fire-engine for a transfer at any moment. Charlestown, Clarksburg, and Martinsburg are especially interested.

The local organ of the denomination contends that the Virginia Methodist Conference have married more wives than any equal number of men on this continent. Forty have been married twice, and a "respectable" (this is the organ's word) number "have wived three times."

Housewives in many interior cities of the State are complaining of the ravages of the new carpet pest, which is described as a shiny black bug, a little bigger than a bed-bug, (if you know how big that is,) and so lively a runner and so fleet in hunting his hole, that it is almost impossible to catch him. He is reported to be very numerous.

The official call for the Maine Republican State Convention, which is signed by Hon. James G. Blaine, as Chairman of the State Committee, makes no statement of party principles but merely invites "the Republicans of Maine and all others who propose to support the candidates of the Republican Party in the pending election," to send delegates.

The St. John's (Newfoundland) *North Star* expresses the belief that England and the world would hail any just occasion for intervention of the United States in Cuba. It says further: "That is a sphere where both England and the United States have not only reasonable and justifiable cause to interfere, but owe it as a duty to themselves and to the world that they should do so."

A picture of Gen. Joseph E. Johnston has been placed in the State Library of Virginia. The Richmond *Whig* thus describes it: "The portrait is of three-quarter size, taken in citizen's dress, in a standing position. The General has his cane in his right and his hat in his left hand. His attitude is *nonchalant* and graceful. It is a perfect resemblance of Gen. Johnston as he appears to the passers-by on the street."

Some "old Republican" in Cleveland, Ohio, writes to a local paper that if he is called upon to indorse the Southern policy by reason of its adoption in the platform of the Republican State Convention, he will stay at home on election day, "rather than vote for any ticket that approves the surrender in Louisiana." He adds that, in his opinion, the President's friends, if they are wise, will not agitate this subject, "which is distasteful to thousands of earnest Republicans in Ohio."

A Western religious newspaper sensibly declares itself inflexible in the requirement of prepayment of subscriptions, and thus gives its reasons: "The credit system in publishing religious newspapers leads subscribers into temptation. Knowing that they will not be forced to pay, and concluding that the Church will not suffer if they fail to meet obligations, the duty of making payment is postponed from time to time, and with each passing year the authority of conscience is weakened, and the debt is never paid. Thus good men are corrupted, and Christians backslide."

The colored people of Atlanta, Ga., gave Lieut. Flipper a public welcome home on Monday evening last, and, judging from the Atlanta *Constitution's* report, he made a good-tempered, manly speech, acknowledging his pleasure at the courtesy and describing his experiences at West Point. But the *Constitution* editorially sneers at and derides him, and thus heads its report of the reception: "Flipper as a fraud; Freeman's portégé on Southern civilization; he talks at the reception and makes of himself an ass; the anomalous creature on exhibition; he shows the cloven foot." This is the kind of encouragement the Southern white people are giving the colored men in their efforts to educate themselves and improve their condition. Gov. Hampton talked very beautifully about it at Auburn, we believe.

THE UNIVERSITY CONVOCATION.

ALBANY, N. Y., July 12.—The University Convocation closed its sessions to-day. The honorary degree of Doctor of Philosophy was conferred by the Regents on John H. Van Amringe, of Columbia College, and John W. Chandler, of the Elizabethtown Union School. President Potter read a memorial of the late Tayler Lewis.

AFFAIRS IN LOUISIANA.

POLITICS, EDUCATION, AND LAW.

GOV. NICHOLLS' RECEPTION AT BATON ROUGE—HE IS STONED BY THE "BULL-DOZING" SECTION OF HIS OWN PARTY—GOV. WELLS AND THE RETURNING BOARD INDICTMENT—COLORED EMIGRATION—SEPARATING WHITE AND BLACK CHILDREN IN THE SCHOOLS.

From Our Own Correspondent.

NEW-ORLEANS, La., Monday, July 9, 1877.

It is reported from trustworthy sources that Gov. Nicholls has received a taste of what the "bull-dozing" element of Baton Rouge can do. Last week he made a visit to that place for the purpose of obtaining a knowledge of the condition of affairs. It had been asserted that the "bull-dozers" would no more submit to his interference than to that of the Radical Government. Threats from the more vicious were openly made, but no one supposed they had the intention or the ability to make any demonstration. Gov. Nicholls was received and handsomely entertained by the authorities. It is said there was some discontent expressed on the streets, which Sheriff W. G. Booth and Dr. Dupree, the original organizers of the "bull-dozers," thought they were able to control. Gov. Nicholls' triumphant visit and the hearty reception by the people were duly announced in the New-Orleans papers. Nothing was said, however, of the Commenas, Dohertys, Mansers, Korrs, and Duplantiers among the "bull-dozers," who, having done all the work of the campaign, were dissatisfied at receiving none of the spoils. All seems to have gone well enough till Tuesday evening. Gov. Nicholls and others were announced to attend a Fourth of July celebration at Donaldsonville. They took passage on the Bart Able. Their departure was made noteworthy as an unusually important event in Baton Rouge history. All the dignitaries attended him to the boat. There was some speech-making, more shaking of hands, and an unusual amount of drinking. The majority of the "bull-dozers" got drunk. As the Bart Able pushed off, the crowd stood on an unfinished wharf, and picking up the loose stones commenced to throw them at the boat. Perhaps 100 rocks were thrown, and some damage was done to the boat. Gov. Nicholls stood forward near a lamp. A stone, perhaps not thrown at the Governor, struck the lamp, and glancing struck the Governor on the shoulder. No mention of this has been made in any paper here. A Democratic explanation of the affair may be that an enthusiastic "bull-dozer," anxious to honor his chief, propelled a brick at the head of a negro with all the strength of his practiced arm, aided by love of Nicholls, detestation of the negro, and a compound of whisky. His skill was perfect. The black head received the brick, but was proof against it. The missile split; half smashed the lamp, the other caromed on Nicholls.

LOUISIANA JUSTICE.

The news is to-day that J. Henri Burch has been admitted to bail in Baton Rouge on the charge of embezzlement. It is considered a fortunate thing for him that his counsel, H. C. Castellanos, accompanied him. He certainly, if the report is true, has been treated more strictly in accordance with law in that parish than he was here. Anticipating that every effort would be made to indict him as a complement to the threat of proving all Republican officials to be thieves, he several days before endeavored to make arrangements with the State Superintendent of Education, R. M. Lusher, to settle his school accounts. They had reached a definite understanding of the amount due. A portion of this Burch proposed to show he had been robbed of under circumstances that would entitle him to a quittance; but if this was refused, he was to make the account good. While this matter was pending, the Grand Jury in East Baton Rouge indicted him for embezzlement. Juries in that parish are drawn in accordance with the new order of things. The colored voting population is about five to three of the white, so out of 52 jurors, two colored men have been selected. With a prospect of fair treatment, Burch would have no objection to a trial anywhere; but in point of law, the offense of embezzling the school funds, with which he is charged, could, under the statute, only be committed in the Parish of Orleans by omission to account to the authorities here—precisely the same conditions as operate in the case of a State Tax Collector in default to the State Auditor, both accounting offices being in New-Orleans. Burch was in fear of his life in going to Baton Rouge, and he had reason to have this fear, as every Democratic paper that referred to his expected begins stated that he was exceedingly obnoxious to the colored people, and they would do him violence unless the whites protected him. This he considered a tolerably plain warning that they would not "protect him," and that all the evidence of his having been killed by a constituent of his own color had been prepared in advance of the contemplated murder. Naturally, then, he objected to going to Baton Rouge till he received some guarantee of personal safety, and when arrested sought legal advice. Messrs. Cullom & Castellanos represented him in an application for a writ of habeas corpus against a capias, issued by Judge McVea, of Baton Rouge. The writ was sued out July 3, the day of the arrest, and a hearing postponed to July 5. It was taken before Judge Whitaker, of the Superior Criminal Court, for, although in this State the proceeding on a writ of habeas corpus is a civil one, not one of the civil magistrates now occupying the bench would release a Republican from the clutches of a Democratic Sheriff if he held him only on a blank sheet of paper. It was understood that Judge Whitaker knew more law, and it was hoped that he would be more just. After the settlement of the immediate custody there was a long argument on the sufficiency of the capias. It did not describe the defendant. It did not contain sufficient words of arrest. To "attach and safely keep" does not constitute a sufficient command to deprive a man of liberty at common law, except in cases of contempt. It did not name the term of court, a prime requisite. It was redundant in requiring an answer to the whole calendar of crime, and the special allegation of embezzlement merely does not put him on his defense to anything. An indictment charging no more would not be worth the paper it was written on, and the capias should follow the indictment. The law of Louisiana, civil in other matters, except where by practice the common law has made encroachments, enacts that in all criminal proceedings the forms of common law, divested of all unnecessary prolixity, shall be followed. The practice has been to construe this in favor of

as much annoyed by this persecution as his White League enemies could wish. Of strong convictions, everything he has ever done has been considered right by him at the time, and, self-willed as he is, he has not hesitated to acknowledge former mistakes. He contends and believes that all the acts of the board were done under the law. Of course, he would not claim the taking of votes from one candidate and giving them to another to be within their discretion, but he would contend that the record bears on its face the evidence of error, and, so far as the board is concerned, unintentional error. Besides this, if the board did sin in any way, its offense was essentially political. It has been freely stated that this persecution has been forced on the court and Grand Jury by a portion of the Democratic Party in opposition to the wishes of Gov. Nicholls, and also that he would pardon them if convicted. To meet this latter statement, the *Democrat* and *Picayune* declare the step in accordance with public sentiment, and warn Nicholls to have nothing to do with condonation. "Brutus," in the *Democrat*, supposed to be the tax-resisting hatter, ex-Senator Edward Booth, declares that neither Gov. Nicholls nor President Hayes must wink at such a thing.

COLORED EMIGRATION AND EDUCATION.

The *Democrat* sneers at the opinion expressed by the *Times* that there is reason to expect a considerable emigration of colored people from Louisiana. It asserts that such a fear is founded upon a myth, and that there is not the slightest danger of any such exodus. It is probably sincere so far that it believes there is no organized movement for emigration, as it has been since its first appearance as a party organ entirely indifferent to all their movements except as they gave it an opportunity to annoy, irritate, or persecute them. The only notice it has given the "Five Hundred Women" was contained in a grossly insulting article founded on an excusable misuse of language which would have had no impure meaning to an honest reader. But though it affects doubt of the seriousness of the movement, it inconsistently declares it would be glad to part with them, making particular reference, however, to the idle, dishonest, and dangerous class, counting all them as colored. It is to the advantage of the emigrants that they offer no inducement to such a body to join their expedition. It is a condition of admission to the "Five Hundred" that applicants shall have always earned their living. Their numbers are increasing as rapidly as at first, and all things concur to strengthen their determination.

As was expected, the School Board took the threatened step backward, and separate schools for colored pupils were resolved on. In the first report Archibald Mitchell endeavored to disguise the purpose by dilating only on the deficiency of funds, and proposing only the abatement of the three high schools. But at Wednesday's meeting the resolution for separate schools was passed, and the Superintendent directed to carry it into effect. The colored Directors filed an unanswerable protest, in which they submit that the arguments offered are based on an entire oblivion of the laws governing the schools, and a disregard of a solemn oath of office. They recite the fourteenth amendment, forbidding the abridgement of privileges, and ask some questions which would be hard to answer. Mr. Mitchell, in pressing his resolution of separation, stated he had legal advice that the constitutional provisions cited did not apply. His hearers were in doubt whether he stated that the School Board created by the Legislature was a municipal or what kind of a corporation, nor why it, as a creature of that body, should not obey the laws, but he insisted that he would obey the Constitution and regard his oath to the best of his understanding, and he considered it no violation of either to separate the races. As an argument, he stated that if Catholic parents did not wish to send their children to public schools the board could not compel them to do so. Having the fact of the absence of a compulsory education law to back this argument, the resolution was finally adopted. Thus it is that the colored children will be deprived of the few schools left, and thus the desires of Mr. Lusher and his supporters would be satisfied.

AMUSEMENTS.

GILMORE'S GARDEN.

In spite of the comments which have occasionally been made upon the preponderance of thoroughly good music over what a certain class of pleasure-seekers call popular compositions, the Thursday night programmes at Gilmore's Garden invariably attract the largest audience of the week as well as the spectators who can be referred to, for want of a better term, as of particularly refined quality. Yesterday's selections proved no exception to the rule, and the listeners were numerous, and of as representative a type as the Summer exodus enables the City to offer. Among the choicest elements of the programme were the first movement of Beethoven's "Eroica" symphony, the "Egmont" overture, and the strange but effective and gorgeously colored "Francs Juges" overture, by Berlioz, while Rossini contributed an aria from "Stabat Mater"—"Cujus animam," sung by Mr. Turner—and the "Inflammatus," from the same masterpiece, turned into a cornet solo and admirably played by Mr. Arbuckle. Among the novelties of minor importance was a "Triumphal March," of considerable spirit and sonorousness, written by Mr. Stetson. The work ought to be repeated, and probably will be, Mr. Gilmore's willingness to afford young composers an opportunity to make their achievements known having been proved again and again. Among the principal numbers to be interpreted this evening are a potpourri from "The Huguenots," Litolff's "Robespierre" overture, and a new composition by Saro, called "Sounds from the Fatherland," introducing several popular German melodies.

BRIEF MENTION.

Mr. Maurice Strakosch was in London on Monday evening last.

Mr. and Mrs. John T. Raymond are passing the Summer at Irvington on the Hudson.

Mr. Max Strakosch's dramatic season in Montreal terminates with the coming week.

Negotiations are now in progress which, if successful, will bring Herr Wagner to this country in the Fall of 1878.

The distribution of rôles in "Baby," at the Park Theatre, will bring into requisition the services of several artists new to local audiences.

Mr. Charles D. Coghlan is expected in town from San Francisco, on Sunday. He sails for Europe on Wednesday, and returns to this City early in September.

Signor Verdi, the new baritone of the Kellogg English Opera Troupe, has arrived in this City. He is a young artist of whose voice and talent much that is flattering has been written.

THE WEATHER.

SYNOPSIS AND INDICATIONS.

WASHINGTON, July 13—1 A. M.—The pressure is generally high; it is lowest in the Northwest. Rain has been reported in the South Atlantic States and in Texas. The temperature has risen in the North-west; elsewhere it remained nearly stationary. The winds are southerly in the North-west and upper lake region, westerly in New-England and the Middle States; elsewhere they are northerly. The Mississippi River has fallen one foot at Memphis and 18 inches at Helena; the Ohio 14 inches at Pittsburg; it has risen 13 inches at Evansville.

INDICATIONS.

For New-England, stationary pressure and temperature, variable winds, mostly from the south-west, and clear or partly cloudy weather.

For the Middle Atlantic States, stationary pressure and temperature, variable winds, clear or partly cloudy weather.

For the South Atlantic and Gulf States, stationary or higher pressure, winds mostly from the north, stationary temperature, clear or partly cloudy weather.

For Tennessee and the Ohio Valley, stationary pressure, north-east to south-east winds, warmer, clear, or partly cloudy weather.

For the Upper Mississippi and Lower Missouri Valleys, and the upper lake region, stationary or power pressure, southerly winds, warmer, clear, or partly cloudy weather, probably followed at northern and western stations by rising barometer, colder northerly winds, and rain areas.

For the lower lake region, stationary or higher pressure, stationary temperature, variable winds, partly cloudy weather, and occasional light showers.

The Lower Mississippi and Lower Missouri Rivers will slowly fall.

BASE-BALL.

PORT JERVIS, N. Y., July 12.—Philadelphias, 7; Delawares, of Port Jervis, 6.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, July 12.—Hartfords, 15; Cincinnatis, 9.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., July 12.—The following is the score of the game played here to-day between the Bostons and Louisvilles, 10 innings being played:

Bostons	0	2	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	—6
Louisvilles	0	0	2	1	0	2	1	0	0	—8

WHEELING, West Va., July 12.—In a game of base-ball here to-day the Tecumsehs defeated the Standards by a score of 10 to 5.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., July 12.—Base-ball—Rochesters, 10; Auburns, 2.

WASHINGTON.

THE RELATIONS WITH MEXICO.

INTERVIEW OF SENOR MATA WITH THE SECRETARY OF STATE—NO REPLY TO HIS NOTE SUBMITTING HIS CREDENTIALS—THE RECENT PURSUIT OF INDIANS ON MEXICAN TERRITORY BY OUR TROOPS.

WASHINGTON, July 12.—Señor Mata to-day called at the Department of State to inquire of Secretary Evarts whether an answer to his note, accompanying a copy of his credentials as Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, might soon be expected, as he wished to send such reply to the Mexican Government by the mail of this week. The Secretary received Mr. Mata in a friendly spirit, and informed him that he was not yet prepared to furnish a reply to the note, but that there should be no unnecessary delay in doing so. Mr. Mata, in the course of conversation to-day with friends, said that as Mr. Mariscal, his predecessor as Minister, had protested against the Executive order of the United States Government, authorizing our troops to pursue marauders on Texas soil into Mexico with a view to their punishment, he did not as yet know whether his Government would direct him to enter an additional protest against the invasion of Mexican soil actually made since that time in accordance with the order. The protest would stand against all such violations of international law. During the time between Mr. Mariscal's protest and the recent invasion, Mr. Mata has been here awaiting recognition as Minister of that country, with full powers to enter into an arrangement or convention for the better protection of the Rio Grande border, and therefore, he says, it is a matter of regret that an opportunity has not been afforded him for that purpose. He says that since the French intervention in the affairs of Mexico, neither France nor England has been in diplomatic relations with that country. No difficulty seems to have arisen from this fact, as the subjects of those powers find ample protection in the laws, and pursue their business without any interruption whatever. The absence of such diplomatic relations was of but small consequence to Mexico, as she is entirely removed from the effect of European politics. The case was different with regard to the United States, which, in connection with Mexico, had a common border to protect in a way agreeable to both countries, and to prevent, if possible, all acts that might lead to a conflict of arms. The delicacy of the question and the necessity for an understanding and combined effort to prevent disturbances and to preserve the peace must therefore be appreciated by the governments of both countries.

ARMY AND NAVY MATTERS.

GEOGRAPHICAL LIMITS OF MILITARY DIVISIONS AND DEPARTMENTS, WITH THEIR COMMANDERS AND FORCES—NAVY REGULATIONS REGARDING PURCHASES—MODIFICATION OF PARAGRAPH NO. 23.

WASHINGTON, July 12.—A statement just issued from the War Department shows the geographical limits of the various military divisions and departments throughout the country, names of commanders, location of headquarters, and the troops of each department:

The Department of Columbia, commanded by Brig.-Gen. O. O. Howard, where the Indian hostilities are now in progress, comprises the State of Oregon and the Territories of Washington, Idaho, and Alaska, excepting so much of Idaho as lies east of a line formed by the extension of the western boundary of Utah to the north-eastern boundary of Idaho, embracing the post of Fort Hall. The regular force assigned to this department consists of seven companies of the First Cavalry, five companies of the Fourth Artillery, and two regiments of infantry—the Second and Twenty-first. In addition thereto reinforcements have been ordered to Gen. Howard as follows: Companies A, C, D, G, and I, of the First Cavalry; B, of the Fourth Artillery; B. D, and F, of the Twelfth Infantry, all belonging to the Department of California; Company H, of the Eighth Infantry, and Company F, of the Twelfth Infantry, belonging to the Department of Arizona, making in all twelve companies of cavalry, six companies of artillery, and two full regiments and five companies of infantry in that department.

In the Department of the South, under command of Brevet Brig.-Gen. T. H. Ruger, whose head-quarters are at Atlanta, Ga., there are 12 companies of artillery and one regiment of infantry. This department is composed of the States of North and South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, and so much of Kentucky and Tennessee as lies east of the Tennessee River.

In the Department of the Gulf, under command of Brig.-Gen. C. C. Augur, whose head-quarters are at New-Orleans, La., are two regiments of infantry only. This department is composed of the States of Louisiana, Arkansas, Mississippi, Alabama, and the parts of Kentucky and Tennessee lying west of the Tennessee River.

In the Department of Texas, under command of Brig.-Gen. E. O. C. Ord, whose head-quarters are San Antonio, Texas, are two regiments of cavalry and three regiments of infantry. This department is composed of the State of Texas, except the post of Fort Elliott.

In the Department of Missouri, under command of Brig.-Gen. John Pope, whose head-quarters are at Fort Leavenworth, Kan., are two regiments of cavalry and four of infantry. This department is composed of the States of Missouri, Kansas, Illinois, and Colorado, the Territory of New-Mexico, the Indian Territory, and the post of Fort Elliott, Texas.

In the Department of Dakota, under command of Brig.-Gen. A. H. Terry, whose head-quarters are at St. Paul, Minn., are one regiment and four companies of cavalry and seven regiments of infantry. The department is composed of the State of Minnesota and the Territories of Dakota and Montana.

In the Department of the Platte, under the command of Brig.-Gen. Crook, whose head-quarters are at Omaha, Neb., are two regiments and eight companies of cavalry, and three regiments of infantry. This department is composed of the States of Iowa and Nebraska, the Territories of Utah and Wyoming, and so much of the Territory of Idaho as lies east of a line formed by the extension of the western boundary of Utah to the north-east boundary of Idaho, embracing the post of Fort Hall, Idaho.

In the Department of California, under command of Major-Gen. Irvin McDowell, whose head-quarters are at San Francisco, are five companies of cavalry, six of artillery, and seven of infantry. This department is composed of the State of Nevada, and so much of California as lies north of a line from the north-west corner of Arizona Territory to Point Conception, Cal.

In the Department of Arizona, under command of Brevet-Major-Gen. A. V. Kautz, whose head-quarters are at Prescott, Arizona, are one regiment of cavalry and one regiment and three companies of infantry. This department is composed of the Territory of Arizona and so much of California as lies south of a line from the north-west corner of Arizona to Point Conception.

As above stated, most of the troops assigned to the last named two departments are temporarily serving in the Department of Columbia under Gen. Howard. The various departments above named form three military divisions, as follows: Military Division of the Atlantic, which has, in addition to the Departments of the Gulf and South, the New-England States, New-York—excepting the post at West Point—New-Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, West Virginia, Ohio, Michigan, Wisconsin, Indiana, and the District of Columbia; and in these States are two regiments and 13 companies of artillery and one regiment of infantry. The division is under command of Major-Gen. W. S. Hancock, whose head-quarters are at New-York City.

The Military Division of the Missouri is composed of the Departments of the Missouri, Dakota, Texas, and the Platte. It is under command of Lieut.-Gen. Sheridan, whose head-quarters are at Chicago, Ill.

The Military Division of the Pacific is composed of the Departments of Columbia, California, and Arizona. It is under command of Major-Gen. Irwin McDowell, who also commands the Department of California, and has his head-quarters at San Francisco.

The West Point Military Academy constitutes the Military Department of West Point, and is under command of Major-Gen. J. M. Schofield.

The Secretary of the Navy has issued a circular modifying the regulations of the Navy recording open purchases as follows: "When a public exigency requires the immediate use of articles not on hand or procurable under existing contracts, the commandant of the yard will make requisition on the purchasing officer for the same and transmit it to the proper bureau for approval, with a statement of the circumstances and nature of the exigency. The bureau will then decide as to the necessity of the open purchase, and if it approve will return the requisition so approved to the purchasing officer, who will procure the articles in the manner prescribed by law. The department directs that when no public exigency exists, all articles not otherwise exempted by law shall be procured after public advertisement.

In another circular the Secretary announces that paragraph 23 of the Navy regulations of 1876 is not in accordance with section 178 of the Revised Statutes. It provides that communications, orders, &c., of a bureau shall be signed "by the acting chief of such bureau, specially appointed by the President, &c., or by the Secretary of the Navy, &c." This would imply that, in the absence of a chief, an acting chief should be appointed by the President. Whereas, section 178 of the Revised Statutes provides that in such event the assistant or Deputy "or if there be none, then the chief clerk of such bureau shall perform the duty of chief, unless otherwise directed by the President." This paragraph therefore will be amended so as to read as follows: "In case of the actual absence of a chief of a bureau, the communications, orders, bills, requisitions, and papers required to be signed by him shall be signed by the acting chief of such bureau, if one shall be specially appointed by the President, but if none such shall be appointed, then by the chief clerk of such bureau." In another circular, the Secretary directs that "from and after the 1st of July, 1877, the percentage paid by officers on mess and state-room furniture shall cease. No percentage paid by officers previous to that date will be refunded. New regulations prescribing the responsibility of officers in using these articles, will be issued soon." Hitherto the department has exacted a tax from officers of 6 per cent. upon the invoice price of the goods, which has been covered into the Treasury, but the Secretary does not think it proper that such tax should be levied, and therefore orders its abolition.

Surgeon S. D. Kenny has been ordered to the Naval Hospital at Annapolis, Md.

Assistant Engineer Wythem Parks has been ordered to the Hartford; Assistant Engineer A. V. Zare to the Speedwell; Assistant Engineer A. F. Dixon has been detached from the Hartford and placed on waiting orders.

The following Postmasters were to-day commissioned by the President: James W. Edwards, Winooski Falls, Vt., and John De B. Hooper, Opelika, Ala.

DUTY ON MACHINERY.

DECISION OF THE SOLICITOR-GENERAL APPROVED BY THE ATTORNEY-GENERAL ON THE APPEAL OF THE CLARK THREAD COMPANY, OF NEWARK, FROM A DECISION BY THE COLLECTOR AT NEW-YORK.

WASHINGTON, July 12.—The following is the decision of the Solicitor-General, approved by the Attorney-General, in relation to the duties to be paid on imported machinery composed of iron and steel:

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE, WASHINGTON, June 30, 1877.

To the Secretary of the Treasury:

SIR: Yours of the 26th inst., addressed to the Attorney-General, has been considered, and herewith I submit a reply. Your communication refers to a case presented to your immediate predecessor by an appeal of the Clark Thread Company, of Newark, N. J., from a decision by the Collector at New-York upon an importation of certain manufactures of iron and steel, and calling attention to the rule laid down by the Secretary in affirming the decision below, as well as to a previous decision upon a similar matter by Secretary Bristow, and a regulation of the department which preceded both decisions. You ask whether your action should be guided by the last decision or by the regulation. Although it is not expressly so said, I infer that this question concerns matters of official business now pending before you. The state of the case then is as follows, Congress having provided that on the importation of the following articles the following duties shall be paid, viz.:

1. All manufactures of steel or of which steel shall be a component part, not otherwise provided for, 45 per centum ad valorem; (Rev. Statutes, p. 468, bottom;) and

(2.) Manufacturers * * * not otherwise provided for of * * * iron * * * 35 per centum advalorem. (Ibid, p. 471, top.)

The Secretary of the Treasury, prior to the year 1875, issued this regulation: "On all articles manufactured from two or more materials the duty is to be assessed at the highest rates at which any of its component parts may be charged. Where, however, different parts of machinery or the like are composed of different materials, which, even though in the same package, are readily separable in classification and assessment of duty, each will be classified according to its characteristics." Under this law and regulation there was presented to Secretary Bristow in 1875 a case of the importation of machinery, some portions of which were steel and others iron, such respective portions being separately packed and their weights separately stated in the invoice; and it was held that, as the value of the separate portions was not given in detail, the whole was dutiable as steel at 45 per centum.

Afterward, in 1876, was presented to Secretary Morrill the case of the Clark Thread Company, which had imported a quantity of machinery, the invoices, packages and valuations of the iron portions of which were separate from those of the portions composed of steel, or of steel combined with iron, and it was held that "as the steel forms an integral and important constituent of the machine, and is absolutely essential to its proper workings," the importation, notwithstanding the separate invoices, &c., was an entirety, and so was within the above decision of Secretary Bristow. Mr. Bristow's decision refers for authority to a decision made in 1872 by Secretary Boutwell, who held that, inasmuch as in the case before him "the invoices of the machinery in question, (of iron and steel,) were made out so that the value of the different portions thereof were separately stated, and also that the steel portions of the machinery were separately packed so that their value could be easily verified by examination," these different portions were to be charged with separate duties. I therefore understand the facts before Secretary Bristow to present a case within the administrative regulation above quoted, that is, one in which the highest rate of duty was to be assessed, because the different materials were not "readily separable" in assessment. Whatever may be thought of the Secretary's judgment—that the iron and steel were not, in fact, readily separable for assessment, (and I see no reason to question it,) it seems that he gave to the regulation the scope proper thereto when he applied it to a matter of mere administration. According to this, "readily separable" means readily separable as items in the Revenue Customs act by officials required to execute it. This is the proper sphere of a regulation which ordinarily, in point of theory, can neither enlarge or restrain a statute, and in point of effect can be said to do so only so far as parties having intercourse with the department which issued the regulation unreasonably fail to conform that intercourse thereto. The decision of Secretary Morrill goes further, and holds that if a "manufacture of steel" is known to be "an integral and important constituent of a machine," which, when set up, will comprise a "manufacture of iron" imported at the same time, both manufactures must be assessed as steel, no matter that by distinct invoices, packages, and values they have been so arranged as to be readily separable by officials, whose duty it is to separate for tariff purposes articles which are manufactures of steel. Inasmuch, therefore, as the decisions quoted in the Clark Thread Company case are not precedents for the decision there made, I have to inquire whether the Revised Statutes warrant the principle laid down as above quoted by Secretary Morrill.

The question turns upon the word "manufactures," as used in the provision above quoted. Congress has chosen not to use the word *machine* in this connection. The meaning of the word *manufacture* is more extensive than, and includes that of the word *machine*. In some cases a manufacture may be a machine, in others not. The Customs act renders manufactures dutiable whether machines or not, i. e., dutiable simply in their character as manufactures. If a merchant import a machine in such condition, as regards invoices, packages, &c., as to be an integral whole, it is no doubt to be treated as a single "manufacture," and whether it be such whole may, within reasonable limits, as above, be defined by regulations, but if there be nothing in the manner of the importation thereof to consolidate manufactures of iron and manufactures of steel, the natural meaning of the enactment above quoted requires their separation as much as that of any other items liable to duty. If for tariff purposes the Customs officers can deal with a certain article as a manufacture, it seems to me that in thereupon instituting an inquiry whether that article be not upon its face part of some machine they travel out of the record. I therefore submit that the principle above quoted from the case of the Clark Thread Company is not that which should govern the similar cases now before you; and, also, that the regulation quoted above is in such cases reasonable, and should be applied.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

S. V. PHILLIPS, Solicitor-General.

Approved: CHARLES DEVENS, Attorney-General.

NOTES FROM THE CAPITAL.

WASHINGTON, July 12, 1877.

The receipts from internal revenue to-day were $364,280 05, and from Customs $460,846 36.

The Treasury is advised that £102 is being paid in London to-day for a $500 4 per cent. bond, thus showing that the bonds are at par value.

Lieut. Leonard G. Shepard, of Massachusetts, standing at the head of the list of First Lieutenants of Revenue Marine service, has been appointed Captain in that service, in place of Capt. John A. Webster.

Henry D. Staring was to-day appointed Internal Revenue Storekeeper for the Fourth District of California; John Ermentrout, for the Eighth District of Pennsylvania, and D. A. Cochran, Gauger for the Second District of Georgia.

The following balances were in the United States Treasury to-day at the closing hour: Currency, $6,503,210; special fund for the redemption of fractional currency, $7,963,213; special deposit of legal tenders for the redemption of certificates of deposit, $56,515,000; coin, (including $41,959,300 in coin certificates,) $105,710,551; outstanding legal tenders, $359,764,332.

The Secretary of the Navy feels somewhat annoyed at the publication of a recent Washington dispatch to the effect that he had awarded to John Roach contracts to build new boilers for two new ships without advertising for proposals. He states that no such contract has been awarded to Mr. Roach, nor has he even thought of awarding any. He is at a loss to know how the statement originated, as Mr. Roach has no contract to build either boilers or engines of any description for the Navy.

The Post Office Department to-day received requisitions for over 2,000,000 postal cards. They were partially filled by the issuance of orders, exhausting the balance of the stock left in the hands of the old contractors (the Morgan Envelope Company, of Springfield) at the close of the last fiscal year, and the department will begin making requisitions on the new contractors (the American Phototype Company, of New-York) to-morrow, by which time it is expected they will be ready to fill orders with cards of the requisite standard.

THE PHILOLOGISTS.

LAST DAY'S SESSION OF THE AMERICAN ASSOCIATION AT BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, Md., July 12.—At the session of the American Philological Association to-day papers were read on "Vocabularies of Children under 2 Years of Age," "Cockneyisms," "Virgil's Use of the Collective Noun," "Different Forms of Assibilation," and other subjects. Prof. F. A. March, of Lafayette College, Eastern Pennsylvania, Chairman of the Committee on Reform in English Spelling, presented a report which says: "The attempt to prepare an English alphabet according to the principles which an ideal alphabet would seek to adopt for its characters—forms which would suggest the sounds signified—brings out the following facts: There are 18 Roman letters which commonly represent in English nearly the same elementary sounds which they represented in Latin. It seems best to follow the Latin and other languages written in Roman letters in the use of a single sign for a short vowel, and its long form distinguishing them when great exactness is required by a diacritical mark; the alphabet would then have 32 letters. It seems necessary, therefore, that there should be a transition period, and for this the following suggestions are made: First, transition characters may be used resembling, if possible, two letters for, "A," (fate;) "E," (mete;) "I," (fine;) "U," (pure;) "S," (as;) "G," (gin,) and "C," (cent.) Second, the digraphs now representing single consonants may be named and otherwise treated as single letters. Third, new letters can be introduced by using them only for the old, which they resemble in form. Fourth, Long words bear changes best, and vowels are more easily changed than consonants, which project more above and below the line; dropping the silent "e" is the easiest change." The committee was continued, with instructions to communicate with associations of this character in England.

The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, Prof. B. L. Gildersleeve, Johns Hopkins University; Vice-Presidents—Prof. John S. Sewall, Bangor Theological Seminary, and Prof. Crawford H. Toy, Greenville, S. C.; Secretary and Curator, Prof. Samuel Hart, Trinity College; Treasurer, Charles J. Buckingham, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.; Executive Committee—Profs. F. D. Allen, University, Cincinnati; W. W. Goodwin, Harvard College; F. A. March, Lafayette College, Easton, Penn.; J. H. Trumbull, Hartford, Conn., and W. D. Whitney, Yale College. The Spelling Reform Association meets to-morrow at 9 A. M. at Johns Hopkins Hall. The next annual meeting takes place at Saratoga, N. Y., July 9, 1878.

THE INSTITUTE OF INSTRUCTION.

CLOSING SESSION—PAPERS READ—PRESIDENT BICKNELL'S PROPOSITIONS ADOPTED.

MONTPELIER, Vt., July 12.—The American Institute of Instruction reassembled this morning. After the transaction of routine business, Dr. Lyon, of Providence, Chairman of the Committee on Nominations, reported the members of the present board as candidates for the ensuing year, and they were re-elected, with the addition of six Vice-Presidents. The Committee on Necrology was unable to make an extended report. A. P. Stone, Superintendent of Schools in Springfield, Mass., presented a paper upon the educational outlook, which was sharp and decisive in its argument. Rev. A. D. Mayo, A. M., of Springfield, Mass., read a paper on the "Recent Assault upon the Normal Schools." The exercises here closed with readings from various delegates and a spelling match.

At the afternoon session papers were read by Prof. Ruggles, of Dartmouth College, subject, "The Place of History in Education and the Methods of Teaching it;" H. E. Fuller, of St. Johnsbury, subject, "Honorary and Educational Titles;" President Hurlburt, of Middlebury College, subject, "No Life without its Proper Form." President Bicknell's propositions, as presented yesterday, were adopted.

At the evening session the Committee on Resolutions reported a series of resolutions, which were adopted, expressing thanks to all to whom thanks were due; that a commission be established at Yellowstone Park; recommending the metric system of weights and measures; that all are equally entitled to the benefits of educational privileges. Adjourned sine die.

EDUCATIONAL CONTEST.

ALBANY, N. Y., July 12.—At the inter-academic contest for prizes in plane geometry, essay-writing, declamation, and recitation to-night, the prizes were awarded as follows: Best in geometry, Everett J. Esselstyn, of Claverack College and Hudson River Institute; best essay, Austin B. Bassett, of the Albany High School; best declamation, Edward O'Brien, of the Fort Edward Collegiate Institute; best recitation, Clara M. Spence, of the Albany High School.

LOST ON THE GRAND BANKS.

GLOUCESTER, Mass., July 12.—The fishing schooner Centennial, at this port from the Grand Banks, picked up, on the 15th of June, four Frenchmen, belonging to a vessel from St. Pierre, Miquelon. Two persisted in searching for their vessel, and were probably lost in a storm which arose soon after. The others were brought here.

TROTTING AT SUFFOLK PARK.

PHILADELPHIA, July 12.—The following is the summary of the trotting at Suffolk Park to-day:

SPECIAL PURSE and stake amounting to $500, divided.

Maggie M.	1	1	1
Sorrel Tom	2	2	2
Morning	3	3	3

Time—2:35¼; 2:35¼; 2:36¼.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT'S GUN CLUB.

NEWPORT, R. I., July 12.—The annual meeting of the Narragansett Gun Club was held this afternoon. James Gordon Bennett was unanimously elected President. It was voted to accept the challenge of the Philadelphia Club to shoot a match for $1,000 on the 17th of August.

GENERAL NEWS BY CABLE.

EX-PRESIDENT GRANT IN EUROPE.

RECEPTION AT FRANKFORT-ON-THE-MAIN—A BANQUET AT THE PALMERGAETEN.

FRANKFORT-ON-THE-MAIN, July 12.—Ex-President Grant and party arrived here this morning from Wiesbaden. They were received at the station by the American Consul-General, and a reception committee. The American residents hoisted flags from their houses in honor of the occasion. The Reception Committee conducted Gen. Grant through the Roemer (the ancient palace of the Diet) and the Cathedral. A banquet at the Palmergarten was given this evening in honor of the General.

THE COTTON CONVENTION.

WELCOME OF THE PRESIDENT TO THE DELEGATES—PAPERS ON THE COTTON TRADE OF VARIOUS AMERICAN PORTS AND OF LIVERPOOL.

LIVERPOOL, July 12.—Nine American delegates, and representatives from Havre, Amsterdam, Hamburg, and other Continental markets, and influential representatives of the Liverpool trade, were present at to-day's sitting of the Cotton Convention. Mr. W. B. Forwood was elected President and Mr. R. Holt Vice-President.

The President welcomed the delegates to the most important gathering ever held in connection with the trade. He referred to the altered condition of the cotton industry in consequence of the abolition of slavery and the establishment of cable communication with the United States.

Mr. Simpson, of New-Orleans, the President of the American delegation, read a paper on "The Shipment of Cotton from New-Orleans," claiming that the utmost care was taken to secure shipment in good condition.

Mr. Campbell, of New-York, read a paper on "The Cotton Trade of New-York," and claimed that his Exchange had taken steps in regard to business in "futures" whereby losses to those outside from fluctuations were almost *nil*.

Mr. Proskauer, of Mobile; Mr. Bright, of Galveston, and Mr. Muir, of Savannah, read reports as to the conduct of the trade at their respective ports.

The following resolutions were then passed:

"That in consequence of the serious losses to the merchants of this country by damage to cotton, particularly from Mobile and Galveston, a more efficient inspection before shipment should be provided, and no cotton should be shipped beyond the port of Mobile, or outside the bar at Galveston, except from covered lighters; that when exceptionable allowances for damp are being made at the scales, no cotton shall be shipped until authorized by the inspectors; that it is desirable that cotton should be bought and sold in America at net weight."

A resolution that all bales on which an allowance for damp has been made should be specially marked was rejected.

The Vice-President read a report on the cotton trade of Liverpool and the steps taken to carry out the recommendations of the former conference. This report forms the subject of to-morrow's discussion.

RACING IN ENGLAND.

LIVERPOOL JULY MEETING—THE LIVERPOOL CUP WON BY THE SNAIL.

LONDON, July 12.—This was the third and last day of the Liverpool July meeting. The principal event, the race for the Liverpool Cup, brought ought a field of 12 horses, and was won by Lord Rosebery's The Snail, with five to one laid against him in the latest betting; Petrarch, at three to two, came in second, and Advance, at twenty-five to one, third.

SUMMARY.

THE LIVERPOOL CUP of 1,000 sovereigns in specie, added to a handicap sweepstakes of 20 sovereigns each, 10 forfeit unless declared; the second to receive 100 sovereigns, and the third 50 sovereigns from the stakes; for 3-year olds and upward; winners, after the publication of the weights, (June 20, at 11 A. M.,) of a handicap to carry five pounds; of two, or one of 200 sovereigns, nine pounds; or of any race, valve 400 sovereigns, 12 pounds extra; entrance, 3 sovereigns each, the only liability if forfeit be declared by 1 P. M. on Tuesday, June 26, to Messrs. Weatherby only; from the stables about a mile and a half; 92 subscribers.

Lord Rosebery's br. h. The Snail, by Esca, out of Reveille, aged, 7 stone 12 pounds	1
Lord Lonsdale's b. c. Petrarch, by Lord Clifden, out of Laura, by Orlando, 4 years, 8 stone 3 pounds	2
Mr. T. Brown, names, Mr. Gomm's b. g. Advance, by Speculum, out of Progress, 4 years, 6 stone 12 pounds	3

CURRENT TOPICS ABROAD.

REVOLT OF A TRIBUTARY KING AGAINST ABYSSINIA—A BATTLE LOOKED FOR—ENGLAND AND SAMOA—CAPT. CRAPO'S BOAT SPOKEN.

LONDON, July 12.—A special dispatch from Alexandria to the *Daily News* says an Englishman, who has just arrived from Adowa, reports that a force armed with 24 cannon and 14,000 Remington rifles is leaving Adowa for the frontier to encounter the revolted tributary King Menelek. A great battle is imminent. The King of Abyssinia has expressed his willingness to resign in favor of Alamyo, a son of the late King Theodore.

In the House of Commons this afternoon Mr. Bourke, Under Secretary of the Foreign Department, in reply to a question by Right Hon. William E. Baxter, (Liberal,) member for Montrose District, said no petition had been received for a British Protectorate from Samoa, and, as at present advised, the Government is indisposed to assume it.

The schooner New-Bedford, 20 feet long, which sailed from New-Bedford May 28, for London, with Capt. Crapo and wife, the only persons on board, was spoken on the 6th inst. in latitude 46° north, longitude 29° west. All were well. The little vessel had encountered six gales.

MADRID, July 12.—The Marquis of Orovio has been appointed Minister of Finance.

LONDON, July 13.—The *Daily News* announces that the Senate of the University of London has decided to admit women to degrees in other Faculties as well as in that of medicine.

The *Times'* Paris correspondent reports that the Spanish Cortes has been prorogued.

The *Post* announces that Parliament will probably be prorogued on Aug. 10.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

A fire occurred in the three-story frame building, No. 2 Desbrosses-street, occupied by F. Fochsenbach as a oyster-saloon and tenement, at an early hour yesterday morning. The damage done to furniture was $1,000. The building, owned by John Gardner, was damaged to the amount of $500. Fochsenbach was insured in the Commercial Fire Insurance Company for $1,500.

The Union Comb Factory and a portion of the carpenter shop of the Dutchess Paint Works at Wappinger's Falls, N. Y., were destroyed by fire yesterday. Loss not ascertained.

THE JOURDAN INVESTIGATION.

The committee of the Brooklyn Board of Aldermen, appointed at the request of Gen. Jourdan, President of the Board of Police and Excise, to investigate the charges of improper practices in connection with the purchase and sale of some Stockton-street lots, made against him by Dr. Hutchinson, ex-President of the Board of Health, met last evening in the Common Council Chamber. Dr. Hutchinson was the only witness examined. He testified that he had no personal knowledge of the charges made by him in his newspaper communication, and that all he knew about the matter related to the purchase of the lots, &c., facts which he had obtained from the record, and which are not denied by Gen. Jourdan. The investigation will be resumed this evening.

TWO WALNUT TREES FROM A CANE.

The Reading (Penn.) *Times* prints the following on the authority of a correspondent: "Rudolph Hoch, being the first Hoch who emigrated to America, father of Johannes Hoch, who died July 11, 1777, 100 years ago, was buried on the old burying ground on the farm of Gideon W. Hoch, in Oley Township, this county. Johannes Hoch had a walking stick which he prized very highly, it being of walnut wood. Before he died he requested that this walking stick should be planted on his grave, and in due time a walnut sprout came up, and at a short distance another one came up, and both have grown to perfect ordinary sized trees, one like the other, or you may say twins."

A LOUISIANA TRAGEDY.

The New-Orleans *Picayune* thus summarizes an account given by a local newspaper of a double tragedy which occurred a little above the northern line of Calcasieu Parish, La.: "A young lady named Gunter had eloped with a young man named Bass. Her father and brother pursued them to the residence of a neighboring magistrate, where a few minutes before they had been married. The father entered the house at one door and the son at another, and immediately the former discharged a double-barrel gun loaded with buckshot in Bass' breast. The latter, though mortally wounded, returned the fire by two shots from a revolver, both taking effect in the elder Gunter's head. Both parties fell to the floor, and young Gunter plunged a bowie knife repeatedly into Bass' body. The latter died instantly. Young Gunter then took up his father, (who is likely to recover from the pistol shots in his head, as they were glancing shots,) and fled. Being pursued by the Sheriff and a posse, he turned on his pursuers with his revolver, and was shot by the posse, dying from his wounds a day or two after. The elder Gunter is in the custody of the Sheriff."

INFATUATION IN ULSTER COUNTY.

A FRUITLESS SEARCH OF 200 YEARS FOR MINERAL WEALTH—EARLY AND LATE EFFORTS OF ADVENTUROUS SEEKERS AFTER SUDDEN RICHES—THE SHAWANGUNK MOUNTAINS RIDDLED WITH SHAFTS.

RONDOUT, N. Y., July 12.—From time to time for 200 years that range of hills which extends up the east side of the Rondout Creek, in Ulster County, from the Hudson to the Mamakating Valley, and thence southward along the Minnesink Valley, known generally as the Shawangunk Mountains, has been bored and bored, over and over again, for precious metals; and as a company is now being formed to try again for a new Eldorado deep in those picturesque hills, it is proper to sketch what has been done in this line since the Knickerbockers started the first shaft in them.

The first settlers of the colonies, whether English, Dutch, French, or Spanish, searched for gold and sil

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—JULY 12

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—10 A. M.

$10,000 La. con.	80	1000	Lake Shore		50¼
5,000 D. of C. 3.65s.	79¾	1500	do		50⅝
4,000 Erie 4th	102⅜	700	do		50⅝
5,000 C., R. I. & P. 6s		200	do	s3.	50⅝
	101⅞	100	do		50¾
1,000 N. W. C. C. G.	89½	500	do		50¾
1,000 do	89½	500	do		50¾
2,000 D. & H. C., '94	91	500	do		50¾
2,000 do	91½	200	do		50¾
8 Hanover Bank	300	800	do	s3.	50
100 Del. & Hud	94½	300	do		49⅞
400 do	95	900	do	s3.	49¾
500 do	95⅛	100	Illinois Cen		57¾
100 do	95⅞	100	do		57⅞
75 do	95⅝	300	Mich. Central		41⅝
200 do	95⅞	100	do		41⅝
100 do	96	100	do	s3.	41⅝
100 do	96⅛	300	do		41⅝
100 Pacific Mail	20½	100	do		41⅞
100 Erie Railway	7⅜	50	do		42
100 do	7⅜	100	do		41⅜
20 Chi. & Alton	85½	200	do		41⅜
750 West. Union	61¼	100	do		41⅜
500 do	61¼	100	do		41⅜
800 do	61¼	100	do	s3.	41½
100 do	61¼	500	Morris & Essex		68¼
100 do	s3. 61¼	100	do		68¼
100 do	61¼	100	do		68¼
1,000 do	61¼	200	do		68¼
1,000 do	61¼	700	do		68¼
500 do	61¼	1,000	do		68¼
500 do	61¼	700	do		68¼
500 do	61⅝	1,000	do		68¼
1,000 do	61⅝	200	do		67⅞
1,000 do	61⅝	1,000	do		68
500 do	61⅝	700	do		68
400 do	61⅝	300	do		68¼
100 do	62	100	do		68¼
400 do	61⅞	200	do		68¼
500 do	61⅞	200	do		68¼
100 do	61⅞	100	do		68¼
200 do	s3. 61⅞	300	do		68¼
100 do	61⅞	300	do		68¼
300 N. Y. C. & H	93⅜	300	St. Paul		21½
500 do	93⅜	400	D., L. & W		40⅝
250 do	93⅝	1000	do		40¾
900 do	93¾	600	do		40⅝
1000 do	93⅝	100	do		40¾
1000 do	93⅝	500	do		40¾
600 do	93	100	do		41⅛
100 North-w. pf	48¾	200	do	c.	40¾
200 do	48⅜	100	do		40¾
400 do	48⅝	1600	do		40¾
200 North-western	71	700	do		40¾
200 Rock Island	93⅛	800	do		40¾
400 do	93⅜	100	St. L., K. C. & N.		
100 do	93¼		pf		23
200 do	93⅛	100	do		22¾

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—10:15 AND 11:30 A. M.

$10,000 U. S. 6s, '81, R	111	$60,000 U. S. 5-20 R., '67	109⅜
5,000 do	12.111	10,000 U. S. 5-20 R., '68	112⅜
12,000 U. S. 6s, '81,		500 do	s.111½
	112	10,000 U. S. 5s, '81, R	111¾
10,000 do	12.112	12,000 U. S. 5s, '81,	
60,000 U. S. 5-20 R., '65 N	106¾	R	111¾
10,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65 N	106⅜	12,000 U. S. 5s, '81,	
10,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65 N	106⅜	10,000 U. S. 5s, 10-40 R	12.112⅝
1,000 do	106⅝	5,000 U. S. 4½s, '91, R	12.108⅜
5,000 do	12.106⅝	10,000 U. S. 6s, Cur	123¼

FIRST BOARD—10:30 A. M.

$10,000 La. 7s, con	79½	500	Ontario Silver		21¾
3,000 do	79¾	100	U. of N. J	b.o.	94½
1,000 do	79¾	200	do		94¾
2,000 Mo. 6s, long	106¾	600	N. Y. C. & H	b.o.	93⅛
5,000 Vir. 6s, con.		12	do		93
	x mat. cp.	64⅝	20	do	93⅜
15,000 Dist. of C. 3.65s	79¾	100	do		93⅜
1,000 Chi. & A. 1st	117	1200	do		93⅜
3,000 C., B. & Q. 7s, con		100	do		93⅜
	109	100	do		93⅜
2,000 C., B. & Q. 5s, s. f.	90¾	400	Wab. Pac., Com.		9
10,000 C., R. I. & P. 6s,		Rec		b.o.	3½
	1917	104⅛	400	Mich. Cen	b.o.	41⅜
20,000 do	104¼	200	do		41⅜
1,000 N. J. C. 1st	112¾	100	do		41⅜
1,000 N. Y. Cen. 1st, con		61	35	do	s3.	40⅝
3,000 N. W. C. G.	86½	4000	do		s3.	40⅝
3,000 N. W. C. C. G.	86½	600	do		s3.	40⅝
500 M. & E. 1st	116	20	do			40⅝
5,000 M. & E. 2d, b.c.	106	1200	do		s3.	40⅝
2,000 D. & H. R., '94	90	500	do			40⅝
1,000 Del. & Hud	94½	200	D., L. & W			39⅝
2,000 Alb. & Sus. 2d	96	200	do			39⅝
10 do	96	200	do		s3.	39⅝
2,000 Erie Rail	7⅛	100	do		s3.	39⅝
700 do	7⅛	100	do			39⅝
150 do	7⅛	1400	D., L. & W		b.c.	40⅛
40 do	7	3000	do			40
200 Del. & Hud	b.c.	93⅝	300	do		39⅞
900 do	93⅝	200	do		s3.	39⅞
300 do	93⅝	200	do			40
500 N. Y. C. & H	93⅜	300	St. Paul			21⅝
500 do	93⅜	200	D., L. & W			40⅝
300 do	93⅜	200	do			40¾
200 do	s3.	93⅜	500	do		s3. 39⅞
400 do	93⅜	400	do			40
400 do	93⅜	300	do			40⅛
500 do	93	200	do			40
500 do	93¼	1100	do			39⅞
100 do	s3.	93⅛	100	do		39⅞
100 do	93⅛	600	do			39⅝
300 do	93	900	do			39⅝
100 West. Un	b.c.	s3.	61¾	500	Morris & Es	b.c.	67¾
800 do	s3.	61¾	500	do			68⅜
300 do	61¾	1000	do				67¾
200 do	61¾	1110	do				67
100 do	61¾	1200	do				67
100 do	c.	61¾	1500	do			67
300 do	61¾	1200	do				67
1300 do	61¾	100	St. L., K. C. & N. b.c.				23¾

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—12:30 P. M.

$10,000 La. con	s10.	78⅜	1000	Lake Shore		49¾
14,000 do		78½	1000	do		49¾
5,000 P. of Mo. 1st		102¾	3000	do		49¾
10,000 L. & W. B. con		24	100	do		49⅞
7,000 Un. Pac. 1st		105¾	100	do		49⅞
200 Erie Rail		7⅛	1000	do	s3.	49⅜
200 West. Union	s3.	61¾	500	do		49⅜
100 do	c.	61¾	500	do		49⅜
200 do	s3.	61¾	1000	do		49⅜
100 do	61¾	300	do			49⅜
100 do	61¾	1000	do			49⅜
100 do	61¾	300	do			49⅜
100 Del. & Hud	94¾	200	D., L. & W		s3.	49¾
400 do	94¾	100	do		c.	39¾
300 do	94¾	100	do			39¾
100 do	94¾	200	do			39¾
100 do	94¾	100	do			39¾
100 do	94¾	100	do			39¾
100 do	94¾	100	do			39¾
100 do	94¾	200	do			39¾
300 N. Y. C. & H	93¾	1200	do			39¾
100 do	93	100	do			39¾
500 do	92⅞	300	do		s3.	39¾
100 do	93	400	do			39¾
300 do	93¼	400	do			39¾
100 St. Paul	21¾	500	do			39¾
100 St. Paul pf	55	100	North-west. pf			48¾
100 Mich. Central	41¼	300	do			48¾
100 do	41¼	900	do			48¾
100 do	s3.	41	400	do		47¾
400 do	40⅜	200	do			48
2,000 do	40⅞	200	Morris & Essex			66⅞
100 do	41	200	do			66⅝
100 do	s3.	41¼	500	do		66⅜
200 Ill. Central	57	600	do			66¾
200 Ft. Wayne	90¼	400	do			66¾
100 D. & S. C.	6	300	do			66¾
50 R. & St. J. pf	30	100	do			66¾
100 St. L. & I. M.	10	100	do			66½

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—2 P. M.

$25,000 U. S. 6s, '81, R	111	$10,000 U. S. 5-20 R., '67	s3. 109⅜
9,000 U. S. 6s, '81, C	111⅞	25,000 do	109⅜
30,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65 N	109¾	15,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65 N	109¾
50,000 U. S. 10-40 R	112⅜	50,000 U. S. Sar 6s	123¾

SECOND BOARD—2 P. M.

$1,000 Mo. 6s, lg	106¼	500	L. S. & M. S.	b.c.	49⅜
15,000 D. C. 3.65s, reg	79⅜	200	do		49¼
10,000 Virg'a 6s, con		3100	do		49¾
	x mat. cp	65⅜	700	do	s3. 49¾
5,000 L. & W. B. con	24	1000	do		49¾
5,000 do	23⅞	1000	do		49
2,000 N. W. C. C. G	86⅞	1500	do		48⅞
3,000 do	87	1500	do		49
2,000 Erie 3d	105⅜	200	do		49⅛
1,000 do	105¾	400	do		s3. 49
1,000 Long Dock	110	100	do		s5. 48⅞
10,000 Mich. Cen. 7s	122⅝	600	do		48⅞
6,000 Mich. So. s. f.	111	600	do		s3. 48⅜
4,000 N. Y. C. 6s, sub	104	100	do		s5. 48¾
10,000 N. Y. C. 1st, cp	118	200	C. & R. I		b.c. 93⅜
2,000 West. Pac	100⅜	200	do		s3. 93
2,000 do	100⅜	200	do		s3. 93
1,000 Un. P. 1st	105½	11	do		opg. 93
6,000 M. & Es. 1st	53.117	100	do		92⅞
4,000 C. & R. 1st, s. f	110	50	do		92¾
2,000 C., C. C. & I. 1st	110½	400	C., M. & St. Paul		
1,000 Mil. & St. P., c. & r	85½	400	pf		b.c. 55¼
1,000 E., N. Y. & G. 1st	80	2300	do		55
1,000 Shore & L. Bank	116	200	do		55
600 Del. & Hud	b.c.	95	900	D., L. & W	b.c. 39¾
200 do	s10.	34⅜	2000	do	39¾
200 do	35	200	do		39¾
150 do	s3.	35	200	do	39¼
500 do	34¾	600	do		39⅞
200 At. & Pac. T.	b.c.	20	100	do	s3. 39¾
500 West. Un	b.c.	61¾	20	do	39
500 do	61¾	1000	do		39⅜
2300 do	61	200	do		39⅞
200 do	60⅞	2700	do		39
300 do	61	300	do		39¼
200 do	b.c.	61¾	600	do	39¼
600 do	s3.	61	500	do	39¼
1500 do	60⅞	300	do		39
2500 do	60¾	500	do		39⅞
40 Amer. Mail	65	600	do		39⅞
200 Pac. Mail	b.c.	s3.	20	100	Chi. & Alton		85⅜
300 do	19¼	300	do	b.c.	s3. 85
100 do	19⅜	50	do		85
100 do	19¼	100	do		85
1000 N. Y. C. & H	b.c.	92⅞	50	do	s3. 84
500 do	92⅜	100	do		s15. 83¾
500 do	92⅝	100	Mor. & Es	b.c.	68¼
500 Mich. Cen	b.c.	41	100	do	68¾
200 do	40⅞	100	do		67
100 do	40¾	200	do		67⅞
100 do	41	100	do		67
100 C. & R. W	b.c.	90¾	700	do	68¾
200 C. & N. W. pf	b.c.	47⅜	500	do	68¾
200 do	48	200	do		68¾
200 Wab. Pac. Com.		9	800	do	68¾
	Rec	b.c.	3½	70	C., B. & Q	b.c.	99⅜
100 Ren. & Sar	93						

SALES FROM 2:30 TO 3 P. M.

$10,000 Vir. 6s, con	90¾	16	Ft. Wayne		90¾
x mat. cp	65⅞	20	do		90¼
500 U. S. 5-20 R	109⅞	60	Chi. & Alton		85¾
5,000 C., R. I. & P. 7s	100	100	do		85½
260 Mich. Central	40⅞	200	D., L. & W		39
200 do	s3.	40⅝	1400	do	38⅞
200 Del. & Hud	94⅝	1000	do		39¼
200 do	94⅝	500	do		39⅝
800 do	94¾	300	do		39⅜
800 do	94¾	300	do		39⅜
300 do	94¼	1400	do		39⅜
100 Rock Island	92½	1700	do		38
100 do	92¾	1800	do		37⅞

1153 West. Union	60¾	300	Mor. & Es		68¼
400 do	s3.	60⅝	900	do	66
600 do	60⅜	100	do		65⅝
100 do	s3.	60⅜	200	do	66⅛
1100 Lake Shore	48⅝	300	do		65¼
1700 do	s3.	48⅝	500	do	65
200 do	s5.	48⅝	100	do	64½
500 do	48¾	100	do		64
300 N. Y. C. & H	s3.	92⅜	400	do	65
500 do	92¼	200	do		65⅛
100 do	92¼	200	do		65⅝
900 do	s3.	92⅜	400	do	65½
100 do	92¼	200	do		65¼
1100 Illinois Cen	58⅝	500	do		65
100 St. L. K. C. & N	3½	200	do		64⅞
200 St. Paul pf	55⅞	200	C., B. & Q		99
100 do	55				

THURSDAY, July 12—P. M.

Judging from the course of prices on the Stock Exchange to-day, there are good grounds for the belief, which is very generally entertained on the street, that some at least of the more prominent operators concerned in the recent bull movement have succeeded in marketing their stock and retiring in good order, and are now calmly watching the efforts of their less fortunate associates to "get out" with the least possible amount of damage. A heavy pressure to sell prevailed throughout the entire day; prices, in the absence of support from any quarter, rapidly fell away, and the lowest quotations were generally current at the close. In addition to the reports of railroad troubles alluded to yesterday, rumors were afloat this afternoon that the Erie and New-York Central roads were again at issue, and that both companies have commenced "cutting" rates. The coal shares were again conspicuous in the downward movement, and recorded quite a heavy decline. Western Union, in the early dealings, was an exception to the general market, and rose to 62, but the advance induced free offerings of stock, under which the price gradually receded to 61½, at which the final sales were effected.

The transactions aggregated 191,308 shares, which embraced 46,700 Lake Shore, 46,000 Delaware, Lackawanna and Western, 29,500 Western Union, 17,500 Morris and Essex, 11,100 Delaware and Hudson, 13,600 New-York Central, 6,750 Milwaukee and St. Paul, 5,300 North-western, 5,250 Michigan Central, and 1,100 Erie.

Lake Shore opened at 50¼, rose to 50⅝, and subsequently declined to 48⅝. New-York Central fell off from 93¾ to 92⅛, and closed at 92¼. Michigan Central declined from 41⅞ to 40¾. Delaware, Lackawanna and Western declined from 41 to 37⅞. Delaware and Hudson from 36⅛ to 34, and Morris and Essex from 68¼ to 64, the last-named recovering 1½ ₱ cent., and closing finally at 64¾. Among the Granger shares the St. Paul stocks were rather firm at a fractional decline, while North-western was weak, the common declining from 21 to 20¼, and the preferred from 48¾ to 47⅝. Illinois Central declined 1 ₱ cent., closing at 57, and Rock Island 5⅛ ₱ cent., closing at 92⅝. The fluctuations in the other shares were unimportant.

The new Directors of the Michigan Central Railroad Company, at a meeting here to-day, elected Mr. Samuel Sloan, President; Mr. G. F. Talman, Vice-President, and Mr. W. H. B. Ledyard, General Manager.

The money market is still very easy, and call loans were generally made to-day at 1½@2 ₱ cent., and in some few cases as low as 1 ₱ cent. The rate at the close was 1½. Prime mercantile paper was discounted at 3 to 5 ₱ cent. The national bank notes received for redemption at Washington amounted to $880,000, the internal revenue receipts to $360,000, and the Customs receipts to $460,000. The rates of exchange on New-York at the undermentioned cities to-day were: Savannah, buying 3-16 selling, 5-16; Cincinnati, fair demand, buying par, selling 1-10; St. Louis, 90 premium; Charleston, ⅛@¼ premium; New-Orleans, commercial, ⅛, bank ¼; and Chicago, firm, 60 premium.

The foreign advices report a gain of £731,000 bullion by the Bank of England during the week ending yesterday. The Board of Directors, at their weekly court to-day, ordered a reduction in the rate of discount from 2½ to 2 ₱ cent., doubtless because of the low rates in the open market. The proportion of bank reserve to liabilities is now 45 11-16 ₱ cent., against 42⅝ a week ago. The London market for Consols was ⅛@¼ ₱ cent. lower, while United States bonds, after a slight decline at the opening, were strong and higher. Consols closed at 94⅛@94⅜ for both money and the account. United States new 4½s at 106, 1867s at 106¾, 10-40s at 109¾@109⅞, and new 5s at 109. Our new 4 ₱ cent. loan was placed on the London market to-day at 102¾, which, allowing for exchange and other differences, is equal to ½ ₱ cent. higher than the price at which subscriptions are accepted here. The great ease in the London money market is expected to give a strong impulse to the subscriptions at that centre. Illinois Central fell off 2 ₱ cent., to 55, and New-York Central 1 ₱ cent., to 92, while Erie was firm at 7⅛@7¼ for the common, and 17@17½ for the preferred. At Paris, Rentes were firmer, advancing to 106f. 92½c. The Bank of France lost 35,300,000 francs specie during the week.

The Sterling Exchange market was lower, numerous causes contributing to a large increase in the supply of bills offering. The asking rates were $4 87½ and $4 89½ for long and short sterling, the latter ½ cent less than on yesterday. Business was done at $4 86½@$4 87 for bankers' 60-day bills and $4 88¾@$4 89 for demand.

The monotony of the Gold market was gently interrupted to-day by a decline of ⅛ ₱ cent. in the price at the opening, to 105¼, at which the final transactions also took place, after a temporary recovery to 105⅜, the prevailing figure for the four days previous. On gold loans the rates ranged from flat to 1-64 ₱ cent. ₱ diem for borrowing. Time loans were made at ⅛ ₱ cent. for 30 days, ⅛@3-16 for 60 days, ¼@5-16 for 90 days, and 7-16 for four months.

Government bonds were a fraction lower, in sympathy with the slight decline in the gold premium. The market was active, particularly for 1867s, new 5s and new 4½s, $400,000 of the first named having been taken by the German bankers for shipment to London. Subscriptions to the new 4 ₱ cent. loan continue to come in, the South Brooklyn Savings Institution alone subscribing for $800,000. Railroad bonds continue firm. Toledo and Wabash Firsts rose 1 ₱ cent., to 95; do., St. Louis Division, ½ ₱ cent., to 75; do. Firsts, ¼ ₱ cent., to 107, and Chicago and North-western consolidated gold coupons ½ ₱ cent., to 87. Morris and Essex Firsts advanced to 117, New-York Central Firsts to 112½, do. Consols to 61, Michigan Central 8s to 112¾, do. 7s to 102⅝, Ohio and Mississippi Seconds to 32, Chicago, Burlington and Quincy 7s to 109, Erie Thirds to 105¾, and Louisville and Nashville Consols to 93¼. Delaware and Hudson registered of 1884 declined to 90. The other issues were steady. State bonds were quiet, except Louisiana Consols, which rose 2 ₱ cent., to 80, reacted to 78½, and rallied to 79.

UNITED STATES TREASURY,
NEW-YORK, July 12, 1877.

Gold receipts	$1,440,057 96
Gold payments	489,652 31
Gold balance	82,171,367 02
Currency receipts	1,436,802 43
Currency payments	656,759 79
Currency balance	48,972,228 79
Customs	430,000 00

CLOSING QUOTATIONS—JULY 12.

	Wednesday.	Thursday.
American Gold	105⅝	105¼
United States 4½s, 1891, coup	108⅝	108⅞
United States 5s, 1881, coup	111¾	111⅞
United States 5-20s, 1867, coup	109½	109⅜
Bills on London, $4 86½@$4 87	$4 86½@$4 87	
New-York Central	93¾	92¼
Rock Island	93¼	92⅝
Pacific Mail	20¼	19½
Milwaukee and St. Paul	21½	21¼
Milwaukee and St. Paul pref	55⅝	55
Lake Shore	50⅜	48¾
Chicago and North-western	21¼	20¾
Chicago and North-western pref	48⅞	47⅝
Illinois Central	57	55
Delaware, Lackawanna and Western	41	37⅞
New-Jersey Central	9⅝	9¼
Delaware and Hudson Canal	36⅜	34
Morris and Essex	68¼	64
Michigan Central	41¾	40¾
Illinois Central	58	57

The extreme range of prices in stocks and the number of shares sold are as follows:

	Highest.	Lowest.	Number of shares.
New-York Central	93¾	92⅛	13,592
Erie	7¼	7⅛	1,090
Lake Shore	50⅜	48¾	46,700
Wabash	3¼	3¼	300
North-western	21¼	20¼	2,000
North-western preferred	48¾	47⅝	4,600
Rock Island	93⅛	92⅝	3,450
Fort Wayne	90⅛	90⅛	200
Milwaukee & St. Paul	21½	21¼	700
Milwaukee & St. Paul pf	55⅛	54⅞	6,050
Del., Lack. & Western	41⅛	37⅞	46,000
New-Jersey Central	9¼	9	900
Delaware & Hudson Canal	36⅛	34	11,100
Morris & Essex	68¼	64	17,510
Michigan Central	41⅞	40¾	5,250
Illinois Central	57⅜	56¾	700
Chicago & Alton	85⅜	82	700
Chi., Bur. & Quincy	99½	99	100
Dubuque and Sioux City	43¼	43¼	200
Iron Mountain	10	9¾	800
Hannibal & St. Joseph pf	30½	30¼	100
Western Union	62	60¾	29,500
Atlantic & Pacific Tel	20	20	600
Pacific Mail	20¼	19¼	800
St. L., K. C. & N	3¾	3½	100
St. L., K. C. & N. pref	23	22¾	200
Total sales			191,308

The following table shows the half-hourly fluctuations in the Gold market to-day:

10:00 A. M.	105¼	1:00 P. M.	105¼
10:30 A. M.	105¼	1:30 P. M.	105¼
11:00 A. M.	105¼	2:00 P. M.	105⅜
11:30 A. M.	105¼	2:30 P. M.	105¼
12:00 M.	105¼	3:00 P. M.	105¼
12:30 P. M.	105¼		

The following were the closing quotations of Government bonds:

	Bid.	Asked.
United States currency, 6s	123½	124
United States 6s, 1881, registered	110⅞	111⅜
United States 6s, 1881, coupons	111⅞	112⅛
United States 5-20s, 1865, new reg	106¾	106⅞
United States 5-20s, 1865, new coup	106⅝	106⅞
United States 5-20s, 1867, registered	109¼	109⅜
United States 5-20s, 1867, coupons	109¼	109⅜
United States 5-20s, 1868, registered	112¼	112⅜
United States 5-20s, 1868, coupons	112¼	112⅜
United States 10-40s, registered	112⅝	112⅞
United States 10-40s, coupons	113	113¼
United States 5s, 1881, registered	111⅝	111⅞
United States 5s, 1881, coupons	111⅝	111⅞
United States 4½s, 1891, registered	108¾	108⅞
United States 4½s, 1891, coupons	108¾	108⅞

The Sub-Treasurer disbursed in Gold coin $258,000 for interest, $75,000 for called bonds, and $2,375 Silver coin in exchange for fractional currency.

The following were the Gold clearings by the National Bank of the State of New-York to-day:

Gold cleared	$18,437,000
Gold balances	1,545,597
Currency balances	1,632,336

The following is the Clearing-house statement to-day:

Currency exchanges	$64,729,773
Currency balances	3,707,114
Gold exchanges	10,949,000
Gold balances	1,368,386

The following were the bids for the various State securities:

Alabama 5s, '83	41	N. Y. 6s, G. L'n '91	119
Alabama 5s, '86	41	N. Y. 6s, G. L'n '92	119
Alabama 5s, '86	41	N. Y. 6s, G. L'n '93	119
Alabama 8s, '88	41	N. C. 6s, old, J. & J.	18¼
Alabama 8s, '92	20	N. C. 6s, A. & O	17½
Alabama 8s, '93	20	N. C. 6s, N. C. R. J. & J.	65
Arkansas 6s, funded	20	N. C. 6s, N. C. R. A. & O.	65
A. 7s, L. R. & Ft. S. is	4	N. C. 6s, do. c. off J. & J.	48
Ark. 7s, M. & L. R.	4	N. C. 6s, do. c. off A. & O	48
Ark. 7s, L. R. & Ft. S. 3d	4	N. C. 6s, A. & A. '68	9½
A. 7s, M., O. & R. R.	4	N. C. 6s, F. '68	9
Ark. 7s, Ark. C. R.	4	N. C. 6s, n. b. J. & J.	8
Connecticut 6s	108	N. C. 6s, n. b., A. & O.	7½
Georgia 6s	100	N. C. S. T. class 1	2
Georgia 7s, n. b	106½	N. C. S. T. class 2	1½
Georgia 7s, indorsed	104	N. C. S. T. class 3	1½
Ga. 7s, Gold bonds	107	Ohio 6s, '81	104
Ill. coup. 6s, 1879	101	Ohio 6s, '86	110
Illinois War Loan	101	Rhode Island 6s	107
Kentucky 6s	101¼	S. C. 6s	38
Louisiana 6s	47	S. C. 6s, J. & J.	38
Louisiana 6s, n. b.	47	S. C. 6s, A. & O.	38
La. 6s, n. b., Dist.	47	S. C. 6s, J. & J.	38
Louisiana 7s, Pen'y.	47	S. C. 7s, '88	38
Louisiana 6s, L. bs.	40	S. C. Non-Fund. bs.	1½
Louisiana 8s, L. bs.	40	Tenn. 6s, old	43
La. 8s, L. bs. of '75.	40	Tenn. 6s, n. b.	43¼
Louisiana 7s, Con.	79¾	Tenn. 6s, n. b. n. s.	43
Mich. 7s, 1890	117	Virginia 6s, old	30
Mich. 6s, due 1877	100⅛	Vir. 6s, Louisville Nav.	50
Mo. 6s, due in 1878	100½	Virginia 6s, n. b. '67, '71	31
Fg bs., due 1894-5	106¼	Vir. 6s, Con. bonds	80
L. bs. due '82-90	106¼	Vir. 6s, ex mat. coup	64⅛
Asy. or Un., due '92	106	D. C. 3.65s, 1924	79⅝
H. & St. J., due '86	105½	D. C. 3-65s, s. b	79⅝
H. & St. J., due '87	105½	D. C. Registered	79⅝

And the following for railway mortgages:

Bost., H. & Erie G'd	99⅜	B., N. Y. & E. m. b. '16	103
B. C. R. & N. 1st 5s	41	B. & St. Jo. 8s Con	90¾
Ches. & O. 6s, 1st	92	M. So. P. p. c. 2d	22
Chic. & Alton inc	106	Chic. & Alton sk. fd	106
C. B. & Q. con. 7s	108⅞	Clev., P. & Ash. bds	108
C. B. & Q. 5s, S. F	90½	Clev., P. & A. old bs	104¼
C., R. I. & P. 1st 7s	109	Clev., P. & A. new bs	108¾
C. R. & P. S. F. 6s	95.101¾	Buf. & Erie new bs	103
C., R. I. & P. 1st 6s	109¼	Cin. & Ind. 1st guar	93¾
C. R. of N. J. 1st con	111	D. M. & T. 1st 7s	106.109
C. R. of N. J. 1st Con	61	L. S. & M. S. bds	108⅛
C. R. of N. J. Conv	58¾	L. S. Cons. C. 1st	107
L. & W. B. Con. G'd	23	L. S. Con. R. 1st	106
Am. D. & Imp. bds	41	Mich. C. 7s	1902 102¾
M. & S. P. 1st 8s P. D.	118	M. C. 1st 8s, '82 S. F	112¾
M. & St. P. 1st 7s P. D.	113	N. Y. Cen. 6s	1883 104¼
M. & St. P. 7s 1st G. R. D.	91	N. Y. Cen. 6s	1887 105¾
M. & St. P. 1st, La C. D.	101½	N. Y. Cen. 6s, R. E	103¾
M. & St. P. 1st, & M. D.	88	N. Y. Cen. 6s, Sub	103½
M. & St. P. 1st, C. & M.	98	N. Y. C. & H. 1st C	118
M. & St. P. Con. S. F.	85½	N. Y. C. & H. 1st R	118
M. & St. P. 2d	90	N. Y. R. & 2d S. F. '85	113
Chic. & Pac. W. 1st S. F.	114¾	Har. Bridge	118⅜
C. & N. W. Int. bds	106	N. Missouri 1st	101
C. & N. W. Con. bds	106½	O. & M. Cons. S. F.	86
C. & N. W. Ex. bds	103¾	O. & M. Cons.	84½
C. & N. W. 1st	107	O. & M. 2d Cons.	32
C. & N. W. C. 7s	102½	Ore. Cen. G'd bs	107

SHIPPING.

WHITE STAR LINE.
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL, CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL.

The steamers of this line take the Lane Routes recommended by Lieut. Maury, U. S. N., going south of the Banks on the passage to Queenstown all the year round.
ADRIATIC.....SATURDAY, JULY 14, at 8 A. M.
BRITANNIC.....SATURDAY, July 21, 2:30 P. M.
GERMANIC.....SATURDAY, Aug. 4, at 12:30 P. M.
From White Star Dock, Pier No. 52 North River.

These steamers are uniform in size and unsurpassed in appointments. The saloon, state-rooms, smoking and bath-rooms are amidships, where the noise and motion are least felt, affording a degree of comfort hitherto unattainable at sea.

Rates—Saloon, $80 and $100, gold; return tickets on favorable terms; steerage, $26.

For inspection of plans and other information apply at the Company's offices, No. 37 Broadway, New-York.
B. J. CORTIS, Agent.

CUNARD LINE B. & N. A. R. M. S. P. CO.
NOTICE.

With the view of diminishing the chances of collision, the steamers of this line take a specified course for all seasons of the year.

On the outward passage from Queenstown to New-York or Boston, crossing meridian of 50 at 43 latitude, or nothing to the north of 43.

On the homeward passage, crossing the meridian of 50 at 42, or nothing to the north of 42.

FROM NEW-YORK FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.
SCYTHIA...WED., July 18 | ALGERIA...WED., Aug. 1
*RUSSIA...WED., July 25 | BOTHNIA...WED., Aug. 8
Steamers marked * do not carry steerage passengers.

Cabin passage, $80, $100, and $130, gold, according to accommodation. Return tickets on favorable terms.

Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at very low rates. Freight and passage office, No. 4 Bowling Green.
CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

TO SUMMER TOURISTS.

ALLAN STEAM SHIP LINE
FROM BALTIMORE TO HALIFAX, and VICE VERSA.

The A1 British Royal Mail Iron Screw Steam-ships
HIBERNIAN, 3,200 tons, Capt. Lieut. ARCHER, R. N. R.
NOVA SCOTIAN, 3,200 tons, Capt. RICHARDSON.
CASPIAN, 3,000 tons, Capt TROCKS.
AUSTRIAN, 3,000 tons, Capt. WYLIE.

Leave Baltimore every fortnight, WEDNESDAYS,
FOR HALIFAX, NOVA SCOTIA.

Cabin passage to Halifax, $20 gold; Round Trip tickets, $35 gold.

This opportunity, by offering, as it were, an abbreviation of a European trip, is exceptionally agreeable to those who desire a change from the usual round of American pleasure resorts.

For further information apply to
A. SCHUMACHER & CO., No. 5 South Gay-st.,
Baltimore, Md.

ATLAS MAIL LINE.
BI-MONTHLY SERVICE TO JAMAICA, HAYTI, COLOMBIA and ASPINWALL, and to PANAMA and SOUTH PACIFIC PORTS. (via Aspinwall.) First-class, full-powered iron screw steamers, from Pier No. 51 North River.

FOR KINGSTON (Jamaica) and HAYTI.
ATLAS.....July 6
CLARIBEL.....July 26

For HAYTI, COLOMBIA, ISTHMUS OF PANAMA, and SOUTH PACIFIC PORTS, (via Aspinwall.)
ALPS.....July 14
ETNA.....July 28

Superior First-class Passenger accommodation.
PIM, FORWOOD & CO., Agents,
No. 56 Wall-st.

GREAT SOUTHERN
FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE,
SAILING FROM PIER NO. 27 NORTH RIVER, WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS at 3 P. M.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., FLORIDA, THE SOUTH, AND SOUTH-WEST.
CITY OF ATLANTA.....SATURDAY.....July 14
GEO. W. CLYDE.....WEDNESDAY.....July 18
SUPERIOR PASSENGER ACCOMMODATIONS.
Insurance to destination one-half of one per cent.
Goods forwarded free of commission. Passenger tickets and bills of lading issued and signed at the office of
JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents,
Office on the pier.
Or W. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling Green.
Or BENTLEY D. HASELL, General Agent
Great Southern Freight Line, 317 Broadway.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.
STEAM-SHIP LINE BETWEEN NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN.
Company's Pier, foot of 22d-st., Hoboken.
MAIN.....Sat., July 14 | WERDER.....Sat., July 28
WESER.....Sat., July 21 | ODER.....Sat., Aug. 4
RATES OF PASSAGE FROM NEW-YORK TO SOUTHAMPTON, HAVRE, OR BREMEN.
First cabin.....$100 gold
Second cabin.....60 gold
Steerage.....30 currency
Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage certificates, $30 currency. For freight or passage apply to
OELRICHS & CO., No. 2 Bowling Green.

ANCHOR LINE U. S. MAIL STEAMERS.
NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.
Ethiopia....July 14, 8 A. M. | Bolivia....July 28, 7 A. M.
Victoria....July 21, 2 P. M. | Devonia....Aug. 4, noon
TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, OR DERRY.
Cabins, $65 to $80, according to accommodations.
Intermediate, $35; Steerage, $28.
NEW-YORK TO SOUTHAMPTON AND LONDON.
Elysia....July 21, 2 P. M. | Utopia.....Aug. 4, noon
Cabins, $55 to $70. Steerage, $28. Cabin excursion tickets at reduced rates. Drafts issued for any amount at current rates. Company's Pier, No. 44 North River, New-York. HENDERSON BROTHERS.
Agents, No. 7 Bowling Green.

INDIAN LINE, MAIL STEAMERS.
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
CITY OF CHESTER.....Saturday, July 14, 8 A. M.
CITY OF RICHMOND.....July 28, 7 A. M.
CITY OF BERLIN.....Aug. 11, 7 A. M.
From Pier No. 45 North River.
CABIN, $80 and $100, gold. Return tickets on favorable terms. STEERAGE, $28, currency. Drafts at lowest rates.
Saloons, state-rooms, smoking and bath rooms amidships. JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
Nos. 15 and 33 Broadway, New-York.

FOR LIVERPOOL, VIA QUEENSTOWN.
The Liverpool and Great Western Steam Company's United States mail steamers leave Pier No. 53 N. R.;
WISCONSIN.....TUESDAY, July 17, at 10 A. M.
MONTANA.....TUESDAY, July 31, at 9 A. M.
WYOMING.....TUESDAY, Aug. 14, at 9 A. M.
Cabin passage, $55, $65, or $75, according to stateroom; steerage, $28; intermediate, $40.
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 29 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.,
THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.
GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.

SAN JACINTO, Capt. HAZARD, SATURDAY, July 14, Pier 43 North River, 3 P. M. GEO. YONGE, Agent, 409 Broadway.
H. LIVINGSTON, Capt. MALLORY, WEDNESDAY, July 18, Pier 43 North River, 3 P. M. GEO. YONGE, Agent, 409 Broadway.
RAPIDAN, Capt. KEMPTON, SATURDAY, July 21, Pier 43 North River, 3 P. M. GEO. YONGE, Agent, 409 Broadway.
GEN. BARNES, Capt. CHEESMAN, WEDNESDAY, July 25, Pier 16 East River, 3 P.M. MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents, 62 South-st.

Insurance ONE-HALF PER CENT. Superior accommodations for passengers. Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, Atlantic and Gulf Railroad, and Florida steamers.
C. D. OWENS, Agent N. Y. R. R.
GEORGE YONGE, Agent S. W. R. R.
No. 315 Broadway. No. 409 Broadway.

PACIFIC MAIL AND PANAMA TRANSIT
STEAM-SHIP LINES.

FOR CALIFORNIA, JAPAN, CHINA, AUSTRALIA, NEW-ZEALAND, BRITISH COLOMBIA, OREGON, &c.
Sailing from Pier foot Canal-st., North River.
For SAN FRANCISCO, via ISTHMUS OF PANAMA, Steam-ship CRESCENT CITY.....Monday, July 16
connecting for Central America and South Pacific ports.
From SAN FRANCISCO to JAPAN and CHINA,
Steam-ship CITY OF TOKIO.....Wednesday, Aug. 8
From San Francisco to Australia, and New-Zealand.
Steam-ship AUSTRALIA.....Wednesday, July 18
For freight or passage apply to
WM. P. CLYDE & CO., or H. J. BULLAY, Supt.,
No. 6 Bowling-Green, Pier foot Canal-st., North River.

SPECIAL NOTICE.
In order to accommodate shippers and enable them to complete their correspondence, the departure of the steam-ship CRESCENT CITY, for Aspinwall, will be delayed until 3 o'clock P. M., on the 16th inst., instead of sailing at noon as usual.

EMIGRANTS TO AUSTRALIA.
The Pacific Mail Steamship Company sells THROUGH EMIGRANT TICKETS from New-York to SYDNEY, Australia, or AUCKLAND, New-Zealand, at $130. CIRCULARS giving full information as to the Colonies of New-South Wales and New-Zealand, and the facilities afforded by these TICKETS, mailed free on application to
PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY,
No. 6 Bowling Green, New-York.

TO SUMMER TRAVELERS.
International Steam-ship Company's Line of Steamers
TO EASTERN PORTS, NEW BRUNSWICK, NOVA SCOTIA, PRINCE EDWARD'S ISLAND, &c., &c.
The steamers NEW-YORK and CITY OF PORTLAND will, until Sept. 15, leave Boston at 8 A. M. and Portland at 6 P. M., every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, for EASTPORT, Me. and ST. JOHN, N. B., forwarding passengers by connecting lines to Calais, Me., St. Andrews, Fredericton, Shediac, Miramichi, and Bathurst, N. B.; Truro, Pictou, Digby, Annapolis, Kentville, Windsor, and Halifax, N. S.; Summerside and Charlottetown, P. E. I. The steamers are first class in every respect; the climate of the region to which they run is delightfully cool and invigorating, and the expenses of travel very moderate. For circular with description of the route, and any further information, apply to
W. H. KILBY, Agent, Long Wharf, Boston, Mass.
And Commercial Wharf, Boston, Mass.

NEW-YORK, HAVANA, & MEXICAN MAIL S. S. LINE
Steamers leave Pier No. 3 North River, at 3 P. M.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.
CITY OF HAVANA, PHILLIPS.....Saturday, July 14
CITY OF VERA CRUZ, DEARER.....Wednesday, July 18
CITY OF NEW-YORK, TEDDEMAN.....Wednesday, July 25

FOR VERA CRUZ AND NEW-ORLEANS.
Via Havana. Progreso. Champeachy Tuxpan. Tampico.
CITY OF HAVANA, PHILLIPS.....Saturday, July 14
Steamers will leave New-Orleans July 22 and Aug. 12
for Vera Cruz and all the above ports.
For freight or passage apply to
F. ALEXANDER & SONS, Nos. 31 and 33 Broadway.

HAMBURG American Packet Company's Line, for PLYMOUTH, CHERBOURG, and HAMBURG.
WELLERT.....July 19 | LESSING.....Aug. 2
SUEVIA.....July 26 | HERDER.....Aug. 9
Rates of passage to Plymouth, London, Cherbourg, Hamburg, and all points in England: First Cabin, $100, gold; Second Cabin, $60, gold; Steerage, $30, currency.
KUNHARDT & CO., C. B. RICHARD & BOAS,
General Agents, 61 Broadway, N. Y. General Passenger Agents, 61 Broadway, N. Y.

SHIPPING.

STATE LINE.
NEW-YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, DUBLIN, BELFAST, AND LONDONDERRY.

These first-class full-powered steamers will sail from Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st.
STATE OF GEORGIA.....Thursday, July 19
STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA.....Thursday, July 26
STATE OF NEVADA.....Thursday, Aug. 2
STATE OF VIRGINIA.....Thursday, Aug. 9
First cabin, $80 and $70, according to accommodations; return tickets at reduced rates. Second cabin, $45; return tickets at reduced rates. Steerage $26.
Apply to
AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Agents,
No. 72 Broadway, New-York.
STEERAGE tickets at No. 45 Broadway, and at the company's pier, foot of Canal-st., North River.

THE AMERICAN STEAM-SHIP COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.
PHILADELPHIA AND LIVERPOOL LINE.
The only Transatlantic Line sailing under the American flag. Sailing every Thursday from Philadelphia and Wednesday from Liverpool.

THE RED STAR LINE.
Carrying the Belgian and United States Mails. Sailing semi-monthly alternately from Philadelphia and New-York. Direct and only
TO ANTWERP.

For rates of passage and other information apply to
PETER WRIGHT & SONS, General Agents,
No. 307 Walnut-st., Philadelphia, and No. 52 Broadway, New-York.
JNO. McDONALD, Agt., No. 8 Battery-place.

NATIONAL LINE—Piers 44 and 51 North River.
FOR LONDON.
GREECE.....THURSDAY, July 19, 10 A. M.
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
Spain...July 14, 8:30 A. M. | Egypt.....July 28, 8 A. M.
The Queen July 21, 2 P.M. | Italy.....Saturday, Aug. 4
Cabin and steerage passage, and drafts from $1 upward, issued at very low rates. Company's offices No. 69 Broadway. F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY.
The splendid mail steamers of this company between New-York and Havre,
Calling at PLYMOUTH (G. B.) for the landing of Passengers,
Will sail from Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Morton-st., every Wednesday, beginning with
*VILLE DE PARIS, Durand, Wednesday, July 18, 11 A.M.
LABRADOR, Sanglier, Wednesday, July 25, 6 A. M.
FRANCE, Trudelle, Wednesday, Aug. 1, 9 A. M.
Rates of passage greatly reduced.
LOUIS DE BEBIAN, Agent, No. 55 Broadway.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA
DIRECT MAIL LINE.
These first-class steam-ships sail regularly at 3 P. M. from Pier No. 13 North River, as follows:
CLYDE.....SATURDAY, July 21
COLUMBUS.....WEDNESDAY, Aug. 1
Accommodations unsurpassed. For freight or passage apply to WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling Green. McKELLER, LULING & CO., Agents in Havana.

FOR HAVANA.—THE NEW IRON MAIL steamer NIAGARA, Capt. Thomas S. Curtis, will sail from Pier No. 21 East River, on THURSDAY, July 19, at 3 o'clock. Has unsurpassed accommodations for passengers. JAMES E. WARD & CO., Agents,
No. 113 Wall-st.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, No. 91 Duane-st., corner Broadway.

RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.
GREAT TRUNK LINE
AND UNITED STATES MAIL ROUTE.
On and after June 25, 1877,
Trains leave New-York, via Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets Ferries, as follows:
Express for Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West and South, with Pullman Palace Cars attached, 9 A. M., 6 and 8:30 P. M., daily.
For Williamsport, Lock Haven, Corry, and Erie, at 8:30 P. M., connecting at Corry for Titusville, Petroleum Centre, and the Oil Regions. For Williamsport and Lock Haven, 9 A. M.
For Baltimore, Washington, and the South, "Limited Washington Express" of Pullman Parlor Cars, daily, except Sunday, 9:30 A. M.; arrive Washington, 4:10 P. M. Regular at 8:20 A. M., 1, 6, and 8:30 P. M. Sunday, 6 and 8:30 P. M.
Express for Philadelphia, 7:30, 8:20, 9, (9:30 Limited,) 10:30 A. M., 1, 4, 5, 6, 7, and 8:30 P. M. Sunday, 9 A. M., 5, 6, 7, and 8:30 P. M. Emigrant and second-class, 7 P. M.
For trains to Newark, Elizabeth, Rahway, Princeton, Trenton, Perth Amboy, Flemington, Belvidere, and other points, see local schedules at all Ticket Offices.
Trains arrive: From Pittsburg, 6:50 and 10:40 A. M. and 12:20 P. M., daily; 10:10 A. M. and 6:50 P. M., daily, except Monday. From Washington and Baltimore, 6:50, 10:05 A. M., 4:10, 5:10, and 10:10 P. M. Sunday, 6:50, 10:40 A. M. From Philadelphia, 5:05, 6:50, 8:10, 10:10, 10:40, 11:50 A. M., 2:10, 4:10, 5:10, 6:50, 8:40, 10:10, and 10:20 P. M. Sunday, 5:05, 6:50, 10:40, 11:50 A. M.; 6:50 and 10:20 P. M.
Ticket Offices, Nos. 526 and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts.; No. 4 Court-st., Brooklyn; Nos. 114, 116, and 118 Hudson-st., Hoboken; Depot, Jersey City. Emigrant Ticket Office, No. 8 Battery-place.
FRANK THOMSON, General Manager. L. P. FARMER, General Passenger Agent.

TO PHILADELPHIA
via
PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.
THE OLD-ESTABLISHED ROUTE AND SHORT LINE between
NEW-YORK AND PHILADELPHIA.
13 Through Trains each way daily. 3 Depots in Philadelphia, 2 in New-York.
Double track, the most Improved Equipment, and the Fastest Time consistent with absolute safety.
On and after June 25, 1877,
Express Trains leave New-York, via Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets Ferries, as follows:
7:30, 8:20, 9, (9:30 limited,) 10:30 A. M., 1, 4, 5, 6, 7, and 8:30 P. M. Sunday, 9 A. M., 5, 6, 7, and 8:30 P. M.
Returning, trains leave Philadelphia 3:35, 6, 7:30, 8, 8:30, and 11 A. M., (Limited Express, 1:35 P. M.,) 2, 4, 5:30, 7, and 7:35 P. M., and 12 Midnight. On Sunday, 3:35, 8, 8:30 A. M., 4, 7:35, P. M., and 12 Midnight.
Ticket Offices, Nos. 526 and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts.; No. 4 Court-st., Brooklyn; Nos. 114, 116, and 118 Hudson-st., Hoboken; Depot, Jersey City. Emigrant Ticket Office, No. 8 Battery-place.
FRANK THOMSON, L. P. FARMER,
General Manager. General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN AND HARTFORD RAILROAD.
Commencing July 1, 1877, through trains will leave Grand Central Depot:
8:00 A. M., Western Express, with drawing-room car to Rochester; also to St. Albans.
9:00 A. M., Special Saratoga Express, drawing-room cars, through to Montreal.
10:30 A. M., Special Chicago and Western Express, with drawing-room cars to Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo, and Niagara Falls; also, drawing-room car through to Richfield Springs.
11:30 A. M., Northern and Western Express, with drawing-room cars for Saratoga.
3:30 P. M., Special Saratoga Express. Connects at East Albany for principal stations to Syracuse.
4:00 P. M., Albany and Troy Express. Stops at Sing Sing, Peekskill, and all stations north, except Livingston.
6:00 P. M., St. Louis Express, with sleeping cars for St. Louis, running through every day in the week; also, sleeping-cars for Watertown, Canandaigua, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and for Montreal via Saratoga.
8:30 P. M., Pacific Express, daily, with sleeping cars, for Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Cleveland, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, and to Montreal via St. Albans.
11:00 P. M., Express, with sleeping cars, for Albany and Troy. Way trains as per local Time Tables.
Tickets for sale at Nos. 232, 261, and 413 Broadway, and at Western Express Company's offices, No. 7 Parkplace, 785 and 942 Broadway, New-York, and 333 Washington-st., Brooklyn.
C. B. MEEKER, General Passenger Agent.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.—FERRY-BOATS Hamilton leave New-York from James-slip 30 minutes, and from 34th-st., East River, 15 minutes previous to departure of trains. No boats from James-slip after 7 P. M. On Sunday from 34th-st. only. Trains leave Long Island City as follows: For Greenport, Sag Harbor, &c., 8:44, 9:03 A. M., 3:30, 4:06 P. M.; Sundays, 4:40 A. M. For Patchogue, &c., at 9:03 A. M., 2, 4:45, 5:23, 6:03 P. M. Sundays, 9:15 A. M., 6:35 P. M. For Babylon, &c., at 7:30, 8:44, 9:03, 11:30 A. M., 2, 4:24, 4:45, 5:23, 6:03 P. M.; Sundays, 9:15 A. M., 6:35 P. M. For Port Jefferson, &c., at 10 A. M., 3:30, 5:05 P. M. Sundays, 9:30 A. M., 4:30 P. M. For Northport, at 10 A. M., 3:30, 4:24, 5:05, 6:42 P. M.; Sundays, 9:30 A. M., 6:30 P. M. For Locust Valley, &c., at 8:44, 11:30 A. M., 3:30, 4:24, 5:05, 6:42 P. M.; Sundays, 9:30 A. M., 6:30 P. M. For Rockaway Beach, &c., at 9, 10:20, 11:30 A. M., 1:30, 3:30, 4:24, 5:05, 5:43 P. M., 7 P. M. to Far Rockaway only;—Sundays at 9:15 10, 11 A. M., 1:30, 3:30, 6:30 P. M.; 9:35 to Far Rockaway only. Main trains for Flushing, College Point, &c., as per time table. Ticket offices in New-York at James-slip and Thirty-fourth-street Ferries; at the offices of Westcott's Long Island Express Company, No. 7 Park-place, 785 Broadway, No. 942 Broadway, Grand Central Depot, 42d-st. In Brooklyn, No. 333 Washington-st. In Brooklyn, E. D., No. 79 4th-st. By purchasing tickets at any of the above offices baggage can be checked from residence to destination.

LONG BRANCH AND PHILADELPHIA VIA NEW-JERSEY SOUTHERN R. R.
Commencing June 18, 1877, steamers leave New-York, Pier No. 4 North River, foot Rector-st., connecting at Sandy Hook with trains for Long Branch, 6:20, 9:30, 10:40 A. M., 3:45, 5, and 6:15 P. M.
Ocean Grove, 9:30 A. M. and 3:45 P. M.
Philadelphia and Toms River, 6:20, 9:30, A. M., and 3:45 P. M.; Sea-side Park, Barnegat, and Beach Haven, 6:20 A. M. and 3:45 P. M.; Vineland, Bridgeton, Atlantic City, and Cape May, 9:30 A. M.; Sundays, for Long Branch, 9:30 A. M.
W. S. SNEDEN, General Manager.

ERIE RAILWAY.
Summer Arrangement of through trains. From Chambers-Street Depot. (For 23d-st. see note below.)
9:00 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Cincinnati and Chicago Day Express. Drawing-room coaches to Buffalo.
10:45 A. M. daily, except Sundays, Express Mail for Buffalo and the West. Sleeping coach to Buffalo.
7:00 P. M., daily. Pacific Express to the West. Sleeping coaches through to Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cincinnati, and Chicago without change. Hotel dining-coaches to Chicago.
7:00 P. M., except Sundays, Western Emigrant train.
Above trains leave Twenty-third-Street Ferry at 8:45 and 10:15 A. M., and 6:45 P. M.
For local trains see time tables and cards in hotels and depots. JNO. N. ABBOTT, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—Commencing July 1, 1877, through trains will leave Grand Central Depot
8:00 A. M. Western Express, with drawing-room car to Rochester; also to St. Albans.
9:00 A. M., Special Saratoga Express, drawing-room cars, through to Montreal.
10:30 A. M., Special Chicago and Western Express, with drawing-room cars to Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo, and Niagara Falls; also, drawing-room car through to Richfield Springs.
11:30 A. M., Northern and Western Express, with drawing-room cars for Saratoga.
3:30 P. M., Special Saratoga Express. Connects at East Albany for principal stations to Syracuse.
4:00 P. M., Albany and Troy Express. Stops at Sing Sing, Peekskill, and all stations north, except Livingston.
6:00 P. M., St. Louis Express, with sleeping cars for St. Louis, running through every day in the week; also, sleeping-cars for Watertown, Canandaigua, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and for Montreal via Saratoga.
8:30 P. M., Pacific Express, daily, with sleeping cars, for Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Cleveland, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, and to Montreal via St. Albans.
11:00 P. M., Express, with sleeping cars, for Albany and Troy. Way trains as per local Time Tables.
Tickets for sale at Nos. 232, 261, and 413 Broadway, and at Western Express Company's offices, No. 7 Park-place, 785 and 942 Broadway, New-York, and 333 Washington-st., Brooklyn.
C. B. MEEKER, General Passenger Agent.

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RAILROADS.

LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD.
ARRANGEMENT PASSENGER TRAINS. JAN 1, 1877.
Leave depots, foot of Cortlandt and Desbrosses sts., at 6:30 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Sayre, Elmira, Ithaca, Auburn, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and the West. Pullman's sleeping coaches attached.
General Eastern office corner Church and Cortlandt sts., CHARLES H. CUMMINGS, Agent.
ROBERT H. SAYRE, Superintendent and Engineer.

TO THE WHITE MOUNTAINS.
THROUGH BY DAYLIGHT.
On and after July 9, through cars for the White Mountains will leave Grand Central Depot, via New-York, New-Haven and Hartford Railroad, at 8:05 A. M., arriving at Fabyan's at 8:25 P. M.
Ask for tickets via Connecticut River Line.

WICKFORD RAILROAD ROUTE TO NEWPORT, R. I.—Passengers for this line take 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M. express trains from Grand Central Depot, arriving at 4:18 and 8 P. M. at Newport.
THEODORE WARREN, Superintendent.

STEAMBOATS.

THE NEW
PROVIDENCE LINE
TO BOSTON, via Providence Direct.
A WHOLE NIGHT'S REST.
ONLY 42 MILES OF RAIL. TIME 60 MINUTES.
The magnificent new steamer
MASSACHUSETTS,
("The Palace Steamer of the World,")
and the world-renowned steamer
RHODE ISLAND,
("The Queen of the Sound,")
Leave daily (Sundays excepted) from Pier No. 29 N. R., foot of Warren-st., at 5 P. M., arriving at PROVIDENCE at 9 A. M., and BOSTON 7 A. M. No intermediate landings between New-York and Providence.
THE OLD RELIABLE STONINGTON LINE,
FOR BOSTON AND ALL POINTS EAST,
at 5 P. M. daily from Pier No. 33 N. R., foot of Jay-st.

THE GREAT
FALL RIVER LINE
FOR BOSTON,
And all points EAST, via NEWPORT and FALL RIVER.
The mammoth palace steamers
BRISTOL AND PROVIDENCE,
LARGEST, HANDSOMEST, AND MOST COSTLY STEAMERS IN THE WORLD. Full night's rest. No midnight changes. Five morning trains Fall River to Boston. Steamers leave New-York daily at 5 P. M. (Sundays July 1 to Sept. 2, inclusive,) from Pier No. 28, N. R., foot of Murray-st. GRAND PROMENADE CONCERTS every evening. Tickets and State Rooms secured at all principal hotels and ticket offices, at the Pier, and on steamers. BORDEN & LOVELL, Agents,
GEO. L. CONNOR, Gen'l Pass. Agent.

OAK BLUFFS,
MARTHA'S VINEYARD,
AND
NANTUCKET.
NEW AND DIRECT ROUTE BETWEEN
NEW-YORK AND THESE GREAT
SUMMER RESORTS OF NEW-ENGLAND,
VIA
FALL RIVER LINE
AND WOODS HOLE.
Leave New-York from Pier No. 28 N. R. at 5 P. M. daily, (Sundays included.) Arrive at Oak Bluffs 8:30 A. M., and Nantucket 11:30 A. M. the next day.
3 TO 6 HOURS AHEAD OF OTHER LINES.
New-York to Oak Bluffs, $5; Excursion tickets, $9. New-York to Nantucket, $6; Excursion tickets, $10.
Returning, leave Nantucket, 1:15 P. M.; Oak Bluffs, 4 P. M.; arriving in New-York, 6:30 A. M. the next day.
GEORGE L. CONNOR, BORDEN & LOVELL,
General Passenger Agent. Agents.

ALBANY BOAT---PEOPLE'S LINE.

The elegant steamers DREW and ST. JOHN leave Pier No. 41 North River EVERY WEEK DAY at 6 P. M., connecting at Albany with express trains for
SARATOGA,
LAKE GEORGE,
LAKE CHAMPLAIN,
THE ADIRONDACK AND
WHITE MOUNTAINS,
and all favorite Summer Resorts North and West.
FARE ONLY $1 50.
Messina's String Bands accompany each steamer.
S. E. MAYO, General Passenger Agent.

SEA BIRD, CAPT. H. B. PARKER.
FOR RED BANK, foot of Franklin-st.

LEAVE NEW-YORK.		LEAVE RED BANK.	
Sunday, 8th	8:00 A. M.	Sunday, 8th	4 A. M.
Monday, 9th	3:00 P. M.	Monday, 9th	7 A. M.
Tuesday, 10th	3:00 P. M.	Tuesday, 10th	7 A. M.
Wednesday, 11th	3:30 P. M.	Wednesday, 11th	7 A. M.
Thursday, 12th	4:00 P. M.	Thursday, 12th	7 A. M.
Saturday, 14th	11:00 A. M.	Friday, 13th	7 A. M.
Sunday, 15th	8:30 A. M.	Saturday, 14th	6 P. M.

HELEN—CAPT. J. S. THROCKMORTON.
FOR RED BANK, from Franklin-st.

LEAVE NEW-YORK.		LEAVE RED BANK.	
Saturday, 7th	3 P. M.	Saturday, 7th	9:30 A. M.
Tuesday, 10th	9 A. M.	Monday, 9th	3:00 P. M.
Wednesday, 11th	9 A. M.	Tuesday, 10th	3:00 P. M.
Thursday, 12th	9 A. M.	Wednesday, 11th	3:00 P. M.
Friday, 13th	9 A. M.	Thursday, 12th	3:00 P. M.
Saturday, 14th	3 P. M.	Friday, 13th	3:00 P. M.
Monday, 16th	3 P. M.	Monday, 16th	6:30 A. M.

ALBANY AND TROY BY DAY BOATS.—C. VANDENBURGH and DAY LINE.—NEW leave Vestry-street Pier, N. R., at 8:45, and 24th-st. at 9 A. M., landing at Nyack Ferry, West Point, Newburg, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Sangerties, Catskill and Hudson. Close connection with New-York Central Railroad for the West, and with Express trains for Saratoga, Montreal, and other points north. To West Point and Newburg, returning same day, $1. Tickets or coupons good on Hudson River Railroad are received on board for passage.

NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, SPRINGFIELD, AND WHITE MOUNTAINS, NORTH, EAST, AND INTERMEDIATE POINTS.—Steamers leave Pier No. 25 E. R. daily (Sundays excepted) at 3 P. M. (23d-st., E. R., at 3:15 P. M.) and 11 P. M., connecting with special trains at New-Haven for Meriden, Hartford, Springfield, &c. Tickets sold and baggage checked at 944 Broadway, New-York, and 4 Court-st., Brooklyn. Excursion to New-Haven and return, $1 50.

CITIZENS' LINE STEAMERS FOR TROY and SARATOGA, connecting with all railroad lines North, East, and West. FARE LOWER THAN BY ANY OTHER ROUTE. The entirely new and magnificent steamers CITY OF TROY and SARATOGA leave daily (Saturdays excepted) at 5 P. M., from Pier No. 49 N. R., foot of Leroy-st. Through tickets sold and baggage checked to all points.
JOSEPH CORNELL, Superintendent.

1877.—LLOYD'S DOCK, OYSTER BAY, LAURELTON, JONES' DOCK. (Cold Spring.) Long Island.—The new and fast steamer J. B. SCHUYLER, Capt. J. L. Clark, will leave New-York daily (Sundays excepted) for the above places, from Pier No. 16 East River, foot of Wall-st., at 3:45 P. M.; foot of 33d-st., East River, at 4 P. M. Stages will connect at Lloyd's Dock for Huntington. Tickets to all landings, 60 cents; excursion tickets, $1.

FOR NORWALK AND DANBURY DAILY.—Steamer ADELPHI leaves Brooklyn, (Jewell's Dock,) 2:30 P. M.; Pier No. 37 East River, 2:45 P. M., and 3d-st., 3 P. M., connecting with Danbury and New-Haven Railroads. Reduced fare. 35 cents. Excursion tickets, 50 cents.

RONDOUT AND KINGSTON.—LANDING AT Newburg, Poughkeepsie, Highland Falls, (West Point,) Cornwall, Marlboro', Milton, Newburg, connecting with Ulster and Delaware Railroad, steam-boats JAMES W. BALDWIN and THOMAS CORNELL, from pier foot of Spring-st., North River, daily at 4 P. M.
WM. M. ST. JOHN,
Vice-President and Secretary.

ESTABLISHED 1787.
KNICKERBOCKER FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, OF NEW-YORK, OFFICE NO. 64 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK, July 11, 1877.
AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS held this day, the usual semi-annual dividend of Five per Cent. on the capital stock of the company was declared, payable on and after July 16, 1877.
The transfer-books will be closed from this date until the 16th inst.
E. W. ALBRO, Secretary.

OFFICE GREAT WESTERN (MARINE) INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 50 WALL-ST.
NEW-YORK, July 12, 1877.
A REGULAR MEETING OF THE BOARD of Directors, held this day, a semi-annual cash dividend of Five per Cent. on the capital stock of the company was declared, payable on and after 19th inst. Transfer-books will be closed until that date.
WM. T. LOCKWOOD, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE ONTARIO SILVER MINING COMPANY, No. 31 BROAD-ST., July 10, 1877.
THE REGULAR MONTHLY DIVIDEND (No. 7) of Fifty Cents, gold, per share upon the capital stock of this company has been declared for June, payable at the office of the transfer agents, Wells,

JOHN H. KEYSER BANKRUPT

TROUBLES OF THE RING PLUMBER.

A PETITION IN VOLUNTARY BANKRUPTCY TO BE FILED THIS MORNING—HIS ASSETS AND LIABILITIES—THE CAUSES WHICH HAVE LED TO HIS FINANCIAL DIFFICULTIES—A STATEMENT BY MR. KEYSER—HISTORY OF THE ASSIGNMENT OF HIS PROPERTY TO JACKSON S. SCHULTZ.

John H. Keyser, the Ring plumber, is to file a petition in voluntary bankruptcy in the United States District Court this morning. His liabilities, as sworn to by him before Register Dwight, amount to over $180,000, and his assets to nothing.

He has, he says, sustained great losses since the Ring disclosures in 1871. In September of that year he mortgaged his residence, No. 183 Second-avenue, for a loan of $10,000, and subsequently, from time to time, he mortgaged all his real estate, resulting in foreclosures and great sacrifices. In addition to this, he has lost heavily on uninsured property owned by him in Chicago, St. Louis, and Greenpoint, Long Island. His liabilities, as appear from the schedules accompanying his petition, are as follows:

William J. Keyser	$77,207 50
James R. Ingersoll	21,972 00
Keyser Stove Works	15,000 00
William Huston	12,225 00
Dry Dock Savings Bank	12,000 00
Elias A. D. Tweed and Richard Tweed, wife and son of William M. Tweed	500 006
John Reagan	5,078 00
Ella Shook	4,626 00
William Frazier	4,500 00
James Gregory	3,500 00
Van Brunt estate	3,500 00
Thomas M. Hooker	3,245 00
Frederick Michel	2,500 00
Miscellaneous	8,193 00
Total	$180,051 50

William J. Keyser, the largest creditor, is a brother of the bankrupt, and, it is claimed, has made advances in large amounts to the petitioner from time to time. Ingersoll's claim is put down as a judgment obtained against Keyser for money loaned, and is for money advanced to Tweed, on account of Keyser, to help legislation at Albany. The Keyser Stove Works, which, it is stated, are carried on by a manufacturing company, Keyser being merely a salaried employe, makes its claim for money and materials alleged to have been advanced or sold on credit to Keyser. The claim of the Dry Dock Savings Bank is for a deficiency upon the foreclosure of a mortgage for $20,000. The indebtedness to Mrs. Tweed and her son Richard is for a deficiency on leasehold property at No. 109 East Ninth-street, which Keyser was obliged by Tweed to lease at an extravagant rent; and the debt to the Van Brunt estate is also for a deficiency on leasehold property. The assets set forth are purely nominal, consisting mainly of a piece of land in the Catskill Mountains valued at $300, and his residence, valued at $12,000, which is mortgaged for $18,000.

Mr. Keyser, in conversation with a TIMES reporter last evening, said that the above figures constituted a correct statement of his financial position, and then went on to say that he had never known "a worse wronged man" than himself. Innumerable false statements had been made against him, one of which was that he had burned his books and accounts on being told by Andrew J. Garvey of the Ring disclosures. He had no assets whatever except the money the City and County owed him, which amounted to about $260,000. He could do nothing himself about prosecuting the recovery of these claims, as the matter was now entirely out of his hands, but he did not know what his Assignee in bankruptcy might do when appointed. The City owed him $80,000 for hard and valuable work done by him since the Ring exposures in July, 1871, and was indebted to him $30,000 more for moneys collected by the Controller upon assessments which had been paid by private parties for work done by him. These were assessments collected from property-owners for castings, &c., furnished by him for culverts, man-holes, sewer repairs, &c., all necessary materials, furnished at a fair price since the Ring disclosures He said that the City and County owed him this amount of $260,000, over and above any and every claim that they might have against him. This has been tested and shown to be true by an investigation made by Controller Green in 1875, and yet he had been refused a settlement. He had offered to prove the same facts to the present Controller, but could not get a hearing. Mr. Keyser, who seemed very despondent, said he was utterly without means, his home and furniture even being in the hands of the Sheriff, and he did not know what the end would be.

The history of the assignment of Mr. Keyser's property to Jackson S. Schultz is rather an intricate one. In reference thereto, Mr. Schultz yesterday made substantially the following statement: It must be remembered, in the first place, that the suits against Tweed, based on the charges of forgery, have Keyser's bills for their basis, and the suit of the City now pending against the Broadway Bank for over $500,000 also rests on the same basis. The assignment was in reality for other purposes than appear on the surface. When the charges were first made in THE TIMES that the Tweed Ring were stealing the enormous sums they did, Keyser went to Controller Connolly to inquire about the matter. He knew that he had not received the immense amounts of money which his bills showed, and he asked Connolly for permission to examine the vouchers, which was given. Keyser spent the whole afternoon in selecting and examining the vouchers, and when it was time to lock up the office he asked the clerk to put the pile of papers in a drawer, apart from the other bills, so that he could get at them easily next day. The clerk did so, and that night the celebrated burglary took place, and the whole pile of vouchers left in the regular place were stolen. When it became known to the counsel for the people against the Ring men that Keyser's vouchers were saved, it was at once seen that it would be of the utmost importance to secure him as evidence against Tweed and the rest, and especially to secure his books, bills, vouchers, and other papers. Negotiations were opened for this purpose, and as the best way of doing it the assignment was made to Mr. Schultz, which of course had the effect of putting all the documents into safe hands. Examination being made of Keyser's books, it was found that he had claims against the City for unpaid bills to the amount of nearly $300,000; and that he also had claims against various members of the Ring for work done for them as individuals, amounted to about half as much more. This being the case, it was suggested that he should make a supplementary assignment of these also, leaving it to the Assignee to collect as much of these debts as possible, his chances of getting the money being much better than Keyser's. As to Keyser's claims against the City, the matter stood thus: The Assignee, on behalf of Keyser, and Controller Green, on behalf of the City, were each to look over and examine all the work done by Keyser, to put the price down at a fair valuation to be made by experts, and if it could be shown that Keyser had overcharged for his work, the amount of such overcharge was to be deducted from the amount of the unpaid bills. Controller Green did have such a valuation made by Architect Hatfield, and on the other hand, Mr. Schultz had Keyser's books made up by an expert accountant, and the claims thus made up and systematized, were submitted to Mr. Green. There the matter rests to this day. Controller Green never brought the case to a settlement, always advising delay until the Ring suits of all kinds should be finally settled. Thus far for one branch of the assignment case. In respects that of the supplementary assignment of claims against individuals, the matter stands somewhat in this way: When the assignment was made Mr. Schultz proceeded to collect as much as he could of them. He did succeed in collecting about $60,000, one-half or thereabouts from Tweed; but the second assignment so tied up Keyser's financial resources that he had to be assisted in some way or he would soon have gone into bankruptcy. This the people's lawyers did not desire; they wanted him kept in good heart while the long and troublesome law proceedings were going on. An arrangement was therefore made by which Keyser was paid various sums as his necessities called for from the fund in the hands of the Assignee collected on the private claims. As security for this certain mortgages were taken on real estate he owned, but in each case it seems they were second mortgages, for Keyser does not appear to have had at this time any unincumbered property. Nearly or quite all this property has since been sold under foreclosure, at prices very much below its real value; and the Assignee's fund being apparently exhausted, and misfortunes of all kinds having happened one after the other to Mr. Keyser, he has been unable to stave off the evil day any longer, and has gone into bankruptcy. The prosecution of his claim against the City, if made at all, will now have to be made by the Assignee in bankruptcy.

The foregoing statement of Mr. Schultz does not exactly correspond with his announcements during the Ring fight. In THE TIMES of Oct. 7, 1871, appears the following:

At a very enthusiastic meeting of the Executive Committee of the Citizens' and Tax-payers' Association, held last evening, Mr. Jackson S. Schultz announced that John H. Keyser, to whom, with others, such enormous amounts had been paid from the City and county, had made an assignment to him of property estimated at $600,000, in trust, to repay out of the proceeds of the same all sums of money which he might have improperly received from the City and County of New-York, and had given full information touching his pecuniary transactions which he wished to be made public."

In justice to Mr. Schultz the following paragraph, taken from a letter by Mr. John H. Keyser, published in THE TIMES of Oct. 8, 1871, is reproduced:

"The published accounts charged that I have received upward of $2,000,000 from the Treasury. Among the warrants which purport to have been paid to me for county warrants, there are upward of $800,000 which I never received nor saw, and the indorsements on which, in my name, are clear and unmistakable forgeries. It was, nevertheless, urged by many who have long been my personal friends that I may have been in some matters negligent, and that I might be held to a responsibility to the City on that account, and to meet the charges that I intend to abscond and defraud the City out of any claims which might, in any event, be found against me. I assigned property sufficient to cover any such claim, in trust, to discharge it when properly established. I did so, however, claiming, and I still claim, that the result of an accounting will show that the City is indebted to me, and not I to the City."

THE SILK-SMUGGLING CASES.

AN IMPORTANT SEIZURE OF BOOKS AND PAPERS BY SPECIAL AGENT BRACKETT.

The confessions made by several of the members of the silk and lace smuggling ring, arrested by Special Agent Brackett, are leading to important results. Through the information thus gained three trunks, containing a mass of books and papers, were found by Capt. Brackett concealed in a dwelling-house in North Moore-street, and was examined yesterday in the United States District Attorney's office. They consisted of invoices, bills of lading, canceled checks, and private letters, but nothing further could be learned respecting their contents beyond the fact that they involve several mercantile houses which are suspected of having dealt in the smuggled silks and laces. They are to be used to secure the arrest of implicated parties and as evidence against them on the prosecution. It was thought that some of these parties would be arrested last evening, but up to an early hour this morning none of them had been brought to Ludlow-Street Jail. Capt. Brackett expects to have an interview with Secretary Sherman early next week, and report in detail in reference to the work he has accomplished. He says that it was the fear that he would get possession of this evidence which induced the strenuous efforts recently made to effect his removal.

THE LICENSE QUESTION.

OPINION OF CORPORATION COUNSEL WHITNEY—THE EXCISE COMMISSIONERS AUTHORIZED TO GRANT LICENSES FOR THE SALE OF ALE AND BEER.

Corporation Counsel Whitney yesterday rendered an important decision upholding the right of the Excise Commissioners to grant licenses for the sale of ale and beer to persons other than inn, tavern, and hotel keepers. The Court of Appeals decided recently that the sale of liquor to be drank on the premises could not be licensed or authorized by the Excise Board, except in the cases mentioned. The Excise Board then applied to the Corporation Counsel to ascertain whether, in his opinion, the decision of the Court of Appeals applies to the sale of ale and beer. Mr. Whitney answers this question in the negative. In his opinion he says:

"The act of 1857 does not in terms refer to ale or beer. Section 4 of chapter 856 of the Laws of 1869, amending said act of 1857, should be held to apply to the sale of ale or beer, except so much thereof as forbids the granting of licenses to any person except to such persons as propose to keep an inn, tavern, or hotel; and the Commissioners of Excise were, in their discretion, authorized to grant licenses for the sale of ale or beer to other persons than those who proposed to keep an inn, tavern, or hotel. Section 3 of said chapter 856 declared that nothing in that act should apply to the Metropolitan Police District. At the time of the passage of said act of 1869 the City of New-York was a part of the Metropolitan Police District, and the sale of intoxicating liquors in it was regulated by an act passed April 14, 1866. Said act of April 14, 1866, was, however, repealed by section 6, of chapter 175 of the Laws of 1870, and said section 6 further declared that the act of 1857, (including, of course, the above amendment of 1869,) should be and remain in full force and effect throughout the whole of this State.' It seems to me, therefore, that the provisions of section 4, of said act of 1869, are in force in this City, and that the Board of Excise can grant licenses to persons other than inn, tavern, and hotel keepers to sell ale and beer to be drank on the premises."

DID HE COMMIT SUICIDE?

A MEDICAL MAN FOUND DEAD IN FRENCH'S HOTEL—CIRCUMSTANCES WHICH LEAD TO THE BELIEF THAT HE TOOK HIS OWN LIFE.

Dr. Edward M. Stein, a native of Germany, 38 years of age, was found dead yesterday afternoon in a room at French's Hotel, under circumstances which lead to the belief that he committed suicide. The Doctor lived with his step-mother at No. 151 East Eighty-seventh-street, and had not practiced his profession for several years, owing to ill-health resulting from exposure during the war. He graduated from the University of Pennsylvania in 1860, and soon after was appointed Assistant Surgeon in the United States Navy. He was on board a turreted monitor when it was sunk in Mobile Bay in 1864, and crawled out of the turret as the vessel was sinking beneath the water. He was pulled into a boat by a sailor and rescued. His health was ruined by the exposure, and he was soon after placed on the retired list with a pension of $100 per month. He then came to this City and took up his abode with his father and step-mother, contributing his pension to the support of the family. About two years ago his father, who was a homeopathic practitioner, left his home, and since that time nothing has been seen or heard of him. About the same time Stein lost the sight of his right eye from choroiditis, and Dr. Knapp, who attended him, told him he was likely to lose the sight of the other eye. This rendered him very despondent, and he frequently threatened to commit suicide. On the 19th of May last he was found in his room in a comatose condition, and Dr. N. M. Freeman, of East Eighty-sixth-street, found him suffering from opium poisoning. After a great deal of trouble he was restored to consciousness, and he then admitted that he had taken the poison with suicidal intent. About a month subsequently he attempted to sever the radial artery with a scalpel, but only succeeded in inflicting a slight wound on the right wrist. Yesterday morning he left home at about 9 o'clock with $10 in his pocket. Between 1 and 2 P. M. he called at French's Hotel, and asked Charles H. Hallock, the book-keeper, for a quiet room. He registered "E. M. Stein, M. D., N. Y.," and was assigned Room No. 58, on the third floor, for which he paid $1. Shortly after 5 o'clock the chamber-maid on entering the room found Dr. Stein lying dead on the floor. An examination of the body failed to reveal the cause of death, and Coroner Woltman directed the body to be taken to the Morgue, where an autopsy will be made to ascertain whether the Doctor committed suicide.

A GANG OF THIEVES CAPTURED.

A family named Deitzell, living at Ten-Mile-Run, near New-Brunswick, N. J., and which consists of Casper Deitzell, aged 50, and his five sons, has long been regarded as little better than an organized gang of thieves. Their isolation from the rest of the community has been a sort of protection to them, but lately they have become so bold in their operations as to lead to a determination on the part of the residents of the vicinity to drive them out or bring them to punishment. To this end a warrant was obtained by a farmer named Gibson, from whom they had stolen about 150 bushels of oats, and placed in the hands of Constable Johnson, of Somerset County. Johnson called on several neighboring farmers to assist him, and the party lay in wait for the Deitzells near their house for several nights. Early Wednesday morning the Deitzells appeared, and an attempt was at once made to arrest them. They resisted the officers, and in the fracas which ensued Martin Deitzell was shot in both legs and severely wounded. After a desperate fight Caspar, the old man, and Adam, one of the sons, were captured, but while the officers were attending to Martin's wounds Adam escaped. The constable then sent to New-Brunswick for the aid of the Police, and during the day Adam and another brother were captured at their home. Yesterday the whole party was lodged in the Somerset County Jail, at Somerville, with the exception of Caspar, who was sent to New-Brunswick, his offense of resisting the officers and assault having been committed in Middlesex.

THE ORANGEMEN'S CELEBRATION.

The representatives of the Orange lodges of this City and Brooklyn celebrated the anniversary of the battle of the Boyne yesterday by having a picnic at Dudley's Grove, on the Hudson. The members of the Brooklyn lodges, numbering about 400, embarked at Fulton Ferry shortly after 7 o'clock. The New-York delegates, about 1,000 in number, took the boat at 9 o'clock, at the foot of West Twenty-fifth-street. Before the boats left, Rev. Father J. V. McNamara, on behalf of many influential Catholics, presented a written address to the Orangemen, and a song of reconciliation to the air of "Boyne Water." The members of the lodges were much pleased with this friendly manifestation, and requested copies of the address for private perusal. Both boats were decked out in national bunting, and here and there lodge banners were arranged in conspicuous positions. There was not the slightest disturbance at either point of departure, the Committee of Arrangements, who wore showy orange regalias, mingling with the throng on the dock with impunity. As the party proceeded up the Hudson they were greeted with salutes from passing craft and from enthusiastic friends on both shores. They reached the grove at 12:30 o'clock, and, after partaking of an excellent lunch, the afternoon was spent in dancing and other pleasant pastimes. The following organizations went on the excursion: Prince of Orange Lodge, No. 1; Derry Walls Lodge, No. 2; Chosen Few Lodge, No. 10; Joshua Lodge, No. 11; Monaghan Lodge True Blues, No. 56; Harlem Lodge, No. 99, and Gideon Lodge, No. 10.

THE TILDEN INCOME TAX SUIT.

In the suit brought by the United States against Samuel J. Tilden to recover income tax alleged to be due from him for a series of years, beginning in 1861, he filed an answer recently setting up defenses, in substance, to the effect that no tax was due, and, in any event, the Government was estopped from bringing suit by having made its own estimate, during most of the time, of the income received by him, levied the tax thereon, and given receipts therefor. Yesterday United States District Attorney Woodford filed a demurrer to the answer, on the ground that it "does not constitute a defense to the complaint or to any part thereof." Argument on the demurrer is soon expected.

THE MONMOUTH PARK RACES

ALL THE FAVORITES VICTORIOUS.

AN IMPROVED ATTENDANCE OF SPECTATORS—RARE STRUGGLES BETWEEN WELL-MATCHED HORSES—YORKSHIRE LASS WINS THE MILE DASH, FREDERICK THE GREAT THE HEATS RACE, KENNY THE MILE AND AN EIGHTH DASH, AND DEADHEAD THE STEEPLE-CHASE.

The racing at Long Branch yesterday deserved better patronage than that bestowed upon it, although there was a much better attendance of spectators than on Tuesday. It was a remarkable day for the favorites, who won all the races, and that portion of the betting fraternity who back them through thick and thin were in high glee. But, although the favorite in each event was successful, the competition was very stubborn, except in the heats race, and much enthusiasm was manifested. The first race—a dash of a mile—brought out a field of four, and Yorkshire Lass won it after a close struggle with Faithless. Frederick the Great found no difficulty in capturing the mile heats, and Kenny took the mile and an eighth. An excellent steeple-chase brought the sport to a close, and Deadhead sustained his reputation by winning it.

THE RACING IN DETAIL.

THE MILE DASH.

The first event—a dash of a mile—brought to the post four competitors, namely: D. D. Withers' imp. filly Chamois, George Longstaff's imp. filly Yorkshire Lass, Richard Shea's b. g. Cyril, and Francis Morris' Faithless. These were all 4-year olds, and the three fillies looked to be closely matched, but some of the knowing ones made a plunge upon Yorkshire Lass, and before the quartet were stripped for the contest she was a pronounced favorite; but the backers of Faithless rallied, and just before the start the latter became the choice. They were got into position without delay, and were sent off on the first trial with Faithless in the lead, Chamois second. Going around the turn the latter rushed to the front of Faithless, and Yorkshire Lass was third, with Cyril in the rear. Half way on the turn the Lass went to the head of Faithless, and passed the quarter pole yoked with Chamois, a length in front of them, and Cyril a length and a half in the rear. They flourished along like this for the stretch for some distance in this manner, when Cyril closed rapidly, passed the Lass and Faithless, and at the half-mile pole was on even terms with Chamois. Going round the lower turn, however, Cyril fell back suddenly, and was soon in the rear, while Yorkshire Lass began to draw her run, and pushed to the front of Chamois by a head. Faithless followed up, and was soon on a level with the Lass, and Chamois dropped back. Turning into the home stretch, the Lass and Faithless were head and head, and at the furlong pole Faithless seemed to have a little the best of it. Evans, however, soon set to work with Yorkshire Lass, and at the distance stand got the best of Faithless, and passed under the string a winner by half a length. Faithless was four lengths ahead of Chamois, and the latter two lengths before Cyril.

THE MILE HEATS.

The second event of the day was the mile heats for all ages, for which the programme announced Burgoo, Caracalla, and Frederick the Great. Reform, however, had also been entered, but his name was omitted from the card. This made the field more interesting, but did not displace Frederick the Great as the favorite over the field.

First Heat.—The first attempt to get away was a failure, but on the second the flag fell, and Burgoo, being quickest on his legs, moved off in the lead half a length in front of Reform, Frederick the Great third, and Caracalla in the rear. Going around the turn Frederick passed Reform and immediately challenged Burgoo for the right of way, and by the time they reached the quarter pole the pair were dead level, a length and a half in front of Reform, while Caracalla was six lengths in the rear. Traveling along the back stretch, Frederick forged a neck in front of Burgoo, and increased his lead in the three-quarters of a length as the half-mile pole; Reform third, two lengths behind Burgoo, and Caracalla 10 lengths in the rear. When they ran around the lower turn Frederick dashed away two lengths in advance of Burgoo, while Reform had closed up to the latter's tail. When they turned into the home stretch, Fisher, finding that he could not run with Frederick, saved Burgoo, and allowed Reform to take the second place. He could not get anywhere near Frederick, who won the heat in a canter, by five lengths, in 1:47. Reform second, Caracalla third, and Burgoo fourth. Reform pulled up very lame and was allowed to withdraw.

Second Heat.—Frederick was left out of the pools, and Burgoo was the favorite over Caracalla at $100 to $45. When the signal was given, Frederick was off in the lead, Burgoo second, and Caracalla in the rear. Burgoo stuck to the favorite around the turn, and when they passed the quarter pole Frederick had the best of it by a head only. Caracalla being four lengths in the rear. Going along the back stretch Frederick drew away from Burgoo, and led the latter two lengths at the half-mile pole. From this point it was no race at all, as Frederick increased his lead to four lengths, and then won easily in 1:47. Eight lengths behind him was Burgoo, who beat Caracalla a length and a half for second place.

THE MILE AND AN EIGHTH DASH.

The next event was a handicap for all ages, one mile and an eighth, and this brought out half a dozen starters, including Hattie F., Oriole, Kenny, Caracalla, King Bee, and Love Chase. Of this lot the knowing division bet Kenny to a man. The horses were taken to the furlong pole, and when the flag fell Kenny ran to the front, with Caracalla second. Running up the stretch, however, Caracalla came to the head of Kenny, and when they reached the judges' stand Caracalla was slightly leading Kenny, and the latter was lapped on the quarter by Oriole, third, Hattie F. fourth, King Bee fifth, and Love Chase sixth. Going around the turn Oriole ran up to the leaders, and then led them a head, but at the quarter pole Kenny and Caracalla passed him again. The pair were even there, three-quarters of a length in advance of Oriole, with Hattie F. a close fourth, Love Chase fifth, and King Bee last. Running along the back stretch Hattie F. passed Oriole, and gradually moved up to the leaders, and at the half-mile pole she was even with Caracalla and Kenny, and the three were three-quarters of a length in advance of Oriole, with Love Chase fifth and King Bee sixth, but close up. Coming around the lower turn Kenny shook off his competitors for a moment, but the others were at him again, and when they approached the three-quarter pole the race was a beautiful one, as they were all in a bunch, and great enthusiasm was manifested by the spectators. The result was in doubt when they turned into the home stretch, as it was not descernable which had the best of it. Love Chase came along very rapidly on the outside, and looked very dangerous, but at the next moment she faltered and fell to the rear. In the meantime Kenny, King Bee, and Hattie F. came to the front, and there was a brilliant struggle between them. It was doubtful which of them would win until they reached the distance stand, where Hughes brought Kenny to the front, and he stuck there gamely, finally winning the race by half a length in 2:01, King Bee second, half a length in advance of Hattie F., Oriole fourth.

THE STEEPLE-CHASE.

The sport terminated with the Long Branch Steeple-chase Handicap over the usual course, and all the entries, including Deadhead, Risk, Resolute, Problem, and Don Victor started, and again were the knowing ones successful in settling on the winner. Although the backers of the Lawrence pair stuck to them faithfully, the supporters of that true horse Deadhead were not afraid to put their money on him, and he came to the post a strong favorite. The start was made at the right of the timing stand in the field, and after one false attempt the flag fell to a good start. Resolute immediately went to the front at a slow pace, with Deadhead and Problem together, Don Victor next, and Risk in the rear. They ran across the field in the direction of the back stretch, when they encountered a mud wall, which was first taken by Resolute, Deadhead second, Problem third, Don Victor fourth, and Risk in the rear. They turned to the left past the stables and leaped two more walls, and then took the rails down near the lower turn in the vicinity of the three-quarter pole. They then shaped their course parallel with the home stretch, and the next obstacle was a stone wall, near the four mile distance stand. They now approached the water jump, so called, but as it contained no water it is better described as a dry ditch. This was in front of the Grand Stand, and Resolute was over two lengths in front of Deadhead, with Problem third, several lengths off, closely pursued by Don Victor, and Risk a long way behind. They next came to a wall opposite the club-house, where Resolute still led, but he was only a length before Deadhead, who was two lengths in front of Problem, with Don Victor next. Resolute then increased his lead to three lengths, and thus jumped the rails near the quarter pole. They were now all strung out, and Resolute showed the way over the three walls in the lower part of the field before mentioned. They turned again parallel with the home stretch, when Don Victor passed Problem and ran up close to Deadhead. When they reached the so-called water jump, Resolute was a length in front of Deadhead and Don Victor, who leaped it simultaneously, Problem was some 20 lengths behind, and Risk out of the race, apparently unable to run well. The pace now became much faster, and Don Victor took second place from Deadhead, but soon fell back again, and when they jumped over the wall in front of the club-house again, Resolute was a length in front of Deadhead, who was the same distance before Don Victor. They now ran to the wall near the back stretch, (the first obstacle after starting,) made a sharp curve and entered the back stretch below the quarter pole. By this time there were only Resolute, Deadhead, and Don in the race, Resolute leading Deadhead a length, the latter being three lengths away from Don Victor. At the half-mile pole Deadhead closed to Resolute's quarter and thus the pair raced around the lower turn, Don Victor going back till the time. Turning into the home stretch they encountered the last hurdle, and the pair landed on terra firma at the same moment, amid the cheers of their respective backers. There was a fine struggle home, but Deadhead lasted the longest and won the race by a length in 5:43¼, thus completing the day's work of the favorites. Problem was third, some 20 lengths behind, Don Victor fourth, and Risk away off.

THE SUMMARIES.

FIRST RACE—Purse, $300; $50 to second horse; one mile.

George Longstaff's imp. b. f. Yorkshire Lass, 4 years, by King of Trumps, out of Rona, by Lord of the Isles, 113 pounds. Evans..... 1
F. Morris' blk. f. Faithless, 4 years, by imp. Leamington, out of Felicity, by imp. Eclipse, 113 pounds. Sayres..... 2
D. D. Withers' imp. b. f. Chamois, 4 years, by Lord Clifden, out of Chamaca, by Bataplan, 113 pounds. Dunn..... 3
Richard Shea's b. g. Cyril, 4 years, by Planet, out of Fairy, by imp. Knight of St. George, 115 pounds. Donahue..... 4

Time—1:47½.

SECOND RACE—Purse, $300; $50 to second horse; mile heats.

William Astor's b. c. Frederick the Great, 3 years, by Lexington, out of Mildred, by imp. Glencoe, 102 pounds. Ford..... 1 1
J. G. Bethune's b. g. Burgoo, 6 years, by imp. Hurrah, out of Emma Downing, 121 pounds. Fisher..... 4 2
Andrew Ball's ch. c. Caracalla, 3 years, by Kingfisher, out imp. Camilla, 102 pounds. Gilpatrick..... 3 3
M. A. Bitell's b. h. Reform, 7 years, by imp. Leamington, out of imp. Stolen Kisses, 124 pounds. W. Lakeland..... 2 dr.

Time—1:47; 1:47.

THIRD RACE—Handicap; purse, $200, for all ages; $50 to second horse; one mile and an eighth; three or more to accept and start, or no race.

T. B. & W. R. Davis' ch. c., Kenny, 4 years, by Curley, dam by Red Eye, 108 pounds. Hughes..... 1
Mr. Baynes' ch. c., King Bee, 4 years, by Hamburg, dam by J. C. Breckinridge, 101½ pounds, (including 1½ pounds over.) Spillman..... 2
J. J. Bevins' ch. f., Hattie F., 4 years, by imp. Leamington, out of Bonnie Doon, 95½ pounds, (½ pound over.) Reynolds..... 3
George L. Lorillard's br. f., Oriole, 3 years, by Kentucky, out of imp. Pauline, 90 pounds..... 0
Andrew Bell's ch. c., Caracalla, 3 years, by Kingfisher, out of imp. Camilla, 100 pounds. Sayres..... 0
J. R. Gibney's ch. f., Love Chase, 4 years, by imp. Leamington, out of Henrietta Welch, 93 pounds. Riley..... 0

Time—2:01.

FOURTH RACE—Long Branch Steeple-chase; purse, $400; $50 to second, and $25 to third horse; usual course; handicap.

M. Donahue's b. g. Deadhead, 6 years, by Julius, out of Leisure, 153 pounds. Midgely..... 1
J. G. K. Lawrence's ch. h. Resolute, aged, by Revolver, out of Mattie C., 148 pounds. Sutcliffe..... 2
A. D. Brown's br. c. Problem, 4 years, by Pimlico, dam by imp. Australian, 128 pounds. Nolan..... 3
E. J. Green's ch. g. Belmont, aged, by Belmont, out of Maria Downing, 134 pounds, (including 2 pounds over.) Metcalf..... 0
J. G. K. Lawrence's c. h. Risk, 5 years, by Revolver, out of Syren, 145 pounds. Gray..... 0

Time—5:48½.

SARATOGA RACING PENALTIES.

MR. JOHN MORRISSEY REVIEWED AND HIS POSITION EXAMINED—WHAT THE INTERESTS OF THE TURF DEMAND.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Mr. John Morrissey, one of the proprietors of the Saratoga race-course, in his letter to THE NEW-YORK TIMES, July 11, attempts to explain why penalties and exclusions were adopted by that association. The true inwardness for the adoption of the penalties is clearly shown to be the prevention of horses from racing at Long Branch. In his letter he says that "gentlemen owning horses exercise the right to run them where they like, and do with their property as they see fit. We do not propose to dictate to them what they shall do, nor shall we criticise their acts; but we do not propose that they shall manage our property when they own no portion of it."

This is the old song, "our property," that we have heard so often before. But let us examine Mr. Morrissey's position. There are a number of gentlemen in this section and other parts of the country who have thousands of dollars invested in thoroughbred horses, and while Mr. Morrissey denies them the right to manage his property, he assumes the right to manage theirs, and to say in the most autocratic manner that they shall not run their horses elsewhere after June 25, and if they do, shall carry a penalty or be excluded from running at Saratoga. The turfmen of the country purchase or raise their own horses, pay their own trainers, jockeys, stable lads, oats, corn, and traveling expenses without aid from the Saratoga proprietors; but notwithstanding this, Messrs. Morrissey & Co. have the presumption and effrontery to prescribe when, where, and how they shall run their horses within a prescribed time, under certain penalties or exclusion from Saratoga.

Are the turfmen of the country going to quietly submit to be dictated to by the Saratoga proprietors when, how, and where they shall run their horses? If they do, they are not the gentlemen we take them to be. We suppose if the penalty and exclusion plan does not work well, next year they will insert a clause preventing any jockey from riding at Saratoga who has ridden a race over any other course after some specified time, or perhaps they will exclude any person who has visited and witnessed a race over any other course. This would be in keeping with the present course, and would be just as reasonable and justifiable. Mr. Morrissey asserts that the horses sent from Long Branch to Saratoga were worn out, and more in need of hospital treatment than more racing. The racing calendar will not bear him out in the assertion, and before giving utterance to such unconsidered expressions he had better examine the record. The following horses started at Long Branch, and afterward ran at Saratoga:

Mettle, once; Spendrift, once; Milton, once; Meco, twice, won once; Coronet, once; Derby, once, a winner; Weasel, once; Idalia, twice; Palmetto, three times, won twice; Hibernia, once; Lucifer, once; Romney, six times, won once; Tom Ochiltree, twice, won once; Stanford, four times; Zoo, twice, won once; Leonard, three times, won once; Burgoo, five times, won twice; May D., six times, won once; Ambush, twice; Faithless, twice; Resolute five times, won once; Paladin, three times; Bombast, three times; Barricade, twice; Paper Maker, twice; Meco, four times; Merciless, twice, won once; Kingsland, three times. Here are 26 horses that started 71 times and won 13 races. From this showing they were certainly not on crutches, and are just the kind of horses most desirable about a race-course—willing and ready to run.

Instead of Long Branch trenching upon Saratoga time, the latter seems inclined to absorb the whole Summer, as they commence July 21 and end Aug. 25, with an extra meeting promised, which will run into September. The turfmen of this country cannot be made subservient to Mr. Morrissey's interest and made a party to his private animosities, and there is just one thing to be done to settle the long-existing difficulties with Long Branch and Saratoga, and that is for the American Jockey Club to either lease or purchase Monmouth Park and hold regular meetings to suit themselves and turfmen. The American Jockey Club is the recognized authority throughout the country, and Monmouth Park is one of the most complete courses in America, of easy access to New-York as Jerome Park, and possesses every requisite to be the race-track of America. Turfmen would be derelict in duty and give a vital stab to sport if they were to permit this beautiful course to be closed merely to gratify the private interest and animosity of Mr. Morrissey, who runs Saratoga race-track for the benefit of his club-house alone, and if that was not subserved by racing, racing would soon cease.

A number of gentlemen said the other day that they would willingly subscribe for the purchase of Monmouth Park. Let the liberal and distinguished President, Hon. A. Belmont, call a meeting of the American Jockey Club for the purpose of making this purchase, and I firmly believe the necessary amount can be raised within 10 days. It should be done, and now is the time, while the iron is hot, and before Mr. Morrissey and his colleagues have time to give racing another stab in the dark under the guise of penalties and exclusions.

A LOVER OF THE TURF.

PRODUCE EXCHANGE NOTES.

The Board of Managers of the Produce Exchange held a meeting yesterday forenoon and approved the new lard rules adopted by the lard trade recently. These will go into force after having been posted 10 days. The Canal Auditor recently refused the Produce Exchange access to the Collector's papers containing the statistics of clearances from New-York by canal. The Exchange made a formal demand for a renewal of the courtesy, and the Canal Board referred the matter to the Auditor, who yesterday forwarded the statistics for June and the first week in July. A comparison with last year's figures gives the following result: Receipts in June, 1876, $6,786 87, including $1,816 78 from tolls on boats, since abolished. Receipts in June, 1877, $5,404 64, exclusive of tolls on boats. Receipts in the first week of July, 1876, $758 44, including $250 32 from tolls on boats. Receipts in the first week of July, 1877, $1,568 64, exclusive of tolls on boats. The tolls on merchandise have been reduced 50 per cent. since last year, and they have been taken off many articles. The increase shown is due in most part to immense shipments of coal and iron, especially the former, which can now be delivered via canal in Chicago and Milwaukee at $4 per ton. Shipments of other articles such as sugar, provisions, &c., show a falling off in quantity since last year.

CITY HALL NOTES.

Mayor Ely has signed the resolution of the Board of Aldermen, authorizing the paving of One Hundred and Twentieth-street from First-avenue to the Harlem River.

Among the payments made out of the City Treasury yesterday were $1,971 36 to the Union Home and School for the Children of Volunteers, and $6,681 36 to the Society for the Relief of the Ruptured and Crippled.

In view of the opinion of the Corporation Counsel that the Board of Aldermen have no authority to allow stands to be erected on the streets, it is not considered likely that resolutions granting such illegal privileges will again be passed by the board. If they should, however, the Mayor will veto them.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

Officer Keely, of the Tenth Precinct, killed a mad dog at No. 100 Forsyth-street yesterday morning.

John Renshaw assigned his property for the benefit of creditors to William L. Hauptman yesterday.

Collector Arthur will take his vacation next week, and will spend it in salmon fishing on the New-Brunswick rivers.

The steamers Pommerania and Cleopatra took out yesterday 19,839 letters, 368 registered letters, and 66 bags of newspapers.

A mad bull was shot and killed at Twenty-second-street and Lexington-avenue by Supt. Hartfield, of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, yesterday.

William Klenk, aged 17, of No. 22 Clinton-street, was overcome by the heat while at work at No. 9 Barclay-street yesterday, and was cared for at the Chambers-Street Hospital.

The remains of Dennis Conner, aged 26, of No. 308 East Twenty-second-street, were found last evening floating in the East River at the foot of Twenty-eighth-street, and taken to the Morgue for inquest.

The Board of Police at its meeting to-day will adopt a resolution calling upon the District Attorney to bring to immediate trial the cases of the persons recently arrested for keeping disorderly houses in the Tenth Precinct.

John Nagengart, aged 34, of One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street, between Broadway and Tenth-avenue, was drowned early yesterday morning at the foot of One Hundred and Forty-third-street, North River. His body was not recovered.

Annie Bennett, colored, of No. 104 Greene-street, was arrested yesterday morning for disorderly conduct. Upon being locked up in a cell in the Eighth Precinct Station-house, she attempted to commit suicide by hanging. The doorman cut her down.

It is semi-officially announced that the Pennsylvania Coal Company will sell 100,000 tons of Pittston coal by auction, on the 26th inst., and that the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railway Company will follow suit, with 150,000 tons of Scranton coal, on the 27th.

The Albion Society, on the occasion of its annual picnic, on the 23d inst., at Jones' Wood, will give valuable prizes for proficiency in running and walking. Several races are reserved for the competition of members of the club, but enough are left for outsiders to participate in.

John Dougherty, a dealer in manufactured tobacco in Jersey City, was arrested in this City yesterday and taken back to Jersey City on a warrant of removal, issued by Judge Blatchford, to be tried there on an indictment found against him for failing to pay internal revenue license.

From the present time until the 1st of August vacations of 10 days each are to be granted to the letter-carriers connected with the Post Office of this City. Superintendent Gayler asks a little indulgence for the carriers from those who receive mail matter, in case it should occasionally not be delivered exactly on time during vacation.

About 1:30 o'clock yesterday morning Mrs. Bridget Jackson upset a kerosene-oil lamp, in her apartment on the third floor of the tenement No. 233 East Twenty-eighth-street, and set fire to her clothing. Before assistance reached her she was burned in every part of her body. She was conveyed to Bellev

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MUSCOVITES AND MOSLEMS.

DEFENSE AND RELIEF OF BAYAZID.

THE MOST BRILLIANT INCIDENT OF THE WAR—HEROISM OF THE SMALL RUSSIAN GARRISON—13,000 TURKS AND KURDS HELD AT BAY FOR A MONTH—GALLANT CONDUCT OF GEN. TURGUKASSOFF IN RAISING THE SIEGE AFTER A HARD BATTLE—SUFFERINGS OF THE GARRISON—ATROCITIES OF THE TURKISH "IRREGULARS."

Special Dispatch by Cable to the New-York Times.

LONDON, July 13.—A special dispatch from the Tiflis correspondent of THE NEW-YORK TIMES, dated July 12, gives an account of the most brilliant incident of the campaign in Asia Minor—the Russian defense and relief of Bayazid, a small town and fortification near the Persian frontier. The small garrison left in this position on the advance of the Russian left wing toward Erzeroum, was cut off about a month ago from the main body of the army, and was completely surrounded by a force of regular Turkish troops, reinforced by a large body of the wild horsemen of the warlike Kurdish tribes that inhabit this mountainous section of Turkey. The besieging army numbered about 13,000 men. The defensive works were weak, the provisions short, and the supply of water small and of the worst quality. The small garrison were consequently compelled to be under arms day and night, to guard against surprises and night attacks. Fortunately for them the besiegers were not very strong in artillery, but still they had sufficient of a seige train to keep the fatigue parties of the garrison continually employed in the work of repairing the damage to their works by the enemy's fire. The constant vigilance demanded from the small force, the sleeplessness and the grinding fatigue of the incessant labor, were aggravated by burning thirst, the oppressive heat, and the clouds of tormenting flies that swarmed about their camp day and night.

In this painful condition it was necessary to bring water from outside their works, in the face of the beseiging army. Volunteer parties were daily called for to engage in this perilous duty, which became, at last, a complete self-immolation in which the volunteers sacrificed themselves to enable their comrades to prolong the defense. The small devoted bands who went on these expeditions never returned with "heaven's refreshing gift" without leaving a large share of their number dead behind them, under the fierce fire of the Turks. The best rifle shots in the Turkish force were always detailed to watch for them, and, in addition, they had to run the gantlet of the general fusillade and the fire from the siege guns. Notwithstanding their sufferings, when summoned to surrender the heroic defenders of Bayazid always answered by defiantly declaring their determination to resist to the last man.

In the meantime Gen. Turgukassoff was marching from Daior to their relief. But the devoted garrison had no means of learning this fact, and could see no future but to gradually waste away under the fire and fatigues of the siege. Gen. Tergukassoff's march was much delayed by crowds of Christian fugitives from the Valley of Alashguerd, flying from the cruel and barbarous Bashi-Bazouks and Kurds, who were swarming through the districts recently occupied by the Russian forces. These savage "irregulars" had just butchered the inhabitants of a village that had offended them by welcoming the victorious Russians in the early days of the campaign. Gen. Tergukassoff detached a body of troops to beat off the butchers, and at Sourpoganess halted to find shelter for the sick and wounded of his own force and the fugitive inhabitants. The village presented the most terrible pictures of the horrors of war, and a war, too, that is more prolific of horrors than any of recent date. The fugitives—men, women and children, the aged and the infirm—bore the traces of the terror that inspired their flight—the awful dread of indiscriminate massacre and fiendish outrage.

The gallant defenders of Bayazid were still bravely holding out. This was on the 8th of July. Gen. Tergukassoff on that day leaving Sourpoganess, pushed on to Ingyr, arriving at sundown. From this point, after having made careful arrangements for a renewal of supplies, he started once more on the direct route to Bayazid, with Gen. Kalbolaikhaus' column as an advanced guard. On the following day the beleaguered garrison, who were now fainting from hunger and thirst, espied a Russian flag in the dim distance, which they at once welcomed with a vigorous fire on the besiegers from all the guns on the works, in order to divert their attention from the approaching relieving force. Skirmishing parties were sent out by the Russians, who encountered Kurds galloping wildly hither and thither, while the Turkish regular troops were taking up positions for a general battle. Presently the general advance of the Russian relieving force was made apparent by the roar of artillery and the heavy and sustained musketry fire. The Turks fought with the stubborn valor begotten of their fanaticism, and for some time held the Russians in check. The commanding officers on both sides made themselves conspicuous by the gallantry with which they led their men during the battle, Gens. Tergukassoff and Kalbolaikhaus, in particular, exposing themselves constantly to the fire of the enemy, in their determination to relieve their besieged countrymen from their perilous situation.

The fight continued for several hours with uncertain success, the losses on both sides being very heavy. At length the Russians made a terrific onslaught, advancing their whole line with a well-directed and sustained fire, under which the Turks were compelled to fall back. When the regulars yielded to this last attack the herd of Kurds broke and fled in every direction, and at the close of the day and of the fight the brave defenders of Bayazid were enabled to embrace their equally brave deliverers.

This city was, yesterday, the scene of a wild panic of rumors regarding the Cabinet, as might be gathered from the announcement of the frequent interviews of the Queen with her advisers, made in my cable dispatch of last night. The *Daily Telegraph* this morning illustrates this state of uncertain information in the British press and public by officially contradicting the report of Lord Beaconsfield's retirement. I am assured by a statesman high in authority that the Marquis of Salisbury has tendered his resignation to the Queen, and that Her Majesty has refused to accept it.

There is at present a very active interchange of communications with the Berlin Government through the British Minister, Lord Odo Russell, which, it is understood, are directly influenced by the German Chancellor himself, Prince Bismarck.

The leading provincial journals of the Liberal Party of this country are actually fierce in their opposition to England's being involved in the war, and advise letting the Russians occupy Constantinople, if they wish, and the maintenance of a strict neutrality in the present conflict.

PROGRESS OF THE SIEGE OF KARS.

MUKHTAR PASHA RIDES INTO KARS—POSITION OF THE RUSSIAN INVESTING FORCE ON THE 8TH—EFFECT OF THEIR FIRE—THE FORTRESS TO BE REVICTUALED FOR THE WINTER—THE TURKS PREPARING TO ATTACK.

LONDON, July 13.—The *Times* has a special dispatch from Kars dated July 8, which says: "Yesterday Mukhtar Pasha, with 18 field and six mountain guns, 500 regular and 3,500 irregular cavalry, and 30 battalions of infantry, advanced from Kirkbunar to Wahiran-Kale, eight miles south of Kars. This morning Mukhtar Pasha rode in, leaving his forces intrenched at Wahiran-Kale. Sir Arnold Kemball, British military attaché, also came in and went over the batteries on the Karidagh redoubt, the easternmost position, where the bombardment has been heaviest.

"Yesterday there was very heavy firing on both sides. The Russian head-quarters are at Zaim, eight miles to the north-east, but their batteries are advanced to within 4,000 yards east. The Turkish loss during the siege has been trifling. That of the Russians is unknown. Their fire was the most accurate, and for some days has been overwhelming. Over 2,000 shells from 15 and 18 centimetre guns were thrown into the place in one day.

"Mukhtar Pasha proposes to intrench himself and revictual Kars for the Winter. At present it is well supplied with stores and ammunition, and prices are cheaper than in Erzeroum. The appearance of the troops is excellent and their health good. They are most enthusiastic. The officers seem well educated. The place is almost impregnable."

A Kars dispatch dated July 9 says: "Mukhtar Pasha and the commandant of Kars are preparing a combined attack on the Russian centre, consisting of 45 battalions of infantry, two regiments of dragoons, six regiments of Cossacks, and 13 field batteries. More than 30 siege batteries are in position 4,000 metres north-east of Kars."

BUCHAREST, July 13.—It is declared here that although the investment of Kars is interrupted, the siege has not been abandoned.

LONDON, July 14.—The *Post* has the following special from St. Petersburg: "After the reinforcement of the Army of the Caucasus, even if necessary by troops from the Central Asiatic frontier, a second invasion of Armenia is meditated, commencing with the capture of Batoum and the suppression of the Abchasian rebellion.

VIENNA, July 13.—The *Abendpost* has received advices from St. Petersburg that a reserve of Cossacks, consisting of 20 regiments and 10 batteries, in all 20,000 men, are preparing to follow 12,000 men who have already marched from Saratov for Armenia. When ready the army will take the direct route to Erzeroum.

THE TRANSDANUBIAN CAMPAIGN.

THE RUSSIAN ADVANCED PARTIES NEAR THE SOUTHERN LINE OF BULGARIA—FUGITIVE FAMILIES KILLED BY RUSSIANS—FIGHTING REPORTED AT PLEVNA AND MONASTIR.

BUCHAREST, July 13.—Russian advanced detachments have reached Gabrowa, near the southern boundary of Bulgaria.

CONSTANTINOPLE, July 13.—Many Mussulmans, with their wives and children, fleeing before the Russians, have been killed by Bulgarians in the Khanbogaz defile, between Tirnova and Kezanlik.

LONDON, July 14.—The *Times'* Bucharest correspondent says it is officially reported today that Rustchuk is blockaded by the Russians. The Czar has arrived at Fratesti, a station on the Bucharest and Giurgevo Railroad, where, according to some accounts, he is about to take up his residence.

The *Daily Telegraph's* Pera correspondent sends the following, dated Friday evening: "I have just heard on good authority that the Russians have been attacked simultaneously by Osman Pasha at Plevna, and by Ahmed Eyoub Pasha at Monastir. The fighting lasted all of Thursday and Friday. The Turks are getting the advantage."

The advanced guard of another Russian corps has arrived at Ploiesti. It is reported that a camp for 80,000 men is prepared at Ploiesti. A battle is expected at Eski-Djumandja, where the Turks are concentrated in great force.

The *Daily News'* Bucharest correspondent reports, under date of Friday night, as follows: "Rumors are afloat here that serious, but as yet indecisive, fighting is going on in the neighborhood of Biela and Corest (?)."

The *News'* Simnitza dispatch, dated July 10, records another serious breakdown of the bridge. A storm caused some iron pontons to fill and sink. There is one small gap and one of about 100 yards. The repairs will occupy at least one day.

COLLATERAL ISSUES OF THE WAR.

TRIUMPH OF THE PEACE PARTY IN GREECE, PROBABLY THROUGH BRITISH INFLUENCE—BISMARCK ON MEDIATION—ROUMANIA AND SERVIA.

LONDON, July 13.—The adjournment of the Greek Chamber is believed to mean that the King, with the aid of British influence, has gained the ascendency over the war party, and that for the present, at least, apprehensions of Greek participation against Turkey will not be realized. As the participation of Greece would undoubtedly have been a further complication of the Eastern situation, this result will be welcomed by those who have feared the failure of attempts to localize the war. On the other hand, it is probable that the friends of Russia, especially the British Liberals, will see in the attitude of Greece a further step of the British Cabinet in the direction of antagonism to Russia. They will argue that as the Canaris Ministry was formed purely for the emergency and at the demand of those who desired anti-Turkish measures, the adjournment of the Chamber without action must have been induced by very forcible representations on the part of England. It is highly probable that British influence has been a strong support to the peace policy of the King, but not necessarily in a sense hostile to Rusaia, and, possibly, without the knowledge of the British Ministers. The time for Greek action has hardly arrived yet, and as Greece looks rather to England than to Russia as her natural protector, it may well be that the strained and uncertain relations between the great powers has checked the agitation which a month ago threatened to drive Greece into immediate hostilities. Even a Cabinet as strong in popular favor as the present one could hardly withdraw safely from the embarrassment of having a war with Turkey on its hands when the not impossible event of British intervention against Russia should come to pass. The recognition of such a possibility by the Greeks does not necessarily bring it nearer.

ST. PETERSBURG, July 13.—The Russian Telegraphic Agency says: "Prince Bismarck has declared it to be his opinion that any mediation is at present impossible. It is denied that a connection exists between Roumania and Servia. Russia and Austria have agreed to give these principalities good advice without assuming the right to intervene."

LONDON, July 14.—The *Standard's* Bucharest correspondent reports that the Prince of Roumania has assumed command of the Army. The official *Moniteur* contains decrees ordering credits for hospital tents and military police in view of the impending passage of the Danube.

The Vienna correspondent of the *Standard* sends the following: "The evening papers state that Count Andrassy will make his retention of office dependent upon a settlement being arrived at relative to the Austro-Hungarian compromise, because he thinks in the present condition of foreign affairs unity is imperative."

The *Times'* Vienna correspondent telegraphs as follows: "It looks very much as if Prince Charles' tour of inspection on the Danube may have convinced him that his army is not in such a state of preparation as to undertake the crossing of the river."

The *Times'* correspondent at Cettinge says: "The concentration of several Montenegrin battalions has been ordered before Nicsics, professedly for the siege of that place. I am informed that Prince Nikita will refuse to entertain any overtures for a truce. Several accounts agree that the destination of Suleiman Pasha's army is Adrianople."

THE OIL RING LAWSUITS.

A PENNSYLVANIA COMBINATION TO RAISE THE PRICE OF PETROLEUM—HOW IT FAILED OF SUCCESS—THE LOSSES FINALLY SETTLED BY MASTERS IN EQUITY.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

PITTSBURG, Penn., July 13.—In 1869 nearly a dozen of the heaviest oil dealers and capitalists of Pittsburg, co-operating with several leading export firms in Philadelphia principally, entered into a combination and formed a pool for the purpose of purchasing so largely in crude petroleum as to bull the market and raise refined oil, which they shipped in large quantities to Europe for the rise. The Allegheny Valley Railroad are said to have been parties to the pool, and their oil cars had been shipped West so that no oil to fill the contracts could reach the market, but on account of an unprecedented thaw in December, and certain other unforeseen circumstances, the oil was furnished and prices fell. Upward of $4,000,000 were thrown into this immense pool, and when the day of delivery came and their contracts were filled, the combination found they were out nearly $1,500,000. It had always been supposed that Warren, Frew & Co., of Philadelphia, in acting for the combination had been a part of the combination itself, and were therefore responsible for their portion of the losses sustained. Out of a difference of opinion on this and other points, during the settlement of the combination's accounts, many heavy suits were begun, which have occupied a large place in the Pittsburg courts, and secured the undivided interests of all who had any interests in the oil business. These were finally reduced to three great suits, for the settlement of which three masters in equity were appointed, from whose judgment there should be no appeal. In their report, which is just made, they give the whole inside workings of what was so widely known and feared as the Bull Oil Ring, which has for seven years been a favorite topic of speculation wherever there is an oil market. The masters, Jacob H. Miller, F. M. Magee, and J. F. Slagle, find that the "Pittsburg Petroleum Oil Company" was organized as a partnership, and not a ring, in October, 1869, shortly after which they purchased nearly 30,000 barrels of crude, which they stored in tanks, and over 80,000 barrels of refined oil for shipment. It was with this immense stock on hand that they expected to compel a large rise in the price of refined oil. Each member of the firm or pool, however, had such faith in it that they individually obtained control of other large quantities of oil, which was stored in the same tanks and was shipped through the same hands. Thus everything was found by the masters in a terribly confused condition. The masters report that Warren, Frew & Co., only acted as they were authorized to act, as agents, and that they are liable for none of the losses of the pool. Kirkpatrick & Lyons and Bateman & Co. withdrew from the copartnership before litigation began, and hence the main losses fall upon David Hostetter, who had the largest interest in the pool.

The losses of those remaining in the pool are found to be in proportion to the capital stock of each, and are as follows: D. Hostetter, 5-13, $347,742 36; Lockhart & Frew, 3-13, $208,645 42; Byers & Co., 3-13, $208,645 42; S. Lewis, 1-13, $69,548 47; A. Hertz, 1-13, $69,548 47; total, $904,130 14. Adjusting the losses and taking cognizance of the amounts due between the different producers, the report concludes that Samuel Lewis and the estate of A. Hertz are unable to pay their share of the losses as members of the company, and the loss will be divided among the solvent partners as follows: D. Hostetter, 5-11, $44,325 88; Lockhart & Frew, 3-11, $26,595 52; Byers & Co., 3-11, $26,595 52. The account as between the solvent partners would then be as follows: Amount due by D. Hostetter, $248,931 96; amount due to Lockhart & Frew, $83,484 49; amount due to Byers & Co., $165,447 49. The Master's award that Warren, Frew & Co. owe Dr. Hostetter $63,809 48, and that Warren, Frew & Co. owe Byers & Co. $46,426 28.

BURGLARS CAUGHT AT NEWPORT.

THIEVES WORKING AT A FASHIONABLE WATERING PLACE—SOME OF THEM ARRESTED—PROFESSIONAL BURGLARS IN RHODE ISLAND.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., July 13.—The gang who have been entering Summer residences are in a fair way to be captured. Detectives from Providence have been in town for the past two days looking for parties who had committed burglaries in that city. On Wednesday two young men applied for lodgings at a first-class boarding-house, and paid for a week in advance. The proprietor of the house called at the Police Station this morning and inquired about the particulars of the breaking and entering the Summer residence of Augustus Jay, of New-York, last night, and he at once told the officer of his suspicions. He said the two men came to his house at 2 o'clock this morning, their pantaloons and stockings being thoroughly wet. Previous to this it had been found that the parties who had entered Mr. Jay's house had gone through a field of high, wet grass on making their escape, which would account for the wet clothes. With this information the detectives and local officers shadowed the men, and to-night, while they were having a supper at a restaurant, they captured the pair. One, who refused to give his name, drew a revolver, but an officer took it away from him before he had a chance to fire it. Upon their persons were found two other revolvers and burglars' nippers. None of the silverware stolen from Mr. Jay's house was found, but some of his cigars were found in their room, and also in their pockets. Mr. Jay recognized them, and was willing to swear that they were his, they being made expressly for him. One of them gave his name as John Ward.

John Cooney, who broke into the Summer residences of C. B. Parkinson and Clement Barclay, both of New-York, has also been arrested. Cooney belongs here, and was sent to the reform school a few years ago for breaking into the Summer residence of D. W. Holmes, of Boston. The other two are professionals, and it is said that they are known in the leading cities and are wanted for a $20,000 burglary committed in Boston. It is a great relief to Summer residents that three of the gang at least are in safe keeping. There are two others who belong to the gang, and to whom the plunder has evidently been delivered. At Mr. Jay's house they left a lantern. The silver clock was found in one of his flower beds, where the thieves had left it. The servants heard a noise, but were afraid to call for help.

THEFT OF VANILLA BEANS.

BOSTON, July 13.—In the last two or three months dealers in vanilla beans in New-York City have been greatly exercised because of the many robberies of that article that have taken place—in one instance to the extent of $10,000. On the 10th inst. James E. Hyde, of No. 60 William-street, New-York, was robbed of 100 pounds of vanilla beans, valued at $1,200. Detective officers today arrested at the Parker House Charles M. Jobson and John Shoester, and found in their room a trunk containing $800 worth of vanilla beans. The accused will be taken back to New-York to-night.

CHARGED WITH ILLEGAL VOTING.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., July 13.—Frank Kelly, who has been acquitted on three separate charges in our courts recently, was brought up before a United States Commissioner to-day on a charge of illegal voting at an election in Cincinnati in 1876. At the request of the prisoner's counsel bail was renewed, and the case was continued by the Commissioner until Thursday next.

WASHINGTON.

THE RECENT CIVIL SERVICE ORDER.

VIRTUAL DISSOLUTION OF THE STATE ASSOCIATIONS OF OFFICIALS IN WASHINGTON BY THE PRESIDENT'S ORDER—PROBABLE CURTAILMENT OF THE TIME ALLOWED TO GO TO VOTE—COMPLETE DIVORCE OF THE CIVIL SERVICE FROM POLITICS DESIRED.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 13.—The clerks in Government employ in Washington have for many years been organized into State Associations, the purposes of which are political, social, and benevolent, and which have been a very useful factor in the organization of the Republican Party. During the campaigns each association has taken upon itself, under the direction of the National Committee, the duty of circulating political literature in the State which each represented, doing their work out of office hours; and the acquaintance of the members naturally being wide, they have been able to send documents to political readers with much greater advantage than the committee could have done without their aid, saving much expense to the committee; also in the way of clerk hire. Hitherto the associations have been encouraged by officials of the different denominations, but under President Hayes' recent civil service orders, some interest has been felt as to his opinion of them and the purposes they serve. A committee from the Kansas Association was the first to make inquiries, and they have ascertained that the President will compel the elimination of every political feature of the organizations, and prohibit all employes of the departments from engaging in such political duties as have been heretofore performed by the associations. The President said that it was his desire to divorce the civil service from politics entirely, and he will allow no campaign work of any character to be done by Government clerks, either during office hours or afterward.

The Kansas Committee were somewhat chagrined, and did not have the courage to ask the President's intentions in regard to permitting clerks, as heretofore, to go home to vote. It has always been customary to allow clerks who wished to go home to vote, 10 days' election leave, with pay, in addition to their regular annual vacation of 30 days; but it is supposed this custom will be abolished, on the ground that a political party has no right to take from the Government the services of one of its employes in order to gain an additional vote, and it is understood that hereafter no clerk will be allowed to leave his desk at election time, unless the time he is absent be deducted from his annual vacation. The order of the President practically abolishes the State associations, which have little to cement them beyond that of mutual political interest, and hereafter the Republican National Committee will have to circulate its own documents.

REMARKABLE DECISION OF THE PRESIDENT—SURPRISE OF THE POLITICIANS.

From the Evening Post.

WASHINGTON, July 13.—The question whether the members of the National Republican Committee holding Federal appointments come within the scope of the recent order forbidding Federal officers to take an active interest in politics, or be members of political organizations, was brought to the attention of President Hayes within a day or two by Assistant Secretary McCormick. Mr. McCormick, as Secretary of the National Republican Committee, had received the resignation of Chauncey I. Filley, of Missouri, who is a member of the National Committee and also Postmaster at St. Louis. The matter was laid before the President as involving not only the retirement from the committee of Mr. Filley, but of Mr. McCormick and several other members.

After considering the matter fully, the President declared that as this committee would have no political duty to perform for some three years, there could be no objection to Federal officials retaining their membership, and that as the members would not be engaged in active political work, they did not come, the President thought, within the limits of his recent order. The President having thus decided the question, Mr. McCormick wrote to Mr. Filley declining to accept his resignation as a member of the National Committee. It is understood that Mr. McCormick will retain the Secretaryship of the National Committee, and that none of the resignations of members holding Federal offices, of which there are several, will be accepted. This decision of the President creates a great deal of surprise among the very few persons who know about it.

A POOR SHOW FOR COLORED MEN.

NOT MUCH CHANCE FOR THE NEGRO UNDER THE NEW ORDER OF THINGS—EXTRACT FROM A LETTER WRITTEN IN NEW-ORLEANS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 13.—The following extract from a private letter, dated New-Orleans, July 9, and written by a colored man, shows that the negro is not to be given a fair chance under the new order of things in Louisiana:

"Politically speaking, the condition of our people here is even worse than when I last wrote you. Those who have heretofore worked in various capacities under the State and City Governments have been thrown out of employment, have been idle since January last, and know not where to go to obtain work. When they apply to the Democrats here in the city they are told to 'go to your Radical friends for whom you voted.' When they go to their Republican friends (so called) they are advised to go to the plantations. When they go to the plantations in the country parishes, as a last resort, they are notified to leave within 24 or 48 hours, under penalty of being bull-dozed. The notification to leave is made according as the particular individuals notified have been active as Republicans, in some cases the time being extended to 15 days. Meanwhile, the families of these people are starving, with no encouraging prospect for obtaining that relief which they so much need."

A PATRIOTIC GOVERNOR.

GOV. MATHEWS' COMMISSIONS ON THE WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS. RECEIPTS—TURNING AN HONEST PENNY ON HIS POLITICAL FRIENDS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 13.—It is stated that Gov. Mathews, of West Virginia, has something more than a patriotic interest in the political gathering at White Sulphur Springs. About two years ago the White Sulphur Springs property was placed in bankruptcy, and Gov. Mathews was appointed Receiver. He receives a commission on all receipts at the Springs, and as this political conference will advertise the place and bring in a large amount of receipts, Gov. Mathews will profit proportionately.

THE ANNUAL REPORTS.

THE MESSAGE AND DOCUMENTS TO BE PRESENTED AT THE OCTOBER SESSION OF CONGRESS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 13.—The annual reports of the various executive departments will be presented to Congress when it meets, on the 15th of October, instead of the first Monday of December, as has always been the case. Bureau officers are ordered to have their reports ready by Aug. 30.

NAVY AND ARMY MATTERS.

WASHINGTON, July 13.—Lieut. Allan G. Paul is detached from the Hartford and ordered to the Swatara, in place of Lieut. Theodoric Porter, detached from that vessel and placed on waiting orders. Naval Constructor Frank L. Fernald is detached from the Washington Navy-yard and ordered to special duty at Chester, Penn., in place of Naval Constructor Robert W. Steele, detached from special duty there and ordered to temporary duty at the Washington Navy-yard.

Col. D. C. Cox, Pension Agent, has accomplished the consolidation of the agencies of his district, now consisting of New-Jersey, Delaware, Maryland, and the District of Columbia, besides soldiers' homes and foreign pensions. All cases left over at discontinued agencies have been paid by him. This demonstrates the practicability of the plan of the Commissioner of Pensions, and that it will bring no serious delay to pensioners.

THE MEETING OF THE CABINET.

DISCUSSION OF REDUCTIONS IN THE NEW-YORK CUSTOM-HOUSE—THE PROPOSED DISMISSAL OF CADET MIDSHIPMEN—THE INDIAN HOSTILITIES.

WASHINGTON, July 13.—The Cabinet was in session to-day until nearly 3 o'clock, most of the time being occupied in a discussion of the affairs of the New-York Custom-house, and the proposed reduction of the force in that branch of the public service, but no conclusion was reached. The discussion was upon the question of sustaining the recommendations of the so-called "Richard Grant White" Commission, as opposed to those of the "Jay" Commission, in regard to the extent to which the force of employes can be reduced without detriment to the needs of the service. The White Commission have reported that the reduction recommended by the Jay Commission would be too sweeping, and that about 60 more persons should be retained. The matter will be further considered by the President and Secretary of the Treasury, and may yet be further considered by the full Cabinet. The Cabinet also gave its attention to certain matters of discipline in connection with the management of the Naval Academy. The discussion was in regard to the advisability of modifying the sentence of dismissal imposed by the Academic Board upon several Cadet Midshipmen recently found guilty of taking questions to be propounded at the annual examination from the room of one of the Professors. No action was taken. The prevailing Indian war was a principal matter of consideration, and engaged a considerable portion of the long session. It is regarded as necessary to take every proper method to end, and forever, the hostile demonstrations of Indian tribes, and this latest outbreak is regarded as equally serious with any of late years, and this view was very grave considered. The Government will, to the extent of its power and the appropriations it commands, execute the determination to give a final blow to its Indian troubles.

NOTES FROM THE CAPITAL.

WASHINGTON, July 13, 1877.

The receipts from internal revenue to-day were $310,074 32, and from Customs $508,077 61.

James W. Warden was to-day appointed Tobacco Inspector for the First District of West Virginia.

Marshal Douglas, of North Carolina, has filed with the Department of Justice his final answer to the charges of frauds alleged to have been committed by his deputies, Special Agent Hester being the accuser.

The President to-day commissioned Leonard G. Shepard to be Captain in the revenue service of the United States; E. H. C. Hooper, of Maine, to be agent for the Indians of the Sissiton Agency in Dakota, and John C. Mallory, Jr., of Oregon, agent for the Indians of the Colorado River Agency in Arizona.

The balances in the Treasury at the close of business to-day were: Currency, $6,386,399; special fund for the redemption of fractional currency, $7,963,213; special deposit of legal tenders for redemption of certificates of deposit, $57,190,000; coin, including $39,914,500 in coin certificates, $104,872,422; outstanding legal tenders, $359,764,332.

The State Department is, as yet, without any information concerning the reported Spanish outrage upon the schooner Rising Sun, except that contained in the Associated Press dispatch from Boston, but has ordered an immediate and thorough investigation of the matter with a view to obtaining full reparation should the published statements be in any degree verified.

No action has yet been taken by the Attorney-General in regard to the charges of malfeasance in office recently filed against Marshal Purnell, of Texas, further than to forward a copy of the charges to the Marshal, with instructions to submit his reply thereto as soon as possible. Upon the receipt of this reply the Attorney-General will take the papers and examine carefully all the circumstances in the case.

At the annual settlement at the mints of the United States on the 30th of June last, the end of the fiscal year, the wastage of the coin in the Philadelphia Mint was but 1 8-100 per cent. of the amount allowed by law on gold, and 5 6-10 per cent. of the amount allowed on silver. The coin at the San Francisco Mint lost 7 9-100 per cent. of the legal wastage on gold, and 22 9-10 per cent. on silver. At Carson City the loss was on gold 18 14-100 per cent., and on silver 23 1-10 per cent. on the amount allowed by the law.

United States Marshal Lake, of the Southern District of Mississippi, authorizes a contradiction of the statement that Gen. McKee, acting as his proxy on the Republican Executive Committee of that State, voted at its late meeting against the Administration. Mr. Lake is editor of the Jackson *Daily Times*, a Liberal Republican paper, and an earnest advocate of President Hayes' policy, and at the meeting of that committee Gen. McKee correctly represented the views of his principal. The reported resignation of Mr. Lake lacks confirmation.

The Secretary of the Navy has addressed a letter to Capt. Howgate, the originator of the plan to establish a colony for Arctic exploration in the far North, declining to detail a civil officer to accompany the expedition. Capt. Howgate had made application to have Capt. Tyson, now in the service of the Navy Department in a civil capacity, detailed for the expedition, he having been with Capt. Hall on the steamer Polaris. The Secretary regrets that he cannot comply with the request, as he does not consider himself authorized to detail a civil officer for such service, and for the same reason regrets that he cannot comply with the request for the loan of instruments belonging to the Navy for use in the expedition.

A YOUNG TRAVELER.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, July 13.—Paris C. Brown, Jr., a lad 11 years old, disappeared from his home in Newport, Ky., last Monday evening, and all efforts to find him have thus far been unsuccessful. It is thought he has gone to New-York, reaching Jersey City by the Erie Railway about 7 o'clock Wednesday morning. When last seen he wore a brown straw hat, dark coat, striped shirt, dark jean pants, and was barefooted. He is naturally communicative, and had a strong desire to see New-York. All efforts to trace him, except to the train at the depot here, have failed.

SPELLING REFORM ASSOCIATION.

BALTIMORE, Md., July 13.—The Spelling Reform Association met to-day in Johns Hopkins University Hall, Prof. S. S. Haldeman, of the University of Pennsylvania, in the chair, the President, Prof. F. A. March, of Lafayette College, Easton, Penn., being unwell. Prof. E. H. Barlow, of Lafayette College, was elected Secretary. About 50 members were present. Prof. W. D. Whitney, of Yale College, read the report on spelling reform as adopted by the Philological Association yesterday, which was adopted. The convention then adjourned.

MARINE DISASTERS.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., July 13.—The bark Ironsides, from Almeria, which arrived here today, came by the middle passage and experienced very rough weather, with westerly winds. She reports, June 23, in latitude 38° 32', longitude 54° 55', passed a vessel bottom up, sheathed with yellow metal, thick garboard streak, and apparently not long in that condition. For 36 hours after seeing the wreck she passed through a quantity of yellow pine lumber. On June 18, in latitude 36° 38', longitude 47° 56', the Ironsides spoke the whaling bark Sabine, of New-Bedford, cruising, and on June 30, in latitude 37° 20', longitude 65° 09', the same vessel exchanged longitude with the bark Erictaria, of Bremerhaven, bound east.

LONDON, July 13.—The Anchor Line steamer Bolivia, from Glasgow, July 7, for New-York, has returned to the Clyde with her machinery disabled. The Bolivia's mails, passengers and cargo have been transferred to the steamer Devonia which will sail from Glasgow to-morrow.

THE PRESIDENT'S SOUTHERN TRIP.

PROGRAMME FOR THE TOUR PARTIALLY DEVELOPED—A PROPOSED VISIT TO FORTRESS MONROE AND RICHMOND.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

RICHMOND, Va., July 13.—The President's programme for a Southern tour is partially developed in a letter received here from Postmaster-General Key. The letter was written principally in reference to the Southern Postal Convention, called for the 25th inst. at Fortress Monroe, and to which the delegates are now being elected from New-Orleans, Mobile, Savannah, Charleston, Augusta, Atlanta, Columbia, Chattanooga, Knoxville, Wilmington, Raleigh, Norfolk, and this city. Referring to the President's proposed trip South, Mr. Key states that he had just had a conversation with the President on that subject, during which the President intimated that he was not only willing, but anxious, to make a brief tour to the South as soon as his engagements and business would permit. He had intended to go to the White Sulphur Springs for a brief period, but as he wished to meet the people rather than any select class. He thought that could be better accomplished by a trip to Fortress Monroe during the session of the Postal Convention, thence to Richmond up the James River, and back to Washington via the Fredericksburg Railroad.

At Fortress Monroe the President would meet representative men from the principal cities of the South, and in his visit to Richmond he would be met by enthusiastic crowds along the routes and have a grand ovation upon his arrival.

In accordance with this intimation from the Postmaster-General, invitations will now be extended to the President by Gov. Kemper, by the Mayor of Richmond, and the other civic authorities, to visit this city, which he will no doubt accept.

It is not understood, however, that the President has altogether abandoned his contemplated trip to the White Sulphur Springs.

ALL QUIET IN MONTREAL.

CATHOLICS RETURNING TO WORK — THE FUNERAL OF YOUNG HACKET—A NEWSPAPER CORRESPONDENT INSULTED.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

MONTREAL, July 13.—Quietness prevailed in this city to-day. The Catholic Union men have returned to work. The funeral of Hacket, who was killed in the riot yesterday, will take place on Monday. The Orangemen will turn out in a body in regalia, and with banners and bands. The Catholics are strongly condemned for interfering with the Orangemen yesterday, after all the concessions the latter made to them. The representative of the New-York *Sun* was grievously insulted in front of St. Lawrence Hall this morning by Stephen J. Meany, because the correspondent stated that his extra of last Tuesday was inflammatory and calculated to arouse the worst passions of the Irish Catholic population. Meany was around the telegraph offices in the forenoon, and from all appearances the Montreal Telegraph Company gave up the correspondent's name, for which they are severely condemned by the public. Meany's appearance in Montreal is by no means welcome. He is a fanatic of the most dangerous character, and he has done more than anybody else to bring about the trouble which resulted so disastrously yesterday.

RIOT IN CHARLOTTETOWN.

HALIFAX, Nova Scotia, July 13.—At Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island, last evening, after the Orangemen had disbanded, several of their number stood in front of the lodge-room, when they were greeted by a shower of stones from roughs on the street, by which two of the Orangemen were severely hurt. Another volley of stones followed, and a pistol shot fired from the lodge-room wounded one of the assailants. Great excitement ensued. Volley after volley of rocks from the street were answered by about 20 shots from the lodge-room. Two of the men on the street were wounded by bullets, and one of the Orangemen severely hurt on the head by a stone. For an hour the city was in the hands of a mob, the Police being useless. The stipendiary magistrates prevailed on the Orangemen to lower their flag, when quiet was restored. The Orangemen at a meeting to-day condemned the Police and magistrates. One hundred special policemen have been sworn in. Twenty-eight warrants have been issued for the arrest of the ringleaders, and several of them have already been apprehended.

THE OHIO REPUBLICANS.

GEN. GARFIELD'S CHANCES FOR THE UNITED STATES SENATE—THE WESTERN RESERVE IN HIS FAVOR.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, July 13.—Advices from the Western Reserve report a majority of Republicans in favor of Mr. Garfield for the Senate in place of Stanley Matthews. Lake, Portage, Summit, Trumbull, Geauga, and Ashtabula Counties are set down as certain to elect Garfield men to the Legislature. His friends assert that they are sure of 16 votes for him from the Reserve, and think it possible that they will secure double that number. One class of Republicans are working for him with a view to the Congressional vacancy that his elevation to the Senate would create. His support is, however, for the most part earnest and sincere. Of the pronounced Republican workers a majority are for the silver dollar, though Garfield is against it. But there is an undercurrent of reserved opinion. Many favor Judge W. H. West's suggestion that the Government first replace the $1 and $2 greenbacks with silver and wait to see how it would work. The mint could not do more than this, anyhow, in two years, and the general feeling is that two years may bring a great deal of light on the subject. In many parts of the Reserve it is believed that the so-called Southern policy will make votes for the Republican Party by restoring to the ranks a considerable number of those who have been disaffected.

SCIENTISTS ON THEIR TRAVELS.

PHILADELPHIA, July 13.—Sir Joseph D. Hooker, of the Royal Society of England, accompanied by Gen. Strachey, also of England; Prof. A. S. Gray and Robert Lamborn, President of the Denver and Rio Grande Railroad, passed through this city this morning en route for Colorado. The party was met at the depot by Prof. Hayden, of the Geological Survey, who, in company with Prof. Joseph Leidy and Capt. James Stevenson, will leave this city tomorrow morning, joining the party in St. Louis. Dr. Hooker and Prof. Gray will make a botanical examination of the regions visited, and Prof. Leidy will continue his exploration of the streams and marshes for infusorial life, a subject upon which he has been engaged for many years.

THE PUBLIC HEALTH OF HAVANA.

NEW-ORLEANS, La., July 13.—The Board of Health have received a letter from Mr. Henry C. Hall, Consul-General at Havana, in which he says: "The public health of this port continues good. As far as I can learn, no cases of yellow fever have yet appeared among the shipping in the harbor. In the city typhoid fever and other malarial fevers prevail to a considerable extent, but I am informed that the only cases of yellow fever are in the military hospital. At Dr. Belop's and other private hospitals there have been no cases for several months."

GENERAL NEWS BY CABLE

NIAGARA FALLS DESERTED.

RESULTS OF MISREPRESENTATION.

A DULL SEASON AND BANKRUPT HOTEL-KEEPERS—A FEW PLAIN TRUTHS—WHAT SHOULD BE DONE TO MAKE THE PLACE POPULAR—THE EXPERIENCE OF A WESTERN VISITOR—A NEW POINT OF INTEREST—THE SCENE AT THE WHIRLPOOL RAPIDS.

From Our Special Correspondent.

NIAGARA FALLS, Wednesday, July 11, 1877.

Thoughtless, unjust, and malicious newspaper criticisms have well-nigh made bankrupts of all the hotel-keepers in Niagara Falls. For years past it has been fashionable for every wandering scribbler who came here to write what are called "smart things" at the expense of the place. In season and out of season the public has been told that Niagara was inhabited by a race of sharks and blood-suckers who regarded all tourists as their natural prey; that the falls were "fenced in;" that a sight of them could not be obtained without the payment of almost fabulous sums of money; that the hotel proprietors and their servants were all cheats, and the hack-drivers all swindlers. Such statements as these sent broadcast over the country could have but one result. They have frightened people away from Niagara, and to-day, in the height of the season, this most lovely of watering-places is empty, bare, desolate, and silent. Were the statements to which I have referred true, there might be reason to rejoice at this result; but unfortunately for those most nearly interested they are in nearly every particular falsehoods, inventions, pure and simple. This is particularly true of the stories which have been circulated regarding the cost of living at Niagara. The fact is that the hotels here are better than at any other watering-place in the country, always excepting Saratoga, and that the price of board is much cheaper than at any of the first-class Summer resorts. At the International Hotel, for instance, which is a magnificently appointed fire-proof structure, having accommodation for 600 guests, transient board can be had from $3 to $4 a day, while regular visitors are charged only $15 to $21 a week. These prices include everything. There are no extra charges at the International. Again, in regard to the prices charged by hackmen, I find that there has been great misrepresentation. The truth is, that every driver of a public carriage is under $300 bonds to deal honestly with visitors, and, under the law, is allowed to charge only certain fixed prices for his services. These prices are very low. For instance, a two-horse hack, hired at any of the hotels, can be had for $1 an hour, while for the best part of a day a conveyance may be secured for $5, and sometimes, particularly if the bargain is made beforehand, for even a smaller sum.

VIEWS OF THE FALLS.

It is not true that the falls are fenced in. It is true, however, that certain points along the shore from which fine views can be had are owned and controlled absolutely by private individuals, who charge exorbitant prices for access to them. The history of these monopolies, which are the curse of Niagara, is not without interest. Early in the year 1800, when the Falls of Niagara were situated in an almost inaccessible wilderness, into which but few persons cared to penetrate, Goat Island and the land on the American side for three miles from the falls was sold by the State and settled on what was known as "a swamp-land warrant," by Gen. and Judge Porter, two enterprising gentlemen, who valued the falls not for their grand beauty so much as for their power to drive saw-mills. Later on, however, as the wonders of Niagara became more familiar to the people of the world, and as new means of communication were established, Gen. Porter built a bridge over the rapids from the mainland to Goat Island. For the use of this he charged visitors a small fee. This was the commencement of a system which I may again characterize as the curse of Niagara. Goat Island and much of the land about the falls still remains in the hands of the Porter family and their connections. They have made certain improvements on the island and the other property, they have built bridges and constructed roadways over dangerous and out-of-the-way places, from which particularly fine views can be obtained, and for access to these places they charge fees, which may be justified by their expenditures, but which are, nevertheless, generally regarded as exorbitant. The charges are high—there can be no question on that head—but if visitors would confine themselves within certain limits and not go running off, as they usually do, to look at all sorts of out-of-the-way holes and corners which are recommended to them by interested agents and runners, they would find that their expenses would be very much lighter and their enjoyment far greater. The great mistake which most visitors make is trying to see the falls and everything of interest about them in one day. For instance, a gentleman, accompanied by his wife and two daughters, rushed frantically up to the office of the International yesterday morning, and, holding on to his carpet-bag with a grip of iron, blurted out: "I have just arrived; I want to see the falls before evening; what is the best way to do it?"

Mr. Fulton, the proprietor of the hotel, who stood by, informed the excited and perspiring gentleman that it would be impossible to see every thing of interest in one day, and that if he attempted to do so he would only succeed in spending a great deal of money and seeing very little. The visitor was not to be persuaded. He evidently regarded the friendly and well-meaning Mr. Fulton as one of the Niagara swindlers of whom he had heard so much, and, after eating a hearty breakfast, he hurried with his wife and daughters—all of them hot, dusty, unwashed, and uncomfortable—out into the street. Here he was taken in hand by one of the ever vigilant hack drivers, a man who was not attached to the hotel, and after a long argument, which was carried on in a very loud tone, he agreed to pay $7 for the use of the carriage for the day, and being assured by the driver that before night he would show him everything there was worth seeing, he drove off, evidently well satisfied, and doubtless congratulating himself upon his "smartness" in outwitting "one of those theiving hotel men."

A BADLY SWINDLED FAMILY.

In the evening the gentleman returned. One of his daughters, a delicate little thing, was so sick from nervous excitement that she could hardly get out of the carriage, and his wife, as he explained to the hotel clerk, was too weak to leave the house that night. Such being the case he was obliged, evidently much against his will, to engage rooms for himself and party. During the evening he met Mr. Fulton and myself, and apologizing for what he called his rudeness in the morning, (he was an honest old farmer from a Western State,) he confessed that he had been wrong in attempting to "see everything" in one day. Then, becoming more communicative, he took a memorandum-book from his pocket, and went on to explain what he had seen and how much the sights had cost him. He had indeed made "the grand tour." How much he had to "pay the piper," and what he received in return will be seen from the following table which he was kind enough to let me prepare from his notes.

ENTRANCE FEES FOR FOUR PERSONS IN CARRIAGE.

To Goat Island	$2 25
To Prospect Park	1 00
To Railway Suspension Bridge	1 00
To new Suspension Bridge	2 50
To Whirlpool Rapids, American side	2 00
To Whirlpool Rapids, Canada side	2 00
To the Whirlpool	2 00
To the Burning Springs	1 50
To the Battle Ground	2 00
To under the Horseshoe Falls	4 00
To "Into the Shadow of the Rock"	4 00
To through Cave of the Winds	6 00
To back fare	7 00
To fee to driver	50
Total	$37 85

Most of this sum the unfortunate gentleman had been induced to spend because his driver, a plausible, fair-spoken knave, had assured him that he could form no adequate idea of the beauties of Niagara until he had seen every one of the places mentioned. He was not aware, poor fellow, that this same honest-spoken driver, who took so much interest in him, received a commission from nearly every one of the "show-keepers" into whose hands he had committed the unsuspecting family. Yet such was the case. The proprietors of nearly all the places mentioned in the table above—Goat Island, Prospect Park, the railway suspension bridge, and perhaps the Whirlpool Rapid Park excepted—pay hack-drivers a commission of from 10 to 25 per cent. on all the money received from every visitor they bring to them. Of course it was impossible for the gentleman to whom I refer to know this, or to be aware beforehand of the fact that half the places the driver brought him to were swindles. For instance, after going through the Cove of the Winds, a truly wonderful experience, it is simply folly to go under the Canadian fall. Indeed, it may be well to warn all visitors against allowing themselves to be enticed into the net which is set by the keen-witted persons who have rented from the Dominion Government the right to conduct people under the Horseshoe. The dollar paid for that privilege is perhaps not quite thrown away, but strangers seldom escape with this first payment. Having entered the trap, they are held fast by a company of shamefaced young women, who make it almost impossible for them to get out until they have purchased a quantity of high-priced and useless fancy articles. In these and similar little transactions, it may be well to state that the hack-drivers have also an interest. They receive regular commissions from all the venders to whom they bring customers.

Of course the facts to which I refer, and many others which cannot be mentioned at this time, will never be remedied as long as the principal points of interest about the falls belong to private individuals. Niagara is one of the wonders of the world—an American institution, if I may be allowed the expression—and it should belong to and be controlled by the State or national Government, and not by a set of greedy adventurers. Until there is a change of proprietors, however, visitors should be guided by the advice of the keepers of the hotels in which they lodge. They should not expect to see the falls in less than three days. By staying that time they can dispense with hack-drivers, visit every point of real interest in comfort, and reduce the cost of their visit at least one-half.

THE WHIRLPOOL RAPIDS PARK.

And while speaking of the points of real interest I must not forget to mention the Whirlpool Rapids Park, which, after having been literally dug out of the cliffs that overhang the Whirlpool Rapids, has just been thrown open to the public. It is indeed worthy of a visit. Situated on the Canada side, the entrance to the grounds is in the town of Clifton, just below the great suspension bridge, and a few minutes' walk from the Great Western Railway station. To reach the edge of the rapids the visitor has the choice of an inclined railway, or a spiral stairway and winding paths. The inclined elevator—for it can be better be called an elevator than a railroad—is worked upon an exceedingly safe and simple principle. There are two cars connected by steel cables, and run in some respects like the inclined railway cars at Pittsburg. There is this difference: the cars here are run by the weight of water. A tank in the bottom of each of them is rapidly filled from a spring at the top with 2,500 pounds. This weight takes the car to the bottom, and brings the one already there, which has been emptied of water, to the top. The cable connecting the cars works round three heavy grooved iron wheels, the third or lower one being so set as to make an accident by sliding almost impossible. Attached to the two upper wheels are powerful brakes, an additional one being automatically applied by a governor, which regulates the speed of the cars and causes them to occupy full a minute and a half in making the journey from the top to the bottom of the cliff. By this contrivance the trip could be made in safety, without the aid of an engineer or brakeman. Should the cable break from any unforeseen cause, the usual safety cogs, or catches, which are fixed to the tramway, would stop the descent of the car. Having reached the edge of the rapids by the means described, the visitor finds himself in the midst of a scene of wild grandeur which is almost indescribable. For nearly 400 feet the cliffs rise in a nearly perpendicular line. Above them and across the gorge stretches the mighty suspension bridge, the passing trains looking like playthings in the distance. Beyond and through the frame-work of dark green formed by the over-hanging trees Niagara rushes ceaselessly, obscured at times by the clouds of white mist that ascend to the sky, and for the very obscurity all the more grandly beautiful. Dashing, roaring, whirling on through the narrow passes, beating its way against great masses of frowning rocks that for ages have borne up against the shock, comes the accumulation of waters. Rising higher and higher as they flow onward, crying out almost in agony for more room to move, they are still hemmed in by the silent, awful cliffs. Dashing onward, driven forward by the never-ending flow from behind, they reach the most contracted part of the channel. Here, for a moment, it seems almost as if the mighty volume paused, unable to struggle further, and then, with a renewed effort, impelled by some all-powerful, but invisible force, it dashes up in one great column 20, 30, 35 feet into the air, and with a noise of thunder bursts through the iron rocks that seek to confine it, and boiling, swirling, bubbling into crystal foam, at last it finds its way into the calm green channel beyond the gorge. When it is remembered that the river at the foot of the inclined plane is only 300 feet wide, that the Falls of Niagara present a front of one and a quarter miles, and that the flow of water over them averages 4 feet deep, it will be seen that the channel of the Whirlpool Rapids sinks to a depth of at least 200 feet. At no other point near the Falls can the visitor obtain so good an idea of the great volume of water that forces its way through Niagara River, and consequently the Whirlpool Rapids Park has at once taken front rank as a point of interest. It should be visited by every one who comes to Niagara Falls. H. C.

THE JOURDAN INVESTIGATION.

The Brooklyn Aldermanic committee appointed to investigate the charges made by Dr. Hutchinson, ex-President of the Board of Health, against Gen. Jourdan, President of the Board of Police and Excise, in connection with the sale and purchase of some Stockton-street lots, held another session last evening in the Common Council Chamber. The evidence given showed the charge that Gen. Jourdan had harassed the owners of the lots—two widow ladies—until they were obliged to sell the property at less than its value to be utterly false. Mr. Spenser S. Smith, the brother of the ladies, testified that neither himself nor his sisters ever heard of Gen. Jourdan in the transaction; that they were glad to get the money for the property, and would not take the lots back now at the price received by them. Mr. Morgan, the agent who negotiated the sale, testified that the clients considered they had received an equivalent of $25,000 for the lots; had they retained the property, the sewer and other assessments, together with the cost of filling in the lots, would have amounted to that sum; Gen. Jourdan paid $11,000 for the property. Contractor Shea testified that he filled the lots for Gen. Jourdan; that he drained them and filled them in with material devoid of any deleterious substance; that he had men to see that no garbage was dumped in the lots, and that no Police officer was detailed by the Police Department, as charged, for that duty. The committee then adjourned until Tuesday evening next.

SUICIDE OF AN ARCHITECT.

Albert Durheim, a well-known architect, was found hanging in the cellar of his residence on Hill-street, West Hoboken, N. J., early yesterday morning. He had been much embarrassed financially of late. A mortgage on his house had fallen due, and the mortgagee threatened to foreclose it unless the amount was speedily paid. Durheim had been making an effort to secure a contract for the construction of a church in the north part of the county. With the proceeds of his labor on that building he proposed to raise the incumbrance on his property. Thursday he learned that the contract had been awarded to some one else. He was dejected and dispirited. Returning home at about 10 o'clock on the night of that day, he went to his bed-room, and hastily exchanged his working clothing for his handsomest suit of black broad cloth. His wife was preparing to retire at the time, and he disarmed her suspicions by saying in reply to her questions that he had a particular engagement down the street, and would speedily return. When she awoke yesterday morning, her husband was still absent. On searching for him she discovered his body hanging from one of the rafters in the cellar. The body was cut down, but it had probably been hanging there all night, and life was, of course, extinct. Durheim was an architect of considerable ability, and planned some of the interior decorations of the vast monastery on West Hoboken Heights. He leaves a widow and three children.

TWO MEN INJURED IN A SEWER.

While Peter Colahan, aged 65, of Seventy-first-street and Boulevard, and John Milden, aged 37, of One Hundred and Forty-sixth-street and Tenth-avenue, were attempting to draw an unexploded blast in the sewer building at One Hundred and Second-street and Eighth-avenue yesterday, the blast suddenly and without warning exploded. The men were struck by fragments of rock and were both severely injured about the body, arms, and face. They were removed to the Ninety-ninth-Street Hospital for treatment.

WORSHIPING IN THE WOODS.

THE CAMP-MEETING AT ROUND LAKE.

THE OPENING EXERCISES—THE ATTENDANCE—AN ADDRESS BY REV. DE WITT TALMAGE—DISCOURSES BY REV. MR. TAYLOR AND OTHERS—THE PROGRAMME FOR THE REST OF THE MEETING.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ROUND LAKE, N. Y., Thursday, July 12, 1877.

Round Lake Camp-meeting, under the auspices of the Union Evangelical Society of New-York, opened on Tuesday morning with about 300 persons present. The rain of the previous day left the grounds damp and in a rather uninviting condition, but the day brightening toward noon, the naturally beautiful and picturesque woodland resounding with the echo of the busy workmen's hammers in hastening the completion of new cottages, the joyous, ringing laugh of children frolicking among the trees and upon the walks, the hurry and bustle of unpacking and arranging of household paraphernalia—all conspired to present a spectacle that can be seen nowhere but at a Methodist camp-meeting. The arrivals yesterday increased the number of visitors to about 600 or 800, including quite a number of Brooklyn and New-York families. Being in the centre of a population of many of our most wealthy families, the gathering represents some of the best people in the State. With an atmosphere so wholesome—morally and physically, it is surprising that the number of persons present is not greater. Every article requisite for comfort is procurable at fair prices. The grounds, including about 400 acres in area, are well enclosed, on the line of the Rensselaer and Saratoga Railroad, midway between Troy and Saratoga Springs, and in full view of the lake from which it derives its name. The evidence of prosperity and permanence manifest in its management have led the railroad company to respond, and a very fine depot and commodious freight-house have been built at the entrance. About 150 cottages are now erected, and so disposed that they present a fresh and inviting appearance. Every house betrays the delicate touch of a woman's hand in the arrangement of engravings, mottoes, and photographs, tastefully interwoven with ferns and dried leaves of bright colors. The simple manner of furnishing these little homes, as their interiors are exposed through wide open doors and windows, makes them look fit for the abode of bright spirits, and indeed the very air seems to breathe "peace on earth and to men good will."

In the absence of Rev. J. Weaver, D. D., of Dayton, Ohio, who was to have preached the opening service, and to avoid a disarrangement of the programme as published, a love feast was held, which gave evidence that there is to be good work done here. Rev. S. H. Platt, of the "by-faith-cured lameness of 25 years standing," takes the management of the meetings in the place of Rev. Mr. Weaver, who it was announced would perform this work. In the afternoon, with about 600 present, Rev. Daniel Steel, D. D., of Lynn, Mass., delivered an able and eloquent sermon on "The Guidance of the Holy Spirit, and How it may be Discriminated from the Suggestions of our Minds and of the Tempter." In the evening Rev. Hiram Eddy, D. D., of Newark, spoke effectively on "The Danger of Grieving the Holy Spirit." Yesterday morning Edgar M. Levy, D. D., of the Berean Baptist Church of Philadelphia, discoursed on "The Sanctified Will." In the afternoon the train from Saratoga brought Rev. T. De Witt Talmage, of Brooklyn, and by the time he came upon the platform the audience, now increased to between 2,000 and 3,000, were in their seats, a duty that hitherto they had not performed with religious punctuality. His subject, "Encouragement for the People," was delivered with Mr. Talmage's usual fervor, and in speaking of the destruction of Jericho, and likening the power of prayer and Godly life in the Christian of to-day to the weapons—or rather no weapons—with which Joshua razed that city, he seemed to awaken some for the first time to the fact that they had never been promised sledge-hammers and big guns with which to accomplish the Lord's work. Mr. Talmage seemed as much at home among the Methodists as though he were in his own Tabernacle at Brooklyn. His pleasure in being among this people manifested itself in a perpetual smile. He left the grounds, however, in the next train. Immediately after the close of the sermon a young people's meeting was led by Thomas Harris, whose labors in Baltimore during the past Winter resulted in the conversion of 2,000 people, and if this first meeting is evidence of those to follow, the Round Lake camp-meeting will be attended with results never before known since its organization in 1868. Dr. and Mrs. Palmer, so well known through their advocacy of the holiness doctrine, are holding forth daily on their favorite theme with apparently satisfactory results. It may not be generally known that the present wife of Dr. Palmer is the sister of his former wife, who was still better known as a writer and speaker on this theme.

The strict conformance to the programme so far, and the personal assurance of the presence of every speaker who is announced to speak from this time, promises to be the opening of a new era in Methodist camp-meetings, for as will be seen by the list of names and the subjects on which the respective gentlemen will discourse, a specified plan of work has been laid down, with competent men to do each his own work, all applied directly toward a specified object—namely, the possibility and practicability of entire sanctification by faith in Christ—will, if it accomplishes nothing more, remove from these meetings the opprobrium so often well merited because of the immoderate and unsystematic management of these out-door gatherings of the Methodist Church. Last evening Rev. E. L. Taylor, of New-Rochelle, discoursed on "The Soul-Peril of Unsanctified Habits."

To-day Rev. S. H. Platt, A. M., spoke on "The Philosophy of Christian Holiness." In the afternoon the leading discourse was by Rev. B. J. Ives, D. D., on the one alternative: "He that believeth shall be saved and he that believeth not shall be damned." The programme for the rest of the meeting is as follows:

Friday.—"Evangelistic work," Rev. E. P. Hammond and Rev. Thomas Harrison, of Baltimore; "Regeneration, what it is, and how obtained," Rev. George F. Pentecost, D. D.

Saturday.—Addresses by Rev. G. Hughes, Rev. A. B. Earle, and Rev. F. V. D. Garrettson. "The Divine Alliance," by Chaplain McCabe.

Sunday.—"Consecration," Dr. Charles Callis, of Boston; "Christian Fruitage the Mission of the Believer," Rev. J. P. Newman, D. D.; "The Resurrection," Rev. A. C. Rose.

Monday.—"Temperance," Mrs. Annie Wittenmyer and Miss Lucy A. Chapman, also an address by J. Bennett Anderson, of England.

Tuesday.—Speeches by Mrs. Mary C. Johnson, Miss. M. E. Winslow, and Miss Lottie Coffin. "Bible Wines," Rev. S. McKean. A short address by Frederick Smith, Secretary of the English Band of Hope.

Wednesday.—"Imperfect Vision," Rev. Charles H. Fowler, D. D., editor of the New-York *Christian Advocate*; "The Duty of Watchfulness for the Sudden Coming of the Man," Rev. Edwin Burnham; "The General Judgment," Rev. A. B. Earle.

Thursday.—"The Life of Faith," Rev. John B. Thompson, D. D.; "Union in Christ," Rev. Samuel Fallows, D. D., Bishop of the Reformed Episcopal Church; a sermon by Rev. O. H. Tiffany, D. D., from the text John vii., 37.

Friday.—Love feast, conducted by Bishop J. Weaver.

THE GEORGIA CONVENTION.

OBJECT OF THE MEN WHO HAVE MET TO CHANGE THE CONSTITUTION OF THE STATE—OBJECTION TO THE DECLARATION THAT SECESSION WAS REBELLION.

The Chicago *Inter-Ocean* has a telegram from Atlanta, giving some interesting information concerning the composition of the Georgia Constitutional Convention, which met there on the 11th inst. The correspondent says:

"The State Constitutional Convention convened here to-day. Gen. Robert Toombs, the great unreconstructed, bids fair to be one of the most influential and dreaded leaders. He has a strong following, who will further his efforts to change the whole organic law, or, in other words, to frame a new Constitution, doing away entirely with the present one, which he publicly denounces as the offspring of corrupt, radical scalawags and carpet-baggers, whose provisions were suggested by Gen. Meade, then Military Governor of Georgia, and ex-Gov. James E. Brown, who he terms alike a traitor to his country and State. Another element that will be a power in the convention is headed by the friends of Hon. Benjamin H. Hill, who wants the article declaring the secession of the State a rebellion stricken from the Constitution. Also to amend the thirty-third section by striking out the following words: 'The State of Georgia shall forever remain a member of the American Union; the people thereof are a part of the American nation; every citizen thereof owes paramount allegiance to the Constitution and the rest of the United States, and no law or ordinance of this State in contravention or subversion thereof shall ever have any binding force.'

"This faction will be opposed by the friends of United States Senator Joshua Hill and his friends. There is also a conservative party headed by Gen. L. J. Gastrell, Judge A. R. Wright, and Gen. W. T. Wofford, all ante-bellum Congressmen, who have taken no part in politics since the war, and now only consent to serve as a sort of checkrein to keep the convention from rushing into excesses.

"Among the notables in the convention who have not aligned themselves with any party is Hon. Nelson Tift, the founder and the head of the direct trade movement between Georgia and Europe; ex-Attorney-General N. J. Hammond, reputed to be the ablest lawyer in the State, certainly one of the most fascinating speakers; Col. W. T. Thompson, the author of *Major Jones' Courtship*, and several other literary works of merit; ex-Gov. Charles J. Jenkins, who is revered by every Georgian on account of his saving the money in the Treasury of the State from the United States troops in 1865, and other patriotic deeds.

"Ex-Gov. Jenkins was unanimously elected President of the convention. He said one of the most powerful reasons for changing the Constitution was the manner in which it was made and the men who made it. The temporary Chairman said: 'I call attention to the fact that the Constitution under which we are now living—and is only called Constitution from courtesy—declares us rebels. I don't object to the term. George Washington for a long time was designated as a rebel.' Ex-Gov. Jenkins said the colored man should have none of his rights impaired. He is now a citizen and should be respected as such. This sentiment was loudly applauded."

A MYSTERIOUS DISAPPEARANCE.

MR. SAMUEL L. YOUMANS, OF TRENTON, MISSING—NO TRACE OF HIM SINCE THURSDAY NIGHT—VARIOUS THEORIES ON THE SUBJECT—DID HE ABSCOND OR WAS HE MURDERED?

Trenton, N. J., was afforded an unusual sensation yesterday in the mysterious disappearance and alleged murder of ex-Assemblyman Samuel L. Youmans, a builder and politician of considerable local prominence. On Thursday of this week Mr. Youmans visited this City on business, returning on the same day in time to attend a meeting of Lodge No. 59, F. and A. M., of which he is a member. The lodge adjourned at 10 P. M., and Mr. Youmans, after bidding his friends good night, started down State-street for home. When within 200 yards of his home he met Joseph Dillon, a private watchman, and, after a few words on unimportant matters, passed on in the direction of his house in Wall-street. Near the point where the watchman met him a street lamp was burning, while a few yards further on was a gate leading to a short cut across a flower garden, which Youmans was in the habit of using to reach his house in the adjoining street. The watchman saw him open the gate, pass through it, and disappear in the darkness. A quarter of an hour later a pistol-shot broke the stillness, and after a short interval a heavy wagon was heard rumbling through a by street in the immediate vicinity. In the morning the hat worn by Mr. Youmans was found just inside the gate leading through the garden, and near it several papers and documents belonging to him. These consisted of three empty envelopes bearing his address, a postal card, and three time-cards of the Pennsylvania Railroad. The hat was of medium size, of soft grey felt, with a sharp cut half an inch long at the back. About 50 yards beyond several drops of blood were found on the sidewalk, and scattered along in the direction of the Assampsick Creek, a distance of 150 yards from the gate, nearly a dozen letters and miscellaneous papers, all belonging to the missing man. The theory of his friends is that he was waylaid just after leaving the gate, stunned by a blow on the head from some sharp instrument, and then carried in the direction of the creek, his captors meanwhile searching his pockets for valuables. As soon as the facts became known, the creek was thoroughly dragged, but without finding anything. Later, the bushes and swamps along its border were also thoroughly searched by parties of citizens, with no better success.

The opinion which is generally held, that the disappearance was the result of financial difficulties, has been strengthened by the discovery that Mr. Youmans had been recently involved in a somewhat questionable transaction concerning a promissory note for $4,000, purporting to have been signed by his father-in-law, Mr. Samuel Furman, but which in reality was Youmans' handiwork. Mr. Furman admitted to a TIMES reporter last evening that his son-in-law had affixed his (Furman's) name to a note for $4,000, which was afterward deposited in the Mechanics' Bank of Trenton, but claimed that it had been done merely to secure a renewal of a previous note to the same amount, and that Youmans, in using his name, did so in accordance with an implied understanding with himself. As soon as Mr. Furman heard of the transaction he went to the bank and indorsed the note, thus expressing his confidence in his relative to the fullest extent. It is known that Youmans had a balance to his credit with the Trenton Banking Company, and as the payment of the note had been assumed by his father-in-law's, he had no immediate demands to meet. He has always been a man of methodically correct habits, never leaving home for a day without letting his family know of his whereabouts, and having no viewor failing which would account for the mystery. Despite the weight of public opinion, his family and friends are firm in the belief that his absence is due to foul play of some kind. A few days before his disappearance he received a threatening letter, post-marked Philadelphia, but the details of which he did not reveal to any one. Two years ago he incurred the enmity of the Catholics by strongly opposing the bill for the establishment of a Catholic Protectory, and by some this is thought to have something to do with his disappearance. A fact which would seem to discredit anything like a premeditated flight is that he borrowed no money of any one, drew none from the bank, and did not even take a change of clothing with him.

Mr. Youmans is by trade a builder and contractor, and up to last April was in partnership with his father-in-law. Recently he has been engaged in canning fruit, and visited this City on Thursday on matters connected with his business. He was a member of the Assembly from Trenton during 1874-5, and for three years past has represented his ward in the City Council. He was 35 years of age, of medium stature, with dark hair and side whiskers, and when last seen wore a light cassimere suit. As soon as his absence was known, the station agent at Trenton telegraphed a description of the missing man to all the conductors on the road between New-York and Philadelphia, but without receiving any tidings of his whereabouts. The employés at the depot are positive that Mr. Youmans could not have taken any train from that station, as he was well known to them all, and would have been instantly recognized. The absent man has always enjoyed a good reputation among his fellow-townsmen, being a deacon of the First Presbyterian Church, Treasurer of the Masonic Lodge, and an officer in the Seventh New-Jersey regiment of State Militia. He leaves a young wife and two children.

THE LICENSE QUESTION.

VIEWS OF THE PRESIDENT OF THE EXCISE BOARD ON THE SUBJECT—THE COURSE THEY INTEND TO PURSUE.

Mr. George W. Morton, President of the Board of Excise, last evening, in conversation with a TIMES reporter, gave an exposition of the course the board intends to pursue under the decision of the Court of Appeals that no licenses for the sale of liquors to be drank on the premises shall be granted to any but keepers of inns, taverns, or hotels. The board will enforce the law as interpreted, but will not act arbitrarily. In cases where parties who have hitherto held licenses, but have not had sleeping accommodation, &c., for travelers, time will be given for compliance with the requirements, provided they be parties of eligible character. The determination to assume this attitude was dictated by a regard for the interest of those who have capital invested in the business, and who, if called upon at once either to furnish the required accommodation or suspend trade, would have much loss entailed upon them. Strict investigation of the character of those who apply for licenses will, as heretofore, be made, and wherever it appears, either from the reports of the Police or of the inspectors to the board, that their reputation or the chances of complying with the requirements of the law are not satisfactory, no license will be issued.

In reference to the statements circulated that a large number of liquor dealers in the City carry on their business without any certificate from the Excise Commissioners, Mr. Morton said the board was not responsible for the fact. Its duty consisted in considering applications for licenses, and granting or refusing them. Those who ignored or acted in defiance of it were subjects for Police attention. It was true there were many unlicensed liquor-dealers carrying on business, but most of them had either been refused permits by the board or were of such doubtful character that they knew there was no hope of getting them. The numerous raids made by Capt. Foley of late had been chiefly on houses conducted by such persons. As a result they were rapidly lessening in his precinct. Mr. Morton complained that all the Police Captains are not equally zealous, and expressed a belief that if they were the liquor business might be soon made a reputable calling.

BOSTON, Mass., July 13.—Justin Winsor, formerly Librarian of the Boston Public Library, has accepted a similar appointment from Harvard College.

OTTAWA, Ontario, July 13.—A man named Reid when returning home from the city last night with his wife was attacked by roughs and had his jaw broken with a club, and was otherwise seriously injured.

DEATH ON THE GALLOWS.

A MAN HANGED IN MISSOURI.

THE EXECUTION OF POINDEXTER EDMONDSON—LARGE NUMBER OF SPECTATORS PRESENT—INNOCENCE PROTESTED TO THE LAST—HOW A BROTHER'S NAME WAS BROUGHT OUT IN THE CASE.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., July 13.—Four thousand people, a large proportion of whom were women and children, witnessed the execution of Poindexter Edmondson at Bloomfield, Stoddard County, Mo., to-day, for the murder of William Shaw. Owing to the great excitement which prevailed, and the fear of a rescue which had been threatened, the jail has been guarded for the last two days by an armed posse of 100 men. Although the condemned man's wife had a farewell interview with her husband last night, she came at 7 o'clock this morning and begged to see him once more. They prayed and sang together nearly two hours, he frequently breaking out in piteous appeals for mercy. Up to yesterday he had always been a very blasphemous and profane man, but professing sudden conversion under the tutelage of a Methodist clergyman, he subsequently spent the greater part of his time in prayer. At 11 o'clock he was taken from his cell and seated on his coffin in a wagon, and driven to the place of execution. The vehicle was escorted to the gallows by squads of armed men on foot and horseback. While ascending the gallows' steps the condemned man gave evidence of great fear, his face being deadly pale and his lips trembling. He prayed with the minister, and the Sheriff asked him if he had anything to say. He replied, with much agitation: "I want to tell all the people that I know who killed William Shaw, and that it was not me. I won't tell who did it. It was not me, though it might have been me if somebody else had not killed him. I hated him, and had a bad feeling against him, but did'nt kill him. My brother John told all he knew about it. Take warning all at my fate." While his arms were being pinioned Edmondson uttered loud appeals for heavenly mercy, continuing his frantic petition even after the black cap had shut out the daylight. While he was praying the bolt was drawn and he fell five and a half feet, dying instantly, with only a shuddering movement of the body. The wife and mother received and buried the corpse this afternoon, there being an immense concourse of people at the funeral.

For a time there was a very pretty romance connected with the history of Edmondson's case, in which the condemned man was made to appear as a hero about to die, without protest, for the crime of a half-witted brother. Legal investigation, however, thoroughly dissipated the poetic story, and the assassin was brought to the gallows he so richly deserved. The evidences of Edmondson's crime were purely circumstantial, but forming a chain of such aggregate strength that no theory could possibly break it. He was a neighbor of the murdered man, William Shaw. Between the two an old grudge existed, which had more than once been the cause of hostile collisions. In the Winter of 1875 they met at a country store in the backwoods of Stoddard County, and a war of words ensued that was soon followed by a physical conflict, in which bludgeons and sticks were freely used. Finally Shaw put an end to the fight with an effective blow with a brick on the top of Edmondson's head, felling him to the earth with such force as to produce unconsciousness, and in this condition Edmondson was taken home, where he was confined to his bed several weeks. Edmondson swore that he would have revenge, and was indiscreet enough to bend threats of the most deadly character, exhibiting the weapons with which he proposed to end the life of his adversary. One day Shaw was found dead in a pool of blood, and the next day Edmondson was in jail, in irons, charged with the murder. The deed was undoubtedly a cold-blooded assassination, the victim being shot unawares, and there were the usual and irrefragable testimonies of blood-stains, foot-tracks, and contradictory stories, as convincing to the ordinary judgment and the jury as the most direct testimony would have been. The trial took place in March, 1877, and Edmondson was condemned to be executed May 13. The doomed man lay in jail calmly awaiting his fate, never uttering a word, and when his term of life had shortened to a span of only a few days, a story got abroad that created great public excitement and secured for him a new lease on life. He had an 18-year-old brother, a sort of idiotic, harmless boy, who took sick with a fever and died, and it was reported by the family and neighbors that on his death-bed the half-witted boy had confessed that he was the murderer of Shaw, and that his brother Poindexter was innocent. There was a great stir among the citizens, and a horror that a guiltless man was about to die an unmerited death. Time was short, and it was a long distance to railroad and telegraph lines, and the greatest expedition was used to prepare a petition, raise money, and send a messenger to the State capital to appeal for Executive clemency. The mission was placed in the hands of influential citizens, and the Governor hastened to intervene to save a man who was not only innocent, but a hero who was willing to die for a crime of which he knew his brother to be guilty. A respite till July 13 was granted, and in the meantime the officers of the law were directed to make a close inquiry into the truth of the romantic story. At first it had all the appearance of being genuine and faithful, but thread by thread it was unraveled, until it became apparent that the story was a shrewd fabrication, invented by the condemned prisoner, who, like a drowning man catching at straws, seized upon the occasion of his brother's death to manufacture a romance that would create a profound public sympathy in his behalf. Investigation developed the fact that there had really never been any confession, and that it was impossible that the dead boy could have been guilty, even if he had confessed, as he was not in that region of country at the date of the murder. Edmondson, however, continued to assert his own innocence, and on the Sunday before his execution succeeded in sawing away his shackles and through his cell door, and regaining his freedom. By some means all the escaped prisoners secured loaded guns at the jail, and once in the open air, though they were immediately discovered, made a bold retreat. A posse of citizens came upon Edmondson and a companion and demanded their surrender. Edmondson, to the surprise of his pursuers, threw down his gun and gave himself up, while his companion showed fight and discharged his gun, being badly wounded before he would surrender.

HANGED IN SOUTH CAROLINA.

CHARLESTON, S. C., July 13.—David Pearce and George Stevens, the two negroes who waylaid, murdered, and robbed a young man named Edings, near this city, on May 11, under circumstances of peculiar atrocity, were hanged at 11:35 o'clock this morning. They were baptized previous to their execution by a Catholic priest, with whom they left a full confession of their crime. They died without a struggle. About 200 persons witnessed the execution.

A MURDERER HANGED BY A MOB.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., July 13.—Yesterday at San Juan South, Justin Arajo, shot and mortally wounded Manuel Burtron, an inoffensive citizen, and was arrested. Last night a body of masked men overpowered the guard at the lockup, took the prisoner to the outskirts of the town, and hanged him to a tree. No arrests were made.

THE FAST FREIGHT LINES.

DETROIT, Mich., July 13.—The Directors of the Erie and North Shore Dispatch, being the various fast freight lines consolidated in October last, met in this city to-day. The report for the six months ending May 1 showed that the consolidated lines had carried 528 tons more freight than had the lines working separately during the previous six months. The saving in salaries and working expenses had been $27,000. General Manager Smith estimates that a further sum of $50,000 will be saved during the coming six months. The Chicago and Alton Railroad was admitted into the consolidation. The application of the Chicago, Milwaukee, and St. Paul Railroad for admission was postponed until the meeting of the Directors at Niagara Falls on the 25th inst.

TROTTING AT WILMINGTON.

WILMINGTON, Del., July 13.—The disputed race between Sadie Bell and Delaware was decided here to-day, Delaware distancing Sadie Bell in the first heat. Time, 2:35. They afterward trotted for a special purse, best two in three, Delaware winning in two straight heats. Time, 2:44 and 2:33½.

ARREST OF A COUNTERFEITER.

A PLAN TO THROW COUNTERFEIT BRAZILIAN CURRENCY ON THE MARKET FRUSTRATED—HOW THE DESIGN ORIGINATED, AND HOW IT WAS DETECTED AND EXPOSED—A STRANGE STORY BY THE PERSON IMPLICATED.

Probably the national currency of Brazil is more extensively counterfeited than that of any other country in the world. The standard of value there is the reis, and it takes 1,000 reis to make 50 cents of our money, so that a coin of smaller denomination than 25 reis is rare. From that they run to the denomination of 1,000 reis and upward. It is said that about one-half of this currency is counterfeit, but it passes current in the country because the people there are either indifferent or ignorant about the matter. The money under the denomination of milreis, equaling in value $500 of our money, is counterfeited with impunity, and the people have got a perfect aversion to going to banks with their money, because they get their presentations refused about half the time as counterfeits; and get arrested for offering it. So they stay away from the banks and pass and repass their money between one another without any further care. The Government of Brazil, to secure the quality of

engaged in the sales be sent to prison? [Hear, hear.] What would be the feeling if the appointments were military? What would be thought of the nation that in this way brought its fame to the hammer of the auctioneer? [Hear, hear.] But what, he would ask, caught they to think when the traffic he condemned was associated with the most solemn responsibility that could be brought home to any man? Without detaining the House any longer he would conclude by moving—

"That in view of the simoniacal evasions of the law and other scandals and abuses in connection with the exercise and disposal of private patronage in the Church of England, remedial measures of a more stringent character than any recently introduced in this House are urgently required."

Mr. Hibbert seconded the motion. As a churchman he deprecated these simoniacal transactions, and thought they should be put down by the legislature. He did not think they could put a stop to the sale of advowsons altogether, but Parliament would certainly be justified in prohibiting the scandal of the public sale of livings. The congregations also should have some power of interference. Whenever a person was appointed by a private patron notice should be given to the congregation, who should have time to consider the appointment, and, if they objected, should have the right of making a representation to the Bishop.

Mr. Hardcastle objected to the terms of the motion, although he admitted the scandal of the transactions complained of. He moved as an amendment, "That it is desirable to adopt measures for preventing simoniacal evasions of the law, and checking abuses in the sale of livings in private patronage."

Mr. Cross believed that abuses did exist, and hoped that on whatever side of the House he might sit he would never be found standing up for abuses. There was, however, a difference in the sale of an advowson and the sale of a next presentation. It was not desirable there should be any interference with private patronage, and although he would not prevent the sale of the patronage, so far as the advowson was concerned, the right of presentation was a sacred trust, and the possessor of it had no more right to sell it for money than he would have to sell a vote at a Parliamentary election. He urged Mr. Leatham to accept the amendment, which he would on behalf of the Government also support. Mr. Leatham assented, and after some remarks from Mr. Raikes, Mr. Whalley, Mr. Ramsay, Mr. Fawcett, and Mr. H. B. Samuelson, the motion was withdrawn, and the amendment agreed to.

LIEUT. FLIPPER AT HOME.

RECEPTION TENDERED HIM BY THE COLORED PEOPLE OF ATLANTA—HIS ACCOUNT OF HIS COURSE AT WEST POINT.

From The Atlanta (Ga.) Constitution, (Dem.,) July 10.

Last night the colored people of the city gave a "reception" to Flipper, of the United States Army. They did this from a feeling of pride over the fact that one of their color, a townsman, had succeeded in attaining his rank. They, doubtless, little suspected that he would make such use of the occasion as he did. More than one of them so expressed their feeling before the evening ended. The relations between the races in this city have for years been such as to make remarks like those in which Flipper indulged not only uncalled for but really distasteful. They are not to be blamed for his conduct. The crowd that gathered in the hall on the corner of Mitchell and Broad was a large one, and was composed almost entirely of well-dressed and orderly colored people. There were present several of the white male and female teachers of the negro schools. Also, some of our white citizens occupying back seats, who were drawn thither by mere curiosity.

Flipper was dressed lavishly in regimentals and gold cord, and sat upon the stage with his immense and ponderous cavalry sabre tightly buckled around him. He had the attitude of Wellington or Grant at a council of war. He was introduced to the audience by J. O. Wimbish, a high-toned negro politician (as was) of this city, who besprattered the young warrior with a eulogy such as no school-master would have written for less than $5. C. O. D. It was real slushy in its copiousness and diffusiveness.

FLIP FIRES OFF.

He arose with martial mien, and his left hand resting on his sabre-hilt. He said:

Some weeks ago he had been called upon at a reception in New-York to make a speech, but he had reminded the gentleman who called upon him that he had been taught to be a soldier and not an orator. While upon this occasion he still maintained that he was not an orator, yet he would tell them something of his career at West Point. He referred to his colored predecessors in the Academy and their fates, particularly of Smith, whose last year there was his [Flipper's] first. During that year, on Smith's account, he had received his worst treatment at the Academy. Prejudice against him was strong there at that time. During his first encampment he had a better time than almost any man in his class. In 1874 Smith left, and a rumor prevailed that he [Flipper] was afraid to stay, and was going to resign. Col. Upton, the commandant, sent for him to the house, told him not to do so, but to stick it out. Of course he had no intention of resigning, and he followed this superlunous advice. So far as the cadets were concerned they always treated me fairly, would speak to me, and some came to my room and talked with me, but the only thing they did that was wrong, perhaps, was that they would not associate with me openly. The officers always treated me as well as they did any other cadet. All these reports about my bad treatment there, especially in Southern newspapers, are absolutely false.

I will read and comment upon some of these articles. In the *Constitution* of last Saturday it is said I had the hardest four years of any cadet that ever passed through the academy. That is in some respects true, but not wholly so. Speaking of Ben Butler's son, I am proud to say that among the 300 cadets I hadn't a better friend than the son of the Massachusetts statesman. [Applause.] As to Mr. Bigelow's son, mentioned here, I knew him well and his whole family, his father, the distinguished ex-Secretary of State, his mother, and his two sisters, and have met them at their home. Mrs. Bigelow, recognizing my position, and thinking to assure my feelings, sent me a nice box of fruit, with her compliments.

He then commented on articles from Beecher's *Christian Union*, the New-York *Tribune*, *Harper's Weekly*, and the New-York *Telegram*, characterizing many of their statements about himself as false. The article last named was about social equality in the Army. Flipper said he was cordially met by the Army officers in Chattanooga. In return he paid his respects to the commandant, and was introduced and shown through the barracks. He was treated with every courtesy.

How it is here you have all seen as I walked about the city. I have walked with the officers of the garrison here several times to-day, even up and down Whitehall-street, and one of them has invited me into Schumann's drug store, we and had a glass of soda together. I know it is not a usual thing to sell to colored people, but we got it. [Laughter and applause.] And to-night as Mr. J. O. Wimbish and myself were coming to the hall we met with one of the officers at the corner and went into Schumann's again. We called for soda water and got it again! [Applause.] And I called at the barracks, through military courtesy, and paid my respects to the commandant. I understand that the officers there have had my case under consideration, and have unanimously agreed that I am a graduate of the national academy and hold a commission similar to their own, and am entitled to the same courtesy as any other officer. I have been invited to visit them at their quarters to-morrow. These things show you something of social equality in the Army, and when this happens with officers who have lived in the South and had opportunity to be tainted by Southern feeling, I expect still less trouble from this source when I reach my regiment and among officers who have not lived in the South and had occasion to be tainted in this way. The gentlemen of the Army are generally better educated than the people of the South.

He spoke of his graduation and of the applause with which he was greeted. He closed by thanking his audience.

Then Flipper was escorted upon the floor, and the announcement was made that all who desired could now be introduced to the youth.

The first man to receive this distinguished honor was George Thomas, the Assistant United States Attorney. He was followed closely by several Northern schoolmarms and teachers and a host of the colored people.

After shaking, the crowd took ice-cream and cake, and adjourned. *Sic transit!*

A FAMILY OF EXCLUSIVES.

The Reading (Penn.) *Times* thus describes the members of a family residing in the neighboring township of Albany: "Kunkel is the name of the family which consists of five persons, four old bachelors and one old maid, brothers and sister, who are bound together by the most affectionate ties, and refuse to be separated. The sister is in her 70th year and is noted for her excellent management, wielding a great influence over her younger brothers, who range in ages from 50 to 65 years, the youngest being upward of 50 years old. They are all over six feet tall, possessed of herculean frames. The farm upon which they live was acquired by their ancestors over a century ago. Their house was erected more than 100 years ago, after the style of the first settlers, split logs for a floor, filled up with clay. They do all their own work, and are neat and clean in all they do. Their farm is in excellent condition, and produces annually large crops. They do not have their horses shod in the Winter, only in the Summer. In Winter the shoes are removed, and the horses are not taken further than to water. They carry all their grain to the mill and back on their shoulders, never using the horses for this purpose. Their barn-roof, and a number of their out-buildings are thatched with straw. The family is much respected, and is reported to be wealthy. A sister, who married a number of years ago, has been utterly discarded, her singular brothers and sisters having paid her the portion to which she was entitled out of her father's estate, and refusing to have further intercourse with her. This curious family resides near Wesnersville, in Albany Township, and have never been out of the county, and it is believed never out of the township. They are said to have relatives in Philadelphia whom they have never seen."

A WINDFALL TO MAYOR EVANS.

The Reading (Penn.,) *Times* of the 12th inst. says: "A letter was received yesterday by Mayor Evans, from Wales, to the effect that one Walter Evans died on the 8th of March last in that country, leaving an estate valued at over $500,000, in bonds and real estate. The deceased made a request prior to his death that his relatives in America should participate in the division of his estate, share and share alike with his three heirs in Wales. It is supposed that there are six or eight of the decedent's direct blood relatives in this country. Mayor Evans' grandfather is spoken of as one of the principal heirs. The Mayor will confer at once with some of those equally interested with himself, in Delaware County."

LAW REPORTS.

A GREAT RAILROAD FORECLOSURE.

THE RIGHTS OF BONDHOLDERS WHO APPEAR IN SUCH A SUIT—DECISION BY JUDGE DANIELS IN THE ACTION TO FORECLOSE THE ATLANTIC AND GREAT WESTERN RAILROAD MORTGAGE.

Judge Daniels, in the Supreme Court, yesterday rendered his decision on the motion of Charles M. Da Costa, representing the Franco-Egyptian Bank, to set aside an ex parte order obtained in the suit of William M. Taylor and another, as Trustees, against the Atlantic and Great Western Railroad Company and others. The bank applied as the owner of $1,800,000 of the mortgage bonds of the company. The facts of the case, as well as the decision of the court, are stated in the following opinion of Judge Daniels:

"An action was brought in the State of Ohio to foreclose a mortgage given upon the property of the Atlantic and Great Western Railroad Company; and to make the foreclosure entirely complete other actions were also prosecuted for the same purpose in Pennsylvania and in this State. As the greater portion of the property was situated in the State of Ohio, the suit pending there was considered, as it was, the principal action. An argument was made, having the sanction of the greater part of the bondowners secured by the first mortgage, for a three years' extension of the time fixed for the payment of their bonds, for the consideration that their interest should be paid in gold coin. It was subject, however, to the sanction of the proper court in the State of Ohio. An application was thereupon made to obtain the sanction of the court, which was required to render the agreement effectual, and upon a hearing of the parties that was secured. After that an application was likewise made in the action pending in this court for a similar order, and the learned Justice then presiding, upon being assured that the application had the assent of all the parties, directed the order to be made, and it was accordingly entered. It now turns out that the assurance given to the court resulted from a misapprehension of the facts. The parties appearing and answering in the case had not assented to the entry of the order in this court, but were determined to contest its validity and to that end had taken an appeal from the order made in Ohio. If these facts had been known to the learned Justice presiding in this court when a similar order was applied for here, the application would not have been allowed to succeed. So much has been secured by way of information from the learned Justice himself, and in that respect his views are entirely in accordance with the settled practice of this court, which requires notice of every proceeding in an action to the adverse or contesting parties who have appeared. It is no answer to the absence of notice that they may have no rights or interests to be injuriously affected by the application. Upon that subject they are not to be concluded by the views of the applicants, but are entitled to an opportunity to be heard for themselves. That was the well-established rule of the practice existing before the code, and it has been preserved and continued by the succeeding system, which contemplates the service of notice of all proceedings in the action upon the parties appearing for the protection of their rights, and the right to such notice has not been made dependent upon the fact that actual interests may be owned by them which in some event could be adversely affected by the proceeding designed to be taken. After providing for the manner of serving notices, it has been declared that where the defendant shall not have demurred or answered, service of notice or papers in the ordinary proceedings in an action need not be made upon him, unless he be imprisoned for want of bail, but shall be made upon him or his attorney if notice of appearance in the action has been given. [Code, section 414.] By a very clear implication this section required notice of the application made for the order which was obtained. It limited the only case in which notice of ordinary proceedings was not intended to be required, and as this was not a case of that description, the right to notice clearly existed on the part of the defendants now applying for a vacation of the order. They have appeared and answered in the action, and were entitled to notice of the application before the order could be properly made. The motion to set the order aside must therefore be allowed to prevail with costs." Charles M. Da Costa appeared for the motion, and W. W. MacFarland, in opposition.

STATE PRISON FOR HIS FIRST OFFENSE.

A trial for larceny which elicited unusual sympathy was disposed of before Judge Gildersleeve yesterday in General Sessions. The prisoner's name was Joseph Porter, and his face was by no means that of a thief. The complainant was a little Jewish boy of 12, who peddled matches and toothpicks for a living. He cried bitterly while he stated that as he was counting over his profits on a stoop at Sixty-fourth-street and Fifth-avenue, the prisoner and another man snatched his pocket-book and ran. He pursued them and raised an alarm which caused their arrest by a Park policeman. The little fellow subsequently found his pocketbook, and to his intense delight discovered that the thieves, after appropriating 50 cents in the pocket, had thrown it away without noticing a $1 bill which lay hidden away in one of its secret recesses. The prisoner Foster (his companion not being on trial) denied the theft, and in an apparently honest manner, said that he had been employed as driver on the Bleeker-Street Railroad, but was out of work, and on the day of the alleged offense was going across town from his home at Tenth-avenue and Eighty-fourth-street in quest of employment. He showed flattering testimonials from the Railroad Company, and produced a recommendation strongly in his favor from Hon. Thurlow Weed. His story impressed almost all present; but the evidence of the boy and the Park officer who arrested him was unimpeachable, and the jury rendered a verdict of guilty. Assistant District Attorney Russell said he felt that this was the unfortunate man's first offense, and probably he had been driven to it by want. He would, therefore, ask the leniency of the court. Judge Gildersleeve also expressed his sympathy with the prisoner, and sentenced him to one-half the usual penalty—two years and six months in State Prison.

SEEKING THE CUSTODY OF HIS CHILD.

Henry Borland sued out a writ of habeas corpus in Supreme Court, Chambers, to recover possession of his infant daughter, Charlotte Georgiana Borland, who is about 3 years old, and who is in the custody of her aunt, Isabella Borchers. In his petition Mr. Borland stated that the child's mother died shortly after giving birth to the child, which was then put in charge of the aunt. Mr. Borland stated also that he has paid all that was due for the child's support, and that, having recently married again, both he and his second wife desire to take the child to their home. The aunt, however, refuses to surrender its custody. The matter was brought before Judge Westbrook yesterday, when George F. Martens, the counsel for Mrs. Borchers, made a traverse to the writ, in which he says that Mrs. Borchers has had charge of the child since it was 15 days old. She has received no pay whatever for the care she has given the child. The counsel also stated that Mr. Borland is not a fit person to have charge of the child, he being addicted to the intemperate use of intoxicating liquors, and neither he nor his wife having any means. The child was badly treated during a short period while it was in charge of Mr. Borland. The latter's second wife, it was stated, is a prostitute, and Mr. Borland is in the habit of visiting houses of ill fame with her. The counsel also stated that Mr. Borland is entirely supported by his wife's earnings. Judge Westbrook adjourned the case until Wednesday in order to give Mr. Borland's counsel an opportunity of replying to the traverse. The child is in the meantime to remain in the custody of Mrs. Borchers.

THE FAR ROCKAWAY ROAD FORECLOSURE.

Julius J. Lyons, as attorney for Edward W. Gilman, filed in the Supreme Court of Queens County, yesterday, the complaint in a suit for the foreclosure of a mortgage on the Far Rockaway Branch Railroad Company. The plaintiff, in his complaint, sets forth that the company, on Jan. 1, 1868, executed 320 coupon bonds, 70 of which were for the payment of $1,500 each, and the other 250 were for $100 each. The bonds were secured by a mortgage on the road and rolling stock of the corporation. Since then the South Side Railroad Company has purchased the road. The plaintiff is the owner of $1,881 of due and unpaid interest coupons of the Far Rockaway Company. He demanded the amount from the officers of the company, and, on their making default, he applied to the Trustees of the mortgage to foreclose the same, which they failed to do. He asks for a foreclosure and sale of the road, and for the appointment of a Receiver during the pendency of the action.

THE CONKLIN DIVORCE CASE.

Judge Freedman, in Superior Court, Chambers, yesterday rendered a decision in the suit of Richard S. Conklin against Martha J. Conklin. This action was brought on the ground of defendant's alleged adultery, a single act of which was testified to before the Referee by the witnesses for the husband. The wife denied the charge. The Referee reported in favor of the wife. The case then came before Judge Freedman, on motion by the defendant, to confirm the Referee's report, and for alimony and an extra allowance to her. Judge Freedman, in his decision, confirms the report of the Referee, but denies the application for an extra allowance, holding that this can only be granted where there is money or property involved or recovered in the action. He gives the wife alimony at the rate of $6 per week from the time of service of the complaint, and also awards her $300 as counsel fee.

OBTAINING GOODS BY FALSE PRETENSES.

A man of insinuating address called at the store of George E. Tilge & Co., No. 487 Broome-street, on June 1, and represented himself as M. J. Steinberg, of St. Louis, a customer in search of goods. Being short of money, he obtained a loan of $13, promising to return and conclude his purchases next day, but failed to do so. Ascertaining subsequently that a man answering the description of his visitor was lying in the Tombs on a charge of obtaining from Hiram B. Cooper, of No. 38 Burling-slip, the sum of $14, by falsely representing himself as a member of the firm of Lippmann Brothers, Savannah, Ga., Tilge & Co. visited the City Prison and identified the prisoner as the man who had swindled them. The accused gave his name as Samuel Rosenberg, and said he was from Missouri. On being called up for trial by Assistant District Attorney Russell in the Court of General Sessions yesterday, Rosenberg pleaded guilty, and was sentenced by Judge Gildersleeve to two years and six months in State Prison. Martin Callahan, a mason, of Thirty-sixth-street and Eleventh-avenue, who on May 17 obtained from Patrick Walsh, of Seventy-fourth-street and North River, a number of steel drills valued at $60, by falsely representing that he had been sent for them by a contractor also named Patrick Walsh, at One Hundred and Forty-second-street, admitted his guilt, and was sent to State Prison for one year.

COURT NOTES.

Judge Westbrook granted a writ of habeas corpus yesterday in the case of Joseph Schloss, who was convicted on Thursday in the Court of General Sessions for selling obscene watch charms.

The case of Samuel Eichberg, of Eichberg & Co., No. 39 Maiden-lane, who is charged with undervaluation of watches imported by the firm, was called up yesterday before Commissioner Osborn, but was put over to 1 o'clock this afternoon.

In the Court of General Sessions yesterday Daniel Doogan, of No. 435 West Thirty-sixth-street, who broke into the apartments of John Wiler, at No. 548 Tenth-avenue, on July 4, and stole $1, pleaded guilty. Judge Gilderslaeve sent him to State Prison for two years and six months.

Judge Westbrook, in Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday, continued the injunction obtained by the Society for the Reformation of Juvenile Delinquents restraining Charles Chevalier and others from giving theatrical performances at the Third-Avenue Theatre until they have paid the requisite license fee.

Public Administrator Sullivan, who has charge of the personal estate of Dr. Israel Randall, who died suddenly, leaving an estate worth $400,000, has determined to contest the right of Mary Ellen Randall, the niece of the deceased, to take out letters of administration, and a hearing is to be had in the matter before Surrogate Calvin on Monday next.

Charles Becker, who has been lying in the Tombs some time under a charge of complicity in the negotiation of the forged check for $[illegible],000 on the Union Trust Company, was bailed yesterday in the District Attorney's office, but as soon as he had given bail he was rearrested by Deputy-Sheriff Magonigle, in a civil suit by the Trust Company to recover the money, and was committed to Ludlow-Street Jail in default of $70,000 bail.

The will of David Graham, formerly Drum Major of the Seventh Regiment, which was contested by Caroline Graham, who claimed to be his widow, and by which he left most of his property to Della Murphy Graham, whom he recognized as his wife, was admitted to probate yesterday by Surrogate Calvin. In this will the testator left his music and musical instruments to his son David, expressing the hope that his son would be "as successful in the profession as he had been."

Marilla McMullen, mother of John W. McMullen, who was drowned recently by falling from the Plymouth Rock, applied yesterday at the Surrogate's office for letters of administration on her son's estate, and Mrs. Mary Agnes McMullen, widow of John W., made a similar application. Both women met in the Surrogate's office, where the mother learned for the first time that her son was married. It was agreed that the mother should become the administratrix, and the estate be evenly divided, and both women left the office apparently well pleased.

In the suit of Mrs. Arabella T. Daly and others against William H. Daly, John Silsby, and the Windsor Hotel Company, in which the plaintiffs seek to wrest the management of the hotel company from the hands of the defendants, on the ground that the election of Trustees which took place on May 4 was illegal, the defendants in their answer deny the chief allegations made in the complaint, and assert that the election of Trustees was conducted in a legal proper manner. The case will be heard before Judge Westbrook on Thursday next.

COMMISSIONER KANE'S WILL.

The will of John Grenville Kane, formerly Dock Commissioner and Commissioner of Public Schools, who died on the 5th inst., and left an estate of $500,000, was filed yesterday in the Surrogates Court. The testator leaves $10,000 each to Mrs. Ellen S. Robie and Harriet Douglas Naudain, daughters of the late Dr. Andrew Naudain; $2,500 to St. Luke's Hospital; $3,500 to the Eye and Ear Infirmary; $1,000 to the New-York Dispensary; $500 to the Children's Aid Society; $1,000 to the Home for Aged Indigent Females; $500 to the Shepherd's Fold of the Protestant Episcopal Church; $1,000 to the Working Women's Protective Union; $5,000 each to Grenville Kane, Henry Brevoort Kane, William Carson Kane, and Meta Kane, children of his deceased brother, Pierre C. Kane, (with directions that all his furniture, paintings, silver plate, jewelry, watches, and articles of vertu, shall be equally divided among them;) and $1,000 to Edith Kane, widow of Pierre C. He directs the purchase of a family plot in Green-Wood Cemetery, and that the remains of his relatives interred in Trinity Church Cemetery be removed and buried there. The residue of his estate is to be divided into four equal parts for the benefit of the children of Pierre C., each of whom is to have the income of one part for life. The executors of the will are James N. Platt and William P. Douglas.

THE WINCHELL DIVORCE CASE.

The motions recently argued before Judge Freedman, in Superior Court, Chambers, in the divorce suit of Rensselaer B. Winchell against Eliza Winchell, were decided yesterday. The action is brought to secure an absolute divorce, the plaintiff alleging that the defendant has for several years been living with her former attorney, William H. Schooley. The only child of the parties is a girl 13 years of age, named Belle, who is living with her mother. Mr. Winchell moved to have the custody of the girl transferred to him. Mrs. Winchell, who had been previously refused an allowance as alimony, made a motion for counsel fee. Judge Freedman denied the motion for counsel fee. He also denied the plaintiff's motion for the absolute custody of the child, provided the defendant will stipulate to permit the plaintiff to see the child, at some suitable place, twice a week, and to have free communication with her for at least two hours at each meeting. In default of such a stipulation the motion will be granted. The custody of the child is given absolutely to the plaintiff. An injunction was also granted restraining Mrs. Winchell from removing the child out of this City.

A QUESTION OF ABANDONMENT.

Judge Westbrook, in Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday rendered a decision on a motion in the case of Nancy Gainsforth against Robert Gainsforth. The suit is brought for a limited divorce from the defendant. The parties were married on Dec. 1, 1859, and lived together until April, 1867, when, according to the plaintiff, the defendant drove her out of the house. Since that time, she says, he has abandoned her, and has contributed nothing to her support. On her allegation that he was about to leave the State, a writ of *ne exeat* was granted, forbidding him to depart. Mrs. Gainsforth then made a motion for alimony and counsel fee. She stated that the defendant is a coachman, and receives $50 or $60 a month besides his board and lodging. She also averred that he has about $8,000 in property. The defendant denies that he has any property, and says he has nothing more than his wages. He says the plaintiff has plenty of money, owns a house at Tarrytown, &c. He denies having abandoned her, and says she abandoned him. Judge Westbrook, in his decision, gives the plaintiff $50 counsel fee and an allowance of $5 per week, but orders the case to be immediately tried.

TWO HIGHWAYMEN SENTENCED.

On the night of July 4, as Morris Jacoby, of No. 139 Broome-street, was standing in front of No. 33 Ridge-street, he was set upon by two street ruffians, who assaulted him, knocked him down and robbed him of his gold watch. The thieves ran off, but were subsequently arrested and identified by Mr. Jacoby. They gave their names and residences as William McCloskey, of No. 60 Ridge-street, and Joseph Beal, of No. 47 Elizabeth-street, and on the person of the latter the stolen watch was found by officer Johnson, of the Tenth Precinct. When the case was called by Assistant District Attorney Russell, in the Court of General Sessions yesterday, the prisoners offered a minor plea, which was accepted. McCloskey pleaded guilty to assault and battery, and Beal to grand larceny. Judge Gildersleeve sentenced the former to six months in the Penitentiary, and the latter to three years and six months in State Prison.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

By Judge Westbrook.

Gainsforth vs. Gainsforth.—An allowance of $50 is made for costs to prosecute; a weekly allowance of $5 to plaintiff, the cause to be immediately tried by a Referee to be appointed by the court; if the defendant does not consent to a reference in 10 days no weekly allowance is to be paid.

Motions Granted.—French vs. Redman; Society for the Reformation of Juvenile Delinquents vs. Chevalier; Dierckx vs. Shenfield.

Orders Granted.—Robertson vs. Gilly; In the matter of Bartlett, Post vs. Post.

Shore vs. Shore; Kehl vs. Kehl.—Decrees of divorce granted to plaintiffs.

Sloreus vs. Costa.—Motion granted. Judge Donohue will settle order on Saturday, July 14, 1877.

Dreibis vs. Brown.—Costs and $100 extra allowance granted.

Dry Goods Bank vs. Bennett, Jr.—Motion denied, with $10 costs.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Van Brunt.

Hulas et al. vs. Slevin et al.—Findings and decree settled and signed.

By Judge Van Vorst.

Stewart vs. Hamel et al.—Decree signed.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Freedman.

Richard J. Conklin vs. Martha J. Conklin.—The report of the Referee must be confirmed, and its being in favor of the wife on its merits, it is just and proper to give her the costs of the action. But I do not see how an allowance can be granted as additional costs, there being nothing to base a percentage upon. Such an allowance is regulated by the Code, and consists of a percentage upon the amount of recovery or claims on subject matter involved. This element of pecuniary value is entirely wanting in an action by husband against wife for divorce on the ground of adultery. The certificate of the learned Referee, to the effect that the case was a difficult and extraordinary one within the meaning of the 308th section of the Code, must therefore be disregarded. As to the motion for alimony and counsel fee, which is now made for the first time, I am of opinion that, upon the case as presented, alimony should be allowed at the rate of $6 per week from the time of the service of the summons and complaint, together with a counsel fee of $300.

Brasselar B. Winchell vs. Eliza Winchell.—Defendant's motion for counsel fee is denied. Plaintiff's motion for exclusive custody of the child Belle Winchell is also denied, provided defendant will stipulate to permit plaintiff to see the child at some suitable place twice a week, and to have free communication with her for at least two hours at each meeting. In default of such stipulation the motion must be granted. The plaintiff is also entitled to an order enforcing defendant from removing, or causing to be removed, the said child beyond the limits of the City and County of New-York.

Rust vs. Hamelt et al.—Motion denied, with $10 costs.

Diets vs. Farrish.—Order granting extra allowance to plaintiff of $1,000.

The Germania Bank of the City of New-York vs. Friest.—All of within amendment allowed except the 12th.

Schile vs Brokhaben.—Order denying motion.

Berendes et al. vs. Hayward, No. 1; Same vs. Same.—Bonds approved on justification.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Van Brunt.

Jackson vs. McCahill.—The cause of action and ground of arrest being identical, the defendant does not make out a sufficiently clear case to justify the discharge of the order of arrest. Motion denied, with $10 costs to abide the event.

Motions Granted.—Waring vs. McCool; Frank vs. Wheeler; In the matter of the Security Bank; In the matter of Tabbri; Brenner vs. Fiesler.

Dusa vs. Kendall.—Complaint dismissed.

MARINE COURT—CHAMBERS.

By Judge Gorpp.

Isaaken vs. Lorrings.—Motion denied; opinion on file.

Cohen vs. Lemle.—Receiver appointed.

Scigel vs. Keyworth.—Order granted.

O'Connel vs. O'Neill.—Motion denied.

Orders Granted.—Bienenkorb vs. Herman; Dunbar vs. Corrigan; Cook et al vs. McCool.

Esterly vs. McDonough.—Motion denied.

Shook et al. vs. McGorry.—Receiver appointed.

Order Granted.—In the matter of the petition of Emilie Dallara for appointment of guardian.

Frederick vs. the London Assurance Company.—Motion denied, with $10 costs.

Kinstein vs. Rosenbury et al.—Motion granted.

Leahy vs. Christeler.—Order granted.

Schitch vs. Glaser et al.—Motion denied.

Howard et al. vs. Apfelbaum.—Attachment granted.

Dittenhoefer vs. Gibbons.—Order granted.

A YEAR'S DIVORCES IN CINCINNATI.

Mr. Emil Hoffman, Chief Deputy in the County Clerk's office in Cincinnati, has prepared a table showing the number of suits for divorce brought in the courts during the year ending June 30. The *Commercial* gives the following summary of the results:

"The number of suits pending July 1, 1876, was 422, of which 92 were for adultery, 85 for absence and neglect, 127 for cruelty, 63 for drunkenness, and 55 miscellaneous. The number brought within the year ending June 30 was 158, of which 27 were for adultery, 49 for absences and neglect, 22 for cruelty, 23 for drunkenness, 5 for fraud in the marriage contract, and 32 miscellaneous. Total pending during the year, 580.

"Number of cases decided within the year, 158, of which 34 were for adultery, 40 for absence and neglect, 16 for cruelty, 11 for drunkenness, 3 for fraud, and 52 miscellaneous. Still pending, 422.

"Number of suits brought by the husband, 40, of which 11 were for adultery, 14 for absence and neglect, 1 for cruelty, 3 for fraud, and 11 miscellaneous.

"Number of suits brought by the wife, 118; of which 16 were for adultery, 33 for absence and neglect, 21 for cruelty, 23 for drunkenness, 2 for fraud, and 21 miscellaneous; number wherein alimony was allowed to wife, 14; number of suits granted when brought by the husband, 30; of which 17 were for adultery, 9 for absence and neglect, 1 for cruelty, 1 for drunkenness, 1 for fraud, and 1 miscellaneous; number refused when brought by husband, 2; dismissed when brought by husband, 17; number granted when brought by wife, 59; of which 12 were for adultery, 26 for absence and neglect, 11 for cruelty, 8 for drunkenness, and 2 for fraud; number refused when brought by wife, 12; number dismissed when brought by wife, 48; number of cases wherein the question of custody of children was raised, 39; number where custody was given to father, 2; number where custody was given to mother, 36; number where custody was given to third person, 1."

COTTON RECEIPTS.

The following shows the total cotton receipts at all ports since Sept. 1, 1876:

	Bales.		Bales.
Galveston	487,325	Baltimore	10,378
New-Orleans	1,177,190	New-York	160,152
Mobile	256,895	Boston	28,010
Savannah	475,390	Providence	14,377
Charleston	443,150	Philadelphia	56,296
Wilmington	95,600	Port Royal	26,083
Norfolk	503,840	Indianola	13,143
Total			3,925,329

THE STATE OF TRADE.

PHILADELPHIA, July 13.—Coffee in limited request from jobbers at former prices; sales of 600 bags Rio at 19½c. @20c.; 250 bags Laguayra at 20½c. @20¾c.; Java, 24c. @24½c., all gold. Sugar quiet, and quotations nominal; Refined Sugars closed at 12¼c. for Cut Loaf, 12c. for Crushed, 11¾c. for Granulated and Powdered, and 11c. for A. Molasses dull; desirable lots at 42c. for 50 test. Cotton steady; sales of 167 bales to spinners at 12¾c. for Middling Upland, and 12½c. for New-Orleans. Flour closed dull, but inquiry being restricted to choice fresh-ground Spring and Winter Wheat Families; the sales were 100 bbls. Spring at $7; 100 bbls. Minnesota Extra Family, old stock, at $8; 100 bbls. do., Good, at $8 50; 300 bbls. do., very Choice, at $8 62½ @$8 75; 300 bbls. do., Fancy, at $8 87½@$9; 100 bbls. do., high grade, at $9 25; 200 bbls. Pennsylvania, good, at $9 25; 100 bbls. do., choice, at $9 50; 1,500 bbls. City and 1,500 bbls. Quaker City and Girard Mills at private terms. Rye Flour steady; sales made at $4. No sales of Corn-meal; holders ask $3 10@$3 20. Wheat comes in quite freely, with a fair demand, but at the close prices declined 1c.; sales of 20,000 bbls. Southern Red and Amber, at $1 08@$1 09, closing at $1 05; and at the close at $1 04@$1 05, closing at $1 05; 4,000 bushels Delaware, at private terms; 16,000 bushels Western Red, for export and forward delivery, figures not learned; 1,000 bushels nominal at 70c. for Western and 80c. for Pennsylvania. Corn less active for car lots; prices are 1c. lower, while for export and forward delivery there was a good demand at full prices; sales of 20,000 bushels Western, Pennsylvania and Southern Yellow in cars and from Grain depot, at 61c. @62c.; 5,000 bushels Western High Mixed at 60c. @61c.; 1,800 bushels sail at 61c.; 50,000 bushels sail Mixed, in elevator, July, at 61¼c.; 50,000 bushels do. at 61c.; 70,000 bushels do. at private terms; 160,000 bushels August, at 60¾c. @61c.; 5,000 bushels do. at 60¾c.; 10,000 bushels, September, at 62c. Oats dull; sales of 6,000 bushels at 40c. @42½c. for light and good Western; 44c. @45c. for choice Pennsylvania, including 1,400 bushels Western Mixed at 38c. @39c. At the Maritime Exchange, at open board to-day, the Corn market was fairly active and firmer, with sales of 200,000 bushels, July, at 61¼c.; 170,000 bushels, August, at 60¾c. @61c.; 10,000 bushels, September, at 61½c. Wheat active and higher, with a light trade; August at $1 41@$1 42; September nominal at $1 38. Whisky dull at $1 12 for Western, from bound.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., July 13.—Wool steady and in good demand; new clip arriving freely and selling as fast as offered; Ohio, Pennsylvania, and West Virginia XX and above, 48c. @50c.; X, 47c. @48c.; medium, 47c. @48c.; coarse, 40c. @42c.; New-York, Michigan, Indiana, and Western, fine, 42c. @44c.; medium, 46c. @47c.; coarse, 40c. @42c.; Combing, washed, 50c. @53c.; do., unwashed, 38c.; Canada Combing, 54c.; fine, unwashed, 30c. @32c.; coarse and medium, unwashed, 30c. @33c.; Tub-washed, 54c. @56c.; Colorado, washed, 32c. @36c.; do., unwashed, 19c. @25c.; Extra and Merino, pulled, 35c. @37c.; No. 1 and Super pulled, 35c. @38c.; Texas, fine and medium, 20c. @30c.; do., coarse, 19c. @21c.; California, fine and medium, 28c. @35c.; do., coarse, 25c. @30c.

DETROIT, Mich., July 13.—Flour firm and in good demand. Wheat easier for Extra White Michigan; other grades steadier; Extra White Michigan, $1 98; Milling, $1 91; No. 1 White Michigan, $1 83; Milling, $1 78½; No. 2 do., $1 50; new No. 1 White Michigan, $1 50, August. Corn steady; High Mixed, 53½c. Oats—firmer, with a better demand; No. 1 White, 45c. bid; No. 1 Mixed, 38¾c.; No. 2 do., 35c. Receipts—Flour, 335 bbls.; Wheat, 1,022 bushels; Corn, 4,063 bushels; Oats, 1,482 bushels. Shipments—Flour, none; Wheat, 3,229 bushels; Corn, 1,200 bushels; Oats, 6,000 bushels.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., July 13.—Flour dull; unchanged. Wheat unsettled; opened higher; closed quiet; No. 2 Milwaukee, $1 43; August, $1 26¾; September, $1 40¾; No. 3 do., $1 15¾@$1 22. Corn higher; No. 2, 48¼c. Oats steady and firm; No. 2, 33½c. Rye higher; No. 2, 67c.; August, 60c. Barley nominally unchanged. Freights—Wheat to Buffalo, 2c. @2½c. Receipts—13,600 bbls., Wheat, 31,000 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 2,900 bbls.; Wheat, 74,000 bushels.

BOSTON, Mass., July 13.—Flour firm, stocks small, receipts light; Western Superfine, $5 25@$6. Corn scarce and firm, with a fair demand at 63½c. @67c. Oats, choice grades scarce and firm; low grades dull; No. 3 White and No. 2 Mixed, 47c. @48c. Hay dull and unsettled, with the new crop close at hand; small sales in the range of $14@$20. Receipts—Flour, 3,320 bbls.; Corn, 21,400 bushels; Oats, 8,400 bushels; Shorts, 1,000 bushels; Barley, 2,900 bushels.

[For other Telegraphic Markets see Sixth Page.]

THE COTTON MARKETS.

NEW-ORLEANS, La., July 13.—Cotton quiet; Middling, 11¼c.; Low Middling, 10⅞c.; Good Ordinary, 10⅜c.; net receipts, 3,583 bales; gross, 363 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 1,146 bales; coastwise, 976 bales; sales, 1,600 bales; stock, 48,327 bales. Weekly—Net receipts, 1,243 bales; gross, 1,456 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 9,210 bales; to the Continent, 1,250 bales; coastwise, 3,776 bales; sales, 5,525 bales.

CHARLESTON, S. C., July 13.—Cotton firm; Middling, 11¾c. @11⅞c.; Low Middling, 11

The New York Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, JULY 14, 1877.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.—EVANGELINE.—Miss Vinie Clancy, Miss Lizzie Harold, Mr. George Knight, Mr. George Fortescue.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—WOODLEIGH.—Miss Lettie Allen, Miss Marie Bates, Mr. Theodore Hamilton, Mr. Cyril Searle.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—THE THREE GUARDSMEN. Matinee.

BROADWAY THEATRE.—MAZEPPA.—Miss Fanny Louise Buckingham.

NEW-YORK AQUARIUM.—RARE AND CURIOUS FISH, MAMMALIA, STATUARY, &c.—Day and Evening.

GILMORE'S GARDEN.—GRAND CONCERT AND SUMMER NIGHT'S ENTERTAINMENT.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

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THE "TIMES" FOR THE SUMMER.

Persons leaving the City for the Summer can have THE TIMES *mailed to their address for $1 per month, postage prepaid.*

The Signal Service Bureau reports indicate for the Middle Atlantic States stationary or lower pressure, stationary temperature, northerly winds shifting to southerly, and clear or partly cloudy weather.

The President's decision in regard to the participation of Government clerks in the work of the National Republican Committee is so clearly in the line of his recent order that it is hardly possible to credit the assertion that he has made quite a different ruling in regard to the members of that committee who are also Federal officials. It is stated that Postmaster FILLEY, of St. Louis, has been informed that there is no occasion for him to withdraw from the committee, since it will have no political duty to perform for some three years, and the mere fact of membership is not covered by the President's order. It is also stated that a similar assumption will enable Mr. MCCORMICK to retain his Secretaryship of the committee and his place in the Treasury, and that other prominent Federal officials will thus be able to defer their resignations till the period comes for active work. It is tolerably obvious that no one is likely to believe in the honesty of a rule which does not apply equally to clerks and heads of bureaus, and it need hardly be added that the interests of the party and the reputation of the Administration alike demand an immediate retirement of Federal officials from the National Committee. That body can as easily be reconstructed now as on the eve of a Presidential campaign, and it would be much better to guard against the suspicion that the authors of the civil service rule have any doubts about the likelihood of its remaining in force till 1880.

Nothing can be more significant of the impending collapse of the Turkish power in Europe than the apparently unopposed advance of Russian detachments to the very entrance of the Schibka Pass. Gabrova, to which we yesterday referred as the next stage of advance for the army which had occupied Tirnova, has already been reached, and there is no hint of any obstacles in front more formidable than the retreating crowds of Bulgarian Mussulmans fleeing with their wives and children across the mountains. At this rate, Kazanlik, on the southern slope of the Balkans, will be in Russian hands before the Turks are aware that their "second line of defense" has been overleaped as easily as their first, and Adrianople will be menaced while the Pashas are making formidable preparations to hold the Bulgarian fortresses. These latest developments of the Russian campaign in Europe are as remarkable for audacity as the apparent neglect by the Turks of one of the most easily defended of the Balkan passes is suggestive of incompetence or panic. In any ordinary campaign, the conjecture might confidently be hazarded that the two combatants are on the eve of a decisive battle. But in a struggle like that now in progress it is only the improbable which happens.

Our special dispatches contain a graphic description of the relief by the Russians of the garrison of Bayazid. This gives a new direction to the tide of war in Asia, though it will evidently require the tardy process of bringing up reinforcements and fresh supplies to enable the Russians to assume once more the aggressive. It seems that though the investment of Kars is interrupted, the siege has not been abandoned, and the furious cannonading referred to in another dispatch shows that the Turks are as powerless to dislodge the enemy from their position, as the Russians appear to be to make any impression on the defenses of the city. Kars may not be "impregnable," as the Turks believe, but it will evidently need a considerably increased weight of men and metal to secure its possession. Meanwhile, the development of affairs in Europe is likely to throw the Asiatic campaign completely in the shade.

Affairs have become serious when the Government decide to call out volunteers to serve in an Indian war. But this is what has been done in the case of the war with the Idaho Indians. All the troops which can be immediately brought against the Indians, are unequal to the task of subduing them, and 200 volunteers will be enlisted in Oregon and Washington Territory, with a proviso that 300 more shall be called for, if needed. It is noticeable that the campaign against the Indians has not yet resulted in a single decided victory for the regular troops, that several brave officers and men have been killed, and the Indians are stronger to-day than they were when the trouble began.

After a silence of several weeks, the agent of the Cuban revolution informs us by telegraph from Key West that the insurgents have again invaded the Cinco Villas, and have forced the Trocha, killing 600 Spaniards. The forcing of the Trocha is a feat which the insurgents delight in, though they do not, as a regular thing, kill so many Spaniards. But it is further stated that "discontent is very rampant" in Havana, and that "hardly a day passes in which the failure of some jerked beef dealer is not recorded." The situation, from a Spanish point of view, must be very depressing when the failures of jerked beef dealers have become, as one may say, the normal condition of things. But, as this information escaped the Havana censorship by coming to Key West by mail, it must be considered as authentic and conclusive.

THE "MACHINE" AND REPUBLICANISM.

Those who thought that the order of the President directing the officials of the civil service to abandon active party management or to resign their positions under the Government was "degrading" to the officials must be pained to see how little these gentlemen appreciate their degradation, or else how willing they are to be degraded. We have heard of numerous instances in which Republican organizations of various degrees of importance, from an Assembly District Committee in this City to the State Committee of Mississippi, have been completely broken up by the resignation of members who held office under the Federal Government, but we have yet to hear of a single Federal office that has been deserted to enable its occupant to sustain, by active participation in convention and committee, the principles dear to his heart. This fact is certainly significant. No one will pretend that connection with the civil service is involuntary, and that once a man has laid hold of it he is like the victim of the electrical machine and cannot let go. There is a free choice between politics and position, and though many of the minor office-holders may think that in these hard times they must cling to their salaries, there are numerous higher officials who are by no means dependent, but who cling just as much as the others.

Probably one thing which influences this choice is the feeling that the resignation of office would involve a loss of nearly all the influence which had previously made political management an exciting and successful game. The desire to breast the stormy currents of the caucus, the primary, and the convention, unarmed with official authority, unsupported by disciplined and docile subordinates, incapable of wielding the terrors of threatened dismissal, or of holding out the attractions of appointment, is naturally feeble in one who has known victory under exactly opposite conditions. For a "leader" in the politics of the last dozen years to be stripped of all the power of patronage, actual and contingent, and to be reduced to the modest resources of a private citizen appealing to the reason or the convictions of his fellow-citizens, is not an enticing prospect. The "leader" will generally, as appears from recent events, prefer to confine his energies to official duties and to leave to others who may care to take it up the no longer profitable task of organizing the party.

Whether the task will be taken up and performed is a question which will test the vitality of the Republican Party and establish the fact that it has or has not any further reason for existence. If the great body of the party is still united, as it was in former days, by sincere devotion to common ends; if there are important purposes which it seeks with genuine interest, and for which its members are willing to do the amount of work, and submit to the amount of inconvenience necessary to all united action in free communities; in other words, if the party has got anything to live for, it will live. If, on the contrary, as a good many partisan critics of the President's order assume, the motive power of the party is the desire to get office or to keep it; if the number of persons in its ranks who are purely mercenary is so great that, mercenary motives being shut out, there is no longer the material for organization; if the party no longer makes any effective appeal to the conscience and the convictions of the country, then, doubtless, it will go to pieces, and the only wonder will be that a shell so feeble and so hollow has held together so long.

For our own part, we need hardly say that we share no such mean estimate of the party with which THE TIMES has, from its first doubtful but daring canvass, been so closely identified. We do not flatter ourselves or our readers with the assumption that all the intelligence and virtue of the country has always been in the Republican Party; but we are confident that the greater part of the men who have acted with it during its quarter of a century of existence have been honest and sensible men, who knew what they wanted and meant to get it by all fair means. We recognize in the political future certain high and distinct aims which must be attained, if at all, by the cooperation of the kind of men who have in the main made the Republican Party, and we have faith to believe that they will be taken up and achieved by the Republican Party as it now is and as it may easily be made. The protection of the public credit, the restoration of specie payments, the reform of the civil service, are the principal objects which thus present themselves. We cannot see how they are to be reached by any other than the Republican Party. We are confident that that party will assume them sooner or later as distinct objective points, and will reach them. In that conviction, as it seems to us, lies largely all reasonable expectation for renewed and vigorous life for our party. If it has the manhood, and the vigorous sense of what the situation requires, to turn its face thus fairly toward the future and to deal with really living and important issues, it will be needed for a long time to come. Whether it really has these qualities can much more easily be discovered when the office-holders accept the new order and retire. There has always been a temptation for party leaders whose real object was to keep their offices (or to get some) to shape their principles to catch votes instead of to define their principles clearly and try to get the votes if they could. This way of doing things is fatal to any high party aims. If it had prevailed from 1854 to 1860, the Republican Party would never have been anything but a dead fœtus. If it cannot be got rid of now, the party will rapidly sink into its grave. That it can be got rid of, that the party has an important work yet to do, that it will be found equal to the work, and able to do it without a body of paid office-holders as its active representatives and agents, we are fully convinced.

THE LATEST REVELATION.

The ordinary estimate of the life insurance business has reached a point at which surprise is almost impossible. Nothing can happen, nothing can be revealed, that will increase the distrust with which it is regarded. That this sweeping condemnation of a vast provident system entails injustice, and operates detrimentally to a large and meritorious class, no one denies. Equally certain is it that the prevailing want of confidence in the system, or rather in its management, is justified by the exposures that have taken place. Their frequency has blunted public feeling on the subject, or a story like that which the Superintendent now tells of the Universal Company, and the various companies associated with it, would have startled policyholders generally, and called forth a demand for the prompt punishment of the parties shown to be responsible. As the matter stands, a statement which compromises everybody connected with the management of the Universal, and sheds light upon the trickery and fraud which were the chief characteristics of its transactions with the Guardian and North America, excites no astonishment whatever. It is received as a thing of course. "Another collapse," men say; "another illustration of corrupt and dishonorable bargaining, involving the squandering of others' money, and of dishonest book-keeping to conceal losses and weaknesses indicative of bankruptcy." And having thus delivered itself, the popular judgment adds the Universal to the concerns which have brought life insurance into disrepute, and quietly awaits the next revelation. Strike where it may, no one will be amazed.

When the managers of the Universal submitted their last year's statement to the department, they professed to hold a gross surplus on policy-holders' account of $303,866. There were reasons, on the face of the statment, for discrediting this item, and for suspecting the condition of the company generally. A concern which had paid for surrendered policies almost its entire premium income, could not be considered healthy, or as having the confidence of its own people. The examination conducted by the Superintendent, and bringing the affairs down to the 1st of May, shows that, instead of a surplus of $303,866, the company has a deficiency of more than a million as regards its policy-holders. As the total liabilities are $3,435,102, and the deficiency is nearly one-third of the amount, it is plain that the impairment dates beyond the company's last report, and that it was in truth insolvent at the period when its managers put forth evidence of prosperity. The allegation implies a "cooking" of accounts which in a country less free than this would subject its perpetrators to the penalties of the criminal law. There must have been either a systematic concealment of liabilities or a reckless exaggeration of values. The Superintendent expresses the opinion that "the whole management and conduct" has been "utterly reckless and almost, if not entirely, criminal." The details he furnishes seem to prove that the qualifying phrase is superfluous. Take the facts as Mr. SMYTH presents them, and if they fail to sustain an accusation of criminality, it is because under the law as at present administered in this State, corporate managers may do almost anything with impunity.

The plea in extenuation, of course, will be that the depreciation in real-estate values is the cause of the difficulty, and that the disparity between the company's figures and the figures of the Superintendent proceeds from a mere difference in the appraisals. But this excuse is palpably insufficient. The larger part of the real estate owned by the company was taken from the North America, at prices greatly in excess of the value even then, and subject to incumbrances of which the company said not a word. A similar suppression of material facts occurred in the real-estate mortgage item, which ignored the question of unpaid interest, amounting to a sum that seriously affects the value of the security. More ingenious but not more startling is the creation of an asset amounting to $575,906 —a "book asset," as the Superintendent calls it, and nothing more—and its use in the company's statement as against actual liabilities. Expunge this fictitious asset, and on its own showing the company should be pronounced insolvent, irrespective of the question of real estate valuation. Other items are enumerated by the Superintendent, amounting in the aggregate to upward of $300,000, and all, in his judgment, worthless. It is not necessary to particularize further. A company whose revised assets barely exceed two-thirds of its admitted liabilities has reached a condition that is beyond controversy. Its Directors and officials may wrangle among themselves as to their relative culpability, but the fate of the company does not admit of dispute. There will be a faint pretense of indignation on the part of the managers; and the remains of the Universal will be wasted through the intervention of a Receiver.

The most scandalous circumstances dwelt upon by the Superintendent are those which relate to the acquisition by the Universal of the business of the Guardian, through the agency of Mr. FURBER, and of the North America, with the help of the same individual. Mr. FURBER's name is now familiar in transactions of this sort. The Charter Oak presented him as its unselfish friend, who helped it in an imaginary way, and helped himself much more substantially. He reappears in the same capacity in Mr. SMYTH'S present report. He took the policy-holders of the Guardian and the North America into his keeping and handed them over to the Universal, netting for himself some hundreds of thousands of dollars, and leaving them impoverished and helpless. It is not easy to keep one's patience while tracking Mr. FURBER and his associates through the devious tracks of their agreements and the still more devious records of the Universal ledger. The enormous amounts which were paid to him, under one pretense or another, are inconceivable except on the supposition that Mr. FURBER is but the guiding spirit of a Ring of Wreckers, who have ruined one company after another by mismanagement, and have profited shamefully by the misfortunes for which they are themselves responsible.

THE RULE OF KELLY.

Controller KELLY reports that during the six months between Jan. 1 and June 30, 1877, stocks and bonds have been issued for various purposes to the amount of $17,066,868 90. The City debt, as represented in stocks and bonds, amounts to $161,517,585 81, and after deducting the sinking fund there is a balance of $131,899,284 98. This rapid increase of the Municipal debt during the past six months is alarming. Of this debt, $14,744,500 represents special revenue bonds of 1877—issued for current expenses in anticipation of the taxes of the present year—due in the Fall, and payable without penalty before the 1st day of December. From present appearances, a very considerable amount of the taxes of 1877, particularly on unproductive, far up-town, and West Side property, will not be paid. Of the special revenue bonds issued in anticipation of the taxes of 1876, $2,466,500 remain yet unpaid; of those issued in 1875, $540,000 remain unpaid.

The amount to be raised by taxation this year is $28,484,269 44. The tax rate will be $2 65 on every one hundred dollars of taxable property. In addition to this, there is also appropriated out of the general resources of the City receivable in 1877 from other sources than taxation, the sum of $2,500,000, which swells the total amount of estimated expenditure to $30,984,269 48. It will be interesting to taxpayers to know exactly how much of this vast sum is disbursed for ordinary objects of annual expenditure.

Whole amount appropriated		$30,984,269 48
Deduct State taxes	$2,658,900 00	
Interest on debt, with installment of principal	9,176,501 73	
For redemption of special parts of debt	1,545,467 78	13,380,869 51
Amount applicable to annual expenditure		$17,603,399 97

City Government as at present administered by Tammany Hall officials, is simply an ingenious system of organized plunder. Mr. KELLY leads and controls a compact political organization, kept together by the cohesive force of plunder. He has openly organized the most vicious elements of society; his following is composed chiefly of political bummers—men who have abandoned the regular walks of industry and who look to politics as a mode of gaining a livelihood, without even making the slightest pretense of interest in the public welfare. These politicians, who, for the most part have not in years done a day's work, claim to represent the honest working men of New-York, and ride into office through the suffrages of the laboring classes whose wants and privations they so greatly augment by enormous yearly tributes upon capital, industry, and labor. Mr. KELLY makes no secret of his intention to continue the present modes and methods of Municipal Government. The people can expect no quarter at his hands. He is not an advocate of reducing salaries. He knows of no sinecures in the City Government. Mr. THOMAS DUNLAP, Commissioner of Jurors, draws $15,000 a year from the City in the way of salary alone—performing mere routine duties, or, rather, seeing his deputy perform them. It was proposed by the "Commissioner of Jurors" bill to reduce this salary to $6,000. Mr. KELLY directed his chief agent at Albany, Gov. ROBINSON, to kill the bill—which he did.

Gov. ROBINSON has shown himself as completely the creature of JOHN KELLY as is Alderman PURROY or Coroner RICHARD CROKER. PURROY is extremely useful to the Boss in two ways. As President of the Board of Aldermen he manipulates that organization under KELLY'S instructions; as member of the Board of Apportionment—composed of PURROY, Tax Commissioner WHEELER, Mayor ELY, and Controller KELLY—he enables the Boss to control the board. Mr. KELLY, thus politically and financially the autocrat of the Municipality of New-York, has declared the people shall receive no relief from the monstrous tyranny and oppression of Tammany rule. Notwithstanding Mr. KELLY'S organized opposition, the constitutional amendments to provide for the better government of cities passed through their first stages at the recent session of the Legislature. Though Gov. ROBINSON'S veto power was entirely at the disposition of the Boss, fortunately for the people it could not be used against the amendments.

On the occasion of the so-called celebration of the Fourth of July by the Tammany crowd in the Fourteenth-street wigwam, Hon. S. S. Cox, as the mouthpiece of the organization, defiantly threw down the gauntlet to the people of New-York, and boldly proclaimed the most determined resistance to their efforts to free themselves from the corrupt and ruinous rule which has already well-nigh bankrupted the City. The orator, "a gentleman," who according to Mr. SCHELL, "is part of the Government," was vehement in his denunciation of the chief of the constitutional amendments, claiming that it discredits the principle of universal suffrage. He is mistaken. The utmost that the commission recommend is that the legal voters of this State, *by an act of universal suffrage*, shall for good and sufficient reasons delegate the choice of certain public servants to a certain class of citizens who, from their position, are best situated for judging who will discharge those functions satisfactorily. It is simply a proposal to delegate the elective powers of one class to another class, such delegation being done through a universal vote, and being revocable at the instance of such vote. The only possible question is whether or not it is politic for the non-tax-paying and non-renting classes to delegate to the tax-payers and renters the election of a board who shall control the taxation and the expenditures of the cities. As a rule, the men whom the former classes have heretofore been induced to elect to the management of city finances have proved shamelessly corrupt, and have saddled our cities with an enormous debt, which compels them to pay higher rents than would be charged under an honest administration of affairs and consequent lighter taxation. A city managed on the Tammany Hall principle must lose its business vitality, and become speedily bankrupt. A few more speeches like that of S. S. Cox at Tammany Hall will go far to open the eyes of the people.

TURKEY'S NEW ALLY.

The Emperor NICHOLAS, commenting upon Prince MENSCHIKOFF'S military blunders, remarked that "Russia had two leaders upon whom she could rely, Gen. January and Gen. February." In like manner Turkey, though confronted by overwhelming numbers, is confident in the support of two formidable allies, Gen. Pestilence and Gen. Famine. The devastation of Bulgaria has retorted upon Russia the device practiced by herself with such fatal success in 1812; and the problem of feeding 200,000 fighting men in a region which has been unsparingly swept of every sheaf of corn and every head of cattle is likely to prove more embarrassing than the stanchest resistance of the enemy. It is a noteworthy coincidence that DARIUS and his invading army suffered from the same cause, and on the very same ground, five hundred years before the Christian era. Those Bashi-Bazouks of antiquity, the Thracian Scythians, laid waste the country and retreated, just as their successors are doing to-day; and the "Great King" escaped only by the humiliating expedient of abandoning part a of his Army, and making a secret retreat by night with the rest. The terrible effectiveness of this mode of warfare was sufficiently shown during the Thirty Years' War, in the last years of which, as a great historian forcibly says, "The question was not which Army could fight the best, but which could starve the longest." The orders sent to his Generals by LOUIS XIV., to "make a Sahara of the Palatinate," and the deliberate devastation of their own territory by the Persians during the Herat campaign of 1857-8, are too well known to need repetition.

In the present case, Russia has the additional burden of the starving Bulgarians, who, having suffered in the cause of the Czar, naturally look to him for aid. It is here that Turkey's naval superiority makes itself bitterly felt. Were Odessa still open, the boundless grain supply of Southern Russia would quickly solve the problem; but as it is, there remains only a tardy and precarious convoy by the single railway from Kischineff to the Danube via Jassy. The proposed railroad from Sistova to Tirnova is probably the best remedy that could be suggested; and those who witnessed the astounding rapidity with which a "make-shift line" of this sort was laid by the Russian military engineers from the great camp of Krasnoë-Selo, five years ago, can imagine the celerity with which such a task would be completed under the eye of the Czar, with such an overseer as Gen. TODLEBEN.

This contingency must have been foreseen by the Russians, if there be any truth in the current rumor of an accumulation of stores sufficient to support the whole Army at Adrianople till the Spring. Be this as it may, it is certain that the Turks are little, if at all, better provided than their opponents. The Constantinople-Philippopolis Railway, lying as it does almost entirely in the rear of the Balkan chain, will avail them little while they remain in Bulgaria, and the few roads which traverse that light clayey soil become impassable after a single shower. NAPOLEON, when asked by the examiners of the Brienne Military School, "how he would provision himself if blockaded," answered with stern conciseness, "From the enemy." But in the present case the enemy himself is equally straitened, and the war threatens to lapse into a gigantic copy of the ancient Hindoo duel, where each combatant strove to starve out his adversary before succumbing himself.

THE GREAT BEAN ROBBERY.

There is something eminently fit in the discovery in Boston of the great bean theft. Possibly, the Metropolitan reader, who scans this article as he rides down town to-day, never heard of the great bean robbery. No more should we if it had not been for a Boston telegram, which informs us that New-York City dealers "have been greatly excited because of the many robberies of that article" which have taken place in this City. It appears that the bean dealers of this City have been robbed, to use a familiar expression, right and left during a twelvemonth past, by certain evil-disposed persons who have stolen their beans, and have taken them to Boston to sell to the unsuspecting inhabitants of that village. Nevertheless, on the authority of Boston, it is said that the dealers in beans who supply New-York have been excited by continuous thefts of the bean which cheers and does not inebriate. It is even said that, in one instance, the esculent and farinaceous bean has been abstracted from New-York in amounts equal in value to ten thousand dollars. These acquisitions were promptly taken to Boston as the only legitimate market for that article of diet. It is well known that when the Pilgrim Fathers landed on Plymouth Rock, they ordained that the bean of commerce should be the only diet of the Evangelical Church on Sunday. In his admirable essay on the faith delivered to the saints, COTTON MATHER says that this decree was founded on St. PAUL'S admonition to TIMOTHY—"Moreover, from your deacons let us have a good report," and that beans have a certain saving grace which commend them to the fellowship of the churches which defend the observance of a Sabbath which begins at sundown on Saturday, when the oven is closed with Sunday's provision, and ends with Sunday when the sun is set, and the secular week has begun.

The great bean theft was not discovered in New-York. According to the Boston telegram, this City was "greatly excited" because of the many robberies of "that article," which had occurred. In one instance, it is averred, one hundred pounds of beans, valued at $1,200 had been stolen and conveyed (naturally) to Boston, where the æsthetic tastes of the inhabitants had encouraged the importation of beans. In this instance they were of the vanilla variety. No matter; Boston is critical in the matter of its beans. There is the ordinary Boston baked bean, and the pork and beans served with Boston brown bread. The vanilla bean, we take it, was invented in deference to that high taste in Boston which prefers the flavor of vanilla to that of Beverly. It is a concession to the well-known prejudice of Boston toward everything which is high art. Beverly, Mass., has long enough enjoyed the monopoly of providing Boston with a superior article of Sunday bean. It is even related that a Beverly schooner off the Bahamas hoisted a signal of distress, and, when hailed, replied, "Three weeks without a bean," though there was an abundance of other less needful provision on board. But when $1,200 worth of beans have been taken from New-York to Boston, Boston feels the flood, though New-York does not miss it.

It is evident that the perpetrators of the great bean theft do not know their business. They stole several hundred pounds of beans and took them to Boston for sale. Superficially, this was a smart thing to do. Where should stolen beans be taken for sale but to Boston? But 100 pounds of beans could not pass on the Boston market without appreciably affecting the price of that commodity. No sooner did the 100 pounds of beans (vanilla) drop on the market at Quincy Hall than CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS said to his constituents, (if he has any constituents,) "Behold the result of fraud. The bean market is broken. Beans are at a discount. My beans are down to 11 cents a pot." This awakened suspicion, and the Boston Chief of Police, who has spent years in the pursuit of persons who smoke on Sunday, traced the great bean theft to New-York. So the constabulary of Massachusetts, resting awhile from their labors in the matter of yeast working on the Christian Sabbath, arrested at the Parker House CHARLES JOBSON and another, charged with the great bean robbery. It is said that the criminals will be brought on to New-York for examination. Rather, we should say, let them be left to the condign punishment of Massachusetts. In this State, where the traditions of the founders of the Republic have not that weight which is their due, and where the bean has no special sacredness, the chances are that Judge BRADY would admit the embezzlers to bail, and that that would be the end of it. Rather let them be tried, condemned, and executed in Massachusetts. In the old Bay State, the home of criminal justice, lingers yet the idea of the sacredness of the Sabbath bean. Let Boston punish the great bean theft.

GENERAL NOTES.

Mr. James Russell Lowell sails from Boston for Spain to-day.

Hon. Charles Francis Adams has again been elected President of the Board of Overseers of Harvard College.

Among the bunting displayed in Houston, Texas, on the Fourth was the captured flag of the ship-of-war Harriet Lane.

Mr. Winsor, of the Boston Public Library, has accepted the appointment of Librarian of Harvard College, in spite of the city's proffered increase of salary.

Secretary Evarts, Attorney-General Devens, and others are intending to make a brief trip early next week into the coal and iron regions of Eastern Pennsylvania.

Mrs. Augustus Hemmenway, of Boston, has sent to the Homeopathic Hospital in that city a check for $10,000, and one for $5,000 to the Young Men's Christian Union.

"The party suffered greatly the last 90 miles for want of water." So writes a member of it, and the Chicago *Tribune*, even under these distressing circumstances, insults that party by calling them "the Big Horners."

One of the leading Republican papers of Ohio, the Cincinnati *Times*, says: "Our State Convention cannot afford to ignore the subsidy question. There must be an out-and-out plank against any further performances of that character."

The Montgomery (Ala.) *Advertiser* argues that the South pays greater attention to the higher education of her people than any other section of the country. Its article shows that the writer might obtain desirable and useful information from an English grammar.

Passengers going through New-London, Conn., in the cars must muzzle their dogs if they wish to give them a brief airing on the railroad platform. Otherwise the official dog-catchers will pounce down upon and impound them, whether led by a string or not.

The Richmond *Dispatch* lifts up its voice and laments because "Virginia is more in danger just now from being captured by plotting politicians through discreditable artifices and unworthy influences than at any previous day." This all comes from voting the Democratic ticket so persistently.

The Philadelphia *Press* says that while there is depression in the dry goods trade, the manufactures of that city are in a remarkably flourishing condition, some of them doing a better business than at any previous period. The production this year is estimated at $600,000,000, against $552,000,000 last year.

A learned philologist said at the Baltimore meeting that the first syllable that a baby utters is "pa," or "pa-pa," because that is the easiest. Another equally learned and more observant philologist rejoined that the first syllable his baby uttered was "goo." Thus does science improve the fleeting hours.

The Pottsville (Penn.) *Miners' Journal* describes a fight between a sparrow and a chicken, the latter only a few weeks old. They quarreled about a crumb and, like human beings, resorted to blows. In a few minutes the chick was lying on its back, with its feet up, dead, and the sparrow, having eaten the crumb, flew away.

The call just issued for the annual Maine Republican State Convention is the eighteenth signed by Mr. Blaine, as Chairman of the State Committee. To those calls, says the Bangor *Whig*, and to the voice of the conventions they assembled, the people of Maine have responded in an unbroken succession of glorious victories. It *is* a grand record.

The Jackson *Times* calls upon the Republicans of Mississippi, now that the party is no longer an existing organization, to vote for A. G. Brown once more for Governor. It thinks the very fact that he will not be a candidate for any office is one reason why he should be elected. It wishes to see him repose in his old age beneath the shades of the trees planted by himself in the public ground around the Capitol and Executive Mansion while holding the office of Governor some 40 years ago.

The Wheeling (West Va.) *Register* favors Charleston over Clarksburg for the State capital, because there is a State-house already erected there, and it says: "Attempt to evade it as we may, the people of West Virginia will very soon be forced to provide for the payment of her 'equitable proportion' of the old State debt of Virginia, whether that 'equitable proportion' be $5,000,000 or $15,000,000." The *Register* also says that the State Treasury is in debt $125,000 for current expenses.

VIEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

FROM THE OLD SENATE TO AN OLD POKER.

GREAT MEN THIRTY YEARS AGO, AND GREAT MEN TO-DAY—SOMETHING ABOUT DEAD PEOPLE—A FABLE FROM FONTAINE—AND A MODERN INSTANCE—REMARKABLE EFFECT OF OVERHEATING A POKER.

From our Special Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, July 7, 1877.

I spoke last week of certain criticisms upon my articles based on misunderstandings, and among these I might have noticed some strictures on a letter published some two months ago on the Senate, which I compared with that of the *ante-bellum* days. I am charged with depreciating the greatness of Mr. Webster and his immortal compeers, and claiming that on the whole, we have a greater and finer set of Senators and statesmen in the greater and finer Senate Chamber of to-day. What I did write was simply a protest against the eternal odious comparison of this body of legislators and orators with that of 30 years ago, and against the tiresome wholesale glorification of the "giants" of those days, who, after all, were human, with very human passions and prejudices, weaknesses and littlenesses. Because I paid a tribute of honest respect to the able, modest, earnest workers of to-day, like Anthony in the East, and Windom in the West to the scholarly eloquence and high character of such men as Edmunds and Bayard, I am accused of having taken liberties with the laurel wreaths that deck the tombs of Crittenden and Fessenden, Calhoun and Webster. When I had the temerity to declare that Jove sometimes nodded, I certainly did not intend it to be understood that I considered every niddle-come-noddy that breaks into that Olympian circle nowadays a Jove. I yield to none in my admiration of Daniel Webster. If Nature did not break the grand mold in which he was formed, it was that he had burst it, for such another American there never has been, and never will be. There was more in his shadow than there is in the substance of some men who think themselves no mean citizens. I did say that arrogance was an unlovely element in the power of the great men of that day. It seems a quality almost inseparable from political leadership, if not from statesmanship. It may have been hard to bear, but I think the Senate has borne, of late years, much of a kind more pronounced, and I should say intolerable. Mirabeau said: "There are two kinds of dictatorship, one of intrigue and audacity, and the other of talent and reason." We can name yet more kinds of arrogance. There is the arrogance of genius, the arrogance of power and place, and the arrogance of arrogance—a blind, egoistic, overbearing, overriding, insolent, brutal assumption, a moral despotism without grounds and without bounds. The arrogance of Henry Clay was not only born of matchless ability, but had been nourished on habits of mastership and command, on the adoration of a great State and the admiration of two continents. Absolute as it was, it had, through his speech and presence, all the subtle charm of a magnetic force—it was enchantment rather than compulsion. The arrogance of Mr. Calhoun seems to have been that of pure genius and adamantine conviction. It was an unconscious, impersonal, quality. It was not aggressive, but quietly defiant—did not create obstacles, but royally overrode them. Daniel Webster was not arrogant—he was imperial. He dominated, but did not domineer. What people called his arrogance was a quality, more passive then salient—more defensive than offensive—a large self-estimate, but resting broadly on the granite rocks and granite character of New-England—a section of the Union which has produced more brains, even exclusive of the Beecher family, than, I was going to say, all the other sections put together; but if that is too much, let my reader except his section. Mr. Sumner's arrogance was both offensive and defensive. It had both audacity and stolidity. It was based on law and logic—the heavy classics, the humanities, and the eternal verities. Both these representatives of the proud old Commonwealth profoundly respected themselves and their State, though it might be said that Mr. Webster honored himself in Massachusetts, and Mr. Sumner honored Massachusetts in himself.

In the Senate of to-day Mr. Blaine will possibly show us a fine specimen of the arrogance of genius, of great magnetic power, of splendid dash and daring, while the great Southern Democrats will probably give us enough of the arrogance of power, of the "dictatorship of audacity and intrigue." *Nous verrons.* In the old Senate, so proper, ponderous, and eminently respectable a body to look back upon, there was, as there is in the Senate of to-day, a certain proportion of members who seemed chosen as Falstaff chose his recruits,—"And this half-faced fellow. Shallow,—give me this man; he presents no mark to the enemy; the foeman may with as great aim level at the edge of a pen-knife." Yet far more respect and confidence were accorded to the body then than of late have been in any way shown. Each party belittles it nowadays; the Democratic, in accusing it of a narrow partisan policy, and demanding from it a suicidal surrender of prerogatives and principles; and the Republican, in requiring it to stand as the mere prop of the Administration, when it should be the bulwark of the State. Burr, in his farewell to the Senate, uttered these words, as true as they are eloquent: "This house is a sanctuary; a citadel of law, of order, and of liberty; and it is here—it is here—in this exalted refuge, here, if anywhere, resistance will be made to the storms of political frenzy and the silent acts of corruption, and if the Constitution be destined ever to perish by the sacrilegious hands of demagogues or the usurper, which God avert! its dying agonies will be witnessed on this floor."

I trust that when the Senate comes together again in the golden Autumn time, they will come as a band of reconciled brothers—recognizing the right of one and all to life, liberty, and the pursuit of the Presidency. Let us hope that they will cease bandying obituaries back and forth. Administration men are having Mr. Blaine "dead" again, since his Woodstock demonstration, though perhaps he is as unconscious of his own demise as a certain State criminal I have read of, who was beheaded by so fine and sharp an axe that he remained ignorant of the operation, and, after getting tired of saying his prayers, naïvely asked the gentleman in red when he was going about his work; and who, when told that the thing was done, remained incredulous till a pinch of snuff was applied to his nostrils, when he proceeded to sneeze his head off. By the way, perhaps THE TIMES has supplied the pinch of *tabac à priser*. On the other hand, the Radicals will have it that Mr. Stanley Matthews has been defunct ever since, like a rash Uzzah, he undertook to steady the ark of the Presidency across the threshing-floor of the ungodly filibusters. Alas, it was soon for us to part with him, and early for him to go! According to his own modest estimate of himself he was but a youth, as, *apropos* of the Electoral Commission, he said: "I came a stranger among strangers, and they opened their eyes when they found that a youngster from the West could handle themes before that great tribunal." Ohio bereaved, might lament somewhat after the manner of the centenarian, who, on hearing of the untimely demise of his youngest son, who had not yet quite attained to 70 years, exclaimed, "Dear, dear, John dead! Well I never expect

ed to raise that boy; he was too good for this world, and then he was always weakly."

It is a dull time here, except for the people being turned out of or turned into the departments. Those eminent brothers, the General of the Army and the Secretary of the Treasury, have gone off on official tours and are having a good time we hope. How beneficent are the ways of Providence in arranging the heated term to fit the time fixed on for the inspection of Northern forts and life-saving stations on the coast. These official tours, though expensive, are of great practical use. The eminent tourists often make very valuable suggestions. It is told of Secretary Tourcey that on visiting the Brooklyn Navy-yard and observing some of the men engaged in milking a cow as discipline—their way of "paying the fiddler" after a carouse or a piece of insubordination—he gravely asked if that work could not be done more cheaply outside by contract. So let them make their little Summer tours—and make them in style. Never mind the expense. We can cut down in some other direction: Reduce the Army; deduct from the pay of all clerks for holidays. Why, the 5 per cent. deducted from the salaries of all the Letter-carriers, by an order soon to go into effect, will cover the cost of these two inspection tours—champagne and all.

Some little excitement we have had over the struggle between the President and the recalcitrant Baltimore Collector on the civil service issue. Poor Wilkins seems to forget that "it's a poor rule that don't work both ways." Some folks, also, are mildly exercised over the Woodstock utterances of the great malcontents—Blaine and Chamberlain. Now the glove is thrown down; the rubicon is passed; the ships are burned, and they are in for it! Perhaps, as you say, it would have been better if the Governor, abandoned and dispossessed, could have been content "to labor and to wait"—or rather to wait, without the labor—but somehow, I believe that in speech, as in silence, in protest as in action, the man is actuated by high and patriotic motives. For him,

"The day'll never come when it will do
To kick off duty like a worn-out shoe."

I quote from Hosea Biglow, writing in Johnson's time. We must treasure his words of quaint wit and wisdom, for we shall have no more of the sort, whatever comes. He has got a foreign mission. The national poet will hang his harp on the willows by the Guadalquiver—the delicious humorist who was wont to set all our hearts a-dancing, will "hang up the fiddle and the bow" on the walls of the Alhambra. I do not know and dare not say that till the great experiment of the President can be thoroughly tested Southern Republicans ought all to be quiet, as some of them are—the Chisolm family, for instance. I know, though, that it is vain and foolish for us of the North to make ourselves miserable over their sacrifice and suffering. As in the case of the iron-clad steamer Saratoga, a few people were crushed in the launching of the great policy of conciliation, but the ship rides triumphant, with a couple of flags flying, and has, perhaps, a successful cruise before her. If not, what are you going to do about it? Government patronage is surely your best peacemaker, the true solvent of prejudices, the infallible soothing-syrup for a rebellious spirit. Witness what it has done for Key. A native, as he says, of "a far-off land," he tells a Yankee crowd how dearly he loves "the loyal men and loyal hearts of New-England, our country, its flag, its institutions, its liberties"—and no most churlish Radical can doubt that he is, Postmaster-Generally speaking, a good Union man and a practical Republican—saving his presence! He certainly seems to be carrying out in his department the true civil service principles more honestly and fearlessly than the bluest-blooded Republican of them all.

The President is, of course, no more our President because the ex-Vice-President of the ex-Confederacy has given him a certificate, nor is the Republic any grander or dearer to us because, as he stated to the Massachusetts people that Mr. Key "believes at present, that it is a nation, a united country," but it must be much to the South to hear from such high-toned statesmen and ex-Confederates as Alexander Stephens and Robert Toombs that, "though it would be lawful, it is not expedient," for Southern Democrats to dispute the right of Mr. Hayes to the Presidency, "as long as we are getting from him nearly if not quite all we could have hoped for from Mr. Tilden, and are at the same time, not responsible for his blunders."

One of our dailies, containing strictures on the speech of Gov. Chamberlain, stated in another column that Mr. Wade Hampton had just left Washington, having visited the capital for the purpose of making arrangements for further Government patronage, and "having got all he wanted." This paragraph set me to musing and marveling over the beautiful magnanimity of my dear Republican Party toward the Southern Democracy, and, as I mused, I happened to open a copy of La Fontaine lying on the table—to open at Fable VII., "*La Lice et sa Compagne*," with its quaint illustration by Grandville. You will remember that *La Lice*, a lady hound in reduced circumstances but of good blood, being in extremity, obtained the use of a fine, convenient kennel of an obliging neighbor, who was going on a little journey. After some days the kind creature returned to find her place well filled with a fine litter of little hounds and a happy mother, who petitioned to be allowed to remain a while longer, till she could quite regain her strength, and her young should be stronger on their legs. Her friend yielded, and roughed it under hay-stacks and hedges for a fortnight or so. Then, the weather getting cold, she returned, and plainly demanded "her house, her chamber, and her bed." To this the honored guest responded: "I am ready, Madam, to go out, with all my band, when you can put me out." Whereupon she showed her teeth and growled, and all her young blood-hounds, who were already strong and formidable, showed their teeth and growled, and the poor mistress of the kennel fell back to the shelter of the hedge, a sadder, but a wiser, and, if possible, a meeker dog than of old—went quietly and permanently out of office.

The Woodstock speeches came to disturb my mind just as I was schooling it to accept the idea that the abandonment of Southern Republicans had to be, was as inevitable as was the abandonment of Fort Sumter 16 years ago. Eloquent friends had about convinced me that in South Carolina and Louisiana Republicanism was as good as dead—actually moribund, lingering in agony, and that it only remained to the Administration to give it the *coup de grace*, which was done firmly, but sadly, with an unflinching hand, but a sympathetic heart. I do not doubt it. There was a time when it was considered justifiable and humane to hurry a little the departure of afflicted friends, suffering from utterly hopeless maladies, like hydrophobia, consumption, or black-jaundice. Nowadays a morbid philanthropy has decided against a practice once adopted by the best of people, from the best of motives; but I for one no more doubt the benevolence than the resolution and energy of a certain Yankee dame who was one of the last to act on the old principle. She had, it seems, a husband, who was mortally ill and had been so for a weary time. He had a wonderful "gift of continuance," but really his end, a troubled end, seemed very near. The minister came and prayed with him—the doctor made his last visit, and left no "stuff." The dog howled in the back yard. In the morning the good minister called again to find the looking-glass and the picture of the Washington family veiled in white muslin, the village dressmaker cutting on bombazine, and the good wife weeping. Then ensued a conversation like unto this:

"Has our beloved brother departed this life?"

"Yes; husband 's dead and laid out."

"Ah; he is then at rest! Did he suffer much sister, toward the last?"

"Awful! he went out of his head and moaned and gasped and tossed about, and, as you had administered spiritual consolation, and he was prepared to die, and the doctor said there wasn't no more hope for him to git well than fur a last year's mornin' glory vine to blow out again, I just took pity on him, he did thrash round so, and couldn't no way enjoy life any longer, and so I got a big piller and put it over his face, and sot down on it, and then he went off like a lamb."

I clipped the following little paragraph from THE TIMES the other day:

"A Kentucky paper reports that an old army gun-barrel, which had been used as a poker ever since the war, became heated more than usual a day or two ago and discharged a load with a loud explosion."

Republicanism in the South may be effectually and perpetually silenced—as they say it is—but the sturdy old Republicanism of the North, which went into the war, and through the war, has not been heard for the last time. It has been dismantled and degraded—employed to stir the fire to boil the pot for hungry politicians, but perhaps it guards still a load of the grand old war-time, and things may be made too hot for the rusty old gun-barrel yet.

GRACE GREENWOOD.

THE TRUNK LINES.

REVIEW OF THE FREIGHT QUESTION.

A PROMINENT RAILROAD OFFICIAL GIVES HIS OPINION—THE NEW-YORK POOL CANNOT BE BROKEN—WESTERN ROADS WILL HAVE TO MEET THE NEW-YORK RATES.

On April 5, after a session of several days, the trunk lines made an agreement in which they settled all questions as to differences of rates between New-York, Philadelphia, and Baltimore and the West. Attached to that agreement was a clause in which the trunk lines agreed that no contracts should be made or old contracts renewed or extended. Various rumors have been prevalent to the effect that there was a likelihood that a war was imminent between the trunk lines. In view of this position of affairs, a TIMES reporter called on Mr. James H. Rutter, one of the Directors and General Traffic Manager of the New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad. Mr. Potter said: "There is not the slightest intention on the part of the New-York roads to allow the least injustice to be done to the commerce of New-York. The two New-York railroads cannot afford to allow any thing to be done to impair the commerce of this City, and consequently, their own business. Therefore, when the 'pool' under which they are now working was formed, it was agreed that the amount of traffic from Boston, New-York, Philadelphia and Baltimore, should be ascertained, and aggregated, and if, under the working of the pool, it should be found out that one City carried a great percentage of traffic over the other, means should be adopted to prevent this, or the pool would be ended. You will remember that some months since William H. Vanderbilt, then Vice-President and now President of the New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad, assured the merchants of this City that he would, at all times, make as low rates from New-York as he allowed to be made by his connections from Boston. When the pool agreement was made he guaranteed to the other trunk lines that he would see that the same rates were made as from Boston. This agreement, under his direction, I have taken measures to carry out. At the same time, it was agreed by the Pennsylvania, Baltimore and Ohio, and the Erie Railways that they would maintain the full tariff rates from that point. It was further understood that should the Central Vermont or Grand Trunk of Canada reduce the rates to such an extent as to interfere with the commerce of New-York, then the four trunk lines would reduce the rates jointly, but without interfering with the pool, to meet such rates as might be made, it being the intention of the pool lines, jointly, and not severally, to meet all competition, whether by rail or water.

"Further than this, it was agreed, and very distinctly understood, that should the rates from Philadelphia or Baltimore be disturbed in any manner, such disturbance would be promptly met by the Erie and New-York Central, not only from New-York, but from Philadelphia and Baltimore, as these New-York roads have recently perfected connections by which they can reach both the above-named cities. It is very apparent that the merchants of New-York have nothing to fear from this pool. Any person reflecting upon the fact that all rates from New-York are first fixed to all Western points of competition, and that thereafter rates from all other sea-board points are governed thereby, will readily understand that neither the New-York Central nor the Erie can afford to see rates from other points reduced. With lines running to all the sea-board cities, or with the ability to extend their lines, it will be easily seen that the two New-York roads cannot only exercise a controlling influence, but can retaliate upon any deviation from rates by their competitors. Therefore, all the excitement which has been attempted to be raised on the part of such portions of the press as do not understand this question, or who desire to misrepresent the actual state of affairs, or of such merchants who fancy they can get 'inside' rates, is futile.

"It is clearly for the interest of the whole mercantile community that the rates should be equal to all parties. Of this we, (the railroads) are so strongly assured, that we can feel little doubt of what is their interest, and none as to our own as transporters. I believe there is little for me to add, except that if the merchants and the press will allow us to carry out our plans we will benefit not only the mercantile community, but the railroad interest throughout the country. It is utter folly on the part of any Western railroad to undertake to interfere with this pool by cutting their own proportions, for we have it in our power to make them feel that any attempt of that kind would be attended with disastrous results to them.

"In regard to East bound rates, the compact of April 5 among the trunk lines was to the effect that no contract should be made, or old ones renewed or extended, and I do not hesitate to say, most emphatically, that this company has lived up to that contract to the letter. We have not made a contract since that date. Considerable excitement has been created on account or a contract said to have been made by the Wabash Railway with an association of millers of St. Louis. This contract, if made, was without any consultation with the New-York Central. We gave notice to the Wabash Railway that if they had made such contract we were not a party to it, and that we should exact the full rate on the same. But if, however, the Wabash Railway made this contract and chose to stand all the loss upon it, I do not see how any rival road to this company can hold it responsible, and if any Western connection of our competitors choose to break the east-bound rates, as a consequence they must take upon themselves all the responsibility. And if our competitors share in any reduced rates growing out of the foolish action of their competitors, we shall be greatly surprised.

"The St. Louis flour business is a small matter compared with the whole business of the South-west. The same applies to the business of the North-west and West generally. And if any particular railroad west of the trunk lines may have happened to have got 'cut' their proportion of the through rate, I can see little reason why all the rates of the whole country should be broken down. I believe that the four trunk lines, together with their Western trunk connections, are managed by men who are too far-reaching and extended in their vision, as well as broad in their views, to allow the action of any unimportant railroad in the West to govern or control them to the extent of reducing their revenues. For myself, I beg to say I am entirely governed by the views of the management of the company I represent, and I understand from them that they regard it as their first interest to protect the commerce of this great City and State, and secondary to that, is to get a fair remuneration for the service they perform for the public."

THE LONG BRANCH RACES.

THE PROGRAMME FOR TO-DAY'S SPORT—FOUR EVENTS TO BE DECIDED—THE ENTRIES.

The programme for to-day at Long Branch supplies four races, and from the character of the entries a good day's sport is expected. In the dash of three-quarters of a mile, the first event, there are Hattie F., Love Chase, Oriole, Gray Lag, Romney, Yorkshire Lass, Faithless, Cyril, and Waco. The second contest will be the Ocean Hotel Stakes for 3-year olds, to carry 95 pounds, one mile and three-quarters, and of the 33 nominations the announced starters are Pierre Lorillard's b. g. Bombast, by imp. Bonnie Scotland, out of Benecia by Jack Malone; George L. Lorillard's b. c. Lounger, by Leamington, out of Mundane; M. A. Littell's ch. f. by Leamington, out of Emma Johnston; and R. W. Sears' b. c. by Lexington, out of Invercauld. The third race is a dash of a mile and a half, for all ages, and in it are Kingsland, 3 years, 101 lbs.; Catacazy, 3 years, 96 lbs.; Chesapeake, 5 years, 124 lbs.; Nettle, 4 years, 118 lbs.; and Jenifer, 4 years, 118 lbs. The fourth is a selling race of a mile and a quarter, for which are engaged Moorhen, 100 lbs.; King Bee, 103 lbs.; and Risk, 3 years, 119 lbs. The following was the betting last night at Hoboken:

THREE-QUARTER DASH.

Yorkshire Lass	$55	$60
Faithless	37	42
Romney	23	25
Oriole	6	7
Hattie F.	6	7
Waco	5	6
Cyril	3	3
Gray Lag	3	3
Lone Chase	3	3

OCEAN HOTEL STAKES.

Bombast	$40	$35
Scurf colts	12	25
Lounger, Littell's filly,	6	10

MILE AND A HALF.

Chesapeake	$40	$35
Mettle	14	20
Kingsland	6	10
Jenifer, Catacazy,	6	8

SELLING RACE.

King Bee	$40	$30
Moorhen	25	40
Risk	20	30

NOTES.

Baden Baden, Frederick the Great, and Pride of the Village left Long Branch for Saratoga yesterday. Baden Baden is the favorite for the Travers Stake at two to one, and many think the race is "all over but the shouting." There has been too much in and out running this year, however, to be sure of anything.

There will be a gentleman's race at the farm of Hon. Thomas Murphy this morning, which will doubtless attract a large number of the Summer residents at the Branch. The race will be a mile and an eighth across the country, and in the course there are said to be six great obstacles, such as ditches, rails, hedges and probably "rawning chances." Several gentlemen's hacks have been entered, among them Frank Durand's mare Belle, Mr. Murphy's Dinioty, and a horse called Pride of the Farm.

THE MURDER OF JOHN GUNSER.

TWO MEN ARRESTED FOR THE CRIME—HOW PETTY BICKERINGS ARE SAID TO HAVE LED TO AN ASSASSINATION.

On the night of Sunday, May 13, John Gunser, the keeper of a lager beer saloon at East Williamsburg, Long Island, was murdered in his bed with a blow from the stock of an air-gun. The blow given him was so strong that the gun was shattered, and its butt, flying off his head, struck his wife, and, glancing off, made a deep indentation in the wall by the side of the bed. Mrs. Gunser leaped to the floor and endeavored to escape, but was followed by her husband's murderer, who struck her repeatedly with the barrel of the air-gun. Her cries aroused the other inmates of the house, and when they ran down stairs, the murderer escaped by going through the bar-room, and jumping through a window, carrying away part of the sash. All efforts to discover the murderer failed at the time. Several persons were arrested, but they all proved their innocence. Two men who were at enmity with Gunser were, however, for some unknown reason left unmolested. One of them was a barber named George Michael, who lived in a house next above that of the Gunsers. He and his wife, according to report, are quarrelsome, and have been embroiled with almost every one of their neighbors. They quarreled repeatedly with the Gunsers, and petty lawsuits were of weekly occurrence between the two families. On several occasions Michael and his wife, having been worsted in their legal contests with the Gunsers, swore that the difficulties would only end in the death of the latter. The only person with whom Michael was friendly was a man named Jacob Eisle, a disreputable fellow, who lived in a shanty in the rear of Michael's house. Eisle is, according to report, an irreclaimable drunkard, and it is said that he lived upon scraps of bread begged by his wife in Brooklyn, varied with savory morsels of the flesh of stray dogs that he enticed to his home and killed. He was at one time employed by John Gunser, and during that period became indebted to him in the sum of $29 for liquors. This sum he failed to pay, and it led to bitter controversies between him and Gunser.

Shortly before Gunser was murdered, George Michael having refused to pay two New-York bootblacks for services rendered in East Williamsburg, they stoned his house. He had them arrested, and they would have been sent to jail had not Gunser and several other persons testified that he had ill-treated them, and provoked them to retaliate. The result of this affair angered Michael, and he swore he would "fix" Gunser. On the night of the murder Michael and his friend Eisle were seen at the front of Gunser's saloon at 10 o'clock. This was an unusual occurrence, as Michael, according to the neighbors, never before was seen out of his house at night, and it was commonly reported that he was too cowardly to leave his house after dark. After the murder, which took place about midnight, Lewis Walter, an inmate of Gunser's house, knocked at Michael's door, and, upon being answered by some person in the house, cried out that Gunser was murdered and the neighbors were needed. Either Michael or his wife answered that Gunser was not a friend of the family, and he or she would not enter his house. The next morning Michael and his wife did not appear as early as usual, and, contrary to custom, Mrs. Michael opened the barber shop. A neighbor named Schreier met her at the door and told her that Gunser was murdered. She seemed to be astonished, and asked if he was "dead entirely." Upon being assured that he was, she went into the house, and called her husband. Michael was suspected of having committed the murder, and was interrogated closely in private for a long time by District Attorney Downing. He told an apparently direct story of his actions on the night of the murder, and he was not afterward brought into the case.

Ever since the unsatisfactory ending of the Coroner's inquest, Michael and his wife and Jacob Eisle have shown a desire to fasten upon Mrs. Gunser the crime of her husband's murder. They have talked against her to others, and they have to her face, standing in front of her saloon, assailed her with the vilest epithets. In the meantime Detectives Zundt, Corr, and Frost, of the Brooklyn Police force, have been working to ferret out the murderer of Gunser and his accomplice, for it was assumed that two persons were concerned in the crime. On Thursday night they arrested Michael and Jacob Eisle, and locked them up in the Newtown Jail. The evidence upon which the arrests were made, so far as it is known, is not satisfactory. It is said, as stated above, that the prisoners were seen in front of Gunser's house shortly before the murder, and also that Mrs. Michael was seen, on the morning after the murder, washing some of her husband's garments. As she had never before done her washing on a Monday, and has not since, this fact is taken as very suspicious, and some people, jumping to a conclusion, declare that upon this occasion mentioned she washed some blood-stained shirts. The fact appears to be that unless some stronger evidence than that stated above is in the possession of the detectives, Michael and Eisle will soon be free again.

THE OREGON SENATORSHIP.

SAN FRANCISCO., Cal., July 12.—A dispatch from Portland, Oregon, of this date says: "The Grover Investigating Committee held a long session to-day, and a large number of witnesses were examined. Most of the testimony elicited was immaterial. A number of witnesses testified that, so far as they knew, Goldsmith was in embarrassed circumstances at the time of the Senatorial election, and did not use any money to secure the election of Grover. Stephen Smith testified that he lives in Aurora; he was a member of the Legislature; knew Mosier, of Wasco County; had a talk with him the evening before the Senatorial contest; he asked if I thought it would be wrong to take $1,000 to vote for Grover; told him yes; he then said, 'Do you know where Republicans can be found to vote for Grover for $5,000?' told him, 'No, Sir; nor do I want to know, nor have anything to do with such matters.' A. C. Edwards testified that he took an active part as an outsider in the Senatorial fight; told Grover that he heard money was being used against him; he said he could not help it if they beat him that way; he said if he was elected he would be elected honorably. A number of witnesses—members of the Legislature and outsiders interested in the Senatorial contest—testified that they knew nothing of any use of money on behalf of Grover, and did not believe any money was used."

A telegram from Portland, Oregon, to the California papers gives the following as a verbatim report of the testimony of Senator Goodman, of Linn County, before the Grover Investigating Committee on the 5th inst., in relation to a conversation which took place between witness and J. H. Mosier, a member of the House from Wasco County: "Mosier said to me on the night before the Senatorial election, 'How is this Senatorial question going?' I said, 'I don't know.' He said, 'Why won't Mr. Grover do?' I said, 'Well, Mr. Grover is a good man, but he is not my choice.' 'Well,' he said, 'there is a chance to make some money, and when a man has no preference between the candidates, and he can get some money for his vote, I don't think there is anything wrong in taking it.' I answered him that some people regarded it in that light. 'Well,' said he, 'a man can get $1,000 for his vote, and $1,000 is a mighty good thing these hard times. I can get $1,000 for my vote, and everybody says I am a fool for not taking it. I don't know what your circumstances are, but I am poor and hard run. I was burned out last Spring, and $1,000 would be a mighty good thing for me.' Said I, 'Who has the money?' He said, 'I know where the money is, and you can get $1,000 for your vote. They want three more votes, and they have $3,000 to pay for it.' To the question of who offered it, witness said, 'You will have to judge of that as I did.'"

THE WEATHER.

SYNOPSIS AND INDICATIONS.

WASHINGTON, July 14.—1 A. M.—The pressure is highest in Tennessee, the Ohio Valley, and the South Atlantic States, and lowest in the North-west and upper lake region. The temperature has fallen in New-England; elsewhere it has remained nearly stationary. Rain is reported in Texas, and at the upper stations in the North-west; the winds are northerly in the Atlantic Coast States, Tennessee, and the Ohio Valley; elsewhere they are southerly. The Ohio River has fallen 21 inches at Cincinnati, and the Missouri is also falling slowly.

INDICATIONS.

For the New-England States, stationary or lower pressure, and temperature, variable winds, partly cloudy weather, and possibly rain areas.

For the Middle Atlantic States, stationary or lower pressure, stationary temperature, northerly winds shifting to southerly, and clear or partly cloudy weather.

For the South Atlantic and East Gulf States, stationary or lower pressure, warmer, clear, or partly cloudy weather, and variable winds, mostly from the south.

For the West Gulf States, nearly stationary pressure and temperature, winds mostly from the South, clear or partly cloudy weather, and possibly occasional showers.

For Tennessee and the Ohio Valley falling barometer, northerly winds shifting to southerly, warmer, clear, or partly cloudy weather.

For the Upper Mississippi and Lower Missouri Valleys and the lake region, falling barometer, stationary or higher temperature, southerly winds, increasing cloudiness, and rain areas.

The Lower Mississippi and Lower Missouri Rivers will slowly fall.

GENERAL TELEGRAPH NEWS

THE GREAT SCULLING RACE.

TO-DAY'S CONTEST BETWEEN COURTNEY AND REILLY—BOTH MEN IN SPLENDID CONDITION.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

AVINGTON, Greenwood Lake, N. Y., July 13.—Everything is in readiness for the great single scull race between Charles Courtney and James Reilly to-morrow afternoon. The men both look well. Courtney is in magnificent condition. He says he never went into a race feeling so well, and offers freely to bet that he will win. I asked him about the injury to his thigh received at Saratoga through the brass prow of his antagonist's boat penetrating the paper side of his own boat and entering his flesh. He says that it will not affect him in the least. The only time he feels it is in cold weather. Reilly expresses great confidence, but he is a trifle too fine. They say here, however, that his over-training was much more apparent on Tuesday last than it is to-day. The feeling here is in favor of Courtney winning, at odds of $100 to $75. All agree that the race will be a very hotly contested one, and that if the water is in good condition excellent time will be made. Both men were on the lake this morning, and Reilly was out this evening. Courtney has changed his quarters to the southern end of the lake where the race is to take place. He will go over the course for the first time in the morning. Their styles are only slightly different. Courtney's is almost perfection. It is strong, clear, and graceful. He does not use his sliding seat very much, however. Reilly ends a little nervously, but slides well and has a beautiful commencement. Courtney weighed to-day 177 pounds, and Reilly 160 pounds, 14 pounds heavier than when he last pulled on Greenwood Lake.

Beyond the regular Summer visitors there are very few persons here yet to witness the contest, but a great crowd is expected to-morrow, and every preparation has been made to recieve them. There is to be no grand stand, but such a thing is unnecessary where from any point a clear six miles of the course can be seen with the naked eye. The fast steamer Montclair will carry as passengers those who wish to follow the crews at $1 per head. The little steam yacht Sylph will be used by the officials and the press. Mr. F. G. Brown, of the Nassau Boat Club will be referee. Mr. W. E. Catlin, of Union Springs, will be judge for Courtney, and Mr. Charles Tefft, of Saratoga, will act in the same capacity for Reilly. Mr. Edward Plummer, of New-York, will be time-keeper.

THE INDIAN WAR IN IDAHO.

GEN. HOWARD ON THE CAMAS PRAIRIE AT LAST DATES—NO QUARTER TO BE GIVEN BY HIM—SCARCITY OF TROOPS—A CALL FOR 500 VOLUNTEERS AUTHORIZED BY THE PRESIDENT.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 13.—A Portland press dispatch says: "News was received here this afternoon from Walla Walla to July 12. Gov. Ferry arrived this morning, bringing with him arms, ammunition, &c., sufficient to arm 200 men. His object in coming here is to look on the situation from a nearer stand-point. He will doubtless raise two companies of volunteers here. The latest news is that Gen. Howard is at Camas Prairie. Wilmot told Gen. Howard, in the presence of Monroe, of the manner in which Col. Perry neglected 17 volunteers at the time of the fight on the Cottonwood on the 5th. Gen. Howard wanted the statement put in writing by the volunteer officer in command. He said he was very sorry to learn that any officer of the Army should so refuse prompt assistance in such extremity. He further said he would take no prisoners, and that he would pursue the Indians and kill them if it was possible. Howard, on his return from Billy's Crossing of the Salmon River, has used great dispatch in his movements and marches. He is now fully aroused to the true situation, certainly so if his talk means anything. The wounded are doing well. The Jackson company left Lapwai on the 10th for the front, guarding a supply train. Dispatches arrived at Lewiston on Sunday evening, indicating much alarm at Lapwai, and cautioning Lewiston against an attack that night. A strong guard was put out, guns placed in the hands of citizens, and even commercial travelers pressed into the service.

Capt. Cushing's company, now stationed at Presidio; Capt. Peel's company, from Alcatraz; Capt. Bevens' company of the Twelfth Infantry, and Capt. Wells' company of the Eighth Infantry, until lately stationed at Fort Yuma, will leave on a steamer for Portland this evening. The four companies combined number scarcely 100 men, but they will take with them 30 recruits, who have been mustered in in this city.

WASHINGTON, July 13.—The following was received at the War Department this morning:

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., July 12.

To the Secretary of War, Washington, D. C.:

The following, dated Lewiston, July 11, has just been forwarded from Portland to-day: "In the absence of Gen. Howard, who is beyond my reach, I think Gen. McDowell should be informed that I have reliable information that Joseph's band has lately received considerable accessions, and it is feared many other reservation Indians will join him. I would suggest that 200 Washington Territory or Oregon troops be called for immediately to prevent this and the damage that may follow during the absence of troops, until they can be replaced by regular troops."

SCULLY.

Col. Scully, who sends this dispatch, is an old officer of much service in Indian warfare and in the Department of the Columbia, and I do not feel at liberty to disregard his appeal. In some way unaccountable to me, the Second Infantry, ordered here a week ago, has not yet started. I send to-morrow every man I have been able to scrape together this side of Arizona, and altogether the four skeleton companies do not amount to 100 men. Under these circumstances I approve the suggestion to call out for a limited time 200 volunteers from Washington Territory or Oregon.

McDOWELL, Major-General.

As soon as the above dispatch was received, Gen. Vincent, the acting Adjutant-General, proceeded to the White House and laid it before the Cabinet, then in session. After a brief consultation, it was ordered that a call for 200 volunteers should be made as recommended by Gen. McDowell, and that he should be authorized to increase the number to 500, if necessary.

A dispatch received at the War Department to-day announces that nine companies of the Second Infantry left Atlanta, Ga., this morning for St. Louis, where arrangements have been made to forward them, without delay to Cheyenne, via Denver City, en route to Idaho, the scene of the present Indian hostilities.

THE COTTON CONVENTION.

LIVERPOOL STANDARD OF CLASSIFICATION IN AMERICA—INSPECTION OF CARGOES—INTERNATIONAL COTTON ASSOCIATION—CLOSE OF THE CONVENTION.

LIVERPOOL, July 13.—At to-day's sitting of the Cotton Convention, Mr. Campbell, of New-York, read a letter from the President of the American National Cotton Exchange, stating that an effort would be made to adopt the Liverpool standard of classification throughout America.

Mr. Simpson, of New-Orleans, read the instructions he had received from the New-Orleans Cotton Exchange relative to the system of inspection and supervision of cargoes at that port, and moved for the establishment of some mode of inspection of cotton on arrival at Liverpool, the expenses to be defrayed by levying a small import charge.

Mr. Muir, of Savannah, seconded the motion, which was carried unanimously. A committee was appointed to further the objects proposed.

Mr. Phelps, of St. Louis, moved the substitution of the term "American cotton" for the term "Orleans," which is at present used in quotations, on the ground that the latter was vague.

Mr. Frost, of Charleston, seconded the motion, but it was rejected by a vote of 11 to 9.

On motion of Mr. Reynolds, of Norfolk, Va., the convention agreed to recommend that cotton be sold at Liverpool at net cash, without deduction as at present.

On motion of Mr. Simpson, seconded by Mr. Muir, the Cotton Brokers' Association was requested to devise means of remedying the acknowledged defects of the present system of dealing in futures.

On motion of Mr. Campbell, seconded by Mr. Muir, it was resolved by a vote of 18 to 1 to take steps to organize an international cotton association.

It was also resolved that official quotations of middling, low middling, and good ordinary should be given daily.

It was announced that it was proposed to hold the next international conference at Liverpool in 1879.

The President congratulated the convention on the success of its labors.

The proceedings then terminated.

Before adjournment a resolution was passed that efforts should be made to induce all countries which had not already done so to pass a law holding masters of vessels responsible for the safe delivery of cargoes. The convention also agreed to recommend that when cotton is sold on the spot, payment shall be by cash before delivery, if required.

THE MEXICAN RAIDS INTO TEXAS.

GALVESTON, Texas, July 13.—The *News* has a special from Brownsville which says: "Gen. Canales and Gen. Devin have had a conference. They had no difficulty in coming to an agreement in relation to suppressing raids. They were of the opinion that they could render the passage of troops from one side to the other unnecessary by discharging their respective duties. Gen. Canales thinks the publication of an order of such importance as that of the Secretary of War to Gen. Ord, without notice to Mexico, was disrespectful to the Diaz Government; but he waives that, and will co-operate with our authorities in any manner necessary to insure peace and secure the preservation of order on both banks of the Bravo. It is the general opinion that Gen. Escobedo will set on foot an expedition to invade Mexico. It is not known what assurances he may have received from Coanuila and Nuevo Leon. As far as ascertained, the people of Tamaulipas are opposed to Lerdo.

SOUND bodily health and energy beget happiness. How this end may be realized without drugs. Particulars and information worth thousands gratis. Pulvermacher Galvanic Co., No. 212 Broadway, N. Y.—*Exchange.*

"What Everybody Says Must be True."

The incontrovertible testimony offered by those who have used Dr. PIERCE'S FAVORITE PRESCRIPTION induced the doctor to sell it under a positive guarantee. Many ladies have refrained from using it on account of a general feeling of prejudice against advertised medicines. Let me ask a question: Are you prejudiced against sewing-machines because you have seen them advertised? or can you doubt the ingenuity and skill required in their invention? Again, would you refuse to insure your house because the company advertised that it had paid millions in losses, and yet had a capital of several millions? Do such advertisements shake your confidence, and create prejudices? Then why refuse to credit the testimony of those who have found the FAVORITE PRESCRIPTION to be all that is claimed for it in overcoming those ailments peculiar to your sex? Why submit to the use of harsh, and perhaps caustic treatment, thus aggravating your malady, when relief is guaranteed, and a positive, perfect, and permanent cure has been effected in thousands of cases?

WABASH STATION, Ill., Oct. 24, 1876.

R. V. Pierce, M. D., Buffalo, N. Y.:

DEAR SIR: Allow me to extend my most sincere thanks to you for the great benefit my wife has received from the use of your FAVORITE PRESCRIPTION. She suffered almost intolerably before using your medicine, and I had tried the skill of several physicians but to no purpose. Finally, I thought I would give the FAVORITE PRESCRIPTION a trial, and she is now sound and well. Very gratefully yours,

—Advertisement. D. A. HUNTER.

WHEN LEAVING HOME FOR THE SUMMER, the prudent provide themselves with Dr. JAYNE'S CARMINATIVE BALSAM, in order to treat promptly and effectually all attacks of cramp, diarrhea, dysentery, cholera morbus, &c.—complaints more or less prevalent everywhere at this season of the year.—*Advertisement.*

Pyle's O. K. Soap is the Thing for the Laundry and bath this hot weather. Try it and see.

Dr. Lyon's Tooth Tablets Have a world-wide reputation.

DIED.

HALSTEAD.—At Harrison, N. Y., on Friday, July 13, ESTHER P. HALSTEAD.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral services on Sunday, July 15, at 3 o'clock P. M., from the residence of her brother, David P. Halstead, Harrison, N. Y.

MEAD.—At White Plains, N. Y., on Friday, July 13, 1877, Mrs. ELIZA P. MEAD, widow of John Mead, in the 76th year of her age.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral on Sunday, July 15, at 2:30 P. M., from the Memorial Methodist Episcopal Church in White Plains.

MOUNT.—On Thursday, the 12th inst., EVIE M., wife of John F. Mount.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, No. 256 Clermont-av., Brooklyn, on Sunday, 15th inst., at 2:30 P. M.

PALMER.—On Thursday morning, MARGARET E., wife of Wm. Palmer.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, No. 254 West 24th-st., on Saturday, the 14th inst., at 1 o'clock, without further notice.

TEFFT.—On Thursday, July 12, 1877, after a short illness, CHARLES G. TEFFT, in the 45th year of his age.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 4 East 38th-st., on Saturday, July 14, at 2:30 o'clock. Remains to be taken to Woodlawn for interment.

TERWILLIGER.—On Friday morning, July 13, SARAH E., wife of William H. Terwilliger, in the 37th year of her age.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services from her late residence, No. 167 Ocean-av., Jersey City Heights, on Saturday afternoon, July 14, at 4 o'clock. Remains to be taken to Syracuse, N. Y.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

BRUCE'S NEW-YORK TYPE FOUNDRY,
ESTABLISHED IN 1813.

WE KEEP ON HAND THE LARGEST STOCK OF PRINTING TYPES IN AMERICA, assorted, for English, Spanish, French, and Portuguese. We also deal in all other kinds of PRINTING MATERIALS.

GEO. BRUCE'S SON & CO.,
Type-founders, No. 13 Chambers-st., New-York.

N. B.—This paper is printed on their 11th style of Brevier, Minion, Nonpareil, and Agate, all with their patent figures and fractions.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

The foreign mails for the week ending Saturday, July 14, 1877, will close at this office on Wednesday at 4 A. M. for France direct by steam-ship Laurent, via Havre, and at 1 P. M. for Europe by steam-ship Abyssinia, via Queenstown; On Thursday at 11:30 A. M. for Europe, by steam-ship Pommerania, via Plymouth, Cherbourg, and Hamburg; on Saturday at 5 A. M. for Europe by steam-ship Adriatic, via Queenstown, (correspondence for Germany and North of Ireland to be forwarded by this steamer must be specially addressed,) and at 6 A. M. for Scotland and North of Ireland by steam-ship Ethiopia via Moville and Glasgow, and at 11:30 A. M. for Europe by steam-ship Main, via Southampton and Bremen. The steam-ships Abyssinia and Adriatic do not take mails for Denmark, Sweden, and Norway. The mails for Nassau, N. P., will leave New-York July 12. The mails for Australia, &c., will leave San Francisco July 18.

T. L. JAMES, Postmaster.

NEW-YORK, July 7, 1877.

BRIGHT'S DIABETES, DROPSY, PARALYSIS, Indigestion, constipation, piles, diarrhœa, gravel, stone, rheumatism, gout, catarrh, bronchitis, stricture, incontinence, feminine weaknesses, diseases of the liver, prostate gland, skin, and blood, nervous and physical debility, &c., which have resisted all other treatment, are cured by the ASAHEL MINERAL SPRING WATER and Dr. HEATH. Treatise, 100 pages, gratis. Depot and offices, No. 200 Broadway, New-York.

CHINESE AND JAPANESE DEPOT!
BURLING-SLIP, NEAR FULTON FERRY!
BRONZES, SILVER INLAID, JUST RECEIVED!
KIOTO PETE-A-TETE SETS, VERY CHEAP!
CHOICE LAC

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

New-York, Friday, July 13, 1877.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes pkg.	6	Oil, bbls.	50
Beans, bbls.	40	Oil-cake, pks.	1,029
Bees-wax, pkg.	10	Oil, Lard, bbls.	20
Cotton, bales.	1,551	Pecans, pkg.	293
Cotton-seed oil, bbls.	167	Pork, pkg.	163
Copper, bbls.	41	Beef, pkg.	20
Dried Fruit, pkg.	574	Lard, pkg.	74
Eggs, pkg.	397	Lard, tcs.	337
Flour, bbls.	7,974	Lard, kegs	75
Wheat, bushels.	3,559	Butter, pkg.	4,050
Corn, bushels.	41,000	Cheese, pkg.	20,355
Oats, bushels.	21,700	Sugar, hhds.	36
Rye, bushels.	8,000	Sugar, bbls.	90
Malt, bushels.	2,112	Spelter, pgs.	229
Peas, bushels.	800	Starch, pkg.	266
Oat-meal, bbls.	100	Tallow, pkg.	269
Grease, pkg.	78	Tallow oil, bbls.	10
Hides, bales.	207	Tea, pkg.	2
Hops, bales.	71	Tobacco, pkg.	807
Lead, pigs.	1,099	Tobacco, pkg.	594
Leather, sides.	7,855	Whisky, bbls.	125
Spirits Turp., bbls.	40	Wool, bales.	1,028
Resin, bbls.	215		

COFFEE—A moderate demand noted, with low grades of Rio quoted rather more favorable. Sales reported of 1,000 bags Rio, La Place; 500 do. do., Tychi Bruhe, and 782 do. do. T. H. Armstrong, on private terms; also, 700 bags Maracaibo and 320 do. Savanilla on private terms.

COTTON—Has been more sought after for early delivery, and quoted 1-16c. ₱ lb. higher. The demand has been in good part for export. Sales were officially reported for the prompt delivery of 1,551 bales, of which 108 bales were on last evening,) including 2,840 bales to shippers, 684 bales to spinners, and —— bales to speculators. And for forward delivery business has been on a moderate scale at firmer rates. Sales have been reported since our last of 20,800 bales, of which 2,600 bales were on last evening, and 18,200 bales to-day, with 4,700 bales on the calls, on the basis of Middling, as closing: 11 5-16c. for August, 12.17c. @12.18c. September, 11.96c. @11.97c. October, 11.59c. @11.60c.; November, 11.38c. @11.39c.; December, 11.36c. @11.40c.; January, 11.51c. @11.53c.; February, 11.68c. @11.77c.; March, 11.78c. @11.80c. ₱ lb., showing an advance of 12@ points, closing steady to-day. The receipts at this port to-day were 1,551 bales, and at the shipping ports 799 bales, against 945 bales same time last week. The whole week's receipts 4,673 bales, against 7,073 bales same time last week. The receipts at the shipping ports since Sept. 1, 1876, were 3,925,829 bales, against 4,075,502 bales for the corresponding time in the preceding Cotton year. Consolidated exports (six days) for Great Britain from all the shipping ports, 18,766 bales: to the Continent, 1,830 bales. Stock in New-York to-day, 115,135 bales; consolidated stock at the ports, 225,120 bales.

Closing Prices of Cotton in New-York.

	Uplands.	Alabama.	N. O.	Texas.
Ordinary	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜
Strict Ordinary	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜
Good Ordinary	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝
Strict Good Ord.	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞
Low Middling	11 13-16	11 13-16	11 13-16	11 15-16
Strict Low Mid.	12	12	12⅛	12⅛
Middling	12 3-16	12 3-16	12 5-16	12 5-16
Good Middling	12 7-16	12 7-16	12 9-16	12 9-16
Strict Good Mid.	12 11-16	12 11-16	12 13-16	12 13-16
Middling Fair	13 1-16	13 1-16	13 3-16	13 3-16
Fair	13 13-16	13 13-16	13 15-16	13 15-16

* Stained.

Good Ordinary	10⅝	Low Middling	11 3-16
Strict Good Ord.	11	Middling	11 11-16

FISH—A good demand has been noted for the leading kinds, which, in view of the light stock available here, have been held very firmly all through. Cod, new, dry Cod, new, $4 50@$5 ₱ cwt.; Dry Cod, in drums, $4?@$5 50; Mackeral quoted at $18@$23 for No. 1; $11@$15 for No. 2, and $7@$10 50 for No. 3 ₱ bbl.; Pickled Herring, $5 75@$6 75 ₱ bbl., and 50c. @55c. ₱ box; Scaled, 13c. @14c. for No. 1 ₱ box; Dutch Herring, $1 10@$1 12½ ₱ keg.

FLOUR AND MEAL—A very light business was reported to-day in nearly all State and Western Flour, with the advantage as to prices in favor of buyers, especially for other than favorite brands of fresh ground and Wheat product. Little export inquiry noted, but lines of regular shipping stock were quoted firm, and favorite brands not plenty. New crop Wheat Flour offered more freely, partly to arrive, and generally quoted weaker—in several instances 10c. @15c., and in exceptional cases as much as 25c. ₱ bbl. lower. The marked buoyancy in Wheat did not seem to have much influence on the course of the dealings in Flour, which to-day were to an unusually limited aggregate. No. 2 Flour attracted more attention, partly for shipment. Sales have been reported since our last of 9,900 bbls. of all grades, including unsound Flour of all classes, very poor to very choice, at $3 50@$7 75; Sour, Flour at $3 75@$7 75; very inferior to fancy No. 2 at $3 25@$3 45, mainly at $3 50@$3 75 for about fair to choice, (of which latter 230 bbls. St. Louis. Ohio, and Michigan Winter, in lots, at $4 75@$5; and 700 bbls. Spring at $4 30@$4 75;) $3 75@$4 for fancy to fancy Superfine State and Western at $5 05@$6 75, mostly at $5 75@$6 25; very inferior to very good Extra State at $6 10@$6 75, mainly at $6 25@$6 50; very good to fancy do. at $6 75@$7 25; City Mills Extra, shipping grades, for West Indies, on the basis of $7 25@$8 for ground to choice; do., for South America, $8 25@$9 for fair to very choice; do., for English market, quoted at $6 10@$6 25, (500 bbls. sold for shipment to Bristol at $6 25;) do., Family Extra, $7 25@$8 for fair to strictly choice; very poor to good shipping Extra Western, $6 25@$6 75, (of which a line of 1,000 bbls. Minnekee at $6 75;) good to fancy do. at $6 75@$7 25; City Mills Extra, shipping grades, for West Indies, on the basis of $7 25@$8 for ground to choice; do., for South America, $8 25@$9 for fair to very choice; do., for English market, quoted at $6 10@$6 25, (500 bbls. sold for shipment to Bristol at $6 25;) do., Family Extra, $7 25@$8 for fair to strictly choice; very poor to good shipping Extra Western, $6 25@$6 75, (of which a line of 1,000 bbls. Minnekee at $6 75;) good to fancy do. at $6 75@$7 25; choice to fancy State, at $7 25@$8 50; very

SHIPPING.

WHITE STAR LINE.

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL, CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL.

The steamers of this line take the Lane Routes recommended by Lieut. Maury, U. S. N., going south of the Banks on the passage to Queenstown all the year round.

ADRIATIC.....SATURDAY, JULY 14, at 8 A. M.
BRITANNIC.....SATURDAY, July 21, 2:30 P. M.
GERMANIC.....SATURDAY, Aug. 4, at 12:30 P. M.
From White Star Dock, Pier No. 52 North River.

These steamers are uniform in size and unsurpassed in appointments. The saloon, state-rooms, smoking and bath-rooms are amidships, where the noise and motion are least felt, affording a degree of comfort hitherto unattainable at sea.

Rates—Saloon, $80 and $100, gold; return tickets on favorable terms; steerage, $28.

For inspection of plans and other information apply at the Company's offices, No. 37 Broadway, New-York.

R. J. CORTIS, Agent.

CUNARD LINE B. & N. A. R. M. S. P. CO.

NOTICE.

With the view of diminishing the chances of collision, the steamers of this line take a specified course for all seasons of the year.

On the outward passage from Queenstown to New-York or Boston, crossing meridian of 50 at 43 latitude, or nothing to the north of 43.

On the homeward passage, crossing the meridian of 50 at 42, or nothing to the north of 42.

FROM NEW-YORK FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.

SCYTHIA....WED., July 18 | ALGERIA....WED., Aug. 1
*RUSSIA....WED., July 25 | BOTHNIA....WED., Aug. 8

Steamers marked * do not carry steerage passengers.

Cabin passage, $80, $100, and $130, gold, according to accommodation. Return tickets on favorable terms.

Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at very low rates. Freight and passage office, No. 4 Bowling Green.

CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

TO SUMMER TOURISTS.

ALLAN STEAM-SHIP LINE

FROM BALTIMORE TO HALIFAX, and VICE VERSA.

The A1 British Royal Mail Iron Screw Steam-ships

HIBERNIAN, 3,200 tons, Capt. Lieut. ARCHER, R. N. R.
NOVA SCOTIAN, 3,200 tons, Capt. RICHARDSON.
CASPIAN, 3,000 tons, Capt TROCKS.
AUSTRIAN, 3,600 tons, Capt. WYLIE.

Leave Baltimore every fortnight, WEDNESDAYS,

FOR HALIFAX, NOVA SCOTIA.

Cabin passage to Halifax, $20 gold; Round Trip tickets, $35 gold.

This opportunity, by offering, as it were, an abbreviation of a European trip, is exceptionally agreeable to those who desire a change from the usual round of American pleasure resorts.

For further information apply to

A. SCHUMACHER & CO., No. 5 South Gay-st., Baltimore, Md.

ATLAS MAIL LINE.

BI-MONTHLY SERVICE TO JAMAICA, HAYTI, COLOMBIA and ASPINWALL, and to PANAMA and SOUTH PACIFIC PORTS. (via Aspinwall.) First-class, full-powered iron screw steamers, from Pier No. 51 North River.

FOR KINGSTON (Jamaica) and HAYTI.

ATLAS.....July 6
CLARIBEL.....July 26

For HAYTI, COLOMBIA, ISTHMUS OF PANAMA, and SOUTH PACIFIC PORTS, (via Aspinwall.)

ALPS.....July 14
ZUTA.....July 28

Superior First-class Passenger accommodation.

PIM, FORWOOD & CO., Agents, No. 56 Wall-st.

GREAT SOUTHERN

FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.

SAILING FROM PIER NO. 37 NORTH RIVER, WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS at 3 P. M.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., FLORIDA, THE SOUTH, and SOUTH-WEST.

CITY OF ATLANTA.....SATURDAY.....July 14
GEO. W. CLYDE.....WEDNESDAY.....July 18

SUPERIOR PASSENGER ACCOMMODATIONS.

Insurance to destination one-half of one per cent.

Goods forwarded free of commission. Passenger tickets and bills of lading issued and through rates at the office of

JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents, Office on the pier.

Or W. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling Green.
Or BENTLEY D. HASELL, General Agent
Great Southern Freight Line, 317 Broadway.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.

STEAM-SHIP LINE BETWEEN NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN.

Company's Pier, foot of 24-st., Hoboken.

MAIN.....Sat., July 14 | WERDER.....Sat., July 28
WESER.....Sat., July 21 | ODER.....Sat., Aug. 4

RATES OF PASSAGE FROM NEW-YORK TO SOUTHAMPTON, HAVRE, OR BREMEN.

First cabin.....$100 gold
Second cabin.....60 gold
Steerage.....30 currency

Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage certificates, $30 currency. For freight or passage apply to OELRICHS & CO., No. 2 Bowling Green.

ANCHOR LINE U. S. MAIL STEAMERS.

NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.

Ethiopia.....July 14, 8 A. M. | Bolivia.....July 28, 7 A. M.
Victoria.....July 21, 2 P. M. | Devonia.....Aug. 4, noon

TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, OR DERRY.

Cabins, $65 to $80, according to accommodations. Intermediate, $35; Steerage, $28.

NEW-YORK TO SOUTHAMPTON AND LONDON.

Elysia....July 21, 2 P. M. | Utopia.....Aug. 4, noon

Cabins, $55 to $70. Steerage, $28. Cabin excursion tickets at reduced rates. Drafts issued for any amount at current rates. Company's Pier, foot of Fifth-st., North River, New-York. HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents, No. 7 Bowling Green.

INMAN LINE, MAIL STEAMERS.

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

CITY OF CHESTER.....Saturday, July 14, 8 A. M.
CITY OF RICHMOND.....July 28, 7 A. M.
CITY OF BERLIN.....Aug. 11, 7 A. M.

From Pier No. 45 North River.

CABIN, $80 and $100, gold. Return tickets on favorable terms. STEERAGE, $28, currency. Drafts at lowest rates.

Saloons, state-rooms, smoking and bath rooms amidships.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent, Nos. 15 and 33 Broadway, New-York.

FOR LIVERPOOL, VIA QUEENSTOWN.

The Liverpool and Great Western Steam Company's United States mail steamers leave Pier No. 53 N. R.

WISCONSIN.....TUESDAY, July 17, at 10 A. M.
MONTANA.....TUESDAY, July 31, at 9 A. M.
WYOMING.....TUESDAY, Aug. 14, at 9 A. M.

Cabin passage, $75, $85, or $75, according to stateroom; steerage, $26; intermediate, $40.

WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 29 Broadway.

NATIONAL LINE—Piers 44 and 51 North River. FOR LONDON.

GREECE.....THURSDAY, July 19, 10 A. M.

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

Spain....July 14, 8:30 A. M. | Egypt.....July 28, 8 A. M.
The Queen....July 21, 2 P. M. | Italy.....Saturday, Aug. 4

Cabin and steerage passage, and drafts from £1 upward, issued at very low rates. Company's offices No. 69 Broadway. F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.,

THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.

SAN JACINTO, Capt. HAZARD, SATURDAY, July 14, Pier 43 North River, 3 P. M. GEO. YONGE, Agent, 409 Broadway.

H. LIVINGSTON, Capt. MALLORY, WEDNESDAY, July 18, Pier 43 North River, 3 P. M. GEO. YONGE, Agent, 409 Broadway.

RAPIDAN, Capt. KEYSTON, SATURDAY, July 21, Pier 43 North River, 3 P. M. GEO. YONGE, Agent, 409 Broadway.

GEO. E. BARNES, Capt. CHEESMAN, WEDNESDAY, July 25, Pier 16 East River, 3 P. M. MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents, 62 South-st.

Insurance ONE-HALF PER CENT. Superior accommodations for passengers. Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, Atlantic and Gulf Railroad, and Florida steamers.

C. D. OWENS, GEORGE YONGE,
Agent A. & G. R. R. Agent C. R. R. of Ga.,
No. 315 Broadway. No. 409 Broadway.

PACIFIC MAIL AND PANAMA TRANSIT STEAM-SHIP LINES.

FOR CALIFORNIA, JAPAN, CHINA, AUSTRALIA, NEW-ZEALAND, BRITISH COLUMBIA, OREGON, &c.

Sailing from Pier foot Canal-st., North River.

For SAN FRANCISCO, via ISTHMUS OF PANAMA.

Steam-ship CRESCENT CITY.....Monday, July 16

connecting for Central America and South Pacific ports.

From SAN FRANCISCO to JAPAN and CHINA.

Steam-ship CITY OF TOKIO.....Wednesday, Aug. 8

From San Francisco to Australia, and New-Zealand.

Steam-ship AUSTRALIA.....Wednesday, July 18

For freight or passage apply to

WM. P. CLYDE & CO., or H. J. BULLAY, Supt., No. 6 Bowling-Green, Pier foot Canal-st., North River.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

In order to accommodate shippers and enable them to complete their correspondence, the departure of the steam-ship CRESCENT CITY, for Aspinwall, will be delayed until 3 P. M., on the 16th inst., instead of sailing at noon as usual.

TO SUMMER TRAVELERS.

International Steam-ship Company's Line of Steamers TO EASTERN MAINE, NEW-BRUNSWICK, NOVA SCOTIA, PRINCE EDWARD'S ISLAND, &c., &c.

The steamers NEW-YORK and CITY OF PORTLAND will, until Sept. 15, leave Boston at 8 A. M. and Portland at 6 P. M., every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, for EASTPORT, Me. and ST. JOHN, N. B., forwarding passengers by connecting lines to Calais, Me., St. Andrews, Fredericton, Shediac, Miramichi, and Bathurst, N. B.; Truro, Pictou, Digby, Annapolis, Kentville, Windsor, and Halifax, N. S.; Summerside and Charlottetown, P. E. I. The steamers are first class in every respect; the climate of the region to which they run is delightfully cool and invigorating, and the expenses of travel very moderate. For circular with description of the route, and any further information, apply to

W. H. KILBY, Agent, End of Commercial Wharf, Boston, Mass.

NEW-YORK, HAVANA, & MEXICAN MAIL S. S. LINE

Steamers leave Pier No. 3 North River, at 3 P. M.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.

CITY OF HAVANA, PHILLIPS.....Saturday, July 14
CITY OF VERA CRUZ, DRAKEN....Wednesday, July 18
CITY OF NEW-YORK, TIMMERMAN..Wednesday, July 25

FOR VERA CRUZ AND NEW-ORLEANS.

Via Havana. Progreso, Champeachy Tuxpan, Tampico.

CITY OF HAVANA, PHILLIPS.....Saturday, July 14

Steamers will leave New-Orleans July 22 and Aug. 12 for Vera Cruz and all the above ports.

For freight or passage apply to
F. ALEMANDRE & SONS, Nos. 31 and 33 Broadway.

HAMBURG American Packet Company's line, for PLYMOUTH, CHERBOURG, and HAMBURG.

GELLERT.....July 19 | LESSING.....Aug. 2
SUEVIA.....July 28 | HERDER.....Aug. 9

Rates of passage to Plymouth, London, Cherbourg, Hamburg, and all points in England: Saturday, $100, gold; Second Cabin, $60, gold; Steerage, $30, currency

KUNHARDT & CO., C. B. RICHARD & BOAS,
General Agents, General Passenger Agents,
61 Broad-st., N. Y. 61 Broadway, N. Y.

SHIPPING.

STATE LINE.

NEW-YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, DUBLIN, BELFAST, AND LONDONDERRY.

These first-class full-powered steamers will sail from Pier No. 49 North River, foot of Canal-st.

STATE OF GEORGIA.....Thursday, July 19
STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA.....Thursday, July 26
STATE OF NEVADA.....Thursday, Aug. 2
STATE OF VIRGINIA.....Thursday, Aug. 9

First cabin, $60 and $70, according to accommodations; return tickets at reduced rates. Second cabin, $45; return tickets at reduced rates. Steerage $26.

Apply to

AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Agents, No. 72 Broadway, New-York.

STEERAGE tickets at No. 45 Broadway, and at the company's pier, foot of Canal-st., North River.

GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY.

The splendid mail steamers of this company between New-York and Havre,

Calling at PLYMOUTH (G. B.) for the landing of Passengers,

Will sail from Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Morton-st., every Wednesday, beginning with

*VILLE DE PARIS, DURAND, Wednesday, July 18, 11 A. M.
LABRADOR, SAUNIER, Wednesday, July 25, 6 A. M.
FRANCE, TRUDELLE, Wednesday, Aug. 1, 9 A. M.

Rates of passage greatly reduced.

LOUIS DE BEBIAN, Agent, No. 55 Broadway.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA

DIRECT MAIL LINE.

These first-class steam-ships sail regularly at 3 P. M. from Pier No. 13 North River, as follows:

CLYDE.....SATURDAY, July 21
COLUMBUS.....WEDNESDAY, Aug. 1

Accommodations unsurpassed. For freight or passage apply to WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling-Green. McKELLER, LULING & CO., Agents in Havana.

FOR HAVANA.—THE NEW IRON MAIL steamer NIAGARA, Capt. Thomas S. Curtis, will sail from Pier No. 21 East River, on THURSDAY, July 19, at 5 o'clock. Has unsurpassed accommodations for passengers. JAMES E. WARD & CO., Agents, No. 113 Wall-st.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, No. 91 Duane-st., corner Broadway.

RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

GREAT TRUNK LINE
AND UNITED STATES MAIL ROUTE.
On and after June 25, 1877,

Trains leave New-York, via Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets Ferries, as follows:

Express for Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West and South, with Pullman Palace Cars attached, 9 A. M., 8 and 8:30 P. M., daily.

For Williamsport, Lock Haven, Corry, and Erie, at 8:30 P. M., connecting at Corry for Titusville, Petroleum Centre, and the Oil Regions. For Williamsport and Lock Haven, 9 A. M.

For Baltimore, Washington, and the South, "Limited Washington Express" of Pullman Parlor Cars, daily, except Sunday, 9:30 A. M.; arrive Washington, 4:10 P. M. Regular at 8:20 A. M., 1, 6, and 8:30 P. M. Sunday, 6 and 8:30 P. M.

Express for Philadelphia, 7:30, 8:20, 9, (9:30 Limited,) 10:30 A. M., 1, 4, 5, 6, 7, and 8:30 P. M. Sunday, 9 A. M., 5, 6, 7, and 8:30 P. M. Emigrant and second-class, 7 P. M.

For trains to Newark, Elizabeth, Rahway, Princeton, Trenton, Perth Amboy, Flemington, Belvidere, and other points, see local schedules at all Ticket Offices.

Trains arrive from Pittsburg, 6:30 and 10:40 A. M. and 10:20 P. M., daily; 10:10 A. M. and 6:50 P. M., daily, except Monday. From Washington and Baltimore, 6:30, 10:45 A. M., 4:10, 5:10, and 10:10 P. M. Sunday, 6:50, 10:40 A. M. From Philadelphia, 5:05, 6:50, 9:10, 10:10, 10:40, 11:50 A. M., 2:10, 4:10, 5:10, 6:50, 8:40, 10:10, and 10:20 P. M. Sunday, 5:05, 6:50, 10:40, 11:50 A. M.; 6:50 and 10:20 P. M.

Ticket Offices, Nos. 526 and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts.; No. 4 Court-st., Brooklyn; Nos. 114, 116, and 118 Hudson-st., Hoboken; Depot, Jersey City. Emigrant Ticket Office, No. 8 Battery-place.

FRANK THOMSON, General Passenger Agent.
General Manager.

TO PHILADELPHIA
via
PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

THE OLD-ESTABLISHED ROUTE AND SHORT LINE between NEW-YORK AND PHILADELPHIA.

13 Through Trains each way daily. 3 Depots in Philadelphia, 2 in New-York.

Double track, the most Improved Equipment, and the Fastest Time consistent with absolute safety.

On and after June 25, 1877,

Express Trains leave New-York, via Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets Ferries, as follows:

7:30, 8:20, 9, 9:30 (Limited,) 10:30 A. M., 1, 4, 5, 6, 7, and 8:30 P. M. Sunday, 9 A. M., 5, 6, 7, and 8:30 P. M.

Returning, trains leave Philadelphia 3:35, 6, 7:30, 8, 8:30, and 11 A. M., (Limited Express, 1:35 P. M.,) 2, 4, 5:30, 7, 8:35 P. M., and 12 Midnight. On Sunday, 3:35, 8, 8:30 A. M., 4, 7:35, P. M., and 12 Midnight.

Ticket Offices, Nos. 526 and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts.; No. 4 Court-st., Brooklyn; Nos. 114, 116, and 118 Hudson-st., Hoboken; Depot, Jersey City. Emigrant Ticket Office, No. 8 Battery-place.

FRANK THOMSON, L. P. FARMER,
General Manager. General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—Commencing July 1, 1877, through trains will leave Grand Central Depot:

8:00 A. M., Western and Northern Express, with drawing-room car to Rochester: also to St. Albans.

9:00 A. M., Special Saratoga Express, drawing-room cars, through to Montreal.

10:30 A. M., Special Chicago and Western Express, with drawing-room cars to Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo, and Niagara Falls; also, drawing-room car through to Richfield Springs.

11:30 A. M., Northern and Western Express, with drawing-room cars for Saratoga.

3:30 P. M., Special Saratoga Express. Connects at East Albany for principal stations to Syracuse.

4:00 P. M., Albany and Troy Express. Stops at Sing Sing, Peekskill, and all stations north, except Livingston.

6:00 P. M., St. Louis Express, with sleeping cars for St. Louis, running through every day in the week; also, sleeping-cars for Watertown, Canandaigua, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and for Montreal via Saratoga.

8:30 P. M., Pacific Express, daily, with sleeping cars, for Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Cleveland, Toledo, Detroit, and Chicago, and to Montreal via St. Albans.

11:00 P. M., Express, with sleeping cars, for Albany and Troy. Way trains as per local Time Tables.

Tickets for sale at Nos. 252, 261, and 413 Broadway, and at Westcott Express Company's offices, Nos. 7 Park-place, 785 and 942 Broadway, New-York, and 333 Washington-st., Brooklyn.

C. B. MEEKER, General Passenger Agent.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.—FERRY-BOATS leave New-York from James-slip 30 minutes, and from 34th-st., East River, 15 minutes previous to departure of trains. No boats from James-slip after 7 P. M. On Sundays from 34th-st. only. Trains leave Long Island City (Hunter's Point) as follows: For Greenport, Sag Harbor, 8:44, 9:03 A. M., 2:30, 4:06 P. M.; Sundays, 4:40 A. M. For Patchogue, &c., at 9:03 A. M., 2, 4:45, 5:23, 6:03 P. M.; Sundays, 9:15 A. M. For Babylon, &c., at 7:30, 8:44, 9:03, 11:30 A. M., 2, 4:24, 4:45, 5:23, 6:03 P. M.; Sundays, 9:15 A. M., 6:03 P. M. For Port Jefferson, &c., at 10 A. M., 3:30, 5:05 P. M.; Sundays, 9:30 A. M. For Northport, &c., at 10 A. M., 3:30, 4:24, 5:05, 6:42 P. M.; Sundays, 9:30 A. M., 6:30 P. M. For Locust Valley, &c., at 8:44, 11:30 A. M., 2, 3:30, 4:24, 5:05, 6:42 P. M.; Sundays, 9:30 A. M., 6:30 P. M. For Rockaway Beach, &c., at 9, 10:20, 11:30 A. M., 1:30, 2, 3:30, 4:24, 5:05, 5:43 P. M.—7 P. M. to Far Rockaway only.—Sundays at 9:15, 10, 11 A. M., 1:30, 3:10, 6:30 P. M.—6:35 to Far Rockaway only. Local trains for Flushing, College Point, &c., as per time table. Ticket offices in New-York at James-Slip and Thirty-fourth-Street Ferries; at the offices of Westcott's Long Island Express Company, No. 7 Park-place, No. 785 Broadway, No. 942 Broadway, Grand Central Depot, 42d-st. In Brooklyn, No. 333 Washington-st., Brooklyn, E. D., No. 79 4th-st. By purchasing tickets at any of the above offices baggage can be checked from residence to destination.

LONG BRANCH AND PHILADELPHIA

VIA NEW-JERSEY SOUTHERN R. R.

Commencing June 18, 1877, steamers leave New-York, Pier No. 8 North River, foot Rector-st., connecting at Sandy Hook with trains for Long Branch, 6:20, 9:30, 10:40 A. M., 3:45, 5, and 6:15 P. M.

Ocean Grove, 9:30 A. M. and 3:45 P. M.

Philadelphia and Toms River, 6:20, 9:30, A. M., and 3:45 P. M.; Sea-side Park, Barnegat, and Beach Haven, 6:20 A. M. and 3:45 P. M.; Vineland, Bridgeton, Atlantic City, and Cape May, 9:30 A. M.; Sundays, for Long Branch, 9:30 A. M.

W. S. SNEDEN, General Manager.

ERIE RAILWAY.

Summer Arrangement of through trains. From Chambers-Street Depot. (For 23d-st. see note below.)

9:00 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Cincinnati and Chicago Day Express. Drawing-room coaches to Buffalo.

10:45 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Express Mail for Buffalo and the West. Sleeping coach to Buffalo.

7:00 P. M., daily, Pacific Express to the West. Sleeping coaches through to Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cincinnati, and Chicago without change. Hotel dining-coaches to Chicago.

7:00 P. M., except Sundays, Western Emigrant train.

Above trains leave Twenty-third-Street Ferry at 8:45 and 10:15 A. M., and 6:45 P. M.

For local trains see time tables and cards in hotels and depots. JNO. N. ABBOTT, General Passenger Agent

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN AND HARTFORD RAILROAD.—Trains leave Forty-second-Street Depot for Boston at 8:05, 11 A. M., 1, 3, 10, 11:35 P. M. For Boston and Albany Railroad, 8:05, 11 A. M., 3, 9 P. M. For Connecticut River Railroad, 8:05, 11 A. M., 3, 9 P. M. For Newport, 8:05 A. M., 1 P. M. For Shore Line Division, 8:05 A. M., 1, 3, 5:15, 10 P. M. For Air Line Railroad, 8:05 A. M., 1, 3, 11:35 P. M. For New-Haven and Northampton Railroad, 8:05 A. M., 3 P. M. For Naugatuck Railroad, 8:05 A. M., 1, 3 P. M. For Housatonic Railroad, 8:05 A. M., 3 P. M. For Danbury and Norwalk Railroad, 8:05 A. M., 1, 3, 4:40, 9 P. M. For Shepaug Railroad, 8:05 A. M., 3 P. M. For New-Canaan Railroad, 8:05 A. M., 1, 4:40, 5:45 P. M. For local trains see time tables.

LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD.

ARRANGEMENT PASSENGER TRAINS. JAN 1, 1877.

Leave depots, foot of Cortlandt and Desbrosses sts., at 6:30 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Manch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Sayre, Elmira, Geneva, Auburn, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and the West. Pullman's sleeping coaches attached.

General Eastern office corner Church and Cortlandt sts., CHARLES H. CUMMINGS, Agent.
ROBERT H. SAYRE, Superintendent and Engineer.

TO THE WHITE MOUNTAINS.
THROUGH BY DAYLIGHT.

On and after July 9, through cars for the White Mountains will leave Grand Central Depot, via New-York, New-Haven and Hartford Railroad, at 8:05 A. M., arriving at Fabyan's at 9:25 P. M.

Ask for tickets via Connecticut River Line.

ULSTER AND DELAWARE RAILROAD SPECIAL SATURDAY EVENING TRAIN leaves Rondout on the arrival of Hudson River train leaving Grand Central Depot at 3:30 P. M. Returning, Monday morning, arrive at Grand Central Depot 11 A. M.

WICKFORD RAILROAD ROUTE TO NEWPORT, R. I.—Passengers for this line take 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M. express trains from Grand Central Depot, arriving at 4:18 and 8 P. M. at Newport.

THEODORE WARREN, Superintendent.

STEAMBOATS.

THE NEW

PROVIDENCE LINE

TO BOSTON, via Providence Direct.

A WHOLE NIGHT'S REST.
ONLY 42 MILES OF RAIL. TIME 60 MINUTES.
The magnificent new steamer

MASSACHUSETTS,
("The Palace Steamer of the World,")
and the world-renowned steamer
RHODE ISLAND,
("The Queen of the Sound,")

Leave daily (Sundays excepted) from Pier No. 29 N. R., foot of Warren-st., at 5 P. M., arriving at PROVIDENCE at 8 A. M., and BOSTON 7 A. M. No intermediate landings between New-York and Providence.

THE OLD RELIABLE STONINGTON LINE,
FOR BOSTON AND ALL POINTS EAST,
at 5 P. M. daily from Pier No. 33 N. R., foot of Jay-st.

THE GREAT

FALL RIVER LINE
FOR BOSTON,

And all points EAST, via NEWPORT and FALL RIVER.
The mammoth palace steamers

BRISTOL AND PROVIDENCE.

LARGEST, HANDSOMEST, AND MOST COSTLY STEAMERS IN THE WORLD. Full night's rest. No midnight changes. Five morning trains Fall River to Boston. Steamers leave New-York daily at 5 P. M., (Sundays July 1 to Sept. 2, inclusive,) from Pier No. 28, N. R., foot of Murray-st. GRAND PROMENADE CONCERTS every evening. Tickets and State Rooms secured at all principal hotels and ticket offices, at the Pier, and on steamers. BORDEN & LOVELL, Agents.
GEO. L. CONNOR, Gen'l Pass. Agent.

OAK BLUFFS,

MARTHA'S VINEYARD,
AND
NANTUCKET.
NEW AND DIRECT ROUTE BETWEEN
NEW-YORK AND THESE GREAT
SUMMER RESORTS OF NEW-ENGLAND,
VIA
FALL RIVER LINE
AND WOODS HOLE.

Leave New-York from Pier No. 28 N. R., at 5 P. M. daily. (Sundays included.) Arrive at Oak Bluffs 8:30 A. M., and Nantucket 11:30 A. M. the next day.

3 TO 6 HOURS AHEAD OF OTHER LINES.

New-York to Oak Bluffs, $5; Excursion tickets, $9. New-York to Nantucket, $6; Excursion tickets, $10.

Returning, leave Nantucket, 1:15 P. M.; Oak Bluffs, 4 P. M.; arrive New-York, 6:30 A. M. the next day.

GEORGE L. CONNOR, BORDEN & LOVELL, General Passenger Agent. Agents.

ALBANY BOAT---PEOPLE'S LINE.

The elegant steamers DREW and ST. JOHN leave Pier No. 41 North River EVERY WEEK DAY at 6 P. M., connecting at Albany with express trains for

SARATOGA,
LAKE GEORGE,
LAKE CHAMPLAIN,
THE ADIRONDACK AND
WHITE MOUNTAINS,

and all favorite Summer Resorts North and West.

FARE ONLY $1 50.

Messina's String Bands accompany each steamer.

S. E. MAYO, General Passenger Agent.

SEA BIRD, CAPT. H. B. PARKER.

FOR RED BANK FROM FRANKLIN-ST.

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Sunday, 8th.....8:00 A. M.	Sunday, 8th.....4 A. M.
Monday, 9th.....8:00 P. M.	Monday, 9th.....7 A. M.
Tuesday, 10th.....3:00 P. M.	Tuesday, 10th.....7 A. M.
Wednesday, 11th.....8:30 P. M.	Wednesday, 11th.....7 A. M.
Thursday, 12th.....4:00 P. M.	Thursday, 12th.....7 A. M.
Saturday, 14th.....11:00 A. M.	Friday, 13th.....7 A. M.
Sunday, 15th.....8:30 A. M.	Saturday, 14th.....6 P. M.

HELEN—CAPT. J. S. THROCKMORTON.

For RED BANK, from Franklin-st.

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Saturday, 7th.....3 P. M.	Saturday, 7th.....6:30 A. M.
Tuesday, 10th.....9 A. M.	Monday, 9th.....3:30 P. M.
Wednesday, 11th.....9 A. M.	Tuesday, 10th.....3:30 P. M.
Thursday, 12th.....9 A. M.	Wednesday, 11th.....3:30 P. M.
Friday, 13th.....9 A. M.	Thursday, 12th.....3:00 P. M.
Saturday, 14th.....3 P. M.	Friday, 13th.....3:00 P. M.
Monday, 16th.....3 P. M.	Monday, 16th.....6:30 A. M.

ALBANY AND TROY BY DAY BOATS.—C. WIBBARD and DANIEL DREW leave Vestry-Street Pier, N. R., at 8:35, 4:30 P. M., landing at Nyack Ferry, West Point, Newburg, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Saugerties, Catskill and Hudson. Close connection with New-York Central Railroad for the West, and with Express trains for Saratoga and other points north. To West Point and Newburg, returning same day, $1. Tickets or coupons good on Hudson River Railroad are received on board for passage.

NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, SPRINGFIELD, WHITE MOUNTAINS, MONTREAL, AND INTERMEDIATE POINTS.—Pier foot of 23d-st., N. R., daily (Sundays excepted) at 3 P. M. (23d-st., E. R., as 3:15 P. M.) and 11 P. M., connecting with special trains at New-Haven for Meriden, Hartford, Springfield, &c. Tickets sold and baggage checked at 944 Broadway, New-York, and 4 Court-st., Brooklyn. Excursion to New-Haven and return, $1 50.

CITIZENS' LINE STEAMERS FOR TROY and SARATOGA, connecting with all railroad lines North, East, and West. FARE LOWER THAN BY ANY OTHER ROUTE. The new and commodious steamers CITY OF TROY and SARATOGA leave daily (Saturdays excepted) at 6 P. M., from Pier No. 49 N. R., foot of Leroy-st. Through tickets sold and baggage checked to all points.

JOSEPH CORNELL, Superintendent.

1877.—LLOYD'S DOCK, OYSTER BAY.—LAURELTON, JONES' DOCK, (Cold Spring,) Long Island.—The new and fast steamer J. B. SCHUYLER, Capt. J. L. Clark, will leave New-York daily (Sundays included,) from Pier No. 2 N. R., foot of Rector-st., at 8:45 P. M.; foot of 23d-st., East River, at 4 P. M. Stages will connect at Lloyd's Dock for Huntington. Tickets to all landings, 60 cents; excursion tickets, $1.

FOR NORWALK AND DANBURY DAILY.—Steamer ADELPHI leaves Brooklyn, (Jewell's Dock,) 2:30 P. M.; Pier No. 37 East River, 2:45 P. M., and 23d-st., 3 P. M., connecting with Danbury and New-Haven Railroads. Reduced fare, 35 cents. Excursion tickets, 50 cents.

RONDOUT AND KINGSTON.—LANDING AT Newburg, Poughkeepsie, Highland Falls, (West Point,) Cornwall, Fishkill, Matteawan, Milton, Lagrange, connecting with Ulster and Delaware Railroad, steam-boats JAMES W. BALDWIN and THOMAS CORNELL, from pier foot of Spring-st., North River, daily at 4 P. M.

FOR CATSKILL, STUYVESANT, &c.—Steamer ESCORT from Franklin-st., North River, every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday at 6 P. M. for freight and passengers. Fare $1. Berths free.

CATSKILL AND STUYVESANT BOATS Cleave daily from Pier No. 42, foot of Canal-st., at 6 P. M., for passengers and freight. Fare $1. Berths free.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS ON Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad. Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 11:30 A. M.

MARY POWELL, FOR WEST POINT, CORNWALL, Newburg, Poughkeepsie, Roundout, and Kingston, leaves Pier 39, N. R., (Vestry-st.,) daily, at 5:30 P. M.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The up-town office of THE TIMES is located at No. 1,258 Broadway, south-east corner of 32d-st. Open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received and copies of THE TIMES for sale.

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

A LADY, HAVING SOLD HER HORSE, WILL sell at a sacrifice top pony phaeton, harness, and whip. Apply to Coachman, No. 138 East 126th-st.

PROPOSALS.

BOARD OF EDUCATION.

Sealed proposals will be received by the Board of Trustees of Common Schools of the several Wards, at the Hall of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm streets, for the various kinds of work, &c., hereafter named, as follows:

By the Trustees of the Nineteenth Ward until 4 o'clock P. M., on Monday, July 16, 1877, for the desks, seats, and other furniture required for the new school-house on East Seventy-fifth-street near Third-avenue.

Sealed proposals will also be received at the same time and place for steam heating apparatus for said schoolhouse.

F. T. HOPKINS, Chairman.
Board of School Trustees, Nineteenth Ward.
MEYER THALHEIMENDER, Secretary.

Dated New-York, June 30, 1877.

By the Trustees of the Twenty-second Ward, until 9:30 o'clock, A. M., on Monday, July 16, 1877, for the desks, seats, and other furniture required for the new school-house on West Fifty-eighth-street, near Tenth-avenue.

Sealed proposals will also be received at the same time and place, for steam heating apparatus for said schoolhouse.

JOEL W. MASON, Chairman,
Board of School Trustees, Twenty-second Ward.
WALTER CARTER, Secretary.

Dated New-York, June 30, 1877.

By the Trustees of the Twenty-third Ward, until 9:30 o'clock A. M., on TUESDAY, July 17, 1877, for the desks, seats, and other furniture required for Grammar School-house No. 62, on Third-av., near 169th-st.

WILLIAM HOGG,
Chairman Board of School Trustees, Twenty-third Ward.
NATHAN S. KING, M. D., Secretary.

Dated New-York, July 2, 1877.

By the Trustees of the Twenty-fourth Ward, until 4 o'clock P. M. on TUESDAY, July 17, 1877, for the desks, seats, and other furniture required for the new schoolhouse on 3d-av., near 173d-st.

Sealed proposals will also be received at the same time and place for the steam heating aparatus for said schoolhouse.

M. K. HAMILTON, Jr.
Chairman Board of School Trustees, Twenty-fourth Ward.
FRANKLIN EDSON, Secretary.

Dated New-York, July 2, 1877.

Plans and specifications may be seen and blanks for proposals obtained at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 146 Grand-street, third floor.

Proposals will not be considered unless the following provisions are strictly complied with:

The party submitting a proposal and the parties proposing to become sureties, must each write his own name and place of residence on said proposals.

Two sureties and approved sureties, residents of this City, are required in all cases.

The Trustees reserve the right to reject any or all proposals submitted.

PROPOSALS.

FOR SOLDIERS' MONUMENT.

The Committee appointed by the City Government of Manchester, N. H, will receive to Aug. 10, proposals for a Soldiers' Monument, not to exceed in cost $20,000.

Proposals must be accompanied by plans, elevations, details, drawings, and specifications.

LEVI L. ALDRICH,
for the Committee.

OFFICES TO LET
IN THE
TIMES BUILDING.

FINANCIAL.

UNITED STATES

4 Per Cent. Loan.

UNDER AUTHORITY of a contract with the SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY, THE UNDERSIGNED hereby give notice that from this date, and until July 16, at 3 P. M., they will receive subscriptions for the 4 PER CENT. FUNDED LOAN OF THE UNITED STATES, in denominations as stated below, AT PAR AND ACCRUED INTEREST IN GOLD COIN.

THE BONDS are redeemable after 30 years from July 1, 1877, and carry interest from that date, payable quarterly, and are exempt from the payment of taxes or duties to the United States, as well as from taxation in any form by or under State, municipal, or local authority.

THE INTEREST on the REGISTERED STOCK will be paid by check issued by the TREASURER OF THE UNITED STATES, to the order of the holder, and

LIFE INSURANCE INTERESTS.

THE UNIVERSAL LIFE FAILURE.

SUPERINTENDENT SMYTH'S REPORT RECEIVED WITHOUT EXCITEMENT—MR. FURBER'S PROFIT—THE SECRETARY OF THE COMPANY DENIES ITS ALLEGED INSOLVENCY.

The publication of Superintendent Smyth's report on the failure of the Universal Life Insurance Company, while it did not excite much surprise, awakened a very natural feeling of indignation among policy-holders, who are apprehensive lest the report should be followed by the wreck of the institution. It was asserted by persons who are acquainted with insurance business that the delay in making the report was to be accounted for partly by the fact that Superintendent Smyth had withheld its publication for several weeks, in order that the officers might have an opportunity to make up the deficiency reported. Some of the policy-holders were inclined to grumble because they had recently paid premiums which were now in danger of being lost to them. It appears that the company has been transacting business up to the last moment, and its agents have sent in business which was regularly received and the money payments taken.

Mr. Furber's part in the business of the company attracts a large share of attention. If the statement was correct that was made by him at Albany last Winter before the Insurance Committee of the Assembly, there remain some apparent inconsistencies between it and Superintendent Smyth's statement to be reconciled. At that time he swore that when he became connected with the Universal Life Insurance Company in 1865 he had the management of the agents, and a contract was made giving him a salary of $2,500 a year and 2½ per cent. on the premium receipts. He worked under that contract till 1867, when the salary was made $5,000 and a percentage of 2½ per cent. on the net receipts, all expenses to be paid. This agreement expired in May, 1876, and under that contract Mr. Furber says he received all the money he had received except his salary in the North America. As the total of the result of the two contracts he received from all the companies which he had to do with in the State, for 11 years and five months, was $205,500, less his outgoes, and that this was all, either as profits upon contracts or otherwise—something less that $18,000 a year. In his report Superintendent Smyth says:

"The commission account of the Vice-President, Henry J. Furber, from March 1874, to Dec. 31, 1876, shows: Paid Henry J. Furber $321,428 11. * * * It should be remembered that the commissions paid Furber, according to this contract, are in addition to the $330,000 paid under the Mercantile Trust Company transaction."

According to the Superintendent's figures Mr. Furber's receipts, without his salaries, were, within three years:

By commissions	$321,428 11
By contract with Guardian	330,000 00
Total	$651,428 11

In reply to a question put yesterday by a TIMES reporter to Mr. John H. Bewley, the Secretary of the company, that gentleman said: "The only statement we deem it necessary to make now in response to the report of Mr. Smyth is that this company is not insolvent. It is able to pay all claims against it now, and all that may accrue in the future. Since Jan. 1 we have paid on an average claims amounting to $35,000 per month. We can still continue such payments. We intend to fight against the action of the Insurance Department. The test applied to our company is unjust. If it were applied to the Mutual Life Insurance Company, that company would be shown to be insolvent as we are represented to be. If it were applied to many savings bank that bank would appear to have a deficit. Even the real value of the real estate and the bonds and mortgages held by the Universal Life Insurance Company is $2,406,000; yet Superintendent Smyth puts it at $1,348,356 79—a reduction of almost 50 per cent. Yet the real estate comprises this property on which this office stands, 16 brown-stone houses on Sixth-street, all of which are new and bringing good rentals, and other valuable pieces of property. We claim that the deficit shown in the report of Mr. Smyth is the result of an error in the valuation of the real estate, &c. Believing this, we shall appear in court in Schenectady on Tuesday next and ask for a reference. All the rhetorical flourishes in the report of Mr. Smyth, counsel or nothing. Owing to the peculiar character of our business we are open to misrepresentation and misunderstanding. I see nothing morally wrong in our actions, and we are willing to be judged by a jury of reputable merchants in accordance with the laws of mercantile dealings. Again I say we intend to fight in this matter, and our fight will be in the interest of policyholders, for they are the persons whose rights are imperiled."

MR. SHEPPARD HOMANS AND THE UNIVERSAL LIFE.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The extracts published in your paper of this morning from the report of the Superintendent of the Insurance Department relating to Mr. I. Smith Homans and myself in connection with the Universal and the Guardian Life Insurance Companies might convey an impression which is utterly unwarranted.

The following are the facts: In the year 1872 I became connected with the Guardian Mutual Life Insurance Company as a consulting actuary. Relying upon the correctness of its official reports to the department, I purchased some of the stock, but it appeared upon investigation that these official reports were not correct, and that a large amount of worthless premium notes on policies which were no longer in force were included as good assets. At the close of the year 1873 it was ascertained that the deficiency in the reserve required by the laws of the State amounted to about $600,000. Unless this deficiency could in some way be made good, the appointment of a Receiver and the consequent ruin of the company seemed to be inevitable. An offer from the Universal Life Insurance Company to reinsure the risks and an arrangement by which the deficiency could be made good, at least temporarily, was submitted to the Directors of the Guardian, and was by them formally approved and ratified. The Universal had then an excellent reputation, and was supposed to be in a perfectly sound condition. It was thought that by care and economy of management the deficiency in the reserve of the Guardian could be made up, and that its liabilities could be paid in full at maturity.

To make up a portion of this deficiency, and thus enable the Guardian to recover in the course of time, Mr. I. Smith Homans, formerly one of the directors, consented to assign and transfer to the company certain mortgages which had long been in his possession, and which were bona fide securities, the conditions being that 7 per cent. of the premiums as they were paid should be set aside as a credit on account of these mortgages, and as fast as these credits amounted to their face value, the mortgages, one by one, should be reassigned and returned to Mr. Homans. No commission or bonus of any kind was paid to Mr. Homans, or to any one for him. It is not charged by the Superintendent that Mr. Homans made or received one dollar by the transaction, nor did he do so. His object was to prevent the necessity of placing the company in the hands of a Receiver, and to protect the interests of the policy-holders. It may be thought that an undue risk was thus assumed by an individual, but the risk was not so great as might be supposed, since the margins on the premiums amply justified the appropriation of 7 per cent. to cancel the obligation. The remainder of the deficiency in the assets of the Guardian was made up by cash from Mr. Furber.

The transfer to the Universal was made in good faith by formal vote of the Directors of the two companies, upon the approval of their counsel, and as I was informed at the time, with the full knowledge and sanction of the Insurance Department. It certainly appeared at the time the best course to pursue.

With the management of the Universal neither Mr. I. S. Homans nor myself has had anything to do, and my only knowledge of its contracts with Mr. Furber has been derived from the public press. It is stated by the Superintendent that "some $30,000 was paid to two actuaries, Mr. Sheppard Homans and Mr. Lucius McAdam, for salaries, but it is not discovered from the books that the first-named gentleman performed any work for his pay." This statement is wholly gratuitous. Mr. McAdam was for years the regularly appointed actuary of the Guardian, and doubtless received the salary voted to him as such. I have been employed by the same company at different times as a consulting actuary, rendered the services required of me to the best of my ability, (whether the same appears on the books or not is immaterial,) presented my bills therefor and received my pay, to which I considered myself to be fully entitled, and for which I gave the proper receipts.

SHEPPARD HOMANS.

NEW-YORK, Friday, July 13, 1877.

THE CHARTER OAK.

PROPOSED CHANGES IN THE MANAGEMENT—A NEW BOARD OF DIRECTORS TO BE APPOINTED—EFFECT OF THE MEASURE.

HARTFORD, Conn., July 13.—Since the first exposure of the condition of the Charter Oak Life Insurance Company was made there has been constant activity among the managers to hit upon some plan by which the appointment of a Receiver could be avoided. The only way that seemed practicable was the appointment of a new board of managers, whose integrity should be above suspicion, and whose business capability should be unquestioned. Furber and Wiggin have been in constant consultation as to whom they should select, and finally have decided upon three out of the four who will compose the new board. They are Marshall Jewell, John P. Hyde, and J. G. Batterson. The latter gentleman, it is rumored, is the one chosen to fill the position of President. Inquiry into the antecedents of these gentlemen shows what may possibly be the reasons of the choice. Mr. Batterson already occupies the Presidential office of two companies—the Traveler Life and the Railway Travelers Life and Accident Assurance. Both of these are owned by the same stockholders, but are distinct corporations. In many cases the policy-holders of the Charter Oak Company, suspecting that there was a very large screw loose in the management, have withdrawn their policies, receiving as a return for the money they have invested a small sum each in cash and a reduced policy in the Travelers Company. By bringing the two associations under the same management it is hoped to put a stop to the increasing dissatisfaction among the policy-holders and to re-establish confidence.

Marshall Jewell is the principal owner of the Hartford *Post*, which at present is the authorized organ of the Charter Oak Company. The sudden change of the paper's sentiment from extreme bitterness against the company to friendliness fully as extreme, is explained by a prominent gentleman, who asserts that Mr. Jewell was promised a position on the new Board of Directors as a reward for his journal's influence.

Mr. Hyde is a number of a leading law firm, and personally drew up the famous Furber contract with the company.

A gentleman prominent in connection with insurance matters here said to-day, in speaking of the proposed new board: "Perhaps Mr. Furber and Mr. Wiggin think that by putting in Mr. Batterson as President they can coax or drive him into doing as they shall dictate with regard to the management of the company. Although they own a majority of the stock, I can assure everybody that they will fail utterly in any such attempt. Mr. Batterson has had too long and too honorable a career as an insurance man to allow that kind of work now. Besides, he is a man who is used to having his own way, and he would scarcely submit to dictation, especially from such a source. If he is made President of the Charter Oak Company he will manage the concern, in spite of what anybody shall say. He has been friendly to Furber and the company all along, but I think that all he has said was sincere. As to the other gentlemen, they won't have much to do with the business affairs anyhow, and perhaps it is just as well that they won't."

THE BUSINESS OF THE COUNTRY.

RECORD OF FAILURES FOR THE LAST SIX MONTHS—TRADE SLOWLY IMPROVING—PROSPECTS FOR THE FALL.

The quarterly circular of R. G. Dun & Co's Mercantile Agency, just published, reviews the business of the country for the past six months, and reaches the conclusion that it is only very slowly improving. Neither in extent or profitableness are there many signs of improvement, while in the recovery or stability of values the indications are uncertain, and not unfrequently the tendency is still decidedly downward. The statistics of failures in the United States for the first six months of three years are compared as follows:

	No. of Failures.	Liabilities.
First half of 1877	4,749	$99,606,000
First half of 1876	4,600	108,415,000
First half of 1875	3,583	76,784,266

The failures for the first six months of 1876 were exceptionally large, and hence it is inferred that, so far as the number is concerned, the failures in the first six months of 1877 are larger than for any previous similar period. In the aggregate of liabilities a decline is noticeable, though for the past quarter the average indebtedness is more than maintained. While the conditions of good crops, and high prices therefor, small imports, abundant and cheap money, a settled political condition, sustained public credit, and a prospect of an abundant harvest promise better times, yet there appear to be fatal barriers to their return. Something more is needed. Judging from the state of things abroad, all this is not attributable to the peculiar disabilities under which the country labors. Foreign nations, with a gold basis, a low tariff, and not chargeable with public or private extravagance, are suffering to even a greater extent than the United States, with an absence of many of the advantages and prospects which this nation enjoys. In regard to the impression that years of economy and liquidation must follow years of extravagance and extravagance the circular illustrates the nature and growth of this expansion by the rapid growth of debt. It says:

"The figures most accessible show that the National debt, as compared with $64,000,000 in 1860, amounts to $2,200,000,000 in 1877: that the States' debt amounts to $375,000,000; the Municipal debt to $1,000,000,000; the railway debt, $2,300,000,000; the discounts and loans of National and other banks to another $1,000,000,000, and the loans by insurance and other mortgage machinery may be safely estimated at another $500,000,000. Grouping all these roughly together, the visible indebtedness, of which some financial conception may be formed, amounts to the vast sum of $7,375,000,000."

It is calculated that if the interest on this sum were regularly paid at 6 per cent., it would amount to the startling sum of over $430,000,000 per annum, a figure larger than the surplus cotton and grain crops combined. The rapid increase in debt-creating power indicates, in some measure, the expenditure for permanent purposes in 15 years and the extent of that growth in excess of the growth of population is illustrated in the number of enterprises now profitless. The growth of the country, the development of its varied resources, economy, and the steady application of conservative business principles, in time may profitably employ all the facilities the last 10 years have created, and adjust this burden of debt so that it can be carried and eventually repaid. Only in proportion as that period is approached may a more healthy and prosperous condition be anticipated; but the immediate future possesses no such hopes, more than it possesses ability to liquidate or make profitable the debt which has been accumulated with such fearful rapidity.

Of the Fall trade the circular says that the necessities of people will secure a certain extent of it, and that it ought not to be made in the West and South, where the purchasing and debt-paying power is not so restricted as elsewhere. The number engaged in limited trade is so far in excess of its extent that the competition is destructive of profits. The evil will cure itself, by failures, and the failure statistics are likely to increase, but in this view will rather indicate health than disease. A large proportion of traders who succumb could be kept out of business, and be provided with some other pursuit than that of dividing a small trade among a large number, failures would not be an unmixed evil. An amended Bankrupt law is needed as a remedy against rascality. And it is to be hoped that a business sentiment in favor of such a law will be gradually developed, and be effective toward remedying evils. The most encouraging feature of the present time is the excellent prospect of the crops. Local trade depending on this condition seems to promise fairly.

THE POLICE DEPARTMENT.

At the meeting of the Board of Police yesterday the opinion of the Corporation Counsel in relation the duties of the Police in enforcing the provisions of the Excise law, was referred to Mr. McLean, counsel to the Board of Police, who was requested to draft a general order on the subject to be promulgated to the force by the Superintendent. A resolution was adopted requesting the District Attorney to promptly present to the Grand Jury the cases of persons lately arrested and charged with keeping disorderly houses, houses of assignation, and gambling houses in the Tenth Precinct, and to speedily bring the accused to trial, as an important and efficient aid to the efforts of the, Police Departm ent in clearing said precinct of like disreputable characters who may infest it. Rule No. 154 was adopted, requiring all persons appointed patrolmen to pass a surgical examination previous to being sworn in. In reply to a request of Messrs. Jackson S. Schultz and Thomas M. Adams for information in regard to the workings of the Street Cleaning Bureau, a lengthy document was submitted by Capt. Gunner, and was approved and ordered to be sent to the inquirers. Patrolman Gilligan, of the Fourth Precinct, was dismissed the department for intoxication. Patrolman P. C. Bleil, of the Ninth Precinct, was transferred to the Western Steam-boat Squad as a reward for meritorious conduct in saving drowning persons. Since his connection with the force he has rescued 23 persons from drowning. A Special Committee on Elections, to whom will be referred all matters pertaining to elections, was appointed, to consist of Messrs. Wheeler and Nichols. Roundsmen Little, Twenty-second Precinct, McNally, Twefity-first Precinct, and McAvoy, Thirty-second Precinct, were promoted to the rank or Sergeant. At the request of the Fire Department, the Superintendent was directed to enforce the ordinance against kite-flying in the street, as the practice interferes with the fire telegraph wires. On the recommendation of the Committee on Rules several transfers were made.

A ROUNDSMAN CLUBBED.

Roundsman J. J. Brush, of the Thirty-third Precinct, met Patrolman Maun, of the same precinct, at One Hundred and Fiftieth-street and Third-avenue at 1 o'clock yesterday morning and accused him of having been off his post. The officer denied the accusation and a quarrel ensued, during which Maun lost his temper and assaulted the Roundsman, beating him on the head and body with his baton. He did not desist until the roundsman drew his revolver and threatened to shoot him. Brush placed Maun under arrest on a charge of assault, and he was arraigned at the Harlem Police Court for examination. Brush received several severe scalp wounds.

MORTALITY STATISTICS.

Dr. John T. Nagle, Register of Records, presented to the Board of Health, yesterday, his report of the mortality in this City during the quarter ending the last week in June, from which it appears that the total number of deaths during that period was 6,047. The deaths from zymotic diseases were as follows: Small-pox, 8; measles, 62; scarlet fever, 314; diphtheria, 196; croup, 96; whooping cough, 85; typhus fever, 2; typhoid fever, 46; malarial fever, 55; puerperal diseases, 11; diarrhea, 463; cerebro-spinal meningits, 32; other zymotic diseases, 187.

DON'T WALTZ ON THE ROOF.

Rose Smith, of No. 345 Madison-street, aged only 6 years, was waltzing on the roof of her home with a companion of about her own age, when they became dizzy and waltzed clear off the roof, both falling to the pavement, five and one-half stories below. Strange to say, Rose's companion was not seriously hurt, but Rose herself was instantly killed and horribly mutilated.

A PLEA FOR RAPID TRANSIT.

BUSINESS MEN DEMAND IT.

THE MEASURE ADVOCATED BY INFLUENTIAL CITIZENS—ADDRESSES BY JACKSON S. SCHULTZ, MR. O. H. PALMER, AND OTHERS—THE COMMON COUNCIL REQUESTED TO INVESTIGATE THE CONDUCT OF THE SURFACE RAILROAD COMPANIES.

In pursuance of a requisition numerously signed by merchants and persons doing business in the lower part of the City, a meeting was held yesterday in the Exchange Sales-rooms, Trinity Building, to give expression to public opinion concerning the necessity of rapid transit between the upper and lower districts of the City and between the City and country. The requisition was signed by Phelps, Dodge & Co., Jesse Hoyt & Co., Josiah M. Fiske & Co., Schultz, Southwick & Co., J. & W. Seligman & Co., Williams & Guion, Franklin Edson & Co., and about forty other influential firms and individuals, there being in most instances the signers of the call or their representatives present at the meeting. Dr. Gilbert was in attendance on behalf of the Elevated Railroad Company, Mayor Eastman represented the citizens of Poughkeepsie, and Gen. Shaler and several other gentlemen of influence were present. Mr. W. F. Moller, Secretary of the meeting, opened the proceedings by nominating Mr. L. J. N. Stark as President of the meeting. Vice-Presidents and Secretaries having been appointed, Mr. Moller submitted the following resolutions:

Resolved, That the people of New-York, wearied with long waiting for the means of rapid transit, and indignant at the embarrassment thrown in its way by the surface railroad companies, call upon the Common Council of the City to investigate the conduct of these companies, and to subject them to such discipline as is within the power of the City Government.

Resolved, That the foregoing resolution be communicated to the Mayor of the City and the members of the Common Council, with a respectful request that they take all such measures as the law allows to ascertain whether the surface railroad companies, or any of them, have made use of their corporate funds to embarrass or defeat rapid transit, and if such use is found to have been made, then that they withdraw such of the franchises of the offending companies as is within the power of the City Government to withdraw.

Resolved further, That in the selection of members of the next Legislature, special care be taken to nominate and elect such Representatives, and such only as are in favor of rapid transit with all speed.

Mayor Eastman, of Poughkeepsie, thought that the resolution might be made stronger by including the people of the Hudson River counties, and an amendment was accordingly introduced to that effect. The resolutions as amended were carried. The Secretary then read a circular which had been addressed to the corporate Governments of the cities and villages on the Hudson River, in Westchester, Putnam, and Dutchess Counties, representing that rapid transit was a necessity to them in their daily intercourse with New-York. A letter was also read from Mr. D. O. Bradley, Village President of Dobb's Ferry, N. Y., regretting that absence from town of a majority of the Trustees prevented the corporate authorities of the village attending the meeting in a body.

The speakers who addressed the meeting were Mr. Jackson S. Schultz, Mr. O. H. Palmer, Mr. Richard Lathers, of Westchester; Mayor Eastman, of Poughkeepsie, and Dr. Gilbert. Mr. Schultz dealt with the three different kinds of interests by which, he said, the project of quick transit is opposed, namely, the owners of real estate in the lower portion of the City; the owners of property on the proposed line of road, and the proprietors of the surface railroads. The time had come, he said, when the industrial classes of the City were to realize their long cherished prayer of relief from the pent-up City life to which they were subjected, to that of a suburban home. Whether this relief should come to them from Long Island, New-Jersey, or from their own territory now accessible, was the subject that they were called upon to consider. The efforts of New-Jersey property owners, assisted by liberal railroad commutations, had done much in the past few years to depopulate the City. In two years from this time, when the Brooklyn Bridge would be completed, more than 50 square miles of new and most desirable unoccupied territory would be brought within half an hour of the City Hall. New-steam rail, good citizens, desiring the growth and permanent good of the city, they should not deprecate these added means of comfort and happiness to their industrious population, and no words of his should be construed into regret on the subject. But so long as they had a large area of unoccupied land within their own limits, within their own political household—he could see no reason why they should not strain every nerve to bring those waste places within the reach of their people who wished country homes. The most direct pecuniary interest of every tax-payer in the city, wherever he might live, was to improve every vacant lot, wherever situated, within their taxable limit. The building up of Long Island and New Jersey might, and doubtless would ultimately, bring them population, trade, and wealth; but the building up of their own City would save them at once from onerous and high rates of taxes, as such added wealth would help them bear the burden. How any intelligent citizen could hesitate about giving his sanction, and even his support, to any and every means which would make all parts of the territory accessible is, in this view of the case, most surprising. Referring to his second proposition, the opposition of real estate owners on the proposed road, he said that they affected to believe that their rights were to be invaded and their interests in some way jeopardized. So long as the question of route was undecided, this invasion of rights and interests was not discovered. Not a word was raised in protest until the particular streets were designated by the commission, and then, all at once, constitutional and private rights were invaded. All the questions of preference and personal hardships were considered many years ago when surface roads were forced upon them; and yet he ventured to think, with the exception of those who did business on Ann, Fulton, Beekman, and a few of the narrow streets down town, that the people on the line of these roads would not now part with them if they could. Certainly this was true of all the business avenues, such as Second, Third, Fourth, Sixth, &c., and it was through such avenues mainly that this quick transit road was located. Within a few days he had heard a single owner place his damages at a higher rate than his whole store would sell for at auction, or higher than it is now assessed at for taxation. It was just such men, and such influences, that would, if their views could prevail, prevent quick transit. The inconsistency of this owner was made more apparent when he was forced to admit that it was a prospective value which he was trying to protect, and a little further on he was willing to concede that it was quick transit or its equivalent that was to bring about this new and increased value, but this was to be done by getting quick transit away from his own door and placing it before the door of somebody else. On the subject of the opposition of the railroads, Mr. Schultz said there were two things which he wanted to bring to the attention of these street railroads: First—That the people would not consent much longer to spend one hour and a half in making a trip from the upper to the lower part of this island, or three hours a day in going to and coming from their business; and second—that the interests of these roads would be best served by getting the whole line of their routes densely settled with people, and that this could best be done by having quick transit in contradistinction to their present slow transit. Horse cars, he said, would answer for ladies who were going to market or shopping. They would serve a useful purpose for those who had occasion to ride a few blocks, but for business men who lived above Twenty-third-street they needed quick steam transit, and they meant to have it. If the street car interests opposed much longer what was so necessary to the general prosperity of the whole City, and which, as they believed, was in such direct harmony with their own interest, they should begin to ask whether powerful corporations, worked in the selfish interests of a few men, were not dangers to be overcome rather than be submitted to.

Mr. O. H. Palmer, who was a member of the second Rapid Transit Commission, said in discussing the subject: "There is no city on this continent of any considerable importance, and I speak it in sorrow and with shame, so regardless and neglectful of its material interests as this same grand City of New-York. While Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and Chicago are putting forth all their energies not only to retain but to increase and attract population, trade, and commerce, New-York, relying, not upon the energy, enterprise, and activity of its citizens, but upon its position and natural advantages, allows its trade to be embarrassed by unreasonable restrictions, its population to be forced beyond its borders, its vacant places to lie waste for the want of facilities to make them accessible, and its people consequently burdened by excessive taxation."

Mr. Richard Lathers urged that if rapid transit had been brought to a successful issue 10 years ago New-York would have now 2,000,000 of inhabitants, and an income of $60,000,000 instead of $30,000,000.

Mayor Eastman said that the city which he represented (Poughkeepsie) had lost population because they had not got rapid transit in the City of New-York. The interest in this matter, he said, extended for more than 75 miles along the line of the Hudson River Railroad. He also represented that the best labor went from New-York to other cities, because the artisans and mechanics could not find homes for themselves and families within reasonable reach of their place of business.

Dr. Gilbert next read extracts from a report made in November, 1874, by Mr. B. Baker, Engineer of the Metropolitan District Underground Railway, London, in which he spoke favorably of Dr. Gilbert's scheme of an elevated railroad.

A committee consisting of Messrs. Isaac D. Cole, H. W. Dimmock, Joseph H. Goodwin, and George Hobart Scott, with Mr. J. L. N. Stark as Chairman, was appointed to carry out the requirements of the resolutions which had been adopted, and the meeting adjourned.

PIRACY ON THE NORTH RIVER.

Six men were arrested by Roundsman Jones, of the Harbor Police, early on the morning of the 12th inst., between Piers Nos. 27 and 28 North River, on suspicion of being river pirates. In two boats they were cruising quietly around the City of Atlants, one of the Charleston line of steamers, on which there were gangways at the stem and stern. There were also many bags of coffee lying on Pier No. 27, which could have been easily transferred to boats and carried off. The names of the men were John Finley, Michael Shanahan, Michael Sheehan, Michael Kavan, Harry Cornelius, and Michael Fennell, the last-named of whom is the person who shot and killed the giant pugilist O'Baldwin in a gin-mill quarrel. Yesterday they were brought before Justice Otterbourg, at the Tombs Police Court. Counsel for the prisoners succeeded in getting them all discharged on the ground of insufficient evidence, with the exception of Finlay, who was committed for trial at the General Sessions in default of $1,500 bail, because it was proved that he was proprietor of a boat in which were found by Roundsman Jones 30 pigs of lead, stolen from one of J. H. Starin's barges on the night of the 15th of May, while she lay at Pier No. 19, North River.

CAPT. BRACKETT'S WORK.

SENSATIONAL STORIES ABOUT ARRESTS DENIED—A LONG CONFERENCE YESTERDAY WITH DISTRICT ATTORNEY WOODFORD—THE REPORTED LIBELING OF STEAMSHIPS.

A morning newspaper yesterday contained a very long and sensational report about a wholesale arrest of merchants and steam-ship men which, it alleged, was about to be made by Special Agent Brackett during the day. Capt. Brackett and other Custom-house officers laughed at the story yesterday, and declared that it was entirely a work of speculation, and unwarranted by any facts. There is no probability of the immediate arrest of any number of persons implicated in the silk smuggling cases which have been recently reported, but the work of investigation is still going on, and it is possible that within a week there may be sufficient additional light thrown upon the transactions to guide the Special Agent in taking offenders into custody. At noon yesterday Capt. Brackett visited United States District Attorney Woodford in his office, and remained with him a greater part of the day, examining books and papers captured in the trunks of Scott and the grape smugglers who had their head-quarters on the west side of the City. It is said that among the papers are letters in cipher which require time for translation, but the very care taken in writing them in this way is considered of sufficient importance to warrant the study which has been given to them. The examination may continue yet for several days, and in the meantime Capt. Brackett declines to give any information concerning the papers, or the persons who are likely to be interfered with.

The report that the District Attorney seriously contemplated libeling steam-ships of the National Line having been called to Gen. Woodford's attention, he said that on his return from his vacation on Thursday he would look into that. Capt. Brackett's duty is faithfully prosecuted inquiries into suspected smuggling of silks had been rewarded by success. He had, he said, no reason to believe that Capt. Brackett would be interfered with by the Treasury Department; but, on the contrary, believed that Capt. Brackett is as highly respected and as fully trusted by the Treasury Department as he was by him [Woodford.] He asked to be excused, for public reasons, from giving any information at present as to the steps that were to be taken against the alleged smugglers.

The officers of the National Steam-ship Company denied that it was the intention of the line to withdraw from Denmark, but that that vessel and all others on the line would continue to make their trips regularly. The managers of the line were not aware of any unlawful transactions, except as they had learned them through the newspapers, and they will use all means to assist the Government and preclude the possibility of a recurrence of the offenses complained of.

MILITARY MARKSMANSHIP.

THE SIXTY-NINTH REGIMENT AT CREEDMOOR—A MARKER SHOT, AND NO SURGEON PRESENT TO ATTEND HIM.

The Sixty-ninth Regiment, Col. James Cavanagh commanding, went to Creedmoor yesterday for rifle practice. The number of men who reported for duty was 175. Seventeen men were detailed as scorers from the Seventh and Eighth Regiments. Major Holland, Brigade Inspector of Rifle Practice, and Capt. Carton, Regimental Inspector, superintended the firing. The ranges at 100 and 150 yards were first shot over. Each man was allowed 10 shots at the two distances, and 103 men qualified by making 25 out of a possible 50 points, to shoot at the succeeding ranges of 300 and 400 yards. During the practice, a soldier fired at the wrong target, and as the trap happened to be open at the time, a marker was shot in the abdomen. No surgeon was to be found on the ground, although the regimental surgeon had been ordered to be present, and the wounded man had to be conveyed to Queens, a distance of nearly two miles, where he received medical attendance. The number of men who made the qualifying score of 25 and over at 300 and 400 yards in the aggregate, was as follows:

Private Morrison, 38; Corp. Fitzgibbons, 36; Private J. Hickey, 35; Corp. Farley, 33; Lieut. Ryan, 33; Private Breen, 31; Capt. McDonald, 31; Private Lane, 30; Sergt. Meagher, 29; Private G. O'Brien, 29; Lieut. McHugh, 29; Private W. Brophy, 28; Private Sullivan, 28; Sergt. Buckley, 28; Capt. Coleman, 27; Sergt. Cavanagh, 27; Private McNamara, 27; Col. Cavanagh, 26; Corp. O'Connor, 26; Private Lovatt, 25; Corp. Freis, 25; Private Lawless, 25; Corp. Cryan, 25.

The fifth competition for the "Sharp's" prize of $250 in gold, and the tenth contest for the *Spirit of the Times* badge, will take place at Creedmoor to-day.

A MUNICIPAL ORDINANCE VIOLATED.

Mr. William A. Boyd, the Corporation Attorney, has addressed a communication to Mayor Ely in which he charges Mr. John J. Banta, the Inspector of Weights and Measures of the First District, with neglecting his official duty. The charges in detail are that Banta "has not once in every three months delivered a copy of the register, made or kept by him, of all the weights, measures, scale-beams, patent balances, steelyards, and other instruments used for weighing inspected by him, and stating the names of the owners of the same, and whether they are conformable to the standard of the State, during the preceding quarter of the year," as required by an ordinance of the Common Council; and, also, that the said Banta has not reported to the Sealer of Weights and Measures the names of such parties whose weights, &c., were not sealed as required by section 14 of chapter 34 of the Municipal Ordinances of 1866. The following list of persons whose weights, scales, &c. were not sealed are then given:

G. Tousman, No. 245 West Thirty-third-street, grocery—One scale.

John McCormick, No. 164 Eighth-avenue, grocery—One scale and one weight.

P. Marsie, No. 887 Sixth-avenue, candy store—One scale and one weight.

A. Birnbaum, No. 762 Ninth-avenue, grocery—One wood measure.

J. Ryan, No. 782 Washington-street, grocery—Five scales, 15 weights, and two measures.

I. Kolpter, No. 890 Eighth-avenue, grocery—One scale and one weight.

John Korte, No. 87 Sixth-avenue, candy store—One scale and one weight.

A. Grinman, No. 423 West Thirty-ninth-street, grocery—Three scales, four tin measures, and one set weights.

Mr. Roff, No. 498 Seventh-avenue, grocery—Four tin measures, two wood measures.

Christoffels & Brother, No. 55 Sixth-avenue, cigars—One scale weight.

H. Koster, No. 662 Ninth-avenue, grocery—One tin measure.

Mr. Lahle, No. 840 Ninth-avenue, grocery—Three wood measures.

W. Gernant, No. 639 Ninth-avenue, candy—Thirty measures.

A. Schellenberg, No. 284 Tenth-avenue, lager beer saloon—Two wood measures.

H. Kiernan, No. 792 Tenth-avenue, grocery—One scale, four tin measures, one wood measure.

A. Michaels, corner Twenty-third-street and Ninth-avenue, grocery—Three wood measures, one tin measure.

Scott & Co., ice dealers, foot of Thirty-second-street, North River—One scale.

G. Nimke, cracker baker, No. 134 Greenwich-avenue—One scale, one weight.

James Conlon, grocer, No. 88 Greenwich-avenue—Three scales, three tin measures.

New-York City Ice Company, ice dealers, No. 409 West Twelfth-street—Five scales.

J. O. Barnby, grocer, No. 193 Eighth-avenue—One scale and one weight.

C. Fitschen, lager-beer saloon, No. 87 Eighth-avenue—One beer measure.

J. C. Antes, butcher, No. 414 Tenth-avenue—One beam and one weight.

O. Kirchhoff, butcher, No. 885 Tenth-avenue—One spring and one beam.

H. Ingersoll, feed dealer, Thirty-fourth-street, below Eleventh-avenue—One scale and one weight.

P. Hanschen, grocer, No. 26 University-place—Four scales, two set of weights and measures.

Accompanying the report is an affidavit of Mr. Lawrence E. Hill, the Sealer of Weights and Measures, reciting that the weights, &c., were not sealed as required by the ordinance.

THE PATERSON SILK WEAVERS.

The silk weavers of Paterson, who have been out on a strike for several weeks past, recently appointed a committee to visit the mill-owners and to request the appointment of a board of arbitration, to whom should be referred the existing differences between the workmen and their employers. The manufacturers refused in the most decided manner to have anything to do with the proposed "board of arbitration." The only terms on which the manufacturers will agree to settle the difficulty is for the strikers to resume work until they fulfill their contracts and show that they are willing to do what is fair and honest.

William Deuster and Jacob Reimann, two of the strikers, were arrested and sent to jail yesterday afternoon to answer a suit for damages in not finishing their warps according to contract. The warps are worth $800 each, and are claimed to be greatly injured by the men abandoning them.

SUICIDE AT PATERSON, N. J.

At an early hour last evening Louis Smith, of Paterson, N. J., deliberately shot himself while at the supper table with his family. The bullet entered the upper lobe of the right lung. He died in about thirty minutes after the act was committed. Smith, who kept a saloon on Market-street, had been drinking heavily for some time past, and had recently acted very strangely. He was 40 years old, and leaves a wife with seven children. One day last week he made an attempt to kill his wife, and fired three shots at her without hitting her. He had also threatened to shoot several of his neighbors.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

There will be music on the mall at Central Park this afternoon, commencing at 5 o'clock.

Mrs. Senn, of No. 46 Henry-street, committed suicide yesterday while laboring under temporary insanity, by taking Paris green and oxalic acid.

The Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company will sell 150,000 tons of coal at auction on Wednesday, the 25th inst. The Pennsylvania Coal Company is not yet prepared to make an announcement, but the impression prevails that they will make no sale this month.

Mrs. Matilda Johnson, the woman who attempted to drown herself a few days ago by jumping into the East River at Pier No. 8, because of the misery and destitution into which her husband's desertion plunged her, died yesterday at Bellevue Hospital from the effects of that immersion.

The Trustees of the Yorkville Savings Bank met last evening, and decided to place the affairs of the bank in the hands of their counsel, Alexander Thane. Lawrence R. Kerr, the President, stated that the bank had refused payment to no depositor previous to Judge Langdon's granting the injunction against them, and that all claims would be paid in full.

Frederick Meiz, of No. 125 Third-street, and George Smalley, of No. 252 Bleecker-street, quarreled over the possession of a horse-shoe yesterday afternoon. The quarrel, which took place at the corner of Christopher-street and Greenwich-avenue, soon ended in a fight, in which Meiz stabbed Smalley on the right leg and hand. Meiz was arrested and taken to the Ninth Precinct Station.

Some workman in digging a trench in the sward on the Chambers-street side of the new Court-house, yesterday, exhumed a number of human skulls and other bones, which would be described by Dickens' articulator as "human various." There was a little consternation among the diggers, which was soon quieted by the statement that the place formerly formed part of the City's Potter's Field.

The Children's Aid Society has now 12 physicians employed in visiting the sick children of the poor. During the past month medical attendance, medicine, and nourishment have been supplied to 830 children and 48 mothers. As the sick relief work is carried on by funds, specially donated for the purpose, and not from the general funds of the society, the managers request that contributions sent either to No. 19 East Fourth-street, or to the Mission Head-quarters, No. 325 Rivington-street, be marked, "For Sick Children's Mission."

BROOKLYN.

Frederick Cochen has been appointed Deputy Collector of Internal Revenue for this district, by Collector Freeland.

Mayor Schroeder has vetoed the resolution passed by the Board of Aldermen permitting junkmen to ring their bells in the streets.

Ex-Police Officer William Hughes, of No. 78 President-street, was arrested yesterday for knocking down a drunken man named O'Neil, and cutting his nose.

The committee appointed by the Board of Education to examine into the management of the Truant Home, met last evening, but no testimony of importance was elicited.

Mr. E. B. Wood, Treasurer of the fund for the Children's Sea-side Home at Coney Island, reported yesterday that he had received $1,714 50 in subscriptions for the institution.

District Attorney Young yesterday made public the order received from President Hayes prohibiting Federal office-holders from participating in the management of political organizations. A similar order was also received by Internal Revenue Collector Freeland.

The Relief Committee of the Brooklyn Theatre fire have sent a quantity of clothing to the sufferers by the St. John fire. The articles had been contributed for the relief of the surviving sufferers by the theatre fire, but more had been sent than the committee could find use for.

Two men, named Ryan and Flanagan, while walking on the new Bay Ridge Railroad, near East New-York yesterday, were struck by a train. Ryan was instantly killed, and Flanagan received a fracture of the left leg and other injuries. E. L. Montgomery, conductor, and Edward Davis, engineer, of the train, were arrested. The wounded man was taken to the City Hospital, and the dead man removed to the depot.

Mrs. Ann Hussey has commenced an action, laying her damages at $5,000, against Henry C. Bull, an inventor, for the loss of her son. Bull killed Hussey in a quarrel in front of the former's residence, in Nassau-street, in May, 1876, but was acquitted on the ground of justifiable homicide. Counsel for Mrs. Hussey had Bull arrested on an attachment, but he was released on bail. The trial will take place next month.

The libel suit of Mrs. Lucy Ann McMahon, wife of a well-known New-York lawyer, for libel, the damages

The New-York Times.

VOL. XXVI.....NO. 8061. NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, JULY 15, 1877.—TRIPLE SHEET. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

RUSSIA'S WAR ON TURKEY.

CONFLICT OF ARMS IN THE EAST.

THE EFFECTS OF THE ARTILLERY ENGAGEMENT ON THE DANUBE—GERMAN SETTLERS IN THE DOBRUDSCHA—THE STRUGGLE IN MONTENEGRO—GREECE AND AUSTRIA.

LONDON, July 14.—A special dispatch from Giurgevo to the *Times* says: "From a close inspection of the various batteries at Slobosia, and from observation of the Turkish positions facing them, it is perfectly explicable that the damage both to Rustchuk and Slobosia may have been caused in the course of the engagement, without either the Turks or Russians having designedly attempted to destroy dwellings, consulates, &c."

A special dispatch from Berlin to the *Pall Mall Gazette* has the following: "German settlers in the Dobrudscha are seriously suffering from the war. The German Government has complained to Russia and Turkey of their ill-treatment by soldiers of both countries."

ZARA, July 14.—Lieut.-Gen. Mehemed Ali, with his army, has left the eastern frontier of Montenegro, and is marching toward Sienica. The Prince of Montenegro has ordered several battalions to concentrate near Nicsics to besiege it.

ATHENS, July 14:—Greek volunteers arrive *en masse* from Turkey and are enrolled in the Greek Army. The reserves have been called out, and military defensive measures are progressing.

LONDON, July 14.—The *Times'* Vienna correspondent circumstantially denies the latest reports of Austrian military preparations, and also that Baron Calice's visit to England has any political significance.

THE STRATEGY OF NON-RESISTANCE.

INACTIVITY OF THE TURKISH GENERALS—DRAGGING HEAVY CANNON UP THE MOUNTAIN ROADS—THIEVING KURDS AND BRUTAL CIRCASSIANS—AMERICAN MISSIONARIES.

Letter from a Resident.

TREBIZOND, Wednesday, June 13, 1877.

Six years ago a very substantial macadamized carriage road was completed between this point and Erzeroum. The engineering difficulties to be overcome in building this road were very great, but by ingeniously coiling the road along convenient slopes, and zig-zagging up the face of steep ascents, the highest ranges of mountains were crossed with very easy grades. The road has been of little commercial value, as for six months in each year the snow on the high mountains obliges all to resort to the old methods of traffic with pack animals.

Doubtless, the Government foresaw the importance of this road in a military point of view, for of all the many roads projected in these parts, this alone has been pushed to completion. For more than a year past the road has been in constant use to forward military supplies to the interior. Beyond Erzeroum there are no built roads, but low, narrow ox-carts, of a very clumsy construction, go on to Kars, Bayazid, and Ardahan, and traverse most of the region which constitutes the seat of war. Artillery passes, though with difficulty, over these roads, and for a month, at least, after the declaration of war the highways in many places must have been quite impassable on account of snow and mud. Last year much artillery, heavy and light, passed on to Kars, but it was not until this year that the guns intended for the armament of Erzeroum reached here. Most of these are Krupp, of the most approved patterns, and, handled with skill, must be formidable to an enemy. But the great difficulty was to get them through in season to be of service. All the wheel vehicles and animals had been pressed into the work of carrying rifles, ammunition, baggage, &c., and the cannon lay motionless on the beach. At last the plan was hit upon of drawing the guns with men. Over a hundred have started out, some so large as to require 150 to 200 men to draw each one up the mountain grades. These men, gathered from neighboring villages, receive neither pay nor food for their work. The latest news from the front indicated that the Russians were likely to intercept these guns on their way to Erzeroum.

It is a marvel that the Turks are not offering a more effectual resistance to the advance of the Russians. It is probable the Russians far outnumber them, but the advantage is so decidedly on the side of the Turks that surely they ought to succeed. They are fighting on their own soil, are able to choose their own positions, and are splendidly equipped with American rifles of the latest patterns. A strange palsy seems to have seized the arm of the Turks, and that palsy I believe to be the incompetence and infidelity of the leaders. The system of government in Turkey is such as to quench every spark of genuine patriotism, and to make every official thoroughly selfish. Hence, the heroic self-sacrifice called for at such a crisis as this is utterly wanting. Otherwise, why do they not make a stand at some of the many narrow places through which the invading army must pass, and drive it back? The simple reason seems to be that the officers, who should be leading their men to victory, are studying how they may best keep out of the way of bullets.

Whatever may be the ultimate effect of the war in emancipating the people of Turkey from a bad Government, its present effect is to make their condition much worse than before. The region south of Erzeroum is entirely at the mercy of Kurds and deserters, who visit the villages in broad daylight, and take horses, cattle, sheep, and even girls, without hindrance of any sort, beating and murdering the villagers if they presume to resist. I have the names of four villages in the vicinity of Bitlis that have been sacked and pillaged by these marauders. Many Kurds from the region of Van have been called into the military service. These, while on their way to the front, take whatever they like from the villagers, oftentimes stripping the clothes from their backs. They literally leave a desolation behind them. The Circassians are equally a terror to all the villages through which they pass. Some villages have been abandoned, the inhabitants fleeing to the mountains to escape the depredations of the Circassians, who are as much a terror to their friends as to their enemies.

There are no Americans in these parts except missionaries located at Erzeroum, Bitlis, and Van. The Erzeroum missionaries have removed their families to this city. Those at Van and Bitlis were unable to move before the country became so disturbed as to forbid such a step. Those at Bitlis remain, though at much peril, and those at Van keep their families in a boat on Lake Van.

This town, now most lovely from the dense foliage of its gardens and the bright blossoms of its pomegranates, roses, and callas, is likely to escape the ravages of war. As the Turks are masters in the Black Sea, there is no fear of an attack from the water side, and as it is not fortified on the land side, if it falls into the hands of the Russians it must be without a struggle. Batoum is the point on the coast where the great struggle is likely to be, if the Turks do not strangely allow that almost impregnable fortress to fall into their enemies' hands without resistance. I hear the Russians are now constructing unmolested a military road directly under the guns of the Turkish fortified camp at Batoum. Such strategy as offers no resistance is quite inexplicable.

BANQUET TO EX-PRESIDENT GRANT.

A DINNER IN HIS HONOR AT FRANKFORT-ON-THE-MAIN—THE TOASTS OF THE EVENING.

LONDON, July 14.—A telegram from Frankfort-on-the-Main says that the dinner given in honor of Gen. Grant on Friday evening at the Palmen-Garten in that city was a splendid affair. The Burgomaster presided, and the banquet hall was beautifully illuminated and decorated. One hundred and twenty guests, including all the prominent officials of the town, the officers of the garrison, and leading citizens, were present. After the toasts of the Emperor and President Hayes had been drunk and duly responded to, Henry Seligman, the banker, proposed the health of Gen. Grant. Mr. Seligman in giving the toast made a few appropriate remarks, in the course of which he said that the General was universally honored and esteemed. The toast was duly honored.

Gen. Grant in his reply thanked the City of Frankfort for the confidence it placed in the Union during the late civil war. He concluded by drinking to the welfare and prosperity of the city. At the conclusion of his short speech the General was given a magnificent ovation. The guests rose to their feet and cheered lustily, and the crowd outside, numbering 6,000 people, caught up the cheer and were enthusiastic in their demonstrations of welcome.

After the conclusion of the banquet a grand ball was given at which the élite of the city was present. Jesse Grant opened the dance with an American lady.

THE LOUISIANA CONPLICATIONS.

DAVID DUDLEY FIELD AND THE VERNON PARISH RETURNS—THE REPUBLICAN OFFICIALS OF ST. MARTIN PLUCKILY DEFENDING THEIR RIGHTS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

NEW-ORLEANS, July 14.—The indictment of the Returning Board continues to furnish numerous interesting suggestions. For instance, the information filed against the members specifies Vernon Parish as the scene of the frauds and other crimes committed, and yet the Vernon Parish returns were the ones abstracted by Littlefield and sold to Senator Palmer and others. These returns were once in the possession of David Dudley Field, and are believed to be still. The question arises, where did the Grand Jury get its evidence unless those returns were before them; and if they were before them, where could they have come from except from David Dudley Field? This inquiry is worth pursuing. Opinion continues to be divided on the point.

A little breeze, which promises to become a storm, has just blown from St. Martin Parish. St. Martin is a Republican parish, with a white majority. The population consists almost wholly of French creoles, the language being exclusively French. The Republican leaders are natives chiefly, men of former good standing, of old and respectable families, and of personal courage in a very high degree; in short, men who cannot be trifled with. They heard recently that the Democratic Returning Board was overhauling the election papers with a view to making some little changes in their parish, and yesterday morning the *Times* of this city contained a card signed by three of the Republican officials asking Gov. Nicholls to desist from the attempt to oust them from their lawful places, and giving fair warning that they would meet force with force. This has excited great indignation among the Democrats, and there is a good prospect of a row. The Republicans of St. Martin are strong enough to give a great deal of trouble, and they will no doubt do so if Gov. Nicholls undertakes to expel them from the offices to which they were elected. That they were really and legitimately elected there seems little or no reason to doubt, yet it seems certain that their ousting will be attempted.

THE BALTIMORE COLLECTORSHIP.

A STATEMENT MADE BY COL. FULTON CONTRADICTED—LETTERS FROM EX-PRESIDENT GRANT AND MARSHALL JEWELL.

BALTIMORE, Md., July 14.—The *Times'* Washington dispatch says: In the famous "Electric" letter of Mr. C. C. Fulton, dated May 30, to President Hayes, asking the removal o Collector Wilkins, Mr. Fulton wrote:

"The President (Grant) had of his own volition assured me that he would ask Mr. Booth to resign, and appoint Mr. Thomas, admitting he had done the latter great injustice and was desirous of undoing it. He asked and received the resignation of Collector Booth, when Mr. Creswell interfered and insisted that Mr. Thomas should not be appointed."

Mr. Washington Booth, having seen a copy of Mr. Fulton's letter containing this passage, telegraphed to Gen. Grant by cable at London on June 26, as follows:

Did you tell Fulton that you would ask me to resign, so that you might appoint John L. Thomas? Important. WASHINGTON BOOTH.

On the next day, June 27, Gen. Grant replied:

Booth, Baltimore:

Misrepresentation. Letter by mail.

This letter by mail was received by Mr. Booth at Long Branch, July 11, and is as follows:

NO. 16 BEAUFORT GARDENS, S. W., June 29, 1877.

DEAR SIR: Your cable telegram inquiring if I ever told Fulton that I would ask your resignation, and appoint J. L. Thomas, was received yesterday. I could not answer it properly by cable. A positive denial of the language it might lead to a question of veracity. But if Mr. Fulton has said that I made the above statement, he has produced a false impression. You know there was a great pressure brought to bear upon me for your removal, and the appointment of some one else, Mr. Fulton and some others wanting Thomas. I never made a statement to Mr. Fulton nor any other of the many who called on me on this subject which showed any desire on my part to make any change whatever. I have said to them that you had no desire to hold the office, and would resign it in a minute if I asked it, or, if such a course was going to benefit the party in Maryland. I told some of these parties—I do not remember now if Fulton was among them—that I would make no appointment in your stead that would be distasteful to you or your friends. I told you at the time, as near as I could, what took place and what was said on both sides, and much better than I can now remember at this time. Very truly yours, U. S. GRANT.

WASHINGTON BOOTH, Esq.

This letter is a closing document in the controversy, and settles an important issue raised in the matter.

This letter of Gen. Grant having been made public this morning, the following letter to Mr. Fulton from Marshall Jewell on the same subject is also furnished for publication:

HARTFORD, Conn., July 12, 1877.

Hon. C. C. Fulton:

DEAR SIR: Yours of the 6th inst. is at hand and is noticed. I cannot tell when it was, but after one of your visits to President Grant he did say that if Mr. Booth was inclined to resign he thought of appointing Mr. Thomas, as you had called upon him and explained the hardship of the latter's ejection from this office, and perhaps his appointment would promote harmony. He said, however, at the same time, that he would not turn Mr. Booth out for that or any other purpose. This is my clear recollection of the conversation, and I inferred from what he said he had given you to understand that if a change was made Mr. Thomas would get the place.

MARSHALL JEWELL.

A SUIT IN BANKRUPTCY DISMISSED.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 14.—In the United States Circuit Court to-day a paper, signed by the attorneys for the petitioners, was read, announcing an amicable settlement of the suit in bankruptcy between the California Pacific Railroad Company and its German bondholders, and asking that the suit be dismissed, the petitioners to pay the costs. The court ordered a dismissal of the case. A similar request will be presented in the United States District Court.

HOSTILE INDIAN TACTICS.

A MASSACRE AND A BATTLE.

THIRTY CHINAMEN WANTONLY MURDERED BY JOSEPH AND HIS BAND—A BATTLE NEAR THE MOUTH OF THE COTTONWOOD—THE INDIANS ROUTED AFTER A HARD FIGHT—GEN. HOWARD REPORTS HIS TROOPS TO BE IN FINE CONDITION.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., July 14.—News to the following effect was received here to-day from Walla Walla under date of July 13: "On the 10th inst. Joseph and his band surprised a party of 31 Chinamen, who were coming down the Clearwater in canoes, and for mere pastime and recreation inhumanly killed the whole party except one, who managed to elude them and escape. These are the first Chinamen who have been molested by Indians of late, and many of them are frightened out of their senses, and are leaving for the upper country. In a letter dated July 11, Leland, of Lewiston, says the enemy's operations have been about 75 or 100 miles in the rear of Gen. Howard's movements; that the manœuvres of the latter are entirely too slow, and that Joseph is smart enough to take advantage of them, and flank them all the time. The general impression here is that the 100 Flathead Indians that Gen. Howard had reports of as going to join Joseph's band were Kamai Reservation Indians. The Indian Government of Montana says that the Flatheads are going East on their annual buffalo hunt toward the Yellowstone instead of coming this way."

A press dispatch from Portland, Oregon, gives the following official dispatch just received from Gen. Howard, dated Head-quarters Department of the Columbia, Camp Williams, left bank of the South Fork of the Clearwater, near the Cottonwood, Indian Territory, July 12, via Walla Walla July 14:

"By making a forced march I struck the enemy at 1 P. M. yesterday, about 300 strong, in a deep cañon near the mouth of the Cottonwood, near the South Fork of Clearwater, and opened fire at once with a howitzer, succeeding in starting the Indians from their position. Passing around the transverse of the cañon for a mile and a half, I began battle in good earnest, and, dismounting, we formed in ravines and behind rocks. Barricades were prepared. For seven hours every charge we made gained on them. Still, at night, our position was not a very good one, as the enemy lay contiguous to my communications, and I was short of rations. This morning, by a determined effort, we regained our spring of water from some sharpshooters. This afternoon I gave our lines to the care of Capt. Perry, commanding the cavalry, and Capt. Miles, commanding the battalion of infantry. I drew out Capt. Miller's battalion of artillery, acting as infantry. Just as we were ready to recommence offensive work Capt. Jackson and the pack train appeared in sight beyond the Indians' position. Capt. Miller pushed out in skirmish order past the train, and escorted it successfully. They had hardly formed a junction with us when the artillery battalion, already beyond the enemy's flank, made a rapid movement, taking Gatling guns and a howitzer along with them. The Indians made a desperate effort to flank Capt. Miller, but failed, and then gave way. Everything was then pushed in pursuit. We shelled them rapidly from the high bluffs as they escaped from the left bank of the river, and followed them, escaping in every direction, as far as the river, and are now across and going into camp, (7:30 P. M.) The loss of the Indians appears to be 13 killed and quite a large number of wounded. We have Capt. Bancroft, Lieut. Williams, and 11 enlisted men killed and 29 wounded. The Indians abandoned their camps in great haste, leaving much plunder. They fought as well as any troops I ever saw, and so did our men, not one failing to do his duty. I now believe I am in fine condition, just as soon as Green appears from Boise City to make thorough work with these Indians. They are making for the Snake country, and I for a concentration at Mount Idaho. Troops have never done harder or more rapid campaigning or better fighting than these."

CHIEF JOSEPH IN FULL FLIGHT.

GEN. HOWARD'S BATTLE ON THE 12TH INST.—A MOST IMPORTANT SUCCESS—REPORT FROM GEN. M'DOWELL.

WASHINGTON, July 14.—The following dispatch was received to-night by Gen. Vincent Acting Adjutant-General:

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., July 14.

Adjutant-General of the Army, Washington, D. C.:

I hasten to send, for the information of the Secretary and the President, the following important telegram from an aide-de-camp whom I had sent to Gen. Howard:

FIELD NEAR MOUTH OF COTTONWOOD CREEK, July 12—7 P. M. } Via WALLA WALLA, July 14.

Gen. McDowell, San Francisco:

I have been with Gen. Howard in the battle of to-day, which he reports in detail. I consider this a most important success. Joseph is in full flight westward. Nothing can surpass the vigor of Gen. Howard's movement and action.

KEELER, A. D. C.

My aid is an officer of experience in actual service, and his judgment is entitled to consideration. I am, therefore, infinitely relieved and rejoiced to hear his report of Howard's success, which comes most opportunely, as the reservation Indians had been supposed to be wavering, if not disposed to join the hostiles, because of Joseph's first success. I think his defeat will tend to cause them to remain peaceable, and may make it unnecessary to act under the President's authority to call out volunteers for temporary service. I will at least defer action till I get Howard's report.

McDOWELL, Major-General.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., July 14.—A Portland (Oregon) press dispatch just received says an eye-witness of the fight on the South Fork of the Clear Water gives the following details: "Lieut. Fletcher and A. D. Chapman, guide, found Chief Joseph, after a long and arduous search with his full force, camped in an almost inaccessible defile between two high mountains near the river. Our command numbered 400, and Joseph had 300 brave and determined warriors. The fighting was carried on very carefully on both sides. The Indians fought in a recumbent position and kept up a steady fire from behind rocks, trees, and every advantageous rise in the ground, like skirmishers and sharp-shooters. Our men were forced to approach through an open table-land and to receive a galling fire. There was desultory firing from the rifle pits all day. A squaw who fell into our hands says that seven Indians were killed outright, and the number wounded is very large. She says that the Chief wanted to fight and die at the river, but the women prevailed upon him to retreat.

Capt. Bancroft, of the Fourth Artillery, was wounded badly in the left side; Lieut. Williams was wounded in the arm and leg. Both will recover. Both sides fought with great determination."

THE HOSTILE SIOUX IN CANADA.

SITTING BULL AND OTHER CHIEFS IN COUNCIL WITH THE CANADIAN AUTHORITIES—THE TERMS ON WHICH THE INDIANS ARE ALLOWED TO REMAIN NORTH OF THE BOUNDARY.

WASHINGTON, July 14.—The Indian Office has received through a military channel a report from Lieut. R. H. Day, of the Sixth Infantry, communicating information recently given him by Capt. Freechet, of the Canadian Mounted Police, concerning Sitting Bull and the various bands of hostile Indians which have crossed the boundary line into British territory. Capt. Freechet stated that Major Walsh visited Sitting Bull early in May, near the head of Frenchman's Creek. Sitting Bull said to Major Walsh that he desired to remain with the Canadians during the Summer, that he would do nothing against the law if the Major would instruct him as to the law, that he came there because he was tired of fighting, and that if he could not make a living in Canada he would return to the United States. Spotted Eagle, Rain-In-The-Face, Medicine Bear, and a number of other chiefs of the hostile Sioux, were present at this council, together with about 200 lodges of their followers. They were told by Major Walsh, and also by Capt. Freechet, that they would be allowed ammunition only for hunting purposes, and that should any of their people cross to the American side and commit any depredations the chiefs would be held responsible and be punished; but that so long as they behaved themselves they could remain with the Canada Indians. Capt. Freechet informed Lieut. Day, however, that the Canadian Indians are all opposed to having these hostile Sioux on their side of the boundary line, as they are at war with them. He also stated that in the event of the United States Government demanding the hostiles the Mounted Police (only 300 men) would be an insufficient force to drive them out of the country. He said the hostile Indians have a good supply of arms and horses and ponies, but little or no ammunition. No Indian can obtain ammunition from the traders in British territory without an order from the military commander, which is not given except for a strictly limited quantity, sufficient to supply immediate needs by hunting in case the Indian is actually suffering for food. In reply to a question as to whether the hostile Indians were permitted to trade or give away the United States horses, mules, and arms in their possession, Capt. Freechet stated that the Canadian authorities looked upon them as the spoils of war, and had given no orders regarding them. Lieut. Day, in conclusion, reports that from all the information he can gather he believes there must be 400 or 500 lodges of hostile Sioux now north of the boundary line, numbering at least 1,500 fighting men, and that they intend moving south of the Yellowstone during the Summer.

TERRIBLE EXPLOSION IN A MINE.

THREE PERSONS INSTANTLY KILLED AND MANY SERIOUSLY INJURED—INCIDENTS OF THE SAD AFFAIR.

ALLENTOWN, Penn., July 14.—A terrible explosion occurred this morning at the ore mines, some nine miles from Macungie, which caused a great loss of life. The mine is operated by Mr. Joseph Kiefer, for the Lehigh Iron Company at Allentown, and at the time of the explosion 26 hands were employed in the works. The explosion took place at a few minutes before 6 o'clock. Three persons were instantly killed, five fatally and three seriously wounded.

The names of the killed and wounded are as follows:

Aaron Miller, the engineer, aged 38, instantly killed.

Owen Lamb, laborer, aged 26, instantly killed.

Wilson Andrews, aged 12, instantly killed.

Llewellyn Rupp, laborer, fatally injured.

Henry Heinbach, a driver, fatally injured.

Charles Mohr, laborer, fatally injured.

Thomas Kehm, fatally injured.

Victor and Oliver Miller, sons of the engineer, aged respectively 10 and 12 years, were also injured; Victor fatally, and Oliver seriously.

Morris Schmeyer, aged 14, was badly bruised, by flying bricks, on the face and legs.

Willoughby Stephens, aged 30, was injured in the head and legs.

Joseph Holloway, aged 69, was slightly wounded in the right arm and left leg.

All those killed leave families. Aaron Miller was thrown a distance of 30 feet and his body shockingly bruised and mangled. Rupp, who, with Heinbach and Mohr, was sitting near the wall which inclosed the boiler, was terribly burned and scalded, and was found lying in the hot coal under the boiler. He cannot possibly survive. The boiler was 35 feet long by 3 feet in diameter, and was broken into three pieces. One piece, consisting of three sections, was thrown fully 100 yards to the east, burying itself in a mud bank. Another portion, consisting of one section, was thrown northward about 50 yards, and the third piece, over 20 feet long, flew in a westerly direction and landed in a bank of earth, which it penetrated to the depth of eight feet. The engine-house was completely destroyed; the horse-shed, distant about 80 feet, badly wrecked, and the washery slightly damaged. Several horses and mules were killed.

The cause of the accident has not yet been ascertained, the Coroner and his jury not having concluded their labors. The verdict may not be rendered for several days. The boiler had been in position over four years and in steady operation for the past six months. It was examined last January and pronounced by the inspector to be in sound condition.

FATAL RAILROAD ACCIDENT.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., July 14.—The New-York and New-England express train, through from Washington, met with an accident near the depot of the Pennsylvania Road this evening, when the engine jumped the track, and the United States postal car ran up on the engine, and both were upset. Joseph Miller, the fireman, was crushed to death, and George Fager, the engineer, and a man named Fraim, riding on the engine, were badly injured, the latter having both legs cut off. Two cars were broken, but none of the passengers were injured. Three men who were in the postal car escaped unhurt. The passengers were transferred to the 7:35 train and sent on their way. The mails and baggage were also saved.

GOLD DISCOVERED IN MAINE.

BANGOR, Me., July 14.—It is stated that gold was discovered in Oldtown, 12 miles from this city, by men who were blasting for a reservoir. Several miners, who have had large experience in the quartz mines of California, have pronounced it a rich deposit. Pieces as large as a pea are pronounced pure gold. The excitement over the discovery is intense. A capitalist has agreed to invest $15,000 if a stock company be raised. The blasting of the ledge is going on to-day. The owner of a half acre adjacent to the reservoir has been offered $5,000 for his claim.

MASSACHUSETTS REPUBLICANS.

BOSTON, Mass., July 14.—At a meeting to-day of the Republican State Central Committee, the following-named gentlemen tendered their resignations as members of the committee: Charles H. Leach, of Boston, Custom-house Weigher; William A. Simmons, Collector of the Port of Boston; James S. Lewis, formerly of Lynn, removed from the State; J. Frank Dalton, clerk in the Custom-house; C. C. Dame, Postmaster at Newburyport; George S. Merrill, Secretary, Postmaster at Lawrence. The committee voted to hold the next State convention at Worcester on Sept. 19.

THE REBUILDING OF ST. JOHN.

ST. JOHN, New-Brunswick, July 14.—At a meeting of citizens here this morning, Mayor Earle presiding, a committee was appointed to examine charters of loan and mortgage associations, with a view of organizing such a society here, with the object of raising money in England, at a low rate of interest, for rebuilding St. John. The meeting resolved that the local government and city corporation should aid the proposed new association in obtaining a loan of at least $2,000,000.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

WILMINGTON, N. C., July 14.—Major W. P. Craighill, of the Engineer Department, gives official notice to mariners that the work of closing New Inlet has advanced so far that further navigation of the same may be considered dangerous. It is expected that by the 20th inst. the gap near Smith's Island, heretofore left open for the accommodation of shipping, will be entirely closed to low water. Vessels drawing 13½ to 14 feet navigate safely from Wilmington to the mouth of the river, and can cross the bar drawing 16 feet.

POISONING AN OARSMAN.

COURTNEY DRUGGED BY GAMBLERS.

THE MATCH FOR THE AMATEUR CHAMPIONSHIP A ROW OVER FOR RILEY—COURTNEY GIVEN POISON IN A GLASS OF ICED TEA—THE PERPETRATOR OF THE DEED UNKNOWN — A GREAT CROWD OF "SPORTS" AND GAMBLERS PRESENT—RILEY MAKES THE BEST TIME ON RECORD.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

GREENWOOD LAKE, N. J., July 14.—A strong breeze from the north blew down between the mountains, which inclose the lake, all the morning, and patches of white wind clouds flecked the sky and threw moving shadows on the tree-covered hill-sides. The water was very much ruffled, and it looked as though the course would not be in a favorable condition for fast time. About 3:30 in the afternoon, however, the wind died out, and the water became as calm as a mill-pond. Comparatively few persons arrived from New-York by the early train, but teams from the surrounding country were constantly coming in, all filled to their utmost capacity by farmer folk in holiday attire. At 4 o'clock the steamer Montclair started from her wharf at the Windermere House, at the northern end of the lake, laden down with sight-seers. A number of small boats had been hitched behind with the object of obtaining a free tow to the race track. One of these, which was in charge of a lake boatman, contained about 12 persons, three being children—two boys and a girl. In two others were single occupants; the rest were empty. The steamer had proceeded only a short distance when the pace, and the waves which she threw jammed the row boats together. One of the empty ones overturned, as did, also, another, in which a young man was sitting. He saved himself by promptly leaping into another boat. The boat with the load of people in it was in great danger of going down and spilling everybody into the water. There was great excitement on the steamer. Everybody crowded aft and shouted directions, and not a few threw off their coats preparatory to jumping to the rescue. Fortunately the painter was cut in the nick of time and the boat floated off, averting what might have been a dreadful disaster.

At the Brandon and Lakeside Houses other crowds piled into the little steamer. It is at the latter house that Riley has made his head-quarters. The blue and white flag of the Neptune Boat Club, and a red, white, and blue streamer floated from a pole near the water's edge. Riley was on the wharf, in civilian's attire, and looking much better than he did yesterday. In response to the manifold inquiries he shouted that he was going to win. At the railroad landing, opposite which the starting stake was stationed, there was a very fair crowd, the first of the extra trains having arrived. They filled the wharf and the long covered passage leading up the hill and swarmed all over the green slopes. New-York City had sent a large delegation of her "toughest" citizens. Thieves, swindlers, gamblers, and ruffians of every sort were to be met with on every hand. All sorts of devices for entrapping the unwary were in full blast. There were at least a dozen "wheels of fortune," several sweat-boards, and three-card monte tables, and a number of wooden men with movable heads, at which, on payment of a fee, the greenhorn might throw base balls, with a promise of a bad cigar in the event of success, and there were two pool-selling booths. Lager beer, lemonade, sandwiches, peanuts, and ginger-snaps were on sale in roughly, improvised stands and out of baskets everywhere. Respectable people were instinctively moved to undo their watch chains and hide away their watches and porte-monnaies in some secret recess, or to button their coats tightly across their chests. Several detectives moved among the throng and kept the roughs in order. They forced the return of a watch that an old fool had staked on his ability to tell which was the queen card. The last train brought a large addition to the crowd, and by 5 o'clock there were between 3,000 and 4,000 persons present to witness the expected race. Except the occupants of about 20 row-boats that were anchored near the starting point, and those persons who blackened the Montclair, intending to follow the race on her, everybody remained on the hill at the landing, from which a clear view of the entire course could be had.

In the meantime a dastardly outrage had been perpetrated, of which very few of the respectable people present knew anything up to that time. Courtney has had his head-quarters at the Windermere Hotel, at the northern end of the lake. Owing to the great intervening distance, he had not been able to row over the course during his stay at the lake, and yesterday afternoon, despite the protests of some of his friends, he left the Windermere and went down to a small house kept by a man named George, on the hill at the steamboat landing. He said that he wanted to go over the course just once this morning before the race. He was offered the use of the Montclair to take him down and back for the trial, but he declined it, saying it would not be necessary to go to so much trouble. The proprietor of the Windermere tells a story about Courtney which comes in quite appositely just now. He says that when the latter first arrived he spoke slightingly of the forthcoming race, saying that he would not exert himself much to win it, and altogether seemed to look upon victory as an easy matter. Several times after he returned from a pull, however, he complained that persons in row-boats or on shore had insulted him, calling him a "country ——," and other opprobrious epithets; and on Thursday evening he reported that stones had been thrown at him. These things vexed him very much, and he would inveigh against his own folly in having been inveigled into the race. "What does this man want to race me for?" he would say. "I have beaten him twice. He knows he can't row with me." He appeared to look upon the contest as though it had been forced upon him for some underhand purpose. One day lately he announced his determination of beating Riley so badly that it would do away forever with all idea of further competition between them. "If I get 10 feet away from him," he said, "he will never see me."

Up to noon to-day Courtney was in magnificent condition. He said he never felt so well before a race in his life. Three or four of his intimate friends and backers were at the little hotel with him keeping a guard over his interests. They all sat down to dinner together at 12:30 o'clock, and Courtney ate a hearty meal, the principal dish being roast mutton. After dinner he called the waiter girl and said he would like a glass of iced tea. All his friends agree that the hotel proprietor, George, stopped the girl, saying that she did not know how to make it, and that he would make it himself. He did so, and handed the mixture to Courtney, who drank only a part of it, saying, "My God! that's the worst tea I ever drank." A moment afterward he said, "I feel very bad," and, rising from his chair, vomited his entire dinner. He immediately fell into a state of collapse, and had to be assisted up stairs and put to bed. A fierce pain attacked him in the pit of the stomach, and gradually a burning sensation mounted to his throat, remaining permanently there. His hands and feet became cold and clammy, tears ran from his bloodshot eyes, and a cold perspiration broke out from his forehead. Subsequently, he seemed to lose consciousness, and did not recognize his friends who stood around his bed. Finally he fell into a complete stupor, from which it was impossible to arouse him by the most vigorous shaking. Messengers had been running about in all directions for physicians and medicine, but it was two hours before Dr. Olcott, who resides on the opposite side of the lake, arrived. Almost simultaneously the early afternoon train came in, and among its passengers were Dr. Ward, of Newark, and Dr. Nicholas, of this City. They were pressed into service at once. After examination and consultation they agreed that Courtney's illness did not involve anything serious, and they prescribed a huge mustard-plaster on his stomach and chest, and some camphor, brandy and water, and paragoric—the only drugs at hand—internally. He did not rally, however, for a long time afterward.

The story began to be whispered about, and a steady stream of anxious persons commenced to pour up the narrow staircase leading to the room where Courtney was lying. Only a few were admitted, however, by the physicians. Among these was Riley, for whom, in the interval, the judge's boat had gone up to Lakeside. As soon as he landed, Riley was informed of the mishap, and he proceeded at once, clad in his racing rig—blue and white trunks, and shirt inscribed with the letter N, and a blue silk handkerchief tied around his head—to Courtney's room. After examining him carefully, and listening to the doctors' stories, Riley exclaimed: "Well, this man is sick. I can see he is sick. I won't row him to-day. I'd rather be beaten than do it." Several of those who were standing about said: "Riley, you're a gentleman, anyhow." Riley went down stairs into the room below, and announced his determination to the crowd assembled there. Instantly there was a great hubbub. A number of persons pressed around him and warmly protested against such a course. One man, Oliver Johnson by name, was suspiciously loud-mouthed in his denunciation of Riley's manliness. He wanted the race rowed whether or no, and interspersed his adjurations with such choice language as this: "Let the big sucker come down and beat you if he can; he'll always be sick. It was the same way at Philadelphia when he cut his boat to pieces to get out of rowing." In a short time the room became so thronged that an attempt was made to clear it of all but those having authority, but it failed. In the emergency an adjournment was had to an adjoining room, and only interested persons were let in. There the wrangle was continued, and several times hot words passed. At length a proposition was made, pending the arrival of the referee, who had been sent for, to have Riley row over the course for the gratification of those who had come so far to see the race, and to postpone the contest itself until Monday, or any other day next week when Courtney should have sufficiently recovered. Riley signified his assent to this; but just here Johnson, before mentioned, who had left the room, reappeared, and said that he had seen the referee, and that the latter had decided to wait until 6:30 o'clock, when the race would have to be rowed. A number of persons hastened to remonstrate with the referee, but he would not listen to them, saying that he had already given his decision.

About 6 o'clock Courtney came to his senses, and being informed of what had occurred, said that he was willing to get up and row if they would give him a little time until the effects of the dose should pass off. Dr. Olcott, however, positively forbade him to make the attempt, saying that if he did anybody would be able to beat him, and he would consequently cause all his friends to lose their money. His backers, too, said that they would not allow him to row, as it would be equivalent to murder. At 6:20 Riley, followed by the crowd, walked down to the water and entered his boat. As he shot out into the course he was cheered and applauded. He rowed to a boat which had been anchored at the starting stake, and was there held awaiting the word. He looked to be in superb condition, brown and lean, with muscles of whalebone and without an ounce of superfluous flesh. The course, sheltered between high protecting hills, was a picture to delight the oarsman's eye. Not a breath ruffled its broad surface and the white and red flags marking the turning stakes in the distance loomed up perfectly distinct, without an object intervening to cut off the view. Before the judge's boat cast off, Dr. Olcott addressed the assemblage on the wharf in these words: "As Courtney's physician, I am compelled to announce that he is sick and will not be able to take part in the race." At the same moment a report came down that the outriggers had been removed from Courtney's boat, and that she was being put aboard the cars. When abreast of the stake-boat the referee called out: "Mr. Riley, do you want to row on time?" Riley nodded assent. At 6:30 the word "Go" was given, and the little shell shot forward like an arrow from a bow at the rate of 33 strokes to the minute. Riley soon came down to 32, and at that pace, pulling a long, graceful stroke, with a full slide, he continued nearly the whole of the remainder of the distance, falling at the end to 31. He rowed much better to-day than he did in practice. His stroke was as near perfection as it seems possible to have it. He caught the water well, and secured a tremendous propelling power, without sacrificing anything, from first to last, of gracefulness. He did not distress himself and could seemingly have done better had he been pressed. At the close he was apparently as fresh as when he started. His first mile was made in 6m. 40⅘s. He turned the mile and a half stake in 10m. 4⅓s., making a rather wide sweep to do it. The two miles was made in 14m. 39⅗s. This was given out at first by the time-keeper as 15m. 39⅗s., and when the full time of the race was announced, gave rise to much fault-finding, it being obvious that it was impossible, as Riley was going, to pull the last mile in 5m. 7⅗s. Some took exception to the time-keeper's accuracy, and others charged that the course was short, bringing to light the fact that it has been surveyed by two civil engineers and causing the production of both their certificates. It is apparent that the time-keeper blundered through inadvertence in calling off the second mile. He so believed himself, and changed the record as given above. The last stake was turned in 20m. 47⅖s., which is the fastest time on record. Riley was loudly cheered as he pulled ashore.

The crowd rushed for the waiting cars, and returned home. The railway company had made ample accommodations. Three trains left the lake in rapid succession. Wonderful to relate, there was a seat for every one, and a few to spare. Courtney was taken to Newark in a special car on the last train, and then to the house of his friend, Mr. Fisher, where he will remain till he recovers. He was considerably better last evening. There does not seem to be the slightest doubt that he was dosed, probably at the instance of some of the blacklegs who wished to make money on his discomfiture. The stuff, whatever it was, worked too rapidly. The intention doubtless was to have the fit come on him while in his boat. As it is, there being only one starter, all bets except time bets have been declared off. Mr. George would say nothing except that he was sorry the thing happened in his house. Mr. Courtney's friends have preserved a portion of the drugged tea in a vial and will have it analyzed. Courtney's symptoms were those that would have been produced by tartar emetic, which is much favored by swindling horsemen. In the last pools sold at the lake Riley was taken as first choice at $60, and Courtney sold second at $80. Mr. Catlin, Courtney's backer, announces his readiness to wager from $1,000 to $10,000 on him against any single-sculler in the world.

THE PLOT EVIDENTLY KNOWN TO THE HOBOKEN GAMBLERS.

The conduct of a certain clique of the sporting public at the Hoboken pool-rooms yesterday shows that the plot to drug Courtney must have been extensively known and largely operated on. Up to the close of the running races at Long Branch, the betting on the match had been nearly even, Courtney generally leading in the ratio of one hundred to eighty or ninety. Within an hour or two of the time fixed for the race, however, Riley became a prime favorite, and as high as two to one was wagered that he would win. The lowest class of turf gamblers and "sports" laid their money heavily on Riley, and with a confidence and boldness which, to outsiders, seemed incomprehensible. As the time passed on and no news was received, the rumor spread that Courtney was sick and could not

vested by the various life companies in 1875-6. The majority of this property is located in this City, and nearly all in the State of New-York:

Company.	1876.	1876.
Brooklyn (N. Y. City)	$1,183,150	$1,238,440
Equitable	17,085,952	16,015,142
Germania	5,374,616	5,113,904
Globe	1,588,542	1,616,085
Homeopathic	1335,094	1335,094
Knickerbocker	2,371,392	2,134,439
Metropolitan	612,250	706,250
Manhattan	5,505,894	5,045,160
Mutual	60,071,190	60,856,200
New-York	17,685,597	17,354,837
North America	1,685,254	1,224,700
United States	2,777,407	2,660,938
Universal	2,522,570	1,036,091
Washington	2,353,264	2,323,413
Total	$121,107,359	$117,676,697
Decrease in 1876	$3,431,162.	

Combining the investments in real estate now owned by the companies and the money loaned on bonds and mortgages, the vast interest at stake will be seen:

Value of real estate owned	$17,526,059
Loaned on real estate bonds	117,676,697
Total invested	$135,202,756

The character and present value of these investments may, perhaps, be inferred by examining the returns of the amount of interest due upon the bonds and mortgages and uncollected rents of property owned by the companies. This is shown by the following table:

Company.	Interest Due and Accrued.	Rents Due.
Brooklyn, (New-York City)	$21,799	----
Equitable	272,673	$42,141
Germania	99,659	----
Globe	39,055	5,550
Homeopathic	3,859	150
Knickerbocker	374,882	12,236
Manhattan	219,866	----
Metropolitan	8,820	2,415
Mutual	1,322,294	----
New-York	224,052	8,476
North America, (estimated)	100,000	----
United States	57,326	----
Universal	106,425	----
Washington	36,103	----
Total	$2,899,902	$70,993

These amonnts represent interest not collected. In many instances it will be paid, but in some it may indicate a necessity for foreclosure.

THE UNIVERSAL LIFE.

At a meeting, yesterday, of the Board of Directors of the Universal Life Insurance Company, the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That this board, believing that the estimate of value of the real estate of this company as made by the Superintendent, as well as his estimates of the values of the mortgages held by this company, are based upon erroneous views and a misapprehension of facts, and are grossly undervalued, therefore do instruct the attorneys and counsel of the company to resist the application of the Attorney-General for a decree dissolving the company, or for the appointment of a Receiver.

NOTES FROM THE CAPITAL.

WASHINGTON, July 14, 1877.

The receipts to-day from internal revenue were $402,733 12, and from Customs, $297,099 79.

The subscriptions to the 4 per cent. loan up to the close of business this evening, aggregate $42,695,900.

O. L. Pruden, Assistant Secretary to President Hayes, left Washington to-day on a brief trip of recreation, intending to spend some time in New-Jersey during his absence.

By direction of the President, Second Lieut. E.M. Weaver, Jr., Second Artillery, has been detailed as Professor of Military Science and Tactics at the Western Reserve College, Hudson, Ohio.

Lieut. W. S. Simons, who, since the promotion of Lieut. Shepard, has stood first in the list of Lieutenants of the Revenue Marine Service, has been appointed Captain in that service, in place of Capt. Cyrus W. Pease, resigned.

All the Executive departments closed today, and will continue to close on Saturdays during the Summer months at 3 o'clock, instead of 4 o'clock as has been the custom for some years. This determination was made at the Cabinet meeting yesterday.

It is estimated at the Treasury that the amount of subscriptions to the 4 per cent. loan, up to the close of business on the 16th inst., when the time for general subscriptions will expire, will aggregate about $35,000,000, which will be in excess of the most sanguine expectations of the department.

The Post Office Department gives notice that a special mail for the Southern Pacific and Central American ports will be dispatched by the steamer Crescent City, from New-York, on Monday, the 16th inst.; also, that a mail for Cuba will be sent by the steamer Niagara, sailing for Havana on the 19th inst.

The President, accompanied by his sons, Burchard and Rutherford, spent a couple of hours going through the Post Office Department to-day, under the escort of Third Assistant Postmaster-General Hazen, examining into the business of the various bureaus. The President asked many questions and expressed himself as being much pleased with the methods of business and practical workings of the department.

The following balances were in the United States Treasury to-day at the closing hour: Currency, $6,436,128; special fund for the redemption of fractional currency, $7,963,213; special deposit of legal tenders for the redemption of certificates of deposit, $57,235,000; coin, (including $39,955,100 in coin certificates,) $106,987,164; outstanding legal tenders, $359,764,332.

The Treasury now holds $336,827,400 in United States bonds to secure national bank circulation, and $18,857,000 to secure public deposits; United States deposited for circulation during the week ending to-day, $4,208,500; United States bonds held for circulation withdrawn during the week ending to-day, $6,004,700; national bank circulation outstanding—currency notes, $315,285,277; gold notes, $1,430,120.

Receipts of national bank notes for redemption during the week ending to-day, as compared with the corresponding week of last year:

	1876.	1877.
New-York	$2,663,000	$2,352,000
Boston	831,000	1,641,000
Philadelphia	413,000	168,000
Miscellaneous	885,000	1,353,000
Total	$4,792,000	$5,514,000

Receipts to-day, $786,000.

L. S. Hayden, a clerk in the Indian Bureau, was to-day summarily dismissed by the Secretary of the Interior, as the first public result of the pending investigation of the allegations of irregularities and fraudulent practices in the Indian service. Secretary Schurz, in his letter of dismissal, sets forth that the testimony taken by the Board of Inquiry shows that Hayden, according to his own evidence, has accepted money and other things of value from contractors, and that he has held private correspondence with outside parties in relation to official business of the department. The Secretary concludes by saying that such conduct is utterly incompatible with that sense of duty and those principles of honor which should animate every public officer, and, therefore, notifies Hayden that his services will be immediately dispensed with. Secretary Schurz, in conversation on this subject, expresses an earnest determination of summarily dismissing any and all employes of the department who may be found guilty of irregular or corrupt practices. Hayden was appointed from Maryland and has been a clerk in the bureau for 16 years. He says his testimony related to transactions occurring many years ago and has been misunderstood. He has, therefore, asked a suspension of sentence for a few days until he can make an explanation, which he asserts will be found satisfactory.

NAVY AND ARMY AFFAIRS.

WASHINGTON, July 14.—The Navy Department has received information that the training-ship Monongahela left Halifax on the 11th inst. for New-York.

Chaplain Frank B. Rose is ordered to the Pensacola at the Mare Island Navy-yard. Assistant Surgeon Robert Whiting is detached from the Constitution, and ordered to hold himself in readiness for orders to the Omaha.

KEY WEST, Fla., July 14.—The United States steamer Heron arrived here to-day from Mobile. She is bound for Hampton Roads. All well.

BASE-BALL GAMES.

CHICAGO, Ill., July 14.—Chicagos, 4; Hartfords, 9.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, July 14.—Stars, of Syracuse, 12; Cincinnatis, 4.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., July 14.—Browns, 10; Bostons, 3.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., July 14.—Indianapolis, 9; Louisvilles, 2.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., July 14.—Athletics, 9; Philadelphias, 2.

AUBURN, N. Y., July 14.—Auburns, 9; Rochesters, 6.

MIDDLETOWN, N. Y., July 14.—In a game of baseball yesterday the Goshen lawyers defeated the Middletowns by a score of 55 to 16. To-day the amateur Monitors, of Goshen, defeated the Lone Stars, of Middletown, by a score of 18 to 13.

PITTSBURG, Penn., July 14.—The Alleghanys defeated the Tecumsehs, of London, Ontario, here to-day, 6 to 2.

LOWELL, Mass., July 14.—James A. Favor, who is under $20,000 bail for assisting to kill the Harrington girl at East Boston, drowned himself in the canal here to-day.

MIDDLETOWN, N. Y., July 14.—Grinnell Burt, President of the Warwick Valley Railroad, was made General Manager of the Montclair Railroad to-day, the President of the latter, Cyrus W. Field, going to Europe next week.

THE SOLDIERS OF FRANCE.

GRAND REVIEW AT LONGCHAMPS.

THE ARMY OF PARIS—ANNUAL PARADE AND INSPECTION OF THE TROOPS—35,000 MEN REVIEWED BY MARSHAL MACMAHON —A VAST CROWD OF SPECTATORS.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Monday, July 2, 1877.

The annual review of the troops in and about the city has become one of the principal fêtes of the year, and all classes seem to take especial interest in it. The sight of troops rarely fails to rouse the French to a pitch of enthusiasm rarely seen among other peoples, and when a regiment goes out with military music it is sure to be followed by an enormous crowd. Yesterday the grand review held by Mrshal de MacMahon at Longchamps was a complete success. The Parisians turned out *en masse*, and as early as 8 o'clock in the morning thousands of persons were moving toward the Bois de Boulogne. The working people went out in families or groups, taking baskets of provisions along in order to picnic upon the grass. The regiments began to arrive by 9 o'clock, and it was a pretty sight to see them bivouacked along the wood. After midday all the vehicles in the city seemed to be moving toward the Champs Elysées, and at the Place de l'Etoile one entered into a line of carriages extending to the gates of the hippodrome at Longchamps. We were nearly an hour in getting out. On arriving at the cascade we had an example of bad management that should not have occurred. From the cascade to the gates of the track it is barely a quarter of a mile, but in order to keep the main avenue open for the carriages of Mme. de MacMahon, all the others—and they must be counted by thousands—were forced to go round a distance of more than a mile. As the day was intensely hot, this was a case for the interference of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals. We were quite another hour in going this mile, owing to the frequent halts, and the Marshal's escort had arrived at Bagatelle when we arrived.

This year Marshal de MacMahon left his carriage and mounted his war-horse at the round point opposite Bagatelle, the property of Sir Richard Wallace. This war-horse demands a brief mention. The *piquer* of the President is an Englishman named Briggs, who was for a number of years at the head of the Emperor's stables, and who is a great man in his line. No man could excel him in bearing on grand occasions, and he leads a cortége in a most remarkable manner. The *piquer* is the man who goes on horseback before the carriages of royalty to lead the way, and to clear the road in case of need. Briggs is also a good judge of horses, and it was he who picked out Flora and Fergus for M. Thiers. Although Executives change Briggs remains, for, while almost anybody can make an Emperor, King, or President, only a limited number of persons are capable of judging horses. Briggs succeeded to the Marshal's stables on the fall of M. Thiers. M. de MacMahon was even then lamenting the loss of his war-horse, killed at Sedan, which he had not been able to replace, and, having need of an animal for reviews, he charged Briggs to take an officer with him to England to pick out one if he could. A young Irish horse of great beauty was found, 3 years of age, but entirely untrained. Briggs took the training upon himself, and purchased Snap for 9,000 francs. He is to-day one of the finest war-horses in the world, and it was wonderful to see how proudly he carried the Marshal along the lines yesterday, turning his fine eyes toward the Generals as he passed them, as if recognizing their rank and desiring to salute them like his rider. Briggs brought Snap to Bagatelle, where the rendezvous for the staff was given, and where the Marshal mounted him.

For these reviews cards are issued, and I must say that they were badly issued this year. The Marshal has some officer in his household who does not understand his business. The press was badly supplied, but young men having official relatives had their pockets full, and I saw one young boy with six cards in his possession, when more serious persons were unable to get them. Americans, however, have no trouble in procuring them if they will leave their names with their Consul-General. The tribunes were even more crowded than on the day of the Grand Prix, and I have never before seen so large a crowd at Longchamps. It was a splendid spectacle. The troops were massed upon the broad expanse of turf, and about the course, as far as the eye could see, there was one unbroken crowd. More than 20,000 persons were gathered along the line of the wood, and there were as many more in the tribunes and about the stand. I do not think that 100,000 in all is a large estimate for the persons present. I neglected to state, when speaking of the cards of invitation, that they are only for the tribunes and the inclosure of the grand stand. Foreign officers are invited to accompany the Marshal, in uniform and on horseback, and the military attachés of the different embassies never fail to join his staff. Among the prominent uniforms present were those of Gen. Connolly, the scarlet of her Majesty, that of Count de Moltke, of the Danish Hussars, and that of the Russian and Turkish attachés. By chance these two were side by side, the Russian upon an enormous horse, with immense plumes in his hat, the Turk upon a small pony, and looking extremely uncomfortable under his fez. The staff was composed of some 50 or 60 officers, French and foreign.

A gun upon the fort of Mont Valerien signaled the moment when the Marshal put his foot in the stirrup, and a second reported the starting of the staff. It went rapidly along the line, preceded by a squad of cavalry led by the officer who acted as Master of Ceremonies, and in order to pass all the Marshal had to go across the field three different times. At the end he took up his position in front of the tribunes, and the defile began. First came Gen. Ladmirault, the Governor of Paris, who saluted the Marshal, and took up his position facing him upon the other side. Meanwhile the Duc de Nemours, in his General's uniform, and wearing the grand cordon of the Legion d'Honneur, had advanced to the Marshal's side. He took up his position very near him, only a few inches in the rear, and I do not know, of course, but I fancied that the Marshal was a little annoyed by the proximity. The defile began with the infantry of Saint Cyr, which is a splendid corps, and was followed by the pompiers, the gendarmerie, and the infantry. Each General turned after saluting the Marshal and placed himself in the rear of the Governor of Paris until his division had passed. The marching was not bad, and I noted, I fancied, some improvement over that of last year. The artillery did the best, however, and was really splendid. The effect was heightened by the appearance of the horses, the guns being drawn by six bay horses, and the caissons by four whites. The alignment was perfect. This could scarcely be said of the cavalry, however, one regiment of dragoons going by almost in disorder; but the mounted gendarmerie, composed of old soldiers, was as fine as ever. This magnificent corps always "brings down the house," if I may so express myself, and the crowd never fails to give it two or three rounds of cheers.

The finest part of the spectacle, for the crowd, is the passage of the cuirassiers. There were thunders of applause as they came galloping by, in excellent order, their helmets and breastplates shining in the sun, and their sabres clanking in accord with the tramp of their horses and in harmony with the exciting sound of the trumpets before the Marshal. On the whole the review was a decided success, and it certainly gave a great deal of satisfaction. It is said that there were 38,000 men upon the field. Getting home was quite as difficult as getting out, and even on Grand Prix day I have never seen the roads so crowded with vehicles. The day was not marked by any special incident. There were a few cheers for the Marshal as he passed the tribunes, and a small group of persons upon the terraces shouted "*Vive le Maréchal!*" but there were no other cries, and the cheers were reserved for the troops. The Police performed their arduous duties in the most admirable manner.

THE RELEASE OF B. F. RUSH.

The Jackson (Miss.) *Clarion*, the Democratic and official journal at the State capital, says in its issue of the 11th inst.: "Benjamin F. Rush, late of DeKalb, Kemper County, was recently arrested by J. G. Gully upon a warrant issued by the Governor of Arkansas, upon requisition of Gov. Stone, of Mississippi, to answer an indictment for an assault with intent to kill John W. Gully, on the 20th of December. Soon after the arrest Gov. Stone revoked the requisition, and requested the Governor of Arkansas to cancel his order, which was done, and the prisoner was released. Gov. Stone did not act without due deliberation and legal advice, that the authority to issue the requisition implied the power to revoke it. Rush was indicted on the testimony of the late John W. Gully, who has since fallen a victim of red-handed murder, and his conviction would be impossible. We submit to the people of Kemper if the public good would not be subserved by letting the matter rest where it is."

MRS. GAINES.

SHE WANTS TO DO ALL THE GOOD SHE CAN IN THE WORLD.

From the New-Orleans Picayune, July 8.

"Mrs. Gaines," said our reporter, "will you have the kindness to tell me something about an article which appeared in our city papers referring to the final result of your suit?"

"Sir," answered Mrs. Gaines, "I can only say that on reading the article referred to I was much surprised, in fact pained, at the statement that I looked upon my counsel, Mr. Mills, as my savior. Such an expression could not have fallen from my lips; it would have been irreligious and ill-timed. I can but do fully appreciate the zeal and eloquence displayed by him in the long and tedious trial of my cases before Judge Billings. If such a remark would be permitted, it certainly would have been more applicable to the Judge who decided my cases; for to him do I owe much, and my heart swells with gratitude to my Heavenly Father to have made him the instrument to close, I may say, a long and hard fought litigation. For 44 years have I been struggling to secure these rights which had been withheld from me. The Judge, during the whole of the trial, which lasted for weeks, patiently listened to long and tedious arguments, giving to my opponents' counsel every latitude within his power, so as to have every point of defense laid before him. He decided in perfect accord with the Judges of the Supreme Court of the United States."

"But, Mrs. Gaines," said the *Picayune* reporter, "if you refer to the past and think of the many changes that have been wrought by time, what do you think of the lawyers opposed to you?"

"Sir," answered Mrs. Gaines, "for myself, struggling as I have done for years and years, I have ever kept in view one great principle, relying upon my Heavenly Father for aid and counsel, and buoyed up by that noble sentiment of my late lamented husband, Gen. Gaines, that 'The path of duty is ever the path of honor, safety, and glory.' I was the child of my first husband, a man of great ability and moral worth—William Wallace Whitney, a son of the late Gen. Joshua Whitney, of Binghamton, N. Y. He was persecuted and thrown into prison for daring to state in his petition before the Probate Court of Louisiana that I was the heir of my father, and finally his life was taken and I left, as it were, alone, and then my own life attempted on several occasions. With all these terrible trials, I have thus been enabled to bear up against every affliction, until now, through God's providence, I have lived to vindicate not only my own, but the good name of those who brought me into existence. Of my counsel there were many, some of whom I must make mention of, who came to my aid in the darkest hour of my struggle. Gen. Walter Jones, of Washington; Francis Key, author of the 'Star Spangled Banner;' Judge John A. Campbell, of this city; Reverdy Johnson; John R. Grimes, all deceased save two; Judge John A. Campbell; Judge Smiley, of Mississippi; and last, but not the least, the distinguished jurist, Judge Jeremiah S. Black, of Pennsylvania. To the living I tender my grateful thanks, justly due them now in my victory, through whose aid and ability I have been enabled to overcome my oppressors; to the dead, I can but turn to their graves with gratitude."

"And now, Madame, what more can you say?"

"Yes; there is much—to those with whom I have been contending. It is far better for them that I should have succeeded, for, had I been defeated, there are those of my father's relatives residing in Europe who would have inherited his succession, and probably have demanded the last dollar of them. I feel a deep sympathy for these people who have lost in this struggle, as it were, their all. I can and do appreciate their condition, and no one is more competent than myself to do so. Can I now, in this my hour of deliverance, be deaf to their distress? No. Looking back to my past, I inquire would it be just to crush out those who were made the tools of others to oppress and harass me? Again, I repeat, my sympathies are with them. To a large portion of those from whom I have recovered, I assure them that it is in their power to aid me in alleviating their distress. Let them act promptly, and in doing so they will find in me a friend, instead of the oppressor, as they have been taught to believe I would be. My greatest ambition is to devote the remnant of my life in doing every possible good in my power; hence, I am to be trusted. Mr. Reporter, pardon me for egotism; but, in closing this interview, I deem it proper to say that this story of my life, if ever written, will prove not only to my sex, but the other also, what one can do who holds to the right and trusts in the power of a merciful God. Knowing and believing yourself to be right, never despair—persevere, have faith and confidence in that right, and with the assistance of your Heavenly Father you will be successful in the end. I have never despaired, but, come weal or woe, I have had the fortitude to bear up against misfortune and discouragement, and now I do humbly and meekly thank God for my success."

CLERGYMEN'S FISH STORIES.

The editorial correspondent of the Richmond (Va.) *Christian Advocate* contains these stories: "The Pamunky reminded me of a fish story. So I told it to Brother Peterson. It ran this way: A shark came up that river. A citizen saw it, took a sturgeon harpoon, went out in a canoe, sent the steel barb into the shark. The shark darted. The cord to the harpoon hung in the bow of the boat, and that end of the canoe started under the water. The man jumped to the stern, and leaned back over the rudder to keep the front from dipping. The shark was doing his best, making (say, roughly,) 50 miles an hour. The fisherman could not go forward to unhitch the cord, for the boat would go right under, like a mole in a plowed field, but quicker. So the man had to 'rare back,' like he was driving a fast horse in a buggy before his sweetheart's house. His neighbors hailed him from the banks, but he hadn't time to talk. They went home and told their wives, and wondered. The boatmen on the river shouted at him as he skeeted by. He was going too fast to answer. The shark turned out of the Pamunky into the York, capsized in a river three miles wide, and a mad shark close by, was an ugly thought. The man wished that he had been from home the day the shark came by his house, and was 'regretful' generally. The shark made a wide circle in the York, and returned up the Pamunky, and nearly opposite the starting point suddenly stopped, rose to the top—dead. The man was glad. Now, this is not a small story. It is of the Centennial Krupp Gun calibre. I watched Brother Peterson. He didn't seem to give way under it as I liked. He took a fresh bite of tobacco and said: 'I know a bigger one.' 'Tell it.' I will. In Charleston harbor a fish swallowed the anchor of a schooner, put down, and dragged the vessel under.' 'Oh,' said I, 'that's apocryphal. Mine was a true story. Dr. Leroy M. Lee vouches for it.' Brother Peterson chewed briskly a second or so, and said: 'I heard Bishop Wightman say that he knew mine was true.' A schooner against a canoe, a Bishop against a Presiding Elder, the odds were too great, worse than 'the eight to seven;' it was no use to attempt Gibraltar with a pocket-pistol.' As at Appomattox, 'yielding to superior numbers and overwhelming resources, I quit.'"

MR. GLADSTONE ON PRINTING.

At the opening of the Caxton celebration in London, on Saturday, June 30, Mr. Gladstone gave the toast "The Memory of William Caxton, the first English Printer." "Toward the close of his address" says the London *Telegraph*, "Mr. Gladstone held up a small Bible, stamped with the arms of the University of Oxford, and begged every one present to direct his eyes to it, as the climax and consummation of the printer's art. 'Sixteen hours ago,' he said, 'the materials of this book did not exist. It was not bound, it was not folded, it was not printed, and the type was not set up. Since the clock struck 12 last night at the University Press in Oxford the people there have produced and sent us this book—they have sent several copies—one of which will be presented to the Emperor of Brazil. That shows the state to which this great art is now happily arrived. If I began with a humiliating confession on the part of my countrymen as to the small share we could claim in contributing to the history of printing, we may leave off, ladies and gentlemen, in a better spirit. Now, I will trouble you no longer, but will ask you to drink with me to the memory of this most distinguished man, William Caxton, the first English printer.' The conclusion of Mr. Gladstone's address was followed by loud applause, and the toast was duly honored. With regard to the Oxford Bible, exhibited by the right honorable gentleman as a marvel of expeditious work, there can be no doubt that he was, as the lawyers say, 'wrongly instructed.' Probably, the Bible in question was printed, in the space of time indicated by Mr. Gladstone, from stereotype plates; and even this would be wonderfully quick work; but, as for setting up the type, all the printing-houses of all the universities in the world could not have performed a task so herculean."

NINE HUNDRED IDLE CONVICTS.

A telegram from Columbus, Ohio, to the Cincinnati *Gazette* says: "The Directors of the Penitentiary have just met with a signal failure in their efforts to contract for the work of 400 able-bodied convicts. Only 15 out of 400 were taken, and they were contracted for by Peter Hayden, for the reason that he needed them on work now under way, and because he could not get along without them. P. Hayden and S. E. Bayley & Co. bid for, and were awarded, the labor of 85 minors and cripples and prisoners having less than one year to serve, making in all 98 men, all let to the contractors for 48 cents per day each. The law provides that no bid for prison labor shall be accepted that is below 80 cents per day. The prison authorities last Winter notified the Legislature of the decline in labor and the increase in prisoners, but no action was taken allowing the Board of Directors discretion in the matter. The law has completely defeated the letting of prison labor this year on account of the price of labor falling below the minimum legal standard. Some of the Directors talked of letting labor at any price that could be obtained, but after considering the matter further that idea was abandoned. As many of the unemployed men as can be worked to advantage are laboring on the new cell building, and when that is completed from 800 to 900 idle men will be on hand. The idle men are marched out of their cells each morning to chapel, where they sit upon hard benches and fight flies all day."

CAPT. TOBIN'S STORY.

HOW THE MORMONS LEFT HIM FOR DEAD.

ONE OF THE MEN MENTIONED IN BISHOP JOHN D. LEE'S CONFESSION UNEXPECTEDLY HEARD FROM—DETAILS OF THE ASSAULT UPON HIS PARTY IN 1857 IN THE MOUNTAIN PASSES OF SOUTHERN UTAH.

From the Springfield (Ill.) Journal, July 12.

When the telegraphic columns of the *Journal*, some months since, announced the execution, in Utah, of John D. Lee, Bishop of the Mormon Church, the abstract of his confession awakened a thrill of horror here as elsewhere in its recital of the murderous deeds of the Mormons in the Mountain Meadow massacre. But the recital as given in full was still more horrible, revealing still further Mormon atrocities at other times and places. The latter are recalled at this time by the mention of Capt. John Tobin, as one who, the executed Bishop said, was the victim of a Mormon plot to assassinate him for an offense against the followers of Brigham Young, in endeavoring to shield from death, and helping to escape from Utah Territory, three Gentiles who had been marked for death by the "Avenging Angels." Capt. Tobin was shot in the head and left for dead where he fell, and until recently every Mormon cognizant of the assassination has believed that this particular dead man, Tobin, would never appear to tell the tale of blood. But he lives in Springfield, and, although still bearing the evidence of Mormon atrocity on his person, is very likely to figure prominently as an important witness in the coming investigation of the crimes of Brigham Young and polygamous Mormondom.

With a view of eliciting such information as Capt. Tobin might possess, a *Journal* reporter yesterday called upon that gentleman. Capt. Tobin was at first disinclined to impart the desired information. He admitted being in correspondence with United States District Attorney Howard, and not only that his evidence had been solicited, but that in all probability he should go to Utah to testify before the Grand Jury there. Being urged, he stated that he was in Utah Territory in 1856, having previously been in the United States Army, and that he had later held a position of military command in the Territorial Militia, under the then Gov. Brigham Young. The story of his connection with Brigham Young followed:

CAPT. TOBIN'S STORY.

He was in Utah with a surveying party in the Fall of 1856, at Fort Bridger, and the prevalent storms and deep snow had rendered necessary the suspending of operations. It was the season of the ill-fated hand cart expedition of European Mormon emigrants, whom, in the exercise of frugal economy, Gov. Young had directed should be transported across the plains in hand carts; the strong pushing the weak. The emigrants started from the frontier and encountered great difficulties incident to the severity of the weather and the too economic mode of transportation. One evening Capt. Tobin and others of his party were aroused by an alarm at their door, and, after taking the necessary precautions against roving Indians and other marauders, opened it. There entered a party of Englishmen, benumbed with the cold and suffering greatly, who stated that they were of the emigrant party now on its way to Salt Lake; many were already perishing, and, unless aid arrived from Salt Lake City, all must perish, as they were insufficiently clad against so great storms, and were short of provisions also. The only chance of relief was the sending of a courier to Gov. Brigham Young. After hearing this statement, which the condition of the men attested to be true, the surveying party held an informal meeting, and a call was made for a volunteer to go to Salt Lake, crossing the Wahsatch Mountains. It was a hazardous trip, but Tobin, being the youngest of the party, undertook it, and, as speedily as possible, traveled the 115 miles distant to Salt Lake City, carrying with him written and verbal tidings of the party. Upon his arrival, he reported to Lieut.-Gov. Wells, of Gov. Young's staff, who immediately organized an expedition for the rescue of the emigrants, nearly 300 of whom died, however, before this relief could reach them.

Meantime Capt. Tobin was courteously thanked by Gov. Young for his perilous service, and invoked to remain in Salt Lake City, being assigned sleeping accommodations in the Executive office, adjoining which was Gov. Young's sleeping apartments. The Governor was at considerable pains to extend every courtesy to Tobin, giving every evidence of gratitude for, as he said, "the service performed in behalf of this people." Tobin called upon Young one evening, and representing that he was unaccustomed to idleness, asked if there was not some post he might obtain employment in. The Governor, in reply, promised such position, but insisted that Tobin had, by his act, earned subsistence for at least a year. A few days later Gov. Young stepped into the office, and addressing Tobin, said: "John, I've something for you," and tendered him the post of Instructor of the Territorial Militia, being organized in the event of trouble with the Indians, the Governor said, though the red-skins at that time were entirely peaceful. Capt. Tobin, with the remark that such a position just suited him, accepted it, and by a general order published in the *Deseret News*, the Mormon organ, was officially announced as Military Instructor of the Territorial forces, with the rank of Lieutenant.

He labored as zealously as possible in his new position, though sometimes filled with grave doubts as to the object of the Militia. Being finally convinced that the purpose of Gov. Young, under the pretext of furnishing defense against Indian marauders, was the organization of a sufficient force to oppose the Government, and to force a conflict with the United States troops, Tobin resigned, and his resignation was accepted by Gen. Wells.

At this time there existed a very bitter feeling against the Gentiles, which was sedulously fostered by Brigham Young and other Mormon leaders. To kill a Gentile was a crime to be overlooked, and even applauded as a righteous act, such was the spirit of the teaching in the temple; most scathing denunciation of the President; treasonable and incendiary harangues against the Government and against the Gentiles. No Gentile or apostate dare leave the Territory unguarded, except by stealth.

Among Capt. Tobin's acquaintances was a military man who claimed to have been an officer in the United States Army, and who, with two other gentlemen, had been outspoken in denunciation of Mormon persecution of the Gentiles. With these three he became quite friendly, and in numerous conversations they stated that their lives had been threatened for censuring the treasonable Mormon utterances, and they believed their lives depended upon flight. Unacquainted with the route to California, they asked Tobin to become their guide as far as San Benardino, with which route he was familiar. Concurring with them in their apprehensions of danger, he consented to act as their guide. This was early in 1857. After the party—four in all—had started and got about 50 miles south of Salt Lake City, and while resting at the Indian Agency of Dr. Hurst, they were overtaken by a small party of Mormon avengers, mounted, and headed by Brigham Young, in person. By the latter's desire Tobin met him at Dr. Hurst's house, and the meeting was of a most cordial character, Tobin having become familiar with him at Gov. Young's office. Young Brigham demanded where the party was going, and was informed that San Bernardino was their destination. He said "they mustn't be allowed to go through in safety," as they were enemies of the Mormon Church, and had threatened if they got through to California to bring trouble upon his (Young's) father. Tobin expostulated with him, and said his companions were strangers, whose only desire was to reach California there to earn a livelihood. If they had violated any law, why not arrest and try them in the courts? Young replied that he had his orders and must obey them, but whatever violence followed, no harm should happen to Tobin. The Indian Agent, Dr. Hurst, invited Young to supper and Tobin joined his entreaty, finally prevailing. Young left a moment and gave some orders to his men, who then galloped off, shouting like fiends.

Young spent the night at the agency, as did also Tobin's party, and the former left at early morn, but not before Tobin had again endeavored to dissuade him from his evident violent purpose. Tobin's party remained several days, and after consulting together, decided to run the gauntlet to their chances, and believing that a few resolute men like themselves could defend the party, on equal terms, against three times its number of cowardly assassins. By avoiding the settlements, and camping in ravines and defiles, and mountain passes, the party finally reached a point about 100 miles distant, passing through the town of Filmore, and just beyond were overhauled by a large band of mounted Mormon Danites, upon the frivolous charge of having violated some municipal ordinance by trotting their horses in the town they passed through. Seeing that the Tobin party would not surrender, the Mormon party compromised by accepting $20 as the price of allowing them to resume their journey. They continued, observing frequently, as they left camp at the early morning, the Danites searching for their trail, and continually following at some distance in their rear. This continued until Santa Clara canon was reached, the party using every precaution up to this time to prevent surprise.

At Camp Sante Clara the animals were found to be very much jaded and emaciated from hard riding and inclement weather. The night was so intensely cold that all the bedding was collected and the entire party lay down together to avoid freezing. One of the party built a fire. Precisely at what hour Tobin does not know, but the party was suddenly awakened from deep slumber by a volley of musketry being poured into them. Tobin staggered to his feet, the others being apparently killed, and returned the fire a moment, but the second volley, which increased to a cannonade almost, brought him down, shot through the lower corner of the right eye, the bullet ranging downward and lodging under the jugular vein, where it still remains and cannot safely be removed. A second bullet hit him just under the right shoulder. The assassins, evidently believing the party dead, continued themselves with taking the horses, their bloody mission apparently not including robbery of clothing or other valuables, as would have been the case had Indians done the deed, (as Brigham Young claimed they did,) and in the wounded condition of the men they couldn't have resisted robbery. None of the party could tell how large a force were the assailants, but judged it to be quite large. They couldn't recognize any one.

Sixty hours afterward, meantime lingering in excruciating agony, the wounded men were discovered by the United States Mail party, en route to San Bernardino, and taken to their destination. From the effect of their wounds, two of the party, Tobin heard, shortly died in California. Capt. Tobin remained in the Pacific slope, re-entered the army, and served in the late war. Afterward he moved to St. Louis, and thence to Springfield, where he married, and he has since resided here, except during a short time passed in a visit to California. Of late years his wound has considerably affected his sight, and still does. Chief Justice Shepard, of Utah, suggested to District Attorney Howard that Tobin be called as a witness, and he expects shortly to go to Utah for that purpose.

Capt. Tobin has much further information regarding the "true inwardness" of Mormonism, and knows somewhat of both Brighams' personal direction of massacres; but this information he reserves for the Utah court.

THE WEST INDIA ISLANDS.

A REVOLUTION IN PROGRESS AT PUERTO PLATA—THE FRENCH LOAN ACKNOWLEDGED BY HAYTI.

HAVANA, July 13.—The French mail steamer has arrived here from St. Thomas July 7, bringing the following intelligence: The steamer Octavia was released by the Spanish authorities and delivered to the British Consul at Porto Rico on July 30.

Advices from Santo Domingo of June 28 announce that a revolution has broken out at last at Puerto Plata. Consternation prevails in the town, which is declared in a state of siege. The revolutionary Generals, Orteo and Almonte, are expected to attack the town momentarily. The cry is in favor of ex-President Gonzales. The ramifications of the revolution extend throughout the interior, and the gathering of an excellent tobacco crop is interrupted.

Haytien advices of June 26 say the French loan is acknowledged. It amounts to 21,000,000 francs, and is payable in yearly installments, with interest at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum. Hayti never saw one penny of this loan. Great dissatisfaction is expressed at the acknowledgment of this loan, therefore. The people think that President Canal should not make the country pay for the blunders committed by his predecessor. The Ministry is unpopular and outbreaks are feared. Some 20 persons have been imprisoned on suspicion of conspiracy.

THE ORANGEMEN.

MONTREAL, Quebec, July 14.—The Coroner commenced taking evidence at the inquest on the body of Thomas Lett Hackett this morning. Dr. Perrijo, who made the post mortem examination, testified that he found a bullet wound in the brain and another in the shoulder; the first was sufficient to cause death. The inquest was adjourned at 11 o'clock A. M. on the completion of the Doctor's testimony till Monday morning. Some important information has been received by the detective officers and the indications are that several persons concerned in the shooting will be arrested to-day. The arrangements for the funeral of Hackett on Monday have been completed. The remains will be conveyed to Orange Hall this evening, and 40 Orangemen will keep guard each night until Monday. The hearse will be drawn by four horses, the members of the local lodges, reinforced by large numbers of their brethren from Ontario, will march in procession after the hearse, in full regalia. The national societies of St. George's, St. Andrew's, Caledonian, Irish Protestants, &c., have signified their intention of being present. The volunteers will attend in plain clothes, unless they should be required on duty. The funeral procession will start at 3 o'clock P. M.

An important arrest has just taken place in connection with the shooting of Hackett. James Farrell, a painter, entered a store, pulled a pistol from his pocket, and observed: "That is the pistol Hackett was shot with." On the instant, two detectives who had been on his trail pounced upon him. The pistol has been identified as the one in the possession of Hackett at the time he was shot.

OTTAWA, Ontario, July 14.—The Orangemen of Ottawa are in session disussing the question of attending Hackett's funeral. It is probable they will go in a body.

MARINE DISASTERS.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., July 14.—The schooner Frank Walter, of Port Jefferson, Capt. Saxton, from Charleston, S. C., with phosphate rock from Newark, N. J., was towed in here this morning by the steamer Juniata. She was dismantled at 9 P. M. on the 11th inst., in a squall south-east of Hatteras, and had her boat smashed, &c.

KEY WEST, Fla., July 14.—The Norwegian ship Czar, Capt. Berentsen, from Pensacola, bound for Brest, struck on one of the Florida reefs on the 10th inst. She is not leaking, and may come off.

PORTLAND, Me., July 14.—A private dispatch received here states that the schooner Mary, of Dennysville, coal laden, was sunk at 3 o'clock this morning by a collision with the steamer Eleanora, bound for New-York, off Eaton Neck. Three persons were drowned. One boy was saved.

HAVANA, July 14.—The steamer City of Vera Cruz, which broke her shaft, is being towed to New-York by the City of New-York.

HALIFAX, Nova Scotia, July 14.—The brigantine Willie Sackville, from Jugwash for England, coal laden, is ashore at Indique, C. B. The brigantine Sabra, from Belfast for New-York, put into North Sydney on Wednesday in charge of the mate, Capt. Charlton having become insane on the passage.

A SUIT BROUGHT BY INDIANS.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., July 14.—The Choctaw and Chickasaw Indian Nations have brought suit against the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railroad on a claim for $700,000 for ties, timber, masonry, coal, &c., used in the construction of that road. The examination took

CURRENT LITERATURE.

AMŒBÆAN.

HE.

The sky has lost the happy lustre
It borrowed from her azure eyes;
The unruly winds around me bluster,
Unsoftened by her balmy sighs.
And for my true love's loss alone
The thronging town's a desert grown.

SHE.

Along the glen and o'er the heather,
With Spring's return, once more I stray,
Through scenes where oft we've roamed together
As rosy dawn and gloaming grey;
But all these former haunts of bliss,
Love, without thee their beauty miss!

HE.

By arch triumphal, lordly tower,
With thoughts like these I soothe my way—
"What sculptured flower could match her bower
With wreaths of living roses gay?
And piles superb, and courtly hall,
For her sweet cot I'd change you all."

SHE.

Now blooms each freshest, fairest blossom,
By woodland wild and garden wall,
Yet pressed unto this aching bosom,
These faint blue stars are worth them all.
For being too sad to speak the thought,
With those he sighed, "Forget me not."

HE.

In art supreme, around us, o'er us,
Sweet Southern voices rise and float,
Or swells sublime the lofty chorus,
Or dies on one voluptuous note—
But how can mimic transports move,
After her unfeigned words of love?

SHE.

Let skylarks spring to meet the morrow
With lays of jubilant delight,
And Philomela's voice of sorrow
Most passionate plead the livelong night.
If of sweet music I have choice,
Waft me one echo of his voice.

HE.

Oh! what are city pomp and pride,
If Celia be not by my side!

SHE.

Oh! would that I my way might win
To that sweet town he sojourns in!

—*Good Words.*

A BRILLIANT BEING.

A STORY IN TWO CHAPTERS.

CHAPTER I.

"I'll introduce you to the nicest woman in London; she has an 'At home' to-night, and she gives me carte-blanche to bring any of my friends," Pendleton says to me, after five minutes' intellectual intercourse in the dining-room of that most æsthetic and immaterial of clubs, the "Young Mutton Chops."

"Hadn't you better find out whether or not I'm divorced, detrimental, or disinclined first?" I suggest, for Pendleton and I have been parted for several years, and he knows nothing of my ways and means.

"You may be either, or all three," he replies, with determination; "Mrs. Carruthers won't care. If you're divorced, she'll swear it's your wife's fault. If you're detrimental, she'll swear it's Fate's fault; and if you're disinclined to go to her house, she'll overcome that disinclination with a power and promptitude that will compel you to proclaim her, as I do, the cleverest and most charming woman in London."

"What is she?" I ask, with dawning curiosity; "to quote the Wizard of the North, is she

"'Widowed wife or wedded maid.
Betrothed, betrayer, or betrayed?'"

"The whole lot together, I should say," Pendleton replies calmly, and I am shaken to my centre, for though not beautiful I am young and innocent. "Anyway I am sure of this, that she's a woman of genius, and a most adorable creature; you shall hear her sing! By Jove! if she doesn't fetch you with her singing, you're not the fellow I take you to be; she might make a fortune on the concert boards or on the operatic stage if she liked, but the woman's heart is anchored in her home and in her work."

"Crewels?" I interrupt timidly.

"Work, I said, not frivolity," Pendleton replies sternly; "haven't you read any of her books? they're fought for, Sir, at Mudie's, in a way that would turn any other woman's head; she writes under her maiden name of Constance Terriss; are you disposed to cavil at that?"

I bow my head in meek deprecation of having any such intention. Already I am more than indisposed to cavil at anything concerning her. For I love peace, and Pendleton positively bristles as he speaks of Mrs. Carruthers.

Pendleton is one of those men who are at best a contradiction still to the end of one's acquaintanceship with them. He delivers himself of the most roseate-hued and gushing sentiments, in the saddest colored voice and manner imaginable. I like Pendleton! He reminds me of that knight of courtesy, Sir Gawaine. Every feminine goose he mentions becomes, by his process of mentioning her, a swan.

"Are you disposed to cavil at that?" he repeats. "Are you inclined to add yourself to the number of the pack of hounds who are trying to hunt her down for having had the pluck to break those chains of slavery which were forged about her in her childhood by a man who was base enough to marry her before she knew what love or her own mind was?"

Pendleton pauses and scowls a note of interrogation at me, and, completely humbled, I stammer out my readiness to lay myself a votive offering on Mrs. Carruthers' shrine without delay. There is discretion in my doing this. Pendleton is a man of sufficiently good property to justify him in gratifying the dictates of his heart and inclination in marrying. Evidently his heart and inclination tend toward Mrs. Carruthers, who is probably a widow well inclined to be a wife again. Congratulating myself on the keenness of perception which has enabled me to see the way in which the cat is jumping in the case of my friend, I separate from him with the promise to rejoin him in the evening, and be conveyed under his wing to Mrs. Carruthers' "At home."

London and I have been strangers for five years. My old haunts know me not, and in return for their forgetfulness I find no pleasure in them. The girls I flirted with in days gone by have forgotten my name since their respective marriages, and I have forgotten the address of the woman who loved me. The men with whom I used to run at Lillie Bridge and row on the river smile at the recollection of those idle days now, as they give me an absent-hearted hand, and an invitation to dine with them "some day." Altogether I find that the hours of the first day of my sojourn in London hang fire terribly, and I am in the mood to be grateful for the smallest of mercies, when I enter Mrs. Carruthers' drawing-room in the wake of my friend Pendleton.

The room is small, pretty, comfortably cool, and admirably lighted. About 20 men and half as many women are disposed about it in knots of three and four, talking, the majority of them, loudly and volubly. But above all other tones one voice rises with a clanging clearness that catches my ear and regard at once. I look in the direction from whence it proceeds, and I see a fine, fair, tall woman smiling vigorously at Pendleton, and demonstrating to him across the breadth of the room that he is to stand at attention, as she is about to sing. He comes to an obedient halt, I fall into position by his side, and in another moment Mrs. Carruthers bursts into song.

Unquestionably she sings with unusual dramatic powers and effect for an amateur. Unquestionably Pendleton is justified in almost purring with satisfaction, as he does while he listens to her. The song belongs to the highly suggestive order. The words are warm and the air is sultry. As Mrs. Carruthers rings out the refrain, "I love thee so dear, that I only can leave thee!" Pendleton is like a reed shaken by the wind. He totters in his rather tight patent boots, and murmurs to me:

"Her voice is as fresh as a lark's in that trill, isn't it?"

"I never happened to hear a lark try that trill," I say, striving to be critical, not to say cynical, and feeling that my powers of being either are failing me rapidly as I gaze upon a large expanse of black velvet, over which a magnificently massive pair of white arms are arranged. I agree with Pendleton without a moment's hesitation, when he says to me:

"You don't often see anything like that out of marble, do you, old fellow?"

"Very rarely indeed," I say hastily and timidly, for our hostess has finished her song by this time, and is evidently waiting to receive our plaudits.

"That woman is all heart and soul," Pendleton goes on enthusiastically, after he has introduced me to her, and she has accorded me a most genial welcome as "Charlie Pendleton's friend."

"Lucky fellow! she calls you by your Christian name," I say, enviously, and Pendleton chuckles with ill-restrained elation and conceit as he replies:

"Yes, she's good enough to put me on the pedestal of her intimate friendship, and I believe that I only do myself justice when I say that I appreciate the honor; one doesn't often meet with a woman whose genius is so versatile as hers. There are half-a-dozen women here to-night who write, for instance, but she's up to their mark in that branch, and beyond them in everything else. You've heard her sing? Well, she acts and writes as well as she sings; and with it all she's as frank and unaffected as if she didn't charm every man, and eclipse every woman, who came near her."

"A woman of genius! essentially human," I suggest admiringly.

"Don't quote Owen Meredith about Constance Terriss," Pendleton says with severity; "by Jove! in his most inspired moments he never conceived anything half so grand as she is!" and Pendleton, as he speaks, is so irresistibly attracted toward his theme, that I am left stranded alone in a corner, with full leisure to look at and mark her well. She is—but room for Mrs. Carruthers! a description of her demands a fresh paragraph.

She is the "whitest" woman without being insipid, and without resembling unbaked bread, that I have ever beheld. Her skin is magnificent! "You wouldn't think she was 40, would you?" a little lady who notices my earnest regard of our hostess says bravely, and I feel ready to go out and do doughty deeds at the instant against any one who dares to associate so brilliant a creature with aught so prosaic as middle age! I gaze at her again, rather more intently than before, and I see that her complexion is as fine and delicately-colored as that of an infant. She has light fluffy hair, dressed in a way that would have been trying to an ordinary woman, but that is extraordinarily becoming to her. She has small, scintillating, gray-blue eyes, that do not seem to belong to such a gorgeously large and fine physique as hers. The eyes are not merely observant, they are suspiciously watchful. They wander from the face of the one she is addressing, and take passing notes as to the feelings that are flickering through other people's minds on to their faces. They look vague, and stray even when she is speaking in apparently the most earnest and heartfelt manner. Yet soon I discover her to be the frankest woman I have ever met! It is impossible to account for this that so strongly resembles deceitfulness in her expression. Accordingly, not being able to account for it, I forthwith forget it. Presently she disarms my powers of observation by sweeping me away to a remote corner of the small, pretty room, and beginning to be confidential with me. Her frankness is a staggering thing to my inexperience. Before I have been an hour in her society she has informed me rather fully of a good many of the late Capt. Carruthers' follies in general, and faults toward herself in particular. She has taught me to understand that the talents she possesses as writer, reader, vocalist, and histrionic, are respectively of the very highest order. I learn that under auspicious circumstances of appreciation and cultivation, she would have been a second George Sand, Adelaide Kemble, Grisi, and Ristori. She informs me that Swedenborg was an extremely clever man, the only leader of thought worth following, the guide of the fine "coming race," and the solitary instance in literature of complete congeniality of sentiment with herself. She liberally adds that "the bonds of Christianity were only intended to rail in those inferior minds who were incapable of understanding the more subtle mysteries of German philosophy," and winds up by saying that she "expects her little girl to be a triumphant refutation of the theory that religious culture and careful guardianship are requisite for the production of a good woman."

If my hair were not cut in the orthodox military crop, it would stand on end as I listen to these views. I long for an introduction to this cursorily-mentioned little girl. The daughter of such a mother must be the reverse of commonplace, to say the least of it. I am a young man, and my head reels with gratified vanity as she gives me to understand that her "frank unguarded nature leads her to rebuff every new acquaintance in whom she does not feel deeply interested." I feel inclined to purr like Pendleton, for she has not rebuffed me. I begin to preen myself on the fact that her quick intuition and matchless discernment have discovered that there is more in me than in the majority—more in me indeed than any one else has ever had sufficient enterprise and research to find out! I pity Pendleton for that delusion he nourishes as to his position on a pedestal in her estimation, and think that she has perhaps erred a little in good-naturedly feeding my friend's absurd vanity. I shall give Pendleton a word of friendly caution by and by.

There is an immense amount of force about her I gather, as in bright incisive sentences and loud accents she gives me a rapid résumé of her career. She appears to hold a variety of arts in the hollow of her hand, to practice them all with proficiency, and to command almost unprecedented success in their exercise. Her publishers tell her that letters from the highest European literary authorities assure them that, if she did but give herself time the genius of George Eliot would dwindle into insignificance before her. Her singing-master constantly mentions, with tears in his eyes, that he cannot have the presumption to go on teaching one from whom Patti herself might learn! For the rest, she informs me that she is "an actress born," that she can't help doing the right business and giving the right reading in every part she plays, and that she has in consequence to run the gantlet of a great deal of amateurish ill-feeling and jealousy.

"You will find, when you know me better, that most women hate me, Mr. Power," she says, quite cheerfully; "they're afraid to confess it openly, but they show it in a thousand little undefinable ways and meannesses, and ill-conceived and worse-executed slights. Even those who are here to-night accepting my hospitality are betraying it in their hearts. They come because they will try to meet men, and men will come here, but they one and all detract from me as far as they find it possible to do so. I can't help outshining them, and they can't forgive me for doing it."

"Utterly ignoble of them," I say, warmly, and she smiles a seraphic acknowledgment of my partizanship, and says:

"I'll introduce you to my daughter; we're constantly taken for sisters—there she is!"

She points out a nice-faced, usual-looking girl of about 20. "The combination of George Sand, Adelaide Kemble, Grisi, and Ristori has turned out an extremely nice average girl for a daughter," I think as I watch the young lady, who is chaining the attention of a group of listeners very successfully.

"She's a very entertaining child," her mother says, following the direction of my eyes. "Most girls of her age are *gauche* as soon as they find themselves the only speakers in a circle of listeners; but Elinor avoids that pitfall, as you'll already have perceived. I suppose she has learned the art of conversation from me, for she has been my constant companion ever since I began to think for myself."

I suppose I looked amazed or amused, incredulous or appalled, for she resumes, with a running accompaniment of laughter:

"My dear Sir, I suppose you think that I am historically inaccurate in making the dates of my 'beginning to think,' and of her becoming my companion, contemporaneous? Not at all; I only began 'to think' after I married and found out that I had made a mistake in doing so. Then, luckily, I had Elinor, and made her my companion."

"And a very charming one you find her, I am sure," I say feebly. Not that I do not thoroughly mean what I am saying, but that I feel convinced that the lady whom I address fancies that all the charm of the companionship has emanated from herself.

"Yes," she says affably, "Elinor is what I have made her; if mothers are such fools that they can't mold girls after their own pattern, they deserve to have the burden of stupid unmarriageable girls laid upon them. Not that I want Elinor to marry now or ever. I'd infinitely prefer keeping her to myself to giving her to a second edition of her father, for example; besides, she's much too clever a girl ever to marry a man who would insist on being her master, and she's much too clever a girl to be satisfied with a nonentity, and it isn't easy to find the happy medium."

"Have you never found it?" I ask encouragingly; for if Mrs. Carruthers feels herself justified in talking in this strain, I, as a young man eager for experience, feel myself to be perfectly justified in leading her on to continue it.

"Yes, once, when it was too late," she says, with an affected half-checked sigh and a singularly bright and untruthful smile. Oddly enough, though the affectation and untruthfulness strike me, they don't shock me as they would have done a few hours ago. The spell of Mrs. Carruthers is upon me; she is a lawful herself! Nevertheless, though, I own that the glamour is upon me to the extent of making me accept her dicta unquestioningly, I tell myself that if Elinor is what her mother has made her, then Elinor must be about the last person in England I should like to have for my wife. I think this as I get away from the vivacious matron's side at last, and, foregoing my original intention of seeking Elinor, I go meditatively to my club.

Mrs. Carruthers favors me with another side view of her character in a few days, and succeeds in doing away with my first impression of her in a singularly conclusive way, for a time. Opportunities for the public display of her talents as actress or reciter not offering themselves at this juncture, she spends a large portion of her time in the privacy of her own home, to a participation in the intellectual pleasures of which she freely admits me. Her "little girl," I observe, often listens to her mamma's narrations, with an expression of admiring, affectionate incredulity that would lead a skeptic to suppose that Mrs. Carruthers is a romancist of a fine order in private life. But the time is not ripe yet for me to be skeptical in the slightest degree about aught concerning Mrs. Carruthers. In the parlance of myself and the few men on whom I have conferred the inestimable boon of an introduction to her, she is "the frankest woman out," and we all applaud her to the echo whenever she makes a brilliant statement, even though it may savor more of the ideal than the real.

Poor Pendleton I remark, about this time begins to estimate himself rather more modestly and correctly than he did of yore. He allows it to dawn upon him that Constance Terriss is merely tolerating him. (We all call her "Constance Terriss" behind her back, and assoil our consciences by declaring that we only do it because she is a public character; I go so far as to say I should as soon think of speaking of "Mr." Shakespeare as of her by her married name.) "She's a splendid creature," Pendleton says gloomily, looking up at his goddess from a distance; "but she's just the least bit in the world selfish, Power, old boy, I don't say to you, Beware! trust her not, she's fooling thee, but I'll just mention that she used to recite to me by the hour, and if I ask her to do it now, she says she can only 'get the steam up when she has an audience!' I've done more for her on the press than any of you fellows will ever do, and now she'll hardly look at me when you're in the room, and makes a point of always having neuralgia when I call on her alone. She's selfish, that's what Constance Terriss is, and when a man has served her ends, and gratified her cursed vanity, she'll drop him without even a decent show of hesitation. I don't want to caution you, but take care!"

"I'll tell her you're nettled at her seeming neglect," I say carelessly, for I feel very sure of my own ground with this candid and clever cause of Pendleton's discomfiture. Poor little fellow! I am really sorry that self-conceit should have led him to this bitter end. Nevertheless, it is a wholesome lesson to Pendleton, and that it has been given him is doubtless for his ultimate good. I don't like that allusion of his to having served the current queen of my soul on the press. It does not become the mouse to remind the lion of any little assistance rendered, in the matter of nibbling any ignominious cords that may have fettered the noble animal at any time. That the friendship of Constance Terriss repays a man fully for the stanchest service he can render her is my firm conviction. And I ought to be able to form a correct estimate concerning her, for I am seeing a great deal of her in the most delightful possible atmosphere of social unrestraint just now.

We—Mrs. Carruthers and I—have fallen into the habit of interchanging thought, sentiment, and experience to a considerable extent. That is to say, I imagine an "interchange" is going on. Pendleton (who is bitter) says that the obligation is a one-sided one, and that I am simply the receptacle for the loose thoughts for which my brilliant and versatile friend desires to find a store-house. He says that the mere fact of her expressing a view makes her remember that she holds it! Accordingly, she expresses a vast number of uncommonly staggering views, and I metaphorically sit at her feet and worship her, and wish that heaven had made me such a woman, and repine at not being brave or rash enough to try to win her.

"I long for retirement, for rest in which to carry out some of the ideas with which my brain is teeming, Mr. Power," she says to me sometimes, with an expression of ineffable weariness that is really creditable, from the artistic point of view, in a woman who isn't in the least weary of anything. "You probably mistake me to the degree of thinking that I find pleasure in this vortex, balm in the fulsome flattery that is offered me, satisfaction in knowing that I am envied, and therefore hated, by other women, who invariably find themselves neglected when I am by; but in this you misjudge me; I assure you that you do."

As I have never seen her in the "vortex," nor heard the "fulsome flattery," nor detected the dark vein of hatred which runs through the jealous minds of other women concerning her, I can conscientiously aver that I have never for a moment suspected her of finding pleasure in any one of these things. But this disavowal does not satisfy the keen perceptive genius of Mrs. Carruthers for an instant.

"Ah yes, you say so, but I know too well what you and all those who are only superficially acquainted with me think," she says, with a sad smile and an incredulous shake of the head. "Because it has been my duty to my child to struggle in public for the means of supporting her, people are cruel enough to suppose that I like the notoriety and adulation that fall to my lot, whereas, in reality, I am weary of it all. All I want is quiet, and to see my Elinor happy."

"She's a charming girl, and is sure to marry well," I say timidly. It is the only form of encouragement as to the future which occurs to me to offer to her at the moment, but I feel that it is painfully commonplace in the case of such a superior woman.

"Marry!" she repeats with superb contempt; "do you think that I look forward to her fulfilling a domestic destiny which might in any way resemble mine with anything like satisfaction or hope? No, no, Mr. Powers, dismiss that notion from your mind at once. Elinor can support herself already. I gave her a magnificent musical education, and she turns her knowledge and proficiency to account, and gives lessons. I have brought her up to be quite independent of marriage as a means of living. She, like me, is justified in being a little extravagant in her tastes; she pays for them herself."

"Poor girl!" I say, compassionately; "it's rather rough on her that she should go through the drudgery of teaching music." The truth is, it is a considerable letdown to me to hear that the devoted mother, who is always flaunting the sacrifices she is perpetually making for her child before my eyes, should allow that child to take the responsibility of her own maintenance upon herself at such an early age. For the first time it strikes me as a hard and incongruous fact that the girl should always be dressed in the plainest and poorest materials, while the mother is invariably arrayed in garments of price. It must be conceded to Mrs. Carruthers that she is justified in her course as far as results go. Mrs. Carruthers, seen by the morning light, untouched by the painter's art, is not altogether so pleasing an object as the dainty dame who sweeps down to dinner in sheeny silk, or the even grander lady who rolls off in black velvet and a little brougham occasionally to read and recite to a select coterie. But the glamour is on me to such a degree still that I look upon the haggard, hard-faced woman with whom I sometimes breakfast as an unreality, while I take for truth the delicately complexioned, beaming, brilliant woman who shows herself to us at night.

CHAPTER II.

The shadow that fell so softly at first between Mrs. Carruthers and Pendleton begins to deepen now perceptibly. Poor fellow! I am very sorry for him. Still there is something contemptible to my mind in the futile way in which he struggles to retain her flagging attention and regard. I know her real sentiments, which, with womanly consideration, she conceals from him.

"He's a bumptious little booby," she tells me confidentially; "I have shown him a longer string of kindnesses than I can enumerate in a hurry, but because, forsooth, he has chosen to fall in love with me he considers me 'ungrateful' for not putting up with his tediousness whenever he chooses to bestow it upon me, and Pendleton is tedious, even his best friends must admit that; all selfish people are more or less tedious, indeed, for they will talk about themselves; to me there is nothing more insufferable than Charlie's habit of chattering on and on about himself and his own hopes and disappointments; I never get a chance of saying a word about myself, and naturally my own interests are more engrossing to me than Charlie Pendleton's."

"Yes, selfishness is very trying," I say quietly; "supposing you give Pendleton a lesson on the absurdity of it by asking him to spend the evening with you, and showing him that you have about you those who, with powers far superior to his, are contented to abrogate all claims to consideration or a hearing in your presence?"

"I really think you appreciate and understand me," she answers meditatively; "at one time I believed that Charlie did too, but to my bitter regret the scales have fallen from my eyes about him, and I see now that if his own poor little insignificant talents find no field for display he gets impatient and restless, and utterly unable to discern the talents of others; however, if you like to bear the burden of him, I will ask him here, and try to give my attention to what he says about himself."

She gives me a warm smile and a warm white hand as she says this, and for an instant I feel treacherously disposed to join her in the hue and cry she is raising against Pendleton's human frailty in feeling a slight interest in himself. But I check this disposition, and say instead:

"Pendleton is a very good fellow, always ready to give a friend a hand up either in pleasure or business. I can't forget that he introduced me to you."

"And I can't forget that he repented his act of unwonted generosity as soon as he found that the introduced was estimated more highly than the introducer; jealousy is such a common failing. Do you know that little friend of mine, Mrs. Acton? She's painfully jealous of me; but still, as she helps to make an evening go, I'll ask her with Charlie and a few others; and after that evening I must go to my work again, leaving you to put what impression of me Charlie and Mrs. Acton and other friends may like to give."

"Mrs. Acton always speaks of you in terms of the highest and warmest regard," I say stupidly, for I ought to know, by this time, that Mrs. Acton is merely a peg on which Mrs. Carruthers contrives to hang any views or sentiments respecting herself, which she may desire to have held.

"When you have quite done your work here, I suppose you will go away, Constance?" Mrs. Acton breaks out rather unexpectedly early in the evening "At home," to which we have all been invited for divers charitable purposes by Mrs. Carruthers.

"When I have quite done my work! Ah! when will that be?" Mrs. Carruthers replies, with a pronounced sigh.

"Not while there is a fool left in the world, and he chances to come your way," Mrs. Acton answers.

"And while this world lasts fools will exist in it, my dear Alice," Mrs. Carruthers says, with admirable command of temper.

"I never saw the axiom, 'One fool makes many,' so perfectly illustrated before," Mrs. Acton continues pityingly, looking at me. And I begin to think that my enchantress's little friend has fallen a prey to the green-eyed monster. Mrs. Carruthers endorses this opinion presently by saying:

"Isn't it strange that women can't quietly accept the fact of being excelled? Alice Acton is clever and shrewd enough in a limited way, and is wonderfully diplomatic as a rule; but even she can't help showing that she feels a little jealous now and then about me! I can't help being more versatile and so more attractive than other women, can I? If I knew anybody as superior to myself as I am to the generality of my own sweet sex I should accept her superiority, and never make an attempt to fight for supremacy with her; but vanity, little low vanity, blinds most women, and they either don't know when they are beaten, or they take you men for such fools that you don't know a hawk from a heron. Now, if Mrs. Acton cast me into the shade at every turn, I should take a very different line to hers."

"Mrs. Acton has plenty of tact," I venture to remark.

"Yes, but it's useless her opposing tact to genuine talent," Mrs. Carruthers says. "I have no patience with people who overrate a quality that human beings possess in common with cats. Mrs. Acton can keep her temper under, and can please people who are taken in by her; but directly she comes in contact with any one more brilliant than herself, she takes refuge in the weak woman's silence! I love Alice Acton dearly, but I can't help seeing that she is rather shallow, and more than rather vain. There are times when I don't hesitate to tell her that I think she is making a fool of herself."

"It always strikes me that Mrs. Acton has just caught the shadow of your vivacity, but fails to give it any substance in consequence of having less dramatic power, and a weaker physique," I say, surrendering Mrs. Acton and her claims to the smallest particle of courteous consideration on the spot. The truth is, I have put Mrs. Carruthers on such a lofty pedestal; I have roared out her praises so loudly; I have called so pertinaciously on all whom I knew to come and admire the piece of perfection I believed her to be at the outset, that I am wilfully blind to any sign my idol gives of tottering, out of consideration for my own opinion. If she is not the bright particular star I have insisted upon proclaiming her to be, then have I blundered too egregiously! I rashly determine to give her a fair opportunity of putting out the lights of a great number of the lady friends of my family. Some of these "know her a little" already, and most of them dislike her more than a little already! For she has, as it were, swooped me off in her eagle flight, from the midst of their safe fold, and they speak of me as "poor young Power" to one another, and avow that I really dare not say that my soul is my own in the presence of Mrs. Carruthers, who, they meanly insinuate, only refrains from entertaining honorable matrimonial intentions toward me, because she is trying to mature some more profitable ones in relation to another in others! They shall "see her as she is," I resolve rashly. So I call them together under the pretense of feasting them under my newly-decorated bachelor roof—in reality that they may see with what superb ease and propriety Constance Terriss fills the throne I am at this juncture always ready to erect for her at any moment, on any spot.

By some special gift of divination, some astute power of reading whatever she desires to read, she discovers that they are all opposed to and intriguing against her! Still she is very magnanimous, for though she refuses to believe me when I tell her that not one of them has hazarded a word against her, she makes a free and ample display of her great and varied talents for their amusement; while I amble about the room, and try to be meek under the exalted feeling I have, that I am the means of their benefiting by the condensed essence of the several talents of George Sand, Adelaide Kemble, Grisi, and Ristori. I try to remember that she is but human, and though of "great parts," that these "parts" may crumble away at the first contact with cold or catarrh. Alas! it never occurs to me that she may crumble away from me, leaving me to perish under the ruins of that temple of appreciation and flattery in which I have enshrined her, and into which I insist upon calling all I know to come and worship.

"All your friends detest me," she whispers to me several times during the evening; "but it's jealousy, my dear Cecil, nothing but jealousy, and I am sure I do nothing to create it. I simply am what nature made me; and I ask you, do I do anything to detract from them, or to distract attention from them? The great majority of them are fools, my dear boy; but they're not such fools as not to see that a woman to whom the powers above have vouchsafed brains, takes the pas of them, in spite of all their showy, well-git weakly inoffensiveness. I can't congratulate you on your galaxy of beauty. Our estimable Alice Acton can hold her own with the best of them. It was prudent of you to bear her charms in mind when you were issuing your invitations, and to take care that they should not be outshone. See how they hate me because you stay by me! Go and do your duty, Cecil; go and cajole those wearisome women with a few compliments, suited to their shallow understandings. Yes! they are shallow, Cecil; you know they are, only you're not frank as I am, and so you dare not say it."

"Some of them are dear, good women," I say, humbly, and I mention two or three who have been very kind to me, and for no ulterior object I can swear.

"Dear, good women," my charming friend echoes laughingly; "so was your grandmother's washerwoman a dear, good woman, I've no doubt; is that any reason why they should let their ill-nature get the better of them, to the extent of showing me, as they do, that they abhor me, because every man in the room wants to talk to me? I don't care for the attention of the million, do I, Elinor?"

"No, mamma, not at all," the obedient girl answers promptly, with an obedient but peculiar smile.

"But I am not going to be sycophant enough to evade it, for the sake of pleasing a number of spiteful old women who want to damage me, because I am not as disagreeable as they are themselves."

"I am sure they don't want to damage you, and I'm equally sure that you're the only person who thinks them disagreeable," I say; striking a feeble blow for these poor traduced friends of mine, who are really innocent of all offense against my tempestuous enslaver. But in spite of all my well-meant endeavors, I fail in organizing an harmonious meeting. For though Constance Terriss is liberal in giving herself to the good cause of amusing my guests by the display of her matchless abilities, she is not by any means satisfied with the meed of applause they give her, and so condemns them wholesale, in not too subdued tones, for being bound in the meshes of hopeless mediocrity. Half at least of my friends go away offended with her, and she in turn is offended with all my men friends for not having joined her in deriding everybody else.

The morning after this, Pendleton takes occasion to tell me that he "hopes I am not going to make a fool of myself!" I do not answer him in words. Words addressed by me to Pendleton on this subject would be weak, for the laws of civilization would restrain me from expressing even a moderate amount of the irreffable scorn and disgust I feel for any fellow calling himself a friend who can condescend to use the idle verbiage of the frivolous world about such a superb woman as Constance Terriss, and such a seriously sweet matter as her possible preference for any one. Accordingly, I do not deign to answer Charlie Pendleton, but in the afternoon I propose to Mrs. Carruthers.

It is very romantic! She does not quite accept me, nor does she by any means refuse me. She tells me that I am "a very foolish boy to want to marry a woman who cannot help being conscious of being far more highly gifted, intellectually, than myself or any other man," and she modestly adds, that my "folly has been shared by every other marriageable member of my sex, whose fate it has been to come across her path." At the same time she gives me to understand that I am richly endowed with many of the qualities she chiefly admires in a man, especially in a lover who proposes transforming himself into a husband. On inquiry I find that these qualities are: First, appreciation of Constance Terriss; second, sympathy with Constance Terriss; third, belief in the supremacy of Constance Terriss; and lastly, complete readiness to abrogate all claim to right of judgment or individuality of any kind, in the presence of Constance Terriss! My other virtues may be rare and many, but she has no care for them. So on the strength of those which she has taught me to develop in relation to herself, Mrs. Carruthers consents to let me contract a sort of engagement with her, which does not quite fetter her, and which leaves me without the ghost of a chance of freedom. "Love, as far as the woman is concerned," she tells me, "to be happy, must be free; directly he is bound, he becomes either odious or ridiculous." To my own surprise, I assent to her proposition; but I do it in a low-spirited manner. Then I go home to tell my triumph to Pendleton, who is not nearly so embittered by the tidings as I have been fearing he would be.

"Perhaps I may be your step-son-in-law, Cecil, old boy," he says with emotion. "Elinor is a jewel of a girl, and will make a jewel of a wife——"

"Have you had the presumption to aspire to Elinor!" I interrupt hotly, actuated, as I suppose by a feeling of paternal pride and jealousy. Charlie Pendleton is a very nice, amiable young fellow, but he will never set the Thames on fire. Whereas Elinor, it is revealed to me in a flash, as I think of her for the first time in connection with love, is not "one of" but "the" sweetest, cleverest, and kindest girl that ever dimmed all other stars in the firmament of a man's life. My devotion to Elinor is, of course, vicarious! Do I not fancy myself engaged to her mother? But at the same time it is such genuine devotion, that all my soul is in revolt at the idea of Charlie Pendleton speaking as if he had but to woo to win her. I interrupt him, therefore, with a degree of heat and asperity that he apparently fails to understand, for he replies:

"That's the way the cat jumps, is it? I thought the communication you made to me just how referred to the mother, not to the daughter?"

"I stand in the position of Mrs. Carruthers' affianced husband," I explain pompously; "therefore her child, to whose welfare she has ever devoted herself in a way that is unparalleled in the annals of maternal love, is as dear to me as herself."

"Really!" Pendleton says sarcastically; "on my word, Power, I don't know whether that sentiment does most honor to your head or your heart; shall we put it to Constance Terriss, and leave the decision to her?"

"Her decision will be mine," I say meekly, and Pendleton roars with laughter, and answers that he hopes Mrs. Carruthers will edit my actions for the future with her head, and not with her heart. "If she revises and improves you according to the dictates of the former, I really think you'll be all right, old man," he says earnestly, "for though she isn't all she fancies herself, and though she wouldn't tear the flesh from her own breast to feed her young, or do any business of that sort as she likes to make believe she would, still she's a clever woman, and a good mother. And if Elinor is in question she won't make a fool of herself."

"I shall stand in the place of a father to Elinor," I say solemnly, feigning to misunderstand him still, "and when Elinor's happiness is at stake my wife will come to me for advice."

"No doubt she will, and not take it when you give it," Pendleton says heartily; "dear old boy, I see it's going to be all right, and I shall not be astonished if your mother-in-law dances a breakdown at your wedding!"

His talk strikes me as being ribald in the extreme. Nevertheless, it is more in sorrow than in anger that I leave Pendleton and retire to the seclusion of my own study, where I compose and pen a letter to my people at home, announcing to them that I propose to become the husband of Constance Terriss. That they will be afraid, with a great deal of amazement, when they come up to the wedding and see the bride, I have no manner of doubt. But in the meantime, until they do see her, I draw her lines and put in her colors in a way that will astound them a little, and cause them to feel unbounded admiration (I hope) for my magnificent choice.

I grow more and more nervous as I indite the letter, for in the natural order of things the daughter has to be mentioned as well as the mother. My work is easy as far as Constance goes, for I can say of her literary and artistic reputation generally all that I can remember that the reviews have said during the last 10 years. And when I come to the description of her private worth, and her social charms—well, words fail me. That portion of my letter therefore is soon scamped in, but when it becomes necessary to say something about Elinor, difficulties arise, and I feel that I shall blunder in designating her. Common sense tells me that it is senile to speak of this graciously-grown, pretty young woman as Mrs. Carruthers' "little girl," and I shrink with an accountable shrinking from speaking of her as my "future daughter." If I carelessly record the fact of her existence and say no more about her, they will all set off speculating about her at home in the wildest manner. My mother's name is to me a synonym for all that is good and kind, generous, truthful, and tolerant. Still she will give a second thought to the fact that I am, at five-and-twenty, going to take the responsibility of a daughter only four-and-a-half years younger than myself upon me! I groan as I erase my first paragraph about Elinor, and commence a second with the words, "My Constance has a child." I break down at this point, and the words I have indited stare back upon me from the paper, and seem to reproach me for having put the fact so crudely and imperfectly. The mention is unworthy of Elinor, and of myself. It never occurs to me at the time that a slight garbling of facts is unworthy of the allegiance I owe to Constance. However, I erase my second paragraph about Elinor, and make a dash at it thus:

"There is a daughter by the first marriage. Wait till you see Elinor Carruthers before you express any disapprobation of young men burdening themselves with ready-made families." Then I go on to speak of my own happiness, and to my surprise there is very little to say about it. As I conclude my letter to my mother I trust that she will take my bliss for granted, for verily there is little of it expressed in the passages I have penned.

I am the eldest son, and my brothers and sisters have caught the old-fashioned custom in our family of looking up to the eldest son as the hope and stay, the pride and prop, of the house. As a race, we Powers are rather conservative, and have a wholesome horror of new grooves. We have always deemed the great Earl Warwick's crucial test for the fitness of women for domestic life, "that they should know how to spin and be virtuous," the right one. I tremble, therefore, for my parents' peace of mind if, on the occasion of their next visit to the market-town, they see the name of Constance Terriss advertised, in letters a foot high, as the leading attraction in the current number of *Living Notorieties*, which is just now being published with unlimited success. If a peeress has preceded her, and a prelate is advertised to follow, they may bear the blow with fortitude; but if a dashing danseuse carried off the honors last, and a distinguished divorcée will smile upon the world from next week's cartoon, then, indeed, will they bewail themselves that I have not been lured to the altar by one of the daughters of our own land, who have never done anything famous or infamous enough to win a place for themselves among "Living Notorieties." How fervently I wish, as this dread thought crosses my mind, that the editor of the above-named admirable work of art and fancy were not above suspicion. If gold could procure a place in those pages for the ugliest good woman in England with a handle to her name, she should have it—and so should the stupidest and safest of Bishops! But, alas! I know a deaf ear would be turned to my application, and therefore I make no effort to suborn any one, but just trust suninely to Fate to arrange it, so that when Elinor's mother does appear, she shall appear in good company.

The more I think of Elinor, the more I find myself sharing the sentiments of the man in Robert Brough's poem, "Neighbor Nellie:"

"Still, as jealous as a mother,
A suspicious, cankered churl,
I look vainly for the setting
To be worthy such a pearl."

I writhe as I remember Charlie Pendleton's presumptuous intentions, and feel that (if I were not engaged to her mother) I should have a better right than he has to aspire to the hand of the girl whom I am rapidly coming to love with a warmth that is not at all parental.

My father and mother are warm-hearted, impulsive people, with very little to do. It occurs to them, therefore, that it would be a good thing to come up and answer my announcement of the matrimony that is impending in person. They arrive at my chambers one afternoon, just as I am preparing to start for 5 o'clock tea with my grand proprietress, and with many misgivings I entreat them to accompany me, hoping fondly that they will refuse. They accede at once with a readiness that is revolting to me, and a hopeful expectation of finding my "future wife all and more than I have described her," that makes me tremble. That they will find her a good deal "more," I have no manner of doubt. Walking over hot plowshares would be agreeable pedestrian exercise, compared to this ordeal through which I have to pass. If I can only manage to murmur a request to Constance, unheard by the others, that she will "tone herself down," all may yet be well. Buoyed up by this hope, I adventure forth with my parents with as gay and gallant a front as I can get up for the occasion, and presently we arrive in Mrs. Carruthers' drawing-room, and my trial by fire commences.

It really is a very pretty scene, and as it is the last in which I tread the boards as Mrs. Carruthers' slave I may be forgiven for reproducing it. There are three or four of her perfidious female friends present, and Mrs. Carruthers herself, in a peacock-blue Watteau gown, is "dispensing the graceful hospitalities" of the ebonied tea-table and Oriental china. What admirable tea she makes! how strong it is, and how hot! How firm and white her hands look as they play about among the rich deep green dragons and corals of that wonderful old Japanese service!

How proud I am of her, how diffident I feel of my own merits when weighed in the balance against those of such a magnificent woman! At the same time how terrified I am as to the effect her free enunciations may have upon my mother. In all the midst of my bewilderment I have time to remark that

Another book was devoted to Venus; a third to Mars. We find that even at the remotest time to which these records relate, that is, more than 2,500 years before our era, the planet Mars presided (as a deity) over the third day of the week, the other planets ruling the days in the order indicated by the present nomenclature, the sun presiding over Sunday, the moon over Monday, (Mars over Tuesday, or Mardi,) Mercury over Wednesday (or Mercredi,) Jupiter over Thursday (or Jeudi, Jove's day,) Venus over Friday (or Vendredi,) and Saturn, the gloomiest and most malignant, but also the most powerful of the planetary deities, over Saturday, the Sabbath day, when, owing to his evil influence, no work could safely be undertaken. Doubtless, Tuesday was as rigidly set aside for the initiation of all warlike enterprises as Saturday for the avoidance of all labor whatsoever.—*The Cornhill Magazine.*

"EVER BELIEVE ME AFFECTIONATELY YOURS."

Ever believe you true? Dear friend,
Your words so precious are that I
Can but repeat them o'er and o'er.
And kiss the paper where they lie.
How shall I thank you for this pledge,
This sweet assurance, which destroys
The doubt that you my love repaid,
And changes all my fears to joys?

Ever believe you true? *I will!*
I hold you to this written gage!
This shall console me now you're gone;
Still next my heart I'll bear the page;
By day and night, where'er I go,
It shall my prized companion be;
And if a thought would 'gainst you rise,
This from all blame shall set you free.

All need I say, believe *me* true?
You know how tender, yet how strong,
This heart's emotions are, how half
Of all its throbs to you belong;
How fain 'twould burst its prison-walls
To nestling beat against your own;
How joyous 'twas when you were near,
How sadly yearning now, alone.

Ay, till the weary life is done,
Though we again may never meet,
Let's not forget the by-gone days
That like a dream passed, swift and sweet;
Still let thy knowledge of my love
Thy faith in humankind renew;
Let that great love still for me plead,
And, to the last, believe *me* true!
—*Chambers's Journal.*

THE DANGERS OF THE CAT-BOAT.—When running before the wind, the utmost care will sometimes be unavailing to prevent an open cat-boat from swamping as she wallows in a heavy sea. The chief danger, however, to which a sail-boat with a free wind is exposed is that of unexpected jibing. Either the wind suddenly veers a little, or the helmsman steers wildly, and the wind takes the sail aback. Instantly the boom flies to the other side of the boat, and is brought up by the sheet with a shock that either parts the rope, breaks the boom, or capsizes the boat. Or dinarily, jibing can be prevented by careful management, but occasionally a sudden shifting of the wind will lead to an equally sudden jibing, in spite of the most careful helmsman. There is one source of danger to which a cat-boat when running dead before a fresh breeze must necessarily be exposed. It is that of rolling the end of the boom under. A sloop, if the necessity occurs, can scud under her jib alone; but the cat-boat, having but one sail, must keep that set in all circumstances in which a sail is needed. Now, when the boom is at right angles to the line of the keel, as it is when the wind is directly astern, the rolling of the boat is very apt to dip the boom into the water. When it is dipped to a certain depth a capsize becomes inevitable. No seamanship can do away with this danger. It springs from the inherent viciousness of the cat rig, and no care or foresight can provide against it. Occasionally the boom, instead of rolling under, "kicks up," as the phrase runs, and is wrapped close to the mast by the sail. The boatman, if he is a sailor, can usually extricate himself from a difficulty of this kind by one or another expedient; but if he is merely an awkward amateur, as is usually the case, he abandons himself to despair, and gloomily wonders where his body will be found, and whether it will be swollen to an unrecognizable extent. In addition to these methods of drowning its passengers, the cat-boat, like all other vessels provided with low-swinging booms, contrives to annually knock a large quantity of people overboard. Not very long ago Rev. Mr. S——, residing near a bay on the Connecticut coast eligible for sailing purposes, rashly took his own and a few assorted children belonging to his parishioners out sailing in his newly-purchased cat-boat. A pleasant breeze, scarcely strong enough to be called "fresh," was blowing, and the good clergyman, confident that there was no possible danger, went on explaining the probable rig of the Ark, until the boat suddenly jibed. The boom and the sheet were both new, and the wind was not strong enough to carry any thing away or to capsize the boat. The children's heads happened, however, to be in the path of the swinging boom, and a remark of the astonished small boys at a breath, and the girls who sat between, like a blunt but determined sickle. Most of them were successfully picked up; but two small boys were missing when the boat reached the land, and their parents, who seemed to attach a good deal of value to them, never quite overlooked the clergyman's conduct, and at the next donation party expressed their feelings in dried beans in a painfully unmistakable way. Usually, persons who are knocked overboard by a boom, and know how to swim, are picked up again in a damp but living condition. When, however, the boom hits a skull hard enough to fracture it, the victim rarely takes sufficient interest in worldly affairs to try to keep himself afloat. The cat-boat is, then, always dangerous when in careless or incompetent hands, and sometimes unavoidably dangerous when managed by the best of sailors. It is, however, the best and safest sail-boat which civilized boat-builders have produced, and we cannot expect anything safer from them. If a boat-builder is asked to construct a boat which shall be not only fast, but absolutely safe in all contingencies, which can neither capsize, swamp, nor sink, no matter if she strikes on the sharpest rocks in Hell Gate, he will frankly confess that he cannot do it.—*Harper's Magazine.*

A PLEA FOR THE ANNEXATION OF EGYPT.—It is generally believed on the Continent that the English still dream, as in old days, of acquiring new colonies, and that they would ask nothing better than to take Sicily, for example, as the Dutch Indies. Of course nothing is more mistaken. The general feeling in England is that the country has only too many possessions already, and too many responsibilities. It is only by reason of a new and clearly demonstrated necessity that the Government could be induced to undertake new possessions and responsibilities. If, therefore, England occupies Egypt, it will be in spite of herself, and because she feels absolutely unable to do otherwise. But she will be constrained to do so, it seems to me, on several grounds. To begin with, if, when the time comes for peace, Russia shall acquire considerable territory in Asia, and England shall decide on no act of compensation, her authority in the East will find itself distinctly touched. If, at the beginning, as the Liberal Party wished, she had acted in accord with Russia, the defeat of Turkey would not have at all compromised her prestige. Now that the English Government has deliberately figured as the adversary of Russia, it is evident that the complete success of Russia is a check for English influence. The only way of parrying the blow is to restore the equilibrium by an act of wise vigor, which would echo and resound all over the Eastern world. In the second place, the control of the passage of the canal can only be thoroughly secure if it is guarded on the spot by English forces. Russia, by the annexation of Armenia, would command Syria, and so would threaten the canal with an attack by land against which the English fleet would be powerless. The purchase of the canal shares was an absurdity, unless it was the prelude to occupation. The approach of Russia plainly makes the further step now necessary. Such a step, commended as it is by English interests, would be at the same time a great blessing to the Egyptians, and a great gain to civilization in general. The Valley and the Delta are among the richest districts in the whole world; water, sun, rich soil, and all the products of Europe and the tropics; a gentle, intelligent, and prodigiously laborious population, whom even incessant and organized pillage does not disgust with toil! Formerly the system of government was detestable, being Turkish, but the fiscal processes were imperfect and the needs very limited. Now, in order to pay the interest of enormous sums, fatuously thrown away and wasted, the Egyptian Government borrows the financial expedients of Europe. Thus they come to that worst of all possible combinations, Oriental disorder served by European financiers. The lot of the slave in the Southern States of the American Union was paradise compared with that of the Egyptian fellah. As I looked at these poor creatures, working all day long, and often half the night as well, to satisfy the insensate and prodigal rapacity of Cairo, I said to myself, "Why does not Europe, that sends cruisers to suppress the slave trade, send hither a few good regiments to put an end to these barbarities?" Egypt in the hands of the English would recover the splendor of her antiquity. With public works such as those which Mr. W. T. Thornton has described in his excellent book on *The Public Works of India*, the extent of arable land, the numbers of the population, and the revenue would all augment. Thanks to the annexations conducted by Colonel Gordon, Egypt now extends to the great lakes of Central Africa, and she has thus become, in point of territorial extension, one of the largest countries in the world. Only let her pass under the protection of England, instantly the slave trade is suppressed, steam navigation connects the interior of the continent with the Mediterranean, and civilization and commerce penetrate into an immense region of admirable fertility, and, by reason of its altitude, habitable by Europeans. By the Cape, by Natal, by the Transvaal, the English are advancing toward the Zambesi. Already they have a station on Lake Nyassa; soon they will have others on Lake Tanganyika and Lake Victoria. The International Exploration Society, founded under the auspices of the King of the Belgians, will send into the country travelers, emigrants, artisans of every kind. It has been shown that a telegraphic line could easily be established from Cairo to Natal and the Cape. Lieut. Cameron thinks that railways uniting the centre of Africa to the coast would not be long in paying their expenses. If, therefore, England consented to fix her attention in this direction, an unbroken current of civilization would speedily cross Africa from Alexandria to the Cape along the line of the high table-lands. The English would thus erect for themselves an empire as extensive as that of India, with virgin lands of far greater fertility, with a more agreeable climate, and completely free from long droughts. The wealth of Cuba, of Brazil, of the Southern States of the American Union, comes of the circumstance that the white man directs the toil of the black, under a tropical sun that only the latter can support. In the centre of Africa the same advantages would exist with the free labor of the natives, and without the necessity of employing capital in the purchase of slaves. The capitalist would enjoy all the benefits of the European wages system, which does not compel the master to trouble himself about the lot of those in his employ. Even the European himself could work far better there than at the Antilles or in India. The Anglo-Saxon race—mistress of Africa, mistress of America, mistress of Australia—would thus reach the fulfillment of its high destinies. In face of so magnificent a prospect as this, how comes London to agitate itself at the idea that Russia will seize this or the other petty place in Armenia?—*The Fortnightly Review.*

ENGLISH, SOCIAL AND LITERARY QUARRELS OVER THE WAR.—People who take up this Eastern question take it up very violently indeed. Russophobia is nearly as incurable as hydrophobia. The correlated Turcophilism is one of the very strongest isms. Probably there are not very many who take up the Turkish cause, but those who do so take it up violently. It is amusing enough at times to listen to the talk of the smoking-rooms of the clubs. The Turk is a most gentlemanly fellow. There is no Bulgarian Christian who is worthy to lick his boots. Constantinople is the most delightful place in the world. Turkey, of all countries, is the very country for emigration. The country was improving, and is improving, except for the war. Why don't we send out doctors and stores and nurses to help the Turkish soldiers—do something more than the miserable bit of good we are trying to do? More extended and more emphatic still is the feeling about Russia. Men have got up the facts about Russian deeds in Poland, Turkestan, and the Caucasus. They know that Constantinople is the intended prize of the war. They know it on the best private authority. This or that fact has filtrated to them through the talk of Ambassadors or Generals. So they are ready to aid the Turk, to subscribe for him, to fight for him, to vote for him, to send out an expedition to protect Stamboul for him, to get the country to go to war for him. On the other hand, there is a parallel enthusiasm aroused against the Turks and in favor of the Russians. The active fires of the agitation of last Autumn are perhaps extinct, but the embers are still smoldering. There are still people who are excited by the last speech of Mr. Gladstone and the last letter of Mr. Freeman. They abhor the "unspeakable Turk." They recognize the Russians as chivalrous crusaders. They long for the regeneration of the Christian races of Eastern Europe. They look forward to the revival of a Greek Empire at Constantinople. The general reflections which suggest themselves are that, with distinct schools of opinion so violently contrasted, it is extremely improbable that the country will be dragged into a war. Then there is the suspicion that the main interest is chiefly confined to politicians, military men, and *littérateurs*, and that the general mass of the people, up to this point, are not vividly moved on the subject either in one way or in the other.—*London Society.*

PRISONERS GOING TO SIBERIA.—The saddest sight in Russia to a traveler is the manner in which civil prisoners are treated. It is a common spectacle to see 300 or 400 poor wretches on their way to Siberia under a military escort; for most of them are chained together in couples, while the women and children who have elected to share their bread-winners' lot have also to submit to be treated as criminals. Poorly clad, and apparently half starved, the wonder is that any of the party should ever survive the dreadful journey. A Russian criminal condemned to exile is sent away with very little ceremony; but when an officer of the Army or other person of note has been sentenced to banishment for life, he is dressed in full uniform, and led to a scaffold in some public place. In the presence of the crowd he is made to kneel, while his epaulets and decorations are torn from his coat, and his sword broken over his head. He is declared legally dead; his estates are confiscated, and his wife can consider herself a widow if she so chooses. From the scaffold he starts on his journey for Siberia. His wife and children, sisters or mother, can follow or accompany him if they choose, but only on condition that they share his exile. Mr. Arnold, in his book entitled *Through Persia by Caravan*, relates how, when passing through Russia, he saw a party of prisoners embarked on board a steamer on the River Volga. They were positively caged amidships, so that every part of the interior could be seen, just as in the lion-houses of the Zoological Gardens, with this difference—that in the case of the prisoners there was no overhanging roof to prevent rain or sunshine from pouring in upon their wretchedness. At the back of the cage there was a *lair* common to all, without distinction of sex or age. And when all were secured, including the guiltless women and children, fights occurred for the places least exposed to the east wind. This is a system which must surely fade away beneath that public opinion which is fast becoming too strong for even autocratic monarchs to despise; for we are told that the emancipation of the Russian serfs has made a vast legal, social, and material improvement in the lower orders of the people; and it is to the people that the world will look for that much-needed reform, which will enable Russia, perhaps at no distant day, to take an honorable place among civilized nations.—*Chambers's Journal.*

A PHILISTINE.—

"Er ist, er ist er,
Ein Philister,"

says the German student song. The word has become so familiar since Mr. Matthew Arnold introduced it, that it has almost become strange again, and the finer sort of people spare to use it. The original use was simple: the Philistine was the shopkeeper, the *bourgeois*, the *épicier*, whom the University man was bound to hate and despise; "Professoren, Philister, und Vieh," the categories comprehending the population of the University town. Heine applied the word to the rest of his countrymen, and meant by it the ordinary German, whether learned or unlearned, who held the ordinary creed of the Germans—solid and settled in his opinions, preferring Schiller to Goethe, and the *Allgemeine Zeitung* to either; enjoying such a humdrum, rational, patriotic life as is described by D. F. Strauss in his *Old and New Faith*, not necessarily either illiberal or stupid, but capable of accepting implicitly the most illiberal and stupid conclusions if they come recommended by the proper names. The Philistine is the opponent of the chosen seed, the representative of mediocrity, who, from the strong position of the Usual, makes war upon ideas. Translated into English we recognize him at once. He is, in short, that British Public whose organ is the *Times*. He is not to be known by any kind or degree of opinions; he may be Conservative or Liberal, Churchman or Dissenter, of town or country, of any profession or age; he looks on things in a homely English spirit, pays his debts, reads the paper, hates humbug, discharges all the duties of a man and a Christian. He lives respected and dies regretted, and has never had a thought, or done an action, that was not commonplace, or known what it is *cœli convexa tueri*. The note of these people is stupidity of different degrees: they are not malicious even when they are most brutal and noisy. They are declared enemies dwelling within their own border, unable to creep into the camp and corrupt, but serving to keep the defenders on their guard.—*The Cornhill Magazine.*

NEW-ZEALAND.—The vast Pacific Ocean covers nearly half the earth's surface, and that portion of it called Polynesia, over which the "Many Islands" are scattered, may be styled one of the four quarters of the globe, to which in area it is approximately equal. Throughout this watery waste the only considerable tract of land is the insular group of New-Zealand, exceeding somewhat in area the Island of Great Britain. The next largest group is the Hawaiian, at the opposite extremity of Polynesia, containing eight inhabited islands, whose aggregate area is not much greater than that of Yorkshire. The remaining groups of Polynesia proper consist of islets so insignificant in size that the total aggregate of land in this ocean expanse is smaller than the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland. All these fragments of a continent are inhabited by a kindred people; they are known generally as "Kanakas," (meaning simply "men,") but in New-Zealand the natives style themselves the "Maori," or pure race, in contradistinction to the "Paheka," or stranger. Apart from the general attractions of their character and history, a special and tragic interest attaches to these Polynesians in all their branches, for their annihilation, as a distinct race, appears to be inevitable within a very few years. Nowhere has the destructive effect even of a peaceable European invasion been so marked as in Polynesia; nowhere have the robust invaders so rapidly established themselves to the extinction of feebler, if not inferior, breeds. The unequal nature of the struggle between the highly organized types familiar to us here and those which have been developed under a less severe competition, is most clearly exhibited in New-Zealand, whose climate resembles that of Western Europe. The fauna and flora of a small insulated land-surface have in this case been brought into direct collision with those of the great northern province, evolved as the survivors of many competing types. The ultimate result might have been anticipated, but the rapidity with which it has been brought about is somewhat startling. In certain districts, settled a good many years ago, the native plants and animals have, with few exceptions, already disappeared, and are replaced by those of Europe. In particular, the only conspicuous flowers and birds are those which make gay our own fields and hedgerows, while indigenous specimens must be sought for carefully if they are to be found at all. Around Christchurch and Nelson the air rings with the song of skylarks and blackbirds, and is redolent with the scent of hawthorn and sweet-briar. A few years ago Dr. Haast, curator of the Canterbury Museum, visited a remote district in the Middle Island, where he found some 300 different species of indigenous plants, about one-third of them being new to science. Quite recently he paid a second visit to the same district, and could only discover about 10 per cent. of the species formerly seen; the rest had vanished before the face of the settlers. The only gallinaceous bird indigenous in New-Zealand is a species of quail, which was in many places very abundant a short time ago. It is now difficult to obtain a single living specimen, although the bird has undergone no severe persecution, and attempts have even been made to preserve it by an ex-Premier of New-Zealand. Meanwhile the Californian quail has been introduced and flourishes, and Chinese pheasants have overspread the country. The native rat, the only terrestrial mammal found in New-Zealand by European discoverers, has so completely disappeared that many naturalists are skeptical as to its having ever existed, and the little island in Lake Taupo is said to be its only remaining habitat. On the other hand, the common brown rat, the faithful companion of the white man in all his wanderings, has taken complete possession of a country where its increase is restricted by no reptiles nor quadrupeds, and few birds of prey, and is encountered far beyond any settlement of its human fellow-colonists, close to the glaciers of the New-Zealand Alps. The honey-bee of Europe has established itself as a very successful settler in the Southern Hemisphere, and has not merely suppressed the feeble insect rivals which it found there, but also in some parts appears to have caused a marked reduction in the number of honey-sucking birds. The destruction of timber is so universally the result of colonization that the denudation of New-Zealand is exceptional only inasmuch as an exotic vegetation is already replacing the primeval forest which cattle and fire rather than the axe have annihilated. Near Christchurch, in the Middle Island, where extensive plantations of English trees and shrubs give to the country an aspect like that of an English midland county, there remains one small patch only of the virgin forest a few acres in extent. With the utmost care this interesting relic has been preserved from the earliest settlers, and, thanks to him, his younger fellow-citizens can still realize what sort of vegetation covered the Canterbury plains when he first landed in New-Zealand. Indeed, it may be said that the indigenous animals and plants of New-Zealand succumb without a struggle, whether to the domesticated varieties imported by the white man for his own benefit, or to those noxious creatures and weeds of which he is the involuntary introducer. Of the human aboriginals, however, this does not hold true; in no sense are they a helpless or a feeble folk; to force they have never succumbed without a determined resistance, and they have readily adapted themselves to such peaceful changes as foreign civilization demands. Nevertheless, the Maori race, gallant, vigorous, and intelligent beyond any so-called savages with whom we have ever been brought into collision, seems doomed to the same fate which is overtaking the feeble, short-winged birds characteristic of the Polynesian fauna. Official statistics confirm the universal impression, among colonists and natives alike, that the Maoris are dying out. In 1849 Sir George Grey estimated their numbers at 120,000, and since then they have rapidly declined; in 1858 a native census resulted in a total of 56,000; and at the enumeration of 1874 there were 45,470 Maoris in the whole colony, all except a couple of thousand being inhabitants of the North Island. If this rate of reduction continues the "Maori difficulty" will soon solve itself, and there will be room in the North Island for many more cattle and sheep; but a brave, generous, intelligent race of men will disappear, and many, even of those who will inherit their territory, cannot regard this disappearance without regret.—*Sir David Wedderburn, in Fortnightly Review.*

THE JAPANESE IDEA OF A "RING."—When Japanese first came in contact with Western countries, immediately we began to have financial affairs with them. Then at once we found ourselves badly cheated. First, came currency question in Japan, when all the merchants applied under all kinds of different names, not their own, for silver, so as escape the rule of the treaty. After losing a great deal of money, we finally got that settled; then Americans sold Japanese Government bad steamers for great deal more than they were worth, and again we were cheated. Then people came from England to persuade Japanese Government to make a large loan; then we did not understand foreign principle of emitting loan, and again in London we were cheated. Finally I determined to study financial matters myself—first, in London, then, in New-York. Then I found financial men in London cheat on different system from New-York. I don't know which cheat worst. I will not now try and explain where the difference exactly is, but I will try and explain what I have discovered about New-York system. For Japanese it is very difficult to understand all about Stock Exchange, and "Bull" men and "Bear" men, and railway and steam-boat and telegraph and other companies, and so, even yet, I feel very ignorant on such questions. Nevertheless, very soon I discovered that first thing I must understand is, what is a "ring" and how "ring" can be made. For a long time no one would clearly explain this to me. At last I found true reason why even clever financial men would not explain it. Generally, they are very so-called pious kind of men, and "Ring" is a sort of secret society among quite a few most smart men to cheat other men who are not so smart, also to cheat the whole public which is generally rather foolish. Therefore, pretending pious financial men would not explain; only, finally, I found financial man not at all pious, also very smart; he explained all to me thoroughly, and I saw most plainly it was most wicked thing, exactly opposed to teaching in Bible, and also to teaching of Confucius, but I have not space here to quote his teaching on this point. Therefore, immediately I thought it must be duty of every clergyman, before he takes money from so-called pious financial man, to ask, first, this important question, "Are you in any Ring?" As I was studying moral question, immediately when I thought this, I called on a clergyman, rather celebrated man, and I asked him, "Do you always ask this question?" Then he got rather angry. He said, not possible to ask such questions, financial man would immediately answer "mind your own business!" Therefore, he could not ask. Then I replied, in the words of Confucius, what was duty of moral teacher like him; because Confucius explains very fully on this point. He says, superior man must examine very narrowly inferior man who pretends to be superior; but clergyman immediately answered, "Confucius is only heathen teacher." Since that time I have not talked with clergymen on religious subjects. Only I study Bible; then I compare with it their practice.—*The North American Review.*

ENGLISH PEDIGREES.—What are pedigrees worth? when stage after stage, not in mythical but in recorded ages, not among gods and heroes, but among men who ought to be real, is purely mythical—if indeed mythical is not too respectable a name for what must be in many cases the work of deliberate invention. I turn over a peerage or other book of genealogy, and I find that, when a pedigree professes to be traced back to the times of which I know most in detail, it is all but invariably false. As a rule, it is not only false, but impossible. There is, as a rule, no need to turn to authorities to confute the tale. In the eyes of any one who knows the times in which the tale is placed, the tale confutes itself. When a pedigree goes back as far as the eleventh century, in a vast majority of cases there is not only no authority for the alleged facts, but there could be no authority. The names, the descriptions, the titles, are for the most part such as were altogether unknown at the time when they are supposed to have been borne. The historical circumstances, when any are introduced, are for the most part not merely fictions, but exactly that kind of fiction which is, in its beginning, deliberate and interested falsehood. * * * I leave the Scots and the Britons to settle their own forefathers; nor do I stop to examine pedigrees of much later date. And I do this not only because I am most at home in a particular period, but because the period in which I am most at home happens to be the period where it is most needful unsparingly to wield the critical hatchet against the thick growth of genealogical falsehood. Several special causes of falsehood affect the genealogical history of the eleventh and twelfth centuries which do not affect either earlier or later times. It is only a very eccentric genealogist here and there who insists on carrying back his detailed pedigree into times before the eleventh century. As a rule, the inventors of pedigrees did not know enough or care enough about those ages to invent any fictions about them. There are plenty of fables in vogue about those ages; but they are seldom genealogical fables, and, when they are, they are easily exposed. With later times, the nearer we get to modern days, the means of detection become easier, and the danger of invention therefore becomes greater. If a pedigree is satisfied to start in Stewart or Tudor times, it is safe to believe it, unless there is some special reason to disbelieve it. If it goes back to the fifteenth, fourteenth, or thirteenth century, this or that stage may be doubtful, but the thing as a whole has a fair chance of being genuine. But when a pedigree goes back to the eleventh century, or to the early part of the twelfth, things are altogether changed. Some pedigrees which go back to that time are undoubtedly true. Some, whether true or false, are at least not palpably false; they could not be refuted by the general historian who does not specially give himself to genealogical or local study. But these certain and probable pedigrees are quite exceptional. The mass of pedigrees which go back to those times are, by the man who knows those times, at once cast aside as false on the face of them. They need no examination; their very statement shows that they are impossible. When a man says either that his forefathers came in with the Conqueror, or that his forefathers lived at this or that place before the coming of the Conqueror, it may so happen that the pedigree is true, but there is a strong presumption in favor of its falsehood.—*Edward A. Freeman, in the Contemporary Review.*

LOVE AND PASSION.—Miss Austen and Sir Walter Scott, Dickens and Thackeray, Hawthorne and George Eliot have all represented young people in love with each other; but no one of them has, to the best of my recollection, described anything that can be called a passion—put it into motion before us, and shown us it various paces. To say this is to say at the same time that these writers have spared us much that we consider disagreeable, and that George Sand has not spared us; but it is to say furthermore that few persons would resort to English prose fiction for any information concerning the ardent forces of the heart—for any ideas upon them. It is George Sand's merit that she has given us ideas upon them—that she has enlarged the novel-reader's conception of them, and proved herself in all that relates to them an authority. This is a great deal. From this standpoint Miss Austen, Walter Scott, and Dickens will appear to have omitted the erotic sentiment altogether, and George Eliot will seem to have treated it with singular austerity. Strangely loveless, seen in this light, are those large, comprehensive fictions, *Middlemarch* and *Daniel Deronda*. They seem to foreign readers, probably, like vast, cold, commodious, respectable rooms, through whose window-panes one sees a snow-covered landscape, and across whose acres of sober-hued carpet one looks in vain for a fireplace or a fire. The distinction between virtuous and vicious love is not particularly insisted upon by George Sand. In her view love is always love, and is always of divine essence and of ennobling effect. The largest life possible is to hold one's self open to an unlimited experience of it. This, I believe, was Mme. Sand's practice, as it was certainly her theory—a theory to the exposition of which one of her novels, at least, is expressly dedicated. *Lucrezia Floriani* is the history of a lady who, in the way of love, takes everything that comes along, and who sets forth her philosophy of the matter with infinite grace and felicity. It is probably fortunate for the world that the ladies of Lucrezia Floriani's disposition have not, as a general thing, her argumentative brilliancy. Mme. Sand's plan was to be open to *all* experience, all emotions, all convictions; only to keep the welfare of the human race, and especially of its humbler members, well in mind, and to trust that one's moral and intellectual life would take a form profitable to the same. One was therefore not only to extend a great hospitality to love, but to interest one's self in religion and politics. This Mme. Sand did with great activity during the whole of the reign of Louis Philippe. She had broken utterly with the Church, of course, but her disposition was the reverse of skeptical. Her religious feeling, like all her feelings, was powerful and voluminous, and she had an ideal of a sort of etherealized and liberated Christianity, in which unmarried but affectionate couples might find an element friendly to their "expansion." Like all her feelings, too, her religious sentiment was militant; her ideas about love were an attack upon marriage; her faith was an attack upon the Church and the clergy; her socialistic sympathies were an attack upon all present political arrangements. These things all took hold of her by turn—shook her hard, as it were, and dropped her, leaving her to be played upon by some new inspiration; then, in some cases, returned to her and took possession of her afresh, and sounded another tune.—*Henry James, Jr., in the Galaxy.*

TRUST.—Life would be impracticable unless it were the primary rule to believe what is told us. There is not a single relation in adult life in which we are not compelled to depend upon the word of another—of a husband, a wife, a friend, an agent. We believe certain things respecting them—in their honor, their chastity, their affection, their faithfulness. To what kind of condition would life be reduced if we were to apply to these matters "the universal duty of questioning all that we believe?" In some, at all events, of these relations, it may be observed, it is in the nature of the case impossible that we should have "sufficient evidence" for our belief. It is an unquestionable fact that many a man who has been trusted, and who has for years borne an unexceptionable character, has proved faithless; and it is quite impossible I can be sure upon grounds of evidence respecting any particular man that he is incapable of this baseness. But the first condition of a genuine and honorable friendship is to believe this, to refuse to entertain a doubt of it, and, if need be, to uphold a friend's honor until he is absolutely proved dishonorable. With respect to trust exercised in commercial relations, it might perhaps be said that it is a mere application of the principle of probabilities. As a matter of experience, if customers are trusted, the majority of them will fulfil their engagements. It may be doubted whether tradesmen really do act in practice on this mere calculation of probabilities; but all events the principle does not apply to the other relations of life just referred to. It would be an insult to a friend to say that you trusted and loved him because you thought it more probable he was true than that he was false. He expects from you, as the primary condition of true friendship, that you believe firmly concerning him that of which you cannot possibly have certain evidence.—*Contemporary Review.*

ELECTRICAL INDUCTION—THE GALVANOMETER.—In overland lines the current traverses the wire suddenly, like a bullet, and at its full strength, so that if the current be sufficiently strong the instruments will be worked at once and no time will be lost. But it is quite different in submarine cables. There the current is slow and varying. It travels along the copper wire in the form of a wave or undulation, and is received feebly at first, then gradually rising to its maximum of strength, and finally dying away again as slowly as it rose. In the French Atlantic cable no current can be detected by the most delicate galvanoscopé at America for the first tenth of a second after it has been put on at Brest; and it takes about half a second for the received current to reach its maximum value. This is owing to the phenomenon of induction, very important in submarine cables, but almost entirely absent in land lines. In submarine cables, as is well known, the copper wire which conveys the current is insulated from the seawater by an envelope, usually of gutta percha. Now, the electricity sent into this wire induces electricity of an opposite kind to itself in the sea-water outside, and the attraction set up between these two "holds back" the current in the wire and retards its passage to the receiving station. It follows, that with a receiving instrument set to indicate a particular strength of current, the rate of signaling would be very slow on long cables compared to land lines; and that a different form of instrument is required for cable work. This fact stood greatly in the way of early cable enterprise. Sir William (then Professor) Thomson first solved the difficulty by his invention of the "mirror galvanometer," and rendered at the same time the first Atlantic Cable Company a commercial success. The merit of this receiving instrument is, that it indicates with extreme sensibility all the variations of the current in the cable, so that, instead of having to wait until each signal wave sent into the cable has traveled to the receiving end before sending another, a series of waves may be sent after each other in rapid succession. These waves, encroaching upon each other, will coalesce at their bases; but if the crests remain separate the delicate decipherer at the other end will take cognizance of them and make them known to the eye as the distinct signals of the message. The mirror galvanometer is at once beautifully simple and exquisitely scientific. It consists of a very long fine coil of silk-covered copper wire, and in the heart of the coil, within a little air-chamber, a small round mirror, having four tiny magnets cemented to its back, is hung, by a single fibre of floss-silk no thicker than a spider's line. The mirror is of film glass silvered, the magnets of hair-spring, and both together sometimes weigh only one-tenth of a grain. A beam of light is thrown from a lamp upon the mirror and reflected by it upon a white screen or scale a few feet distant, where it forms a bright spot of light. When there is no current on the instrument, the spot of light remains stationary at the zero position on the screen; but the instant a current traverses the long wire of the coil, the suspended magnets twist themselves horizontally out of their former position, the mirror is of course inclined with them, and the beam of light is deflected along the screen to one side or the other, according to the nature of the current. If a positive current, that is to say a current from the copper pole of the battery, gives a deflection to the right of zero, a negative current, or a current from the zinc pole of the battery, will give a deflection to the left of zero, and *vice versa*. The air in the little chamber surrounding the mirror is compressed at will, so as to act like a cushion and steady the movements of the mirror. The needle is thus prevented from idly swinging about at each deflection, and the separate signals are rendered abrupt and "dead beat," as it is called. At a receiving station the current coming in from the cable has simply to be passed through the coil of the "speaker" before it is sent into the ground, and the wandering light spot on the screen faithfully represents all its variations to the clerk, who, looking on, interprets these and cries out the message word by word. The small weight of the mirror and magnets which form the moving part of this instrument and the range to which the minute motions of the mirror can be magnified on the screen by the reflected beam of light, which acts as a long impalpable hand or pointer, render the mirror galvanometer marvelously sensitive to the current, especially when compared with other forms of receiving instruments. Messages have been sent from England to America through one Atlantic cable and back again to England through another, and there received on the mirror galvanometer, the electric current used being that from a toy battery made out of a lady's silver thimble, a grain of zinc, and a drop of acidulated water.—*Good Words.*

WAGNER'S MUSIC WITH THE PHILISTINES.—A great deal has been heard of Herr Wagner during the last year, and ship-loads of epithets have been imported from Germany for those who do not bow down and worship him. The Philistine has had his say about Wagner in the *Times* and elsewhere for 30 years past; but when the Bayreuth festival was set going he revived his right to question and laugh. In the Nibelung operas all traditions have been upset. The orchestra is invisible; the actors sing no airs; the audience sit in darkness: the stage is at one moment wrapped in flame, at another choked with steam from real steam-engines, at another flooded in water, in which it was reported that the chorus were to sing floating, supported by corks. One gentleman sang his part in a bonfire; another in a whale's belly, through a speaking-trumpet. The enterprise was and deserved to be a triumphant success, and Philistia is silenced. Since then Herr Wagner has been over here and secured his triumph. He has conquered Germany and annexed England; and none can grudge him the fruits of 30 years' hard fighting for his ideal. Yet there are elements in Wagnerism which can hardly be permanent, however great may be that which is to survive contemporary ridicule. We all know the programme, (says the Philistine,) the three T's—Tonkunst, Tanzkunst, Tichtkunst—what a confession of provincialism! a nation that cannot distinguish between surds and sonants—the Poet-musician-coryphæus Chimæra: moderate poetry, for there at least the amateur critic may speak with less diffidence; exciting but disturbing music, and German dancing, to galvanize and glorify the forgotten, perhaps well forgotten, heroes of the Nibelungen Lied. A national epic out of the dark age is a very fine thing in its way: but it does not go very far in the nineteenth century, and why should it? It is natural enough that this should come in, in Germany, with other forms of Germanism. The Germans are a learned as well as a patriotic nation, and they know all about Varus and the Cherusci, and that Hermann was a German, and that Charles the Great was not a Frenchman; and, with archeology a little at fault they have "restored" the German Empire, and got their German Rhine, and their "*petit vin blanc*" all to themselves. Half the Army have won the Iron Cross. Moltke is a Count and Bismarck a Prince, and '48 is forgotten. The German nation, full of glory and gold, looks back on its origins, and conceives Siegfried and the Walhalla to be as worthy of song as Achilles and Olympus; and so, in its worthy middle-class fashion, it will be classical, and makes a tetralogy, and declares it is the greatest dramatic and German work the world has known. The weak point of Wagnerism—if it has one—is probably this, that it is too aggressively and tyrannically German. It is as insolent as French glory or British constitutionalism. No one quarrels with Greek sculpture and Italian painting for being too Greek and Italian; nor with the German color of the greatest music. But the greatest works are because they are, not because they would be. They are great because they are universal, and tell us truth without preaching a theory. Germany is rich enough in music to abstain from taunting other nations with their poverty; and music is the most bountiful and least local of arts, and needs not to shut up its treasures in galleries. It spreads like flame where it kindles, without diminution of the original spark. And again, Wagnerism sins from arrogance, in claiming all the future and neglecting the past. Before it can claim to be universal, it must shake off or burn out these two provincialisms of place and time, or the Philistines will be upon it, and with reason. We may put aside the fact that some of the first musicians of Germany believe Wagnerism to be a passing mania—for this is more or less the case with every new movement, and Handel's judgment of Gluck has not been confirmed by posterity—and confess Wagner's music to be what is called a great fact in the history of music. His supporters claim for him not only to have the profoundest knowledge of harmony and instrumentation, and to possess a native vein of melody of a very high order, and a great dramatic power, but they also assert that his dramas differ in kind from all that have gone before. They announce that melody, as it was understood by Mozart and Beethoven, has had its day; that music is valuable as an exponent of passion, and must carry the mind and heart with it, no longer content the ears and that ganglionic function which we term the soul. They speak of opera and symphony as having led the way to this new revelation of drama, and say that music has only now found its true province, and that consequently all lovers of the art must look to the future, not to the past, for contentment. There is something of the fervor and intolerance of religion in this. We admire the band of Puritans grasping the sword and the Bible of the Zukunftsmusik, resting on new authority and rebelling against old, as Puritans have always done, and we feel that Puritans generally have the future with them, and are on the side of hope, as opposed to that very moderate result which calls itself attainment, and is represented by the orthodox and their professors. Wagnerism is on its trial, but it has gone through the stage of self-assertion; and need not now insist that every detail is inspired. Like the Puritanism of the seventeenth century, it has its weaknesses; and it will have a fall, perhaps even a restoration, if it presses its victories too hard, tries to stamp out what is classical, and prefers every professor of noise to the peaceful and humble lovers of cantabile and sonata form. All honor to Puritans; but honor also to Philistines, who bring them into contact with possibilities, and teach them to be in harmony with their age.—*The Cornhill Magazine.*

ENGLISH JAIL-BIRDS.—Except in romance, it has never yet been satisfactorily demonstrated that there is honor among thieves; but unquestionably there is a great amount of kindly feeling and good-fellowship, especially among the younger sort—boys and youths of from 12 to 18. So far as may be judged, the captive himself does not more anxiously count the few remaining days and hours that as yet stand between himself and emancipation than do his stanch "pals" of the outer world. So sure as the heavy door turns on its hinges to deliver him to the tender mercies of the world, does he see advancing toward him, with hands extended and glad countenances, his boon companions, who are generally glad to have him among them again, and are anxious to spend their present stock of ready money—realized possibly from the sale of stolen goods an hour or two before—in standing beer and something handsome for dinner in celebration of the joyous event. But the difference between the newly-released young jail-bird and his friends who have enjoyed the doubtful advantage of an unusually long spell of freedom! The former, whose term of incarceration has been perhaps six months, though unmistakably of the same

ROUMANIA AND ITS HISTORY

STORIES OF AN ANCIENT LAND.

THE TREASURE OF PETROSSA—A RECORD OF GOTHIC ART—ROBBING A MUSEUM—CONVENTS AND MONASTERIES—POOR "FLORA OF THE FIELDS"—THE TOMB OF MAZEPPA, AND THE TRUE STORY OF THAT FAMOUS COSSACK.

From Our Special Correspondent.

JASSY, Sunday, June 24, 1877.

In the absence of everything strictly in the "war news" line, and with the hope of entertaining my readers, I have bethought me of doing a little tourist business in the interior, so as to give some idea of this country, at once so interesting and so little known. There are, however, great difficulties attendant even upon this. There are no books to consult, and everything which a correspondent writes he must take from his own personal observation. There is no chance of pilfering from his predecessors, for the most complete book of travel which has ever appeared about Roumania was written by one Macarius, Patriarch of Antioch, in the year of our Lord 1648, and this is rather antiquated. The inhabitants are very willing to give you every information, provided that you specify the particular subject; but therein lies the difficulty, for one never knows where to commence his questions; besides, there is a certain amount of vagueness in their answers even when you do specify. For example, nobody can tell you the precise origin of the capital; according to some, it was the place of domicile of a shepherd named Bucur, whose children—Bucuresci—increased the number of huts, and finally gave the name of their father to the little village. There is another tradition which pretends that at a certain epoch the Wallachians were forced to pay an annual tribute to the Turks of 10,000 ducats and 500 children, but that one of their chiefs, outraged by this indignity, revolted, and, having beaten the tyrants and abolished the vassalage, founded a monastery and a church at some already existing hamlet, which, in exultation over his victory, he named Bucaresci, the "cities of joy"—for this Bucaresci, improperly called by Occidentals Bucharest, is a plural, and in reality comprises five or six towns, all of which, although now united under one common designation, preserve certain distinctive marks of autonomy. The centre, in the neighborhood of the theatre, is essentially European, except in the irregularity of its streets, with fine shops, large and well-kept hotels, and sumptuous dwellings. A little further on is a street called the *Leipsicanie*, where, as if in memory of the time when everything foreign was brought from Leipsic and other fairs of Germany, there is a vast semi-Oriental bazaar for merchandise of all sorts. In the suburbs, called *Mahullas*, from the Turkish, one would think himself transplanted to the shores of the Bosphorus; every house is surrounded with its garden, and the inhabitants appear to have inherited from their ancient masters that love of the peaceful but monotonous *Kief* which is the peculiar characteristic of all peoples who have, for any long period, been in contact with the once energetic, but now apathetic race of the Osmanli.

Of the many churches included within the city limits none have any claims to architectural merit. The little shrine of Sarinda, so called because it was the fortieth religious edifice constructed during the reign of a Hospodar named Bessaraba, is in particular consideration, because it contains a much venerated picture of the Virgin, which is supposed to possess a miraculous power of curing all sorts of disease. Whenever the Prince—Prince Carol I., being a Catholic, will probably decline the intervention—or some great Boyard is ill, the *hegoumenos*, or prior, carries it in person, in the largest carriage to be found, surrounded by torch-bearers, to the sick man. If the invalid be of inferior rank, the sub-prior goes in a smaller carriage, with a smaller-sized picture; but if he be in indigent circumstances, then he is only considered to be worthy of an engraved copy of the miraculous portrait which is taken to him by an ordinary monk on foot. On the passage of this revered relic everybody falls on his knees, but, naturally, the veneration shown is in direct proportion to its size. The Prince's palace is a plain, inelegant edifice, built in the early part of the present century by the Boyard Constantine Golisco, whose father, on his first visit, was so astonished by the size that he exclaimed: "But, my child, how ever will you be able to light up such large rooms!" At that date nothing more advanced than tallow candles was known in Bucharest. The son's reply, "Father, I have built for posterity," has been fully justified since then.

The museum is chiefly interesting for its rather small collection of antiquities. In reality, the Principality is rich in vestiges of Roman occupation, and of the days of the Middle Ages, and there are even traces of the prehistoric times of stone and bronze anterior to the annals of Herodotus. But, although the peasants during their labors in the fields continually bring to light relics of great interest, few ever get into the hands of those who would appreciate their value. The history of what is known as the "Treasure of Petrossa," will well exemplify the state of antiquarian research in Roumania previous to 1840. About the end of 1837, some workmen who were quarrying near Buzeo, came across a number of articles of yellow metal, the largest of which, of the form of a ewer, they sold for a mere song to a troop of wandering gypsies, by whom it was chopped up to see what it was made of, buyers as well as sellers being convinced that it was base metal, and that the stones with which it was studded were valueless; these last, by the way, were given to some village children to play with. A passing traveler was informed of the affair, and notified the authorities; but, although all the articles were purchased and restored as nearly as possible to their original shape, careful researches in the same locality have failed to discover any other relics. The treasure itself originally consisted of 24 pieces of massive gold, ornamented with precious gems and colored crystals, was reduced to 10 only when reclaimed by the Government, and has been a fruitful subject of discussion among German antiquarians since its exhibition at Vienna in 1873. I believe that, from an inscription on one of the rings, these savans have finally come to the conclusion that the treasure is of Gothic origin, and the only record of Gothic art which still exists in its primitive form. But the adventures of the collection were not destined to terminate with its rescue from the hands of the vandalic Gypsies. The son of a Pope, an employe of the Bureau of Fine Arts, cast upon it eyes of covetousness, and determined to appropriate it to himself. His performance to this end would have done credit to Jack Sheppard. Having access to the different rooms of the Museum, he accurately calculated the distance, and then, by the aid of false keys, obtained admission to the chamber above; here he first bored a hole through the floor and through the ceiling underneath large enough to admit of the passage of an umbrella, which he then opened in order to receive the fragments of plaster, not to attract the attention of the sentinels outside; gradually the orifice was widened until it admitted of the passage of his body, when he let himself down by a rope, filled his bag with the articles, clambered up again, walked deliberately out of the front door, went home and went to bed. This was weak on his part, for the guardians next morning discovered the burglary, suspected the perpetrator, and had him arrested as he was about to start on a foreign journey. An iron grating at present guarantees against the renewal of like attempts, and the amateur is lodged at his country's expense in one of the Government establishments, and these relics of the Ostrogoth Athalaric are safe.

Previous to the secularization of the Church property, in 1862, Moldo-Wallachia contained a vast number of convents and monasteries, differing very materially from all edifices of a similar character found elsewhere in Europe. Built at strategic points, in the midst of ravines and precipices which defended their approach, surrounded by massive walls pierced with loopholes and flanked by lofty turrets at the angles, they seemed more like feudal castles destined to resound with the clash of arms and the clang of trumpets, than peaceful asylums consecrated to meditation and prayer. Effectively they were fortresses, and often played an important part in the vicissitudes of their province, and many of them have sustained sieges against Turks and Hungarians which are memorable in the annals of Roumanian history. But now-a-days peace and silence reign in their deserted cloisters; many have been turned into penitentiary establishments, others still continue to give shelter to communities of lazy monks, proprietors of the neighboring domain, and are rarely visited except by some inquisitive tourist who penetrates into these grand sylvan solitudes of the Carpathians in search of those chronicles of the past which lie hidden away among their moldy archives. Formerly these establishments were the only resource of the traveler, who else would have been forced to sleep out under the stars or to have partaken of the meagre hospitality of the peasant. Not more than 30 years ago there were no inns in the interior, and monks and nuns were obliged by law to offer food and lodging gratuitously for four-and-twenty hours to all strangers. But a good many abuses crept into this patriarchal institution, and scenes not strictly in accordance with the rules of cenobitical piety occasionally gave birth to grave scandals; so that finally the Minister of Public Worship was forced to publish an interdict closing the cloisters to all laymen not provided with special authority or recommendation. The monks complain bitterly that they are thus shorn of a fruitful source of revenue, and if morality has gained, the traveler who knew Roumania 30 years ago must regret the change from the clean cells and generous wine of the jolly friars to the stuffy, expensive abominations which, under the name of hotels, now fleece the unwary stranger in every town and village of the principality. Naturally all of these old buildings have their legends—tales of wonder and horror, in which scraps of tradition and history and relics of ancient pagan superstitions are mixed up in a way to delight the most enthusiastic student of Folklore.

On the road from Pitesci to Hermanstadt, at the foot of the Carpathians, is the little town Curtea d'Argesu—the "Court of Argis"—once the capital of Rodolphe the Black, who in the latter half of the twelfth century came down from the mountains, where the Daco-Roumains had sought a refuge since the invasion of Attila, at the head of his clan, and uniting the remnants of that same race which were scattered along the frontier, established the commencements of the Moldo-Wallachian principality as it now exists. Just without the town, in the "Valley of the Hill," stands the celebrated monastery built by that Prince in honor of his triumphs. It took nine years to finish, and Rudolphe spent all his treasures, and the Princess sold her last pair of earrings, to pay the workmen; but they were a pious couple and did not begrudge the sacrifice. Nothing but a portion of the monastery and the church now remain, but the latter is very grand, with its four towers, whose burnished copper roofs are chiseled like a piece of goldsmith's work, and no Indian pagoda is more delicately ornamented and exquisitely arabesqued than this splendid Byzantine shrine. But I do not propose to give a description of its architecture, only to tell the story of its foundation, which forms the subject of one of the most pathetic ballads ever existing in any language. For five long years did Manol, the architect, and his nine companions toil on; the foundations were laid, but every night some invisible agency would overthrow the labors of the day. At last Manol has a dream, and learns that to break the spell he and his nine comrades must swear to build into the walls alive the first woman, be she wife or sister, who approaches the enchanted spot. The oath is taken, and Manol mounts a tree to watch for the victim. A female form is seen; it is Manol's bride, the beautiful "Flora of the Fields." Struck with horror, the architect raises his eyes to Heaven and prays that a mighty rain should so swell the river that it should become impassable. His prayer is heard, but true love knows no barriers, and though it stops all others, Flora braves the torrent. Then he prays for a tempest, and the tempest comes and tears away the trees of the forest and drives all before it in its fury; but still the eager girl presses forward. Then seeing that all their hopes are vain, he goes to meet her, and bearing her "tenderly in his arms" places her upon the parapet. "We will pretend to wall thee in, darling," he says; and she smiles and jests with her executioners. Gradually the wall rises, and the smile dies out on her lips. "Manol, my Manol, spare me; these stones crush out my soul!" but still he builds on, and then comes the last despairing cry, "Manol, my Manol, if not for me, at least for thy unborn babe." But Manol is inflexible, and poor "Flora of the Fields" dies a sacrifice to professional *amour propre* and to drive away the demon.

This legend appears to be founded upon a popular belief that every stone building is haunted by a frightful spectre, a *statué*, which is the angry ghost of the victim who was originally built into the walls to give them solidity. Even at the present day the masons, after digging the foundations, are careful to bury in them a hazel-rod with which they have tried to measure the shadow of some passer by. This unlucky wight, according to their belief, is doomed to die within the next 40 days, and to be metamorphosed into a *statué*. The singularly unsympathetic personage of Manol is preserved in the memory of the people as the personification of architectural art, and to him is ascribed the authorship of all the ancient monuments throughout the country.

I was unsuccessful in my attempt to visit Barbocke, or rather to look at the bridge of Barbocke, for, so long as I limited myself to the town, I could go where I pleased, so was I told by the Russian officer in charge. There was nothing worth recording here; it is a dirty little place now, but was once a Roman cantonment, under the name of Diniguttia, and is supposed to be the scene of the last stand made by the Ostragoth Athalaric against the Hems. Twelve miles further on is Galatz, and here I could go where I pleased. The city, whose commercial importance is so well known, is divided into two parts, the old and new town. The first, built along the Danube's bank is a filthy hole, with irregular tortuous streets, paved with wood and knee-deep in mud or dust, according to the weather. The new town is much more habitable, the main avenues are in a respectable condition, the hotels are tolerably fair, and some of the shops really elegant. Still I would scarcely choose it as a residence, although its position on the hill-side above the river is commanding. Here, too, are the principal public buildings, none of them, however, possessing any interest except the Church of St. Mary, where is to be seen the tomb of Mazeppa, the famous hetman of the Cossacks immortalized by Byron. His adventures, sung by the bard, were, in reality, much more commonplace than as we have learned to know them. Mazeppa was a young Cossack of the Ukraine who, having been ennobled by the Russians, declined to pay his taxes. For this the local Governor, Count Taliboski, ordered him to be stripped naked by his servants, and to be tied to the back of his own horse, with his head to the animal's tail. The horse was then flogged, pistols were discharged close to his ears, and, after being thus excited, he was turned loose. The road leading to Mazeppa's house was a bridle-path through the woods, which was particularly fertile in thorn bushes and wild pear-trees, and the infuriated beast, accustomed to follow this line before, dashed off as soon as he was at liberty, home ward, where his master arrived very much the worse for his journey. He had, however, strength enough left to call for the gate-keeper, who recognized his voice and opened the door, to close it again immediately, with many signs of the cross in order to keep out what he supposed to be Mazeppa's ghost. At last, the other servants, recovering from their fear, came to his assistance and put him to bed, where he remained for some months, between life and death from the injuries received. When he recovered he exiled himself voluntarily to Poland, and, joining himself to the fortunes of Charles XII., was mortally wounded at Pultawa, and dying at Barnitza, his body was brought to and buried at Galatz.

I had intended to write something about this old Moldavian capital of Jassy, but my letter has already, I fear, exceeded its proper limits, and the physiognomy of the town and its associations warrant more than a mere passing notice. If, then, before my next the fighting does not begin in earnest, and there seems no indication of it here at the Russian depots, where the only things lively are the long-coated, dirty Jew traders, I will venture upon a description of the place which, under the dominion of the Roman Emperors, gave its name to the legion whose duty it was to defend the frontiers of Transalpine Dacia.

GEORGIA CHIVALRY.

The Atlanta (Ga.) *Constitution* of the 10th inst. thus describes a recent occurrence near that city: "A few days since three young men entered a field a few miles from Atlanta where James Cheshire, a young farmer, was cutting oats, and asked him to go to Ponce de Leon with them. Young Cheshire consented on condition that they should help him fix the oats he had out. This they did, and then all started for the spring. After they had gone some distance from the farm, all three of the boys, either of whom was older and larger than young Cheshire, assaulted him and beat him unmercifully with their fists and attire, inflicting several ugly bruises. They fled, leaving him prostrate. He is the only help of his widowed mother, and is considered a peaceable, clever boy. No cause for the assault is known except that young Cheshire had been paying attentions to a young lady friend of one of the boys by whom he was attacked. The names of all the boys who treated him so outrageously are known, and Mr. E. D. Cheshire, of this city, his half brother, will see that the matter is thoroughly sifted."

A CHINESE JOSS HOUSE.

WHAT A CHINESE HEATHEN SAID.

ELI PERKINS TALKS WITH CHANG WAU HO—THE CHINESE NOT IDOL WORSHIPERS—THE SIGNIFICANCE OF CELESTIAL IDOLS—A DISTINCTION BETWEEN PROPHETS AND IMPOSTERS—THE CHINESE OPINION OF CHRIST—ALL THE PROPHETS FRAUDS AND IMPOSTERS—THE CHINESE PRIEST WANTS A COSMOPOLITE RELIGION.

While in California I visited a joss-house, or rather a heathen church. In it were several ugly idols. These idols were all gaudily painted. They were made of paper puffed out with wire. Some of them had many eyes, several hands, and now and then one had a double head. They had eyes in their knees, eyes in their stomachs, and eyes in the tops of their heads. Some had hands all around them, and all had long fierce-looking beards. A little child in our party was too frightened to look at these idols. She kept saying—

"O, mamma, it is so ugly! Take me away!"

The heathen priest was a very clever man. I found afterward that he had been a great reader. In this joss-house he stood in front of the gods with his people, and they all worshiped and prayed together. They were thoroughly in earnest, and I believe every Chinaman believed his eternal salvation depended on his worship.

I found the priest, Chang Wau Ho, I say, to be a man of great learning. After the service I went in behind the gods with a young interpreter—a young Chinese graduate from Yale, and had a long talk with him.

"I see you have many gods!" I commenced.

"No," he replied through the interpreter, "we only worship one God."

"Then these are idols," I remarked.

"No, the Chinese do not worship idols. These are images to represent God—one God. We have many images, so that all the people can see at once, but each image represents the same God."

"Then you do not worship the images!"

"Oh, no. They are only to remind us of God. You Christians pray before the crucifix, and the Catholics even have an image of Christ and the Virgin Mary, just as we have these images. We do not worship the images."

"Why do you have such ugly, deformed images!" I asked. "Why do they have double heads, many ears and many eyes!"

"Well, God, you know, is omniscient, potential and omnipresent. We represent these attributes by the images. The many hands denote that God is omnipresent. The many eyes denote that he is omniscient—that he sees everything."

"But why do you make such ugly-looking images!" I asked.

"Oh! that is the Chinese antique. They are not ugly to us. They made them so in the time of Confucius, and our people don't like to change. It is our religious form. I see you Christians preserve religious forms, too. You have religious architecture—the Gothic. You have stiff angels after Fra Angelico, and angels quite deformed, after Sassafarato and the old religious artists. Why can't we Chinamen preserve our antique religious art, even if it is ugly, as well as you?"

I found Chang Wau Ho, the Chinese priest, very radical. He defended himself and his faith splendidly. Sometimes he was dreadfully irreligious, and often, to me, sacrilegious. Once he replied:

"Heathen! who do you call heathen? To me," he said, "every one is a heathen who does not believe in our religion."

When I told him that I thought Mohammed and Confucius and Buddha were impostors, his eyes snapped, the crimson came to his cheeks, and he exclaimed:

"So was your Christ an impostor!"

"Do you call all the prophets impostors—every one since Moses?" I asked.

"Yes, all who claim to be prophets—all who claim a spiritual connection with God. Zoroaster, the Persian Prophet, was an impostor, and so was Buddha, who lived in Benares, and Mohammed, who lived in Mecca. Confucius and Moses and Socrates were not prophets; they were simply wise men. They were great writers—great leaders. The prophets have all been ignorant men—adventurers."

"What do you say of Brigham Young—they have just declared him to be the only living prophet, seer, and interpreter in the world?" I remarked.

"Let 2,000 years go by, and Brigham Young will be just as much respected as a prophet as is Zoroaster, Buddha, or Mohammed. He is just as much a prophet as they. But they are all impostors. God is too great to need a prophet. He is too great to need a religious broker on earth, and every man who sets himself up as a partner of God is a fraud."

Chang Wau Ho's language made me shudder. Still I determined to draw him out. I wanted to hear just what this heathen had to say.

"Do you not believe in religion, Wau Ho?" I commenced.

"Yes," he said; "we are all alike. We all believe in religion—every nation, Mr. Perkins. We all have the same God. We all pray to Him the same—the Chinaman, Turk, Englishman, and South American. He is the same God all over the world, only each nation spells His name differently. We call Him Joss, the Hindoos call Him Bramola, the Greeks call Him Theos; the Italian, Deus; the American Indian, Great Spirit; the Frenchman, Dieu; the German, Gott; the American, God; and so on. Every nation has the same God, only they spell it differently. This same God in 26 different nations has the same attributes—omniscience, omnipresence, potentiality. Every nation prays to Him the same. You and I, though you call me a heathen, worship the same God. We believe precisely alike, except when we come to the prophets, and then all the nations disagree."

"What do you argue from that?" I asked.

"I argue this—the prophets are all impostors. They cause all the trouble."

"All impostors—every one of them!" I exclaimed.

"Yes, all human impostors. They make all the trouble. The world is cosmopolite as to God—we only differ when we come to the prophets. The prophets make all the wars—cause all the bloodshed. The Turk and Russian would not be fighting now were it not for Christ and Mohammed. Who ever heard of two nations fighting about God? It is these human impostors which they hitch on to God that cause all the wrangling and bloodshed."

"But how about Confucius?" I asked.

"Confucius," said Chang Wau Ho, "was not a prophet. He did not claim to be a prophet. He was a teacher, like Moses. They both expounded the laws. They both claimed to be human. Moses was a thief, a murderer, and a liar once—he stole the Egyptian jewels, murdered an Egyptian, and hid him in the sand. When Pharaoh found it out, Moses lied and fled the country. Such a man a prophet of God! Moses and Confucius did not have miraculous births. They were born regularly like Brigham Young, and were teachers and philosophers like Socrates. The fraudulent prophets Zoroaster, Buddha, Mohammed, and Christ all pretended to have miraculous births."

"Who was the first prophet?" I asked.

"The first great prophet was Zoroaster, the founder of the Persian religion. He was born supernaturally, 600 years before your Christ. Then followed our Confucius, 43 years afterward, and 14 years later came Buddha; 543 years after Buddha came your Christ, in Syria. So you see Zoroaster, Confucius, and Buddha came almost together—within 57 years, and then, 577 years after Christ, came Mohammed."

"How were each of the prophets born?"

"They were all born miraculously except Moses and Confucius. Zoroaster brought fire from heaven, and had a personal interview with God himself, who gave him his religion. There are now 250,000 of his followers in Bombay and Yezd—a few more than the Mormons."

"How about Buddha?"

"Buddha was born in the seventh heaven. His mother was Maya, a virgin. After his birth he descended to the earth as a white elephant. Seven days after his birth his virgin mother died, and Buddha declared his mission. He won his wife, Gopa, by showing pluck in a public game, had five pupils, and performed miracles and withstood temptation. When he died they couldn't light a fire to burn him; then a miraculous flame burst out of his bosom and consumed him. Buddha has 350,000,000 followers in Asia to-day."

"What do you think of Christ?"

"We Chinese think the same of him as we do of Zoroaster, Buddha, and Mohammed. He had the same miraculous birth 1,500 years after Moses. He was born of a virgin like Buddha, and this woman is the mother of her own creator—her own God! He taught indolence and shiftlessness. He never worked a day in his life. He was a law-breaker and rebelled against the Government of Pontius Pilate. He made Judas believe he was a God. Judas said to the policemen who came to arrest Jesus for blasphemy, 'There he is—arrest God if you can!' When he saw that he too was deceived and that the impostor was only a man, subject to arrest and trial like other law-breakers, Judas, broken-hearted, went out and hanged himself. Christ claimed to be the Son of God as did Buddha, Zoroaster and Mohammed. He claimed to do miracles but there is no evidence outside of the Bible that he did them. In the same way Mohammed did miracles and proves it by the Koran. There are now about 300,000,000 believers in Christ, as follows: 180,000,000 Catholics, 75,000,000 Protestants, and 50,000,000 Russian or Greek Catholics."

"Was Mohammed's birth peculiar too?"

"Yes, Mohammed also had a miraculous birth. He was born at Mecca 570 years after Christ. When he was born the sacred fires of the Parsees were extinguished and the great palace was shaken. He retired to a cave, saw miraculous visions, and had convulsions. He married nine wives, was expelled from Mecca, and went to heaven, where God made him his most beloved messenger. He called the followers of Zoroaster heathen infidels, and the Christians in turn called him an impostor. Mohammed stole much of his religion from Christ. He stole polygamy from Moses and Solomon, that is, he indorsed the religion of Noah, Abraham, Moses, and the prophets, but he fought the *Father-Son-and-Holy-Ghost* trinity of Christ. He pronounced Christ an impostor. He said God was a unit, that he could not have a son but that he could have a prophet, and that he, Mohammed, was appointed that prophet by the Angel Gabriel, the same angel that appeared to Moses 2,000 years before. There are now in the world 200,000,000 followers of Mohammed."

"Have the teachings of the prophets Moses, Buddha, and Mohammed been similar?"

"They have all taught about the same code of morals. For instance, Confucius, who came 557 years before Christ, gives this rule for all men:

"'Do not unto others what you would not have others do unto you.'

"Christ plagiarized this into the Golden Rule:

"'Do unto others as ye would that they should do unto you.'

"Buddha stole it again and ground it through into this form:

"'The hat that hurts thine own head, force it not upon the head of thy neighbor.'

"All the prophets forbid murder, theft, lying, stealing, swearing, adultery, covetousness, parental disobedience, and command everybody to love the Lord. Christ said, 'Love thy neighbor as thyself,' while Buddha said, 'Love all men.' Again Buddha stole from Moses. Moses said, 'Thou shalt not bear false witness against thy neighbor;' Buddha said, a thousand years afterward, 'Thou shalt lie to no man.'"

"Well, what do you argue from all this?" I asked.

"I argue this, that God is great, but that all the prophets, from Moses down, through Buddha, Mohammed, and Christ to Joseph Smith, who have pretended to inspiration, who have pretended to work miracles, or who have pretended to have any communication with God were frauds and impostors. They were human, like you and me, and only pretended inspiration to dupe their followers. Confucius, Socrates, Humboldt, Huxley—no honest philosopher—would pretend inspiration."

"Do our great men generally reject the prophets who wrought miracles?"

"In China they do. So I find they do throughout the world. In Italy, Galileo, Dante, Raphael, and Boccacio denied all the prophets."

"What Germans deny all the prophets?"

"Schiller, Humboldt, Goethe, and Bismarck."

"In France?"

"Mirabeau, Danton, Voltaire, Rousseau, Roland."

"In England?"

"Ben Jonson, Shakespeare, Bacon, Goldsmith, Hume, Gibbon, Disraeli, Reynolds, Huxley, Tyndall," &c.

"In America?"

"Franklin, all the signers of the Declaration of Independence, Tom Paine, Jackson, Jefferson, Robert Ingersoll, James Monroe, John Q. Adams," &c.

"Then what do you propose to do, there being such wide-spread doubt about the prophets and such a unanimity of belief in God?"

"Just this: 1,300,000,000 believe in God and love and worship Him; of these, 300,000,000 believe in Christ; 200,000,000 believe in Mohammed; 350,000,000 believe in Buddha; 7,000,000 (Jews) believe in Moses; 150,000 believe in Jo Smith; 350,000,000 believe in Confucius; 150,000 believe in Zoroaster, leaving 192,700,000 falsely called pagans, who love and believe in the same God, but they never had any prophet to believe in."

"Then you would throw out all the Prophets, and have all the world unite in one God, would you?"

"Precisely. How absurd for 300,000,000 Christians to damn 10,000,000,000 outsiders who believe in the Christian's God, but reject his prophets! And how absurd for 350,000,000 God-loving, God-fearing, God-worshiping partisans of Confucius to damn 9,500,000,000 God-fearing and God-worshiping Christians and Buddhists because they do not believe in the inspiration of the great Chinese law-giver!"

"What the world should have," said Chang Wau Ho, "is a complete religion—a religion that all the world can unite on—a religion based on reason and good, sound, practical common sense. I don't want a religion where you've got to believe unnatural stories about prophets coming into the world on white elephants, or where a young woman has to be the mother of her own Redeemer."

"I see the savants are all talking about a cosmopolite currency and a cosmopolite language," I suggested.

"Yes; and what we want more than anything else is a cosmopolite religion—a religion that all can indorse. Why should a little priest-ridden town of 5,000 people have 10 churches and pay 10 ministers to pull against each other? Rather let us have one church and one minister in each town—a grand temple like King Solomon's, where all the people can gather together and listen to words of instruction, and pray straight up to God without any prophets or mediators to make us wrangle over their ritualism and antagonistic dogmas."

This is what that heathen said.

ELI PERKINS.

VICE-PRESIDENT WHEELER.

The Boston *Journal* prints a letter from a correspondent in Malone, N. Y., dated 10th inst., in which the writer says: "The Vice-President had no hesitancy to express his personal opinion of the recent speeches of Senator Blaine, of Maine, and ex-Gov. Chamberlain, of South Carolina, neither had he any hesitancy to express his opinions upon the new turn of affairs at New-Orleans in the case of J. Madison Wells and others; but I refrain from making these opinions public, as the Vice-President so desires it. In response to my inquiry as to how the cares of the Vice-President's office affected him, Mr. Wheeler expatiated largely upon the attitude of the thermometer and the ravages of the Colorado beetle. He manifested great interest in the Eastern question, tracing on a map before him the movements of the respective armies, and avowing his strong desire for Russian success. When approached upon the subject of politics he concisely remarked that he was addressing all his energies to a faithful discharge of his duties under the Constitution, keeping himself strictly within its limits, and not finding it a particularly inviting pearling business. It was telegraphed from Washington some days ago by the sensational correspondents there, that Vice-President Wheeler was not in accord with President Hayes' Southern policy; suffice it to say that Mr. Wheeler is in accord with the policy as pursued by President Hayes, and, furthermore, the President has had from the Vice-President the bottom facts of just how matters stand in Louisiana; and none know better posted in this matter than the honorable Vice-President. Mr. Wheeler informs me that he shall attend the Bennington Centennial with the President and the other invited guests."

PROTECTION FOR JEWS IN PALESTINE.

The *Jewish Messenger* says that the following reply has been received from the State Department to the letter of the Board of Delegates in relation to Israelites near Jerusalem, who sought the protection of the United States Consul:

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
WASHINGTON, June 29, 1877.

Meyer S. Isaacs, Esq., President Board of Delegates of American Israelites:

SIR: I have to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 4th inst., in which you request that protection be granted by our representative in the Ottoman Dominions to Israelites of Russian birth in and near Jerusalem. As a rule, our representatives abroad are permitted to extend the protection of the United States only to native born or naturalized citizens thereof, but the sympathy of the United States for all the oppressed peoples in foreign countries has been freely manifested in all cases where it could be done in accordance with the spirit of international courtesy and diplomatic usage. In granting such protection it is requisite, of course, that the representatives of the country to which the persons requiring protection owe allegiance should request it, and that the authorities of the country in which they are at the time residing consent to it. The desired protection will be extended if these conditions are complied with. I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

F. W. SEWARD, Acting Secretary.

THE GRAPE CROP OF FRANCE.

The *American Register* says the coming season promises to be marked by one of the most abundant grape crops of the century, even more so than that of 1875, which will be remembered as one of the best years ever known. In all the wine-growing districts the warm sun which has shone lately has swelled the fruit to a size very unusual at this early period; and on each bunch from 30 to 35 large grapes appear. Since two or three years the price of wine has considerably lessened in France, and, if this season's crop keeps its promise, will become even cheaper than before.

EVERY-DAY ENGLISH.

READING ALOUD.

BY RICHARD GRANT WHITE.

The remarks incidentally made in my last article upon reading aloud have brought such hearty expressions of assent from such various quarters, that it is plain that I chanced to touch a subject upon which many intelligent people had been thinking. Others have manifestly been set a-thinking about what before had been as far out of mind to them as an undiscovered planet. The warmest commendation has come to me from women, who protest against, and ask me to scourge, the silent reading of newspapers. To these I must reply that, while to a certain degree I sympathize with them, I cannot comply with their request. I am not here as a censor either of manners or of morals, and I cannot undertake to scourge anything or anybody. I know that wives complain that if they are kind enough to read aloud to their husbands, the gentlemen begin to nod, and sometimes are even impolite enough to snore, and I have heard that even when the parties make an interchange of places as reader and listener, something like an exchange of the other performance takes place also. It is said that this drowsiness, so apparently overwhelming, is yet instantly dispelled by the entrance of an agreeable, smooth-spoken acquaintance, who has his head well stored with gossip, which, if it be true, shows either that gossip is more generally interesting than the contents of books or of newspapers—although many of the latter and some of the former seem to aim little higher than the gossiping level—or that there is some soporific influence in the voice and style of the average reader. I am inclined to the opinion that both these conclusions are measurably true. My concern, however, is only with the latter.

It is true that very few people can read even an article in a newspaper in a style which engages, not to say compels, the attention of their hearers. It is true that those who can read aloud for 15 minutes without sending their hearers to sleep or out of the room are the rare exceptions. Whoever thinks about the subject at all must wonder if these people read to themselves in that manner, and if they do, what must be their appreciation of the writer's thought—what their enjoyment of it. For as we think in words, so do we read silently with such mental emphasis and inflection as accords with our understanding of the author who is addressing us through our eyes. It is said that Mr. Tennyson insists strongly that his poetry can be understood and enjoyed only by being read in a certain way, and that generally the effect of rhythm and rhythmic emphasis that he had in mind when writing is destroyed even by the best readers. And if the reports of his own style of reading, when he undertakes to show what is the hidden music of his verse, be true, then must the world at large be entirely deaf and dumb to the Tennysonese poetical language. Hearers of intelligence and culture, who are accustomed to the best English speech, and to the best reading, can hardly listen with decorously sober faces as the laureate reads his own verses. His accent is so forced, his inflections so grotesque, and even his pronunciation becomes so strange, that to most of his hearers (of whom there have not been many) all the charm of his poetry disappears.

In the case of Tennyson this effect is owing to some peculiar notion that he has adopted, some elocutionary theory or crotchet. That he is wrong is a matter of course, eminent as he is among the poets of the day, and sure as we may be that he thoroughly understands what he reads. This is made certain by the mere fact that his reading has such an effect upon intelligent hearers, an effect so injurious to his poetry. For having this effect, it fails in the one single purpose of reading aloud, which is to convey by clear enunciation and natural inflections of voice the meaning of what is read to an intelligent, or even to a not very intelligent hearer. Intelligence, learning, literary skill, singly or united, do not give the ability to do this. I think that the worst reading that I have ever heard was from men who, in power of thought, in scholarship, and in ability as writers, were far above their fellows, even in the educated classes. They read with a heavy monotone, pitched high or low, but in most cases low, and with an absence of intelligent emphasis that made their performance about as interesting as the drone of a bag-pipe. They had, among all their other teachings, not been taught to read; or they had a defect of ear which made it impossible for them to learn. For it is just as impossible for some people to learn to read aloud with good emphasis and discretion, as it is for others to learn to sing. The number of the former, however, is very much smaller than that of the latter.

And what is good vocal reading that is so neglected by many and so nearly impossible to some? It is simply the natural utterance of the sentences, read according to their meaning. All that is necessary to good reading aloud is an intelligent apprehension of what is read, and an utterance of it with such emphasis and such inflection as are in natural accordance with the meaning of each clause, sentence, and passage. And yet the doing of this simple thing perfectly well is a rare accomplishment, and one which is found rather more rarely among professed elocutionists than, proportionately, among intelligent and educated people who make no such professions. So it is said that to walk well, well enough, for instance, to pass across the stage without seeming awkward, is something that most actors have to learn; although all that is required is a natural and easy movement of the body and limbs; and that to stand perfectly still with ease and dignity upon the stage is one of the rarest of theatrical accomplishments. The reason of this is that self-consciousness, or the loss of self-possession, or the effort to be pleasing—to do something, and not simply to be—begets awkwardness, uneasiness, and leads to indulgence in little tricks and motions, all of which are inconsistent with grace and dignity. Something of the same kind takes place when most people read aloud. They think they must do something more than to speak naturally what is before them, and thus they become either heavily monotonous or absurdly emphatic; their effort in either case is disagreeably apparent; we see that they are thinking of themselves (as awkward people generally do) instead of what they are about. For if they had only in mind what is before their eyes, and spoke that out simply and naturally, they would read well. The voice might be harsh, or otherwise unpleasant, the pronunciation might not be that of the best speakers; but still the reading would be good. It would be natural; and the humblest and most ignorant and uneducated persons, speaking with the utterance and with the inflections that nature prompts in them, always speak with proper emphasis and proper inflection. Indeed, to speak, in those respects, as they do, as anybody does, (for in this respect all are alike,) is the last and highest attainment of elocutionary art.

I remember a very simple but very striking and significant example of this, which occurred in the exercise of my reading class at school—we were all under 12 years of age. Our master, not a professed elocutionist, was one of the very best, one of the most effective, readers I ever heard, and he taught us with great care. On the occasion to which I have referred, a passage from the tragedy "Pizarro" was read, in which *Pizarro*, if I remember aright, approaching his friend's cell, calls "Alonzo! Alonzo!" The passage was passed by the teacher from boy to boy without remark, but we all saw that something was wrong, and every one tried to do the right thing, the result being, as I vaguely remember, more forced, unnatural reading than we had been guilty of individually and collectively for a long while. At last one boy uttered, with free voice, the first "Alonzo" with a strong upward, and the second with as strong a downward, inflection. "That's right," immediately said our teacher; "that's what I've been trying for all the time. I wanted to see if there was not one boy among you that would say that just as if he himself was calling 'Tom! Tom!'" One would think that a class of boys who were calling to each other so many times daily would any and all of them have read at least such a passage naturally; but no; the notion that reading must be something else than a natural expression of the sense of what is read seems to take possession of almost all readers, and of none so strongly as the young and the uncultivated—I do not mean unlearned. A woman who knows no language but her own, and that imperfectly, who has acquired very little book knowledge, but who is intelligent and cultivated, may speak with a charm, and read with impressive effect. This she will do only, however, by the command of a good voice, by a thorough understanding of what she reads, and by losing herself in her reading. It will always be found that poor reading is the result of the efforts of awkward self-consciousness—natural impediments or imperfections being, of course, left out of consideration. Take, for instance, this passage:

"Life is real, life is earnest,
And the grave is not its goal
Dust thou art, to dust returnest,
Was not spoken of the soul."

How often it is read; how rarely read well; and simply so because so few read it just as if they were speaking it of themselves to some one else. Usually we hear it with a dropping of the voice on "real" and "earnest" in the first line, a monotone on the second until the "goal" is reached, and then another dropping; in the third line the same dropping of the voice at "art," and in the fourth, monotone again, with a strong emphasis on "not" and "soul," and a dropping of the voice on the last word. Now, no person would *speak* that sentence so. The voice would rise upon "real" and "earnest:" in the second line, "grave" would have an emphasis, and be prolonged with a falling inflection, while "not" would be emphasized with a rising inflection; the third line would fall, like an inclined plane, from beginning to end, which descent would continue into the fourth line to the very last word, when "soul" would receive a marked emphasis by an upward, highly rising inflection. This would be simple nature, but the passage read in this way has all the meaning that is in it brought clearly and sharply out, and made impressive.

Now, as I have said before, learning, knowledge, scholarship, scientific acquirement, will not enable their possessor to read this. Mr. Robert Lowe's complaint, and implied expectation to the contrary, that boys, although they had been at school, could not read the newspapers intelligently and intelligibly to him, (he is almost blind,) are quite unreasonable. As well expect a man because he is a scholar, or even a philologist, to write well. Some scholars and even some philologists do write well, admirably; but they are few in number, and their ability in this respect does not depend upon their knowledge, and has no proportionate relation to it. Reading, when not a natural gift, is learned only by practice in presence of a good reader. Language, living language, speech, pass

The New York Times.

TRIPLE SHEET.

NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, JULY 15, 1877.

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THE "TIMES" FOR THE SUMMER.

Persons leaving the City for the Summer can have THE TIMES *mailed to their address for* $1 *per month, postage prepaid.*

This morning THE DAILY TIMES *consists of* TWELVE PAGES. *Every news-dealer is bound to deliver the paper in its complete form, and any failure to do so should be reported at the publication office.*

The Signal Service Bureau reports indicate for the Middle Atlantic States falling barometer, southerly winds, stationary or higher temperature, partly cloudy weather, and rain areas.

The latest dispatches from France to the London *Times* report the following division of "official" candidates between the three parties which compose the coalition Ministry: Bonapartists 230, Legitimists 176, Orleanists 117. It will be seen that the Bonapartists receive the lion's share, and should a majority be obtained in the next Chamber, it is obviously they who would stand the best chance to control it. But the field within which the Bonapartist leaders could use this control would be very limited. The moment they took any distinct steps in the direction of the restoration of the Empire, both the Legitimists and the Orleanists would be compelled to resist them, or to abandon forever all hope for their own family rule. The proportion of official candidates given to the Bonapartists, however, stamps the present Cabinet as essentially an Imperial one, and there is no doubt that the chances of the stripling at Chiselhurst are better than those of any other pretender to a throne in France. The elections will probably be held on the 16th of September, the second ballots on the 30th, and the meeting of the Chamber on the 8th of October.

The Cincinnati *Gazette* prints a round dozen of questions addressed to "the friends of resumption," among whom it is kind enough to include THE TIMES. Most of them, though in form questions as to facts, are really questions as to opinion, and answers to them would not throw any new light on the discussion of the advisability of breaking or keeping the pledge of resumption. The general drift of them is fairly expressed in the following:

"Has not the experience of this country and of the world proved that the maximum limit of paper money that can be floated without expelling specie is much within the volume of specie?"

We suppose this is meant to be a question as to whether we can ever resume specie payments and maintain them unless we have more specie than we have legal tender and bank notes. We know of no facts which sustain the position indicated. But if the *Gazette* succeeds in proving to its own satisfaction that we cannot resume until we have more specie than paper, would it not be more honest to reduce the paper and increase the specie by all means in our power, than to blindly insist on "postponing" our pledges?

A great deal of unnecessary trouble is being taken by Mr. BOOTH, ex-Collector of Customs at Baltimore, to prove that Gen. GRANT did not promise to ask him to resign in order to appoint Mr. THOMAS. The public cares absolutely nothing about such a promise, if it were made, or about the reasons for which it was made or refused. The more that is learned about the former disposition of Federal offices in Maryland, the more it is apparent that there has been far too much prostitution of public agencies to private or partisan ends, and the only thing in which the country is now interested is the indication that there has not been as much change for the better as had been hoped from the present Administration.

The hand of DAVID DUDLEY FIELD, (Jurisconsult and Reformer,) appears in the scheme for indicting the Louisiana Returning Board. The proceedings are based on the Vernon Parish returns, said to have been deposited with Mr. TILDEN'S "next friend." We suspect, however, that this is an instance of the truth of the saying which prophesies that to him who hath much shall be given. Mr. FIELD has had his experienced finger in so many pies of a kind not very creditable to himself or his chief client, that it is natural to connect him with this. But it is more likely to have been concocted in New-Orleans, and there has not been nearly as much fuss over it in the Northern Democratic papers as would have been provided for if Mr. FIELD had really had the management of the affair.

A decision by the Court of Common Pleas of Cleveland, Ohio, has recently been made which exempts from general taxation the property of parochial schools belonging to the Catholic denomination, on the ground that they are "purely public charities." Several minor points of some importance were considered, such as whether the Bishop of the diocese is really a Trustee of the property or an agent of the Pope, who holds the property absolutely, this point being decided in favor of the trusteeship of the Bishop; but the controlling element in the decision was the charitable character of the schools. This decision has called out some severe criticism of the Judge, the justice of which is not apparent to us. The parochial schools are sustained by voluntary contributions, and not for pecuniary profit, and are intended to confer on those who attend them what is regarded by the contributors as benefit. This is of the essence of charity, to try to do good to others at one's own cost. It may be that the schools are meant only to keep the children of Catholics from the public schools, but that may be charity in the eyes of those who support them, and as to anything the country has to fear from a rivalry in instruction between parochial and public schools, it seems to us hardly worth being troubled about.

EX-GOV. JENKINS made a very moderate speech to the members of the Constitutional Convention of Georgia, of which he is the President, at its opening the other day. The substance of his recommendations was that restrictions should be put on the loan of the public credit for private corporations; that a fund for higher education at State expense should be provided, and that public schools should be liberally sustained. There was something of the quaint, old-fashioned Southern pride and exclusiveness in the ex-Governor's argument for a university. He did not wish the youth of Georgia to go to other States or foreign countries for their education:

"Reflect," he said, "that they may there receive teachings incompatible with our ideas of good government. But look at the proposition in another point of view. Reduce it to its last analysis, and what is it? Just this, that the sovereignty of Georgia must remain forever under the pupilage of other sovereignties. Is this compatible with the dignity—is it compatible with the honor—of the Empire State of the South?"

The "sovereignty" of his State is a bee which never ceases buzzing in the bonnet of your genuine antique Southern statesman.

THE WAR AGAINST TAMMANY.

We are glad to find that newspapers in the interior of the State are awakening to a perception of the main issue to be presented to the people of New-York this Fall. It is, briefly, "Shall Tammany Hall continue to be the source of political power in this City and State?" That is a question which Democrats who set any value on their professed principles can no more afford to answer in the affirmative than Republicans. It is a question on which, in this City at least, voters are prepared to divide without distinction of party. For, in addition to the general objection that Tammany exists in defiance of what is proclaimed as Democratic doctrine, apart altogether from the fact that its system of representation is a farce, and its rule that of one man, there are certain specific objections to its continued supremacy in this City which every man who feels, directly or indirectly, the pressure of Municipal burdens is tolerably well prepared to recognize. There can be neither economy nor retrenchment in City expenditures while Tammany Hall is in a position to forbid it; the local departments are honeycombed with jobbery, because Tammany agents—Republican as well as Democratic—are at their head; under pretense of a concern for local self-government, the right of the people to manage their own affairs is openly scouted by the politicians of the slums, who take their orders from the vulgar demagogue who has been intrusted with the care of the finances of the foremost city of the Union.

It is time that the fiction of Tammany Hall's overwhelming strength were sent to the limbo of political scarecrows. Tammany has been beaten in every fair fight which it has ever engaged in. It has never triumphed unless because of treachery or disunion among its adversaries, and its first move when assailed has always been to effect by bargain and sale what it could not do by its natural strength. It procured the election of WICKHAM in 1874 by a "trade" in City offices, and it elected its County ticket last year by tactics which have succeeded for the last time in our local politics. Its dictator, KELLY, has shown a talent for blundering equaled only by his arrogance. His nominees were overwhelmingly beaten in 1875, because the people had a fair chance to make their choice between his dictation and the free expression of their own preferences. His favorites were only saved from popular defeat last year because of the impetus derived from candidates for whom KELLY prophesied defeat. He made a personal issue on the nomination of CALVIN for Surrogate and CROKER for Coroner, and the first fell 41,000, while the latter fell 51,000, behind the majority received by the Tilden Electors. He has aroused more animosities in his own organization than any man who ever attempted to rule it, and both he and it can be swept out of political existence with less difficulty than ever attended the overthrow of any political despotism in New-York. The intelligent German vote is a unit against Tammany Hall; there are thousands of American Democrats who regard its existence as a blot on their party and as a scandal in our system of government. It can always rely upon the mass vote of the ignorant and the vicious, and upon the support gained by political hints dropped in front of Roman Catholic altars. But we have yet to learn that all these elements combined are strong enough to defy the united honesty and intelligence of New-York, aroused by a long series of insults and impatient of the stolid stupidity of a régime which blights whatever it touches.

The defeat of the Tammany nominees for Register, Supreme Court Judge, &c., this Fall would be but one point gained, and would only partially cripple the organization, which must be completely crushed if there is to be any prospect for good government in New-York. It will be conceded by every Democrat who has anything to lose from the system of Municipal jobbery under which we live, that one of the most promising chances for any improvement which present themselves this year consists in the election of a Republican Legislature. The constitutional amendments providing for the better government of cities are doomed unless we can elect a majority of Republicans in both houses. The attempt to obtain reform legislation for the City is likely to be hopeless enough while Gov. ROBINSON remains in the Executive chair, but with a majority at his back controlled by Tammany Hall, we should certainly see a good deal of the reform legislation already secured blotted out from the statute-books. Only second in importance to the obtaining control of the Legislature in the interests of the people, is the securing of a majority opposed to Tammany Hall in the Board of Aldermen. That can be done with as absolute certainty as Tammany's County ticket can be beaten, but it cannot be done if Republican candidates for the board show, as they have in the past, much greater concern about the retention of their own seats than the assertion of the rights of a majority of the voters. Under the minority system Republicans have become accustomed to regard the nominations for Aldermen as equivalent to elections, and even when, as in 1875, Tammany was beaten by overwhelming majorities, the control of the board was thrown away because of the selfish timidity of certain Republican candidates. The nominations for Aldermen this year must be made on the assumption that the elements opposed to Tammany Hall represent the majority of the voters, and both on the general ticket and in the districts there must be as many candidates run as there are places to be filled by the majority vote.

Of course, all this presupposes perfect union and good faith between Republicans, German Reformers, and Anti-Tammany Democrats generally. That this can be obtained simply by ignoring either the advice or the "claims" of persons on both sides who have been conspicuous in the past for their efforts to render all united action abortive, there can be no possible doubt. It is time to look with suspicion on the motives of Republicans who, year after year, have clamored for "a straight ticket," and have looked for their reward to JOHN KELLY. It is equally time to distrust the professions and the purposes of a knot of political hacks who have thrust themselves upon public notice as the only real original Anti-Tammany Party, and the strength of whose determination to have a voice in making up the ticket has always been in inverse ratio to the amount of support they could bring to it. This is a good year in which to exhibit some faith in the common sense and common honesty of the mass of the people. If both are not ready to pronounce the downfall of Tammany Hall, that concern must have a miraculous power of becoming stronger by disunion, more trusted by blundering, and more respected by organized robbery.

THE EXCUSES FOR REPUDIATION.

As a striking illustration of the confused condition of mind which is responsible for the Cincinnati movement against resumption, we ask the attention of our readers to the following resolution. It is the one which gave rise to the discussion in the local Chamber of Commerce, and was proposed by Mr. RICHARD SMITH, the editor of the *Gazette*:

Resolved, That while the Government should keep the resumption of specie payments steadily in view, and take no steps backward in that connection, the Resumption act, which it is proposed to enforce on the 1st of January, 1879, being an impracticable measure, and serving only the purposes of a measure calculated to depress the industrial interests of the people, it ought to be modified so as to provide for gradual and practical resumption, to the end that the convertibility of paper into coin may be secured without unnecessary hardship to the agricultural, mercantile, and manufacturing interests of the country.

The exquisite absurdity of this statement of doctrine is in every line. Mr. SMITH would have the Government "keep the resumption of specie payments steadily in view," while deliberately turning its back on the one measure yet placed in the statute book for attaining resumption. He would have the Government take no steps backward from that end, while he asks it to dismiss the attainment of the end to the limbo of indefinite postponement. Finally, he sets up as the goal for Congressional action the securing of "convertibility into coin without unnecessary hardship to the agricultural, mercantile, and manufacturing interests of the country." Exactly what is meant by this we do not know, and we do not believe that any one can tell us. As a matter of fact, it is our conviction that resumption at the time it has been promised would not only produce no unnecessary hardship to the interests of the country, but that it is a necessary step to the progress of those interests. If we cannot take the steps required for resumption when the discount on paper is less than five per cent., and when money is everywhere plenty, without "unnecessary hardship," we do not well see when it can be done. It is evident that there must be some hardship attending the completion of the task. We know of no absolutely gratuitous method of paying debts; the obligations of a nation cannot, any more than those of an individual, be paid unconsciously, and the consciousness which goes with the process is, of course, one of hardship. The only question is what is "unnecessary hardship"? When the country has seen the discount on its paper wiped out, until a dollar note has advanced from a gold value of 35 cents to a gold value of over 95 cents, who shall say that the hardship necessary to bring the notes to par is unnecessary? If we are to wait until every one who believes that inflation will make the paying of debts an easy thing is ready to consent to resumption, we shall have to wait indefinitely. Mr. SMITH, we are happy to believe, does not belong to this class of imbeciles. But we are unable to find any ground for the opinion that resumption according to law will produce unnecessary hardship except in the grumblings and ravings of this class.

The resolution, which was finally adopted by the Cincinnati Chamber, was accompanied by the following preamble, which is more definite, though scarcely more sound, than Mr. SMITH'S vagaries:

Whereas, The effect of the Resumption act is, in the opinion of this Chamber, working unnecessary hardship to the industrial and financial interests of the country, creating apprehensions of depression and disaster; and, believing that the Government can make no adequate preparation for the resumption and maintenance of specie payment at so early a date as fixed by said act, and that with silver remonetized, the public debt properly funded, and the exercise of a rigid public and private economy, we may safely await the time when natural causes and healthful conditions shall indicate a date when resumption should be enforced by law.

This reduces the views of the opponents of resumption to some tolerably distinct propositions:

1. That the approach of the date fixed for resumption creates apprehension of disaster and depression. We know of no evidence in support of this statement. That there is apprehension to a greater or less extent in the minds of the business public is true, but in the case of capitalists, whose unwillingness to make ventures is the only kind of apprehension that can affect the future, it does not rest on any view of the Resumption act. On the contrary, the burden of their opinion is strongly in favor of resumption at the time pledged, and against evasion or repudiation of the pledge.

2. That the Government cannot resume in 1879. This depends on whether the Government wishes in earnest to do so. Nothing is required but a restoration of the funding privilege to the note-holders, and the legal-tender notes will go to par before the close of next year and remain there.

3. The opponents of resumption favor the remonetization of silver. That was to be expected. They are twin forms of the same hallucination.

4. The Cincinnati movement is in the direction of indefinite postponement. It proposes to leave the fulfillment of the national obligations to "natural causes and healthful conditions." This is the essence of Micawberism. We are to wait to keep our promises until "something turns up" to make it possible to pay our debts without trouble, and discharge our pledges by a sort of involuntary act. It is the "growing-up" theory which has prevailed so widely in the West, according to which the debt of the country will, if we only give it time enough, pay itself.

In all these propositions there is nothing but mischief. The act of 1875 was not in all regards what we should have desired. It did not include as peremptory measures of preparation as it ought to have contained. But the one thing of unquestioned value which it did contain was the provision fixing the date for resumption. That provision on the statute book is the only ray of light on the situation, otherwise so gloomy, of the business affairs of our country. To blot it out would be to invite incalculable confusion, prolonged depression, and an indefinite postponement of returning prosperity.

THE CRISIS IN FRANCE.

The French Republicans and Constitutionalists certainly should have the profound sympathy of lovers of reasonable liberty the world over. They have shown in the past year that the old reproach against French Republicans, and indeed French politicians, of want of self-control and a power of reasonable adaptation to circumstances, is no longer deserved. The Liberal leaders of France, during a most critical and trying period, have proved that they deserved to govern the people, by governing themselves, and have shown an almost English or American political skill in being content with small gains, and choosing the second best where the ideal was not possible to attain. They, of course, fully understood the difficulties of their task. They had to preserve popular liberties and reasonable freedom, with a constituency on one side demanding communism and government by revolutionary committees, and various parties on the other urging the restoration of imperialism or monarchy as the only safeguards of order. They were obliged to make use of constitutional methods, to which neither the nation, Legislature, nor President were accustomed. The Constitution itself was cumbrous, and, like all such instruments, somewhat equivocal. France had to be trained to representative and constitutional government. The Liberals were, perhaps, fortunate in their President, who, on the whole, has not seemed to be scheming for his personal ends. Still, Marshal MACMAHON was a part of the old order of things, and unused to the liberties of a constitutional system, and no doubt much under the influence of the Clerical Party. His great virtues were his honesty, moderation, and patriotism.

The chief obstacle, however, to Republican success in France is the people itself. It is one of the providential conditions of the world that the abuses of liberty are the supports of tyranny. The French nation have never forgot that nightmare of confusion, cruelty, and calamity which preceded and attended the first Republic. The outbreak, as from the nether regions, of the horrible communism in Paris, during the last war, has equally made an indelible impression. The French peasantry dread, beyond all tyranny or priestcraft, the appearance again of the *bonnet rouge* of revolution, or the cry of *commune* from those who strike at both property and religion. Society in general has a profound horror of the excesses and disorders which any radical change of government may bring, and which, above all, are supposed to follow the triumph of the republic. The French Liberals have had to consider this, and to avoid giving to the timid the slightest grounds for dreading another popular outbreak. It is this caution which has kept even GAMBETTA'S southern fire down, and has usually made him so moderate in his defense of republican principles. Nothing better could be devised for the training of French liberalism than this enforced self-control. Nothing was more calculated to inspire France with confidence in the Republican Party than the experience that it bore everything rather than resort to disorder or extreme measures. All was going on well in this political discipline of France, till, unfortunately, the Ultramontanes got possession of the mind of the old General, and, appealing to his most cherished sentiments, led him to the fatal step of dissolution of the Chambers.

The Berlin *Post*—an organ of imperialism in Germany—was reported yesterday as saying that in France "the republic meant peace and order, but an Ultramontane monarchy, war." This is the view of the most thoughtful persons throughout Europe. If MACMAHON'S party is defeated at the polls in the coming election, and he does not resign, there will be almost a dead-lock between Government and Parliament—a condition in France sure to end in revolution or a *coup d'état*. Then may follow a bigoted Catholic administration or military monarchy, the republic being crushed. Such a government would only obtain pardon from France by wiping away its disgrace, and again engaging Germany in war; perhaps, too, arousing the Ultramontane factions in Italy and Germany. Such a result would be unspeakably disastrous to France and to Europe. Liberty would be trampled under foot, and arbitrary power and bigotry have a free field. The hope, however, is that the old Marshal would still be loyal—as he has always shown himself—and save his country by yielding or resigning.

SUMMER, IDEAL AND ACTUAL.

The glories of Summer have been sung by poets, and grandiloquently described by romancers from time immemorial. It has been represented as the queen of the seasons, as the perfection of weather, as three entirely delightful months cut out of an ideal calendar. It has served as a simile for everything and anything beautiful, luxurious, and desirable, until our imagination, conquered by the highly-colored presentment, has accepted Summer at a greatly exaggerated and really fallacious estimate. The season always seems charming while it is absent. We long for its warmth when December blasts shake our windows and make our teeth chatter. We hunger for its brightness, seeing the November skies overcast with lowering clouds. We sigh for its return while the rawness of March removes every particle of natural caloric from our blood. We say to ourselves in early Spring, late Autumn, and mid-Winter, "How happy we shall be when the golden Summer comes."

And when it comes, its gold does not glitter to our fancy. The gold appears galvanized; after submitting it to every test, we cannot persuade ourselves that it is genuine. We are forced to confess ourselves disappointed. But the fault is not in us; it never is when we are balked of our expectation. The Summer has deceived us; it is not what it has been; it has put on new aspects, increased its temperature, its sultriness, and assumed many disagreeable novelties. Summers, we declare, are not as they used to be. We can all remember when they were exactly in accord with our mental and physical feelings; when they gave us unalloyed plasure from first to last. Our memory plays tricks with us by stimulating our fancy in respect to the past. We forget one thing also, that when the Summer seemed fairer, and we were fonder of it, we were much younger, and youth beholds all things in attractive hues. It is we that have changed, not the Summer, which, with certain variations from year to year, is substantially the same as when our boyhood reveled in its sunshine, and forecast its future by its twinkling stars.

Is not the Summer we all think of, dream over, love so tenderly, rather the ideal than the actual Summer? Summer in the abstract appeals to the imagination; visits every corner of our being with splendor and comfort; suggests the affluence and excellence of Nature. Divided from it by a few months, we are glad to paint it grandly and gorgeously. Even in the city it appears little less than enchanting; street, dome, spire, bathed in warm yellow light; the parks rejoicing in their emerald greenness; the birds caroling in the trees to the violet sky; the rivers and the sea reflecting day and night the glory of the heavens. And in the country, what a feast for the senses! Landscape upon landscape stretching into pictorial loveliness; freshness and verdure everywhere; the earth a silent hymn to the spirit of the Beautiful. Softness, grace, and glow combine with color, form, and atmosphere to create pictures that would defy the pencil of CLAUDE. All scenes are ravishing, all suggestions are of abundance, inspiration, peace. Such is Summer to the eye of the mind; such is the Summer about which we grow enthusiastic before its advent.

After the Summer has actually arrived, we discover only too readily its innumerable defects. We feel its discomforts in every fibre. The grateful warmth which we believed we should welcome rises to intolerable heat. The emerald greenness is overladen with dust; the birds are too exhausted to pipe; the rivers and the sea reflect the blaze of the copper sky. Town is unbearable. We fly for full respiration and a surcease of face-mopping to the country, only to find our desires cruelly baffled. We think to lie under the shade of the groves; but it is hotter there than in Broadway or the Avenue. If we have resolution enough to stretch ourselves on the grass, insects of every kind and degree hold conventions on our body and struggle with one another for the post of honor, which seems to be the drum of our ear. The affection of all the entomic tribes for man, especially when he happens to be city-bred and hies to the country for a pleasant change, is unappeasable, incalculable, and, it may be added, unendurable. They invade him at every pore, and make him acquainted with their peculiar ways and walks in a manner that a passion for comparative entomology alone could abide.

The landscape is divided between dust and heat, and so glints in the baking sun that one's eyes ache to look at it. Freshness and verdure have departed with the Spring; the earth is a dry protest against the upward tendency of the mercury. There is a deal of glow, but softness and grace are hard to descry; the pervading color is leaden, and the atmosphere is stifling. All scenes are burning, and all suggestions are of ice, which cannot be had, and of a divorce from one's flesh, which cannot be effected.

You comfort yourself with the thought that by and by it will be night, and that nights are always cool in the country. You can bear up till then, and you do heroically. At last the sun goes down, and exhausted with your day of torment, you seek your close, narrow chamber, and wait for the delicious evening breeze. It comes, it comes, you sigh, and it is heralded by trumps of elfland gently blowing. As the sound grows more distinct, you recognize the familiar note of the mosquito, and you cry out that you have been duped. You were assured that in the neighborhood to which you have journeyed mosquitoes were unknown, and the falsity of the assurance is speedily demonstrated by countless stings on every part of your exposed anatomy. As the night drags on, and as your sufferings increase, you soliloquize bitterly, "No mosquitoes in the country!" with repetitions and variations, and at the first flush of dawn you leap out of bed, feverish, and shake your fist fiercely at the beguiling rusticity and the detested Summer.

Summer is by no means what poets and romancers have described. It is usually a season when the mercury marks 90° and upward; when men perish of sunstroke; when town is hateful and country intolerable; when comfort is to be dreamed of, but not realized; when promises are kept to the ear, and broken to the hope. There are delightful Summers. O, yes, everywhere except where we happen to be. In Utopia, in Oceana, in Medamoth, in Gelasen, for example. There have been enjoyable Summers, and there will be again, no doubt; but the particular Summer in whose midst we are is very rarely the Summer that pleases us. We are apt to love the Summer that has gone or is to come; but the sultry, perspiring Summer actually at hand is usually more than we have bargained for or can patiently endure.

THE LATEST CATAMARAN.

People who have had their English invaded by the word catamaran, and their minds disturbed by the subsequent statement usually appended to a mention of the craft, that the catamaran is not really a catamaran but something else, may be glad to hear of certain events recently transpiring on Staten Island. The catamaran fever, as is probably well known, has raged badly along the shores of that island, and the chances now are that an antidote has been invented in the shape of a catamaran (which is not a catamaran in any sense) that may knock spots out of all the other so-called catamarans, and work off the natural grudge of yachtsmen toward that uncertain class of vessels. Being a rendezvous of the New-York Yacht Squadron, and always more or less addicted to contests of speed on the water—beginning with dug-outs, the ancient Dutch shaloop, and the "periaugers" of Commodore VANDERBILT, and culminating in the trig oyster-sloop and rakish yacht of the present day—Staten Island, through a kind of poetical justice, is infested with radical minds, that enjoy striking a deadly blow at yachting as it was and is. Hence the *morbus catamarani* found a quick lodgment among the amateurs that sailed the genial cat-boat and paddled the treacherous Rob Roy canoe about the tideways of the Kull, Achter Kull, and Kill von Kull. The absorbing topic of conversation became whether a lee-board should be substituted for a centre-board, or what should be the distance between double hulls; how many square feet of canvas she could stand without "running here nose under!" or how long it would take for a double hull to go about! Nightmares no longer took the shape of huge mince-pies or gigantic lobsters perched upon the dreamer's breast-bone, but the feverish amateur fancied the halyards of his catamaran had parted, and that he was being smothered by tons of canvas, or else he was speeding merrily along on his light catamaran, when she refused to mind her helm, kicked up her heels, and plunged down the steep abyss of a tremendous wave into the sea. The latter form of nightmare did not ill accord with the eccentric habits of the new marine animal, for the *Amaryllis*, that unblushing female who last year was not ashamed to win races with two keels, this year has tripped up like a bad skater, and sunk ends foremost into the brine.

This catastrophe and the ill-success of Mr. MEIGS' venture of last year must have sent a flood of savage joy over the hearts of devoted yachtsmen. The new double boat of Mr. STOKES has also proved herself "nowhere" in a recent yacht race. Yet nothing can daunt the souls of the truly envious and malignant; where one or two fail, a third will succeed; the ordinary yacht is doomed. The *Herishoff* model is a great improvement, and perhaps Mr. MEIGS' new boat is better still, but now that amateurs have had their trial, the ancient and professional salt steps into the briny arena, bearing with him all the advantages of limited grog, navy plug, and a choice selection of cosmopolitan oaths. The Jack Tar of the Sailors' Snug Harbor has asseverated, with that convincing power of terse old Saxon speech interspersed with selected seaport Chinese and sprinkled with lively Malay, that he would build a craft for ten dollars that should beat them all. And, as far as building is concerned, he has kept his word. The nondescript has been launched with the traditional heave-yoes from the banks of the Kill, and now proudly rides the water, ready to engage in the most heated contests with any unwary single-keeler or conceited double-buller that shall turn up. A heavy spar split in two and sharpened, each half at one end, forms the double hull, or, rather, the runners; on these is placed a raised platform, from the centre of which springs a single mast, tilted forward. A square sail with yard and two booms, one at the foot of the sail, the other in the centre, is all the propelling power it asks, and a long oar, reaching from a sculling notch in the rear of the platform, does duty as a rudder. Thus equipped, in a way as simple as it is economical, the amphibious professional, strong in his personal acquaintance with Chinese pirates and learned in their methods of sailing, moreover, it is to be presumed, a favorite of Davy Jones, proposes to clean out these uppish amateurs who make day hideous with their double-hulled craft. Now is the time for yachtsmen to hug themselves with glee, for there may be ruin to catamarans in the nondescript. The nondescript carries more sail in proportion to the water it displaces, there is nothing superfluous to force through either water or air, and if it should outsail the detested catamaran, (which, it must always be remembered, is not a catamaran,) why, the days of catamarans are over.

In truth there is no medium between the yacht and a skeleton racing raft like the nondescript. The venerable Chinese pirate knows that when a thing is to be done it should be done thoroughly. The catamaran of Mr. STOKES, which provides two small yachts, side by side, each containing a pleasant little cabin, does credit to the philanthropy and sturdy love of ease of the designer, but—it won't sail. The *Amaryllis* and the *Meteor*, Mr. MEIGS' clever contrivance, also yield to the soft allurements of ease and comfort, although in a less degree. Only the ancient mariner who has sailed the Archipelagoes has a full sense of the stern requirements of the craft. What is it to him if a jolly sea drenches him from head to foot, so long as he outstrips the Western pleasure boat? Seated on his skeleton craft, he does not care a—button for salt water or for fresh, since he knows perfectly well that external water, far from interfering with, can only give additional zest to, his grog, his navy plug, and his vigorous English.

THE SPANISH OUTRAGE.

BARNSTABLE, Mass., July 14.—A full statement of the recent Spanish outrage upon the Provincetown whaling schooner Rising Sun was forwarded to Washington by Collector F. B. Goss, of the Barnstable District, to-day.

WORK BEFORE REFORMERS.

THE POLITICIAN'S DUTIES.

WHAT A LOOK AT THE FIELD REVEALS—POLITICIANS IN PUBLIC OFFICE—RESPECTIVE STRENGTH OF THE PARTIES AMONG THE OFFICE-HOLDERS—NECESSARY LABOR BEFORE THE ELECTION.

Every election in this City gives rise to a number of small parties or factions outside of the two principal political parties. Some of these are secretly brought into existence by one or other of these two parties for certain purely political objects of their own; others are the outgrowths of the ambition or selfishness of a few men seeking office; and others, again, are the result of honest effort on the part of citizens trying to bring about a better state of things, and dissatisfied with the methods of the regular organizations. Factions which have their origin in the self-seeking of a few individuals are always organized for the purpose of compelling one or other of the regular organizations to "recognize" them; in other words, to give the leaders a place on the ticket. If this object fails, they dissolve and melt away before the day of election comes. The parties which have their origin in higher purposes frequently hold together, and the votes given for their candidates are given on principle, but are for all practical purposes, nevertheless, thrown away. Sometimes it happens that these parties also get discouraged, and disappear before election.

A glance over the political field at this time shows Tammany Hall, under Kelly, Croker & Co., organizing for the Fall campaign; the regular Republican organization waiting until September to take decided action, and the Anti-Tammany Democracy in about the same condition. Mr. Thomas Stewart is organizing an anti-Custom-house party; Mr. Rufus F. Andrews wants Judge Brady or himself made Supreme Court Judge, and is organizing a Simon Pure Democratic faction; there is an independent Republican organization of some kind, with numerous prospective candidates. Mr. Ottendorfer has German candidates for Register of Deeds and Marine Court Judge, and there is a movement among a large class of our most respected citizens, which contemplates the election to the Board of Aldermen of men who really represent the tax-paying classes. It must be obvious to every one that the only possible chance of defeating Tammany is by uniting all the elements of opposition on one ticket.

It will be instructive at this time to look over the array of forces which Tammany Hall has at its command, as shown in the following list of office-holders. Let it be remembered that every one of these office-holders is a "worker" in his own district, and the duties of the working politician were explained in a recent article in this paper. A list of the Republican office-holders in the various City departments is also given:

Departments.	Democrat.	Republican.
Common Council	15	--
Mayor's office	11	--
Mayor's office, Bureau of Permits	11	--
Chamberlain's office	10	--
Department of Finance	118	--
Law Department	40	--
Police Department	30	30
Department Public Works office	252	--
Department Public Works, including employes whose votes are controlled	2,100	--
Department Charities and Correction	310	120
Fire Department, office employes	120	30
Health Department	98	13
Park Department	130	25
Park Department, laborers	300	300
Dock Department	75	9
Dock Department, laborers	150	20
Department of Taxes and Assessments	40	14
Department of Buildings	48	12
Department of Education, clerks, janitors, &c.	110	20
Board of Excise	18	6
Commissioners of Accounts	3	2
Police Courts	30	20
District Civil Courts	55	24
All other courts	185	15
Surrogate's office	24	--
Register's office	20	20
Sheriff's office, (each place worth $3,000 per annum)	45	--
County Clerk's office	24	--
District Attorney's office	--	15
Coroner's office	10	--
Commissioner of Jurors	11	--
City Record office	5	--
Court-house Commissioners, &c.	11	--
Total	4,413	442

This array of 4,413 Tammany office-holders does not include the 2,165 policemen, 500 firemen, Trustees of schools, and the 5,000 to 10,000 laborers hired by contractors doing City work, who are all under obligations to vote the Tammany ticket. Against this army of men, every one of whom is more or less an element of aggressive strength to Tammany Hall, the regular Republican organization has been able to call for service, such as each man was able to render, from 900 men, night inspectors, letter-carriers, &c., in the Federal service, and 442 holding the like small places in the City departments, making in all 1,342. Under the now order of things, the 900 Federal office-holders will not be permitted to take any part in politics in the future.

As to the work which it is necessary to do for the election next Fall, it may be inquired how much is being done now by any but the regular organizations. The numerous committees should be already appointed; the Financial Committee should be out collecting funds; the Box Committee should be calculating the number of boxes necessary, their cost, and proper manning; the Printing Committee making arrangements for the million of ballots which will have to be printed, and for the mere folding of which the services of over 1,000 girls are required; the Committee on Discipline should be inquiring into the character of the numerous men employed around the polls and for other purposes, at the last election, to see if, in the meantime, they have changed their political allegiance; another committee should be already looking up clerks and others, whose duty it will be to prepare slips and circulars, notifying the Republicans in each election district where they register and vote this year, and who are the officers to be voted for. It is needless to say that not one Republican in 10 knows where he has to go either to vote or register, until the "working politician" has sent him the information. All this is the mere machinery of elections, which the two parties set in motion, as a matter of course, without any regard to who will or who will not be nominated.

Within a few weeks 3,150 inspectors and poll clerks must be selected by the Police Commissioners to act at the Fall election. In accordance with the law regulating registration and elections in this County, these inspectors and poll clerks are taken equally from the two chief political parties. The selection of these men is a matter of the utmost importance. Having the wrong man here will show itself in the most unmistakable way in the count of the votes. Both regular organizations send their lists of men to the Commissioners, and other organizations may do the same if they so desire. The first lists go in about the 10th of next month; of the persons named in them, very few will qualify—not 1 per cent. of some district lists. They are all highly respectable citizens, and there is no expectation that they will qualify. Time is gained, however, to see what the other side is doing. The lieutenant in each election district must report to the Captain of the Assembly district upon the inspectors which the other side is going to have in his district, and it is his duty to name to the Captain the proper men for his own side. These election district lieutenants are all office-holders on the Tammany side, and on the Republican side they have been, where they could get them, which was not always the case, by any means. So much depends upon their fidelity, that the certainty of immediate discharge from employment is the best guarantee against treachery. It is better to be faithful and have regular work, than to sell out for $50 or $100 on election day. The election inspector should always be a resident of the election district in which he is to serve, and the lieutenant generally recommends his butcher or baker for the place. In no other way can he know whether the men presenting themselves to vote are really legal voters. Suppose that gentlemen residing on or in the neighborhood of Fifth-avenue should attempt to act as inspectors at an election district on Avenue A. Tammany would have its inspectors of residents of the locality, and their repeaters would come up and vote by the score, without check or hindrance; and the proceedings of the day might be wound up by the respectable Republi-

can inspectors finding themselves in the gutter with broken heads. Who, it may be asked, would go as challengers to Mackerelville, Goat's Terrace, Cherry-street, Five Points, Cut-him-in-two Valley on Tenth-avenue, and Derry's Rock Village in Manhattanville, but rough-and-ready, hard-fisted residents of those choice localities, who must be paid for their services either by money or place? No decently-dressed man dare appear at the polls there, unless at the risk of his life. His costume would be an insult to the free Democratic voter. Yet, at these places quite a large Republican vote is polled, and is counted too; but it would neither be the one nor other unless there were the Republican inspectors, challengers, and other aids on duty, and these must be all residents of each place in which they act. Tammany has its office-holders here, not by twos and threes, but by dozens. All its patronage is distributed with a view to controlling these localities. Were not an equally strong gang of poor hard-fisted, and shoulder-hitting fellows acting for the Republicans at these places, not only would there be no Republican vote counted, but the fraudulent voting on the Tammany side would be as great to-day as ever it was in the palmy days of Tweed. It would swamp the vote of all other localities. Just as long as we have universal suffrage and great cities as elements in the problem of popular elections, there will be this necessity for taking ten times more precaution, and expending a vast deal more money, to secure a full vote and a fair count in the poorer districts than in the more respectable portions of the City. The "brown-stone vote" largely takes care of itself; it is the enormous vote which comes out of Mackerelville which makes the "working politician" a necessity.

THE FALL ELECTION.

STATE AND COUNTY OFFICERS TO BE CHOSEN —IMPORTANCE OF THE CONTEST FOR THE SENATE AND THE ASSEMBLY—THE CITY GOVERNMENT.

At the election which takes place in the Fall there will be in the field a State ticket, legislative ticket, and a City and County ticket. Successors will be chosen to the following State officers: Secretary of State Bigelow, Controller Olcott, Treasurer Ross, Attorney-General Fairchild, Canal Commissioner Thayer. A new Senate and Assembly will be elected. In this City a new Board of Aldermen will be elected; a Supreme Court Judge in place of Judge Brady; a Register of Deeds to succeed Gen. Jones, and one Marine Court Judge.

The present State officers are all Democrats. The Attorney-General and the Secretary of State are the political creations of Mr. Tilden. They were part of the "canal reform" ticket which he put in nomination at Syracuse. His candidate for Treasurer on that occasion was one Apgar, but this was too much for the convention to swallow, and Apgar was wiped off the slate and Mr. Ross substituted. Controller Olcott was appointed by Gov. Robinson on the 1st of January last, to succeed the Governor in the office which he left to take the higher position he now holds. So far as can be ascertained at this time, the Democrats will renominate some of the present officials. They will probably get rid of Mr. Fairchild at any cost. Mr. Bigelow is also likely to go. Mr. Ross, as one of the anti-Tilden party, seems very popular through the State, and may—probably will—be renominated. Mr. Olcott will almost certainly be put in nomination for Controller, and Mr. Thayer will probably be renominated for Canal Commissioner. This office will cease when the Governor sends in a nomination for Superintendent of Public Works and the Senate confirms it.

The main interest of the next election for the State at large will turn on the election of State Senators. The Senate then chosen will have a voice in naming the United States Senator to succeed Roscoe Conkling in 1879. The present Senate is composed of 19 Republicans, 11 Democrats, and two anti-Tammany Democrats. The latter have acted with the Republicans on matters affecting the City of New-York, but not otherwise. It is certain that the Democratic Party will make a strong effort to secure the next Senate, but the chances of success are not very bright. There is every reason to expect that the next Senate will stand politically just about as it does now. The last Assembly stood 71 Republicans to 57 Democrats, which gave the former a majority of six for the passage of all measures requiring the constitutional 65 affirmative votes. The House was an excellent one, much above the average of its predecessors. No better policy could be adopted by Republicans throughout the State than that of renominating their representatives who served them well last Winter. The rule of rotating men out every second term, irrespective of their good or bad service, is a silly and most pernicious one. St. Lawrence and Tioga counties are about the worst offenders in this way. These counties should renominate the delegation they had in the last Assembly, and other counties also. We shall, as a matter of course, expect to see Speaker Sloan and Gov. Alvord back. Much important work will have to be done next Winter. If the next Legislature fall into the hands of the Democrats, the constitutional amendments which were passed by the last will go by the board, for the Democrats cast a party vote against them, and will do so again. Then there is the reapportionment of the State to be made. Every county, and every district of every county, is vitally interested in this. Republicans throughout the State have had ample evidence of the lengths to which Gov. Robinson will go to serve Tammany Hall. They may bid good-bye to the rule of any other than that organization in this State if the work of reapportionment should be in the hands of a Democratic Legislature and a Democratic Governor. It should not be forgotten too, that there are a number of important appointments to be made by the Governor with the consent of the Senate, prominent among which stands that of Commissioner of Public Works.

As respects the election in this City, it is highly important that the Senatorial districts now represented by Senator Baaden and Senator Wagstaff should not be allowed to fall into the hands of Tammany Hall. The Republicans ought to carry these, and they should have as many representatives on the floor in the next Assembly as they had in the last. The Seventh, Ninth, Eleventh, Thirteenth, and Twenty-first Districts were represented by Republicans. These districts can be carried again by a thorough organization and conscientious work; and there is every reason to expect that they will be. There will probably be some change in the personnel of the delegation. Mr. Robert Strahan, who represented the Thirteenth, will undoubtedly receive the Senatorial nomination in the Fifth District, and if he does he will be elected. This district used to be represented by Mr. Booth, who carried it easily whenever he ran. After his death, Tammany was allowed to secure it through Mr. Wagstaff. This Fall there will be a chance of redeeming it, which should not be neglected. One of our German fellow-citizens, some gentleman of ability and character, well known to the public, will be nominated for the Senate from the Sixth District, now represented by Mr. Baaden, who will retire. On the Tammany side, there are a host of candidates, chief among them being Mr. Luke F. Cozans, member from the Fourteenth District in the last Assembly. Mr. Martin Nachtman, of the Eighth District, and Mr. Christopher Flecke, of the Tenth, are also anxiously looking for the same honor. Mr. Michael Healy, of the Sixth District, has successfully fought John Kelly and Tammany in his district on every occasion, and it is to be presumed that if he desires to run for the Assembly this Fall he will meet with his usual good fortune. If Mr. Kelly desires to again give Mr. Thomas F. Grady the nomination in the Second District, that individual will probably be elected, as Tammany owns the district. Such an event ought to be quite satisfactory, as the little ability this young man possesses he industriously employs in pulling his party into the dirtiest kind of mud. The great and ever-to-be-remembered Spinola is looking for a Senatorial nomination. Mr. O'Hare is off-color with his party, and probably will not run again. Peter Mitchell undoubtedly will; and his friend Ecclesine, in the Nineteenth District, will want to go back again, to look after rapid transit and insurance affairs. Mr. Julius Langbein, who was the Republican Representative for the Twenty-first, made a most excellent record, and one which entitles him to renomination and election in his district. If the citizens there consult their own interests they will give him a handsome majority. They never had a representative who served them more faithfully. If Mr. Cowdin goes back from the Eleventh District, the experience he gained in the last Legislature will make him a very valuable member. Mr. Cowdin, however, seemed to think that one session was enough, and that two would seriously shorten his life. The Twentieth District, represented by Mr. Coulter in the last Assembly, properly belongs to the Republicans, and can be carried by them if there be no bad faith, as there has been before.

As respects the City and County ticket, it is too early to say anything about the probable nominees for the judicial offices, or indeed for any others, beyond the fact that the Tammany Hall ticket could be defeated utterly by a proper combination between the Republicans and the Anti-Tammany people. It is above all most important for the interests of the City that the Boards of Aldermen should not any longer be allowed to continue as a mere appendage of Tammany Hall. If the organization of this body were under the control of men who have been identified with whatever movements for genuine reform have been made in New-York, a great practical step would be taken toward reducing the burdens which now press upon the taxpayers. Most of all it is necessary that some gentleman in whose ability and integrity the public have confidence should be elected to the Presidency of the board. The President of the Board of Aldermen is a member of the Board of Apportionment, which sits at the gates of the City Treasury. With such a man there, the tax-payers would have a practical guarantee against the waste of public moneys and the use of the City Treasury as the reservoir of a campaign fund. Under the minority system of representation, the Republicans are able to secure one-third of the Board of Aldermen without trouble; by nominating two instead of only one, as heretofore, in each Senatorial District, and uniting all the parties opposed to Tammany Hall in their election, there is no reason why the next board should not be placed in the control of the tax-paying element of our population, which it certainly is not now. All depends upon combining and uniting the scattered forces of opposition in a solid array against the common enemy. Whenever this has been done in New-York the Tammany ticket has been overwhelmingly defeated. The vote for Recorder Hackett, the vote for Gen. Sigel, the vote for the present Register Jones, all show in what a hopeless minority Tammany Hall can be placed whenever the opposition to it is united; and the triangular fight for the Mayoralty which resulted in the election of Havemeyer demonstrated that under some circumstances Tammany can be defeated, even with three tickets in the field. When Tammany is met by united forces in opposition, it has been and can be defeated every time, as the record of the voting in this City for the past five years shows; and a combination can be made this Fall which, even in the estimation of the "working politicians," the men who know from practical experience the methods and the strength of Tammany, would be powerful enough to sweep the Tammany ticket out of existence.

THE INDEPENDENT DEMOCRATS.

SHARP RESOLUTIONS DENOUNCING TAMMANY'S EFFORTS TO BUILD UP TWO ORGANS.

A meeting of the committee of the Independent Democracy was held yesterday at the office of Louis M. Boscher for the purpose of receiving reports as to the progress of the District Committees. The several district representatives reported that they were meeting with the greatest encouragement from business men and citizens generally in favor of the purposes of the organization. The following resolutions were adopted:

Whereas, We see by the reports of the press of this City that a meeting was held in Tammany Hall as mentioned in the following card:

TAMMANY HALL, July 7, 1877.

DEAR SIR: This meeting is called to make arrangements to send in names of inspectors and poll clerks; also subscribers to the *Express* and *Star*. Be particular in returning names and addresses of persons subscribing to the *Express* and *Star*. Punctual attendance is requested at this meeting.

AUGUSTUS SCHELL, Chairman.
E. D. GALE and others, Secretaries.

Resolved, That we denounce any attempt to enforce the purchase of newspapers published solely in the interest of the present leaders of Tammany Hall, as opposed to the spirit of true democracy and to those principles of free speech and free discussion without which no government by the people can exist.

Resolved, That only by a subsidized and venal press can the foundation be laid for a personal, corrupt, and despotic rule in place of control by the citizens and for all citizens and residents of a free country.

Resolved, That full, free, and impartial consideration of public measures and public men is absolutely necessary in order that citizens may vote understandingly, and to the end that our elections may indicate the will of the majority and not the dictation of a few party manipulators.

Resolved, That in the call of Tammany Hall we see the evidence of a fear of debate, of the weakness of their organization, of a consciousness of design hostile to the general welfare, that demands of all good citizens a united opposition in a common cause, against our common enemy.

AMUSEMENTS.

LOCAL AFFAIRS.

"The Three Guardsmen" will to-morrow enter upon the third week of their career at Niblo's Theatre.

The century plant at the New-York Aquarium now bears 379 blossoms. As it has been in bloom since Sunday last, its days of splendor are numbered.

The final representations of "Evangeline" are announced at the Fifth-Avenue Theatre. The run of the piece, however, will extend over the fortnight commencing to-morrow.

The last performances of "Woodleigh" take place at Wallack's Theatre this week. Friday a representation of particular interest will be given for the benefit of Mr. J. B. Atwater.

The first representation of "Baby" in this country is set down for to-morrow, at the Park Theatre. The distribution of rôles includes the names of Messrs. W. H. Bailey, E. F. Thorne, W. J. Lemoyne, G. C. Boniface, Miss Kate Newton, Miss Linda Dietz, Miss Stella Boniface, and Mrs. Frank Murdoch.

A special programme is, as usual, in reserve for this evening at Gilmore's Garden. It will include Liszt's "Les Préludes," Beethoven's "Prometheus" overture, a vocal "valse brillante," which Miss Kate Thayer will interpret; Rossini's "Cujus Animam," allotted to Mr. Turner; "The Sweet Bye and Bye," arranged as a cornet solo and assigned to Mr. Arbuckle, and sundry other numbers of merit and popular charm. The new ventilating apparatus works admirably, and the temperature of the Garden is as fresh as its vernal appearance.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

The Handel festival has just taken place in London.

Mr. Calvert has revived "Sardanapalus" in Liverpool.

Signor Campanini goes to St. Petersburg this winter.

M. Planté, the French pianist, is about to be heard for the first time in London.

M. Abel is to take M. Worms' place at the Gymnase. M. Worms goes to the Français.

Mlle. Sarah Bernhardt will shortly play the rôle of *Médée* in the well-known tragedy of M Legouvé.

Mme. Stelka Gerster has made a decided impression in "La Sonnambula" at her Majesty's Theatre, in London.

Miss Annie Lafontaine, of the Haymarket Theatre, has just been married to Mr. Henry Graves, the London art publisher.

A three-act comedy by MM. Arthur Delavigne and Jacques Normand is in preparation at the Paris Gymnase. It is entitled "Les Marmites," and will be played by MM. Landrol and Saint-Germain, Mmes. Hélène Monnier and Legault, and other members of the company.

The Paris Vaudeville, the company of which was about to visit London, will reopen on the 4th of September, with a comedy in four acts by MM. Cormon and A. de Beaupian, entitled "Pierre," which will be played by MM. Delannoy, Parade, and Munié, and Mme. Doche.

The three-act opera, "Santa Chiara," announced for June 30 at Covent Garden Theatre, the music by the reigning Duke of Saxe-Coburg Gotha, was produced in Coburg in 1854, the libretto based on a Russian legend by Mme. Birch-Pfeiffer. A French adaptation was brought out at the Grand Opéra in Paris, Sept. 27, 1855, the year of the International Exhibition. Another opera, in three acts, by the royal amateur, was represented for the first time at Her Majesty's Theatre on the 5th of August, 1852.

DROWNED AT ATLANTIC CITY.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., July 14.—Mrs. Phillips, of No. 119 East Sixty-ninth-street, New-York City, was drowned at Atlantic City this morning. She had gone in to bathe and got beyond her depth. Morgan Beatty, of this city, went to her rescue, but was drowned in the attempt to save her. Both bodies were recovered.

THE NEW MINISTER TO SPAIN.

BOSTON, July 14.—James Russell Lowell, Minister to Spain, sailed to-day for Liverpool in the steam-ship Parthia. A party of distinguished persons went down the harbor with him, and a salute of 15 guns was fired from the Navy-yard.

FINANCIAL DIFFICULTIES.

BANK FAILURE IN ST. LOUIS.

SUSPENSION OF THE BUTCHERS' AND DROVERS' BANK—THE REASON ASSIGNED BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE INSTITUTION—LIABILITIES OF NEARLY A MILLION DOLLARS.

Special Dispatch to The New-York Times.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., July 14.—The sensation of to-day here has been the suspension of the Butchers' and Drovers' Bank, a concern that has for 10 years stood number one in financial circles of this and other cities. The announcement was made this morning in the columns of the St. Louis *Times* in the shape of a personal statement by B. M. Chambers, President of the bank, as well as owner of the paper named. Chambers assigns as the principal reason for suspending the run that was made on the bank a year ago, when $1,000,000 of deposits were withdrawn, thus crippling the bank to such an extent that it has not been able to do business with profit since, until within a recent period, when a reaction set in, but which ceased when the late bank failures were announced. The cash and time deposits will aggregate $650,000, and the remainder of the liabilities will reach $100,000, secured by good stocks. The assets in stock, notes, mortgages, deeds of trust, and real estate, are valued by the bank at $800,000, though it is stated that much of the paper is estimated at its face value, and is, doubtless, placed too high, as there has been great shrinkage in some of the values. President Chambers states in his card that besides these assets, his wife and two sisters, Mrs. E. B. Hudson and Mrs. Smith, own several hundred thousand dollars' worth of real estate, which they are ready to mortgage for the purpose of paying any deficit there may be. This real estate your correspondent finds is assessed by the State Tax Assessor at $297,880, and the actual cash value may be put considerably above that sum. If this pledge is carried out in good faith the depositors will be paid in full, and there does not seem to be any doubt among business men that they will be so paid.

Among a large number of depositors, however, there is considerable uneasiness which was manifested during the day in a manner that showed they were badly scared. The depositors are made up to a considerable extent of Catholic laboring people, mechanics, &c., and this morning at an early hour a crowd of about 100 collected at the closed doors of the bank and gave vent to their feelings in language that was very plain. Many cursed the priests who had advised them to deposit their savings there, and two or three Catholic clergymen made their appearance to quiet them. One of the crowd made such a noise about the suspension that Father Henry took his certificate of deposit, $200, and paid him the cash for it. The bank officers were inside working upon their books and at one time they sent out a gentleman to talk to the discontented people and explain to them the cause of the suspension, and endeavor to satisfy them with the assurance that every dollar of their money would finally be paid. During the day the crowds came and went, and up to 4 o'clock 700 or 800 depositors had visited the bank, though the number present did not at any one time exceed 100. In the meantime many rumors were flying through the city, and it was feared that there would be heavy runs on all the banks, and thus a ruinous panic would be inaugurated. Luckily, however, there were only light runs on three or four banks. The Boatmen's Savings Bank, whose deposits exceed $5,000,000, had a steady stream for several hours of small depositors, and kept open doors until 6 o'clock, much to the terrified frightened customers. The amount thus paid out only reached $100,000. The Fourth National Bank had a small run, paying out $25,000. On 'Change there was very little excitement, as the merchants generally do business with banks considered solid.

A new State law was passed at the last session of the Missouri Legislature which provides that all subscriptions to bank stock must be fully paid up within a year from the organization of the bank, and that when the capital stock has become impaired to the extent of 25 per cent. by reason of bad loans or otherwise, the bank must cease to do business unless the stockholders make it good by assessment within 60 days. As it was known that there are two dozen banks whose condition does not fulfill this law, which goes into effect Aug. 1, other suspensions are considered inevitable, and, in fact, it is known that several of them are shaping their course to this end. President Chambers stated to-night that the immediate cause of the suspension was the inability of the bank to meet the requirements of the new State law, the stock having depreciated lower than the prescribed value, and the business not justifying a new assessment of stockholders.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., July 14.—Runs were made to-day on the Union Savings Association, Provident Savings Association, North St. Louis Savings Association, Franklin-Avenue German Savings Bank, Lucas' Bank, Lafayette Bank, Citizens' Savings Bank, and Bank of St. Louis, but they were in no sense extensive. The demands were almost exclusively made by small depositors of the laboring class, and were met promptly, except in some cases where time deposits were called for and banks stood upon the usual 60 days' notice. The aggregate amount drawn from each bank was comparatively small and was easily met. Very few, if any, regular merchants or business men joined in the runs. It is believed, at least it is confidently expected, that whatever of excitement or anxiety existed among these small depositors to-day will subside to-morrow, and that business will resume its regular channels by Monday. The officers of the Boatman's Bank say they can receive money from New-York and other points faster than it can be paid out here, and they have no apprehensions whatever of being in the least crippled, even though the run is kept up for several days.

BUSINESS FAILURES.

MONTREAL, July 14.—The liabilities of Young, McNaughton & Co., shirt and collar manufacturers, who lately failed here, are $244,000 direct and $142,000 indirect. Their assets are $71,200, leaving a deficiency of $172,800.

ELLSWORTH, Me., July 14.—The firm of H. M. & B. Hall, lumbermen, have failed. Their liabilities are estimated at $175,000, about one-half of which is secured. The assets available for the unsecured creditors are merely nominal. The failure causes much financial distress on Union River.

A RUMORED DEFALCATION.

ST. ALBANS, Vt., July 14.—Much excitement is caused by a report that Rev. A. J. Samson is a defaulter to a large amount to several estates for which he acted as Executor, Administrator, guardian, &c. Many prominent business men are on his bonds. An investigation by those interested will be made at once. The accused is Pastor of a Congregational church and ex-Judge of Probate.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

A fire at Powers & Weightman's laboratory, at the Falls of Schuylkill, yesterday morning, caused a loss of about $25,000. The flames were confined to the upper floor and roof of the building used for the manufacture of acids, which is one of a series of buildings connected with the works. The loss is fully covered by insurance.

The Lake Dunmore House, a Summer resort at Salisbury, Vt., was burned yesterday afternoon. Some of the contents were saved. But few of the guests had arrived. Loss estimated at $20,000; insurance, $10,500.

The bone-mill and residence of J. P. Thomas, near Cheney Station, Penn., on the Westchester Railroad, were destroyed by fire yesterday morning. Total loss about $30,000; insurance, $7,500.

The cooper shops of Jonas Spaulding, at Townsend Harbor, Mass., were burned yesterday. Loss, $6,000; insurance, $1,500.

W. G. Frye's house at Newport, Me., was burned on Friday. Loss, $8,000; insured for $5,000.

THE ELECTIONS IN FRANCE.

LONDON, July 14.—The *Times'* Paris dispatch says: "According to the best informed sources the elections will be held on the 16th of September, and the second ballots on the 30th of the same month. The Chamber will meet on the 8th of October. The list of official candidates, which has only been settled after much difficulty, seems to comprise 230 Bonapartists, 176 Legitimists, and 117 Orleanists."

THE CASE OF SENATOR GROVER.

WITNESSES SWEARING TO STILES' GOOD CHARACTER — IMPORTANT TESTIMONY EXPECTED.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., July 14.—A press dispatch from Portland says that all the testimony yesterday before the investigating commission was for the purpose of proving the good character of the witness Stiles; that his reputation for truth and veracity was good, and that his statements under oath were worthy of credence. The following persons who reside in Salem and have known Stiles for several years, embracing a number of prominent business men of the place, were examined: R. P. Earhart, Col. J. R. Moore, E. N. Cooke, J. G. Wright, S. Freedman, A. B. Crossman, James Coffey, B. D. Rickey, J. A. Baker, J. H. Bowman, T. S. Scott, A. B. Waterman, Charles Boure, J. M. Patterson, R. H. Price, E. S. Ollinger, M. M. Miller, A. N. Gilbert, George P. Holman, E. Williams, L. L. Rowland. All testified to the good character and credibility of Stiles. K. H. Mosier, of Washoe County, has been found, and arrived here late last evening. Butler, his fellow-member, has also arrived. Both will probably be placed on the stand on Monday. Great public interest is felt in reference to the character of their testimony. The friends of Grover declare that these witnesses will positively swear that they received no proposition for money to vote for him, nor were they offered any inducements directly or indirectly. The air is thick with conflicting rumors as to what these witnesses will testify to when brought before the committee.

A press dispatch from Portland, Oregon, says: "Before the Senatorial Investigation Commission Stephen Staats testified that he was a member of the last Legislature; might have told Waters in a joking way that he heard Grover and Gilfry talking about securing Goodman's vote, but knew it solemnly assert I never heard anything of the kind." W. H. Waters testified: Staats told me of hearing the conversation between Grover and Gilfry referred to; did not see any special humor in his conversation, nor do I think he was in liquor.

J. H. Mosier, of Wasco County, sworn: Live about 14 miles from Dalles; saw Gilfry in Dalles last Thursday; neither Gilfry nor anybody else sent for me to meet them at Dalles; heard that Gilfry wanted me to come to Portland to be a witness before the committee; was subpœnaed on Saturday, 7th inst., at Princeville, and started immediately for here; Gilfry said something about going to see Butler; Gilfry did not speak to me about what I should testify to; was a member of the State Legislature; Grover was my choice from the beginning; I supported him in the caucus, and voted for him in the Legislature every day except one; I was not pledged by my constituents to any one; I voted for Nesmith on the first ballot; the reason I did not vote for Grover that day was because friends of Nesmith told me Grover was opposed to the Dalles and Salt Lake Railroad; went to Grover, and he satisfied me that this statement was untrue; afterward I always voted for Grover; no inducements were held out to me to vote for Grover; I received no money directly or indirectly for my vote; I did not hold out to be in the market; I think I told Nesmith I could get money for my vote; I did not find out if the reports I heard of Nesmith using money were true; I did not tell him I had been offered money by Grover; my whole purpose was to find out if Nesmith was using money; I think I had a few minutes conversation with Goodman; I approached him to find out what he knew about money being used, as rumors were being circulated on both sides; I may have said to him that $1,000 was no little sum for a poor man; I might have said to him that I knew where there was $3,000 for three votes; I was simply trying to find out if money was being paid; I did not know where there was any $3,000; I talked with Mr. Porter, and probably told him that a little money would go a good way with those that were holding out; I do not remember of having seen Stiles until yesterday; I never was introduced to Stiles. Testimony was read where he spoke of Mosier, and Mosier testified that Stiles' statements were false; I never was in Grover's private office, and never received a dollar, and never had $750 or any other amount that I received in Grover's office or anywhere else; I say, in the presence of God and this assembly, that Stiles' statements, where they speak of me, are absolutely and entirely false; neither Grover nor any of his political friends ever offered me anything to vote for him; neither did Nesmith offer me anything.

Hon. John R. Smith testified: I reside in Portland; all intimation or insinuation made that I went to Salem to influence members of the Legislature by any corrupt means to vote for any one is false; I had a talk with Grover and he told me he was having a hard fight and would use no corrupt means to be elected.

THE WEATHER.

SYNOPSIS AND INDICATIONS.

WASHINGTON, July 15.—1 A. M.—The pressure is highest in the South Atlantic States and lowest in the North-west and upper lake region. The winds are southerly, except in New-England, where they are westerly. Rain has been reported in the North-west and lake region. There has been a general, but slight, rise in temperature. The Missouri River has fallen one foot at Kansas City, the Mississippi 20 inches at St. Louis, and the Ohio 19 inches at Cincinnati.

INDICATIONS.

For New-England, stationary or lower pressure, north-westerly winds, shifting to southerly, warmer weather, increasing cloudiness, probably followed by rain areas.

For the lower lakes and Middle Atlantic States, falling barometer, southerly winds, stationary or higher temperature, partly cloudy weather, and rain areas.

For the South Atlantic and East Gulf States, stationary pressure, stationary temperature, southerly winds, clear or partly cloudy weather.

For the West Gulf States, stationary or lower pressure, stationary temperature, southerly winds, partly cloudy weather, and occasional showers.

For Tennessee and the Ohio Valley falling barometer, southerly winds, stationary or higher temperature, increasing cloudiness, and rain areas.

For the Upper Mississippi and Lower Missouri Valleys and the upper lake region, falling barometer, warm southerly winds, partly cloudy weather, and rain areas, followed by rising barometer and colder northerly winds.

The Lower Missouri and Lower Mississippi Rivers will slowly fall.

IN THIS CITY.

The following shows the changes in the temperature for the past 24 hours, in comparison with the corresponding date of last year, as indicated by the thermometer at Hudnut's pharmacy:

1876.	1877.		1876.	1877.
3 A. M.	79°	61°	3:30 P. M.	88°	79°
6 A. M.	80°	60°	6 P. M.	84°	77°
9 A. M.	90°	69°	9 P. M.	78°	75°
12 M.	84°	73°	12 P. M.	77°	68°

Average temperature yesterday.....70½°
Average temperature for corresponding date last year.....81½°

1876.	1877.
Weekly average.....	83 5-7°	74 5-7°

MIDDLETOWN, N. Y., July 14.—The hay and grain crop of Orange County is the best in many years.

OTTAWA, Ontario, July 14.—Owing to unforeseen delays, Lord Dufferin will not leave Ottawa for Manitoba until July 30.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., July 14.—Robert Pegram, a young book-keeper for David Hamilton, tobacconist, has been found dead in the canal with a hole in his head. A mystery surrounds the death, and causes much excitement.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., July 14.—By an amicable arrangement between the newspaper proprietors and compositors of this city the price of composition on the morning papers has been reduced from 40 to 36 cents per 1,000 ems.

CHICAGO, Ill., July 14.—In the United States District Court to-day Judge Blodgett decided that the case of the Government claim against A. C. Hesing should be reopened for hearing of argument and the representation of his counsel.

PATTERSON, N. Y., July 14.—Edward Holland, of Carmel, N. Y., while under the influence of liquor, shot twice—one in the abdomen and once in the right leg—a young man named Ellsworth, at the American Hotel here. Ellsworth is fatally wounded.

CHICAGO, Ill., July 14.—News has reached here that the Warden of the Penitentiary at Joliet, having discovered a plot of the prisoners in that institution to escape to-day, seized 19 of the ring-leaders yesterday afternoon, and put them in solitary confinement.

ELMIRA, N. Y., July 14.—The Governor refuses to interfere in the case of Penwell, who is to be hanged in this city on Friday, the 20th inst., for the murder of his wife. It is not believed that an appeal to the courts will be successful. Great interest is felt here in the approaching execution.

FLIGHT OF A STRANGE TRIO.

A BOARDING-HOUSE MYSTERY.

OPERATIONS OF THE FORD FAMILY IN A SEVENTH-AVENUE BOARDING-HOUSE — THEY ARE SUSPECTED OF BEING COUNTERFEITERS — THEIR NUMEROUS PACKAGES—A LONG AND FRUITLESS CHASE—A FEW FACTS FOR THE INFORMATION OF THE POLICE.

A few days ago three persons engaged the second floor of the boarding-house No. 40 Seventh-avenue. The oldest, who is about 25, gave his name as Robert B. Ford, and said he was a special agent of "The Consolidated Press Association," and that it was through the agency of this organization that William Cullen Bryant and Samuel J. Tilden made their public utterances. He himself attended to most of the literature sent by those two gentlemen. Ford was very genteel in appearance, manners, and dress. The second of the party, aged about 22, was introduced as Mrs. Clara Eva Ford, wife of Robert. She was of very prepossessing appearance. The third was introduced as "Dan" Ford, a brother of the first named. He is about 19 years of age, and rather common looking. After the family had been in the house a few days Mrs. Emma Wilson, the landlady, and her husband, John A. Wilson, who runs several express wagons at Washington Market, began to find reasons for believing that the Fords were bad characters, and suspected them of being counterfeiters. Their reasons for this suspicion were that the Fords kept exceedingly close to their rooms, and never went out with the women, except on dark nights, and never allowed any of Mrs. Wilson's family to be in their apartments unless one of their number was present. As soon as any one rapped at their door, which was always locked, a hurrying was heard inside, which on one or two occasions was found to have been a rapid gathering up and hiding away of writing materials and packages prepared for mailing and expressing, of about the length and width of bank notes. The Fords were continually bringing in and taking away packages, and always exhibited annoyance when this was noticed. Several times they complained of young people being on the porch when they went in or out in the evening, at which time most of this package carrying was done; and the Fords seemed to have their effects always packed up and to be constantly ready for instant departure. Besides all this, from their personal behavior, it appeared certain that Clara Eva, instead of being the wife of Robert B. Ford, held a criminal relationship toward both him and "Dan" Ford, who it was also learned was not the brother of Robert B. On Friday morning, Mr. Wilson says, he attempted to bring the matter to an issue. He directed his wife to watch Mrs. Ford while he went to see Judge Wandell, at the Jefferson Market Police Court. The Judge was just then very busy hearing motions, and seemed in a hurry to get away, and either did not understand Wilson, or Wilson failed to explain the case properly; at any rate, Judge Wandell said he could do nothing, and Wilson returned home. In the meantime Mrs. Wilson, who was confined to her bed by chills and fever, had instructed her daughter Mary, a young lady about 20 years of age, to watch the house and not let the Fords escape until Mr. Wilson returned. Robert B. Ford had escaped from the house already, and just as Mr. Wilson was about re-entering, on his return from court, Mrs. Clara Eva Ford left, and Wilson overtook and followed her. She said she was going to meet her husband at the Astor House, and Wilson went there with her. They entered at the ladies' entrance, and together went to the ladies' parlor. Here Mrs. Ford became very nervous, and Mr. Wilson called for a messenger and sent for the clerk, whom he asked if Mr. Ford was about. The clerk said he was. Mr. Wilson went to see him, and found that it was another Ford. When he returned to the parlor Mrs. Ford had escaped. After Mrs. Ford left Wilson's, "Dan" Ford ran out of the house with two very heavy valises, and Mary Wilson followed him. Dan ran up West Thirteenth-street to University-place, thence up West Eighth-street to Fifth-avenue, down Fifth-avenue to Broadway, down Broadway, entering the Grand Central and St. Charles Hotels and three barber shops, to Bleecker-street; down Bleecker to Crosby, down Crosby to Howard, down Howard to Broadway, down Broadway to Canal, down Canal to a side street, down that to Park-place, up that to Church-street, and then turning about, ran up Church to Canal, then down Canal to West Broadway, and then he went back up Canal-street and across Broadway into an express office near the corner of Canal and Broadway, where, Miss Wilson says, he seemed to be expected by a man who took his valises, and who, without receiving any pay, gave him checks for them, saying, as he did so: "It will be all right." Mary Wilson stuck closely to "Dan" Ford all the way, and he could not get away from her although he attempted to do so in every way, once pointing a revolver at her. The young woman says she asked several policemen along the route to arrest "Dan," but none of them would interfere. She further says that after the valises were got rid of, "Dan's" hands were literally raw inside, so very heavy were the valises, and so desperately did he cling to them. When she reached home a gentleman, who said he was a detective, and who carried a silver badge under the lapel of his coat, accompanied by a young colored man as a servant, appeared at the Wilson house and said he wanted to see either Robert B. Ford or Clara Eva; that he wished to arrest them, and was particularly anxious to secure the woman; that he had been searching the country for them, and he had just traced them to Jersey City through the City up to the Albany Laundry, on Greenwich-street, and from there to No. 40 Seventh-avenue; that the reason he wanted them was a very serious one, but just now must be kept a secret. Mr. Wilson says that the Fords have been acting very strangely for a couple of days; they have acted as if under great alarm. He don't know whether their alarm was created by their knowledge of his own suspicions, or whether it was because they had information that detectives were closely on their track. At all events, there was something very serious in the wind, and the Fords knew it.

A reporter of THE TIMES, after diligent inquiry at Police Head-quarters and among policemen, was told that nothing would be divulged at all, if the case was very important, until arrests are made. The room occupied by the Fords was searched yesterday, and there was found a package containing four pounds of flour, and another containing a few eggs, besides pots for holding and boiling the latter, and two pairs of scissors. Also found a couple of finely wound steel wires, formed something in shape like a corkscrew, with the spirals considerably drawn out, and having peculiar points. The following telegram was also found:

BELLEPONTE, Penn., July 6, 1877.

R. B. Ford, Treasurer International Publishing Company, Bennett Building, New-York:

Prospects not very promising. Will write at length to-morrow.

On the back of this was a direction to "Dan," evidently penned by the elder Ford, saying, "Get pocketbook fixed, Go to Continental Laundry in evening." Inquiries at the Bennett Building and at the establishment of S. W. Green, the printer of the International Publishing Association, failed to elicit anything about Ford or about any connection between him and the association, which has closed its office in New-York and removed to Philadelphia.

THE MURDER OF JOHN GUNSER.

The two men charged with the murder of John Gunser were arraigned before Justice Marshall, at Newtown, Long Island yesterday morning. Both pleaded "not guilty," and George Michael, who was represented by J. F. Hatch, as counsel, elected to be examined apart from Jacob Eisle. Eisle was committed to his cell, and the examination in the case of Michael was begun. J. L. Norton was, after a controversy, allowed to appear for the people in the absence of District Attorney Downing. Three witnesses, August Schrein, Mrs. Sophia Duester, and Mrs. Mary Dietrich, were examined. They all declared that they had heard Michael threaten to "fix" Gunser. At the conclusion of their testim ny the examination was adjourned for several hours in the belief that District Attorney Downing would arrive. He did not appear, however, and the case was adjourned to Monday at 11 o'clock A. M.

THE FLOATING HOSPITAL.

The eighty-first anniversary of the Floating Hospital took place yesterday. There were on board 955 sick children with their mothers. The sail was made up the Hudson as far as Hastings. There were on board a large number of sick children, who during the trip tenanted the inclosed wards. The delicate little ones were attended by Dr. F. C. Valentine, physician in charge, who was assisted by Drs. Sumner and Dayton. There were quite a large number of German ladies among the volunteer nurses, and probably one-third of the sick were Germans. The sail temporarily revived the suffering little ones, but it is probable that, judging from their pale and emaciated appearance, the days of many of them are numbered. The hale children on board enjoyed the excursion hugely, and, as they stepped off the boat to get home, looked quite jubilant and revived.

POST OFFICE ATTACHES IN UNIFORM.

The watchmen and elevator conductors in the Post Office building appeared recently in uniform, and the change has proved so satisfactory in facilitating their recognition and advancing the convenience of those visiting the building, that Postmaster James has conceived the idea that it would be beneficial to have all the attachés of the office uniformed, but he does not intend to issue any formal order to that effect, and will rely on their voluntary acquiescence in his views. The Superintendents of Departments and other officials in the Post Office are to don uniforms composed of blue flannel, and ornamented with gilt buttons, on or about Aug. 1, and it is said that the employes will follow suit immediately, their uniforms being similar to those worn by the officials, with the exception that they will have white metal instead of gilt buttons.

THE RIVER'S DEAD.

The remains of an unknown man were found yesterday floating in the East River, at Pier No. 38, and removed to the Morgue for investigation. The deceased appeared to have been about 30 years of age, and was attired in a striped shirt, black pants, loons, and low-cut shoes.

The body of a boy about 15 years of age was found floating in the East River, at the foot of Delancey-street, last evening. The lad had red hair, was barefooted, and wore a knitted shirt and dark pantaloons.

John Bogg, a box-maker, aged 60, who was seen drunk at the corner of Twelfth-street and Avenue C on Thursday night, and who had for several days been absent from his home and out of work, was found dead in the East River, at the foot of Fifth-street, yesterday morning. The body is now in the Morgue.

AN INHUMAN WRETCH.

CAPTURE OF VAN EIDA, FOR WHOSE ARREST THE GRAND AR

THE GEORGIA CONVENTION.

SPEECH OF PRESIDENT JENKINS.

WHEREIN HE THINKS THE STATE CONSTITUTION REQUIRES REVISION — ECONOMY, PUBLIC SCHOOLS, AND CARE FOR THE FREEDMEN ADVOCATED.

We reproduce below the Atlanta *Constitution's* report of the full text of the speech made by ex-Gov. Charles J. Jenkins upon assuming the chair as President of the Georgia Constitutional Convention:

GENTLEMEN OF THE CONVENTION: We have assembled to execute a most important trust confided to us by a noble constituency and involving immense responsibilities. Government is essential to society and the progress of civilization. It exists among the nations of the world in various forms, according to their varying ideas of expediency. In absolute monarchies the will of the potentate is the law of the subject, for in him abide sovereignty and government. In such a social organization all ideas of limitation and division of powers is excluded, but among us very different ideas of social polity obtain. We hold that the people are of a right, and must continue to be, sovereign. But, inasmuch as in a population so numerous as ours, spread over so great an extent of territory, the people cannot, in the nature of things, govern aggregately, the disposition is to delegate to selected members of the body politic specific powers; and, inasmuch as the delegation of all these powers to a single individual, or to a certain number of individuals, for any time would not be safe, the expedient has been adopted of dividing and limiting them. Under such polity two distinct systems, or bodies, of law are necessary; one emanating directly from the people, providing for the appointment of certain agents or bodies of magistracy to conduct the Government in its ordinary course, defining the mode and manner of their appointment, prescribing their terms of service, and delegating to each class its proper functions and powers, and denominated fundamental or constitutional law. The other enacted by one of the bodies of magistracy and subject to be changed or abolished by them, regulating the conduct of men in their mutual relations, defining and protecting the rights of persons and property, and providing means to carry on the Government established by the people, and denominated statutory law.

FREQUENT CHANGES UNDESIRABLE.

Although the fundamental law should be in its nature abiding, seldom subject to change, in the progress of events, in the onward march of civilization, experience may demonstrate to the wisest people the necessity of changing the organization, or the mode of appointment, or the tenure of one or all of the bodies of magistracy charged with the government of the State—of enlarging or curtailing the powers of one or all. Numerous and cogent reasons might be assigned, showing the absolute propriety of modifying at this time the Constitution of Georgia—some drawn from the authority by which and the circumstances under which it was constructed and adopted, others suggested by inherent defects of the instrument. But here and now this would be supererogatory. The Legislature having submitted to the people themselves whether they will or will not consene for the purpose of framing anew their Constitution, they, in their wisdom, have determined that they will, and have deputed us to frame one and submit it for their consideration. [Applause.] It would be equally inappropriate for me on this occasion to attempt even a sketch of such an instrument as would meet the exigencies of the times. In the discharge of this great duty you will, with such formalities as you may desire, hear suggestions, compare views, endeavor to harmonize conflicting opinions, and then digest the weighty matter of your earnest incubations. But I trust you will receive kindly a few general suggestions, some of which, if adopted, will, I think, facilitate the great work upon which you are entering, narrow the field of inquiry and promote concession and final agreement.

SUPREMACY OF THE STATE.

First, then, the interests of the State at large, the grand body politic, should be regarded as paramount to local considerations. The last, coming into conflict and persistently adhered to, sometimes defeat reforms far more important than all the antagonizing interests. The essential difference between constitutional and statutory should be kept steadily in view. There are principles inherent to republican government indispensable to its success. There are acts which government (as distinguished from sovereignty,) should be commanded to perform, and there are acts to which government might be tempted by the urgency of ill-digested public opinion, but which, treated to final results, imperil public welfare, and which government should be prohibited from doing. These propositions are not stated for the purpose of covering the whole ground, but for illustration, and these and such like matters lie properly within the pale of constitutional law.

GENERAL PRINCIPLES ONLY TO BE INCORPORATED.

Again, there are matters of law which involve no great fundamental principle, which depend upon considerations of expediency growing out of ever varying circumstances and which, being tested, often call for speedy amendment or abrogation. There is such a thing as legitimate tentative legislation, and where experiment discloses error, repeal or modification should be prompt, easy and inexpensive. By leaving out of the fundamental law provisions, either mandatory or prohibitory, which it should contain, too great latitude is given to legislative discretion, and the omission to do what should be done, or the doing of what should not be done, may entail irreparable injury. By including in the fundamental law matters which are proper subjects of statutory regulation, you may render the assembling of the people in convention too frequent and bring the Constitution itself into contempt. Both these extremes should be carefully avoided.

ECONOMY OF THE PUBLIC FUNDS.

We live in a progressive age, but progress is sometimes in a wrong direction, sometimes too rapid, again, at times, in particular interests, unduly accelerated by the adoption of measures inimical to the general welfare. The doctrine generally maintained as to Legislatures of the sovereign States of the American Union is that they may make all laws which they shall deem necessary and proper for the welfare of the State, and which shall be consistent with the Constitution of the State and not repugnant to the Constitution of the United States. Indeed, such a power is implied if not expressly in the Constitutions of most of the States. It is so in that under which we live. Now, recurring to the spirit of progress before alluded to, and comparing the legislation of Georgia in the early days of the Republic with the scope of that of this day, it will, I think, be found that the Legislature has, in the recent past, been with the resources of the State, which are the pockets of the people, in a way never dreamed of in that earlier day. I may mention as an example the pledging of the public faith and credit in aid of private enterprises. These often undertaken without adequate regard to the end and credit relied upon to supply the deficiency. As a question between borrower and lender it may well be left to their discretion; but when the latter demands and the former sues for State indorsement, it assumes a new and startling aspect. Barriers against such legislation were deemed unnecessary in the time of slower, but severer, progress; it may well be considered whether they are not now essential!

EDUCATION.

The proposition that in a popular sovereignty the education of the masses is a consideration of the highest moment, cannot be disputed. There are often measures proposed in advance of legislative action which have been advocated, and their opponents and the people are called upon to cast their votes for or against those measures by voting for those advocates or their opponents. But as many of the people as are not sufficiently educated to weigh arguments pro and con, vote in the dark, cast votes by personal favoritism only, which, nevertheless, count in making up the majority that passes for sovereign judgment upon grave measures of state policy. It is sometimes said the education of the masses is immaterial, because in every country in every age grave political measures are originated and carried out by a few leading and highly cultivated minds. We may grant this to be so. Still two answers may be given to it as a practical proposition. First, in popular sovereignties those leading minds must be placed in position to act by the suffrage of the masses, and if that suffrage be cast without reference to the theories or the proposed policies of opposing candidates, the ballot decides no principle, and is in effect a nullity. A much lower standard of education will suffice to understand measures originated and explained than that requisite to originate and explain them. But there must be to some extent mental invigoration and enlargement by educational processes. There must be instilled into the mind some general political principles, by which the soundness of theories or measures proposed may be tested. And that individual who has not been educated to this point, and it is not a very high one or very difficult of attainment, is unprepared for the exercises of the sovereignty in which he participates. Therefore, the State is in duty bound to take measures which will place such limited education within reach of the masses. [Applause.] If it be true that reliance must be had at last upon a few leading minds, it will not be questioned that those minds require a very high grade of education. They must be worked up to such vigor and grasp of thought, and furnished with such stores of knowledge as will enable them to investigate, and understand, and elucidate the most difficult problems of political science. And how is this to be obtained? Only in the higher institutions of learning—in those designated by the comprehensive title of universities, so called because they are supposed capable of teaching everything that may be learned. I lay it down as a self-evident proposition that every people claiming to be sovereign, and duly exercising the attributes of sovereignty, should, and must, if true to themselves, have such an institution. [Applause.] Take Georgia for an example. How else is she to be provided with those leading minds who are to guide the masses through the intricate processes of government?

NORTHERN SCHOOLS OBJECTIONABLE.

Well, you say that her youths must go for this education to, and become the pupils of, universities in other States of the Union, or in foreign countries? Reflect that they may there receive teachings incompatible with our ideas of good government. But look at the proposition in another point of view. Reduce it to its last analysis, and what is it? Just this, that the sovereignty of Georgia must remain forever under the pupilage of other sovereignties. Is this compatible with the dignity—is it compatible with the honor of the empire State of the South? Will it be said that Georgia has now a university? Yes, she has a university by name, but, trust me, it is in an embryo state. Its trustees have been earnest in their endeavors to expand it, and give it the body and the appliances of a university. But it is a most mortifying fact that the means are wanting. Without more liberal endowment the object cannot be accomplished. [Applause.]

PUBLIC SCHOOLS NEEDED.

My fixed belief is that Georgia will not be true to herself until she shall have provided an ample endowment for common school and university education. I know and feel the burdens of the people at this time, and I know and feel that with the heavy losses of property they have sustained, and with the tremendous financial depression which prevades the country at this time, immediate and full endowment of these enterprises is not to be expected. But I believe that a system can be devised by which these great objects can be accomplished within a few years, gradually, without increasing the pecuniary burdens now resting on the people, and I think you will agree with me that the great object is worthy of the most serious consideration. [Applause.]

THE COLORED PEOPLE.

I utter no caution against class legislation or discrimination against our citizens of African descent. I feel a perfect assurance that there is no member of this body who would propose such action, and if there was he would soon find himself without a following. That portion of our population are coming to see and will soon realize that those who once occupied a different relation to them, fully recognize the change that has elevated their civil status, and are in truth their best friends. [Applause.]

FEDERAL RELATIONS.

It is unnecessary to speak of our Federal relations. These are created by, and well defined in, the Constitution of the United States. All right-minded men see and know that Georgia is observing strict fidelity to them, and therefore need make no new pledges, assume no obligations, upon that Constitution. Entirely outside of these relations Georgia has a reserved sovereignty and a Government to maintain. This is the precise field of our labors, and there is in it scope enough for the grandest intellect and the most ardent patriotism. Limiting ourselves to this sphere of action, keeping steadily in view as our polar star the reserved sovereignty of Georgia, looking to the enlightenment of her people, the development of her resources, and her steady progress in civilization, let us endeavor to frame for her a Constitution which generations of a remote future shall regard as the palladium of their sacred liberty and their unbounded prosperity.

CONCLUSION.

I tender you, gentlemen, my most grateful acknowledgements for the high honor you have conferred by placing me in this chair. I shall be most happy if at the conclusion of your labors you feel no regret at the choice you have made of a presiding officer. More than a quarter of a century has passed since I have had any experience in such a position, time enough to have forgotten much of the limited parliamentary knowledge I may then have acquired. I cannot, therefore, promise you great efficiency or tact in the discharge of the duty devolving upon me. I can give you the most positive assurance of a desire and purpose, as far as in me lies, to be always right, just, impartial, just, and courteous. You can aid me very much, gentlemen, and economize time and money by strictly observing the rules you may adopt for your own government, and condensing whatever of argument you may feel inclined to offer to your associates, as far as may be compatible with your sense of duty.

I am now ready to hear any motion you may have to present.

SCIENTIFIC GOSSIP.

The dies for an experimental gold coin, worth $50, are now nearly completed, and are said to be of exquisite workmanship, rendering counterfeiting a matter of the greatest difficulty.

Father Secchi is said to have invented a new electrical sismograph in which paper blackened with smoke is set in motion; and which gives the number, intensity, and duration of shocks.

M. Seidler, of Riga, has shown that aniline colors when pure do not injure health, whether they are employed in giving a dye to fabrics, or in tinting articles of food; but unless the processes employed in purifying the crude substances are very thorough, there is great danger of poisonous results.

The difference between the smoke of London and that of Manchester is shown by the fact that while the plane-tree will grow well in the former city it will not grow at all in the latter. The lime, however flourishes well in Manchester, and it will probably be generally adopted there as a shade tree.

By a series of experiments conducted with the electric spark, Mr. Worthington has discovered that drops of various liquids—water, milk, and quicksilver—let fall upon a horizontal plate do not make, as has been supposed, an indiscriminate splash, but pass through changes of singular symmetry and beauty.

Mr. A. R. Wallace, in a lecture on the comparative antiquity of the continents before the Royal Geographical Society, London, based his conclusion, that the great land masses of the earth were substantially the same as now from the earliest period, upon an examination of the extinct and the living animals found in each.

Ruthenium is obtained by fusing the ore with saltpetre and potash, and distilling the whole mass with chlorine, the excess of gas and the tetraoxide being absorbed by the potash solution. The solution is then treated with alcohol, which precipitates the ruthenium as oxide, and the oxide is finally brought to the metallic state with hydrogen.

Father Secchi writes a letter to the French Academy on the present state of the solar atmosphere, in which he states that the sun is in a state of relative calm because the spots speedily dissolve. The duration of a spot depends upon the continuance of the eruptive action underneath, which supplies fresh matter; but he believes that the period of increased or maximum activity gives signs of its early approach.

M. Pierre has communicated to the French Academy of Sciences a strange temporary result of brain fever. While he was convalescent he was engaged one day reading, and he found that the letters appeared sunk for some distance into the paper, and soon fatigued the eye. After 10 days of suffering from this inconvenience the eye resumed its normal power, and the printed characters again occupied the usual position on the surface of the paper.

In Mauritius the droughts of two or three months' duration have occurred during the years when there was a minimum of sun spots or when the number of these spots was below the average. In the three year periods of 1853-56, and 1864-67, when the minimum of sun spots occurred, no cyclones occurred. The connection of the weather with solar phenomena is undergoing a very thorough and systematic examination by the Meteorological Society of Mauritius.

According to Dr. Reimann, tissues of wool which have been for a long time exposed to the action of light and air will dye better than the portions of the same material which have not been thus exposed. This accounts for the inequality of shade sometimes noticed in garments, and which is sometimes attributed to carelessness in dyeing. In spite of every effort the parts upon which the light had fallen will take up more of the coloring matter than those which had been permitted to remain in the dark. Deep stripes and spots can only be avoided by taking due care of the fabrics before they are sent to the dyer.

M. Bert has discovered that oxygen at high pressure will arrest all kinds of fermentation which depends upon the presence of living beings, such as mucification, &c., but that it will have no such effect upon fermentations due to dissolved matter, such as emulsine, &c. Applying this to physiological investigations, he finds that the ripening of plants is arrested by exposure to compressed oxygen, and is therefore due to cellular evolution; but the poison of scorpions, vaccine, and the matter of glanders retained all their qualities after similar treatment, and are hence chemical compounds, comparable to the vegetable alkaloids.

In the new system of submarine telegraphy which has been invented by M. Thomasi, a new relay is employed of such remarkable sensitiveness that 5 per cent. of the current of a single element of Minotto is enough, after passing through 2,520 miles of cable, to make it act rapidly on the printing receiving instruments. To obviate the production of a spark by the first relay a second relay is employed, and it also acts on a local battery and the printing mechanism. The receiver, which is an adaptation of the Morse instrument, has two converging metallic points, one of which makes a red and the other a blue mark on a slip of paper at the will of the operator, and thus forms the necessary characters of the message.

The imitative propensities of birds is a subject to which a good deal of attention has been devoted of late. It has been observed that flowers of a new variety will remain safe for a long time, while those of the old variety are regularly destroyed by sparrows. If, however, it is seen, from the example of a venturesome sparrow, that it is safe to extend the process of destruction, the new flowers are readily attacked. Pigeons will refuse beans, if they had been raised on wheat and other small grains, until they notice a bean-eating pigeon take the unusual food. It is difficult, sometimes, to make British fowls eat maize, but once they get over the first effort they devour it greedily. Rabbits, also, have displayed similar conservative habits with regard to their food.

A SAD CASE.

The Washington *Star* of Friday says: "There was an application made yesterday for employment in the Government printing office by a lady who had been raised in affluence, was an excellent musician, and had mastered several languages. Superintendent Defrees, somewhat embarrassed by the application, told the lady that he had no work in his office befitting one of her attainments, when, with tears in her eyes, she said that she was willing to do any menial service, even if it were scrubbing the floors, so that she might earn an honest living."

LAW REPORTS.

A NORWEGIAN SAILOR'S SUIT.

JUDGE GOEPP, IN THE MARINE COURT, DECLARES THE TREATY BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES AND NORWAY AND SWEDEN UNCONSTITUTIONAL.

A question which seemed to have been definitely settled in one way by the uniform course of decisions was settled in the opposite way by Judge Goepp, in Marine Court, Chambers, yesterday, in the case of Matthias Isaacksen against Frederick Sorensen. The defendant in the action is the Captain of the Norwegian bark Carll Angell, and the plaintiff was a sailor on the same vessel. Both are Scandinavian subjects. While the bark was at the port of Havana, Cuba, the Captain made a charge of mutiny and insubordination against the sailor, and caused him to be arrested and imprisoned. On arriving at this port the plaintiff vainly applied for redress to the Norwegian Consul. He then brought a suit in the Marine Court to recover $250 for the alleged false imprisonment, and obtained an order of arrest, under which Sorensen was taken into custody. As soon as the Norwegian Consul at this port discovered the fact of the beginning of the action, and the arrest, he applied to Judge Goepp for a dismissal of the suit on the ground that the court has no jurisdiction of such cases. This application was based on a clause of the treaty between the United States and the King of Norway and Sweden, entered into in 1827. The clause in question is:

"Consuls-Generals, Consuls, Vice-Consuls, or Consular agents shall have exclusive charge of the internal order of the merchant vessels of their nations, and shall have exclusive power to take cognizance of and to determine differences which may arise, of whatever nature they may be, between the Captain, officers, and crew. Neither any court or authority shall on any pretext interfere in these differences."

Judge Goepp, in his opinion, quotes the provisions of the United States Constitution, which relates to the formation and powers of the Federal tribunals, and especially amendment 10, which declares that the powers not delegated to the United States by the Constitution, nor prohibited by it to the States, are reserved to the States respectively or to the people. Judge Goepp, in commenting on the provisions referred to, says: "Among the rights impliedly reserved to the States by amendment 10 are, it seems to me, the right of protecting their people by bills of rights and by other enactments. In the exercise of that reserved right the State of New-York has passed many provisions, some incorporated in its Constitution, and some simply legislative, which forbid the people from being dealt with as it is proposed to deal with the plaintiff in this case." Special reference had to the statute of 1847, affirmed in 1872, which gives to the Marine Court the power to try suits for assault and battery and false imprisonment arising between seamen of vessels in port. Judge Goepp goes on to say: "It can never be contended that our rights are intended for our citizens only, while our authorities may deal upon Turkish or Chinese principles with sojourners, the Constitution notwithstanding. All those who tread our soil are as much entitled to the protection of our laws as bound to obey them. I hold, therefore, that the treaty question does not avail to deprive the Marine Court of its jurisdiction in this case. I know that this opinion is incompatible to its result with many decisions of very high authority, but I believe I am safe in saying that in none of these decisions have the reasons here advanced been passed upon and pronounced untenable. I would be as chary as any one in assuming the responsibility of overruling a law as unconstitutional. But every court must stand up in defense of its own authority and jurisdiction where it believes them wrongfully questioned. I do not, therefore, in surrendering them and hoping to receive them back at the hands of an appellate tribunal." The motion to dismiss the suit is therefore denied. Weeks & Forster appeared for the motion, and August Reymert in opposition.

COURT NOTES.

Judge Donohue's order, fining John Rogers, Mabel Leonard's step-father, $10, and committing him to prison for six months, unless in the meantime the child is surrendered to the court, was entered in the County Clerk's office yesterday.

Suits were commenced yesterday in the United States District Court against the following principals and sureties on forfeited cigar manufacturers' bonds, the first named in each case being the principal: Mary E. Moore and Melissa A. Healy, bond for $600; William Moonshine and Simon Levi, bond for $700; Charles Wagner, Henry A. Lange, and Frederick A. Zurikwanger, bond for $500; Gabriel S. Adams and John Smith, Jr., bond for $1,200, and Mary E. Moore, James F. Martin, and Louis Oelhafer, bond for $600.

A "STRAW" BOND CASE.

Bernard Kupfer, the brother-in-law of Simon Donau, who was convicted and sentenced some time ago for complicity in running an illicit distillery at Spring Valley, N. Y., executed a bond on May 1 for a distillery near New-Brunswick, N. J., of which he was the proprietor. Ex-Deputy United States Marshal Crowley, who is now a detective at Police Head-quarters, and who was instrumental recently in ferreting out the straw bondsmen who made their head-quarters in Centre-street, heard of the execution of the bond and investigated the facts connected therewith. The bond was in the sum of $25,000, and purported to have been executed in New-Jersey before Deputy Collector J. B. Smith. The sureties on the instrument were Joseph Hauer, a confectioner at No. 102 Allen-street; Henry Yiette, who described himself as a "merchant tailor," of No. 293 Stanton-street, and William F. Kisling, a "money broker" at No. 32 Bowery, who resided at No. 10 Broome-street. Detective Crowley had suspicions of Hauer's responsibility, and more than suspected Yiette, and he found that the bond, instead of being executed in New-Jersey, had been prepared and signed at Kupfer's office, No. 68 Water-street, in this City. He also ascertained that a man named Julius E. Kisling had been instrumental in procuring the sureties for Kupfer. Kisling, finding that trouble had arisen relative to the bond, made a statement to the effect that Reiman had induced him to go on the instrument by assuring him that it was merely a formal matter, and that he signed the paper as surety, at Kupfer's office, in the presence of Kupfer, Yiellette, and Hauer, and was paid for doing it by Reiman, in Goldbeck & Gerisch's lager beer saloon in Chatham-street. On this statement Reiman was arrested on a warrant issued by Commissioner Shields, and gave $3,000 bail yesterday before Commissioner Deuel to answer a charge of suborning Kisling to become surety on a fraudulent bond. The examination will be given on Tuesday next at 11 A. M. Kisling is to be used as a witness for the Government against Reiman, and also against Hauer, Yiette, and Deputy Collector Smith, if they are arrested and prosecuted. It is said Hauer's title to any real property is merely nominal, and that there are judgments against Yiette's property for more than it is worth.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

By Judge Donohue.

Schelly vs. Zink.—To be corrected as marked on papers of both parties inclosed.

Granted.—In the Matter of Henry Ferguson, &c.—See order inclosed.

Smith vs. Russell, (Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5.)—Orders granted.

Granted.—In the Matter of the Montefiore Benevolent Society.

Woodero vs. Redwigerz.—Reference ordered.

Lachsmeyer vs. Lachsmeyer.—Denied.

Granted.—In the Matter of Gibbes; Boese vs. Locke.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Donohue.

Findings Settled and Signed.—Howard vs. Crandall; Reynolds vs. Crandall; Benedict vs. Newcomb; Hewlett vs. Wood.

Smith vs. Schelting.—An allowance of $150 granted to defendant.

Decree Signed.—Lawton Granular Moving Company vs. Ocean Steamer Coaling Company.

Wallace vs. American Silver Thread Company.—Findings settled and signed.

By Judge Barrett.

Opinions.—Boardman vs. The Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railway Company, and 10 other cases.

JUDGMENTS AGAINST A RAILROAD.

Judge Barrett, in the Special Term of the Supreme Court, yesterday rendered a decision in the cases of George S. Boardman and 10 others against the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railroad Company. From the facts of the case it appears that the Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana Railroad Company in 1857 issued a certain kind of preferred stock, the holders of which were entitled to annual 10 per cent. dividends. In 1863 the railroad consolidated with another road, and in 1869 made a second consolidation, the three combined roads forming the present Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railroad. The new companies formed each in turn agreed to assume all the liabilities of the corporations to whose rights they succeeded. The holders of the preferred stock of the Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana Company received no 10 per cent. dividends for the period from 1857 to 1863. The plaintiffs in the present 11 actions are the holders of preferred stock in the Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana, and are of two classes. The first of these classes, including six of the plaintiffs, held the stock before the first consolidation and before the declaring of the first dividend. The other five received their stock by assignment after that time. The eleven sued to recover the unpaid dividends due during the period from 1857 to 1863. One of the suits—that of John S. Prouty—was begun about eight years ago. The others were not begun until 1875. The defendants in answer set up many defenses, including the Statute of Limitations, estoppel because of the stockholders' receipt of the dividends after 1863, &c. Judge Barrett, however, brushes these defenses aside. In regard to the defense of the Statute of Limitations, it appears that the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Company was not a New-York corporation until the second consolidation, which took place in 1869. Judge Barrett decided that the six plaintiffs who owned the shares of stock when the obligations to pay the dividends matured—that is, between 1857 and 1863—are entitled to judgment, but that the complaints in the other cases must be dismissed.

DRUNK FOUR YEARS AND A HALF.

Mrs. Margaret Trenaman petitioned Judge Donohue, in Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday, saying that she has a good cause of action against Peter Mulligan. The latter is the proprietor of a liquor-saloon at the corner of James-slip and South-street. Mrs. Trenaman alleged, in her petition, that Mulligan "did unlawfully sell intoxicating liquors to, and did cause the intoxication of her husband, John Trenaman, on almost each and every day from the month of November, 1872, to March 15, 1877." By reason of this, Mrs. Trenaman alleged, he was injured in person and property. She also set forth in her petition that she has no property excepting her wardrobe, which is worth less than $20. For these reasons she asked to be allowed to bring suit in forma pauperis, or as a poor person against Mulligan. Judge Donohue granted the prayer of her petition.

THE AMERICAN PEOPLE.

ORATION OF SENATOR BOOTH ON THE FOURTH AT SACRAMENTO.

Senator Newton Booth made the eagle scream in the good old-fashioned way in his Fourth of July oration at Sacramento, Cal. We quote: "I am here to-day to proclaim my faith in the American people, American society, American institutions and forms of government, and my belief that, take them for all in all, they are the best we know of on the habitable globe, past or present. I am here to proclaim my conviction that at no time in our past have the ties of our Union been so strong, so little threatened with future danger, at no time has the doctrine of equal rights been so broadly exemplified as now, on this Fourth day of July, in the year of grace 1877, and of American Independence the one hundred and second. We have of late been passing through a stage of intense introspection. There has been a tendency to take the clock to pieces, because it did not keep time with everybody's chronometer; to pull up the beans to see if they were growing. We have been living with finger on the pulse; we have studied symptoms, and are like the patient who consults a quack and fancies the pimple is a cancer—every passing ache and trifling pain the beginning of an incurable malady. We have been too much like Addison's hypochondriac, who constantly sat in a weighing chair. Every fall in the barometer portends a hurricane of disaster, and three hot days suggest an earthquake. I know we are not perfect—outside of Utah the sinners outnumber the saints. The Centennial did not usher in the millennium. We do not sleep with ascension robes under our pillow for fear Gabriel will take us by surprise. There is perhaps as much human nature to the square mile here as elsewhere. Even in politics, an ounce of active selfishness will effect more than a ton of good intentions. If one does not sow he cannot reap, and he must Summer-fallow besides, and sometimes when he has sown the rains do not fall, or the enemy sows tares in the night. There are stony places, thorny places, and barren places. Neither merit nor industry is always rewarded. Ability often stands at the gate while assurance stalks up the steps and rings the front bell. Modesty is its own reward, and apt to be all it gets. Honesty sometimes walks in rags, while fraud rolls in coach and livery, in purple and fine linen. We have a national debt, State, county, city, and corporation debts. The poor we have always with us. We have suffering, want, vice, crime, and ignorance. But in no other country are there 42,000,000 so well fed, clothed, and housed, so well informed, of so high a sense of justice, and so instinctive a regard for law as in the United States of America. In no other country could social order be so well preserved without the restraints of law, could society so well stand alone without the framework of government. Let us rid ourselves of the idea that any form of government is an object of adoration or has any value except as the expression of the nation's character. It is the protecting shell of society, not society itself. The pomps and shows and pageantry of government are the relics of a barbaric age, the survival of barbaric taste. If there were no vice or crime we should need no government. Not the Government but the American people is the production of this age and country. They have redeemed a continent from a wilderness to civilization, and dedicated it from sea to sea to free thought, free speech, free schools, free homes, and free men. Humanity could not spare that history. It is one of the epics of progress. This is the Fourth of July. I propose to crow like a chanticleer; to lift up my voice and prophecy; to sound the loud timbrel; to sing a song of triumph. I am tired of the everlasting preach about modern degeneracy and the necessity for sackcloth and ashes—tired of the ceaseless twaddle about American institutions being an experiment. American life is not an experiment; the American people are not an experiment, but a fact, a tremendous fact; a great fact in civilization which cannot be left out of any calculation of destiny or reckoning with fate. If any one does not believe in the American people, past, present, and future, he ought to drop out of the procession. To-day 42,000,000 American people ought with one accord, with one voice, to shout, 'Glory for the past and 'Hosanna' to the future."

AN "ARTFUL DODGE" IN LONDON.

PAINTED SPARROWS SOLD FOR BULLFINCHES —HOW A MAN SERVANT WAS IMPOSED UPON BY A "BAKER"—A BIRD IN A BATH—TWO YOUNG RASCALS SENT TO PRISON.

Two young scamps, named respectively Williams and Cameron, were tried a few days back at the Old Bailey, in London, for conspiring together to defraud a certain Reginald Staples, described as a servant, of a few shillings by means of what is known in non-legal language as an "artful dodge." The prosecutor one day last November was leisurely strolling down the Brompton-road when he met the young man Williams, who was in conversaton with Cameron. How the pair contrived to introduce themselves to Staples is not stated, but they seem to have got very soon into friendly talk, Williams leading off by the remark that he was a baker; "and, indeed," said the prosecutor at the trial, "he looked like one, for he was covered with flour." The supposititious baker had with him in a bag a little bird which he called a bullfinch, and he asked Cameron to sell him a cage, which the latter did or pretended to do. Then Williams offered his bird to Cameron in exchange for another, and wanted 30 shillings for it. Cameron offered his own bird, his cage, and 10 shillings besides, a truly liberal bid. Not being able to agree, the bargainers of course appealed to the stranger. Staples was asked if he did not think the "bullfinch" in the bag a very nice one; but he replied that he knew nothing about bird-fancying. Williams then said he would not sell the bullfinch, but the bird in a bake-house, that it was a beautiful creature to sing, and that it was worth £3. He expressed himself, however, willing to part with it, for the reason that his employer's wife, who lived over the bake-house, was not well, and found the whistling of the little thing too much for her nerves. Under this circumstances he was ready to sacrifice the feathered vocalist for 30 shillings, his only anxiety being that the bird should have "a good home." The prosecutor repeatedly told the two men that he did not want to purchase the bird; but eventually he bought it, took it home, and placed it in a cage, in which there was a bath duly supplied with water.

Under ordinary circumstances that "bullfinch" should have perched itself upon its swing and piped its song in joyous harmony, but it did nothing of the sort. This imprisoned little fellow, being of a cleanly disposition, proceeded to take a bath. There the paint came off. The beautiful slatey gray of the neck and back, the jet black of the top of the head and the greater wing and the upper tail coverts, the snowy white of the tips of the wings, the deep black with a perceptible violet lustre of the quill feathers of the wing and tail, the delicate light red, sometimes of the shade of cheesecurd, which ornament the sides of the head, the throat, breast, and abdomen—all this most exquisitely diversified plumage, which these cunning rascals had imitated with no mean artistic skill, speedily disappeared. The bird turned out to be a common sparrow, and was not

"The mellow bullfinch answering from the groves,"

which the poet Thompson speaks of. Staples then brought the charge of conspiracy against Williams and Cameron, and though their attorney observed that his clients were very young, and were they leniently treated, would probably abandon the study of ornithology for the rest of their lives, the presiding Justice, inasmuch as several previous convictions were found against them, sentenced Williams to six months and Cameron to three months' imprisonment with hard labor.

A VERMONT MAN'S KINK.

A queer manifestation of eccentricity is that of a man thus described by the Burlington (Vt.) *Free Press:* "A queer genius lives at East Burke—a man who probably has not spoken to another man directly for the past 25 years. He will talk with a woman or a minor, but never with a man; even his own sons, as they arrive at 21 years of age, are talked to no longer. When he can do no better he will talk to the stove, or a horse, or whatever else happens to be near by, and say: 'Old horse, you tell Mr. Smith I want to buy his farm.' Mr. Smith can speak for himself, but will only get an answer as he hears it addressed to the 'old horse.' This eccentric individual will allow no man to sit at his right hand; he will sooner stand up or leave, and has often stood up through church services when he could find no seat without a man at his right hand. He speaks in meetings, and is quite an earnest, interesting speaker. His children and other relatives are smart, intelligent people."

LARGE VERDICT IN A COAL CASE.

The great coal case of Prevost against Gorrell was terminated on Saturday in the United States Circuit Court for the Western District of Pennsylvania, at Pittsburg, by a verdict of $128,808 41 in favor of the plaintiff. The Philadelphia *Ledger* gives the following account of the litigation: "Begun some years ago to recover damage for injuries done to Prevost's Centralia Colliery, through the unskillful working of Gorrell's Hazeldale Mine, the next adjacent colliery, it first came to trial in the Common Pleas No. 2, of this city. The hearing of the case occupied six weeks, and on the last day of the trial, one of the jurymen, after leaving the court-room, slipped and broke his leg, and not being able to attend court, the Judge, with the other jurymen and the counsel, repaired to the injured man's room, and the Judge there charged the sworn 12. They remained in the injured juror's room all night, and failing to agree upon a verdict, were discharged the next morning. The matter next came up in the same court on a question of law as to whether the suit was properly brought in Philadelphia County, when the cause of the suit, the damage to plaintiff's colliery, occurred in Columbia County. Upon this question the case went up to the Supreme Court, which tribunal decided that an action on the case for damages for what would be a nuisance to land—the form of action brought by plaintiff—is a local and not a transitory one, and hence should have been brought in the courts of the county where the injuries for which damages were claimed occurred. To obviate this necessity plaintiff removed the action to the United States Court, and on the 22d of May the cause came up for trial and since that time, until last Saturday afternoon, has occupied the attention of the court. The trial was the longest one that ever took place in Allegheny County having occupied 38 days and run over seven consecutive weeks."

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THE HOUSEHOLD.

PRICES FOR FAMILY MARKETING.

An abundance of all kinds of produce and pretty low prices for everything that is not of the choicest description are the principal features of the markets. Meats, butter, cheese, and eggs are selling at the same rates. The newest thing in vegetables is green corn from New-Jersey, which sold yesterday in Washington Market at 20 cents per dozen. Prices for other vegetables at the same place were as follows: Long Island potatoes, per peck, 30 cents, and per barrel, $1 75 to $2; tomatoes, Southern, 15 cents per quart, and Long Island, 25 cents per quart and $4 per bushel; string beans, 10 to 15 cents per half peck; lettuce, 2 cents per head; cucumbers, 15 cents per dozen; turnips, 4 cents per bunch; cauliflower, 15 to 30 cents per head, according to size and quality; radishes, 20 cents per dozen; green peas, 10 to 15 cents per half peck, and $1 25 per two-bushel bag; carrots, 2 to 3 cents per bunch; rhubarb, 25 cents per dozen; round onions, 8 cents per quart and $4 per bbl., and young onions, per bunch, 4 cents; cabbage, 50 to 75 cents per dozen and 5 to 8 cents per head; beets 3 cents per bunch and 25 to 35 cents per dozen bunches; squash, 4 to 5 cents each. Bartlett pears and plums from California, are novelties presented by the fruit dealers. They are high priced and are sold principally in Broadway fruit stores. The pears sell in these places at 75 cents to $1 25 per dozen, and the plums at $1 per dozen. Raspberries, which are becoming scarce, can be bought at 4 to 6 cents per cup, holding one third of a quart. Whortleberries and blackberries are plentiful and lower; the former sell at 10 to 12 cents per quart, and choice varieties of the latter at 15 cents per quart, or two quarts for 25 cents. Cherry currants sell at 10 cents per pound, and small currants at 5 to 8 cents. Green apples are worth $4 to $5 per barrel, and bananas of fair quality, 40 cents per dozen. Watermelons and cantaloupes are in light supply from the South, and prices vary greatly. Peaches are in pretty good supply from the South, but are still high priced, and Messina oranges and hot-house grapes can be found in the fruit stores. Fish are plentiful and cheap. The prices ruling in Washington Market yesterday afternoon for the kinds strictly in season were as follows: Salmon, per pound, 18 cents; blue-fish, per pound, 8 to 10 cents; mackerel, per pound, 18 cents; cod-fish, per pound, 8 cents; halibut, per pound, 12 cents; sheepshead, per pound, 15 cents; porgies, per pound, 8 to 10 cents; flounders, per pound, 7 to 8 cents; eels, per pound, 15 cents; weak-fish, per pound, 8 to 10 cents; butter-fish, per pound, 8 cents; black-fish, per pound, 10 cents; sea bass, per pound, 12 to 15 cents; haddock, per pound, 8 cents; bonita mackerel, per pound, 10 cents; lobsters, per pound, 10 cents; soft-shell crabs, per dozen, $1 50 to $2. The fish sold at these prices are fresh and of good quality. Spring chickens are a little higher than they were last week. Western selling at 25 to 28 cents per pound, and fresh ones from neighboring points at 28 to 30 cents. Spring ducks are a little cheaper, selling at 23 to 25 cents per pound.

RECEIPTS FOR THE TABLE.

TOMATO MEAT PIE.—Cover the bottom of a pudding dish with bread crumbs, then make a layer of cold roasted mutton chopped fine, then a layer of tomatoes sliced, then another layer of bread crumbs, another of meat, and another of tomatoes, then cover with bread crumbs and bake until the crust is done brown; season as you put the different layers in with salt, pepper, and small pieces of butter; it will bear high seasoning. Serve hot.—L. I. C.

CREAM PIE.—One cupful sugar, one tablespoonful butter, two-thirds cupful milk, one and a half cupfuls flour, one teaspoonful soda, two even teaspoonfuls cream-tartar, sifted in the flour, one egg. Bake on jelly tins. For the sauce, take one-half pint of milk, one tablespoonful flour, one teaspoonful corn-starch; mix smooth in a little of the milk one egg, two tablespoonfuls sugar; stir all well together. Put them in the milk and boil till it forms a good custard. Remove from the fire and flavor with vanilla. Spread between each layer. Cut in pie-shaped pieces.—L. I. C.

STEAMED PUDDING.—Two cupfuls buttermilk, two tablespoonfuls thick cream, one egg, one teaspoonful saleratus, either dried or fresh fruit, as preferred, a little salt; steam constantly for two and one-half hours. To be eaten warm with either sauce or cream and sugar.—D. J. H.

SALEM RAISED LOAF CAKE.—Four cupfuls sugar, one very large cupful lard, one large cupful butter, one and three-quarter cupfuls milk, one half-pint hop yeast, seven cupfuls flour; mix the flour, milk, yeast, lard, and half the sugar together, and let rise over night. Next morning, when the dough is quite light, add the rest of the sugar, the butter, three eggs, half a teaspoonful of soda, spices to taste, and fruit of any kind or quantity. First roll the fruit in flour to prevent it from settling in the loaves. The dough should rise very light a second time before the fruit is added, and partly again after it is put in the baking tins. This will make three loaves, and can be kept a long time if desired.—D. J. H.

MOLASSES FRUIT CAKE.—One pound of sugar and three-quarters of a pound of butter, beaten to a cream. Slightly warm one pint of molasses and mix well with the butter and sugar; next the well-beaten yolks of six eggs and half a cup of sour cream; one teaspoonful of cinnamon and one of cloves; one tablespoonful of ginger if desired; two pounds of sifted flour, with the well-beaten whites of six eggs; one heaping teaspoonful of soda, dissolved in hot water, and at the last one pound of raisins, seeded and chopped; one pound of currants, well washed and dried. Flour the fruit well before mixing. Bake in two bread pans in a slow oven.—MOLLIE.

FRENCH TOAST.—Beat four eggs very light and stir with them one pint of milk; slice some nice white bread, dip the pieces into the egg and milk, then lay them into a pan of hot lard and fry brown; sprinkle a little powdered sugar and cinnamon on each piece, and send to table warm. This is an excellent dish for breakfast or tea.—L. I. C.

BOILED SPINACH.—Allow one peck of spinach for four persons, as it shrinks very much after boiling; pick it over very carefully, removing every wilted or yellow leaf; wash it in several waters to remove the grit; let it remain in the last clean cold water for half an hour before boiling. Drain it well, and put it into boiling water. The pot may not at first hold it all, but as it settles add more until all is in. Boil from 15 to 20 minutes, using a little salt; when tender drain well, chop fine, put it into a saucepan, with a tablespoonful of butter and a little pepper; warm it up again; stir while warming. Serve in a vegetable dish, with hard-boiled eggs sliced and laid on top.—MOLLIE.

TO STONE CHERRIES.—To take out cherry stones use the round end of a common hair-pin.—MRS. BAKER.

GRAPE WINE.—To one gallon of well-bruised grapes add one gallon of water; let them stand one week without stirring, (a butter tub will answer the purpose, providing it has been well scalded and cleaned;) then draw off the liquor; to every gallon of wine add three pounds of sugar; put it into a cask, but do not close it at the bung until it has done hissing; after it has been closed let it stand two months, when it will draw off clear and bottle it, making the cork very close and tight; keep it in a cool, dry cellar, with the cork down.—MOLLIE.

ELDERBERRY WINE, I.—One quart of boiling water to two quarts of berries. Let it stand 12 hours, stir occasionally, strain well through a coarse, stout bag, pressing out all the juice; then measure; add three pounds of sugar to four quarts of liquor, one ounce of cinnamon, one-half ounce of ground cloves; boil five minutes, and set it away to ferment, with a thin clean cloth thrown lightly over it. When it has done hissing run it off carefully, bottle, and cork well.—MOLLIE.

ELDERBERRY WINE, II.—Pour seven gallons of water over three gallons of berries; after it has stood two days boil it an hour, and press the juice through a coarse cloth; then add to it 20 pounds of sugar—clean brown the best—half a pound of ginger, one ounce of cloves, and one ounce of allspice; boil all together, then put into a tub, and when cold add some yeast spread on toasted bread; after two days put all in a cask, leaving the bung loose for two months; then add a pint of brandy.—POLLY.

LITTLE ECONOMIES.—We read many receipts for currant jelly, currant jam, &c., but I want to suggest two modes of saving this fruit otherwise than by cooking.

I. *Dried Currants.*—Lay them on earthen plates, sprinkle over them a little white sugar—say a dessert-spoonful to a dining plate of thinly spread fruit—dry (perfectly) in a well-tempered oven; but, as drying currants is a slow process, after one day in the oven they may stand near the stove or in the sun until perfectly dry. Black English currants dry well in the same way without sugar, and make an excellent substitute for the imported currants and raisins in mince pies.

II. *To Keep Currants Fresh for Two or Three Months.*—In many places in Germany currant bushes are trimmed up with only one stalk into a regular tree shape. As soon as the currants are ripe—not dead ripe—they take nice straw and make little straw stacks over the bushes they wish to preserve, tying the straw at the top in a pointed shape to shed water, and not having the stack so thick as to exclude the air. If you cannot get the straw, take old clothes and tie over the bushes, drawing the ends down to the bottom. Last October I picked delicious currants from my bushes, merely protecting them in the latter way. Many will inevitably fall before October, but it is such a luxury to have this refreshing fruit as the season advances that one willingly bears with the loss of a small portion of it.

III. *Gooseberry and other Marmalades.*—Pick the fruit clean, cook thoroughly, and pass through a sieve; add equal weights of sugar and water, so that when the marmalade has been cooked for an hour and is cold it will spread as thinly as honey. Anything from hot cakes to cold bread, comes well recommended to the palate when conscientiously decorated with a nice coat of marmalade.—MRS. E. E. G. A.

USEFUL FAMILY HINTS.

TO WHITEN A PANAMA HAT.—First scrub it well in warm water—one tablespoonful of borax to a pail of water—using a clean brush, and if the hat is very much soiled use a little soap. Then sponge the hat all over with a weak solution of borax water, heaping teaspoonful to a pail of water, and bleach it in the sun. Sponge the hat several times with the borax water during the day. Sometimes a little lemon juice, or diluted oxalic acid, is good to sponge with while bleaching.—MOLLIE.

CURE FOR BURNS.—One ounce of pulverized borax, one quart of boiling water, half ounce of pulverized alum. Shake up well and bottle. Wrap the burn up in soft linen, and keep constantly wet with the solution. Do not remove the linen until the burn is cured.—MOLLIE.

TO RELIEVE PRICKLY HEAT.—One teaspoonful of powdered borax dissolved in a basin of warm water. Bathe as often as convenient.—MOLLIE.

TO REMOVE TATTOOING IN INDIA INK.—The only way is to prick fresh milk into the spots with needles in the same way that the ink was introduced.—MOLLIE.

INFORMATION WANTED.

A receipt for canning pumpkin to keep through the Winter.

How to make pickles from small cucumbers, string beans, and green tomatoes.

How to make preserves from the rind of watermelon.

A recipe for brandied peaches—kind of fruit, sort of liquor, &c.

In cheese making should the curd be scalded before pressing?

How to keep birds from eating cherries when they are ripening.

How to make mullein syrup for a cough. Also, a remedy for whooping-cough.

A remedy for the discolorations of the skin called moth patches, for one who is afraid of patent medicines.

Directions for crystallizing dried grasses, oats, &c.; also for preserving Autumn leaves.

The best way to prepare forest tree leaves for wreaths that will keep through the Winter.

How to change salts of ammonia to aqua ammonia.

The way to make superphosphate of lime with sulphuric acid.

THE PHILADELPHIA BANKS.

THEIR PRESENT CONDITION, CAPITALS, AND UNDIVIDED PROFITS—CHANGES WITHIN TWO YEARS.

From the Philadelphia Ledger, July 13.

The following are the present capitals and undivided profits, usually called surplus, of the national banks of this city, as shown by their recent statements, made June 22, 1877, as compared with their surplus shown in statements made June 30, 1875, about two years before:

Banks.	Capital.	Surplus. 1875.	Surplus. 1877.
Far. & Mechanics'	$2,000,000	$500,000	$500,000
Philadelphia	1,500,000	750,000	750,000
First National	1,000,000	500,000	500,000
Manufacturers'	1,000,000	200,000	200,000
Girard	1,000,000	500,000	500,000
North America	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
Commercial	810,000	228,603	230,475
Mechanics'	800,000	200,000	175,000
Central National	750,000	510,000	585,000
Bank of Republic	600,000	13,830	90,000
Penn National	500,000	110,000	100,000
Northern Liberties	500,000	500,000	500,000
Corn Exchange	500,000	200,000	200,000
Union	500,000	100,000	100,000
Western	400,000	200,000	200,000
City	400,000	280,000	280,000
Third National	300,000	60,000	60,000
Consolidation	300,000	232,828	231,947
Second National	300,000	90,000	40,000
Centennial	300,000		22,896
Eighth National	275,000	100,000	115,000
Commonwealth	260,000	3,119	15,174
Seventh National	250,000	18,000	2,239
Southwark	250,000	150,000	150,000
Kensington	250,000	150,000	150,000
Bk of Commerce	250,000	50,000	50,000
National Security	250,000	24,000	33,000
Germantown	200,000	100,000	100,000
Tradesmen's	200,000	500,000	500,000
Keystone	200,000	12,445	12,445
Sixth National	150,000	25,000	35,000
Total	$16,995,000	$7,334,778	$7,447,576

Compared with two years ago the above statement shows the following changes in the capital and surplus of our banks: The aggregate capital has increased $40,000, and the aggregate surplus $112,798. There have been two new National banks chartered, the Centennial and the Keystone, the former having $300,000 capital, and $22,896 surplus, and the latter $200,000 capital and $12,445 surplus. Otherwise, with two exceptions, the capital of the banks is the same now as it was two years ago. No bank has increased its capital, while the Bank of the Republic has reduced from $1,000,000 to $600,000, and the Commonwealth Bank has reduced from $300,000 to $260,000. Six of our banks have increased their surplus during the two years, while five have diminished, the others remaining the same. The following increases are noted: Bank of the Republic, $76,170; Central, $85,000; Eighth National, $15,000; Commonwealth, $12,055; National Security, $9,000, and Commercial, $1,872. The following decreases are noted: Second National, $30,000; Mechanics', $25,000; Seventh National, $15,761; Penn, $10,000, and Consolidation, $879.

It will be also noticed that our 31 national banks have an aggregate surplus equal to nearly 44 per cent. of their aggregate capital; that one bank, the Tradesmen's, has a surplus of two and a half times its capital; two others, the North America and Northern Liberties, have a surplus equaling their capital, and that the First National, Philadelphia, Girard, Central, Western, City, Consolidation, Southwark, Kensington, and Germantown Banks have a surplus equal to or exceeding one-half of their capital. Five of our banks have lessened the respective amounts of their surplus. Shrinkage of old assets may have had some influence in producing this result, but as banks, as the rule, change their liabilities and their resources at short intervals, there ought not to be a very heavy shrinkage in such of their securities as are held as collateral.

Albeit, the popular prejudice is that banking is a risky and very dangerous business, the reverse, so far as our intercourse with bankers and bank men goes, is true. For the amount of capital involved, and the amount of losses from unprotected paper, and the amount of bad debts which have been charged off to the bank, and such debts should be avoided, as it is in the power of the officers to avoid them. Bad debts result from outside favoritism, or from carelessness or corruption on the part of the bank's management. There has probably never been a longer time of depression in banking than within the last three or four years. Confidence in the future of all that time has been so shattered that almost all enterprise has been crushed, and few have desired to borrow money even at very low rates. Still, in all this time most of the banks have been able to maintain standing, because, for the greater part of the time, there have been few considerable losses, and probably this favorable position might be maintained if they all had courage to see a portion of their money lie unproductive rather than incur the risks of losing the principal. The loss of interest on $20,000 for 30 days is but $100, a very pitiful sum for which to take the risk of loss on 200 times that amount. A bank can always demand the proper security or hold on to its money, and thus save losses from the failure of its customers.

Banking, too, is a very simple business, the chief feature of which is to make it a success being the careful nursing of its credit and the establishment of the integrity of its officers; for the life of a bank is the credit which it maintains in the community in which it is located. Its chief source of profit is to borrow money without interest and safely loan it out at such charges as the circumstances demand. The richer the bank shows itself to be, the greater the amount of money, in the shape of deposits, will there be entrusted to it, and the more will it have to lend for a price. The carrying of money from time to time to surplus should, therefore, be a matter of serious consideration with the officers, and never be done unless it is very certain it can be maintained. The subsequent reduction of the amount indicates losses by the bank, and such losses weaken its credit with depositors.

So is it in the matter of dividends. They should never be forced higher than the bank, in all reasonable probability can maintain from current earnings, for the same reason as the loss of surplus, such reduction is said to emanate generally attributed to losses of principal, which tells to the prejudice of its credit. Dividends, for the best credit of the bank, should be held as steady as possible, and they should never be put so high that the bank's undivided profits may not easily make up a temporarily short account occasionally occurring at any particular semi-annual period.

The more simple the conduct of a bank the better for its success. To this end stockholders should eschew from their list of candidates for office the names of all persons making pretension to financial skill. The man who claims to himself superior knowledge as a financier is out of place in a bank. Such is certain, sooner or later, to bring institution to the dogs. Any notable housewife with sufficient intelligence and decision of character to make her butter and eggs supply her groceries, with the balance in the account all the time on the right side, has the knowledge requisite for a first-class bank President or Cashier. Financiers are out of place in every practical, common-sense business pursuit, and, indeed, are only in their right place in some dry book or pamphlet, or in long diatribes in a daily newspaper. Hence it is, our banks of best credit, as a rule, are in the hands of merchants, mechanics, and farmers—men who learned their credit and credit accounts from practical pursuits in which they had severally been engaged. One of the very best banks in this locality has been for the last 50 or 60 years almost uninterruptedly in charge of two farmer Presidents, the second of whom is now a very old man, yet he steadily attends to his duties at bank, an institution the surplus profits of which are one and a half times the amount of its capital, and the annual dividends paid on its capital 20 per cent. We venture to say that neither of the two men ever read a page on "finance," as known as a science. Their strong points as successful bankers have ever been to always demand reliable security, and enough of it for all their loans. That made the bank rich, and credit ever follows closely on the heels of wealth, pointing the way to greater credit.

INTERESTING DOMESTIC INCIDENTS.

The Indianapolis *Journal* of the 13th inst. says: "A remarkable birth took place in this city Wednesday and yesterday. At 5 o'clock Wednesday afternoon Mrs. M. Marrou, No. 54 South California-street, was delivered of a female child, at 5 o'clock yesterday morning another female child, and at 5 o'clock last night a male child. At midnight mother and children were doing well as could be expected, but no report had been received from the old man. It is presumed, however, that he will pull through. Mr. Marrou is an employe at Kinzan's work-house."

MILITARY GOSSIP.

NATIONAL GUARD NOTES.

The Albany Zouave Cadets paraded last Thursday at the ceremony of opening the new rifle range at Grand View Park.

The members of the Albany Burgesses Corps recently presented to their commandant, Capt. Oscar F. Smith, a handsome dress sword, belt, shoulder-knots, and epaulettes.

At a meeting of the officers of the Tenth Regiment, Albany, on the 6th inst., Lieut.-Col. Amasa J. Parker, of that command, was nominated Colonel, and Major Bowditch Lieutenant-Colonel.

Capt. W. E. Iselin, senior Aide-de-Camp on the staff of Brig.-Gen. Ward, First Brigade, has tendered his resignation. Brigade Surgeon Alexander S. Clark has been granted leave of absence for two months.

The Board of Examination of the Eleventh Brigade, Brooklyn, has passed favorably upon Capt. Henry Schuchardt, First Lieut. William Gratz, and Second Lieut. Charles Yunghahn, of Company I, Thirty-second Regiment.

Major-Gen. Carr, commanding the Third Division, Albany, has ordered an election, to be held next Tuesday evening, for the purpose of filling the vacancy in the Ninth Brigade caused by the resignation of Brig.-Gen. D. M. Woodhall.

The marksmen of the Thirteenth Regiment, Brooklyn, had a contest for the "Briggs" medal, at Creedmoor, last Monday. Drummer Luke Flood, of Company E, was the successful competitor upon the score of 37 out of a possible 50 points.

Company F, Ninth Regiment, will hold an election for Second Lieutenant at the regimental armory next Tuesday evening. Company A, Capt. Thomas D. Cottman commanding, will go on a grand excursion to Buffalo and Niagara Falls next month, leaving this City on August 1.

The drum corps of the Thirteenth Regiment, Brooklyn, went on an excursion to Rockaway Beach last Sunday. A "clam" dinner had been provided, and during the afternoon Capt. Vorgang, Regimental Inspector of Rifle Practice, got up a rifle match at 500 yards range, in which a large number participated.

Some of the members of the Fifty-fourth Regiment, Rochester, disgraced their uniforms on the occasion of their parade, June 30, by making raids upon the saloons at Wayland and Avon, and carrying off liquors and cigars without paying for them. A Court of Inquiry has been ordered to investigate the matter.

The Board of Officers of the Twelfth Regiment will hold a meeting to-morrow evening. An election will be held at an early date in this command to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Lieut.-Col. Cruger. Major William G. Wilson and Capt. Charles L. McGowan each have their supporters for the position.

Company C, Twenty-eighth Regiment, Brooklyn, has been transferred to the Fifteenth battalion, and Capt. John Schweitzer has forwarded a petition to Albany for the admission of a new company of 46 men in its place in the regiment. Emil Brigelworth has been elected First Lieutenant, and Paul Koch Second Lieutenant, in the new company.

About 30 members of Company E, Twenty-second Regiment, under command of Capt. West, visited Coney Island last Wednesday. The party took the steam-boat Arrowsmith, and enjoyed a pleasant sail. Upon arriving at the island the company was met by a band of music, and escorted to the Atlantic Garden, where they enjoyed a "clam-bake."

The quarterly returns of the First Brigade, Gen. W. G. Ward commanding, show an increase of 63 men in the aggregate. The several regiments present the following statement: Fifth, 661 at present enrolled, a loss of 1; Twelfth, 505 at present a gain of 37 in the last quarter; and the Twenty-second, 682, a gain of 37 in the same period.

At First Division Head-quarters the resignations have been accepted of Lieut.-Col. S. V. R. Cruger, Twelfth Regiment; Capt. Charles Lambert, Third Regiment Cavalry; Capt. Frederick Burghard, Inspector of Rifle Practice; Capt. William Thomas and First Lieut. George E. Tusch, Eleventh Regiment. A brevet commission of Major has been received for Capt. Frederick Klonz, Eleventh Regiment.

The Fourteenth Regiment, Brooklyn, Col. James McLeer commanding, is under orders to go to Creedmoor to-morrow for rifle practice in the third and second classes. Company I of this command had a picnic at Broadway Park, last Tuesday afternoon and evening. Dr. James L. Farley, Surgeon of this command, has been appointed Adjutant-General of the Grand Army of the Republic for the ensuing year.

The election for Lieutenant-Colonel and Major, in the Eleventh Regiment, has been indefinitely postponed by Brig.-Gen. Vilmar, commanding the Second Brigade. No candidate had presented himself for the position of Major, and the single candidate for the office of Lieutenant-Colonel was not acceptable to either Col. Libeskind or Gen. Vilmar, as he was not considered sufficiently expert in military affairs to command respect or to afford assistance as a field officer.

Special orders from General Head-quarters at Albany have directed the Chief of Ordnance to issue new 3-inch rifled guns to Major Augustus Hoelzie, commanding Battery K, Artillery. This organization will hold a picnic and Summer-night festival at Le Roy Grove, Elm Park, Ninth-avenue, near Ninety-second street, on Wednesday, Aug. 15. Dancing will commence at 2 P. M. George Hamman has been elected Second Lieutenant of this command.

A court-martial will be held in the Fourteenth Regiment, Brooklyn, on Wednesday, the 25th inst., at 8 P. M., for the trial of Privates Samuel Flake and George McDonald, of Company F, for disobedience of orders while at Creedmoor on June 14 last. Major Harry W. Michell, of the same command, will preside. Attention is called to a paragraph in Division Orders which says: "The names of commissioned officers, in signing official documents, must be written in full."

The proprietor of the armory occupied by the Seventy-first Regiment, having secured the co-operation of Col. Vose in obtaining a new lease of the building, has now dropped the whole affair. For some time past the roof of the armory has been in a leaky condition, and efforts have been made to induce the landlord to have it repaired. He has stubbornly refused to do so, however, and last Monday evening the Board of Officers passed a resolution directing the Secretary to notify the Board of Health that the ceiling of the room is in a dangerous condition, and liable to fall at any moment. This action will probably bring the landlord to terms.

An election was held in the Thirteenth Regiment, Brooklyn, for Colonel, last Friday evening. Col. James McLeer, of the Fourteenth Regiment, presided, and 19 officers were present. The result of the ballot was 11 votes for Col. David E. Austen, at present commanding the Forty-seventh Regiment; four for Capt. N. L. Cochen; two for Lieut.-Col. H. H. Beadle, and two for Col. W. J. Denslow. The announcement that Col. Austen had received a majority of the votes cast was received with applause. A committee waited on Col. Austen and acquainted him with the result, and he promised to give the matter his careful consideration.

A "mass meeting" of the members of the Seventy-first Regiment will be held at the armory, Thirty-fifth street and Broadway, next Wednesday evening, to consider the best means of organizing and supporting a regimental rifle team to compete in the military matches in the Fall prize meeting of the National Rifle Association at Creedmoor. The new rifle gallery just completed at the armory will be dedicated on that occasion. A correspondent calls our attention to the reason which impels the "American Guard" to forego its annual encampment. He says it is attributable to hard times and a lack of funds on the part of members, and not to any want of enterprise.

Capt. Adam Domis, of Company B, and First Lieut. Charles J. Helperich, of Company D, Fifth Regiment, have passed the First Brigade Examining Board, which Major W. G. Wilson, Twelfth Regiment was Chairman. Capt. Domis was lately Sergt.-Major of the regiment, and only answered 37 per cent. of the questions submitted to him, but the board gave him a chance to fit himself for his duties. It would probably have been better for Capt. Domis had he been elected to a lieutenancy, and received his promotion gradually. Such rapid strides are not generally beneficial to the National Guard. Col. Charles S. Spencer has been granted leave of absence for two months, and Lieut.-Col. Krueger has assumed command during that period.

Owing to the circumstance that the Fourteenth Regiment, Brooklyn, had previously been ordered to engage in rifle practice at Creedmoor to-morrow, Col. Emmons Clark, commanding the Seventh Regiment, has countermanded the orders directing his command to go there on that day, and has issued orders directing his regiment to proceed to the range on Thursday, the 26th inst. In a circular accompanying the order, officers and members of the Seventh who desire to compete for places upon the regimental team, which will represent that command in the National Guard matches at Creedmoor next September, are requested to report for rifle practice and competition to Capt. Charles F. Robbins, Inspector of Rifle Practice, at Creedmoor, on Saturdays, July 21 and 28, and Aug. 4, and on Tuesdays, July 24 and 31, at 3:45 P. M. on each occasion.

RAILROADS AS EDUCATORS.

A correspondent of the Atlanta (Ga.) *Constitution*, speaking of the University of Georgia, incidentally says: "Chancellor Tucker has taken three maps of the State of Georgia, divided into counties, and has driven a peg into each county to represent every student from that county. It is noticeable from a cursory glance at these pegs, that the bulk of patronage of the college comes from along the railroads. In fact, the course of a railroad can be easily traced by the line of clustering pegs, showing the homes of the students that have gone to the University. In north-east Georgia, and in the portion of Southern Georgia not penetrated by railroads, 10 or 12 counties may be seen without a single peg in them, presenting a broad and dreary waste. No better argument than this could be given of the enlightening influence of the steam engine and the iron rail."

SPOTTED TAIL'S DAUGHTER.

HOW THE PRINCESS MONICA DIED OF A BROKEN HEART FROM UNREQUITED LOVE FOR A PALE-FACE SOLDIER.

Correspondence of the Philadelphia Times.

YELLOWSTONE, Montana, July 1.

During the latter years of the war a part of Spotted Tail's family was at Fort Laramie, and with them was his favorite daughter, a young girl of 18. The fort was then garrisoned by companies of an Ohio volunteer cavalry regiment, and among the officers was a handsome young lieutenant, of pleasant manners. Spotted Tail's daughter fell violently in love with this young man. Her passion does not seem to have been reciprocated, and it is said he did all he could to convince her he could not marry her, and therefore it would be wrong for him to visit her or receive visits from her. But the infatuated girl would not be convinced, and could not see why she, a princess and the daughter of the most powerful chief on the plains, was not a suitable wife for the young soldier. Day after day she would dress herself with scrupulous care, and come to the fort to see her beloved. It was pitiable to observe her as, hour after hour, she would sit on the door-step of the officers' quarters, waiting for him to come out. At other times she would follow him about like a dog, seemingly happy to be near him, and enjoy the poor privilege of looking at him.

Spotted Tail, hearing of the strange conduct of his daughter, and deeply mortified at her want of self-respect, hastened to the fort, and, putting her in charge of some kind friends, bid them carry her into the Rocky Mountains, where he had a little camp, and a portion of his people dwelt in the Fall and Winter time. They were told to divert her in every way, and, if possible, endeavor to make her forget her foolish passion. She went away meekly enough, but fell into a deep melancholy, from which no effort of friends could rouse her. Presently she refused to take food, and pined away until she was a mere skeleton.

One day a courier, whose horse was covered with foam, sought the chief to tell him his daughter was dying of a broken heart, and wished to see him once more before she passed to the spirit land. Away, over mountain and stream, hurried the great chief, and paused not by night or by day until he reached the bedside of his beloved child. He found her alive, but sinking very fast, and she bid him sit close beside her and hold her hands in his while she told him all the simple story of her love and suffering, and a broken heart. She said: "I shall soon be at rest, my father, with those of our kindred who have gone before. In that beautiful land I will wait for you, and you will soon come to join me, dear father, for your hair is white with years of care and toil, and you are growing old and tired. You are a great chief, and have yet many warriors, but I pray you not to quarrel with the whites, who are now numerous, than the leaves on the trees of the forest. Spare your people, my father, and rest yet a little while in peace, when you will have reached the end of the journey of life, and come to join me in that happy home where I am going. The pale-faces are the people of him I loved so well, and between you and them war will never cease again. And, oh, my father and my chief, when I am dead take my poor wasted body and lay it to rest on the hill beside the fort where I learned to love so well."

The chief promised he would do all as she wished, but bid her live and she might yet be happy. She lingered a few days and then in the faithful heart ceased to beat. Almost heart-broken Spotted Tail bid his attendants prepare the body for burial, and bear it as rapidly as possible on their shoulders to the fort. Rev. A. Wright, then Post Chaplain at Fort Laramie, describes the funeral as follows in a letter to the writer of this sketch:

THE CHAPLAIN'S STORY.

It is now over 10 years since the death of Monica, as she was called, and many of the interesting facts connected with her sad story are forgotten. I was then chaplain at Fort Laramie, and one day in February a messenger arrived and announced that Spotted Tail, with a band numbering 300, was on the other side of the North Platte River, with the dead body of his daughter, which he had brought from the Powder River country, 15 days' travel, and desired to bury on the hill side, near the fort. Gen. Maynadier, then in command, went with his officers to the river bank and met the funeral cortege. The warriors advanced in regular procession, bearing in their midst the body of the Princess, and chanting a funeral dirge, which was low and mournful in the extreme. We joined the procession and marched to the fort to the place known as "Bedlam Quarters," where the body was laid in state. The room had been hastily decorated with flags, muskets, and sabres. All the principal men of the place were present, and the crowd of Indians and soldiers not only filled the space inside but the porch and grounds outside. Gen. Maynadier made a speech of condolence, and welcomed Spotted Tail to the post. The chief replied in Sioux, and his speech was very beautiful, even as imperfectly interpreted in our language by Charles Gareau. I remember it affected every one present. Among other things, Spotted Tail said: "I am sad, but when I look around at this beautifully-decorated room and see your kind and sympathetic white faces I feel somewhat comforted. It seems to me all like a dream, but I have only to look out of that window and see the sun shining and hear the winds blowing, and I know it must be a reality." He then stated that though he had been on the war-path against the whites, he desired now to be at peace and remain friendly with them forever. He gave the history of his daughter's death, and said her last request was to be buried in sight of her best friends, the pale-faces. During the recital of his daughter's sufferings and the eventful journey of 15 days with her body through snow and storms, the old chief was very much affected, and all eyes were moist. At the close of Spotted Tail's remarks Gen. Maynadier arose and made one of the most appropriate addresses I ever heard. He assured the chief of our deep sympathy, welcomed him to our fires, and proffered his services. The chief and his warriors were visibly affected, and when the General proposed to bury Monica in the post cemetery and have a Christian burial service read over her corpse, the chief was much gratified, and his followers expressed their approbation by frequent and deep guttural expressions of "Ugh," "Ugh."

The body of the girl was wrapped in buffalo robes, and bound about with cords. Gen. Maynadier ordered the carpenters to prepare a scaffold and coffin, and when all was in readiness an ambulance was sent for, and just before sunset, on a clear and bright but bitter cold day, the body of Monica was brought out, and Indians officers, and soldiers, forming in procession, marched to the grave. At the scaffold the coffin was opened, and the officers filled it with gauntlet gloves, moccasins, red flannel, and clothes to keep the dead maiden comfortable on her journey to the spirit land. I improvised a burial service, accommodating my remarks to the Indian superstition. I said Monica would look down and smile from one of her father, mother, and friends, and that they would soon meet her where there was plenty of game and no more dying, snow-storms, or tears. The mother of the dead girl stood by my side and wept bitterly, while the father chief often wiped his eyes, and at the close of each sentence I uttered the whole crowd gave a loud "Ugh." The coffin, which had been neatly covered with red cloth by Col. Bullock, the post trader, was raised upon the scaffold and placed with the head toward the east. The two white ponies of the deceased girl had been killed as soon as she died, and their heads and hoofs, which had been brought with her, were now nailed to the posts of the scaffold and a barrel of water placed under each pony's head. The ponies were to convey her to the happy hunting grounds, and the water was for them to drink on the way.

The grave of Monica is among the first objects of interest that strikes the eye of the traveler as he approaches Fort Laramie on the Cheyenne road. The love affair of this beautiful Indian girl happened before I was stationed at the fort, but I often heard the story from Gen. Maynadier, Col. Bullock, and others. Spotted Tail, when I knew him, had three wives, the mother of the unfortunate daughter Monica being the first and favorite. She was a small woman and of rather delicate frame. Spotted Tail, as you know, is tall, well-formed, and a natural orator. He is, I think, the only really good speaker I have ever known in the Sioux tribe.

A. WRIGHT, Chaplain United States Army.

After her death Spotted Tail often spoke of his daughter Monica, and still fondly cherishes her memory. In the affectionate council at Laramie in 1866, he said, with great softness in his voice, "Were not the hopelessness of resistance and the dictates of policy sufficient to deter me from committing acts of war, the pledge I made my child in her dying hour would cause me to keep at peace with your people."

THE MISSING UNION PACIFIC BONDS.

The Indianapolis *Journal* of Friday says: "A *Journal* reporter yesterday held an interview with Mr. J. C. S. Harrison, of this city, who, as one of the Government Directors of the Union Pacific Railroad, has been requested by Hon. Carl Schurz, Secretary of the Interior, to investigate the matter of a large amount of bonds of which that corporation has been alleged to have been fraudulently dispossessed. In answer to a question, Mr. Harrison stated that the newspapers had done Mr. James G. Blaine an injustice by stating that this was a continuation of the investigation of his transactions with the road commenced last year. It was an entirely different matter, and one with which Mr. Blaine had nothing whatever to do. The attention of Secretary Schurz was called to the case by a letter from F. Maguire, of Washington City, who promises to aid the Government Director who should be appointed to inquire into it. A copy of this letter has been received by Mr. Harrison. It appears that in the early part of 1869 Government bonds to the amount of $110,000 and first mortgage bonds of the Union Pacific Railroad Company to the amount of $254,000 were seized by parties, at present unknown, during one of the numerous railroad raids made by the late James Fisk, Jr. Since then the interest on these bonds has been regularly collected. Mr. Maguire states in his letter that, as these bonds were taken without any equivalent being given for them, they can be canceled, if found, or the parties who seized them be compelled to make full restitution. The Government, as second mortgagee of the road, is interested in getting them back, as every dollar the first mortgage is reduced is so much in its favor. Mr. Harrison says he will begin an investigation of the matter when he goes East in October."

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—JULY 14

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—10 A. M.

25	B'k of N. Amer	80	100	Illinois Cen	57⅛
100	Del. & Hud	35½	200	Cen. of N. J	9⅛
400	do	36	200	N. Y. C. & H	93¼
400	do	36⅞	300	do	93⅛
100	do	36⅝	100	do	93¼
600	do	36¼	15	do	93⅜
100	do	36⅛	200	do	93⅛
100	do	36⅜	100	do	93¼
100	West. Union	61½	200	do	93⅜
100	do	61⅞	800	do	93½
100	do	61¼	100	Mich. Central	41½
300	do	61⅜	100	do	41⅜
200	do	61½	500	North-west. pf	69¾
300	do	61⅜	200	St. Paul	22⅛
300	Lake Shore

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

A SCOTCH MYSTIC.

LETTERS OF THOMAS ERSKINE, OF LINLATHEN, FROM 1800 TILL 1840. Edited by WILLIAM HANNA, D. D. New-York: G. P. PUTNAM'S SONS. 1877. 12mo., pp. 424.

It seems hardly possible that so ardent a mystic as the famous John Tauler, of the fourteenth century, should appear in hard-thinking Scotland at the beginning of the nineteenth and live through a good part of it, but whoever turns to the various slight treatises of the late Thomas Erskine, of Linlathen, or was privileged to know him personally, and listen to his rapt and enthusiastic utterances on what he deemed to be "the true inwardness" of the Scriptures, will acknowledge that the title is rightly given. This retired advocate exerted upon the religious thought of Scotland an influence the same in kind, if not in extent, which Coleridge exerted upon the wider lines of general thought wherever the English language is spoken. When we look into the reasons of this peculiar influence, it is found to be his persistence through a life of 82 years in teaching a few fundamental principles of theology, which, though always held as a part of the Christian faith, had become obscured by the narrow Calvinism which prevailed in Scotland at the opening of the century, and which Mr. Erskine's writings did more to break through than any other single influence. These letters reveal his principles quite as well as the more elaborate essays, which are often wanting in clearness of thought, and the volume which is yet to bring down his letters from 1840 to 1870, when he died, will doubtless be the best statement of his belief. He could talk with one or two persons, or express himself within the confidential limits of a letter, much better than he could write. The best letters he ever wrote, so far as they have been published, were those sent to Rev. Dr. Ewing, the late Bishop of Argyll, and published by him in the third series of *Present Day Papers on Prominent Questions in Theology*. He kept himself even with the advance of thought, and this later correspondence shows better than anything in the present volume how this singular and thoughtful man looked upon the theological movements which he had done much indirectly to influence.

His first point was to set forth a new theory of internal evidence for the truth of revealed religion. He attempted to show "that there is an intelligent and necessary connection between the doctrinal facts of revelation and the character of God, (as deduced from natural religion,) in the same way as there is an intelligible and necessary connection between the character of a man and his most characteristic actions; and further, that the belief of these doctrinal facts has an intelligible and necessary tendency to produce the Christian character, in the same way that the belief of danger has an intelligible and necessary tendency to produce fear." The practical bearing of this theory appears in one of his early letters: "The great use of the Christian doctrines is to make us acquainted with the character of the great Being in whose hand we live, and with our relation to Him." The book was published in 1820. Forty-five years afterward he said of its contents: "It has been the chief aim of my life to possess such an apprehension of the truth of Christianity as this." *The Unconditional Freeness of the Gospel*, published in 1828, found an unexpected advocate in the late Dr. J. McLeod Campbell, who was unfolding and enforcing with intense earnestness and learning the same views in his parish church at Row. When Mr. Erskine heard Mr. Campbell preach in Edinburgh, he said with great emphasis to a friend who was with him, "I have heard to-day from that pulpit what I believe to be the true gospel." Another man who embraced Mr. Erskine's views at this time with peculiar ardor was Rev. A. J. Scott, afterward Principal of Owens College, Manchester. The bond between these three was very close. Dr. Campbell spoke of Mr. Erskine, shortly after his death, in 1870, to a common friend, "as one of the two my friendship with whom had its first commencement 43 years ago, in the joy of seeing eye to eye, in the light of the love of God to man, which each of us had known before we met in it; and as with that other, (our dear Scott,) my original fellow-helper in the gospel, my bond with him was very special, and, since one of us three was taken, exclusive." In 1830 the fury of Presbyterian Scotland burst upon Dr. Campbell, and later upon his friend Scott, resulting in the deposition of both, and the practical exile of the second, while Mr. Erskine only escaped because he was a layman, and practically a member of the English Church. When Dr. Macnight, the Chief Clerk of the Assembly, in the height of his emotion, and meaning exactly the reverse of what he said, was heard to declare that "these doctrines of Mr. Campbell would remain and flourish after the Church of Scotland had perished and was forgotten," Mr. Erskine, who was present, caught up the words and whispered to those behind him, "This spake he not of himself, but, being High Priest, he prophesied." The prophecy has been practically fulfilled. Norman Macleod, who was a disciple of his relative, Dr. Campbell, was finally made Moderator of the General Assembly, the highest ecclesiastical honor in the Scotch Church; Principal Tulloch is now one of its most eminent representatives, and the pressing question now before that august body is how to restrain their leading theological teachers even within the moderate liberalism of Dr. Campbell and others. Mr. Erskine was the pioneer in Scotland in stating the universality of Christ's redemption, as opposed to predestination and election, and his treatise on *Election*, published in 1837, and designed to show that "the doctrine of God's election, as taught in the Bible, is altogether different from and opposed to that which has passed under the name of the Doctrine of Election, and been received as such by a great part of the professing Church through many ages," was an important addition to the theology of the day, and a thoroughly honest statement of his personal efforts to reach the truth. His other writings were *An Essay on Faith, The Brazen Serpent; or, Life Coming Through Death, The Gifts of the Holy Spirit*, and several essays introductory to the works of others; but those which have had most to do in shaping the thought of the day are the three already named. Dr. Chalmers said that his *Unconditional Freeness of the Gospel* was one of the most delightful works ever written. President Porter states that his father, the Pastor of one flock for nearly 60 years, once told him that Mr. Erskine's *Internal Evidence for the Truth of Revealed Religion* "had done more than any single book of his time to give character to the new phase of theology in New-England which began about 1820, and which Dr. N. W. Taylor, Dr. L. Beecher, and Dr. Moses Stuart, and many others, were prominently concerned." Frederick Denison Maurice, in dedicating to him his volume on *The Prophets and Kings of the Old Testament*, in 1852, says:

"I am under obligations to you, which the subject of this volume especially brings to my mind, and which other motives besides personal gratitude urge me to acknowledge. * * * Have we a Gospel for men, for all men? Is it a Gospel that God's will is a will to all good, a will to deliver them from all evil? Is it a gospel that He has reconciled the world unto Himself? Is it this absolutely, or this with a multitude of reservations, explanations, contradictions? It is more than 20 years since a book of yours brought home to my mind the conviction that no Gospel but this can be of any use to the world, and that the gospel of Jesus Christ is such a one."

It was Mr. Erskine's privilege to live down to the time when his doctrines are all but universally accepted, because "they have for their basis," as Bishop Ewing says, "the reasonable premises that the acts of Providence are in conformity with the moral laws of God."

It is not our purpose to present here hardly anything more than an outline of Mr. Erskine's opinions. Like all men who speak from intuition, he flashes out truth at unexpected moments. Here are a few passages which show the quality of his thought:

"I maintain that the goodness which God desires to see in men is a goodness which, in the nature of things, can only result from a process of educational exercise. I believe that every human being is intended to occupy a particular place in the great organized body of the humanity of which Christ is the head, and that a suitable course of education will be applied to each one, through all the stages of his existence, until he is made fit to fill his place."

"That the distinguishing feature of righteousness in God is the desire to communicate righteousness, and not to exact penalties, seems to me a great principle."

"Our Christianity is not out of us, but in us. It is not in a book, or in a discourse; it is in us, and the book and the discourse are so far profitable to us as they awaken up and train and nourish this precious seed which the Son of Man has sown in all hearts."

"It seems to me that the great dislike for anything supernatural in religion at present arises just from this circumstance, that religion is for the most part a covert atheism, and there is a general shrinking from anything like an indication that there is a real Power and a real Being at work around us, whom we can neither comprehend nor guard against."

In all his writings there is one unvarying purpose to hold up every subject before the conscience till light can be seen through it from that quarter. Maurice and others found in him the strongest possible conviction of the first truth of Christianity, that God is love. This is the key-note of every treatise. In his method there is a certain inwardness and intense vitality which appeal straight to the heart and conscience. He believed that "the only argument in religion which is worth anything is that which speaks to the heart." Such a man could not fail 50 years ago to be a beacon light to those who were trying to cast off the shackles of bigotry and narrowness in religion, nor could he escape severe censure from the religious leaders of the day. The very mysticism with which his best utterances were tinged, their escape from the exactness of logic, their incisiveness, imparted to his writings a certain attraction for the rising school of thought, which is known as Broad Church in Scotland and England. Dr. Chalmers delighted in his first grasp of great truths, and the Laird of Linlathen was sought far and near as a living oracle. He was intensely spiritual in his conception of truth, and seemed always to be more at home in the other world than in this. The letters printed in this volume, to a great extent too local and too much occupied with details of his family to be generally interesting, are largely taken up with religious thoughts, and this, in fact, is the only reason for their publication. They are now the best possible photograph of one whose impression upon men was chiefly real as it was of a spiritual character, and contain here and there important passages which we should be unwilling to lose. His environment was always that of intense Protestantism, and this colors his writing at times with a certain antagonism and often shades it with his imperfect grasp of truth to which he was reaching out. Dr. Newman saw this and in the *Tracts for the Times* singles out his first book and condemns its argument because it has too rationalistic a basis. But the single piercing insight into the truth which Mr. Erskine always displays and the spiritual atmosphere which goes with his words, give his writings and letters a permanent interest for thoughtful people. Their personality is their power.

Mr. Erskine had a fondness for men who had his own desire to go to the heart of things. He was a great admirer and warm personal friend of Mr. Carlyle, his brother Scotchman. The mystics were his favorite companions. On the Continent he searched out the persons who were most spiritual and made them his friends. His letters to these intimates show him probably as he often appeared among the members of his family, and explain the very marked and healthy influence which he exerted in his day upon the tone and range of religious thought. His life was a kind of manifestation of the invisible world. One of his dearest friends, Rev. A. J. Scott, once wrote to him, "Everything that reminds me of God reminds me of you," and this is perhaps the truest description of the man and his work.

DR. BUSHNELL ON THE VICARIOUS SACRIFICE.

THE VICARIOUS SACRIFICE, GROUNDED IN PRINCIPLES INTERPRETED BY HUMAN ANALOGIES. By HORACE BUSHNELL. In two volumes. New-York: SCRIBNER & Co. 1877.

Dr. Bushnell's life-time of over 70 years, from 1802 to 1876, covered a memorable period in the history of human thought and a period particularly significant in New-England culture. Within that time the whole of the great movement in Europe toward reconciling Christianity with the reason and conscience of mankind has developed itself, and in 1802, the year of Bushnell's birth, Schleiermacher, the prophet of the new Christology, had lately published his first important books, his *Discourses on Religion to Educated Men among its Despisers*, his *Monologues*, or meditations upon the universe from the spiritual point of view, and in that year, a mature man of 34 years, he went from Berlin to Pomerania as Court Preacher, and began the translation of *Plato*, an undertaking which made a new era in the philosophy of faith when the full work appeared. (1804-26.) Bushnell was not the American Schleiermacher, for he had not the great German's vast learning and original power; yet he came perhaps as near to him as any American has come, and with some help from the logic of Jonathan Edwards and the eloquence of Dr. Channing, he might fill that peerless Platonist's shoes.

Dr. Bushnell was moved by the same spirit that has been stirring the New-England Puritans since the power of the old theocracy was broken, and clergy and people began to ask the reason for what they believed, beginning, of course, with the first tough nut set before them, and that nut the hardest nut of all in the basket to crack—the relation of the sovereign decrees of God to the free will of mankind. When he came into the arena that old controversy had nearly run out, and New-Haven had won a place for its more generous doctrine of human nature, and Dr. Bushnell began his career as an author by his little book on *Christian Nurture*, which was based upon the idea that nurture instead of conversion is the great power and hope of religion; and he thus accepted a view of Church life which somewhat separated him from the old Calvinistic platform, and brought him into affinity both with the friends of the new culture and the standards of the old Catholicity. He followed up this approach to the spirit of the age by his works upon *God in Christ*, upon *Language as Related to Thought and Spirit*, *The Christian Trinity*, *Supernaturalism*, besides many powerful tracts for the times upon subjects literary, civic, ethical, and ecclesiastical. His dominant purpose seems to have been to explain Christianity to the mind of the nineteenth century, and these two volumes on *The Atonement* are a remarkably able specimen of his ability in this direction.

Among theologians, now, this matter of the Vicarious Sacrifice or the Atonement is the point of dispute alike in their arguments with each other and with the camp of unbelief. The reason of this prominence is quite obvious, since the other prominent doctrine of orthodoxy—the Trinity—is so much of a mystery, and can be presented in so many forms of philosophy as well as of theology, that the discussion of its truth has ceased to agitate the Church or the world, and philosophers are as fond of finding the Trinity in *Plato* as theologians are eager to find it in St. John, while the doctrine of the Vicarious Atonement touches a directly practical question and undertakes to decide upon what principle God deals with men in the forgiveness of sins. Men who doze comfortably over sermons that set forth the ancient creed of three persons in one God as being in the realm of mystery, and who are willing to leave this mystery in the sacred keeping of the baptismal blessing, open their eyes at once when they are told that God will torment them forever, no matter what they may do of themselves, unless the punishment, which they all deserve, is borne for them by an innocent and divine sufferer, and unless they accept Him as the sufficient expiator for their sins. Calvin went so far as to declare that Jesus Christ not only suffered for the sins of mankind, and in their place, upon the cross, but that afterward he finished the punishment in His descent into hell, where He shared the torments of the damned.

This idea of the Atonement Dr. Bushnell does not hold, and the aim of his book is to show that instead of offending against the first principles of justice, the Christian Atonement is a part of the work of love which God is ever doing for His creatures, and which began at the beginning of Christianity, and went through the whole career of our Lord's incarnation, teaching, example, sacrifice, resurrection, ascension, and giving of the Holy Spirit. We have no space for going into the whole range of the very close and powerful argument upon this subject, and we must be content with giving the author's conclusion, which is substantially this: That in Jesus Christ the Eternal Son of God entered into all essential human conditions, and did every good work, and bore every evil, and won every victory, which was necessary in order to secure the forgiveness and salvation of men by their complete reconciliation with God. The crown of the whole redeeming work was the gift of the Holy Spirit, the fruit of the great offering of love, which makes man at one with God, and God at one with man.

Dr. Bushnell is unwilling to allow either that Christ was punished in the place of sinners or that He was punished at all by God, but that He submitted Himself to the Father's supreme and holy work by meeting the wrath and sin of men in the spirit of long-suffering and victorious love. Rev. Washington Gladden, in his recent book against Rev. Joseph Cook's theory of the Atonement as the substitution of the innocent for the guilty in receiving punishment, is wholly in accordance with Dr. Bushnell's argument, and so is most of the new theology of Christian preachers and writers of orthodox name and place both in Europe and America.

With Anselm, who flourished in France and England in the eleventh century, the Doctor has much debate, and he finds in the works of that reverend Archbishop of Canterbury himself grounds for disputing the dogma of literal judicial expiation which goes by his name. If, however, we would contrast the ideas of the Middle Ages even in a very independent thinker with modern times, remember those words of Dante in the sixth book of the *Paradiso*, in which he speaks of Tiberius Cæsar as the representative of the Divine justice in the crucifixion of Christ, in connection with the spirit of these volumes and with the response to them modern from culture:

"But what the standard that has made me speak
Achieved before, and after should achieve
Throughout the mortal realm that lies beneath it,
Becometh, in appearance, mean and dim;
If the hand of the third Cæsar seen,
With eye unclouded and affection pure,
Became the living Justice that inspires me,
Granted it in the hand of Him I speak of
The glory of doing vengeance for its wrath."

Such theology from the lips of the spirit of Justinian the Connecticut scholastic little favors, and he dismisses it virtually with words like these: "As regards the cross, taken often for a scene of divine justice, the argument would be much easier and better supported if the problem were to show that the justice displayed is a visitation of God upon His people. They seem to do all in a way of judicial blindness, and take on the lunatic airs of their dispossession in ways of cunning and prejudice and passion that completely represent the penal madness of sin—Pilate, Herod, Caiaphas, the soldier, the multitude, all in character under the curse together." Yet this crucifixion is called the act of God. Says the author: "Innocence, gibbeted and dying by what everybody calls the most horrible murder on record, He is having laid upon him, we are told, the justice of God, and these monsters, in their murder, are God's ministers doing the justice of God upon him." What a different interpretation of the Roman imperial standard at Calvary from that given by Dante through the mouth of Justinian, that author of the Institutes of Rome and builder of the Church of St. Sophia.

We add in conclusion of this account of his opinion, that Dr. Bushnell believes strongly and devoutly in what he regards as the atoning work of Christ and its vicarious power upon man. In some respects, as in regard to eternal punishment, he holds the old faith with a certain modification as to intensity. He believes in eternal, but not infinite, punishment, a virtual death of the soul. It is well for those of us who are not partisans to remember what Dr. Bushnell often suggests, that Christian truths are not necessarily the same thing as the old or the new definitions of their meaning, and that the power of the cross is greater than any theory about it. As long ago as the day of Athanasius, there were other ways of interpreting the cross than that of Anselm or of Calvin or of Bushnell, and that great theologians held wisely that by the death of Christ He met certain conditions of the divine government, and not only secured forgiveness of sin, but gifts of heavenly grace, so that His life might pass into us, and so enable us to fulfill our part in that covenant which He sealed with His blood. Dr. Bushnell has much new light to throw upon this vexed subject, but the old fathers abound in such illumination, and sometimes go beyond him in their joy in the blessing that goes with the Eucharist and the triumphs of the cross. The old faith that was built upon the Apostles' Creed and its Nicene interpretation was more marked by practical devotion and charity than by the speculative ambition and metaphysical acuteness of the Reformed dialectics.

If Dr. Bushnell had lived longer and possessed the full strength of his faculties, he would without doubt have gone into the fight with the materialists, and contended for final causes in creation against the dogma of the play of atoms and the reign of impersonal law. But he has done a good and a great work, and because of his thought and temper a considerable portion of our people have been saved from the new atheism which identifies faith with superstition, and they have been enabled to see that there is no war between true Christianity and the reason and conscience of mankind. Perhaps he is the last of the great school men of New-England Puritanism, and the ablest representative of what Yale College could do in our time in its rivalry with its old neighbor, Harvard. Harvard has sent forth men of richer culture and more literary fame, but it is not easy to find on her roll in the nineteenth century the name of a keener thinker and more cogent reasoner, or braver champion of the human mind in the domain of religion, than Horace Bushnell.

LARGE WHEAT YIELD.

The Dayton (Ohio) *Democrat* says: "On the 2d of July a farmer named Long, who resides several miles south of this city, began to harvest his wheat, a 20-acre field of nice grain. Being in want of cash, he shelled some of the grain and took a sample of it to a miller and asked what he would give him for his crop per sample. He struck a bargain at $1 65 per bushel. On inquiring how much his crop would yield, Mr. Long said it ought to be fully 400 bushels. But he was most agreeably astonished when the threshing was completed, and the grain measured in the field yesterday, and it turned out to be almost 800 bushels instead of 400, yielding almost 40 bushels to the acre. Mr. Long informs us that there are a number of fields of wheat in his region which are quite as heavy, or heavier than his."

THE KING AND THE POPE.

ITALY'S RELATIONS WITH FRANCE.

PAPAL RESISTANCE TO FREEDOM AND INDEPENDENCE—HOW THE KINGDOM MAY BE OVERTHROWN BY A NEIGHBORING POWER—A FUTURE OF PERILOUS UNCERTAINTY—THE HEALTH OF THE POPE.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ROME, Tuesday, June 26, 1877.

As I have suggested before, the uncertainties of the situation in France are not assuring to Italy in her relations to the Clerical Party. So far as the intercourse of Ministers of State is concerned, all looks fair enough, and the notes exchanged between Signor Melegari and the French Minister of Foreign Affairs contain expressions of a friendship so nearly eternal that under a Bonapartist or Legitimate Government it might last more than six months. The question naturally arises—if it be true, as it has been confessed, that Marshal MacMahon was pushed on to the execution of his semi coup d'état by the Bishops—will the agents of the Vatican allow that Government to rest until practical effect is given to arbitrarily-acquired power by interference in Italian affairs? The Papacy makes no disguise of its wishes and purposes, which are to break up the Kingdom of Italy, organized on its present basis of freedom and independence of foreign influence. For Italy, this war with her most formidable antagonist is a question of life and death. The nation knows by its instincts what are the passions of the ecclesiastical party, and many sad years of a long course of history are there to prove what would be the action to follow a re-establishment of a dominating position of that party in the Government of a powerful neighboring State. Italy is not strong enough to resist the cataclysm of a French invasion, and Germany must be relied upon as the barrier to hold France in check, should it come to the worst in the counsels of evil which may succeed a return to power in France of a régime of arbitrary rule.

We have a report of the emigration from Italy for the last year. The number of those who left with the declared determination of taking up permanent residence in foreign countries was a fraction less than 20,000, or about the same as the average annual departure from the country. Of these, 15,357 were above the age of 14 years, and 4,426 below that age. Of the adults, 10,759 were males, and 4,598 females. The larger part, or 72 per cent., of these emigrants went to America; *i. e.*, to Brazil and the republics to the south. Of another class, or those who signified an intention of returning to Italy within a year, the number was much larger, or 89,024. About 82,000 of these were males, and nearly all from the provinces of the north of the peninsula. Of those who left by sea, about 20,000, or four-sevenths of the whole number, embarked at the port of Genoa. After emigration comes the subject of savings banks, as one intimately connected with the economical well-being of this country. It is interesting to observe the augmentation which steadily goes on in the number of depositors, and the aggregate sum credited on the books to these small capitalists. In 1875 the whole amount in all the savings banks of Italy had reached 527,000,000 francs, deposited by 769,267 holders of books. In 1863 the number of depositors was 384,812, and the gross amount deposited 188,410,000 francs, a notable increase in the short period of a dozen years, covering the greater part of the period since the union of the country. When it is remembered how small is the compensation to persons depending upon annual stipends in Italy, the result thus presented is most encouraging and a proof of habits of economy.

I have referred in years past to the habit the Romans have of keeping the vigil of the festa of St. John with a bacchanalian night of it in the broad area which surrounds the remote Lateran Church, near the St. John Baptist gate. Indeed, the road, both within and outside, for a considerable distance, is filled full of temporary barrack constructions, supplied with eatables and drinkables for the crowd of many thousands which, until daylight of the 24th, come and go or are huddled together in a scene of promiscuous and very familiar relations of love and friendship, which loses none of its ardor after generous potations of the easily-digested wine of the Alban Mount, surprising quantities of which are drank in honor, few reflect, whether of Silenus or of St. John. The joyous riot does not end until after break of day, and the first mass in the neighboring basilica is begun before the last of the company have zig-zagged in the direction of home. During the day, in the church, the festa is kept with musical performances more brilliant than usual, and Father John—the Monk now so much run after on account of his voice of remarkable quality, and the skill displayed in its use—added his attraction to the novelties of the day. But Florence has outdone Rome, for St. John the Baptist is the patron saint of that city, and the festival is kept up for several days, although with less splendor than in the old time, when the Grand Duke opened his purse with the greatest liberality for the amusement of the people.

I must not neglect to give a bulletin of the Pope's health, and say that he is as comfortable as could be expected under the circumstances, seeing that he is nearly two months gone in his 86th year. He has been less unfavorably affected by the annoyances of the crowds of visitors, and, so far, by the heat, than might have been expected. Except the slight drawbacks of a few fleas and mosquitoes, his life of rose-water martyrdom in the Vatican is one almost to be coveted. He has held a consistory the past week, and named a number of Bishops, some *in partibus* and others with a field, with work in it to do. Indeed, yesterday another consistorial reunion was held, and the ceremony of opening and shutting the mouths of seven Cardinals recently created was a part of the task, together with conferring upon them the presbyterial titles of churches in Rome. The allocution pronounced by the Pope is more quiet in tone than most of those which for some time past have provoked the criticisms of the newspapers. At the moment, the dictates of prudence hinder the utterance of inflammatory words. There is a period of three months during which all must wait to see what may succeed in France. If that country should give so decided an expression of its will as to destroy the hopes with the audacious plans of the conspirators against the Republic, then the unquiet Clerical Party here will, for a while longer, be put to rest, and the fears of the friends of Italy be dissipated. But should the monarchical party, by whatever means, once more come to power in France, then a future of perilous uncertainties would be opened for Italy.

The harvest season of the Pope's gift-bearing visitors is now ended, and we know by the published figures what sort of a crop has been gathered in. The number of registered "pilgrims" is set down at 9,500, but the precise amount of gold and myrrh offered to this object of the idolatry of the faithful the public will probably never know. A transitory calm is left to the Romans, but as the city is less a paradise of indolence than it was, not much difference is observed in the movement of the population. We have been favored for a week past with the visits of several French Bishops, among whom the Cardinal Archbishop Guibert, of Paris, is the most conspicuous. The high-sounding epithet of "His Grandeur," which the French Prelates assume to themselves, is heard here, although the Italians can ill adapt their tongues to pronounce it, disposed more and more, as they are, to strip off illusions. The object of this special mission of the high priests of the Gallican branch of the Church is suspected by the Romans to be to consult upon the perils and promises of the situation, and to take advantage of any favoring circumstances to bind France more effectually to the Pontifical girdle. A bad impression has been made in Italy by the readiness with which the French Marshal has offered his neck as a step by which the Pope may try to remount his temporal throne. The Marshal has been caricatured pretty freely by the comic publications here, an instrument to tease an adversary, the free use of which is allowed in Italy, but evidently nearly taken away in France.

TROUBLES OF AMATEUR FISHERMEN.

A recent letter from St. John's, Newfoundland, to the Montreal *Gazette* contains this paragraph: "A number of American bankers arrived at Torbay lately, a village six miles north of St. John's, for a supply of caplin as bait. Some disturbance took place between our fishermen and the Americans, the former resenting the intrusion, as they regarded it, of strangers who took such immense supplies of bait that a scarcity for local supply was feared. Matters looked rather threatening for a time, and a collision was dreaded. Some Police were dispatched from St. John's, who speedily restored order. By treaty Americans are now entitled to the same privileges as our own fishermen, and can take fish or bait on any part of our coast. In the exercise of these privileges they will be protected, and our people, when once they understand the rights of the others, will concede them freely."

TROUBLE AMONG THAMES ANGLERS.

FISHING IN OTHER PEOPLE'S "SWIMS"—THE SUBJECT BEFORE THE PISCATORIAL SOCIETY—SINGULAR SUIT FOR LIBEL IN AN ENGLISH COURT OF JUSTICE.

The London papers of June 27 report an extraordinary trial at Guildhall before Baron Pollock and a common jury. The case was that of Jones against Gant, and was a libel case arising out of circumstances that were of interest to Thames anglers. The plaintiff was a cork dealer carrying on business at Snow-hill, and the defendant lives in Paternoster-row. It appears that the Piscatorial Society give annual prizes for those who on a certain day capture the largest number of barbel. The defendant proposed to compete for this prize, and in September last repaired with a brother angler to Sonning, where, after a careful examination of the water, he selected a "swim," which for some days previous to the contest he was at much trouble to bait with worms and grubs of a most spicy character, brought from considerable distance for that purpose. Monday, Sept. 11, was the day arranged for the interesting event, by which time it was hoped that a great many fine barbel, enticed by the unusual supply of refreshment, would be waiting to be caught. Mr. Gant took up his quarters at the French Horn, and all went pleasantly enough till the plaintiff made his appearance on the Saturday evening. This gentleman announced in his evidence that he had been a fisherman from his youth, and that he had known the defendant, as well as the "swim" in question, for many years. On the Saturday evening Mr. Jones also went down to the river, and regaled the fish with ground bait at various spots, and early on Sunday morning he arose, and, equipped with rod and tackle, as well as with plenty of lob-worms and other delicacies, commenced operations against the fish. The complaint against Mr. Jones will be seen from the following letter, signed by the defendant, which was the libel complained of, and which appeared in the *Field* of Sept. 16, under the heading "Appropriation of Baited 'Swims.'"

SIR: As you are probably aware, the members of the Piscatorial Society have an annual barbel outing, which came off on Monday last, Sept. 11. Mr. Jardine and myself decided upon going down to Sonning; I went down on Saturday, Sept. 2, and after trying various "swims," decided on one for our day's angling. This swim I baited daily up to Saturday, Sept. 9, so that a day should elapse from the last baiting to the day of fishing. On the evening of this day, Sept. 9, a person came down from London to fish. When I found he was going for barbel I told him the object of our visit and the "swim" I had selected and baited. Mr. Hull, of the French Horn, also told him, and a promise was made by him that our "swim" should not be interfered with. On Sunday morning the man crept stealthily away from the house a little after 5, went to the "swim," and I saw him fishing it two hours afterward; and again on Monday morning, when Mr. Jardine and myself reached it at 9 o'clock, he was in the act of leaving it. I make no comments on this, for there is nothing I could write sufficiently expressive to convey my contempt. I brought the subject before the Piscatorial Society on Monday night; there was but one feeling—that of disgust—that such a person should call himself an angler; and it was put by the Chairman and carried unanimously that I should send to the *Field*, giving the man's name and address, which is John Jones, cork dealer, King-street, Snow-hill.

J. W. GANT."

The plaintiff denied that he had purposely fished in Mr. Gant's "swim," or that its position had ever been explained to him. Long correspondence ensued in the *Field*, which resulted in the present action, to which the defendant pleaded that all the statements in the letter were true, with the exception to that relating to the action of the Piscatorial Society, which had not been adopted unanimously, but "suggested by the Chairman and approved by a majority." The defendant declined positively that he informed the plaintiff of the "swim" which he had selected, and also that he had baited it in preparation for the contest. The bait used had cost him 2*3*, and had been sent from Nottingham, as the worms in that neighborhood are supposed by fishermen to possess a peculiarly fine flavor, and to be particularly agreeable to the palate of a barbel. On the Monday in question the defendant betook himself to his "swim," and there encountered Mr. Jones, who was just leaving it, when a sharp conversation ensued between them. Mr. Gant and his friend afterward fished from 9 o'clock until 2 without getting a single bite, a result which they attributed to the visits of the plaintiff to the same "swim." The plaintiff insinuated that the defendant fished from a punt, which it should seem is a serious reflection on a barbel angler, and was indignantly denied by the latter gentleman, who declared that the punt was simply taken for convenience, and in order that the fish, when caught, might be preserved alive, though it was admitted that Mr. Jardine had tried his luck from the punt. The jury returned a verdict for the plaintiff for 20 shillings, and his Lordship certified for costs.

AN ECCENTRIC ENGLISHMAN.

HIS BITTER ANIMOSITIES—AN EXTRAORDINARY FONDNESS FOR DOGS—A WHOLE PARK OF ARTILLERY—HOW THE ROOM IN WHICH HE SLEPT WAS ORNAMENTED.

A suit brought by a son to break the will of his father, recently deceased, was tried not long since in an English court of justice. The defendants to the suit fought hard to retain their rights in the premises, but the claim of the plaintiff that the deceased, a Mr. Bethell Walrond, was of unsound mind was so clearly established that a decision was given in his favor. It was shown that Mr. Walrond's management of his several children was painful in the extreme. He insisted not only on their complying with his caprices, but with his bitter animosities. To one of the girls he gave the name of Devil, always addressed her as such, and branded the name with lunar caustic on her skin. The eldest son he was always tutoring to set the part of eldest son to such a father. All his natural and amiable feelings he bestowed upon dogs. He never saw a dog without stopping as others would at meeting an acquaintance, and he invested them with souls, not only for eternity, which is a speculative affair, but for this present time, which is more practical. He slept with dogs, talked to them, embraced them, and kept up in every way the fond belief that he was holding conversation with them. One of the girls died abroad. The child was buried, but the father had the body exhumed, brought home, kept in his bedroom, and finally deposited in his own grave by his side. Together with the remains of the child, he brought from abroad the body of a dog, into which he always declared the soul of the deceased daughter had passed, on no other ground than that he could detect the daughter's expression as he talked to the dog. He had many other brute pets, such as rabbits, and had no little difficulty in making his dogs discriminate between the pet rabbits and the wild ones with which his domain abounded. He was not a dog-fancier in the ordinary sense of the term, for it was rather the human affinity that he looked for in the dog than perfection of form or purity of breed. One day coming suddenly on a dog of character, a sort of Dutch mastiff or terrier pug, he fell violently in love with the animal, and secured one of its offspring, as he could not have the parent. In his will he had left $5,000 to his dogs; but this only survived, so by a codicil he reduced the legacy to $1,500, the interest for the dog's keep, bequeathing the capital after its death to a hospital for sick dogs. All his dogs had solemn funerals, and duly-inscribed monuments. His gardeners and laborers had to walk to the grave in procession, closely watched, and they were instantly discharged if a smile could be detected on their countenances. There are characters naturally unsociable and rebellious, but partially redeemed by kindness to servants and inferiors. There was no such mitigation in Mr. Walrond's nature. He had a strict and minute code of rules and forfeitures for his servants, extending to his children. If he found a besom or a toy on the gravel walk, it was a sin to be severely expiated. Among other follies, Mr. Walrond gradually acquired a whole park of artillery, about 50 heavy guns, which on occasions he fired. One day a poor man lying in his employ had both his arms blown off by a premature discharge, and was immediately thrown on the parish by his master. All his domestic arrangements were as minutely ordered as if for a court; though his servants were on board wages, and his own personal wants very small. One of his bitter quarrels with his own son was that the lad had come home from school after a journey very hungry, and, finding his father would give him nothing to eat, he asked the servants for a slice of bread, which they had given him.

Nor was it with his son alone that Mr. Walrond quarreled. He conceived an animosity equally bitter toward his wife and daughters, with whom he refused to hold any communication. He lived on, visiting and receiving no one, with the exception of a few intimate friends. He never went beyond the range of his grounds. He slept in a huge bedstead of carved oak, to each post of which he affixed a hearse plume of black ostrich feathers, while on the architraves, between the plumes, were three human skulls, nailed to pedestals. Moreover, in the same room in which he slept every night he had placed a leaden coffin containing the remains of one of his daughters, who had died in Italy in her childhood, and whose body he had had exhumed and brought to his house. For many years he had no communication with any one except the nearest clergyman, who in the public interest felt it very properly his duty to keep up at least that one remaining hold on the unhappy recluse.

HOW THE SECRETARY WAS DRENCHED.

The Columbus (Ohio) *Journal* relates this incident of the President's New-England trip: "Just before the train was ready to leave Washington some one remembered that the railroad bridges in Connecticut were a little lower than those of the rest of the route. Out of abundant caution the height of the Presidential carriage was measured, and it was found too high to pass the Connecticut bridges, and another car was substituted, thus preventing a serious accident. The car that was substituted had a large water tank which projected itself above the roof. About 2 o'clock in the morning, perhaps, as the party was peacefully sleeping, one of the Connecticut bridges smashed the aspiring water tank, and broke the connecting pipe, discharging a flood of water over the able and eloquent head of the Interior Department, and filling the boots of the Attorney-General across the way. The Secretary probably thought it was only another row in the Indian Bureau, and he coolly called for a committee of investigation, and composed himself to slumber. The Attorney-General did not even remonstrate. He raised himself on one elbow, giving a grave and judicial glance at the impromptu water-spout, murmured *caveat Interior*, and went to sleep again."

DISASTROUS OIL SPECULATIONS.

THE FAILURE OF MR. J. M. S. WILLIAMS, OF BOSTON—HOW IT WAS BROUGHT ABOUT.

From the Boston Herald, July 13.

The failure of Hon. J. M. S. Williams, late of the shipping firm of Glidden & Williams, of this city, has been the subject of much comment the past week. It was not generally known that Mr. Williams was speculating in oil on his own private account, and his failure was therefore all the more a surprise. It now appears that his speculations commenced a year ago last Fall, at which time the prices of oil were very low and the condition of the market a favorable one for the purchase of stocks by speculators. At about this time a party from New-York, who claimed to be well posted in regard to the oil trade and the prospects of the future course of prices, came to this city for the purpose of forming, in connection with New-York parties, a combination for oil speculations. The plan was to have Boston parties put in $500,000 and New-York parties $2,000,000, and thus form a sort of pool combination, with a capital of $2,500,000, for speculation in crude petroleum. In consequence of the stagnant condition of the market there was little incentive to the development of new oil territory or the vigorous working of the old wells, and the consumption was getting ahead of the production, so that, as the accumulated stock was being reduced, the condition of the market was a very favorable one for speculative manipulations. The representations of the New-York agent of the proposed combination were very favorably received in this city, and it was thought at first that the proposed $500,000 to be paid by the Boston members of the combination would soon be forthcoming. Upon more mature consideration of the matter, however, the parties who had proposed to go into the combination concluded not to do so. They feared that the members of the combination might become liable individually for more than they might put in, and knowing as they did that the speculations could only in an indirect way be managed by the individual members of the combination, as a person sent to the oil regions would have to be intrusted with the general management of affairs, and that the rascality or mismanagement of the person so intrusted might involve the combination in financial disaster, they were unwilling to become individually liable for more than they should put in, and for fear of becoming so liable concluded not to go into the combination at all. Boston parties, however, Mr. Williams among the rest, were at this time interested to the extent of some $500,000 in the Producers' Consolidated Land and Petroleum Company, a company which owned a large extent of oil territory, operated many wells, and controlled extensive pipe lines, their property being considered worth some $2,000,000. With the $500,000 cash contributed by the Boston members the company had a good working capital, and have continued to do a prosperous business from that day to this. On account of the depression of the market and the low price of oil, they have not lately been paying dividends, to be sure, but since they commenced operations they have paid dividends of 14 per cent., in all, besides building a large refinery and making many costly improvements. Mr. Prentice, of New-York, whose failure has been spoken of in connection with that of Mr. Williams, was, previous to his failure, President of the Producers' Consolidated Land and Petroleum Company, as well as the largest stockholder in the same, but his failure, like that of Mr. Williams, was brought about by speculative transactions outside of the operations of the company of which they were both members. Previous to his failure Mr. Prentice pledged the property of the company, of which he was President, for his own private debts to a large amount, and he has now been compelled to turn over to the company as security all the stock which he previously held. He has also been removed from the office of President of the company, and Thomas E. Sickles, formerly Superintendent and now Chief Engineer of the Union Pacific Railroad, chosen in his place, and Mr. Prentice's son removed from the office of Treasurer of the company, and H. C. Crane chosen instead. Mr. Prentice is reported to have lost $1,000,000 in his private speculations. At the time of the commencement of Mr. Williams' speculations oil was very low, in December, 1875, being only from 75 to 80 cents a barrel. The market soon took an upward turn, however, and in January last the price was between $2 and $3, and in August went as high as $4 per barrel. Mr. Williams was quite an extensive operator while

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TO SUMMER TRAVELERS.

International Steam-ship Company's Line of Steamers TO EASTERN MAINE, NEW BRUNSWICK, NOVA SCOTIA, PRINCE EDWARD'S ISLAND, &c., &c.

The steamers NEW-YORK and CITY OF PORTLAND will, until Sept. 15, leave Boston at 8 A. M. and Portland at 6 P. M., every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, for EASTPORT, Me. and ST. JOHN, N. B., forwarding passengers by connecting lines to Calais, Me., St. Andrews, Fredericton, Shediac, Mirimichi, and Bathurst, N. B.; Truro, Pictou, Digby, Annapolis, Kentville, Windsor, and Halifax, N. S.; Summerside and Charlottetown, P. E. I. The steamers are first class in every respect; the climate of the region to which they run is delightfully cool and invigorating, and the expenses of travel very moderate. For circular with description of the route, and any further information, apply to
C. E. KILBY, Agent,
End of Commercial Wharf, Boston, Mass.

NEW-YORK, HAVANA, & MEXICAN MAIL S. S. LINE
Steamers leave Pier No. 3 North River, at 3 P. M.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.
CITY OF HAVANA, PHILLIPS.....Saturday, July 14
CITY OF VERA CRUZ, DEAKEN.....Wednesday, July 18
CITY OF NEW-YORK, TIMMERMAN.Wednesday, July 25

FOR VERA CRUZ AND NEW-ORLEANS.
Via Havana, Progreso, Champeachy Turpan, Tampico.
CITY OF HAVANA, PHILLIPS.....Saturday, July 14
Steamers will leave New-Orleans July 22 and Aug. 12 for Vera Cruz and all the above ports.
For freight or passage apply to
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, Nos. 31 and 33 Broadway.

HAMBURG American Packet Company's Line, for PLYMOUTH, CHERBOURG, and HAMBURG.
GELLERT.....July 19 | LESSING.....Aug. 2
SUEVIA.....July 26 | HERDER.....Aug. 9
Rate of passage to Plymouth, London, Cherbourg, Hamburg, and all points in England: First Cabin, $100, gold; Second Cabin, $60, gold; Steerage, $30, currency.
KUNHARDT & CO., C. B. RICHARD & BOAS,
General Agents, 61 Broad-st., N. Y. General Passenger Agents, 61 Broadway, N. Y.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA
DIRECT MAIL LINE.

These first-class steam-ships sail regularly at 3 P. M. from Pier No. 13 North River, as follows:
CLYDE.....SATURDAY, July 21
COLUMBUS.....WEDNESDAY, Aug. 1
Accommodations unsurpassed. For freight or passage apply to WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling-Green. McKELLER, LULING & CO., Agents in Havana.

FOR HAVANA.—THE NEW IRON MAIL steamer NIAGARA, Capt. Thomas S. Curtis, will sail from Pier No. 21 East River, on THURSDAY, July 19, at 2 o'clock. Has unsurpassed accommodations for passengers. JAMES E. WARD & CO., Agents, No. 113 Wall-st.

SHIPPING.

STATE LINE.

NEW-YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, DUBLIN, BELFAST, AND LONDONDERRY.

These first-class full-powered steamers will sail from Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st.
STATE OF GEORGIA.....Thursday, July 19
STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA.....Thursday, July 26
STATE OF NEVADA.....Thursday, Aug. 2
STATE OF VIRGINIA.....Thursday, Aug. 9

First cabin, $80 and $70, according to accommodations; return tickets at reduced rates. Second cabin, $45; return tickets at reduced rates. Steerage $26. Apply to
AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Agents, No. 72 Broadway, New-York.

STEERAGE tickets at No. 45 Broadway, and at the company's pier, foot of Canal-st., North River.

GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY.
The splendid mail steamers of this company between New-York and Havre,
Calling at PLYMOUTH (to land passengers only) for the landing of Passengers,
Will sail from Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Morton-st., every Wednesday, beginning with
*VILLE DE PARIS, Dumont, Wednesday, July 18, 11 A. M.
LABRADOR, Sangster, Wednesday, July 25, 6 A. M.
FRANCE, Taudelle, Wednesday, Aug. 1, 9 A. M.
Rates of passage greatly reduced.
LOUIS DE BEBIAN, Agent, No. 55 Broadway.

FOR LIVERPOOL, VIA QUEENSTOWN.
The Liverpool and Great Western Steam Company's United States mail steamers leave Pier No. 53 N. R.
WISCONSIN.....TUESDAY, July 17, at 10 A. M.
MONTANA.....TUESDAY, July 31, at 9 A. M.
WYOMING.....TUESDAY, Aug. 14, at 9 A. M.
Cabin passage, $55, $65, or $75, according to stateroom; steerage, $26; intermediate, $40.
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 29 Broadway.

NATIONAL LINE—Piers 44 and 51 North River, FOR LONDON.
GREECE.....THURSDAY, July 19, 10 A. M.
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
Spain.....July 21, 8:30 A. M. | Egypt.....July 28, 8 A. M.
The Queen, July 21, 2 P. M. | Italy.....Saturday, Aug. 4
Cabin and steerage passage, and drafts from £1 upward, issued at very low rates. Company's offices No. 69 Broadway. F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, No. 91 Duane-st., corner Broadway.

RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.
GREAT TRUNK LINE
AND UNITED STATES MAIL ROUTE.
On and after June 25, 1877,

Trains leave New-York, via Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets Ferries, as follows:

Express for Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West and South, with Pullman Palace Cars attached, 9 A. M., 6 and 8:30 P. M., daily.

For Williamsport, Lock Haven, Corry, and Erie, at 8:30 P. M., connecting at Corry for Titusville, Petroleum Centre, and the Oil Regions. For Williamsport and Lock Haven, 9 A. M.

For Baltimore, Washington, and the South. "Limited Washington Express" of Pullman Parlor Cars, daily, except Sunday, 9:30 A. M.; arrive Washington, 4:10 P. M. Regular at 8:20 A. M., 1, 6, and 8:30 P. M. Sunday, 6 and 8:30 P. M.

For Philadelphia, 7:30, 8:20, 9, (9:30 Limited,) 10:30 A. M., 1, 4, 5, 6, 7, and 8:30 P. M. Sunday, 9 A. M., 5, 6, 7, and 8:30 P. M. Emigrant and second-class, 7 P. M.

For trains to Newark, Elizabeth, Rahway, Princeton, Trenton, Perth Amboy, Flemington, Belvidere, and other points, see local schedules at all Ticket Offices.

Trains arrive: From Pittsburg, 6:50 and 10:40 A. M. and 10:20 P. M., daily; 10:10 A. M. and 6:50 P. M., daily, except Monday. From Washington and Baltimore, 6:50, 10:05 A. M., 4:10, 5:10, and 10:10 P. M. Sunday, 6:50, 10:40 A. M. From Philadelphia, 5:03, 6:50, 9:10, 10:10, 10:40, 11:50 A. M., 2:10, 4:10, 5:10, 6:50, 8:10, 10:10, and 10:20 P. M. Sunday, 5:03, 6:30, 10:40, 11:50 A. M.; 6:50 and 10:20 P. M.

Ticket Offices, Nos. 526 and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts.; No. 4 Court-st., Brooklyn; Nos. 114, 116, and 118 Hudson-st., Hoboken; Depot, Jersey City. Emigrant Ticket Office, No. 8 Battery-place.

FRANK THOMSON, General Manager. L. P. FARMER, General Passenger Agent.

TO PHILADELPHIA
via
PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.
THE OLD-ESTABLISHED ROUTE AND SHORT LINE between
NEW-YORK AND PHILADELPHIA.
13 Through Trains each way daily. 3 Depots in Philadelphia, 2 in New-York.

Double track, the most Improved Equipment, and the Fastest Time consistent with absolute safety.

On and after June 25, 1877,

Express Trains leave New-York, via Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets Ferries, as follows.

7:30, 8:20, 9, (9:30 limited,) 10:30 A. M., 1, 4, 5, 6, 7, and 8:30 P. M. Sunday, 9 A. M., 5, 6, 7, and 8:30 P. M. Returning, Express Trains leave 8:35, 6, 7:30, 8, 8:30, and 11 A. M. (Limited Express, 1:35 P. M.), 2, 4, 5:30, 7, and 7:35 P. M., and 12 Midnight. On Sunday, 3:35, 8, 8:30 A. M., 4, 7:35, P. M., and 12 Midnight.

Ticket Offices, Nos. 526 and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts.; No. 4 Court-st., Brooklyn; Nos. 114, 116, and 118 Hudson-st., Hoboken; Depot, Jersey City. Emigrant Ticket Office, No. 8 Battery-place.

FRANK THOMSON, General Manager. L. P. FARMER, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—Commencing July 1, 1877, through freight trains will leave Grand Central Depot

8:00 A. M., Western and Northern Express, with drawing-room car to Rochester; also to St. Albans.

9:00 A. M., Special Saratoga Express, drawing-room cars through to Montreal.

10:30 A. M., Special Chicago and Western Express, with drawing-room cars to Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo, and Niagara Falls; also, drawing-room car through to Richfield Springs.

11:30 A. M., Northern and Western Express, with drawing-room cars for Saratoga.

3:30 P. M., Special Saratoga Express. Connects at East Albany for principal stations to Syracuse.

4:00 P. M., Albany and Troy Express. Stops at Sing Sing, Peekskill, and all stations north, except Livingston.

6:00 P. M., St. Louis Express, with sleeping cars for St. Louis, running through every day in the week; also, sleeping-cars for Watertown, Canandaigua, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and for Montreal via Saratoga.

8:30 P. M., Pacific Express, daily, with sleeping cars, for Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Cleveland, Toledo, Detroit, and Chicago, and to Montreal via St. Albans.

11:00 P. M., Express, with sleeping cars, for Albany and Troy. Way trains as per local Time Tables.

Tickets for sale at Nos. 252, 261, and 413 Broadway, and at Westcott Express Company's offices, Nos. 7 Park-place, 785 and 942 Broadway, New-York, and 333 Washington-st., Brooklyn.

DANIEL L. BEEKER, General Passenger Agent.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.—FERRY-BOATS leave New-York from James-slip 30 minutes, and from 34th-st., East River, 15 minutes previous to departure of trains. No boats from James-slip after 7 P. M. On Sundays from 34th-st. only. Trains leave Long Island City (Hunter's Point) as follows: For Greenpoint, 7:34 A. M.; Fosterbor, &c., 8:44, 9:03 A. M., 3:30, 4:06 P. M.; Sundays, 4:40 A. M. For Patchogue, &c., at 9:03 A. M., 2, 4:45, 5:23, 6:03 P. M.; Sundays, 9:15 A. M. For Babylon, &c., at 7:30, 8:44, 9:03, 11:30 A. M., 2, 4:24, 4:45, 5:23, 6:03 P. M.; Sundays, 9:15 A. M., 6:33 P. M. For Port Jefferson, &c., at 10 A. M., 3:30, 5:05 P. M.; Sundays, 9:30 A. M. For Northport, &c., at 10 A. M., 3:30, 5:05, 5:42 P. M.; Sundays, 9:30 A. M., 6:30 P. M. For Locust Valley, &c., at 8:44, 11:30 A. M., 2, 3:30, 4:24, 5:05, 6:42 P. M.; Sundays, 9:30 A. M., 6:30 P. M. For Rockaway Beach, &c., at 9, 10:20, 11:30 A. M., 1:30, 2, 3:30, 4:24, 5:05, 5:43 P. M.—7 P. M. to Far Rockaway only:—Sundays at 9:15, 10, 11 A. M., 1:30, 3:10, 6:30 P. M.—6:35 to Far Rockaway only. Local trains for Flushing, College Point, &c., as per time tables. Tickets for sale at offices in New-York at James-Slip and Thirty-fourth-Street Ferries; at the offices of Westcott's Long Island Express Company, No. 7 Park-place, No. 785 Broadway, No. 942 Broadway, Grand Central Depot, 42d-st. In Brooklyn, No. 333 Washington-st. In Brooklyn, E. D., No. 79 4th-st. By purchasing tickets at any of the above offices baggage can be checked from residence to destination.

LONG BRANCH AND PHILADELPHIA
VIA NEW-JERSEY SOUTHERN R. R.
Commencing June 18, 1877, steamers leave New-York, Pier No. 9 North River, foot Rector-st., connecting at Sandy Hook with trains for Long Branch, 6:20, 9:30, 10:40 A. M., 3:45, 5, and 6:15 P. M.

Ocean Grove, 9:30 A. M. and 3:45 P. M.

Philadelphia and Toms River, 6:20, 9:30, A. M., and 3:45 P. M. Asbury Park, Bay Head, Barnegat, and Beach Haven, 6:20 A. M. and 3:45 P. M.; Vineland, Bridgeton, Atlantic City, and Cape May, 9:30 A. M.; Sundays, for Long Branch, 9:30 A. M.

W. S. SNEDEN, General Manager.

ERIE RAILWAY.
Summer Arrangement of through trains. From Chambers-Street Depot. (For 23d-st. see note below.)

9:00 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Cincinnati and Chicago Day Express. Drawing-room coaches to Buffalo.

10:45 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Express Mail for Buffalo and the West. Sleeping coach to Buffalo.

7:00 P. M., daily. Pacific Express to the West. Sleeping coaches through to Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cincinnati, and Chicago without change. Hotel dining-coaches to Chicago.

7:00 P. M., except Sundays, Western Emigrant train. Above trains leave Twenty-third-Street Ferry at 8:45 and 10:15 A. M., and 6:45 P. M.

For local trains see time tables and cards in hotels and depots. JNO. N. ABBOTT, General Passenger Agent

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN AND HARTFORD RAILROAD.—Trains leave Forty-second-Street Depot for Boston at 8:05, 11 A. M., 1, 3, 9, 10, 11:35 P. M. For Boston and Albany Railroad, 8:05, 11 A. M., 3, 9 P. M. For Connecticut River Railroad, 8:05, 11 A. M., 12 M., 3 P. M. For Newport, 8:05 A. M., 1 P. M. For Shore Line Division, 8:05 A. M., 1, 3, 5:15, 10 P. M. For Air Line Railroad, 8:05 A. M., 1, 3, 11:35 P. M. For New-Haven and Northampton Railroad, 8:05 A. M., 3 P. M. For Naugatuck Railroad, 8:05 A. M., 1, 3 P. M. For Housatonic Railroad, 8:05 A. M., 3 P. M. For Danbury and Norwalk Railroad, 8:05 A. M., 1, 3, 4:40, 9 P. M. For Shepaug Railroad, 8:05 A. M., 3 P. M. For New-Canaan Railroad, 8:05 A. M., 1, 4:40, 5:45 P. M. For local trains see time tables.

LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD.
ARRANGEMENT OF PASSENGER TRAINS. JAN 1, 1877.

Leave depots, foot of Cortlandt and Desbrosses sts., at 6:30 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Sayre, Elmira, Ithaca, Auburn, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and the West. Pullman's sleeping coaches attached.

General Eastern office corner Church and Cortlandt sts., CHARLES H. CUMMINGS, Agent.
ROBERT H. SAYRE, Superintendent and Engineer.

WICKFORD RAILROAD ROUTE TO NEWPORT, R. I. Passengers for this line take 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M. express trains from Grand Central Depot, arriving at 4:18 and 8 P. M. at Newport.
THEODORE WARREN, Superintendent.

AUCTION SALES.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S SALE.—United States District Court, Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOSEPH W. DERVEA, bankrupt.—By virtue of an order of the court issued to me in the above entitled matter, I will sell at public auction by Messrs. BARKER & CO., Auctioneers, at the lumber-yard formerly occupied by said bankrupt, situate No. 208 Cherry-st., Rutgers-slip, New-York City, on MONDAY, July 16, 1877, at 12 M., a portion of the property belonging to the estate of said bankrupt, consisting of horses, wagons, trucks, carts, harness, lumber, office fixtures, and furniture, &c. LOUIS F. PAYN, United States Marshal.
Dated New-York, July 11, 1877

STEAMBOATS.

THE NEW
PROVIDENCE LINE
TO BOSTON, via Providence Direct.
A WHOLE NIGHT'S REST.
ONLY 42 MILES OF RAIL. TIME 60 MINUTES.
The magnificent new steamer
MASSACHUSETTS,
("The Palace Steamer of the World,")
and the world-renowned steamer
RHODE ISLAND,
("The Queen of the Sound,")
Leave daily (Sundays excepted) from Pier No. 29 N. R., foot of Warren-st., at 5 P. M., arriving at PROVIDENCE at 6 A. M., and BOSTON 7 A. M. No intermediate landings between New-York and Providence.
THE OLD RELIABLE STONINGTON LINE,
FOR BOSTON AND ALL POINTS EAST,
at 5 P. M. daily from Pier No: 33 N. R., foot of Jay-st.

THE GREAT
FALL RIVER LINE
FOR BOSTON,
And all points EAST, via NEWPORT and FALL RIVER.
The mammoth palace steamers
BRISTOL AND PROVIDENCE.
LARGEST, HANDSOMEST, AND MOST COSTLY STEAMERS IN THE WORLD. Full night's rest. No midnight changes. Five morning trains Fall River to Boston. Steamers leave New-York daily at 5 P. M., (Sundays July 1 to Sept. 2, inclusive,) from Pier No. 28, N. R., foot of Murray-st. GRAND PROMENADE CONCERTS every evening. Tickets and State Rooms secured at all principal hotels and ticket offices, at the Pier, and on steamers. BORDEN & LOVELL, Agents.
GEO. L. CONNOR, Gen'l Pass. Agent.

OAK BLUFFS,
MARTHA'S VINEYARD,
AND
NANTUCKET.
NEW AND DIRECT ROUTE BETWEEN
NEW-YORK AND THESE GREAT
SUMMER RESORTS OF NEW-ENGLAND,
VIA
FALL RIVER LINE
AND WOODS HOLE.

Leave New-York from Pier No. 28 N. R. at 5 P. M. daily, (Sundays included.) Arrive at Oak Bluffs 8:30 A. M., and Nantucket 11:30 A. M. the next day.

3 TO 6 HOURS AHEAD OF OTHER LINES.
New-York to Oak Bluffs, $5; Excursion tickets, $9. New-York to Nantucket, $6; Excursion tickets, $10.
Returning, leave Nantucket, 1:15 P. M.; Oak Bluffs, 4 P. M.; arrive New-York, 6:30 A. M. the next day.
GEORGE L. CONNOR, BORDEN & LOVELL, General Passenger Agent. Agents.

ALBANY BOAT---PEOPLE'S LINE.
The elegant steamers DREW and ST. JOHN leave Pier No. 41 North River EVERY WEEK DAY at 6 P. M., connecting at Albany with express trains for
SARATOGA,
LAKE GEORGE,
LAKE CHAMPLAIN,
THE ADIRONDACK AND
WHITE MOUNTAINS,
and all favorite Summer Resorts North and West.
FARE ONLY $1 50.
Messina's String Bands accompany each steamer.
S. E. MAYO, General Passenger Agent.

ALBANY AND TROY BY DAY BOATS.—C. VIBBARD and DANIEL DREW leave Vestry-Street Pier, N. R., at 8:35, and 24th-st. at 9. A. M., landing at Nyack Ferry, West Point, Newburg, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Sangerties, Catskill and Hudson. Close connection with New-York Central Railroad for the West, and with Express trains for Saratoga, Montreal, and other points north. To West Point and Newburg, returning same day, $1. Tickets or coupons good on Hudson River Railroad are received on board for passage.

NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, SPRINGFIELD AND WHITE MOUNTAINS, MONTREAL, AND INTERMEDIATE POINTS.—Steamers leave Pier No. 25 E. R. daily (Sundays excepted) at 3 P. M. (23d-st., E. R., at 3:15 P. M.) and 11 P. M., connecting with special trains at New-Haven for Hartford, Springfield, &c. Tickets sold and baggage checked at 944 Broadway, New-York, and 4 Court-st., Brooklyn. Excursion to New-Haven and return, $1 50.

1877.—LLOYD'S DOCK, OYSTER BAY, LAURELTON, JONES' DOCK, (Cold Spring,) Long Island.—The new and fast steamer B. B. SCHUYLER, Capt. J. L. Clark, will leave New-York daily (Sundays excepted) for the above places, from Pier No. 16 East River, foot of Wall-st., at 3:45 P. M.; foot of 23d-st., East River, at 4 P. M. Stages will connect at Lloyd's Dock for Huntington. Tickets to all landings, 50 cents; excursion tickets, $1.

ALBANY AND TROY.—SUNDAY EVENING ahoat, Citizen's Line, new palace steamer SARATOGA, leaves pier No. 49 North River, foot of Leroy-st., every SUNDAY EVENING at 6 o'clock, connecting with New-York Central, Rensselaer and Saratoga, and Troy and Boston Railroads and steamers through tickets sold and baggage checked to all points. Hudson River Railroad tickets taken for passage.
JOSEPH CORNELL, Superintendent.

FOR NORWALK AND DANBURY DAILY.
Steamer ADELPHI leaves Brooklyn, (Jewell's Dock,) 2:30 P. M., and Pier No. 37 East River, 2:45 P. M., and Norwalk, 3 P. M., connecting with Danbury and New-Haven Railroads. Reduced fare, 35 cents.
Excursion tickets, 50 cents.

RONDOUT AND KINGSTON.—LANDING AT Newburg, Poughkeepsie, Highland Falls, (West Point,) Cornwall, Marlboro', Milton, and Rondout, connecting with Ulster and Delaware Railroad, steam-boats JAMES W. BALDWIN and THOMAS CORNELL, from pier foot of Spring-st., North River, daily at 4 P. M.

FOR CATSKILL, STUYVESANT, &c.—Steamer ESCORT from Franklin-st., North River, every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday at 6 P. M. for freight and passengers. Fare $1. Berths free.

CATSKILL AND STUYVESANT BOATS Cleave daily from Pier No. 42, foot of Canal-st., at 5 P. M., for passengers and freight. Fare $1. Berths free.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS ON Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad. Fare, $1. Steamer ADELPHI sailing from Brooklyn at 11:30 A. M.

MARY POWELL, FOR WEST POINT, CORNwall, Newburg, Poughkeepsie, Roundout, and Kingston, leaves Pier 30, N. R., (Vestry-st.,) daily, at 3:30 P. M.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JAMES K. PLACE and JAMES D. SPARKMAN, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—This is to give notice that the second general meeting of the creditors of the joint estate of said bankrupts will be held at the office of F. N. & C. W. Bangs, No. 137 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on the 30th day of July, 1877, at 12 o'clock noon, before John Fitch, Esq., Register, pursuant to an order made by said Register, for the purposes named in sections 5,092 and 5,093 of the Revised Statutes of the United States.—Dated New-York, July 10th, 1877.
JOHN W. SEDGWICK, Assignee.
F. N. & C. W. Bangs, Attorneys for Assignee, No. 137 Broadway, New-York City.

STORAGE.

STORAGE FOR FURNITURE, PIANOS, MIRRORS, BAGGAGE, &c., in separate rooms, at lowest rates; every accommodation; elevator; watchman; insurance low. Furniture moved, housed, and shipped cheaper than elsewhere. WM. H. MICHAELS, Nos. 38, 40, and 42 Commerce-st., near Bleecker.

ICE-CREAM.

FUSSELL'S ICE-CREAM—BEST IN THE CITY; 25 cents per quart to churches and strawberry festivals. Hard cream, in boxes, to carry home. No. 12 Bible House.

SAVINGS BANKS.

THE BANK FOR SAVINGS,
No. 67 BLEECKER-ST.
NEW-YORK, July 11, 1877.

The Board of Trustees have this day declared the usual interest, under the provisions of the by-laws, for the last six months, ending the 30th of June, as follows:

At the rate of FIVE PER CENT. per annum on all sums of $5 and under $500; and of FOUR PER CENT. on all sums amounting to $500 and upward, payable on and after the third Monday, being the 16th of this month.

This interest is carried at once to the credit of depositors as principal on the 1st inst., where it stands exactly as a deposit.

It will be entered on the pass-books at any time when required on and after the 16th inst.
GEORGE CABOT WARD, Secretary.

GREENWICH SAVINGS BANK,
NEW-YORK, June 14, 1877.

JULY INTEREST FOR 1877.—The Board of Trustees have ordered interest to be paid to depositors entitled thereto under the by-laws, at the rate of FIVE (5) PER CENT. per annum, on sums of $500, and under, and at the rate of FOUR (4) PER CENT. on sums over $500, and not exceeding $3,000, and payable on and after July 16, 1877.

Deposits will not be received from any one depositor to an amount in excess of $3,000.

Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.
E. N. PIGOT, President.
CLINTON GILBERT, Treasurer.
J. HARSEN RHOADES, SAM'L B. VAN DUSEN, } Secretaries.

FINANCIAL.

NEW-YORK CITY STOCKS
5, 6, AND 7 PER CENT.,
Maturing 1885 to 1904.
City of Auburn 6s, due 1892.
Greene County 7s, due 1891.
Jersey City Water 6s, due 1907.
FOR SALE BY
GEO. K. SISTARE,
17 NASSAU-STREET.

HOTCHKISS & BURNHAM,
(Members New-York Stock Exchange,)
COMMISSION STOCK BROKERS,
No. 36 Broad-st., New-York.
Stocks, Bonds, and Gold bought and sold on margin or for cash.
Branch offices in Fifth-Avenue and Windsor Hotels; connected by our private telegraph lines.
Accounts solicited.

A LOAN—$6,000 TO $10,000—WANTED on choice New-York City Lots; present value, $35,000; free and clear; will pay liberally for immediate loan. Address REAL ESTATE, Box 140 Times Office.

FINANCIAL.

UNITED STATES
4 Per Cent. Loan.

UNDER AUTHORITY of a contract with the SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY, THE UNDERSIGNED hereby give notice that from this date, and until July 16, at 3 P. M., they will receive subscriptions for the 4 PER CENT. FUNDED LOAN OF THE UNITED STATES, in denominations as stated below, AT PAR AND ACCRUED INTEREST IN GOLD COIN.

THE BONDS are redeemable after 30 years from July 1, 1877, and carry interest from that date, payable quarterly, and are exempt from the payment of taxes or duties to the United States, as well as from taxation in any form by or under State, municipal, or local authority.

THE INTEREST on the REGISTERED STOCK will be paid by check issued by the TREASURER OF THE UNITED STATES, to the order of the holder, and mailed to his address. The check is payable on presentation, properly indorsed, at the offices of the Treasurer and Assistant Treasurers of the United States.

THE SUBSCRIPTIONS will be for COUPON BONDS of $50 and $100, and REGISTERED STOCK in denominations of $50, $100, $500, $1,000, $5,000, and $10,000.

THE BONDS, both COUPON and REGISTERED, will be ready for delivery July 2, 1877.

FORMS OF APPLICATION will be furnished by the Treasurer at Washington, the Assistant Treasurers at Baltimore, Boston, Chicago, Cincinnati, New-Orleans, New-York, Philadelphia, St. Louis, and San Francisco, and by the National Banks and bankers generally. The applications must specify the amount and denominations required, and, for registered stock, the full name and Post Office address of the person to whom the bonds shall be made payable.

TWO PER CENT. of the purchase money must accompany the subscription. The remainder may be paid at the pleasure of the purchaser, either at time of subscription or at any time prior to Oct. 16, 1877, with interest added at 4 per cent. to date of payment.

THE PAYMENTS may be made in gold coin to the Treasurer of the United States at Washington, or Assistant Treasurers at Baltimore, Boston, Chicago, Cincinnati, New-Orleans, and St. Louis, and to the Assistant Treasurer at San Francisco, with exch

THE LONG BRANCH RACES.

SIXTH DAY OF THE MEETING.

FOUR EVENTS DECIDED—THE FAVORITES, YORKSHIRE LASS, BOMBAST, AND CHESAPEAKE, EACH WIN A RACE—A STUBBORN CONTEST FOR THE SELLING RACE IN WHICH RISK DEFEATS KING BEE.

The sixth day's racing at Monmouth Park was ushered in with bright skies, but only a moderate number of people took advantage of it to witness the sport. The sport, as a whole, was not very attractive, as the favorites won the first three races easily, and it was only in the last event that the monotony was relieved by a close contest, and the final defeat of the favorite after a dead heat. It is when the outsiders win that enshusiasm manifests itself, for the public generally back them, while the favorites are made by the comparative few forming the professional betting division. The first race was a dash of three-quarters of a mile, which was won by Yorkshire Lass; the second, the Ocean Hotel Stakes, won easily by Bombast; the third, a dash of a mile and a half, was taken by Chesapeake; and Risk, after a dead heat with King Bee, captured the selling race, but there was no bid for him above the price for which he was entered to be sold, and he was, therefore, retained by Mr. Lawrence.

THE THREE-QUARTER DASH.

The three-quarter dash brought to the post a fine field of nine, composed of J. R. Gibney's ch. f. Lone Chase, George L. Lorillard's br. f. Oriole, J. Nevins' gr. m. Gray Lag, T. B. & W. R. Davis' ch. c. Romney, George Longstaff's imp. b. f. Yorkshire Lass, Francis Morris' blk. f. Faithless, J. J. Bevins' ch. f. Hattie F., Richard Shea's b. g. Cyril, and M. Donohue's ch. g. Waco. It is always a difficult matter to pick the winner of a short race like this from a large field, as much depends upon the start. Accepting previous performances as a guide, Romney and Yorkshire Lass appeared to the best advantage, for the latter held Faithless safe in the mile of Thursday. Consequently the Lass was a very strong favorite when they went to the starting post, which was the quarter pole. There was considerable difficulty experienced in getting them in line, and four false attempts were made to get away. On the fifth trial Mr. Connor dropped the flag, and Romney shot off in the lead, with Oriole and Faithless next, followed by Love Chase. Going along the back stretch Evans made Yorkshire Lass do her best, and she speedily ran up from the rear, and was soon showing in the van, Oriole getting second, and lapped by Faithless, while Romney, apparently having lost his speed, fell back to the fourth position. At the half-mile pole Yorkshire Lass still held her command of the track, while Oriole and Faithless were together ahead of the ruck. Coming round the lower turn, Faithless was unable to maintain the pace, and Oriole ran second. The Lass never relinquished her lead, and won the race easily by a length, Oriole second—a length and a half in front of Romney—who just beat Hattie F. by a head. The time was 1:18¼.

THE OCEAN HOTEL STAKES.

The second event was the Ocean Hotel Stakes for 3-year olds, to carry 95 pounds, one mile and three-quarters, and of the 33 nominations but four started. These were Pierre Lorillard's b. g. Bombast, George L. Lorillard's b. c. Lounger, M. A. Littell's ch. f. by imp. Leamington, and K. W. Sears' b. c. by Lexington. As Bombast was the only public performer of the lot, of course he was a great favorite, and brought four to one over the field. As the distance was a mile and three-quarters, they were started from the quarter pole and after two attempts they received the signal and Bombast was in front, but allowed Sears' colt to take the lead, and when they reached the half-mile pole he was leading Bombast by two and a half lengths, Lounger third, and Littell's filly fourth. On the lower turn Littell's filly got the third place, and when they reached the judges' stand, finishing the first three-quarters of a mile of the race, Sears' colt led four lengths, Bombast second, three lengths ahead of Littell's filly, who was a length before Lounger. Round the turn Bombast closed up on Sears' colt, and there was a length between them at the quarter pole, and they speedily left the other two out of the race. Going along the back stretch Bombast found no difficulty in passing Sears' colt when called upon, and at the half-mile pole he led a length, and two lengths on the lower turn. It was no race at all to the finish, Bombast winning in the commonest of canters by three lengths, in 3:16¼. Sears' colt about 15 lengths before Lounger, while Littell's filly was at the furlong pole.

THE MILE AND A HALF.

The third race was a dash of a mile and a half for all ages, which had five nominations, including George L. Lorillard's ch. c. Kingsland, 3 years; Oden Bowie's b. f. Catacazy, 3 years; H. P. McGrath's, b. h. Chesapeake, 5 years, 124 pounds; James A. Grinstead's b. c. Mettle, 4 years, and F. Carter's ch. c. Jenifer, 4 years. Chesapeake was such an immense favorite that he was, finally left out of the pools, and then Jenifer and Mettle sold for even money for second place. They were started from the half-mile pole, and after one break away they were sent on their journey, and Kingsland immediately came to the front to make the running, and soon led Jenifer three lengths round the lower turn, the latter being two lengths in advance of Mettle, who led Chesapeake and Catacazy in the rear. Coming up the stretch Jenifer challenged Kingsland, and when they finished the first half mile of the race, Jenifer showed a neck in front of Kingsland, who was four lengths before the other three, who were keeping company with each other. When opposite the clubhouse on the turn, Jenifer pushed out a length in front of Kingsland, by which lead he passed the quarter pole, Chesapeake in the meantime beginning to leave his companion. Along the back stretch Jenifer began to falter, and Barbee used the whip to keep him going. At the half-mile pole he led Kingsland half a length, the latter being a length before Chesapeake, but the latter was rapidly gaining ground, and on the lower turn was at the head of Kingsland, and the pair were lapping Jenifer, the other two out of it. When they came up the home stretch Chesapeake got to the front with ease, and the boy who was riding him was so confident that Kingsland, who ran gamely under the lash, stole a march on him, and Chesapeake narrowly escaped defeat, as he only won by a neck in 2:45, a very good race with the weight. Kingsland was four lengths ahead of Jenifer, Mettle fourth, and Catacazy in the rear.

THE SELLING RACE.

The concluding event of the day was a selling race with the usual allowances, one mile and a quarter, which brought Moorhen, King Bee, and Risk to the post. Of the trio King Bee was a great favorite, and Risk second choice. This proved to be the sensational event of the day, and caused much comment. The trio were started from the three-quarter pole, and when the flag fell Moorhen took the lead, but Risk got to her head and led her a neck at the judges' stand, and King Bee was laying up three lengths behind them. Going round the turn the favorite closed up, and when they passed the quarter pole Risk still had a neck the best of Moorhen, and King Bee was close upon them. Going along the back stretch Moorhen forged half a length in front, but Risk came again, and the filly lead but a head at the half-mile pole, King Bee still at their tails. Coming round the lower turn Moorhen and Risk were head and head, and King gradually came along, and when they turned into the home stretch all three were apparently running head and head. Up the stretch it was nip and tuck for some distance, and they were all whipping, but finally Moorhen gave it up and left the other two to fight it out. At the four-mile distance Risk came forward like a winner, but Spillman plying his whip lavishly, King Bee responded, and was apparently winning when passing the reporters' stand, and the verdict was in favor of King Bee by a short head by the majority of the spectators when they passed under the string in 2:17. The speculators began paying the King tickets, and several persons left the course; but, in the meantime, the judges declared it a dead heat, and a good deal of dissatisfaction was expressed. As it was a selling race, the purse could not be divided, and they were obliged to run it off. King Bee was a slight favorite at $150 to $140. Kingsland took the place of Lakeland, and when the pair went down to the starting post, the spectators were on the *qui vive*. They started on even terms and came up the stretch at a slow pace, both of them waiting. When they reached the stand King Bee was leading a length, both under a pull, and in this manner they galloped to the half-mile pole, but coming round the turn Risk began closing up, and as they approached the three-quarter pole the pace was considerably improved, and when they turned into the home stretch they ran in dead earnest. At the furlong pole they were even, and both jockeys were getting all they could out of their horses. The excitement was very great as they neared the goal, still even, under the whip, and it looked as if it would be a dead heat between them until the last two jumps, when Risk succeeded in winning it by a short head in 2:23¾, and thus terminated the day's sport.

THE SUMMARIES.

FIRST RACE.—Purse, $200; $30 to second, and $20 to third horse; three-quarters of a mile.

George Lougstaff's b. f. Yorkshire Lass, (imp.,) 4 years, by King of Trumps, out of Rona, by Lord of the Isles, 113 pounds. Evans..... 1
George L. Lorillard's b. f., Oriole, 3 years, by Kentucky, out of imp. Pussy by Diophantus, 102 pounds. Barrett..... 2
T. B. & W. R. Davis' ch. c., Romney, 4 years, by Curlew, out of Poll, 118 pounds. Hughes..... 3
J. R. Gibney's ch. f., Love Chase, 4 years, by imp. Leamington, out of Henrietta Welch, 113 pounds. Spillman..... 0
James Nevins' gr. m., Grey Lag, 5 years, by Bay Wood, out of Lag, 117 pounds. Swim..... 0
F. Morris' blk. f., Faithless, 4 years, by imp. Leamington, out of Felicity, 113 pounds. Sayres..... 0
J. J. Bevins' ch. f., Hattie F., 4 years, by Leamington, out of Bonnie Doon, 113 pounds. Fisher..... 0
R. Shea's b. g., Cyril, 4 years, by Planet, out of Fairy, by imp. Knight of St. George, 115 pounds. McKee..... 0
M. Donahue's ch. g., Waco, 4 years, by Narragansett, out of Julietta, by Censor, 115 pounds. Donahue. 0
Time—1:18¼.

SECOND RACE.—Ocean Hotel Stakes; value, $750, added to a sweepstakes of $50 each, play or pay, for colts and fillies, foals of 1874, to carry 95 pounds; fillies and geldings allowed three pounds; the second to receive $150 and the third horse $50 out of the stakes; one and three-quarter miles; 33 nominations; value to winner, $2,200.

Pierre Lorillard's b. g. Bombast, 3 years, by imp. Bonnie Scotland, out of Benecia, by Jack Malone, 92 pounds. Barrett..... 1
K. W. Sears' b. c., 3 years, by Lexington, out of Invercauld, 95 pounds. Sayres..... 2
George L. Lorillard's b. c. Lounger, 3 years, by imp. Leamington, out of Mundane, 95 pounds. McKee. 3
M. A. Littell's ch. f., 3 years, by Leamington, out of Emma Johnson, 92 pounds. Tully..... 0
Time—3:16¼.

WINNERS OF THE OCEAN HOTEL STAKES.
(Mile heats in 1870–1.)

Year	Winner.	Sire.	W't	St	Time.
1870	Enquirer	Leamington	100	6	{*1:47; 1:49; 1:51½
1871	Salina	Lexington	92	7	1:47; 1:46¾
1872	Mate	Australian	110	5	3:15
1873	Lizzie Lucas	Australian	107	4	3:12½
1874	A. Pennington	Tipperary	95	4	3:10
1875	Ozark	Pat Malloy	97	4	3:10¾
1876	Fiddlestick	Lexington	95	2	3:13¾
1877	Bombast	Bonnie Scot'd	92	4	3:16¼

* Lynchburg won the first heat.

THIRD RACE.—Purse $400; $75 to second, and $25 to third horse; one and a half miles.

H. P. McGrath's b. h. Chesapeake, 5 years, by Lexington, out of Roxanna, 124 pounds. Henry..... 1
George L. Lorillard's ch. c. Kingsland, 3 years, by Naraganasett, out of Maidstone, 101 pounds. Barrett. 2
F. Carter's ch. c. Jenifer, 4 years, by Abdel Kooree, 118 pounds. Barbee..... 3
James A. Grinstead's b. c. Mettle, 4 years, by Melbourne, jr., out of Alumina, 118 pounds. Sayres. 0
Oden Bowie's b. f. Catacazy, 3 years, by imp. Eclipse, out of Katie, by Two Bits, 96 pounds. McKee..... 0
Time—2:45.

FOURTH RACE.—Selling race, for all ages; purse, $2200; the winner to be sold for $1,000; if entered to be sold for $750, allowed 5 pounds; for $500, 10 pounds; for $300, 15 pounds; any surplus over stated selling price to go to second horse; one mile and a quarter.

J. G. E. Lawrence's r. h. Risk, 5 years, by Revolver, out of Syren, to sell for $750, 119 pounds. Lakeland and Barbee..... 0 1
M. Byrnes' ch. c. King Bee, 4 years, by Hamburg, dam by J. C. Breckenridge, to be sold for $300, 103 pounds. Spellman..... 0 2
William Midgely's gr. f. Moorhen, 4 years, by Dickens, out of Ann Armadle, to be sold for $300, 100 pounds. McKee..... 3
Time—2:17; 2:23¾.

Previous to the last race two horses belonging to John Coffee were sold at auction. Charley Mull, foaled 1873 by Panic, out of Long Nine, was bought by Dr. Conover for $90, and a chestnut colt by Panic, out of Venice, by imported Australian, was purchased by J. Wheeler, of Eatontown, for $145.

AN AMATEUR STEEPLE-CHASE AT MR. MURPHY'S FARM.

A select party of ladies and gentlemen assembled yesterday at the farm of Hon. Thomas Murphy, at Deal, about four miles from Long Branch station. The occasion of the meeting was an amateur steeple-chase between four hacks, over a very prettily arranged course on the farm, which contains about 400 acres of land, with several stiff hedges and post rails. The chase was for a silver cup, subscribed for by the young men competing, and four of them appeared mounted on their fiery steeds, when the two Judges, Mr. John Hoey, Jr., and his brother, William, called time. Young Walter Murphy appeared upon the ch. m. Dimity, 5 years old, by Kentucky, out of imp. Fluke by Wormesly. His brother, "Vint" Murphy, bestrode a black pony, called Pet. Clarence Levy was on his ch. h. Prince of the Farm, 6 years old, which Mr. Murphy gravely informed THE TIMES reporter was an Irish hunter and imported, but Mr. Levy claimed him to be by Lexington. Mr. Frank Durand rode a chestnut mare called Belle, said to be a sister of Mr. Levy's horse. When the young jockeys were ready, the judges ordered them to the starting point, which was about 300 yards up the road leading to the farm. Mr. P. Simpson acted as starter, and sent them off together, but Dimity immediately assumed the lead, and jumped over the four-foot rails which separated the road from the farm. She was followed by Belle, next by Levy's Pride of the Farm, and fourth. The second obstacle was formed by some new-mown hay, which of course was easily got over by the four, but a short distance from this there was a good stiff hedge about four feet high, and they all went over it in a masterly manner, which elicited loud plaudits from the ladies. Dimity was now leading, Belle lengths behind her, running very close, and taking another hedge and rail, turned to the right near a barn, and leaped a portion of the fence which encircled it. Here Dimity came to grief, as she stumbled, and young Walter was sent to grass in a very undignified manner—a disaster which caused much merriment among the spectators. Walter Murphy attempted to remount Dimity again when she gained her feet, but in this meantime Belle ran up and came in collision with Dimity, who again fell, and Belle reached the goal a winner by three lengths, Pet second, and Pride of the Village, who bolted at the last jump, was third. Thus the prize fell to Mr. Durand. Dimity, in her second fall, injured her shoulder, and hobbled away on three legs. After the affair had been decided, the guests were entertained at the farm-house, and soon after departed for Monmouth Park, which was reached just in time to see the first race.

A CANADIAN INCENDIARY.

HE SETS FIRE TO A BUILDING OWNED BY HIM IN ARN-PRIOR, ONTARIO—HIS ESCAPE TO THIS COUNTRY AND SUBSEQUENT ARREST.

On the night of Aug. 4, 1876, a fire broke out in a house in process of construction in Arn-Prior, Renfrew County, Ontario, owned by Allan James Simpson, a carpenter, who had been a resident of the village for several years. The building was burned down and the flames communicated to the adjoining premises, and before the villagers could check the progress of the fire a most disastrous conflagration ensued, resulting in the destruction of 24 of the best residences in the village. An investigation convinced the authorities that the fire was of incendiary origin, and as Simpson and his family disappeared immediately after the fire, suspicion naturally attached to him as the incendiary. Search was made for him by the Canadian detectives, but proved unsuccessful. About two weeks ago a letter was received from Simpson by the agents of the insurance company in which his property was insured, inclosing a claim for his loss by the fire, and demanding that this claim be speedily settled. This letter was addressed from No. 812 West Forty-eighth-street in this City, and was the first clue the authorities obtained to his whereabouts. A warrant was at once procured for his arrest, and Detective Cinq-Mars of the Dominion Police came to this City in search of him. Calling on Superintendent Walling for aid, Detective King, of the Central Office, was detailed to assist him. The officers went to No. 615 West Forty-eighth-street, and found that Simpson did not live there, but the detectives learned that his letters were received there, and thence forwarded to No. 218 West Twentieth-street. Simpson was found at the latter place, living with his wife and family. He was arrested, and yesterday morning was arraigned before Justice Murray at the Essex Market Police Court. Detective Cinq-Mars produced the warrants which had been issued for the arrest of Simpson. The prisoner admitted that he was the person named in the warrant, and waiving all formalities, expressed his willingness to return to Canada with the officer and stand trial. Justice Murray thereupon indorsed the warrant, and the prisoner was delivered into the custody of Detective Cinq-Mars, who left the City on the evening train with his prisoner.

LONG ISLAND CAMP-MEETINGS.

The annual Methodist camp-meeting at Shelter Island will open to-morrow, and continue until the following Sunday evening, under the direction of Presiding Elder Peck, of the North Long Island District, and Rev. Mr. Searles, Pastor of the Willet Street Church, New-York.

A camp-meeting will be held in the grove adjoining the Methodist Episcopal Church, near Lake Ronkonkoma, commencing on Sunday next, and will continue one week or more. A number of prominent clergymen will take part in the exercises.

The annual camp-meeting at Merrick, on the grounds controlled by the Long Island Camp-meeting Association, will commence on the 14th of August and continue 10 days.

A colored camp-meeting is now in progress at Cutter's Woods, Little Neck, and will continue about two weeks. Another colored camp-meeting will commence in Judd's Woods, north of the Village of Jamaica, on Sunday, the 22d inst. The services will be under the direction of Rev. William B. Brooks, Presiding Elder of the district.

POLICE MUTUAL AID ASSOCIATION.

From the report of Sergt. William H. Lefferts, President of the above association, for the quarter ending June 30, it appears that five members of the association died during that period, and that there was collected during the quarter $6,121.50. The disbursements were as follows:

To Mrs. Bogardus, widow of Patrolman William H. Bogardus, of the Ninth Precinct, New-York..... $1,228 50
To Mrs. Brannick, widow of ex-Patrolman John Brannick, of the Twenty-ninth Precinct, New-York..... 1,228 50
To Richard Barrington, brother of Patrolman Grenham Barrington, of the First Precinct, New-York..... 1,221 50
To Mrs. Pabor, widow of Patrolman Christopher Pabor, of the Twelfth Precinct, New-York..... 1,221 50
To the children of Patrolman Charles McGerr, of the First Precinct, Brooklyn..... 1,221 50
Total..... $6,121 50

DR. STEIN'S FATHER CLAIMS HIS BODY.

The body of Dr. Steinf was to have been taken from the Morgue yesterday at 2 P. M. by a woman to whom it had been given on the claim made by her that she was his step-mother. Dr. Stein, Sr., father of the deceased, who had arrived from Bremen on Thursday night, and first heard of the suicide when he reached his residence at No. 30 West Fifteenth-street, appeared at the Morgue in person yesterday morning and demanded the body, denying positively that the woman in question was the suicide's step-mother, or any relative of his, she being only housekeeper in the family. The body was given to the Doctor and by him removed for burial.

LOCAL MISCELLANY.

THE VANILLA BEAN ROBBERY.

ARRAIGNMENT OF THE PRISONERS AT THE TOMBS—HOW THEY WERE CAPTURED AT BOSTON—HELD FOR TRIAL IN DEFAULT OF BAIL.

Two distinguished looking persons entered the Tombs Police Court yesterday afternoon under the guidance of Detective Hagan, of the First Inspection District, who had been to the trouble of going to Boston after them. They were handcuffed together, but the iron bracelets were concealed from view by a linen duster which had been wrapped around the men's hands. A great crowd followed them into court, among which was Mr. James E. Hyde, of No. 90 William-street; Mr. Louis Montjo, of the firm of Gomez, Rionda & Co., No. 9 Old-slip, and a number of others who were anxious to testify against them. The prisoners are charged with having committed several heavy robberies of vanilla beans in this City during the past six months. Their names are Charles M. Jobson, alias Billy Jones, and John Shoester, alias Mortimer Griffin. Detective Hagan says the men are professional thieves, particularly Jobson, whom he arrested some years ago for pocket-picking. He is a dapper little fellow, and looks more like a well-to-do merchant than like a burglar. Shoester is a tall, finely-formed man, well dressed, and of agreeable manners. These men committed their last robbery of beans between 7 and 8 o'clock on Tuesday morning last, when they carried off about $600 worth from the store of Mr. Hyde, on William-street. There was no one about the premises at the time except a boy employed by Mr. E. S. Rupert, whose store is on the floor above the one occupied by Mr. Hyde. This boy says that Shoester entered Mr. Rupert's place shortly after 7 o'clock, and engaged his attention by talking to him and having him display samples of goods intended for the South American market. Meanwhile, it appears, Jobson succeeded in breaking into Mr. Hyde's store and carrying off several packages of beans. The thieves subsequently met in a neighboring saloon. They had the packages with them, and appeared to be very anxious to get out of that section of the City as speedily as possible. When Mr. Hyde reached his place of business and was informed of his loss and of the appearance of the men who had been seen about the premises, he remembered that the smaller one of the two (Jobson) had visited his store several times, pretending to buy goods, and he immediately sent out descriptions of the thieves to the Police authorities of Baltimore, Boston, and Philadelphia, and to the leading druggists of those cities. Theodore Metcalf & Co., of Boston, wholesale druggists, were among those furnished with a description of the men, which came into their hands on Friday morning. An hour after the arrival of the mail, Jobson entered Mr. Metcalf's store, and offered vanilla beans for sale. He was instantly recognized as one of the men wanted here, but there was no one at hand then to arrest him, and Mr. Metcalf told him to call again in an hour. The authorities were notified meanwhile, and when Jobson returned he was taken into custody. He became very indignant, said he was a respectable merchant of Philadelphia, and threatened to prosecute every person who was connected with his arrest. Jobson was taken to the Parker House, where he said he boarded, and there his partner, Shoester, was found, and arrested also. Their sleeping room was searched, and in a trunk were found about $400 worth of beans and a jimmy. When the burglars' tool was brought to view, the theives had nothing further to say, and they were locked up to await the arrival of Mr. Hyde, who had been notified by telegraph, and was on his way to Boston with Detective Hagan. Mr. Hyde identified the beans found in the trunk as his property, and he also identified Jobson as the man who had been to see him so frequently prior to the robbery. The prisoners at first objected to leaving Boston except on a requisition, but they consented to come without giving unnecessary trouble when they were told that the finding of the jimmy in their trunk was sufficient in itself to send them to the penitentiary.

The first of the bean robberies was committed on the 6th of December last, when the store of Gomez, Rionda & Co., No. 9 Old-slip, was broken open early in the morning, and goods to the value of $5,000 taken. Jobson and Shoester were seen by several persons in a wagon at the door, and were noticed driving away with a number of packages, but it was supposed that they belonged to the house. The thieves must have had a confederate hidden in the store during the night, as the door was opened for them when they drove up. Mr. Montjo, a member of the firm, suspected Jobson, who had visited the store on several times under the pretense of buying goods, but he says the Captain of the Police in command of the New-Street Station advised him to make sure that he was not mistaken before authorizing the arrest, and meanwhile the suspected parties disappeared. Not long after this the store of P. Harmony's Nephews, in Broadway, near Bowling Green, was robbed of $2,200 worth of beans, and then Mr. Hyde's place was entered. Mr. Hyde and Mr. Montjo were the only prosecutors present yesterday, but the Harmonys will enter their complaint to-morrow. The prisoners pleaded not guilty. Jobson said he knew nothing whatever about the stolen beans. He claimed to be a dealer in essential oils and vanilla beans, and gave his residence as No. 20 West Eleventh-street, Philadelphia. He is about 28 years of age. Shoester said he was an agent, and resided also at No. 20 West Eleventh-street, Philadelphia. He is 32 years old. The prisoners waived examination, and Justice Otterbourg held them in bail of $2,500 each on the charge preferred in the case of Mr. Hyde, and in the case of Gomez, Rionda & Co. Jobson was held in $1,500 bail additional.

THE TRENTON MYSTERY.

MR. YOUMANS' DISAPPEARANCE NOT YET CLEARED UP—THE MURDER THEORY GAINING GROUND.

Up to last night the excitement in regard to the disappearance of ex-Assemblyman Samuel L. Youmans was on the increase at Trenton, N. J. In yesterday's TIMES the surface facts in the case were set forth. On Thursday night, after leaving a Masonic lodge in Trenton, Mr. Youmans was seen within 200 yards of his house, while walking toward it. A quarter of an hour later a pistol shot was heard, and, as Mr. Youmans did not reach home that night, it was suspected he had met with foul play. His relatives and other parties interested entered upon investigation, while others started the rumor that doubtful transactions in which he had engaged had probably impelled him to flight. Yesterday careful investigation into his affairs was made. This went to show that the missing man has a balance of about $1,500 standing to his account in bank. When this fact became known the suspicions of foul play increased, and active search was made in the creek and near it. To add to the excitement which prevailed, a report gained ground that the body of a man with a bullet hole in the head had been found in the canal near Lawrence. Though this proved untrue, it provoked anxiety, and during yesterday hundreds of people congregated about the telegraph and Police offices discussing the affair and awaiting the announcement of fresh developments. Close inquiry among the conductors and others employed on the trains running over the Pennsylvania and Bound Brook Railroads, shows that the missing man did not leave Trenton by rail; it cannot be ascertained that he hired a conveyance to leave the City; the supposition that he left on foot is not considered tenable, and accordingly the hypothesis that he has been murdered gains ground. The relatives of Mr. Youmans are much exercised by the fear of his violent death. Mrs. Youmans, his wife, is especially affected, and as her health is delicate it is thought her present prostration may result disastrously.

ROBBED AT CONEY ISLAND.

Mr. L. Ohlman, of No. 621 Second-avenue, was robbed at Coney Island yesterday of $372 worth of jewelry and $31.75 in money. With his wife and family Mr. Ohlman went in bathing, having hired bathing suits from a man named Voorhis, who keeps a restaurant and a number of bathing-boxes on the beach near the western end of the Concourse. Before going into the water Mr. Ohlman put his money, his watch, and his wife's jewelry and watch into a sachel, which he left at the office where he obtained the bathing-suits. After leaving the water he asked for the sachel, but was coolly informed by the person in charge of the office that it had been given to another man who inquired for it. The Coney Island Police have obtained a description of the person who got the sachel and are looking for him. A robbery of a similar kind occurred at the same place last year, only the amount taken was not so large.

STORY OF A DIAMOND RING.

A very singular case was brought to the notice of Justice Wandell, at the Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday afternoon, by the arraignment of James P. Matthews, a loan broker, at No. 907 Broadway. The complainant in the case was Charles Silverbrandt, of No. 138 Eighth-avenue, who alleged that on the 10th inst. he went to the office of Mr. Matthews with a solitaire diamond ring which he valued at $300, on which he desired a loan of $250. Mr. Matthews, after examining the stone, offered to loan $200 on it, but the complainant declined to accept less than $225. Matthews then said that he would send the ring to an expert to ascertain its true value, and, with the consent of the complainant, sent his office-boy out with the ring. Silverbrandt claims that the boy was absent over half an hour, and when he returned he reported to Matthews, who then said that he "couldn't do it," meaning that he could not make the loan, and returned him the ring. Silverbrandt further alleges that the next morning, on examining the ring he found that the stone had been changed and had been replaced by one of much inferior quality. Silverbrandt testified to the allegations as given above, and Matthews in his defense denied the charge and characterized the prosecution as malicious and as having been instituted with intent to ruin his business. He testified that he sent the ring by his boy to Morris Kleinberger, a diamond setter at Eleventh-street and Broadway, and Mr. Kleinberger sent word back that he should not loan over $100 on the ring, and he thereupon refused to make a loan on it. Mr. Matthews said that the boy was not absent more than 10 minutes—just long enough to ride down to Eleventh-street and return. Mr. Kleinberger testified that the boy in the employ of Matthews brought the ring to him, and that he examined the stone and sent word to Matthews not to loan more than $100 on it; the ring was not in his possession more than two or three minutes. The boy who had taken the ring to Mr. Kleinberger corroborated the above testimony. The examination in the case was then adjourned until Wednesday next, and Matthews was released on his parole to appear on that day.

THE CRICKET FIELD.

REPRESENTATIVE AMERICAN TEAMS IN CONTEST—THE GERMANTOWN CLUB, OF PHILADELPHIA, BEAT THE ST. GEORGE'S CRACK ELEVEN.

At the grounds of the St. George's Cricket Club, in Hoboken, the cricket match of the season was played yesterday. The Germantown Club, of Philadelphia, and the St. George's Club were the contestants, and both, recognizing that this contest would be regarded as a test of their relative merits sent on to the ground as strong an eleven as they could muster. The result was that two of the best citizen teams ever placed in the field in America came into antagonism. Play began at 11:40 A. M., with batting by the visitors. Hoffman and R. Hargreaves went first to the wickets, but when six had been made the latter was splendidly caught at slip by Soutter, and as he was one of the best batsmen among the Philadelphians, the success was joyously hailed by the New-Yorkers. He was followed by his brother, Joseph Hargreaves, who played an inning which lasted 65 minutes, most of which he conducted in company with his brother John, who, though he made fewer runs by 7, swung the willow 20 minutes longer. Joseph Hargreaves' batting was good all round play. He sent the balls equally well by cutting them and by leg hits. The drive of the day was one from which he made four runs. His score embraced six 2s and a triplet of 3s. John Hargreaves' batting was chiefly remarkable for his driving, while that of his brother Thomas, who made the top score before he was run out, commanded admiration for brilliant hits to leg, from which a remarkable number of 3s and 2s were scored. The other noteworthy play, on the part of the Germantown eleven, was that of Caldwell, whose 19 was put together by dint of strictly scientific effort. When the St. George's men went to the bats their expectations were great, despite the unusually high score of their antagonists. Giles and Moore, two of their best "bats," went in first, but the former was caught at slip the very first hit he made to Brewster's batting, and Whetham, who took his place, fared little better, being dexterously caught at long leg by Sinex, on a ball which promised a 3 "easy." Two such disasters so early in the game made the chances of winning by the St. George's men look doubtful. Appearances were not improved by the removal of Kearney by long leg (Sartori) when he had made, but 4, and it was evident the fight would thenceforth be very up-hill work. The four who followed him did well. President Soutter (perhaps the best all-round player in the country) ran up his 11 with much ease. He was caught at slip by T. Hargreaves from a hit which nine times out of ten would be good for 2 at least. Marsh in his inning knocked the ball beyond the paling to leg, thereby scoring a 6, made another leg hit for 4, and got a fine cut from which 3 runs were gained. Moeran batted freely, though consequent upon a sprain received in the cricket field, he had to do his rushing by proxy, and Jones, as usual, kept the field busy. Among his hits were three to leg for 2 apiece, and a magnificent drive for 4. Moore's inning lasted an hour and five minutes. It was strict cricket throughout. The result of the match, as a reference to the scores below will show, was a victory for the Germantown Club by 56 runs. This result is traceable to two things—the superior fielding of the Germantown eleven and the better understanding they had of the way their bowling would be treated. In the field Sartori acquitted himself with exceptional skill, and J. Hargreaves proved a first-class wicket-keeper. For the St. George's team Kearney bowled excellently, while Jones, in the same department, fully sustained his well-earned reputation. The scores are appended:

GERMANTOWN.
First Inning.

J. Hoffman, b. Jones	10
R. Hargreaves, c. Soutter, b. Jones	0
J. Hargreaves, b. Kearney	35
John Hargreaves, b. Jones	28
T. Hargreaves, run out	38
P. Brewster, c. and b. Kearney	0
R. N. Caldwell, run out	19
V. Sartori, c. Giles, b. Kearney	2
S. Welsh, c. Sleigh, b. Kearney	1
J. Sinex, b. Soutter	3
H. Thurman, not out	3
Extras—byes, 7; leg byes, 2; wides, 1	10
Total	150

ST. GEORGE.
First Inning.

G. Giles, c. Sartori, b. Brewster	0
J. N. Moore, st. J. Hargreaves, b. Brewster	23
J. B. Whetham, c. Sinex, b. R. Hargreaves	1
E. Kearney, c. Sartori, b. F. Brewster	4
T. Soutter, c. T. Hargreaves, b. Berwster	11
A. Marsh, c. and b. T. Hargreaves	17
E. H. Moeran, c. Sartori, b. Brewster	11
B. Jones, c. T. Hargreaves, b. Brewster	18
B. Mostyn, b. Brewster	0
J. B. Sleigh, run out	5
A. Gracie, not out	4
Extras—byes, 1; leg byes, 3; wides, 1	5
Total	99

ROWING ON THE HUDSON.

ANNUAL REGATTA OF THE CARMAN ASSOCIATION—FOUR EVENTS DECIDED—THE WINNERS IN EACH CONTEST.

The Carman Rowing Association held their annual Summer regatta yesterday. It was very pleasant, from a local standpoint, but excited no general interest among oarsmen. Socially, the aspects of the regatta were quite agreeable. The programme was pretty elaborate, but the actual formula was departed from in respect to the order of the races. For instance, the first race for single sculls came last instead of first, a fortunate enough circumstance, as both wind and water were rather potent at the time when the single sculls should have been started. To meet all contingencies, the race for four-oared gigs was started first. This competition differed from all the others, in the fact that it meant a row of two miles, one of these against both wind and tide. The crews were divided as follows: White and Blue—Messrs. De Long, Wilson, Knapp, and Henderson; George M. Cushing, coxswain. Red and Blue—Messrs. Hunt, Mangam, Audubon, and Keegan; W. R. Knapp, coxswain. The course for these oarsmen was from the club-house at One Hundred and Fifty-second-street, or Carmansville, a mile northward, against wind and tide, round a stake-boat south of Fort Washington, and home. The start was even, and the rowing was so up to the dock at One Hundred and Fifty-fifth-street, when the "Reds" (to leave out the color of "blue," common to both) went to the front, and thenceforward kept ahead easily. They turned first, and paddled home winners by some 12 lengths. Time 16m. 4 1-2s.

The race for four-oared barges, the distance being one mile; the start from the Fort Washington stake-boat and the finish opposite the club-house. The entries were:

Red and Blue—Charles E. Carman—W. R. Knapp, coxswain; P. Hunt, stroke; 7, V. G. Audubon, 6, A. B. Wilson; 5, A. Cornish; 4, A. J. Keegan; 3, S. F. Knapp, jr.; 2, J. Martin, jr.; W. B. Henderson, bow.

White and Blue—Resolute—H. S. Martin, coxswain; I. Mangam, stroke; 7, D. De Long; 6, A. Mills; 5, G. Forster; 4, C. Knapp; 3, H. I. Swarts; 2, R. Saul; Goodwin, bow.

The race was a very close one, the White and Blues winning in 4m. 54s.

The race for pair-oared gigs was rowed in mile heats. The first was won by Messrs. De Long and Audubon in 5m. 40s., and the winners of the second heat, Messrs. Knapp and Cushing, took 6m. for their performance. There was no deciding heat, their opponents conceding the race to Messrs. De Long and Audubon.

The single sculls brought out Messrs. A. B. Wilson, W. Henderson, and George M. Cushing. Wilson was the fastest of the three, and made his race in 7m. 10s., with Henderson second. The time was 7m. 10s. The eccentricities of a tub-race wound up the afternoon's amusements.

A SMUGGLER ESCAPES TO LIVERPOOL.

James Walker, storekeeper of the steamer Canada, of the National Line, who was arrested two weeks ago for complicity in the silk smuggling frauds, has escaped. He confessed to smuggling about 100 barrels of silk and 15 barrels of lace. Commissioner Shields sent him to Ludlow-Street Jail in default of $10,000 bail. Assistant District Attorney Foster afterward consented to his release on $1,000 bail. His bondsman was a West-street cigar dealer. The day after his release he sent word to his bondsman that he was going to leave the country, and it was learned yesterday that he escaped to Liverpool a week ago.

THE BRAZILIAN COUNTERFEITER.

J. J. Harrison, the Brazilian counterfeiter, whose operations were described in yesterday's TIMES, was brought before Judge Wandell, in Jefferson Market Police Court, yesterday. The Brazilian Consul-General, Salvado de Mendonca, appeared and asked that he be remanded until Tuesday, on the ground that the prosecution needed time to complete their case. The request was granted. Harrison had nothing to say, but seemed confident of release because he had not issued the counterfeit currency.

THE PRODUCE EXCHANGE.

A meeting of the grain trade of the Produce Exchange was held yesterday morning on the upper floor of the Exchange, Mr. Leonard Hazeltine presiding. Rule No. 23 was amended to read:

"There shall be two public calls of grain each day, (except on Saturday, when there shall be but one,) at such hours and of such grades as the Committee on Grain may from time to time, with the approval of the grain trade, direct."

Rule No. 24 was amended by inserting the word "grain" in place of corn.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

The arrests by the Police during the past week numbered 1,857.

The Board of Excise last week received 107 applications for licenses, accompanied by $6,385 as fees.

The patrons of the free floating baths last week numbered 122,266, of whom 20,826 were females.

Mayor Ely was absent yesterday, as usual on Saturday, but his duties were performed by Alderman Purroy.

The receipts of the Department of Public Works for croton rents last week amounted to $89,630 08.

A boy about 11 years old was found in the Bowery last evening insensible from liquor, and was taken to Bellevue Hospital.

T. William Sch

The New-York Times.

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A FIGHT FOR THE OFFICES.

TROUBLE OVER THE ORGANIZATION OF THE NEW HOUSE.

SECTIONALISM IN THE RANKS OF THE "DEFENDERS" OF THE CONSTITUTION—A GULF STATE COMBINATION TO SECURE SOME OF THE CHIEF PLACES AFTER THE SPEAKERSHIP—WHAT THEY WANT AND HOW TO GET IT—RANDALL AGAINST COX FOR SPEAKER—ASPIRATIONS TOWARD THE FORTY-SIXTH CONGRESS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 15.—Combinations have been made and are in progress among the Democratic members of the Forty-fifth Congress, which clearly indicate that there will be a very determined struggle over the organization of the next House. The contest will not end with the selection of a Speaker, but will be continued with great bitterness for the selection of other officers to be named in caucus. The most formidable of the combinations is one which seems to have been entered into by the members from the Gulf States, embracing the Democratic Representatives from Alabama, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, and Texas. These seven States furnish 40 Democratic members whose titles are undisputed, and it is the purpose of these gentlemen to capture one of the principal offices for their section. They argue that the extreme South is not represented among the principal offices, while the border States under the last Congress had the Clerk of the House, who is from Kentucky, and the Postmaster, who is from Virginia, while the North had the Speaker, the Sergeant-at-Arms, and the Doorkeeper. They concede the Speakership to the North, one of the principal offices to the border States, and claim another of the chief places for their section. The two men who are put forward from this section are John H. Caldwell, of Alabama, who was a member of the last Congress, and who is making a canvass for Clerk, and James G. Payne, at present the chief clerk of the folding department, who is put forward as a candidate for Sergeant-at-Arms. This combination has agreed in a contingent way to support Stewart, the present Postmaster of the House, who is from Virginia, accepting him as one of the two representatives of the Southern States. They will endeavor first to have Mr. Caldwell nominated for Clerk, in place of Mr. Adams, and, failing in this, will fall back and make a determined stand to secure the selection of James G. Payne, of Georgia, as Sergeant-at-Arms, in place of John G. Thompson, of Ohio. They have some hopes of securing the last-named office, although they will inaugurate their campaign by pushing Mr. Caldwell for Clerk. It is believed, however, that Mr. Adams, being possessed of certain peculiar advantages because of his opportunities under the law in making up the roll of the House, will be able to effect such arrangements as will secure him a renomination for his present office.

The Democratic caucus will consist of about 150 members, 75 votes being necessary to secure a nomination from that body. Of these 75 the Gulf States have 40 votes. This is a formidable number to start with in a contest of this kind, and it is more than likely that they will be able to secure the additional votes necessary to control a majority of the caucus. They expect to unite either with the friends of Adams or of Thompson, as circumstances may require, their purpose being to secure either the Clerkship or the post of Sergeant-at-Arms for their section rather than to compass the personal defeat of Adams or Thompson. If they can combine with the friends of Mr. Thompson in order to defeat Mr. Adams, such a combination will be promptly made; but if it be ascertained that a combination which will assure success can be made with Mr. Adams, they will not hesitate to throw Mr. Thompson overboard.

In the event of the Democratic Representatives from the Gulf States failing to secure either of the two places mentioned, they may fall back upon the office of Doorkeeper, although that is a contingency which has not been seriously considered by them. They have no doubt of their ability to secure either the Clerkship or the Sergeant-at-Arms' position, and they will concentrate upon the candidate who will present the greatest certainty of success.

This Gulf States combination divides the country into three geographical sections, North South, and border, and they claim that by reason of the large preponderance of Democrats from the South, that section is equitably entitled to two of the four offices. In this distribution they will agree to include Virginia, which now has the Postmaster, as a Southern State, provided the Clerkship or the office of Sergeant-at-Arms shall be given to that section. This would leave two offices to be divided between the Northern and the border States, and including the Speaker, which they concede to the North, it would really give the border and Northern States a majority of the principal officers of the House. The effect of this combination, if it can be held resolutely together, will be to make a bitter and determined fight between the friends of Messrs. Adams and of John G. Thompson, and may possibly create divisions which will determine the contest for the Speakership. Leaving out of view the Speakership, it is very probable Thompson would achieve an easy success, and should Ohio be carried by the Democrats in October next, Thompson, who is Chairman of the Democratic State Committee, will come to Washington with an éclat which will be irresistible. On the other hand, Adams, who has the manipulation of the roll of the House, and who is vested with all the powers of the Speaker pending the organization, will most assuredly improve all the opportunities to secure his own success, and as the caucus nominations must be made prior to the organization of the House, Mr. Adams may be said to be master of the situation so far as the succession to the Clerkship is concerned. It will be seen that both Adams and Thompson possess elements of strength, independent of their personal following, which will not be easy to overcome, and should the friends of both these officers combine it is probable that the Gulf combination would be forced back upon the remaining offices of Postmaster and Doorkeeper.

At the present time the indications are that the fight for the Speakership will be confined to Messrs. Samuel J. Randall, of Pennsylvania, and S. S. Cox, of New-York. Mr. Sayler, of Ohio, is virtually taken out of the race—first, by the candidature of John G. Thompson, who comes from the same State, for Sergeant-at-Arms, and second, by the fact that he has very little hearty support from the members from his own State, and no support worth speaking of from members outside of it. The same statement is true in regard to Mr. Morrison, of Illinois. The candidacy of Mr. Buckner, of Missouri, is a strategic movement in the interest of Sam Randall, that gentleman standing in the same attitude Morrison stood in when he was a candidate at the time of Mr. Randall's selection to succeed Speaker Kerr. Morrison then was in the field in order to prevent votes going to candidates other than Randall, and Buckner has brought himself forward to hold the Missouri delegation in order that at the proper time it may be turned over to Randall. Mr. Blackburn, of Kentucky; Mr. Tucker, of Virginia, and Mr. Hooker, of Mississippi, are all candidates of the embryo order, the contingency to which they are looking being the Forty-sixth Congress. It is conceded by the South that the Speakership of the Forty-fifth Congress must go to the North, but the Representatives from that section are laying their plans with a view to securing the Speakership of the Forty-sixth Congress for their section, in the event of the House being controlled two years hence by a Democratic majority. The candidature, therefore, of the gentlemen last named is entirely with a view of bringing themselves forward and placing themselves in training for the Speakership of the Forty-sixth Congress.

While the Southern members all agree that the Speakership of the next Congress should be given to the North, they are just as unanimous, and even more determined, that the Speakership of the Forty-sixth Congress must go to the South, if the Democrats control that body. Mr. Randall, according to the best advices which can be gathered, will be the choice of the majority of the Southern members, and it seems to be pretty sure that at this time he has a sufficient number of positive pledges to make his nomination a certainty. It is possible, however, that the contest for Clerk, Sergeant-at-Arms, Postmaster, and Doorkeeper may exert an influence on the canvass for Speaker which will change its present aspect.

QUEER CAPERS IN FLORIDA.

THE RECENT COLORED CONVENTION—RUN ENTIRELY BY FEDERAL OFFICE-HOLDERS—THE PRESIDENT'S POLICY "INDORSED"—A CHANCE FOR A LITTLE CIVIL SERVICE REFORM.

TALLAHASSEE, Fla., July 7.—The proceedings of the colored convention held here on the 4th inst. were in many respects rather queer. Only 17 out of the 39 counties of the State were represented, and many of these very indifferently. The permanent President of the convention is Collector of the Port at Jacksonville, and the Chairman of the Committee on Address and Resolutions is Deputy United States Collector of Internal Revenue. Senator Conover was also present in the interest of having Hayes' Southern policy indorsed. No speeches were made in the convention. All who were invited to address the convention excused themselves until "the committee should report;" but when the committee reported the convention adopted the report in silence, and adjourned sine die after Senator Conover had read them a few sheets of manuscript. The address is a very remarkable piece of composition. It indorses President Hayes' Southern policy as a consequence of what they "hope" will be the results of the Democratic control in the South. And in the last paragraph their hopes in the same direction are turned into the principles of the prospective party which they alone will support *hereafter*.

The sentiment of the convention was enthusiastically and well-nigh unanimously Republican. Whenever the Republican Party was mentioned in the incidental discussions, it elicited applause. There was also manifested a like unanimity against anything looking toward a colored organization. But it is remarkable that the published official proceedings show that the convention adjourned subject to the call of the Chairman, notwithstanding the unquestioned fact that it adjourned sine die. This alteration may be accounted for on the supposition that the "Collector" Chairman of the convention desires to be the great "I Am" to start the prospective political party indicated in the last paragraph of the address, whose principles are to be the "hopes" of what beneficent results the Democratic dominancy in the South will pan out. The address concludes as follows:

"We are aware that recently in our own State, as well as throughout the whole South, a political revolution has taken place, and it is our hope that now the race issue in politics, with all its accompanying evils, will pass away, and that intelligence and integrity will now dominate without regard to color or previous condition. The policy of pacification is right then, and President Hayes' course was inevitable—public opinion in the North as well as in the South demanding such a course. We hope that throughout the South we shall now have peace, order, confidence, more tolerance of opinion than ever before, and better protection to life, liberty, and property, and we believe that a political organization founded upon such principles as these, without regard to the past, without regard to color, to nationality, race, or previous condition, or servitude, or former residence, or place of birth, will do honor to our State and the nation, and promote the best interests of our country, and such an organization, and such only, will be entitled to, and will hereafter receive, our support."

THE NEW-YORK CUSTOM-HOUSE.

THE COMMISSION TO REPORT ON TUESDAY—GEN. ARTHUR TO BE CONSULTED AGAIN.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 15.—The committee appointed by the Secretary of the Treasury to revise the reductions made in the New-York Custom-house in accordance with the report of the recent Investigating Commission will make their report to the department on Tuesday. This committee was directed to inquire into all the circumstances in connection with the removals recommended, and the character and general efficiency of those recommended for dismissal by the Commission of Investigation, with a view of ascertaining whether any injustice had been done by the action of the commission. All papers and protests filed by those reported for removal have been examined by the committee, and it is believed some important changes will be recommended in the list of those reported for dismissal by the New-York commission. Collector Arthur and some other New-York Custom-house officials will be here on Monday, and will probably be consulted by the committee before concluding their report.

SEARCHING FOR CAPT. YOUMANS.

THE FREEMASONS AND MEMBERS OF THE NATIONAL GUARD OUT IN FORCE—THE FOUL PLAY THEORY GAINING GROUND.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., July 15.—A large number of Masons left this city at 6 o'clock to-day to search for the body of Capt. Youmans. They proceeded to Whitehead's Mills and into the swamp in that vicinity. After an unsuccessful search of about six hours they returned home. Twenty-five members of Company B, Seventh Regiment, N. G., under command of Lieut. W. H. Bilbee, went out on the same errand to the Bear Swamp, and have not yet returned. The general impression to-day is that Youmans has been the victim of foul play. Mercer Lodge No. 50, F. and A. M., of which he is a Past Master, will offer a reward for the discovery of his body, alive or dead. The Common Council will probably hold a special meeting for the same purpose on Monday."

INVESTIGATING MORMON AFFAIRS.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., July 15.—Hon. Sumner Howard, District Attorney of Utah, informed a *Call* reporter last evening that the object of his visit to this city was to hunt up a certain witness for the purpose of producing him before the Grand Jury of Utah, which is now in session investigating the Mormon affairs of that Territory. This witness was a member of the famous "Lamb Band," and it was generally assumed he had been murdered many years ago. Mr. Howard, however, succeeded in tracing him, and ascertained that he has been living in this State for some 25 years. His evidence will have an important bearing on the investigation. For obvious reasons the name of the witness and the nature of his testimony is withheld. Mr. Howard and the witness left for Utah this morning.

QUESTIONS OF THE HOUR.

PROSPECTS OF THE COMING CAMPAIGN IN NEW-YORK.

A FEW PLAIN TRUTHS — DEMOCRATS AND THEIR BOASTS—CONFIDENT AND IMPUDENT—ONE PART OF THEIR PROGRAMME—REPUBLICAN DISSATISFACTION — RESULT OF THE PRESIDENT'S ORDER—THE NEW SOUTHERN POLICY.

From Our Special Correspondent.

WATERTOWN, Saturday, July 14, 1877.

Notwithstanding the fact that this is a so-called off year in politics, there can be no question that the approaching election will be one of the most important ever held in the State of New-York. It is true that the offices to be filled have heretofore been regarded as minor ones, but it is none the less true that the duties which their incumbents will be called upon to perform, the questions which they must decide, are of the greatest moment to the people of the Commonwealth. In the first place, it must be remembered that the success of the Democratic Party, and the election of a majority of Democrats to both branches of the Legislature, means, practically, that John Kelly and his disreputable associates in Tammany Hall shall for an indefinite period absolutely control the State Government. Two successive Republican Legislatures which were charged with that duty have endeavored to pass Apportionment bills of marked fairness and impartiality. They were both objected to by Democratic Governors, and denounced by the Democratic press as deliberate efforts to do gross injustice to the most populous and heavily-taxed districts of the State; attempts to overthrow the organic law of the Commonwealth and make the Constitution the football of partisanship. These and similar high-sounding expressions were made use of by ex-Gov. Tilden and his friends when they refused to give executive indorsement to the just bill, passed by Senator Woodin two years ago. Last Winter they were repeated with renewed emphasis by Gov. Robinson and his friend Frank Spinola. How sincere the Democrats were in these declarations, and how much regard they have for the Constitution, for law and justice, they will prove only too clearly should the people allow them to gain control of the next Legislature. The Governor is the tool of Tammany Hall. If the Democracy is permitted to come into power, John Kelly will draw the Apportionment bill. Of course Mr. Robinson will sign it, and some fine morning the honest citizens of New-York will find the State so redistricted that all their efforts to secure good government will be utterly in vain.

ISSUES OF THE CAMPAIGN.

But the passage of a fair Apportionment bill, an honest redistricting of the State, is not the only important duty to be performed by the Legislature that must be elected next Fall. There are other questions of at least equal moment which must be decided by it. The proposed constitutional amendment for the government of cities must be considered. This is, of course, a Republican measure, and a Republican Legislature would without doubt pass and bring it at once before the people. On the other hand, should the Democracy succeed, Kelly would naturally consult his own interest and have the bill killed with as little ceremony as possible. Still further than this, the next Legislature will be called upon to decide whether Gov. Robinson shall be indorsed in his infamous action concerning the New-York City reform bills and the Canal Superintendent. The Senate, too, which is to be chosen next November, will take part in the election for United States Senator to fill the seat which will become vacant upon the expiration of Mr. Conkling's term. Any one who supposes that the Democratic leaders are not thoroughly aware of all these facts, and thoroughly alive to the necessity of success in the next campaign, will, when the time comes, find that they have been greatly mistaken. The Democrats have already commenced work, and their leaders profess to be more confident of victory than they have ever been before. As has already been announced in these columns, the watchword of the Tammany Hall commanders will be—not "Tilden and Reform," but "Down with fraud." I find that this cry has already been taken up in the country. Every weekly paper published at every Democratic cross-roads has something to say about "the fraudulent counting in of Hayes" and "the greatest crime in American politics." After the convention all this will doubtless be changed to an appeal to the people to defeat the party that sanctioned "the crime" and supports "the fraud." Indeed, the Democratic leaders in the central and northern part of the State make no secret as to their intentions in this direction. A few days ago, during a conversation with the most adroit Democratic manipulator in this district, I was told that "the Electoral fraud" was the end of the Republican Party. Continuing in this cheerful strain for some time, he concluded by saying, "We are going to show up the fraud in all its details; we are going to talk fraud early and late, all the time; the people are ripe for it, we will give them all they want, and we are bound to win." The gentleman to whom I refer but echoes the sentiments of prominent Democrats in Albany, Rochester, Buffalo, and other places. They all seem to be confident of success, and their manner plainly indicates that they are sincere in their professions. Without exception, they express the belief that the Republican Party is as dead in New-York as it is in Mississippi, and with singular unanimity, they attribute its demise to "the fraud," and the recent order of the President prohibiting office-holders from an active participation in political campaigns.

CONDITION OF THE REPUBLICAN PARTY.

There is, of course, no doubt that these over-sanguine Democrats will be convinced four months hence that the Republican Party is what Senator Morton would call "a very lively corpse." It must be admitted, however, that they have some ground—too much ground—upon which to base the confident predictions and the loud boasts to which I refer. "Plain words are best" in politics, and the Republicans of New-York cannot be informed too early that they must bestir themselves if they wish to prove to the country that their opponents are false prophets. There is no use in trying to conceal the fact that the Republican Party of this State is to-day disorganized and divided. For some time past it has been generally understood in political circles that such was the case, but an extended trip through the central, western, and northern portion of the State, and numerous conversations with several of the best known and most highly honored Republican leaders, convinces me that the disorganization and dissatisfaction is much more general and wide-spread than is supposed, even by those most thoroughly informed and best qualified to judge. The recent order of the President, intended to "keep Federal officers out of politics," may be in strict accordance with the best principles of a thorough civil service reform, and may in the large cities win to the support of the Administration a large class of the independent business community; but in the country districts, among the hard-working, honest, earnest Republican voters, it has as yet produced nothing but disorganization and dissatisfaction. It is not an easy thing to overthrow a man who for years has been the political leader of a country village. Small communities are always conservative, and opposed to radical or violent changes. The Republicans of the interior of this State have always held the representatives of the United States Government in high esteem. They have every reason to do so, for, with but few exceptions, the men who hold the offices referred to are honest, conscientious public servants. Many of them, particularly those who are in charge of the small post stations and other minor offices, have lived in the same community for a life-time; they have been political leaders in those communities, and it is, perhaps, only natural that their friends and neighbors should join with them in denouncing the President's order as an unjust and unnecessary interference with their rights as American citizens. Without commenting upon them, however, it must be stated that these and similar adverse criticisms of Mr. Hayes' order are made by a large portion of the Republican voters of the interior counties. Most of the office-holders have resigned the positions to which they were elected on the local committees, and in many instances it has been found impossible to get competent men who were willing to take their places. Unfortunately, people are not so self-sacrificing as they might be, and it is a very difficult thing to get them to do hard work without any immediate compensation or the hope of future reward. There are a number of so-called Liberals, friends of Mr. Fenton, who have kindly evinced a willingness to undertake the task, but, fortunately for the respectability of New-York politics, their services were in most instances declined with thanks.

When the President's order was first issued, it will be remembered that a number of gentlemen in New-York City, sincere Republicans, who have the good of the party at heart, approved it, and expressed the belief that it would greatly strengthen the organization. Their argument in its favor was a very plausible one. They said very truly that in the days before Lincoln's election, when the party had no offices to dispose of and no office-holders as workers or leaders, it was still victorious, displaying more vitality, vim, and energy than it has done in recent years. Setting out with this indisputable statement, they argued further that in the present crisis the party would find leaders who, like those of "the days that are gone," worked for the right without selfish aspirations. The gentlemen to whom reference is made forgot to mention, however, that before the election of President Lincoln and the signing of the Emancipation proclamation, the Republicans of this country were working for the success of a grand principle—for the liberation of 4,000,000 slaves. Continuing, they labored after the war to secure the right of suffrage to the black men who were made free by the defeat upon the battle-field of the Southern Democrats. By its Southern policy the present national Administration professes to believe that this work has been accomplished. The majority of the men who led the Republican Party before the war, and a large part of the Republican Party as it is at present constituted, disagree with the Administration. They are dissatisfied with the new Southern policy, and in no humor to work for its support. Nearly every old war Republican with whom I have spoken has given expression to these and similar sentiments. In spite of all these drawbacks, however, there is good reason to believe that the Democrats are reckoning without their host when they declare that the Republican Party is dead. It may be divided for the moment, but it has still work to do. In this State its present duty is to forget national politics, and to reorganize for the defeat of Kelly, Robinson, and Tammany Hall.

H. C.

THE FRENCH REPUBLIC.

THE BONAPARTIST CLAIMS OF GOVERNMENT SUPPORT FOR THEIR CANDIDATES—THE PRESS SALES — PROBABLE REPUBLICAN LOSSES—THE LEGITIMISTS AND THE EMPIRE.

LONDON, July 15.—Reuter's Paris correspondent telegraphs as follows: "The Bonapartist Committee met yesterday to receive the report of the results of M. Rouher's visit to Chiselhurst, and a subsequent interview with M. Fourton, Minister of the Interior. It is stated that the Bonapartists claim Government support for 250 candidates, whereof 100 have been accepted and 38 been taken under consideration."

The *Bien Public* has commenced suits against several Prefects for prohibiting the sale of that paper.

The *Moniteur* asserts that the Republicans admit they are certain to lose 50 seats, and possibly more. The Republicans have made no such admission publicly. On the contrary, they appear confident of gaining seats. The *Moniteur* in the same connection says intelligence reaching the Committee of the Right gives ground for the belief that the Conservative gains will be very large.

PARIS, July 15.—M. Huguet, Republican Senator, has been removed from the post of Mayor of Boulogne.

Dissensions between Legitimists and Bonapartists are becoming very marked. M. De Franclieu, one of the most prominent Legitimist Senators, has written a letter in which he says: "I believe I am in a position to declare, in the name of all true Royalists and sincere Catholics, that we prefer even the Republic to the Empire."

GEN. GRANT IN EUROPE.

A VISIT TO THE CELEBRATED RESORT; HOMBERG—RECEPTION ON SATURDAY.

FRANKFORT, July 15.—Gen. Grant visited Homburg on Friday and held a reception on Saturday at the Gesellschaftshaus of the Zoological Garden, the Chief Burgomaster presenting the guests. A grand concert was given in the grounds afterward, which was attended by many thousands of persons.

CURRENT FOREIGN TOPICS.

THE FAMINE IN INDIA—GREAT MORTALITY FROM DISEASE—THE CHINESE AND THE KASHGAR WAR—THE BOLIVIA.

LONDON, July 16.—A dispatch to the *Times* from Calcutta says latest accounts from the famine districts of Madras are somewhat worse. The rainfall has been slight over portions of the affected area. The numbers of natives on the public works and receiving gratuitous relief has increased. There has been great mortality from disease, especially among children. The situation in Mysore is also critical. The prospect in Southern India is far from reassuring. There will be grave cause for apprehension unless abundant rain falls soon. In Bombay the prospects are more cheering.

The *Times'* Berlin correspondent says that Yakoob Beg, of Kashgar, has died after a short illness, and Kulo Beg, his eldest son, ascended the throne. The Chinese troops are slowly advancing into Kashgar.

The Anchor Line steam-ship Bolivia, whose machinery was disabled, has been towed into Greenock.

ERUPTION OF A VOLCANO.

COTOPAXI SENDING FORTH ASHES.

THE COUNTRY IN ECUADOR FOR 200 LEAGUES COVERED WITH VOLCANIC ASHES — A DELUGE OF MUDDY WATER OVERFLOWING THE RIVER BANKS—DESTRUCTION OF LIFE AND PROPERTY—SOUTH AND CENTRAL AMERICAN POLITICS.

PANAMA, July 17.—According to the news received by the steam-ship Oroyo, Ecuador has again been the scene of volcanic eruptions and of destructive floods, causing, it is feared, much loss of life and destruction of property. Great quantities of volcanic ashes have for days together fallen in showers along the coast. It is estimated that in each square kilometer of space 313 kilogrammes of ashes have been deposited. From the *Comercio*, of Guayaquil, of June 29, we translate the following particulars:

"A volcanic eruption occurred in the interior at from 9:30 to 11 o'clock A. M. on the 26th inst. We do not know which of the volcanoes is in action, but suppose it to be Cotopaxi, which for a century past has had an eruption every 10 years. On the day mentioned, from Babahoyo to Tumbez detonations resembling the discharge of cannon were heard. At Yaguachi it was said the reports came from the north. At 6 o'clock P. M. of that day a heavy shower of ashes commenced to fall, and continued until this morning. A calculation has been made of the quantity of ashes which had fallen in 30 hours, and it is estimated that on each square kilometer of space 313 kilogrammes of ashes had fallen. A mineralogical analysis of the ashes is made with the following result: Volcanic ashes composed of exceedingly fine particles of loadstone, vitrious feldspar, hornblende, and an amorphous substance.

The steamer Islay, on her way from Panama to Guayaquil, first noticed the fall of ashes at Manta, and continued to receive them till arriving at Guayaquil, from which it is inferred that the winds from the higher latitudes have carried them to a great distance. No doubt, as on other occasions, the ashes have been transported to a distance of 200 leagues from the volcano which threw them out. On account of the absence of acids in the ashes, they are not likely to be injurious to the crops or cattle, as on previous occasions."

A bulletin published from the office of the *Comercio*, Guayaquil, under date of July 1, says: The atmospheric phenomena which for some days past have attracted attention, are occasioned without doubt by a volcanic eruption, generally believed to be at Cotopaxi, which has caused serious damage to towns to the north. We naturally deplore the disasters suffered by the people of the interior. The following official particulars have been received, by post to-day, from the capital and from the Governor of Tunguragua,

REPUBLIC OF ECUADOR, GENERAL MINISTRY, SECTION OF HOME AND FOREIGN RELATIONS, QUITO, June 26, 1877.

To all of the Authorities between here and Guayaquil:

An unforeseen occurrence has filled us with deep sorrow. A volcanic eruption, which is supposed to have originated in Cotopaxi, opening into the rivers which have their origin there, has spread desolation over the beautiful and fertile valleys of Chilo and Tumbaco. At the same moment great quantities of ashes, which completely darkened the atmosphere, were observed in this city, and somewhat disturbed public serenity. The Supreme Government will exert itself to diminish as much as possible the evils arising from this phenomena in the localities mentioned. J. ENDARA.

REPUBLIC OF ECUADOR, GOVERNMENT OF THE PROVINCE OF TUNGURAGUA, AMBATO, 28th of June, 1877.

For the information of all of the authorities between here and Guayaquil I communicate the following:

At 10 o'clock on the morning of the 26th a frightful noise was heard in Latacunga, which was followed immediately by a tremendous flood, which, taking the course of the Rivers Cutuchi, San Felipe, and Yanayaco, and passing, washed the city to the chapel known as El Salto. The volume of mud and water was so great as to completely cover the hacienda Valle, including the distillery in front of Latacunga. The flood in its course, carried with it many cattle, and, what is more sad, many human bodies. The bridge of Latacunga, the handsome bridge of Bolivar in Pansalco, those of wood of Culapachan and Patate, and that of masonry of Agoyan were all destroyed. All of the haciendas situated on both sides of the river have suffered enormously, and the desolation is terrible and complete.

CONSTANTINO FERNANDEZ.

PERU.

Political affairs in Peru are quiet, but financial matters have not improved. The depreciation of bank notes continues, and the prominent business houses have fixed the rate of exchange at 20½ pence per sol. The *Star and Herald* correspondent, under date of June 27, says: "When Don Nicholas de Pierola surrendered the Huascar to the Government squadron, Commander More offered to the revolutionists all manner of guarantees, among which was a promise that the criminal cause against them for the abduction of the Huascar should be immediately suspended. This has been disapproved of by the Government at Lima, and in consequence More has resigned his position. After such a crushing defeat as that suffered by Pierola, as he met with no support outside his own ship, some clemency might reasonably be expected to the vanquished.

From all quarters of the country we receive the most satisfactory news regarding the public tranquillity.

COLOMBIA.

Political affairs on the Isthmus are quiet and are likely to remain so. Although the election for President of the State is near at hand, no trouble is expected to arise from it. There are two candidates for the office—Mr. Dimaso Cervira and Gen. Buenaventura Correoso. The latter is a stronger and more popular candidate, and is determined to have the office. In view of these facts, it is generally understood that Cerrira will make no opposition. From the interior of Colombia there is really no news. The Royal Mail steamer arrived at Aspinwall on the 5th from Savanilla and Carthagena, but did not bring one word of interest.

The Fourth of July passed off very quietly in Panama. The only thing to indicate the day was the display of bunting on the Government House, on the different Consulates, and on the Pacific Mail steamers in the bay. Such a dull "Fourth" has not been known in Panama since the exciting days of 1849.

The receipts of coffee and sugar from Central America, and cocoa from Guayaquil, for the season now closing are as follows: Total receipts for the first half of this year, 75,570 bags of cocoa, 230,778 bags of coffee, and 18,442 packages of sugar.

Mr. James Ryder, of the well-known firm of Fletcher & Ryder, Liverpool, and Fletcher, Ryder & Co., Areguipa, Peru, died suddenly on board the Royal Mail steamer Tasmanian, at Aspinwall, last night. Mr. Ryder was on his way home to England from Peru.

CENTRAL AMERICA.

From the Central American Republics there is nothing of special interest to report. Locusts have made their appearance in Salvador and Costa Rica, causing much damage to crops. Active measures had been adopted to stop their ravages. They are not so numerous or destructive as in former years.

The Government of Guatemala and Salvador have accredited a plenipotentiary to offer his services to settle the questions in dispute for some time past between Nicaragua and Costa Rica. Friendly relations were broken off about 10 months ago by the Government of Costa Rica.

BUSINESS TROUBLE IN ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., July 15.—All the papers this morning devoted a good deal of space to the financial situation here and the run on the banks yesterday. The latter is treated quite lightly, and is not regarded as in any sense serious or likely to result in disaster.

The United States Fire Insurance Company of this city has reinsured all its policies in the Scottish Commercial Company of Glasgow, and closed up its affairs. The dullness of business is the chief cause of the winding up. The company will pay all its debts and return 90 per cent. to the stockholders.

THE IRON-CLAD HUASCAR AFFAIR.

A DEMAND FOR APOLOGY AND REPARATION TO BE MADE ON THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT FOR THE ATTACK ON THE REBEL BY ADMIRAL DE HORSEY—FURTHER DETAILS OF THE CONFLICT.

PANAMA, July 7.—A correspondent of the Panama *Star and Herald* writes from Lima, June 20, as follows:

"The promise made by Gen. Prado to the nation that immediate redress would be demanded for the proceedings of the Shah and Amethyst is being complied with. An important circular addressed by the Minister of Foreign Affairs to the Peruvian diplomatic and consular representatives abroad has been made public. The Minister states that although the Huascar declined to obey the constitutional authorities, she was, nevertheless, a national vessel. The power of the Government to vanquish her was proved at the combat of Pisagua, where she was forced to fly before the squadron. This circumstance was instantly communicated to the diplomatic corps in Lima. Although the decree of the Government authorized the capture of the rebel by a third party, this could not refer to any foreign force, as such interference would be in direct contradiction of international right, and the very fact of offering a reward to the captor effectually debarred the commander of any foreign man-of-war from taking part in the affair. The offer of reward was made principally with an object to create a counter movement on board the vessel itself. The Huascar was attacked in Peruvian waters, as is clearly proved from the shot and shell discharged by the Shah and Amethyst, which passed over the Huascar, fell in the village of Pacocha, and even caused damage. There was no cause for attacking the Huascar, as the alleged outrages on British interests were disproved. The Minister, having made these statements, declares that the proceedings of Admiral De Horsey were in contravention of international law, constitute an outrage against the sovereignty of the Republic, and an immediate demand for redress and apology will be made to the Cabinet of St. James.

We have some further intelligence respecting the battle between the English vessels and the Huascar, derived from an officer on board the Shah, which vessel, at last advices, was about leaving Payta for either Panama or San Francisco. The statements are to the effect that the 80 shots fired by the Huascar were productive of no further damage to her opponent, the Shah, than that of cutting away some of her upper rigging. During the action one of the celebrated Whitehead torpedoes was detached from the Shah and sent against the Huascar at a rate of about nine knots; the Huascar then steaming at about 11, firing, advancing, and retiring. The route of the torpedo was at right angles to the Huascar's course, so that at a given point the two would meet. But it seems that these torpedoes, although proceeding some two or three feet under water, cause as disturbance on the surface, which must have been distinguished by the people on board the Huascar, as her course was instantly changed, and the torpedo passed far from her side.

The English officers are unanimous in their complimentary remarks as to the handling and fighting of the Huascar. She only draws 14 feet of water, while the Shah and Amethyst draw over 20. Hence the Huascar kept in shore, hoping to induce her enemies to enter shallow water and then have them at the mercy of her powerful ram. The English assert that the Huascar was struck 72 times, but, as stated in my last dispatch, only one shell entered the ship through a port, the remainder failing to penetrate her armor.

MORE TROUBLE IN MONTREAL.

FUNERAL OF THE MURDERED ORANGEMAN TO-DAY—A SERIOUS DISTURBANCE ANTICIPATED — PROCLAMATION BY THE MAYOR.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

MONTREAL, Quebec, July 15.—The funeral of T. L. Hackett, who was murdered in the riot on the 12th inst., takes place at 3 o'clock to-morrow afternoon, and will be attended by all the Orangemen of the city in full regalia, and by large numbers of the brethren from the West. Four thousand are expected to take part in the proceedings. The wildest excitement again prevails in this city, and serious trouble is feared. The Mayor has issued a proclamation calling on all law-abiding citizens to assist the Police force in maintaining order. The volunteers have again been called out, and are now on their way to the respective armories. Sentries will be posted during the night, and strong guards provided at all points. At 2 o'clock this morning a fight took place between a party of Orangemen and Catholics on Craig-street. A man named McCulloch, a Catholic, was shot and his life is despaired of. He says the shots were fired by two Orangemen. Shots were freely fired throughout the city all night, but as far as known no one has been seriously hurt. Special trains will come in from the Western points to-night and to-morrow morning with Orangemen. A party of 150 Young Britons arrived by boat from Kingston this morning. There has been an immense crowd around the Orange Hall all day. Mayor Beaudy is freely condemned for the lukewarmness of his action during the present unfortunate crisis, and the blame of the recent riots which have disgraced the city is thrown on his shoulders. A meeting of the officers of the Catholic Union is called for to-night. It will be private, and the object is a mystery. An offer has been made to the Orangemen that if they do not wear their regalia the Catholics will take part in the funeral. The offer has been contemptuously refused. The Orangemen say they been fooled by the Papists already, but it shall not be so again. The city is under control of a lawless mob, and the gravest consequences are feared to-morrow.

The Dominion Government has placed the entire police force at the disposal of the city for to-morrow. Orangeimen from Kingston fired at a Catholic Union man to-night, and missed him. He afterward accidentally shot himself, but will recover. Another man tried to shoot a policeman on St. Paul-street, this afternoon, but the officer got a revolver out of the man's hand. All is quiet at this hour. The officers of Irish Catholic societies have passed a resolution requesting the members of the union not to interfere with the procession to-morrow. The Orangemen will issue a proclamation in the morning requesting all who do not take part in the procession to keep within doors along the route.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

OTTAWA, Ontario, July 15.—The Orangemen of this city, at a meeting to-day, decided to send 500 of their body to Montreal to-night. They will be joined by 150 from Bell's Corners, 300 from Russell County, 100 from Van Kleek Hill, and a large number from Ottawa County.

A meeting of the Presidents and other officers of Irish Catholic societies of this city was held to-night. The following is one of a series of resolutions passed:

We make an earnest appeal to our co-nationalists and co-religionists, with whom the solemnities of burial of the dead are ever a matter of religious respect to abstain, on the occasion of the funeral of the deceased T. L. Hackett to-morrow, from any display or demonstration which could be interpreted as an opposition to the sacred rite.

That we shall hold up to public execration the man, or men, so regardless of the national honor as to imperil the national character by an unseemly act or word, at such a time, amid such surroundings.

BROCKVILLE, Ontario, July 15.—A delegation of Orangemen left this morning for Montreal to attend the funeral of Mr. Hackett. A hundred more will leave in a morning train to-morrow.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., July 15.—Samuel Frame, who was injured by the accident on the Pennsylvania Railroad at West Philadelphia last evening, died this afternoon.

FRESH TOPICS IN LONDON.

MATTERS GRAVE AND GAY.

MR. GLADSTONE AT THE CAXTON CELEBRATION—SUMMER DRILLS OF THE ARMY—MOVEMENTS OF GEN. GRANT—THE EMPEROR OF BRAZIL—"THE PRIEST IN ABSOLUTION"—OPERATIC AND THEATRICAL GOSSIP.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, Wednesday, July 4, 1877.

The Caxton celebration hangs fire. It is not national in any sense. It is in the hands of tradesmen. The few great names which appear to adorn the project were obtained under pressure. No authors, artists, or any public men of distinction went to the banquet, with the exception of those immediately intrusted with toasts. Sir Charles Reed is a type-founder. He made his position as a member of the School Board of London, getting the chairmanship at a handsome salary on the retirement of Lord Sandon. Lord Alfred Churchill, Lord Charles Bruce, Sir George Innes, Prof. Levi, and the Archbishop of Bath and Wells, were the only other persons of any importance present, except, of course, Mr. Gladstone, and he occupied the chair. His speech was an oration worthy of the subject, but even Mr. Gladstone did not commit himself to any very great eulogium on Caxton. The truth is, Caxton was not a man of transcendent qualities. He did not invent printing, nor did he do much to improve the art. He made no personal sacrifices for it. The most that can be said for him is that he was a business man and contrived to make printing pay by producing works more popular in their character than the severe classics to which the German printers devoted themselves. Mr. Gladstone made a curious blunder when, in illustration of the rapidity of modern printing, he held up in his hand—

"A volume to which I beg every one to direct his eye, because I think it may be called the climax and consumation of that art. This volume is bound, as you see, and stamped with the arms of the University of Oxford. It is a Bible bound in a manner that commends itself to the reader—I believe in every sense an excellent piece of workmanship, containing more than 1,000 pages. Well, you will say, 'That is very commonplace; why bring it before us?' I do so in order to tell you that the materials of this book 16 hours ago did not exist—it was not bound, it was not folded, it was not printed. Since the clock struck 12 last night at the University Press in Oxford the people there have printed and sent us this book; they have sent several copies—one of which will be presented to the Emperor of Brazil—to be distributed here in the midst of your festival. That shows what can be done, and that is what has been done, and is manifests the state at which this great art has now happily arrived."

Mr. Gladstone evidently believed what he said

short time in Edinburgh, and go thence to Perth and Inverness. They will go from Scotland to Ireland, first visiting Belfast, and then the Lakes of Killarney, taking Dublin and Cork on their way back. Lord Lindsay received the royal party in Edinburgh, and the Emperor at once proceeded to visit all the interesting parts of "the modern Athens." The energy of his Majesty is something wonderful. He is at work from sunrise until long after sunset, his one desire being to see everything and know everything about every place he visits. His presence in a hotel upsets all the previous rules and regulations; the servants say he breakfasts in the middle of the night, and is out long before the proper time for getting up. He would be the very man to conduct that watchful army of Britishers who are just now looking for the Colorado beetle, whose advent is announced by every journalist, and whose marauding character has actually formed the subject of a debate in Parliament.

In both Houses of Convocation *The Priest in Absolution* has been gravely condemned but the matter is not yet formally before this clerical parliament, which goes through all the forms of an ecclesiastical legislative assembly, without the power to give effect to its decisions. It is open to question whether it would not be well if the Convocation had a limited power, for it seems, latterly, to be honestly desirous to purge the Church of some of its evils. For example, the Archbishop of Colchester brought before the House, the other day, a gravamen to the effect that the sale of Church livings is a great scandal; that it is carried on to a large extent, and is stated to be yearly on the increase; that the sale is often conducted in total neglect of the important principle that such patronage partakes of the nature of a trust to be exercised for the spiritual benefit of the parishioners; and the Bishop moves Convocation, with a view to abolish the sale of livings, or to take measures to prevent simonical violation of the law, and to check abuses. The Bishop has put his finger on the one big scandal that blurs with the smudge of huckstering the sacredness of the Church's mission. "Advowsons for Sale" appears among the ordinary advertisements of the day, and "livings" are sold to the highest bidder. "First Presentations" to rectorships and vicarages are offered, with the smug report of the present parson's ill health, and the possibility of his early death. It is indeed time this evil were stamped out with *The Priest in Absolution*.

The Orleans Club on the Thames is not calculated to improve the morals of the upper ten. The names are before me of the ladies who were present at a private party given there by the Prince of Wales. They were all married ladies, and their husbands were not invited, and had not the courage to resent the insult thus offered to their wives. I regret to say that the ladies in question are members of an amateur dramatic society which has recently added large sums to charitable treasuries. The ladies were entertained by his Royal Highness so merrily that the men in the regular club dining-room had to complain of the noise. One of the guests was specially invited by the Prince "on account of her clever conversation." The fair guests smoked cigarettes in the drawing-room after dinner, and one of them sat upon two chairs in the most approved masculine style. The other day a divorced member of the club took down to dinner a divorced lady, at which some of the leading members were greatly scandalized. "The Orleans Club" is, nevertheless, one of the 'fastest" establishments in town, or rather out of town, for it is beautifully situated on the Thames, its velvet lawn and its drooping trees being objects of admiration to boating parties floating by on these pleasant Summer days. The house is furnished in the most luxurious style, with sleeping apartments for bachelors and rooms for married people. The Prince of Wales has cast his patronizing eye upon a new lady, Mrs. H—d, who is just now the talk if not the envy of several of the distinguished lady guests who dine at the Orleans Club. If there is a Count Grammont about making notes our children will have a spicy book for their edification when time has put back the present generation and scandal is dignified by becoming historical.

The operatic event of the week is the production of "Sainte Claire" for the first time in London. The royal author, the Duke of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, brother-in-law of Queen Victoria, did not meet with success at Her Majesty's in 1852 when Mr. Lumley produced his "Casilda." Mr. Gye has reason to be better satisfied with "Sainte Claire," though the audience was thin and the enthusiasm thinner on Saturday night, when the work was permanently added to the unequaled repertory of the Royal Italian Opera. The subject is gloomy. It is an ecclesiastical legend of a Princess, who is poisoned, and whose corpse lies in state. The audience did not approve of a coffin with a body in it being upon the stage during an entire act. It turns out that the court physician has substituted the poison with a narcotic which is not fatal, and ultimately the *Princess* is saved, and the trouble is turned to matrimony and happiness. The plot, it will be seen, is capable of introducing, for musical and dramatic treatment, processional marches, funeral and martial pageants, solemn and festal; and it must be admitted that the author has shown a notable capacity for composition and a laudable neatness of workmanship. The opera is not strikingly original, but it is tuneful, and is full of excellent part-writing. The *Princess* (Mlle. D'Angeri) is a Brunswicker, and first marries a Russian (Signor Cotogin,) who tries to murder her, but finally she is wedded to *Capt. Vittorio*, a handsome Italian, (M. Capoul,) with whom she is supremely happy at the end of the story, her friend *Bertha* (Mlle. Smeroschi) marrying *Vittorio's* brother officer *Alfonso*, (Signor Capponi.) The last time I met M. Capoul was in that little garden of *Le Figaro* at Brompton, the first at Miss Braddon's. You know him well in America. He is a delightful French tenor. As the Italian lover in "Saint Claire" he was poetic and dashing, as became the part, and he sang divinely. Mlle. D'Angeri gave grace and beauty to the immaculate character of the heroine, and the opera is an interesting incident in the "strange eventful history" of the present remarkable musical season.

The "benefit nuisance" at the theatres is, I fear, only just well set in. As the end of the Summer approaches we shall have considerable additions to the past and present list. I don't find anything among them that calls for special remark. Old favorites in old pieces is a tiresome subject, however much the critics may gush over it. Mr. Henry Neville at the Olympic has produced a translation by himself of M. François Coppée's "La Luthier de Crémona." He played the chief part. Miss Gerard was *Ganaina*, Mr. Forbes Robertson *Sandros*, and Mr. W. T. Hill *Ferrari*. A new version of "Lady Audley's Secret" was produced on the same evening, but not with the great success predicted for it. At the Globe Theatre on "Stolen Kisses," a new comedy-drama by Mr. Paul Merrit, commenced the week, with Mr. Ryder and Miss Lydia Foote in the leading parts. The play has merit in it, and I don't mean this in any double sense. If the idea is somewhat crude, it is an idea, and that is saying a great deal nowadays. Mrs. Kendall was too ill to appear as *Rosalind* for Mr. Vezin's benefit, and she has been unable to keep her place at the Prince of Wales' for the same reason. Miss Carlotta Addison appears for her; but the patrons of this popular little house are naturally not satisfied with this change. Everybody is sorry for Mrs. Kendall. One of our best artistes, in the broadest meaning of best, she is also one of our best women in the best meaning of best. We can ill afford to have an actress of this type away from the theatre for a week, but in the interest of herself and the drama it is to be hoped that Mrs. Kendall will now take a long rest. She has had an arduous, if successful, career, and is entitled to a vacation. There is good foundation for the statement that Mr. Labouchere intends to open his own theatre, The Queens, next season, with Miss Henrietta Hodson as leading lady and manageress. A new story of Macready was told at the Green Room the other night. The great tragedian was playing *Macbeth* in the provinces. The actor who had rehearsed the *Messenger* in the last act was found to be absent when called. A "super" was sent on to speak the *Messenger's* lines:

"As I did stand my watch upon the hill, I looked toward Birnam, and anon methought the wood began to move."

Macbeth—Liar and slave!

Super—Pon my soul, Mr. Macready, they told me to say it.

THE TRADE IN BRIE CHEESES.

The *Journal d'Agriculture* describing the process by which Brie cheeses are made in the valley of the Marne, states that in the district of Meaux, which may be looked upon as the centre of the Brie cheese trade, the quantity made has doubled within the last 30 years. It was calculated that 2,880,000 cheeses, valued at one shilling and ninepence each, were made in the year 1873, and, as the number of milch cows kept was 17,773 in 1876 as against 14,713 in the former year, it is evident that the trade has increased still more within the last three years. At the weekly market at Meaux the amount done in cheese is estimated to average £4,000 every Saturday, and there is also a good trade in cheese at Lagny, Crécy, and other places in the neighborhood. The making of Brie cheese is not, however, confined to this district alone; for within the last 20 years it has extended to the departments of the Aisne, the Marne, and the Meuse, and some large factories have been built, in one of which as many as 1,000,000 gallons of milk were used in 1873, while experienced judges are of opinion that the cheese is of quite as good quality as that made in the Brie district properly so called.

KENTUCKY HORSE-THIEVES.

THE VILLAINIES OF THE UNDERWOODS.

HISTORY OF THEIR RECENT OUTRAGES IN CARTER COUNTY—RESULTS OF THE EXPEDITION OF MILITIA AGAINST THEM.

From the Cincinnati Enquirer, July 14.

An intestinal war of serious importance has agitated the people of Carter County, Ky., lately, to such an extent as to have completely demoralized and paralyzed industry in every branch. George W. Underwood, Sr., has for 40 years lived in the vicinity of his present home on Dry Branch of Tygart's Creek in Carter County, and for nearly as many years he has been a horse-thief. He has 10 sons, and as they grew up the father reared them in the same illicit avocation that he had chosen. For 10 or 12 years the whole family have been a terror to the neighborhood. Of late years the old fellow has taken into his little family band some of the most desperate and villainous men in Kentucky, among whom are Clayborn Jones, John Martin, William Hiatt, Bill Banks, John R. Taber, Henry Logan, and "Nigger Jim Williams," making the most formidable combination of outlaws that ever infested or disgraced the State. Their nefarious trade has been plied successfully and persistently for many years. They seldom were arrested, and when they were they always managed to elude conviction or punishment. The old man was born in Greenbrier County, Va., and is 60 years old. He is an intelligent, fairly informed man. He talks well, and has finely developed the faculty of convincing nearly all who hear him of the truth of his tale.

The immediate cause of the recent civil war is, as near as we could ascertain, this: It seems that on the night of the 1st of June two Flemming County peddlers named Holland and Manchester stopped at the house of Capt. William Stamper, just over the dividing line between Lewis and Carter Counties. They desired food and shelter for themselves and stabling for their horses. They were accommodated, but Stamper at the time told them that he would not be responsible for their horses; and this precaution was a wise one, for during the night an attempt was made to steal them. The visitors and Stamper fired on the would-be thieves, and, by blood afterward discovered on the ground, they felt sure their shots had not been wasted. Dr. Cozart, the physician who attended the wounded man, refused to divulge his name. During the late war between the States Underwood and Stamper were pitted against each other in the political arena, and the bitter feeling that existed between them, it was never quite died out, and the incident above cited was the breeze that fanned the embers of hostility into flame, and the two men became open and avowed enemies.

Shortly after this occurrence George Stamper, a son of William, who lives on the Grassy Fork of Kinniekinick, lost two horses, and it is said that he charged one Alexander Pemlon with complicity in the theft. Pemlon is supposed to have been a companion in crime with the Underwood tribe, and in about three or four days after, while he was working in his garden, was shot by an ambushed enemy. His wound was a very painful one, but not necessarily fatal.

George Underwood, Sr., hearing of the shooting of Pemlon, procured Dr. Cozart and sent him to attend him. He had scarcely parted company with the Doctor to go home when a charge of buckshot, fired from behind a tree at the side of the road, struck him in the back of the head. One shot passed around under the skin, and was afterward cut out of the left eye-lid. Another shot passed into his mouth and hurt his tongue slightly. Several yet remain in his neck. The old man's indomitable will and unflinching pluck were enough to sustain him, and he rode home unsupported and unaided, bleeding copiously from several wounds that would have killed a man of less vigor.

Two days passed without the murderous echo of the rifle through the mountains. But on the third day George Lewis Underwood, while standing at his own door, was called out by his father's house, fell a victim to the ball of a hidden foe. The missile struck him in the right side, just below the small rib, passed through the body, and lodged in the door-frame of his house. Though he has not yet died, his recovery is an impossibility. During the same day George Stamper and one of his sons were working in the field, near their house, and they were fired at several times, but not hit. On the 23d of June, Alexander Pemlon, still suffering severely from the wound he had received, walked out on the porch in front of his house for exercise and fresh air, and was shot through the heart. He died in less than two hours. Two days later Thomas Glover, his brother, Daniel Gribbons, William Timony, and several other neighbors were hoeing corn in Glover's field, when a shot rang out on the morning air, and Glover fell dead.

A few days before George L. Underwood was shot, Robert Glover, a young brother of Thomas, was shot and slightly wounded in the left breast while fishing in his garden. He says that George Lewis Underwood did the shooting, and that John Martin was with him. Last Saturday evening William Timony, a quiet and widely respected man, while on his way home late in the afternoon, after having been to help a neighbor cut his wheat, was shot in the back, and killed almost instantly. Esquire Holbrook says that he was with Timony when he was shot, and that he saw Elvy Underwood lower his rifle from his shoulder after having fired. The opinion is that Elvy killed Timony because he had seen him when he fired the shot that killed Thomas Glover.

The use of the rifle is what begot such mortal fear in the breast of nearly every man in the neighborhood. The excitement incident to such extraordinary doings in time of peace spread down the northern end of Carter to Grayson, where men, by reason of more frequent contact with men, were less childish in their apprehensions than the men in the mountains. They took the matter in hand, and determined at all hazards to check the tyrannizing sway of Underwood's power. They petitioned the Governor for military aid, urging for his consideration the necessity of immediate and decisive action; but the Governor thought differently, and left the citizens to their own resources. Warrants were sworn out by the Clerk of the Stampers for the arrest of George L. Underwood, Jr.; W. St. John Martin, Jack Tober, Clayborn Jones, and William Hiatt, and Marshal Peter Brown on last Thursday week proceeded to execute them. At Olive Hill he summoned to his aid a posse of about 20 men and boys, and early in the evening the party started on to "Fort Underwood," as it was designated. Brown, the Town Marshal of Grayson, Jap Steward, the Deputy United States Marshal of Grayson, Constable Burnet, and Esquire H. V. Holbrook divided the forces and surrounded the house, at a respectable and safe distance. A lively fusilade followed, in which a young man named Runner, one of the posse, was shot in the arm by some one in the house. The Underwoods were safe within their log walls, and rifle-balls were as harmless and impotent to penetrate as dough-balls. A different plan was adopted for getting the fugitive miscreants, but is failed ignominiously. Mrs. Underwood was called out for the purpose of negotiating a surrender, but her response was a hyena-like laugh, coupled with the significant words of, "If you want them, come and take them." The old lady returned to the house, and, as she reached the door, grasped a rifle from the inside, and fired it off as the crowd. The charge lodged in the muzzle of a gun in the hands of a man named Clark. The firing ceased on both sides for the night, but was opened again in the morning. A short time was sufficient to convince the posse that it was a hopeless task of taking them. Before leaving for home, however, this note was sent into the house through the medium of one of the women:

George W. Underwood and Others:

Will you have a talk with us, and see what can be done for peace? Peter Brown, Jo P. Stewart, J. P. Ross.

The interview was granted, and old George said he would surrender to the proper authorities, but not to a mob. This ended the expedition, and the party returned to Grayson. More appeals were made by the citizens of Grayson to the Governor for aid, and, finally he consented to order the Covington Light Guard to the field of strife. The company left Covington Saturday afternoon under the charge of Capt. Frank Wood. The young militiamen were followed to the boat by a goodly number of friends who cheered them as the Potomac plowed out into the river. The party reached Riverton about 10 o'clock Sunday morning, and after dinner left by a special train over the Chesapeake and Kentucky Railroad for Grayson. From Grayson the company went to Olive Hill, a distance of 15 miles, over as rough a road as can be found this side of the Rocky Mountains. The springless country wagons that conveyed the company up had a detrimental effect on the fragily constituted young militiamen. Olive Hill was reached about 9 o'clock, and a hastily dispatched supper the boys were not slow in seeking the softest boards of several uncarpeted floors. The rest that was allowed them was of short duration, however. At 2 o'clock they were awakened and ordered forward to the Underwood Fort. After a painfully rough ride of seven miles the party reached the spot just as the sun rose.

Capt. Wood judiciously stationed his men around the house, and then, in company with the Sheriff, went to the door and knocked. After some delay the door was opened by the old man. He was acquainted with the purpose of the visit, and ordered to surrender his arms, which, after some hesitation, he agreed to do—not, however, without making an earnest request to be allowed to retain possession of his arms. This, of course, was denied him, and the soldiers took the fort. A thorough search was instituted through the house and premises, which resulted in the discovery of eight guns, a revolver of immense caliber, and a rusty sword.

The fort is a double two-story log house, built of the most massive and heavy timber that could be used for the purpose. It has no windows, four doors, two in each of the lower story compartments, and three long, narrow port-holes in the second story. It would be nearly impossible to shoot through them from the outside, but a matter of no difficulty to shoot from the inside. The troops, with the exception of the guard placed around the house, were released from duty, and it was a pleasant picture to see the young soldiers, tired and weary with their first important campaign, lolling about on the grass resting after their labors. Esquire David MacKabe arrived about the middle of the afternoon. He was sent for by George W. Underwood to prepare warrants for the arrest of the men who he claimed had besieged his house. They were properly made out and executed the next day by the Sheriff. The parties named in the warrants were Robert Glover, Peter Glover, William Johnson, James Evans, Thomas Masters, George Masters, Joseph Harrison, Riley Homers, Mason Enoch, Buck Enoch, Marion Stamper, Jack Stamper, George Stamper, Thomas Stafford, Charles Pennybaker, Sam Foreman, William Bishop, William Runner, James Johnson, James Williams, Joshua Bunner, and H. V. Holbrook. A squad of the Light Guard went with the Sheriff to execute the warrants. All of the men included in them are the best and most highly respectable citizens of the county. A number of them, on hearing of the intention to arrest them, came into the company's quarters and gave themselves up. Their preliminary examination commenced Wednesday afternoon before Esquires MacKabe and Henderson in a vacant log cabin, about three miles and a half from Olive Hill. On motion of the County Attorney, and by consent of defendants, the case was continued until Monday afternoon, and transferred to the Pleasant Valley District, where the matter will be examined into by Esquires John S. and C. S. Counts.

The Underwood case was called and disposed of in the same manner as the others. The general opinion is that the Underwood party desire a continuance, and will make a formal application for it on Monday, for a week or two, until the Militia leaves the county, the object being to have all the fugitives of the Underwood crowd come into Court and testify for the prisoners. They are afraid to make their appearances in public while the blue coats and brass buttons are in the neighborhood.

George Underwood, Sr., was a notorious Union guerrilla during the late war, and made a deal of trouble on the famous John Morgan raid up in the mountains. He had a habit in those smoky times of surreptitiously purloining his neighbor-horses, taking them over to Camp Dennison, selling them, stealing them from the very men he sold them to, and after a suitable lapse of time, taking them back to Ohio and selling them again to the same men. This was quite a profitable business. Jesse Underwood is said to have killed a man in Fleming County shortly after the war. A reward was offered for his capture, but through the timidity and cowardice of officials he was never arrested. The Underwood gang is the Kentucky branch of the James Brothers and Younger crowds. George Underwood, Jr., is still living, but can't last long.

AN OLD COUPLE'S ILL-FATED UNION.

A HUSBAND OF SEVENTY-EIGHT DIVORCED FROM HIS WIFE, AGED SIXTY YEARS.

From the Louisville Commercial, July 14.

On the 25th of February, 1876, Mahala C. Conn filed a petition in the Chancery Court for a divorce from her husband, John Conn, in which she stated that they were married in December, 1874. She charges that on the 20th of October, 1875, the defendant ordered and required her to leave their home in Shelby County, and she has since lived apart from him because he would not permit her to come to the house. She also charged him with cruel treatment, and with appropriating to his own use funds belonging to her before their marriage. She stated that the defendant was a man of considerable means, and sought no alimony.

On the 3d of March, 1876, the defendant filed his answer, asking that the petition be dismissed, as the same style of suit for the same offense was pending in the Circuit Court of Spencer County. He denies all the allegations set forth in the petition, except the marriage, and then charges that on the 21st of October, 1875, the plaintiff left his home in Shelby County, pretending that she was going on a short visit to some relatives in Spencer County, and would return in a few days, but, instead of doing so, she remained away, and then brought suit against him for divorce in Spencer County. He states that she was urged to bring the suit by her two sons and a sister, who, before their marriage, followed them from Union to Shelby County, and that he had since their marriages been compelled to support them.

She came back and said that the suit in Spencer County had been dismissed without prejudice, as the court did not have jurisdiction, and that she then brought suit in this county, her permanent place of residence.

The Chancellor yesterday rendered the following decision in the case: The plaintiff's petition must be dismissed for want of evidence to sustain it, but section 400 of the former Code forbids the dismission without prejudice. The judgment must be on the merits. It seems to me that the defendant must recover on his counter claim. His wife had left him and remained away from him more than a year against his will and without cause, which, in law, amounts to abandonment. No doubt it is better for both these parties, who never ought to have married, that they should be divorced. He about 78, and she about 60, the marriage of convenience has borne the usual fruits of such marriages. Judgment divorcing defendant from plaintiff and ordering him to pay into court $360 received by him from her estate as stipulated by counsel.

HOW A PIRATE WAS CAPTURED IN MAINE.

Some Maine officers have at last succeeded in arresting a pirate, who, for nearly a year past, has been committing depredations upon the coast from Portland to Eastport. He proves to be one Charles G. Gray, of Brooksville, skipper of a "pinkey" schooner named Clementine, and sailing from Bucksport. He was finally traced to the latter port, where he ran in last Sunday afternoon. Deputy Sheriff Patterson, of Bucksport, who had been on the lookout for him, called upon Constable J. P. Ames and Gen. A. B. Spurling, formerly High Sheriff of Hancock County, to assist him. The Portland *Press* continues the story: "They consented, and, armed with a warrant, the trio sallied forth, found his vessel in one of the back streets and followed him to a wharf, reaching there just in time to see him putting out in his boat, with two men at the oars. Gen. Spurling hailed him, saying, 'I wish to see you.' Gray answered, 'I will see you next Sunday,' and ordered his men to pull for life, when Gen. Spurling drew a revolver and fired a shot, commanding the man to stop, which they did. Gray then renewed his command for them to pull, but they refused, when he himself took the oars and pulled for the vessel. Sheriff Patterson seeing that they would soon reach their vessel, proposed to Ames and Spurling that they pursue. A boat being near at hand they were soon out in the river, nearing the vessel, and coming near Gray stood with an iron bar about three and a half feet long and a large dog at his side, saying 'I'll beat the brains out of the first man that dares to come on board.' Gen. Spurling stood in the bow of the boat, and as the boat came alongside Gray set the dog at him. He soon laid out the dog with a cane, when Gray, raised his heavy bar and struck at the General, who parried the blow, and with a left cut he struck Gray on the head, staggering him, when Spurling clinched with him, and, both being powerful men, a lively time was had for a few seconds. When Officer Ames went over the side on deck Gray managed to strike at Officer Patterson and hit Officer Ames, but the bar glanced down the right arm of Ames and just hit the hammer of Patterson's pistol, which he had in his hand uncocked, and exploded the charge. No one was hit by the ball. Gray was soon overpowered and handcuffed, and was taken to the shore bleeding quite freely."

THE HOWGATE POLAR EXPEDITION.

The New-London (Conn.) *Telegram* says: "The initial steps in the long talked-of search for the open polar sea will soon begin. Steadily and rapidly the overhauling of the schooner Florence progresses. With such energy is the work pushed that there is reason to look for her clearance from this port upon the 20th of July, instead of the 25th, the date heretofore set by Capt. Tyson for her sailing. The fund upon which the success of the expedition depends, itself depending largely upon private contributions, has lately been increased by a gift of $200 from Mr. C. A. Williams, of Haven. Williams & Co. That firm also made a very liberal reduction from the price agreed to be paid by the Government for the Florence. It is expected that Congress will make an appropriation for the expedition, which, with the fund already established, will be sufficient to sustain a prolonged search. The Florence will be manned by a crew of men, mainly from New-London mariners. She may touch at Frobisher's Straits upon her course, but her head-quarters will be on Cumberland Isle, to a port of which will be drawn a stock of supplies upon which the main expedition is to subsist in its hazardous and long-drawn search. The main expedition will, as now arranged, sail from New-York about July 1, 1878, reaching Disco Isle a month later, and will there be joined by Capt. Tyson about Aug. 5. On that date the crews of the two vessels will combine and commence their groping in the dark and chill of an Arctic Winter for the point for whose location men have searched at intervals for 300 years, without the recognition of a gratified desire, and died in the bleak lands of the North with hope and ambition yet unsatisfied. To the crews of the two ships will be added a score of Esquimaux, and Esquimaux dogs and sledges will form a part of their outfit. It is these latter that Tyson is to secure upon his preliminary expedition. He has in earlier voyages had experience in the wild habits of the Esquimaux, and he has decided to take from among them a band of wild hunters who are noted for their courage, skill and hardy, robust physique. All the details of the undertaking will be carefully arranged at the start, and once begun there will be no turning back. 'We shall stay there, Sir, until we find the veritable North Pole,' Tyson says, and the quiet, determined manner of the man gives assurance of a fulfillment of his great hope."

FOUR SOUTH CAROLINA WIDOWS.

From the Newberry (S. C.) Herald.

At Prosperity, a station on the Greenville and Columbus Railroad, there dwell in reach of the spund of the whistle four widows whose names and deeds should be printed in letters of gold. We shall tell of them—to spare blushes—first as

No. 1. This lady—as, in fact, all the others—lost her husband during the war, and was left in straitened circumstances. Did she sit down and grieve at her fate? By no means. She has raised four children besides fine crops, and to-day she has much of last year's cotton and flour on hand, is free from debt, and is able to pay cash down for what she wants.

No. 2 looks complacently on all of her fat crop of cotton, and with a sense of perfect rest and absolute fullness on 3,000 pounds of flour, neither of which she has sold because she had no use for the money—here's a widow for you. The only thing which disturbs her rest now is what to do with her new fodder, every place being occupied with the old. She might dispose of some of it to the editor of the *Herald*, who has been trading the hack for lowa years, fodder or no fodder. She, too, like a true woman, has raised children and set them up under their own vines and fig trees.

No. 3 struggled through the years which have rolled on since the late unpleasantness, raised six children, given each at majority $500 in cash. Last year she bought a tract of land for which $1,400 in good money was paid. Has corn, fodder, and other things in abundance.

No. 4, like unto the others, has made a splendid fight and brought up a large family in the way they should go, has of last year's crops abundance, pays cash in trade, and loans her earnings out on interest.

POLITICAL NEWS BY MAIL.

THE LOUISIANA RETURNING BOARD.

A NEW-ORLEANS DEMOCRATIC PAPER ADVISES THE ABANDONMENT OF THE PROSECUTIONS AGAINST THEM FOR SOME CURIOUS REASONS.

From the New-Orleans Times, July 12.

The manner in which the news of the indictment of these men was received by the press and the country shows very clearly that the prosecution cannot be stripped of its political aspects. It is more than possible that when they are placed on trial before a jury the ultra element of the Republican Party will file a bill of indictment against the President, and put him on trial before the country. Of course the President foresees this, and understands the test to which his Southern policy will be subjected under such circumstances. He will have but little support upon which to rely, unless the Democratic Party comes to his aid, of which there are very grave doubts. The conservative element of his own party, upon which he has heretofore placed his reliance, can do very little in his defense, since the impression has been received and accepted that past political offenses were condoned in consideration of the Southern policy. Very naturally, the President feels annoyed at the resurrection of questions which he had reason to suppose were buried forever. Of course, there was no distinct understanding that the members of the late Returning Board should not be prosecuted, but there was an unuttered consciousness that these men should not be troubled—not because they did not deserve punishment, but because their acts were connected with a political past which it was thought better to forget than to remember. Even though there was no agreement, either direct or implied, that there were to be no prosecutions for past political offenses, if there is an impression on the mind of the country that there was such an understanding, would it not be better to respect that impression than to give ground for the belief that there has been a breach of faith? Of course, there is a strong argument in favor of prosecuting these men, to the effect that the seal of condemnation ought to be stamped upon crime of every kind, and that society, for its own security and protection, demands such condemnation. There may arise occasions, however, when the argument is not applicable, and perhaps the present is one of them. Everything which tends to weaken the President with his own party lessens his power to aid the South, to which section of the country he now seems so favorably disposed. It may be possible even that the ultra faction in his own party will prove strong enough to compel him to abandon his Southern policy, if opportunities for attack are made for it. The South, just at this time, is more interested in the building of her levees and the Pacific Railroad, and kindred matters looking to her prosperity, than in anything else. Little can be hoped for in aid of these enterprises from the Blaine element of the Republicans, with their present temper toward the South, or from the Northern Democracy. Assistance, if it comes at all, must come from the President and his supporters. Is it not better, then, so to strengthen the President by every possible means than to weaken him by making opportunities for his enemies to attack him?

THE OHIO CAMPAIGN.

A LITTLE PROTEST AGAINST THE ACTIVE INTERFERENCE OF CANDIDATES FOR SENATORIAL HONORS.

The Columbus (Ohio) *State Journal* thus discourses: "It happens that the most important person to be elected at our Fall election is the one that is not to be elected at our Fall election, namely: United States Senator. There will be no convulsion of nature if a Democratic Governor should happen to slip in, but we cannot afford to see a State that has been almost uniformly Republican for 20 years suddenly flop and give us two Democratic United States Senators. The General Assembly thus becomes the main interest of the canvass, and a United States Senator the most important official to be chosen. Doubtless it would be a good send-off for any Republican who hankers after Senatorial honors to create the impression that he is the great and only Administration candidate. The Administration is strong in Ohio. We need hardly say to the people of this State that the President will do no such unwise and impolitic thing as to push the candidacy of any aspirant, however close the personal relations that may exist. We need no assurance from the President on this head. If any candidate claims to be an Administration candidate, backed exclusively or peculiarly by the President, he safely may say that such candidate is a gay deceiver. Men and brethren, let us be frank with ourselves. We shall need the engendering activities of our best forces in the canvass. The canvass must not be wasted over piddling personal ambitions. If the canvass is to be harnessed to the baggage of some one Senatorial candidate, we might just as well go to bed. We have at least a round dozen of good Senatorial possibilities—Cox, Garfield, Horton, How land, Halstead, Matthews, Perry, Richard Smith, Taft, Foster, Eggleston, Lawrence, West, Ranford, Monroe, Townsend, and so on—we have already more than this dozen, with some names even more prominent omitted. There is no hand at Canal dates; our apprehensions on this point need not be of a painful nature. Always where there is a vacancy in the United States Senate there will be some heroic Buckeye ready to step forward and fill the chasm. Let us, therefore, leave the candidate question to be disposed of after the works are captured. Let us not be cribbed and confined to a Matthews canvass, or a Garfield canvass, or a Smith canvass. Let us fight the good fight, holding the crown before all the dozen alike, that they may all so run that the Republican Party may be glorified, and Democratic candidates for Senator may be cast into outer darkness, where there is weeping and wailing and gnashing of Tom Ewing's teeth."

NORTHERN BLINDNESS.

The Harrisburg (Penn.) *Telegraph* labors under the impression that the people who defeated treason and saved the Government are too indifferent to the efforts of the ex-rebels to gain possession of that Government. It closes a long article in Thursday's issue as follows: "We take the condition of affairs in the South at the present time as the truest illustration of the blindness of the people of the North. In every instance where the old Democratic Party has succeeded to power there the result has been a war on what is known as the loyal element of that section. The action in reference to the Louisiana Returning Board is the true reflex of this resentment. The attack on these officials is not because they did an illegal act, but for the reason that they were an impediment to the success of as deeply laid a conspiracy to get control of as was that of 1860 to destroy the Government. And the singular feature of the transaction is that the people of the North are indifferent to the fact. The action of the Democratic leaders in the South now turns on a point of equal hostility to the Republican North as it did in 1860. The mass of men at the North do not see it in this light, but the moment the South is strong enough to carry all its plans into action it will be made plain to every observer. The people of the South have a policy which must forever remain inimical to the people of the North and the Government of the whole country. They live and labor, pray and hope for a restoration, not of business prosperity, not of financial health, but of their political prestige, of the reimbursement of their losses in rebellion, the reassumption of their annulled political rights, and the re-establishment of old domestic conditions. At every point of their advance to power since the defeat of rebellion the Southern people have manifested this disposition in plain action, and when the great North can be brought to understand what this means there will be an uprising which will destroy another generation of political adventurers, as was the case in the regeneration which followed the awakening of 1861."

MR. TILDEN AND THE COMMISSION.

The Albany *Journal* of Thursday evening prints the following, as derived from a trustworthy source: "While the Electoral bill was under consideration, Mr. Hewitt, who was Chairman of the Democratic National Committee and also a member of the Joint Committee of Congress which reported the measure, came over from Washington to New-York to confer with Mr. Tilden upon the subject. Several other leading Democrats came with him. They explained that the bill could be carried or defeated, as was deemed best. They pointed out how it could be beaten if Mr. Tilden preferred it. And then they asked for his determination in order that they might guide their action accordingly. With his habitual indecision, Mr. Tilden wanted time to think of it, and the delegation went back to Washington, leaving him to reflect upon the matter. Some days afterward, Mr. Hewitt returned to New-York to get Mr. Tilden's decision. He was still undecided. He would make no definite answer, but wanted to consider. He would not give his assent to the plan of the Commission, nor would he distinctly object to it. To every declaration that the question must be promptly decided one way or the other, he responded with his dilatory, indecisive manner of putting off. The interview was thus prolonged without any positive expression until the time came when Mr. Hewitt must hurry to the train for Washington. As he rose to go he intimated that unless Mr. Tilden assented to the plan of the Commission it would be inferred that he was opposed to it, and his friends would take the responsibility of defeating the bill. Then, for the first time, Mr. Tilden gave a positive expression, as he answered: 'Mr. Hewitt, don't take the responsibility of defeating it.' On that answer Mr. Hewitt returned to Washington and acted."

TRULY A QUEER COINCIDENCE.

The Portland *Oregonian* of the 4th inst. says: "The testimony printed to-day in the matter of the Grover investigation opens a vein which may repay working. A member of the Legislature, who has been supporting a candidate for the Senate up to a certain time, comes to that candidate and asks for money as he is a poor man and wants some; the money is being used in the canvass, and he can get $1,400. The candidate whom he has supported up to that time tells him he can give him no money. The member thereupon votes for the other candidate. Now this, of course, is not consistive that the member's vote was bought with $1,400. But it is a coincidence that will attract attention. It will now be in order for Mr. Mosier, of Wasco, to come to the front. Other points are started which perhaps may be followed up with profit. It ought to be possible to find out whether there is anything in that rumor relating to the 'pool' of $6,000. Developments will be watched with eager interest. Without assuming that anything is yet proved, it may be said that the investigation has reached a stage from which it should be carefully followed up. Duty in the case requires nothing less."

THE BALTIMORE COLLECTOR.

MR. C. C. FULTON MAKES A STATEMENT IN REPLY TO EX-PRESIDENT GRANT'S LETTER.

The Baltimore *News* of Saturday prints the following statement by Mr. C. C. Fulton:

BALTIMORE, Md., July 9, 1877.

In the early part of May, 1876, I visited President Grant, on account of the dismissal of about 20 subordinate officers of the Customs by Deputy Collector Reese, who was Acting Collector during the illness of Collector Booth. These parties had been dismissed, it was generally understood, because they had taken part in opposition to the effort being made to send Collector Booth and other Federal officials as delegates to the Cincinnati National Republican Convention. I complained to the President of the severity with which the axe fell, to say that such candidate is a gay deceiver. Men and brethren, let us be frank with ourselves. We shall need the engendering activities of our best forces in the canvass. The canvass must not be wasted over piddling personal ambitions. If the canvass is to be harnessed to the baggage of some one Senatorial candidate, we might just as well go to bed. We have at least a round dozen of good Senatorial possibilities—Cox, Garfield, Horton, How land, Halstead, Matthews, Perry, Richard Smith, Taft, Foster, Eggleston, Lawrence, West, Ranford, Monroe, Townsend, and so on—we have already more than this dozen, with some names even more prominent omitted. There is no hand at Canal dates; our apprehensions on this point need not be of a painful nature. Always where there is a vacancy in the United States Senate there will be some heroic Buckeye ready to step forward and fill the chasm. Let us, therefore, leave the candidate question to be disposed of after the works are captured. Let us not be cribbed and confined to a Matthews canvass, or a Garfield canvass, or a Smith canvass. Let us fight the good fight, holding the crown before all the dozen alike, that they may all so run that the Republican Party may be glorified, and Democratic candidates for Senator may be cast into outer darkness, where there is weeping and wailing and gnashing of Tom Ewing's teeth."

NORTHERN BLINDNESS.

The Harrisburg (Penn.) *Telegraph* labors under the impression that the people who defeated treason and saved the Government are too indifferent to the efforts of the ex-rebels to gain possession of that Government. It closes a long article in Thursday's issue as follows: "We take the condition of affairs in the South at the present time as the truest illustration of the blindness of the people of the North. In every instance where the old Democratic Party has succeeded to power there the result has been a war on what is known as the loyal element of that section. The action in reference to the Louisiana Returning Board is the true reflex of this resentment. The attack on these officials is not because they did an illegal act, but for the reason that they were an impediment to the success of as deeply laid a conspiracy to get control of as was that of 1860 to destroy the Government. And the singular feature of the transaction is that the people of the North are indifferent to the fact. The action of the Democratic leaders in the South now turns on a point of equal hostility to the Republican North as it did in 1860. The mass of men at the North do not see it in this light, but the moment the South is strong enough to carry all its plans into action it will be made plain to every observer. The people of the South have a policy which must forever remain inimical to the people of the North and the Government of the whole country. They live and labor, pray and hope for a restoration, not of business prosperity, not of financial health, but of their political prestige, of the reimbursement of their losses in rebellion, the reassumption of their annulled political rights, and the re-establishment of old domestic conditions. At every point of their advance to power since the defeat of rebellion the Southern people have manifested this disposition in plain action, and when the great North can be brought to understand what this means there will be an uprising which will destroy another generation of political adventurers, as was the case in the regeneration which followed the awakening of 1861."

MR. TILDEN AND THE COMMISSION.

The Albany *Journal* of Thursday evening prints the following, as derived from a trustworthy source: "While the Electoral bill was under consideration, Mr. Hewitt, who was Chairman of the Democratic National Committee and also a member of the Joint Committee of Congress which reported the measure, came over from Washington to New-York to confer with Mr. Tilden upon the subject. Several other leading Democrats came with him. They explained that the bill could be carried or defeated, as was deemed best. They pointed out how it could be beaten if Mr. Tilden preferred it. And then they asked for his determination in order that they might guide their action accordingly. With his habitual indecision, Mr.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

LOLA: By A. GRIFFITHS. Leisure Hour Series. New-York: HENRY HOLT & Co., 1877.

Lola will be found a novel very well suited for a leisure hour, and for more than one leisure hour, since it is of the conventional thickness and printed at the usual number of words to the page. It is a book to read while one kicks one's heels under the shade of a tree, stretched on the grass, or pleasantly swung in a darkened room in a hammock. The reader can hurry over the introduction, and passing by the tiresome people on an English troop-ship in sight of Gibraltar, reach without more ado, that picturesque fortress, and enjoy to the full the author's graphic descriptions of the straits, the rock, the neutral ground, and the Spanish coast, not to speak of the motley crowds, feluccas and men of war, red-coated soldiers, and the permanent denizens of Gibraltar, nicknamed "rock scorpions." In fact, *Lola* has a very picturesque background, which improves as the story gathers headway. For the hero, young, handsome, and brave, rides over to a bull-fight on Spanish territory, and there first sees his heroine. She, it is needless to say, is a dark-eyed apricot of a Spanish girl, reveling in her power over glances and the use of the fan, while he is a Lieutenant in her Majesty's Halberdiers, a frank, dashing, young Englishman, who depends for a future on the precarious affection of a rich uncle. The heroine's grandfather is bitterly opposed to English officers, and hence arise the usual number of delightful *contretemps* where Dolores vows she will never, never marry anyone but Frank Wriottesley, and Frank beards the unreasonable old curmudgeon of a grandfather in his den.

Bellota, the rock-scorpion, seller of odds and ends, and usurer, has good reason to hate the English, for his only daughter, the mother of Lola, eloped with one of them. Perhaps the best of the book is the vigorous language the Spanish use in conversation, and their way of hurling proverbs at each other. Their power of vituperation seem endless. Here is the way in which Don Mariano Bellota greets Lola's duenna when the two, instead of returning at once from the bull-fight, are forced to stay overnight:

"'Hadst no shame?' went on her master; 'no shame? Thou bold, brazen woman, that I picked up from a gutter! From the fish filth in your own foul and poisonous home! *Thou* to take charge of the star of my life, of my sole and only joy; this priceless pearl, this great and rare jewel—my Lolita! Thou! *Canalla*, brigand, ostrich, *tarasca*, (serpent,) vile, shameless Jewess from Hottentot India! By the soul of my mother, by the life of the god Bacchus, by 1,000 on horseback, it was an evil day when you first darkened my doors.'"

Two good points are noticeable in the style of this writer; one is his ability to describe landscapes without turgidity and bring them pleasantly and truthfully before the reader; the other is a certain force and piquancy in dialogue, especially among the Spanish characters. Of course, these latter being the most picturesque are the most attractive, but one or two of the English people are excellently rendered. Thus Mrs. Sproule, the wife of one of the hero's brother officers, is a peculiarly English type of woman; English in her marriage, her mild flirtation with Wriottesley, and her jealousy of the little Spanish beauty. Horse-racing at Gibraltar brings her husband out in his true colors, and Mrs. Sproule shows herself a worthy wife to a suspicious character. But when the fair Lola is packed off to England by her enraged grandfather, we come upon a number of English people who do little more than pad the book. The Ladies Fairfax talk sharply to each other, but without being able to engage the attention as the rock-scorpions do, while the petulant, exasperating uncle of the hero is a rather shadowy character whenever he is not commonplace. In Spain, on the other hand, the very road passengers chaff Lola's duenna, Josefa, with vivacity, as the two speed on their way in a *calesa* to the eventful bull-fight where Pépé, the duenna's son, is to be gored, and Lola is to faint in the arms of her Frank:

"'Are you twin sisters, gossip?' cried one. 'A pretty pair. Like as two cherries on one stalk.'

"'Say rather like the ripe cherry and the withered branch.'

"'A tin sword and a gold scabbard.'

"'Never trust a shoeless vagrant, nor a taciturn man, nor a woman with a beard,' said another, quoting a proverb, and referring to Doña Josefa's whiskers.

"'*Hijos!*' cried Josefa, exasperated. 'You are as sharp as bolsters. It comes to the graybeard by inheritance to have a long tail, and to you evil-mouthed have come the hairy tongues of your basest-bred mothers. As is the bell so is the clapper.'

"'Take care how you play with a jackass, he may hit you in the eye with his tail.'

"'Grandmother, do you want a *novio*?'

"'None that is as ugly as hunger.'

"'The ugliest *olla* (soup sauce-pan,) finds a lid to suit it.'

"'*Calla*, shut up. Nowadays the chickens crow louder than the cocks. You are wearisome as frogs and as bumptious as artichokes. *Anda*, drunkard, the went on to the *calasero*, 'forward, or here we shall find our graves.'"

A PRACTICAL TREATISE ON LIGHTNING PROTECTION. By HENRY W. SPANG. With Illustrations. Philadelphia: CLAXTON, REMSEN & HAFFELFINGER. 1877.

The much-abused lightning-rod man, who has hitherto supported the obloquy of the private citizen ignorant of electricity and by no means ready to invest a large sum in the article he wishes to sell, must submit to further insult at the hands of Mr. Henry W. Spang, who claims for himself a practical experience in the telegraph business of over 18 years. He seems to think that the persons engaged in the manufacturing and erecting of lightning-conductors have not tried to obtain a proper knowledge of electrical science, nor applied such knowledge in a scientific manner. Their object, says Mr. Spang, has apparently been to make money rather than afford protection from lightning.

As to safety from lightning out-doors, Mr. Spang states that it does not exist. When a person or animal stands near a tree when it is struck, the discharge will generally divide and a portion pass over and kill the person or animal, and when standing in an open field the person or animal may then receive the whole charge of electricity. Absolute protection can only be found inside a building or structure upon which suitable metallic conductors are properly applied and well connected with the earth. Copper transmits electricity faster than iron, but it is easily fused, more expensive, and is not so greatly superior to iron that the difference is of much importance. Lightning is too powerful a force to turn aside for slight differences; it has passed, and will always pass, through glass, feathers, and any other poor conductors when they are in the path of least resistance of an electric discharge between a cloud and the earth.

The electricity of the clouds is seeking a path to that of the water in the earth; it is necessary to facilitate the meeting and allow the discharge to take place, whether quietly or disruptively, in such a manner that it shall not pass over to parts adjacent. Tin or iron roofs are recommended. They should be connected with the conductor, whose foot must reach to running water or an area of moisture below ground. Metal rain-pipes are recommended in place of the narrow lightning-rod; a four-inch rain-pipe made of tin has fully three times more capacity for restraining the heating effect and diminishing the mechanical force of a discharge than many of the conductors heretofore erected. A metal roof will greatly weaken a discharge by causing it to be spread out over its large area, and allowing a portion of the discharge to pass to the earth over the outside walls of the building, which are conductors to a certain degree to electricity of a high potential. The earth termination may be artificially made by means of a perforated piece of iron nine spuak vertically in the ground and arranged so that the water from rain pipes flows into it, but gas and water mains should be also arranged to contribute their share in carrying off the discharge. Elaborate rules are given for the air terminals and other arrangements of lightning conductors on houses; and in separate chapters Mr. Spang discusses the question of the protection of barns, oil-tanks, steam boilers, ships, wooden bridges, and telegraph poles. He ends by calling attention to the supiness of Governments generally in regard to a matter of so much concern and the profound ignorance of the matter under which the public labors.

SPEECHES ON COMMERCIAL, FINANCIAL, AND OTHER SUBJECTS. By ELIHU WARD. New-York: G. W. CARLETON & Co. LONDON: S. LOW & Co. 1877.

A collection of Congressional speeches is seldom read. There is a popular prejudice against the acquisition of knowledge from a solemn, premeditated speech. Even the speeches of Burke, Webster, and Lord Erskine, the best that our literature contains, are pondered over by a small class. Congressman Ward is not a strong, nor is he a weak, speech-maker. The chief characteristic of his speeches is respectability. They are free from the crudities that mar the efforts of so many members of Congress. Mr. Ward's financial views do not find forcible or original expression, but they are in the main sound. The volume of 320 pages under notice contains some 20 speeches, dealing, for the most part, with topics of continuing interest. Our commercial relations with Canada and the extension of markets for our productions is an important subject, with which Mr. Ward shows familiarity. He advocates the largest possible freedom of trade with our northern neighbors—in fact, with all our neighbors. His doctrine is that "the barriers to intercourse between our citizens and the Canadians are wholly artificial, the results of human law, and can easily be remedied by mutual agreement and appropriate legislation." He argues that if all that Canada produces and all that we manufacture were admitted duty free into each country, our trade with the British North American Provinces, which aggregated $180,000,000 in two years, would be doubled under the reciprocal free-trade system. It may be here observed that probably the main reason why our people have been reluctant to enter into a new reciprocity treaty with Canada is because of the recollection that the old one was a one-sided or jug-handle treaty.

The much-needed ship canal, connecting the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans, is perhaps the topic of the greatest present interest which Mr. Ward discusses. His arguments would create a better impression if not almost wholly directed to prove the superiority of a particular route—the Atrato route. The friends of a ship canal through some part of the Isthmus of Darien should not be set at loggerheads over rival routes. That is a matter for the civil engineers to settle. Let those who favor the Tehuantepec, Honduras, Nicaragua, Panama, San Miguel, Chipo, and Atrato routes join hands and purses, and decide first that the two oceans shall be united. The Governments of the Central American States, as well as our own Government, should take hold of this inter-oceanic canal enterprise in so earnest a way as to direct idle capital where it may promote more than national interests.

LITERARY NOTES.

—John S. Hittill's *History of California* will be published shortly.

—The *Correspondence of Edgar Quinet*, extending from 1817 to 1845, has just appeared in Paris.

—Robert Browning's translations of the *Agamemnon of Æschylus* will not be published until the Autumn.

—E. P. Dutton & Co. promise for the Fall *Capt. Fritz, His Friends and Adventures*, by Mrs. Emily Huntington Miller.

—Dr. W. B. Carpenter's recent lectures on Mesmerism, Spiritualism, &c., are announced for republication in this country.

—*Blackwood's* for the current month has an interesting article on "Dresden China, and Its Manufactory at Meissen, Saxony."

—Dr. W. H. Day, of London, is the author of a book entitled *Headaches, Their Causes, Nature, and Treatment*, published by J. & A. Churchill.

—Rev. H. M. Dexter, D. D., editor of the *Congregationalist*, is preparing for the press his lectures on the *Early History of Congregationalism*.

—The new volume in the "Art at Home" series, entitled *Music in the House*, is from the pen of Mr. John Hullah. Macmillan & Co., are the publishers.

—Mr. William Gilbert, the well-known English author, is about to appear as a writer of a lighter class of literature, the title of his next work being *Them Boots*.

—Mr. Frederick Crowest, author of *The Great Tone Poets*, has nearly ready another musical work entitled *Anecdotes of Celebrated Musicians*, with long notes, critical and historical.

—The *Christian Apologist* for July, always one of the freshest religious journals, contains an article on "The Future Bearing of English and French Workmen Toward Religion," by the editor.

—The editor of the quarterly review of psychology and philosophy, entitled *Mind*, contributes an elaborate criticism of Leslie Stephens' *English Thought in the Eighteenth Century* to the July number.

—Marcus Ward & Co, London, will shortly publish a volume by Mr. John J. Wild, of the civilian scientific staff of the Challenger Expedition, on the depth, temperature, and currents of the ocean, to be entitled *Thalassa*.

—The "Hunterian Lectures for 1877," delivered at the Royal College of Surgeons by Prof. Brudenell Carter, *On the Defects of Vision which are Remediable by Optical Appliances*, will be published by Macmillan & Co. in October.

—Capt. Burnaby's new work has a sensational title and one that has the merit of giving his whole story in a nutshell. It is *On Horseback Through Asia Minor; Five Months with Turks, Circassians, Christians, and Devil Worshipers*.

—Macmillan & Co. will publish a new poem by Prof. Blackie, in the course of the Autumn, on "The Wise Men of Greece." The 10 different cantos will treat respectively of Pythagoras, Zenophanes, Thales, Heraclitus, Empedocles, Anaxagoras, Aristodemus, The Death of Socrates, Aristippus, and Plato.

—Williams & Norgate, London, have published an edition of Ferdinand Freiherrn von Richthofen's *China*. It is a most comprehensive work, containing an account of the physical geography of China and Central Asia, illustrated by numerous maps, and a review of the knowledge possessed by the Chinese respecting the geography of foreign nations.

—*Vineta*, the charming story of German and Polish life during the great Polish revolution, translated from the German of Ernest Werner by Frances A. Shaw, has just been added to Estes & Lauriat's "Cabinet Series of Fiction," and will be very generally liked for its wholesome freshness and for its happy combination of historical incidents with an imaginary plot.

—The July issue of the *British Quarterly Review* is one of the best numbers yet published of a periodical which always contains good articles. The chief papers in the present number are: "Divine Voices and Modern Thought," "The Athens of Thucydides," "Mr. Arnold on Butler," "The Ridsdale Judgment," "The Southern Slaves," and "The Liberation Society."

—A new literary magazine, *Once a Month*, with E. P. Whipple, Edward Abbott, John Habberton, James Freeman Clarke, Sarah O. Jewett, Blanche Willis Howard and other bright writers, as contributors, is announced for August. It will be issued monthly at $3 a year, and will be published, and probably edited, by W. L. Sawyer, No. 13 Smith-street, Portland, Me.

—The *History of Belfast*, Ireland, will shortly be published by Marcus Ward & Co., London. Judge Williamson's *History of Belfast*, Maine, is also just issued for a Portland house, but the Irish history begins at the earliest times, and stops short at the close of the eighteenth century, while the American Belfast has acquired most of its renown since the nineteenth century began.

—Hurd & Houghton have published a volume of dramatic poetry entitled *Ideals Made Real*, by George L. Raymond, whose *Old Colony Ballads* appeared last winter. The present volume is a great advance upon the former work in vigor of thought and delicacy of finish, but it requires a man who has the courage of his opinions to print poetry when only the best-known authors can sell their productions.

—A remarkable book has appeared in Germany, written by Herr Cohansen, which explains the rare art of prolonging life till 115 years by the breathing of maidens upon one. L. Claudius Hermippus met with this success as a teacher of young girls in the ancient days at Rome, and a Bolognese antiquary who discovered his monument is responsible for the revival of this new method of continuing life.

—The death of Miss Mary Carpenter, the sister of Dr. W. B. Carpenter, the distinguished physiologist, has removed one of the most devoted philanthropists of the day. She was always at work with pen or hand. The most remarkable of her writings was her *Reformatory Schools for the Children of the Perishing and Dangerous Classes, and for Juvenile Offenders*, published in 1850, in which were set forth the principles on which all subsequent measures for the reformation of the young have been based.

—Messrs. Parker & Son will shortly publish *A Review of the Ancient Liturgies of the Church of England before the first Prayer-book of Edward VI.*, by F. E. Warren, of St. John's College, Oxford. The volume will contain the surviving Scottish, Irish, Welsh, and Cornish fragments of the old British liturgy, as well as the chief portions of the Anglo-Norman Uses of Sarum, York, Hereford, &c., with probably the Ordinary and Canon of the hitherto unpublished Drummond, Rosslyn, and Stowe Missals.

—The *Forces of Nature* is a popular introduction to the study of physical phenomena issued in parts by Macmillan & Co. It is translated from the French of Amédée Guillemin by Mrs. Norman Lockyer, and edited, with additions and notes, by J. Norman Lockyer, F. R. S. Colored plates accompany each number, and the whole work of 18 parts will contain some 500 engravings. This work is celebrated for the clearness of its style and beauty of its illustrations, its sale in France having been very large. The present edition is meant to accommodate persons unable to buy the expensive edition in one volume.

—E. & F. N. Spon, No. 446 Broome-street, have just ready a very important work on the manufacture of gas, to be entitled *A Practical Treatise on the Manufacture and Distribution of Coal Gas*, by William Richards. It will be a demy 4to, with numerous wood engravings and large plates. They have recently issued a treatise called *Tropical Agriculture*, by P. L. Symonds, editor of the English *Journal of Applied Science*, which treats exhaustively the cultivation, preparation, and consumption of the principal products of the vegetable kingdom, especially of those within the region of the tropics, and of their position as articles of commerce.

—*Swine Husbandry* is the title of a practical manual for the breeding, rearing, and management of swine, and the prevention and treatment of their diseases, prepared by F. D. Coburn, of Pomona, Kansas, and published by the Orange Judd Company, of this City. Mr. Coburn is a practical Western farmer and breeder, and evidently writes not only from a large experience, but from a knowledge which to some extent has been furnished by others who are in the same business. The book is illustrated with cuts representing varieties of stock and improved methods for raising it, and is the fullest and freshest compendium of information on this subject yet added to our agricultural literature.

—Van Nostrand publishes in his "Science Series" a small treatise on the magnetism of iron vessels, preceded by a sketch of terrestrial magnetism and its effect on the compass. The author is Fairman Rogers, member of the Compass Commission of the National Academy of Sciences, who originally prepared the material for a manual to be issued by the Bureau of Navigation of the Navy Department; but the bureau, having abandoned the publication of the manual, it is now issued by Van Nostrand as it appeared in his magazine. It therefore partakes of the nature of a manual such as an officer might study as a general introduction to the subject. It is intended also as a simple guide for those engaged in navigation, and especially for yachtsmen and scientific travelers who may be disposed to undertake observations. The 18mo has several tables and diagrams explanatory of the text.

—The most appreciative criticism of the late Chauncey Wright's *Philosophical Discussions* which has yet appeared is to be found in the July number of the *Unitarian Review* from the pen of Rev. Nicholas P. Gilman. He pronounces the volume of his essays to be "the most substantial work on the logic of science and the later aspects of philosophy which has yet appeared in America." In concluding his admirable essay he says: "Our gradual deliverance in philosophy is to come, not from feeble eclectics, but from the most vigorous and best disciplined minds, positive and theological. If they have indeed chastened and restrained their native biases, the stronger that bias the better. We shall never see the incorporation of faith and knowledge under one name. * * * Let us be thankful for commanding minds, turn in what direction they may. Scientifically biased, let us give heed to Emerson and Martineau; theologically biased, let us give an equal attention to John Stuart Mill and Chauncey Wright."

BOOKS RECEIVED.

—*A Peep Behind the Scenes.* By Mrs. Walton. New-York: Robert Carter & Brothers. 1877.

—*Byron.* By Lord Macaulay. Vest Pocket Series. Boston: James R. Osgood & Co. 1877.

—*John Milton.* By Lord Macaulay. Vest Pocket Series. Boston: James R. Osgood & Co. 1877.

—*Songs in the Night.* By William M. Taylor, D. D. New-York: Anson D. F. Randolph & Co. 1877.

—*Newport.* Wayside Series. Boston: Lockwood, Brooks & Co. 1877. 12mo, cloth, 494 pages.

—*First Love is Best. A Sentimental Sketch.* By Gail Hamilton. Boston: Estes & Lauriat. 1877. Cloth, 8vo, 305 pages.

—*Cloverly.* A Story. By Mary R. Higham. New-York: Anson D. F. Randolph & Co. 1877. 12mo, paper, 256 pages.

—*What Think Ye of Christ? The Testimony of the English Bible.* By Gail Hamilton. Boston: Estes & Lauriat. 1877.

—*The Strange Adventures of a Phaeton.* A Novel. By William Black. New-York: Harper & Brothers. 1877. Cloth, 8vo, 366 pages.

—*The Tent on the Beach.* By John Greenleaf Whittier. Illustrated. Vest Pocket Series. Boston: James R. Osgood & Co. 1877.

—*A Virtuoso's Collection, and Other Tales.* By Nathaniel Hawthorne. Vest Pocket Series. Boston: James R. Osgood & Co. 1877.

—*Other People's Children.* By the Author of *Helen's Babies*. New-York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. 1877. 12mo, sheets, 302 pages.

—*The Life and Letters of George Cabot.* By Henry Cabot Lodge. Boston: Little, Brown & Co. 1877. Large cloth, 8vo, 615 pages.

—*My King; or, Daily Thoughts for the King's Children.* By Frances Ridley Havergal. New-York: Anson D. F. Randolph & Co. 1877.

—*The Jilt.* A Novel. By Charles Reade. Illustrated. Half-hour Series. New-York: Harper & Brothers. 1877. Paper, 25 cents.

—*Old Grimes. An Exegetical Discourse.* By A. Reeves Jackson, M. D., Illustrated by Frank L. Blake, Chicago: E. Y. Dexter. 1877.

—*Faith and Patience; or the Harrington Girls.* A Story. By Sophy Winthrop. New-York: Anson D. F. Randolph & Co. 1877. Paper, 191 pages.

—*The Discipline and Drill of the Militia.* By Major Frank S. Arnold, Assistant Quartermaster-General, Rhode Island. New-York: D. Van Nostrand. 1877.

—*Official Postal Guide for the United States.* Revised and published quarterly by authority of the Post Office Department. Boston: H. O. Houghton & Co. July, 1877. Paper; 272 pages.

—*A Brief History of Montenegro, with a Short Account of Bulgaria.* Compiled from Mackenzie and Baker. With Map. By George M. Towle. Boston: James R. Osgood & Co. 1877. Eastern Question Series.

BURGLARS IN KEESEVILLE.

HOW THEY ROBBED THE NATIONAL BANK.

WATCHMEN GAGGED, SAFES BLOWN OPEN WITH NITRO-GLYCERINE, AND $7,000 IN CURRENCY, $70,000 IN BONDS, AND $150,000 IN NOTES CARRIED OFF.

From the Plattsburg Sentinel, July 13.

Last Friday night, July 6, the Keeseville National Bank was entered by burglars, and the safe blown open and robbed of all its contents. The bank has no night watch, but directly across the road is the Eagle Iron Office and works of the Ausable Horse Nail Company, where two night watches are always kept on duty, to wit: Henry Duval at the office and William Ames about the works. Mr. John Collins, for many years in the employ of the company, has a sleeping room on the second floor of the office, where he could be called by either night watch at a moment's notice. The stairs to his room are approached by the same hall that leads into the office. To carry out their designs successfully it was necessary for the burglars to secure silence and confine all three of these men. This they did in a manner cunningly planned and skillfully executed. We will let the men tell the story.

DUVAL'S STATEMENT.

Henry Duval is a powerful man, weighing over 200 pounds, we should judge, and 36 years of age. He is accustomed to danger, having served bravely for four years in the war of the rebellion, entering with the Seventy-seventh Regiment, and being several times wounded. With an even chance he would be a match for two or three ordinary burglars. But he was taken completely by surprise. He states in substance as follows:

"I am night watch at the office of the Horse Nail Company, and have been for four years; I keep a light burning in the office, and employ my time sorting nails; once every hour I lock the office on the outside and inspect the premises, going up the street past the Ausable House to Pleasant-street and return; sometimes I am out 20 minutes; made my round at 12 o'clock last Friday night, and when I returned it might have been 15 or 20 minutes after 12; unlocked the door opening into the office hall and saw no one; turned and locked the door on the inside, and that instant three masked burglars, who had probably entered with a false key during my absence, and were hid in the office, advanced toward me, with their pistols pointed at my head, and in a low tone said: 'If you open your head we will blow your brains out.' I screamed once as loud as I could, and fired off a pistol which I always carried in my pocket; my object was to awaken Collins; the men then seized me, threw me violently to the floor and choked me, and thrust a pocket-handkerchief in my mouth, blindfolded me, and bound my hands behind me with a pair of iron hand-cuffs; heard at the same time another gang of men rush up stairs, burst in the door to Collins' room, and heard Collins scream; they led me up stairs in Collins' room, took off my boots, set me in an office chair, fastened my feet to the floor with screws and straps, put a rope through the shackles on my hands, which were fastened behind me, and tied the rope to the lower rounds of the chair behind; while they were fastening me and Collins heard them come up stairs with Ames; they walked very lightly; did not sound like boots, and they did not talk much; when all were tied, they called me out to the door of the bank; told them I had not got it; they handled me roughly and I told them the key was below in the office; they all then went away but one, who stood guard and kept very still; in a short time I heard the first explosion at the bank, and before 3 o'clock heard five other explosions; soon after 3 o'clock the guard left, and we heard no more noise outside till the 4 o'clock stage for Port Kent went by, when Collins and I hallooed, but did not make him hear; a little while after that we got loose; Collins was the first to get on his feet; he helped Ames to get loose, and then they loosed me; the first thing I did was to go to the bank; found the outside door locked and the key in the lock; my shackles were still on; turned my back to the door, and in that way reached the key with my hand and unlocked it; the bank was so filled with a blue smoke that I could hardly see; it had a sickish smell; did not smell like powder; found the safe blown open and everything gone from it; when I returned they cut off my shackles with a knife."

COLLINS' STATEMENT.

"Was asleep in my room; the first thing I heard was the report of a revolver and a scream from Duval; immediately after three men came rushing up stairs, burst open my door, and seized me in bed; I screamed once; they told me to keep still, and threatened my life if I did not; they were masked and all presented their revolvers; they tied my hands and blindfolded me while in bed; they then had me get up, and they drew my pants on; seated me in an office chair, strapped my feet to the floor, strapped my hands together behind and fastened them to the lower round of the chair; while they were doing this, heard them lead Duval up, and Ames a little later; One of the men remained in the room keeping guard while the bank was being robbed; he would come around occasionally and feel of my hands, but kept very still; heard six explosions, and when the stage went by shouted; shortly after, I managed to lie down on the floor and reach to Ames, unfastening the straps on his feet with my teeth; we then unfastened each other, and I rushed out and notified Baber and Cleaves." [Cleaves is the Cashier.]

AMES' STATEMENT.

"Am 54 years old; have acted as night-watch for the company for 10 years; occupy a little iron-clad assorting-room, built on a watch-house, in the company's yard, near the factory, and in the rear of the office; occupy my time sorting nails; go out once an hour and look for fire, &c.; at 12:30, while in my room, with door locked, heard a heavy rap; thought it might be some of the boys just returning from fishing, and trying to alarm me; asked, 'Who is there?' answer quite loud, 'Open this door.' I still supposed it was some of the boys, and unlocked the door, when three men, with white masks, entered, and in a low tone said: 'We have come for you, we want you a while up at the office;' they were armed with pistols; they seized me by both arms, pulled off my cotton blouse and tied it over my head so close I could not see; said to Duval, 'I can't stand this, I might as well die as be smothered;' they then made a place for me to breathe; they handled me very carefully and said, 'If you keep quiet we will not injure you;' they fastened my hands behind me and led me up to the office through the front way, put me in an office chair, and strapped me down as they did the others; heard Duval say 'I shall faint away;' did not know Collins was in the room for some time; while they were fastening me, heard one of them say, 'It is half-past one,' when they all left in great haste, leaving one of my feet unstrapped; heard them demand the key of Duval, who directed them where to find it, or told them it was below; think it was not more than 10 minutes after they left before I heard the first explosion; heard five other explosions; toward 3 o'clock a man came to us and inquired how we stood it; I told him my wrists pained me badly; said he would be back soon and loosen them; he went away, and I heard no more noise for some time after 3, it being very still, Collins whispered, 'What time does it come daylight?' I answered, 'It is break of day now, it will soon be daylight;' we knew the burglars would not remain around as late as that, and began to try to release ourselves; Collins unfastened some of my straps with his teeth. Collins and Duval shouted when the stage went by; soon after 4 we all got loose."

From the above statements it is evident there were six and perhaps nine burglars. It is possible that the three who arrested Ames were from the gangs that arrested Duval and Collins, though not very probable. The plan by which Collins and Duval were surprised showed great cunning. Had they seized Collins while Duval was absent, Duval might have heard them and spread the alarm. Large screw-eyes were screwed into the floor, and the men's feet fastened to them by common haine straps, which were new. A linen duster hanging in the hall of the iron office was taken to blindfold Duval. Everything indicates that the burglars were experts, and had taken ample time for thorough preparation.

HOW THE BURGLARS WORKED.

Had the burglars depended on the old process of drills and powder their labor would have been in vain. But for the first time in the history of burglaries, to our knowledge, they resorted to the dangerous explosive, nitro-glycerine. This penetrates crevices where powder will not go, and needs only to be covered with a little putty for tamping. The outside portion of the lock to the vault door was forced off with wedges, breaking off the shank that passes through the door and turns the lock on the inside. It is supposed that they had some process of pulling out the piece of the shank that remained in the door, when glycerine was easily introduced and the lock exploded. The door of the vault was not torn from its hinges, and was evidently closed when the safe was exploded inside, thus deadening the sound. The safe door was opened in a manner almost similar to the door of the vault. It was about five inches thick, and made of numerous alternate layers of steel and wrought iron riveted together. At each of the five explosions, one or more layers were blown out, some of the layers at the last explosion going inside. It would have been impossible to drill into the safe. Nothing but nitro-glycerine would do the work.

THE LOSSES.

The property taken from the safe foots up about as follows: Cash, $7,000; Government, county, town, village, and railroad bonds, about $70,000; individual notes, $150,000. Cash depositors of course lose nothing, as the bank is perfectly responsible. The severest loss will be among individuals who had deposited packages of Government bonds for safe-keeping, and for which the bank is not responsible. Of this class of bonds, there are in the neighborhood of $40,000. In many cases they constituted about all the holder was worth, and the loss will be ruinous to them. Of the other bonds, given by counties, towns, corporations, &c., the rightful owners will probably realize by giving bonds of indemnity, as these stolen bonds can be more readily identified and the payment stopped. The bank officers have caused to be printed a complete list of the stolen notes and acceptances with the names of the makers and indorsers. The rightful owners will realize on these notes by giving bonds of indemnity, and the public are cautioned against purchasing the ones stolen. A printed list may be procured by addressing the Keeseville National Bank. A reward of $20,000 is offered for the recovery of the money, bonds, notes, &c. The bank continues business without interruption. There has been no run upon the bank, depositors and others knowing it to be perfectly sound. No clue to the burglars has yet been obtained to our knowledge. They left but few relics. A pair of bellows, found in the yard of the Presbyterian Church, a few chisels, and the straps, handcuffs, &c., found on the men that they bound, completes the inventory.

The following is a description of the bonds:

United States 5-20 *bonds*, 1865*a*, *new*—$100—Nos. 53,446, 53,445, 140,166, 109,187, 72,614, 72,613, 95,115. $500—Nos. 64,468, 64,467, 64,466, 64,465, 64,464, 64,463, 64,473, 64,469, 64,471, 64,472, 64,470, 77,209, 77,208, 77,207, 77,206. $1,000—Nos. 105,831, 105,832, 105,833, 105,779, 105,780, 105,781, 105,778, 105,777.

United States 5-20 *Bonds*, 1867*a*—$50—Nos. 9,151, 40,632, 4,889, 42,191, 12,372, 16,872, 87,438, 50,312, 62,680, 109,286, 88,575, 88,577, 88,574. $100—Nos. 19,038, 72,897, 72,900, 108,358, 121,295, 130,583, 107,335, 107,339, 107,338, 98,725, 2,921, 2,922, 2,920, 15,308, 217,056, 30,017, 130,578, 130,579, 130,580, 130,581, 98,479, 85,617, 98,665, 104,314, 106,668, 235,341, 144,802, 98,907, 131,995, 204,787, 150,390. $500—Nos. 7,800, 7,801, 7,802, 7,803, 7,804, 7,805, 22,649, 51,093, 72,670, 72,671, 95,623, 97,079, 45,981, 24,993, 45,980, 102,301, 20,779, 84,966, 84,967, 85,258. $1,000—Nos. 87,639, 87,638, 10,376, 10,375, 10,377.

United States 5-20 *bonds*—1868.—$50—Nos. 6,810; $100—Nos. 430, 431, 432, 35,022, 21,696, 1,020; $500—Nos. 501, 11,831; $1,000—Nos. 25,951, 25,952, 25,950, 25,956, 25,957, 25,958, 25,959.

Union Pacific Bonds—$100—1898, No. 12,311; 1896, No. 4,995; 1896, Jan. 1, No. 3,949; 1897, Jan. 1, Nos. 7,472, 7,093; 1898, July 1, Nos. 20,485, 16,251.

Central Pacific.—G, $1,000—No. 10,539; E, $1,000, No. 3,524; E, $1,000, No. 20.

Council Bluffs and St. Joseph Railroad—No. 279, $1,000.

Town of Plattsburg, 1881., No. 37, $250.

Village Plattsburg, School Bond, 1878. Jan. 1, No. 8, $500, $500, $500, $500, $500.

Town Chesterfield, N. Y., Railroad Bonds—Nos. 3, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, $1,000 each.

Essex County, N. Y., Poor-house Bonds—Nos. 10, 11, 12, 13, 16, for $900, payable in 1878; No. 18, for $100, payable in 1879.

Drafts on Mercantile National Bank—Signed in blank, Nos. 15,673, 15,674, 15,675.

Hyde Park Village (Ill.)—Bond No. 501, $1,000.

Coupons from Town of Plattsburg, N. Y.—Bonds No. 35, $17 50; No. 38, $17 50.

Coupon from Town of Sandisfield, Mass.—No. 116, $17 50.

A HEATHEN HERETIC.

A HOLY WAR IN THE CHINESE QUARTER OF SAN FRANCISCO—REV. SWANG BUNG'S ADVANCED TEACHINGS AND THE FIERCE OPPOSITION THEY EVOKE.

From the San Francisco Chronicle, July 4.

For several weeks past the fact has been apparent that the heathen community was agitated by conflict of sentiment or opinion on some question of grave import. Particularly during the evenings have large crowds assembled upon the sidewalks and crossings of the Chinese quarter, indulging in incessant jabber and gesticulations, having the tendency to promote an accelerated undercurrent of anti-coolie feeling and more than the medium flow of Caucasian profanity from the jostled citizen who had occasion to perambulate that delectable precinct. As the antagonistic sentiment grew deeper at late hours of the night, it gained corresponding intensity of expression in the incessant explosion of bombs and crackers on the roofs of buildings and through the tortuous windings of the quarter, much to the discomfort of the Police assigned to the locality, in the hours when they would fain have retired to their customary sequestered nooks for pensive meditation on the futility of prohibitory pyrotechnic enactments and kindred questions of public polity. At times this feeling in the centre of the city attained an intensity that culminated in bloodshed. The purport of this unseemly distraction among the docile race might not have excited any particular degree of curiosity on the part of the native population beyond the grumbling of a few pennurious tax-payers, whose sordid spirits might lead them to computo the expenses of laying and hanging an occasional Chinaman, or, in fact, aiding in the elevation of humanity in any other form; or save for the inquiring spirit of a *Chronicle* reporter who yesterday happened to invade the Asiatic quarter to enjoy a passing hour of pious abstraction, soothed by the mellow influence of the locality. Those conversant with the general system of the Chinese religion will understand that different communities and residents of different localities intrust the adjustment of their affairs in the Oriental paradise, and celestial correspondence in general, to a special Joss, and usually through the medium of any number of household gods and minor deities, possessed of a mere local influence. This circumstance explains the absence of necessity for congregation at the heathen temples, in the manner of Christian worship. A few priests are simply maintained about the temples to attend to the comforts and conveniences of the superior gods, and may step up at times under application for their intervention in some matter of general interest. The Joss, or associated minister of deities—some temples maintaining a dozen or more—is supposed to represent the semi-incarnated spirit of some mighty hero or benefactor of a remote antiquity—the more remote the more potency his influence with the heathen imperial deity is supposed to have attained. As a Joss cannot be employed in duplicate, or serve different localities by proxy, his cost is regulated by his precise merits, the unassigned being gathered at some extraterrestrial locality in China, awaiting purchasers. The last importation of acknowledged antiquity and distinction in this line was the Joss enthroned in the Clay-street temple—said to have cost $20,000. His history, though deeply interesting, is not relevant to this article. Within a few weeks past a new Joss-house was completed on Waverly-place, said to be principally under the patronage of the higher portion of the Mongolian population of the city, which has lately been gathering strength on these shores. In the new temple has been enthroned a deity of utterly plebeian origin, infamous record, and most devilish aspect. He is even revolutionary in principle, and is attributed with no greater exploit than leading a fighting party of fat-throated Tartars in the original Chinese Empire a few hundred years ago and developing some unusual celerity in perpetrating his murders. That the descendants of the native stock, who have so long held supremacy in California, should rebel against such an intrusion may be well understood. Rev. Swang Bung, who attended this carpet-bag, copperhead idol from China, on a recent steamer, immediately opened his mission by proclaiming the great distinction and celestial influence of the Tartar Joss, in conjunction with entirely new and heretical views of the means of grace and disgrace. In the sudacity of his heresy Swang Bung declares that the end of the age is advancing, and that a reconstructed Joss dynasty, better qualified for representing the present period and advancing the interests of rascality and religion, is indispensable. The Joss is prepared to advance the swindling and thieving interests of his adherents by far more liberal rules than have hitherto obtained under the old dispensation, and Swang Bung nightly asserts that some relaxation in this respect is necessary in this country. Other heresies, pertaining to the baptism of infants by permanent immersion, the infallibility of the Chinese Police, and other questions not pertinent to the mission on this coast, are included in the teachings of Rev. Swang Bung. Such is the position of the present religious agitation among the Mongolian community in this city, and it will undoubtedly be spread by emissaries throughout the coast. The heresy relaxing the penance for integral thievery will in particular tend to advance the new dispensation in the mining camps. At the meeting on Sunset-street yesterday afternoon, Rev. Ho Boo, of the orthodox clergy, was attacking the heresy with much ardor and ability. The reporter was conducted to the different temples by his courteous guide, and found the buildings and their surroundings covered with the red paper notices of various royal or religious import. They variously announced that different members of the orthodox heathen clergy would answer the abominable teachings of Swang Bung on convenient dates. The heretic is variously denounced as a fanatic, an imbecile, and a horse thief, and in one of the Chinese journals his adherents are proscribed as the scum of Chinese society. This evening Rev. Swang Bung is announced to reply to his opponents and defamers, and his defense will be attended with the explosion of three barrels of crackers and bombs—fully half a hundred weight more than employed by his most impressive opponent thus far.

A WANT OF GRATITUDE.

An Army officer, in a letter from Dakota to a friend in Boston, says: "When I learned from you that Rev. Mr. —— had been at the East lecturing, and that his oratory had been chiefly directed against the Army and its officers, I must admit that I was more incensed than surprised. I think it is about six months since this ardent young Christian and his wife and child were rescued from imminent danger of massacre by the Indians at —— by a

The New York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, JULY 16, 1877.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

PARK THEATRE.—BABY—Mr. W. H. Bailey, Mr. Charles Poole, Mr. E. F. Thorpe, Miss Kate Newton, Miss Linda Dietz.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.—EVANGELINE.—Miss Vinie Clancy, Miss Lizzie Harold, Mr. George Knight, Mr. George Fortescue.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—WOODLEIGH.—Miss Lettie Allen, Miss Marie Bates, Mr. Theodore Hamilton, Mr. Cyril Searle.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—THE THREE GUARDSMEN.

NEW-YORK AQUARIUM.—RARE AND CURIOUS FISH, MAMMALIA, STATUARY, &c.—Day and Evening.

WILMORE'S GARDEN.—GRAND CONCERT AND SUMMER NIGHT'S ENTERTAINMENT.

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ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

THE "TIMES" FOR THE SUMMER.

Persons leaving the City for the Summer can have THE TIMES *mailed to their address for $1 per month, postage prepaid.*

The Signal Service Bureau reports indicate for the lower lake region and the Middle Atlantic States stationary temperature, southerly winds, partly cloudy weather, and occasional rain areas.

There is one political subject on which we are no longer to have a solid South. The Gulf States have concluded to band together in their might and demand a more considerable share of the spoils of the House of Representatives than they have heretofore enjoyed. With forty votes, as a starting point, they mean to advance in double column on the Clerkship and the position of Sergeant-at-Arms. They will intrigue with Clerk ADAMS to secure THOMPSON'S place, and with Sergeant THOMPSON to capture the Clerkship, and whichever bargain promises best they will stick to. Failing in both they will fall back on the minor glories of the Postmastership or the Doorkeeper's station. This *is* statesmanship, and no one can read the details of the affair in another column without feeling glad that at last the sordid rule of the Yankee mudsill has given way to the chivalric and disinterested conduct of the true Southerner.

Meanwhile, the contest for the Speakership is narrowing down, according to our dispatches, to one between Mr. RANDALL and the irrepressible Mr. COX. Of the two probably Mr. RANDALL is the strongest, as he certainly is the best. He is not without the tinge of demagogism which seems inseparable from the successful Democrat of to-day, but he is not such an effervescent, superfluous demagogue as COX. He has not such a genius for blundering, linked with such a cynical disregard for decency, as Mr. COX has many times displayed, much to his friends' chagrin, within the past few years. Yet while, if we must have one of this pair, we should prefer Mr. RANDALL, we should feel a good deal better satisfied if the candidate did not come from TOM SCOTT'S State, and had not written that effusive Texas note on the duty of the country to take a new departure with reference to the South.

A movement which is going on in the neighboring City of Brooklyn to extend the substitution of granite pavement for the wooden pavement of the Nicholson patent, which was so popular in that city some ten years since, leads us to say that in the way in which the new pavement is being laid it will disappoint those who now advocate it. The radical defect in the work, as in nearly all work of the kind, is the insufficient preparation given to the road-bed, which is in reality much more important than the material with which the surface is covered. Given a well graded, well drained road-bed, properly overlaid and sufficiently packed with the action of steam rollers, and there are several materials which would answer nearly equally well for the surface. We have seen a pavement of small "cobble-stones" thus laid which withstood a heavy traffic better than many more pretentious ones have worn under lighter use. But it is useless to put a layer of carefully cut and deep blocks of hard granite over a loose and uneven bed of sand, subject them to the irregular wear of jolting, loaded vehicles, and expect them to remain smooth and firm. It is hardly necessary to say that the pavements of New-York are so uniformly badly laid that it would be foolish to refer to a defect of this kind in them. In Brooklyn the authorities sometimes do good work.

There is a curious refinement of despotism in the prosecution of a Republican paper of Bordeaux, the *Egalité du Peuple*, for publishing a report of a trial in which the offense charged was that of insulting Marshal MACMAHON. It seems that the opponents of the Ministry are not only debarred from saying anything about the President which the President himself does not like, but they are not to be allowed to publish reports of the judicial proceedings by which they justify their position. The Ministry is determined to gag the opposition. There can be only one motive in this course, which must be a determination to provoke violence, and thus to appeal to the conservative feeling that dreads nothing so much as disorder. But, so far, the Republicans have borne in patience and silence the insulting provocations to which they have been subjected. Their resolution is to make ridiculous "the Government of combat which has nothing to combat."

If the French Republicans succeed in maintaining to the end their attitude of legal and peaceful resistance to the Ministry, they will not only go far toward proving their fitness for free government, but they will bring into action one of the most powerful elements in the pending election. The only hope of the Ministry is in the fear of disorder, and of the fruits of a victory won on that ground the Bonapartists would gain the greater share; for no one in France believes a "strong" Government can be set up by the descendants of CHARLES X. or by those of LOUIS PHILIPPE. But if the fear of disorder is proven ridiculous, the alliance of the Bonapartists with the Legitimists will bring upon the former all the deep-seated hatred of the latter as Clericals which is felt by the French peasants. An impression prevails in this country that this class is led by the priests, but the contrary is the truth. The peasants know only too well that in every struggle for the removal of the enormous burdens which weighed on them under the Bourbons, and made their lot little preferable to death, the priests were against them, and have always been the political allies of their worst enemies. It is this knowledge which will make the presence of the Clericals in the Ministerial coalition a source of serious weakness.

THE PRESIDENT AND HIS FRIENDS.

The President suffers less from his enemies than from the officiousness of his friends. All that the Bourbon Democracy have yet done has been to cry "fraud" as a pretext for impugning the validity of his title; all that they threaten to do is to give this cry the form of vexatious propositions in Congress, and to hurl insults at him as often as an opportunity occurs. There is nothing very terrible in this threat—nothing that should disturb the digestion of the President, or that is likely to receive the approval of the country. Infinitely more mischievous are his professed friends—persons who claim to be in his confidence, who affect zeal in his behalf, and who pretend to make known his preferences and his purposes. These are professional go-betweens, who on one hand undertake to convey to him data for determining the currents of public opinion, and on the other expound to veracious news-gatherers their interpretations of his policy. How far their pretensions are warranted we leave others to decide. The apparent fact is that they have contrived more than once to put him in a false position, and that the course they are pursuing is the one most likely to add to his embarrassments. Certainly it exposes him to a charge of variableness in a matter so distinctly involving principle as the separation of civil service from partisan intrigue; while in such matters as the organization of the House and the revival of the subsidy system, it subjects him to imputations from which he, of all men, should be free.

It has lately been understood that the President had abandoned any expectation he ever entertained with regard to his ability to influence the choice of Speaker. We never believed that Mr. HAYES cherished the idea of interference, however indirect, with the action of the House respecting its presiding officer. The qualities attributed to Mr. HAYES as evidence of his fitness for the Presidency, coupled with his voluntary disclaimer on the subject of a second term, seemed to us a guarantee against his participation in the schemes of ambitious and withal unscrupulous adherents. The Democrats have a majority in the new House, though not a large one; and the whole responsibility of organization should rest upon them. The Republican minority will be sufficiently strong to hold in check the extremists on the other side, but in a party sense they will be a minority after all, and for obvious reasons it is not desirable that they should have a semblance of responsibility without the controlling power which alone can save it from confusion and contempt. The alleged efforts to secure the position for Gen. GARFIELD or some other special friend of the President might have been in order as long as the relative strength of parties in the House remained in doubt; but the moment that point was settled they became as injudicious as they were indecent. We felt sure that a President with Mr. HAYES' sense of personal integrity and official propriety could not be in any manner identified with the questionable programme for depriving the Democratic majority of their rightful supremacy in the work of organization.

Our incredulity is not removed by the renewal of rumors upon this subject. They are incredible simply because they are at variance with the received ideal of a President who despises the petty arts of the partisan, and will not compromise himself by participation in intrigues which can only end in discomfiture and disgrace. Now, as before, the idea of keeping a regular Democrat out of the Speakership, and of so influencing the details of organization in the interest of the Administration, is based upon an assumed ability to obtain Southern votes for a compromise candidate, who shall also command the full Republican vote. The hypothesis might not be unreasonable if, apart from the question of the Speakership, there were plausible ground for believing that the President's Southern policy had won half a dozen or more Southern Representatives from the Democratic Party. In truth, however, nothing of the sort has occurred, or is likely to occur. Whatever regard is entertained toward the President as a result of his concessions is a strictly personal feeling, and has not the slightest political significance. Not a solitary Southern member has evinced an inclination to support the Administration as against the Democratic Party. As against disaffected Republicans the Administration may have all the Southern help it requires. There the help will cease. The mooted question is, May not methods be devised whereby, in spite of the ordinary claims to partisan allegiance, Southern votes shall be acquired? And the rumors we are unwilling to receive point to the President's participation in the methods indicated.

One of the most influential of the Southern journals is our authority for the statement "that the President has returned to his first intention of giving a share of the Southern offices to moderate Democrats," not, indeed, as part of the price to be paid for Southern votes on the Speakership, but with the view of securing "generous support" for the Administration in the House. To this extent the Charleston *News* declares that the President can be successful. It says that he may thus "secure the confidence and, in a measure, the support of the Democratic Congressmen and Senators." The probability of such an understanding on the part of the more moderate Southern members is increased by the concurrent remarks of other newspapers. It partakes, manifestly, of the nature of a bargain in relation to the dispensation of patronage, which according to the theory of civil service reform should be used with exclusive reference to the public weal. Any compact or understanding, whereby certain appointments are to be made in consideration of certain support to be rendered in Congress is indefensible, and we shall require more than rumors before believing that the President is a party to the arrangement. We prefer meanwhile to assume that he suffers once more at the hands of indiscreet friends.

Another statement is in circulation, with "a prominent New-England Congressman" as its reputed author, which still more seriously concerns the President. According to this witness, the President has not wholly abandoned the notion that he will be able in some way to make the influence of the Administration felt in the organization of the House. If a pronounced friend cannot be elected, it is supposed that a positive enemy may be defeated. Again Southern votes are to be sought for the purpose, and sought—as this story goes—with a strange indifference to the proprieties of the President's position. Thus, in brief, the case is put: The President thinks that, having "conferred an inestimable benefit upon the South," he is entitled to ask that its Representatives shall not join hands with those "who intend to make a factious and bitter warfare upon" him. Conscious, however, that in politics gratitude always means a lively sense of favors to come, he desires them to remember that the further favors they seek from him in the shape of indorsements of their projects for subsidies and grants, entitle him to look for aid in any emergency. As this "prominent New-England friend plainly states, "the President has a right to know whether they are going to bite the hand that gives them bread. It is not to be expected," the over-nice expositor adds, "that he will shower favors upon them after they avow their intention" to co-operate with his enemies. All this, we cannot forget, proceeds from one who parades himself, or allows himself to be paraded, as a confidential friend of the President, and one who would fain reach the South in his behalf. His most ingenious enemy could not have invented a more effective method of damaging him in the country's estimation than by the promulgation of a story like this. It cannot be true. Mr. HAYES is not the bargain-maker which this version of his plan for obtaining Southern votes would make him. He is not incapable of committing mistakes, as we have seen, but something more trustworthy than the representations of unwise friends are needed to fasten upon him the responsibility of the overtures implied. The President must be judged by his own declarations and acts, not by the suggestions or intrigues of doubtful friends.

GAMBLING IN OUTDOOR SPORTS.

We hope that the lovers of manly sport read the story of the boat-race at Greenwood Lake published in THE TIMES yesterday. It is a first-rate illustration of the way in which the most innocent recreations are made the means of fostering gambling and ruffianism. Such a thing could not have happened anywhere at a considerable distance from a great city. Possibly some of our censorious critics of other cities will say that "it was just like New-York." Greenwood Lake is a lovely little sheet of water on the boundary line between New-York and New-Jersey. Heretofore it has been regarded by occasional visitors as a little sylvan lake, where perfect peace and quiet reigned. But last Saturday it was invaded by a crowd of roughs and gamblers, who, for the space of a few hours, polluted the atmosphere of this rural retreat with their profanity, ribaldry, and evil passions. The occasion was a boat-race between two well-known rowers. Somebody had been interested in getting up the race, which was nominally for "the amateur championship," whatever that may be. The "backers," as the shady gentlemen who manage and get up such a race are called, put forth this subterfuge of "the amateur championship" just as though it was a new invention. Of course, these disinterested individuals, who are popularly supposed to have such an enthusiastic belief in the prowess of their favorite champion that they are ready to spend money to show it, really have a pecuniary interest at stake. In the contest at Greenwood Lake, for example, somebody was to make money by carrying people there, or by entertaining them after they got there, or by sharing in some other way in the profits of the gambling business of the day.

But when the appointed hour had come, one of the contestants was disabled by sickness. He had been drugged, it is said, at the instigation of men who had bet heavily on the result of the race. The crowd of ruffians who had gone out to "make a day of it" were brutal and obscene in their abuse; and they not only derided the poisoned man for his misfortunes, but they heaped contumely on his competitor, who was manly enough to say that he would not row with a sick man. There was no suspicion that either of the oarsmen would "give away the race," if they had fairly entered upon it. Each man was anxious to do his best for his own reputation and for the sake of his friends. But the gamblers had plotted to disable the man while he was in the race. Something went amiss, and, instead of the oarsman being taken sick while in his boat, he fell over before the time came for him. It was a clear case of jockeying, and a fair outcome from the gambling quarrel which had been rotor on between some of those who were betting on the race. It is remarked, by way of confirmation of the poison theory, that the gamblers in the Hoboken pool-rooms were evidently apprised of the plot. The lower class of sharpers who bless New-Jersey with their presence since a State law has driven them across the Hudson, bet so heavily against the man who was afterward drugged that only their guilty knowledge of the conspiracy could explain their course.

The whole affair, as we have said, is thoroughly characteristic of the depth of meanness into which almost every variety of outdoor sports has fallen. There is a certain dash and a manly vigor about rowing which commend the recreation even to people who know nothing about the technical science of the business. To see five or six athletic young fellows, bare and sinewy, bend to their oars, keeping time in rhythmic measure, and shooting their frail shell lightly over the mirror-like and watery floor, is enough to stir the dullest soul. And when the sight is multiplied by several competitors, and the show becomes a closely-contested race, all who look must needs catch the fever of excitement. As soon as the element of doubt or chance enters into the pastime, men begin to bet on the result. Since people, for lack of anything better to do, will bet on flies lighting on certain lumps of sugar, or rain-drops sliding below a mark on a window-pane, it follows that they will rush at a boat-race and gamble on the crews. It is a question of dollars and cents as to the number of strokes which can be made in a minute; and each man's muscle and condition are as carefully noted and reported as if he were a horse in training for a sweepstakes.

It would be difficult to name any recreation which can be conducted in public, from horse-racing to base-ball, that has not been debased by the infusion of the gambling element. Base-ball, indeed, has steadily declined in popular interest during five years past. It was soon found out that the wonderfully expert players were gamblers in disguise, that the "gate money" and the pools were more to them and to their mysterious backers and managers than anything else. It is a great pity that the game should have fallen into disrepute, for it is a wholesome and healthful pastime, not a costly diversion. And, though many young fellows have broken fingers and battered countenances as scars won in the pursuit of pleasure, the list of base-ball casualties seldom includes a fatal accident. Of course, nobody will say that boating or ball playing must be given up because scurvy fellows creep in with their schemes to make money by dishonest means. We call attention to these facts in order that the players, rowers, and honest managers may see that the best outdoor sports are being ruined by gamblers. If the promoters of these games cannot cure the evil, nobody can. And if dishonest managers persist in their schemes, they will soon find nobody simple enough to attend their humbug shows.

THE OPPOSITION OF MARS.

Astronomers are now waiting with great interest for a phenomenon which is to occur in a few weeks, and is to be observed with the utmost care and assiduity, and with all the appliances at the disposal of science. On Sept. 5 the planet Mars will be "in opposition"—that is, he will then be at that point of the sky which is just opposite the sun, so that he will rise at sunset, and come to the meridian at midnight. Since both the planet and the earth sweep in orbits around the sun, it follows also that at that time they make their nearest approach to each other, and the planet is then most favorably situated for observation and examination. In the early Autumn Mars will be by far the most conspicuous object in the eastern sky, blazing with a red fire hardly inferior to the brightness of Venus, which by that time will begin to adorn the western twilight, and quite outshining Jupiter. Saturn, close by Mars, will seem comparatively of no account.

Oppositions of Mars are not specially rare. They occur once in about two years and fifty days, and if the orbits of this planet and the earth were perfect circles the circumstances of all oppositions would be essentially alike, and no peculiar interest would attach to one rather than another. But this is by no means the case; the orbits are not quite circular. The earth, about the 1st of July, is nearly three million miles further from the sun than at New-Year's; and in the case of Mars the difference between its greatest and least distance from the sun is larger yet, amounting to almost twenty-eight millions of miles. The *average* distance between Mars and the earth at the moment of opposition is about forty-nine millions of miles; if, however, the opposition happens when the planet is as far from the sun as possible and the earth as near the sun as it can be, they will be separated by a space of sixty-four million miles; and if, on the contrary, the event occurs when the conditions are reversed, the distance between them will be only thirty-four million, and the opportunity for observation will be exceptionally favorable. These close oppositions are rare, the motions of the planet and the earth being so related that they recur only at intervals of seventy-nine years, though some of the intermediate oppositions, separated by periods of fifteen and seventeen years, are not very greatly inferior. The opposition of next September will be one of the best possible, both earth and planet being nearly in their most favorable positions, and the distance between them less than at any time since the Summer of 1798. The observations to be made are of two classes—one intended to determine the distance, position, and motions of the planet; the other relating to its magnitude, form, rotation, surface-markings, and physical constitution.

Bearing in mind that the proportions of the planetary system are easily ascertained and now very accurately known, it is of course evident that the precise determination in miles of any single distance between any two planets will fix the dimensions of the whole system, and, so to speak, put a scale of miles upon our chart of the universe. Observations of the opposition of Mars are therefore available for the same purpose as those of a transit of Venus, and some astronomers consider them capable of giving a result hardly, if at all, inferior in certainty and precision. It is for this reason, chiefly, that the phenomenon is looked forward to with so much interest. There are two different methods of procedure. One is to place observers at widely separated stations on the earth, and have them observe simultaneously the position of the planet among the stars. On comparing their results, it will be found that the apparent positions of the planet, as seen from the different places, will vary a little; and this variation, depending, as it does, upon the so-called "parallax" of the planet, will give the necessary data for a calculation of the distance between the planet and the earth at the moment of observation.

The other method is for a single observer, situated at some point not far from the earth's equator, to note the position of the planet with reference to neighboring stars—first in the early evening, when Mars is near the eastern horizon, and then again some ten or twelve hours later, when the planet is near its setting, and after the observer has been transported by the earth's rotation several thousand miles from his original place. The change of position observed, after allowing for the planet's real motion in the interval, furnishes another solution of the problem of the parallax. All the principal observatories of both the Northern and Southern Hemispheres will co-operate in observations of the first kind. M. LIAIS, of the Observatory of Rio Janeiro, and Mr. GILL, who has been sent out from England to Mauritius for the purpose, will give special prominence to the second method.

The observations of a physical character will probably be largely left to amateurs, since they do not require the use of graduated instruments, but simply of telescopes and micrometers; neither do they necessitate so much tedious and expensive computation in working out their results. One subject which deserves, and will probably receive, special attention during the coming opposition is that of the planet's form. According to some of the best observers, notably DAWES and BESSEL, the planet is not sensibly flattened at its poles; according to others, and decidedly the numerical majority of observers, it is flattened very considerably, its polar diameter being nearly 100 miles less than its equatorial. If, as our text-books generally assume, this latter result is correct, it presents a mechanical difficulty of the gravest character. It is quite impossible to explain how a planet so much smaller than the earth and with a longer day than ours, can have such a form. It is hardly too much to say that (on this assumption) theory and fact are hopelessly at odds.

Probably the measures to be made during the coming months will explain the matter; and most likely by showing that a result obtained by one or two observers of the first quality is worth more than that of the multitude.

IMPROVED DWELLINGS FOR THE POOR.

A recent letter of our English correspondent gave an interesting account of the opening of a new set of model tenement-houses by the Improved Dwellings Association, in one of the poor quarters of London, the Earl of Beaconsfield presiding at the meeting. This association, if we understand it correctly, is a joint-stock company, which has arisen out of the successful individual efforts of Alderman WATERLOW to improve the dwellings of the poor. This gentleman, who has been knighted for his benevolent and well-executed efforts, and is now Sir SYDNEY WATERLOW, constructed the most economical and suitable model tenements which have thus far been erected in London, or, indeed, in any city. He avoided some of the defects of the Peabody buildings, and succeeded in erecting improved houses which were at once attractive to the poor, cheap, and good business investments. The Waterlow houses, for a considerable time, paid 6 and 7 per cent. net, while the Peabody only paid 3 or 4 per cent. The success of these buildings led to the formation of other associations and the erection of various improved tenements. Sir SYDNEY is now President of the Improved Dwellings Association, which has just finished the model houses spoken of by our correspondent. The Corporation of London has erected a number; the Peabody houses alone accommodate some 10,000 poor and industrious tenants. Under a recent act of Parliament, various old rookeries are being pulled down in the "City" of London, and improved dwellings put up, often with the aid of public funds. Such a sure and good investment is said now to be the model tenement, that capital in London is always ready to be applied to this form of business charity. And what is better still, the private house-builders and landlords are led by the success of these houses to improve their own buildings for the working classes. In these houses the death-rate falls often to 10 in 1,000, when it is from 40 to 60 in the neighboring quarters. There is certainly hope that this most reasonable plan for elevating the poor and laboring classes will in time change the face of the poor districts in London.

We have spoken in these columns, almost *ad nauseam*, of the condition of New-York in this matter. It need hardly be said that the one great and depressing evil of this City, continually degrading the lower classes, nursing disease, and spreading crime and vice, is the state of our tenement-houses and the overcrowding in them. What, comparatively, can be hoped from the influences of schools, churches, civilization, and religion in laborer's families, who live twenty in a room, of all ages and both sexes, and thus pass a great part of their lives? Purity, honesty, and virtue soon become unknown qualities in such circumstances. As is well known, the great majority of the crimes of the City arise from the crowded dwellers of these rooms. It is they, too, who swell the death-rate of New-York so frightfully. Already the cry of the dying children begins to be heard in these houses. Soon, to judge from the past, there will be a thousand deaths of infants per week in the City. The death-rate of the Eleventh and Seventeenth Wards will rise to 60 or 90 in the thousand; and the City, which from its position, ought to be the healthiest in the world, will show one of the worst Summer death-rates. The evils of the present system of lodging or housing the poor are palpable and terrible.

What is New-York doing in the direction where London is accomplishing so much? Here is centred vast wealth, and here live some of the most benevolent and generous citizens that can be found in any community. Yet we are obliged to answer that absolutely nothing has been accomplished here in improving the dwellings of the poor by model houses, by associations, legislation, or in any other way. Tenement-houses now are in process of erection throughout the City precisely like the old nuisances, except that they are new, and are possibly built with thicker walls. When one thinks what endless gratitude from the poor, what honor from all thoughtful persons in this City, a great capitalist like Mr. STEWART or Mr. VANDERBILT, might have won, by judicious model tenements, and how much money the former at least wasted, in ill-directed benevolent efforts, we can only deplore that the wealth and benevolence of the City have not been directed in this channel. As is well known, a young merchant of Brooklyn of remarkable character and ability has led the way in that city. Mr. ALFRED F. WHITE'S "improved dwellings," on Hicks-street, though not perfect in plan, are quite up to the mark of the Waterlow houses in convenience, economy, and sanitary arrangements. What is most encouraging, they are pecuniarily successful. Tenants apply for rooms from all parts of New-York and Brooklyn, and the buildings are paying in their rentals 12 per cent. on the cost of land and houses. What is needed is that Mr. WHITE, or others like him, should inaugurate a joint-stock company in New-York for building improved dwellings for the poor. The venture could be made to pay, and would be an incredible blessing in its influence on the City.

ROARING DICK.

It is well known that a bully is always a coward. This doctrine is early instilled into the mind of the small boy by his mother, his Sunday-school teacher, and other persons of equal familiarity with the habits and customs of bullies. As the small boy grows up he never has a doubt that a big man with a rough voice and a bullying manner is a coward. All literature, whether of the juvenile or the adult variety, agrees upon this point. The Sunday-school story and the dime novel teem with large and cowardly boys, who are put to flight by courageous little fellows half their size, who simply threaten them with a determined look. No less an authority than Dr. HOLLAND himself shows how one brave young man with holy motives is always more than a match for at least three bullying, and consequently cowardly ruffians. The following little narrative concerning a large Californian bully and a consumptive theological student need, therefore, surprise no one who has thoroughly learned the great lesson that Nature, in order to preserve the balance of things, serves out full rations of courage to small men, and gives large men only a very small proportion of that precious commodity.

Roaring Dick had been the despot of Blue Dog from the day when he first entered that prosperous mining town. He was more than six feet high, and weighed fully 200 pounds. Apparently he consisted exclusively of bones, muscles, and an interior tank of huge dimensions for the stowage of whisky. Dressed in the picturesque costume of the miner, which consists mainly of red shirt and boots, and wearing a long grizzled beard, he naturally awakened universal admiration, and when to this groundwork of dress he added a belt containing two revolvers and a large bowie knife, admiration was eclipsed by awe. When he strode into the Imperial Saloon and struck his fist on the counter, the bar-keeper smilingly handed him the whisky bottle and never dreamed of hinting at pay. Refreshed with a full tumbler, Roaring Dick would lazily lean against the counter and survey the inmates of the saloon. Occasionally he would ask in a deep rich voice, "Is there any coyote here who wants to have his ears cut off?" but not a soul would answer the polite invitation. With one exception, the whole town of Blue Dog was cowed by the man's terrible reputation. It was said that he had killed thirty-seven different men, and that he carried in one of his pockets thirty-seven front teeth, it being his charming custom to always knock out a front tooth of every new corpse of his own killing. On at least one occasion he had ordered every man in Blue Dog to remain within doors during a certain day, under pain of death, and when the appointed day arrived he patrolled the streets with his repeating rifle without finding even a head visible at a window. The only man who was not confessedly afraid of Roaring Dick was Pinehurst, the gambler. This man's pale face never blanched at the sight of the terrible bully, nor did the deep color of his Roman nose ever fade in the face of any peril. Pinehurst was extremely gentlemanly and profane, and was known to be a dead shot with the revolver, although he rarely had occasion to display his skill. Whenever Roaring Dick accidentally came into Pinehurst's presence the latter would stealthily glide away, lest he should be tempted to engage in a coarse shooting match. Thus the bully and the gambler never came in conflict, and the former was careful never to enter the latter's elegant banking-house.

One day there came to Blue Dog a thin, delicate young man, dressed in black clothing, carrying a valise full of tracts. He could not have been more than twenty-two years old, and he was evidently so far advanced in consumption that his presumption in coming to die in California was at first resented as a deliberate insult to the unequaled climate of that glorious State. Nevertheless, he soon gained first the pity, then the regard of the rough miners of Blue Dog. He would enter their cabins and beg them to accept a few tracts; and he would walk into the crowded saloons and press tracts upon every drunken or sober man present. He even visited Pinehurst's bank, and interrupted the proprietor while dealing by placing a tract entitled "Beware of the Cards" upon the "lay out." No one was angry. The patrons of the bank merely laughed, and Pinehurst, remarking, "You will find a square meal in the next room, Mr. Simpkins," proceeded to turn up a winning card, and swept in all the checks on the table.

Mr. Simpkins had been in Blue Dog for a whole week, and had distributed tracts to that extent that the whole landscape blossomed with them, before fortune brought him face to face with Roaring Dick. On the evening of the eighth day after his arrival, he entered the Imperial Saloon, at about 9 o'clock, and to his surprise found the place profoundly silent. Roaring Dick was leaning in his favorite attitude against the counter, and had just announced his readiness to cut any man into fine slices who felt desirous to undergo that pleasing process. Apparently he had been drinking more than usual, for he seemed particularly bloodthirsty. Mr. Simpkins had hardly entered the saloon when the bully remarked, in a pathetic voice, that he really must kill somebody. "I haven't killed a man in ten days, barring Chinamen," said Roaring Dick, "and I can't sleep peaceful without blood. I ain't particular who it is; I'd just as soon lay out one of these yere coyotes as another; but I put it to you as white men, if such you be, whether somebody oughtn't to rile me a little, just out of Christian charity."

What was the astonishment of the miners to hear Mr. Simpkins calmly reply that if the big drunken fellow leaning on the counter wanted to fight, he was prepared to further his views. For a moment Roaring Dick was absolutely stupefied. Could he believe his ears? Did this sick boy, armed with nothing but a handful of tracts, actually venture to speak to the terror of Calaveras County? The thing was so absurd that the giant positively laughed, and said: "You don't appear to know me, sonny."

Pale but determined, the young missionary quietly said that he knew the bully perfectly well. "I know you much better than these men do," he added. "They know you to be a bully, but I know you to be a coward. All bullies are cowards, and I mean to prove that you are not an exception to the rule." In spite of this insult, the bully restrained his thirst for blood. He said that he did not want to kill children; that Mr. Simpkins didn't really need any killing, since he had plainly died some years ago, and had deserted from the churchyard, where he belonged. This evasive language could not shake Mr. Simpkins' determination. He persisted in challenging Roaring Dick to deadly combat, and finally deliberately took that dreaded ruffian by the ear and led him toward the door.

The spectacle was a sublime one. Here was a mere lad, a hopeless invalid, actually turning the terror of the county out into the street! The cowed miners regained their courage. They sprang to their feet, cheered wildly for the gallant Simpkins, and hurled insults at the bully. Suddenly that individual paused, and remarked, "This hyer foolishness has gone far enough." He picked up the unfortunate Simpkins, tore him to pieces, threw the fragments in the face of his revilers, and then drawing a revolver with each hand, opened fire with such celerity and deadly aim, that in a few seconds nine corpses lay on the floor, and not a living person save Roaring Dick stood in the saloon. Outside, the stars shone serene and beautiful in the unequaled California sky. The watch-dog bayed in the distance at some wandering cat. The night wind sighed among the clothes-lines in the Chinese quarter. Inside the saloon, nine corpses, exclusive of the fragments of Mr. Simpkins, would, perhaps, have cried for vengeance had they not been corpses; though, to be sure, in that case they would not have wanted vengeance.

There seems to be something wrong about this story. The bully ought to have been cowed by the little man, and the latter ought to have demonstrated that his big antagonist was a coward. But we cannot have all things to please us. After all, what is a fact, that it should stand in the way of a theory? We know that all bullies are cowards, and we can afford to ignore the unwillingness of Roaring Dick of Calaveras to illustrate that theory in his own person.

GENERAL NOTES.

The Des Moines *Register* says that Mr. GEAR is the first candidate for Governor ever nominated by the Republicans of Iowa on the first formal ballot.

According to the Indianapolis *Journal*, Hon. Ben. Harrison, who has lately been in Washington, has been tendered a public office of honor and trust. It does not tell what that office is.

The Milwaukee *Wisconsin* favors William E. Smith for the Republican nomination for Governor of its State, but it thinks John M. Bingham a formidable rival, while there are a half dozen other candidates.

The Louisiana State Canvassing Board has found the returns of the vote on the Constitutional Convention so mixed up that they cannot determine accurately the result, and they will so report to the Legislature.

The Middletown *Argus* mentions a queer old man, who was "describing circular temperance lectures in all directions" about the depot there, and repeatedly asserting, "Vice-uf-zchn." Somebody finally translated this into "By advice of physician."

In response to a letter of inquiry from a friend, Gen. Thomas Ewing says that he does not want, has not sought, and shall in no way seek to be nominated for Governor of Ohio; but if the Democracy of the State should call him to lead the fight this Fall he would not feel at liberty to decline.

The Richmond *Dispatch* says that more than half the delegates have now been elected to the Virginia Democratic State Convention, and that Gen. Mahone, having obtained only 154½, cannot be nominated. It counts up 10 candidates regularly in the field, with 38 delegates not instructed.

The *Saratogian* tells the following: "At the Delaware and Hudson depot yesterday a lady and gentleman climbed up on either side of the seven-foot picket fence that extends through the arcade, to kiss each other good-bye. They had previously attempted to kiss between the pickets, but space forbade."

It is a short story as the New-Orleans *Times* tells it. Only this: "A ruffian by the name of George Richardson killed Flanders Curry, a colored preacher, near Amity City, a short time ago. From the statement made in the Amity *Independent*, it was certainly a cruel and wanton murder. We hope and trust that the villain will be brought to speedy justice." "Hope and trust!"

Thomas Smith, Jr., an ex-Alderman in Chelsea, Mass., heretofore trusted and respected, is accused of mutilating and passing United States coin. His method was to take a lot of silver pieces, fasten them together, and dip them into an acid. This process thinned the coin without erasing the letters or figures. He then rubbed the coin with pumice stone to remove the marks of the acid. The silver remaining in the acid he used in his Britannia business.

The Congregationalist, Baptist, and Methodist preachers of Massachusetts have petitioned for the appointment of a teacher of morality in the State Prison, in place of the customary Prison Chaplain. It is intended that the State shall pay for no religious instruction. A stir was created at the meeting by a statement that the Prison Inspectors had begun the erection of two chapels in connection with the new prison at Concord, one to be occupied exclusively by the Catholics and the other by the Protestants.

The Knoxville (Tenn.) *Chronicle* contends that Mr. Jeremiah Black is hardly the proper person to grow red in the face crying out against "the Electoral Conspiracy;" and it instances his course toward Andrew Johnson in the impeachment trial as being such as would induce a more modest and less hypocritical person to maintain a reserved silence. It says that Black was expected to appear for Johnson; that he demanded a war vessel for the protection of other clients, in the case of the Alta Vela Islands, upon the penalty of his refusal to serve, and that rugged old Andy Johnson, regarding it as a direct insult, exclaimed: "Mr. Black, you must believe that under these proceedings I am very much demoralized. You have seen the report of the Secretary of the State. By that I propose to be governed. But, sir, if it had been favorable to you, under the circumstances, I would suffer my right arm cut off before I would insult your counsel now."

THE INVASION OF TURKEY.

RUSSIANS SOUTH OF THE BALKANS.

PASSAGE OF THE ADVANCE GUARD THROUGH HEION PASS—THE COSSACKS AT JENI SADARGH, ON THE RAILROAD TO ADRIANOPLE—OTHER OPERATIONS IN BULGARIA.

LONDON, July 16.—The *Times'* Pera correspondent telegraphs the following: "I have just learned on the highest authority that a Russian advance guard of Cossacks has reached Jeni Sadargh, a railway station half way between Jamboli and Adrianople." The *Daily Telegraph's* correspondent at Adrianople confirms this report, and adds that the Russians are attacking the town, which is occupied by two battalions of Turks. Raouf Pasha is expected there with a large force. This Russian advance guard traversed the Heion Pass through the Balkan Mountains. The *Telegraph's*, Pera correspondent also mentions the attack on Jeni Sadargh, and says the force, of which the attacking party forms part, has occupied the Yunda Valley. The correspondent estimates the Russian force at 10,000, but says they are destitute of artillery.

The *Standard's* correspondent at Tirnova telegraphs, under date of Thursday last, that the Grand Duke Nicholas had arrived there.

The *Standard's* dispatch from Constantinople reports that it is said the Turks have beaten the Russians and reoccupied Tirnova.

A Bucharest special to the same paper says it is reported that there has been serious fighting between Drenova and Gabrova. The Turkish monitor, which was ashore at the mouth of the Danube, has been towed off by two of her consorts.

The *Times'* Bucharest dispatch reports that preparations continue for a battle near Rustschuk, whither a portion of the garrison of Silistria has already gone. It is said that all the work done by the International Danubian Commission will be lost in consequence of measures taken by the Russians to obstruct the mouth of the Danube.

The correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph* at Shumla, states that 5,000 Russians are at Bebrova, marching on to Kasan.

THE OPERATIONS IN ASIA MINOR.

SHOCKING CONDITION OF BAYAZID—THE CIRCASSIAN INSURRECTION.

LONDON, July 15.—Reuter's Telegram Company has received the following dispatch from St. Petersburg, dated to-day: "Gen. Tergukassoff reports that he found the town of Bayazid destroyed and the atmosphere so infected from dead bodies that it was impossible to remain in the place. From the scene of the insurrection in the Caucasus it is reported that the Russians have resumed the offensive. Gen. Alkhasoff marched on July 13 from Tokueli to Tkvartcheli, on the right bank of the Galigsi, drove the enemy from their entrenched positions, forced them behind Mokva, and occupied Goum.

Note.—Goum is about 20 miles north of Dukum; Soukgoum-Kaleh, seven.

LONDON, July 16.—The *Standard's* Constantinople dispatch says that Ismail Pasha has entered Russian territory and advanced six miles on the road to Tiflis.

The *Times* has received the following dispatch from Kars, July 12: "The Russians have fallen back from Batoum and it is rumored that the column will join Gen. Melikoff and again invade Armenia from Kuruk-Dara.

AUSTRIA, ENGLAND, AND SERVIA.

MEDIATION AFTER SOME DECISIVE ACTION—ROUMANIA SAID NOT TO TAKE PART—RUSSIA SILENT AS TO CONDITIONS OF PEACE—THE BRITISH FLEET.

PARIS, July 15.—It is stated that Austria intends to propose mediation as soon as the decisive action of either belligerent has clearly defined the military situation.

The *Temps'* Vienna special says Count Andrassy has made representations at Bucharest and Belgrade with a view of causing Servian territory to be respected. Roumania has renounced all idea of military action.

LONDON, July 15.—Reuter Constantinople telegram has the following: "Mr. Layard has received several reports from British Consuls in Bulgaria, certifying to the commission of atrocities upon the Mussulman inhabitants."

It is said Austria has fruitlessly endeavored to sound the Russian Government as to possible conditions of peace. The Austrian Ambassador here (Constantinople) has, however, no instructions or information on the subject.

It is said Mr. Layard is negotiating with the Porte for permission for the British fleet to enter the Dardanelles in certain contingencies.

LONDON, July 16.—The Vienna semi-official *Montags Revue* says negotiations are pending between England and the Porte for permission for the Mediterranean squadron to move nearer the Sea of Marmora.

The *Standard's* Vienna correspondent states that it is announced that the Porte has given England permission to use Gallipoli as a coaling station.

THE WAR IN MONTENEGRO.

THE MOUNTAINEERS RESUMING OPERATIONS—ANOTHER TURKISH DEFEAT—THE EMBARKATION.

LONDON, July 16.—The *Times* says it is expected that Montenegro, without even waiting for the departure of Suleiman Pasha's army, will resume operations in the direction of Herzegovina and Old Servia. According to advices from Ragusa, they have already done so in the latter direction. These advices state Gen. Pezovics has defeated the Turks near Kolashin with great loss.

The *Manchester, Guardian's* Ragusa special says 35,000 Turks embarked at Antivari on Saturday.

A special to the same paper dated Rasgrad, Saturday, says: "The last train from Rustchuk has just arrived, bringing the railroad authorities and the British Consul. The approaches of the Russians around Rustchuk are becoming closer and closer."

MILITARY AND POLITICAL ASPECTS.

THE TURKISH POLICY OF INACTIVITY IN BULGARIA—HINDRANCES TO AN EARLY RUSSIAN ADVANCE—RELATIVE STRENGTH OF BOTH SIDES AT KARS—AUSTRIAN NEUTRALITY.

LONDON, July 15.—There is no trustworthy news from the armies in Bulgaria. The recent special dispatches announcing that great battles were progressing there prove entirely groundless. That the Russians are closing in upon Rustchuk is probable, although their concentration must still be in a very backward state, since telegraphic communication between Rustchuk and Shumla was intact up to Friday. However, a Constantinople dispatch dated Saturday announces that the Russians are approaching Rasgrad, and have probably already cut the railway near that point. It is conjectured by some that the Turks will maintain a defensive line extending from Rustchuk, via Shumla, to Osman-Bazar, and will give battle in the open. The Constantinople telegram above mentioned strongly opposes this presumption, since the chief object of such defensive line would be to protect the railway which feeds the quadrilateral. This railway has now been apparently cut by the Russians without opposition. A more plausible theory is that the Turks will await the development of the Russian campaign, in expectation that Rustchuk and Shumla must be besieged, and one or both be reduced before an advance on the Balkans can be undertaken. They hope thus to consume the season wherein operations are practicable, as Rustchuk and Shumla are believed capable of a lengthened resistance, and in the meantime the Balkan passes could be strengthened and reinforced. Two things appear certain—first, that the Russians cannot seize the passes of the Balkans or Sophia by a *coup de main*, as was at one time expected, since the Turks have already taken precautions against such movements; secondly, the single bridge at Simmitza remains the only means of communicating with and supplying the army south of the Danube. As this bridge must be barely adequate for day to day requirements, and has been several times broken by storms and the current of the river, there cannot yet have been any such accumulation of material and transport at Sistova as would justify a general advance. It seems improbable, therefore, that the Russians can originate any very startling movement for the present, and if the Turks choose to keep to their fortifications advices from Bulgaria bid fair to continue of the same uninteresting character as heretofore, for several weeks, at least.

The position in Asia Minor is tolerably clear. Moukhtar Pasha is at Kars with about 40,000 men all told, including the Kars garrison. Gen. Melikoff is at Zaim with about 35,000 men, but superior to the Turks in cavalry and artillery. The garrison of Batoum made no important movement, as far as reported, since Okiobachis retired. The Russians still hold Ardahan.

The Turks having withdrawn all the troops from the Montenegrin frontiers, except the garrisons of the forts and block-houses, Prince Nicholas is preparing to besiege Nicsics again.

Official declarations of Austria's neutrality continue to be issued in answer to reports persistently circulated in a contrary sense. It is noticeable, however, that the effusive references to a good understanding with Russia and the integrity of the three Emperors' alliance, which before the outbreak of hostilities characterized every diplomatic communication from the Austrian Chancellor's office, are now uniformly absent, and the declarations are confined to a bare assertion of continued neutrality. That such neutrality is jealously watchful of Russian progress may be inferred from the fact that Roumania and Servia still refrain from active co-operation in the war. Both are the merest creatures of Russia's will. Their help would be valuable in Bulgaria now, especially that of Servia. If Russia hesitates to call them into action, the reason in all probability is fear of Austrian intervention, which would be fatal to Russian plans.

THE ENGLISH EGYPTIAN ARMY.

CHARACTER OF THE FORCE INTENDED FOR THE OCCUPATION—OPINIONS OF A DISTINGUISHED STATESMAN.

From a Special English Military Correspondent.

LONDON, Tuesday, July 3, 1877.

On June 22 your regular London correspondent sent you by cable the particulars of the arrangements which have been made in view of the occupation of Egypt. The only English journal which has since published similar intelligence is the *Whitehall Review*, and I am in a position to state that the information of your correspondent, which has now come back from America to England, is correct. The situation has changed somewhat since then by the solemn assurance of Russia that she will not touch Egypt, and the declaration of England that she will take the Czar's word; but this does not alter the original fact that an army has been told off for the occupation; and looking at the incident from a military point of view, I cannot indorse its wisdom, though the earnestness of the demonstration may have done something toward pinning the Czar to a definite public and personal guarantee. In the present state of the war I cannot see what object would be attained by sending an army into the territory of the Khédive. In the present stage of the war the course of the latter would no more be influenced by such a step than by our garrisoning Tunis, Tripoli, or even say Timbuctoo. For some time to come there is not the slightest danger of the appearance in the land of the Pharoahs of a Russian army, or even of an effort by a Russian fleet to interrupt the communication with India through the Suez Canal. We shall have ample notice of any invasion of Egypt, either by land or sea, and till Constantinople and the Dardanelles shall be in the possession of the Czar we have nothing to fear in that respect. Should, however, Russia succeed in completely subduing Turkey, there would undoubtedly be grounds for alarm, seeing that Constantinople is much nearer to Port Said than to Portsmouth, and that, if once the Russians had free egress into the Mediterranean, we should be compelled either to maintain a constant watch by our fleet over the Dardanelles or to permanently occupy Egypt. Therefore the Ministry is at least looking rather far ahead in being ready for this contingency. The force is to consist of three regiments of cavalry and 11 regiments of infantry. Of the latter four battalions are to be taken from Malta and Gibraltar, and three battalions of guards from England, the battalions from Gibraltar and Malta being replaced by others from England. The truth of this statement is borne out by a brother officer who has just returned from the Mediterranean, and assures me that there are at least 10,000 troops more than usual at this present moment in the sea, many of them on board the ships. The 5,000 Indian troops will not be all Mussulmans. Some of them will be Hindoos and Sikhs. I don't think there are corps exclusively Mussulmans, though in some regiments they greatly predominate. The appointment of Sir Thomas Steele does not give general satisfaction. He is a good soldier, but he has never commanded even a company in the field. In the Crimea he was Military Secretary to the Commander-in-Chief. The size of the force would be considered too small for an officer of Lord Napier of Magdala's rank and standing to command; but, though our supply of Generals is not great, we have still more experienced and efficient officers than Sir Thomas Steele. Sometimes influence has its weight in appointments of this kind, but in movements of military importance the authorities are generally very careful.

Talking to a distinguished statesman yesterday in reference to this force for Egypt, he answered my arguments by looking wise and saying "'Forewarned is forearmed,' but I hope the Ministry will change its mind about this occupation of Egypt. Our Navy can surely protect the two extremities of the canal against Russian men-of-war or any expedition by sea. Of what, then, are we afraid? Do we anticipate a march by land from Armenia or Scutari? If that is the peril to be guarded against it will not be imminent under any circumstances for several months, and it would be much better to keep the troops ultimately destined for the defense of Egypt in the healthy climate and comfortable barracks of England, instead of exposing them to the heat, ophthalmia, &c., of Egypt. Is it that we have a political object in view? that we wish to make a demonstration? or that we fear that Egypt may transfer her allegiance from the Sultan to the Czar? On no other theory can we account for the alleged intention of sending 20,000 men to occupy the Delta of the Nile. But of what value would such a demonstration be at present? What effect could the presence of 20,000 British troops produce? No Russian fleet with troops on board is likely, even after the capture of Constantinople and the seizure of the Dardanelles, to be allowed to reach its destination. As for an invasion from Syria it would be made, if made at all, in such force that 10,000 British troops, aided by 5,000 Sepoys, and supported by the remnants of the Egyptian Army, would be able to accomplish little. In what capacity, too, should we go to Egypt? If with the consent of the Khédive and Sultan, we should constitute ourselves *ipso facto* their allies and share the disgrace of their defeat. If against their consent, we should be guilty of a direct act of hostility to a friendly power, and excite the resentment of millions of our Indian subjects. It behooves us to be wary in our Eastern policy and not for a moment to forget that we are a great Asiatic power. Already in India there is significant agitation among Mussulmans, and mutterings about a holy war. Afghanistan is not well pleased with us, and is being worked on by Russia, and in short the atmosphere is charged with electricity. A single false step may cause the thunder-cloud to burst, for Mussulmans, when excited by fanaticism, are very apt to turn, in their blind fury, not on the most hostile, but on the nearest "giaours." It is not to be doubted for a moment that Russia is fully alive to the opening which presents itself for carrying on a campaign of intrigue in India. She knows as well, nay, perhaps better than we do, that India, in spite of our optimism, is one vast mine, charged, and with the train laid. That she aided to produce the Indian mutiny many well-informed persons fully believe. We never shall be exposed again to the same peril that nearly overwhelmed us in 1857, but to ignore the possibility of a second formidable outbreak is to be without any political foresight or knowledge of native opinion. It was very commonly believed by Indian Mussulmans during the Crimean war that we aided the Sultan of Roum, as they call the ruler of Turkey, merely in the capacity of his vassals. If we do not, therefore, at the same time manifest our power and frankly throw it into the scale against Russia, we shall incur some danger in India. As we have said before, we do not sufficiently appreciate our position with regard to that part of the empire, or realize both the peril and the power which is to be found there. It may suit us, looking at the matter from an Exeter Hall point of view, to look idly on while the legions of the Czar stream through the Balkans, and the savage Bashi-Bazouk is being chased by the equally savage Cossack. As an Asiatic power, however, such a policy, if not fatal, cannot but greatly diminish our prestige in the East, and consequently necessitate the increase of the European Army in India."

This is the politico-military view held by the officers of my command, and we have not scrupled to represent it, though indirectly, in quarters where it will be felt. The only difficulty in these matters just now is the fact that diplomacy is actively at work, and as England has not settled what she will do, so far as I know, an occupation of Egypt may mean more than appears on the face of it. That such a force as described by your correspondent has been marked out for that purpose is true enough, and the fact may be taken as either indicative of the want of wisdom in our own councils, or as a subtle piece of policy which may be beyond the criticism of a journalist, military or otherwise, who is not in the secret of those remarkable dispatches which are flying hither and thither between England and the Courts of Europe.

NOTES OF THE WAR.

Abdul Kerim, the Turkish Generalissimo, has the most gigantic appetite in Europe. His dinner ordinarily consists of an entire roast kid, 25 or 30 boiled eggs, and when in good form he tops off with a goose or a chicken. When not occupied with digesting a small lunch of this character the venerable warrior is supposed to be looking after the movements of the Muscovites.

Two Constantinople correspondents of the *Times* concur in the following statement: Hobart Pasha had a long interview with the Sultan yesterday, who gave him permission to command an expedition to the Black Sea, with complete liberty of action.

The *Daily News'* Constantinople dispatch reports that a second American frigate has arrived in the Bosphorus.

THE INDIAN WAR IN IDAHO.

REINFORCEMENTS MOVING TO JOIN GEN. HOWARD'S FORCE.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., July 15.—A dispatch dated Boise City, Idaho, July 14, says: "This evening Companies C, N, and F, of the First Cavalry, and Capt. Robbins' company of 25 scouts will unite with Company G, and Capt. Bendire's company at Indian Valley, and proceed to-morrow, under Col. G. B. Sanford, to reinforce Gen. Howard, via Wire Bridge, on the Salmon River, Companies B and G, of the Twelfth, and Company A, of the First Infantry, moved from this garrison to-day, to follow as fast as possible after Col. Sanford's column. Company G, of the First Cavalry, arrived here to-day, at 1 P. M. Battery B, is still behind. This is the entire command under Col. Green, and numbers about 315 men."

AVENGING A SISTER'S WRONGS.

AUBURN, N. Y., July 15.—On Friday last at Sterling Valley, in the northern part of this county, Edward Hoppin struck Philip Proudfoot on the back of the head with a ball-club, knocking him down, and then jumped upon him. Proudfoot died this morning. Hoppin charges that Proudfoot seduced his sister two years ago, and left that part of the country, and then he made the attack to avenge the wrong. Deceased returned but recently. Both parties had borne a good reputation previous to the sad affair. Hoppin is under arrest.

THE PINNEY DEFALCATION.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 15.—George M. Pinney has sued W. B. Carr for $100,000, alleged to be due plaintiff in the settlement of a business transaction between him and defendant prior to the flight of the former from the country. The Savings and Loan Society have also sued Carr for $214,500; the Masonic Bank for $224,500, and the Swiss-American for $300,000, alleged to be due from Carr as Pinney's Trustee, Pinney claiming to have left funds to those amounts in Carr's hands to be devoted to liquidating Pinney's indebtedness to those banks.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

The principal business portion of Elk City, in Clarion County, Penn., was destroyed by fire at an early hour yesterday morning. An Edenburg special gives the following particulars: Elk City was fired by incendiaries shortly after 12 o'clock on Saturday night. The fire was kindled in the rear of G. W. Kinney's tank shop, on Main-street, and communicated with Moss' tobacco shop. It then followed the north side of Main-street westward, burning 13 buildings. Three more were pulled down to check the fire. The hardware stores of W. W. Gibbs & Co., D. Gottschalk, and D. M. Sample, A. Webber's drug store, and the American Hotel were destroyed. The loss is roughly estimated at $20,000."

The bark Cuba, Montego Bay, Jamaica, for London, was towed into Charleston, S. C., yesterday on fire, and has since been filled with water. The cargo is badly damaged. The condition of the vessel is uncertain. Her Captain, Mr. Irons, died at sea.

Asa T. Morris' shoddy mill at New-Bedford, Mass., was partially burned yesterday morning. The loss to the building and stock is $6,000; insured for $4,400, including $1,000 from the Firemen's, of New-York.

CRIMES AND CASUALTIES.

Frederick Smidt stabbed Samuel Elias, of No. 617 Fifth-street, in the back last night, at 10 o'clock, at the corner of Fifth-street and Avenue B. The wound was slight. Smidt was arrested and taken to the Seventeenth Precinct Station-house.

Patrick Conners and his wife Mary had a fight last evening at their residence, No. 349 East Thirty-second-street, and Patrick struck Mary on the head with a glass tumbler, causing a bad wound. Patrick was locked up, and Mary's wound was dressed by Dr. Bruce.

George P. Muller, who shot himself in the hand on the Fourth of July, died yesterday morning at Bellevue Hospital from the effects of his wound.

Charles Wolley was found insensible and bruised at the corner of Thirtieth-street and Eleventh-avenue on Saturday. He died yesterday at Bellevue Hospital, and there are good grounds for suspecting that he had been beaten by some unknown person.

SUNDAY EXCURSIONS TO FORT LEE.

From 9 A. M. to 6 P. M. yesterday the steamers Fort Lee and Pleasant Valley made hourly excursions to Shady Side, Pleasant Valley, and Fort Lee, carrying during the day about 1,500 passengers. The pleasure-seekers were composed mainly of the families of the middle classes, and included a large proportion of women and children. There was no accident during the day, and very little intoxication or rowdyism. Lager beer was sold on the boats, but none could be obtained on the grounds. Mrs. Parish, who has been instrumental in preventing the sale of liquor at Fort Lee, says there has been a great improvement in the character of the excursion parties, but that there is still some rowdyism which ought to be suppressed. She gave the names of the following persons who have been cited to appear at Hackensack to-day on the charge of keeping disorderly houses: Alonzo Taylor, Charles Buheister, Charles Dingle, Joseph Schlosser, John Glasser, Hugh Brosnahan, and Mrs. Neizer.

HOW THE JURY COMPROMISED.

The Stanford (Ky.) *Interior Journal* contains the following: "The suit of Stephenson against Ray, for a yoke of oxen, has, after five trials, with as many hung juries, been at last decided. The jury had evidently gotten tired of the case, as the following verdict shows: 'We of the jury find for the plaintiff one of the steers in controversy, or its value, $50; and to the defendant the other steer, or its value, $50; the cost to be equally divided between the parties, and the yoke to go to the lawyers.'"

COLUMBUS, Ohio, July 15.—Louis Mauer, aged 26 years, was sunstruck this afternoon while riding with his wife and two children, and died in a few minutes.

OTTAWA, Ont., July 15.—Hamilton Brothers' extensive saw mills at Hawksbury have shut down for the season, throwing a large number of people out of employment.

CURWINSVILLE, Penn., July 15.—Stewart Walker, a horse-thief, in attempting to escape yesterday near Bloomington, was shot by his pursuers and dangerously wounded.

NEW-ORLEANS, La., July 15.—Lewis H. Johnson, a cabin boy on the steam-boat Francis Bell, aged 19 years, a native of Catlettsburg, Ky., was shot and killed by a negro at Westwego to-day. The murderer escaped.

WASHINGTON.

CENTENNIAL MAP OF THE COUNTRY.

PROGRESS OF THE MAP IN PREPARATION AT THE LAND OFFICE—COL. WOOD'S EIGHT YEARS' WORK.

WASHINGTON, July 15.—Col. W. L. Wood, who for nearly 20 years has been Clerk of the House Committee on Public Lands, is now engaged in revising and correcting, under authority of Congress, the remarkable "Centennial Map of the United States," which formed part of the exhibit of the General Land Office at Philadelphia last year. This map, of the unequaled dimensions of 12 by 16 feet, was commenced by Mr. Wood eight years ago, and when completed by him, in accordance with his plans, for submission to the Public Lands Committee at the next meeting of Congress, will doubtless be the most complete work of the kind, not only for ordinary purposes, but for educational, scientific, and commercial uses, that has ever been prepared. All available sources of information in the General Land Office, the Coast Survey, the Hydrographic Office, the exploration of Hayden, Wheeler, and Powell, the various State surveys, railway offices, &c., are being made use of in the work of correcting and adding to the details of this gigantic work. The names of counties, and many additional names of places, mountain peaks, &c., will now be added. In fact, the additions will nearly equal in number the names which had been placed upon it at the time of its exhibition. It will show not only the ordinary political divisions of the country and all the cities and towns, but also in all the States and Territories containing unsold public lands, all the townships surveyed, all base and standard lines, principal meridians, land offices and districts, light-houses, military and Indian reservations and private land grants, all public grants to railroads, with their "indemnity limits," and all completed railroads and canals, including all the principal railroad stations and important railroads projected. The map will also, as one of its new features, exhibit by red figures the intersections of all the lines of latitude and longitude, thus enabling one at a glance to perceive the true geographical and geodetic position of any point in question. The publication of this map in atlas sheets or as a whole, in either its original or in reduced forms, will probably be authorized by Congress, for the public benefit, at the next session.

THE NEWLY OPENED CHINESE PORTS.

REPORT OF COMMANDER PERKINS, OF THE ASHUELOT, OF HIS VISIT TO HOIHOW AND PAKHOI.

WASHINGTON, July 15.—Commander Perkins, of the United States steamer Ashuelot, attached to the Asiatic Station, in an interesting report gives the particulars of his recent visit to the newly opened Chinese ports of Hoihow, on the Island of Hainan, and Pakhoi on the main, in company with Mr. Lincoln, our Consul at Canton, when the Chinese authorities received them with every courtesy. The Island of Hainan contains about 1,000,000 Chinese and 40,000 savages who occupy the centre of the island. In the middle of the territory occupied by the Indians is a chapel occupied by Christianized Chinese, who are unmolested by the Indians. The population of Hoihow is 12,000 Chinese and 12 foreigners. The exports are betel nuts, brown sugar, white sugar, leather, sesamum seeds, &c. The imports are opium, gray and white shirtings, T-cloths, &c. Pakhoi contains about 10,000 inhabitants. There are six white people, five of whom are in the Customs Department. It was impossible to obtain reliable information about the business, which must be inconsiderable. Sugar, anise-seed, indigo, and cassia are the products.

ARMY AND NAVY MATTERS.

THE MILITARY FORCE IN THE SOUTH—THE PENSION CONSOLIDATIONS—THE MONONGAHELA TO BE FITTED WITH A RIFLED BATTERY.

WASHINGTON, July 15.—No action has yet been taken by the War Department toward ordering more troops away from the South. The Second Infantry, recently on duty at Atlanta, Ga., having been ordered West to reinforce Gen. Howard, but few troops are left in the South. The whole body of troops now stationed in Southern States, with the exception of those in Texas to operate against Mexican marauders, does not exceed 1,000 or 1,200 men. Gen. Augur, in the Department of the Gulf, has but two regiments of infantry, numbering about 600 men, and Gen. Ruger, in the Department of the South, has 12 companies of artillery and one regiment of infantry, in all less than 600 men. Besides the officers of the several regiments on duty with their companies in various localities, there are seven staff officers at New-Orleans, Gen. Augur's head-quarters, and the same number at Atlanta, Gen. Ruger's head-quarters.

Reports received by the Commissioner of Pensions indicate that the detailed work of consolidating all the pension agencies throughout the country, as per the President's order, will be finished without jar or friction within the present week. The transfer of records and the opening of new books, &c., for the consolidated offices at Washington, Philadelphia, New-York, Canandaigna, Detroit, and Milwaukee has been completed, and the consolidation at Chicago, Columbus, and Concord is nearly completed. Commissioner Bentley says payments to pensioners all over the country will go forward as usual by the 25th inst., except possibly within the boundaries of the old Albany district, where a few days longer time may be required to prepare for making the next payments.

The United States steamer Monongahela, which will soon sail from New-York for the Asiatic Station, to take the place of the Tennessee as the flag-ship of the station, will be fitted out with a rifled battery before she sails. The only other vessel in the American Navy having a rifled battery on board is the Trenton, flagship of the European station; but it is the intention of the naval authorities to arm all of our best vessels with rifled ordnance as fast as it can be made.

IMPORTATION OF CATTLE INTO CUBA.

REDUCTION OF THE DUTY ON HORSES, MULES, AND BOVINE CATTLE TO ONE-HALF—THE REGULATIONS FOR COLLECTION.

WASHINGTON, July 15.—The Department of State has received the following full copy of the decree of the General Government of the Island of Cuba, dated the 18th ult., reducing to one-half, for the term of six months, to be reckoned from the 1st of July, the customs duties now paid on the importation into said Island of foreign bovine cattle, mules, and horses, in virtue whereof the new tariff of duties is appended:

GENERAL GOVERNMENT OF THE ISLAND OF CUBA, HAVANA, June 18, 1877.

In view of the propriety of favoring the introduction of live stock into the island, as well for the needs of agriculture as for the victualling and service of transportation of the Army, in accordance with the reasons presented by his Excellency, the General-in-Chief of the Army of Operations, with the consent of the Hispano-Colonial Bank, and duly authorized by the Government of his Majesty, I have hereby decreed the following:

First—From the 1st of the month of July next the free introduction into all the open ports of this island will be permitted of mules, horses, and bovine cattle brought from the Island of Porto Rico.

Second—The three classes of live stock designated in the foregoing article, brought from foreign countries, shall only pay, on being imported into this island after the same date, one-half of the Customs duties which they pay at the present time.

Third.—To make this reduction, the various items of the tariff in force in regard to bovine cattle, large and small, and to mules and horses of large and small size, shall be converted into one, and the average ascertained, in order to establish the permanent sum which is to be paid, and which must not exceed one half of what is paid at the present time.

Fourth.—This exemption shall continue only for the term of six months.

Fifth—The general Bureau of the Treasury shall prescribe suitable regulations for the better execution of the present decree, and shall publish the new tariff for the payment of duties of importation on bovine cattle, mules, and horses in accordance with the ascertained amount, and in consultation with me shall adopt such measures as it may deem most appropriate, to the end that the exemption now authorized may accomplish completely the object proposed without giving rise to abuses prejudicial to the interests of the Treasury.

JOAQUIN JOVELLAR.

GENERAL BUREAU OF TREASURY, HAVANA, June 18, 1877.

In compliance with what has been ordered by his Excellency the Governor-General in his decree of this date, relative to the introduction of bovine cattle, mules, and horses through the open ports of this island, this bureau having effected, in conformity to the instruction in said decree, the appropriate conversions and reductions, the following tariff of the Customs duties which are to be paid from the 1st day of July next, on such of those animals as are imported from foreign countries is published, to the end that the three classes of live stock mentioned may only pay one-half of the Customs duties under this head which they have hitherto paid, as will be seen by the annexed exhibit. JOSE CANOVADE CASTILLO.

New tariff which will go into effect from the 1st of July for the payment of duties of importation on horses, mules, and bovine cattle brought from foreign countries, according to flag.

Items of the Tariff.	Section of Animals.	Basis of duty paid.	For. production under Spanish Flag.	For. production under Foreign Flag.
117,118	Horses and mares....	1	$25 37½	$32 37½
119,120	Males, male and female.....	1	11 25	14 50
121,122	Oxen, cows, young bulls, male and female	1	1 80	2 40

NOTES FROM THE CAPITAL.

WASHINGTON, July 15, 1877.

No change in the Consul-Generalship of Japan has yet been determined upon, as has been erroneously stated. But if a vacancy should be created, it will be filled by a promotion from one of the lower grades in the service.

The Government authorities are much gratified with the sale, thus far, of the 4 per cent. bonds, which aggregated, at the close of business yesterday, $42,695,900. A member of the syndicate, in a private telegram received here to-day, says he thinks the sale will, by the close of to-morrow, reach $60,000,000, and perhaps exceed that amount.

Carl W. Schuerman, assistant to Prof. Spencer A. Baird, passed through this City last night with 100,000 shad that were hatched at the South Hadley Falls, Mass., propagating gardens. He proposes to deposit them in the Cattahoochee River, Georgia, at Columbus, and West Point. Since leaving Hadley Falls, three days ago, only 25 of the shad died. The spawn of nearly all these fish were taken at a station on the lower portion of the Potomac. Some of the spawn, owing to the bad run of fish in the Potomac, were taken from Northern rivers. Prof. Baird has, within the past month, placed 50,000 young shad in Salt River, at Mexico, Missouri, and 50,000 additional in the Kaw River, at Topeka, Kan., the latter of which were hatched out at Havre-de-Grace, Md. During the transit of these fish over thousands of miles of railway, the loss has not been over 10 per cent.

POSTAL CHANGES.

WASHINGTON, July 15.—Following are the Post Office changes for the week ending yesterday:

New-England.—Offices Established—East Dedham, Hancock County, Me., Helen J. Haynes, Postmaster; North Rupert, Bennington County, Vt., M. V. B. Leach, Postmaster. Postmasters Appointed—John T. Dalton, Deerfield Centre, Rockingham County, N. H.; L. B. Blodgett, Stratford, Coos County, N. H.; Edwin A. Whitten, West Ossipee, Carroll County, N. H.; Daniel Morgan, Poquenock Bridge, New-London County, Conn.; Nelson P. Hanford, South Wilton, Fairfield County.

New-York.—Offices Established—Catfish, Oswego County, Harry A. Wyant, Postmaster; Hampshire, Steuben County, Samuel Dennis, Postmaster; Webster Station, Madison County, Pilsbury A. Webster, Postmaster. Postmasters Appointed—George W. Young, East Venice, Cayuga County; Lyman Becker, North Chatham, Columbia County; James H. Ball, North Nassau, Rensselaer County; Alanson M. Stockwell, South Champion, Jefferson County.

New-Jersey.—Postmasters Appointed—Mrs. Rhoda Hutchinson, South Dennis, Cape May County; J. R. Glen, Sterling, Morris County.

Pennsylvania.—Postmasters Appointed—Margaret E. Nesbit, Ralibay, Bradford County; Martha A. Sweney, Darby, Delaware County; William R. Ziemer, Knauers, Berks County; Davis M. Shauer, North Coventry, Chester County; Joseph H. Crew, North Springfield, Erie County; Fid Bishop, Oil City, Venango County; James Whiteford, Philipsville, Erie County; Samuel C. Montgomery, Shade Gap, Huntingdon County; Mrs. J. Beck, Stone Church, Northampton County.

Maryland.—Postmaster Appointed—James B. Kenly, Hopewell Cross Roads, Harford County.

THE WEATHER.

SYNOPSIS AND INDICATIONS.

WASHINGTON, July 16—1 A. M.—The pressure is highest in the South Atlantic States and lowest in the North-west and upper lake region. Rain has been reported in the Gulf and South Atlantic States, the upper lake region, and the North-west. The temperature has remained nearly stationary in the South Atlantic and Gulf States and the North-west. Elsewhere it has risen. The winds are southerly except in the North-west, where they are north-westerly. The Ohio River has fallen 14 inches at Cincinnati. The Mississippi and Missouri have generally fallen.

INDICATIONS.

For New-England, stationary or lower pressure, variable winds, mostly from the south, stationary temperature, partly cloudy weather, and occasional rain areas.

For the lower lake region and the Middle Atlantic States, stationary or lower pressure, stationary temperature, southerly winds, partly cloudy weather, and occasional rain areas.

For the South Atlantic and Gulf States stationary or higher pressure and temperature, southerly winds, partly cloudy weather, and rain areas.

For Tennessee and the Ohio Valley, stationary, followed by rising barometer, warm, southerly, veering to colder north-west winds, partly cloudy weather, and occasional showers.

For the upper Mississippi and lower Missouri Valleys and the upper lake region, higher pressure, lower temperature, partly cloudy weather, and rain areas, followed at Southern and Western stations by clearing weather and winds shifting to warmer southerly.

The lower Mississippi and lower Missouri Rivers will slowly fall.

IN THIS CITY.

The following record shows the changes in the temperature for the past 24 hours, in comparison with the corresponding date of last year, as indicated by the thermometer at Hudnut's pharmacy:

1876.	1877.		1876.	1877.
3 A. M.	76°	64°	3:30 P. M.	93° 87°
6 A. M.	77°	64°	6 P. M.	82° 80°
9 A. M.	80°	70°	9 P. M.	81° 77°
12 M.	87°	79°	12 P. M.	80° 75°

Average temperature yesterday.....74½°
Average temperature for corresponding date last year.....82°

A RAID ON NUDE SWIMMERS.

Ever since the heated term commenced the Police Commissioners have been in daily receipt of numerous letters requesting them to take some action to prevent the scandalous amount of bathing done by nude men and boys in the Hudson River, particularly on Sundays, to the disgust of excursion parties and people visiting the piers. The Commissioners decided to put an end to the thing, and took effective steps looking to that end. The matter was placed in Inspector Dilks' charge, in the absence of Superintendent Walling. The Inspector engaged a number of row boats, sufficient to form a police flotilla that would cover the water from Pier No. 33 to Pier No. 1, and had them well-manned, and concealed a large force of men under the piers and along West-street. All these arrangements were completed and the men in place by 11 o'clock yesterday morning. The swimmers usually go in the river about 12, and when the noon excursion boats are arriving and departing at that hour these bathers are at the height of their pranks. As soon as the bathers were all in the whole line of row-boats closed in on them. They, with jeers and thumbs at their noses, retreated to what they supposed safe places, under the piers. When they reached the piers, they found themselves received by a well-prepared force of Police, and all marine retreat cut off by the flotilla, and a general surrender took place. One hundred and fifty swimmers were captured; the small boys and some men were let go, but 100 were compelled to dress and accompany their captors to the Twenty-seventh, Fifth, Eighth, Ninth, and Sixteenth Precinct Station-houses, to appear in court this morning to answer for their misconduct.

A NEW CATHOLIC COLLEGE.

The corner-stone of the new Catholic College of St. Peter's Church, Jersey City, was laid yesterday afternoon with imposing ceremonies, Bishop Corrigan officiating, assisted by 32 clergymen. The services commenced in St. Peter's Church, which adjoins the college site, and were attended by over 1,000 persons. The Bishop delivered an address on education, in which he held that the Church encouraged education as a guide to the unveiling of the supernatural mysteries that are encountered daily, after which the procession was formed and marched to the college grounds, where the corner-stone was laid by the Bishop. Father Corrigan then ascended the platform, and delivered a brief address, maintaining that the support of the parochial schools was one of the first duties that Catholics owed to the Church and to their children. The procession then marched to the church, where the services concluded with vespers, the music being very fine.

LOCAL MISCELLANY.

THE PROGRESSIVE SPIRITUALISTS.

A STORMY SESSION LAST EVENING—BOGUS MEDIUMS AND DARK SEANCES AGAIN SEVERELY HANDLED.

The Sunday conference of Progressive Spiritualists at the Harvard Rooms yesterday afternoon was decidedly inharmonious. Mrs. Wilson, the alleged—and very strongly alleged—bogus medium, and the dark circle manifestations generally, being again the cause of trouble. There was an audience nearly twice as large as assembled the Sunday before, and a distressingly belligerent spirit was manifested almost from the start. This, at least among the speakers of the sterner sex, while the lady speakers pleaded for harmony and charity to all. The old gentleman who had previously told the conference that he usually saw "sperrits" when confined to his bed by a badly disordered stomach, made a savage attack on Rev. Mr. McCarthy for the way he had denounced Mrs. Wilson the Sunday before; the reverend gentleman replied in a style which, though much more within parliamentary bounds than that of his opponent, was ten times more severe and bitter—in fact, he used up, so to speak, the old gentleman with the disordered stomach. One gentleman, who had on the previous Sunday made some very damaging disclosures about Mrs. Wilson, attempted to read the report in last Monday's TIMES of the conduct of Mr. Thurber, friend and business manager of the alleged bogus medium; but several of that lady's friends, who appeared to have rallied in force on this occasion, jumped up and protested; and the President of the Conference, for the sake of peace and order, ruled the reading out of order. Meanwhile, Mr. Thurber, who, occupying a front seat, had been vigorously beating with his cane a solo of applause to every utterance he thought favorable to his side, cried out to have the report read—to bring

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—JULY 14.

SALES FROM 2:30 TO 3 P. M.

$1,000 C., C.&I.C.1st.	29¾	100	Lake Shore		50¾
4,000 do.	29½	400	do.		50½
4,000 C., R. I. & P. 6s, 1917	104⅝	100	do.		50½
4,000 Mich. So. 1st f.	102	100	Wab. R. Rec.		3¾
5,000 N. W. C. C. G.	87	100	do.		3¾
1,000 N. Mo. 1st	102	100	North-western pf.		72
1,000 M. & E. 1st con.	88	800	North-west. pf.		49½
250 Del. & Had.	98	500	do.		49⅝
100 do.	98	600	do.		49¾
100 do.	98⅛	600	do.		49¾
100 do.	98¼	100	Can. of N. J.		94
400 do.	98⅜	400	D., L. & W.		41
700 West. Union	83⅛	100	do.		40⅞
2100 do.	83⅛	100	do.		40⅞
2000 do.	83	1000	do.		40⅞
800 do.	82½	400	do.		41
1000 do.	82¾	200	do.		41⅛
200 N. Y. C. & H.	94½	100	do.		41
100 do.	94⅛	1600	do.		41⅜
100 do.	94⅜	1500	do.		41¾
800 Erie	7⅞	300	Rock Island		94⅝
400 do.	8	100	St. Paul pf.		94⅝
200 do.	8¼	600	do.		57¾
400 do.	8⅜	1200	do.		57¾
100 do.	8¼	700	do.		58
100 Mich. Central	82¾	100	Mor. & Es.		65½
200 Ill. Central	58⅝	500	do.		66⅛
15 Union Pacific	65	100	Ohio & Miss.		3⅜

MONDAY, July 16—A. M.

The statement of the associated banks, issued from the Clearing-house on Saturday last, shows a decrease in the surplus reserve of $1,474,225, which reduces the amount held by the banks in excess of legal requirements to $19,716,295. The most important change is a decrease of $2,371,500 in specie which is probably due chiefly to syndicate operations in funding the public debt. There is a decrease in net deposits of $2,140,300, partly the natural consequence of the changes in the other items. The loans are down $871,100, while the legal tenders are up $362,200 and the circulation $110,300.

The following shows the condition of the banks on Saturday last, as compared with the previous statement and with the statement for the corresponding week last year:

	July 7.	July 14.	July 15, 1876.
Loans	$253,323,800	$252,452,700	$252,961,100
Specie	21,259,300	18,887,800	22,440,100
Leg'l'd.	58,447,000	58,809,200	54,677,500
Deposits	231,228,600	229,088,300	224,167,500
Circul'n.	13,558,100	15,668,400	15,442,300

And the following the relations between the total reserve and the total liabilities of the banks:

Specie	$21,259,300	$18,887,800	De. $2,371,500
Leg'l t'ds	58,447,000	58,809,200	Inc. 362,200
Total reserve	$79,706,300	$77,697,000	De. $2,009,300
Res've required	57,807,150	57,272,075	
Excess of reserve above leg'l requirements	21,899,150	20,424,925	De. $1,474,225

The money market was very easy to call borrowers during the week. In the discount market prime mercantile paper was taken at 5½@6 ₱ cent., according to date of maturity.

The foreign advices reported a generally buoyant market at London for United States bonds throughout the week. The new United States 4 ₱ cent. loan was placed on the London market on Thursday at 102¾ sterling, which is equal to ½ ₱ cent. higher than the price at which subscriptions are accepted here. British Consols were firm as a rule and the fluctuations slight. For the week ending Wednesday the Bank of England gained £731,000 bullion, and the rate of discount was reduced from 2½ to 2 ₱ cent., while three-months' bills in the open market were discounted as low as 1¼ ₱ cent. At Paris Rentes were slightly lower, and the weekly statement of the Bank of France showed a decrease of 35,300,000 francs.

The Sterling Exchange market was weak and lower, the posted rates of the bankers having been reduced from $4 88 to $4 87 for 60-day bills, and from $4 90½ to $4 89 for demand sterling. The weakness of the market was due to considerable shipments of Government bonds hence to London and the reduction in the Bank of England rate of discount. At the close of the week the market was very dull, and round amounts of sterling could only be sold at a material concession from the asking rates.

The Gold speculation was unusually tame, the price remaining fixed at 105⅜ for four consecutive days, which was also the closing figure. Toward the end of the week there were occasional transactions at 105¼.

Government bonds were firm until Gold went off a little, when they also declined a fraction in sympathy. There was an active demand for nearly all the issues and one of the features of the week was the large number of small investors in the market. The advance in bonds at London led to considerable purchases here for that market; but at the close the decline and weakness in exchange stopped purchases. The subscriptions to the new 4 per cent. loan were very heavy toward the close, the total for Saturday alone being over $8,000,000. It was estimated by the syndicate that the aggregate subscriptions up to the present amount to $40,000,000 and this sum will probably be materially increased to-day before the books shall have closed. Railroad bonds were strong and higher, the New-Jersey Central issues having been particularly prominent in the improvement and recording an advance of 2 to 5½ per cent. Some of the Western bonds were purchased freely and rose ½ to 3 per cent. The market was strong at the close. State bonds were quiet and firm, with an advance of about 4 per cent. in Louisiana Consols as the leading feature.

Speculation on the Stock Exchange was characterized by buoyancy early in the week, when the majority of the active shares recorded higher quotations, the coal stocks and the trunk line shares being conspicuous in the upward movement. Subsequently a heavy pressure to sell was developed and prices yielded, the market being adversely affected by a report that the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company was about to issue a $10,000,000 mortgage, and by rumors of renewed troubles among the railroads. The decline, however, was followed by a sharp recovery, and in the final dealings the market was firm and exhibited an improving tendency.

COURSE OF MARKET—THE WEEK.

	Highest.	Lowest.	Closing July 15, '77.
American Gold	105⅝	105⅛	105⅜
U. S. 5s, 1881, coup	112	111¾	111¾
U. S. 5-20s, 1867, coup	109½	109¼	119⅜
New-York Central	94⅜	92½	108¼
Rock Island	94½	92⅝	109
Pacific Mail	21	19¼	25⅝
Milwaukee & St. Paul	23¾	22⅜	40⅞
Milwaukee & St. Paul pf	58	54⅞	71⅞
Lake Shore	51⅝	48¾	55½
Chicago & North-western	22	20	42⅜
Chicago & North-west. pf	49¾	47	66½
Western Union	62¼	59⅜	71¾
Union Pacific	65⅞	61	66⅛
Del., Lack. & Western	43¼	37¼	101½
New-Jersey Central	10⅝	8¾	72⅝
Delaware & Hud. Canal	39¼	34	107½
Morris & Essex	70⅜	64	101¾
Panama	98	98	130
Erie	8¾	6⅝	14⅞
Ohio & Mississippi	3¾	2½	15½
Harlem	138	138	140
Hannibal & St. Joseph	14⅜	13½	14½
Hannibal & St. Joseph pf	31⅜	30	24½
Michigan Central	43⅜	40⅝	47⅞
Illinois Central	59¼	56	93

RANGE OF PRICES AND CLOSING QUOTATIONS—JULY 14.

	Highest.	Lowest.	Closing. Bid.	Asked.
New-York Central	94⅞	93¼	94¼	94½
Harlem			138½	139½
Erie	8⅜	7¾	8¼	8⅜
Erie preferred			19	
Lake Shore	50¾	49¼	50½	50⅝
Wabash	3⅜	3¼	3¼	3⅜
North-western	22	21¾	22	
North-western preferred	49¾	48¾	49¾	50
Rock Island	94⅞	93⅝	94⅜	94½
Fort Wayne			90	90¼
Milwaukee & St. Paul	23¾	22	23¾	
Mil. & St. Paul pref	58	55¾	58	58¼
Pittsburg	82	81	81	82
Del. Lack. & Western	43	39¼	41⅝	41⅞
New-Jersey Central	9⅞	9⅛	9⅛	9⅜
Del. & Hudson Canal	37⅞	35½	36¾	37¼
Morris & Essex	69⅜	67⅜	69¼	69½
Michigan Central	42¾	41¾	42¼	42½
Illinois Central	56¾	55¾	56¾	

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

New-York, Saturday, July 14, 1877.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pkls	10	Oil-cake, pkls	90
Beans, bbls	16	Oil, Lard, bbls	150
Cotton, bales	3	Pork, pkls	1,550
Copper, cakes	557	Provisions, pkls	3,010
Dried Fruit, pkls	151	Lard, tcs.	866
Eggs, pkls	654	Lard, kegs	287
Flour, bbls	9,707	Butter, pkls	1,899
Grain, bushels	16,871	Cheese, pkls	8,559
Corn, bushels	336,531	Sponge, bales	616
Oats, bushels	40,897	Starch, pkls	1,550
Malt, bushels	825	Stearine, pkls	100
Hops, bales	189	Tallow, pkls	189
Hops, pkls	28	Tea, pkls	28
Lead, pigs	1,628	Tobacco, hhds	775
Leather, sides	13,207	Tobacco, pkls	159
Spirits Turp., bbls	74	Whisky, bbls	115
Resin, bbls	300	Wool, bales	705

COFFEE—Rio has been moderately active at unsettled prices, with sales reported of 630 bags by the H. Ludwig, 1,167 bags by the Fairy Belle, 1,130 bags by the J. L. Pendergast, 855 bags by the C. Parrington, and 457 bags by the La Plata; prices on private terms; 2,472 bags per Trafalgar and 3,239 bags per Dante, taken from stock.

COTTON—Has been in moderate request for early delivery at an advance of 1-16c. ₱ lb.; sales were officially reported for prompt delivery of 599 bales, (of which 110 bales were on last evening,) including 142 bales to shippers, 292 bales to spinners, and 165 bales to speculators.....And for forward delivery a restricted business has been reported at, however, stronger prices.....Sales have been reported since our last of 22,000 bales, of which 5,500 bales were on last evening, and 16,500 bales to-day, with 2,900 bales on the calls, on the basis of Middling, July closing at 12.26c.@12.29c.; August, 12.29c.; September, 12.08c.@12.09c.; October, 11.67c.; November, 11.45c.; December, 11.46c.@11.47c.; January, 11.56c.@11.60c.; February, 11.72c.@11.74c.; March, 11.86c.@11.88c. ₱ lb., showing an advance of 6@12 points, closing firm.....The receipts at this port to-day were 3 bales, and at the shipping ports 705 bales, against 355 bales on the last week.....The week's exports hence have been 4,949 bales, including 4,369 bales to Liverpool, and 580 bales to Bremen.....The exports from all ports since Sept. 1, 1876, have been 2,964,754 bales, of which 1,933,486 bales have been to the British ports, and 1,011,268 bales to the Continent.

Closing Prices of Cotton in New-York.

	Uplands.	Alabama.	N. O.	Texas.
Ordinary	10 13-16	10 13-16	10 15-16	10 15-16
Strict Ordinary	11 3-16	11 3-16	11 5-16	11 5-16
Good Ordinary	11 7-16	11 7-16	11 9-16	11 9-16
Strict Good Ord	11 11-16	11 11-16	11 13-16	11 13-16
Low Middling	11⅞	11⅞	12	12
Strict Low Mid	12 1-16	12 1-16	12 3-16	12 3-16
Middling	12¼	12¼	12⅜	12⅜
Good Middling	12⅜	12⅜	12⅝	12⅝
Strict Good Mid	12⅝	12⅝	12⅞	12⅞
Middling Fair	13⅛	13⅛	13¼	13¼
Fair	13⅞	13⅞	14	14

Stained.

Good Ordinary	10 7-16	Low Middling	11¼
Strict Good Ord	11	Middling	11⅝

FLOUR AND MEAL—Though not generally active, State and Western Flour sold to a fair aggregate to-day at firm prices for shipping Extras, and desirable lots of No. 2 and superfine, which were in good demand, and not offered freely. Favorite brands of Minnesota Extras and Western Winter Extras were held with a fair show of confidence, and in meagre supply, but quiet to-day, the dealings having been mainly in small lots. City Mill Extras were moderately sought after at about previous figures. Market otherwise comparatively dull, and somewhat irregular, new Wheat Flour showing weakness.....Sales have been reported since our last of 11,450 bbls. of all grades, including unsound Flour of all classes, very poor to very choice, at $3 50@$7 75; Superfine, at $3 75@$7 75; very inferior to fancy No. 2 at $3 25@$3 75, mainly at $3 50@$3 70 for about fair to very choice, (of which latter 240 bbls. St. Louis, Ohio, and Indiana Winter, in lots, at $4 75@$5 20; 50 bbls. Indiana at $5 20, and 300 bbls. Spring at $4 20@$4 75; inferior to fancy Superfine State and Western at $5 65@$6 35, mainly at $5 75@$6 65, the latter for very choice Michigan; very inferior to very good Extra State at $6 10@$6 75, mainly at $6 25@$6 50; very good to fancy do. at $6 75@$7 25; fine Spring Extras, shipping grades, for West Indies, on the basis of $7 75@$8 for good to strictly choice; do., for South America, $8 25@$9 for fair to very choice; do., for English market, quoted at $6 10@$6 25, (1,000 bbls. rumored sold for shipment, quoted at $6 25;) do., Family Extras, $9@$10 75, the latter for strictly choice; very inferior to very good shipping Extra Western, $6 25@$6 50, (of which a fine parcel of 1,000 bbls. Milwaukee on private terms, quoted at $6 37 bid and and $6 85 asked;) good to fancy do. at $6 75@$7 25, chiefly at $6 75@$7; and other grades at proportionate figures within the previous range.....Included in the reported sales were 5,400 bbls. shipping Extras, in lots, (of which 2,500 bbls. City Mill Extras,) 550 bbls. Minnesota clear, (of which 60 bbls. very choice at $9 15,) 900 bbls. do., straight Extras; (of which 100 bbls. fancy brand at $10 25;) 750 bbls. do. Patent do., 1,050 bbls. Winter Wheat Extras, 450 bbls. Superfine, and 590 bbls. No. 2 at the quoted rates.....Southern Flour has been dull to-day, but without further important change as to values.....Sales reported of 350 bbls. in lots mostly Extras, at $6 90@$10 50, (of which 435 bbls. new crop, in lots, part to arrive, chiefly at $9@$9 50).....Of Rye Flour, sales were reported of 320 bbls., in lots, including Superfine and Extra, within the range of $4 85@$5 25 for the to about choice, mainly on the basis of $5, and up to $5 20@$5 25 for strictly choice, in small lots; market unchanged.....Of Corn-meal, sales were made of 925 bbls., including Yellow Western, in lots, at $3@$3 25, (of which 400 bbls. Rising Sun, to arrive soon, at $3 20,) and Brandywine at $3 50; market steady.....And of Corn-meal in bags, 1,850 bags coarse on the basis of $1 07 for City ₱ 100 lb.

GRAIN—New crop red Western (Winter) Wheat has been again very freely purchased for forward delivery, chiefly for August, and on export account, at an advance of about 1c. ₱ bushel, closing firmly. New crop Southern was in moderate demand at about steady rates for prime samples. Spring Wheat was fairly active, and quoted stronger in price, the best samples of No. 2 Spring, here, held above the views of purchasers.....Sales have been reported to-day of 407,000 bushels, including new crop White Southern, small lots, at $1 85; new crop Red and Amber do., about 6,000 bushels, in odd lots, at from $1 50@$1 82 for inferior to strictly prime; new crop, Amber do., to arrive, 2,000 bushels prime, at $1 80; new crop, No. 2, Red Western, August options, 178,000 bushels, at $1 44@$1 45¾; nearly all at $1 44@$1 45¾; do., September options, 16,000 bushels, at $1 43; new No. 2, Red Western, August shipment from St. Louis, 24,000 bushels at $1 43; new No. 3 Red St. Louis, deliverable by September 15, 32,000 bushels, at $1 42; new No. 2 Red Western, delivered at Baltimore, first half of September, at $1 43; No. 1 Minnesota Spring, small lot, at $1 75; good No. 2 Chicago do., 3,000 bushels at $1 60; ungraded Spring, 24,000 bushels, on private terms; New-York No. 2 Spring, 15,000 bushels, at $1 34, and 1,000 Western, (with other sales rumored but not confirmed).....At the forenoon call of Wheat, (the only one held on Saturday,) No. 2 Red Winter, for August delivery, closed at $1 45 bid and $1 45¾ asked; do., September, $1 42¼ bid and $1 43¾ asked; New-York No. 2 Spring, August option, $1 40 bid and $1 45 asked; do., September, $1 33 bid and $1 34¾ asked. Sales were made at the call of 328,000 bushels No. 2 Red Western, August option, at $1 45@$1 45¼, (24,000 bushels at $1 45¼,) as against $1 44¾ at the close yesterday, and 48,000 bushels No. 2 Spring, September, at $1 34.....A brisk business has been reported in Corn, mainly for prompt and July delivery, at an advance of 2c. ₱ bushel, closing firm. The dealings have been largely on export account. Sales have been reported since our last of 584,000 bushels for all deliveries, (of which 295,000 bushels for early delivery,) including New-York steamer Mixed, for prompt delivery, 59c.@59¼c., chiefly at 59¼c.; do., last week, at 59¾c.; New-York steamer Mixed, July option, 145,000 bushels, at 59c.@59¼c.; do., August, 72,000 bushels at 59c.@59¼c., closing at 59¼c. bid, and 59¾c. asked; do., September, at 59¾c. bid, and 60c. asked; do., September, at 59¾c. bid, and 60c. asked; Pacific Mail, 20¼ for immediate delivery, about 135,000 bushels at 60c., closing firmly at 60c. do., for July, 124,000 bushels, at 60c., do., for August, 48,000 bushels, at 60c., closing at 60c. bid; do. September, quoted at 60c. bid; do. steamer Mixed, July option, ungraded, at 58c.@60c., chiefly at 60c. for sailing vessel, and 59c.@59½c. for steamer qualities.....At the forenoon call to-day sales were made of New-York steamer Mixed, 132,000 bushels, July option, at 59c.@59¼c. (108,000 bushels at 59c., including one line of 100,000 bushels and 24,000 bushels at 59¼c.); 72,000 bushels, August, at 59c.@59¼c., (32,000 bushels at 59¼c.).....And of New-York No. 2, no sales.....Rye dull for prompt delivery, but in more request for forward delivery, with sales reported of 48,000 bushels No. 2 Western, first half of September option, for export, on private terms; quoted at about 70c. for prompt delivery here, and 69c.@70c. for all September.....Barley, Malt, and Peas as last quoted.....Oats have been in quite moderate request, with prime White and Mixed scarce and firm; poorer qualities of White and Mixed heavy.....Sales reported of 52,000 bushels since our last, including 1 White, 750 bushels, at 60c.; New-York No. 2 White, (quoted) at 47½c.; New-York No. 3 White, 12,000 bushels at 43c.@46c., mainly at 43½c.@44c.; New-York No. 2, 1,500 bushels, at 44c.; New-York No. 3, 1,500 bushels, at 38c.; Mixed State at 58c.@59c., (a car-load from track at 59c.;) White State at 60c.@63c., (of which 2,700 bushels at 60c., and 750 bushels, from track, at 63c.;) Mixed Western at 57c.@61c.; White Western, quoted at 45c.@52c.; No. 2 Chicago at 44c.@45c., (1,300 bushels at 44c., and at the close, 3,000 bushels at 45c.).....Feed has been in generally good request, and desirable lots have been quoted very firm, on restricted offerings.....We quote 40 ₱ lb. at $19@$20, for about good to strictly prime; 80 and 50 ₱ lb. sold at $22@23 50; 100 ₱ lb. at $25@27; Sharps, $22@$30, the latter for strictly fancy in small lots, and Rye Feed (which is scarce) at $22@$24, a fairly active demand has been reported for Bale Hay at somewhat steadier rates, on lighter offerings.....We quote shipping at 75c.@77½c., and retail at 77½c.@80c., the latter for choice, ₱ 100 lb.; Clover, 50c.@70c.; Salt Hay, 50c.@60c.....Of the sales were two car loads choice Timothy Hay (Illinois) at 92½c.@95c. ₱ 100 lb.....Straw has been in liberal supply, through the increased offerings of new, and has been quoted nominally at $15 Rye Straw per load at from 40c.@70c. for new and old; Oat, 40c.@50c.; demand quite moderate.....The week's export clearances hence for European ports included 5,554 bbls. Flour, 292,223 bushels Wheat, 171,738 bushels Corn, 8,234 bushels Rye, 36,099 bushels Barley.

HIDES—A restricted busines has been noted in most kinds of stock at easier rates. The week's receipts have been 17,283 Hides.....Sales reported: 1,000 Hides and 29 bales do., the sales including, according to Messrs. Pickard & Andresen, 1,460 Dry Entre Rios, 21½ lb., part at 23c., gold, 4 months, usual selection; 4,635 Dry Concepcion, August, 24 lb., part at 21c., gold, 4 months, usual selection; 9,160 Dry Montevideo 21 to 21½ lb., part at 22c., gold, 4 months, usual selection; 1,330 Dry Montevideo Seconds, 20¼ lb., at 19c., gold, 4 months, as they run; 1,540 Dry Caliconia, 19 lb., at 21c., gold, 30 days, usual selection; 9,500 Dry Bogota, 20 to 22 lb.; 2,300 Dry Central American, 19 to 20 lb.; 2,750 Dry Maranham, 17 lb.; 1,005 Dry Matamoros, 24 lb.; 1,200 Dry Western, 23 lb.; 840 Dry Rio Grande, 24 lb.; 765 Dry-salted Matamoros, 34 lb., and 1,000 Wet-salted Buenos Ayres, from Europe, 40 lb., on private terms; also 1,650 City Slaughter, 70 lb., at 10c., currency, cash.....Stock in first hands to-day, 123,800 Hides, and 677 bales same time last year, 149,300 Hides and 1,185 bales same time last year.

MOLASSES—Generally inactive at about former figures; New-Orleans, fair to fancy, 45c.@58c.; inferior lots lower rates. Cuba, 50 test, 42c. bld, and up to 45c. asked.

NAVAL STORES—Resin dull on the basis of $1 85@$1 90 for Strained to good Strained.....Tar and Pitch at last quotations.....Spirits of Turpentine inactive with merchantable, for prompt delivery, quoted at the close at 31c.@31½c. ₱ gallon.

OIL-CAKE—Has been quite sparingly sought after, with Western, in bags, quoted weak at $24@$24 50, currency; City, from East India Seed, nominal.....Exports for the week, 470 pkls.

PETROLEUM—Crude has been quiet, but held firmly; quoted at 7c. in bulk and 9¾c. in shipping order.....Refined has been in fair request, chiefly for export at the close, for early delivery, at 13¼c. Sales, 7,000 bbls., for July, at 13¾c., and 2,000 bbls. high test at 14¼c.....Naphtha in cases, quoted at 18½c. for Consolidated brands.....City Naphtha quoted at 9¾c.....At Philadelphia, Refined Petroleum, for early delivery, quoted at 13¾c.....At Baltimore at 13¾c.

PROVISIONS—Mess Pork has been held firmly, but has been very quiet for early delivery.....Sales reported since our last of small lots for export at $14 60.....Other kinds dull.....Extra Prime quoted at $10@$10 50, and Western Prime Mess at $13 50@$14.....And for forward delivery Mess, Western has been inactive, with July options quoted at the close nominal; August, $14 55; and September at $14 60, with no sales reported.....Dressed Hogs fairly active, but at easier rates for fresh; sales reported of 700 Western at 6¾c.@7c., and 200 City at 6¾c.@7c. for all September.....Barley, Malt, and Peas as last quoted.....Oats have been in quite moderate request, with prime White and Mixed scarce and firm; poorer qualities of White and Mixed heavy.....Sales reported of 52,000 bushels since our last, including 1 White, 750 bushels, at 60c.; New-York No. 2 White, (quoted) at 47½c.; New-York No. 3 White, 12,000 bushels at 43c.@46c., mainly at 43½c.@44c.; New-York No. 2, 1,500 bushels, at 44c.; New-York No. 3, 1,500 bushels, at 38c.; Mixed State at 58c.@59c., (a car-load from track at 59c.;) White State at 60c.@63c., (of which 2,700 bushels at 60c., and 750 bushels, from track, at 63c.;) Mixed Western at 57c.@61c.; White Western, quoted at 45c.@52c.; No. 2 Chicago at 44c.@45c., (1,300 bushels at 44c., and at the close, 3,000 bushels at 45c.).....Feed has been in generally good request, and desirable lots have been quoted very firm, on restricted offerings.....We quote 40 ₱ lb. at $19@$20, for about good to strictly prime; 80 and 50 ₱ lb. sold at $22@23 50; 100 ₱ lb. at $25@27; Sharps, $22@$30, the latter for strictly fancy in small lots, and Rye Feed (which is scarce) at $22@$24, a fairly active demand has been reported for Bale Hay at somewhat steadier rates, on lighter offerings.....We quote shipping at 75c.@77½c., and retail at 77½c.@80c., the latter for choice, ₱ 100 lb.; Clover, 50c.@70c.; Salt Hay, 50c.@60c.....Of the sales were two car loads choice Timothy Hay (Illinois) at 92½c.@95c. ₱ 100 lb.....Straw has been in liberal supply, through the increased offerings of new, and has been quoted nominally at $15 Rye Straw per load at from 40c.@70c. for new and old; Oat, 40c.@50c.; demand quite moderate.....The week's exports hence of Butter include 37,000 lbs. to Liverpool, 550 pkls. to Liverpool, 146 pkls. to Bristol, 1,318 pkls. to Hamburg, and 450 pkls. to Bremen.....And of Cheese, 81,231 lbs. to Liverpool, 15,768 lbs. to Glasgow, 6,000 lbs. to Bristol.....Tallow has been in moderate demand at unchanged rates; quoted at 8½@8 12½ ₱ lb. for good to prime; sales equal to 96,000 lb., in lots, at 8½@8 12½.....Stearine inactive, with prime to choice Western, in tcs., quoted at 9½@10 12½ ₱ lb.....Lard quiet and firm; quoted at 9¾@10 c.....Sales 10,000 lb. very choice City at 9¾@10 c.

SKINS—Deer have been in more demand, but at easier rates.....Receipts, 105 bales; sales, 25,000 lb. Augustus on private terms, quoted at 29c.; and 22,000 lb. Para, also on private terms, quoted at 32½c.@33c.....Goat in moderate request at unchanged figures; receipts, 112 bales; sales, 100 bales Mexican, on private terms.

SUGARS—Raw dull to-day, and quoted weak, with fair to good Refining Cuba at 9 3-16c.@9¾c. ₱ lb.....No sales reported. Refined Sugars in moderate demand, and quoted about ¼c. ₱ lb. lower.

TEAS—Quiet and irregular sales, 750 half-chests Green, and 1,000 half-chests Oolong, on private terms.

WHISKEY—Dull; offered at $1 12, with $1 11 bid.

FREIGHTS—A fairly active movement was reported in the way of berth freights, but at easier rates for Grain to steamers for Liverpool, without notable alteration, room for Grain for Continental ports, forward shipment, ruling very strong and buoyant. The business in the chartering line has been comparative slow to-day, but on a firm basis generally as to rates. Tonnage for Grain more sought after, and for Petroleum moderately inquired for.....For Liverpool, the engagements reported, since our last, had been, by sail, 400 bales Cotton at ₱ 100 lb.; 3,000 bbls. Resin at 1s. 9d. ₱ 280 lb.; 100 hhds. Tallow at 17s. 6d.; 300 tons Slate at 12s. 6d.; 300 tons Oil-cake at 11s. 3d. ₱ ton; 350 hhds. Tobacco to 25s., and by steam, 300 bales Cotton at 4-32d. ₱ lb.; 43,000 bushels Grain, of which 27,000 bushels at 4¾d. ₱ 60 lb., and 16,000 bushels at 4¾d. ₱ 56 lb.; 550 pkls. Leather, in lots, on private terms; quoted at about 25s.; 350 hhds. Tobacco, same terms, at 30s.; 1,000 pkls. Provisions, on private terms; 1,200 pkls. Lard and Bacon, part at 20s., (with room for Cheese in fair request, quoted at 40s.,) ₱ ton; 2,000 cases Canned Meats and 100 pkls. Machinery on private terms; and 8,500 Staves also on private terms. Also a British ship, 1,668 tons, placed on the berth, hence, for general cargo.....A Scottish, do., by steam, 560,000 Grain, at 5¼d. ₱ 60 lb.; 1,400 bbls. Flour at 2s. ₱ bbl.; 350 tcs. Beef, part at 6s. ₱ tierce; 16,000 bxs. Cheese, part via Southampton, at 40s., and part direct, reported at 45s. ₱ ton, and 250 tons Measurement Goods on private terms.....For Glasgow, by steam, 3,000 pkls. Butter, next week's shipment (in refrigerators) at 90s.; 1,800 tons canned Meats, and 1,000 pkls. on private terms; 925 pkls. Beef on private terms.....For Cork for orders, an Austrian bark, 729 tons, hence, with about 4,000 quarters Grain, at 4s. 6d., and a bark, with about 3,700 quarters do., from Baltimore, at 4s. 3d. ₱ quarter.....For the Continent, direct, an Italian bark, with about 5,800 bbls. Refined Petroleum, from Baltimore, at 4s. 3d. ₱ bbl.....For Antwerp, by steam, 75,000 to 90,000 bushels Grain, for September shipment, reported at 5½d. ₱ 60 lb., a large part of the month, at 5½d. ₱ bushel, but mainly on private terms, (with an active call reported for room by steam for September and early October shipments for prominent lines of Continental grain steamers, most of the room for Grain for steamers to clear hence in August having been already placed under contract, as already noted by us).....For the Baltic, a Norwegian bark, 358 tons, hence, with Petroleum, reported at 4s. 6d. ₱ bbl.....Lard has been moderately inquired for at rather firmer rates, with Western Steam, for July option, quoted at the close at 9 47½@9 50; August at 9 47½@9 50; September at 9 45@9 47½; October at 9 35@9 37½; November, 9 17½@9 27½; and seller the remainder of the year, nominal.....Sales have been reported of Western Steam to the extent of 4,500 tcs., August, at 9 47½@9 50; 1,750 tcs., September, at 9 37½@9 40; City Steam and Cattle Feed, 500 tcs., quoted at the close at 9 25@9 37½; sales, 85 tcs. at these figures, chiefly at 9 25@9 30.....And for Continent, 1,000 tcs. quoted at 9 50.....Refined Lard in moderate demand, and quoted for the Continent for early delivery, at the close at 9 75@9 87½; South America nominal and West Indies 9 50.....Sales, 250 tcs., for the Continent, at 9 87½.....Beef and Beef Hams about as last quoted.....Butter has been moderately active and has varied little as to values recently. Export movement comparatively liberal.....We quote within the range of 10c.@23c. for fair to fancy State, and 11c.@23c. for ordinary to strictly fancy Western.....Cheese has been quoted firmer for the better qualities, with a fair demand noted.....We quote new State Factory at 8¼c.@10c. for fair to strictly fancy, and Western Factory at 6@9½c. for fair to fancy.....Eggs have been in fair request, with fresh stock quoted within the range of 16½c.@18½c. for fair to strictly choice marks ₱ dozen.....The week's exports hence of Butter include 37,000 lbs. to Liverpool, 550 pkls. to Liverpool, 146 pkls. to Bristol, 1,318 pkls. to Hamburg, and 450 pkls. to Bremen.....And of Cheese, 81,231 lbs. to Liverpool, 15,768 lbs. to Glasgow, 6,000 lbs. to Bristol.....Tallow has been in moderate demand at unchanged rates; quoted at 8½@8 12½ ₱ lb. for good to prime; sales equal to 96,000 lb., in lots, at 8½@8 12½.....Stearine inactive, with prime to choice Western, in tcs., quoted at 9½@10 12½ ₱ lb.....Lard quiet and firm; quoted at 9¾@10 c.....Sales 10,000 lb. very choice City at 9¾@10 c.

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SHIPPING.

TO SUMMER TOURISTS.

ALLAN STEAM-SHIP LINE
FROM BALTIMORE TO HALIFAX, and VICE VERSA.
The A1 British Royal Mail Iron Screw Steam-ships
HIBERNIAN, 3,200 tons, Capt. Lieut. ARCHER, R. N. R.
NOVA SCOTIAN, 3,200 tons, Capt. RICHARDSON.
CASPIAN, 3,000 tons, Capt TROCKS.
AUSTRIAN, 3,000 tons, Capt. WYLIE.
Leave Baltimore every fortnight, WEDNESDAYS,
FOR HALIFAX, NOVA SCOTIA.
Cabin passage to Halifax, $20 gold; Round Trip tickets, $35 gold.

This opportunity, by offering, as it were, an abbreviation of a European trip, is exceptionally agreeable to those who desire a change from the usual round of American pleasure resorts.

For further information apply to
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NOTICE.
With the view of diminishing the chances of collision, the steamers of this line take a specified course for all seasons of the year.
On the outward passage from Queenstown to New-York or Boston, crossing meridian of 50 at 43 latitude, or nothing to the north of 43.
On the homeward passage, crossing the meridian of 50 at 42, or nothing to the north of 42.
FROM NEW-YORK FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.
SCYTHIA...WED., July 18 | ALGERIA...WED., Aug. 1
*RUSSIA....WED., July 25 | BOTHNIA...WED., Aug. 8
Steamers marked * do not carry steerage passengers.
Cabin passage, $80, $100, and $130, gold, according to accommodation. Return tickets on favorable terms.
Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at very low rates. Freight and passage offices, No. 4 Bowling Green. CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

WHITE STAR LINE.
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL, CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL.
The steamers of this line take the Lane Routes recommended by Lieut. Maury, U. S. N., going south of the Banks on the passage to Queenstown all the year round.
BRITANNIC.....SATURDAY, July 21, 2:30 P. M.
GERMANIC.....SATURDAY, Aug. 4, at 12:30 P. M.
ADRIATIC.....SATURDAY, Aug. 18, at 1 P. M.
From White Star Dock, Pier No. 52 North River.
These steamers are uniform in size and unsurpassed in appointments. The saloon, state-rooms, smoking and bath-rooms are amidships, where the noise and motion are least felt, affording a degree of comfort hitherto unattainable at sea.
Rates—Saloon, $80 and $100, gold; return tickets on favorable terms; steerage, $28.
For inspection of plans and other information apply at the Company's offices, No. 37 Broadway, New-York.
R. J. CORTIS, Agent.

ATLAS MAIL LINE.
BI-MONTHLY SERVICE TO JAMAICA, HAYTI, COLOMBIA and ASPINWALL, and to PANAMA and SOUTH PACIFIC PORTS. (via Aspinwall.) First-class, full-powered iron screw steamers, from Pier No. 51 North River.
For HAYTI, COLOMBIA, ISTHMUS OF PANAMA, and SOUTH PACIFIC PORTS, (via Aspinwall.)
ETNA.....July 28
ANDES.....Aug. 14
FOR KINGSTON (Jamaica) and HAYTI.
CLARIBEL.....July 26
ATLAS.....Aug. 17
Superior First-class Passenger accommodation.
PIM, FORWOOD & CO., Agents, No. 56 Wall-st.

GREAT SOUTHERN
FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.
SAILING FROM PIER NO. 27 NORTH RIVER,
WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS at 3 P. M.
FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., FLORIDA, THE SOUTH, AND SOUTH-WEST.
GEO. W. CLYDE.....WEDNESDAY.....July 18
CHARLESTON.....SATURDAY.....July 21
SUPERIOR PASSENGER ACCOMMODATIONS.
Insurance to destination one-half of one per cent.
Goods forwarded free of commission. Passenger tickets and bills of lading issued and signed at the office of
JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents.
Office on the pier.
Or W. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling Green,
Or BENTLEY D. RASELL, General Agent
Great Southern Freight Line, 317 Broadway.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.
STEAM-SHIP LINE BETWEEN NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN.
Company's Pier, foot of 2d-st., Hoboken.
WESER.....Sat., July 21 | ODER.....Sat., Aug. 4
Gen. WERDER.Sat., July 28 | RHEIN.....Sat., Aug. 11
RATES OF PASSAGE FROM NEW-YORK TO SOUTHAMPTON, HAVRE, OR BREMEN.
First cabin.....$100 gold
Second cabin.....$70 gold
Steerage.....30 currency
Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage certificates, $30 currency. For freight or passage apply to
OELRICHS & CO., No. 2 Bowling Green.

ANCHOR LINE U. S. MAIL STEAMERS.
NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.
Victoria.....July 21, 2 P. M. | Bolivia.....Aug. 4, noon
Devonia.....July 28, 7 A. M. | Anchoria. Aug. 11, 7 A. M.
To GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, OR DERRY.
Cabins, $65 to $80, according to accommodation.
Intermediate, $35; Steerage, $28.
NEW-YORK TO SOUTHAMPTON AND LONDON.
Egypt.....July 21, 2 P. M. | Tropic.....Aug. 4, noon
Cabins, $75 to $70. Steerage, $28. Cabin and steerage tickets at reduced rates. Drafts issued for any amount at current rates. Company's Pier Nos. 20 and 21 North River, New-York. HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents, No. 7 Bowling Green.

INMAN LINE, MAIL STEAMERS.
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
CITY OF RICHMOND.....July 28, 7 A. M.
CITY OF BERLIN.....Aug. 11, 7 A. M.
CITY OF CHESTER.....Aug. 18, 1 P. M.
From Pier No. 45 North River.
CABIN, $80 and $100, gold. Return tickets on favorable terms. STEERAGE, $28, currency. Drafts at low-est rates.
Saloons, state-rooms, smoking and bath rooms amidships. JOHN G. DALE, Agent.
Nos. 15 and 33 Broadway, New-York.

NATIONAL LINE—Piers 44 and 51 North River.
FOR LONDON.
GREECE.....THURSDAY, July 19, 10 A. M.
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL
The Queen...July 22 | 2 P. M. | Italy.....Aug. 4, 12 M.
Egypt. Sat., July 28, 7 A. M. | England...Aug. 11, 7 A. M.
Cabin and steerage passage, and drafts from £1 upward, issued at very low rates. Company's offices No. 69 Broadway. F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.,
THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.
GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.
H. LIVINGSTON, Capt. MALLORY, WEDNESDAY, July 18, Pier 43 North River, 3 P. M. GEO. YONGE, Agent, 409 Broadway.
RAPIDAN, Capt. KEMPTON, SATURDAY, July 21, Pier 43 North River, 3 P. M. GEO. YONGE, Agent, 409 Broadway.
GEN. BARNES, Capt. CHEESMAN, WEDNESDAY, July 25, Pier 16 East River, 3 P. M. MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents, 52 South-st.
SAN JACINTO, Capt. HAZARD, SATURDAY, July 28, Pier 43 North River, 3 P. M. GEO. YONGE, Agent, 409 Broadway.
Insurance ONE-HALF PER CENT. Superior accommodations for passengers. Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, Atlantic and Gulf Railroad, and Florida steamers.
C. D. OWENS, Agent A. & G. R. R., No. 315 Broadway. GEORGE YONGE, Agent C. R. R. of Ga., No. 409 Broadway.

PACIFIC MAIL AND PANAMA TRANSIT
STEAM-SHIP LINES.
FOR CALIFORNIA, JAPAN, CHINA, AUSTRALIA, NEW-ZEALAND, BRITISH COLUMBIA, OREGON, &c.
Sailing from Pier foot Canal-st., North River.
For U. S. MAIL STEAMERS to the ISTHMUS OF PANAMA.
Steam-ship CRESCENT CITY.....Monday, July 16
connecting for Central America and South Pacific ports.
From SAN FRANCISCO to JAPAN and CHINA.
Steam-ship CITY OF TOKIO.....Wednesday, Aug. 8
From SAN FRANCISCO to AUSTRALIA and NEW-ZEALAND.
Steam-ship AUSTRALIA.....Wednesday, July 18
For freight or passage apply to
W. P. CLYDE & CO., Agents, or H. J. BULLAY, Supt., No. 6 Bowling Green, Pier foot Canal-st., North River.

SPECIAL NOTICE.
In order to accommodate shippers and enable them to complete their correspondence, the departure of the steam-ship CRESCENT CITY, for Aspinwall, will be delayed until 3 o'clock P. M., on the 16th inst., instead of sailing at noon as usual.

TO SUMMER TRAVELERS.
International Steam-ship Company's Line of Steamers TO EASTERN MAINE, NEW-BRUNSWICK, NOVA SCOTIA, PRINCE EDWARDS ISLAND, &c., &c.
The steamers NEW-YORK and CITY OF PORTLAND will, until Sept. 15, leave Boston at 8 A. M. and Portland at 4 P. M. every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, for EASTPORT, Me. and ST. JOHN, N. B., forwarding passengers by connecting lines to Calais, Me., St. Andrews, Fredericton, Shediac, Mirimichi, and Bathurst, N. B.; Pictou, Pictou, Digby, Annapolis, Kentville, Windsor, and Halifax, N. S.; Summerside and Charlottetown, P. E. I. The steamers are first class in every respect, the climate of the region to which they run is delightfully cool and invigorating, and the expenses of travel very moderate. For circular with description of the route, and any further information, apply to
W. H. KILBY, Agent,
End of Commercial Wharf, Boston, Mass.

NEW-YORK, HAVANA, & MEXICAN MAIL S. S. LINE
Steamers leave Pier No. 3 North River, at 3 P. M.
FOR HAVANA DIRECT.
CITY OF NEW-YORK, TINKERMAN.....Wednesday, July 25
CITY OF MERIDA, REYNOLDS.....Saturday, Aug. 4
CITY OF VERA CRUZ, DRAKEY.....Wednesday, Aug. 8
FOR VERA CRUZ AND NEW-ORLEANS.
Via Havana, Progreso, Champeachy Tuxpan, Tampico,
CITY OF MERIDA, REYNOLDS.....Saturday, Aug. 4
Steamers will leave New-Orleans July 22 and Aug. 12 for Vera Cruz and all the above ports.
For freight or passage apply to
F. ALEXANDER & SONS, Nos. 31 and 33 Broadway.

HAMBURG American Packet Company's Line, for PLYMOUTH, CHERBOURG, and HAMBURG.
GELLERT.....July 19 | ELBE.....Aug. 2
NOTEVIA.....July 26 | HERDER.....Aug. 9
Rates of passage to Plymouth, London, Cherbourg, Hamburg, and all points in England: First Cabin, $100, gold; Second Cabin, $60, gold; Steerage, $30, currency
EUNHARD & CO., C. B. RICHARD & BOAS,
General Agents, General Passenger Agents,
61 Broad-st., N. Y. 61 Broadway, N. Y.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA
DIRECT MAIL LINE.
These first-class steam-ships sail regularly at 3 P. M. from Pier No. 13 North River, as follows:
CLYDE.....SATURDAY, July 21
COLUMBUS.....WEDNESDAY, Aug. 1
Accommodations unsurpassed. For freight or passage apply to WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling Green. McKELLER, LULING & CO., Agents in Havana.

SHIPPING.

STATE LINE.
NEW-YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, DUBLIN, BELFAST, AND LONDONDERRY.
These first-class full-powered steamers will sail from Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st.
STATE OF GEORGIA.....Thursday, July 19
STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA.....Thursday, July 26
STATE OF NEVADA.....Thursday, Aug. 2
STATE OF VIRGINIA.....Thursday, Aug. 9
First cabin, $60 and $70, according to accommodations; return tickets at reduced rates. Second cabin, $45; return tickets at reduced rates. Steerage $26.
Apply to
AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Agents, No. 72 Broadway, New-York.
STEERAGE tickets at No. 45 Broadway, and at the company's pier, foot of Canal-st., North River.

GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY.
The splendid mail steamers of this company between New-York and Havre,
Calling at PLYMOUTH (G. B.) for the landing of Passengers,
Will sail from Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Morton-st., every Wednesday, beginning with
*VILLE DE PARIS, DURAND. Wednesday, July 18, 11 A. M.
LABRADOR, SANGLIER, Wednesday, July 25, 6 A. M.
FRANCE, TRUDELLE, Wednesday, Aug. 1, 9 A. M.
Rates of passage nearly reduced.
LOUIS DE BEBIAN, Agent, No. 55 Broadway.

FOR LIVERPOOL, VIA QUEENSTOWN.
The Liverpool and Great Western Steam Company's United States mail steamers leave Pier No. 53 N. R.:
WISCONSIN.....TUESDAY, July 17, at 10 A. M.
MONTANA.....TUESDAY, July 31, at 9 A. M.
WYOMING.....TUESDAY, Aug. 14, at 9 A. M.
Cabin passage, $55, $65, or $75, according to stateroom; steerage, $26; intermediate, $40.
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 29 Broadway.

FOR HAVANA.—THE NEW IRON MAIL steamer NIAGARA, Capt. Thomas S. Curtis, will sail from Pier No. 21 East River, on THURSDAY, July 19, at 3 o'clock. Has unsurpassed accommodations for passengers. JAMES E. WARD & CO., Agents, No. 113 Wall-st.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, No. 91 Duane-st., corner Broadway.

RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.
GREAT TRUNK LINE
AND UNITED STATES MAIL ROUTE.
On and after June 25, 1877,
Trains leave New-York, via Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets Ferries, as follows:
Express for Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West and South, with Pullman Palace Cars attached, 9 A. M., 6 and 8:30 P. M., daily.
For Williamsport, Lock Haven, Corry, and Erie, at 8:30 P. M., connecting at Corry for Titusville, Petroleum Centre, and the Oil Regions. For Williamsport and Lock Haven, 9 A. M.
For Baltimore, Washington, and the South, "Limited Washington Express," of Pullman Parlor Cars, daily, except Sunday, 9:30 A. M.; arrive Washington, 4:10 P. M. Regular at 8:20 A. M., 1, 6, and 8:30 P. M. Sunday, 6 and 8:30 P. M.
Express for Philadelphia, 7:30, 8:20, 9., (9:30 Limited,) 10:30 A. M., 1, 3, 5, 6, 7, and 8:30 P. M. Sunday, 9 A. M., 5, 6, 7, and 8:30 P. M. Emigrant and second-class, 7 P. M.
For trains to Newark, Elizabeth, Rahway, Princeton, Trenton, Perth Amboy, Flemington, Belvidere, and other points, see local schedules at all Ticket Offices.
Trains arrive: From Pittsburg, 6:50 and 10:40 A. M. and 12:20 P. M., daily; 10:10 A. M. and 6:50 P. M., daily, except Monday. From Washington and Baltimore, 6:50, 10:05 A. M., 4:10, 5:10, and 10:10 P. M. Sunday, 6:50, 10:40 A. M. From Philadelphia, 5:05, 6:50, 8:10, 10:10, 10:40, 11:50 A. M., 2:10, 4:10, 5:10, 6:50, 8:40, 10:10, and 10:20 P. M. Sunday, 5:05, 6:50, 10:40, 11:50 A. M.; 6:50 and 10:20 P. M.
Ticket Offices, Nos. 526 and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts.; No. 4 Court-st., Brooklyn; Nos. 114, 116, and 118 Hudson-st., Hoboken: Depot, Jersey City. Emigrant Ticket Office, No. 8 Battery-place.
FRANK THOMSON, L. P. FARMER,
General Manager. General Passenger Agent.

TO PHILADELPHIA
via
PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.
THE OLD-ESTABLISHED ROUTE AND SHORT LINE between
NEW-YORK AND PHILADELPHIA.
13 Through Trains each way daily. 3 Depots in Philadelphia, 2 in New-York.
Double track, the most Improved Equipment, and the Fastest Time consistent with absolute safety.
On and after June 25, 1877,
Express Trains leave New-York, via Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets Ferries, as follows: 7:30, 8:20, 9, (9:30 limited,) 10:30 A. M., 1, 4, 5, 6, 7, and 8:30 P. M. Sunday, 9 A. M., 5, 6, 7, and 8:30 P. M. Returning, trains leave Philadelphia 3:35, 6, 7:30, 8, 8:30, and 11 A. M. and 12 Night. Express, 1:35 P. M., 2, 4, 5:30, 7, and 7:35 P. M., and 12 Midnight. On Sunday, 3:35, 8, 8:30 A. M., 4, 7:35, P. M., and 12 Midnight.
Ticket Offices, Nos. 526 and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts.; No. 4 Court-st., Brooklyn; Nos. 114, 116, and 118 Hudson-st., Hoboken: Depot, Jersey City. Emigrant Ticket Office, No. 8 Battery-place.
FRANK THOMSON, L. P. FARMER,
General Manager. General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—Commencing July 1, 1877, through trains will leave Grand Central Depot
8:00 A. M., Western and Northern Express, with drawing-room cars to Rochester; also to St. Albans.
9:00 A. M., Special Saratoga Express, drawing-room cars, through to Montreal.
10:30 A. M., Special Chicago and Western Express, with drawing-room cars to Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Rochester, Buffalo, and Niagara Falls; also, drawing-room car through to Richfield Springs.
11:30 A. M., Northern and Western Express, with drawing-room cars for Saratoga.
3:30 P. M., Special Saratoga Express. Connects at East Albany for principal stations to Syracuse.
4:00 P. M., Albany and Troy Express. Stops at Sing Sing, Peekskill, and all stations north, except Livingston.
6:00 P. M., St. Louis Express, with sleeping cars for St. Louis, running through every day in the week; also, sleeping-cars for Watertown, Canandaigua, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and for Montreal via Saratoga.
8:30 P. M., Pacific Express, daily, with sleeping cars, for Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Cleveland, Toledo, Detroit, and Chicago, and to Montreal via St. Albans.
11:00 P. M., Express, with sleeping cars, for Albany and Troy. Way trains as per local Time Tables.
Tickets for sale at 413 Broadway, 252, 261, and 413 Broadway, and at Westcott Express Company's offices, Nos. 7 Parkplace, 785 and 942 Broadway, New-York, and 333 Washington-st., Brooklyn.
C. B. MEEKER, General Passenger Agent.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.—FERRY-BOATS Leave New-York from James-slip 30 minutes, and from 34th-st., East River, 15 minutes previous to departure of trains. No boats from James-slip after 7 P. M. Or, Sundays from 34th-st. only. Trains leave Long Island City (Hunter's Point) as follows: For Greenport, Sag Harbor, &c., 8:44, 9:03 A. M., 3:30, 4:06 P. M.; Sundays, 4:40 A. M. For Patchogue, 9:03 A. M., 2, 4:5, 9:23, 6:03 P. M., Sundays, 9:15 A. M. For Babylon, &c., at 7:30, 8:44, 9:03, 11:30 A. M., 2, 4:24, 4:45, 5:23, 6:03 P. M.; Sundays, 9:15 A. M., 6:35 P. M. For Jamaica, &c., at 10 A. M., 3:30, 5:05, 6:42 P. M.; Sundays, 9:30 A. M., 5:05 P. M. For Northport, &c., at 10 A. M., 3:30, 4:24, 5:05, 6:42 P. M.; Sundays, 9:30 A. M., 6:30 P. M. For Locust Valley, &c., at 8:44, 11:30 A. M., 2, 3:30, 4:24, 5:05, 6:42 P. M. Sundays, 9:30 A. M., 6:30 P. M. For Rockaway Beach, &c., at 9, 10:20, 11:30 A. M., 1:30, 2, 3:30, 4:24, 5:05, 5:43 P. M.;—7 P. M. to Far Rockaway only;—Sundays at 9:15, 10, 10:30 A. M., 3:30, 4:24, 5:05, 6:42 P. M. Sundays, 9:30 A. M., 6:30 P. M. For Locust Valley, &c., at 8:44, 11:30 A. M., 2, 3:30, 4:24, 5:05, 6:42 P. M.; Sundays, 9 A. M., 5, 6, 7, and 8:30 P. M. Emigrant and second-class, 7 P. M.
For trains to Newark, Elizabeth, Rahway, Princeton, Trenton, Perth Amboy, Flemington, Belvidere, and other points, see local schedules at all Ticket Offices.
Trains arrive: From Pittsburg, 6:50 and 10:40 A. M. and 12:20 P. M., daily; 10:10 A. M. and 6:50 P. M., daily, except Monday. From Washington and Baltimore, 6:50, 10:05 A. M., 4:10, 5:10, and 10:10 P. M. Sunday, 6:50, 10:40 A. M. From Philadelphia, 5:05, 6:50, 8:10, 10:10, 10:40, 11:50 A. M., 2:10, 4:10, 5:10, 6:50, 8:40, 10:10, and 10:20 P. M. Sunday, 5:05, 6:50, 10:40, 11:50 A. M.; 6:50 and 10:20 P. M.
Ticket Offices, Nos. 526 and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts.; No. 4 Court-st., Brooklyn; Nos. 114, 116, and 118 Hudson-st., Hoboken: Depot, Jersey City. Emigrant Ticket Office, No. 8 Battery-place.
FRANK THOMSON, L. P. FARMER,
General Manager. General Passenger Agent.

STEAMBOATS.

THE NEW
PROVIDENCE LINE
TO BOSTON, via Providence Direct.
A WHOLE NIGHT'S REST.
ONLY 42 MILES OF RAIL. TIME 60 MINUTES.
The magnificent new steamer
MASSACHUSETTS,
("The Palace Steamer of the World,")
and the world-renowned steamer
RHODE ISLAND,
("The Queen of the Sound,")
Leave daily (Sundays excepted) from Pier No. 29 N. R., foot of Warren-st., at 5 P. M., arriving at PROVIDENCE at 6 A. M., and BOSTON 7 A. M. No intermediate landings between New-York and Providence.
THE OLD RELIABLE STONINGTON LINE,
FOR BOSTON AND ALL POINTS EAST,
at 5 P. M. daily from Pier No. 33 N. R., foot of Jay-st.

THE GREAT
FALL RIVER LINE
FOR BOSTON,
And all points EAST, via NEWPORT and FALL RIVER.
The mammoth palace steamers
BRISTOL AND PROVIDENCE,
LARGEST, HANDSOMEST, AND MOST COSTLY STEAMERS IN THE WORLD. Full night's rest. No midnight changes. Five morning trains Fall River to Boston. Steamers leave New-York daily at 5 P. M., (Sundays July 1 to Sept. 2, inclusive,) from Pier No. 28, N. R., foot of Murray-st. GRAND PROMENADE CONCERTS every evening. Parlor and State Rooms secured at all principal hotels and ticket offices, at the Pier, and on steamers. BORDEN & LOVELL, Agents.
GEO. L. CONNOR, Gen'l Pass. Agent.

OAK BLUFFS,
MARTHA'S VINEYARD,
AND
NANTUCKET.
NEW AND DIRECT ROUTE BETWEEN
NEW-YORK AND THESE GREAT
SUMMER RESORTS OF NEW-ENGLAND,
VIA
FALL RIVER LINE
AND WOODS HOLE.
Leave New-York from Pier No. 28 N. R. at 5 P. M. daily, (Sundays included.) Arrive at Oak Bluffs 8:30 A. M., and Nantucket 11:30 A. M., the next day.
3 TO 6 HOURS AHEAD OF OTHER LINES.
New-York to Oak Bluffs, $5; Excursion tickets, $9. New-York to Nantucket, $6; Excursion tickets, $10.
Returning, leave Nantucket, 1:15 P. M.; Oak Bluffs, 4 P. M.; arrive New-York, 6:30 A. M. the next day.
GEORGE L. CONNOR, BORDEN & LOVELL,
General Passenger Agent. Agents.

ALBANY BOAT---PEOPLE'S LINE.
The elegant steamers DREW and ST. JOHN leave Pier No. 41 North River EVERY WEEK DAY at 6 P. M., connecting at Albany with express trains for
SARATOGA,
LAKE GEORGE,
LAKE CHAMPLAIN,
THE ADIRONDACK AND
WHITE MOUNTAINS,
and all favorite Summer Resorts North and West.
FARE ONLY $1 50.
Messina's String Bands accompany each steamer.
S. E. MAYO, General Passenger Agent.

SEA BIRD—CAPT. H. B. PARKER.
For RED BANK, from Franklin-st.

LEAVE NEW-YORK.		LEAVE RED BANK.	
Monday, 16th...	8:00 A. M.	Monday, 16th...	12:00 M.
Tuesday, 17th..	8:30 A. M.	Tuesday, 17th..	1:00 P. M.
Wed'day, 18th.	9:00 A. M.	Wed'day, 18th.	1:30 P. M.
Thursday, 19th.	10:00 A. M.	Thursday, 19th.	2:30 P. M.
Friday, 20th...	11:00 A. M.	Friday, 20th...	3:30 P. M.
Saturday, 21st..	1:00 P. M.	Saturday, 21st..	5:00 P. M.
Sunday, 22d....	8:00 A. M.	Sunday, 22d....	4:00 P. M.

HELEN—CAPT. J. S. THROCKMORTON.
FOR RED BANK FROM FRANKLIN-ST.

LEAVE NEW-YORK.		LEAVE RED BANK.	
Monday, 16th....	3:00 P. M.	Monday, 16th....	6:30 A. M.
Tuesday, 17th...	3:00 P. M.	Tuesday, 17th...	6:30 A. M.
Wed'day, 18th.	3:00 P. M.	Wed'day, 18th.	6:30 A. M.
Thursday, 19th.	3:00 P. M.	Thursday, 19th.	6:30 A. M.
Friday, 20th....	3:00 P. M.	Friday, 20th....	6:30 A. M.
Saturday, 21st..	3:00 P. M.	Saturday, 21st..	6:30 A. M.
Tuesday, 24th....	9:00 A. M.	Monday, 23d....	8:00 P. M.

ALBANY AND TROY BY DAY BOATS.—C. VIBBARD and DANIEL DREW leave Vestry-Street Pier, N. R., at 8:35, and 24th-st. at 9. A. M., landing at Nyack Ferry, West Point, Newburg, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Saugerties, Catskill and Hudson. Close connection with New York Central Railroad for the West, and with Express trains for Saratoga, Montreal, and other points north. To West Point and Newburg, returning same day, $1. Tickets or coupons good on Hudson River Railroad steamboats will be honored.

NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, SPRINGFIELD AND WHITE MOUNTAINS, MONTREAL AND INTERMEDIATE POINTS.—Steamers leave Pier No. 25 E. R. daily (Sundays excepted) at 3 P. M. (23d-st., E. R., at 3:15 P. M.) and 11 P. M. connecting with special trains at New-Haven for Meriden, Hartford, Springfield, &c. Tickets sold and baggage checked at 944 Broadway, New-York, and 4 Court-st., Brooklyn. Excursion to New-Haven and return, $1 50.

1877.—LLOYD'S DOCK, OYSTER BAY, (Cold Spring,) Long Island.—The new and fast steamer J. B. SCHUYLER, Capt. J. L. Clark, will leave New-York daily (Sundays excepted) for the above places, from Pier No. 16 East River, foot of Wall-st., at 3:45 P. M.; foot of 35th-st., East River, at 4 P. M. Stages will connect at Lloyd's Dock for Huntington. Tickets to all landings, 60 cents; excursion tickets, $1.

CITIZENS' LINE STEAMERS FOR TROY and SARATOGA, connecting with all railroad lines North, East, and West. FARE LOWER THAN BY ANY OTHER LINE. The new and magnificent steamers CITY OF TROY and SARATOGA leave daily (Saturdays excepted) at 6 P. M., from Pier No. 49 N. R., foot of Leroy-st. Through tickets sold and baggage checked to all points.
JOSEPH CORNELL, Superintendent.

FOR NORWALK AND DANBURY DAILY.
Steamer ADELPHI leaves Brooklyn, (Jewell's Dock,) 2:30 P. M.; Pier No. 37 East River, 2:45 P. M., and 33d-st., 3 P. M., connecting with Danbury and New-Haven Railroads. Reduced fare, 50 cents.
Excursion tickets, 50 cents.

RONDOUT AND KINGSTON.—LANDING AT Newburg, Poughkeepsie, Highland Falls, (West Point,) Cornwall, Marlboro', Milton, Esopus, connecting with Ulster and Delaware Railroad, steam-boats JAMES W. BALDWIN and THOMAS COLLYER, from pier foot of Spring-st., North River, daily at 4 P. M.

FOR CATSKILL, STUYVESANT, &c.—Steamer ESCORT from Franklin-st., North River, every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday at 6 P. M. for freight and passengers. Fare $1. Berths free.

CATSKILL AND STUYVESANT BOATS leave daily from Pier No. 42, foot of Canal-st., at 6 P. M., for passengers and freight. Fare $1. Berths free.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS ON Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad. Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 11:30 A. M.

MARY POWELL, FOR WEST POINT, CORNwall, Newburg, Poughkeepsie, Roundout, and Kingston, leaves Pier 39, N. R., (Vestry-st.,) daily, at 3:30 P. M.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of GEORGE POTTS, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said court by George Potts, late of Long Eddy, Sullivan County, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, according to the Revised Statutes of the United States, entitled "Bankruptcy," and that the 15th day of August, 1877, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the office of Mr. John W. Little, Register in Bankruptcy, with the Hon. John G. Wilkins, of Middletown, New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 11th day of July, 1877. GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.
jy13-law3wM.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of SAMUEL J. BURRELL, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—A warrant in bankruptcy has been issued by said court against the estate of Samuel J. Burrell, of the County of New-York, of the State of New-York, in said district, adjudged a bankrupt upon the petition of his creditors, and the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupt, to him or to his use and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law. A meeting of the creditors of said bankrupt, to prove their debts and choose one or more Assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy to be holden at No. 4 Warren-street, in the City of New-York, in said district, on the 30th day of July, A. D. 1877, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the office of John W. Little, Esq., one of the Registers in Bankruptcy of said court.
LOUIS F. PAYN, Marshal—Messenger.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 13th day of July, A. D. 1877, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of JOSEPH NICHOLSON, of the City of Long Island, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt to prove their debts, and to choose one or more Assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 129 Fulton-street, in the City of New-York, before Edgar Ketchum, Esq., Register, on the 26th day of July, 1877, at 12 o'clock P. M.
LOUIS F. PAYN, U. S. Marshal, as Messenger.
Southern District of New-York.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JAMES K. PLACE and JAMES D. SPARKMAN, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—This is to give notice that the second general meeting of the creditors of the estate of said bankrupts will be held at the office of F. N. & C. W. Bangs, No. 137 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on the 30th day of July, 1877, at 12 o'clock noon, before John Fitch, Esq., Register, pursuant to an order made by said Register, for the purposes named in sections 5,092 and 5,093 of the Revised Statutes of the United States.—Dated New-York, July 10th, 1877.
JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee.
F. N. & C. W. BANGS, Attorneys for Assignee, No. 137 Broadway, New-York City.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE MAYOR RECEIVED, FRIDAY, THROUGH JOHN R. McLEAN, Chairman Committee of Arrangements, for relief St. John sufferers: William Orton, President Western Union Telegraph Company, $25; T. H. Brosnan, Superintendent Agencies, United States Life Insurance Company, $20; D. Appleton & Co., $20; H. Herrmann & Co., $25; J. Willy Wallach, $10.

EPPS'S COCOA.—GRATEFUL AND COMFORTING. Each packet is labeled JAMES EPPS & CO., Homeopathic Chemists, No. 48 Threadneedle-st. and No. 170 Piccadilly, London, England. New-York Depot, SMITH & VANDERBEEK, Park-place.

STATIONERY.

FRANCIS & LOUTREL, No. 45 MAIDEN-lane, stationers and writers; low prices; your custom solicited.

AUCTION SALES.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S SALE.—United States District Court, Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOSEPH W. DURYEA, bankrupt.—By virtue of an order of the court issued to me in the above entitled matter, I will sell at public auction by Messrs. BARKER & CO., Auctioneers, at the lumber-yard formerly occupied by said bankrupt, situate No. 258 Cherry-st., Rutgers-slip, New-York City, on MONDAY, July 16, 1877, at 12 M., a portion of the property belonging to the estate of said bankrupt, consisting of horses, wagons, trucks, carts, harness, lumber, office fixtures, and furniture, &c. LOUIS F. PAYN,
United States Marshal.
Dated NEW-YORK, July 11, 1877.

FINANCIAL.

UNITED STATES
4 Per Cent. Loan.
UNDER AUTHORITY of a contract with the SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY, THE UNDERSIGNED hereby give notice that from this date, and until July 16, at 3 P. M., they will receive subscriptions for the 4 PER CENT. FUNDED LOAN OF THE UNITED STATES, in denominations as stated below, AT PAR AND ACCRUED INTEREST IN GOLD COIN.
THE BONDS are redeemable after 30 years from July 1, 1877, and carry interest from that date, payable quarterly, and are exempt from the payment of taxes or duties to the United States, as well as from taxation in any form by or under State, municipal, or local authority.
THE INTEREST on the REGISTERED STOCK will be paid by check issued by the TREASURER OF THE UNITED STATES, to the order of the holder, and mailed to his address. The check is payable on presentation, properly indorsed, at the offices of the Treasurer and Assistant Treasurers of the United States.
THE SUBSCRIPTIONS will be for COUPON BONDS of $50 and $100, and REGISTERED STOCK in denominations of $50, $100, $500, $1,000, $5,000, and $10,000.
THE BONDS, both COUPON and REGISTERED, will be ready for delivery July 2, 1877.
FORMS OF APPLICATION will be furnished by the Treasurer at Washington, the Assistant Treasurers at Baltimore, Boston, Chicago, Cincinnati, New-Orleans, New-York, Philadelphia, St. Louis, and San Francisco, and by the National Banks and bankers generally. The applications must specify the amount and denominations required, and, for registered stock, the full name and Post Office address of the person to whom the bonds shall be made payable.
TWO PER CENT. of the purchase money must accompany the subscription. The remainder may be paid at the pleasure of the purchaser, either at time of subscription or at any time prior to Oct. 16, 1877, with interest added at 4 per cent. to date of payment.
THE PAYMENTS may be made in gold coin to the Treasurer of the United States at Washington, or Assistant Treasurers at Baltimore, Boston, Chicago, Cincinnati, New-Orleans, and St. Louis, and to the Assistant Treasurer at San Francisco, with exchange on New-York, or to either of the undersigned.
TO PROMOTE THE CONVENIENCE O

THE RACES AT SARATOGA.

A BRILLIANT SEASON EXPECTED.

THE FIRST MEETING TO OPEN NEXT SATURDAY—FAMOUS HORSES TO START FOR THE TRAVERS AND KENNER STAKES—THE BOOK-MAKING—DISSATISFACTION REGARDING THE PENALTIES—SOME OF THE PROMISING COLTS AND FILLIES.

No race meeting of recent years has attracted so much attention as the one that is to commence at Saratoga on Saturday next on the course made famous by many remarkable exploits of great horses. As the Saratoga meetings always take place in the height of the season, when the horses are well in condition and in good racing form, the sport at the famous watering-place has always been of a very high order. This year will be no exception to the rule, although the action of the Saratoga Association in regard to the penalties inserted in the purses and exclusions in the handicaps, has been severely criticised in racing circles. Mr. Morrissey's letter to THE TIMES explained the reason why the penalties were introduced, and from a business point of view many are disposed to approve the course taken by the association, at the same time regretting that Mr. Morrissey and his confrères apparently overlooked the fact that last Summer was so remarkably hot and dry that most of the horses suffered severely, and only those animals possessed of strong constitutions were able to race through the season. This Summer it has been very different. The frequent rains, and the cool, pleasant nights, have kept the horses in vigorous racing form, and all those who have taken part in the meetings at Long Branch would have been ready and willing to run at the second meeting at Saratoga. From a thoroughly racing point of view, the penalties and exclusions are unfortunate, for there is a very strong feeling manifested against them, which the letter of "A Lover of the Turf," in reply to Mr. Morrissey in Friday's TIMES, fully betrays. Whether the end will justify the means taken by the association is yet to be seen, and it will be better to await the result before enlarging upon the subject. Fortunately, there are a great number of horses now upon the turf, and if Mr. Morrissey has made the mistake which the majority of turfmen think, it can be rectified in another year without injury to turf interests.

The preparations for the coming meeting are advancing satisfactorily. On the 10th inst. the annual election of directors for the coming year resulted in the choice of Messrs. James M. Marvin of the United States Hotel, John Morrissey, John W. Eddy, Albert Spencer, and Stephen Dunn. The new directors met on the next day and elected Mr. Marvin President, and appointed a board of stewards, who have the power to appoint judges of races, starters, and other officials deemed necessary for the proper arrangement of the racing. The stewards also have exclusive jurisdiction over all questions and disputes relative to the rights of parties under the racing rules and the usages of the turf, and their decisions in all cases shall be final. The board thus created was filled by the appointment of Messrs. John Hunter and Pierre Lorillard, of this City; Thomas W. Doswell, of Virginia; E. A. Clabaugh, of Maryland; and James A. Grinstead, of Kentucky. The material for furnishing the sport is being concentrated rapidly, and the process of gathering the thorough-bred forces will be completed by Thursday. On the list of horses already at Saratoga appear the names of all the prominent candidates for turf honors in the Eastern circuit, and several from the West and South. Altogether there are about 200 animals ready to compete for the numerous and valuable prizes which are offered. The purses and added money to the amount of stakes for the two meetings amount to $25,400, and $500 in plate, given by Mr. William R. Travers to the great stake named in his honor. The programme, as at present arranged, gives three races each day, but there will be two extra days added to each meeting, and an additional race will be added to each day, making in all 30 extra races if the horses stand well enough to sustain them, which, of course, they will be able to do after their long rest. The course itself is remarkably fast and safe, and with its well-kept lawns and the numerous hedges, fences, and white-painted walls of the steeple-chase course, make an ensemble of rural beauty which is captivating to the eye. Racing with such surroundings becomes doubly attractive, and is fully appreciated by the high class of people who annually congregate at the Springs.

A REVIEW OF THE PROGRAMME.

As before stated, the first meeting will commence on Saturday next with what is fitly called an introductory scramble of five-eighths of a mile, for all ages, for a purse of $300; winners after 25th of June of any race closed in 1877 at any other than the Saratoga course to carry seven pounds extra; and as such penalties as this recur in the other purse races, they will not be mentioned hereafter in this article.

The second event will be the Travers Stake for 3-year olds; $100 entrance, half forfeit, with $1,000 added by the association and $500 in plate by Mr. Travers; the second horse to receive $300 out of the stakes; one mile and three-quarters. This will be the fourteenth renewal of the stake, and will be worth, with the plate, over $5,000, as there are 61 nominations. No stake of the year creates more extended interest than this, for the colts, after running through the Spring and early Summer, develop their powers sufficiently for turfmen to place a proper estimate on their worth. The present season has been particularly exasperating to the speculators in general, and to the owners of horses in particular, by the in and out running of the colts, and the "touts" have nor been remarkably successful in their information. Nearly everybody, however, has conceded the Travers to Mr. William Astor's ch. c., Baden Baden, by imp. Australian, out of Lavender, by Wagner. This colt was foaled on the farm of A. J. Alexander, May 6, 1874, and was purchased at the yearling sale of 1875, by Mr. Dan. Swigert, for $1,010. He started four times last year, and his only victory was the Young America Stake No. 2, at the Fall meeting of the Nashville Blood Horse Association. His first appearance this year was in the Kentucky Derby, a mile and a half, which he won in a canter in 2:38. This was sufficient to induce Mr. Astor to buy him for $12,500, and six days after he started, an immense favorite, for the Clark Stakes, but he did not gain a place. McWhirter won it by six lengths in 3:30½, the fastest time on record. Baden Baden's next appearance was in the Belmont Stakes, in which he ran second, but the judges placed him third. The book-makers, after this, offered six to one against him for the Travers, and he was freely backed. When he won the Jersey Derby in 2:40¾, there was a rush for the books, but the makers would not lay more than three to one against him, and he is now held in such esteem that it is hard to get anything laid against him, although he is nominally quoted at two to one. Baden Baden has not, however, got the Travers Stake entirely at his mercy, and it will be well for the plungers to remember Chamant, after he won the guineas, and Town Prince, who ran second to him. They were differently placed in the Derby. Baden Baden has won twice at a mile and a half, was beaten at two miles, and the only colt of repute that he has beaten in the East is Bazil, and he has not yet won a stake. In a race of a mile and three-quarters, a colt with not very good legs cannot be said to have so easy a thing as the present betting indicates. Col. McDaniel, who was very unfortunate this Spring with his horses, has seven colts engaged in this stake and probably his best is Princeton, a fine, strapping fellow, by Oakland, out of imported Wombat, by West Australian, who has not appeared this year, and he will, no doubt, give a good account of himself when he reaches the post in form. Glen Dudley, his stable companion, also promises to be a good colt. He is by imported Glenelg, out of Madame Dudley, by Lexington. Carr & Co.'s Rifle will be one of the starters, and George L. Lorillard's ch. c. Loiterer, by Leamington, out of Lemonade, by Lexington, is as likely to win the stake as any other colt. Pierre Lorillard's Bazil and Bombast will also start, and Frederick the Great, the brother to Monarchist, and stable companion of Baden Baden will also be a starter. Mr. Clabaugh's Cloverbrook, the winner of the Preakness and Belmont Stakes, must not be overlooked, for he is always dangerous, and Mr. Belmont's Susquehanna is not to be despised. D. J. Crouse has a full brother to Add, who is well thought of, and has been backed at the long odds. These will probably be the starters, and a fine struggle may be anticipated, notwithstanding the present status of Baden Baden in public estimation.

The third race is the famous sweepstakes for all ages, one mile and a quarter, and there are 25 nominations, including Explosion, Madge, Virgil, Rhadamanthus, Olitipa, Vagrant, Sultana, Freebooter, Tom Ochiltree, Idalia, Parole, and Vera Cruz. With such a field the first day will be a memorable one, even for Saratoga.

The second day, Tuesday, July 24, will begin with the Alabama Stakes for three-year-old fillies, one mile and an eighth, $100 each, half forfeit, and $1,000 added, the second horse to receive $300 out of the stakes. There are 56 nominations, among them being Susquehanna, Idalia, Zoo Zoo, Anna Belsey, Bowie's Oriole, Grecian Maid, and others. The second race will be the Flash Stakes for two-year olds, $100 each, half forfeit, with $500 added, half a mile, and 35 youngsters are engaged. Among these are Astor's Pride of the Village, Fawn, Perfection, Allweur, and others possessed of great speed. Fawn, the filly by Harry of the East, is the favorite at two to one, and the book on Perfection is full. Allweur is quoted at four to one, and Maritana at six to one. The third race is a free handicap steeple-chase, over the usual course—two and three-quarter miles—for a purse of $700.

Thursday, July 26, is the third day, and the initial race is a dash of one mile, for a purse of $400, to be followed by the Saratoga Cup, valued at $1,000, added to a sweepstakes of $50 each, play or pay; the second horse to receive $200 out of the stakes, two miles and a quarter. There are 24 nominations, and therefore the value of the "cup" to the winner will be $2,000. This has always furnished a great contest, and with Tom Ochiltree, Parole, Fellowcraft, Acrobat, Algerine, Vagrant, Vigil, St. Martin, Olitipa, Vera Cruz, Virginius, and Sultana the race will alone be worth the journey to Saratoga. If Big Tom is to be beaten, the field against him in this race is apt to do the trick. The third event will be a selling race, with the usual allowances, one mile and a quarter.

The fourth day, Saturday, July 28, will introduce the new Doswell Stake for 3-year-olds, a dash of one mile; 50 each, half forfeit, and $500. There are 29 nominations, and several of the good ones are engaged. Following this is a free handicap sweepstakes of $20 each, with $500 added; one mile and three-quarters, and then there is a free handicap hurdle race of mile heats over four hurdles.

On the fifth day, Tuesday, July 31, there will be a dash of one mile, for a purse of $400, with allowances to beaten horses, to be followed by a dash of two miles, for a purse of $600. Then will come the Saratoga Stakes, for 2-year olds; $100 entrance, half forfeit, and $1,000 added, the second horse to receive $200 out of the stakes; three-quarters of a mile. There are 49 nominations, and all the richest strains are represented. Mr. Astor's colt Manhattan, the brother to Foster and Verona, will make his appearance in the race, and there is no doubt that he will sustain the reputation of his family.

On the first day, Wednesday, Aug. 2, there will be a free handicap sweepstakes of $20 each, with $400 added, one mile and an eighth, and this will be supplimented with the Sequel Stakes, for 3-year olds, $50 each, play or pay, with $600 added, one mile and three-quarters, which has 27 nominations. The third race will be a free handicap steeplechase, purse $700, over the usual course.

The seventh day is Saturday, Aug. 4, for which there is a dash of one mile for 3-year olds, to carry 95 pounds, 4-year olds 108 pounds, and 5-year olds and upwards 114 pounds, with allowances to beaten maidens; dash of one mile. The second is a purse of $300 for maiden 2-year olds, five furlongs, and the third a purse of $700, dash of two and a quarter miles.

THE SECOND MEETING.

The second meeting is to commence on Saturday, Aug. 11, and will be opened with the Kentucky Stakes for 2 year olds, three-quarters of a mile, $100 entrances, half forfeits, with $1,000 added. There are 49 nominations. The second race is the Summer Handicap, for all ages, $50 each, or $20 if declared out, the weights to be announced July 20, and declarations to be made by Aug. 1, one mile and three-quarters; closed with 47 nominations. The third race is a steeple-chase, free handicap over the usual course.

On the second day there will be a selling race for a purse of $400; one mile and an eighth, and then the great Kenner Stake will be run. It is for 3-year olds, $100 entrance, half forfeit, and $1,500 added, two miles. There are 63 nominations, two more than in the Travers, and, if 10 should start, the stake will be worth $5,150 in cash. All the great 3-year olds are engaged, and that there will be a brilliant struggle there can be no doubt. The third race will be a dash of a mile and a half, for all ages, to carry 110 pounds, with allowances to mares and geldings as usual.

On the third day there will be the Grinstead Stakes for 2-year olds—another new race; $50 each, half forfeit, and $500 added; three-quarters of a mile. There are 30 nominations, and Pierre Lorillard has 12 engaged. The second race is a dash of a mile and three-quarters, and the third, a free handicap hurdle race of mile heats over four hurdles, 80 yards to be a distance.

On the fourth day, Saturday, Aug. 18, there will be a sweepstakes of $15 each, with $300 added, with allowances to maidens, three-quarters of a mile. The second race is a dash of a mile and an eighth for 3-year olds, and the third a free handicap sweepstakes of $25 each, with $600 added, two miles.

On the fifth day, Aug. 21, there is a purse of $400, with allowances to beaten maidens, one mile and an eighth; the second race is the new Hunting Stakes of $50 each, h. f., with $700 added, for 3-year olds, one mile and a half. There are 32 entries. The third affair is the 2-year old sweepstakes, $50 each, h. f., and $500 added, three-quarter of a mile, with 35 nominations.

For the sixth day, Aug. 23, there is a selling race of a mile and an eighth. The second race is a purse of $700 for all ages, two and a half miles, and the third a free handicap purse of $500 for all ages, one mile and a half.

For the last day, Aug. 25, there is a consolation purse of $400, with allowances to beaten horses, dash of one mile. The second race is a free handicap for 3-year olds, one mile and a half, and the third affair is a free handicap steeple-chase over the usual course.

Under the rules amended in 1875 only one-half the money offered by the association will be given. The entrance to steeple-chases and hurdle races are free, and for other purposes, unless otherwise specified, 5 per cent. to go to the second horse. The races will, as usual, commence at 12 o'clock each day, concluding in time for hotel dinners and afternoon trains.

THE INTERNATIONAL RIFLE MATCH.

FIRST COMPETITION FOR THE SELECTION OF THE AMERICAN TEAM—THE CONDITIONS GOVERNING THE CONTESTS—A TEAM TO REPRESENT THE AMATEUR RIFLE CLUBS.

To-morrow the first of four competitions for places on the team to represent America in the International long range match for the Centennial trophy will take place at Creedmoor. Only two entries had been officially received by the Assistant-Secretary of the National Rifle Association up to Saturday, but the competitors will have to-day and to-morrow morning, before 10 o'clock, in which to complete their entries, and after that hour no further application will be received. The match will practically be a contest for the championship between Great Britain and this country, as no other country has accepted the challenge issued by the National Rifle Association this year. On Feb. 24 last, at a meeting of the Executive Committee of that body, the Secretary was directed to notify all the foreign teams which participated in the contest for the Centennial trophy last year that the match would be shot next September, and that teams would be allowed to compete from such countries as expressed a wish to do so on or before May 1 last. The time was, however, extended to June 1 at a subsequent meeting of the committee. The only acceptance received was from the National Rifle Association of Great Britain, and it is not unlikely that the Scottish and Irish teams of last year have decided to participate in the contest by sending representatives with the English team.

It is probable that the *personnel* of the American team will differ somewhat from that which contested for the prize last year. During the present season, Mr. Dudley Selph, of New-Orleans, has accomplished some wonderful long range shooting, and although he has not signified his intention to compete for a place, the committee may place him on the team by ballot, as it has the power to do so. Side by side with Mr. Selph in extraordinary shooting is Major H. S. Jewell, of Brooklyn, who has made two scores of 213 out of a possible 225 in regular matches, and whose average in six competitions for places on the Amateur Rifle Club team, during the months of May and June last, was 204. The old riflemen, who have hitherto defied all comers at long range shooting, have been distanced in nearly every match this season, and some of them will no doubt be left out of the team this year.

The competitions, beginning to-morrow, will consist of two days each, and competitors, to be eligible, must have made in any two stated practices of 15 shots at each of the ranges of 900, 1,000, and 1,000 yards, upon any range, between April 1 and the present date, an average of 180 points in each of the two competitions. No sighting shots or previous practice will be allowed upon the days of the competitions. No competitor will be allowed to retire from any of the contests without the consent of the committee. At the close of the competitions six members of the team will be determined by selecting in the order of merit, as shown by aggregating the best three of their scores in these competitions, the highest aggregate taking the first place, and so on until the required number is obtained. The other two members of the team will be chosen by a committee of three and the six members of the team previously selected, while at the same time they are authorized to strengthen the team by selecting members from among riflemen of recognized skill, if in their judgment they may deem such a step necessary. The two next highest competitors will constitute the reserve members of the team.

The Amateur Rifle Club will also commence the work of selecting a team to-morrow, by holding a series of eight competitions, occurring upon the same days as those occupied by the National Rifle Association. The team thus selected will contest a match with a team representing the Victoria Rifle Club, of Hamilton, Ontario, at the range of the latter, during its annual prize meeting about the 1st of September next. Mr. J. P. Waters will conduct the contest to-morrow upon targets adjoining those used by the National Rifle Association. In this competition the nationality of the riflemen is not taken into consideration.

"BUB" M'LAUGHLIN'S MONEY.

On Wednesday evening last Fire Commissioner "Bub" McLaughlin, of Brooklyn, reported that he had been robbed of his pocket-book, containing $1,105 and some valuable papers. The matter of finding the thief was put into the hands of detectives, whom McLaughlin endeavored to assist by pointing out a portrait in the Rogues' Gallery as that of a man whom he had seen in his vicinity at a picnic. Last evening "Bub" announced that he had his money again. He said that a woman had found his pocket-book at one of the entrances to Myrtle-Avenue Park, where the picnic took place, and had returned it to him yesterday morning. He also stated that he had given her a reward of $100; but, strangely enough, he refused to give the good woman's name. The general impression among the Brooklyn politicians is, that the story of the loss and recovery of "Bub's" money is very "fishy."

A WOULD-BE SUICIDE RESCUED.

As the Fulton ferry-boat Farragut was leaving her slip on the New-York side at 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon, a woman jumped from her deck into the river. G. L. Hanur, of No. 16 West Fourteenth-street, New-York, rescued her with difficulty, and she was taken on board the boat and conveyed to Brooklyn, where she was given into the custody of an officer of the Second Precinct. At the station-house she gave her name as Mrs. F. Levi, and said she resided in Willoughby-street, Brooklyn. She would give no reason for endeavoring to drown herself.

THE POISONED OARSMAN.

COURTNEY'S STORY OF THE AFFAIR.

NO DOUBT THAT HE WAS DRUGGED FOR BETTING PURPOSES—ARSENIC PROBABLY USED—COURTNEY RETICENT REGARDING THE PERPETRATOR—HE ANNOUNCES HIS READINESS TO ROW AGAINST RILEY AT ANY TIME FOR A REASONABLE STAKE—ROWDYISM OF RILEY'S FRIENDS.

Courtney, the oarsman, with whose singular mishap a few hours before the time set for the sculling match that was to have taken place between him and Riley, at Greenwood Lake, on Saturday, the public is already familiar, is temporarily stopping at the home of his college mate, Mr. Edward Phillips, in Woodside, on the outskirts of Newark. He was visited by a TIMES reporter yesterday, and was found to be in a very weak condition, though recovering as rapidly as could reasonably be expected from the severe strain to which his system has been subjected. There can be no doubt that the man was deliberately poisoned, but the drug, whatever it may have been, operated before the intended time, and thereby foiled, in a measure, the plans of the scoundrels who administered it. Dr. Ward, the Newark physician who is attending Courtney, is rather reticent on the subject. He does not hesitate to say, however, that his patient was drugged, but he becomes exceedingly cautious when asked the nature of the drug and the probable manner in which it was introduced into the system. On these points he will venture no opinion, but Courtney himself says that there were several indications that he had been dosed with a pretty strong solution of arsenic, and he firmly believes that if the poison had not acted as quickly as it did, and in the way that it did, he would have died before morning. The oarsman was willing to talk, and the following conversation was had with him:

"Can you give a connected account of your experiences on Saturday?"

"I was never in better form than when I sat down to dinner that day, and I never felt more sanguine of victory. I ate nothing but some lamb, some vegetables, and a piece of pie, and only sparingly of these, and drank nothing but a glass of iced tea. In fact, this was the only beverage that I had indulged in for some weeks, and it is nonsense to suppose that it would all at once affect me so strangely if it had not been tampered with. It may be that my food was drugged, but that is hardly probable. Twenty minutes after dinner I began to experience strange sensations. First I felt hot, and then cold, but I attributed this to a chill from possible overheating, and imagined that if I laid down for a while the trouble would pass away. I did not want my friends to know that I was unwell, and I went to my room by myself. Soon the sensations became alarming. I burned inside as if liquid fire had been poured down my throat. My fingers became numb and cold from the second joint outward, and my toes were also cold and lifeless. It seemed as if my head would split, and my eyes pained me as if they were bursting from their sockets. My hearing was too affected, for when some persons entered the room and began to talk the conversation sounded as if it came from above. Happily for me, I soon began to vomit. Beyond this I know nothing that has not already been published."

"Did you not notice something peculiar about the taste of the iced tea?"

"Yes, I remarked to the friends who were sitting at table with me that it tasted like swill, or something to that effect. And I want to say here that it has not yet been quite correctly told how I came to get that tea. The waiter girl first brought me a cup of hot tea, which, of course, I did not want, and I passed it over to my friend, Mr. Cadlin. It was not returned to the kitchen nor anywhere else, through the misunderstand Mr. George, the hotel proprietor, has said that I returned it because there were grounds in it. This is not so, and he is rather mixed up in his statement on this point. When the girl was about to bring the iced tea that I ordered, he said he would attend to me himself, and he did so. I suppose there was no ice in the kitchen, and he took it behind the bar to put some in. When I noticed the peculiar taste of the stuff I held the glass between me and the light, and it looked clear enough. There was nothing whatever in its appearance that was suspicious."

"Were the dregs of the tea kept for the purpose of analyzation?"

"Not that I am aware of. I think the papers are mistaken about that. I have inquired about it, and am satisfied that the dregs were thrown away in the excitement of the moment. It was unfortunate that this occurred, as we lost the only chance we had of satisfactorily determining what sort of a trick had been played upon me."

"Do you suspect any particular person of having drugged you?"

"I will not say that I do. I hate to think that any man would be so unscrupulous as to do such a thing. Yet it was done. I have heard several stories, but I have given them no attention. It is rumored that two prominent sporting characters from the Hoboken pool-rooms were seen in close conversation with the proprietor of the hotel during Saturday forenoon; but I cannot vouch for the truth of the statement, nor do I desire to draw any inferences from it, even if it were true. Let the consciences of the men who poisoned me be their accusers."

"Do you propose to renew the match when you are sufficiently well?"

"I will row Riley or any other man in the world for any reasonable amount of money. You may state that I will not row for glory again, and that I have dipped my oar for the last time in Greenwood Lake. It is a splendid course, but if such scenes as that of Saturday are possible there, it is no place for me. If Riley wants to meet me in a square race, I will meet him half-way between my home and his. I will row him at Troy, and, though I am not particularly anxious for a five-mile course, if that distance suits him better, I will consent. I have friends there, and they will see to my berth. When I row again my wife will accompany me and do my cooking. Until now I have had a foolish faith in everybody, but I guess I must give it up."

"Were you financially interested in the match of Saturday?"

"Yes; my brother and myself had about $1,000 bet on the result. I did not put up the money personally, but I authorized friends to bet for me at the general rate of $100 to $70 on myself. If anybody imagines that I purposely made myself sick, this statement ought to dispel their doubts."

"How have you been treated by Riley's friends?"

"Very badly, I am sorry to say. They did not give me very fair treatment while I was practicing, and on the return from Greenwood Lake, while I was lying sick in the car, the Neptune Boat Club, of Staten Island, of which he is a member, abused me shamefully. They were in the next car, and they frequently cheered their favorite, never neglecting, however, to supplement their cheers with groans and hisses for my benefit. I do not know why they acted in this way. Certainly, I never gave them any provocation, and I am sure that they will feel heartily ashamed of their conduct when they come to think over the whole affair soberly."

"Have you anything to say about Riley?"

"Nothing whatever, except that he and I are good friends. I do not believe he would knowingly be a party to any such despicable trick as was played upon me. He has always acted fairly in my previous matches with him, and I am sure he cannot but say that I am entitled to the credit of his knowing what the man can do to an inch with a pair of sculls, and must say again that I am satisfied that I can beat him in any race. As to the time which he is reported to have made on Saturday, I must be allowed to doubt it. A time-keeper who makes a mistake of a minute in a mile is, to say the least, not trustworthy."

"What inducements were held out to you to engage in the match?"

"I was led to believe that I would get one-half of the receipts at the grand stand and one-quarter of the excursion fares, or something of that sort, but I failed to see any grand stand. These were the inducements offered when it was proposed to have the race come off on the 4th of July, but I don't know when it will be done now. It looks at present as if the railroad folks were about the only winners."

Courtney, feeling rather faint, did not desire to say anything further, and the conversation ended. It was easy to see that the subject was not a pleasant one, and that he was anxious to let it drop and avoid additional excitement. He doctor thinks he will be able to travel on Tuesday, and he telegraphed to his family at Union Springs last night that he would leave for home on that day. He had not eaten anything since Saturday, but, aside from weakness and a sinking sensation in the stomach, he had nothing to complain of. These difficulties, he thinks, will speedily wear away.

PROFESSIONAL SINGERS IN CHURCH.

The musical services yesterday at St. Cecilia's Roman Catholic Church were of unusual elaboration. Besides the well-trained choir of the church, Miss Emma Abbott, the prima donna, who had volunteered her services, took part, and Mr. Charles Fritsch, the tenor, also gave his aid. These accessions to the musical strength of St. Cecilia's was made known by posters along Third-avenue as the "Emma Abbott and Fritsch Combination." A fee of 25 cents secured admission to the seats on the central aisle. The services, which were intended specially to mark the opening of the Forty Hours' Adoration, were very long, and consisted of high mass, a procession of the blessed sacrament, during which the "Pange Lingua" was sung, followed by the "Tantum Ergo," (Mr. Fritsch's solo,) and the Litany of the Saints, which was the honor. High mass was begun somewhat after 10:30 o'clock. Miss Emma Abbott's part in the musical programme was the singing of the well-known hymn "Nearer, My God, to Thee," which was introduced just before the sermon, and the "Ave Maria" of Gounod, which came in at the offertory. The latter had an organ, piano, and violin obligato, which were furnished respectively by Dr. S. Austin Pearce, Mr. Charles Pratt, and Mr. Frederick Fritsch. Miss Abbott's singing was very effective. Her voice is not one of great volume, but is remarkable for singular clearness and purity, and there is always present a charm in the fact that its words which she sings are perfectly articulated. Mr. Fritsch's singing in the "Tantum Ergo" was chiefly notable for its robust quality. The various portions of the mass were sung by the choir of St. Cecilia's. Immediately after the sermon Father Flattery, the Pastor, speaking from the altar, tendered thanks to all of the artists who had given their services. He spoke of their art as lending dignity to religion, and described them. Miss Abbott excepted, as stars in a galaxy. This lady he selected for special and more prolonged eulogy, commented upon the fitness of things developed in the fact that she should sing at the shrine of the patron of music, and called her the Cecilia of America. The laudation was long, of close texture, and if the need were would cover as many defects as charity. At its conclusion the worship of God was resumed.

A SUNDAY TEMPERANCE MEETING.

MOTHER STEWART AT COOPER INSTITUTE—A NUMEROUSLY ATTENDED MEETING OF THE AMERICAN TEMPERANCE UNION.

A very numerously attended meeting of the American Temperance Union was held yesterday at the Cooper Institute, the special purpose being to welcome to this City Mother Stewart, the celebrated temperance crusader. The meeting was held under the Presidency of J. B. Gibbs, who opened the proceedings by announcing that both the time and Mother Stewart had arrived, and requesting the audience to sing "Hold the Fort," as Mother Stewart, not the time, came upon the platform. This was complied with, and the lady bowed her acknowledgments. Mother Stewart is a plain, earnest woman, past middle-age, pathetic and pleading rather than aggressive in her style, and far too sincere to be in any way affected. Her delivery is monotonous, and while she sometimes says old things and says them at too great length, yet the clearness of her purpose and the zealousness of her pleadings leave a most favorable impression and carry great weight with an audience. The exercises were begun with the singing of a hymn from the Moody and Sankey collection, and then Rev. Richard Hutchinson, Chaplain of the union, read portions of the Scriptures, introduced comments so deftly as to leave one in doubt where the word of God ended and his own began, and prayed with great vigor. He is one of those Christian men who wrestle with the Lord robustly, and permanently win from sheer muscularity and endurance. Then there was more singing, after which the President, Mr. Gibbs, mentioned the fact that eight saloon and bar keepers had signed the pledge; and also noticed as a matter for rejoicing the presence of a great many reporters at the meeting. "The Sweet By and By" was then sung by Mrs. Pollock, who was encored, and sang a special composition—"Storm the Fort"—with excellent spirit and in several keys. Next there was a short temperance address by Hon. C. C. Lee, and then followed a collection to make up $50 18, a sum which is needed by the union. Mr. Cogan, ex-President, delivered an address, and Mrs. Stewart was at length brought forward. She good-humoredly rebuked Mr. Gibbs for having lavished too much praise upon her, and said that people were accustomed to make mistakes. If, for instance, the Lord took up a weak instrument and moved it to work in His vineyard with what seemed to be success, people were apt to turn their back upon the Lord and to magnify the instrument. It was wrong, she said, and they suffered from it. She then took for a text the words: "And the Lord said unto Cain, Where is Abel, thy brother? And he said, I know not; am I my brother's keeper? And He said, What hast thou done? the voice of thy brother's blood crieth unto me from the ground." A great and mighty evil, she said, was sweeping the land, and yet men stood by apathetic, if not abetting the evil doers. She was also sapping the solid foundations of the national institutions. Mother Stewart pointed out the duties of Christians in this emergency, and painted in vivid colors the vice of drunkenness in its various phases. Her concluding words were ones of appeal and entreaty to assist in staying the ravages of this devastating scourge. After some musical exercises, the proceedings were brought to a close.

DELINQUENT HUSBANDS ARRESTED.

FOUR UNHAPPY COUPLES BEFORE JUSTICE MURRAY — AN AMICABLE SETTLEMENT EFFECTED IN ONE CASE.

After the morning watch had been disposed of at Essex Market Police Court yesterday, and 30 or 40 dissipated-looking creatures of both sexes had been sent to "the island" for terms of various length, Justice Murray leaned back in his chair and listened to four cases of abandonment. The first was that of Hannah Saqui, residing at No. 33 Attorney-street, against Samuel, her husband, whom she charged with having left her without providing means for her support. The plaintiff was young, good looking, and fashionably attired, and her husband was a well-dressed young man. Mrs. Saqui claimed that her husband earned $15 a week at his trade as a cigar-maker, while he declared that he received only from $5 to $8 weekly, from which he could spare nothing; besides this, he said, his wife possessed an ungovernable temper and made his home unhappy. The parties have a suit for limited divorce pending in the Supreme Court; consequently, Justice Murray directed Saqui to leave $4 weekly at Col. Spencer's office for his wife, and adjourned the further hearing until the case shall have been decided in the Supreme Court.

The second case was that of Annie against Philip Weisick. Mrs. Weisick bore the appearance of a woman who had suffered much from illness, while her husband was a ruddy-looking Teuton, who told his story with the air of a man who was accustomed to his own way in most matters. In the course of a long examination Weisick snubbed Justice Murray several times, and he was finally locked up until witnesses could be procured by his wife.

Rika Horschberg appeared against her husband, Isaac. Mrs. Horschberg was accompanied by her mother, a large, coarse-looking woman, who glared at Isaac in an embarrassing manner while he was giving his testimony. The latter made out a very bad case. By his statements it was shown that he received tolerably good wages, and Justice Murray required him to give bail in $500 to pay his wife $4 a week, and in default of bail he was committed to jail.

Mrs. Eliza Spellman, a bright, intelligent-looking woman, charged her husband, George, with failing to contribute to her support. George was well-dressed man, wearing a "Piccadilly" collar, and carrying a cane, and claimed that he had given his wife all he could afford to, and would live with her were it not for her temper. Mrs. Spellman retaliated for some time, but finally broke down and burst into tears, whereupon Justice Murray ordered the pair into his private room, where an amicable settlement was reached, George agreeing to live with and support his wife again. Upon the impulse of the moment he gave her all the money in his possession, amounting to about $8.

A FATAL DRUNKEN QUARREL.

About 9 o'clock yesterday morning Daniel Murphy, a painter, of No. 70 New-Chambers-street, got into a quarrel with Michael Cahil, of No. 25 Oak-street, a millwright, who has for 14 years been employed in Delmour's wheelwright shop, on the corner of Market and Walker streets. The quarrel took place in Tim Driscoll's liquor saloon, at No. 88 New-Chambers-street. The men had been drinking all the previous night, and at 6 o'clock in the morning they left Tim Farrel's saloon in Batavia-street, when Murphy guided Cahil into Driscoll's. While quarreling Murphy called Cahil a liar. Cahil thereupon knocked Murphy down and was about to beat him when Driscoll separated them and pushed them both out of doors. They staggered along a short distance, and when just below Oak-street, Murphy, who was some distance in advance of Cahil, stopped until he came up, and then threw a brick at him with all his strength. The brick struck Cahil squarely in the mouth with such force as to knock him down. The head struck the pavement, and the base of his skull was so badly fractured that he died a few moments after he had been carried to the Fourth Precinct Station-house. Murphy ran away, and went to bed at his home. Detectives Carr and Kearns found him about three-quarters of an hour after the killing. He was too drunk to give an account of the affair, and was taken to the Fourth Precinct Station-house and locked up to await the inquest. Coroner Croker was notified.

DIED AT CONEY ISLAND.

About 2:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon a well-dressed man went to Engeman's Hotel, at Coney Island, and, desiring to take a bath, was assigned to dressing-house No. 57. He left a gold watch and $4 in the care of the clerk in charge of the bathing-dresses, &c. Nothing more was seen of him for several hours. At 5:30 o'clock in the evening some bathers found the body of a man near the margin of the beach, sunk in only two feet of water. They drew the corpse ashore, and discovered that the man had evidently died a long time before. The clerk at the bathing-house identified the body as that of the man who had hired apartment No. 57. This place was accordingly opened and the clothing found there was searched. A bunch of keys marked "William A. Moore, broker," was found in a pocket of the pantaloons. The New-York Directory was then consulted and it was found that "William A. Moore, broker," had an office at No. 102 Broad-street, and resided in Brooklyn. The Directory of the latter city did not reveal the whereabouts of that residence. As soon as the body was found, Justice Voorbis was notified. He summoned a jury and held an inquest. From the appearance of the body, some physicians testified that the deceased must have died from apoplexy, and a verdict to that effect was rendered.

A DISAPPOINTED COMPLAINANT.

In the Tombs Police Court yesterday, before Justice Otterbourg, John Thomas, who resides at the corner of Canal and Washington streets, complained that John Beyerman, of No. 4 Greenwich-street, had, in a drunken freak, snatched his [Thomas'] hat from his head, and attempted to run away with it. Beyerman, who said he was a clerk, acknowledged the offense, pleaded intoxication as an excuse, and said he was very sorry for what he had done. The Justice, however, held him in bail of $500 for trial in the General Sessions, and sent Thomas to the House of Detention in default of $300 bail for his appearance as a witness. This was considerably more than the prosecutor had bargained for, inasmuch as the hat in dispute was not worth more than $1, and was not carried off by Beyerman.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

John Gannon, of No. 328 Pearl-street, accidentally fell into the East River at Pier No. 28 yesterday noon. He was rescued and sent to Bellevue Hospital.

Joseph McCann was held in $1,000 bail yesterday morning at Jefferson Market Police Court for stealing seven hams from John F. Broadwig's house, No. 272 Tenth-avenue.

At 5 o'clock yesterday morning, Phillip McGuire, of No. 324 Monroe-street, was drowned while bathing in the East River, at Pier No. 54. The body has not been recovered.

Thomas Nine was held in default of $500 bail, at Essex Market Police Court yesterday, for stealing a hawser valued at $10 from the canal-boat Java, which was moored at Pier No. 43 North River.

At 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon Catharine McMahon was found in a sick and destitute condition on the street, having no home, and she was sent from the Seventeenth Precinct Station-house to Bellevue Hospital.

Officer Lynch, of the Twenty-second Precinct, found the body of a dead infant on the corner of Sixtieth-street and Broadway yesterday morning at 11 o'clock. It was sent to the Morgue, and the Coroner was notified.

Richard Rome, a boarder at the Park House, Chatham-street, fell down two hatchways at No. 69 Dey-street, yesterday morning, at 9 o'clock. He was seriously injured, and was taken to the Chambers-Street Hospital.

William Reilly and Moses Churchwald, both of No. 160 West Fifty-third-street, were drowned in the Hudson River while bathing at the foot of Ninety-fourth-street yesterday afternoon at 3:30. Their bodies were recovered.

Andrew Reinhardt, of No. 422 West Forty-ninth-street, was instantly killed yesterday by being kicked on the head by one of the horses in the Eighth-avenue car-stables. His body was taken home and the Coroner notified.

John G. Coote, of No. 415 First-avenue, was arraigned at the Fifty-seventh-Street Police Court yesterday, charged with firing a pistol at Thomas Hussey, of No. 336 East Twenty-fourth-street. The prisoner was held for examination.

About 3,000 persons attended the services last evening at the Gospel Tent, crowding it to its utmost capacity. Rev. J. W. Bonham preached a sermon from Luke xix. 41, 42. Many persons arose for prayer and went into the inquiry-room.

Charles Mason and James Burk quarreled at the corner of Park and Pearl streets, yesterday morning, at 2:15, and Mason shot Burk in the left thigh, inflicting a slight but very painful wound. Burk was sent in an ambulance to Chambers-Street Hospital.

An unknown woman was found in an unconscious condition at the corner of Fifty-fourth-street and Tenth-avenue yesterday afternoon at 4:30. She was sent to the Ninety-ninth-Street Hospital. She was apparently of good family, and was well dressed.

The body of the German, John Magengast, who was drowned while getting on board a boat at West One Hundred and Forty-third-street, on the 12th inst., was found in the river, yesterday morning, at the foot of West One Hundred and Twenty-second-street.

James Farrel, a professional thief, was arraigned at the Fifty-seventh-Street Police Court yesterday, charged with stealing a sachel containing gentlemen's linen, valued at $20, the property of Frank Fitch, of No. 1,691 Broadway. He was held in $1,000 bail.

A lunatic named Robert McCord yesterday morning escaped from the Insane Asylum on Ward's Island. At the time of his escape he had on a dark, striped coat and gray pantaloons. He is of dark complexion, has brown eyes, black hair, and wears a long, black beard.

An announcement of the suspension of J. Clark Wilson &

The New-York Times.

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HARD FIGHTING IN THE EAST

BAYAZID RECAPTURED BY THE TURKS.

THE SUCCESS OF THE GALLANT RELIEVING FORCE OF SHORT DURATION—THE ATTACK RENEWED BY THE REINFORCED TURKS—FRIGHTFUL CONDITION OF THE RELIEVED GARRISON—UNBURIED DEAD CAUSING A PESTILENCE—RETREAT OF THE RUSSIANS WITH LOSS OF THEIR AMBULANCE TRAIN.

Special Dispatch by Cable to the New-York Times.

LONDON, July 16.—The correspondent of THE NEW-YORK TIMES at Tiflis telegraphs today as follows: "After the first excitement and mutual congratulations over the victory at Bayazid, Gen. Tergukassoff found that the garrison was in a fearful condition, being almost starved, and suffering from the loathsome diseases incident to camp life. The Turkish cannon had made sad havoc with the original force, which consisted of 1,500 men. Many of the dead were lying unburied in a confused and horrible mass. The stench arising from the bodies were awful. The dead and wounded numbered 500, and the remainder of the garrison was in no physical condition to fight. They had lived on horse flesh for a long time, vermin had tormented them, bad water had had its debilitating effects, and the blazing sunshine had aided to place them in a pitiful state of weakness and inefficiency. The Russian victory was of short duration. Fresh arrivals of Turkish troops, and the necessity of completing the movement to join the main body of troops at Zaim, of which the relief at Bayazid was only an incident, caused Gen. Tergukassoff to determine to evacuate the place and push on. In doing so he had a sharp engagement with the enemy, who were en route for Karaboulak, and lost 200 men and heavy ambulance trains. The Turks were immediately reinforced from Alaschguerd, and the Crescent once more floats over Bayazid.

Disasters throughout Asia continue. Mukhtar Pasha's brilliant generalship must be acknowledged. His troops fight like demons incarnate. All the tribes in the Caucasus are in armed revolt against Russia, and have taken all the important outposts. Gen. Melikoff is intrenching himself, and the other forces have been hastily recalled from all the available points to Barakdara, where they will make a stand, and wait for reinforcements and a strong position. But Mukhtar Pasha, flushed with his recent victories, may be tempted to make an attack. Should he be successful the Russians will retreat on this place and Alexandropol, with the Turks pursuing them into Russian territory."

THE RUSSIAN ADVANCE IN EUROPE.

COSSACKS SPREADING OVER THE REGION BETWEEN THE DANUBE AND THE BALKANS — SAVAGE CRUELTIES TOWARD TURKISH FUGITIVES—THE MOVEMENTS ON THE BALKAN PASSES—CAPTURE OF NICOPOLIS.

Special Dispatch by Cable to the New-York Times.

LONDON, July 16.—This evening dispatches from THE NEW-YORK TIMES correspondents at Shumla and Bucharest, describe the brilliant onward march of the Russians in Europe, which is tarnished, however, by the atrocities committed by the Bulgarians and Circassians unhindered by the Russian troops. Like the famous Uhlans of the Franco-German war, the cavalry push their way ahead, their sabres flashing even in the defiles of the Balkan Mountains, far beyond the main body of the Army, spreading terror in every direction in the country through which they are passing. The Mussulman families fly before them, terrified and panic-stricken, and the savage Bulgarians fall on the helpless crowds and massacre them in cold blood. Fugitives are pouring into Shumla and Varna with horrible tales of death and suffering. The country is alive with Russian troops. Hill and dale echo the noise of the martial hosts. They hold the road from Biela to Teslinik. They are marching by the way of Demir and Capon Pass to Aidos and Jamboli. They threaten Rasgrad where the Turks are posted. They are, while I am sending this dispatch, in the midst of a desperate engagement with the Turks at Drenova, battling fiercely for the possession of the road to Kasaulik by way of Schipka Pass. The Turks have fled before the victorious standards at Biela, and the latest news places the eagles triumphant on the fortifications of Nicopolis.

SURRENDER OF NICOPOLIS.

THE TURKISH GARRISON OF 6,000 MEN WITH 40 GUNS, SURROUNDED BY THE RUSSIANS AND COMPELLED TO SURRENDER.

BUCHAREST, July 16.—The Russians yesterday occupied the heights commanding Nicopolis. The Turks to-day abandoned and the Russians occupied Nicopolis.

LONDON, July 16.—The *Times* correspondent at Turnu-Magurelli, who professes to have been an eye-witness of a portion of the operations by which the Russians surrounded Nicopolis and cut off the retreat of the garrison, says the garrison of 6,000 men and 40 guns surrendered to the Russians, who also took prisoners Hassan and Ahmet Pashas, commanding the garrison.

Two monitors were also captured.

All other accounts represent that the Turks evacuated Nikopolis before the Russians entered the the town. The *Daily News'* Simnitza special particularly reports that they managed with no little skill to carry off 40 guns, which constituted the armament of the fortress.

The *Telegraph's* Bucharest correspondent states that the Russians will construct a substantial bridge at Nikopolis.

OPERATIONS NORTH OF THE BALKANS

THE RUSSIAN MOVEMENT ON SHUMLA—TURKISH FUGITIVES STREAMING TO SHUMLA—REPORTS OF RUSSIAN AND BULGARIAN CRUELTIES—COSSACKS CUTTING RAILROAD COMMUNICATION—REPORTED DEFEAT OF THE GRAND DUKE NICHOLAS.

LONDON, July 16.—The *Daily Telegraph's* Shumla dispatch says: "Five thousand wagon loads of Turks—old men, women, and children —are on the road from Eskijuma and Osman-Bazar to Shumla. Horrible massacres have been committed by the Russians and Bulgarians at Tirnova, Grahova, and Iliyna."

A *Times* dispatch from Shumla says: "From all directions fugitives in large numbers are coming in who agree in stating that in the districts occupied by the Russians the most horrible cruelties are perpetrated upon the Mohammedan population by the Cossacks and Bulgarians. Mohammedan children and old men are slaughtered, and women violated and carried off."

Official dispatches substantially corroborate these statements. The greatest panic exists among the Mohammedan civil population, who are fleeing as fast as they can. Up to Saturday no engagement of importance had been fought. The Russian advance is on the banks of the river Lom.

Horse patrols have been pushed forward to within three hours of Rasgrad and Vetlova, railway stations. Railway communications between Rasgrad and Tchernavoda have been cut. Cossacks are swarming all over the country east of Tersenik.

An official dispatch received in Constantinople says that Eyoub Pasha has attacked the Russians under the Grand Duke Nicholas north of Tirnova, and defeated them with a loss of 12,000, and the Grand Duke is surrounded.

Two Turkish monitors have destroyed the bridge at Sistova. One monitor was subsequently sunk by torpedoes.

The Porte officially declares that the Russians have burned alive inhabitants of Jonis, near Tirnova, who had taken refuge in a mosque.

Reuter's telegram from Constantinople says the report of the defeat of the Grand Duke Nicholas is not confirmed by dispatches from Redif Pasha. It was probably based on false reports made to local authorities.

LONDON, July 17.—The correspondent of the *Times* at Bucharest says: "The Russian troops commanded by the Czarewitch are reported to have occupied Vetova, on the railroad between Rasgrad and Rustchuk, thus completely intercepting communications on that line. It is reported from Simnitza that the Czar left yesterday for Tirnova."

The *News* has a special from Obentenik stating that another bridge of very substantial construction has been commenced between Simnitza and Veshora, higher up the stream than the present one.

Another dispatch to the *News*, dated Obentenik, July 13, says Gen. Gourko's command will operate as a detached force in the Roumelian Valley, until it is joined there by the main body of the Russian invading column, marching by a more practicable but circuitous route through the Balkans by way of Drenova, Gabrova, Kasanlik, and Eski-Saghra. This main force will consist of the Eighth, Eleventh, and part of the Ninth Corps, in all five divisions, or 80,000 men, not including Gen. Gourko's advance contingent of some 15,000 more. Two divisions of the Eighth Corps are already in Tirnova. I believe it is intended that the Empress shall join the Czar in Tirnova.

A dispatch to the *Daily Telegraph* from Yeni-Sagra gives a long and somewhat sensational account of a battle on Sunday evening at Felditch, 12 miles from Yeni-Sagra, which is represented to have been obstinately contested, and to have resulted in the Russians being driven back through the Pass.

THE REPORTED BALKAN CROSSING.

THE STATEMENT REGARDED AS IMPROBABLE SO FAR AS ANY STRONG FORCE IS CONCERNED — A DENIAL FROM TURKISH SOURCES.

LONDON, July 16.—A dispatch from St. Petersburg says: "It is officially announced that the advance guard of the Russian Army passed the Balkans on the evening of the 13th inst. without firing a shot. Gen. Gourko on the afternoon of the 14th inst., surprised 300 Nizans, who fled toward the village of Kanari. The Russians lost one killed and five wounded."

This is the expedition referred to by the *Daily News'* correspondent in a dispatch previously telegraphed to the United States. Kanari is 15 miles north-west of Yeni-Taghra, at the southern debouchment of a difficult and unfrequented road known as the Tivaritiza Pass.

A Reuter telegram from Shumla, dated yesterday, states that a Russian column is marching upon the Balkans via Demir-Kapu. This can hardly be identical with the force reported at Yeni-Saghra. Concerning the latter, a Reuter telegram, dated Constantinople to-day, says: "Eighteen Russian battalions, led by Bulgarian guides, have passed the Schipka defile, and arrived before Yeni-Saghra. Turkish troops are being concentrated to oppose their advance."

This account seems obviously erroneous, for a correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph* reported from Kezaclik, near the southern mouth of the Schipka defile, as late as July 14: "I send by way of Adrianople the latest intelligence from this important point. Raouf Pasha is here. At the Gateway of the Hills on the other side of the lesser Balkans Cossacks have come close up, and some have even ventured to make partial reconnoissances of the passes. The Turks are preparing to hold every likely defile with the utmost resolution. It would not be advisable to state the number of troops Raouf Pasha can already marshal for the defense of the mountain passages, but they are numerous even now, and will soon be heavily reinforced. A large portion of the Ottoman Imperial Guard are here or near at hand. Guns have been placed in all the commanding positions, or are being so planted, while in Adrianople and elsewhere the work of fortification goes forward with an energy which will redeem whatever tardiness may have hitherto been shown."

Now it is hardly credible that 18 battalions coming through the Schipka defile eluded Raouf Pasha, and we hear nothing of his defeat or retreat. It seems, therefore, most probable that a force of Cossacks have made their way across the mountains in the manner indicated in a Bucharest letter of June 24, published in the London *Times* July 2. This letter stated that the Balkan range abounds in elevated plateaus inhabited by the Heyducs, (Bulgarian refugees,) who have held these fortresses for generations. These Heyducs are the only people on the face of the earth who know the Balkans thoroughly, and who are competent to point out every defile and pass through which troops are able to march. Several Heyduc chiefs who were in Belgrade last year said there were passes utterly unknown to the Turks or to any one else but themselves and their followers, through which they could lead infantry, cavalry, and mountain guns. These Heyducs are in accord with the Russians.

The first accounts say a Russian force has crossed the Heion Pass, and is destitute of artillery. The *Daily News'* dispatch from its correspondent at Tirnova, dated July 12, has the following paragraph bearing on the subject: "As far as can be ascertained very few troops are in the Balkans. I have just seen a young man from Helena, whom I saw there last Summer, who came here yesterday and goes back to-morrow. He tells me there are no Turks in the vicinity. Yet this place is on the direct road to Slivena, from which point Yamboli, on the railway, is soon reached. Gen. Gurke has gone forward in that direction to-day, with cavalry and artillery, and the Bulgarian legion."

The *Times*, in its leading article to-day, says: "It would not be surprising if the main body of the army should not attempt to cross the Balkans until Rustchuk be brought at least to the verge of submission. With that great fortress and the railway to Varna in their hands the invaders might venture to do much which it would be worse than rash to attempt now. Or is it any answer to these calculations that the Cossacks have already penetrated far into the country? Our telegraphic intelligence from Pera contains the surprising report that a body of those swift horsemen have crossed the Balkans and gone as far south as the railway station between Yambolt and Adrianople; but such an expedition can only have been made for the purpose of ascertaining the practical difficulties of crossing the Balkans, and the Cossacks may withdraw as quickly as they came. It will be impossible to measure the progressive power of the Russians until they have laid siege to Rustchuk and fought a great battle for possession of the line to Varna."

A *Times* Therapia dispatch dated to-day says: "Official telegrams direct from the scene of action distinctly contradict the private telegrams announcing that the Russians had crossed the Balkans, and that their advance guard was between Adrianople and Yamboli. Official telegrams declare that only a few scouts have crossed, and they were easily driven back."

A Reuter dispatch from Constantinople dated to-day, says: "All available troops are being dispatched to Adrianople. The first detachment of Suleiman Pasha's Army is expected at Enos on Thursday."

A Reuter telegram from Constantinople confirms the report that the Russians (who number 15, not 18, battalions) have crossed the mountains through the Tivarititzka Pass. This passage is supposed to be a feint to withdraw the Turks from Schipka pass.

An Adrianople telegram, while denying that the Russians have occupied Eski-Saghra or Kazanlik, says they are waiting for reinforcements before advancing further. Some skirmishes have occurred.

Reuter's St. Petersburg dispatch says a large contingent of the Russian Army is marching on the Balkans.

The news of the crossing of the Balkans has evidently caused great excitement in Constantinople. A Reuter telegram from that city says the Turkish newspapers urge the inhabitants to form a volunteer corps, as the enemy is at their gates. Work on fortification is being carried on with great activity in the Turkish quarter. There is a general impression that the foreign powers will intervene.

Reuter's telegram from Adrianople is as follows: "The First Secretary of the German Embassy has arrived here en route to Jamboli. It is believed he is intrusted with a mission. Troops and war material continue to arrive by railway. Raouf Pasha sends a dispatch formally confirming a report that the Russians had been beaten in the Tivaritizka Pass. The advance of the Russians was exaggerated by the station-master at Yeni-Saghra, who was influenced by the general panic."

LONDON, July 17.—The *Standard's* correspondent at Vienna telegraphs that in consequence of the crossing of the Balkans it is announced that after the return of the Emperor of Austria to that city, which will be in a few days, the present position of affairs will be earnestly considered.

Reuter's dispatch from Sofia reports that an army corps under Lieut.-Gen. Mehemet Ali arrived at Nisch from Novi-Bazar to-day.

THE RUSSIAN COLLAPSE IN ASIA.

THE SITUATION AT KARS—WITHDRAWAL OF THE RUSSIANS—THE REASONS FOR RETREATING TOWARD ALEXANDROPOL—ISMAIL PASHA'S VERSION OF THE BAYAZID AFFAIR.

LONDON, July 16.—The *Times'* correspondent with the Turks telegraphs, under date of Kars, July 12, as follows: "Mukhtar Pasha with the main army is in a strong intrenched position on a ridge eight miles south. The Russians have completely withdrawn from the siege. I have visited their batteries, which are constructed with much skill, but show traces of the accuracy of the Turkish fire. The Turks have a very fine force here now; the men are in excellent spirits, and very confident. I doubt the possibility of Russia gaining any more successes on this side this year, unless she has very strong reinforcements at Akalzik and Tiflis. Turkish supports are steadily flowing in. The Russians, despite their strength, have sustained a heavy reverse.

The *Times* correspondent with the Russian Army telegraphs from Zaim, July 14: "Tomorrow we shall fall back some distance toward Alexandropol, from sanitary considerations."

The *Daily News'* correspondent with the Russians telegraphs from Zaim July 12 as follows: "Eighteen thousand bombs have been fired at Kars. The expense is 1,500,000 roubles. Three Russian officers and 100 soldiers were killed in the batteries. The siege guns go to Alexandropol. The army is slowly retiring. There is a slight advance by Mukhtar Pasha. His camp moves three versts east to-day in the direction of Alexandropol. Reinforcements are expected.

A Berlin dispatch says: "A special correspondent of the *National Zeitung*, writing from Tiflis, July 4, says: 'The Abchasians, Circassians, and Leschians are in full rebellion, and have killed many thousand Russians. Only the middle part of the monntains, with an important road from Vladi-Kavkaz to Tiflis, is still faithful and to be relied upon.'"

A dispatch from Constantinople says Ismail Pasha telegraphs from Bayazid, Saturday, as follows: "On Tuesday 12 battalions of Russians endeavored to relieve Bayazid. We defeated them and drove them to Kara Boulak, with the loss of 600 killed, a quantity of provisions, 20 baggage-wagons, and their entire ambulance train."

An official dispatch from the Russian Army of the Caucasus, received in St. Petersburg, announces that the Russian garrison at Bayazid consisted on June 18 of four staff officers, 26 officers, and 1,587 men. Of these 2 staff officers and 114 men were killed, and 7 officers and 359 men wounded during the siege. The remainder were much weakened by privations, and will require great care before they can recover. The garrison lived on horseflesh toward the end of the siege.

Ismail Pasha has requested supplies from Erzeroum, the resources of the district of Bayazid being exhausted. A special dispatch from Erzeroum to the *Daily Telegraph* says: "Provisions for Ismail Pasha's corps left here yesterday. Armenia is ruined by the ravages of war. Famine is expected in the districts of Alashgerd, Kara-Kelisa, and Bayazid."

An Erzeroum telegram announces that the Turks have seized a Persian caravan conveying provisions to the Russians.

WAR NOTES.

An additional contingent of 3,000 Egyptian troops has sailed for Constantinople from Alexandria.

The London *Times*, referring to the reported death of Yakoob Beg, says he was the chief rival of Russia in Central Asia.

A Constantinople dispatch says 100 Bulgarians have been brought there, and will be tried by a military tribunal for high treason.

The London *Times'* Berlin correspondent states that the Porte has intimated that while the war lasts it will open the Dardanelles to vessels of no power which has not promised to support it against Russia.

The London *Times'* Therapia dispatch says official telegrams report that the Russians have established a military tribunal at Selvi to try Mussulmans accused of complicity in the Bulgarian massacres, and are executing men convicted on Bulgarian testimony.

SUPERINTENDENT OF BANKS.

THE TRIAL OF MR. ELLIS TO COMMENCE AT SARATOGA ON WEDNESDAY—THE STATE SENATE TO CONVENE FOR THAT PURPOSE.

ALBANY, N. Y., July 16.—The Senate will convene at Saratoga on Wednesday, the 18th inst., for the trial of Bank Superintendent Ellis. Col. Johnson, Superintendent of the Capitol, has been busy for several days shipping the necessary furniture of the Senate Chamber to the Town Hall in Saratoga where the session will be held. It is stated that the Governor has named Messrs. Tracy, Olmstead & Tracy, counsel for the State in the prosecution of Mr. Ellis, but as the Governor has been at his home in Elmira since July 2, this statement is unconfirmed. This firm conducted, through Mr. Olmstead, most of the prosecution before the Banking Committee of the Senate, which was charged last session with investigating the case, and are presumed to know thoroughly all the bearings of the case. Nevertheless, it is rumored that Essic Cowan, of Troy, an old and well-known lawyer of that city, will be appointed the counsel. Mr. Ellis is here, and will go to Saratoga on Tuesday. He will be defended by Orlow W. Chapman alone, that gentleman having conducted his defense from the first. No new line of defense has been instituted other than that shown during the investigation. It is understood that the Governor will present charges against other officials at the coming session, but not against Loan Commissioner Thurber, who can be removed at the option of the Governor, independent of the Senate.

PROF. EDISON'S NEW TELEPHONE.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., July 16.—This evening Prof. Edison gave a public rehearsal of his telephone, which consists of a musical instrument not nearly so loud in tone as that of Prof. Gray, of Chicago. The instrument of Mr. Edison was connected with Police Headquarters, and the sound was received in the permanent exhibition building. In the former place the parties who were engaged sang into the telephone. The sounds were not nearly so harmonious as Mr. Gray's telephone, and neither were they so sweet. They were harsher in tone and not as agreeable to the listener. While Prof. Edison's apparatus may be useful in telegraphic communication, it is very certain that the musical sounds transmitted by it are not pleasing to the hearing, nor do they resemble the sounds of the human voice as elucidated in the experiments of previous telephone inventors.

WASHINGTON.

THE NEW-YORK CUSTOM-HOUSE.

COLLECTOR ARTHUR IN CONSULTATION WITH THE PRESIDENT—THE RECENT REDUCTION IN THE FORCE EMPLOYED—A PEREMPTORY ORDER OBEYED — THE SURVEYOR'S OFFICE.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 16.—Collector Arthur, accompanied by Mr. Ogden, Auditor of the Custom-house, Mr. McMahon, in charge of the liquidation business, and Richard Grant White, arrived here to-day and had consultations with the President and Assistant Secretary McCormick, with reference to the reductions to be made in the New-York Custom-house. When Secretary Sherman received the report of the Jay Commission recommending a reduction of 20 per cent. of the numerical force at present employed, he approved the report, and wrote Collector Arthur, suggesting that a committee, to be composed of his most competent and trusted chiefs, be appointed to make a thorough examination of the force, with a view of selecting the men to be discharged in accordance with the recommendation of the commission. The gentleman named above were selected by Collector Arthur to make the examination required in the office of the Collector proper, and a similar commission was chosen to make an examination of the Surveyor's office. The commission on the Collector's office came here to-day to explain the requirements of the service and their action in making reductions. They made a thorough examination of the *personnel* of the office and a careful inspection of the books, and as the result of their labors reported that any reduction in excess of 15 per cent. of the present force would be injudicious. The commission stated to the President and Assistant Secretary that in the performance of their duties they paid no attention whatever to political or other influences, and were governed entirely by the competency and efficiency of the force as exhibited by the records. The 15 per cent. of the present force selected by the commission for removal were the least efficient, and in order to get the additional 5 per cent. to complete the proportion recommended by the Jay Commission the opinion was expressed that many competent men would have to be discharged. The order of the Secretary being peremptory for a 20 per cent. reduction, the lists were again gone over to-day, and the additional 5 per cent. added. This report now only awaits the approval of the department to be carried out. Collector Arthur in no instance interfered with the work of the commission, leaving them at perfect liberty to act according to their best judgment. The President and Assistant Secretary expressed their entire approbation of the work, and expressed the belief that the reductions had been made in an intelligent, fair, and conscientious manner.

The commission appointed by Collector Arthur to examine the Surveyor's Office, to make similar reductions in that department, will be here on Wednesday, accompanied by Surveyor Sharpe, to make revisions and explanations similar to those made to-day by the commission on the Collector's Office. Collector Arthur and Messrs. Ogden and McMahon returned to New-York to-night.

The second report from the Jay commission on the New-York Custom-house was presented to the department to-day. This report relates to the equalization of salaries, and will not be made public until the reductions have been approved.

THE FOUR PER CENT. LOAN.

OVER SIXTY-EIGHT MILLIONS IN POPULAR SUBSCRIPTIONS—THE RESULT OF THE THIRTY DAYS' RULE.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 16.—The popular subscriptions to the 4 per cent. bonds, which expired to-day by limitation, so far as reported reach $68,000,000. Of this amount, $63,000,000 are reported by the syndicate and $5,000,000 by United States Sub-Treasurers. It is believed that the full subscriptions will exceed $70,000,000. The $68,000,000 reported do not include reports of subscriptions received to-day by Assistant Treasurers at Boston, New-York, Philadelphia, Cincinnati, Chicago, New-Orleans, and several other large cities. From some of the cities named above no reports have been received of Saturday's subscriptions. When all the reports are in, the aggregate amount of the subscriptions will certainly reach $70,000,000, and may exceed that sum. A telegram was received to-day at the Treasury Department from a gentleman at New-Orleans, saying he would subscribe for $100,000 if he could purchase the gold at New-York prices. He was informed the department would sell him the gold at New-Orleans, and the subscription was made. In Washington to-day the subscriptions reached $400,000. The result of the thirty days' subscription has exceeded the most sanguine expectations of Secretary Sherman and the syndicate, and shows the wisdom of the Secretary's policy in insisting upon giving the American people an opportunity to subscribe for the Bonds at par. Up to the close of business on Saturday the subscriptions at Cincinnati exceeded those of any other city except New-York.

THE LOUISIANA RETURNING BOARD.

A LETTER FROM A DEMOCRAT—WELLS AND ANDERSON TO BE CONVICTED—THE PRESIDENT'S POSITION IN THE MATTER.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 16.—A private letter received here from a prominent Louisiana Democrat gives some insight into the feeling in New-Orleans with reference to the indictment of Messrs. Wells, Anderson, Cassanave, and Kenner. The writer has never belonged to the lager ditch crowd, and it is due to him to say that he has been one of the most moderate and conservative of his party. He says in substance that "Wells and Anderson are scoundrels who ought to be in the Penitentiary, and we propose to convict them. We don't care anything about the two niggers, Cassanave and Kenner; don't care whether they are convicted or not. We presume Nicholls will pardon Wells and Anderson, of course. If to try them and convict them is giving aid and comfort to the Blaine party, we can't help it. It must be done, nevertheless. We expect to support Hayes' policy, but we do not think he has any business to interfere in this matter."

The writer evidently proceeds on the assumption that the President is inclined to bring his influence to bear to prevent a prosecution, which is a mistake, as he has no thought of interfering in any way. He has expressed his opinion that the members of the Returning Board have no reason to fear the result of a trial, but beyond this he has not given the matter any particular attention. He does not think that he has a personal interest in it, and certainly has no desire to use his official influence to shield the accused.

REDEMPTION OF FIVE-TWENTIES.

FIFTY-FIRST CALL FOR $10,000,000 CONSOLS OF 1865 BY THE TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

WASHINGTON, July 16.—The Treasury Department to-day issued the fifty-first call for the redemption of 5-20 bonds of 1865—consols of 1865. The call is for $10,000,000, of which $7,000,000 are coupon, and $3,000,000 registered bonds. The principal and interest will be paid at the Treasury on and after the 16th of October next, and interest will cease on that day. The following are descriptions of the bonds:

Coupon bonds dated July 1, 1865: $50, Nos. 17,001 to 24,000, both inclusive; $100, Nos. 29,001 to 40,000, both inclusive; $500, Nos. 27,001 to 34,000, both inclusive; $1,000, Nos. 52,001 to 64,000, both inclusive.

Registered bonds redeemable at the pleasure of the United States after the 1st day of July, 1870: $50, Nos. 701 to 900, both inclusive; $100, Nos. 6,401 to 8,550, both inclusive; $500, Nos. 5,201 to 6,150, both inclusive; $1,000, Nos. 16,501 to 19,850, both inclusive; $5,000, Nos. 5,051 to 5,900, both inclusive; $10,000, Nos. 4,453 to 5,354, both inclusive.

OFFICE-HOLDERS AS POLITICIANS.

NO FORMAL DECISION YET MADE BY THE PRESIDENT—THE CASE OF POSTMASTER FILLEY, OF ST. LOUIS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 16.—The President, it is believed, has not made a formal decision with reference to the question whether Federal officers can continue to serve as members of the Republican National Committee under the recent Executive order upon this general subject. The fact that Postmaster Filley, of St. Louis, had written to Assistant Secretary McCormick was mentioned to the President by Mr. McCormick in a casual manner, and in reply the President observed that as the National Committee would not be called upon to perform any kind of service whatever for three years, he was of opinion the members of that committee would not properly come under the general order. Upon this expressed opinion of the President, Mr. McCormick wrote Postmaster Filley, advising him to withhold his resignation for the present. It is probable, in view of the criticisms passed upon the informal decision of the President upon this subject, that the matter will be discussed to-morrow at the Cabinet meeting, and a formal decision announced.

CONDITION OF THE COTTON CROP.

RETURNS RECEIVED AT THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE FROM 361 COUNTIES AND SIX-TENTHS OF THE COTTON CROP.

WASHINGTON, July 16.—The July returns of the condition of cotton, as received at the Department of Agriculture, cover the entire area of 361 counties, producing six-tenths of the cotton of the United States. Seventy-three counties of Georgia are represented. The average condition of the whole area, 93 4-10 per cent., is 4 per cent. less than the July average last year. It is less by 7 per cent. than the average for 1876, but better than the condition for 1874 or 1873. Only Louisiana gives a higher average than in July, last year. The State averages are as follows: North Carolina, 88; South Carolina, 87; Georgia, 90; Florida, 93; Alabama, 94; Mississippi, 93; Louisiana, 102; Texas, 94; Arkansas, 94; Tennessee, 96. The crop is from one to two weeks late. In the more northern belt the nights have been too cold, and in many sections an excess of rain has retarded cultivation, rendered the fields grassy, and the plant unthrifty. Rains have been general and long continued in Texas, but fine weather is producing rapid improvement. An overflow of the Arkansas River has "drowned out" 60,000 acres of cotton. Lowlands in Tennessee have been destructively inundated. While the losses have been mainly from rains, there are localities east of the Mississippi that have suffered from drought. Insects have as yet done little damage. The cut-worm is reported troublesome in Florida. Lice are abundant wherever the plant has become unthrifty from cold nights and excessive moisture. Grass worms are doing some damage, mainly in Texas, and the cotton caterpillar is reported in Hardin, Atascosa, Brazonia, Uvalde, Jasper, and Victoria Counties in Texas. Cotton blooms in the Gulf States were reported at several points on the 19th and 20th of June. Labor is gradually becoming more efficient. A great improvement in morals and efficiency is reported in Louisiana.

NOTES FROM THE CAPITAL.

WASHINGTON, July 16, 1877.

Marion L. Stipe was to-day appointed Revenue Gauger for the Fifth North Carolina District.

The receipts from internal revenue to-day were $610,415 65, and from Customs, $428,608 77.

Second Assistant Postmaster-General Brady returned to Washington this morning from a brief visit to the North.

Secretary McCrary, who has been on a visit to his home in Iowa for the past two weeks, has returned to the city, and was at the War Department to-day.

It is understood that the removal of S. G. Kimball, United States Surveyor-General for Utah, has been determined on, and his successor selected for appointment at an early day.

J. H. Pierce, United States Marshal for the Northern District of Mississippi, has tendered his resignation, to take effect on July 31, and it has been accepted by the President.

An order was issued to-day increasing the mail service on the James River and the Kanawha Canal between Richmond and Columbia, a distance of 60 miles, from tri-weekly to daily.

A. P. Ketcham, General Appraiser, was suspended to-day, and John A. Baush, Assistant Appraiser, appointed to succeed him. John J. Osburn is to be Assistant Appraiser, vice Baush.

Volume 19 of the Statutes at Large, comprising the laws enacted during the first and second sessions of the Forty-fourth Congress, has now been published, and, according to law, is for sale by the Department of State at the cost price, $2 40.

Secretary Evarts and Attorney-General Devens left here this morning on a visit to the agricultural and mining regions of Eastern Pennsylvania. They will stop in Philadelphia, and dine with Col. Forney this evening. On Thursday they will lunch with Senator J. D. Cameron, at Harrisburg, and return to Washington the same evening.

The following balances were in the United States Treasury to-day at the closing hour: Currency, $6,590,210; special fund for the redemption of fractional currency, $7,963,213; special deposit of legal tenders for the redemption of certificates of deposit, $57,780,000; coin, including $40,757,241 in coin certificates, $107,757,241; outstanding legal tenders, $359,764,332.

The demand upon the department for postal cards during the last three days has been unprecedented, the requisitions received by the Third Assistant Postmaster-General during that time having aggregated over $7,000,000. The new contractors are now filling requisitions with cards of the prescribed quality and finish, the difficulty in regard to rough edges, &c., having been surmounted by improved methods of cutting.

Gen. Le Duc, the new Commissioner of Agriculture, has strongly indorsed and will give all possible aid for a fair test of the plan of storm and flood signals by means of telegraph and cannon, to give certain, instant, and general warning of coming storms, mainly for the benefit of agriculture during haying and harvest, and also of commerce, and to give warning of sudden, destructive floods on rapid rivers. The system is said to have been heretofore indorsed by five Governors of States, 10 Mayors of principal cities, 13 State agricultural societies, five Commodores in charge of navy-yards, and by S. F. B. Morse, inventor of the telegraph. Hon. William Orton, President of the Western Union Telegraph Company, some years ago offered to furnish free telegrams of coming storms and floods to all towns establishing signals to test the system. The case will now be laid before the Secretary of War with the above recommendations and any others which may be sent by county and State agricultural societies, and he will be requested to order the test to be made at all forts, arsenals, barracks, and navy-yards in the populous States, and if successful, the system may then be extended by local authorities, at a trifling cost, to every city, county seat, and principal town in the United States.

NAVY MATTERS.

WASHINGTON, July 16.—Lieuts. N. T. Houston and E. S. Houston have been ordered to duty on the receiving-ship Independence, at the Mare Island Navy-yard. Ensign H. S. Warring is detached from the store-ship New-Hampshire and ordered to proceed home and wait orders.

The Navy Department has received information that the United States steamer Adams arrived at Rio de Janeiro on the 2d of June.

RAILROAD EMPLOYES ON A STRIKE.

FOOLISH FIREMEN AND BRAKEMEN ON THE BALTIMORE AND OHIO ROAD—CAUSE OF THE TROUBLE.

BALTIMORE, Md., July 16.—About 40 firemen and brakemen of freight trains on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, in this city, refused to work this morning on account of a reduction in their wages which went into effect to-day. The strikers assembled at Camden Junction, about three miles from this city, and stopped a freight train, persuading the fireman to leave, and refusing to allow another to take his place. It is also said that a train from Locust Point was stopped at Riverside Station, within the city limits, and a newly-employed fireman taken from the engine and severely beaten. The company learning that there would probably be difficulty with a few strikers, made preparations for the emergency. A force of about 40 policemen was sent to Camden Junction, who dispersed the strikers, and no further difficulty has occurred. The disaffection is said to be confined entirely to the firemen and brakemen of freight trains at Baltimore. News from all points on the road from the Relay House to Chicago has been received, and no trouble exists anywhere else, and none is apprehended. The following account of the difficulty at Camden Junction is furnished by the officials there: "The only trouble that has occurred on the line of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad in reference to the reduction of 10 per cent. in wages which went into effect to-day was with the firemen of the freight trains at Baltimore. The pay of these men had been $1 75 per day for first-class firemen, and $1 50 for second class, and at the reduced pay the wages would be $1 58 and $1 35 respectively. A number of these refused to submit to the reduction of 10 per cent. As soon as this became known there was an immense number of applications for the vacant positions, and the company had no difficulty in filling vacancies generally with experienced firemen who had been for some time past out of employment. Seven freight trains were started this morning, but a delay of an hour or two in each convoy was experienced because of intimidation on the part of some of the old firemen toward those who were willing to work at the reduced wages. Upon these facts becoming known the Police authorities were called upon, who promptly responded, and Deputy Marshal Frey, with 50 men, proceeded to the scene of the disturbance, but by the time they reached there most of the discontented men had disappeared. At the present time all is quiet, and trains are running regularly upon all portions of the line between Baltimore and Chicago."

Three of the strikers at Riverside Junction, within the city limits, were arrested this afternoon, charged with attempting to incite a riot, and were afterward released in $1,000 bail for a hearing to-morrow afternoon. To-night a large crowd is assembled at the Junction, and considerable excitement exists, but up to the present no further difficulty has occurred. The following dispatch, giving particulars of a further strike along the line of the road, was received at 11:30 o'clock to-night:

MARTINSBURG, West Va., July 16.—The firemen of all the freight trains at this place, 25 or 30 in number, struck work this evening and left their trains. The company put new men on their engines at once, but the strikers interfered to prevent them from starting the trains. A large mob assembled at the depot and a riot at one time was imminent. Col. A. T. Shutt, the Mayor of the town, with all the Police at his command, arrested the ring-leaders of the strike, and attempted to protect the new men in the discharge of their duties, but the strikers were reinforced by a large body of citizens, swelling the crowd till it reached the proportions of a large mob. With the assistance of this mob the strikers succeeded in rescuing their comrades. The new firemen are now completely intimidated, and there is no prospect at present of any freight trains being able to pass this point to-night. The strikers have done no damage to property and passenger trains are permitted to pass uninterrupted.

THE MICHIGAN LAW SCHOOL.

THE RECENT INCREASE OF FEES—TAXING THE STUDENTS OF ONE DEPARTMENT TO SUPPORT ANOTHER—SPIRITED OPPOSITION SHOWN BY JUDGE COOLEY.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

DETROIT, Mich., July 16.—Judge Thomas M. Cooley, Dean of the University Law School, has delivered to President Angell, of the State University, a paper announcing very distinctly his determination not to abide by the action taken by the Board of Regents last Tuesday, by which the fees of all the university students, including the law students, were increased $5 for the first year and $10 for the second. Judge Cooley takes the ground, first, that the Law Committee of the university were not properly consulted; second, that the law department is self-sustaining, and that the increase in fees will be taken to help out other branches, thus operating unjustly; and, third, that as these changes are not made in return for anything the law student himself receives they are a tax on the department for the benefit of others. The paper then proceeds to say that "this tax violates the spirit of our Constitution and laws. The statutes relating to the university contemplate that so far as students residing in the State are concerned the institution shall be free. The tax also violates all sound rules of taxation. Taxes are enforced for the benefit of those paying them, not for the benefit of others. As well might the people of one city be taxed to support the municipal government of another. I deny the right to evy any such tax. No power short of the sovereign power could tax one person for the benefit of another. Moreover, by express provisions of law, educational institutions are exempt from taxation. Finally, the tax, under pretense of equality, operates to the prejudice and discouragement of the most successful department of the university. Fidelity to its interest will not suffer me to remain silent under such circumstances."

THE YOUMANS MYSTERY.

THE MISSING MAN SAID TO BE IN PHILADELPHIA—THE EXCITEMENT IN TRENTON UNABATED.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., July 16.—The excitement is greater than ever in the Youmans case. A postal card was received by Charles Briest, of the *Daily Emporium*, at

liam Elliott. He belongs at Lennoxville, Quebec, and came to attend the funeral. His father is wealthy. Elliott was not expected to live this morning. The person who fired the shots on Bleury-street is named Dwyer. He is a stevedore, and was excited by drink at the time. The Orangemen have just taken their departure for the West. They were escorted to the depot by military. No further trouble has occurred.

A PRIEST'S SERMON.

AN ILL-TEMPERED ATTACK ON THE PROTESTANT PRESS AND PULPIT BY A ROMAN CATHOLIC PRIEST FROM HIS OWN PULPIT.

MONTREAL, July 16.—At St. Patrick's Church yesterday, prayers for Mr. Keown, who was shot by a sentry at the Quebec Gate on the 11th inst., were offered at grand mass, and in reference to the riotous conduct of the mob, and the fatal consequences, Rev. Father Leclaire made a few remarks. He commenced by saying he supposed the congregation very naturally expected a few remarks from him relative to the sad events of last week. He deplored most heartily the death of a poor young man, and he was sure that they all deplored it with him. He stated it a crime had been committed they repudiated it; but he hoped there was no crime, and that the evidence would show that there has been impudence on the part of the one, and a blind fury, excited by a real or imaginary offense, which has carried some persons to an excess which they had never intended. On the other hand, he stated he wished to bring before their notice what he believed to be the cause of the tragedy. He could trace it up to a long-existing principle. It does not date from this or last year's 12th of July, but from the moment the Protestant press took a stand of aggression toward the Catholic Church. There is scarcely a day but something is seen in the issues of the Protestant press to wound the feelings of Catholics in the shape of slander, sneer, or misrepresentation; of marked partiality for anything Protestant, and a heavy coloring of anything unfavorable to Catholics. The spirit of the Protestant press does its work of mischief in a slow but effectual way. It fosters a spirit of bitterness, of antagonism, and even hatred, which ends at last in bloodshed. The embers have thus been long accumulating, and it required but a spark of fire to ignite them. It was virtually the Protestant press that killed the young man, and if the Protestant press would deal with Catholics in fairness and justice they would never find Catholics to be aggressors. Any spirit that tends to divide a population, to embitter hearts against one another, could not be the spirit of God, but must come from the devil. Passing from the Protestant press to the Protestant pulpit we see the same spirit of aggression. Not later than the 12th of July, when all efforts had been made outside to secure peace, the pulpit sounded a sermon which was nothing else but a long diatribe against Catholics. Speak of union and calm after this! This spirit of antagonism pervades the whole Protestant body. It reaches even the schools. He was asked why it was that the Roman Catholic priests were insulted every day in the streets by Protestant boys and girls, and sometimes by so-called gentlemen. These children only show what they have been taught, and where do they get their teaching and manners if not in church and school or their houses? He said Catholic children were never seen insulting Protestant ministers; they never dreamed of doing such a thing, but that it would be very easy to teach them to do so if they wished to retaliate. He also said that if peace and harmony were wished for, not only in our midst, but in the whole Dominion, the Protestant press must change its tone. Protestant teaching must not aim at aggression and hatred. If they have wrongs to rectify or rights to claim let it be done in a spirit of fairness, of equity, and then Catholics would do their duty. He remarked that a great demonstration was to take place tomorrow, and advised the congregation not to go to it on account of the excitement still existing, and that it might be an occasion for another outbreak. It was for them to avoid that temptation to sin and remain at home. At St. Ann's Church no allusion was made to the troubles.

ARCHBISHOP LYNCH'S VIEWS.

TORONTO, Ontario, July 16.—After high mass yesterday at St. Michael's Cathedral, Archbishop Lynch, in the course of an address, adverted to the disturbances in Montreal, and said he was glad to be able to state that the Bishop and clergy of that city, as well as leading members of national and other societies, endeavored by every means in their power to prevent trouble. The feuds and bitter animosities of the Old World should have no place in our prosperous new country, seeing that no good can arise from senseless displays. He wished the Government would put an end to all party processions, inasmuch as they engender bad feeling and lead to strife and contention.

REPUBLICAN REORGANIZATION.

APPOINTMENT OF A SPECIAL COMMITTEE TO INQUIRE INTO THE DEFECTS ALLEGED TO EXIST IN THE PRESENT SYSTEM.

At the meeting of the Republican Central Committee in January last, when the organization for the year was made, Hon. Isaac Dayton offered a resolution to the following effect:

Resolved, That a special committee, to consist of one member from each delegation to this committee, to be styled the Committee of Reform, be appointed by the President, whose duties it shall be to inquire as to the defects alleged to exist in the present party organization of the Republicans of the City of New-York; whether there are any abuses or irregularities in the Republican associations of the City; and whether a scheme may not be practicable whereby the Republican voters of the City of New-York may more generally and conveniently than under the present system participate in the primary meetings and the election of delegates to nominating conventions and committees and councils of the party, such committee to give to Republicans claiming to be aggrieved, or desiring to offer propositions for the improvement of the organization of the party, an opportunity to be heard.

At the time the resolution was offered it was sent on a point of order to the Executive Committee, and nothing more was heard about it until last Saturday, when the appointment of the committee was advertised. As Mr. Benjamin K. Phelps, the President of the committee, is out of town on his vacation, Mr. Willard Bullard, the Secretary of the committee, appears to have attended to the matter. The committee as appointed is as follows:

Districts.—First, Samuel H. Everett; Second, Pierre C. Van Wyck; Third, William Freeman; Fourth, E. S. Newins; Fifth, Abraham Lent; Sixth, David D. Schwartz; Seventh, John D. Lawson; Eighth, Charles Schafer; Ninth, George W. Parker; Tenth, William H. Lockwood; Eleventh, George Bliss; Twelfth, Asa D. Bennett; Thirteenth, Isaac Dayton; Fourteenth, Joseph C. Pinckney; Fifteenth, Michael Castello; Sixteenth, Elias E. Disney; Seventeenth, Joel W. Mason; Eighteenth, Horace M. Ruggles; Nineteenth, Richard H. Greene; Twentieth, William A. Darling; Twenty-first, Louis J. Phillips; Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth Wards, J. Thomas Stearns.

THE BOARD OF APPORTIONMENT.

In the Board of Estimate and Apportionment yesterday, a resolution was adopted transferring $5,000 to the Board of Health to provide medical attendance and medicines to the sick poor in tenement houses during the present season. A communication was received from the Health Board in relation to the proposed removal of the hospital for contagious diseases on Blackwell's Island to North Brothers Island. The communication states that the main obstacle in the way of carrying out the proposition is that the island belongs to Queens County, and that it cannot be used for this purpose without the consent of the authorities of the latter place. It would also be necessary for the Legislature to take action on the subject. The communication also stated that it was the intention of the Health Board to put up a special pavilion on the island, and to pay the cost of it out of their appropriation. The report was adopted. A resolution was adopted transferring $5,000 to rebuild the Small-pox Reception Hospital at Bellevue which was recently destroyed by fire. The board then authorized the Controller to issue the following bonds: $16,000 of Assessment bonds, to pay for work on Riverside-avenue, $25,000 of Museum of Natural History stock, and $50,000 of Croton Water stock. Some unimportant transfers of unexpended balances were then made, including $2,900 to pay the rents of court-rooms in the annexed district, as allowed by the special Court-house Commission, appointed under an act of the last Legislature to examine these claims, after which a resolution was adopted directing the heads of departments to send in their estimates for 1878 to the Controller before Sept. 1. An appropriation of $641 25 was made out of the Excise fund to the Home for Aged and Friendless Girls for the support of 38 inmates of the institution for the quarter ending in June last.

STOPPING THE MORRISANIA BOATS.

Assistant Corporation Counsel T. B. Clarkson, acting on behalf of the City, obtained from Judge Westbrook, in Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday, a preliminary injunction restraining the Morrisania Steam-boat Company from running its boats to Astoria and Morrisania. The City in its complaint in the case, sets forth that under its ancient charters it has the sole and exclusive right to license and establish ferries around Manhattan Island, and from it to the opposite shores. It alleges that the Morrisania Steam-boat Company, without having a license from the Common Council, runs the boats Harlem, Morrisania, and Shady Side to Astoria, Long Island, and to Morrisania. On this ferry route the City claims no ferry exists by law or has been established by the Municipality or under its authority. The City seeks a perpetual injunction restraining the company from running the ferry without license; an accounting to determine the amount of profits made by the company, and a division of those profits with the City. The temporary injunction was granted by default yesterday, no one appearing in opposition. A similar suit, begun by the City against the Harlem and New-York Navigation Company, also came up on a motion for an injunction, but was adjourned for argument to the 23d instant.

ENGLAND AND THE CONFLICT

THE BRITISH POSITION REVIEWED.

DIFFICULTIES OF THE GOVERNMENT — MR. GLADSTONE'S ANTICS—GRAVITY OF THE SITUATION—RUSSIA BEGINNING TO SHOW HER TEETH.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, Tuesday, July 3, 1877.

I am able to confirm my cable dispatch of June 22, in regard to the vote of credit and the army of occupation of Egypt. Mr. Gladstone's letter on the former subject, published in today's papers, is commented upon at the clubs and in public places as a most unworthy effort to further embarrass the Government. The ex-Premier writes like a madman, though with the skill of a madness that has method in it. He still treats the Eastern question as if war had not broken out; he still talks of Bulgarian atrocities as if the Russians were saints; he discusses his subject as though the Czar were the Angel Gabriel sent direct from heaven to do grim justice on earth. He will go a little too far one of these days, though he assumes the authority of the Liberal party when he talks of the resistance that is to be offered to the credit for which the Government is to ask. He attempts to argue out of existence the precedent of his own vote of money on the outbreak of the Franco-German war, but without doubt there are at this moment questions at issue of greater magnitude than those that were involved in the war between France and Germany. The Government has shown a sincere solicitude for peace. It has made personal sacrifices and national sacrifices. Two, if not three, of the Ministers have more than once been on the eve of resigning rather than be parties to anything that might appear warlike. In every way the Ministry have shown themselves worthy of confidence, and, in a crisis so grave, they have a right to claim a dignified consideration from an ex-Prime Minister. But Mr. Gladstone's anxiety to retrieve his lost position leads him into acts which in the old days would have been voted treason. It should be enough for so distinguished a member of the Opposition to express his views and opinions in his place in the House of Commons; but Mr. Gladstone rushes into print on every possible opening, and he is gradually leveling himself down to the position of Mr. Jenkins, who is regarded as the most contemptible person in the British House of Commons. Mr. Gladstone should have a care. He has a record, brilliant, and in many respects creditable to himself and beneficial to his country. Mr. Jenkins is a weak, vain, pompus nobody, and it is a mistake for Gladstone to condescend for a moment to be regarded as rowing in the same boat with Jenkins, though he rows "with different sculls." Mr. Jenkins has given notice that in a month hence he will call attention to the Eastern question. Mr. Gladstone intimates that he will oppose a special grant of money, on the ground that it will encourage the Turks to resist the advance of Russia. Mr. Gladstone ignores "British interests." Mr. Jenkins says, "Perish India." There is something so strange in this flippant treatment of the vast subject of "British interests" that it is worth while for a moment to pause and consider what the British Empire, of which Lord Beaconsfield is so fond of speaking, really is. It consists of 7,788,347 square miles in Great Britain, India, and other Eastern possessions, Australia, North America, Africa, West Indies, European possessions, and various settlements, occupied by 283,639,422 people. The revenue of these possessions amounts to $145,379,753 a year, and the imports and exports to $940,154,142. That this England has interests which are affected by any movement in any part of the world is apparent to the most unobservant. He, therefore, is not a statesman who ignores them; and the man who snaps his finger at them like Jenkins is a fool. India alone has a population of 240,000,000 and with its welfare is bound up much of the strength and greatness of England. It is the glory of the British Empire, "the brightest gem in the British Crown." Supposing America in possession of a territory so vast, and governing a State so remarkable, what would be thought of a Senator at Washington who spoke contemptuously of it, or of a previous President who phoo-poohed American interests for a mere idea or for the advantage of some rival power? The Russian Empire, in comparison with the British Empire, is a dwarf, with 7,770,882 square miles and a population of 81,745,307, and any Ministry which does not count India as an integral portion of the British Empire is untrue to the traditions of the nation, alien to its interests, unfaithful to the trust reposed in it by the country, and disloyal to the Queen. This is the national and patriotic view, and America, which has gone through the fire for a united empire, cannot blame England, in the midst of European jealousies and rivalries, that she clings to her State, and hopes to maintain the glory of her vast empire, the acquisition and government of which is an example of Anglo-Saxon prowess and administrative power which sheds a certain halo of splendor upon all English-speaking peoples.

Referring to that portion of my cable on June 22, announcing for the first time in any journal, European or American, that an army had been told off for the occupation of Egypt, I am in a position to confirm it, though some of the papers immediately changed its destination and fixed it for operating at Gallipoli. I forwarded you to-day a letter from a special military correspondent high in command in the English Army, criticising the judgment of the Ministry in sending troops to Egypt. His letter may be taken as representing a certain military section, but they treat the subject from the standpoint of immediate action. This is wrong. In telling off troops for Egypt, I maintain, that the Government has given evidence of a wise fore thought, and this view is borne out to-day by some quotations in the *Times* of an article published by the Russian semi-official *Golos*. Russia will not touch Egypt "as long as England remains neutral:"

"Were England to announce her resolution to prevent by force the opening of the Bosphorus and the Dardanelles, the mere intimation would be considered as a breach of neutrality. After this Russia would no longer think herself bound to respect English interests in any other quarter of the world. Lord Derby and his colleagues had better think twice before having recourse to the measures hinted at by the London Conservative papers the last few days."

Now, supposing English action should become something more than a watchful neutrality, it is quite clear that a wise Government would at once make Egypt safe, as she could readily do by a small force. This I know to be the Ministerial view, and you may rest assured that the details of the force for Egypt are correct. When the army is to move is another matter. That depends on circumstances. I had previously explained to you that England was prepared to put 60,000 men into the field at a very short notice. The army for Egypt only takes 10,000 out of this force; so that 50,000 are ready for embarkation to Galapoli, Varna, or Constantinople; and a rumor from the *Times'* Paris correspondent would lead us to believe that some members of the English Cabinet were in favor of sending an army off this week, and that dispatching the fleet to Besika Bay was a compromise for the sake of unity. This, however, is not true. The Ministry were quite unanimous in the matter. Russia has only to continue to fire upon the British flag, (and, by the by, she treated the "Stars and Stripes" with the same hostile contempt at Rustchuck,) and to insult her attachés, to bring the nation together. There is a point at which the Anglo-Saxon freedom of opinion and license to quarrel among themselves gives way to a unity of action against foreign foes, and Russian arrogance produced by success may one day unite all parties in a protest that will be very energetic when it is made. The Czar knows this; his Chancellor knows it, and they exercise all their arts upon the English representatives; while the earnest support of Gladstone and his party encourages the Russian Government to stretch out their arms even further than they intended at the outset of the war.

The situation is grave. It is plain, in spite of rumors to the contrary, that Russia makes progress in her invasion. The wildest rumors reach me while I write as to successes and defeats. The newspapers appear to teem with accounts of Turkish victories, and yet the Russians advance their outposts. Until some act of aggression or some insult to the English flag fires the pride and anger of the nation, the Government could not safely ask Parliament for any large grant of money, and yet there is a numerous war party in and out of Parliament; but the desire for peace has been intensified by accounts of the horrors of the present campaign, and by the knowledge of how art and industry and civilization are pushed back by war. It also means a largely increased income tax and other sacrifices which the nation is not in the humor to incur. Then the ominous silence of Germany, the shilly-shally policy of Austria, and the disturbed condition of France, threaten complications of a character sufficiently appalling to the bravest and the wealthiest nation. With 3,000 miles of water between you and the disturbing elements of Europe, it is difficult to quite realize the feverish excitement that every big or little member of the family of European nations feels when one branch of it is disturbed by war. To untraveled Americans, or to those who only look at Europe in the intervals of local work, it might seem better if England did not trouble herself with the balance of power in Europe. English statesmen have thought so, to a certain extent, and English Governments have tried to limit, as much as possible, English activity in European politics. The result has not been favorable to peace; for England, outside the ring, merely as a spectator, has encouraged the strong to slaughter the weak, and has been the fruit of many wars and a continual revision of the map. No leading member of the great European family can afford to act entirely alone. The "benevolent neutrality" of Russia during the Franco-German war finds its reward in the sympathy of Germany to-day, and hampers England and France, the old foes of Russia. England's selfish or peaceful policy of non-interference for so many years meets its reward in isolation. To-day she is practically without allies and in face of a threatened calamity that may cost her years of penance. Russia has, in this matter, achieved a distinguished diplomatic triumph. If she can hold Austria back she is evidently inclined to disregard the single-handed action of Lord Beaconsfield's Government. Her semi-official organ, the St Petersburg *Golos*, foreshadows such an eventuality in an estimate of the situation published two days ago in the face of the successful passage of the Danube and the establishment of the Russian troops on Turkish soil. The *Golos* rejoices in the prospect of Austrian and English interests being separate and distinct. England cares for nothing but Constantinople and the Dardanelles, while Austria only wishes to prevent the formation of independent Slavonic States on her frontier. There was a time, the *Golos* argues, when England and Austria would have combined to protect their mutual interests. "That time is past." Russia is in Turkey, and there she will dictate the terms of peace. While the *Golos* says Russia harbors no designs against English interests, the editor sneers at "the impotent exertions of British Turcophiles." But "at the same time we need not stand upon ceremony with England. The British Government in their recent intercourse with Russia having neglected the ordinary rules of international courtesy and represented rudeness as commendable candor, we should certainly try and take a leaf out of their book." This is a change of treatment. Heretofore the language of courtesy and respect has been tuned to a catching and sympathetic melody to please England. But now the Russians are across the river and on their way to Constantinople, and England is still unprepared. No great army corps have been mobilized. No troops have been landed to insist on Russian guarantees. No alliance has been formed to strengthen the English position. The Ministry even hesitates to ask for a supplementary grant of money for contingencies. Further, the Cabinet is divided against itself. Therefore *Golos* changes his cue. He can afford to ignore England. He need no longer stand on ceremony. He can hurl back English rudeness into English teeth. That offensive dispatch of Lord Derby's at the opening of the war, not answered at the time because Russia preferred just then to swallow the leek, sticks in the Russian journalist's gizzard, and he will have his say about it when he feels the time safe and appropriate. Diplomacy before everything. You may give Russia the lie direct, and she will take it if it is in the interest of her strategic plans to do so. She bides her time. She will respond when it suits her; and it will only suit her when she considers herself safe. Playing the open and frank game of diplomacy, England has not much chance against such an opponent, and if the argument ends in blows, England is sure to begin the fight at a disadvantage. John Bull, the unready, always bungles at the outset. He did so in the Crimea. But England has become great by continually meeting difficulties and conquering them. That is simply the essence of her history. In the Crimea at the commencement of the campaign she was all abroad. At the close, when France was exhausted, England was "fresh as paint," and never so capable of going on. The Indian mutiny found England unprepared; at the close she was in a condition to reconquer the entire empire. Thanks to Mr. Gladstone, the patriotic and bosom friend of Russia, England is not so well prepared as she ought to be in presence of the contingencies that threaten her; but she will never consent to the Russian occupation of Constantinople, and at the moment when she looks the weakest, she sends her fleet to Besika Bay as her answer to the Czar whose word of honor that he had no designs upon the Bosphorus is shaken by the ambitious prospect of the chance of getting there.

The deliberate insult to the English, American, French, and Austrian flags at Rustchuk, slight though the incident may seem, will not be without its influence on the future of the war. A weak Russia is a meek Russia. But a strong Russia is a bully of the worst type. Success will develop the character of the Muscovite invasion of Turkey; and although the Turk has held the Czar's armies in check for over two months, they rejoice and sing *Te Deums* at St. Petersburg over their victories. If Turkey is falling to pieces, as everybody has said she is, the Ottoman breaks with a crash that astonishes the world, and there is much awful fighting to be done before Kars falls and ere the Balkans are turned. Your correspondent with the Russians on the Danube has been seriously impeded of late by the Russian chiefs. It is supposed to be a passport everywhere that you are an American with the Russians, but this is not so. The Muscovite Generals have behaved rudely to both English and American correspondents, and they exercise a severe censorship even over the work of those journalists whom they most favor. From the telegrams and letters of your own correspondent with the belligerent armies I am enabled to summarize the military and naval situation to date, and it may be well to look back upon the cables you will get meanwhile and read them by this present record.

Sanguinary fighting is still going on in Asia Minor, and the Russians have had the worst of it for several weeks past. After their first victories they have become demoralized at being unable to follow up their successes. To retreat before Turks who had been beaten at the first is regarded as ignominious. And the Russian eagles have not been carried gracefully on the run before the crescent. The silence of Russian dispatches in regard to events which are confirmed on all hands proves beyond doubt that the Russians have sustained serious defeats. Not even the death of the solitary Cossack coupled with the slaughter of 500 Turks has been lately repeated. On the contrary, some of the Russian papers complain that the Russian Generals are not conducting the campaign in Asia with their customary skill. Indeed, the *Estafette* of this evening (July 3) publishes a telegram from St. Petersburg which states that "the unfavorable issue of the first phase of the campaign is attributable to the scattering of the forces in attacking too many points at once; to the insurrection in the Caucasus, which, taking unexpected proportions, has absorbed the cooperation of all the reserves, and to the disagreements which existed between the Grand Duke, the nominal commander of the Army, and the actual commander, Gen. Loris Melikhoff." The Turks are fighting bravely and with better defined objects than they were at first credited with. Your correspondent at Vienna says nothing will make the Russians believe that the English officers with the Turks in Asia have not been conducting the campaign. It seems they would rather the English had the honor of beating them than let the glory of it go to the Turks, though there is no foundation for their suspicions; the Turks themselves are too jealous of Europeans to let English officers act unless in such a case as the defense of Kars by Williams during the Crimean war. A reliable correspondent at Constantinople, whose dispatches some weeks ago so well depicted the condition of the Turkish capital, tells me that jealousy has a great deal to do with the inactivity of Hobart Pasha. In addition to this, English and French representatives have hitherto prevented the bombardment of Odessa. On the Danube the Russians are making good their occupation of Turkish territory; they are doing it with heavy losses both to themselves and the Turks. Austria is vacillating. England is marching on toward a unity of purpose in defining "British interests," now that the Russians really threaten Constantinople. The fleet has gone to Besika Bay. And this is the situation to date.

THE CHARTER OAK LIFE.

ATTEMPT TO APPOINT A RECEIVER.

THE CASE BEFORE A JUDGE OF THE SUPREME COURT OF CONNECTICUT—THE INJUNCTION MODIFIED—AN INTERVIEW WITH THE PRESIDENT OF THE COMPANY—ACTION OF THE POLICY-HOLDERS.

HARTFORD, Conn., July 16.—The case of the Charter Oak Life Insurance Company, to show cause why a Receiver should not be placed in charge of its affairs, was called at 10 o'clock to-day in this city, before Judge Pardee, one of the Judges of the State Supreme Court. Among the audience were Gen. J. R. Hawley, J. Hammond Trumbull, J. G. Batterson, "Ben" Noyes, Judge Wiggin, President of the Charter Oak Company, D. A. Rood, and others. C. E. Perkins appeared for Insurance Commissioner Stedman, A. P. Hyde for the company, and John R. Buck for the policy-holders. The case was opened by Mr. Perkins, who recited the particulars of the application, published on Saturday. He said the Insurance Commissioner had decided that the application was necessary in order to keep the affairs of the company exactly as they stood at that time until an examination could be made into its affairs. Although the application had been made returnable this morning, it was clear that the trial could not go on yet, because it was necessary to get evidence from other States in order to prove the company's condition. Mr. Perkins stated further that for a number of days past negotiations had been in progress between the managers and a number of business men of Hartford looking toward an adjustment of the company's affairs without the appointment of a Receiver. These negotiations, he thought, might still result favorably, and the liquidation of the company might thus be avoided. Under these conditions he would agree to a postponement of the case for any reasonable length of time. In response, Mr. Hyde, the company's attorney, said that he should be able to prove that the present management had been engaged in an honest endeavor to save the company from the mire into which the old management had plunged it, notwithstanding the abuse which had been heaped upon them. The company was now stronger by several hundred thousand dollars than it had been before they took possession. The troubles were wholly due to the old managers. There was also an attempt from the outside to run the company, and against this, as well as against the unwise investments of former managers, they were obliged to fight. In fact, there seemed to be a concerted effort being made by several persons to destroy the company. Here Mr. Hyde was interrupted by Judge Pardee, who said the case was not now on trial. The attorney concluded by saying that in a few days he should be ready to go on with the case.

Mr. Perkins stated that it was probable that the Hartford gentlemen who had interested themselves in trying to save the company would succeed in their endeavors, and that there might be no necessity whatever for the appointment of a Receiver. In case the attempt should prove unsuccessful, then he suggested the Judge could appoint a committee before whom the matter could be heard. Mr. Buck, after stating that in his opinion the company could not by any possibility survive this shock, said the managers could not make up the deficit unless some generous soul would throw it into the treasury of the company. Parties in Chicago now coming to Hartford to be heard in relation to the appointment of a Receiver would be greatly inconvenienced by a long delay, and he therefore desired a postponement, if not longer than two days, to settle the question as to how the case should be tried, and as to whether a Receiver *pendente lite* should be appointed. This ought to be decided within two days, and a Receiver *pendente lite* appointed to prevent any further squandering of the assets of the company by the managers. These two days would give the charitably inclined a chance to throw $4,000,000 or $6,000,000 into the treasury and make up the assets. This appointment, he further argued, should be had in order to protect policy-holders, for many would allow policies to lapse on hearing of these proceedings, when the payment of another premium to a Receiver would give them a right to a share in the division of the assets. Judge Pardee said he thought there was force in Mr. Buck's statements, and that he should not wish to postpone the hearing for more than a week, with a distinct understanding that the hearing should take place then. He asked counsel if they would be ready at that time, and they having expressed the belief that they would be, the hearing was postponed to Tuesday of next week, the 24th inst., at 11 A. M.

Mr. Buck then asked that some one be put in charge of the books of the company besides the present managers. If the Judge did not do this he should ask that the injunction be amended so as to prevent the managers from removing any of the books of the company. To this latter proposition Mr. Hyde, at President Wiggin's suggestion, acceded. Mr. Hyde then asked for modifications of the injunction, allowing the company to pay the running expenses of the office, drafts which had been given for death claims and matured endowments, and to make such payments of taxes as would be necessary to keep the real estate of the company in its possession, and prevent its seizure for taxes—provided the same were approved in writing by the Insurance Commissioner. After some discussion, Judge Pardee decided to allow the modifications to the injunction, preventing the company from removing books from its office, and allowing them to pay current expenses of the offices, to pay any claims for taxes which were due or might accrue, in order to save the property, and also to pay the running expenses of the furnace at Quinnemont. Judge Pardee held that the modification of the injunction, allowing the company to pay death losses and matured endowments, although they would seem to be the most preferred class of creditors, was objectionable in law, and that he had no power to make any distinction between creditors. He therefore denied this modification. The proceedings were closed by Judge Pardee's issuing the following order, to which none of the attorneys objected:

In the matter of the application for a Receiver for the Charter Oak Life Insurance Company:

HARTFORD, Conn., July 16, 1877.

Upon the above application it is ordered that the injunction hereinbefore issued in this case be modified as follows, to wit, the following clauses be added thereto: Said company, and all its servants, officers, &c., are also commanded and enjoined not to remove any of the books, papers, vouchers, or any written or other evidence of the condition of said company from the office or possession of said company, and from making any entries or memoranda on the books or papers of said company relative to the affairs of said company, except such entries or memoranda as are necessary to be made in connection with its daily business. And said injunction is further modified as follows by inserting the following clauses: Said company and its officers shall have the right to pay the ordinary current expenses of their office, including the salaries and pay of their employes. And it is further allowed said companies to pay any moneys for taxes which may be necessary to protect any property now owned by said company, the Insurance Company, and also the wages of laborers and cost of transportation and materials necessary to the working of the furnace at Quinnemont, and for the payment of the daily current expenses of said furnace. And this hearing is further postponed until Tuesday, the 24th day of July, 1877, at 11 A. M., at this place.

DWIGHT W. PARDEE,
A Judge of the Supreme Court of Connecticut.

A few minutes after the adjournment of court your correspondent found Judge Wiggin in his office talking to a number of gentlemen. "The prospects are," he said, in answer to inquiries, "that before the case comes up next Tuesday we shall make an arrangement by which the company will be able to go on without the appointment of a Receiver."

"What is your programme, stated in exact terms?"

"Well, I'll tell you as Mr. Furber told a gentleman belonging here in Hartford who asked him the same question last night. We propose to have a committee to consist of one officer of each insurance company belonging in Hartford, who, as experts, shall go over the books of this company and examine with the minutest care all the affairs of the concern—liabilities, assets—everything. If, after that examination, they find that there is enough vitality left in the company for it to go on with its business they shall be empowered to select an entirely new Board of Directors, (numbering six,) in whose charge the business of the Charter Oak shall be placed permanently. All this, of course, in case this injunction can be dissolved, after the committee completes its examination. To the Board of Directors thus appointed, Mr. Furber will make over all his stock, in trust, for the benefit of the policy-holders. Theirs shall be the duty, not only of taking charge of the company's affairs, but of determining whether or not the company owes Mr. Furber any money under his contract. Mr. Furber says: 'Go through all the affairs of the company with the minutest care. If you find that I have robbed the policy-holders of $1, imprison me—punish me for it as I deserve. If, on the other hand, you find that I have money due me, if you find that under my contract I still have a certain sum, large or small, to my credit, pay me, and there will be the end of the matter. With you will rest the responsibility of determining whether I shall receive any remuneration for my services, and how much. Now, I do not demand that the money shall be paid this week, or next, or this year, or next. You may pay me just as soon as the company is in a condition to warrant the payment, if it is hot for 20 years.'"

"Does anybody deny that Mr. Furber is entitled to money under his contract?"

"Yes. There are many who say he has already taken out more money than was due him in all, and that what appears to his credit on the books is really not his money at all, but is credited him fraudulently. I don't see that anything fairer than this proposition could be asked by anybody. It is more than honest and fair—it is generous."

"Then that is all there is in the immediate future?"

"Yes. From the time that Mr. Furber's stock is handed over to the new Board of Directors, who must be honorable men in every sense, Mr. Furber's contract and mine will cease to be binding. We only ask remuneration for services already rendered."

"What becomes of Mr. Furber's stock ultimately?"

"At present the stock is not worth a dollar. In the market it would not bring more than its value as old paper. If the matter comes out all right, however, and the company assumes its proper place, of course the stock will increase in value. That is a question of time. When the Directors come to settle with Mr. Furber, of course they will have to pay him for that stock at its value then. Technically, the stock controls the company; that is to say, Mr. Furber owning a majority of the shares, has the right of directing the movements of the concern. That is why he puts all his stock out of his hands. He wants to show these people that he is not trying to rob them, but that he is acting only for their own interests. Mr. Furber says he has not lost all confidence in human nature yet. But for myself, I must say that I am beginning to grow doubtful."

The policy-holders have decided to hold a meeting for the protection of their interests, and have issued a call for a meeting at Central Hall on Tuesday evening, July 17, 1877, to take counsel together regarding their interests. They say the "policy-holders are the parties really interested in the disposition of the affairs of this company, and they should take prompt measures to make their interest heard and felt. Policy-holders in other cities and States have a right to expect from us on the ground such action as will best serve their and our interests." This call is signed by George W. Williams, H. T. Sperry, Clarence E. Dustin, Charles A. Jewell, F. Belknap, H. W. Conklin, W. E. Eaton, Amos Whitney, Charles W. Cook, George N. Seidler, Charles May, Wyman J. May, Samuel J. Bestor, Elisha Johnson, and F. A. Pratt.

BEN WADE'S POSITION.

HE RENEWS HIS EXPRESSIONS OF HOSTILITY TO THE NEW SOUTHERN POLICY.

From the National Republican.

JEFFERSON, Ashtabula County, Ohio, July 13, 1877.

The following slip I cut from your paper of the 10th instant:

BEN WADE AND THE ADMINISTRATION.

We have it upon reliable authority that even old Ben Wade has become reconciled to the President's policy, since he has observed that the Southern people are disposed to treat the colored citizens fairly and give them educational advantages. We hail with delight every word and expressson in any quarter which tends to show that the people of the the North and the South are beginning to understand each other better. Mr. Wade was always a plain, outspoken man. When he disapproved of the President's policy, he did not hesitate to say so in emphatic terms. We never doubted his honesty, and hence we rejoice to learn that he now concurs in the President's policy, now that he sees that it is likely to produce the fruits of peace, good will, and justice.

While I am now, as ever, a Republican, anxious for the success of that party, believing that it has done more to sustain the rights of man and promote the principles of just government than any political organization of which we have any account, I cannot permit my sentiments to be misrepresented. Now, I should like to know who or what is your "reliable authority" for the above statement. Certainly I have not authorized no such statement, nor have any other. Since my letter to Mr. Painter, which was surreptitiously published, I have written to no one upon the "President's policy," and have spoken to very few persons on the subject, and then always in defense of the sentiments of that letter, which few hereabouts oppose.

I regret to say that all that has since transpired in the South and in the North has but confirmed me in the correctness of the sentiments expressed in that letter. I will add that I greatly fear this policy, under color of what is called "local self-government," is but an ignominious surrender of the principles of nationality for which our Armies fought, and for which thousands upon thousands have died, and without which the war was a failure and our boasted Government a myth. Respectfully yours,

B. F. WADE.

DEATH OF "CAPTAIN JACK."

A correspondent of the San Francisco *Chronicle* thus gives the particulars of the death of a somewhat famous Western rover: "Last month, while traveling through Southern Idaho, I camped one night on Mud Creek, near the Snake River, and turned my horse out with those of two freighters to nibble the scanty blades of bunch grass on the sage-brush desert. Near by stood a hodink, or cabin, occupied by two men of perhaps 55 or 60 years of age. They were partners in a mining claim, and having just received a couple of kegs of the 'water of all evil' from Boise City, they were having a sort of blow-out. Both claimed New-York City as their birthplace. One of them, William S. Maynard, had been a clerk in the New-York Post Office years ago, and ever since had been knocking around the Pacific coast. The other was known throughout Idaho as 'Captain Jack, Chief of the Modocs.' He seemed to be a very intelligent man in his way, and related many incidents concerning the early history of California—in fact, he seemed to be better posted in regard to early times in the Golden State than any writer whose works I have as yet run across. He claimed to have first landed in San Francisco in 1844, to have been one of the originators of the bear flag, and afterward one of the first to hoist the Stars and Stripes. James McKeever, he said, was his real name, and that he had a wife and children still living at Santa Rosa, and a brother at New-Bedford, Mass. The next morning I went off in the sage-brush about six or eight miles to hunt my horse, and when I returned, old man Maynard came out of the cabin and informed me that Captain Jack had shot Captain Jack, saying that the latter drew his pistol on him, and that he [Maynard] then blazed away with his shot-gun. I entered the cabin and found that Maynard had told the truth. There on the bed lay Captain Jack with the right side of his neck shot away, and his six-shooter lying across his stomach. Maynard claimed that Captain Jack had tried to shoot him, and that he simply saved himself by getting in the first shot. A Justice of the Peace was summoned, who justified the shooting, and we gave Captain Jack as decent a burial as was possible in that isolated and uncivilized locality."

A MOTHER-IN-LAW SPEAKS FOR HERSELF.

The Chicago *Tribune* prints a communication from a lady residing in Davenport, Iowa, who writes to the following purport: "I have a few words I would like to say in regard to daughters-in-law. I have seen several articles in the papers against mothers-in-law, but it is very seldom you see one against daughters-in-law. Now, I am a persecuted mother-in-law. My house was a little paradise till my daughter-in-law was brought home. I think where a son takes a wife to his mother's home, if she is a right kind of a woman, it is no trouble to get along. There are some that own parents can't live with. They get married, and go to live with their husband's folks, and if they live like cats and dogs it is all laid to the poor mother-in-law, when they are the evil ones. For my part I have a great deal of sympathy for mothers-in-law, and I think you would, too, if you were in my place. There is one advice I would like to give to young men. Don't marry until you have a home of your own to take a wife to. Don't give your poor mother, who has nursed you in your infancy—idolized you—any cause for trouble; let her go to her grave in peace. How many families there are whose homes were a little Eden till a daughter-in-law was taken in the family."

IMPROVEMENT OF GEORGIA RIVERS.

The Atlanta (Ga.) *Constitution* of the 13th inst. says: "Col. Frobel, the engineer employed on our river improvements, returned to the city yesterday after 10 or 12 days' absence in the lower part of the State. He informs us that work will be begun on the Ocmulgee River at once, and that it will be vigorously prosecuted. The assignment of Col. Frobel to this work gives good assurance that it will be. No man in the State or in the South has taken a more active part in this matter of internal improvements, or is more thoroughly conversant with the needs of the State in this respect. The work of cleaning out the Tennessee, Coosa, and Etowah Rivers is being vigorously prosecuted at this time; and when the Ocmulgee is added to the list we have the largest portion of the proposed water line of communication between the South-east and North-west. Besides these rivers, two short links of canal would complete the great work. We have advocated this work from the beginning as one of the great needs of this section, and we take no small pride in seeing it being matured."

MR. EVARTS ON THE TARIFF.

WHAT HE THINKS THE COUNTRY NEEDS.

NOT PROTECTION OR FREE TRADE SO MUCH AS FULL TRADE—EFFORTS TO EXTEND OUR MARKETS ABROAD—PROTECTION FOR THE FARMER AND THE MINER, AS WELL AS THE MANUFACTURER.

From the Philadelphia Press.

WASHINGTON, July 15.—The Secretary of State, Mr. Evarts, with a quick perception of the interests of his fellow citizens, has thus early, in the exercise of his important duties, utilized the authority of his position for the promotion of their present, as well as their future, welfare. In a conversation today, he said: "Although there are many signs of reviving industry, no great and thoroughly felt movement in this direction can be expected until some comprehensive policy be adopted to disenthrall the contracted sphere of American trade. By this I do not mean that the industrial interests of this country demand free trade. I am fully advised and convinced by correspondence, study, and reflection, that this theory is not a true one for this country. The first duty of a Government is the judicious protection of the products of the capital and labor of its own people. In our country, the agricultural classes of the West, as well as the manufacturing classes of the East, have a mutual interest in the preservation and

LAW REPORTS.

JOHN D. LEWIS' WILL.

WEALTHY MAN TRIES TO DISAPPOINT HIS NEGRO RELATIVES, BUT DOES NOT SUCCEED—STRANGE HISTORY OF AN ODD FAMILY—A DECISION BY JUDGE BARRETT.

Judge Barrett, in Supreme Court, Special Term, yesterday rendered a decision in the case of Henry Lewis against Mary Smith and others. The suit grows out of the disposition by will of the property of the late John D. Lewis, a wealthy merchant of this City, who was killed on Sept. 21, 1874, by being thrown out of his carriage while driving in Central Park. He had always been regarded as a white man, his features and general appearance giving no tokens of what was afterward disclosed, namely, that he came of negro ancestry. With this discovery came also that of the singular career of Lewis' mother. These disclosures were made at the time the suit in question was brought by Henry Lewis. The defendant, Mary Smith, is the latter's sister. Both are rather full-blooded negroes. The way they claim kinship with the late John D. Lewis and his $250,000 estate may be seen from the narrative of his and their mother. The latter was a quadroon, named Sarah Lewis, and was born a slave on the plantation of Col. Brown, at Holliday's Cove, West Va., some time before the beginning of this century. While in servitude she was married to a negro slave named Henry Lewis, who was on the same plantation. Their marriage took place between 1807 and 1809. They lived together for several years, during which period two children were born to them. One is plaintiff, Henry Lewis, and the defendant, Mary Smith, are those children. Shortly after Mary's birth her mother and father became separated, and never met again. The husband, it appears, had previously escaped from a Kentucky plantation, and when his former master came to claim him he left his wife and children on Col. Brown's plantation and went off to parts unknown.

Meanwhile, Mrs. Lewis continued to be a slave on the plantation until Col. Brown's death, which occurred between 1812 and 1815. After this event the mother and her two children were sold to a man named Campbell, who owned the adjoining plantation. While on Campbell's place she became the mother of three illegitimate children, whose fathers were white men. About the year 1820 she was again sold by her master, but she ran away, taking the three youngest children with her. By the "underground road" she made her way to Canada, where she supported herself by doing different kinds of work. While in Canada she gave birth to another illegitimate son, who was afterward known as John D. Lewis, the testator, concerning whose will the present action was brought. Mrs. Lewis's other children escaped from their masters and joined their mother in Canada. The three illegitimate children born in Virginia have since died. Mrs. Lewis herself has since died. John D. Lewis was born about 1822 or 1824, and came to this City between 1840 and 1850. After serving for a number of years as a clerk in different stores, he went into business on his own account, and became wealthy. He never married, and always denied having any relatives, but, as was asserted, has an illegitimate daughter named Lizzie Barton Taylor, now about 15 years old. The present suit was brought by Henry Lewis, the legitimate son of Sarah Lewis, for himself and his sister, Mary Smith, against the Executors and legatees of John D. Lewis, to set aside the latter's will as far as regards the disposition of the bulk of the estate. John D. Lewis left a will, in which, after giving specific legacies amounting to $27,000, he says:

"All the rest and residue and remainder of my estate I direct to be invested by my Executors, and the interest and income thereof to be paid by them to Lizzie Barton Taylor until she is lawfully married, and should she have children at her death the interest is to be paid in a pro rata share to her children. In the event of Lizzie Barton Taylor dying before she is lawfully married, I desire her to be interred in my plot in Green-Wood. I then desire that the remainder, residue and remainder of my estate shall be expended in the decoration of the plot where we are buried."

The plaintiff, Henry Lewis, claimed that the will is invalid and void as to the portion quoted, because, according to the provisions there recited, the power of alienation of the property would be suspended for a longer period than is permitted and prescribed by the law. He also claimed that on the face that the will is uncertain, indefinite, vague, and ambiguous, and as he believed, impossible of execution. He asked that the court decide the will to be invalid as regards the residuary estate, and that this property be decreed to belong to him and his sister, Mary Smith.

Judge Barrett, in the course of a very clear opinion, says: "The will is one of the most remarkable productions which not infrequently result from the layman's determination to substitute for legal knowledge and professional skill 'his own common sense.' It is almost impossible to get at the testator's intent. One thing, however, seems to be reasonably clear, and that is that he had no intention of making any provision for his relatives, as it appears to have desired Miss Taylor's welfare. He endeavors to provide for her education, for her support while single, and, in the event of her marriage, for her children upon her decease. The question is, How far has he succeeded?" To answering this question the Judge devotes great labor, though his results seem to be all questions asking for provisions which the will does not contain, and showing the difficulties in the way of upholding the will. In regard to one of the points which arises the Judge says: "The provision with respect to the decoration of the burial plot is void. Other reasons might be assigned, but its indefiniteness, uncertainty, and remoteness are sufficient. This extraordinary design is to be executed only in case Miss Taylor, dying single, shall happen to be interred there. The testator expresses such a desire but his wishes in that respect cannot be enforced. Further, who is to expend the 'rest, residue, and remainder' of his estate in this decoration? And when and in what manner is it to be expended? For instance, is the entire corpus of the estate, amounting, as I understand, to upward of $200,000, to be expended at once or from time to time? Then what form is the decoration to take? Is the spot, at the discretion perhaps of the Executors, to be enclosed, as a great man once expressed it, 'with a golden balustrade?' And is the decoration to be suffered to run into decay? If not, is a sum sufficient to maintain it to be kept invested?" Judge Barrett comes to the conclusion that the will should be uph eld only so far as it gives Miss Taylor the income of the estate until her marriage or death, in event of either of these things happening, the plaintiff and Mary Smith are to succeed to the estate.

ARREST OF A NOTORIOUS BURGLAR.

Detective Handy, of the Fifth Precinct, made quite an important arrest on Sunday afternoon, when he captured the notorious burglar and "key-fitter," "French Louis," alias Daniel Brown, alias James Walker. The dry goods firm of Scott Brothers & Co., Nos. 27 and 29 White-street, had been missing quantities of valuable linens from time to time, and the frequent efforts that had been made to discover the manner of their disappearance only resulted in failure, until Capt. Eakin was notified of the robberies and Detective Handy placed on the case. The latter officer watched the store closely during Saturday night and Sunday, and on Sunday afternoon about 2 o'clock was rewarded by seeing the prisoner walk boldly up to the door, unlock it, and enter. Handy remained hidden until the thief emerged with two bundles under his arm, when he attempted to arrest him. Louis struck the officer a stunning blow with the padlock and keys, and then endeavored to make his escape. Two shots were fired after him by the officer, and he was caught before he had run a block. A sharp scuffle followed, in which the burglar was worsted, and then he submitted to be handcuffed and taken to the station-house. Yesterday he was taken before Justice Otterbourg, in the Tombs, and pleaded not guilty to the charge preferred against him by Officer Handy. He was held in $5,000 bail to answer at the General Sessions. Mr. Scott, whose firm had been robbed, identified the two packages found on the prisoner, which are valued at $75, and also charged him with burglary on the 8th of July, when 10 pieces of linen were stolen, and on the latter charge he was remanded for examination until to-day. In his name Louis gave his name as Daniel Brown, his residence as West Hoboken, and his occupation as a peddler. This man's picture is now in the Rogues' Gallery, but this is the first time that he has been caught in the act of stealing. He is said to be at the head of an expert gang of burglars, but his principal business is not to commit burglaries, but to plan them, and fit keys to all kinds of locks for his confederates. In the latter occupation he has no superior. He looks to be a respectable man of about 50 years. Scott & Co. believe that several thousand dollars' worth of goods would have been carried away on Sunday night if the prisoner had not been watched early in the day.

A FORECLOSURE OF FIRE-ENGINES.

Judge Van Hoesen, in the Equity Term of the Court of Common Pleas, yesterday rendered a decision in the case of the Exempt Firemen's Benevolent Fund Association of the Twenty-third Ward of the City of New-York (late town of Morrisania) against The Mayor, &c. The plaintiffs allege that in 1873 the Fire Department of the Town of Morrisania, for money loaned, gave them a chattel mortgage for $1,000 on Nos. 1, 2, and 5 engines. By the act of Annexation the City succeeded to the property of the Town of Morrisania. The Controller refused to pay back the loan after a proper demand had been made, and the plaintiffs then began their action to foreclose the mortgage and for the sale of the engines Nos. 1, 2, and 5. The City defended the suit, claiming that the Fire Department of the Town of Morrisania, being a public corporation, had no power to borrow money or create an obligation for the payment of a loan; that it had no power to create a lien upon the engines, which were public property held for public uses; and that the plaintiffs had no right to maintain the action. Judge Van Hoesen, in his decision, gives judgment for the plaintiffs, holding that the Fire Department of the Town of Morrisania was a private corporation, and, as such, had the right to borrow money on mortgage.

A DISHONEST GROOM ARRESTED.

On Saturday last Officer Doyle, of the Seventh Precinct, arrested Victor Schoeltemberg on suspicion that he had stolen two bags containing horse blankets and carriage robes, valued at $80, of which property the prisoner was unable to give a satisfactory account. The name of Mr. Richard M. Hoe having been woven in the blankets, that gentleman was sent for, and appeared yesterday at the Essex Market Police Court, where he identified the property as that which had been stolen from his stable. The prisoner declined to say anything at the time of his arraignment before Justice Murray, but after his incarceration confessed that he had stolen the property, and delivered over to the Police pawn tickets for about $300 worth of additional articles that he has purloined from time to time by taking advantage of his free access to the residence of Mr. Hoe, by which gentleman he was employed as groom. The property was all recovered, and the prisoner held for trial in default of $600 bail.

COURT NOTES.

Joseph McCann, who stole seven hams from John F. Brondwig's house, No. 272 Tenth-avenue, on Saturday morning, was yesterday committed in default of $2,000 bail by Justice Wandell.

In the Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday morning William Cooper, of No. 9 Mulberry-street, was arraigned before Judge Wandell for deserting and refusing to support his wife Ellen. He was ordered to pay her $3 a week, and to leave the money at the court every Friday, so that Mrs. Cooper might be certain of getting it.

Charles Mason, who surrendered himself to a policeman on Saturday night, saying that he had shot a man named James Burns, of No. 477 Pearl-street, in self-defense, was discharged by Justice Otterbourg yesterday, Burns declining to appear against him. It appears that Burns and three others set upon Mason and beat him unmercifully, but he would make no complaint against them, though pressed by the Justice to do so.

Judge Westbrook, in Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday, ordered a reference in the case of Adam Hellmer against Anna Buch Hellmer. The suit is for an absolute divorce on the ground of the defendant's alleged adultery with one Henry Reinhard, at Milwaukee, Wis. The parties were married in February, 1873. One child has been born to the defendant which the plaintiff says is not his.

While Louis Beckman, of No. 19 Stanton-street, was walking through First-avenue late on Sunday night, he was approached by a young man who snatched his watch and fled. Beckman pursued the thief and finally succeeded in capturing him and recovering the property. He then caused his arrest. The prisoner, who gave the name of John Smith, was committed for trial at the Essex Market Police Court yesterday in default of $500 bail.

In the Tombs Police Court, yesterday, Francis Kearns, of No. 80 North Moore-street, appeared against John McKenzie, of No. 32 Greenwich-street, to bind him over to answer charges of having swindled him out of some money in a lottery. It is charged that the defendant manages a branch office of the Kentucky Lottery, at the rear of the store No. 221 West-street, but he denies this. He was held in $500 bail for trial at the General Sessions.

Peter McVeay, father of Annie McVeay, and Thomas and William, her brothers, charged with maltreating and beating her because she gave evidence which convicted Patrick McCann of stealing two tons of lead from J. G. Dubois, of No. 510 West Thirtieth-street, the McVeays being accomplices of McCann, were called up before Judge Wandell yesterday morning, in Jefferson Market Police Court, and were each held for appearance at court in default of $500 bail each.

Thomas Bennett, of No. 752 Second-avenue, was attacked by two desperate thieves as he was proceeding home on the night of the 9th inst., and severely beaten. One of them threw him down and kicked him, while the other robbed him of his blue flannel coat and silver watch. John Walker, living on East Thirty-ninth-street, one of the thieves, pleaded guilty to larceny from the person yesterday, in the Court of General Sessions. Judge Gildersleeve sent him to the State Prison for five years.

Henry Tietlb, one of the parties charged with having become a surety on the fraudulent bond of Bernard Kupfer, a distiller in New-Jersey, gave $1,500 bail yesterday, before Commissioner Shields, to answer a charge of having falsely sworn when becoming surety on the bond of George W. Snow, an alleged fraudulent bankrupt, that he was surety on no other bond, when, in fact, he was surety on a bond given in the Court of General Sessions, in the case of George F. Smith, indicted on a charge of burglary.

On the night of June 29 the dwelling of Robert Bley, at No. 15 First-street, was broken into and robbed of clothing valued at $300. Officer McGowan, of the Tenth Precinct, subsequently arrested Charles Clarke, alias Mixer, of No. 195 Bleecker-street, and Edward McGee, of No. 128 Bleecker-street, in whose possession he found the stolen property. Assistant District Attorney Russell, in General Sessions, yesterday, took the prisoners' plea of guilty, and Judge Gildersleeve sentenced them to five years each in the State Prison.

While Edward Byrnes, of No. 108 Chrystie-street, and Peter Wilmot, of No. 79 Mangin-street, were carousing on Sunday last, the former became angered upon Wilmot's refusing to "treat" at a certain saloon in Mangin-street, and struck him several times on the head with a walking-stick, knocking him down. He then fled, but was captured by Officer Livingston. The latter was taken to a Police-station, where his wounds were dressed. At the Essex Market Police Court Byrnes, who set up a plea of "mistaken identity" in defense, was committed to await the result of Wilmot's injuries.

Before Judge Westbrook, in Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday, in the foreclosure suit of Oppenheimer against Von Biela and others, a motion was made to compel E. D. Gale, the Referee appointed to sell the mortgaged premises, to pay over $2,037 received by him to pay the taxes, &c. The money was given by Gale to Adolph Levinger, the defaulting attorney. In defense it was urged that Levinger was acted as attorney for both parties to the matter and could not be held liable, since the honesty of his motives had not been questioned. Judge Westbrook took the papers, reserving his decision.

Henry Kirwin, alias "the monkey," a vicious-looking lad of 18 years, who was arrested by Capt. Copeland, of the Thirteenth Precinct, on Sunday afternoon, on suspicion of complicity in the robbery of $80 worth of clothing from Messrs. Latto & Pinto, manufacturing tailors, of No. 210 Delancey-street, on Friday last, was yesterday arraigned at the Essex Market Police Court. "Dan" Stright, another lad, who, with his companion, "Josh" Cooper, was committed on Saturday to await trial for participation in the robbery, made an affidavit charging Kirwin with having aided in the theft, and upon it the latter was committed in default of $1,000 bail for trial.

A FUGITIVE CAUGHT AND SENTENCED.

During the May term of the Court of General Sessions, Pierce Walsh, alias Thomas Murphy, a well-known thief living at No. 67 Catharine-street, was permitted, in the custody of Court Officer William Ulmann, to visit his home in order to take a last look at the remains of his dead mother. Walsh was confined in the Tombs on a charge of stealing a watch from the person of Peter Cunningham, of No. 107 East Fourth-street. On arriving at the prisoner's home, which was filled with the relatives of the deceased, the sisters of the prisoner with tears implored Officer Ulmann to spare them the humiliation of seeing their brother in handcuffs over the dead body of their mother, and begged him to remove the manacles for a few minutes. The officer consented, and after a short time missed his prisoner, who, during the excitement attending the funeral, had escaped. A general search was instituted by the officer, aided by several detectives, but, although Walsh had been seen in some of his old haunts after his escape, he managed to elude his pursuers. After several weeks' search, night and day, Officer Ulmann was compelled to abandon the case, and on July 1 suffered the penalty of his indiscretion by being removed from his position. On Sunday morning early Detective Carr, of the Fourth Precinct, saw Walsh sitting in the bar-room of the Vandyke House, on the Bowery, and arrested him. The fugitive attempted to resist, but the detective drew his revolver and kept him quiet until he handcuffed him over to an officer. Yesterday Detective Carr took the fugitive to the Court of General Sessions and handed him over to the custody of the officer of that court. Walsh pleaded guilty, and Judge Gildersleeve sent him to the State Prison for three years. After his escape Walsh was married, and lived with his wife at No. 5 Batavia-street. He subsequently fled to Chicago, and had only just returned to his old haunts when arrested by Carr.

AN ADROIT SWINDLER PUNISHED.

On June 29, Max Maches, a German peddler, called at the store of James A. Stearn & Son to solicit orders for laces, he representing himself as a salesman in the employ of Messrs. Rodh & Baehr, No. 536 Broadway. The latter house being well known, an order was given for eight pieces of lace, which Maches presented at the store of Rodh & Baehr, where he represented himself as an agent from Stearn & Son. The goods, which amounted to $172 80, were duly delivered to Stearn & Son, and shortly afterward Maches called to take them back, stating that the order had been incorrectly filled. Supposing him to be connected with Rodh & Baehr, as he had represented himself to be, the saleslady at Stearn's let him have the goods for the purpose of rectifying the mistake. The laces were never returned, and it was subsequently discovered that Maches was a consummate swindler and not a salesman of Rodh & Baehr. He was arrested, and, in the Court of General Sessions yesterday, pleaded guilty. Judge Gildersleeve sent him to the State Prison for one year and six months.

A SUIT FOR $250,000.

Judge Van Hoesen, in Chambers of the Court of Common Pleas, yesterday heard argument and reserved his decision on a motion in the case of Stephen H. Alden against William H. Neilson. The plaintiff sets forth that the defendant was in 1870 a member of the Board of Directors of the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad Company. At that time the plaintiff says he himself was desirous of investing in stocks, and applied to Neilson for information with regard to the condition of the railroad company. Neilson, as Alden says, advised him to make large purchases of the stock, and falsely and fraudulently, and with intent to deceive him, represented to him that the road was completed and in good condition and that the company had sufficient of net earnings to pay a dividend. Acting on these representations, Alden says he bought 16,400 shares at prices varying between $121 and $56 per share. Alden says that at the time the road was not completed or ballasted, and that the company had no money out of which to pay a dividend. The discovery of this caused the stock to fall in price, and he says he sold his shares at an aggregate loss of $250,000. He sues to recover that amount. Neilson denies the charges specifically. The order the defendant desires to vacate is one for his examination on behalf of the plaintiff as a party before trial.

A MARRIAGE IN GENERAL SESSIONS.

A marriage in which William Walsh and Elizabeth Trainor were the contracting parties, and Assistant District Attorney Horace Russell the *amicus curiæ*, was performed by Judge Gildersleeve yesterday in the Court of General Sessions. Walsh, who is a laborer, living at No. 328 East Thirty-first-street, was arrested on complaint of Miss Trainor, residing at No. 7 East Thirty-second-street, who charged that he had seduced her under promise of marriage, and had failed to perform his promise, although she was soon to become a mother. The prisoner was called to the bar, and after conversing for some time with Mr. Russell, offered to make reparation by marrying Miss Trainor. The girl, of course, heard the announcement with joy, and all parties adjourned to Judge Gildersleeve's chambers. Mr. Russell, who has been instrumental in bringing many cases of a similar character to a satisfactory conclusion, stood beside the bride while the Judge, in a most impressive manner, performed the ceremony, which made William and Elizabeth man and wife. The ceremony was witnessed by a group of Police officers, clerks, reporters, detectives, and court attendants. At the conclusion of the ceremony the couple sat at a respectful distance, but subsequently became more sociable, and conversed, though not as newly-married couples usually do, which made William and Elizabeth man and wife. The ceremony was witnessed by a group of Police officers, clerks, reporters, detectives, and court attendants. At the conclusion of the ceremony the couple sat at a respectful distance, but subsequently became more sociable, and conversed, though not as newly-married couples usually do, on receiving her certificate of marriage Mrs. Walsh, who had conducted herself in the most modest manner, expressed her heartfelt thanks to Mr. Russell and Judge Gildersleeve, while the bridegroom, with apparent truthfulness, promised to be a good and faithful husband.

A PECULIAR CHARGE OF THEFT.

Lena Vogel, a pleasant-looking young girl, residing at No. 154 Rivington-street, called at the Eleventh Precinct Station-house a few days ago and demanded the arrest of a young man named Charles Becker, of No. 71 Suffolk-street. The latter having been taken before Justice Murray, at the Essex Market Police Court, yesterday, Lena charged that on June 19 the prisoner had met her in the street, and while she was engaged in conversation with him another young man seized her hands and held them, while Becker abstracted her purse from the pocket of her dress. As she was acquainted with Becker and his companion, she was first under the impression that the purse had been taken in sport, but as Becker showed no desire to return it she threatened to have him arrested. His companion thereupon fled, and he himself struck her in the face, cutting her lip. Instead of running away, as his companion had, he took her into a neighboring store, and having seen that her wound was attended to, took to his heels, without returning the purse. Upon being asked what he had to say in his own defense, he denied the charge in toto, and endeavored to malign the complainant's character. He was committed for trial in default of $500 bail.

A VERDICT AGAINST A RECREANT LOVER.

Yesterday morning Sheriff Blundell, of Passaic County, N. J., held a court of inquiry at his office in Paterson to ascertain the amount of damages a young lady sustains when her engaged lover refuses to marry her. The case attracted a great deal of interest, as it was the first one of the kind ever brought before a Sheriff of that county. The plaintiff was Miss Katie Holden, who resides in Passaic City, N. J. The defendant was Richard Groggins, a clerk at No. 34 Warren-street, in this City. Miss Holden claimed $1,000 damages. The evidence was to the effect that Groggins met her some three or four years ago, in this City, and they soon became very warm friends. They kept company together for some two years, and were engaged to be married. On Thanksgiving night Groggins accomplished her ruin while she was visiting at his sister's in Passaic City. The defense claimed that the advances were made by the lady. At the conclusion of the hearing the jury rendered a verdict for $1,000, the full amount claimed by Miss Holden.

OUTRAGEOUS ASSAULTS ON CHILDREN.

Theodore Stock was arraigned at the Essex Market Police Court yesterday, on the complaint of Mr. August Dauran, of No. 89 Suffolk-street, who charged him with having enticed Amelia Lifferman, 7 years of age, into a room of No. 89 Suffolk-street, and there attempting to commit an indecent assault upon her. The prisoner, having "nothing to say" to the charge, was committed for trial in default of $2,000 bail.

Moses Singer was arraigned at the same time on a charge of having, on July 12, taken a young girl of 6 years, named Staten Gluth, of No. 77 East Broadway, into a closet and attempted to violate her person. He refused to say anything to the charge, and was held in default of $1,000 bail. Both the above prisoners were arrested by special officers of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, by which organization they are to be prosecuted.

AN INDISCREET BURGLAR.

A burglar giving the name of John Silver, entered the residence of Dr. Norman W. Kingsley, at No. 25 West Twenty-seventh-street, on the night of the 7th inst., and, after stealing some property, descended to the wine cellar. He helped himself liberally to the Doctor's champagne, and became so drunk that he had to lie down under a bed. Here the intruder was found by Dr. Kingsley, and on being searched by Officer Schmittberger a number of pawn tickets representing property stolen from the house were found on his person. Silver admitted that he was the thief, and said that on the occasions of his previous visits he had always sampled the contents of the Doctor's cellar. The articles stolen at various times were valued at over $600. When called to plead by Assistant District Attorney Russell, in the Court of General Sessions yesterday, the ingenious burglar acknowledged his guilt, and had no excuse to offer. Judge Gildersleeve sentenced him to five years in the State Prison.

ONE YEAR FOR ABUSING A POLICE JUSTICE.

Mary Bloomer, a character well-known in the Police courts and on the island, asked Justice Otterbourg yesterday to send her up as a vagrant, as she had no place to stay. He inquired where she had slept on Saturday and Sunday nights, and she told him in the Fourth Precinct Station and in Forty-fourth-street. The Justice then said that the proper place for her to go was to the Fifty-seventh-Street Court, and got committed from there. When the woman heard this decision she abused the Justice most shamefully, calling him every vile name she could think of. He recalled her, and placed her under $800 bonds for good behavior, and sent her to the island for a year.

ATTEMPT TO "BULL-DOZE" AN OFFICER.

F. K. Fisher, when Officer Noble, of the Ninth Precinct, went to arrest him at his room at No. 551 Hudson-street, for violation of the Excise laws, admitted the officer, locked the door, and then proceeded to assault him. Noble pulled out a tremendous revolver and induced Fisher to re-open the door and then to accompany him to the Ninth Precinct Station-house, where he was locked up for the night. Yesterday morning Fisher was arraigned before Judge Wandell, and was held for trial in default of $100 for violating the Excise laws, and in default of $500 for assaulting an officer, and fined $10 besides for disorderly conduct.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Barrett.

Lewis vs. Smith.—Opinion.

Weir vs. Vail et al.—Findings settled and signed. I have allowed them just as they are, with the exception of a slight amendment to the tenth finding of fact. The requests to find can be passed until a case is being settled, when they can be presented in accordance with the rules.

By Judge Van Brunt.

Wheaton vs. Voorhis, Jr., et al.—Findings and decree signed.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Freedman.

Anderson vs. Metzler.—Motion granted; Memorandum.

The London and Manchester Plate Glass Company vs. Boyd, (two cases.)—Motion granted, with $10 costs.

Goldberg vs. Levinson.—Exceptions overruled, and report confirmed.

Winchell vs. Winchell.—Order settled.

Rust vs. Hansell et al.—Order denying motion, with costs.

Potts vs. Mayer et al.—Undertaking approved on justification.

Smith vs. Hotchins et al.—Reference ordered.

Utes et al. vs. Jones.—Order that attachment issue against defendant.

Appleby vs. Stafford et al.—Receiver's bond approved.

George Buckert vs. Elizabeth Buckert.—Judgment of divorce in favor of plaintiff.

Bell Richards vs. Charles E. Richards.—Referee's report confirmed and judgment of separation from bed and board ordered.

Orders granted.—Croker vs. Croker; Carter vs. Youngs.

In the matter of Angel vs. The National Citizens' Bank.—Exceptions overruled and report confirmed.

Smith vs. Hutchins et al.—Ordered that the answer of the defendant, George W. Hutchins, be stricken out as sham, with $10 costs.

Beebe vs. Garvey.—Judge Sanford having ordered a production of the certificate receipts and checks, the order must be enforced.

Savery vs. Law et al.—Plaintiff's equities are set forth in general terms, and on information and belief merely. They are positively and circumstantially denied by the answer. The motion for injunction must therefore be denied, and preliminary injunction must be vacated with $10 costs to defendant.

By Judge Sanford.

Orders Settled.—The New-York Guaranty and Indemnity Company vs. Roberts; Coe vs. The Society of the New-York Hospital.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Van Hoesen.

Knifen vs. Knifen.—Reference ordered.

In the Matter of Isaac Meyer.—Order granted.

The Greenwich Savings Bank vs. McCreary.—Referee's report confirmed.

Smyth vs. Wanick.—Bond approved.

Graham vs. Porter.—Motion to vacate order for supplementary proceedings denied; debtor to appear before Referee, July 19, 1877, at 2 o'clock P. M. See memorandum.

The Exempt Firemen's Benevolent Association vs. The Mayor, &c., of New-York.—Judgment of foreclosure for plaintiff. See opinion.

Wyeth vs. Voorhis.—Motion granted on conditions, with $10 costs, to abide the event.

Berry vs. Bouton.—Affidavit insufficient. See memorandum with clerk.

In the Matter of the Assignment of Louis Hess.—See memorandum with clerk.

Motions Granted.—Davis vs. The Oceanic Steam Navigation Company; La Rue vs. same; Millard vs. Todd; Watts vs. Freeman.

MARINE COURT—CHAMBERS.

By Judge McAdam.

Johnson vs. Oddie.—Motion to punish for contempt denied provided the defendant submits to an examination.

Larkin vs. Cameron.—Amendment of pleadings and judgment allowed.

Pratt vs. Bateman.—Motion to compel third person to pay over granted.

Moore vs. Clarke.—Complaint dismissed and defendant discharged from arrest.

Austin vs. Watson.—Proceedings dismissed.

Rowe vs. Meyer.—Judgment vacated.

Hanger vs. Bernstein.—Sureties approved and case settled.

Crotty vs. Conner.—Taxation affirmed.

Shenjickiwz. Bornstein.—Referred to B. Doran Killan.

Attachments Granted.—Wilkes vs. Maher; Osborn vs. Shines. Bailable.

Lasky vs. Christello.—Sheriff's fees taxed at $18 64.

Perrin vs. Vanderscoop.—Motion denied.

Hamilton vs. Foran.—Bill of particulars ordered.

Cordis vs. Muller.—C. B. Dunham appointed Receiver.

Moriarty vs. Goulding.—Receiver authorized to sue.

McDonald vs. Saporias.—W. G. Peckham appointed Receiver.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Westbrook, J.

Nos.		Nos.	
25—	Struppman vs. Struppman.	70—	Bloomberg vs. Churchill.
32—	Zucca vs. Mulinari.	71—	Howell vs. Nevins.
40—	Harwenbrook vs. Senawood.	73—	Ivison vs. Smith.
43—	Smith vs. Hasbrouck.	83—	The People, &c., vs. 23d-st. R. R. Co.
47—	Musgrave vs. Sherwood.	86—	Tillinghast vs. Griffin.
48—	Simmons, Jr., versus Mathias.	87—	Reid vs. Van Pelt.
54—	Kruger vs. Mathias.	96—	Getty vs. Barbour.
68—	Mapledon vs. Murphy.	98—	Hirpich vs. Barbour.
		103—	Sterne vs. Koepp.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Adjourned until Wednesday, July 18, at 9:30 A. M.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—PART I.

Held by Gildersleeve, J.

Patrick McGiven, felonious assault and battery.
Louisa Hoffgood, grand larceny.
Charles Tetchell, felonious assault and battery.
Joseph Counelles, larceny from the person.
James Wallace, felonious assault and battery.
John Mack, larceny from the person.
Lottie Johnson, grand larceny.
Bernard Donnelly and Martin Loughlin, petit larceny and receiving stolen goods
James Reilley, grand larceny.
James Kelly, burglars tools.
Daniel Donovan, grand larceny.
Kate Walters, disorderly house.
Mary M. F. Frank, grand larceny.
Wilhimena Bernard, disorderly house.
William J. Kennedy, grand larceny.

A LARGE FORTUNE DISSIPATED.

SAD END OF A YOUNG MAN'S BRIEF CAREER—HE IS IMPRISONED FOR STEALING A COAT.

Correspondence of the Hartford Times.

EAST HADDAM, Conn., July 13, 1877.

Granville Ely, who was arrested in Middletown, on Monday last, for stealing a coat belonging to the proprietor of the Gelston House, and bound over, was committed to jail on Tuesday to await his trial at the next term of the Superior Court. Young Ely, who is well known in this section, has a very peculiar history. He is the son of the late Elias Ely, at one time a prominent lawyer in New-York, who amassed a large fortune in his practice. Being his only son, Granville was humored in every conceivable manner by his father, who allowed him for spending money the handsome sum of $20,000 a year. He spent the Summer months at East Haddam, and was highly esteemed by all, being considered immensely wealthy, frequently giving magnificent banquets at the hotel, to which he not only invited every young man in this section, but many persons from Brooklyn and New-York. At that time he was considered one of the finest young men in the country, which opinion was evidently formed because of his distinguished personal appearance and the prompt manner in which he paid his bills. He kept for his own use a splendid four-in-hand, with which he would make a sensational dash through the streets of East Haddam every pleasant afternoon. In conversation few were as fluent as young Ely, who would affably entertain a roomful of guests without the slightest effort, being a most charming story-teller, into which he would infuse unmistakable witticisms of the highest order. He was indeed a brilliant young man, and his condition must will be greatly mourned by his former friends, who have been so magnificently entertained at his hands. It is thought that he spent over $500,000 for his father, who died a few years since in reduced circumstances. A short time after the death of his father Ely was arrested in New-York for forgery, of which crime he was convicted and sent to Sing Sing. It is asserted that he has several times been arrested for petty larceny, and evidently, in his present low condition, he cannot refrain from stealing anything coming within his reach. He has changed so much in personal appearance that he is scarcely recognizable by those who were his most intimate friends eight years ago.

PRAYERS IN PUBLIC BODIES.

In the Georgia Constitutional Convention on Thursday a resolution was introduced providing for the appointment of a Chaplain, whereupon Hon. Joshua Hill arose and said: "Before the resolution is submitted to this body I think it proper to make a statement of what has come under my observation as a member of another body, the Senate of the United States. While a member of that body, it chose to elect a very distinguished divine as its Chaplain, a man of national reputation, Dr. Newman, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and certainly a man of very distinguished ability as a minister. In the progress of the sessions of the Senate the United States Senate observed when the Doctor came in to open the session with prayers that during the time many of the members were at their desks writing letters or reading papers, pages were running about, and many of the Senators out of their places. And it has seemed to me that when Hon. Mark H. Cooper opposed the election of a Chaplain in the House of Representatives, in Congress, for the same reasons that I do so here, he was right. If this House stands in need of the services of a minister we are certainly entitled to them as cheaply as any other citizens, and I know no reason why the State of Georgia should pay for it for us any more than for any other body of men. I move, therefore, to lay the resolution on the table."

Subsequently Mr. Hill spoke again on the question, saying: "I might as well be frank and say that I am opposed on principle to the appointment of a Chaplain to bodies of this sort, and for the reasons already given. I have no objection in the wide world if any minister of the gospel who is a member of this body, one who is not, chooses to favor this convention with prayer for the success of our labors or the enlightenment of our understanding. But I beg to assure the convention that there will not be a pulpit in Georgia next Sabbath, or any succeeding Sabbath during our deliberations, but from which will be offered up prayers for its success. Now, why is it necessary to have these sessions daily opened with prayer? I believe, with the great Napoleon Bonaparte, who said that prayer never won a battle. Generally speaking, the men who fight the heaviest artillery. I do not desire to cheapen prayer by placing it constantly before promiscuous assemblies of men. We have seen the spectacle in this country of prayer prostituted at the openings of political conventions, where there was no higher motive than human selfishness to move the body. And the men in this body have never been wild in settled convictions of duty and will adhere to them, and you cannot take those convictions away from them. I have no objection to any good man offering up his petition here, or in his closet, or anywhere else, for the success of this body, but I am not in favor of having it done in this manner proposed. Besides, it is impossible for the Chair to be business or getting some one to come here and perform this service. Now, if any one comes and offers to do so, I have no objection. But I object to this performance, this advertising that we start out as a devout body of men. It is a custom more honored in the breach than in the observance."

THE CAVALRY OF THE FRENCH ARMY.

From the French *Army List*, the edition of which for 1877 has only just been published, it appears that the cavalry comprises at the present time 77 regiments—26 of dragoons, 20 of chasseurs, 12 of cuirassiers, 12 of hussars, 4 of Chasseurs d'Afrique, and 3 of spahis. The regiments of dragoons, chasseurs, and hussars form two groups—that is to say, they serve, upon the one hand, to constitute the cavalry brigades of army corps, and, upon the other, they form part of the organization of the cavalry divisions. Thus 18 regiments of dragoons form part of the 18 cavalry brigades of the different army corps, while others form 4 brigades of dragoons which are respectively attached to 4 of the cavalry divisions. In the same way 14 regiments of chasseurs form part of 14 cavalry brigades of army corps, while the others form three brigades of chasseurs, which are respectively to 3 of the cavalry divisions. The 12 regiments of cuirassiers form a brigade, one of which is independent, while the others are respectively attached to each of the five cavalry divisions. Four regiments of hussars form part of four of the cavalry brigades of the army corps, and the others form four separate brigades. The regiments of Chasseurs d'Afrique and the saphis are not placed in divisions, but are generally quartered in Algeria. Altogether, the cavalry comprises five divisions of three brigades each, 18 army corps cavalry brigades, two independent or unattached brigades, and seven independent regiments. The total number of men is 68,000, of whom 10,000 are in Algeria. The total number of officers is 4,779, of whom 3,431 are in the active army, 632 in the reserve, and 726 in the territorial army, or upon an average nearly eight officers for each of the 448 squadrons into which the cavalry is divided. The total cost of the cavalry in the budget for the current year is estimated at $26,000,000.

THE BRAZILIAN MISSION.

The Atlanta (Ga.) *Constitution* of the 13th inst. says: "The prominent candidates for the Brazilian Mission are Col. W. L. Scruggs, of Atlanta; Attorney-General Harris, of Mississippi, and Judge Levisee, of Louisiana. It is conceded that a Southern politician is to have the office, and the three above-named are to the manner born. If Col. Scruggs bases his claim to the office on the fact that Georgia has no representative in the diplomatic corps, his chance must be the best. He, too, has had considerable experience in South American diplomacy, while his opponents have only radical engineering and electoral schemes voting to fall back upon."

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—JULY 16.

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—10 A. M.

800	West. Union	62¼	600	St. Paul pf.	58
2100	do.	62⅝	500	do.	58⅛
2100	do.	62½	200	do.	58⅛
700	do.	62⅝	1500	do.	58
33	do.	62¼	700	do.	57⅞
2200	do.	62⅜	300	do.	57⅞
400	do.	62½	200	do. c	57¾
300	do.	62⅝	500	do. b3.	58

The New York Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, JULY 17, 1877.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

PARK THEATRE.—Baby—Mr. W. H. Bailey, Mr. Charles Poole, Mr. E. F. Thorpe, Miss Kate Newton, Miss Linda Dietz.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.—Evangeline.—Miss Vinie Clancy, Miss Lizzie Harold, Mr. George Knight, Mr. George Fortescue.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—Woodleigh—Miss Lettie Allen, Miss Marie Bates, Mr. Theodore Hamilton, Mr. Cyril Searle.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—The Three Guardsmen.

NEW-YORK AQUARIUM.—Rare and Curious Fish, Mammalia, Statuary, &c.—Day and Evening.

WILMORE'S GARDEN.—Grand Concert and Summer Night's Entertainment.

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ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

THE "TIMES" FOR THE SUMMER.

Persons leaving the City for the Summer can have The Times *mailed to their address for $1 per month, postage prepaid.*

The Signal Service Bureau reports indicate for the Middle Atlantic States falling barometer, warm southerly, veering to colder west winds, partly cloudy weather and rain, followed by rising barometer.

The subscriptions to the new 4 per cent. loan had, at 6 P. M. yesterday, the last day, reached nearly seventy millions of dollars. This is a very considerable popular subscription, considering the very limited period allowed to the public to subscribe in, and the slight effort which was made to push the loan. Of the entire amount subscribed for, about $63,000,000 it is stated, comes through the syndicate. The success of the loan is, of course, a flattering evidence of the Government's credit, and is, in particular, a strong bulwark against the silver movement which was recently threatening. But, on the other hand, it suggests no very cheerful reflections as to the revival of trade and manufactures in the United States, since any such revival would render investments in large amounts at 4 per cent extremely undesirable. It also suggests the inquiry whether the syndicate has not driven a harder bargain with the Government than the Government was obliged to yield to.

Gen. Garfield has delivered himself of certain opinions affecting questions of national interest, as well as the politics of Ohio, which show both courage and statesmanship. Any one who has watched the tenor of public discussion in Ohio on the financial measures which are considered necessary in the immediate future, will be prepared to give Gen. Garfield a cordial meed of praise for the boldness and explicitness of his condemnation of theories which the most influential newspapers of the State have seen fit to espouse. He very properly alludes to the danger to the Republican cause of lowering its standard of financial honor, though he has lent some slight countenance to a policy of compromise with the inflationists, by professing himself as not strenuous for any particular day of resumption. It is precisely on that point that decision is imperative—the faith of the nation being solemnly pledged to it, and any talk about "extension"—leading simply to a surrender, which would drive us once more on a sea of speculation and ruinous uncertainty. In spite of some unguarded sentences, however, the reported interview with Gen. Garfield is not only a very refreshing contribution to the literature of the Ohio campaign, but will also form a solid addition to his political reputation.

The Russian advance south of the Danube has neither been so rapid nor so daring as was reported. The Balkans have not yet been crossed by any formidable force, and all the statements about the appearance of large bodies of troops between the mountains and Adrianople were obviously premature. The report is, indeed, reiterated that fifteen battalions of Russian troops have made their way through the Tivarititzka Pass, but as the movement is described a mere "feint" to divert attention from a more important defile, it can hardly be assumed to be the forerunner of a transfer of the main Army into Roumelia. Another of the Danubian fortresses, Nicopolis, has been left in possession of the enemy, and a struggle for the possession of Rustchuk and the command of the Varna Railroad promises to be the next important move of the European campaign. In Asia the Russian prospects do not improve. The seige of Kars seems to have been finally abandoned, and though the report is not confirmed that the Turks have assumed the offensive by making a hostile demonstration in the direction of Tiflis, it is clear that their chances of keeping at bay the Russian force at present opposed to them are exceedingly good. The mass of assertions and contradictions which is daily presented as war news shows pretty clearly that military secrets are well guarded on both sides, and that the lot of the newspaper correspondent at the front, forced to tell a good deal less than he knows, must be a very hard one.

Our special dispatches throw some much needed light on the Associated Press telegrams regarding the operations both in Europe and Asia. Bayazid was relieved, as already described by our correspondent, but it has also been evacuated by the Russians, as claimed by the reports from Turkish sources. The much criticised Mukhtar Pasha is admitted to have developed brilliant qualities of generalship, and the Russians in Armenia are beginning to show signs of demoralization and panic. On the other hand, our correspondence from the Danubian Army claims for the invaders marked success in obtaining hold of the lines of communication with Adrianople. The possession of the Schipka Pass is even now in dispute between the opposing forces, and the Russian cavalry have penetrated southward with a degree of freedom which precludes the theory that there is any considerable Turkish force posted between the mountains and the first objective point of the invasion.

We have not observed any comment from either the *Sun* or *World* on the attempt of Tammany Hall to galvanize into existence an obscure and disreputable morning paper to serve as a companion sheet to the evening organ of Kelly & Co. As in addition to the letter sent out by Mr. Schell, Mr. Kelly has circulated another signed by himself, giving a still more emphatic hint about the expediency of subscribing for the morning and evening echo of Tammany Hall, it is obvious that the organization is not quite satisfied with its present newspaper support. This is decidedly to the credit of the *Sun* and *World*, and we should imagine that Mr. Kelly's estimate of their value as aids to Tammany Hall is likely to be reciprocated by them in regard to his value as an adjunct to the Democratic Party.

No formal decision has been made by the President in regard to the retention by Federal office-holders of positions on the National Republican Committee, though it is extremely likely that the matter will be discussed at the Cabinet meeting to-day. There can hardly be a doubt that the rule which has been so strictly applied to officials connected with State and local organizations will be held to apply in all its strictness to those connected with the National Committee. The criticism provoked by the assumed ruling on this question has been of a very healthy kind, and ought to convince the President of the impatience with which the reforming element in the Republican Party regards any departure, however slight, from the very salutary principles laid down in his civil service order. The intensity of this feeling is a measure of the earnestness of the support which he may expect in carrying out, honestly and thoroughly, the first intelligent attempt which has been made to separate the public service from the influence of partisan politics.

MORE SOUTHERN REPUDIATION.

The election of delegates to the approaching convention in Virginia is attended with all the excitement of a regular campaign. The chief object of the convention is the nomination of a candidate for the Governorship, and as the Republicans no longer affect the maintenance of a party organization, the contest for supremacy is between the factions formed in the interest of the various Democratic candidates. The State debt is one of the questions which have incidentally been brought up for discussion, and Gen. Mahone, the most energetic and least scrupulous of the candidates, has made a bold bid for popularity by propounding a policy of quasi repudiation. He does not, indeed, avow himself to be a repudiator; but his whole tone is the tone of a repudiator, and the alternative he presents to the creditors of the State harmonizes with that character. His argument is short and decisive. The State, he says, being already in default, is all the time getting deeper into debt. The taxation is as heavy as the people are able or willing to bear, and yields a net revenue which is insufficient for the current wants of the Government. Public opinion, he declares, is solid in opposition to any increase of the rate of taxation, and that alone would enable the State to pay interest on its outstanding obligations. "Virginia is now in process of repudintion," we are told, and unless its creditors submit to any terms which the people choose to prescribe, the debt must be practically wiped out. This is Gen. Mahone's conclusion. And he attempts to justify it on the plea—put into plain English—that when a community cannot conveniently pay its debts, the law of self-preservation is its warrant for leaving the creditors to their fate. He is polite enough to suggest that, in the first instance, they shall be asked to concur in a compromise—to be dictated, of course, by the State. If they are obdurate and dare to talk of rights and equities, the State is to "demand" compliance with its wishes. On this shameless ground Gen. Mahone hopes to be elected Governor, and the flutter which his proposition has occasioned among the friends of his competitors shows that they realize the popular strength of his position. The significance of the fact, as an illustration of the prevailing financial morality of Southern communities, is not lessened by the history of the Virginia debt.

Six years ago Virginia so far anticipated Gen. Mahone as to "suggest," "urge," and finally "demand" an adjustment of its indebtedness. A funding bill, embracing two-thirds or more of its debt, was the result. To provide for the obligations it covered, the Treasurer was authorized to issue, and did issue, 6 per cent. bonds, which were recommended to the creditors by the consideration that the coupons were, under the law, receivable for taxes due the State. At one price or another, therefore, the holders of these bonds have managed to utilize the interest as it accrued. As, however, these coupons were obtainable in the market at a discount, they have been passed into the State Treasury by the tax-payers, and have largely reduced the cash contributions. To obviate this inconvenience, and so to avert the necessity for heavier taxation, the General Assembly suspended the operation of the law, which had been literally forced upon the creditors under the threat of repudiation. Suspension was followed by an attempt to repeal the law, and then the holders of the bonds sought the assistance of the Court of Appeals, whose judgment was in their favor. The court decided that the acceptance of the bonds, with the tax-receivable coupons attached, being in pursuance of the proposition of the Legislature, constituted a valid legal contract, as between the holders of the bonds and the State, which no legislation can annul. Apart from the bonds authorized by the Funding law, are ten millions of bonds, unquestioned as to legality, on which interest has not been paid. Principal and interest of this class now amount to sixteen or seventeen millions; the total indebtedness of the State being set down by Gen. Mahone at over forty-one millions. The readjustment which he would have the State "demand" applies to both classes of the debt, the object being to compel the bondholders who did not go into the funding scheme, and who have not received interest, to accept terms, and also to compel the bondholders who did enter into a contract with the State, and submitted to the losses of the funding scheme, to forego the condition which is of the essence of the contract, and which the highest court of the State declares to be binding upon it. The proposal is that, in spite of the judicial decision, the coupons shall not be received for taxes, and that all bonds shall be placed upon the same level. It is a clear case of repudiation—the repudiation of a bargain dictated by the State and acquiesced in under a species of duress—and of robbery. Even opponents of the proposition so far succumb to the popular feeling as to advocate the cutting down of interest on the bonds, funded bonds and, all, to 4 per cent., on the basis of some arrangement which shall meanwhile render unnecessary any increase of the rate of taxation.

Mahone's champions point exultingly to the fact that his assailants in the State, while denouncing him as a repudiator, are themselves willing to leave the ten millions of bonds, and the six or seven millions of interest, not embraced in the compromise of 1871, unprovided for. The attempt thus to discriminate against creditors whose claims are indisputable, detracts from the strength of the position occupied by those who profess to be anti-repudiators, and indicates the low standard of public morals in Democratic Virginia. The same tendency runs through much of the campaign literature. The creditors of the State are represented as its merciless enemies, who have got their hands upon it and will crush it, if they are not promptly made to feel its power. This, then, is "the vital issue of the canvass" in Virginia, and whether Mahone be nominated or rejected matters little as regards the credit of the State. It has already practically repudiated one-third of its indebtedness, and the other two-thirds are in jeopardy.

As though to prove how completely the South is impregnated with the ideas which underlie repudiation, leading tax-payers of Savannah are invoking the aid of the Superior Court of Georgia to restrain the city from the payment of its debts. The municipal tax in Savannah is but one and a half per cent., and the State tax is only one-half per cent. more. Its tax-payers, however, like Southern tax-payers generally, resent the suggestion that they are bound to pay debts and should be taxed for the purpose. The City Treasury is empty, and the municipal authorities recently proposed some arrangement with their creditors. To prevent any settlement involving taxation, and to check suits with which the city is menaced, the tax-payers call upon the courts for relief. The allegations set forth in support of the application show that under the pretense of preventing injustice the foundation is laid for the repudiation of nearly the entire city debt. An enumeration of the items composing it, and of the technical pleas urged against them, leaves no room to doubt the object in view. On one pretext or another, the various loans of the city, together with the outstanding notes and other obligations of its authorities, are to be resisted as invalid. The city received the money, but the citizens propose to avail themselves of technical defects in the operation of the laws or in the action of the authorities, that the creditors may be taught their helplessness. The bill of injunction which has been filed does not in terms propose repudiation. It does propose, however, to prove that the great body of the creditors are at the mercy of the city, and that they must either consult its convenience or incur the risk of total loss. Such is the general tenor of the logic of repudiation as practiced in the South.

PRACTICAL REVENUE REFORMS.

At present the Secretary of the Treasury is engaged in carrying out the reductions in the New-York Custom-house recommended by his Special Commission. We have no doubt that when he gets through with this important task he will be ready to take into consideration the other branches of the investigation which he ordered, and especially the suggestions of the New-York merchants with reference to reforms in the administration of the Customs laws. It is very desirable that he should be able to lay before Congress at its next session some distinct recommendations on this subject. It is not too much to say that there are many features of the laws and regulations which govern the collection of Customs duties which are simply disgraceful to a people which is proud of its capacity for affairs, and which are so oppressive to honest merchants and so tempting to fraud for dishonest men that they must be removed or the business of importing will tend more and more to pass into the hands of sharpers. It cannot be said that the Government is ignorant of the injury which is being worked by its revenue system. Apart from the fact that it is the duty of officers of the Government to know how its measures operate, there have been special investigations and clear and complete representations of fact which set forth the truth in the most unmistakable manner.

One radical source of difficulty lies in those provisions of the tariff law which not only levy duty on specified and classified articles, but undertake to levy duties also on all articles resembling those specified and classified, either in material or intended use. These provisions add about 1,000 articles to those clearly mentioned in the tariff, and raise the total number of dutiable articles to the astounding figure of 2,500. And whenever there is any doubt as to the liability to tax, or as to which of two rates of taxation should be imposed, the law requires officials to give the Government, and not the citizen, the benefit of the doubt, leaving the latter to pay his dues and then recollect them if he can. Of the duties imposed in this manner considerably more than one-half are ad valorem, while fully two-thirds are either ad valorem or mixed, and only about one-third pay simply specific duties. It is now generally admitted that ad valorem duties, whatever may be their merits in other points, are difficult to define, liable to erroneous assessment, and singularly uncertain in their effect upon trade. This is true of this class of duties even when collected in the most faithful manner by experienced officials acting under a well-devised system. It is very much more true when such duties are collected, as in this country, under vexatious and complicated regulations, by officials who only too often are not experts, and under a civil service in which discipline and training are the exception instead of the rule. One fact aggravates in our country the difficulties which are almost inseparable from ad valorem duties, and that is the clumsy scheme for determining the value of the goods on which the duty is to be levied. Our laws require for this purpose the invoice received by the importer, showing the cost at time of purchase, with the certificate of the Consul at the point of shipment verifying the invoice, but they also require that the market value of the goods at the port of shipment and at the time of shipment shall be appraised; that the duty shall be levied upon this market value, unless the invoice value happens to be the highest, in which case the Government chooses the latter, and finally, that if the goods have advanced more than 10 per cent. in price, one-fifth shall be added to the duties. There are still more vexatious and complex provisions relating to goods which are procured otherwise than by purchase; which, for example, are shipped direct to the United States by a manufacturer or are consigned on commission. It will readily be seen that under such a system the gravest inequalities may arise, and that it may often be impossible for merchants to make calculations in advance on the cost of their goods. And this fact as we have already indicated, constantly tends to drive out of business those who depend on honest dealing and foresight for their profits, and to encourage those who are willing to guard against losses by evasion of the law.

But the difficulties of the merchant are not confined to those we have specified. If he is convinced that an error has been made in the appraisment of his goods, one of two courses is open to him. He must either pay the tax which he believes to be based on an erroneous appraisement, and appeal to the courts for redress, in which case he loses interest and costs, even if he gains his suit, or he must demand a reappraisement, leaving the goods, meanwhile, in the hands of the Government, losing the time, the interest on the purchase money, and, possibly, the chance of sale. The time for which the goods may be retained no one knows, and, as a matter of fact, it is often very burdensome. There are a few—and a few only—of the principal points as to which the merchants of New-York ask the Government to give them relief. Their request certainly ought to be promptly and favorably considered. It will be noted that the question of free-trade or protection is not involved. The merchants only pray the Government to collect its duties in such a way that, while it will not lessen the public revenues, it will interfere as little as possible with the legitimate importers' business. And, as a matter of fact, the changes which they ask for would actually increase the revenues and decrease the cost of collecting them.

THE INDIAN WAR IN IDAHO.

The stubborn fight which Chief Joseph made last week, near the mouth of the Cottonwood, against a superior force of our troops, has roused the country to an appreciation of the fact that we have a war within our domains quite worthy of public attention. Its scene, to be sure, is far distant from our Atlantic sea-board; the operations, too, are on a small scale; but it is a war that has spread anxiety and alarm through hundreds of miles in the sparsely-settled North-west. The field of hostilities lies west of the Rocky Mountains, not far from the point where Oregon, Idaho, and Washington Territory touch, and where the Salmon River pours into the Snake. It is not a region favorable to campaigning, nor one that offers luxuries to the troops. The high plateau that stretches between the Bitter Root Mountains, which form the eastern boundary of Idaho, and the lofty Cascade range that crosses Washington and Oregon, parallel to the coast and a little west of their centre, is a region for the most part arid, and ill supplied with vegetation. There are portions fit for farming, but in many places even the question of grazing becomes an anxious one for cavalry to consider. The military department is the Department of the Columbia, one of the three comprised in the Military Division of the Pacific, under command of Gen. McDowell, whose head-quarters are at San Francisco. The Department takes in the watershed of the Columbia River and its tributaries, that is to say, Oregon, Idaho, and Washington; but Eastern Idaho, including the Bitter Root Mountain range and Fort Hall, is in the Department of the Platte.

The hostile Indians have as their nucleus a band of Nez Percés, under their chief, Joseph, who is supposed to be reinforced by some of the disaffected Salmon River and White Bird Creek warriors, making a force estimated variously at from 250 to 400 braves—not an alarming number surely, but enough to give trouble by raiding on ranches and scalping small bodies of settlers and soldiers. It is thought possible, also, that Joseph may strike an alliance with the Coquille Indians in the north, who are not treaty Indians, and boast that they will never be driven to the reservation. They could bring him about 200 warriors. The young braves of the Cœur d'Alene tribe are also restless, and have murdered one white man; while another report speaks of the Yakamas, Spokanes, Umatillas, Calleshalls, and other Indians, joining Joseph. But Major Comoyer, the well-informed Agent of the Umatilla Reservation, denies that any Umatillas have gone with Joseph. "The chief and head men of this reservation," he writes, "are keeping their young men close at home." He also declares that the Yakamas will not take up arms, while preparations are making for employing mounted volunteers, if required.

So much for the field and the forces; now for the origin of Joseph's war. The present outbreak has its origin, like so many of its predecessors, in a sense of wrong felt (whether with or without reason) by the Indian. The Nez Percés are friendly to the whites, have picked up many points of civilization, and can show by some of their crops "what they know about farming." Since going upon their reservation at Lapwai, in Idaho, years ago, they have continued there faithfully, for the most part, as annuity Indians, under their big chief, Lawyer. But Joseph, who claims that his band of about three-score lodges never agreed to the reservation treaty, has always held aloof, occupying lands between the Blue Mountains and Snake River, not far from the present scene of hostilities, and thence hunting through all the buffalo country as he chose. Last Winter Gen. Howard received directions to put Joseph's band on the Nez Percé reservation—possibly because some ponies of the neighborhood had been missing, with suspicions of Indian stealing. Joseph protested against the loss of his privilege, and thought it hard that the home of his band should be wrested away simply because white settlers coveted it; but at length he agreed to submit within a time specified. Before that time expired, coalescing as many as possible of the non-reservation Indians, he had resolved on war. Whether, in fact, Joseph's father did, in behalf of the band, sign the reservation agreement, and whether Joseph was entitled to presume, from long usage, that his band would be suffered to remain in their chosen home, we cannot say. In his Indian mind, however, there was no doubt some sense of suffering an injury, and besides, he had been unable to get justice for the murder of one of his braves who had been shot wantonly.

The fighting since briefly recorded by telegraph we need not now rehearse in detail—Joseph's battle with Col. Perry, the slaughter of Lieut. Rains and a dozen men, Whipple's fight with Looking Glass' band of Nez Percés at Kamais, and more recently the two days' battle on the South Fork of the Clearwater, near the mouth of the Cottonwood. This last affair derives additional interest from the successful employment in it of Gatling guns and howitzers, to which, in fact, the dislodgement of Joseph was largely due. Of course, Joseph takes a desperate course in throwing down the gauntlet to our Army, but he has not more odds against him than had Capt. Jack, who yet made the Modoc war a bloody one. Should Joseph escape to the mountainous regions of Eastern Idaho, he may there find other turbulent, non-treaty Indians to join him, inspired partly by reckless race hate and partly by hope of plunder. Joseph's war may yet, therefore, be long and costly. The Indian, when roused to bloodthirsty rage, hardly takes note of odds, or is deterred by the chances of failure—like the Seminole of the poet's verse, he is content to "swim the sea of slaughter" till he "sinks beneath the wave."

A NAVAL FIGHT WITH A SEQUEL.

The people of Peru seem mightily tickled that a curious international dispute has diverted their attention from one of their own domestic broils. Not long ago the quarrel between Prado and Pierola was so hot in the Peruvian Republic that the citizens of that country had no time to observe how the rest of the world was getting on. But the partisans of both are now amicably united in berating an outsider who has interfered with what may justly be called the national game of revolution. Pierola was, and may be yet, a revolutionary pretender to the Presidency of Peru. He and some of his followers seized the iron-clad ram *Huascar*, the joy and pride of the Navy of Peru. It was a dreadful blow to the Government of Prado, and the President, *de facto* and *de jure*, offered a reward for the capture of the daring rebel and his prize. The Peruvian fleet, which included the other iron-clad of the Navy, the *Independencia*, pursued Pierola, but failed in the attempt to make him give up the ship. The next day, two British iron-clads, the *Shah* and the *Amethyst*, overtook the *Huascar*, and an officer was sent to Pierola giving him two minutes to haul down his flag. Pierola, although he was fighting against the regular Government, struck his hand on his manly breast and declared in right loyal fashion that he would be blowed—out of water—before he would strike the flag of Peru to any insolent Britisher, or words to that effect. Admiral De Horsey, commanding the British ships, gave orders to sink the *Huascar* forthwith. Pierola harangued his men, and, as he happened to to have on board some prisoners who had been captured during his late engagement with the Peruvian fleet, they, too, joined in the cheers and demanded permission to be led against this new, but foreign foe.

The issue of the contest which followed has already been made public. The *Huascar* was handsomely handled by somebody—not Pierola, who is understood to be a landsman, who knows all about revolutions, but nothing of naval tactics. The two British ironclads were unable to conquer the solitary Peruvian, though the latter was pounded most unmercifully with 300-pound Blakely missiles, and was stripped of all her standing rigging, boats, and other gear, by the shower of shot and shell which fell upon her. The Peruvian had the glory of firing the last gun as she steamed away into shallow water, leaving the two English vessels to cool their guns and smother their mortification. A new danger waited for Pierola when he attempted to land at Iquique, as the Government forces received him with a volley of musketry, considering him to be the same rebel who had run away with their pet ram. Pierola explained, and endeavored to persuade his late foes to join him in one more attempt upon the British interloper, who had insulted the honor of Peru by firing on the national flag. This kind offer was declined, and the rebel chieftain surrendered the ram to the commander of the *Independencia*, doubtless with fine words, expressing the satisfaction he felt at preserving the property he had run away with and defending the flag which he had kept flying over it. It is hardly necessary to add that, in their jubilation over the defeat of two crack ships of the British Navy, Peruvians of all parties forgot the treason of Pierola. He became the hero of the hour. It was Peru against Great Britain, and the Republic had come and that he is sure the Cœur d'Alenes will remain friendly. Father Cataldo, the Catholic priest of the Nez Percé Mission, gives similar assurances regarding all the Catholic Indians, and particularly the Cœur d'Alenes and Spokanes. There is said to be more chance of Joseph receiving recruits from the Indians on the Malheur River, an upper tributary of the Snake. Later news from the Spokane country also looks as though Indians in that region were acting with Joseph. Wild rumors naturally exaggerate the extent of such an outbreak, but as Col. Sully telegraphs from Lewiston, "I have reliable information that Joseph's band has lately received considerable accessions, and it is feared many other reservation Indians will join him," it may be relied upon that the uprising has gained strength. To oppose Joseph, reinforcements have been sent up to Howard. Gen. Howard has now the First Cavalry, twelve companies; six companies of the Fourth Artillery, the Second and Twenty-first Infantry, four companies of the Twelfth Infantry, and Company H, of the Eighth. These latter companies, however, which are very small, have not yet reached the scene of hostilities, while nine companies of the Second Infantry, now on the way from Atlanta, will hardly arrive before the end of the week. Meanoff victorious. In the words of a local chronicler, "Pierola, for his bravery and patriotism, stands higher with his countrymen than ever before." He would have hung "higher" if he had been caught before the fight.

Pierola now disappears from this strange eventful history, doubtless with all his sins condoned by this gallant naval feat. But, mingled with the exultation which Peru manifested over the prowess of the revolutionary crew of the *Huascar*, was a feeling of rage against the meddlesome British. In Lima, when the news was received, the populace hissed "the meteor flag," and made things uncomfortable for the English residents. The Government has taken up the matter, and President Prado, so lately threatened by Pierola, has demanded an apology from the British Government for the insult to the flag which flew over the head of the misguided but gallant rebel. He explains that when he offered a reward for the capture of the *Huascar*, he did not invite foreign interference. And he shows that Admiral De Horsey could not have been incited to his course by hope of that reward, as the offering of it would debar any foreign commander from the undertaking. Prado gives the British Admiral a sly thrust by saying that the Peruvian squadron was able to manage the rebel without foreign assistance—which the *Shah* and *Amethyst* were clearly unable to do by themselves. The Englishmen, however, might very properly retort that the Peruvian squadron had not proved its ability to conquer the *Huascar*, and that a boast of this sort was cheap enough when the affair was all over.

The British Admiral's defense will probably be that it was reported that the *Huascar* had seized English property. This turns out to have been a false report, however, and the Admiral has evidently got himself into a bad scrape. The least he could have done would have been to communicate with the Peruvian Government, and ask permission to chase the fugitive ram. But with characteristic self-sufficiency, the British Admiral decreed the *Huascar* a pirate, chased her into harbor, and actually fired into a peaceful town while attempting to sink her. The details of this fight are curiously interesting, as this is the first engagement between first-rate iron-clads since the present style of armor and projectiles came into use. The British Admiralty, if they can overlook the international complications which have arisen from this unfortunate encounter, may find food for reflection in the official report of the fight. Pierola would not be the hero he is if he had been blown out of water by the Englishman. What would have been the popular feeling toward De Horsey if he had captured the *Huascar* we can only surmise. And we are by no means certain whether the Admiral will be more blamed at home for his going into action, or for his failure to sink the rebel ram.

GENERAL NOTES.

The Ohio State Fair will be held in Columbus Sept. 10-14.

Ohio promises to produce 30,000,000 bushels of wheat this year.

Troy claims over 100 horses that can trot a mile inside of three minutes.

Rev. J. C. Fletcher has reappeared again and is lecturing in Indianapolis on Pompeii.

The Richland Rifle Club of Columbia, S. C., has changed its name to the Governor's Guards.

The Boston *Commonwealth* accuses Boston women of using inordinate quantities of opium.

The supply of house servants in Boston exceeds the demand, and many families have reduced wages.

Dr. J. H. Tucker, vouched for as "a staunch Democrat," has been appointed Postmaster of Carnesville, Ga.

Benjamin Holt, of Columbia, Ky., eloped last week with a neighbor's daughter only 11 years old. He is 23 years of age.

The Lackawanna region has shipped 2,985,195 tons of coal thus far this year—an increase of 787,476 tons over last year.

"Summer retreats," says a headline in the Richmond (Va.) *Enquirer*. Up this way it has lately been making some very warm advances.

Even now, it is not known exactly how many lives were lost by the St. John Fire. Eighteen persons at least met sudden deaths at the time.

Bricks perforated with three holes, that the mortar may get a good "hold," are being used in the construction of some buildings in Minneapolis, Minn.

Providence is talking of cutting down the salaries of all its officials from 6 to 14 per cent. Those receiving the smallest pay are to suffer the most.

Mr. Ralph Waldo Emerson is about to erect a monument over the remains of his father, William Emerson, in the old White Church Cemetery at Centre Rutland, Vt.

Hon. Joshua Hill, of Georgia, says that the failure of the Confederacy is "a theme of constant lamentation throughout this (the Southern) section of the country."

Judge James R. Ludlow declines to be a candidate before the Pennsylvania Democratic State Convention for the position of Judge of the Supreme Court of the State.

The Buffalo *Commercial Advertiser* learns from private sources that a majority of the Canal Board have decided to allow the present toll-sheet to stand for the season.

Gen. Alexander R. Lawton has been elected Vice-President of the Georgia Constitutional Convention. Ex-Gov. Jenkins, its President, is too feeble to undergo the fatigue of a protracted day's session.

Gov. Kemper, of Virginia, declines to join the party of Governors and others invited to go on an excursion to the White Mountains and other Northern Summer resorts.

Dr. Thomas Holmes, of Fitchburg, Mass., who obtained fame by offering $30,000 for the Cardiff giant, has filed a petition in bankruptcy. Liabilities, $58,000; assets, $40,600.

The Jackson (Miss.) *Clarion* says that Mr. Tilden will not do for its party's candidate in 1880, as it is "not the habit of the people to run a beaten candidate twice for the office."

A New-Haven clergyman has been fined $5 for violent demonstrations in a little personal unpleasantness with a neighbor—in other words, for taking part in a knock-down fight.

The Augusta (Ga.) *Chronicle* favors keeping the public schools up to a high standard. It says: "We do not want superficial, half organized, inefficient schools. Let us have good ones or none at all.

The Richmond *Dispatch* has come to the conclusion that it is time that the State of Virginia had determined either to pay the interest upon her debt or to let her creditors know that she does not intend to pay it.

The call for the Maine Democratic State Convention is addressed to the Democrats of the State and "all others who sympathize with them in their purposes and objects, regardless of past political affiliations."

The Troy *Whig* advises the President to recommend the repeal of the tenure-of-office law. It says it is a bad law, and intimates that it fulfilled its destiny in crippling Andy Johnson, and ought now to be swept away with other rubbish.

The Louisville (Ky.) *Jeffersonian Democrat* says: "The laws of the State are not universally enforced. They are not generally respected, nor are they impartially and sternly administered." Kentucky boasts of its great Democratic majority, we believe.

The Wheeling (West Va.) *Intelligencer* of the 13th inst. has this curious statement: "A meteoric stone, about the size of a large wine-glass, was found imbedded about two inches in the trunk of a tree standing near Capt. Shockey's coal bank, in the Eighth Ward, which was struck by lightning on Tuesday evening."

The Richmond (Va.) *Whig* tells of a sad case of a reverse of fortune to a young lady of that city, who was worth $100,000 a year ago, but married a man who squandered her property and has left her and gone to Europe. She is now penniless, peddling small articles in the streets for a livelihood, and not yet 18 years of age.

Hon. Joshua Hill, of Georgia, is a friend of the Turks. In the Georgia Constitutional Convention he said on Thursday: "I thank God that the unbelieving Turk has been able by some means to defy the Russian hordes, who, if I understand the issue, are seeking to overrun a weak people. I sympathize with this weak people."

The Austin correspondent of the Galvesto. *News* complains that there have been long-continued and serious frauds in the Texas Land Office, certificates being surreptitiously abstracted. He quotes an old Attorney-General of the State as saying that there are 1,000 forgeries covered up in the office, and says that the widows and orphan children of 1,000 old-time Texans have been swindled out of their estates by land thieves, through forgery and fraud.

Gov. Vance, of North Carolina, paid a high tribute to the American farmer in an address before the University Normal School, on the 12th inst. Among other things, he said: "I do not desire to see our popular characteristics change from the agricultural to the manufacturing and mining. I see no real improvement in such a change. There would be more wealth among the few, more poverty among the many, more beautiful cities, and more pauper-houses and penitentiaries."

OBITUARY.

YAKOOB BEG.

The sudden death is announced of Yakoob Beg, King, or rather Despot of Eastern Turkistan, without exception one of the most extraordinary of the long line of extraordinary adventurers who have raised themselves from obscurity to the position of great rulers. In the case of Yakoob Beg there is exceptional cause for amazement and admiration. He was an entirely uneducated man, learned only in the arts of war and Oriental diplomacy, and in his long struggle for the independence of Eastern Turkistan he had not only to contend against such an overwhelming power as China, but he had to overcome the jealousies of his rebel chiefs, consolidate conflicting interests in the new empire, revolutionize the whole system of government by establishing himself as a despot of the purest school, and allay the suspicions of Russia while he enlisted the co-operation and moral support of Great Britain. Such a task could only be accomplished by a man of superlative genius for rude warfare, for reading the characters of men, and frustrating or aiding their schemes as it suited his purpose; and although he had planted himself very firmly on the throne, and strengthened his dynasty by placing his sons and near relatives in all great places of military and civil trust, the removal of such a man cannot but be regarded with some anxiety by England, at least who had in Yakoob Beg a loyal friend who looked with jealousy on Russian advancement eastward. The same telegram which announced the death of Yakoob Beg stated that "the Chinese troops are slowly marching into Kashgar." This foreshadows the recommencement of hostilities between China and Turkistan. For nearly 100 years, up to 1872, Turkistan had been in a chronic state of rebellion against China, of which it had been a tributary State. Matters came to a crisis in 1863, and the one man capable of leading the people to victory came with the hour. This was Yakoob Beg. He was only a General of division in the small army under the Khan of Khokand. To this position he had risen from the ranks, and when Boozoorg Khan, an effeminate but venerable member of the Khojah family, was detached by the Khan of Khokand to effect harmony among the different tribes who had revolted against Turkey, Yakoob Beg was appointed his military aide de camp. The astute General profited by the weakness of his master, and the dissensions among the rebels. At Kashgar the utmost disorder prevailed. This was in 1874. Boozoorg Khan sank into a life of sensual indolence, and Yakoob Beg at once seized the reigns of power and put down disorder with iron-nerved severity. He rallied around him his sons, nephews, and other near relations. He pointed out to them the chances of founding an Empire if they would loyally support him, which they readily assented to. In a short time he had annexed Khotum (by means of an intrigue which would have been worthy of Warren Hastings,) packed off the feeble Boozoorg Khan, restored peace at Yorkund, Aksoo, Osh Toorfan, Koochar, and in other large towns, all of which he immediately fortified, garrisoned, and placed in command of his own sons or nephews. By this means, and by the exercise of a despotic rule, justified on the patriotic ground that this temporary infliction must for a time be endured in order to make the nation strong enough to resist the Chinese, it must be admitted that Yakoob Beg ruled his people effectively and for their good, even if he violated all our principles of "civil rights." He was the means of abolishing temporary marriages, which had been encouraged under Chinese rule, and had been fruitful of abominable immorality. He encouraged trade with India and Russia, and at the present moment his nephew, Yakoob Khan, one of the most astute of living Eastern diplomatists, is in England trying to form an alliance offensive, defensive, and commercial with that country. Yakoob Beg at the time of his death was about 60 years of age. He leaves a family of five sons, all of whom have been trained to arms, and are distinguished for their loyalty to "the house" founded by their illustrious father. His eldest son, who ascends the throne, has had a fair education, and is considered a very strong friend to a British alliance, and opposed to Russia.

THE REPUBLICANS OF BALTIMORE.

Baltimore, Md., July 16.—The Republican Executive Committee of this city published a notice this morning that the Republican primaries would be held in the several wards on Wednesday afternoon next for the election of ward officers and members (five from each ward,) of a city convention, which will have the management of that party for the ensuing year. Following this notice, Collector Thomas to-day issued an order at the Custom-house, calling attention to the Executive circular of the President of June 27, relating to Government officials taking part in the management of political organizations. It is confidently expected that every Custom-house official will cheerfully comply with this order of the President, and will, in good faith, carry it out. While every man will be protected in his right to vote at primary and other elections, he is prohibited from becoming a member of any political convention or committee, or from serving as the ward officer of any political association. All persons now employed in the Customs service of this collection district who come within the terms of this order are required to resign.

THE POLITICAL SITUATION.

VIEWS OF GEN. GARFIELD.

THE PAPER MONEY FALLACY—HOW PENDLETONISM WAS SETTLED—NO STEP BACKWARD—PROSPERITY AMONG FARMERS—SILVER MONEY—THE PRESIDENT'S SOUTHERN POLICY—THE STATE SENATORSHIP.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, July 16.—The *Gazette* will publish to-morrow an extended report of an interview with Gen. Garfield. He was found at his farm in Lake County, where he has lived in retirement since the adjournment of Congress, and talked freely on topics that are engaging the attention of Ohio Republicans. "The paper money fallacy," said he, "reappears with perfect regularity under all forms of government, and nearly always follows the same process of development. In Ohio we have fought through the first stages and must go on. Ten years ago we started in this State with Pendletonism, to pay the bonds in greenbacks. The idea took, and the inflation wave swept the State. The Republicans got frightened and let down their platform a little. They got beat, of course; they always do when they lower their standard. The next year we got down to basis principles, put a sound financial plank in the platform, and beat them. That settled Pendletonism; but we drove the nail through by the Coin act of 1869, and clinched it. But nothing is settled in this country as long as we have irredeemable paper. The Democracy without a blush turned back on their record of several years, and, instead of Pendletonism, we had 'Bill Allenism.' But as an educator the campaign of 1875 was the best we ever had. Before it was over everybody understood just what we meant, and with that understanding the people sustained us. Now, I cannot believe that all that education was thrown away. I do insist that the people are sound on the subject, and there should be no letting down on our part. I am not strenuous for a specific day. Let us move on as fast as possible toward a specie basis, and if when the day draws near we are not prepared, we can do as other debtors do—take short extensions—but let there be no step backward. But the plain facts before the people and the popular common sense will decide for us."

Correspondent—There is, however, a great dread of contraction.

Gen. Garfield—It is because the people think an early settlement of the question would derange prices; but that evil came long ago. Prices fell to a coin basis as the panic took effect. Resumption would bring certainty in business transactions, which would more than counterbalance all possible disadvantages resulting from a coin basis at an early day. The uncertainty that kills. There will be no certainty till the question is settled, and settled right."

Gen. Garfield reviewed the history of other panics, and arrived at the conclusion that the worst of the present trouble is past. Said he: "The four years are drawing near a close, and I see abundant evidence that the upbuilding has commenced. The agricultural interest is very prosperous; farmers all through our section are better fixed than ever before. It's the same everywhere. Farmers pay up their taxes and everything else more promptly than ever before in Ohio. I am surprised at the reports I get from manufacturers that deal in agricultural implements. They have sold out their entire stock on hand for cash, and do a bigger cash business than ever before. But when you come to railroads and iron, that interest will necessarily lag behind others. Farmers are first out, and all others must follow in due time. Now, it strikes me that, with the great agricultural population of Ohio already on better ground, and with the positive certainty that resumption will not injure the farmers an iota, it is a poor time to lower our standard and ensnare the weak brethren by promising them a long period of uncertainty as to silver money. Gen. Garfield said he had no objection to Judge West's proposition to have $50,000,000 issued, and take more time to consider it. "This," said he, "is the French system. I am inclined to think with Mr. Halstead, that if the commercial nations retained silver it would maintain its relation to gold. But as a matter of fact, they don't retain it, and if we adopt unlimited coinage, we simply agree to take all the silver which all the rest of the world is throwing out. There is no help for it as things now stand. If the silver dollar were a tender equal with gold, the surplus from France, Italy, Switzerland, and Belgium, and all that of Germany and England, not needed for subsidiary coinage, would be marketed here. It seems to me impossible to maintain its ratio to gold under such circumstances."

In answer to a query as to what he thought of the Southern policy of President Hayes, Gen. Garfield says: "War measures must cease some time, and when so good a time as when the war President went out of office? The fact that we conquered those States and then reconstructed them by military power familiarized us with the idea of continued interference in their affairs, an interference we should not have tolerated for a moment in this State, and yet those States were in the Union, endowed with State autonomy, just as much as Ohio. Interference had to stop, and President Hayes selected the best possible time to make the change."

Correspondent—Some of the critics says there was a contract made by Matthews, Foster & Co.

Gen. Garfield—I don't believe it. The evidence is all against it. No consideration existed for such a contract. President Grant said as early as the first week in January: "I have held up those Governments with the bayonet as long as I am going to. The people wont bear it any longer. It's got to stop." And as to filibustering, Ellis and his colleagues were doing all they could to aid in completing the count from the very start. There never was a time when they did not oppose filibustering. We were on the brink of a fearful gulf, and as American citizens and patriots they labored, earnestly for a settlement before there could have been any inducement offered them as partisans. No, that story won't do. Our people have the highest confidence in President Hayes. In conclusion, the General expressed himself very strongly against any Senatorial contest in advance of the election. "Let us devote our energies," said he, "to carrying the State first, then settle the Senatorship as if it were an original question."

IN PURSUIT OF THE INDIANS.

TWO SOLDIERS WOUNDED—ARRIVAL OF LARGE REINFORCEMENTS.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., July 16.—Gen. Howard reports that on the 13th inst. the troops pursued the Indians, who made for Kamia, keeping up the fire on their pursuers, two of whom were wounded. William Burling died yesterday.

A dispatch from Boise City says: "Three companies of the First United States Cavalry, commanded by Col. Sanford, joined Capt. Bendier at Indian Valley yesterday. A fragment of the company commanded by Major Collins, which has up to this time performed garrison duty at Fort Boise, accompanies the expedition. Major Collins and Lieut. Riley, of the same company, go with them. Twenty-three Indians of the Bannock and Shoshone tribes have been engaged as scouts. These also have gone forward to rendezvous in the Indian Valley. Company G, First Cavalry, 65 men, commanded by Capt. Bernard and Lieuts. Ward and Pitcher, arrived here on Saturday from Winnemucca. Battery B is now mounted, and is commanded by Capt. Hasbrouck. Lieuts. Ennis, Chapin, Hammond, and Wilson, and 49 enlisted men are expected to arrive soon. These are to be followed by three other companies of infantry. This will give us a force under Col. Green of six companies of cavalry and five of infantry. Since his arrival here Col. Green has been unremitting in making the necessary preparations and hastening troops forward. Had orders been issued in time this force would have been in the neighborhood of Salmon River when Joseph and his band crossed to the south side. When on this side of Salmon River Joseph feared the advance of Col. Green's column, which he knew was advancing from the south, and this, in all probability, saved Weiser and Payette Valleys from being raided. From present appearances the Indians in Southern Idaho are now quiet, and adverse to going upon the war-path.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., July 16.—The Second United States Infantry, 440 strong, under command of Gen. Frank Wheaton, arrived here yesterday from Atlanta, Ga., and left last night for San Francisco, whence they will be forwarded to Gen. Howard, who is operating against the Indians.

WINNIPEG, Manitoba, July 16.—Traders from the west report now 200 lodges of Sioux in the vicinity of Wood Mountains. Sitting Bull's band recently arrived there.

Capt. Eugene A. Bancroft, of the Fourth Artillery, who was severely wounded in the side while gallantly leading a charge against the Indians in the battle of Cottonwood Creek, on the 12th inst., entered the Army in 1861 as Second Lieutenant in the Fourth Artillery. On the 25th of June, 1862, for gallant conduct in the field, he was brevetted First Lieutenant; on the 13th of December following he was made First Lieutenant; for further distinguished services he was brevetted Captain July 3, 1863. He received a commission as Captain in the Fifteenth Infantry Jan. 22, 1867, which he declined, preferring to remain with his own regiment, and received his commission as Captain in the Fourth Artillery, April 26, 1873. He was in command at Fort Wrangel, Alaska, when the Government decided upon withdrawing all its troops from that Territory. He was ordered to take command of Fort Townsend, Washington Territory, but on the day of his arrival there he was hurried off with his company to join Major-Gen. Howard in his campaign against Chief Joseph. Capt. Bancroft's bravery and skill in the battles of Glendale, Malvern Hill, Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, Hatcher's Run, and other engagements, won for him an excellent reputation.

AMUSEMENTS.

PARK THEATRE.

An adaptation of a French comedie-vaudeville, now being acted with success at the Parisian Gymnase, under the title of "Bébé," was made known to an audience assembled at the Park Theatre, last evening. "Baby" is a comedy of the "Forbidden Fruit" type, if that rather hastily constructed work can be considered as typical, and is divided into three acts, the performance of which only occupies two hours. If a piece of this kind amuses the listener without giving him offense or outraging the possibilities with too much persistency, its end is attained. A great deal of merriment was diffused by "Baby" yesterday, and hence its success may be recorded. From a critical standpoint it is not a remarkable play. It does not appear to us that the main idea—that of a full-grown young man, whom his parents insist upon treating as an infant, and who, in point of gallantry, is a match for any of the characters—has been treated with anything approaching originality, and, this being conceded, it is difficult to detect unusual merit in any element of the story. The old theme of restive husbands and merry wives and maids is developed with most industry in "Baby," and the mistakes growing out of misplaced responsibility in the matter of flirtations suggest the effective scenes. Some of these were very effective, last night, and, at different stages of the proceedings, the hilarity was loud and prolonged. Yet the transactions of many of the personages impressed us as does the familiar trick of brusquely closing a door in an actor's face. This well-worn stroke of business does not surprise anybody, but everybody laughs when the performer lays his hand upon his nose with an injured air. The concealment of several of the ladies in "Baby" in rooms adjoining the parlor of *Mrs St Paul's* house, the dread of delinquent husbands and unsuspected youths at their possible return, and the confusion as to who is who and what is what, thanks to which matters are at length satisfactorily adjusted, were all recognizable incidents, but all as impressive as if the glow of newness had been upon them. The comedy, be it said, was acted with briskness, and the individuality of the personages cared for with more than ordinary interest. We fancy, however, that the process of adaptation, while it may have brought much of the language of the original within the bounds of propriety, has weakened both the characters and the dialogue. Mr. Lemoyne's *Tracy Coach*, a rather gay old tutor, was, last evening, the best of the performances. Mr. E. F. Thorne represented *Willie St. Paul*—or "*Baby*"—quietly and earnestly, and Mr. W. H. Bailey, of Philadelphia—an excellent comedian, when an opportunity of showing his talent is offered him—gave a suitable appearance and crabbedness of manner to *Howard St. Paul*. The remaining rôles in the piece were filled by Messrs. Boniface and Lee, by Misses Linda Dietz and Stella Boniface, and by Mrs. Frank Murdock, but their peculiarities and the traits of the respective personations, while they left no room for fault-finding, were scarcely conspicuous enough to claim extended comment. The vivacity of action resulting from the repetition of so lively a work will no doubt commend "Baby" to favor still more eloquently than its first rendering, and last evening's labors having, as mentioned, evidently given general satisfaction, the comedy may be counted upon to have a remunerative career. It will be acted at the Park Theatre until further notice.

THE WEATHER.

SYNOPSIS AND INDICATIONS.

WASHINGTON, July 17—1 A. M.—The pressure is highest in the South Atlantic and Gulf States, and lowest in the North-east and lake region; the temperature has risen in the Middle and New-England States and the North-west, fallen in Tennessee, the Ohio Valley and lower lake region, and elsewhere remains stationary; rain has been reported except in New-England and the Middle Atlantic States; the winds are southerly except in the North-west and lake region, where they are westerly. The Missouri River has risen 16 inches at Omaha.

INDICATIONS.

For New-England, lower pressure, southerly winds, stationary temperature, partly cloudy weather, and rain areas.

For the Middle Atlantic States and the lower lake region, falling barometer, warm southerly veering to colder west winds, partly cloudy weather and rain, followed by rising barometer.

For the South Atlantic and Gulf States, stationary pressure and temperature, southerly winds in the former district clear or partly cloudy weather, and in the latter district partly cloudy weather with occasional showers.

For Tennessee and the Ohio Valley higher pressure, westerly winds, stationary temperature, partly cloudy weather, and occasional showers.

For the Upper Mississippi and Lower Missouri Valleys, and the upper lake region, stationary or lower pressure, southerly winds, warmer, clear, or partly cloudy weather.

The Lower Mississippi and Lower Missouri Rivers will slowly fall.

IN THIS CITY.

The following record shows the changes in the temperature for the past 24 hours, in comparison with the corresponding date of last year, as indicated by the thermometer at Hudnut's pharmacy:

	1876.	1877.		1876.	1877.
3 A. M.	74°	69°	3:30 P. M.	92°	92°
6 A. M.	73°	70°	6 P. M.	89°	84°
9 A. M.	78°	76°	9 P. M.	78°	76°
12 M.	84°	85°	12 P. M.	76°	77°

Average temperature yesterday ..... 79°
Average temperature for corresponding date last year ..... 80½°

BELLEVILLE, Ontario, July 16.—A young man named Richard Burke, was drowned in the bay at this place while bathing last night.

HARRISBURG, Penn, July 16.—Gov. Hartranft and a party of 12 friends left for California at 3:45 this afternoon to be absent a month or six weeks.

ALLENTOWN, Penn., July 16.—Thomas Kelam and Henry Heimbach, two of the men who were injured by the boiler explosion at Kiefer's ore mine, on Saturday, have since died.

ALLENTOWN, Penn., July 16.—Victor Miller, aged 10 years, one of the injured by the boiler explosion at Kiefer's mine, died to-day. This makes the seventh victim of the disaster. The Coroner's jury are still deliberating.

EASTPORT, Me., July 16.—Secretary Sherman and party arrived here to-day from Mount Desert on the revenue cutter Grant. After inspecting the Custom-house and giving a recention to business men the Secretary sailed for Rockland.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., July 16.—A San Bonaventura dispatch of last night states that parties boring for petroleum on Sulphur Mountain, struck oil of 43 gravity at a depth of 160 feet. The capacity of the well is about 300 barrels per day.

WORCESTER, Mass., July 16.—A broken wheel on a freight car was the cause of 7 cars being thrown from the track on the Boston and Albany Railroad near here to-night. The cars were badly damaged and their contents scattered along the track. Loss $10,000. Travel was obstructed for five hours.

BEDFORD, Penn., July 16.—Judge Hall to-day discharged the rule of the Bedford Bar against Thomas H. Greevey, who was charged with having made, while acting as counsel, libelous publications reflecting on the conduct of the Judge, for the purpose of influencing the trial.

PROVINCETOWN, Mass., July 16.—It is rumored that an agent of the Spanish Government has been here trying to adjust the matter of the seizure of the Ellen Rispah. The agent for the owners, however, refused to accept any compromise, observing that it was a matter to be settled by our Government, and not by him, personally. The agent left town without accomplishing his mission or divulging his name or address.

ESCAPE FROM BELLEVUE HOSPITAL.

Francis Reilly, an insane man, escaped from Bellevue Hospital last night, and is supposed to have fumed into the East River.

THE FAILURES IN MISSOURI.

WESTERN BANKS IN TROUBLE.

TWO SMALL CONCERNS IN ST. LOUIS FORCED TO CLOSE THEIR DOORS—A RUN ON ONE NECESSITATES THE SUSPENSION OF THE OTHER—FAILURE OF A BANK IN THE INTERIOR OF THE STATE.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., July 16.—Very much to the joy of the bankers and business men of St. Louis, the apprehended run on the banks did not take place to-day, and, instead of a dozen, as was feared, only two—both of them small local concerns—were forced to close their doors. These were the North St. Louis Savings Association and the Bank of St. Louis. Yesterday some damaging reports were current concerning the former, and this morning, long before bank hours, a large crowd had assembled around the door, and two policemen were present to maintain quiet. When the doors were opened the depositors made a rush for the paying teller's window and presented their checks. Quite a number of checks were paid during the first half hour, the Board of Directors being then in session in the back part of the house. After their adjournment the Cashier came to the front and announced that they would have to close, as they could not pay everybody at once, at the same time assuring them that their funds would be "safe." The Cashier walked to the front doors and turned over the little placards bearing the word "Open" upon one side and "Closed" on the other, and left the latter hanging outward. Shortly afterward the ponderous doors swung on their hinges, and the disappointed depositors retired, expressing dissatisfaction at their inability to get their money.

Immediately after the depositors of this institution had been turned away, the Bank of St. Louis closed its doors by order of the President. It appears that the latter bank has been doing its clearing business through the former, and concluded that it was impossible to transact further business after its representative in the Clearing-house had gone under. The Directors of the Bank of St. Louis held a meeting this evening and approved the course of their President, and prepared a statement for publication that the suspension of the North St. Louis Savings Association, together with the fact that a large part of their means were locked up in New-York exchange not salable at this time, had necessitated a suspension. The Directors pledge themselves individually to see that every dollar of deposits is paid. The deposits aggregate $100,000, of which $80,000 are demand deposits. The deposits of the North St. Louis Savings Association exceed $600,000, and the floating debt of the bank is $100,000. No statement of assets could be obtained, but the bank gives the assurance that they are able to pay all liabilities. That speculators have strong faith in this assurance is found in the fact that they paid during the day 90 cents on the dollar for many certificates of deposit. At many of the other banks numerous depositors dropped in for information, and being told that everything was safe went away satisfied. But there was nothing resembling a run. Local insurance companies are in trouble as well as the banks, and there is no doubt that there will be a crash among several of them within a few days.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

Contrary to expectation, the flurry of Saturday regarding the condition of banks did not subside yesterday, but continued to-day and was materially strengthened toward noon by the closing of the North St. Louis Savings Association and the Bank of St. Louis. As on Saturday, however, the persons engaged in the run were almost wholly confined to small depositors in savings institutions and small shopkeepers. No merchants or business men of any pretensions took part in the run. The closing of the North St. Louis Savings Association is attributed to a shortage of $10,000 at the Clearing-house this forenoon. The Bank of St. Louis did its clearing through the North St. Louis Savings, and when the latter closed it had $27,000 of the paper belonging to the former. This forced the Bank of St. Louis to suspend. The action of the North St. Louis Savings Association has given rise to considerable severe comments. The banks run on to-day most were the Fourth National, the Provident Savings, the Franklin-avenue, the German Savings, and the Boatmen's Savings. All current accounts were promptly met, however, and there was at no time any noticeable excitement. Everything was done in a quiet, orderly manner, and the crowds, if they can be called crowds, at the various banks were quite small. Before noon it was agreed that time certificates, which were freely paid on Saturday and early this morning, should be subject to the rule of 30 and 60 days' notice, except in cases where urgent need of money could be shown. This had the effect of reducing the demands to a considerable extent, and the vigor of the run was a good deal relaxed. Several other savings institutions were more or less besieged, but they all asserted their ability to meet all just demands. The commercial banks are pursuing the even tenor of their way, being very little, if any, affected, except that those best known to be strong and safe are receiving additional deposits, and doing increased business. The aggregate of currency held by these banks now is largely in excess of the amount in their vaults two weeks ago; 4 per cent. Government bonds and all securities, even those which command a premium, are being sought after for investment. Of course, there is a good deal of comment on the present condition of affairs and what the outcome is likely to be. There is a strong disposition manifested on the part of small depositors in most of the banks, especially in savings institutions, to obtain their money, but it may be stated that the substantial merchants and business men of the city, generally, do not apprehend any serious disasters to follow the present excitement.

SOUTHERN MERCHANTS IN CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, July 16.—A delegation of members of the Chamber of Commerce of Charleston, S. C., arrived here on the steamer General Lytle this morning, and are now being entertained by a committee of prominent business men of the Cincinnati Chamber of Commerce. Upon being presented on the floor of the Chamber this noon, President Eggleston addressed them as follows:

MR. PRESIDENT OF THE CHARLESTON CHAMBER OF COMMERCE: I am pleased to meet you and your associates, and, as a representative of the Cincinnati Merchants' Exchange, to bid you welcome, and to assure you that all we can do to make your visit pleasant and agreeable will be cheerfully done. You come comparatively as strangers to many of us. Before you leave we propose to become intimately acquainted with you. We welcome you as representatives of the mercantile, banking, and manufacturing interests of Charleston; we welcome you as citizens of Charleston; we welcome you as citizens of South Carolina; yea, more, we welcome you as citizens of the United States of America, the greatest country on the globe, washed on the east and west by two great oceans, on the south by the Gulf of Mexico. As citizens of the Palmetto State, we welcome you to the borders of the Buckeye State; as residents of an ancient and renowned city, we welcome you to the growing and blooming Queen City of the West, and our wishes are that when you and your associates return to the land of cotton and of flowers that you may say of Cincinnati as the Queen of Sheba said of King Solomon and his temple, "Behold, the half was not told me!"

Mr. Trenholm, of the delegation, responded.

THE SAN FRANCISCO MINT.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., July 16.—The commission to investigate Federal offices began taking evidence this afternoon, commencing with the mint. Gen. Lagrange, the Superintendent, and a number of officers and employes were present, as were George M. Pinney and Frank Pixley, who appeared to act as self-constituted counsel for the prosecution. Gen. Lagrange was the first witness. He described at length the workings of mints; the manner of procuring supplies, which were mostly purchased in open market, the system of checks and balances, and rules relative to attendance of employes, stating that in no cases were persons on the pay-roll without performing services accordingly, except in case of leave of absence granted for sufficient reasons. He said appointments were made upon recommendation of persons of high political or social standing, after careful examination as to fitness. No removals of skilled workmen were made except for cause, there being many employes of that class who had been in the Mint since the time it started work. Henry R. Williams, Superintendent of Department of Melting, explained at length the manner of carrying on the department. Frank Pixley gave notice that to-morrow Mr. Pinney would make specific charges against the management of the Mint, including one case of misappropriation of from $1,500 to $2,000 in the years 1870 and 1871.

CHARGES AGAINST JUDGE DILLON.

EMPHATIC DENIAL BY THE JUDGE OF ANY ACT AFFECTING HIS JUDICIAL CHARACTER.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

CHICAGO, Ill., July 16.—A special dispatch from Davenport, Iowa, says that the charges against Judge Dillon, of the United States Circuit Court, to the effect that he used his position to obstruct the foreclosure suit of the Iowa Central Railroad, and depreciate the value of the road in order that his father-in-law, Hon. Hiram Price, might buy in the road at a small figure, are false. These charges were made in the New-York *Nation* of the 12th inst., and the Springfield *Republican* of the 12th, with the utmost boldness and detail. Judge Dillon is at his home in Davenport, and, it is said feels the charge keenly. He utterly scorns the insinuations against his judicial character, and pronouncing them false. Mr. Price is in the East. He also denies the truth of the charges, though it is undoubtedly a fact that he made an offer for the road. The accusation against Mr. Price and Judge Dillon originated in Boston, with Isaac M. Tate, the former President of the Iowa Central.

MISCELLANEOUS FOREIGN NOTES.

GEN. GRANT ON THE WAY TO SWITZERLAND—THE BONAPARTISTS AND THE FRENCH GOVERNMENT—THE RINDERPEST.

FRANKFORT-ON-THE-MAIN, July 16.—Ex-President Grant and party left here for Lucerne, Switzerland, yesterday.

PARIS, July 16.—In consequence of the recent bold declarations of Bonapartists, Minister Fourtou has addressed a circular to the Prefects stating that the Government will only patronize those candidates whose electoral addresses do not deviate from the policy of conciliation and union agreed upon by all sections of Conservatives.

LONDON, July 16.—In the House of Commons this afternoon Right Honorable Viscount Gandon, Vice-President of the Council, announced that the rinderpest has broken out at Bethnel Green.

LONDON, July 17.—The *Times'* Berlin dispatch says: "Some more vessels have imported Colorado beetles into German harbors. Vessels arriving from America will henceforth be carefully inspected. Placards containing life-size portraits of the insect will be distributed throughout the country.

THE INSURRECTION IN JAPAN.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., July 16.—The steamer Belgic, from Hong Kong via Yokohama, arrived here to-day. The *Japan Gazette* says: "Since the siege of Kumiaski Castle was raised, the most severe conflict before Hiogo was the bombardment of Hitoyckium, which lasted about three days. About 100 imperial soldiers were killed and wounded. At 6 o'clock A. M. on the 1st of June Lieut. Gen. Yamada entered the city. The insurgents set the city on fire and retreated. The insurgent force has erected a fort at O'Kabe, about two ri from Hiloyshi. Since the second inst. about 650 insurgents have surrendered. Elsumi, the rebel leader, was wounded in the battle of Yoshida on the 10th ult., and died in hospital on the 16th inst."

A telegram sent by a foreign merchant in Nagasaki announces that the Shizoku in Tosa are much excited and have taken up arms. There is a rumor in Tokio that a body of about 3,000 insurgents have landed in Choshin, about 150 miles north-east of Shimonoseke, and have been warmly received by the inhabitants. It is also reported that Kirino is proceeding northward by the Bungo coast, and that Lieut.-Gen. Kawaji is retreating from his present position. Since the insurgents were expelled from the Castle of Hiloyshi they have shown much discouragement, and about 20,000 men have already deserted.

TWO CABINET OFFICERS AT PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., July 16.—Secretary Evarts and Attorney-General Devens arrived at the Continental Hotel this afternoon, dined with Col. Forney this evening, and were waited upon by several prominent gentlemen of this city. They will start at 8:30 A. M. tomorrow on a trip through the coal regions, accompanied by Col. Forney, Mr. Keim, Chief Engineer Lorenz, of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company, and probably President Gowan, in whose private car the excursion will be made.

TORNADO IN NEW-JERSEY.

PORT JERVIS, N. Y., July 16.—A fearful tornado, accompanied with hailstones as large as hen's eggs, swept over Montague Township, Sussex County, N. J., seven miles from this place, this afternoon. Buildings were unroofed, trees uprooted, and crops and vegetation completely destroyed. The storm lasted nearly an hour, doing great damage in that section. The storm, which was about three miles wide, struck the town from the west, and went in a south-easterly direction.

MARINE DISASTERS.

HYANNIS, Mass., July 16.—The schooner United States, of Barnstable, has in tow the hull of the brig Quango, and with favorable weather will make this port. The masts of the Quango were cut away and the vessel righted.

NEW-ORLEANS, La., July 16.—The schooner Excelsior, Capt. Wright, of this port, was wrecked off Honduras July 1. Crew saved.

HEAVY BURGLARY IN PHILADELPHIA

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., July 16.—M. E. Dickson's jewelry store, No. 35 South Eighth-street, was entered by burglars between Saturday night and this morning, who carried off between $15,000 and $20,000 worth of watches, diamonds, &c. There is no clue to the robbers.

THE MEXICAN TROUBLE.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., July 16.—Several merchants in this city who have business relations with Mexican firms, are taking steps to protest against the order of the Secretary of War authorizing Gen. Ord to invade Mexican territory in certain emergencies.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

An incendiary fire at Marysville, Cal., yesterday morning destroyed the depot of the California and Oregon Railroad Company, 17 freight cars, and a large quantity of merchandise. Loss, $50,000. The Dentor House, a large hotel, and a number of smaller buildings were also burned. Losses not stated.

During a thunder-storm at Apponaug, R. I., on Sunday evening lightning struck the planing and grist mill of Browning, Capron & Co., which, with its contents, was destroyed by fire. The loss is $16,000; insured for $7,000.

AMATEUR PRESS ASSOCIATION.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., July 16.—The National Amateur Press Association to-day held its second annual convention at Leland's Ocean Hotel, J. Winslow Snyder, of Richmond, in the chair. One hundred and one members were present. The object of the meeting was the elevation of amateur literature and the promotion of good feeling among the fraternity. The business transacted included the adoption of a constitution, the establishment of a permanent national organization, the discussion of general newspaper topics, and the election of officers for the ensuing year. The following are the officers: President, Alexander W. Dingwall, of Milwaukee, Wis.; Vice-Presidents, J. Winslow Snyder, W. F. Babcock, of Hoosic, N. Y., J. C. Worthington, of Philadelphia, A. J. Huss, of Tiffin, Ohio, and W. J. Campbell, of Boston; Recording Secretary, J. A. Fynes, Jr., of Boston; Corresponding Secretary, Willie Seaning, of Fly Creek, N. Y.; Treasurer, William T. Hall, of Chicago. Sixty-four new members were elected. The Messrs. Lelands entertained the guests with a dinner and hop.

A DESPERATE STREET FIGHT.

At 6 o'clock last evening, Daniel Phillips, aged 24, residing in Brooklyn, was brought to the Thirteenth Precinct Station-house insensible, with his skull fractured. The injury was received in a desperate fight with Patrick Meehan, of No. 33 Jackson-street, during which Phillips was thrown to the ground and beaten after he lay prostrate with a fractured head. Meehan was arrested, and Phillips was sent to Bellevue Hospital, where he now lies in a dangerous condition. It is supposed that the affray was caused by an insult which Phillips offered to Meehan's sister. Coroner Woltman was notified of the occurrence last night, but found the injured man unable to make any statement in reference to the affray.

LOCAL MISCELLANY.

THE SWINDLING FORD FAMILY.

MORE INCIDENTS OF THEIR CAREER IN THIS CITY—HOW CLARA EVA FORD SLIPPED AWAY FROM THE POLICE—THE EXPERIENCE OF SEVERAL PHYSICIANS AND HOTEL PROPRIETORS WITH THE SWINDLERS.

Investigations made by a TIMES reporter into the local career of the mysterious Ford family reveal some very interesting episodes in their manner of doing business. When they had swindled the proprietor of the Mansion House in Brooklyn, they went to the Pierrepont House, in the same city. When they entered this house Clara Eva Ford was dressed in male attire, so cleverly worn as to defy detection. She registered her name at the office in her strange garb without attracting the least suspicion from the clerk, who by the way, prides himself considerably on his keen insight into human character. Clara Eva has a beautiful head of hair, which at the time was hidden under a wig. While the three were going up stairs to their apartments during their sojourn at the Pierrepont House, Clara's profuse locks burst from their confinement under the wig and fell over her shoulders. A chamber-maid who happened to be leaning over the balustrade on the floor above at the time noticed the strange occurrence and reported Clara's sex at the office. The Fords were thereupon unceremoniously ejected from the house. On last Saturday morning, when the Burtons, of Washington-square, were desirous of getting rid of Clara, they told her that they could not keep her, but at the same time they did not wish to turn her adrift upon the streets of the large city, in which she appeared to be an absolute stranger; so they proposed that she should go to Inspector Dilks, at Police Head-quarters, assuring her that Mr. Dilks would afford her proper assistance. Clara did not relish the idea of putting herself in the power of the Police, but at the same time she feared that if she refused to go the Burtons might suspect her real character; so she assumed a cheerful appearance of acquiescence, and accompanied young Mr. Burton to Inspector Dilk's office on Saturday evening, where she gave her full name, and the officer gallantly furnished her with food and apartments at head-quarters, where she remained during Saturday night. On Sunday morning Inspector Dilks read the history of the Fords in THE TIMES, and he was pleased with the brilliant catch he had made. He went to secure Mrs. Ford; but she had arisen with the lark and had fled, no man knew whither. It is said that the vigilant Inspector was much put out, but he quieted his mind by putting unusual vim into the capture of the 150 bathers along the Hudson River on that day.

Dr. Bushnell, of No. 302 East Twelfth-street, yesterday made the following statement to a TIMES reporter: "Robert B. Ford and wife came to me on the 30th of last January and hired a furnished room, and I let them have the back room. After a while he said he was sick, and I took him under my care. He complained of overwork, and I gave him medicine for his head, which was troubling him. He was suffering from mental exhaustion and nervousness. This was about the 14th of February. Ford attributed his prostration to overwork, and said he was working up for the American Exchange National Bank, of which a Mr. George S. Coe was President; and he told me that previously to his coming to me he had, in a fit of despondency, shot himself, and been sent for treatment to the Jackson Water-cure, at Danville. He told me that he was connected with a few journals in Chicago and Cincinnati as correspondent, and that he was of the staff of the *Trade Journal*, of this City, and also editor of the *Commercial Bulletin*, and a member of the International Publication Society. He also told me that his brother, William Ford, was editor of the Philadelphia *Times*. I wrote to Philadelphia to William Ford about Robert's health, but no answer. I wrote again concerning his health, and advised William to have Robert taken to an insane asylum, as he was beginning to show signs of losing his mind. He would talk very loudly and incoherently at all hours of the night. Getting no answer, I immediately began to treat him with great care, and after a while succeeded in restoring him to good health and spirits. As soon as he recovered he slipped away from our house, owing me, besides my professional fee, $90 for board. Then he went to the Hoffman House, and swindled them. This was in June. Then they went over to Dr. Shepherd, of Brooklyn, and the Doctor took him under his care in the water-cure, and Ford swindled him out of his bill. Then Ford went to Dr. Dixon, of Fifth-avenue, and stayed under his care quite a while, and left, swindling him out of his bill. Then the Fords stopped at the hotel at No. 102 Fourth-avenue, and swindled the proprietors out, of their bill. Then they went to board next door, at No. 100 Fourth-avenue, and swindled the proprietors of that place out of their bill also. Ford told me that his father lived somewhere in Michigan."

A COMPLICATED HOMICIDE CASE.

JOHN G. EICHLER, SUPPOSED TO HAVE BEEN KILLED ON FOURTH-AVENUE, TURNS UP ALIVE—HE CHARGES HIS SON AND SON-IN-LAW WITH CONSPIRACY TO OBTAIN HIS PROPERTY.

Charles Marmont, a son of the proprietor of Marmont's Union Hotel, at No. 467 Fourth-avenue, caught a tramp emptying beer barrels in front of the place on June 18. Young Marmont took away from the tramp a keg the latter was handling, and in the struggle the tramp was knocked down. He fell with part of his body over the curbstone, and it appears that the rough edges of the stone ruptured a varicose vein so that hemorrhage set in, causing death in a few minutes. Coroner Croker took charge of the body, and sent it to the Morgue. There the corpse was identified and claimed by John Eichler and Charles Zwehler as the body of John George Eichler, the father of the former, and father-in-law of the latter. After the deceased was buried the inquest was finished, and Marmont was held responsible for the death of the man. He was committed to the Tombs to await the action of the Grand Jury which has since indicted him for the homicide. Since the inquest and action of the Grand Jury, John George Eichler has turned up alive, to the surprise of every one who knows him, and yesterday he appeared at the Coroner's office, and there made the following startling statement:

I have been 22 years in America; my wife has been dead 17 years; at present I work as a laborer on the farm of Jacob Haring, at Barretto's Point, Morrisania; my son, John, and my son-in-law, Charles Zwehler, have for a long time past been trying to possess themselves of a small amount of money which has been left to me by my father, lately deceased in the old country; I have worked for Mr. Haring since April 18 last; some 14 or 15 weeks ago my son and son-in-law had papers prepared to send to Germany, in which it was stated that I was murdered. They tried to procure a certificate of my death, but, being unable to do so, their plan was frustrated. At the time the man was killed on Fourth-avenue, my daughter, her husband and brother knew that I was alive, and my daughter had my address. I believe verily that the identification found on the body was part of a plan to get hold of the money in Germany.

Eichler will, as soon as the Superior Court renders a decision whether the Coroner has a right to reopen the case, be formally examined before the same jury which adjudicated upon the case and pronounced him dead; and he will then be confronted with his son and son-in-law. The status of Charles Marmont, so far as his alleged criminality is concerned, is in no wise affected by the discovery that his victim is another man than that sworn falsely to by the two apparently interested witnesses. Judge Freedman, of the Superior Court, has charge of this curious case.

THE DEATH OF MR. WILLIAM A. MOORE.

The flag of the Produce Exchange was at half mast yesterday in token of regret at the sudden death of William A. Moore, one of its members, in the surf at Coney Island on Sunday. Mr. Moore was a provision broker, with his office at No. 102 Broad-street. He was 39 years of age, and a bachelor. He was a man of genial qualities, and was extremely popular on the Exchange. His habits of life are said to have been of the most regular and temperate kind. He was given to no dissipation whatever. His affection for his brother, Mr. E. A. Moore, commission merchant, of No. 19 Broadway, was a subject of constant remark and admiration. After business hours they were inseparable. His untimely death caused a great shock to his acquaintances. His funeral will take place at 3 o'clock this afternoon from the residence of his father, Mr. S. V. Moore, No. 310 State-street, Brooklyn. The interment will take place in Cypress Hills Cemetery.

THE STRIKING SILK-WEAVERS.

The first of a series of suits by Strange & Co. against the Paterson striking silk-weavers for damages in not fulfilling contracts to finish warps, was tried in the Paterson, N. J., District Court yesterday afternoon. A verdict was rendered in favor of plaintiffs for $12. This case has excited considerable interest among manufacturers, being regarded as a test case. There are 26 cases more of the same sort pending.

KILLED BY A RAILROAD TRAIN.

The body of a man was found on Thursday morning last two miles east of Kingsville, Ohio, on the track of the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railroad. The man had been run over and killed by a train going West. His apparent age was 30 years, and height five feet eight or nine inches. He had dark eyes and complexion, face clean shaved, sound, natural front teeth, wore a dark coat, waistcoat, pantaloons, and black soft hat; was well dressed. On his person was found a small wallet containing $22 46, also a memorandum-book with "A. A. Radomsky, New-York, Sept. 25, 1877," written on the first leaf in ink, and a few leaves further on were recorded the names "Maria Radomsky, Bromberg, Pr. Posen," and "Otto Radomsky, Philadelphia, Pa.," and the following: "Shipped on board the fresh-water schooner Lyman Casy the first day of May, 1877." Justice M. W. Wright, Acting Coroner, held an inquest, and the jury rendered a verdict in accordance with the facts. Owing to the mangled condition of the body below the upper limbs, and the warm weather, the remains were buried at a late hour on the same evening, in the cemetery at North Kingsville, Ohio. The money, memorandum book, and clothes are in the care of Justice M. W. Wright, of Kingsville.

CHANGES AT THE CUSTOM-HOUSE.

REMOVAL OF THE

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

New-York, Monday, July 16, 1877.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pks.	22	Spirits Turp., bbls.	220
Beeswax, pks.	3	Resin, bbls.	1,572
Cotton, bales.	359	Oil-cake, pkgs.	350
Copper, cakes.	186	Pea-nuts, bags.	904
Eggs, pks.	335	Pork, pkgs.	1,872
Flour, bbls.	6,684	Beef, pkgs.	23
Corn-meal, bbls.	500	Cut-meats, pkgs.	3,498
Wheat, bushels.	26,559	Lard, tcs.	1,168
Corn, bushels.	235,558	Butter, pkgs.	3,749
Oats, bushels.	27,423	Cheese, pkgs.	8,980
Malt, bushels.	7,000	Rice, tcs.	40
Barley, bushels.	9,000	Rice chaff, bags.	252
Peas, bushels.	8,500	Spelter, pcs.	2,136
Grease, pkgs.	17	Skins, bales.	91
Hemp, bales.	31	Starch, pkgs.	350
Hides, No.	12	Tallow, pkgs.	203
Hides, bales.	11	Tobacco, hhds.	922
Hops, bales.	38	Tobacco, pkgs.	2 1,497
Lead, pigs.	250	Whisky, bbls.	116
Leather, sides.	10,519	Wool, bales.	896
Moss, bales.	61		

COFFEE—Rio has been quoted 14c.@15c. ₱ lb. lower on a very moderate inquiry. No important dealings reported.....Stock in first hands 1,500 bags at Galveston, 2,000 bags at Savannah, 33,480 at Baltimore, 77,850 bags at New-York; in second hands, 2,000 bags at New-Orleans, 60,989 bags at Baltimore, 110,451 bags at New-York; total in first and second hands, 288,270 bags; afloat and loading for the United States on June 1, 12,500 bags; purchased for United States to July 14, 135,000 bags; total visible supplies, 435,865 bags.....We quote invoices thus: Rio, ordinary, 16¾c.@17c.; fair, 19¼c.; good, 19¾c.; prime, 20c.@20¼c., gold, ₱ lb. 60 to 90 days' credit; Rio, in job lots, 17c.@21c.; Santos, fair to good invoices, 19c.@19½c.; do., ordinary to choice, job lots, 16½c.@21¾c.....Other kinds dull, while the previous range.....Java invoices, 23c.@26c.; Singapore, 19c.@20¾c.; Ceylon, 19c.@21c.; Maracaibo, 18c.@20½c.; Laguayra, 19c.@20c.; Mexican, 18¾c.@20c.; Macassar, 18c.@21c.; Jamaica, 17¾c.@19½c.; Savanilla, 18c.@20c.; Costa Rica, 18c.@21c.; and San Domingo, 16¾c.@17¾c. Sold at 30 days.

COTTON—Has been quoted up 1-16c. ₱ lb. on restricted offerings, but has been inactive.....Sales were officially reported for prompt delivery of 318 bales, for which 114 bales were on Saturday (evening,) for spinners.....And for forward delivery business has been somewhat brisker at stronger rates.....Sales have been reported since our last evening, and of which 7,200 bales were on last evening, and 23,100 bales to-day, with 3,200 bales on the calls, on the basis of Middling, July closing at 12.27c.@12.28c.; August, 12.29c.; September, 12.02c.; October, 11.35c.@11.36c.; November, 11.43c@11.44c.; December, 11.44c.@11.45c.; January, 11.57c.@11.59c.; February, 11.70c.@11.72c.; March, 11.83c.@11.85c. ₱ lb., showing a decline of 1@3 points, closing barely steady.....The receipts at this port to-day were 383 bales, and at the shipping ports 378 bales, against 827 bales same day last week, and thus far this week 1,143 bales against 1,882 bales same time last week.....The receipts at the shipping ports since Sept. 1st, 1876, were 3,926,873 bales, against 4,076,312 bales for the corresponding time in the preceding Cotton year.....Consolidated exports (one day) for Great Britain from all the shipping ports, 4,804 bales; to the Continent, 2,400 bales.....Stock in New-York to-day, 111,311 bales; consolidated stock at the ports, 218,898 bales.

Closing Prices of Cotton in New-York.

	Uplands.	Alabama.	N. O.	Texas.
Ordinary	10⅞	10⅞	11	11
Strict Ordinary	11¼	11¼	11⅜	11⅜
Good Ordinary	11¾	11¾	11⅝	11⅝
Strict Good Ord.	11¾	11¾	11⅞	11⅞
Low Middling	11 15-16	11 15-16	12 1-16	12 1-16
Strict Low Mid.	12⅛	12⅛	12⅜	12⅜
Middling	12 5-16	12 5-16	12 7-16	12 7-16
Good Middling	12 9-16	12 9-16	12 11-16	12 11-16
Strict Good Mid.	12 13-16	12 13-16	12 15-16	12 15-16
Middling Fair	13 1-16	13 1-16	13 5-16	13 5-16
Fair	13 15-16	13 15-16	14 1-16	14 1-16

Stained.

Good Ordinary	10¼	Low Middling	11 5-16
Strict Good Ord.	11⅛	Middling	11 13-16

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been in quite moderate request, as a rule, but without further material alteration in price. The home trade industry has been quiet and confined to small lots, while the latter checked in part by the scarcity of freight room. New Winter Wheat Extras have been offered with more freedom, mainly for early arrival, giving the advantage on this class, as to price, over spring; but Minnesota Extras attracted most attention to-day, and favorite brands brought previous prices. Superfine and No. 2 were in comparatively fair request, but the meagre offerings of the better qualities impeded operations. City Mill Extras were in limited supply, and the demand for desirable brands for the West Indies were 15c.@25c. ₱ bbl. under asking rates.....Sales have been reported since our last of 13,500 bbls. of all grades, including unsound Winter of all classes at 40@50 cts. ₱ bbl., and Rye flour at $3 75; Sour Flour at $3 75@$7 75; very inferior to fancy No. 2 at $3 25@$3 25, mainly at $4 20@$5 for about fair to very good, (of which latter 1,000 bbls. Winter, in lots, at $5 25@$5 50; Double Spring at $4 25@$4 75;) inferior to very choice Superfine State and Western at $3 50@$3 25, mostly at $3 50@$6 for ordinary to very good, (of which 150 bbls. round-hoop Winter, poor at $5 50;) very inferior to very good Extra State at $6 25@$6 85, mainly at $6 35@$6 75; very good to fancy do. at $6 75@$7 25; City Mills Extra, shipping grades, for West Indies, on the basis of the United States duty, at $6 50@$7 50; for America, $4 25@$9 for fair to very choice; for English market, quoted at $6 25; do., Family Extras, $7@$10 75, the latter for strictly choice; very inferior to very good shipping Extra Western, at $3 50@$5 85, for which a line of 1,000 bbls. Milwaukee on private terms, quoted at the close at $6 85 bid, and up to $7 asked;) good to fancy do at $6 85@$7 25, chiefly at $6 75@$7; poor to very choice Western Trade and Family Extras, Spring Wheat stock, $6 90@$10 25, mainly at $7 50@$9 50; very inferior to strictly choice do. Red and Amber Winter Wheat stock at $7 40@$10, mainly at $8 50@$9 75, (of which 2,255 bbls. new crop Amber Indiana, to arrive, at $8 50;) ordinary to very choice White do. at $7 35@$11; chiefly at $8 85@$10 50; very poor to very choice Extra Genesee at $7 35@$9 50, mostly at $8 50@$9 75; poor to fancy Extras, Spring Wheat, and straight Extras at $7 25@$10 50, (of which 2,600 bbls. straight, mostly at $8 85@$10 25, and 1,250 bbls. clear Extra at $7 65@$9;) Minnesota Patent Extras, poor to fancy, at $8 25@$13, mainly at $9 25@$11 50, (of which odd lots of stock called Minnesota, reported sold under our quotations; Winter Wheat Patent Extra 'at $8 50@$13, the latter an extreme asking rate for a strictly fancy Southern brand, mainly at $10 50@$11 50, (of which 1,350 bbls. City Mill Extras,) 1,250 bbls. Minnesota clear; 2,000 bbls. do., straight Extras; 750 bbls. do. Patent do., and 1,500 bbls. do. Patent Extras, (of which 850 bbls. new crop Amber Extras, part to arrive, within the range of $8 50@$9 30;) 625 bbls. Superfine, and 550 bbls. No. 2 at the quoted rates.....A very moderate movement has been reported in Southern Flour, mostly for home use, at about previous prices.....Sales have been reported here of 950 bbls., in lots, (part to arrive,) at $7 50@$9 50 for poor to choice shipping Extras, and $9 70@$11 25 for roguish to fancy Trade and Family Extras.....The demand has been mostly in Extras at $9@$10 50, (of which 375 bbls. new, here and to arrive, at $9@$9 50.....The inquiry for Rye Flour has been light to-day, but prices have been steadily maintained, with sales within a range of from $4 25@$5 25 for ordinary to strictly choice State Superfine; $4 35@$4 90 for Superfine Pennsylvania, and $3@$4 25 for poor to very prime Fine; the latter extreme.....Sales reported of 200 bbls., in lots, chiefly at $4 90@$5 25 for very good to strictly choice Superfine State.....Corn-meal has been in quite moderate request within the range of from $2 75@$4 for poor to very choice Yellow Western, mainly at $3 15@$3 25 for favorite brands; $2 35@$3 35 for Yellow Jersey, and $3 45@$3 50 for Brandywine.....Sales have been reported of 425 bbls., including Yellow Western mostly within the range of $3 15@$3 25, and Brandywine at $3 45@$3 50.....Corn-meal, in bags, has been selling more freely, within the range of $1 05@$1 30 for coarse to fancy, ₱ 100 lbs.....Most of $1 05@$1 10 for coarse to coarse lots, on the basis of $1 09 for City Mills and $1 05 for Baltimore.....Oat-meal very quiet within the range of $6@$7 75 for fair to very choice ₱ bbl.

GRAIN—A much lighter business was reported in Wheat to-day. Cable reports were favorable, but the stronger range of ocean freights was against the outward movement. New crop No. 2 Red Western, for August and September delivery, though variable during the day, left off much stronger, August options having been sold at the close at an advance for the day of fully 2½c. ₱ bushel. Offerings for forward delivery comparatively inelegate. The feature in Spring Wheat was the more important in amount, apart from the transactions at the first call, and were indicative of irregularity, and, toward the close, weakness in values. Very little strictly prime Spring Wheat available, and the demand for early and fine class of stock held confidently at prices 3c.@5c. ₱ bushel above the views of buyers.....Sales have been reported to-day of 167,000 bushels, including new Red and Amber Southern, at 80@90 cts. ₱ bushel, in lots, at 56@62 cts. as to quality, (the latter an extreme, the bulk of the Amber having been placed at $1 80 and under;) new No. 2 Red Western, August options, 84,000 bushels, at $1 46⅝@$1 46⅞, which 16,000 bushels at $1 47½,) 16,000 bushels at $1 46½, and, at the close, 8,000 bushels at $1 47½, and 24,000 bushels at $1 48, closing with $1 48 bid; do., September options, 5,000 bushels at $1 50@$1 50⅛; do., September 23, 16,000 bushels, and by Sept. 20, 16,000 bushels, at $1 45; No. 1 Minnesota Spring, so called, 8,000 bushels, for milling, at $1 56, (with strictly prime No. 2 Milwaukee Spring, in store, held firmly at $1 55, and No. 2 Chicago do., strictly such, reported as out of market and nominal;) and New-York No. 2 Spring, September option, 48,000 bushels, at $1 33⅜.....At the first call of Wheat, No. 2 Red Winter, for July delivery, stood at $1 51 bid, and none offered; do., August delivery, closed at $1 47 bid and $1 50 asked; do., September, $1 43½ bid and $1 43⅞ asked; New-York No. 2 Spring, August option, none offered, and no bid; do., September, $1 33⅜ bid and $1 33¾ asked.....Sales were made at the call of 16,000 bushels No. 2 Red Western, August option, at $1 47½; and 8,000 bushels do., September, at $1 43⅞; and of New-York No. 2 Spring, 18,000 bushels, September option, at $1 33¾.....And at the last call No. 2 Red Winter, August delivery, closed at $1 48 bid, and $1 48¼ asked; do., September, $1 42 bid, and $1 50 asked.....And New-York No. 2 Spring, August, none offered and no bids; do., September, no bid, and $1 33⅜ asked.....Sales at the last call were 24,000 bushels No. 2 Red Western, August option, at $1 47½@$1 48, (8,000 bushels at $1 47½).....Corn has been freely purchased to-day, mainly for shipment, for New-York No. 2, New-York steamer Mixed, and the better qualities of ungraded Mixed Western; and for forward delivery, chiefly of New-York No. 2, at an improvement in prices of ¾c.@1c. ₱ bushel, leaving off a shade under the highest figures of the day, and steady at the modified quotations.....Sales have been reported since our last of 508,000 bushels for all deliveries, (of which 229,000 bushels early delivery,) including New-York steamer Mixed, for early delivery, at 59¾c.@60c., chiefly at 60c.; New-York steamer Mixed, July option, 31,000 bushels, at 59¼c.; do., August, quoted at the close at 59c. bid and 59¼c. asked; do., September, at 60¾c. bid and 60¾c. asked; New-York No. 2, for immediate delivery, at 60c.@60¾c., closing at 60¼c. bid; do., for July, 64,000 bushels, at 60c.@60¾c., (8,000 bushels at 60¼c. and 8,000 bushels at 60¾c.;) do., for August, 72,000 bushels, at 60c.@60¾c., (45,000 bushels in one lot, at the close, at 60¾c.,) closing at 60c. bid; do., September, 30,000 bushels, at 60¾c.@61c., (of which 24,000 bushels at 61c., and 6,000 bushels at 60¾c.;) and 24,000 bushels at 60¾c.) Mixed Western ungraded at 58c.@61c., chiefly at 60c.@60¾c. for sailing vessel, and 59c.@60c. for steamer quality; Yellow Western at 61¾c.@62c.....At the forenoon call to-day no sales were made of New-York steamer Mixed, or that of New-York No. 2, sales were made of 24,000 bushels, August option, at 60c., and 8,000 bushels, September, at 61¾c.....And at the last call, New-York steamer Mixed, sales were made of 23,000 bushels, July option, at 59¼c. And of New-York No. 2 sales were made of 16,000 bushels, July option, at 60¾c.@60¾c.; 48,000 bushels, August, at 60¼c.; and 60,000 bushels September, at 60¾c.@61c.....At the last call, New-York steamer Mixed, on the spot, closed at 59¾c. bid, and up to 60¼c. asked; July, 59c.@59¾c.; August, 59c.@59¼c.; September at 59¾c.@60¼c.....And of New-York No. 2, the spot, closed at 60¼c. bid, and 60¾c. asked; New-York No. 2 July option, at 60c.@60¾c.; do., August, at 60c.@60¼c.; do., September, at 60¾c.@60¾c.....Rye has been very quiet for prompt delivery, and quoted nominally at 90c.@95c. ₱ bushel, and 75c.@76c. for western; but in active request for forward delivery for export, with sales reported of 104,000 bushels No. 2 Western, August and first half of September options, for export, at prices quoted, at about 70c. for the first half and 68c.@70c. for all September.....Barley dull generally.....Feed Barley in some request; quoted about steady at 50c.@55c. for ordinary to prime.....Barley-malt quite but quoted firm, with six-rowed State at $1@$1 05, cash, for prime to strictly choice.....Canada Peas inactive; last sold, in hand, at 95c.....Oats have been in stock demand, and quoted generally weaker in price, in several instances 1c. lower, at nearly the close, under more or less pressure to sell, including New-York Extra White, 750 bushels, at 61c.; New-York No. 2 White, 3,000 bushels, at 46½c. @47c.; New-York No. 3 White quoted at 43c. bid; New-York No. 1, 750 bushels, at 50c.; New-York No. 2, nominal at 43c.@44c.; New-York No. 3, 1,500 bushels at 37½c.; Mixed State at 50c.@53½c.; White State at 60c.@62c.; Mixed Western at 33½c.@48c., for which 750 bushels, afloat, averaging 32 lb., at 48c.) White Western quoted at 45c.@49c.; No. 2 Chicago nominal at 44c.@45c.....Hay, Straw, and Feed essentially unchanged.....The stock of Grain in store at this port to-day embraces 435,-9.7 bushels Wheat, 331,968 bushels Corn, 23,169 bushels Rye, 144,000 bushels Barley, 245,644 bushels Malt, 869,970 bushels Oats, and 13,169 bushels Peas.....The aggregate of Grain in store is 2,005,678 bushels, as against 2,107,586 bushels last Monday, and 4,421,111 bushels on July 17, 1876.

MOLASSES—A very moderate call has been noted for New-Orleans, at from 45c.@58c. for fair to fancy ₱ gallon.....Cuba, 50 test, has been inactive; quoted at 42c. bid, and up to 45c. asked.....English Islands quiet, quoted at 40c.@45c., and Porto Rico within the range of from 40c.@50c.....Syrups have been in request, with Sugar quoted at 42c.@48c.; Molasses, 36c.@40c.....Sugar-house Molasses dull at 28c.@30c. for average quality ₱ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Resin has been lightly dealt in today on the basis of $1 85@$1 90 for Strained to good. Strained: $2 05@$2 15 for No. 2, $2 25@$2 75 for No. 1, and $3@$3 for Pale and Window Glass ₱ 280 lb. Tar in limited demand; quoted at $2 37½@$2 50 ₱ bbl.....City Pitch at $2 25 ₱ bbl.....Spirits of Turpentine has been very quiet, with merchantable, for prompt delivery, quoted at the close at 31c.@31½ ₱ gallon. Rosin steady, at 31c.....Stock in yard includes 843 bbls. Tar, 2,847 bbls. Spirits Turpentine, 455 bbls. Crude do., 29,293 bbls. Resin.....Stock afloat, 2,892 bbls. Spirits Turpentine, 4,029 bbls. Resin, 37 bbls. Tar, and 50 bbls. Crude Turpentine.

PETROLEUM—Crude has been held firmly at 7c. in bulk and, 9¾c. in shipping order, but quiet.....Refined has been offered very sparingly, and has been in fair demand; quoted here at the close, for early delivery, at 13¼c. Sales, 2,500 bbls., at 13¼c.....Refined, in cases, quoted at 16c.@16¾c. for standard brands.....City Naphtha quoted at 9¼c.@9¾c.....At Philadelphia, Refined Petroleum, in cases, for early delivery, quoted at 13¼c. At Baltimore at 13¾c.....At the Petroleum Exchange sales were made of Crude, at the Creek, to the extent of 27,000 bbls. United at $2 20¾@$2 23¾, regular.

PROVISIONS—Mess Pork has been in rather more demand, but has been pooled somewhat easier for early delivery.....Sales reported since our last have been, by sail, 24,000 bushels Grain, including 4,000 bushels at 60¼c. bid, and at the close 16,000 bushels at 60 lb.: 50 bbls. Tobacco at 25s.; and, by steam, 24,000 bushels Grain, of which 16,000 bushels Corn, (to complete loading,) at 5d. @ 6d.; 6d. @ 8,000 bushels Grain at 5¾d. @ 6d.; 100 bales Hops at 7-16d. ₱ lb.; 18,000 to 20,000 lbs. Cheese at 40s.; 1,500 pks. Bacon, Lard, &c., at 20s. ₱ ton. And by steam from the West, of through freight, 40,000 bushels Grain and Lard, reported as within the range of 40c.@50c., via Boston, and Philadelphia, (with 56c. named as the quotation via New-York) ₱ 100 lb. Also a British bark, 693 tons, hence, with a cargo of Resin, measured in Europe, on private terms; and a British bark, 644 tons, with Deals, from Sheliac, (recently), at 70s.....For London, by sail, 100 hhds. Tobacco at 27s. 6d., (with room for grain quoted at 5d. bid;) and, by steam, 16,000 bushels Grain, on private terms. For Glasgow, by steam ship, 778 tons, with about 5,300 bbls. Refined Petroleum, from Philadelphia, at 3s. 6d. (with option of Bremen of Antwerp at 3s. 9d.) ₱ bbl., clearances to go first.....For Liverpool, by steam, 9,000 bushels Grain at 5d. ₱ 60 lb.....For Avonmouth, by the Anchor Line steamer, 8,000 bbs. Cheese at 42s. 6d. (with option of Bristol at 43s.) ₱ ton.....For Hull, by steam, 200 bgs. Bacon at 25s. ₱ ton.....For an African port, direct, a British bark, 342 tons, hence, with about 2,300 bbls. Refined Petroleum at 4s. ₱ bbl. 10th August clearance.....For the United Kingdom, a British bark, 641 tons, hence, with about 3,500 bbls. Sophine, reported on private terms.....For Cork and orders, an Italian bark, 947 tons, hence, with about 4,000 quarters Grain at 4s. 10½d.; another, 491 tons, hence, with about 3,300 quarters do. at 4s. 9d.; an Austrian bark, 712 tons, hence, with about 3,700 quarters do., at 4s. 9d., (closing 5s. asked for vessels of 3,000 to 4,000 quarters capacity;) an Italian bark, 403 tons, with about 2,700 quarters do., from Baltimore, (lay days commencing early in August,) at 5s.; a Norwegian bark, 453 tons, with about 3,000 quarters do., from do., at 5s. 6d., (lay days also commencing in August.) Tonnage for Naval Stores, Wilmington and Cork, loading, was in some demand, and quoted at 9d.@4s. 9d. and 6s. 6d.@6s. 9d.....For the Continent, a Norwegian bark, with about 6,300 bbls. Refined Petroleum, from Philadelphia, on private terms, quoted at about 6s. 6d. ₱ bbl.....For Gibraltar, by sail, (an American bark, 510 tons, placed on the berth, hence for Gibraltar and Malaga,) sundry lots of general cargo, including Petroleum, in cases, at 24c. ₱ case, and Tobacco, (bulk,) at 37s. 6d., (with Petroleum, in cases, for Malaga, at 26c. ₱ case.).....For Gibraltar and orders, a Spanish bark, 503 tons, hence, with about 1,200 bbls. and 7,000 cases Refined Petroleum, (to a Spanish port,) at 4s. 4d. ₱ bbl. and 25c. ₱ case.....For two ports in Greece, an Italian bark, 248 tons, hence, with about 9,000 cases Petroleum, at 32c. ₱ case.....For Boston, a brig with Lumber from Pascagoula, at $9; and another, 267 tons, hence, with do. from Pensacola, at $8.....For Richmond, a schooner, 190 tons, hence, with about 3,000 sacks salt, at 10c. ₱ sack.....For Baltimore, a schooner, 184 tons, with Cement from Rondout, at 12c. ₱ bbl.....For Philadelphia, a barkentine, 355 tons, with Lumber from Pensacola, at $7 50.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, July 16—12:30 P. M.—United States 4½ ₱ cent. bonds, 106¼; 10-40s, 103½. Erie Railway shares, 7¾; do. preferred, 18; Illinois Central, 50½.

2 P. M.—Consols, 94⅞ for both money and the account. Erie Railway shares, 8.

3:30 P. M.—The amount of bullion gone into the Bank of England on balance to-day is £263,000.

4 P. M.—Consols, 94 11-16 for both money and the account. Erie Railway shares, 8. Paris advices quote 3 ₱ cent. Rentes 107f. 42½c. for the account.

4:30 P. M.—United States Bonds, 1867s, 106¾; 10-40s, 110. Erie Railway shares, 7⅞.

PARIS, July 16.—Exchange on London, 25f. 14½c. for short sight.

LIVERPOOL, July 14.—Pork steady; Eastern at 70s.; Western steady at 52s. Bacon steady; Cumberland Cut at 51s.; Short Rib at 52s.@53s.; Long Clear at 54s.; Short Clear, 57s.; Short Rib, 57s.6d. Lard—Prime Western steady at 44s. 6d. Tallow—Prime City firm at 41s. 6d. Turpentine—Spirits steady at 25s. Resin dull; common at 5s.; fine at 10s. Cheese—American choice firmer at 53s. Lard-oil dull at 41s. Flour—Extra State steady at 25s. 6d. Wheat steady. No. 1 Spring at 12s. 1d.; No. 2 Spring at 12s. Winter, Southern and Western, none in the market. Corn—Mixed Soft steady at 25s. 6d. Receipts of Wheat for the week from Atlantic ports, 12,000 quarters; from Pacific ports, 54,000 quarters; from other sources, 40,000 quarters. Receipts of Corn, 22,250 quarters.

12:30 P. M.—Cotton firmer and fractionally dearer; Middling Uplands, 6¾d.; Middling Orleans, 6¾d.; sales, 10,000 bales, including 1,000 bales for speculation and export. There have been no receipts of Cotton to-day. Futures partially 1-32d. better; Uplands, Low Middling clause, July and August delivery, 6 5-16d.; Uplands, Low Middling clause, August and September delivery, 6 11-32d.; Uplands, Low Middling clause, September and October delivery, 6 13-32d. Breadstuffs strong; Wheat, 12s. 7d.@12s. 9d. ₱ cental for average California White, and 12s. 9d.@13s. 3d. for California Club.

1 P. M.—Provisions—Beef, 82s. 6d. ₱ tierce for Prime Mess. Cheese, 53s. 6d. ₱ cwt. for the best grades of American. Lard, 44s. 6d. ₱ cwt. for American. Pork, 53s. 6d. filing for Prime Mess. Bacon, 34s. 6d. ₱ cwt. for Long Clear Middles, and 36s. for Short Clear Middles.

4 P. M.—Breadstuffs—Corn, 25s.@25s. 6d. ₱ quarter for new Mixed Western. Provisions—Lard, 44s. 9d. ₱ cwt. Produce—Spirits of Turpentine, 25s.@26s. 6d. ₱ cwt. Cotton—The sales of the day include 7,500 bales American. Futures steady. Uplands, Low Middling clause, July delivery, 6 11-32d.; Uplands, Low Middling clause, new crop, shipped September and October, sail omitted, 8 7-16d.

CHICAGO, Ill., July 16.—Cattle—Receipts, 2,000 head; shipments, 1,300 head; market fairly active and firm; fair to choice shipping, $3@$3 30; Texans, $2@$3 90; butchers', $3@$4 50. Hogs—Receipts, 18,000 head; shipments, 4,000 head; market dull, weak and lower; buyers and sellers apart; declined 15c.@25c., and then became more active; common to choice, $4 85@$5 10; mixed, $4 90; good, $5; closing steady. Sheep—Receipts, 100 head; market steady and firm at $3 02½@$3 50.

WILMINGTON, N. C., July 16.—Spirits Turpentine firm at 28½c. Rosin quiet and easy at $1 35 for strained. Crude Turpentine steady at $1 20 for Hard, $2 for Yellow Dip, and $2 20 for Virgin. Tar steady at $1 75.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, July 16.—Petroleum very firm at 11¾c. for Standard White.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., July 16.—Print Cloths quiet at unchanged prices.

THE COTTON MARKETS.

SAVANNAH, Ga., July 16.—Cotton steady: Middling, 11¾c.; Low Middling, 11c.; Good Ordinary, 10¾c.; net receipts, 20 bales; gross, 51 bales; stock, 1,781 bales.

NEW-ORLEANS, La., July 16.—Cotton firm; Middling, 11¼c.; Low Middling, 10⅝c.; Good Ordinary, 10⅜c.; net receipts, 199 bales; gross, 239 bales; sales, 2,100 bales; stock, 47,319 bales.

MOBILE, Ala., July 16.—Cotton firm; Middling, 11¼c.; Low Middling, 10⅝c.; Good Ordinary, 10⅜c.; net receipts, 37 bales; gross, 37 bales; sales, 100 bales; stock, 7,237 bales.

GALVESTON, Texas, July 16.—Cotton quiet: Middling, 11¾c.; Low Middling, 11¼c.; Good Ordinary, 10⅜c.; net receipts, 42 bales; sales, 202 bales; stock, 10,127 bales.

BOSTON, Mass., July 16.—Cotton firm; Middling, 12¼c. Low Middling, 12c.; Good Ordinary, 11⅝c.; net receipts, 7 bales; gross, 7 bales; stock, 18,812 bales.

WILMINGTON, N. C., July 14.—Cotton firm; nominal; Middling, 11¾c.; Low Middling, 11c.; Good Ordinary, 10¼c.; net receipts, 17 bales; exports, coastwise, 56 bales; stock, 1,003 bales.

CHARLESTON, S. C., July 16.—Cotton firmer: Middling, 11¾c.; Low Middling, 11¼c.; Good Ordinary, 10¾c.; net receipts, 8 bales; exports coastwise, 503 bales; sales, 25 bales; stock, 3,104 bales.

LITTLE FALLS CHEESE AND BUTTER MARKET.

ALBANY, N. Y., July 16.—Contrary to general expectation the Little Falls Cheese market to-day opened a trifle stronger than it closed last week. One hundred factories were represented, and the offerings aggregated 9,000 lbs., which sold for 9½c.@10¼c., and it was hinted a few superior lots reached 11c. The average market price was 10c.@10¼c. Few fancy dairy Cheese were in, and it brought 9c.@10¼c. The demand was much in excess of the supply.

Butter seems to have settled upon a firm price basis, having sold for several consecutive market days the same at to-day, 18c.@20c. for farm make; creamery make 1c. @2c. better.

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

The following business was transacted at the Exchange yesterday, Monday, July 16.

Slevin & McElroy, by order of the Supreme Court, in foreclosure, Jefferson Levy, Esq., Referee, sold a three-story brick building, with lot 18 by 92, on East 35th-st., north side, 175 feet east of Avenue C, for $4,575, to Isaac Bernheimer.

R. V. Harnett, under a Supreme Court foreclosure order, James E. Carpenter, Esq., Referee, sold a four-story brick building, with lot 25 by 83.5, on West 48th-st., north side, 250 feet east of 10th-av., for $9,075, to Christian Betz, plaintiff.

Blackwell & Wilker, under a Supreme Court foreclosure decree, E. D. Gale, Esq., Referee, sold a four-story brick tenement-house, with lot 25 by 100.5, on East 63d-st., south side, 105 feet east of 3d-av., for $11,500, to Mary S. Towle, plaintiff.

Hugh N. Camp, also under a similar court order as the above, to-terms H. Holmes, Esq., Referee, sold a frame house, with lot 25 by 100, on 143d-st., south side, 175 feet west of Clifton-av., Morrisania, for $900, to Lewis B. Brown.

The foreclosure sale, by D. M. Seaman, of a plot of land on 3d-av., between 124th and 125th sts., was adjourned to July 23.

TO-DAY'S AUCTIONS.

To-day's sales, all at the Exchange, are as follows:

By E. H. Ludlow & Co., Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Charles H. Hildreth, Esq., Referee, of the building, with lot 17 by 35.9 by 16 by 15 by 42.6, No. 501 Canal-st., west side, 125 feet south of Church-st.; also, the house, with lot 12.6 by 80, No. 237 Hudson-st., west side, 147.6 feet north of Watts-st.

By R. V. Harnett, public auction sale of six lots, together in size 150.6 by 102.9 by 141.7 by —, on Palisade-av., north-east corner of High-st., Yonkers; five lots with 50 ft. front, and 2,332 ft. deep, with 24-ft. alleys, and one lot west of Park-av.; also, five lots, together in size 128 by 100 by 133.4 by 105.2, on Park-av., north-west corner of High-st.

By James M. Miller, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Thomas H. Landon, Esq., Referee, of a plot of land 201.10 by 400, on 3d-av., west side, between 124th and 125th sts.; also, a plot of land, 200.10 by 302.5 on 3d-av., west side, between 124th and 125th sts. Also, similar sale, T. H. Lane, Esq., Referee, of a plot of land 100 by 225, on 3d-av., south-west corner 125th-st. Also, similar sale, Horace Barnard, Esq., Referee, of a plot of land 100 by 400 by 201.10 by 137 by 100.11, on 3d-av., west side, between 124th and 125th sts.

EXCHANGE SALES—MONDAY, JULY 16.

NEW-YORK.

By Slevin & McElroy.

1 three-story brick house, with lot, Perry-st. n. s., 126.2 ft. e. of Bleecker-st., lot 25x95..... $9,964

By James M. Oakley & Co.

1 three-story brick building, with lot, East 9th-st., n. s., 175 ft. e. of Avenue C, lot 18x92..... $4,575

By R. V. Harnett.

1 four-story building, with lot, West 48th-st., n. s., 250 ft. e. of 10th-av., lot 25x83.5..... $9,075

By Blackwell & Wilker.

1 five-story brick tenement-house, with lot, East 63d-st., s. s., 105 ft. e. of 3d-av., lot 25x100.5..$11,500

By Hugh N. Camp.

1 frame house, with lot, 143d-st., s. s., 175 ft. w. of Clifton-av., Morrisania, lot 25x100..... $900

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK.

Saturday, July 14.

8th-av., s. e. corner of 35th-st., 18.9x100.5; A. M. Bartlett and wife to J. P. O'Brien..... $15,000

112th-st., s. s., 400 ft. e. of 2d-av., 25x110.3; P. Duffy and wife to W. H. Palmer..... nom.

109th-st., s. s., 433.4 ft. e. of 11th-av., 22.4x100.11; T. H. Harding to E. Needham..... nom.

Marion-st., No. 21½; Owen Reilly and wife to P. Leibertz..... 3,450

109th-av., w. s., 50.5 ft. n. of 54th-st., 50x100; C. Braun and wife to M. Loch..... 32,500

Catharine-st., e. s., lot No. 176; H. Grael and wife to S. Epstein..... nom.

91st-st., n. s., 150 ft. w. of 11th-av., 25x102.3; J. J. Thomasson, Referee, to S. Curtis..... 1,000

91st-st., n. s., 255.6 ft. e. of 5th-av., 25x100.8; J. J. Thomasson to F. R. Coudert..... 6,300

91st-st., n. s., 906.8 ft. e. of 5th-av., 25x100.8; same to same..... 2,800

Madison-av., north-east corner 27th-st., 17x100; A. H. Timpson and wife to E. M. B. Braun..... 14,000

4th-av., w. s., 50.5 ft. s. of 57th-st., 50x100; R. Sayre to H. Hall..... 20,000

5th-st., n. s., 275 ft. e. of 1st-av., 25x97; E. S. Dakin to Rev. George Steinbrecker..... 3,000

Pearl-st., No. 435½, F. C. Bowen, Referee, to John A. Brown..... 3,300

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—A VALUABLE STORE PROPERTY. Paying a good income on price asked; rented to first-class tenants until 1st May, 1878, after which date will command higher rent. Address OWNER, Box No. 90 Post Office.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—A COUNTRY SEAT, 53 ACRES, IN the beautiful village of Geneva; situation excellent good building, and many fruit trees; a rare chance for a gentleman desiring a country home. Apply to GERRIT H. SMITH, Geneva, N. Y. If not sold by Nov. 1, will rent for term of years.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, LANDS, and village lots for sale: a great variety; also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by WILLIAM M. SMITH, formerly Blackwell & Smith, Orange, corner of Maine and Cone sts.

FLORIDA HOTEL.—FOR SALE OR RENT.—This hotel has the best location on the St. John's River bank; is completely furnished and in perfect order. A. L. SHIPMAN, No. 10 Murray-st.

MILK FARM FOR SALE—68 ACRES; LARGE custom. Apply to J. C., No. 40 Burling-slip.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

SUPREME COURT SALE—BY FORECLOSURE. On THURSDAY, July 19th, at 12 o'clock, at the EXCHANGE SALESROOM,

No. 111 Broadway, the two desirable five-story Mansard-roof, English-basement brick houses and lots No. 22 and No. 24 West 20th-st., between 5th-av., Broadway, and 6th-av.; opposite the Racket Club and near Delmonico's; 17 rooms in each house, and all modern conveniences; rented at $2,000 each.

Plans, maps, and particulars from the auctioneers.

ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON,
No. 7 Pine-st.

COUNTRY HOUSES TO LET.

A BEAUTIFUL RESIDENCE AT IRVINGTON, formerly occupied by Mr. Holdredge, to rent for the Summer or longer; it is handsomely furnished; carpets, &c., new this Spring; water throughout; all modern conveniences; fine stable; garden made, and everything ready for immediate occupancy; any one desiring a delightful place, in a cultivated neighborhood, would find this an unusual chance. E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANT TO PURCHASE—A HOUSE IN BROOKlyn, of 10 or 12 rooms, in a good location. Address TOMKINS, Yonkers.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET
IN THE
TIMES BUILDING.
APPLY TO
GEORGE JONES,
TIMES OFFICE.

WELL LIGHTED LOFTS, WITH POWER, to let, in East 13th-st., between 3d and 4th avs. Inquire of F. GROTT & CO., No. 114 East 14th-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

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The up-town office of THE TIMES is located at **No. 1,258 Broadway, south-east corner of 32d-st.** Open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received and copies of THE TIMES for sale.

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SHIPPING.

TO SUMMER TOURISTS.

ALLAN STEAM-SHIP LINE
FROM BALTIMORE TO HALIFAX, and VICE VERSA.
The A1 British Royal Mail Iron Screw Steam-ships
HIBERNIAN, 3,200 tons, Capt. Lieut. ARCHER, R. N. R.
NOVA SCOTIAN, 3,200 tons, Capt. RICHARDSON.
CASPIAN, 3,000 tons, Capt TROCKS.
AUSTRIAN, 3,000 tons, Capt. WYLIE.
Leave Baltimore every fortnight, WEDNESDAYS,
FOR HALIFAX, NOVA SCOTIA.
Cabin passage to Halifax, $20 gold; Round Trip tickets, $35 gold.

This opportunity, by offering, as it were, an abbreviation of a European trip, is exceptionally agreeable to those who desire a change from the usual round of American pleasure resorts.

For further information apply to
A. SCHUMACHER & CO., No. 5 South Gay-st., Baltimore, Md.

CUNARD LINE B. & N. A. R. M. S. P. CO.
NOTICE.
With the view of diminishing the chances of collision, the steamers of this line take a specified course for all seasons of the year.
On the outward passage from Queenstown to New-York or Boston, crossing meridian of 50 at 43 latitude, or nothing to the north of 43.
On the homeward passage, crossing the meridian of 50 at 42, or nothing to the north of 42.
FROM NEW-YORK FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.
SCYTHIA....WED., July 18|ALGERIA....WED., Aug. 1
*RUSSIA....WED., July 25|BOTHNIA....WED., Aug. 8
*Steamers marked * do not carry steerage passengers.
Cabin passage, $80, $100, and $130, gold, according to accommodation. Return tickets on favorable terms.
Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at very low rates. Freight and passage office, No. 4 Bowling Green. CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

PASSENGERS PER STEAM-SHIP SCYTHIA embark from the Cunard Wharf, foot of Grand-st., Jersey City, at 10 A. M. on Wednesday, 18th July, 1877. CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN,
No. 4 Bowling-green, New-York.

WHITE STAR LINE,
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL, CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL.
The steamers of this line take the Lane Routes recommended by Lieut. Maury, U. S. N., going south of the Banks on the passage to Queenstown all the year round.
BRITANNIC.....SATURDAY, July 21, 2:30 P. M.
GERMANIC.....SATURDAY, Aug. 4, at 12:30 P. M.
ADRIATIC.....SATURDAY, Aug. 18, at 1 P. M.
From White Star Dock, Pier No. 52 North River.
These steamers are uniform in size and unsurpassed in appointments. The saloon, state-rooms, smoking and bath-rooms are amidships, where the noise and motion are least felt, affording a degree of comfort hitherto unattainable at sea.
Rates—Saloon, $80 and $100, gold; return tickets on favorable terms; steerage, $28.
For inspection of plans and other information apply at the Company's offices, No. 37 Broadway, New-York.
R. J. CORTIS, Agent.

ATLAS MAIL LINE.
BI-MONTHLY SERVICE TO JAMAICA, HAYTI, COLOMBIA and ASPINWALL, and to PANAMA and SOUTH PACIFIC PORTS. (via Aspinwall.) First-class, full-powered iron screw steamers, from Pier No. 51 North River.
For HAYTI, COLOMBIA, ISTHMUS OF PANAMA, and SOUTH PACIFIC PORTS, (via Aspinwall.)
ETNA.....July 28
ANDES.....Aug. 14
FOR KINGSTON (Jamaica) and HAYTI.
CLARIBEL.....July 26
ATLAS.....Aug. 17
Superior First-class Passenger accommodation.
PIM, FORWOOD & CO., Agents, No. 56 Wall-st.

GREAT SOUTHERN

FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE,
SAILING FROM PIER NO. 27 NORTH RIVER, WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS at 3 P. M.,
FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., FLORIDA, THE SOUTH, AND SOUTH-WEST.
GEO. W. CLYDE.....WEDNESDAY.....July 18
CHARLESTON.....SATURDAY.....July 21
SUPERIOR PASSENGER ACCOMMODATIONS.
Insurance to destination one-half of one per cent.
Goods forwarded free of commission. Passenger tickets and bills of lading issued and signed at the office of
JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents,
Office on the pier.
Or W. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling Green,
Or BENTLEY D. HASELL, General Agent
Great Southern Freight Line, 317 Broadway.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.
STEAM-SHIP LINE BETWEEN NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN.
Company's Pier, foot of 2d-st., Hoboken.
WESER.....Sat., July 21 | ODER.....Sat., Aug. 4
Gen. WERDER. Sat. July 28 | RHEIN.....Sat., Aug. 11
RATES OF PASSAGE FROM NEW-YORK TO SOUTHAMPTON, HAVRE, OR BREMEN.
First cabin.....$100 gold
Second cabin.....80 gold
Steerage.....30 currency
Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage certificates, $30 currency. For freight or passage apply to OELRICHS & CO., No. 2 Bowling Green.

ANCHOR LINE U. S. MAIL STEAMERS.
NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.
Victoria.....July 21, 2 P. M. | Bolivia.....Aug. 4, noon
Devonia.....July 28, 7 A. M. | Anchoria.....Aug. 11, 8 A. M.
TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL OR DERRY.
Cabins, $65 to $80, according to accommodations: Intermediate, $35; Steerage, $28.
NEW-YORK TO SOUTHAMPTON AND LONDON.
Elysia.....July 21, 2 P. M. | Utopia.....Aug. 4, noon
Cabins, $55 to $70. Steerage, $28. Cabin excursion tickets at reduced rates. Drafts issued for any amount at current rates. Company's Pier, foot of North River, New-York. HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents, No. 7 Bowling Green.

INMAN LINE, MAIL STEAMERS,
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
CITY OF RICHMOND.....July 28, 7 A. M.
CITY OF BERLIN.....Aug. 11, 7 A. M.
CITY OF CHESTER.....Aug. 18, 1 P. M.
Pier 45 North River, foot of Canal-st.
CABIN, $80 and $100, gold. Return tickets on favorable terms. STEERAGE, $28, currency. Drafts at low-est rates.
Saloons, state-rooms, smoking and bath rooms amidships. JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
Nos. 15 and 33 Broadway, New-York.

NATIONAL LINE—Piers 44 and 51 North River.
FOR LONDON.
GREECE.....THURSDAY, July 19, 10 A. M.
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
The Queen.July 21, 2 P.M. | Italy.....Sat., Aug. 4, 12 M.
Egypt. Sat., July 28, 7 A. M. | England....Aug. 11, 7 A. M.
Cabin and steerage passage, and drafts from £1 upward, issued at very low rates. Company's offices No. 69 Broadway. F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

FOR LIVERPOOL, VIA QUEENSTOWN.
The Liverpool and Great Western Steam Company's United States mail steamers leave Pier. No. 53 N. R.;
WISCONSIN.....TUESDAY, July 17, at 10 A. M.
MONTANA.....TUESDAY, July 31, at 9 A. M.
WYOMING.....TUESDAY, Aug. 14, at 9 A. M.
Cabin passage, $55, $65, or $75, according to stateroom; steerage, $26; intermediate, $40.
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 29 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.,
THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.
GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.
H. LIVINGSTON, Capt. MALLORY, WEDNESDAY, July 18, Pier 43 North River, 3 P. M. GEO. YONGE, Agent, 409 Broadway.
RAPIDAN, Capt. KEMPTON, SATURDAY, July 21, Pier 43 North River, 3 P. M. GEO. YONGE, Agent, 409 Broadway.
GEN. BARNES, Capt. CHESEBRAH, WEDNESDAY, July 25, Pier 16 East River, 3 P. M. MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents, 82 South-st.
SAN JACINTO, Capt. HAZARD, SATURDAY, July 28, Pier 43 North River, 3 P. M. GEO. YONGE, Agent, 409 Broadway.

Insurance ONE-HALF PER CENT. Superior accommodations for passengers. Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, Atlantic and Gulf Railroad, and Florida steamers.
C. D. STEVENS, GEORGE YONGE,
Agent A. & G. R. R., Agent G. R. R. of Ga.,
No. 315 Broadway. No. 409 Broadway.

PACIFIC MAIL AND PANAMA TRANSIT STEAM-SHIP LINES.
FOR CALIFORNIA, JAPAN, CHINA, AUSTRALIA, NEW-ZEALAND, BRITISH COLOMBIA, OREGON, &c.
Sailing from Pier foot Canal-st., North River.
For SAN FRANCISCO, via ISTHMUS OF PANAMA, Steam-ship ACAPULCO.....Tuesday, July 31
connecting for Central America and South Pacific ports.
From SAN FRANCISCO to JAPAN and CHINA.
Steam-ship CITY OF TOKIO.....Wednesday, Aug. 8
From San Francisco to Australia, and New-Zealand.
Steam-ship CITY OF NEW-YORK..Wednesday, Aug. 15
For freight or passage apply to
WM. P. CLYDE & CO., or H. J. BULLAY, Supt.,
No. 6 Bowling-Green. Pier foot Canal-st., North River.

EMIGRANTS TO AUSTRALIA.
The Pacific Mail Steamship Company sells THROUGH EMIGRANT TICKETS from New-York to SYDNEY, Australia, or AUCKLAND, New-Zealand, at $130. CIRCULARS giving information as to the colonies of New-South Wales and New-Zealand, and the inducements afforded by these TICKETS, mailed free on application to
PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY,
No. 6 Bowling Green, New-York.

TO SUMMER TRAVELERS.
International Steam-ship Company's Line of Steamers TO EASTERN MAINE, NEW-BRUNSWICK, NOVA SCOTIA, PRINCE EDWARD'S ISLAND, &c., &c.
The steamers NEW-YORK and CITY OF PORTLAND leave Pier No. 45 North River, foot of Beach-st., Portland at 6 P. M., every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, for EASTPORT, Me. and ST. JOHN, N. B., forwarding passengers by connecting lines to Calais, Me., St. Andrews, Woodstock, Houlton, Bridgewater, Grand Bethurst, N. B.; Truro, Pictou, Digby, Annapolis, Kentville, Windsor, and Halifax, N. S.; Summerside and Charlottetown, P. E. I. The steamers are first class in every respect, the entrance of the Bay of Fundy which they run is delightfully cool and invigorating, and the expenses of travel very moderate. For circular with description of the route, and any further information, apply to
W. H. KILBY, Agent,
End of Commercial Wharf, Boston, Mass.

NEW-YORK, HAVANA, & MEXICAN MAIL S. S. LINE
Steamers leave Pier No. 3 North River, at 3 P. M.
FOR HAVANA DIRECT.
CITY OF NEW-YORK, THURSTAN..Wednesday, July 25
CITY OF MERIDA, REYNOLDS.....Saturday, Aug. 4
CITY OF VERA CRUZ, DRAKE.....Wednesday, Aug. 8
FOR VERA CRUZ AND NEW-ORLEANS.
Via Havana, Progreso, Champeachy Tuxpan, Tampico.
CITY OF MERIDA, REYNOLDS.....Saturday, Aug. 4
Steamer will leave New-Orleans July 22 and Aug. 12 for Vera Cruz and all the above ports.
For freight or passage apply to
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 51 and 53 Broadway.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NORRIS, Passport Agent, No. 91 Duane-st., corner Broadway.

SHIPPING.

STATE LINE.

NEW-YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, DUBLIN, BELFAST, AND LONDONDERRY.
These first-class full-powered steamers will sail from Pier No. 43 North River, foot of Canal-st.
STATE OF GEORGIA.....Thursday, July 19
STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA.....Thursday, July 26
STATE OF NEVADA.....Thursday, Aug. 2
STATE OF VIRGINIA.....Thursday, Aug. 9
First cabin, $60 and $70, according to accommodations; return tickets at reduced rates. Second cabin, $45; return tickets at reduced rates. Steerage $26.
Apply to
AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Agents,
No. 72 Broadway, New-York.
STEERAGE tickets at No. 45 Broadway, and at the company's pier, foot of Canal-st., North River.

THE AMERICAN STEAM-SHIP COMPANY
OF PHILADELPHIA.
PHILADELPHIA AND LIVERPOOL LINE.
The only Transatlantic Line sailing under the American flag. Sailing every Thursday from Philadelphia and Wednesday from Liverpool.

THE RED STAR LINE.
Carrying the Belgian and United States Mails. Sailing semi-monthly alternately from Philadelphia and New-York. Direct and only
TO ANTWERP.
For rates of passage and other information apply to PETER WRIGHT & SONS, General Agents, No. 307 Walnut-st., Philadelphia, and No. 52 Broadway, New-York.
JNO. McDONALD, Agt., No. 8 Battery-place.

GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY.
The splendid mail steamers of this company between New-York and Havre,
Calling at PLYMOUTH (G. B.) for the landing of passengers,
Will sail from Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Morton-st., every Wednesday, beginning with
"VILLE DE PARIS, DURAND, Wednesday, July 18, 11 A. M.
LABRADOR, SANGLIER, Wednesday, July 25, 9 A. M.
FRANCE, TAUDELLE, Wednesday, Aug. 1, 9 A. M.
Rates of passage greatly reduced.
LOUIS DE BEBIAN, Agent, No. 55 Broadway.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA
DIRECT MAIL LINE.
These first-class steam-ships sail regularly at 3 P. M. from Pier No. 13 North River, as follows:
CLYDE.....SATURDAY, July 21
COLUMBUS.....WEDNESDAY, Aug. 1
A accommodation unsurpassed. For freight or passage apply to WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling Green. McKELLER, LULING & CO., Agents in Havana.

HAMBURG American Packet Company's Line, for PLYMOUTH, CHERBOURG, and HAMBURG.
GELLERT.....July 19|LESSING.....Aug. 2
SUEVIA.....July 26|HERDER.....Aug. 9
Rates of passage to Plymouth, London, Cherbourg, Hamburg, and all points in England: First Cabin, $100, gold; Second Cabin, $60, gold; Steerage, $30, currency
KUNHARDT & CO., C. B. RICHARD & BOAS,
General Agents, General Passenger Agents,
61 Broad-st., N. Y. 61 Broadway, N. Y.

FOR HAVANA.—THE NEW IRON MAIL steamer NIAGARA, Capt. Thomas S. Curtis, will sail from Pier No. 21 East River, on THURSDAY, July 19, at 3 o'clock. Has unsurpassed accommodations for passengers. JAMES E. WARD & CO., Agents,
No. 113 Wall-st.

RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

GREAT TRUNK LINE
AND UNITED STATES MAIL ROUTE.
On and after June 25, 1877,
Trains leave New-York, via Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets Ferries, as follows:
Express for Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West and South, with Pullman Palace Cars attached, 9 A. M., 6 and 8:30 P. M., daily.
For Williamsport, Lock Haven, Corry, and Erie, at 8:30 P. M., connecting at Corry for Titusville, Petroleum Centre, and the Oil Regions. For Williamsport and Lock Haven, 9 A. M.
For Baltimore, Washington, and the South, "Limited Washington Express" of Pullman Parlor Cars daily, except Sunday, 9:30 A. M.; arrive Washington, 4:10 P. M. Regular at 8:20 A. M., 1, 6, and 8:30 P. M. Sunday, 6 and 8:30 P. M.
Express for Philadelphia, 7:30, 8:20, 9, (9:30 Limited,) 10:30 A. M., 1, 4, 5, 6, 7, and 8:30 P. M. Sunday, 9 A. M., 5, 6, 7, and 8:30 P. M. Emigrant and second-class, 7 P. M.
For trains to Newark, Elizabeth, Rahway, Princeton, Trenton, Perth Amboy, Flemington, Belvidere, and other points, see local schedules at all Ticket Offices.
Trains arrive: From Pittsburg, 6:50 and 10:40 A. M. and 10:20 P. M., daily; 1:10 A. M. and 6:50 P. M., daily, except Monday. From Washington and Baltimore, 6:50, 10:05 A. M., 4:10, 5:10, and 10:10 P. M. Sunday, 6:50, 10:40 A. M. From Philadelphia, 5:05, 6:50, 9:10, 10:10, 10:40 A. M., 2:10, 4:10, 5:10, 6:50, 8:40, 10:10, and 10:20 P. M. Sunday, 5:05, 6:50, 10:40, 11:50 A. M.; 6:50 and 10:20 P. M.
Ticket Offices, Nos. 526, and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts., No. 4 Court-st., Brooklyn; Nos. 114, 116, and 118 Hudson-st., Hoboken; Depot, Jersey City. Emigrant Ticket Office, No. 8 Battery-place.
FRANK THOMSON, L. P. FARMER,
General Manager. General Passenger Agent.

TO PHILADELPHIA
via
PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.
THE OLD-ESTABLISHED ROUTE AND SHORT LINE between
NEW-YORK AND PHILADELPHIA.
13 Through Trains each way daily. 3 Depots in Philadelphia, 2 in New-York.
Double track, the most Improved Equipment, and the Fastest Time consistent with absolute safety.
On and after June 25, 1877,
Express Trains leave New-York, via Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets Ferries, as follows:
7:30, 8:20, 9, (9:30 limited,) 10:30 A. M., 1, 4, 5, 6, 7, and 8:30 P. M. Sunday, 9 A. M., 5, 6, 7, and 8:30 P. M.
Returning, leave Philadelphia 3:35, 6, 7:30, 8, 8:30, and 11 A. M., (Limited Express, 1:35 P. M.,) 2, 4, 5:30, 7, and 7:35 P. M., and 12 Midnight. On Sunday, 3:35, 8, 8:30 A. M., 4, 7:35, P. M., and 12 Midnight.
Ticket Offices, Nos. 526 and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts., No. 4 Court-st., Brooklyn; Nos. 114, 116, and 118 Hudson-st., Hoboken; Depot, Jersey City. Emigrant Ticket Office, No. 8 Battery-place.
FRANK THOMSON, L. P. FARMER,
General Manager. General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—Commencing July 1, 1877, through trains will leave Grand Central Depot:
8:00 A. M., Western and Northern Express, with drawing-room car to Rochester: also to St. Albans.
9:00 A. M., Special Saratoga Express, drawing-room cars, through to Saratoga.
10:30 A. M., Special Chicago and Western Express, with drawing-room cars to Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo, and Niagara Falls; also, drawing-room car through to Richfield Springs.
11:30 A. M. Northern and Western Express, with drawing-room cars for Saratoga.
3:30 P. M., Special Saratoga Express. Connects at East Albany through to Saratoga stations in Syracuse.
4:00 P. M., Albany and Troy Express. Stops at Sing Sing, Peekskill, and all stations north, except Livingston.
6:00 P. M., St. Louis Express, with sleeping cars for St. Louis, running through every day in the week; also, sleeping-cars for Watertown, Canandaigua, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and for Montreal via Saratoga.
8:30 P. M., Pacific Express, daily, with sleeping cars, for Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Cleveland, Toledo, Detroit, and Chicago, and to Montreal via St. Albans.
11:00 P. M., Express, with sleeping cars, for Albany and Troy. Way trains as per local Time Tables.
Tickets for sale at Nos. 252, 261, and 413 Broadway, and at Westcott Express Company's offices, Nos. 7 Park-place, 785 and 942 Broadway, New-York, and 333 Washington-st., Brooklyn.
C. B. MEEKER, General Passenger Agent.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.—FERRY-BOATS leave Hunter's Point, foot of James-slip 30 minutes, and from 34th-st., East River, 15 minutes previous to departure of trains. No boats from James-slip after 7 P. M. On Sundays from 34th-st. only. Trains leave Long Island City (Hunter's Point) as follows: For Greenport, Sag Harbor, &c., 8:44, 9:03 A. M., 3:30, 4:06 P. M.; Sundays, 4:40 A. M. For Patchogue, &c., at 9:03 A. M., 2, 4:45, 5:23, 6:03 P. M.; Sundays, 9:15 A. M. For Babylon, &c., at 7:30, 9:44, 11:30 A. M., 2, 4:24, 4:45 P. M. Sundays, 9:15 A. M., 6:33 P. M. For Port Jefferson, &c., at 10 A. M., 3:30, 5:05 P. M.; Sundays, 6:30 A. M. For Northport, &c., at 10 A. M., 3:30, 5:05, 6:43 P. M. Sundays, 9:30 A. M., 6:30 P. M. For Locust Valley, &c., at 8:44, 11:30 A. M., 2, 3:30, 4:24, 5:05, 6:42 P. M.; Sundays, 9:30 A. M., 6:30 P. M. For Rockaway Beach, &c., at 9, 10:20, 11:30 A. M., 1:30, 3:10, 4:24, 5:03, 5:43 P. M.; Sundays, 9, to 9 or Rockaway only;—Sundays at 9:15, 10, 11 A. M., 1:30, 3:10, 6:30 P. M.;—6:35 to Far Rockaway only. Local trains for Flushing, College Point, &c., leave from Hunter's Point, foot of James-slip, New-York, James-Slip and Thirty-fourth-Street Ferries; at the offices of Westcott's Long Island Express Company, No. 7 Park-place, No. 785 Broadway, No. 942 Broadway, Grand Central Depot, and No. 1 Court-st., in Brooklyn, No. 333 Washington-st. in Brooklyn, E. D., No. 79 4th-st. By purchasing tickets at any of the above offices baggage can be checked from residence to destination.

LONG BRANCH AND PHILADELPHIA
VIA NEW-JERSEY SOUTHERN R. R.
Commencing June 18, 1877, steamers leave New-York, Pier No. 8 North River, foot Rector-st., connecting at Sandy Hook with trains for Long Branch, 6:20, 9:30, 10:40 A. M., 3:45, 5, and 6:15 P. M.
Ocean Grove, 9:30 A. M. and 3:45 P. M.
Philadelphia and Toms River, 6:20, 9:30, A. M., and 3:45 P. M. Seaside Park, Barnegat, and Beach Haven, 6:20 A. M. and 3:45 P. M.; Vineland, Bridgeton, Atlantic City, and Cape May, 9:30 A. M.; Sundays, for Long Branch, 9:30 A. M.
W. S. SNEDEN, General Manager.

ERIE RAILWAY.
Summer Arrangement of through trains. From Chambers-Street Depot. (For 23d-st. see note below.)
9:00 A. M. daily, except Sundays, Cincinnati and Chicago Day Express. Drawing-room coaches to Buffalo.
10:45 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Express Mail for Buffalo and the West. Sleeping coach to Buffalo.
7:00 P. M., daily, Pacific Express to the West. Sleeping coaches through to Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cincinnati, and Chicago without change. Hotel dining-coaches to Chicago.
7:00 P. M., except Sundays, Western Emigrant train.
Above trains leave Twenty-third-Street Ferry at 8:45 and 10:15 A. M., and 6:45 P. M.
For local trains see time tables and cards in hotels and depots. JNO. N. ABBOTT, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN AND HARTFORD RAILROAD.—Trains leave Forty-second-Street Depot for Boston, as 8:05, 11 A. M., 1, 3, 9, 10, 11:35 P. M. For Boston and Albany Railroad, 8:05, 11 A. M., 3, 9 P. M. For Connecticut River Railroad, 8:05, 11 A. M., 12 M., 3, 9 P. M. For Newport, 8:05 A. M. 1 P. M. For Shore Line Division, 8:05 A. M., 1, 3, 5:15, 10 P. M. For Air Line Railroad, 8:05 A. M., 1, 3, 11:35 P. M. For New-Haven and Northampton Railroad, 8:05 A. M., 3 P. M. For Naugatuck Railroad, 8:05 A. M., 3 P. M. For Housatonic Railroad, 8:05 A. M., 3 P. M. For Danbury and Norwalk Railroad, 8:05 A. M., 1, 3, 4:40, 9 P. M. For Shepaug Railroad, 8:05 A. M., 3 P. M. For New-Canaan Railroad, 8:05 A. M., 1, 4:40, 5:45 P. M. For local trains see time tables.

LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD.
ARRANGEMENT PASSENGER TRAINS. JAN 1, 1877.
Leave depots, foot of Cortlandt and Desbrosses sts., at 6:30 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Bayre, Elmira, Ithaca, Auburn, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and the West. Pullman's sleeping coaches attached.
General Eastern office corner Church and Cortlandt sts.,
CHARLES H. CUMMINGS, Agent.
ROBERT H. SAYRE, Superintendent and Engineer.

RAILROADS.

WICKFORD RAILROAD ROUTE TO NEWPORT, R. I.—Passengers for this line take 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M. express trains from Grand Central Depot, arriving at 4:28 and 8 P. M. at Newport.
THEODORE WARREN, Superintendent.

STEAMBOATS.

THE NEW
PROVIDENCE LINE
TO BOSTON, via Providence Direct.
A WHOLE NIGHT'S REST.
ONLY 42 MILES OF RAIL. TIME 60 MINUTES.
The magnificent new steamer
MASSACHUSETTS,
("The Palace Steamer of the World,")
and the world-renowned steamer
RHODE ISLAND,
("The Queen of the Sound,")
Leave daily (Sundays excepted) from Pier No. 29 N. R., foot of Warren-st., at 5 P. M., arriving at PROVIDENCE at 9 A. M.; and BOSTON 7 A. M. No intermediate landings between New-York and Providence.
THE OLD RELIABLE STONINGTON LINE,
FOR BOSTON AND ALL POINTS EAST,
at 5 P. M. daily from Pier No. 33 N. R., foot of Jay-st.

THE GREAT
FALL RIVER LINE
FOR BOSTON,
And all points EAST, via NEWPORT and FALL RIVER.
The magnificent steamers
BRISTOL AND PROVIDENCE,
LARGEST, HANDSOMEST, AND MOST COSTLY STEAMERS IN THE WORLD. Full night's rest. No midnight changes. Five morning trains Fall River to Boston. Steamers leave New-York daily at 5 P. M., (Sundays July 1 to Sept. 2, inclusive,) from Pier No. 28, N. R., foot of Murray-st. GRAND PROMENADE CONCERTS every evening. Tickets and State Rooms secured at all principal hotels and ticket offices, at the Pier, and on steamers. BORDEN & LOVELL, Agents.
GEO. L. CONNOR, Gen'l Pass. Agent.

OAK BLUFFS,
MARTHA'S VINEYARD,
AND
NANTUCKET.
NEW AND DIRECT ROUTE BETWEEN
NEW-YORK AND THESE GREAT
SUMMER RESORTS OF NEW-ENGLAND, VIA
FALL RIVER LINE
AND WOODS HOLE.
Leave New-York from Pier No. 28 N. R. at 5 P. M. daily, (Sundays included.) Arrive at Oak Bluffs 8:30 A. M., and Nantucket 11:30 A. M. the next day.
3 TO 6 HOURS AHEAD OF OTHER LINES.
New-York to Oak Bluffs, $5; Excursion tickets, $9. New-York to Nantucket, $6; Excursion tickets, $10.
Returning, leave Nantucket, 1:15 P. M.; Oak Bluffs, 4 P. M.; arrive New-York, 6:30 A. M. the next day.
GEORGE L. CONNOR, BORDEN & LOVELL,
General Passenger Agent. Agents.

ALBANY BOAT---PEOPLE'S LINE.
The elegant steamers DREW and ST. JOHN leave Pier No. 41 North River EVERY WEEK DAY at 6 P. M., connecting at Albany with express trains for
SARATOGA,
LAKE GEORGE,
LAKE CHAMPLAIN,
THE ADIRONDACK AND WHITE MOUNTAINS,
and all favorite Summer Resorts North and West.
FARE ONLY $1 50.
Messina's String Bands accompany each steamer.
S. E. MAYO, General Passenger Agent.

SEA BIRD—CAPT. H. B. PARKER.
For RED BANK, from Franklin-st.

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Monday, 16th...6:30 A. M.	Monday, 16th...12:00 M.
Tuesday, 17th.. 8:30 A. M.	Tuesday, 17th.. 1:00 P. M.
Wed'sday, 18th. 9:00 A. M.	Wed'sday, 18th. 1:30 P. M.
Thursday, 19th.10:00 A. M.	Thursday, 19th. 2:30 P. M.
Friday, 20th....11:00 A. M.	Friday, 20th.... 3:30 P. M.
Saturday, 21st.. 1:00 P. M.	Saturday, 21st.. 5:00 P. M.
Sunday, 22d.... 8:00 A. M.	Sunday, 22d.... 4:00 P. M.

HELEN—CAPT. J. S. THROCKMORTON.
FOR RED BANK FROM FRANKLIN-ST.

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Monday, 16th....3:00 P. M.	Monday, 16th....6:30 A. M.
Tuesday, 17th.. 3:00 P. M.	Tuesday, 17th.. 6:30 A. M.
Wed'sday, 18th. 3:00 P. M.	Wed'sday, 18th. 6:30 A. M.
Thursday, 19th. 3:00 P. M.	Thursday, 19th. 6:30 A. M.
Friday, 20th.... 3:00 P. M.	Friday, 20th.... 6:30 A. M.
Saturday, 21st.. 3:00 P. M.	Saturday, 21st.. 6:30 A. M.
Tuesday, 24th....9:00 A. M.	Monday, 23d.....3:00 P. M.

ALBANY AND TROY BY DAY BOATS.—C. VIBBARD and DANIEL DREW leave Vestry-Street Pier, N. R., at 8:35, and 24th-st. at 9. A. M., landing at Nyack Ferry, West Point, Newburg, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Catskill and Hudson. Passengers for the morning boat connect with New-York Central Railroad for the West, and with Express trains for Saratoga, Montreal, and other points north. To West Point and Newburg, returning same day, $1. Tickets or coupons good on Hudson River Railroad are received on board for passage.

NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, SPRINGFIELD, WHITE MOUNTAINS, MONTREAL, AND INTERMEDIATE POINTS.—Steamers leave Pier No. 25 E. R. daily (Sundays excepted) at 3 P. M., 12:30-st., at 3:15 P. M., and 11 P. M., connecting with special trains at New-Haven for Meriden, Hartford, Springfield, &c. Tickets sold and baggage checked at 944 Broadway, New-York, and 4 Court-st., Brooklyn. Excursion to New-Haven and return, $1 50.

1877.—LLOYD'S DOCK, OYSTER BAY, LATTINGTON, JONES' DOCK, (Cold Spring,) Long Island.—The new and fast steamer F. B. SCHUYLER, Capt. J. L. Clark, will leave New-York daily (Sundays excepted) for the above places, from Pier No. 16 East River, foot of Wall-st., at 3:40 P. M., foot of 33d-st., East River, at 4 P. M. Stages will connect at Lloyd's Dock for Huntington. Tickets to all landings, 60 cents: excursion tickets, $1.

CITIZENS' LINE STEAMERS FOR TROY AND SARATOGA, connecting with all railroad lines North, East, and West. Landing at PIER 41 FOOT OF THEE ST. NOTE. The entirely new and magnificent steamers CITY OF TROY and SARATOGA leave daily (Saturdays excepted) at 6 P. M. from Pier No. 49 N. R., foot of Leroy-st. Through tickets sold and baggage checked to all points.
JOSEPH CORNELL, Superintendent.

FOR NORWALK AND DANBURY DAILY.
Steamer ADELPHI leaves Brooklyn, (Jewell's Dock,) 2:30 P. M.; Pier No. 37 East River, 2:45 P. M., and 33d-st., 3 P. M., connecting with Danbury and New-Haven Railroads. Reduced rates. 50 cents.
Excursion tickets, 50 cents.

RONDOUT AND KINGSTON.—LANDING AT Newburg, Poughkeepsie, Highland Falls, (West Point,) Cornwall, Mariboro', Milton, Esopus, connecting with Ulster and Delaware Railroad, steam boats JAMES W. BALDWIN and ROMER SHEPARD, from pier foot of CORNELL, from Pier No. 1, North River, daily at 4 P. M.

FOR CATSKILL, STUYVESANT, &c.—Steamer ESCORT from Franklin-st., North River, every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday at 6 P. M. for freight and passengers. Fare $1. Berths free.

CATSKILL AND STUYVESANT BOATS Cleave daily from Pier No. 42, foot of Canal-st., at 6 P. M., for passengers and freight. Fare $1. Berths free.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS ON Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad. Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 11:30 A. M.

MARY POWELL, FOR WEST POINT, CORNWALL-Newburg, Poughkeepsie, Rondout, and Kingston, leaves Pier 30, N. R., (Vestry-st.,) daily, at 3:30 P. M.

INSTRUCTION.

MR. BAYARD TAYLOR SAYS: "I TAKE great pleasure in recommending to parents the Academy of Mr. Swithin C. Shortlidge." This Academy for Young Men and Boys is 12 miles by rail from Philadelphia; $260 a school year for boarding, washing, gas, schooling books, &c. Payable quarterly. No extra charges. Open all Summer. Students admitted at any time. Special individual and class instruction for advanced and backward pupils. Ten instructors, two graduates of Yale College. Full course of building, gymnasium and circular address SWITHIN C. SHORTLIDGE, Harvard University, A. M., Media, Penn. Media has seven churches and a temperance charter.

INGHAM UNIVERSITY,
For ladies, Leroy, Genesee County, N. Y.; 434 year opens Sept. 13, 1877; full college curriculum; the school of music, art, elocution and conservatory improvements, and the College of Fine Arts, under the direction of accomplished New-York artists, pursuing the best methods of the European schools of art, afford to pupils the best advantages. For catalogues address
E. E. I. STAUNTON, Vice-Chancellor.

WELLS COLLEGE FOR YOUNG LADIES, AURORA, CAYUGA LAKE, N. Y.
Full collegiate course; location unsurpassed for beauty and healthfulness; village is distinguished for refinement; the college is a home where parents may with entire confidence intrust their daughters; term commences Sept. 12, 1877. Send for catalogue.
Rev. EDWARD S. FRISBEE, President.

CLAVERACK (N. Y.) COLLEGE AND HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE.—24th year, opens Sept. 10. 220 instructors and students. Classical, Preparatory, English and business courses for gentlemen. For ladies, college course, with baccalaureate degree. Primary department. Rev. ALONZO FLACK, Ph. D., President.

WILSON COLLEGE FOR LADIES,
CHAMBERSBURG, PENN.
Address Rev. W. T. WYLIE, President.

PREPARATORY SCIENTIFIC SCHOOL,
WARREN ACADEMY, WOBURN, MASS.
For circulars, address
L. S. BURBANK, Principal.

A. DODWORTH'S SCHOOL FOR DANCING,
NO. 681 5TH-AVENUE,
WILL REOPEN OCT. 13.
Private lessons during the Summer.

DREW SEMINARY AND FEMALE COLLEGE, CARMEL, N. Y.—A school for both sexes. Healthful, homelike, thorough. Rates reduced. Fall term Sept. 5. GEORGE C. SMITH, A. M.

HENRY W. SIGLAR'S BOARDING SCHOOL will reopen Sept. 11; preparation of boys for college a specialty; boys under 14 years of age preferred. For circulars address PRINCIPAL, 44 Newburg, N. Y.

MOUNTAIN INSTITUTE, HAVERSTRAW, N. Y.—A boarding school for 10 boys under 14 years; opens Aug. 27; pleasant location; terms moderate. Send for circular.

NEWBURG, N. Y.—MISS E. J. MACKIE'S FAMily School for young ladies and children, reopens Sept. 19; careful elementary training; excellent facilities in languages and music.

**GROVE HALL NEW-HAV

THE NEW EXCISE PROBLEM.

PROPOSED ACTION BY THE POLICE.

A NEW GENERAL ORDER TO BE ISSUED THIS WEEK—THE EXCISE BOARD GRANTING LICENSES UNDER THE NEW RULE—HOW THE RESTAURANTS AND BAR-ROOMS ARE MEETING THE EMERGENCY—VIEWS OF THE EXCISE BOARD.

The existing muddle over the excise question promises to be terminated by the close of this week by the Board of Police taking definite action of some sort. The opinion of Corporation Counsel Whitney has been referred to the counsel to the Board with instructions to draw up a general order, to be submitted to the board covering the whole subject. The order will probably be promulgated before the close of the week, and by that time dealers will be enlightened as to the course which the Police intend to pursue. President Smith, in conversation with a TIMES reporter yesterday, stated that the board did not intend to repeat the wholesale raids of last Summer. "It is a mistake," he said, "to suppose that the board ever officially authorized those raids. Nor have we ever countenanced the system of Police espionage. In fact, there has been a standing order ever since last year against policemen entering drinking places in plain clothes, and tempting the proprietors to violations of the law. Of course, an officer, whether in uniform or not, who witnesses a violation of the law, is bound to take cognizance of it, but he is not required to go out of his way to secure such violation. We shall enforce the law as interpreted by the Corporation Counsel, but not in an unnecessarily harsh or offensive manner."

The office of the Commissioners of Excise was crowded all day by applicants for licenses under the new "hotel" clause. The majority of them were evidently proprietors of ordinary saloons and liquor stores, who have added the "three spare beds" and other appurtenances made necessary by the Court of Appeals decision. The new application required to be signed and sworn to by each dealer is as follows:

"The undersigned proposes —— to keep an inn, tavern, or hotel at ——, in the City of New-York, and hereby represents and declares that he is a person of good moral character; that he has sufficient ability to keep an inn, tavern, or hotel; that the necessary accommodations to entertain travelers, and at least three spare beds, and necessary bedding for such use, and that an inn, tavern, or hotel is required for the actual accommodation of travelers at the above-mentioned place; and that the premises to which this application refers are not to be used for gambling, immoral, or unlawful purposes. The undersigned, as such inn, tavern, or hotel keeper, in compliance with, and pursuant to, the laws of the State of New-York regulating the sale of intoxicating liquors, hereby applies for a license to sell and dispose of strong and spirituous liquors, wines, ale, and beer, in quantities less than five gallons at a time, to be drank on the premises before mentioned."

A bond in the penalty of $250 is attached to the document.

Commissioner Morton says that the policy of the board will be to discriminate as much as possible in favor of genuine hotel-keepers, while at the same time granting a certain measure of indulgence to all reputable applicants who conform to the requirements of the law. For instance, in the case of restaurants, where the sale of liquor is largely incidental to the business, and when the proprietors bear a good reputation, the board will not inquire too closely whether the proprietor had merely put up the "three spare beds and necessary bedding" to conform to the new rule. As long as he had the three beds, and was willing to fill them, he came within the requirements of the law. In the cases of the "corner tippling-houses"—the simon pure groggeries—the board would probably exercise their discretion and refuse applications even though accompanied with the legal requirements of an "inn." In this way they hoped to reduce the number of regularly licensed places one-half, or from 6,000 to 3,000. "Some of our total abstinence friends," added Mr. Morton, "are not satisfied with this, and want us to wage indiscriminate war against all classes of dealers, high, low, reputable, and otherwise. They forget that they cannot legislate for a great metropolis as they can for a country village. I am satisfied, however, that by adhering to the requirements of the law, raising the price of third-class licenses, as we have done, and rigidly discriminating against objectionable characters, we will do all that the respectable masses of the community require of us, and much better than if we were to adopt the impracticable schemes of the ultra temperance agitators." The Commissioner added that the statement which had been recently made that there were 5,500 unlicensed places in this City was a spirit incorrect, and liable to give rise to false impressions. The great majority of these "unlicensed" dealers had taken out licenses for 1876 in good faith, and had only failed to do the same in 1877, on account of the muddle into which the decision of the Court of Appeals and the failure of the Legislature to act had thrown the whole subject. Many of them had already applied for new licenses, and their applications were now under consideration. The board itself had been forced to delay action to allow time for the preparation of new forms, regulations, &c.; but, now that all obstacles were removed, and a clear basis formed for future action, they would go ahead and deal with the whole subject in a thorough and straightforward manner.

The tariff of rates adopted this year is as follows: First-class hotels, inns, or taverns, $250; second class, $100; third class, $75. The $50 licenses, which have heretofore been taken out by corner grog-shops, are abolished. Licenses to sell ale and beer are $30, and store-keepers' licenses $50. Almost all the prominent restaurants and bars have provided themselves with bedsteads, mattresses, sheets, pillows, and pillow-cases, in the quantity specified as required for an inn. At Nash & Cook's, on Park-row, a large room on the second floor, fronting on the park, has been fitted up with three beds and proper toilet facilities. At Sutherland's, on Liberty-street, there has always been at least 10 beds for the accommodation of belated patrons, and within the last week two more have been added. At Delmonico's place, on Broad-street, the new rule is exceedingly unpopular. "We have 15 or 20 beds," said the manager, "but we can't afford to rent them to everybody; respectable people go to hotels, and none but swindlers or disreputable parties will apply for lodgings at a restaurant. Why, I would have to engage three or four detectives to watch each lodger. The people who made this law are — fools, in my opinion." At Rudolph's, on Broadway, the proprietor has always had half a dozen beds in the house, and is prepared to let them to bona fide lodgers who are willing to pay for them. At Delmonico's, on South William-street, the manager said: "I have 15 beds in this house, but I don't propose to let them to everybody. If a man comes and wants a bed, I show him one in the attic or sub-cellar, and tell him he can have it for $50 a night. It won't pay for respectable restaurants to keep lodgers. We wouldn't have more than one or two a night, and we would have to sit up to watch them and see that they didn't carry off the spoons. This law is all foolishness." Delmonico's house in Twenty-sixth-street pays $250 per year for a hotel license. "We have 11 suites of rooms, including bed-rooms," said Mr. Charles Delmonico. "I think that that and the restaurant and bar ought to make us a 'hotel,' for all legal purposes."

In the Bowery a legion of "hotels, taverns, and inns" are springing up on all sides in the places of the former "gardens" and "music halls." Mr. William Kramer, proprietor of the former "Atlantic Garden" (now the Atlantic Garden and Hotel), has fitted up half a dozen nicely-furnished bed-rooms in a small two-story cottage, to the left of the aviary, and the right of the shooting gallery. At the Volk's Garden Variety Theatre four beds have been placed in a room behind the scenes, and when a lodger applies he is told that they are "all taken." The Tivoli, on Eighth-street, has also the required number of beds, as have most of the principal saloons and gardens on the east side. At one place three tiny doll's beds are exhibited under a glass case in the bar, with the inscription "We comply with the law."

CONDEMNING THE LIQUOR TRAFFIC.

The Twentieth Ward Auxiliary Society for the Prevention of Crime held its second meeting last evening in the Thirtieth-Street Methodist Church, near Ninth-avenue, Rev. William Flosted, of Bethany Church, presiding. The first speaker was Rev. Carlos Martyn, of the Thirty-fourth-Street Reformed Church, who favorably contrasted the institutions of this country with those of the European monarchies. Mr. W. T. B. Milliken gave an exposition of the liquor laws of the State, and argued that, if properly enforced, they would shut off the greater portion of the liquor traffic in the City, and keep the remainder within decent bounds. Rev. G. H. Corey, Pastor of Thirtieth-Street Methodist Church, made an address in behalf of temperance and the society's objects. In his remarks he stated that the money invested in the wholesale liquor business is $680,000,000, and in the retail, $150,000,000. There were, he said, 40,000 kegs of beer drank per day in this City, making a total of 14,600,000 kegs per year. In 1868 the cost of meat used in the City was $38,000,000, and the cost of the liquor used, $68,000,000. The capital in manufacturing interests a few years ago was $65,000,000, and the capital in 71 banks $70,000,000. The capital in the liquor interest was $200,000,000. In conclusion Mr. Corey said that the greatest danger to American liberty at present was the undervaluation of the majesty of the law. It was an exception to the rule in New-York for a will to stand, and an exception to the rule for a criminal to be punished. An adjournment then took place.

A BRUTAL OUTRAGE NEAR NEWARK.

A middle-aged woman of respectable appearance called at the Second Precinct, Newark, yesterday, and related a serious story to Capt. Bayer. She said she lived in New-York. On Saturday she went to Bloomfield to visit some friends, remaining with them until Sunday evening, when she started to walk to Newark, there to take the cars. When about half way she was overtaken by a man, who offered to guide her, and being fearful of losing her way in the dark, it being then 8 o'clock, she accepted his assistance. Instead of guiding her to Newark he took her to an old slaughter-house, (supposed to be in the outskirts of Roseville,) where he was joined by five other men, all of whom, despite her screams and resistance, assaulted her. She was then permitted to go, and sought refuge in the first house she came to, where she was allowed to remain all night. She could give no description of the men, and so Capt. Bayer had no clue to work on, and he could only furnish the woman with a ticket to this city, which she accepted and started for the depot.

SPORTS ON SEA AND LAND.

YACHTING IN THE BAY.

ANNUAL REGATTA OF THE LONG ISLAND YACHT CLUB—FOUR CLASSES COMPETE—THE WINNER IN EACH CLASS.

The annual regatta of the Long Island Yacht Club, which was sailed yesterday over the triangular course between a stake-boat in Gowanus Bay, Robbin's Reef buoy, and Fort Lafayette, was one of the most successful of those proper to small yachts which have been held this season. The day was a beautiful one, with plenty of wind from south by east, which, by reason of the formation of the course, tested the yachts on all important points of sailing. The tide was at the first of the ebb when the boats started. Some very fast yachts of their classes were among the entries, the most notable being the Reveille, the Susie S., the Let Her Be, and the Martha M. In the matter of classification, the following disposition was made of the competitors:

CABIN SLOOPS.

	Ft.	In.	Owner.
Reveille	32	06	Edwin Bushnell.
Emma B	29	10	E. Bond.
Admiral Bowan	28	00	E. C. Garcia.

FIRST CLASS—OPEN BOATS.

Let Her Be	25	00	J. Badiom.
Susie S	27	04	E. B. Miller.
C. M. Felt	24	00	Frank Bates.
Fannie K	24	00	J. R. Finlay
Artful Dodger	23	10	R. Harmon.
Martha M	24	06	J. Sweeney.

SECOND CLASS—OPEN BOATS.

Faith	21	10½	H. Weeks.
Au Revoir	23	07	George Heap.

CAT-RIGGED BOATS.

Only Daughter	16	06	G. Farley.
Kate Joralemon	18	04	J. Lennox.
Hi Pi	16	00	——

All the boats sailed twice round the course above indicated, with the exception of the cat-boats, which had a special and shorter course—round the Oyster Island buoy, near Bedloe's Island—to be sailed twice. They were started according to classes, their order leaving the home stake-boat being as follows: Admiral Rowan, Reveille, Emma B., Let Her Be, Fannie K., Artful Dodger, C. M. Felt, Martha M., Susie S., Faith, Au Revoir, Only Daughter, Hi Pi, Kate Joralemon. The last mentioned gave up the contest early and was not timed. Immediately after starting, the small boats went on their own special mission, and the others stood across the bay for the Robbin's Reef buoy, with the wind abeam and all sails drawing. The Reveille soon passed the Rowan, and in the earlier part of the beat for Fort Lafayette was leading the fleet. She had, however, to relinquish her position to the Let Her Be, which weathered her cleverly and went first round the fort. Meanwhile the Susie S. and Martha M. were fast coming up through their competitors, and when the fort was passed the leading boats were in the following order: Let Her Be, Reveille, Susie S., C. M. Felt, Martha M., Artful Dodger, and Admiral Rowan. Coming along the Long Island shore with a free sheet, the Susie S. took second place, and the Martha M. passed the Felt, and when the first round was completed they stood in this wise: Let Her Be, 3h. 42m. 54s.; Susie S., 3h. 43m. 41s.; Reveille, 3h. 45m. 17s.; Martha M., 3h. 46m.; Felt, 3h. 48m. 29s.; Emma B., 3h. 51m. 17s.; Artful Dodger, 3h. 51m. 57s.; Rowan, 3h. 52m. 14s.; Au Revoir, 3h. 54m. 46s.; Fannie K., 3h. 56m. 7s.; Faith, 4h. 4m. 29s. Just about this time the cat-boats had completed their two rounds, the Hi Pi at 4h. 5m. 27s., and the Only Daughter at 4h. 6m. 11s. In the concluding round for the larger boats, the Susie S. passed the Let Her Be, the Martha M. passed the Reveille, and the Au Revoir improved her position, their order at the home stake-boat being: Susie S., Let Her Be, Martha M., Reveille, Felt, Au Revoir, Emma B., Rowan, Fannie K., and Faith. The performance of each boat is represented by the following table:

CABIN SLOOPS.

	Start. H. M. S.	Finish. H. M. S.	Actual Time. H. M. S.	Corrected Time. H. M. S.
Reveille	1 46 26	5 33 00	3 46 34	3 46 34
Emma B	1 46 41	5 45 03	3 58 22	3 53 02
Admiral Bowan	1 46 09	5 51 02	4 04 53	3 55 53

FIRST CLASS—OPEN SLOOPS.

Let Her Be	1 48 31	5 25 12	3 36 41	3 32 01
Susie S	1 55 14	5 30 11	3 24 57	3 24 57
C. M. Felt	1 47 27	5 34 09	3 46 42	3 37 32
Fannie K	1 48 44	5 51 34	4 02 50	3 56 10
Artful Dodger	1 48 57	5 48 04	3 59 07	3 52 07
Martha M	1 54 20	5 29 31	3 35 11	3 29 31

SECOND CLASS—OPEN SLOOPS.

Faith	1 58 02	5 58 57	4 00 55	3 59 30
Au Revoir	1 58 53	5 40 02	3 41 09	3 41 09

CAT-BOATS.

Hi Pi	2 02 09	4 05 27	2 03 18	2 03 08
Only Daughter	2 02 00	4 06 11	2 04 11	2 04 11

The Reveille, Susie S., Au Revoir, and Hi Pi are accordingly the winners, and the Susie S. also gets the champion pennant offered by the Commodore of the club for the first boat in irrespective of class or time allowance.

ANNUAL YACHT CLUB CRUISES.

SOME OF THE BROOKLYN CLUB VESSELS THAT WILL START NEXT FRIDAY—THE INSTRUCTIONS TO THE SQUADRON OF THE ATLANTIC CLUB.

It is expected that a squadron of nine schooners and seven sloops will start on the annual cruise of the Brooklyn Yacht Club from Glen Cove next Friday morning. The yachts will rendezvous there on the previous day. The vessels named are the Madeleine, Columbia, Estelle, Dreadnaught, Playful, Comet, Mystic, Sea Witch, and Alite, of the schooners, and the Arrow, Gracie, Niantic, Ada, Schemer, Lizzie L., and Alice, of the sloops. These include some of the finest yachts afloat, as, for instance, the Madeleine, Columbia, and Dreadnaught, and the Estelle and Comet among those of smaller size, while the list of sloops would include all the fastest in these waters, if only the Vision of the New-York Club were added to it. Following are the instructions issued to the yachts of the Atlantic Club squadron for the annual cruise:

FLAGSHIP ORION,
CLUB HARBOR, July 14, 1877.

GENERAL ORDERS No. 1.—1. The squadron will rendezvous at Glen Cove, on Saturday afternoon, July 21, in accordance with a resolution adopted at the May meeting of the club, preparatory to starting on the annual cruise. 2. On Sunday, 22d July, divine service will be held on board the yacht Triton, at 10:30 o'clock A. M. 3. On Monday, 23d July, at 7 o'clock A. M., the fleet will, on signal, weigh anchor for Morris Cove, New-Haven Harbor. 4. On Tuesday, 24th July, at 7 o'clock A. M., the fleet will, on signal, get under way for New-London Harbor, and come to anchor in the reaches of the Pequot Houses. 5. On Wednesday, 25th July, at 10 o'clock A. M., the squadron will, on signal, proceed to Greenport, where orders for the further movement of the fleet will be issued. 6. All signals for starting will be as follows: Promptly at the hour fixed, first gun, for preparation, and five minutes later a second gun for all classes to start. 7. In case of the state of the weather demand, these sailing orders will be modified from day to day, with a view to keeping the courses within the powers of the small yachts of the squadron. 8. Captains of yachts are requested to provide themselves with suitable fire-works, as their use in the event of the squadron sailing in the night time has been found on former occasions to add much to the enjoyment of the cruise.

By order of
WILLIAM COOPER,
Vice-Commodore Commanding.
JOHN B. MORGAN, Recording Secretary.

THE POISONING OF COURTNEY.

The Secretary of the Greenwood Lake Sportsmans Club denies that Courtney was poisoned. He writes to THE TIMES as follows:

GREENWOOD LAKE SPORTSMANS' CLUB,
GREENWOOD LAKE, N. J., July 16, 1877.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The idea that Courtney was poisoned by Samson George is simply ridiculous. The man was sick from over-eating or from over-nervousness, or from over something else, sure enough, but when a man like George comes out boldly as he does and says, "I gave that man the iced tea, and I say there was nothing in it," he can't have on his conscience the fear of the punishment at the hands of the law that he would be sure to receive if guilty. Further, we were unprepared for the designs of gamblers that this race seemed to attract to our beautiful lake, but this will not occur again, as we will hereafter see to it that if they again come they will carry back with them a well impressed remembrance of Jersey justice. Respectfully yours,

WILLIAM O. MACDOWELL,
Secretary Greenwood Lake Sportsmans' Club.

[The facts as detailed in THE TIMES were the result of the personal observation of the reporter, and were entirely correct. That Courtney was poisoned by somebody is certain. That there are sufficient clues to fasten the crime on the guilty parties, if followed up, is probable. A gentleman who was conspicuous in his attendance on Courtney's sick bed informed THE TIMES reporter that he had a portion of the iced tea in a vial in his pocket, and intended to have it analyzed. For obvious reasons he requested that his name be suppressed. To charge with overnervousness a man who has rowed and won 71 races is absurd on its face. If Courtney had a fault it was overconfidence. He seemed to be too sure of his ability to win. For similar reasons the allegation of over-eating is ridiculous. Besides, Courtney's symptoms, which were faithfully described in THE TIMES, preclude any other idea than that of poison. In regard to the gamblers, it is satisfactory to learn that they will not be permitted hereafter to ruin what is certainly the best and most beautiful regatta course in the Northern States by their presence, but on Saturday they were allowed to erect wooden booths, in which to set up their wheels and sweatboards, and during the entire afternoon they carried on their nefarious business without the slightest molestation.]

THE FOURTEENTH AT CREEDMOOR.

The Fourteenth Regiment, Brooklyn, went to Creedmoor yesterday for rifle practice. The troops took the new route, by way of Atlantic-avenue to Queens, and marched under command of Lieut.-Col. Scharig, from that station to Creedmoor, under a broiling hot sun. After a few minutes' rest, shooting was commenced at 100 yards distance, and this was followed by practice at 150 yards. The number present was only 124, as the regiment had previously practiced upon two occasions, when a considerable number of men qualified for "marksman's" badges. The number who qualified at 100 and 150 yards, by making 25 out of a possible 50 points, was 83. In the absence of Major Jewell, Capt. Story, of Gen. Jourdan's staff, superintended the firing, assisted by Capt. Fagan. Capt. Brennan was detailed Officer of the Day, and Lieut. Dixon Officer of the Guard. Dr. James H. Farley performed the duties of Surgeon. The qualifying scores at 300 and 400 yards were as follows:

Private King, 43; private Moore, 39; Lieut. Nutt, 37; private Harrison, 37; private Lockley, 36; private Clancy, 35; private Noble, 35; Col. McLeer, 35; Capt. Brennan, 35; Corp. Harvey, 34; Sergt. Nyberg, 34; Capt. Fagan, 33; private Clifford, 31; private Buchanan, 28; private York, 29; Lieut. Dixon, 28; Dr. Farley, 29; private Marocon, 29; Sergt. Stellingwerf, 29; private Fitzgerald, 28; private McDonald, 28; private Bennett, 28; private Kirk, 28; private Schulken, 27; private Green, 27; private Jamieson, 27; private Vaughan, 26; private Mern, 26; Corp. Walters, 25; private Reed, 26; private Hillman, 25; Sergt. Burns, 25.

The following men qualified for "marksmen's badges" at 200 and 500 yards, the highest possible score being 50 points:

Corp. Harvey, 38; Capt. Brennan, 35; Private Moore, 33; Ordnance-Sergt. Browne, 33; Sergt. Stellingwerf, 32; Capt. Fagan, 32; Private King, 30; Private Kirk, 29; Lieut. Nutt, 29; Dr. Farley, 29; Sergt. Nyberg, 28; Capt. J. S. Story, 26; Private Buchanan, 25; Col. McLeer, 25; Private Marocon, 25.

BOSTON CRICKETERS.

THE LONGWOOD ELEVEN DEFEAT THE STATEN ISLAND CLUB.

The celebrated Longwood Cricket Club, of Boston, yesterday played a match with the Staten Island Club, on the grounds of the latter. The game, which was interesting throughout, resulted in an easy victory for the visitors, who, when they retired after beating their antagonists by 1 run, had still seven wickets to fall. The Islanders went in first. On their behalf the best batting was done by Moore, Donald, and Stevens, each of whom made some fine hits in putting together their small scores. Their bowling, which was good, devolved chiefly upon Jones and Stevens. In the Longwood team Walker and Farley were the heavy hitters, and prettier play than theirs has not often been witnessed on the island. Tyler, in the second innings, played very skillfully. Farley and Lyon were the Bostonian's effective bowlers. On either side the fielding was fair only, but its defectiveness was largely due to the dry condition of the ground and its hard unevenness at a distance from the wicket. The scores were as follows:

STATEN ISLAND ELEVEN.

First Inning.		*Second Inning.*	
B. Jones, b. Farley	7	c. and b. Lyon	6
G. E. Moore, b. Farley	14	c. Dutton, b. Farley	7
J. W. B. Whetham, b. Farley	9	b. Lyon	12
W. M. Donald, b. Lyon	15	b. Farley	4
E. W. Stevens, c. Tyler, b. Lyon	4	b. Farley	10
W. W. Crossley, c. Mixer, b. Lyon	4	c. Farley, b. Lyon	7
C. M. Dodge, b. Farley	0	b. Lyon	0
A. W. Peters, b. Farley	0	b. Lyon	1
F. G. Haughton, b. Lyon	0	c. Mixer, b. Lyon	0
T. Jarvis, c. Jones, b. Lyon	0	thrown out, Jones	0
J. Sprague, not out	0	not out	0
Extras—Byes 4; leg byes, 2; wides, 7	13	Extras—Leg byes, 1; wides, 12; no balls, 2	15
Total	66	Total	62

LONGWOOD ELEVEN.

First Inning.		*Second Inning.*	
D. F. Jones, b. Jones	11	b. Jones	0
H. F. Fay, b. Jones	1	b. Jones	1
H. C. Tyler, b. Jones	3	Not out	9
H. Walker, c. Jarvis, b. Stevens	17	b. Jones	15
J. B. Farley, Jr., c. Whetham, b. Jones	20	Not out	17
J. G. Hubbard, b. Stevens	8		
C. E. Mixer, b. Jones	0		
J. W. Dutton, b. Stevens	2		
E. Lyon, c. Crossley, b. Stevens	1		
S. G. Train, not out	6		
H. G. Pickering, b. Stevens	0		
Extras—Byes 2 leg byes, 2; wides, 2	6	Extras—Byes, 8; leg byes, 1; no ball, 1	10
Total	77	Total	52

An eleven of the Longwood Cricket Club (of Boston) will play a match to-day at Hoboken with the St. George's first eleven.

The report that to-morrow the Longwood eleven would play a match with the Manhattan Club at Prospect Park was premature. Negotiations were entered into, but as no engagement was made, the match will not come off.

THE LONG BRANCH RACES.

The programme for to-day at Monmouth Park indicates a victory for the favorite in each of the four events, but racing is so uncertain that there may be a startling upset. Four races will be run, as usual, beginning with a selling purse of $200, usual allowances, in which Yorkshire Lass, 103 pounds, Egypt, 114 pounds, and Kenny, 108 pounds, will compete. The second affair is a dash of one mile for 2-year olds, and the same trio that ran before—Pride of the Village, Eliza Adams, and Arrogance—will be the contestants. Then there will be the West End Hotel Stakes, for 3-year-old fillies, which closed with 36 nominations, and for which Zoo Zoo, Aunt Betsey, Littell's Lizzie Lilly, and George Lorillard's Oriole will start. In the fourth race, for all ages, one mile and a quarter, there is King Bee, 98 pounds; Jenifer, 94 pounds; Cyril, 90 pounds; Hattie F., 90 pounds, and Burgoo, 108 pounds. But little business was done on these events last night at the following rates:

SELLING RACE.

Yorkshire Lass	$40	$20
Kenny	20	10
Egypt	14	8

ONE MILE—TWO-YEAR OLDS.

Pride of the Village	$40	$35
Field	10	9

WEST END HOTEL STAKES.

Zoo Zoo	$50	$50
Aunt Betsy	12	10
Field	3	3

MILE AND A QUARTER.

Burgoo	$75	$40
King Bee	30	14
Jenifer	18	8
Hattie F	9	4
Cyril	3	2

LONG BRANCH, N. J., July 16.—Pool-selling at the West End Hotel on to-morrow's races was quite brisk this evening. Average figures:

FIRST RACE.—One and one-quarter miles, selling allowances.

Yorkshire Lass, 103 pounds	$100	
Kenney, 108 pounds	72	
Egypt, 114 pounds	20	

SECOND RACE.—One mile, for 2-year olds.

Pride of the Village	$120	
Arrogance and Eliza Adams (the field)	20	

THIRD RACE.—West End Hotel Stakes; one and three-quarter miles.

Zoo Zoo	$140	
Oriole, Aunt Betsey and Littell's Lilly (the field)	60	

FOURTH RACE.—Handicap; all ages; one and one-quarter miles.

Burgoo, 108 pounds	$120	
King Bee, 98 pounds	80	
Cyril, 90 pounds	44	
Hattie F., 90 pounds	40	
Jenifer, 94 pounds	40	

BASE-BALL.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, July 16.—The game of base-ball which was to have been played here to-day between the Louisvilles and Cincinnatis was postponed on account of rain.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., July 16.—Browns, 3; Hartfords, 2.

CHICAGO, Ill., July 16.—Bostons, 8; Chicagos, 3.

PITTSBURG, Penn., July 16.—The Alleghenys beat the Tecumsehs, of London, Ontario, a game of baseball here to-day by a score of 5 to 1.

THE BREWERS IN THEIR OWN DEFENSE.

The President of the United States Brewers' Association has issued the following in reply to charges made against brewers of adulterating their products:

"In view of the fact that accusations against brewers, charging them in vague and general terms with the practice of adulterating their products, now and then appear in public prints, and are at times made by public speakers; and in view of the further fact that frequent and careful examinations made in the interest of the public by competent chemists have wholly failed to substantiate such accusations, the United States Brewers' Association, at its recent seventeenth annual convention at Milwaukee, Wis., deemed it timely to pass by unanimous vote the following resolution:

"'It is hereby resolved to request the President and Secretary of the United States Brewers' Association to issue a public declaration, setting forth that this association countenances the use of legitimate materials only in the brewing of malt liquors, and denounces as inadmissible and reprehensible the substitution of any others; avowing further, that if proof is brought against any member of this association of adding noxious drugs of any kind to his brewings, such culpable practice shall be deemed sufficient cause for the expulsion of such member; declaring further as frivolous and false any and all accusations, charging upon brewers the admixture of deleterious or unwholesome substances, unless such charge is made in explicit terms, and is substantiated by naming the offending party, and demanding, as a matter of simple justice, the retraction of all public accusations of this nature not corroborated by facts distinctly stated and capable of proof.'"

ARRIVALS AT THE HOTELS.

J. H. McVicker, of Chicago, is at the Gilsey House.

Surgeon-General William Grier, United States Navy, and Gen. J. B. Stonehouse, of Albany, are at the Hotel Brunswick.

Ex-Senator A. H. Cragin, of New-Hampshire, is at the Winchester Hotel.

Lieut.-Gov. Francis B. Loomis, of Connecticut, and F. E. Hinckley, President of the Chicago and Iowa Railroad Company, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Hon. George H. Williams, of Oregon; ex-Senator Reuben E. Fenton, of Jamestown, N. Y.; Senator Franklin W. Tobey, of Port Henry, N. Y.; Anthony J. Drexel, of Philadelphia; John F. Smyth, Superintendent of the New-York Insurance Department; Gen. F. B. Benting, of Guatemala; Hon. John C. New, of Indiana, and ex-Congressman E. D. Standiford, of Kentucky, are at the Fifth-Avenue Hotel.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

Charles P. Somerby assigned his property for the benefit of creditors, to Josiah Fletcher yesterday.

James Martin, colored, 65 years of age, was prostrated by the heat at No. 110 East Seventeenth-street yesterday.

Nellie Jones, aged 5 years, residing at No. 91 Horatio-street, fell down stairs at her residence yesterday, and was instantly killed.

Charles Jacobs, aged 10 years, of No. 328 Hudson-street, accidentally fell from the roof of No. 98 Charlton-street yesterday and broke a leg.

On account of an accident, the sailing of the steam-ship City of Vera Cruz, heretofore scheduled to carry a mail to Havana on the 18th inst., has been postponed without date.

Peter Carlen, aged 45, while intoxicated at an early hour yesterday morning, jumped out of a fifth-story window, at his residence, No. 536 West Forty-seventh-street, and was instantly killed.

Dr. Lafayette Ranney, of No. 14 west Thirty-second-street, was thrown from his wagon at Fifty-second-street and Fourth-avenue, yesterday, and had his left leg fractured. The Doctor was taken to his home.

The following is the weekly report of Chamberlain Tappan: Balance in the City Treasury July 7, $1,586,808 02; receipts, $426,787 06; payments, $687,468 13; balance July 14, $1,325,627 45.

The Young Men's St. Stephen's Association attached to St. Stephen's Church, East Twenty-eighth-street, will hold a grand festival to-morrow at Loines' Wood for the purpose of raising funds to establish a library and reading-room.

A circular has been issued by Chairman John McCook, of the Independent Party, calling on the members of the State Central Committee to meet in this City on August 15 for consultation, and to name the place and date of a State Convention.

Custom-house Inspector McCort and Special Agent Smith seized the following smuggled articles on the steam-ship Switzerland, at the Hamburg Docks, Hoboken, yesterday: 1 keg, 1 demijohn, and 30 bottles of gin, 20 bottles of brandy, 12 bottles of Bonnekamp bitters, 33 hats, 500 cigars, and 3 dozen wine-glasses.

An unknown lad about 9 years of age, while gathering driftwood in the North River, between Bank and Bethune streets, was caught between the canal-boat Ceres and the wharf, and was crushed to death. His body fell into the water, whence it was taken by an officer of the Steam-boat Squad to the Morgue for identification.

The syndicate report that the subscriptions to the new 4 per cent. loan at par, which closed yesterday, have greatly exceeded their expectations. The amount subscribed for will exceed $83,000,000, of which $20,000,000 were taken in this City alone. Full returns will not be in for some days. The syndicate refuses to furnish the names of subscribers for publication.

Daniel Murphy, of No. 70 New-Chambers-street, who on Sunday morning knocked down and killed Michael Cahill, of No. 25 Oak-street, was taken to the Coroner's office yesterday morning, and committed to the Tombs to await the results of the Inquest. Two boys, Thomas Hall and Joseph Hall, who witnessed the murder, have been sent to the House of Detention.

The keepers of livery stables have been notified by the Commissioner of Public Works that he will place water metres in their establishments and charge for water according to the quantities used. They may supply the metres themselves or obtain them from the Department of Public Works. The apparent object of the Commissioner is to prevent an unnecessary waste of water.

Michael Dumphy, of No. 93 Monroe-street, yesterday morning found the body of an unknown man about 40 years of age floating in the river off the Battery. The body was sent to the Morgue. Deceased was of stout build, about 5 feet 10 inches in height; had dark, short hair, mustache, and chin whiskers; wore gray pantaloons and waistcoat, woolen shirt, and had on rubber boots.

Collector Arthur and Messrs. Ogden, McMahon, and Richard Grant White, the commission who made the recent Custom-house reductions, went to Washington on Sunday night in obedience to an order from the Treasury Denartment to meet the members of the Customs Investigating Committee, with a view to consulting in regard to the past and to further dismissals to be recommended by the committee in their forthcoming final report.

The relief stations of the Sick Children's Mission were thronged yesterday with poor mothers applying for medical aid for their sick children. The principal diseases are cholera infantum, marasmus, whooping-cough, and measles. Twelve physicians are promptly attending all cases reported at No. 325 Rivington-street and No. 211 West Eighteenth-street. The Ladies' Flower Mission of Saybrook, Conn., sent six boxes of beautiful flowers to the children yesterday.

Messrs. T. M. Hoffman, Sons & Co. sold the first bale of Texas cotton by auction in front of the Cotton Exchange yesterday. It was raised in Cameron County, by Marrion & Follain, weighed 462 pounds, and was consigned to Woodward & Stillman, commission merchants, Nos. 74 and 76 Wall-street. It arrived at New-Orleans on the 10th inst. It was purchased by James F. Wenman & Co., for account of a large New-England cotton spinner, at 20½c. per pound. Its class was strictly middling.

BROOKLYN.

During the past week Registrar Whitney has collected for arrears of taxes $36,769 28.

During Sunday night the Newsboys' Home, at No. 61 Poplar-street, was broken into and robbed of clothing valued at $21.

Jacob A. Lewis, aged 52, of Roslyn, Long Island, dropped dead yesterday while visiting at the house of M. E. Bullis, No. 132 Eighth-street.

There were 14,201 bathers at the public bath in the Eastern District last week, and 9,596 at the Western District bath during the same period.

The dead body of a female infant was found yesterday by Officer Mulligan, of the Eleventh Precinct, in a shed at the rear of No. 476 Smith-street.

Robert Thompson, a sailor, while swimming in the East River, off North Tenth-street, yesterday morning, was seized with cramps and drowned. His body was recovered, and Coroner Nolan notified to hold an inquest.

Patrick Gillmartin was arrested yesterday for drunkenness. While being taken to the Eighth Subprecinct Gillmartin kicked Officer Murphy in the hand, breaking some of the bones. He also struck the officer a violent blow in the face.

Francis Cooper was arrested yesterday afternoon in the act of attempting to force open the front basement door of Mr. William E. Horwell's residence, No. 189 Rodney-street. The prisoner had on his person when arrested a revolver, "jimmy," and dagger.

At a meeting of the Board of City Works, yesterday, it was resolved that until otherwise ordered the office hours should be from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M., and that the heads of the several bureaus shall in their discretion grant vacations to the employes under them.

The rear wall and a portion of the roof of a two-story brick building on Fulton-street, near the Olympic Theatre, fell about noon yesterday. The building was being remodeled, but, although a number of workmen were about the place, fortunately no one was hurt.

Justice Barnard yesterday denied an application to restrain Mr. William R. Grace, Receiver of the Continental Life Insurance Company, from paying over the funds in his possession to John O'Neill, his successor, until after the claim of Counselor Averill has been settled.

Dr. N. B. Gates died suddenly yesterday morning at the boarding-house of Mr. H. Miller, No. 70 Pineapple-street. Deceased, who was in the employ of the Pacific Mail Steam-ship Company, had been drinking heavily for three weeks. Having no relatives in this city, the Coroner took charge of the dead man's effects.

A boy named Schneider found on the beach foot of Fifty-fifth-street, yesterday, a bottle containing a paper upon which the following was written:

"Good-bye to all my friends. I have drowned myself. Tell my wife all about it. The man that finds this will get $5 at No. 423 East Fourteenth-street, lager-beer saloon. G. GRAUER."

The case of Charles Feltman, proprietor of a dancing saloon and liquor store at Coney Island, charged by Oliver Cotter with violating the Excise law by selling liquor on Sunday, was tried before Justice Ferry and a jury yesterday. The result was a disagreement, although no effort was made by the defense to contradict the evidence offered by the prosecution that beer and whisky were sold at Feltman's without any attempt at concealment.

Henry Monroe attempted to break into the residence of Rev. Edwin A. Nichols, No. 8 Lefferts-place, about 2

The New-York Times.

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THE INVASION OF TURKEY.

THE DASH THROUGH A BALKAN PASS.

GEN. GOURKHO'S FORCE—DIFFICULTIES OF THE PASS — WAGON TRAINS ABANDONED—PARTICULARS OF THE FIGHT — GEN. GOURKHO OPERATING IN REAR OF THE ENEMY IN THE SCHIPKA PASS—COSSACKS AT YENI SAGHRA—EFFECT OF THE MOVEMENT ON AUSTRIA.

LONDON, July 17.—The *Daily News'* correspondent at Obenteni, between Biela and Rustchuk, has the following details about the force which crossed the Balkans: "When I visited Tirnova on the 13th inst. Gen. Gourkho's advance had gone forward 48 hours previously. Col. Judolmin's Circassian Cossacks were leading the column. So bad are the tracks through the passes of the Elena Balkans that Gen. Gourka's column of infantry, as well as the cavalry, resigned their wagon transport and conveyed the baggage and provisions on pack-horses. Gen. Gourkho need have no fear of the Turks breaking in upon the line of his communications, for he has cut himself adrift."

The following is the Russian official account of the crossing of the Balkans, issued from Tirnova, July 16: "Gen. Gourkho, with an advanced guard of cavalry, infantry, and artillery, has crossed the Balkans. On July 14 he surprised and defeated a Turkish battalion which guarded the outlet of the pass near the village of Khankhoi.

"Gen. Gourkho is now marching upon Kasanlik, in the rear of the enemy, who occupies the fortified Schipka defile. Two sotnias of Cossacks have arrived at Yeni-Saghra and cut the telegraph between that place and Nonigagra and Slivno.

"On Sunday an engagement was fought near the village of Orzazare, between a Cossack force and some detachments of Bashi-Bazouks and Circassians, supported by Turkish infantry. The enemy held their ground until the arrival of dragoons and a battery of artillery sent by Gen. Gourkho. On perceiving the approach of these reinforcements the Turks fled. A flag, several standard-bearers, and a quantity of arms were captured."

The *Times'* Vienna correspondent denies that the passage of the Balkans will make any difference in the attitude of Austria, which loyally promised and intends to maintain neutrality, unless the war approaches too near her frontiers, or unless Russia, at the final settlement, should depart from the programme which she has announced.

LONDON, July 18.—The *Times'* Vienna correspondent says despite the Turkish official report of the repulse of the Russians by Raouf Pasha, some apprehension seems to exist lest the Russian flying column should reach the main line of railway. The Director of the Roumelian lines has arrived at Adrianople to get all the rolling-stock back from Philippopolis and further on.

The *Times'* dispatch from Pera contains the following: "An official order announces that the Sultan has decided on the immediate formation of 10 battalions of auxiliaries, composed of Mussulman and non-Mussulman inhabitants of Constantinople, for the reinforcement of the Army of Roumelia."

The *Daily News'* Vienna dispatch says: "No confirmation has yet been received of the report that Raouf Pasha had defeated the Russians south of the Balkans. He has, including the garrison of Adrianople, hardly 10,000 men."

The *Daily News'* Vienna correspondent estimates the number of Russians south of the Balkans at 22,000.

THE CAPTURE OF NIKOPOLIS.

TWO MONITORS SURRENDERED BY THE TURKS TO BE FITTED OUT FOR SEA BY THE RUSSIANS—SCENES AFTER THE CAPTURE—COSSACKS MOVING TOWARD WIDDIN.

LONDON, July 18.—A *Times'* correspondent telegraphs from Turnu-Magurelli, July 16: "I have visited the two monitors captured from the Turks. They can probably be made ready for action without much delay. I have also seen the Turkish prisoners, who were transported to the Roumanian side of the Danube to-day. The prisoners are all regulars, the Bashi-Bazouks and Circassians having left some time ago. On the heights commanding Nikopolis, empty cartridge cases lying in every direction, tell of a desperate struggle. Thousands of rifles, bayonets, and accoutrements are piled along the road to the town where a train of 300 wounded Moslems await removal into improvised hospitals. The Turks burned their stores and the principal buildings of the town last night before surrendering.

The correspondent of the *Times* at Bucharest sends the following, dated July 17: "To-day the Cossacks of Baron Krudener are said to have reached Lom Palanka, advancing toward Widdin.

The Manchester *Gnardian's* Vienna dispatch states that the two Pashas who surrendered at Nikopolis are the same who recently permitted 260 pontoons to pass Nikopolis for the building of the Sistova Bridge. Bribery is suspected.

Various special correspondents of the London papers, including that of the *News* at Turnu-Magurelli, who was an eye-witness of the operations, fully confirm the capture of the Turkish garrison and artillery of Nikopolis, as reported by the *Times*. The surrender seems to have been brought about by encircling Nikopolis with an overwhelming artillery fire, to which the Russian and Roumanian batteries at Turnu-Magurelli contributed. There was three hours' fighting on the glacis.

FROM THE DANUBE TO THE BALKANS.

THE RUSSIAN FORCE AVAILABLE AFTER MASKING THE FORTRESSES—THE BASE OF SUPPLIES—POSITIONS OF THE CAVALRY OUTPOSTS.

LONDON, July 17.—A dispatch to the *Daily News* from Obentenik has the following: "After blockading the fortresses of the quadrilateral, 100,000 men are available for crossing the Balkans by the western line of invasion, exclusive of Gen. Zimmerman's army in the eastern section of the theatre of war. As regards supplies, the Russians are determined to leave nothing to chance. Bucharest is the great central depot, and contains stores of meal to which the supplies of rice for the relief of the Bengal famine were a mere bagatelle. Sistova will be the intermediate and Tirnova the advance depot. As regards the Russian Army of Rustchuk, a rapid advance on Rustchuk does not seem imminent. The cavalry divisions forming the outposts of the army extend from a point on the Danube 12 miles west of Rustchuk to 40 miles inland, facing the Turkish foremost position on the River Lom. Small reconnoisances are pushed forward, but the mass of the divisions has been stationary for about a week."

Russian official dispatches claim that the Nikopolis garrison, consisting of two Pashas and 6,000 regulars has surrendered.

A Constantinople dispatch says: "It is officially announced that the reported attack by Turkish monitors on the Sistova bridge is untrue."

A dispatch from Shumla of to-day says: "The Turks have evacuated, and the Russians occupied Medjidie, and Mangalir in the Dobrudscha. [Mangalir cannot be found in the Dobrudscha. Mangalia, which is on the coast of the Black Sea, 30 miles south of Kustendje, is probably meant.]

LONDON, July 18.—From the Dobrudscha the Russians are reported to have marched south of Silistria, which will be blockaded, thereby cutting the quadrilateral in two, and fully protecting Russian communications on the Danube.

The *Daily News* Vienna special announces that the Turks have abandoned the line of defense from Chernavods to Kustendji.

The *Daily News* despatch dated Vienna, Tuesday night, announces that the Czar has arrived at Frateshti, five miles north of Giurgevo. This indicates that the time has come for commencing the investment of Rustchuk.

THE REPORTED RUSSIAN CRUELTIES.

CONFLICTING STATEMENTS OF CORRESPONDENTS—THE BARBARITIES AFFIRMED BY EYE-WITNESSES OF THE RESULTS, AND DENIED BY A CORRESPONDENT ON THE RUSSIAN SIDE.

LONDON, July 17.—Various correspondents at Shumla concur in stating that they personally witnessed the results of the Russian attacks on the unarmed Turkish populations, in the shape of wounded old men, women, and children. Refugees say that the Russian troops attacked wagon trains fleeing to Shumla, and murdered the people indiscriminately. They fired on some parties with artillery.

The *Daily News'* correspondent at Obentenik (or Obirteni, which is on the highway between Biela and Rustchuk) writes in reference to the reports of Russian barbarities on the Turkish inhabitants of Bulgaria as follows: "I may mention that about 50 Turkish families of Tirnova remained after the general exodus and are living unharmed under the special protection of the Russian military authorities. Speaking as a perfectly impartial man who would have no hesitation in bearing testimony to the contrary, were the contrary true, and who has had exceptional opportunities for observation, I do not believe that in Bulgaria there has been a single instance of personal maltreatment of a Turkish civilian at the hands of Russian soldiers."

The Russian Telegraphic Agency publishes a general denial of the reports of Russian atrocities.

NOTES OF THE WAR.

The London *Times'* Berlin correspondent announces that Gen. Levacheff, the Czar's Adjutant-General, has arrived in Vienna, from Bucharest.

The London *Daily News'* Constantinople dispatch states that railway communication on the Adrianople line has been suspended for everything except troops.

The London *Standard's* Vienna special reports that at Constantinople the Softas have demanded that the standard of the Prophet be raised for a holy war; but the Palace has decided to postpone this extreme step till the Russians are nearer Adrianople.

ROUMANIA AND SERVIA.

THE ROUMANIAN FORCES NOT TO CROSS BUT COVER THE LINE OF THE DANUBE—SERVIAN NON-PARTICIPATION.

VIENNA, July 17.—The *Political Correspondence* learns from an authentic source that it is now definitely decided that the Roumanian Army will not assume the offensive, but will confine itself to covering the line of the Danube.

LONDON, July 17.—A Vienna dispatch to the *Daily News* says: "Prince Karageorgevitch, pretender to the Servian throne, has entered the Montenegrin Army. His offers had hitherto been declined for fear of offending Prince Milan, an alliance with whom was desired by Montenegro. Their acceptance now is considered a sure sign that no co-operation of Servia in the war is expected."

EXCITEMENT IN CONSTANTINOPLE.

A MINISTERIAL CRISIS IMPENDING—THE SULTAN SAID TO FAVOR PEACE—THE YOUNG TURKS OPPOSED TO IT.

LONDON, July 18.—A Vienna dispatch to the *Daily News* says: "A Ministerial crisis is said to be impending at Constantinople. The Sultan is reported to be strongly inclined to make peace, having already given Namyk Pasha, at Shumla, personal instructions on this subject. The young Turks oppose this policy."

THE BRITISH HOUSE OF COMMONS.

PASSAGE OF A MOTION REFLECTING ON A RECENT APPOINTMENT BY THE PREMIER.

LONDON, July 17.—The House of Commons last night, by a vote of 156 to 152, passed a motion to the effect that the recent appointment of the Controller of the Stationery Office is calculated to diminish the influence and the usefulness of the select committees of this House and discourage the zeal of the officials of the public departments. The vote is interesting, as Controller T. Pigott was appointed directly by Earl Beaconsfield, who is a friend of his family. The appointment contravenes the recommendation of the Select Committee of the House of Commons that the Controller of the Stationery Office should have a technical acquaintance with the duties of the office. Mr. Pigott does not fulfill this condition, having been previously employed at the War Office.

The *Times*, commenting on the above, says: "The results of last night's vote cannot be serious. The Ministry will have received a gentle admonition to be a little more careful in their appointments. As Mr. Disraeli more than once decl ed it was a proud characteristic of genius to discern the spirit of the age in which its lot was cast, Lord Beaconsfield will read in the vote a warning that the spirit of the age must not be disregarded in the dispensation of patronage."

RIFLE SHOOTING AT WIMBLEDON.

THE CANADIAN SHIELD WON BY A SCOTCHMAN—THE QUEEN'S PRIZE WON BY A LIVERPOOL MAN.

LONDON, July 17.—At Wimbledon today the Canadian Shield was presented by Col. Gzowski to the Duke of Cambridge, representing the National Rifle Association. The Duke and Lord Carnarvon returned thanks. The shield goes to Scotland, having been won by Paton, of the First Lanark, who achieved the best general aggregate score. Private Jamieson, of the Fifteenth Lancashire, (Liverpool,) won the Queen's prize, scoring 70, the highest possible being 105, firing seven shots each at 800, 900, and 1,000 yards.

TRIAL OF SUPERINTENDENT ELLIS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

SARATOGA, N. Y., July 17.—Nearly all the State Senators arrived here to-night to take part in the extra session which convenes to-morrow to try Bank Superintendent Ellis. How long the session will be continued is not yet determined, but Senators Woodin, Robertson, Cole, and others express a desire to get through as soon as possible. Meetings will be held each day at 11 o'clock. Ex Speaker McGuire will be associated with O. W. Chapman in the defense of Mr. Ellis.

SPECIAL ELECTION IN NEWARK.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

NEWARK, July 17.—At the special election held in the Fifth Ward to-day, to fill a vacancy in the Board of Aldermen, Stephen Pell, Democrat, was elected by 84 majority over John Collyer, Republican, a Democratic gain. The Democrats polled within 43 of last Fall's vote, while the Republican vote fell behind 132.

A SAVINGS BANK ENJOINED.

BOSTON, Mass., July 17.—Upon the application of Jeremiah Gatchell and Cadwallader Curry, Commissioners of Savings Banks, the Supreme Court to-day granted a temporary injunction against the City Five Cent Savings Bank of Haverhill, restraining them from doing any further business, and a hearing will be had in the matter July 31. The examination of the bank by the Commissioners showed that the condition of the corporation was such as to render further proceeding hasardous to the public and to those having funds in its custody. The Commissioners also ask that after the hearing Receivers or Trustees may be appointed to take possession of and control of the property and effects of the bank, subject to the order of the court.

WASHINGTON.

OFFICIALS AS PARTISAN WORKERS.

THE SUBJECT OF THE INTERPRETATION OF THE PRESIDENT'S ORDER BEFORE THE CABINET—MR. HAYES EMPHATIC IN HIS VIEWS—THE ORDER TO BE CONSTRUED AS APPLYING TO THE NATIONAL COMMITTEE ALSO — PROBABLE REPETITION OF THE ORDER IN A MORE EXPLICIT FORM.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 17.—The question as to whether the recent order of the President forbidding Federal officers to take an active part in partisan politics applies to members of the Republican National Executive Committee, was considered to-day at the Cabinet meeting, the question being presented by the President himself. As stated in these dispatches last night, this subject was originally presented to the President by Assistant Secretary McCormick in an incidental manner, and the opinion then expressed by him was informal, without consideration, and not intended to be decisive. The President was surprised by the publication of the incident, and somewhat annoyed at the tone of criticisms elicited by an unauthorized publication, based as they were upon misrepresentations. The President states distinctly that he desires to correct entirely the interference of Federal officers with the preliminary work of elections, as well as to correct the numerous abuses and scandals which have grown out of the mischievous assumptions of Federal officers in connection with the general management of political affairs. This was the purpose in issuing the order, and he proposes that it shall be enforced without exception. The conclusion reached to-day at the Cabinet meeting is that the Executive order shall apply to members of the National Committee, and that those members of the committee who are holding Federal offices must elect which position they will vacate. It is very probable the President will, upon the first favorable opportunity, repeat his order upon this subject in terms that will not admit of doubt or misconstruction. The decision reached today will necessitate the resignation from the Republican National Committee of Assistant Secretary of the Treasury McCormick; Postmaster Filley, of St. Louis, and perhaps some others of its members.

NEW-YORK CUSTOM-HOUSE MATTERS.

THE SECOND REPORT OF THE JAY COMMISSION —RECOMMENDATIONS MADE—THE PROPOSED REDUCTION BEFORE THE CABINET.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 17.—The second report of the Jay Commission on the New-York Custom-house which was presented to the department yesterday makes the following recommendations:

First—That salaries should be made uniform; that is that the salaries of all officers performing similar duties, should be equal in amount.

Second—Any broker who attempts to corruptly influence the action of an officer, should not be permitted to transact business in any department of the Custom-house.

Third—That at stated periods examinations should be made for the purpose of discovering and discharging unfaithful and incompetent officers.

The question of reduction of force in the New-York Custom-house was discussed in the Cabinet to-day, but no action thereon was taken. The visit and views of Collector Arthur were referred to, and it was decided to have Surveyor Sharpe come on and give his ideas on the subject.

THE FOUR PER CENT. LOAN.

CORRECTION OF A MISTAKE IN TELEGRAPHING —THE SUBSCRIPTIONS $67,000,000.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 17.—The popular subscriptions to the 4 per cent. bonds will not reach the aggregate stated last night. In telegraphing to the Treasury Department the amount subscribed, the syndicate made a mistake of $3,000,000. The total of their subscriptions was placed at $63,000,000, when in fact the total was $60,000,000. It is now believed the aggregate will reach $67,000,000.

THE NATIONAL BANKS OF THIS CITY.

STATEMENT OF THEIR CONDITION JUNE 22, 1877, AS MADE TO THE CONTROLLER.

WASHINGTON, July 17.—The following is an abstract of reports made to the Controller of the Currency, showing the condition of the national banks in the City of New-York at the close of business on Friday, June 22, 1877:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts	$174,816,718 79
Overdrafts	146,092 64
United States bonds to secure circulation	20,235,500 00
United States bonds to secure deposits	775,000 00
United States bonds on hand	14,283,050 00
Other stocks, bonds, and mortgages	9,795,757 84
Due from other national banks	13,220,580 63
Due from State banks and bankers	1,724,120 37
Real estate, furniture and fixtures	9,316,336 93
Current expenses and taxes paid	1,582,358 91
Premiums paid	2,287,702 06
Checks and other cash items	1,464,270 17
Exchanges for Clearing-house	45,123,092 13
Bills of other banks	2,183,012 00
Fractional currency	81,233 55
Specie	11,747,578 17
Legal-tender notes	21,886,710 00
United States certificates of deposit for legal-tender notes	26,740,000 00
Five per cent. redemption fund	902,193 00
Due from United States Treasurer	1,294,767 00
Total resources	$359,596,074 19
Number of banks, 47.	

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in	$57,400,000 00
Surplus fund	17,652,575 31
Other undivided profits	9,930,788 34
National bank notes outstanding	15,888,653 00
State bank notes outstanding	77,404 00
Dividends unpaid	181,750 38
Individual deposits	173,738,374 06
United States deposits	433,164 70
Deposits of United States disbursing officers	24,581 01
Due to other national banks	61,532,969 25
Due to State banks and bankers	22,735,814 14
Total liabilities	$359,596,074 19

NOTES FROM THE CAPITAL.

WASHINGTON, July 17, 1877.

The receipts from Internal Revenue to-day were $200,082 25, and from Customs, $517,006 19.

E. A. Carmon, of New-Jersey, has been appointed Chief Clerk of the Department of Agriculture, in place of Frederick Watts, Jr., son of the late Commissioner, and to-day entered upon the discharge of his duties.

Solicitor-General Phillips, who is Acting Attorney-General during the absence of Judge Devens, was taken suddenly ill last night, and though somewhat better to-day was unable to be at the Department of Justice.

Capt. Joseph Hildesdeimer, a prominent German citizen of North Carolina, will, according to present indications, be appointed Consul to Bremen. He is strongly indorsed by leading citizens of that State, regardless of party affiliations.

The Department of Agriculture reports that the improvement in cotton since the June report is just 2 per cent., ranging in the States from nothing in Arkansas to 6 in North and South Carolina, the region in which small and healthy plants, with clean culture, promised the most rapid improvement under favoring suns.

W. H. Trescott, of South Carolina, left Washington to-day for Boston to consult with his colleague Richard H. Dana, these gentlemen having been appointed counsel for this Government before the commission provided for by the Treaty of Washington to determine the amount of compensation which ought to be paid by the Government of the United States to the British Government for certain fishery privileges. The commission will meet at Halifax, Nova Scotia, on or about the 27th inst. It is anticipated that a large amount of testimony will be taken.

The reports to the Treasury to-day regarding the subscription to the 4 per cent. loan differ somewhat from the returns late yesterday evening, and show that up to noon to-day the subscriptions through the syndicate were $60,000,000, and through the United States Treasurer and Assistant Treasurers, $5,150,000. Total, $65,150,000.

The balances in the Treasury at the close of business to-day were as follows: Currency, $6,772,367; special fund for the redemption of fractional currency, $7,963,213; special deposit of legal tenders for the redemption of certificates of deposit, $59,085,000; coin, (including $40,022,600 in coin certificates,) $108,984,154; outstanding legal tenders, $359,764,332.

The President has decided to postpone his visit to the White Sulphur Springs until later in the season. In company with Postmaster-General Key, he will attend the Southern Postal Convention which will be held in Norfolk next week. A delegation of citizens of Richmond is expected here to-morrow to formally invite President Hayes to that city, and no doubt he will accept the invitation.

The President has appointed Burt Van Horn to be Collector of Internal Revenue for the Twenty-eighth District of New-York. Frederick Buell is retained by the President as Collector of Internal Revenue for the Thirtieth District of New-York. The President has issued an order detaching the County of Niagara from the Thirtieth Internal Revenue Collection District of New-York, adding it to the Twenty-eighth District of that state.

R. H. Speake was before the Police Court in this city to-day on a charge of sending a postal card to John L. Sicken, calling him an unmitigated and unprincipled liar. It was acknowledged that the defendant had posted the card, but his counsel argued that there was no law punishing the offense, the statute providing for the punishment for sending objectionable matter through the mails, having been so modified by the last Congress as to confine the prescribed matter to the indecent and obscene, leaving any one at liberty to send abusive or scurrilous cards through the mails. No decision was rendered to-day.

The Treasury Department is informed by the Department of State that the Government of Spain has adopted since Jan. 1, 1876, the Moorsom system in the admeasurement of the merchant vessels of that country, and is willing to admit the vessels of the United States which are admeasured upon that system into Spanish ports and the ports of Cuba without admeasurement, accepting the tonnage expressed in the certificate of registry of American vessels as the tonnage of such vessels, provided a similar courtesy is extended to Spanish vessels in ports of the United States. Collectors of Customs and others are accordingly directed to take the registers of Spanish vessels in our ports as indicating their tonnage under Spanish law, with the addition of the amount of deduction, if any, under the Spanish law, not authorized by the admeasurement law of the United States. Usually the gross tonnage may be ascertained from the register; in such cases the vessel will be exempt from admeasurement.

NAVY MATTERS.

WASHINGTON, July 17.—The Navy Department has received information of the arrival of the United States steamer Omaha, flagship of Rear-Admiral Preble, commanding the South Pacific Station, at Callao, Peru, on the 14th of June, having left Panama on the 5th of May. Lieut. Theodoric Porter has been ordered to duty at the Experimental Battery, Annapolis, Md. Master Marcus G. Hyde has been ordered to the receiving-ship Independence at Mare Island Navy-yard. Lieut. Edward Woodman has been detached from the receiving-ship Franklin, at Norfolk, and granted two months' leave. Assistant Paymaster Frank N. Clark, recently detached from the Frolic, South Atlantic Station, has been ordered to settle his accounts.

THE CIVIL WAR AT MONTREAL.

VERDICT IN THE CASE OF A MAN KILLED BY A VOLUNTEER—THE EXCITEMENT FAST DISAPPEARING—A PROCESSION AT OTTAWA.

MONTREAL, Quebec, July 17.—The McKeown inquest was closed to-day. The jury, after an elaborate examination of the circumstances attending the homicide, acquitted Francis Kirkpatrick, private of the Sixty-fifth Regiment, who bayoneted McKeown, and fully exonerated him of any criminal culpability. The verdict gives great satisfaction to the volunteers and citizens generally. The excitement has almost entirely disappeared. The streets after midnight last night were almost entirely deserted. The Orangemen and Young Britons played "Boyne Water," "Croppies Lie Down," and other party tunes, and generally indulged in "Orangeism" to their heart's content on returning from the funeral yesterday. Chief of Police Penton yesterday showed the Mayor and Police Committee a paper picked up by Col. Bacon. This document contains a number of Irish names, divided into four sections, with one person designated as chief of each division, and seems to show that there was a regular organization in view of the 12th of July. William Elliott, of Lenoxville, who was shot at Wellington Bridge yesterday, lies in a precarious condition to-day. The ball entered at the right side of the spine below the shoulder, and has not been extracted. Complaint was laid in the Police Court this afternoon against three volunteers who attacked a man about 12 o'clock last night. Patrick Dwyer was committed for trial to-day, charged with attempting to shoot Messrs. Lemay and Duchesne yesterday. His only plea is drunkenness.

OTTAWA, July 17.—The Orangemen who remained in town last night left by train for home to-day. The military were relieved from duty at 9 o'clock this morning. At a mass-meeting of Orangemen last night it was decided to give the brethren who went to Montreal a grand reception. A procession was formed at Orange Hall at 5 o'clock to-day, and marched to Queen's Wharf. On the arrival of the steamer Peerless addresses were delivered, after which the 400 were escorted to Orange Hall. St. George's and St. Andrew's Societies, the Caledonia Club, Odd-fellows, Masons, Templars, Sons of Temperance, and the Protestant Benevolent Association took part in the demonstration. Protestant merchants closed their stores at 5 o'clock.

THE CABINET EXCURSION.

POTTSVILLE, Penn., July 17.—The excursion party, consisting of Messrs. Evarts, Devens, Forney, and Keim, after visiting Bethlehem, Reading, and other points, arrived here at 6 o'clock this evening. At 8 o'clock a reception, at which many prominent people were present, was held in the *Miners' Journal* Building, Howell Fisher, Esq., welcoming the party on behalf of the people of Pottsville. Mr. Evarts, referring in his remarks to the Administration of President Hayes, said their efforts were in the direction of restoring harmony and peace throughout the Union. Gen. Devens and Col. Forney also addressed the assemblage. The party will leave in the morning to visit the mines and other prominent points of interest.

ROBBING THE MAILS.

BALTIMORE, Md., July 17.—Samuel Cooper, a letter-carrier of the Baltimore Post Office, was arrested yesterday by Special Agent William T. Henderson, charged with robbing the mails. He was arrested at his home, on Williamson-street, near Light-street. Cooper drew a pistol and threatened to shoot Mr. Henderson, but was disarmed, and Assistant Special Agent Troy seized him and with a pistol brought him to terms. Nine dollars out of $13 placed in decoy letters, it is stated, were found on Cooper's person, and were identified by the Special Agent. Cooper has been a letter-carrier here for eight years. He was committed by United States Commissioner Rogers for a hearing to-day.

RELATIONS WITH MEXICO.

THE MARAUDING ACROSS THE BORDER

DISCUSSION OF THE SUBJECT BY THE CABINET—THE MEXICANS' DESIRE TO PREVENT THE OUTRAGES THEMSELVES TO BE GRANTED—THE ORIGINAL INSTRUCTIONS TO GEN. ORD TO BE RENEWED SHOULD THE MEXICAN AUTHORITIES FAIL—SENTIMENT IN MEXICO—AN EXPLANATION OF THEIR RECENT PURSUIT OF LERDISTS INTO TEXAS EXPECTED.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 17.—The Mexican border troubles were considered to-day at the Cabinet meeting, and discussed at some length. The correspondence which has taken place between officers on the Rio Grande and the War Department, together with the reports of Gen. Ord's recent operations, were presented by Secretary McCrary. From the statement of the situation made by Secretary McCrary it appears that the Mexican military authorities have withdrawn from the agreement made by Gen. Trevino with Gen. Ord, to co-operate for the suppression of raids across the Rio Grande, and that that Government now insists that the Mexican authorities shall, themselves, be permitted to prevent unlawful excursions from the Mexican side. The Government of Mexico also remonstrates against the passage of the Rio Grande by American troops, in accordance with the orders recently issued to Gen. Ord. Secretary McCrary stated that he believed the Mexican authorities were sincere in their desire to stop incursions, and recommended that they be given an opportunity to prove their sincerity, and to demonstrate that they have the ability to prevent, in future, the lawlessness from which the people of Texas have suffered. This recommendation was approved, and Gen. Ord will be instructed accordingly. In dealing with this question the Government has no purpose in view except to defend its people and protect the border, and should the Mexican Government fail, from any cause, to carry out their purpose to check marauding, Gen. Ord's original instructions will be renewed, and a sufficient force sent to the Rio Grande to enable him to carry them out. Gen. Ord in his dispatches expresses the opinion that affairs are progressing favorably, and he believes that the marauding parties can be broken up without involving a disturbance of our international relations.

Advices received at the State Department today from Minister Foster, (dated nearly a week later than other official or unofficial reports by mail hitherto published,) state that he had called the attention of the Government of Gen. Diaz to the invasion of American soil by a Mexican force of Diaz's soldiers in pursuit of a body of Lerdo's adherents, and in reply had received from the Diaz Government some very interesting assurances. They admitted that this act was an infringement of international law, promised that it should of course be promptly investigated, and assured him, for the information of our Government, that they would make all due amends in accordance with the requirements of international law. It is therefore evident that the Diaz Government perceive that explanations are first in order from Mexico, she having made the first invasion. Minister Foster also reports that although there was a universal newspaper outburst of indignation when Gen. Ord's instructions were issued, (they being variously construed as contemplating either direct annexation or a movement in favor of Lerdo, and at all events a hostile invasion of Mexican territory,) yet a few days of reflection, the receipt of additional news from the United States, and the publication of Mr. Foster's statement on the subject, had led the Mexican journals as well as the Diaz Government to adopt a more moderate tone. One of the prominent journals, during the height of the excitement, used the following somewhat novel argument: "They tell us that Mexico is not prepared for war, but we answer there is one thing Mexico never was prepared for, and that is peace."

A New-Orleans dispatch says: "Gen. N. S. Reneau, who went to the City of Mexico bearing dispatches from Secretary Evarts, returned to-day by the steamer from Vera Cruz. Gen. Reneau reports that the country is quiet; says Diaz's authority is recognized throughout the Republic, and he believes that Mexico now has the best Government she has had for 20 years. In an interview President Diaz expressed a desire to do everything possible to assist in breaking up lawlessness on the Rio Grande. Diaz earnestly hoped his Government would be recognized by the United States at an early day."

ST. LOUIS BANK SUSPENSIONS.

BRIGHTER PROSPECTS REPORTED—DEPOSITORS TO BE PAID IN FULL—THE BREMEN SAVINGS BANK CLOSED.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., July 17.—This morning business at the banks opened with brighter prospects, and at 11 o'clock nothing of special note had transpired. Very few people—not more than half a dozen at any one time—have been at the Fourth National and Provident Savings Banks presenting checks, which have been promptly paid. The run seems to have stopped, and it is hoped there will be no further excitement or trouble. The officers of the North St. Louis Savings Bank assert that the assets of the bank exceed the liabilities fully $150,000, and that they can be pretty easily realized upon. The deposits amount to $600,000. The bank will go into liquidation. It is said that Espy, Heidelbach & Co., of Cincinnati, had a considerable sum in the bank when it closed. As stated yesterday, Mr. Merrill, President of the Bank of St. Louis, says the bank will pay the depositors every dollar. The current deposits amount to about $50,000, and the time deposits $33,000, with assets more than sufficient to pay all. The bank had a large amount in New-York exchange which it could not dispose of, but it could have pulled through had not the North St. Louis Savings Bank closed up $27,000 of its clearings.

The reported closing of the Bremen Savings Bank has proved true. The bank did its clearing through the Franklin-Avenue Savings Bank, but assurances of further accommodation from that source not being forthcoming, the Directors held a meeting to-day, and adopted a resolution declaring that, in view of the requirements of the new State Banking law and the present financial distress, and in duty to depositors and stockholders, the bank would suspend for a period of 10 days, with a view to final liquidation. The original capital of the bank was $100,000, but this was reduced some time since to $69,000 by reason of bad securities. The deposits amount to about $200,000, including $115,000 in time deposits. The assets are placed at $250,000. The officers of the bank assert that depositors will be fully paid. The run to-day was very light, and long before the close of business hours it had practically ceased. It is expected that there will be no further trouble, and that business will resume its regular course to-morrow.

THE MARE ISLAND SUIT.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., July 17.—In the suit of Bouldin to obtain possession of Mare Island, the taking of testimony commenced before the Court of Commissioners to-day at Benicia. Both Bouldin and the Government derive their titles through Victor Castro in 1846. He appears to have sold the land twice, once to Bryant in 1847, who deeded it to Cooper the same year, and Cooper to Bouldin in 1849. Proof of sale to Bryant is defective, but Bouldin expects to prove it by oral testimony. The other sale by Castro was to J. B. Frisbie and Byer Simons, in 1849, who sold to William Aspinwall and others, who sold to the Government. All these deeds are on record, except that of Gov. Alvorado to Castro. The latter, although he admits making the deed to Bryant, and his deed to Frisbie is on record, claims the island still to be his property, and says he will soon commence proceedings to gain possession. Bouldin, who is a citizen of Missouri, explains his failure to bring suit before by a statement that his father went back last in 1850, and did not know for many years after that the island had been occupied for a navy-yard. Then came the war, and after it there were certain political disabilities which lingered to the present and prevented them from taking any action in this matter.

THE CHARTER OAK LIFE.

MEETINGS HELD AT HARTFORD—WHAT THE POLICY-HOLDERS HAVE TO SAY—THE APPOINTMENT OF A RECEIVER UNDER CONSIDERATION.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

HARTFORD, Conn., July 17.—The two events of the day connected with the Charter Oak Life Insurance Company were the meetings of the insurance men and of the policy-holders. The former occurred this afternoon, and resulted in the appointment of the following committee from the companies to act as experts in examining the affairs of the Charter Oak: J. O. Enders, Ætna; F. W. Russell, Connecticut General; J. L. Greene, Connecticut Mutual; James S. Parsons, Continental; Stephen Bull, Hartford Annuity; J. M. Holcomb, Phœnix; G. F. Davis, Travelers. These gentlemen are to see that the company goes on with its present capital. If it cannot, they will abandon it to its own destruction, and leave the present officers to fight against the appointment of a Receiver, which they promise to do as long as they have a dollar or can borrow one. To-day, however, they said, with seeming confidence, that there was not a shadow of a doubt that a satisfactory arrangement would be made before the case comes up for another hearing next Tuesday.

The meeting of the policy-holders took place to-night at Central Hall. There were present about 250 persons, four-fifths of whom were policy-holders. The sentiment expressed was strongly adverse to the appointment of a Receiver. C. A. Jewell was chosen Chairman. Mr. Tucker offered a set of resolutions providing for the appointment of a committee to confer with the Insurance Committee appointed to-day, and to report at a future meeting. The proposed resolutions were discussed at length by Messrs. Bestor, Bunce, Batterson, and others. Mr. Batterson, in particular, made a clear and forcible statement. Among other things he said: "I wish to explain some mistaken ideas that have gained wide credence. It has been said that I examined the affairs of the Charter Oak, intending to take a position upon its Board of Directors, and that I withdrew from those negotiations because I had found the affairs to be in a hopeless state. That is not so. I withdrew from the negotiations because the proposition of the present managers was not satisfactory. It was that three members of this Board of Directors should resign and their places be filled by myself and two others. After examining the way the assets of the company had been handled, I made up my mind that the company could not survive without the resignation of every one of the present officers and Directors. It is not that they have been criminal or careless, nor that they have handled the company's assets in a reckless way, but it is because their reputations are so bad that confidence cannot possibly be restored while their names are identified with the concern. With regard to the company's assets, I would say there is now a theoretical impairment in their value—nothing more. Now, when you ask me if the Charter Oak can carry every policy through to maturity under proper management, of course I tell you yes. [Applause.] I would say in addition that the company is $1,000,000 poorer now than it was 30 days ago. This is due to the exposures recently made and the application for a Receiver now pending." Here Mr. Batterson gave in detail the new Furber proposition which appeared in yesterday's TIMES, and said it was being acted upon. The speaker urged that the appointment of a Receiver should be avoided if possible, and the company kept alive at any loss to the policy-holders. He added that illegal dividends, if any had been made, could be declared void, and that this item alone would go far toward restoring the assets of the company.

After Mr. Batterson had closed, a substitute for Mr. Tucker's resolution was passed. It embodied the same plan, with some minor alterations. The committee appointed consists of Elisha Johnson, J. M. Allen, and D. W. C. Skilton. The last-named gentleman drew up the resolution. The committee is to report before next Tuesday, when the hearing upon the question of a Receiver comes up again in court. Among the prominent reasons urged by the policy-holders against the advisability of appointing a Receiver is the utter impossibility of winding up the company's affairs before a long period has elapsed. The great expense of looking up assets that are so widely scattered is also taken into consideration. In the language of one gentleman, "There is work enough to employ half a dozen Receivers a dozen years, and then they would have only just begun their labors." Another gentlemen says: "If by scaling down the policies the company can be enabled to go on, I shall be glad to have my $10,000 policy reduced in value, even as low as $1,000; it is far better than being obliged to lose the whole sum, and by inches."

The papers in Judge Wiggin's suit for $10,000 damages against the *Courant* for alleged libels published in that paper have not been served. Gen. Hawley received a letter from Wiggin to-day, demanding a retraction. Its only effect was to cause some derisive laughter.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

ALBANY, N. Y., July 17.—The certificate of authority of the Charter Oak Life Insurance Company, of Hartford, Conn., to issue new policies in this State, was yesterday revoked by Superintendent Smyth of the Insurance Department.

THE PATERSON INSURANCE FAILURE.

GROSS MISMANAGEMENT CHARGED—THE SECRETARY CENSURED BY THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS—A RECEIVER APPLIED FOR.

The collapse of the Paterson Fire Insurance Company, of Paterson, N. J., was caused, it is said, by the unbusinesslike manner in which its affairs were conducted. Risks are said to have been taken in the most careless fashion, and its losses have been unequaled in any institution of the kind for some time past, comparing the amount of money invested. Since Jan. 1 of last year, the company has lost nearly $355,000 by fire. As the capital was only $200,000, and the surplus fund being swept away before the first of the year, the concern was compelled to apply for a Receiver. Since Jan. 1 of this year the losses, paid and unpaid, have reached the sum of over $212,000. The Directors censure the Secretary, Thaddeus Sherman, who resides in New-York City. They claim that his

lowed him by Woodward, this double demand was refused, and the thing fell through, after protracted and angry sessions.

HOW MR. TOWNSEND WAS RETAINED.

From this time, which was in January, Mr. Townsend's relations to the case took their peculiar root. He fell back upon Mrs. MacMullin, of Fifth-avenue. He obtained from Tweed a note which Townsend read to her. He also obtained a copy of the letter to Charles O'Conor, which, to my astonishment, Townsend altered and recast, so that it read as if Tweed had surrendered everything and everybody, reserving only this person, and the endowments she had had as his hands! After this, his retainer was soon forthcoming, although from another quarter. He tried a note of Tweed's for $5,000, which he presented to Jay Gould for discount. This being refused he cudgeled about among deputy sheriffs and blacklegs, lighting at last upon a certain contingent remainder of gas stock and some other blunder of the dead Ring, so that the $10,000 and upward for fees were secured, part in cash, one-half being made contingent on Tweed's release.

THE CONFIDENTIAL LEAKAGES.

And here I beg you will particularly note the point that it is this outstanding contingency that makes his aggravated feeling against you personally. After his retainer was secured he left his case for about six weeks in my indifferent hands, and only resumed it when new purposes and John Kelly's plans enjoined his activity. Meantime he was taken up with his controversy with the *World* newspaper regarding Mr. Wiswall and his [Townsend's] course as counsel in the matter of St. John's Guild, which had been made the subjects of violent attack. Of the frauds and mismanagement of St. John's Guild you heard more from Townsend and the *World* in your capacity as a member of the State Board of Charities during this time than you did about Tweed's case. Here, also, let me call your attention to the fact that these attacks continued and were made a standing dish until the publication of the "confession," which, with the other "confidential" affairs of Townsend and Tweed, were exclusively given to that paper, and since which time the attacks on Townsend and his client Wiswall have ceased. This, with John Kelly's admissions, will explain the source of all the improper newspaper disclosures. Mr. Townsend, in fact, makes a profession of putting all his matters in the papers, as it is his uniform assertion that if he did not keep his name advertised in this manner he would be lost sight of in New-York in 10 days. This course as to newspaper disclosures made constant difficulty between Tweed and Townsend. It was a reason for estrangement, vehemently discussed between them in my presence. Taken in connection with a second unauthorized descent on Mrs. MacMullin, with the proposition of transferring the title of her house (Fifth-avenue) in escro to him, [Townsend,] which Tweed denounced to me as an outrage and a fraud, this arrangement became exactly what Mr. Townsend referred to in his letter of the 20th of June.

THE GREAT DISCLOSURES—CONDITION OF TWEED'S PAPERS.

The examination of books and papers, and the preparation of some evidence caused unwillingly, meantime, on me. Mr. Tweed and his friends could only agree to produce the documents for my inspection and use alone. They specially denounced the idea of their exposure to Townsend or "any other lawyer." I had been led to expect some extraordinary exhibits—something so definite, conclusive, and hitherto undeveloped, that I reported the samples shown me as promising vast caverns of ore. When the checks and other documents at last came in bulk, they proved to be the well-culled remainder rubbish, which had been carefully gleaned of all important evidence when Tweed was sent to Blackwell's Island. Stubs, tetters, books of account, and anything definite had been made away with. Two or three successive cremations had been ordered and achieved on these remains. Even in my presence I had to see Tweed insisting on hiding, shuffling, and even burning in the stove, as the impulse took him, and as he checked his mail from day to day. Seeing also that the entire bulk of these papers was barred by the statute of limitations, I had to concede that it was useless to list them except in a cursory manner. I regarded them as worthless in a legal light. A list in Tweed's handwriting was, however, placed in your possession, after which you came to the jail and saw that the inventory needed no great examination of the bundles that comprised what there was offered. On a few leading topics which had been specially chosen as important, it was thought he could make good his promises. To me you never promised his release unconditionally, even by implication; but, on the contrary, you gave him every indulgence and encouragement, and his own time to shape his case. You insisted as a matter of course that the work should be his, and that it should be formulated in a responsible manner; not a schedule or list of promises in a plea of attorney, but showing something tangible pointing to possible legal results. On certain grounds I believe you would have released him. I never presumed to report your position differently.

JAY GOULD'S ERIE LEGISLATION—A CHEST WITH $1,000,000 IN IT OFFERED TO TWEED.

Mr. Tweed undertook to set forth to me his dealings with Jay Gould. In the Legislature during his first year he supported the Central and opposed the Erie. He described his being taken to Jay Gould's room, in the Delavan House, where a chest with $1,000,000 in $1,000 bills was shown him. He was requested to put in his arm and help himself on condition of supporting Erie measures. He recited also the details of the disbursement of a smaller sum by Jay Gould, New-York Central, of $500,000. He gave other details about the manner in which certain votes were sold, and the names of the Senators and Assemblymen concerned. But this was all nine years ago, and is barred by the statute. It enriched my newspaper stores but afforded you nothing for evidence. Similar details regarding later years, reaching to the charter legislation of 1870, yielded nothing for the same reason. The limitations of Tweed's ability in this connection shrank up surprisingly. He knew nothing to affect any member of the Assembly of this year, and only indirectly of those members who passed the charter of 1870. Only one Senator remained in office who had served with Tweed—William B. Woodin. The others, out of power, seemed so inconsiderable, personally and politically, that the question even of exposure narrowed down practically to Woodin. All the exaggerated expectation of developments and prosecutions, of arrests all over the State, trumpeted by Townsend and John Kelly's friends, had no basis or aim except this proposition:

COULD WOODIN BE REACHED?

The omnibus bill, the Woodin charter, and other measures affecting City offices appeared to hang directly on Woodin. It was claimed that this was another chartermonger, another Tweed. Accordingly, the exchange of a "Tweed for a Tweed" was urged upon you, and in view of the promises of Tweed, and his claim to furnish the proofs for convicting Senator Woodin, the grounds for a release appeared for a time seemingly solid, and public opinion was rapidly shaping a demand for his enlargement.

JOHN KELLY'S PLAN.

At this stage I met Mr. Townsend by appointment with Tweed at the jail. It was immediately after the interview between you and Mr. Kelly. Mr. Townsend said he had now positive assurance from Mr. Kelly of Tweed's immediate release by you, upon compliance with certain requirements which the Controller had dictated. He wanted a fuller and more detailed statement, comprising Tweed's disbursements among the local politicians of the wards, and also a review of his dealings with the City contractors. He said that Kelly had denounced Sweeny in the bitterest manner, and particularly required of Tweed that he should be driven out of the City again, so he, Tweed, must convict Sweeny. He said the surrender of this must involve a check. It could be made with the omnibus bill, and that, in short, a full schedule of everything that could be made available in the interest of Tammany Hall should be made by him [Townsend] and handed to you. His plan was based upon the positive support of the Tammany organization and the power of John Kelly, which could not fail to follow you to release Tweed. I dissented and opposed the plan as obviously dangerous, but Tweed said if he could get Kelly's word he would rely on it in preference to anything else. Mr. Townsend, feeling himself backed by the full power of Kelly and Tammany, took up the subject with a new spirit and entirely new aims. He growled and went about like a dragon cat with a jay bird, his eyes aglow with the gilded prospect of endless litigation and fees. He explained to me and to Tweed an elaborate plan, for which he had obtained John Kelly's approval, for suing out all the checks and claims for which Tweed's remaining papers might afford any materials. Although Tweed had kept no bank account since 1872, and could exhibit no evidence of debt to him within the statute of limitations, Townsend was certain that to avoid odium and lively prosecution well ventilated in the newspapers, a large amount would be paid, in response to his mode of conducting these demands; one point was certain, almost any claim would be willingly settled for his costs.

TOWNSEND TO BE KELLY'S CANDIDATE FOR ATTORNEY-GENERAL.

When Mr. Townsend was working to get into the Tweed case and to supplant David Dudley Field he sent me to John Kelly as far back as New-Year's Day last, to show him the letter of Tweed's surrender, and enlist Kelly's approval and influence in his [Townsend's] employment as counsel for Tweed. The response being favorable, the friends of the latter were reconciled to his employment, mainly on the ground of his representing Kelly. On a subsequent occasion, after having some casual conversation with you at Albany, when you declared your unwillingness to be continued in public office, I repeated the fact to Mr. Townsend. He advanced at once to the line as a candidate for the office of Attorney-General, and I then saw no objection to discussing this idea with Mr. Kelly, which I did at Mr. Townsend's request. In due time I was informed that the proposition was entertained; that there was no obstacle except it should lay with you or Mr. Tilden. Among the innuendoes thrown out by Townsend, in his letter of the 20th of last month, he alludes to the subject of insurance this being apparently another raw spot in his memory. The allusion, of course, was inexplicable to you, and the occasion of it had been forgotten even by me. But I was able to recall the fact that he had been a candidate for the place of Receiver of the Continental Fire Insurance Company now occupied by John P. O'Neill. He wished me to solicit this appointment for him with you, as he proposed making a demand for it through John Kelly and Tammany Hall. I thought the idea as to him to be as capable as any other, but in view of the absurdity of seeking such a post as part of the proletarian plunder of Tammany ward committees, I made no suggestion so preposterous to you.

THE TWEED CONFESSIONS.

A preliminary draft of the matters which Mr. Tweed would testify to, and of which, I believe, two or more editions were circulated by Mr. Townsend, was trusted to me to place in your hands. This being just prior to the new arrangements with John Kelly, that schedule was, as you will see by the accompanying letter, withdrawn, the new or final brief of confessions being then made out under Mr. Kelly's instructions:

LAW OFFICES OF TOWNSEND, &c., }
NEW-YORK, March 20, 1877. }

FRIEND BRYANT: I would like to see you at your early convenience. Please send me the paper you borrowed to show the Attorney-General. I require it for a moment and would prefer that it would not be around in my handwriting. Let me have it to-morrow, please. I had an interview to-day with Mr. K——, and require your assistance. Very truly yours,

C. O'B. BRYANT, Esq. JOHN D. TOWNSEND.

I challenge contradiction in saying that this "confession" was disclosed or published by me. I took the pains to ascertain that it was sent out from Mr. Townsend's office, which he acknowledged. It comprised mainly the proposed evidence implicating Hall, which led to his flight, with the attempt to show up Hackett, and other details, including the Hastings check. The above note marks the time when the Kelly plan or Townsend brief of "confession" was set up. Before you received the "confession," this plan was not only discussed but disputed between myself and Townsend in Tweed's presence. Under the clamor urged in the press, that "Tweed must tell all he knew," everything was to be massed in a detailed brief by Townsend, and placed under the seal of confidence in your hands. The mysterious contents of this budget were then to be magnified through the reporters, the more striking features to be given out, while a supposed bulk of other mysterious disclosures should be pretended to be withheld. Townsend particularly remarked that as long as the mystery was kept up the pressure of public curiosity would force the alternative on you of releasing Tweed to use his supposed information, or it could be recalled and such a storm raised against you as would enable Judge Donohue or any other Justice to let him out on habeas corpus. In case you released him the nature of the confession would, of course, be kept in the dark for the "purposes of justice," and its political value really developed. It was conceded that the checks, all dated back in 1872 and prior, were just about as valuable, legally, as so much shaving paper. But the politicians, especially in the City, being kept in the dark, could be handled beyond precedent. Their vain in the conventions and politics of the State were exaggerated in the same manner. All this manufacture of a Tammany scarecrow seemed utterly futile and contemptible, as well as foreign to the aims you had in view, and I availed of my dissent to notify Tweed and his friends that I withdrew, and would carry no commitments with me in leaving so ridiculous a job. I had always maintained with Tweed that on topics of legislation, the courts, and like important themes, he would find a hearing, but in getting up an anti-Tammany proscription, turning bogus informer against his previous petty retainers in the wards, and juggling with you about a bag of outlawed checks to be used in wholesale black-mailing schemes, he and his lawyer and John Kelly would make a fatal blunder for all concerned. Tweed stood finally upon the assumption that Kelly, with imperial command of the Finance and other departments of the City Government, backed up his dictatorship in the Tammany organization and State conventions, was enough, and you would have little finally to say but to submit. If you refused, then the State conventions, with Kelly's vast delegations, would nominate Townsend, and the thing would be a mere question of time as to Tweed's release.

TWEED AS AN INFORMER—THE CHARGES AGAINST SENATOR WOODIN.

My experience in the matter of Tweed's testimony went a step further than yours. To overcome the demand for something definite, I advised him to prepare an affidavit on what was made a main issue, his charge against Senator Woodin. This matter had been given out as a payment of $230,000 to five Senators, and again a sum of $200,000 to the same five Senators, this discrepancy being shown in the different confessions made out by Townsend. The affidavit stuck to the statement of five for $200,000, including Mr. Woodin. Now, Mr. Tweed had for a long time assured me that he never had any dealings with Woodin. He was a distant, arrogant, and unapproachable, ambitious, cautious man. Neither directly nor indirectly did he [Tweed] know "any points on him." Nevertheless, as Townsend put much stress upon this as a confession prepared for Mr. Kelly, I forbore to object, crediting Tweed's sincerity under oath. He wrote with his own hand and in his own words the affidavit which I submitted to you, and which was found insufficient, after comparing it with the flat contradictions he had already sworn to in the Senate investigation of 1872, and in his sworn answers in the early stages of the proceedings against him in the ring suits. I withdrew it and "confession" was set up. Before you received the "confession," this plan was not only discussed but disputed between myself and Townsend in Tweed's presence. Under the clamor urged in the press, that "Tweed must tell all he knew," everything was to be massed in a detailed brief by Townsend, and placed under the seal of confidence in your hands. The mysterious contents of this budget were then to be magnified through the reporters, the more striking features to be given out, while a supposed bulk of other mysterious disclosures should be pretended to be withheld. Townsend particularly remarked that as long as the mystery was kept up the pressure of public curiosity would force the alternative on you of releasing Tweed to use his supposed information, or it could be recalled and such a storm raised against you as would enable Judge Donohue or any other Justice to let him out on habeas corpus. In case you released him the nature of the confession would, of course, be kept in the dark for the "purposes of justice," and its political value really developed. It was conceded that the checks, all dated back in 1872 and prior, were just about as valuable, legally, as so much shaving paper. But the politicians, especially in the City, being kept in the dark, could be handled beyond precedent. Their vain in the conventions and politics of the State were exaggerated in the same manner. All this manufacture of a Tammany scarecrow seemed utterly futile and contemptible, as well as foreign to the aims you had in view, and I availed of my dissent to notify Tweed and his friends that I withdrew, and would carry no commitments with me in leaving so ridiculous a job. I had always maintained with Tweed that on topics of legislation, the courts, and like important themes, he would find a hearing, but in getting up an anti-Tammany proscription, turning bogus informer against his previous petty retainers in the wards, and juggling with you about a bag of outlawed checks to be used in wholesale black-mailing schemes, he and his lawyer and John Kelly would make a fatal blunder for all concerned. Tweed stood finally upon the assumption that Kelly, with imperial command of the Finance and other departments of the City Government, backed up his dictatorship in the Tammany organization and State conventions, was enough, and you would have little finally to say but to submit. If you refused, then the State conventions, with Kelly's vast delegations, would nominate Townsend, and the thing would be a mere question of time as to Tweed's release.

TWEED AS AN INFORMER—THE CHARGES AGAINST SENATOR WOODIN.

My experience in the matter of Tweed's testimony went a step further than yours. To overcome the demand for something definite, I advised him to prepare an affidavit on what was made a main issue, his charge against Senator Woodin. This matter had been given out as a payment of $230,000 to five Senators, and again a sum of $200,000 to the same five Senators, this discrepancy being shown in the different confessions made out by Townsend. The affidavit stuck to the statement of five for $200,000, including Mr. Woodin. Now, Mr. Tweed had for a long time assured me that he never had any dealings with Woodin. He was a distant, arrogant, and unapproachable, ambitious, cautious man. Neither directly nor indirectly did he [Tweed] know "any points on him." Nevertheless, as Townsend put much stress upon this as a confession prepared for Mr. Kelly, I forbore to object, crediting Tweed's sincerity under oath. He wrote with his own hand and in his own words the affidavit which I submitted to you, and which was found insufficient, after comparing it with the flat contradictions he had already sworn to in the Senate investigation of 1872, and in his sworn answers in the early stages of the proceedings against him in the ring suits. I withdrew it and "confession" was set up. Before you received the "confession," this plan was not only discussed but disputed between myself and Townsend in Tweed's presence. Under the clamor urged in the press, that "Tweed must tell all he knew," everything was to be massed in a detailed brief by Townsend, and placed under the seal of confidence in your hands. The mysterious contents of this budget were then to be magnified through the reporters, the more striking features to be given out, while a supposed bulk of other mysterious disclosures should be pretended to be withheld. Townsend particularly remarked that as long as the mystery was kept up the pressure of public curiosity would force the alternative on you of releasing Tweed to use his supposed information, or it could be recalled and such a storm raised against you as would enable Judge Donohue or any other Justice to let him out on habeas corpus. In case you released him the nature of the confession would, of course, be kept in the dark for the "purposes of justice," and its political value really developed. It was conceded that the checks, all dated back in 1872 and prior, were just about as valuable, legally, as so much shaving paper. But the politicians, especially in the City, being kept in the dark, could be handled beyond precedent. Their vain in the conventions and politics of the State were exaggerated in the same manner. All this manufacture of a Tammany scarecrow seemed utterly futile and contemptible, as well as foreign to the aims you had in view, and I availed of my dissent to notify Tweed and his friends that I withdrew, and would carry no commitments with me in leaving so ridiculous a job. I had always maintained with Tweed that on topics of legislation, the courts, and like important themes, he would find a hearing, but in getting up an anti-Tammany proscription, turning bogus informer against his previous petty retainers in the wards, and juggling with you about a bag of outlawed checks to be used in wholesale black-mailing schemes, he and his lawyer and John Kelly would make a fatal blunder for all concerned. Tweed stood finally upon the assumption that Kelly, with imperial command of the Finance and other departments of the City Government, backed up his dictatorship in the Tammany organization and State conventions, was enough, and you would have little finally to say but to submit. If you refused, then the State conventions, with Kelly's vast delegations, would nominate Townsend, and the thing would be a mere question of time as to Tweed's release.

C. O'B. BRYANT.

STEAM ON THE BELT ROAD.

REPLY OF THE COMMERCIAL BODIES TO THE REPORT OF THE ALDERMANIC COMMITTEE.

The conference of commercial bodies, including the Cheap Transportation Association, the Chamber of Commerce, the Produce Exchange, and the Importers' and Grocers' Board of Trade, have prepared an answer to the report of Alderman Rielly's committee against the use of steam on the Belt Railroad at night for freight purposes. It is to be presented at the meeting of the Board of Aldermen today, and its statements will be reinforced with arguments and figures by gentlemen from the various commercial bodies. Great hopes are entertained that the report of the committee will be rejected, and that the privilege asked for will be granted by the board. The reply closes as follows:

In conclusion, we will briefly reiterate the points substantiated in this communication in refutation of your committee's report:

First.—It is entirely practicable for the trunk railroads terminating on the New-Jersey side to use the Belt Railroad, and, as the ordinance extends the same privileges to those roads as to the New-York Central, it is not "exclusively in the interest of the latter road."

Second.—It is not "admitted that the privilege asked of the Common Council in the resolution under consideration is intended to be used, if granted, mainly to move grain and flour arriving by the New-York Central and Hudson River Line in bulk down the City to the Battery, and around to and along South-street." On the contrary, it is demonstrated that while all the trunk lines may use the Belt Road to some extent in moving grain and flour, no such piers as may be provided with tracks, so that the cars may be taken from the public thoroughfare, would accrue to the general jobbing and manufacturing interests, by dispensing with the relations and delays now existing across the City during hours when the streets are crowded.

Third.—That "the whole belt of the City between the Battery and Fifty-ninth-street," will not "be given up to a surface railroad," but only that portion on the contrary in the line of the Belt Line Company, from whom permission to use its tract must first be obtained, and the terms of the ordinance make it impossible that cars shall be left on the tracks "during the night," or that they shall be run during night to any points, or localities, other than those stated in the privileges asked for and approved by the Common Council.

Fourth.—That the business interests not requiring the facilities afforded by the ordinance will not be obstructed and delayed, but on the contrary will be relieved and benefited during the day, by others using the Belt Road at night.

Fifth.—That the theory that the interests of labor will suffer from the introduction of modern improvements, or in other words, by the progress of civilization is disproved by history, and is unworthy of the present age.

Sixth.—That there is no opposition to the proposed improvement of terminal facilities but such as emanates from factiousness, or from individual or local interests, which should yield to the welfare of the community as a whole.

Seventh.—That while the kind of marginal railway improvement we really require cannot be had until the bulkhead line is extended and improved, the present plan, immediately available, without cost, will serve many useful purposes, without detriment to any important interest, and teach us how the great improvement of the future should be made.

Eighth.—The proposed ordinance is earnestly advocated by a conference of the principal commercial bodies in this City, namely: The Cheap Transportation Association, New-York Produce Exchange, Chamber of Commerce, and Importers' and Grocers' Board of Trade, instead of by one body only.

The document is indorsed by a number of commercial bodies which did not have part in the conference, but which are anxious to obtain the privileges asked for.

MONTREAL, July 17.—The inquiry into the collision between the steam-ships Elphinstone and Redwater is being conducted privately.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., July 17.—The house of William Ryan, at Black Rock, was struck by lightning and demolished this afternoon. Mrs. Ryan was instantly killed, and a child in her arms severely injured.

THE THOUSAND ISLANDS.

SUMMERING IN THE ST. LAWRENCE.

BLACK AGAINST WHITE—RIVAL HOTEL RUNNERS—FISHING AND FLIRTING—HOW DIFFERENT PEOPLE AMUSE THEMSELVES—A FOUR-AND-A-HALF-POUND BASS—THE RESULT OF REDUCED PRICES—A PROSPEROUS SEASON.

From our Special Correspondent.

ALEXANDRIA BAY, N. Y., Sunday, July 15, 1877.

At 6:30 o'clock in the morning the stanch old steamer Passport, of the Toronto Line—this is her thirty-second season—stops at what is called on the bills Rockport, and passengers for the Thousand Islands are disembarked. Yesterday, together with a dozen other sleepy and not altogether amiable mortals, I landed at the place, and found that it was, indeed, everything that its name implies—a rocky port. Moored to the little dock was a miniature steamer to convey visitors across the St. Lawrence and through the Island Channel to Alexandria Bay, which of late years has become the most frequented Summer resort in Northern New-York. On the boat were two hotel runners, characters in their way and well worthy of a short description. The one, a great, big, hulking Irishman, with an air of indolence and squalor about him that reminded one forcibly of Queenstown and the Cove of Cork, represented, or as he said himself, "ripresinted" the Crossman House. This, he explained, with that rapid flow of language for which his countrymen are noted, was "the most illigent hotel to be found anywhere for miles around." Continuing he said, "Yis, indeed, ladies an' gintlemen, there's not an establishment in the vicinity like it. Everything nate an' clain as a new churn, plenty to ate, particularly fish, which is served every day, not exceptin' Fridays," this with a sly wink, "and all for $2 a day, an' less if you stay long enough to make it an object." This speech was evidently having its effect upon the tourists, when runner No. 2, a handsome young South Carolina negro, dressed in a natty uniform of blue flannel and gold lace, interrupted it with a contemptuous pshaw! Then, having silenced his Irish rival and gained the attention of the audience, he continued:

A NEGRO HOTEL RUNNER'S ADDRESS.

Ladies an' Gemmens: I represents de Thousand Island House, which de same is de best in Nordern New-York, an dat is beyond disputin'. As for de rival house, which is a place not fit for ladies an' gemmens like you to inhabit, I will say nottin but ask one question, an dat is, How can a fust-class house give board for de miserble sum of $2 per day, an' less if you refuse to pay so much for such poor 'commodations?" Here the gentleman from the Crossman House interrupted his dusky contemporary with, "Say what you like about your own appartments, but don't dare to be spakin' agin mine." "Very well, Sar," continued the negro, not at all disconcerted, "I'll do zactly as you desire; an' for your information, as well as dat of de ladies and gentlemen, I repeats de Thousand Island House is de finest in this part of de land; best table, best rooms, billiard saloon an' bowling-alley attached, an' de newest invention in de medical science—a blue grass conservatory—free to guests." This address was greeted with shouts of laughter by the passengers, and as they neared the landing there was more than one anxious inquiry for "de blue grass conservatory." When the steamer touched the pier, a handsome gentleman from South Carolina, or a-desire to see that "newest invention in de medical science," I am, of course, unable to say, but it is certain that on disembarking, nearly all the passengers took their way to the Thousand Island House. The negro representative of the place did not exaggerate its advantages; it would be impossible to say too much regarding the beauty of its surroundings. The house, a noble structure, having a capacity to accommodate 700 guests, is situated upon a rocky point, which extends far out into the bright green waters of the beautiful St. Lawrence, and from the high tower by which it is surmounted, can be obtained one of the finest and in many respects the most peculiar views of natural scenery to be had on the American Continent. Far in the west can be seen the stupendous sweep of the mighty river flowing languidly from its great reservoir, Lake Ontario. Nearer, but still far in the distance, rises a thickly-wooded island miles in length. Situated in the midst of the stream, rock bound, dark, and silent, it almost seems to dispute the river's right of way. Still nearer, and to the south-east, the eye rests upon Clayton, its glittering church spire and modest one-story houses reaching down to the water's edge. Then comes island after island, some of them mere specks, others miles in extent and crowned with imposing dwelling-houses. Here they are thrown together in heaps, almost, the water finding scant room to struggle on between; in other places the river forms what appear to be great lakes surrounded on all sides with rocky shores, through which there is no outlet; and so the scene continues for scores of miles down the river, ever varying, ever attractive, always disclosing some new beauty, some fresh and strange combination. At night the view from the tower is even more striking than in the day. On many of the islands—there are really 1,800 of them—summer-houses are erected and on hundreds of others young men have camped out. From all these inhabited spots lights flash and twinkle through the darkness around them; boats and miniature steam-yachts bearing lanterns are continually darting in and out; from some of the rocks at a certain hour each evening fire-works are let off, and to listen to the delicious music of the cottage owners illuminate their places with Greek fire; soft music floats out sweetly from the dark recesses and wooded glens; the river ripples gently past, reflecting back the rays of many lights; and the great trees swaying to the gentle evening breeze themselves make harmony which no man can imitate." At such times the scene is beyond description; it is enchanting, fairy-like.

LIFE AT THE THOUSAND ISLAND HOUSE.

But in this prosaic age people don't come to watering-places to have all their senses ravished by fairy-like scenery; they seek rest, and quiet, or, if they are young and giddy, an opportunity to dance the Germans by gaslight in the day-time. Both classes can be accommodated at the Thousand Island House. Indeed, there have always been two distinct classes of society here. Those who compose the most numerous set come to catch fish, and they devote themselves almost entirely to that pursuit. The other class is made up of young ladies and gentlemen from Watertown, Utica, and a number of the small cities of New-York and the West. They come here for the beautiful scenery, they say, but it is noticeable that they dance a great deal, and "they do say, them as knows," that dancing leads to flirtation in row-boats, and that this sort of thing is very frequently concluded late in the season by a trip to some secluded island, where, because she is "all alone, so far from home," &c., the young lady says "yes," and puts the youth out of his misery—the whole drama being ended some months later by a plain gold ring and four bridesmaids. There is more than one of the Thousand Islands that could tell a romance not unlike the above, but I must not forget the fishermen. They are here just now in scores. At 5 o'clock in the morning, sometimes earlier, they get into their light boats and are paddled across the river to some favorable position. There they remain until evening. They come back with empty lunch-baskets and boat-loads of fish. Last evening one gentleman returned with a pickerel weighing 12 pounds. A bass which turned the scale to the tune of four and a half pounds was caught the same day after a determined struggle which lasted nearly an hour. It will thus be seen that all kinds of people can come here and be happy. There are dancing and other dangerous pastimes for the young ladies, plenty of fish for the fishermen, quiet and repose for those who seek them, and noise, music, and gaslight for the foolish people who cannot get out of the habit of turning day into night. I may say in conclusion that these varied attractions are well appreciated by a discriminating public, and while other watering-place hotel-keepers are complaining of the hard times, the proprietors of the Thousand Island House are prospering as they have never done before. A marked reduction in prices has doubtless largely contributed to the success of the hotel. Transient visitors are charged only $2 a day, and permanent boarders are taken for $17 50 a week.

H. C.

THE MASSACHUSETTS STATE COMMITTEE.

The Boston *Advertiser* of Monday says: "At the meeting of the State Republican Committee Saturday, the resignations of several members holding national offices were received, and as a matter of course, accepted without fuss or protests. The committee very appropriately passed a vote of thanks to Major Merrill, who has held the position of Secretary for several years, discharging the onerous and somewhat responsible duties of the place with business-like promptness and to general satisfaction. The vacancies are to be filled by the delegates to the State Convention from the counties in which vacancies exist. This committee, it will be remembered, holds over until after the Fall campaign, the last State Convention having extended the term of the committee then chosen until Jan. 1, 1878, and directed that in future members of the State Committee should be chosen by the Senatorial District Conventions, one by each district. The selection of a permanent secretary, a matter of considerable importance, was not attempted at the meeting, but referred to a special committee empowered to make the selection. The State Convention is to be called to meet at Worcester on the 19th September, a later date than last year, when it met on the 6th September; but it is usual in the year of a Presidential election to begin the campaign earlier than on other years. The Executive Committee voted to invite Senator George F. Hoar to preside. This is an excellent selection. Senator Hoar made an admirable presiding officer of one of the stormiest conventions of the party, and it is not unlikely that he will, if he accepts, take the occasion to give some excellent counsel with regard to the new conditions of politics."

THE SICK CHILDREN.

APPOINTMENT OF A NUMBER OF VISITING PHYSICIANS BY THE BOARD OF HEALTH—REPORT OF DR. TAYLOR, INSPECTOR OF VACCINATION.

At the meeting of the Board of Health yesterday, the subject of the appointment of a number of physicians as Sanitary Inspectors for temporary service, in visiting the sick children in tenement-houses, not otherwise medically treated, prescribing for their ailments, and giving the mothers practical instructions in relation to the care and treatment of the sick infants, was fully discussed in accordance with the programme already published in THE TIMES. The necessity for the services of this corps of physicians was fully appreciated by the members of the board, and a resolution was adopted empowering Prof. Chandler, the President of the board, and Dr. Janeway, the Chairman of the Sanitary Committee, to select from the long list of applicants 50 of the most competent physicians for this service, preference to be given to those who served acceptably in the same capacity during the heated term last year, or those who have special experience in the treatment of the diseases of children. These physicians will receive pay at the rate of $100 per month. At a private session of the committee the following-named physicians were appointed:

Geo. Hart, No. 59 W. 35th-st.	H. Goldthwaite,
Alex. Strong, 329 E. 9th-st.	H. M. Silver, 10 E. 3d-st.
J. A. Stewart, 113 W. 22d-st	W. A. Jayne, 135 W. 22d-st.
F. R. Sturges, 13 W. 22d-st.	J. W. Bobil, 157 E. 49th-st.
W. F. Dunan, 238 W. 45th-st.	Leopold Putzel, 252 E. 80th-st.
J. W. Reid, 109 E. 52d-st.	A. A. Molony, 262 W. 42d-st
J. L. Perry, 102 W. 49th-st.	J. R. Healy, 161 E. 33d-st.
Wm. Kelly, 65th-st. & 1st-av.	T. M. Coan, 302 W. 28th-st.
C. Sherman, 152 Clinton-st.	M. B. Early, 82 MacDougal.
R. Campbell, 50 E. 29th-st.	J. B. Cowan, 307 W. 48th-st.
U. G. Hitchcock, 51 W. 29th-st	E. A. Maxwell, 207 E. 50th.
S. N. Lee, 103 W. 55th-st.	S. M. Roberts, 235 5th-av.
W. L. Hardy, 206 W. 27th-st.	W. C. McFarland, 210 W. 28th
Franz Henel, 103 E. 19th-st.	

Additional appointments will be made to-day. The corps will be under the immediate direction of Sanitary Superintendent Day, and will commence work at once. The City will be divided into districts, and a physician will be detailed to each. A number of druggists yesterday informed Dr. Day that they would fill prescriptions by the Sanitary Inspectors at the cost price of the drugs.

The following report from Dr. Taylor, Inspector of Vaccination, of visitation of sick children by members of the Vaccinating Corps was presented to the board:

Dr. W. M. F. Day, Sanitary Superintendent:

At the commencement of the present month I instructed the Vaccinating Corps while in the performance of their ordinary duties, to pay close attention to the health of infants and very young children found by them, and prescribe for them where necessary, according to your suggestion of last month. We have not made this a special business, but thought to combine it with our other duties. As the weather has been so warm during the past week, our services are in demand, and applications for treatment of sick children largely increased so that now we will devote our whole time to the care of these suffering children, and give up to other work as far as practicable. We have had but six Inspectors give any attention to this work as yet, and they have assiduously labored and prescribed for 143 sick children, have distributed 1,000 circulars containing special rules for guidance, and have visited 196 visits since July 1, the most of these during the last three days of the past week. We have divided the City into districts—one inspector to each—and as we have but 11 men, our area of visitation is large; of course, we can visit only the houses occupied by the very poorest people, and comparatively few of these. As you will see by the following table, the number of visits made to these sick children during five days of last week largely exceeded that of any other three days, and probably the increase for the present week will be in like ratio, and will continue for some time to come:

No. of Visits.	No. of Visits.
July 2 and 3..... 18	July 9, 10, and 11..... 51
July 5, 6, and 7..... 45	July 12, 13, and 14..... 80
Total..... 104	

It is thought by us that very much more destitution is present among these people than has ever been found before during late years. No arrangements have yet been made with druggists in regard to putting up the various prescribed remedies. Quite a number of our patients have not been able to procure the medicines prescribed for them on this account, it not being possible for them to bear even the trifling expense necessary, though we usually always prescribe medicines of the most inexpensive kinds, in the hope that druggists will consent to furnish them at cost price, which should make the cost to parents not more than from 5 to 10 cents for each prescription, you grant many druggists will make do our prescriptions at cost now, and I have no doubt that if they were communicated with by our board, a concerted action on this subject could be brought about very easily. All our prescriptions are written on Health Department prescription paper, and the name of the Inspector signed. The Floating Hospital tickets are eagerly sought after by these people, their experience of previous years having shown them the inestimable value these excursions are to sick children. It is hardly possible to estimate or appreciate the amount of good done by practical physicians visiting these tenement-houses. They not only prescribe for the sick, but instruct parents in regard to the general care of the patients, the hours that they should be out of doors, and the time of day and night that they should not be allowed out; show them best way of ventilating their rooms, day and night, so as to avoid drafts on the sick children, and at the same time have a constant change of air, and the kind of food to be given which is the most nourishing and digestible. We often find it necessary in very many instances to give them instructions as to the proper manner of cooking such food.

J. B. TAYLOR, M. D., Inspector of Vaccination.

THE SINKING FUND COMMISSION.

OPINION OF THE CORPORATION COUNSEL RESPECTING THE SALE OF LANDS UNDER WATER—AN APPROPRIATION FOR THE DOCK DEPARTMENT.

The Commissioners of the Sinking Fund met yesterday in the Mayor's office. Mayor Ely presided. After disposing of some unimportant papers, a communication was received from the Corporation Counsel in reply to a resolution of the board requesting his opinion on the following questions:

1. Does the charter of 1873 prohibit the sale of lands under water, except at public auction after public advertisement and approval, under the direction of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund?

2. In what cases have the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund power to issue grants of lands under water?

In answer to the first question the Corporation Counsel says:

"I am of the opinion that in all cases where a pre-emptive right to lands under water has been given by acts of the Legislature, such lands can be lawfully sold by the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund in the manner provided by the ordinance of 1844. The Commissioners of the Sinking Fund are, however, authorized to sell any City property, except wharves and piers, and I think that in all cases except lands under water, where pre-emptive rights exist, the Commissioners must sell such property at public auction in the manner provided in the charter of 1873."

In reply to the second question, the Corporation Counsel states:

"It has been judicially determined, and may be regarded as settled law, that under the Dongan charter the City acquired the strip between high and low water mark, subject to the pre-emptive rights of the owners on the part of the adjacent owners. * * * It is in those cases, however, in which the City is still the owner of the fideway that a difficulty has arisen. It has been claimed that in such cases the City itself is the adjacent owner, and, under the statutes, has acquired the land under water in front of the fideway, free from any pre-emptive right on the part of the owners of the upland. This question is one of considerable difficulty, and can only be settled by a decision of the court of last resort. So far as my own views are concerned, I am strongly inclined to the opinion that where the City is still the owner of the fideway the owner of the adjacent upland has no pre-emptive right to the land beyond low-water mark."

The Corporation Counsel then states that a test case is now before the courts which will settle the difficult questions of law which have arisen in relation to the matter. The opinion was ordered to be printed.

A communication was received from the Dock Department containing a requisition for $250,000 to carry on its work; and a resolution was adopted directing the Controller to issue dock bonds amounting to $50,000 for the purpose.

The board then adjourned.

THE AMATEURS ON RILEY AND COURTNEY.

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF AMATEUR OARSMEN, ALBANY, N. Y., July 16, 1877.

A statement has been extensively published in the daily press that Mr. James H. Riley, of the Neptune Rowing Club, who was disqualified as an amateur oarsman, and for that reason refused admission to the Centennial races at Philadelphia, has since been reinstated by this association. I deem it proper to contradict this assertion. Mr. Riley was disqualified on the 29th of April, 1876, and he so remains to this day. Mr. Courtney publicly announced last Fall that he should thenceforth row as a professional, and the assumption that either of the contestants in the late sculler's race on Greenwood Lake has any status as an amateur is entirely without foundation.

HENRY W. GARFIELD, Secretary.

DISINFECTED GARBAGE.

At the meeting of the Board of Health yesterday a communication was received from the Board of Police in respect to a proposition from a firm of disinfectant manufacturers to disinfect the garbage and street dirt, at the place of final deposit, with a mixture of carbolic acid and copperas, and requesting the opinion of the board as to whether the garbage and street dirt so treated is suitable for filling in purposes within the City limits. The board decided that the disinfection of the material with the preparation referred to renders it less offensive, and it

MURDERED IN THE TYROL.

A REMARKABLE TRIAL IN AUSTRIA.

AN ENGLISH LADY ASSASSINATED BY A LONDON BARRISTER—HOW HE DISPOSED OF HIS MOTHER-IN-LAW—A LENGTHY INDICTMENT—HOW JUSTICE IS ADMINISTERED IN AUSTRIA—THE PRISONER CONDEMNED TO DEATH.

A remarkable murder trial, which commenced June 19, has only recently been concluded in Botzen a town of the Tyrol, some 30 odd miles north-east of, Trent. The defendant was tried on the charge of murdering his wife in the Tyrol in July, 1876. The indictment, which was a most voluminous document, containing no fewer than 280 paragraphs, began by setting forth that the public prosecutor of Austria brings against Henry Perreau, alias De Tourville, aged 40, a private gentleman of the Catholic persuasion, born at Valenciennes, in France, and naturalized in England, the charge of having, on July 16, 1876, on the road between Trafoi and Franzenshoehe, insidiously assailed his wife, Madeleine, whose maiden name was Miller, with a view to murder her, and thereby committed the crime of murder in the sense of the Austrian penal code. The document then proceeds to describe the crime. On the evening of the 15th of July, 1876, De Tourville, it says, arrived at Spondinig, with his wife and her maid. The gentleman spoke broken but intelligible German and Italian. The next morning De Tourville and his wife left in a carriage to go to the Stelf Serjoch. On approaching Ferdinandshoehe De Tourville found the time was too late to go further, and ordered the coachman to drive back to Franzenshoehe, there to stop for the night. Then to take out his horses for the stable, as he and his wife had resolved to walk the rest of the way home. The coachman, Johann Kircher objected, on the ground that his fodder was at Trafoi, and De Tourville allowed him to drive on in advance. Kircher arrived at Trafoi at 4.30 o'clock. De Tourville arrived alone an hour later, and on being asked where his wife was he said she had fallen and hurt herself. He showed no sign of uneasiness or sorrow. He ordered Kircher to put the horses to, and get two men to help him to bring Mme. De Tourville back again. Meanwhile he went into the kitchen of the hotel and drank some wine. The Custom-house officer, named Johann Zobler, at Trafoi, and two others, named Antony Theseni and Jacob Asper, got into the carriage with De Tourville. On arriving at the spot where the affair had occurred, De Tourville, remaining in the carriage, pointed down below the path and spoke to the three men, but the body was not to be seen there. The men in searching found the bonnet, a broken parasol, and a pocket handkerchief stained with blood, all belonging to the deceased. The things were strewn about the windings of the pass. Traces of blood were also found on the ground. The men at length discovered the dead body of Mme. De Tourville at the bottom of the pass, near the Klambach River. The position of the body and the wounds on the head showed that she must have been already almost lifeless when she arrived in the depth. Zoller at once suspected foul play, and De Tourville was arrested.

The first statements made (in French) to the District Judge were as follows: "De Tourville was subject to fits of vertigo; that she had been wearing very high-heeled boots, and that while he was a short distance from her she slipped and fell down a depth of five feet; that he picked her up and put her near a tree; that she was bleeding at the temple when he left her to go to Trafoi to get assistance. The Judge went with De Tourville to the spot, and it was then observed that there were stains of blood on De Tourville's trowsers. The parasol, the handle of which was wanting, was also stained with blood. The commission appointed to inquire into the affair found in the pass close by the handle of Mme. De Tourville's parasol. To the question how it came there De Tourville replied: "I am not clever enough to explain that." The prisoner was then lodged in Innsbruck, and wanted to send the following telegram to Mr. John Turner, his solicitor in London: "My wife is dead; come over immediately," but the dispatch was prohibited. Speaking to the gendarme in Italian De Tourville said: "My wife was not good," and he also showed him a letter in which he stated that his wife had formerly committed adultery, and that the wife and her lover expected an action for divorce, so that Mme. De Tourville had resolved never to return to England. On the first examination he said he had an income of 40,000 florins a year and a house in London, and that he had a son by former marriage with Miss Henriette Brigham. He further stated that while at Nice, in January, his wife received a letter from Mr. Warwick Hunt, clerk in the War Office, announcing the result of his divorce suit, and that the letter affected the mind of his wife. De Tourville's account of her death, as given to the second judge, differs in many points from his first and subsequent narratives. In the second account he talks of her having committed suicide, "which is now his firm conviction." "This story of Mme. De Tourville committing suicide is proved by the evidence," says the indictment, "to be a fabrication." The remains of the medical experts also contradict him so. On De Tourville's first discharge, on the 23d of July, he returned to Innsbruck, where he asked the waiter if he looked like a murderer. The proprietor of the hotel, Theodore Brossard, and the maid, Clapinson, at once said: "Of course, he has murdered her," which Clapinson subsequently repeated.

On returning to London he tried to gain credit for his account of his wife's death, but failed. He also tried to get a favorable report published in the *Innsbrucker Tagblatt*, but with no success. Further information now came to hand, and the Austrian Government resolved to institute a fresh inquiry, from which it appeared that the real name of the accused was not Henri de Tourville, but Henry Perreau. He received a good education, but his parents left him only a small fortune. Having dissipated a great deal of it, on leaving college he became a notary's clerk; but he soon left that post, and went traveling on the Continent. "In 1867 we find him," continues the indictment, "in the fashionable circles of England, looking out for a rich heiress. He made the acquaintance of a widow lady, Mrs. Eliza Brigham, and her daughter Henrietta. He pretended to be a rich landlord, and obtained the hand of Miss Brigham, with the prospect of a fortune of £70,000. On Aug. 11, 1868, De Tourville was, with his wife and mother-in-law, at Foxley Hall, where the latter was killed while handling a loaded revolver which De Tourville showed her. De Tourville's position toward her justified the suspicion that he had shot her, but the Coroner's jury brought in a verdict of accidental death. It subsequently transpired that De Tourville had disclosed to Mr. Glynn, of 27 St. Paul's, Liverpool, the means of getting rid of an obnoxious mother-in-law, which means coincided exactly with the way Mrs. Brigham died. After her death he changed his name to De Tourville. On June 30, 1871, his first wife died, and left her property to her only son. In the Spring of 1875 De Tourville was introduced to Madeleine Miller, daughter of the late Capt. Miller, and widow of Mr. F. Pike. She was already 47 years old, and possessed a fortune of £70,000. De Tourville married her, and she made a will making him her residuary legatee, and leaving him £37,000 on her death, which took place as described herein."

The reading of the indictment concluded, the accused rose to reply. He began by saying that he had a perfect right to bear the name of De Tourville. It was ridiculous to imagine that a lady of good society in England would lay her daughter at the feet of the first comer. De Tourville said he often met Mrs. Brigham and her daughter, to whom he had been introduced by a mutual friend, in Scarborough and Paris. He took Mrs. Brigham to see his parents at Valenciennes, and the marriage, being agreeable to all parties, took place in due course. He would show by letters how Mrs. Brigham loved her son-in-law. Henrietta, his wife, was a superior woman, speaking six languages, including German and Latin; but she had one defect—she belonged to a very aristocratic family. Hoping their son would be received better in France than in England, she requested him to assume the old Norman name of De Tourville, for the sake of the boy. She left her fortune to her son, with the interest of it for himself, on the condition that he should not touch the principal. He was, however, naturalized in England under the name of De Tourville. He denied wanting a rich heiress, as the indictment held forth. He had an income at the moment of 60,000 florins, and a magnificent house in London, which contained no less than £10,000 worth of furniture and objects of art. He was 37 years old when he married Miss Miller. She was 47, although she looked younger, and she was, much younger. She did not possess £70,000, as the indictment alleged, but only £53,000. After marrying her he discovered she had three sisters, two of them illegitimate. She had kept this fact secret. Mme. De Tourville refused to make a contract of marriage, but a few months later she made a will leaving nearly all her fortune to her sisters. The accused then went into long details to show he had no interest in her death. He did not know of this will till after her death. The will only gave him a small sum. That might remain. They went to Nice to stop three months, but had to leave sooner on account of the sickness of Mr. Hunt with regard to the divorce suit. He never thought his wife guilty, either before or after their marriage. She cried a great deal, but never said why. She carried on a secret correspondence. He went to see his family in Normandy. They thought his wife guilty of adultery with Warwick Hunt, and advised him also to sue for a divorce. She showed him a letter in which she would kill herself. While at Clermont Ferrand his wife received some more letters, one of which said it was probable his wife would be summoned as a witness in a case. He then understood why she wept so often and her mind became affected, he had nevertheless always lived on the best of terms with his wife.

The trial was conducted in a manner very different from what is the practice in this country. The case for the prosecution and the case for the defense were not taken separately, but mixed up according to the circumstances. The Judge took up point after point of the indictment, and as he proceeded so he produced witnesses on both sides. Every witness was examined and cross-examined on every point; he was allowed to put questions to every witness, and to make statements concerning any depositions. At times he was so loquacious that he was called to order by Count Melchiori, the presiding Judge, who told him he spoke more than was good for him. Considerable testimony was taken, and on the ninth day of the trial the court and the jury left Botzen to examine the Stelvio Pass, where the murder occurred. At Metzen the Judge and most of those who took part in the expedition went to the Protestant burial-ground to view the grave of Mme. De Tourville. The monument over the grave is a white pyramid, bearing the inscription in English: "To the memory of Magdalen Miller, wife of Henry Diendonné Tourville. She died on the 16th of July, 1876, aged 47." The Protestant clergyman of Meran, who accompanied the party, gave various details of the burial and the monument. A quantity of extraordinary medical evidence was taken, the doctors being examined on every theory of the lady's death.

On Monday, July 2, the trial was concluded. The examining up of the Judge occupied two hours. During its delivery the prisoner sat almost motionless, apparently exhausted with the strain of the long trial. The jury retired shortly before noon, and the prisoner was removed from the court. They were not away long, and upon their return, in the absence of the prisoner, they delivered their verdict, by which they found him guilty of the murder of his wife. There was a division of opinion in the jury, 12 being for his conviction and one against. The Judge thereupon sentenced De Tourville to be hanged. Dr. Mackreth, his counsel, gave notice of appeal, and it is believed that the sentence will be commuted to one of imprisonment with hard labor for life. De Tourville received the news of his condemnation without exhibiting much emotion, but subsequently he wept bitterly, and was soon utterly prostrated.

Not the least strange part of this extraordinary case is the way in which the murderer was brought to justice. When first arrested he was charged with murder, but the charge could not be sustained. He was liberated by the Austrian authorities, and at once made his way to England, he being a naturalized citizen of that country and a Barrister of the Inner Temple. Between July and the following October facts had come to the knowledge of the Austrian Government which induced it to apply for his extradition, and obtained it after the case had been elaborately examined by the Bow-Street Police Court. The application was curiously for it was a demand from the Austrian Government that a Frenchman, who was a naturalized British subject, should be surrendered for trial in Austria on the charge of having murdered a Englishwoman. It was contended that such a case did not come within the scope of the Extradition Treaty with Austria; but it was enough to reply that the British Government was free to give De Tourville up, and he was committed for trial.

SCENE IN A DUBLIN COURT-ROOM

A FATHER SEEKING TO RECOVER HIS CHILD FROM THE PRIESTHOOD—A SCENE OF EXCITEMENT.

The Dublin correspondent of the London *News* of July 5 writes:

"To-day was fixed for the return to the writ of habeas corpus directed to Rev. Dean Macmanus, of Clifden, in whose custody the child Catherine Grimes was. Her father was seeking to recover her from the Roman Catholic priesthood. It was clearly intimated by the Lord Chief-Justice that if the body of the child was not produced this morning, an attachment would issue against Dean Macmanus. Accordingly, the child was in court in charge of Father Lyden, a priest from Clifden, and Rev. Mr. Ring, who is connected with the order of Oblate Fathers at Inchicore. She had been brought direct from a convent at Clifden, and was neatly dressed. She appeared to be about 11 years old, and sat beside Rev. Mr. Lyden. The court was densely crowded, and the utmost interest was evidenced in the proceedings. Her father, Charles Grimes, a respectable-looking man, was present in court to receive her. Mr. J. F. Goodman, Clerk of the Crown Office, having called the case, Mr. F. Nolan, counsel for Dean Macmanus, said: 'My lord, we now hand in our return to the writ as follows: On the 30th April, I, Dean Macmanus, met the within-named child, Catherine Grimes, at the work-house in Clifden, who requested me to ask the nuns at Clifden to receive her. Accordingly, on that day, at her own request, I placed the said Catherine Grimes with the nuns at Clifden, and I now produce before this honorable court the body of the within-named Catharine Grimes, as commanded.' That is the return we make, my Lord, and we now offer the child to the court, but to the court only. I am not going to argue any question as to what the court will do with the child, whether it will make an order that the father receive the child or not, or whether the court will make an order that for a limited period the father, Charles Grimes, will undertake that the child shall not be given to the Irish Church Missions, at least till the 5th of August, (the day appointed for the hearing of the petition in Chancery.)

"Mr. Justice Barry—I have no alternative but to order the child into the manual custody of the father. Mr. Porter—Yes, my lord; and the father, Charles Grimes, is present to receive his child. Dean Macmanus—My lord, may I address a word to the bench? The accusations made in the worst moments can be heard before they are punished, and I rely on the judgment and mercy of the court to bear with me for a moment or two. This poor derelict child, after being five years out of the possession of the father, made her way—

"Mr. Justice Barry—I really cannot have this motion reagitated and rediscussed after it has been heard by the full court at such length and with such patience. Dean Macmanus—I would pray this learned and honorable bench to take into consideration some one or two facts which I am prepared to substantiate. Mr. Justice Barry—I have only a ministerial duty to perform here, having regard to the order made by the full court on the issue of the writ. Dean Macmanus here lifted the child to the table, and said: There is the child, who has been trained in the convent at Clifden for the last six or eight weeks at my request. Let me say, my lord—

"Charles Grimes, the father of the girl, advanced to the table to take possession of her. Dean Macmanus—Stop awhile. This little girl had been so neglected that she came to the nuns covered with parasites. Mr. Justice Barry—I really must ask you, Dean Macmanus, to forego any further discussion. The proceedings before the Court of Chancery. Dean MacManus—I would crave the court for an order, a provisional one, that this child can be come at, that she will be properly fed, kept in good health and cared for, and that, in accordance with the direction of the court, she will be produced before the Lord Chancellor at any time he may wish to see her. Mr. Justice Barry—I have no jurisdiction to attach any conditions. Charles Grimes—My Lord Judge, I have been more than seven weeks in Dublin about this matter. Mr. Justice Barry—I cannot have any further discussion. Dean Macmanus—I beg you not to send her back, contrary to the dictates of her conscience, to the Church Missions. Mr. Justice Barry—I have no concern with the Church Missions. Mr. Porter—The writ is returned, and there is nothing further to do but to hand the child over.

"Catharine Grimes clung to Rev. Mr. Ryden, and said she would not be a Protestant. An old gentleman, apparently an official, took hold of her, and the child held on to the priest. Mr. Justice Barry—This scene is really painful and distressing, but I have no power in the matter any further. Dean Macmanus—I beg to inform your lordship that it is in obedience to and respect for the law of the land that I produce this child here. We have much respect for the law of the land and public decency, but we are far from satisfied with the gloating over the miseries of this poor little child by a certain person in this court. [This observation had reference to a lady in the gallery.]

"The father here advanced and took hold of the child, and she held on to Rev. Mr. Ryden, crying that she would not go or leave the nuns. Dean Macmanus—There is now personal violence by the father. [A fight here seemed imminent.] Mr. Justice Barry—There must be no personal altercation. I will have the court cleared.

"The excitement became intense. Mr. Gindon Scott, solicitor for the father, complained that one of the priests was holding the child. Rev. Mr. Ryden denied that he was holding the girl. [She held on to him.] The court was now cleared by his Lordship's direction. The girl was still tugged at by both sides. She cried, and said she would not go; that she would be a Roman Catholic—what she always was. Dean Macmanus—I respectfully submit the child may not be injured at any rate. Mr. Justice Barry—The child must be given over. Prolonging this scene is only harrowing to people's feelings.

"At this juncture Mr. Goodmans, Clerk of the Crown Office, came over, and in a gentle manner led the child from the clergyman, and brought her quietly into the Crown Office, where she remained some hours. She was only got out of the Four Courts at 7.15 o'clock, and then, was conducted out by stealth in a cab, followed by 25 policemen on cars. Rev. Mr. Ring, Roman Catholic clergyman, also jumped on a car, and accompanied the cab to D'Olier-street, the office of the Irish Church Missions. By this time a crowd of at least 2,000 people had assembled in D'Olier-street, when Rev. Mr. Ring addressed them in very strong language from the Dublin Library steps. He denounced the Irish Church Missions, and said the father had a right to the custody of the child, but she was in possession of the Irish Church Missions, though she was in heart and soul a Roman Catholic. Her faith was about to be interfered with, and she was as much to go to her father as a tiger, and was no Protestant. He was also understood to say that 2,000 Roman Catholic children had been stolen by the Irish Church Missions, and were now being imprisoned by those persons who managed the institution. Inspector Gallaher, of the D Division, with some 200 constables, who had assembled from all parts of the city, endeavored to persuade Rev. Mr. Ring to leave, and to enter the Dublin Library. Mr. Ring asked the Inspector who he was, and on his replying that he was an Inspector of Police, and responsible for the public peace, and that Mr. Ring, on his part, would be held responsible for anything that might take place, Mr. Ring still persisted in addressing the mob. He said the people of Dublin did not know the work the Irish Church Missions were carrying on, but he was determined to let them know. At the request of Dean Macmanus and Rev. Mr. Lyden he had attended the Queen's Bench and saw what had taken place. During his remarks there was frequent cheering and various outeries. Another Superintendent of Police here came up and requested Rev. Mr. Ring, as a clergyman and gentleman, to induce the people to leave. Mr. Ring then said that he was appealed to as a Catholic priest, and as such he would ask them to disperse quietly. At the same time, as Catholics and Irishmen, he asked them to fix their eyes on the Irish Church Missions Institute, the head offices of which were just opposite, and to make inquiry respecting the doings of those connected with it. He concluded by calling for three cheers for the Pope, which were heartily responded to. He then got into a cab and drove off, and the crowd dispersed, though not for fully an hour afterward."

POTATOES IN MASSACHUSETTS.

The Boston *Herald* of Sunday says: "Notwithstanding the serious apprehensions of the ravages of the Colorado beetle, we have reason to believe that there never has been a finer crop of potatoes in this neighborhood than that of the present year; so that the potato bug in Massachusetts is a failure. It is true that a great deal of time and labor has been bestowed upon the crop in contending with and destroying the bug, and to show the extent and thoroughness of this work we may state that one farmer has gathered on a small potato field a bushel of the bugs. Various substances have been applied to the vines, but the most effectual method, we think has been in killing the bugs, or in brushing them into pans and then destroying them. As a general thing, as far as our observation goes, the vines never looked better, very seldom so full flowered, and never have handsomer potatoes, usually free of all appearance of disease."

LAW REPORTS.

IS A FRENCH FLAT A TENEMENT?

INTERESTING SUIT AGAINST THE PROPRIETOR OF THE SHERWOOD HOUSE—AN INJUNCTION PREVENTING HIM FROM BUILDING UP TWO STORIES.

The suit of Mrs. Fannie E. Musgrave against John H. Sherwood, which was partially argued before Judge Westbrook, in Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday, is a rather singular case. It seems that the defendant owned several adjoining houses on Fifth-avenue, beginning at the north-easterly corner of the avenue with Forty-fourth-street. The houses are of brown stone, are four stories in height, and are separated by party walls. In the deeds under which Mr. Sherwood came into possession of the property there are covenants against the putting up of tenement-houses, butcher shops, steam engines, &c., on the lots. On Dec. 15, 1873, Mr. Sherwood sold to the plaintiff's husband one of the row of houses for $110,000. Mr. Musgrave deeded the property to the plaintiff. The latter says that Mr. Sherwood represented and promised that the property should be protected and kept free from any impairment in value, convenience, and enjoyment as a private residence, and his own houses should be occupied only as first-class private residences. In 1875, the plaintiff says, the defendant remodeled the interior of two of his houses and turned them into French flats, known as the Sherwood House, and occupied by several families. He also put in machinery, including a steam engine. The plaintiff says that Mr. Sherwood is about carrying up his buildings two stories additional in height. This, it is claimed, will spoil the plaintiff's roof and chimney, and is a trespass. The building, the plaintiff also claims, will be made in some manner a tenement-house, contrary to the agreement of Mr. Sherwood. On such allegations Messrs. Beach & Brown, the plaintiff's counsel, obtained a preliminary injunction restraining Mr. Sherwood from increasing the height of the party wall, and from removing the tin roof-covering or the chimneys. The case came before Judge Westbrook yesterday on a motion to making the injunction permanent. The defendant, in answer, denied that he had made the agreement specified by the plaintiff, or that any injury has resulted to the latter's property. He says that the steam engine referred to is simply used to run an elevator, and after the proposed improvements are completed will be 75 feet away from the plaintiff's premises. The engine makes no noise and emits no dust or cinders. The defendant ridicules the notion of his houses being tenement property, and gave the names of the eminent persons who are now residing there with their families. Mr. Sherwood says his houses are used as a family hotel, and that they rent for over $60.000 per year. No suites are rented for less than $1,000 per annum. Furthermore, he says, that when the plaintiff obtained her house there were in the neighborhood the Windsor Hotel and several flats. The Buckingham Hotel was then in process of erection. There was also a butcher-shop, a drinking saloon, &c., in the neighborhood. Mr. Sherwood also states that he offered the plaintiff a higher rent for her house than she could obtain from any one else, but that she refused, and wanted more money. He believes the suit is brought because he refused to pay the rent asked. He says that unless the injunction is vacated he will lose over $20,000 per year. According to the contract for building the additional two stories, the work is to be done before Sept. 15, so that persons desiring suites for the winter can be accommodated. Three families have already applied, and if the injunction is continued they will go elsewhere. The case will be argued further to-day.

RESULTS OF A WIFE'S DRUNKENNESS.

On Sunday evening, July 8, Officer Savercool, of the Eighth Precinct, found a ragged, half-starved little girl sitting in a doorway at the corner of Grand-street and South Fifth-avenue, and surrounded by a number of more fortunate little girls, who were sympathizing with her. On questioning her he learned that she was only 7 years of age, and had been turned out of doors by her drunken father and mother, John and Catherine Noonan, who resided in a South Fifth-avenue tenement. She would not go home, because, she said, her mother would kill her, and the officer was obliged to take her to the station. While the girl's name was being entered on the docket her mother was brought in in a helpless state of drunkenness. The officer then went to where the girl said her parents lived, and found about to be a wretched place, without ventilation, devoid of furniture aside from the barest necessities, and so filthy that it was positively unbearable. The father of the family was lying drunk on the floor, and a child, 3 years old, was stretched on the lid of a trunk, with nothing on but an old shirt, and was sick from the effects of whisky. The officer at once said that it was dying. Its lips and tongue were swollen, because its medicine had not been administered, and no water had been given it to drink. The father was arrested, and then the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children was notified, and Superintendent Jenkins took charge of the children. The little one who was found on the trunk died a few days after being placed in charge of the society. Yesterday the unnatural parents and the remaining child were arraigned in the Court of Special Sessions. The father said it was not his fault that his children were unprotected and his family broken up. He worked hard, he said, and earned fair wages, which his wife spent in drink; and he had become so discouraged that he took to drink himself. Superintendent Jenkins said the family had been under the eye of his society for several months, and substantiated what the father said. The court committed the father to the Penitentiary for three months, and the father to the City Prison for 10 days, and sent the child to St. Mary's Hospital.

PARTNERSHIP OR AGENCY.

A motion in the suit of Rudolph Herbich against Spencer Sanderson and Paul Burger was argued at great length before Judge Westbrook in Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday. The plaintiff in the case claims that about February, 1875, the defendants went into the fur business in this City as agents for him, he being a fur merchant and doing business in Leipzig and Berlin, Germany. The defendants continued in business until recently when, in consequence of some information received from Sanderson, the plaintiff himself came to this country to investigate the affairs of his agents. He then discovered, as he says, that Burger had been quite frequently absenting himself from business and had used a portion of the business funds for his own purposes. The plaintiff obtained a preliminary injunction restraining the defendants from continuing the business or disposing of the property in any way. The case came up yesterday on a motion by Simon H. Stern, the plaintiff's counsel, for the continuance of the injunction and for the appointment of a Receiver of the property of the defendant business. Judge Williams, Fullerton appeared in opposition to the motion, and read the affidavits of the defendants, who say they are not agents but partners of the plaintiff, and that the partnership does not by its terms expire until Feb. 1, 1878, by which time they expect to be able to make up the deficency in their accounts. The argument was adjourned for one week to enable the plaintiff to put in additional affidavits.

A MAN'S ARREST IN A DIVORCE SUIT.

The suit of Mary Leicht against Rudolph Leicht was before Judge Van Hoesen yesterday, in Chambers, of the Court of Common Pleas. The action is brought for a limited divorce on the ground of alleged cruel and inhuman treatment by the defendant. The parties were married on Jan. 22, 1876, and have one child, which is now about five months old. The plaintiff in her complaint says her husband was in the habit of getting drunk, and during his fits of intoxication repeatedly committed acts of violence on her and her child. She gives a long list of beatings, &c., says he kicked and otherwise maltreated her while she was pregnant, and recently drove her and the child out into the street, applying foul epithets to them as he did so. Mrs. Leicht applied to the court for alimony and counsel fees, and with this application also asked for an order of arrest against her husband on the ground that he would leave the jurisdiction to avoid payment of alimony. She obtained an order of arrest and her husband was locked up in Ludlow-Street Jail. Herman Stiefel, the defendant's counsel, yesterday obtained from Judge Van Hoesen an order directing the plaintiff to show cause why the order of arrest should not be vacated.

A TELEGRAPH SUIT.

Judge Westbrook, in Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday rendered a decision on a motion in the suit of Mrs. Marcia B. O'Reilly against Norrin Green, George L. Douglas, and the Western Union Telegraph Company. The plaintiff, it seems, was the owner of some stock in the People's Telegraph Company, which afterward consolidated with the New-Orleans and Ohio Telegraph Company. She received stock of the latter in exchange for her own. The Western Union Company now has possession of the New-Orleans and Ohio line, and the plaintiff desires an accounting. Messrs. Green and Douglas were Directors of the New-Orleans and Ohio Company. Adolphus D. Pape, Mrs. O'Reilly's counsel, obtained an order for the examination of Messrs. Green and Douglas as parties before trial, in order to ascertain from them as to the manner in which the 2,000 miles of wire owned by the New-Orleans and Ohio Company came into possession of the Western Union Company. Messrs. Porter, Lowery, Soren & Stone, representing the defendants, then moved to have the order vacated. This motion was denied by Judge Westbrook yesterday.

INSURANCE STOCKHOLDERS REFUNDING.

Edward Z. Laurence, the Receiver of the American Popular Life Insurance Company, petitioned Judge Westbrook, in Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday, saying that in the course of his investigations he discovered that the company was insolvent for some before his appointment. It paid out dividends, however, on its capital stock out of earnings falsely pretended to have been made by it. On learning these things Mr. Laurence says he sent notices around to the stockholders of the company, asking them to refund the manner thus paid them. Among such are L. Hatch, G. L. Bulkley, John King, F. C. Sallsbury, B. Cleveland, estate of H. Sulesbear, B. F. Bancroft, William MacFarland, L. M. Liddle, John Cleveland, C. E. Buckley, and C. L. Allen. Those named, on receiving their notices, offered to compromise with the Receiver. The latter says that to recover the amounts it will be necessary for him to collect evidence, expend much time and money, &c. He asked the court, therefore, to permit him to compromise the claims in his discretion. Judge Westbrook granted orders to that effect.

NEW PHASE TO THE DANSER CASE.

A PROCEEDING AGAINST SURROGATE CALVIN —HE IS CHARGED WITH ASSUMING AUTHORITY WHERE HE HAS NONE—WHAT HE SAYS ON THE SUBJECT.

On the affidavit and motion of Anthony R. Dyett, in the proceeding of the People on the relation of Thomas F. Jeremiah against Surrogate Calvin, Judge Westbrook in Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday granted an order directing the Surrogate to show cause on the 23d inst. why "the said Surrogate should not be compelled forthwith to make and enter on his minutes his decision concerning the sufficiency of the proof and validity of the last will and testament of Mary M. Danser, (sometimes called Mary B. Danser) deceased, lately and on or about the 19th day of February, 1877, offered for probate before the said Surrogate by the relator as the Executor thereof, unless the said Surrogate has already made said decision; and if the said Surrogate have already decided or shall decide that upon the proofs so taken it appears to him that such will was duly executed, that the testatrix at the time of executing the same was in all respects competent to devise real and personal estate and not under restraint; then why the said Surrogate should not be compelled forthwith to record the said last will and testament and the proofs and examination taken by the said Surrogate in the matter of the proving of the same, and to sign and certify the said record, and thereupon to issue letters testamentary upon the said will to the said relator as the Executor thereof, whenever requested by the said relator; or why an alternative mandamus should not issue, directed to the said Surrogate, in the usual form, requiring him to do the acts above mentioned, or to show cause to the contrary thereof before this court, at such time and place as the court shall direct, or why such further or such other and further order should not be made in the premises as to the court may seem proper."

Mr. Dyett in his affidavit, after setting forth the fact of Miss Danser's death, the proposing of her will for probate, &c., says that by the will Mr. Jeremiah, the relator, was appointed by the testratrix as her Executor. Mr. Dyett then recites the proceedings before the Surrogate and says that the latter has no power or jurisdiction to pass on the validity of the trusts, bequests, devises, &c., of the will. The other matters in regard to the instrument, such as its due execution, the sanity of the testatrix, &c., Mr. Dyett says have been fully proved. In spite of this the Surrogate refused to admit the will to probate and to grant letters testamentary to Mr. Jeremiah. The Surrogate decided that he had the power then and there to admit the will to probate and to issue letters testamentary and afterward to determine and pass on the validity and legality of the dispositions of the will; and that the admission of the will and the issuing of letters testamentary did not deprive him of his power to do so. He denied the application for admission of the will to probate and for the issuing of letters testamentary on the ground that these are discretionary. Mr. Dyett insists that the Surrogate has no discretion in the matter, and that, as no one has asked him to construe the devises, &c., of the will, and as he has no jurisdiction in the matter, he should act immediately by admitting the will and issuing letters testamentary to the relator. Surrogate Calvin will allow the contestants of the devises, trusts, &c., to bring an equitable action in the Supreme Court to determine the validity of these provisions of the will.

The order was served on Surrogate Calvin yesterday afternoon, and, in reply to a question as to what course he would take, he said he would appear by counsel on the return day, but should leave the whole matter in the hands of Judge Westbrook, and be perfectly satisfied with any decision he might make. He had no pride of opinion in the matter, and if the decision should be in favor of Mr. Dyett, it would relieve him (the Surrogate) of a great deal of hard work.

FIGHTING FOR AN ESTATE.

Among the orders to show cause, made returnable before Judge Westbrook, in Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday, was one in the case of John B. Bost and Sarah P. T. Bost against S. B. M. Stokes and the Manhattan Company. The motion is to enjoin Stokes, who is a lawyer and is a Trustee under the wills of the late Stephen B. Munn and the late Elizabeth Bost, from drawing out by check or otherwise $12,800, now on deposit in the Manhattan Company, and belonging, according to the plaintiffs, to them as beneficiaries under the will of the late Stephen B. Munn. The latter, it seems, was one of the grandfathers of the plaintiffs, and died Sept. 11, 1855. At the time of his death he was an old retired and wealthy merchant. He left an estate valued at about $1,500,000. To his daughter Elizabeth Bost, the plaintiff's mother, he gave one-seventh of his estate for her use during her life, and to be held by her in trust for the benefit of her children. Stokes was appointed as Trustee under Munn's will by order of the Supreme Court, in the place of Charles Tracy, who resigned the trust. The complaint in the case sets forth that Stokes has converted to his own use $100,000 of the property belonging to the plaintiffs, and also that he has endeavored to convert to his own use the funds now on deposit with the Manhattan Company. The affidavits on the part of the plaintiffs, which are very voluminous, allege that Stokes is of intemperate habits, extravagant in his ways of living, and pecuniarily irresponsible. It is further stated that he has given no bond for the faithful performance of his duties, and that the trust fund will be in peril if allowed to remain in his hands. The plaintiffs seek to obtain judgment for $112,000 against the defendant, and to restrain Stokes from drawing out the fund on deposit with the company. Stokes denies the charges of misappropriation as well as the other charges made against him. On the allegations made by the plaintiffs, Judge Westbrook granted a preliminary injunction against the defendants, and the case came on yesterday on a motion to render the injunction permanent. Argument on this will be had to-day, when Judge George M. Curtis appears for the plaintiffs, and Albert Cardozo for the defendants.

A CHASE AFTER RIVER PIRATES.

At 1:30 o'clock yesterday morning, while Roundsman Beck, Quigley, and Skuse, of the Harbor Police, were patroling the North River in the vicinity of Pier No. 45, they heard cries and pistol shots on the Jersey shore, and rowed in the direction whence the sounds came. They pulled around for nearly two hours without making any unusual discovery, but, as they were about giving up the search, they saw a boat approach from the Jersey side with three men in it. The officers hailed the boat, and cried out to its occupants to lay to until they could be examined. The men paid no heed except to bend to their oars, and endeavor to escape. The Policemen then fired upon them several times, and soon after observed them throwing packages overboard. More shots were discharged, and then one of the three sprang out of the boat into the water. He seemed to be in danger of drowning, and the officers gave all their attention to him and rescued him, letting his companions escape. He was arraigned before Justice Otterbourg in the Tombs Police Court yesterday morning, and gave the name of Patrick Boyle. He claimed to be an honest man, but the Steam-boat Squad know him to be a dangerous character. As there was no evidence against him, he was remanded until Wednesday morning, and then the officers who made the arrest could offer nothing against him except the suspicious circumstances attending his capture. He was accordingly discharged. It has since been learned that the Cunard store-house was broken into yesterday morning, and robbed of a large quantity of goods.

SUSPICIOUS CHARACTERS ARRESTED.

Detective Handy, of the Fifth Precinct, yesterday arrested two men on suspicion of being professional pickpockets, and their counsel proposes to make a test case of it before Justice Otterbourg this morning, to ascertain if persons against whom no charge can be made can be taken into custody at the whim of an officer. The detective observed the men hanging around the entrance to the Shoe and Leather Bank, as if waiting for some one who might be drawing money to emerge, so that they could rob him. On the person of one was found a valuable gold watch and chain of Tissot & Son's make, numbered 34,456, and on the other a pocket-book containing $18 in money and a two-cent postage stamp. The detective said this property did not belong to the prisoners, but the only reason he could give for saying so was that he did not think it was theirs. He asked that they be remanded until this morning to enable him to make further inquiries. Prisoners' counsel objected, but he was overruled by the court. The men gave the names of George W. Childs and Thomas Campbell.

DR. RANDALL'S ESTATE.

Public Administrator Sullivan, who had contested the right of Miss Mary Ellen Randall to administer on the personal estate of her uncle, Dr. Israel Randall, better known as "Randolph," who left property of the value of about $400,000, withdrew his objections yesterday, expressing himself satisfied that the evidence showed conclusively that Miss Randall was the niece of Dr. Randall, and properly represented the other next of kin interested in the estate. Letters of administration will now issue to Miss Randall as soon as she perfects her bond, which she is required to give in the sum of $200,000.

A YOUNG BOOTBLACK'S CRIME.

A bootblack named John Mack, living at No. 79 Mulberry-street, frequented the Fourth Precinct Station-house for years, and became a great favorite with the officers. He grew up to manhood in the locality, and his picture is included in a group of officers photographed on the steps of the station-house. The bootblack fell from grace, however, and instead of frequenting the station-house, as was his wont, associated with thieves and burglars. On the 10th inst. he snatched a watch from Meyer Kaufman, living at No. 132 Henry-street, as the latter stood at the corner of Canal and Henry streets, and was taken into custody. On being called up in the Court of General Sessions yesterday the prisoner pleaded guilty. Judge Gildersleeve said he regretted that a lad who knew so much about the Police and criminals as he did should commit a crime, and sentenced him to one year and six months in the State Prison.

COURT NOTES.

Judge Gildersleeve yesterday adjourned the Court of General Sessions for the term. The Grand Jury was discharged with the thanks of the court.

A Frenchman, named Peter Leutz, of No. 79 South Fifth-avenue, a baker by trade, was yesterday morning committed for trial, in default of $1,000 bail, at Jefferson Market Police Court, for stabbing Thomas Doyle, of No. 79 Sullivan-street.

Judge Westbrook, in Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday granted a writ of habeas corpus in the case of Charles Becker, who is in the Sheriff's custody on what he calls, in his petition, "a pretended order of arrest out of the Supreme Court."

James Pike, an old man who keeps a newsstand at No. 26 Main-street, Brooklyn, was brought up in the Court of Special Sessions yesterday, charged with having made an indecent assault on a little girl named Mary Donovan. He could not even offer intoxication as an excuse; all he could say was that he did not know what he was doing. Justice Bixby lectured him severely, and then sentenced him for three months to the Penitentiary.

Judge Van Hoesen, in Chambers of the Court of Common Pleas, yesterday granted an order of reference to Edward S. Dakin, in the suit of Carrie E. Costa against Edward J. Costa. The parties to the action were married at St. Alban's Church by Rev. J. B. C. Beaulieu on March 23, 1873, and lived together until Nov. 4, 1875. The plaintiff charges her husband with marital infidelity. He put in no answer or demurrer to the complaint.

Mr. Bergh, of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, prosecuted a coachman named Thomas Conway, in the Court of Special Sessions yesterday, for having driven a horse which was suffering from the glanders. It was shown that the animal was stabled with a number of others, on Twenty-fourth-street, between Tenth and Eleventh avenues, and was likely to spread the disease. The accused proved that his horse was under treatment, but he was fined $25.

Thomas Conroy, a varnisher, living at No. 66 Marion-street, fired a pistol at Police Officer Patrick H. Ryan, of the Tenth Precinct, on the 6th inst., but fortunately missed his mark. The officer who had been thus assaulted in the discharge of his duty

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, JULY 18, 1877.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

PARK THEATRE.—Bass.—Mr. W. H. Bailey, Mr. Charles Poole, Mr. E. F. Thorpe, Miss Kate Newton, Miss Linda Dietz.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.—Evangeline.—Miss Viola Clancy, Miss Lizzie Harold, Mr. George Knight, Mr. George Fortescue.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—Woodlenow.—Miss Lottie Allen, Miss Marie Bates, Mr. Theodore Hamilton, Mr. Cyril Searle.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—The Three Guardsmen.

NEW-YORK AQUARIUM.—Rare and Curious Fish, Mammalia, Statuary, &c.—Day and Evening.

GILMORE'S GARDEN.—Grand Concert and Summer Night's Entertainment.

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THE "TIMES" FOR THE SUMMER.

Persons leaving the City for the Summer can have The Times *mailed to their address for $1 per month, postage prepaid.*

The Signal Service Bureau reports indicate for the Middle Atlantic States falling, followed by rising barometer, south-east to south-west winds, and occasional local rains, possibly followed by cooler westerly winds and clear weather, except at the coast stations.

The Tweed case is as prolific of "statements" as the Beecher case, and in the matter of prolixity there is but little to choose between them. Mr. C. O'B. Bryant is the latest and certainly not the least entertaining contributor to the literature of the Tweed controversy. Mr. John D. Townsend has been so thoroughly used up already that Mr. Bryant's recital of the inner history of how Townsend got a retainer from Tweed was hardly needed to expose the professional character of that versatile attorney. The scandals of Tweed's private life have been sufficiently notorious, but it is a new revelation of legal intrigue to find how intimate a relation they have had with the conduct of the negotiations for Tweed's release, and with the selection of the agents intrusted with his defense. While Mr. Bryant's statements may be assumed to be colored by personal pique and prejudice, there are enough intrinsic evidences of truth about them to prove that Tweed is now as always one of the meanest and most contemptible of men, and that the methods employed by him to regain his liberty have been quite as unscrupulous as any of those in virtue of which he lost it.

To the least reputable of these methods John Kelly, and his friend and confidant, Townsend, have evidently been consenting parties. Apart from Mr. Bryant's testimony to the fact, it has been sufficiently obvious that the evidence in Tweed's possession tending to implicate persons holding any prominent public position was of the most flimsy character. It was also clear that Kelly was chiefly anxious to employ this evidence, such as it was, either to destroy people who stood in his way or to bring others whom he could use under his power. But Mr. Bryant's statement sheds new light on the implicit faith which Tweed had in the political omnipotence of Kelly, and his entire readiness to testify to anything which Kelly wanted, and which would make his successor in the dictatorship of Tammany Hall promise his release, either through the influence of the present Attorney-General or of the new Attorney-General whom all the parties to the intrigue expected to find in John D. Townsend. The account of Tweed's absolute unscrupulousness in swearing to anything which would satisfy Kelly by implicating Senator Woodin in the division of the Ring bribery fund is one of the most instructive revelations of this latest chapter of the secret history of a very unsavory series of transactions. The concluding chapters, which will be published to-morrow, promise to relate to matters more disreputable still.

The reported "decision" of the President in regard to the position of Federal office-holders who are members of the National Committee was not a decision at all, and the matter was settled at the Cabinet meeting yesterday in a sense entirely in harmony with the letter and spirit of the President's recent order. No exception, temporary or otherwise, will be made in favor of such office-holders, and a connection with the National Committee will be held to mean, equally with the holding of less prominent positions, a participation in active politics. It is, perhaps, unfortunate for the President that some of the leading officials of the Treasury Department have not sympathy enough with his policy of civil service reform to interpret his wishes on that subject in perfect conformity with the honesty of his intentions. The misapprehension of the President's views on this question of membership of the National Committee seems to have arisen more from a perverse desire to assume that he would decide in the manner reported, than from any inconsistency in the President's own method of dealing with the case.

Mr. John Bigelow, who is paid a modest salary for discharging the duties of Secretary of State of New-York, has given himself an extended holiday, and will leave his duties to a deputy, while he acts as companion to Mr. Tilden on his European tour. Mr. Bigelow does not desire a renomination, and evidently thinks that he has already given the people quite enough of his valuable time for the money they pay him. Mr. Tilden has been good enough to intimate that he does not seek an election to the United States Senate, and that he thinks that "the drift of public sentiment" is toward an entirely new Democratic State ticket. This will leave John Kelly perfectly free to defeat the aspirations of Mr. Fairchild and to nominate for State officers men who would be quite as much under his control as is Gov. Robinson. That will certainly help to make perfectly clear the great issue of the Fall campaign: "Shall Tammany Hall be made an absolute despotism in both City and State?"

There is no longer any doubt as to the crossing of the Balkans by the Russians. Various reports, some of them originating in the panic of the Turks, have finally been confirmed, so far as the main fact of the crossing is concerned. But it by no means follows that this advance is a considerable one, or that it even indicates the point at which the main force will eventually pass the line. A Russian (official) account says that Gen. Gourekho is marching on Kasanlik, south of the Balkans, and that he is in the rear of the Turkish force posted in the Schipka defile. The presence of Gourekho south of the Balkans has heretofore been considered doubtful, as long as Raouf Pasha occupied the Schipka Pass. It now turns out that Raouf Pasha has been flanked; and this may account for the consternation which is said to prevail in Constantinople.

A TEST CASE.

A notable incident in connection with life insurance affairs is the suit instituted by the Receiver of the Guardian Company against the Universal Company and persons alleged to have profited unlawfully and corruptly by the transfer of the assets and business of the former to the latter. The suit is important because it is the first practical attempt to establish the legal responsibility of life insurance wreckers and to compel them to disgorge the money and other property of which, by fraud and artifice, they have plundered policy-holders. The public have been treated now and then with the preliminaries of criminal proceedings against officials who have helped to ruin companies, and who have resorted to perjury for the concealment of their misdeeds. The last few months have yielded cases in which the criminality of officials seemed to be established by the statements of the Insurance Department. We have seen cases of fraudulent misappropriation and of equally fraudulent misrepresentation; and we have had from the Attorney-General of the State promises of vigorous prosecutions. Indictments have been laid and true bills found. And there, so far as we know, the matter rests. Of the various offenders who have helped to ruin companies and have profited by the ruin—who have misled policy-holders and have been enriched by their misfortunes—not one has been brought to trial in this State. The criminals are at liberty, with no reason to dread the vengeance of the law. The Attorney-General, whose duty it is to vindicate the law, allows it to remain, in their cases, a dead letter. The Insurance Department, which preferred accusations of perjury and fraud, and has adduced evidence in support of the charges, is powerless. It reported to the Attorney-General, and his inaction gives immunity to the men whom the department arraigned. The situation is at once disheartening and disgraceful. Of what utility are investigations which fasten guilt upon officers and Directors of companies ruined by fraud and mismanagement, if in one way or another the offenders escape the punishment they deserve? What respect can be felt for the criminal law applicable to these cases if its administrators virtually play into the hands of the culprits, and put off decisive action until all interest in its result is lost?

The step taken by the Guardian Receiver is in a direction where the inefficiency or dilatoriness of the Attorney-General may not frustrate the ends of justice. It is impossible to peruse the published records in regard to companies recently shown to be insolvent without feeling that, according to every rule of right, criminal responsibility attaches somewhere. Prison doors are opened daily to receive criminals whose offenses are trivial in comparison with offenses in corporate management whose perpetrators not only escape punishment, but are allowed to retain their unlawful gains. The proceedings just begun leave untouched the criminal aspect of the question. The inquiry they institute is, Are the parties who leagued together to wreck the Guardian Company, and who obtained possession of its property fraudulently, under cover of corrupt contracts, with a pretense of purposes which remain unfulfilled, to retain their booty? Or, having robbed the Guardian Company while pretending to manage and protect it, shall they not be compelled to make restitution to its policy-holders? These, in brief, are the two phases of the question which the suit against Furber & Co.—the company including the Universal—should determine. Each of the queries carries its equitable answer on its face. They who get control of others' property trickily or fraudulently are not entitled to keep it. The policy-holders of the Guardian did not lose their title to their property because they were fraudulently divested of it, and unless the civil law is as much of a farce as is the criminal law when corporate offenders are concerned, they will get back so much of their own as can now be reached. The Receiver of the Guardian Company will confer an inestimable boon upon the community if he succeed in the effort to reduce these views to practice.

The recital of facts in Superintendent Smyth's report on the Universal, sustained as the recital is by documentary evidence, is conclusive as to the object and nature of the proceedings for transferring to the Universal the property and business of the Guardian. The story is one of deception and dishonesty from the beginning to the end. You see at a glance that cunning and greedy men were engaged in a transaction which would not have borne the light. At every turn they paused to cover their tracks. They made contracts one with another—virtually with themselves—and assigned them, for no other apparent reason than that it was desirable so to mystify matters as to baffle investigation. Every agreement, every transfer, every payment or receipt of money has a dishonest look. There is not a sign of good faith at any stage of the business, which culminated in the repudiation by the Universal of a bargain which it had made subject to impossible conditions. The property of the Guardian having been appropriated and apportioned in a manner which we hope yet to see explained, the Universal repudiated its obligations to the Guardian policy-holders without apparently benefiting its own. The retribution that inflicts upon the Universal insolvency and disgrace is righteous, so far as it concerns the Directors and managers of that company. Its policy-holders are to be pitied. Who, then, received the Guardian Company's money? There were millions of assets; what has been done with them? Some hundreds of thousands, we know, passed into Mr. Furber's pockets. Large sums were paid to other Universal officials. The other property—who has possession of it? We said in commenting on the report of the Universal that Furber's operations were incredible except on the supposition that he had helpers and partners. It is possible that some of Furber's co-defendants in the present suit were his victims as well as his abettors. They may have been verdant, credulous, and between Furber and the Universal they may have suffered. They will have a chance of proving their innocence, if they really are innocent. Their active participation in Furber's operations is a sufficient reason for putting them on the defensive. They are now paying the penalty of being caught in questionable company, and in a transaction about which society has but one opinion.

At any rate, the one thing now wanted is a legal decision which shall enable the Receiver of the Guardian, in behalf of its policy-holders, to trace their property, and to recover all of it that is accessible. By no other method can life insurance Directors and managers be taught the lesson they ought to learn with regard to their fiduciary position and the responsibilities morally inseparable from it. Hitherto many of them have acted on the idea that they might do as they pleased with the policy-holders' money, without incurring the risk of an individual reckoning. The pending suit against the Universal and its wrecking officials will, if successful, establish the doctrine of responsibility so broadly and practically that policy-holders will at last acquire a guarantee against the extravagances and abuses which have endangered their interests. The hope of reform through legislation is slim, indeed. The Insurance "Ring" at Albany will either defeat reform openly or will so emasculate a reform measure as to render it valueless. The real remedy is contingent upon the ability of policy-holders to hold officials to a strict account, and to compel the surrender of money inequitably acquired; and the suit in behalf of the Guardian will test the feasibility of this mode of obtaining redress.

THE MEXICAN TROUBLE.

If it were not for the fact that the Diaz Administration in Mexico has vainly sought, and is still anxiously seeking, recognition by the Government of the United States, the recent fulmination of the Mexican Secretary of War would be less explicable. We do not desire to intimate that Diaz has purposely sought a pretext for vigorous diplomatic debate, with an armed collision possible, in order to procure, in some shape, an official recognition of his Presidency. But it is unquestionably true that the postponement of his demand, on the part of the United States Government, has a great deal to do with the irritation which is apparent in the orders issued to Gen. Trevino, commanding the Mexican forces on the Rio Grande. It is also evident that if the Mexican Government persists in its present course—refusing to protect its own frontier and misrepresenting the intentions of a peaceful neighbor—it will be necessary to establish relations of some sort between the two Republics, out of which may come that very recognition which Diaz considers so important to him. We have nothing to do with the internal affairs of Mexico, except so far as they affect our own people. It is the privilege of all nations to withhold as long as suits their convenience all diplomatic intercourse which may even incidentally recognize the legality of the tenure by which the head of a State holds his office. Maximilian, an imperial invader, was never recognized as Emperor of Mexico by the United States Government, though he was by European Governments. Through all those dark days for Mexico, Lincoln and Seward held that Juarez was the chief of the Mexican Republic. And when the Empire fell and the fugitive President was once more installed at the National Palace he had no occasion to renew relations with the United States. Theoretically, at least, those relations had never been interrupted. On the other hand, certain European States which made haste to recognize Maximilian as Emperor of Mexico, refused to extend that courtesy to Juarez. They have maintained no diplomatic intercourse with the Republic of Mexico from that time until now.

It must be confessed that the present situation is complicated by the suspension of official relations between the two Republics. To be sure, during all these years in which the Mexicans have been in such disorder at home that they have scarcely been expected to keep the peace on a distant frontier, diplomacy has failed to extract anything from the Mexican Government but promises which have not been kept. But the tone of the orders to Gen. Trevino might have been less offensive to the United States if there had been some previous amicable diplomatic debate. As it is, the Mexican Secretary of War, Mr. Ogazon, at the instance of Gen. Diaz, construes the order to Gen. Ord, commanding the United States forces on the Rio Grande, to be a new and unconditional order to cross the boundary, at his discretion, in pursuit of raiders from Mexican territory. He says that "the President [Diaz] thinks that the honor of the country will not be satisfied except with a modification of the said order." He adds that Diaz "believes that he faithfully interprets the feelings of the Mexicans, if he accepts the situation in which he is placed, rather than the humiliation of an offense which would reduce Mexico to the condition of a barbarous country beyond the communion of international law." And the order concludes with the instruction to Trevino to "repel with force the insult that is being sought to inflict on Mexico by the invasion of her territory." This has the merit of being sufficiently explicit—if it means just what is said.

Minister Foster, however, has very clearly pointed out in a memorandum sent from the American Legation in Mexico, several important misapprehensions of fact. As is very well known, the United States Government has repeatedly urged on that of Mexico the policy of uniting in an agreement which should permit the military authorities of both countries to cross the boundary line, interchangeably, in pursuit of raiders and cattle-thieves. As the depredations have been confined to outlaws from the Mexican side of the frontier, our Government, after all other expedients have failed, has allowed our troops to cross the line in pursuit. This has frequently happened during the past few years. Again, notwithstanding the numerous and notorious outrages which have been committed by Mexican bandits, not a single punishment has ever resulted on the part of the Mexican authorities. According to Minister Foster, who is an unquestioned authority, "Mexico has frequently acknowledged its inability to discharge its duty in regard to the preservation of peace on the Rio Grande frontier, giving as a reason its internal dissensions." And it may be added that such is the present condition of Mexico, it is not improbable that this very debate may at any time be adjourned by the appearance of a new claimant for the Mexican Presidency.

Gen. Ord is instructed to call upon the Mexican authorities on the border to co-operate for the suppression of raids. If the military authorities whom Secretary Ogazon directs to "repel invasion from the United States" are on the spot to obey that order, they will be expected to capture the bandits as they return from their excursions across the Rio Grande. If they do not, and if the robbers are free to come and go, without let or hindrance from the forces of Gen. Trevino, the invasion has already taken place. It will have been the territory of the United States, however, that has suffered invasion. On the other hand, in view of the threatening attitude of the Mexican Government, and its renewed expression of ability and intention to deal with the marauders, Gen Ord has been instructed to leave the matter in their hands. For the present, the Mexican Government will have the opportunity to check the lawlessness complained of. Every good citizen will rejoice if this shall result in bringing to an end the disorders which have so long disgraced the border. If it does not—and the Government has certainly great patience with our disorderly neighbor—the military power of the United States must be invoked to defend the frontier at any cost.

THE BALTIMORE AND OHIO STRIKE.

It is difficult to conceive of a more unjustifiable and unreasonable strike than that which has assumed such formidable proportions at Martinsburg, West Va., on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. In the beginning this movement was made to resist a reduction of wages on the part of the firemen and brakemen, from $1 75 and $1 50 to $1 58 and $1 35 per day, or 10 per cent. The intention of the company to make the reduction had been announced some time previously, and there was no complaint, so far as we know, against the company, except that the reduction was a hardship to the employes, which every one will admit. But it must also be admitted that the business of the road, the stock of which has rapidly depreciated of late, and which has a large floating debt and a rather dubious future immediately before it, imperatively demanded all possible economy. That the proposed reduction did not bring wages below the market rate is conclusively proved by the fact that the company had numerous applications from skilled persons to fill the place of the strikers. The latter, therefore, cannot allege that the company took them by surprise, or tried to force them to work below the current rates of wages. On the other hand, the strike is apparently hopeless, and must be regarded as nothing more than a rash and spiteful demonstration of resentment by men too ignorant or too reckless to understand their own interests. From the ordinary standpoint of the intelligent trade-unionists, a movement of this kind must be condemned; for all trade-unionists are agreed that strikes, without a fair prospect of success, are simply a waste of valuable time and money, and are not only immediately but permanently injurious to those who share in them. The trade-union leaders who understand their business resist such attempts, bide their time, husband their resources, and move only when they feel that the chances are clearly in their favor.

But if the strike on the Baltimore and Ohio Road is a foolish one, its history up to the present time shows that those who are engaged in it are not only bold and determined, but that they have the sympathy of a large part of the community in which they live, and who are not at all directly interested with them. At Martinsburg, where the strikers have gone to the greatest lengths, are situated the workshops of the railroad company, and its population is largely made up of workmen in the employ of the road. When, therefore, the strikers gathered in no very large force to prevent the running of freight trains, they found themselves backed by a crowd constantly growing in numbers, and proceeded, with the aid of their friends, to take forcible possession of the trains which the company was trying to send out. At first they contented themselves with taking off the new men employed to replace the strikers. Then, when the local Police proved too weak to contend with them, and two companies of Militia were placed on one of the trains, the strikers attacked them, wounded one soldier, received a volley from the Militia without flinching, although one of their number was killed, and finally, partly from sympathy and cowardice among the soldiers, and partly by their increasing numbers, successfully resisted the movement of freight. This state of affairs being telegraphed to the Governor at Wheeling, he started with two companies of Militia for Martinsburg, but was stopped at Grafton by a formidable demonstration at that point. The strikers have, in fact, control of the road at all the important junctions of divisions. In spite of this remarkable display of lawless strength, the strikers have shown some curious signs of moderation. They have refrained from injuring any of the property of the company beyond the wrecking of one train, and have allowed the passenger trains to pass over the road without molestation. They have evidently had leaders of no little degree of capacity.

The end of the strike ought not to be doubtful, whatever temporary success it may meet with. No company as powerful and extensive as the Baltimore and Ohio Road could expect to do business for one month, if it did not resist intimidation of this lawless character to the end. To succumb to it would be to invite all the ruder and more ignorant portion of the employes of the road to try a like game whenever it suited them. A demand for higher wages would serve just as well for an occasion as resistance to proposed reduction. The company would simply surrender its complex and delicate affairs into the hands of the least intelligent and most reckless of those whom it employed. It would be equivalent to voluntary bankruptcy. Nor can the States of West Virginia and Maryland allow the public peace to be broken and their laws to be set at defiance with impunity. The strikers ought to be shown at once that they are pitting themselves against an indefinite power, which will increase steadily with any successes which the strikers may gain for the time being, until complete and absolute supremacy of law is assured. Such a result, if the authorities do their duty, is only a question of time. And when the matter is all over with, the strikers will have the poor comfort of knowing that they have broken the laws, interrupted business, caused a large expense to the public Treasury, and accomplished nothing for themselves.

THE PROGRESS OF THE WAR.

Amid the mass of contradictory dispatches which keeps pouring in from every part of the theatre of war, it is no easy matter to distinguish the actual course of events; but the general situation is still that of a divided victory, Russia being foiled in Asia and triumphant in Europe. The advance of Ismail Pasha upon Bayazid has rendered futile the gallantry of those who recently effected its relief. The town is once more in Turkish hands, and the Russian retreat has been attended with a heavy loss of men, guns, and material. Mukhtar Pasha is intrenching himself at Kars. In a word, the Russians have been driven back along their whole line, and of all their conquests, nothing remains but Ardahan and the heights around Batoum. A more sudden and utter collapse is nowhere recorded in history. Curiously enough, all the Czar's Generals in Asia are foreigners, and the Armenian campaign has been conducted by two Armenians, Gen. Loris-Melikhoff and Gen. Tergukassoff. By a singular turn of fortune, the former has suffered his most fatal reverse on the very ground where he gathered his first laurels as an active young cavalry officer under Mouravieff, in 1855; but he is not the first who, though an able subordinate, has proved himself unequal to a separate command. Gen. Dewel is a German, Gen Oklobschio, of the Rion corps, a Montenegrin by birth, though long resident in Russia. He, too, is more of a dashing soldier than an experienced officer, and his recent movements have been severely criticised.

But Russia's successes in Europe are an ample atonement for her Asiatic failures. Putting aside all unauthenticated reports, three all-important facts stand out clearly—Nikopolis taken, the Russians on the Shumla-Rustchuk Railway, and the line of the Jantra River, which flanks the approach to the Balkan by Gabrova throughout its whole length, in the hands of the invader. The importance of the two latter achievements is evident at a glance, the one threatening to sever the links which bind the quadrilateral together, while the other removes the last direct obstacle to a general advance upon the Schipka Pass; but it is not too much to assert that the fall of Nikopolis is by far the most momentous occurrence of the three. This one exploit secures the Russian rear, opens to them a safe and easy line of communication, completes the severance of the Turkish forces on the Upper and Lower Danube, and neutralizes completely the reported destruction of the Sistova bridge by the Turkish monitors, which, if accomplished a fortnight ago, would have changed the whole course of the war.

Nor does the list of Russia's advantages end here. The Bulgarians are already making themselves felt in earnest along the flanks of the quadrilateral, and fast becoming more terrible to the enemy than even the Russians themselves. Roumania has at last declared herself unequivocally by crossing the Danube into Turkish territory, in open defiance of Austria. Whether the latter will be goaded into active interference remains to be seen; but in the meantime, the co-operation of a force strong enough to blockade Widdin or take part in the siege of Shumla and Rustchuk, while her main army pushes on toward Adrianople, is no slight advantage to Russia. And when once the Balkan is reached, fresh allies await her in the formidable "Heyduc" mountaineers, all bitterly hostile to Turkey and ready to guide the invaders through any one of the secret passes of which the best-informed Turkish officers know nothing whatever. With such guides to lead them on, with a disposable force of 100,000 men directed against the western passes alone, with such a base of supply as the magazines now forming at Sistova and Tirnova, the entrance of the Russians into Roumelia is merely a question of time, especially now that 60,000 of the Sultan's best troops are shut up in the fortresses of the quadrilateral, and can take no part whatever in the final struggle.

Such probabilities are not to be effaced even by the lustre of the Armenian victories; and, despite her resolute front, the heart of the doomed Empire is beginning to die within her. The fall of Nikopolis has echoed through the length and breadth of the land. From the Danube to the Balkan the Turkish villagers are flying to fort and city from the dreaded vengeance of the Bulgarians. Every soldier who can be spared from other quarters is hurrying to Adrianople. The capital itself is being hastily fortified, and recent telegrams announce that "the inhabitants are buoying themselves up with hopes of foreign intervention." When the Osmanli begins to rely for help on earthworks and foreign protocols, it is a proof that things are going ill with him indeed; for so long as he could hold his own in the field he relied upon no aid but that of his own right arm and the favor of the Prophet. As matters stand now, there is little or no chance of foreign intervention, and as little of Russia's voluntary withdrawal from her half-completed task. All her late reverses have only roused her to fresh exertions of her prodigious strength; and if, as Midhat Pasha recently asserted in London, she has been maturing her present plan of action for the last sixteen years, she is all the more certain to carry it out unflinchingly to the end.

THE ROTARY GOAT.

Of the goat in his natural state much has been said and sung by historians and poets. Among the destructive agencies of Nature he ranks midway between the earthquake and the volcano. In the course of a year he swallows up rather less than the average active volcano, but he upsets more people than an entire annual series of South American earthquake. In the neighborhood of the Seventh-avenue and Fifty-sixth-street the phenomenon of the upheaval of small boys by violent goats is, or at all events, formerly was, of frequent occurrence. The quiet pedestrian who keeps to the sidewalk and shuns the neighboring rocks is often shocked by the spectacle of a small boy swiftly ascending to a height of thirty or forty feet in the air and then falling like a fifteen-inch shell to the pavement, and separating into a hail of knives, tops, and marbles at the moment of impact. The goat whose headstrong violence causes this phenomenon is usually invisible to the spectator, but the latter instinctively knows that only a goat could have upheaved the small boy, and he therefore hastens to quit so dangerous a neighborhood. It is asserted that after Mr. Thomas began to execute Wagner's orchestra music at his former Summer Garden, the goats in that region became so violent that it was feared they would attack the Garden and drive the orchestra through the nearest brick wall. Luckily, Mr. Thomas tried the experiment of giving a concert consisting exclusively of Wagnerian music, and the next morning only one goat—and that one in a dying state—was to be found nearer than the Sixth or Eighth avenue.

Viewed in reference to his capacities for swallowing, the goat is but little inferior to Vesuvius. One large-sized goat has been known to swallow an entire week's "wash"—including clothes-pins—and to break to pieces and masticate two large tubs, a cast-iron clothes-boiler, and a clothes-wringing machine—all in the course of a single night. It is commonly believed that the goat rarely swallows human beings, but if any scientific person will try the simple experiment of leaving a baby for an hour or two in the society of a goat, he will perhaps have reason to change his belief as to this matter. Very possibly the goat prefers his natural food to babies, but in seasons when the tomato-can crop has failed, and the hoop-skirt crop is scanty, a hungry goat should not be tempted with a valuable baby, unless, of course, the baby is a borrowed one.

It would scarcely be worth while to rehearse facts like these, which can be found in every text-book of zoology, were it not that the more clearly the destructive powers of the goat in a state of nature are set forth, the more evident it becomes that the efforts of man to increase these destructive powers are as unnecessary as they are wicked. Not satisfied with the purely natural goat, men, or individuals to that effect, have actually contrived to develop the goat's destructiveness by the aid of mechanical appliances. The result has been the Rotary Goat, a complex monster, half natural and half artificial, which, for range of action and general deadliness, is even superior to the notorious and terrible buzz-saw.

The rotary goat is easily manufactured. It is only necessary to take a large goat, and to connect him with a firmly-planted stake, tree, or lamp-post by a rope from ten to thirty feet in length. This rope vastly increases the force with which the goat strikes any object—for example, a fat man. The former animal waits till his victim has nearly reached the periphery of a circle of which the rope is the radius. The goat then rushes at him; not in a direct line, but in the arc of a circle, keeping, at the same time, the rope tightly stretched. By this plan he adds to his natural speed a centrifugal force that varies directly as his weight, and thus strikes the fat man with a violence of which no goat in a state of nature is capable. Prof. Harkness, of the Smithsonian Institute, has ingeniously tried to show that centrifugal force has nothing to do with the violence of a rotary goat's blow, but that the goat arrives more quickly at the object of his pursuit merely because his path is the arc of a circle, and is selected in accordance with the principle of great circle sailing as known to navigators. This theory is, however, clearly erroneous, since it is based upon the mistake that the goat's circle is coincident with a great circle of the globe.

But the chief destructiveness of the Rotary Goat is due to an entirely different use of his connecting rope. In the dusk of evening he reaps innumerable victims by remaining perfectly stationary at the end of the rope and permitting mankind to fall over it; after which he charges the prostrate victims, and conveys to them the impression that one of the towers of the Brooklyn bridge has fallen on them. His greatest achievement, however, is to select two or more persons who pass within his circle and to gallop around them at his highest speed. In a moment the hapless victims find themselves hopelessly entangled. The goat, after taking two half-hitches around them, drags them hither and thither; now banging them against a convenient tree, and now scraping them across a rough bit of pavement. Occasionally he butts them down in order to take another turn of the rope around them in some new direction, and then suddenly tightens the coils till they cut into the flesh by rushing at full speed in a straight line from his central stake. After a protracted indulgence in these amusements he circles round and round his victims until he has bound them firmly to the stake, when he proceeds to flatten them until their cries alarm the neighborhood and the goat is conquered by numbers.

Within the last few years the Rotary Goat has become a fearfully familiar object, and whole districts of this City and Brooklyn have been devastated by him. He has even made his appearance in certain Western cities, and it is reported that in the City of St. Paul, Minn., a woman who has been severely injured by a Rotary Goat has appealed to the municipal court for protection, and has secured a legal decision to the effect that a Rotary Goat is a beast which no citizen can keep without incurring responsibility for all damages inflicted thereby. The immediate suppression of this new and deadly animal in this City is an imperative necessity. The old kind of goat was sufficiently bad, but the Rotary Goat is intolerable. He should be exterminated without delay, and the wretched misanthrope who invented him should be held up to the lasting hatred of his fellow men.

GENERAL NOTES.

Bennington, Vt., will have 10 State Governors, a President, and an assortment of Cabinet officers at its celebration.

They have a Judge in Minnesota who has been punishing persons for contempt of court, their offense being the circulation of a petition asking him to resign.

Maine papers say that this year has been a real bonanza to the fishermen, the salmon fishery of the Penobscot having brought large sums of money to that section.

The chief of a New-England military collegiate institution lately received an application for admission from a young lady. He replied that she might come if willing to wear the uniform and go through the drill.

The San Francisco *Post* is alarmed at the spread of the religion of Confucius on the Pacific Coast. It invites the attention of "all who are sincerely anxious to preserve American institutions to the danger which menaces them" from this source.

We learn from the Chicago *Tribune* that every morning when they go to sweep up the front steps of the Grand Union Hotel at Saratoga they come across the bodies of 10 or 15 trade Jews, who, having been refused admission by the night clerk, have died of hunger and thirst.

The Buffalo *Express* is convinced that low tolls on the canals have been a success because there has been an increase of tonnage this year of 64,493 tons. It omits to mention that there has also been a falling off in the receipts from tolls this year of over 50 per cent.

A Kennebec (Me.) paper tells of a certain city official who pointed out to a clergyman friend a house wherein a man laid three weeks, and his friends refused to bury him. "Why! What was that for?" inquired the interested clergyman. "The man was not dead," was the quiet response.

A Baltimore paper heads the story of a suicide with this line: "Fatal Result of a Shot Through the Head." It seems that only a few people in Baltimore die when they are thus shot, as the same paper tells of a number of Baltimoreans who are walking about in good health with bullets in their heads.

The Chief-Justice of Pennsylvania, with several friends, has been summoned to appear for trial on a charge of unlawful shooting. The party were out gunning on the Fourth, looking for woodcock, and not finding any, shot a number of pheasants. It is understood that the Chief-Justice will plead guilty.

The last meeting of the Board of Aldermen of Chattanooga was enlivened by an Alderman Harris, who, taking umbrage at some jocular remark of a brother Alderman, walked toward him in a way which threatened a shooting scrape on the spot. The interference of other members prevented this, but a challenge was immediately passed and accepted, and the duel came off after the adjournment of the Board. Both men, it is said, were hit.

The Burlington *Hawkeye* is responsible for this story: "The other day the President, several members of the Cabinet, and some other prominent politicians, were conversing with a gentleman who had witnessed a portion of Gen. Grant's popular progress through England. Stanley Matthews listened to the glowing recital as long as he could stand it, and then broke in, 'But I say, you know, what did they say about me?'"

A Kansas City paper tells of a poor German who sought protection from the Police authorities against the violence of his two wives. He had two, and nine children, and the family had lived together amicably for a year when dissensions destroyed the domestic harmony. One of his wives was in the habit of beating him, and he wanted to know what he should do. He was told to go home, choose one wife and let the other go, but he indignantly refused to take the advice.

They have added the "banco" game to the other sinful amusements of Saratoga, and an unsuspecting Bostonian was swindled out of nearly $2,000 by a guileless young man who knew all about the Bostonian's brother, and an elderly gentleman of benevolent appearance with gold-rimmed spectacles. The Bostonian informed the Police, and the guileless young man was arrested, but the benevolent-looking old gentleman got out by the back door as the Police came in at the front.

Mr. Glendy Burke, a well-known and highly-respected citizen of Louisiana, who has filled various offices under the State and municipal Government, has written a letter to Gov. Nicholls protesting against the prosecution of the Returning Board members. "I cannot conceive," he says, "what motive other than revenge could have prompted the Grand Jury to that course, when it becomes us, on the contrary, to bury past political animosities in oblivion, and to work heart and hand to restore peace and prosperity."

They were celebrating the glorious Fourth in a Connecticut town by firing an old cannon, which promptly exploded. One piece of the cannon, weighing 50 pounds, struck the ground in front of a store, and rose again with force enough to go through a fence and cut off a tree a foot in diameter, seven feet from the ground. A piece weighing 140 pounds struck a barn; an eight-pound piece went over a house and dropped through the roof of an ice-house; another made a hole in the road; another eight-pound piece broke into a dwelling house, making it look as if struck by lightning; and a 20-pound piece struck a man on the hand, passed on, and destroyed a gate and a gate-post.

The first elections of the year will be held on the 6th of August in Kentucky and Alabama to choose legislators. California and Vermont will vote on the 5th of September, and Maine on the 10th, for members of the Legislature and State officers. Colorado will hold an annual election for members of the Legislature on the 2d of October, and Ohio and Iowa for State officers and members of the Legislature on the 9th of October. On the 6th of November Massachusetts, New-York, New-Jersey, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Virginia, South Carolina, Tennessee, Louisiana, Mississippi, Texas, Wisconsin, Minnesota, and Nevada will hold elections. In nine of these Governors will be chosen, and members of the Legislature in all.

OBITUARY NOTES.

Daniel Stewart, member of the State Assembly from Delaware County in 1853, head clerk in the Clinton Prison, and member of the Assembly from Clinton County in 1869, was found dead Monday last in his bed in the upper story of his store. He was a man of ability and considerable means. His estate will descend to heirs in Scotland, there being no relatives in this country.

Mrs. Elizabeth Garrett, widow of the late Robert Garrett, died yesterday morning in Baltimore, Md., aged 85 years. For many years she was active in the promotion of charitable societies, and was one of the original founders of the Indigent Sick Society. Deceased was the mother of John W. Garrett, President of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, who was absent in New-York at the time of her death.

SERIOUS RAILROAD STRIKE.

THE TROUBLE ON THE BALTIMORE AND OHIO ROAD.

FIREMEN AND BRAKEMEN OBSTRUCTING FREIGHT TRAINS—A VOLUNTEER COMPANY PUT TO FLIGHT—1,000 CARS BLOCKADED AT MARTINSBURG—THE GOVERNOR OF WEST VIRGINIA ON HIS WAY TO THE FRONT.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

BALTIMORE, Md., July 17.—The strike of the train hands on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad against the 10 per cent. reduction in their wages assumed alarming proportions to-day, and to-night Vice-President King, at Camden Station, is receiving dispatches from along the line of the road advising him of the situation of affairs. All the employes acceded to the reduction except the firemen of freight trains, who commenced a rebellion on Monday, and to-day have been joined by the freight brakemen. The strikers first attempted operations in and around Baltimore, but finding that they would be overcome by the Police, they transferred the scene of their operations to Martinsburg, West Va., the terminus of the first division of the road. They have not attempted to interfere with passenger trains, but have stopped the passage of freight trains since Monday morning. In response to representations from Vice-President King, Gov. Matthews, of West Virginia, yesterday ordered two companies of Militia, stationed at Martinsburg, to protect the men who were ready to take the places of the strikers. The trains ready to move out were furnished with hands this morning, and the military boarded a train bound west that was threatened by strikers. As it pulled out from the depot William Vandergriff, a striker, moved a switch so as to throw it off the track. Private Poisal, of the Berkely Guards, who is also a railroad hand, jumped from the car and threw the switch back into its proper position. Vandergriff then fired at Poisal, inflicting a slight wound upon his head. Poisal returned the fire, shooting Vandergriff through the hips. The rioters then opened a volley upon Poisal, who was wounded in the left arm and had his right hand shot off. Excitement at this moment was intense, and a general riot was feared. The soldiers and the train hands, however, jumped from the train and ran. This occurred at 8 o'clock this morning, and since then the strikers have been masters of the field. Just before that time an endeavor had been made to start a stock train eastward, but the determined attitude of the rioters caused it to be run off on a siding.

There are now nearly a thousand cars blockaded at Martinsburg, and no further attempt will be made to move them until protection is guaranteed. It is announced from the West to-night that Gov. Matthews has left Wheeling with two more companies of troops bound eastward, and at last advices they had reached Grafton where, the Governor stops, but orders the troops to come on. The great trouble, however, is that the people along the line of the road are thoroughly in sympathy with the strikers, and the military cannot be depended upon to act against them in an emergency. This was particularly the case at Martinsburg, where, on account of their fraternization with the striking hands, the Berkeley Guards hesitated to fire upon them even after being attacked. The railroad company has plenty of efficient men offering to take the place of strikers, but considers it useless to start trains until there is a certainty of getting them through. Only one freight train left this end of the line to-night, and it is the only one moving on the road. Advices from up the line say that at Keyser, West Va., where the second and third divisions of the road join, the strikers have charge of everything. Firemen were taken off the engines and intimidated by threats of murder from going to work again. There is no force there to resist the strikers, and the road is effectually blockaded at that point. At Grafton, which is where the third and fourth divisions join, and is also the point of junction of the Parkersburg branch, leading to the Marietta and Cincinnati Railroad, the firemen have all struck and removed from the engines those willing to work, and will allow no freight trains to pass. The Grafton town officers to-night arrested two of the ringleaders, but would not have succeeded in doing so but for the opportune arrival of the troops from Wheeling. The strike prevails at Wheeling, and railroad officials consider it prudent not to dispatch any trains out of there to-night.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

Up to 10 o'clock to-night no further violence has occurred on the Baltimore and Ohio Road in the city or vicinity. Since 7 o'clock the Mount Clare work-shops, Camden Station, Camden and Riverside Junctions, and Locust Point have each been visited, and perfect quiet and order prevail at every point. Small squads of Police are on duty at each place. All passenger trains have arrived and departed on time, and three freight trains have also left, but it is not expected that the latter will pass Martinsburg. No further difficulty seems to be apprehended here at present. Officials at Camden Station furnish the following as the situation along the road to-night: Between this city and Martinsburg there is no disturbance. At Martinsburg the strikers, numbering about 100 men, have absolute control, and refuse to allow any freight trains to move, but passenger trains are not stopped. From Martinsburg the strike has extended west to Wheeling on the main stem, and also on the Parkersburg branch, numbering a total of 500 men. At Wheeling about 20 hands struck. At Grafton violence was attempted, but was promptly checked by the civil authorities. At Keyser the new men were forced from the trains by the strikers, who threatened to shoot any one attempting to move them. At Martinsburg 70 trains, consisting of about 1,200 freight cars, loaded and empty, two-thirds bound east and one-third west, are held by the strikers. Between 500 and 600 head of cattle were on the eastward bound trains. A large portion of them have been turned into the stock yards or adjacent pastures. Many of the cars are laden with grain. Gov. Matthews, of West Virginia, is now at Grafton with the Matthews Guard, numbering 60 men. The statement that one of the rioters at Martinsburg was killed this morning by the fire of the Berkeley Guards was an error. The facts are as follows: One of the strikers, named Vandergriff, shot one of the soldiers, named Poisel, dangerously injuring him. Poisel returned the fire and shot Vandergriff in the hip, but not fatally. The hearing in the case of the three men arrested in this city yesterday afternoon charged with inciting to riot, which was to have taken place to-day, was postponed until Thursday.

THE CANAL TOLLS.

ALBANY, N. Y., July 16.—The canal tolls for the first week in July show the usual falling off in comparison with the tolls of the same week last year. Following are the figures: In 1876, $47,752 17; in 1877, $20,864 79—a reduction upon the receipts of 1876 of $26,887 38, and upon the present season, as compared with those of last year at the present time, of $120,518 12. The Auditor to-day forwarded to Messrs. D. A. Wells, L. J. N. Stark, and William Thurston their commissions, under the recent resolution of the Canal Board to investigate the subject of tolls upon the canals, with a view to improve the revenues, but no report can be looked for for several weeks yet. In the view of all canal men, the subject will require very long and serious deliberation. All the gentlemen named are highly competent to the place, but high toll men here say that the fact that Mr. Stark is Chairman of the Produce Exchange, and Mr. Thurston is Secretary of the Board of Trade of Buffalo, will incline them too much toward low tolls.

SOUTHERN POSTAL CONVENTION.

RICHMOND, Va., July 17.—The responses received from Southern cities to the call for a convention to be held at Fortress Monroe on the 25th inst., in the interests of Southern mail facilities, indicate that large delegations will attend from all important cities in the South, from Alexandria to New-Orleans. There will be 200 to 250 delegates, and it is understood the President and members of the Cabinet will certainly be present. The Railroad Association has offered free transportation to the delegates.

THE LATE TIDAL WAVE.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., July 17.—The *Alta* of this morning publishes a statement of Capt. Nisser, of the brig Potoma, recently arrived from the Marquesas Islands and Tahiti, that the tidal wave of May 10 was not felt at Tahiti at all, but at Nukahiva one of the Marquesas group, and in the Bay of Tallohae, the water rose and fell all day, the greatest rise being 14 feet on Capt. Hart's plantation. On the other side of the island the tide rose with great force, sweeping away houses and other property. The warehouses were all washed away, and the inhabitants compelled to flee for their lives. The most remarkable feature of the phenomenon is that although there had been no rain on the island for four years, a fall of rain occurred just preceding the tidal wave, and at the time of the Potoma's sailing it had been raining heavily for 12 days, washing away bridges, &c., and doing considerable other damage.

HATRED OF REVENUE OFFICERS.

THE FEELING IN NORTH CAROLINA—ATTEMPT OF THE STATE COURTS TO TRY INDICTED GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS—OPINION OF THE STATE SUPREME COURT.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

RALEIGH, N. C., July 17.—There has been considerable excitement throughout this State over an attempt of the State courts to try United States Revenue officers who have been indicted and arrested for violations of a State law under color of their office, and in the discharge of their duties as such officials. Judges Schenck and Kerr decided that the State had jurisdiction to try United States officers thus indicted, and refused to remove the cases to the United States Courts upon being so directed by the United States Judges. Judge Cox, lately appointed by Gov. Vance Judge of the Superior Court, held, in the State against Haskins, that the jurisdiction was in the United States Court. From this decision an appeal was taken to the Supreme Court of this State, which court decided on yesterday that the jurisdiction is in the Federal Court. An appeal to will now be taken to the Supreme Court of the United States. The Revenue law is odious to the people of this State. It has been the policy of the Democratic Party to make it more so. A demand through the press was made upon the Democratic Judges that they should decide that the jurisdiction was in the State courts. Judge Cox says he is not a Democratic Judge, but is a Judge of North Carolina, and he decided according as he thought the law demanded. He is now in bad odor with the radical leaders of the Democratic Party, while Judge Schenck is to be rewarded next year by a nomination for the Supreme Court.

The feeling in the Western district of this State is becoming more intensified every day against the Revenue law and the present United States officials of that district. There is a universal demand, without regard to party, that the President shall appoint new officers, and that every one of the old officers shall step down and out. This demand includes the District Attorney and the Marshal and all his deputies.

MARINE DISASTERS.

QUEBEC, Canada, July 17.—A furious rain and thunder storm visited this city this evening. Several vessels along the coves broke away and drifted down the river. It is feared great damage has been done to the shipping in the harbor. The ship Tivoli is reported ashore at Sillery, and the brig Neptune is ashore at Cape Blanc.

LONDON, July 17.—The Norwegian bark Athlet, Capt. Norbeck, from Baltimore June 25, arrived at Queenstown yesterday. She landed the crew of the German bark Clio, Capt. Schupp, from Doboy, which was abandoned in a sinking condition on the 29th of June.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., July 17.—An unknown three-masted schooner went ashore on the west side of Block Island during a fog to-day.

AFFAIRS IN LOUISIANA.

NEW-ORLEANS, La., July 17.—The boxes sent from the State-house in January last to Marshal Pitkin at the Custom-house, were found in the third-story of the Custom-house to-day. They were sealed by the Investigating Committee for future investigation. The contents are unknown, but it is believed they do or did contain the missing books from the State Auditor's office.

TRAINING-SCHOOL FOR INFANTRY.

ST. LOUIS, July 17.—An order has been issued from the War Department for the establishment at Fort Leavenworth of an infantry school of training and practice, which will be the first school of the kind ever established at any post in the United States.

RACES AT PITTSBURG.

PITTSBURG, Penn., July 17.—The inaugural running meeting of the Iron City Jockey Club opened this afternoon at Friendship Park. The attendance was large, the weather favorable, and the track in fine condition. The first race was a one-mile dash, for all ages; $100 to first horse, and $25 to second horse. There were seven entries, as follows: Oath, Probability, Moses Primrose, Edwin A., Jack Harkaway, Patriot, and Daisy Miller. At the start the horses got away well together. At the quarter, Patriot took the lead and maintained it, coming in first; Daisy Miller, second; Jack Harkaway, third. Time—1:47½. The second race was for the Pittsburg cup, for all ages; two and a quarter miles; entrance $15, play or pay; $300 added; $50 to second and $25 to third horse. But two horses started—Invoice and Kilburn. The latter took the lead and kept it for a mile and a half, when Invoice passed him and won. Time—4:15¾. The third was a hurdle race, one and a half miles, over six hurdles; $250 to first, $50 to second, $25 to third horse. The following horses started: Culpepper, Bill Mundy, bay filly, and Port Leonard. At the start Bill Mundy fell to the rear, while the others kept close together, and made the closest and most exciting race of the day. At the fourth hurdle the horses were side by side, and leaped the hurdle together. Coming down the home stretch Fort Leonard gained the lead and came in first, with Culpepper second. Time—2:59.

TROTTING AT BEACON PARK.

BOSTON, Mass., July 17.—The July meeting at Beacon Park began to-day with two fine races. The attendance was light, owing to threatening weather. The following are summaries:

FIRST RACE.—For the 2:20 class. Purse $400; first horse $200, second $100, third $60, and fourth $40. Lady Mac won the race.

Lady Mac	1	5	1	1
Huntress	3	1	2	2
Joe Brown	4	2	4	3
John H	2	3	5	5
Martha Washington	5	4	3	4

Time—2:25½; 2:25; 2:24; 2:25½.

SECOND RACE.—For the 2:50 class. Purse $400, divided as in first race.

Billy Edwards	3	1	1	2 1
Charlie	1	4	4	1 2
Billy Dow	4	2	2	3 3
Nellie Grant	2	3	3	4 4

Time—2:36; 2:33; 2:34¾; 2:35; 2:35.

TROTTING AT CHICAGO.

CHICAGO, Ill., July 17.—This was the first day of the second July meeting at Dexter Park. The attendance was unusually large. The first race was for the 2:35 class; purse, $1,000. The race was taken by Hannis. Josie second, and Lady Vesta third. Time—2:30; 2:29; and 2:27. The second race was for the 2:20 class; purse, $1,800.

Slow-Go	2	1	1	1
Little Fred	1	2	2	2
Badgen Girl	3	3	3	3

Time—2:25; 2:24½; 2:23; 2:22.

The last was a running mile and repeat race, all ages; purse, $200. Edinburgh won the first heat in 1:45, but the judges having decided that his jockey pulled him back on the last heat it was declared no race.

GUELPH, Ontario, July 17.—A father and two sons were suffocated in a well near Drayton to-day, by foul air.

RIVER DU LOUP, Quebec, July 17.—A sharp shock of earthquake occurred here at 3 o'clock this morning, and lasted about 30 seconds.

PORTLAND, Me., July 17.—Secretary Sherman arrived here this evening from Rockland, and will leave for the White Mountains to-morrow.

NEW-ORLEANS, La., July 17.—The cargo of the ship Gov. Morton, which was recently scuttled at the Passes, was bonded to-day by underwriters.

OTTAWA, Ontario, July 17.—The skiff hired by the boys Kennedy and Taylor, of Granville, a few days ago, was found to-day. The boys are supposed to have perished in the rapids.

ST. JOHNSBURY, Vt., July 17.—The last rail on the Vermont division of the Portland and Ogdensburg Railroad was laid to-day, completing the connections with the West and the Canadas.

ROCKLAND, Me., July 17.—Secretary Sherman and party arrived here last night from Eastport in the revenue steamer U. S. Grant, and left by the afternoon train for the White Mountains.

MONTREAL, July 17.—Miss Charon, of Hochelaga, was yesterday burned so severely by her clothing catching fire from an explosion of coal-oil, with which she was lighting a fire, that she died last night.

ALBANY, N. Y., July 17.—Col. John R. Dickerman was to-day unanimously elected Brigadier-General of the Ninth Brigade, in place of Gen. Woodhull, resigned. Major-Gen. Carr presided at the election.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., July 17.—The *Globe-Democrat's* special from Leavenworth says about 600 Ponca Indians, from Nevada, passed through Columbus, Kan., on Sunday, en route to their new home in the Indian Territory.

A DOUBTFUL DIAGNOSIS.

WHAT MAY PROVE TO BE CHOLERA.

PETER VAN KEUREN'S PHYSICIAN CERTIFIES THAT HE DIED OF ASIATIC CHOLERA—AN OFFICER OF THE HEALTH DEPARTMENT THINKS DIFFERENTLY—THE CASE TO BE THOROUGHLY INVESTIGATED—PRECAUTIONARY MEASURES TAKEN BY THE SANITARY OFFICIALS.

Among the certificates of death received at the Bureau of Vital Statistics yesterday was that of Peter Van Keuren, aged 49, who died at No. 320 West Forty-seventh-street at 7 A. M. yesterday, and whose death was certified to by Dr. E. C. Harwood, of No. 44 West Forty-ninth-street, as having occurred from Asiatic cholera. As is usual in such cases, the attention of Dr. John T. Nagle, the Deputy Register, was called to the case, so that a full investigation might be made. It was learned that the deceased was a native of Kingston, Ulster County, N. Y., and was a letter-carrier attached to Station G. He was known as a temperate man, who generally enjoyed good health, but who was subject to intervals of attacks of bilious diarrhea, resulting from exposure to heat. He had, during the early part of the Summer, served a route on which he could, to a certain extent, shield himself from the fierce rays of the sun; but for two weeks past he had been assigned to what is known as the "pony route," and in serving this he was fully exposed to the heat. For a week previous to his death he complained of feeling unwell, but continued his duties until Monday afternoon, when he felt so ill that he was compelled to go home. Dr. Harwood was called to attend him, and found that he was suffering from nausea and vomiting, accompanied by purging. He prescribed for him, and saw him again at 10 o'clock on Monday night, and at 7 o'clock on Tuesday morning the patient expired.

Assistant Sanitary Inspector Dwyer was detailed to investigate the case, and during the afternoon visited the house and questioned the inmates. Subsequently he reported to Prof. Janeway and Dr. Day that he did not believe it to be a case of Asiatic cholera. He said that the family of the deceased, for some reason, were very reticent, but he learned that the deceased had eaten copiously of corned-beef and cabbage at his dinner at noon on Monday, and in the evening had partaken of blackberries, soon after which he was taken sick. It was reported that the deceased had had rice-water discharges, notwithstanding which Dr. Dwyer was inclined to believe that it was merely a case of acute cholera morbus, or perhaps sporadic cholera, and even ventured the opinion that death might have been occasioned by cirrhosis of the liver, but on what facts the latter diagnosis was founded does not appear. Dr. Dwyer also stated that the post-mortem appearance of the body did not indicate that the patient had died of cholera. At the suggestion of Prof. Janeway, a burial permit was withheld, and the case was referred to the Coroner. An autopsy will be made, at which Prof. Janeway and other distinguished pathologists will be present, and the cause of death will then be positively determined. As a precautionary measure, the premises where the death occurred were thoroughly disinfected by the Disinfecting Corps of the Health Department.

Mrs. Van Keuren, widow of the deceased, said last evening that her husband had for five years suffered at intervals from what he termed "bilious attacks," and had taken medicine prescribed by Dr. Harwood for biliousness. The symptoms of these attacks did not differ materially from the sickness which proved fatal. There was the same feeling of nausea and excessive vomiting, and the same discharge from the bowels. She added that her husband had been complaining of feeling unwell from the first day he was changed to the "pony route," and although she urged him to relinquish his duties he refused, and when he was taken sick on Monday evening she called in Dr. Harwood at his request, although she would have preferred to call Dr. Linley, the regular family physician. Dr. Janes, Assistant Sanitary Superintendent, said last night that he was inclined to the opinion that the case would prove to be one of acute cholera morbus, resulting from exposure to the sun and food improperly taken. In any event, the health authorities had taken all the necessary precautions to prevent the case, should it prove to be cholera, from becoming a nucleus for the spread of the disease.

A reporter of THE TIMES then called upon Dr. E. C. Harwood, the attending physician, at his office, No. 44 West Forty-ninth-street. The doctor said: "Peter Van Keuren was one of the most regularly healthy men I ever knew, and I never had any occasion to doctor him during my long acquaintance with him but twice, and one of these times it was for rheumatism and at the other it was for an attack of biliousness, from both of which he speedily recovered. He was a remarkably healthy man. The last time I saw him before his fatal sickness was on the Saturday before, when I met him on the street and he informed me that he had been promoted to carry the pony delivery up town. On Monday evening I was called to attend Van Keuren, and went over about 6 o'clock. I found him sitting on the sofa quite peaked looking, and he complained of nausea and severe vomiting. I treated him, and he got better, and I left. At two o'clock I was called again, and I found him then very bad, suffering from severe cramps in the bowels and legs, and subject to frequent rice-water colored discharges. I made up my mind from his very symptoms that he had a genuine case of Asiatic cholera, and I was alarmed. I feared to tell him the truth, because the knowledge would have hurt him. I have had a great deal of experience in dealing with cholera, and was Police Surgeon in the Twenty-second and Thirty-first Precincts eight years ago, and then had several cases. Van Keuren's pulse was then gone, and I called and shrunk his hands, were cold and shriveled, and like a woman's who has been a long time washing in suds. His breath was cold and feeble, and his pulse low. I put him in blankets. The next morning at 7 I was again called and found him apparently dead. He still had a radial feeble pulse, and I administered hypodermic treatment, but without effect, because, as I found, he was dead. In handling him I was struck with the unusual warmth of his body on the breast and neck, and I carefully took observations, and found that within one hour and a half after death the temperature of his body in the axilla region increased from 98° the normal state, to 103°, an increase of 5° after death. This increase in temperature is one of the most marked symptoms of cholera. This was as well marked as in any case I ever knew. I also found cirrhosis, or hardening of the liver. I inquired carefully into what food Mr. Van Keuren had been eating, and found that he had been eating nothing unusual, or anything that could sicken. It had been reported that he had been indulging in corned beef and cabbage and blackberries, but I found that the last of this stuff which he had eaten was several days before he complained at all. I never a man died of a clearer case of cholera. Peter Van Keuren did so, and there is no use in attempting to conceal the fact."

TEMPERANCE IN JERSEY CITY.

The usual array of temperance agitators made their appearance in the chambers of the Jersey City Board of Aldermen last night, to watch the course of the Aldermen on the liquor license question. Soon after the meeting had been called to order, City Clerk Scott read protests from agents of the Jersey City Society for the Prevention of Crime against the granting of licenses to about 250 applicants. The remonstrances were referred. A large number of remonstrances against the licensing of liquor saloons which are not restaurants were also read, several of them being signed by clergymen. In the regular order of business the report of the License Committee, granting licenses to about 400 applicants, was read, and, on motion, the licenses were granted by unanimous consent of the board. A second report of the same committee, signed by two of the three members, in favor of granting licenses to about 200 other applicants, was next read. In these cases Alderman Thomas had refused to sign the report, because the protests of the Society for the Prevention of Crime were, in his judgment, well founded. The report of the committee was sustained, and the licenses were granted by the votes of the eight Democrats sitting in the board, the four Republicans voting adversely. There are yet about 40 applications to be acted upon by the committee. The Mayor will probably interpose his veto to prevent the licensing of a large number of dealers. Before the meeting adjourned Alderman Thomas offered a resolution instructing the Committee on Laws and Ordinances to report at the next meeting of the board an ordinance increasing the license fee and forbidding the sale over the counter of liquors in grocery stores. A motion to lay the resolution on the table was defeated by a tie vote, and the resolution was afterward adopted by a vote of 7 to 5.

A LAD IN SEARCH OF HIS FATHER.

A crippled lad, neatly clad, about 8 years of age, giving his name as Arthur Smith, was found last evening at the Grand Central depot, wandering about, apparently not knowing where to go. The boy said that he had come on from Montreal in search of his father, who was at present residing here. He had in his possession a lunch basket, and a piece of paper on which was written, "A. Smith, No. 163 Mercer-street. This dear little boy is travelling and a cripple. Will the passengers be kind to him and God will reward them!" The lad was taken by the Police to No. 163 Mercer-street, where it was supposed his father would be found, but no person bearing the name of Smith lived there. The lad was then placed in charge of Mrs. Webb, the matron at the Central Office. An effort will be made to-day to find the boy's father.

SERIOUS STABBING AFFRAY.

A serious stabbing affray occurred at the corner of South and South Broad streets, Elizabeth, shortly after noon yesterday. The parties to the affray were George Owens, an Orangeman, and Patrick Haggerty, a Catholic. Haggerty and several others had been ridiculing Owens about the Orange troubles in Montreal, and Owens, who is quick-tempered, swore he would have the lives of all who had made fun of him. To this end he armed himself with a knife and lay in wait at the oil-cloth factory, where the men worked, until they came out to go to dinner. Haggerty happened to be the first one, and Owens fell upon him, stabbing him three times, cutting a severe gash in his cheek, another on the head, and one in the arm. Haggerty's friends came to his assistance, and Owens fled. Haggerty was taken to his home, where his wounds were dressed, the physicians pronouncing them severe but not dangerous. An officer subsequently found Owens at his home, and he was locked up. He expressed regret that he had not killed Haggerty, and said he would do it yet, and kill the others, too.

JULY WEATHER.

DAMAGE BY LIGHTNING IN VARIOUS SECTIONS OF THE STATE.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., July 17.—Specials to the *Eagle* say that a tornado swept over portions of Dutchess and Columbia Counties yesterday afternoon, accompanied by h[illegible] fences, and barns were destroyed, and acres of corn and oats were cut down. The storm belt was a little over a mile wide. There have been very heavy showers along the Hudson to-day. Near Stockport they were accompanied by hail and wind. At Tarrytown the Second Reformed Church was struck by lightning and the steeple and town clock burned.

LAKE MOHAWK, N. Y., July 17.—A very heavy thunder-storm has raged nearly all day throughout the Kingston and Wallkill Valleys. About noon the lightning struck five buildings at New-Paltz—the Methodist church, an unoccupied store, Mrs. Van Wagoner's house, another dwelling, and a barn—but, strange to say, killing no one, and causing but slight damage, the barn alone taking fire, which was quickly put out.

BEMBOUT, N. Y., July 17.—The storm in this section was very severe this afternoon, a succession of heavy showers prevailing. At New-Paltz the Methodist church, two dwelling-houses, and a store-house were struck by lightning. On the Rhinebeck and Connecticut Railroad, near Copake, the telegraph poles were prostrated by the storm, which was extremely violent. At Ancram, on Monday, the lightning ran into the telegraph office and charred the entire interior. Happily the operator was absent at the time. To-day's storm was so severe on the river that the steamer Mary Powell had to make an extra landing and lay up till it ceased.

STORMS IN THIS VICINITY.

The thunder-storm yesterday did considerable damage, especially in Jersey City. In the latter place the residence of Mr. Varick, Thorne-street, on the Heights, was struck by lightning, the electric fluid passing down the chimney, and into every room having connection with it, tearing off the plastering, ripping up the floors, and shaking the house to its foundations. Mr. Varick's family, who were at home at the time, ran screaming into the street, exclaiming that the house had been thrown down. Fortunately none of them were injured. The damage to the building is estimated at $1,000. A building on Mill Creek was also struck and slightly damaged. A singular freak of the lightning was observed in Fifth-street, at the residence of a gentleman named Spencer. Immediately in the rear of the house, passing through the centre of the block, runs the elevated freight track of the Pennsylvania Railroad. While the storm was at its height, what was apparently a ball of glowing fire plunged in at the front door, passed through the hallway, and out at the back door, bounding from the stoop to the iron rails of the track, along which it ran for a mile or more, when it exploded with a noise like a bombshell, scattering fire in all directions. The mast of a schooner lying at the Central Railroad dock was struck and shivered to atoms. Several trees in Wayne and Monmouth streets were prostrated, and numberless telegraph-poles in all parts of the city were struck. The lightning played around the coal docks with wonderful activity. The laborers were obliged to leave their work and betake themselves to places of safety. One of the coal derricks on Packard's dock, at the foot of Hudson-street, was shattered to splinters.

It was reported on Jersey City Heights last night, by a resident of Bergen County, that in one of the townships in that county, bordering on Hudson County, four men were struck by lightning and instantly killed. The lateness of the hour prevented inquiries into the truth of the report or the particulars of the alleged occurrence.

In Paterson, also, the storm was unusually severe. A man and horse were struck. The horse was killed, but the man was only stunned, and recovered in a short time.

In Jamaica, Long Island, the storm was very severe, inflicting extensive damage upon property, and in some instances resulting in loss of life. The rain, pouring down in torrents, was accompanied by wind and incessant flashes of lightning and very heavy thunder. While James Light and his wife were engaged at some work in the kitchen of their home in Clarenceville during the storm, the house was struck by lightning, which passed down the chimney, instantly killing Mrs. Light, and inflicting severe injuries upon her husband. At Springfield, Nathaniel M. Bayles was also struck by the lightning, but fortunately escaped fatal injuries, the shock merely stunning him. The estate of John B. Smith, at Jamaica, was also badly damaged by the storm. A barn at the south of the grounds was struck by lightning and demolished, and its contents destroyed. The rain ceased for a time at one period, but only to renew its destructiveness after a short cessation in a storm of even greater violence.

While a man in the employ of Mrs. Harriot (Clara Morris) was standing in her stable on Riverdale-avenue, Yonkers, yesterday afternoon, where she is spending her vacation, he was struck by the lightning and rendered senseless for some time. Almost simultaneously the two horses belonging to Mrs. Harriot were struck, and one of them, in favor of the carriage horse, which was valued at $1,400, was injured to such an extent that he will have to be killed. The leg of the horse was broken just above the fetlock.

At 1:40 yesterday afternoon the lightning struck and set fire to the two-story frame dwelling on One Hundred and Fifty-fifth-street, near Third-avenue, in this City. The building, which was occupied at the time by John Raymond, was damaged to the extent of $1,000, and the furniture $200; both insured.

A telegraph-pole at Catharine-street, West Farms, was struck by lightning, disconnecting the wire and damaging a fence near by.

The flagstaff on the Stewart building, at Thirty-second-street and Fourth-avenue, in this City, was struck by lightning and shattered.

SYNOPSIS AND INDICATIONS.

WASHINGTON, July 18—1 A. M.—The barometer has fallen, and is now lowest over the lake region, where warmer south-west winds prevail, with partly cloudy weather; numerous local rains have been reported from the East Gulf and Atlantic States; the pressure has risen with colder northerly winds in Minnesota and the Upper Missouri Valley; southerly winds and stationary or higher temperatures prevail in the Gulf States. The rivers have risen slightly at Augusta, and decidedly at Leavenworth, but elsewhere have generally fallen.

INDICATIONS.

For the Lower Lakes, Middle and Eastern States, falling, followed by rising barometer, south-east to south-west winds, and occasional local rains, possibly, followed by cooler westerly winds and clear weather, except at the coast stations.

For the South Atlantic and Eastern Gulf States, slight fall in pressure and rise in temperature, south-east to south-west winds, and possibly occasional local rains.

For the Western Gulf States, warmer, southerly winds and falling barometer, followed in the interior by cooler, northerly winds, rising barometer, and numerous local rains.

For Tennessee and the Ohio Valley, warmer south-west, veering to cooler north-west winds, falling followed by rising barometer, and possibly occasional local storms.

For the Upper Mississippi and Lower Missouri Valleys, rising barometer, north-west winds, partly cloudy or clear weather, and lower followed by higher temperature.

For the upper lake region falling, followed by rising barometer, warmer south-west winds, with numerous local rains, followed by cooler north-west winds and clearing weather.

The Ohio and Lower Mississippi Rivers will fall slightly; elsewhere the rivers will remain stationary.

IN THIS CITY.

The following record shows the changes in the temperature for the past 24 hours, in comparison with the corresponding date of last year, as indicated by the thermometer at Hudnut's pharmacy:

	1876.	1877.		1876.	1877.
3 A. M.	73°	76°	3:30 P. M.	92°	76°
6 A. M.	74°	74°	6 P. M.	84°	78°
9 A. M.	77°	79°	9 P. M.	80°	76°
12 M.	86°	86°	12 P. M.	77°	73°

Average temperature yesterday.....77°
Average temperature for corresponding date last year.....80½°

PROVIDENCE, R. I., July 17.—The incomplete Narragansett Hotel was sold at the Master's sale to-day for $15 over the incumbrances, which amount to $321,977. The property is to be sold to-morrow under mortgage.

RICHMOND, Va., July 17.—Col. Julian Harrison, a tobacco inspector at the Shockoe warehouse, was accidentally killed this morning by the discharge of a pistol, while closing a drawer in his office in which the pistol was lying.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, July 17.—Fifty thousand dollars in cash were yesterday handed over to the Secretary of the National History Society of this city, in accordance with the bequest of the late Charles F. Freiman, for many years a prominent business man of this city.

SCHENECTADY, N. Y., July 17.—A party of gentlemen from Boston, including railroad men, business men and capitalists, and also officials of the Erie and the Delaware and Hudson Roads, were here to-day looking the ground over, with a view to making a railroad connection between this city and Boston, via the Hoosac Tunnel. The party will go to Saratoga to-morrow.

GENERAL TELEGRAPH NEWS

THE LAW DEFIED IN KENTUCKY.

COURT OFFICERS AFRAID OF THE OUTLAWS—A MAN SHOT AND KILLED—HOW JUSTICE IS TRIFLED WITH.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, July 17.—The removal from Carter County, Ky., of the Militia has left that region again at the mercy of outlaws. Saturday evening a young man named Hanna, known as a friend of the Holbrook faction, while hunting for cattle, came upon four of the Underwoods encamped in the mountains. They questioned him as to the whereabouts of the Holbrooks, and then told him he could go home. He started to go and was shot in the back. In this way the feud between the two factions is likely to work itself out. The Sheriff and the courts dare not incur the enmity of either party by an attempt to enforce justice, and so the law continues to be defied. The entire Holbrook party under arrest for the shooting of the Underwoods were tried yesterday at Upper Tygart and acquitted. The father of the Underwoods, who was one of the party taken by the military in the log fort, has also been released and sent back to his gang on a horse furnished by the Sheriff. Two or three other Underwoods are still held in custody, and a form of trial will be gone through with next week, but no one anticipates any other result than that of acquittal.

INDIAN MURDERS IN THE BLACK HILLS.

TWO MEN AND A WOMAN KILLED AND SHOCKINGLY MUTILATED.

DEADWOOD, Dakota, July 17.—The Black Hills *Times* publishes the following this evening, as an extra: "We learn from Mr. John McKelvey, of St. Paul, that this afternoon as the Bismarck stage arrived at a point two miles north of Bare Buttes, and 10 miles from Crook City, they came upon the bodies of two men and one woman lying on the road. The men had been shot and scalped and the woman had been shot, scalped and horribly mutilated. The murdered party had been traveling by ox-train. The contents of their wagon was scattered promiscuously around. The Indians, about 12 in number, after killing these travelers, attacked a party of teamsters who were corralled a few miles back, but ran away at the first fire. Freighters coming in picked up the bodies of the two men and one woman, and brought them to Crook City."

TEN MULES BURNED TO DEATH.

SCRANTON, Penn., July 17.—A fierce fire is raging in the Roaring-Brook Colliery, at Dunmore, in the suburbs of this city, and it is feared the mine will have to be flooded in order to save it. The fire broke out sometime during last night in the stable situated in the lower vein, 300 feet below the surface of the earth, and was discovered before 6 o'clock this morning by the watchman, who found all the mules, 10 in number, burned to death. A gang of men have been busy all day trying to extinguish the flames, but it is feared their work will be fruitless. A fireman was carried out at noon to-day in a state of unconsciousness. The heat and smoke are intense and the men can work only in very brief relays.

THE INDIAN WAR.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 17.—A Boise City press dispatch says: "Battery B, mounted as cavalry, and commanded by Capt. Hasbrouck and Lieuts. Ennis, Chapin, Hammond, and Wilson, arrived here to-day. The company consists of 60 enlisted men. The horses are of the largest size, and unfit for mountain travel and rough compaigning. It is the opinion of officers here, as well as others, that the horses will give out and the men be left on foot, after a few days' travel in the mountains. Lieut. Wilson, with 20 Indian scouts from Fort Hall, arrived here a few minutes before Capt. Hasbrouck. These are the last troops which will come this way without a change of orders. Fort Boise will be left without a garrison, and the whole of Southern Idaho without troops."

THE NORTHAMPTON BURGLARY.

NORTHAMPTON, Mass., July 17.—A large crowd of people gathered at the Court-house yesterday afternoon to witness the trial of Robert Scott and James Duniap, on the indictment of breaking and entering the dwelling-house of John Whittelsy, Cashier of the Northampton National Bank. After a short delay the court opened and commenced to impanel a jury. The usual questions were put to each juror under oath, and the prisoners, advised by their counsel, were allowed to challenge such jurors as they thought best previous to being sworn. A jury-list of 60 being exhausted, *venires* were issued for the appearance of 40 more jurors at 9 o'clock to-day. At the close of court they had succeeded in securing nine to act as jurors. E. B. Gillet, of Westfield was allowed to assist the District Attorney, though the defense excepted to this ruling.

A VACATION SPENT AT SEA.

ALBANY, N. Y., July 17.—The *Argus* of to-morrow will contain the following: "Among the passengers expected to sail in the Scythia to-day, for a few weeks' excursion, is Hon. John Bigelow, Secretary of State. By uninterrupted devotion to public business for nearly three years Mr. Bigelow has entitled himself to a vacation, and he has concluded wisely that he could in no way secure such complete rest as by a voyage across the Atlantic and back. During his absence the Deputy Secretary of State, Hon. E. K. Apgar, will be Acting Secretary."

NOTE FROM THE VICE-PRESIDENT.

BOSTON, Mass., July 17.—The *Springfield Republican* and other papers having published a letter of one William A. Wheeler, dated Nov. 18, 1861, connecting him with a contract for arms furnished to the United States, some papers assumed that the person interested in the contract was Vice-President Wheeler, who now writes from Malone, N. Y., stating that he never had a contract, and that the Wheeler mentioned is entirely distinct from himself.

A SAVINGS-BANK ENJOINED.

BOSTON, Mass., July 17.—The Commissioner of Savings Banks has enjoined the Haverhill, (Mass.) Savings Bank from doing further business. This was a precautionary step, and intended to protect the depositors. The last report from the bank showed a total of deposits of $980,098 30. The losses sustained by the bank probably arose from the depreciation of real estate, its loans on this class of property amounting to $593,013 73.

ARREST OF A COUNTERFEITER.

BALTIMORE, Md., July 17.—A man who gave the name of John Jenkins was arrested to-day on charge of passing counterfeit half and quarter-dollar pieces, and in default of $500 bail was committed to await the action of the Grand Jury of the District Court in September. Upward of 200 pieces of counterfeit coin in halves and quarters were found on his person

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—JULY 17

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—10 A. M.

50 Ontario Silver..... 21
300 N. Y. C. & H..... 93½
400 do..... 93⅝
200 do..... 93¾
100 do..... 93⅞
300 do..... 94
25 do..... 94⅛
100 Rock Island..... 93½
600 Erie Railway..... 8¼
200 do..... 8⅜
100 do..... 8⅝
100 North-west. pf..... 49
200 do..... 49¾
100 do..... 49⅝
100 do..... 49⅞
200 do..... 49½
50 do..... 50
100 do..... 50⅛
200 do..... 50¼
100 do..... 50⅜
100 do..... 50½
100 do..... 50⅝
100 do..... 50¾
200 do..... 50⅞
100 do..... 51
100 do..... 51⅛
800 Lake Shore..... 49⅝
100 do..... 49¾
1000 do..... 49⅞
200 do..... 50
800 do..... 50⅛
600 do..... 50¼
700 do..... 50⅜
1200 do..... 50½
800 do..... 50⅝
100 do..... 50¾
100 do..... 50⅞
100 do..... 51
100 Mich. Central..... 41⅝
300 do..... 41¾
100 do..... 41⅞
100 do..... 42
100 do..... 42⅛
100 do..... 42

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—10:15 AND 11:30 A. M.

$10,000 U. S. 6s, '81, C..... 112½
5,000 U. S. 6s, '81, C..... 112⅛
10,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65 N..... 107
1,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '67..... 108⅞

FIRST BOARD—10:30 A. M.

$1,000 Mo. 6s, '78..... 100½
11,000 Mo. 6s, long..... 106
2,000 B. C. & N. 1st..... 45
3,000 C. R. & Q. 8s, at 90
11,000 C., R. & Q. 7s, con..... 109
6,000 C., R. I. & P. 6s, 1917..... 104⅛
18,000 N. O. R. 1st, new..... 104
2,000 do..... 114⅛
1,000 Am. D. I. Co. 7s..... 42
1,000 Mil. & St. P. c. & f..... 86¾
5,000 C. & N. W. 1st..... 107
1,000 do..... small 106½
1,000 Alb. & Sus. 1st..... 107¾
1,000 Buff. & E. new..... 108
2,000 Cent. Pac. 1st, gold..... 90½
1,000 L. S. con. R. 1st..... 106¾
6,000 M. Cen. 7s..... 103
1,000 Mich. C. 8s, s. f..... 113
2,000 Un. Pac. 1st..... 105¾
1,000 Un. Pac. 7s..... 98
11,000 Un. P. 1st..... 102⅞
6,000 P. of Mo. 2d..... 90
3,000 Gt. W. 1st, '88..... 94
6,000 W. U. C., 1900..... 102
3,000 C. R. I. & P. 7s..... 109
15 Am. Exch. Bank..... 108
100 Ontario Sil..... 21¾
100 do..... 21
500 Del. & Hud..... b.c. 35¼
1400 do..... 35⅜
200 do..... 35
100 do..... 35⅛
300 do..... 35¾
1000 West. Un..... b.c. 92
600 do..... 92⅛
500 do..... 92¼
200 do..... 92⅜
100 Del. & Hud..... b.c. 93
200 do..... 93⅛
200 do..... 93¼
50 do..... 93⅜
100 do..... 93½
10 do..... s3. 93⅝
50 do..... 93¾
100 do..... 93⅞
300 do..... 94
100 do..... 94⅛
200 do..... 94¼
100 do..... 94⅜
100 do..... 94½
100 do..... 94⅝
100 do..... 94¾
100 do..... 94⅞
100 do..... 95
100 do..... 95⅛
100 do..... 95¼
100 do..... 95⅜
100 do..... 95½
100 do..... 95⅝
100 do..... 95¾
100 do..... 95⅞
100 do..... 96
100 do..... 96⅛
100 do..... 96¼
100 do..... 96⅜
100 do..... 96½
100 do..... 96⅝
100 do..... 96¾
100 do..... 96⅞
100 do..... 97
100 do..... 97⅛
100 do.....

SHIPPING.

TO SUMMER TOURISTS.

ALLAN STEAM-SHIP LINE
FROM BALTIMORE TO HALIFAX, and VICE VERSA.
The A1 British Royal Mail Iron Screw Steam-ships
HIBERNIAN, 3,200 tons; Capt. Lieut. ARCHER, R. N. R.
NOVA SCOTIAN, 3,200 tons, Capt. RICHARDSON.
CASPIAN, 3,000 tons, Capt THOCKS.
AUSTRIAN, 3,000 tons, Capt. WYLIE.
Leave Baltimore every fortnight, WEDNESDAYS,
FOR HALIFAX, NOVA SCOTIA.
Cabin passage to Halifax, $20 gold; Round Trip tickets, $35 gold.

This opportunity, by offering, as it were, an abbreviation of a European trip, is exceptionally agreeable to those who desire a change from the usual round of American pleasure resorts.

For further information apply to
A. SCHUMACHER & CO., No. 5 South Gay-st.,
Baltimore, Md.

CUNARD LINE B. & N. A. R. M. S. P. CO.

NOTICE.

With the view of diminishing the chances of collision, the steamers of this line take a specified course for all seasons of the year.

On the outward passage from Queenstown to New-York or Boston, crossing meridian of 50 at 43 latitude, or nothing to the north of 43.

On the homeward passage, crossing the meridian of 50 at 42, or nothing to the north of 42.

FROM NEW-YORK FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.
SCYTHIA...WED., July 18 | ALGERIA...WED., Aug. 1
*RUSSIA....WED., July 25 | BOTHNIA...WED., Aug. 8

Steamers marked * do not carry steerage passengers.

Cabin passage, $80, $100, and $130, gold, according to accommodation. Return tickets on favorable terms.

Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at very low rates. Freight and passage offices, Nos. 4 Bowling Green.
CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

PASSENGERS PER STEAM-SHIP SCYTHIA embark from the Cunard Wharf, foot of Grand-st., Jersey City, at 10 A. M. on Wednesday, 18th July, 1877.
CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN,
No. 4 Bowling-green, New-York.

WHITE STAR LINE.

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL.

The steamers of this line take the Lane Routes recommended by Lieut. Maury, U. S. N., going south of the Banks on the passage to Queenstown all the year round.

BRITANNIC.....SATURDAY, July 21, 2:30 P. M.
GERMANIC.....SATURDAY, Aug. 4, at 12:30 P. M.
ADRIATIC.....SATURDAY, Aug. 18, at 1 P. M.

From White Star Dock, Pier No. 52 North River.

These steamers are uniform in size and unsurpassed in appointments. The saloon, state-rooms, smoking and bath-rooms are amidships, where the noise and motion are least felt, affording a degree of comfort hitherto unattainable at sea.

Rates—Saloon, $80 and $100, gold; return tickets on favorable terms; steerage, $28.

For inspection of plans and other information apply at the Company's offices, No. 37 Broadway, New-York.
R. J. CORTIS, Agent.

ATLAS MAIL LINE.

BI-MONTHLY SERVICE TO JAMAICA, HAYTI, COLOMBIA and ASPINWALL, and to PANAMA and SOUTH PACIFIC PORTS. (via Aspinwall.) First-class, full-powered iron screw steamers, from Pier No. 51 North River.

For HAYTI, COLOMBIA, ISTHMUS OF PANAMA, and SOUTH PACIFIC PORTS, (via Aspinwall.)

ETNA.....July 28
ANDES.....Aug. 14

FOR KINGSTON (Jamaica) and HAYTI.

CLARIDEL.....July 26
ATLAS.....Aug. 17

Superior First-class Passenger accommodation.
PIM, FORWOOD & CO., Agents,
No. 56 Wall-st.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE,

SAILING FROM PIER NO. 27 NORTH RIVER,
WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS at 3 P. M.,
FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., FLORIDA, THE SOUTH, AND SOUTH-WEST.

GEO. W. CLYDE.....WEDNESDAY.....July 18
CHARLESTON.....SATURDAY.....July 21

SUPERIOR PASSENGER ACCOMMODATIONS.

Insurance to destination one-half of one per cent.

Goods forwarded free of commission. Passenger tickets and bills of lading issued and signed at the office of
JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents,
Office on the pier.

Or W. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling Green,
Or BENTLEY D. HASELL, General Agent
Great Southern Freight Line, 317 Broadway.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.

STEAM-SHIP LINE BETWEEN NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN.
Company's Pier, foot of 23d-st., Hoboken.

WESER.....Sat., July 21 | ODER.....Sat., Aug. 4
Gen. WERDER. Sat., July 28 | RHEIN.....Sat., Aug. 11

RATES OF PASSAGE FROM NEW-YORK TO SOUTHAMPTON, HAVRE, OR BREMEN.

First cabin.....$100 gold
Second cabin.....60 gold
Steerage.....30 currency

Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage certificates, $30 currency. For freight or passage apply to
OELRICHS & CO., No. 2 Bowling Green.

ANCHOR LINE U. S. MAIL STEAMERS.

NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.

Victoria.....July 21, 2 P. M. | Bolivia.....Aug. 4, noon
Devonia.....July 28, 7 A. M. | Anchoria.....Aug. 11, 7 A. M.

TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL OR DERRY.

Cabins, $65 to $80, according to accommodations.
Intermediate, $35; Steerage, $28.

NEW-YORK TO SOUTHAMPTON AND LONDON.

Elysia.....July 21, 2 P. M. | Europa.....Aug. 4, noon

Cabins, $55 to $70. Steerage, $28. Cabin excursion tickets at reduced rates. Drafts issued for any amount at current rates. Company's Pier Nos. 20 and 21 North River, New-York.
HENDERSON BROTHERS,
Agents, No. 7 Bowling Green.

INMAN LINE, MAIL STEAMERS.

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

CITY OF RICHMOND.....July 28, 7 A. M.
CITY OF BERLIN.....Aug. 11, 7 A. M.
CITY OF CHESTER.....Aug. 18, 1 P. M.

From Pier No. 45 North River, foot of Canal-st.

CABIN, $80 and $100, gold. Return tickets on favorable terms. STEERAGE, $28, currency. Drafts at low-est rates.

Saloons, state-rooms, smoking and bath rooms amidships.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
Nos. 15 and 33 Broadway, New-York.

NATIONAL LINE—Piers 44 and 51 North River.

FOR LONDON.
GREECE.....THURSDAY, July 19, 10 A. M.

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

The Queen July 21, 2 P.M. | Italy.....Sat., Aug. 4, 12 M.
Egypt Sat., July 28, 7 A. M. | England...Aug. 11, 7 A. M.

Cabin and steerage passage, and drafts from £1 upward, issued at very low rates. Company's office No. 69 Broadway.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

FOR LIVERPOOL, VIA QUEENSTOWN.

The Liverpool and Great Western Steam Company's United States mail steamers leave Pier No. 53 N. R.:

MONTANA.....TUESDAY, July 31, at 9 A. M.
WYOMING.....TUESDAY, Aug. 14, at 9 A. M.
WISCONSIN.....TUESDAY, Aug. 28, at 9 A. M.

Cabin passage, $55, $65, or $75, according to stateroom; steerage, $26; intermediate, $40.
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 29 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.,

THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.

B. LIVINGSTON, Capt. MALLORY, WEDNESDAY, July 18, Pier 43 North River, 3 P. M. GEO. YONGE, Agent, 409 Broadway.
RAPIDAN, Capt. KEMPTON, SATURDAY, July 21, Pier 13 North River, 3 P. M. GEO. YONGE, Agent, 409 Broadway.
GEN. BARNES, Capt. CHESEBRO, WEDNESDAY, July 25, Pier 16 East River, 3 P. M.—MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents, 63 South-st.
SAN JACINTO, Capt. HAZARD, SATURDAY, July 28, Pier 43 North River, 3 P. M. GEO. YONGE, Agent, 409 Broadway.

Insurance ONE-HALF PER CENT. Superior accommodations for passengers. Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, Atlantic and Gulf Railroad, and Florida steamers.
C. D. OWENS, GEORGE YONGE,
Agent A. & G. R. R., Agent C. R. R. of Ga.,
No. 315 Broadway. No. 409 Broadway.

PACIFIC MAIL AND PANAMA TRANSIT STEAM-SHIP LINES.

FOR CALIFORNIA, JAPAN, CHINA, AUSTRALIA, NEW-ZEALAND, BRITISH COLOMBIA, OREGON, &c.
Sailing from Pier foot Canal-st., North River.
For SAN FRANCISCO, via ISTHMUS OF PANAMA.
Steam-ship ATLANTIC.....Tuesday, July 31
connecting for Central America and South Pacific ports.
From SAN FRANCISCO to JAPAN and CHINA.
Steam-ship CITY OF TOKIO.....Wednesday, Aug. 8
From San Francisco to Australia, and New-Zealand.
Steam-ship CITY OF NEW-YORK...Wednesday, Aug. 15
For freight or passage apply to
WM. H. WEBB, Agent, or H. J. BULLAY, Supt.,
No. 6 Bowling-Green, Pier foot Canal-st., North River.

TO SUMMER TRAVELERS.

International Steam-ship Company's Line of Steamers TO EASTERN MAINE, NEW-BRUNSWICK, NOVA SCOTIA, PRINCE EDWARD'S ISLAND, &c.

The steamers NEW-YORK and CITY OF PORTLAND will, until Sept. 15, leave Boston at 8 A. M. and Portland at 6 P. M., every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, for EASTPORT, Me. and ST. JOHN, N. B., forwarding passengers by connecting lines to Calais, Me., St. Andrews, Fredericton, Shediac, Mirimichi, and Bathurst, N. B.; Truro, Pictou, Digby, Annapolis, Kentville, Windsor, and Halifax, N. S. Summerside and Charlottetown, P. E. I. The steamers are first class in every respect; the climate of the region to which they run is delightfully cool and invigorating, and the expenses of travel very moderate. For circular with description of the route, and any further information, apply to
W. H. KILBY, Agent,
End of Commercial Wharf, Boston, Mass.

NEW-YORK, HAVANA, & MEXICAN MAIL S. S. LINE
Steamers leave Pier No. 3 North River, at 3 P. M.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.

CITY OF NEW-YORK, TEMMERAN. Wednesday, July 25
CITY OF MERIDA, REYNOLDS.....Saturday, Aug. 4
CITY OF VERA CRUZ, DEAKIN.....Wednesday, Aug. 8

FOR VERA CRUZ AND NEW-ORLEANS.

Via Havana. Progreso. Champeachy Tuxpan, Tampico.
CITY OF MERIDA, REYNOLDS.....Saturday, Aug. 4

Steamers will leave New-Orleans July 22 and Aug. 12 for Vera Cruz and all the above ports.

For freight or passage apply to
E. ALEXANDRE & SONS, Nos. 31 and 33 Broadway.

HAMBURG American Packet Company's Line, for PLYMOUTH, CHERBOURG, and HAMBURG.
GELLERT.....July 19 | LESSING.....Aug. 2
SUEVIA.....July 26 | HERDER.....Aug. 9

Rates of passage to Plymouth, London, Cherbourg, Hamburg, and all ports in England: First Cabin, $100, gold; Second Cabin, $60, gold; Steerage, $30, currency
KUNHARDT & CO., C. B. RICHARD & BOAS,
General Agents, General Passenger Agents,
61 Broadway, N. Y. 61 Broadway, N. Y.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—Blank United States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. JONES, Passport Agent, No. 91 Duane-st., corner Broadway.

SHIPPING.

'STATE LINE.

NEW-YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, DUBLIN, BELFAST, AND LONDONDERRY.

These first-class full-powered steamers will sail from Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st.

STATE OF GEORGIA.....Thursday, July 19
STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA.....Thursday, July 26
STATE OF NEVADA.....Thursday, Aug. 2
STATE OF VIRGINIA.....Thursday, Aug. 9

First cabin, $60 and $70, according to accommodations; return tickets at reduced rates. Second cabin, $45; return tickets at reduced rates. Steerage $26.
Apply to
AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Agents,
No. 72 Broadway, New-York.

STEERAGE tickets at No. 45 Broadway, and at the company's pier, foot of Canal-st., North River.

GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY.

The splendid mail steamers of this company between New-York and Havre,
Calling at PLYMOUTH (G. B.) for the landing of Passengers,
Will sail from Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Morton-st., every Wednesday, beginning with
*VILLE DE PARIS, DURAND, Wednesday, July 18, 11 A. M.
LABRADOR, SANGUINET, Wednesday, July 25, 6 A. M.
FRANCE, TRUDELLE, Wednesday, Aug. 1, 9 A. M.

Rates of passage greatly reduced.
LOUIS DE BEBIAN, Agent, No. 55 Broadway.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA DIRECT MAIL LINE.

These first-class steam-ships sail regularly at 3 P. M. from Pier No. 13 North River, as follows:

CLYDE.....SATURDAY, July 21
COLUMBUS.....WEDNESDAY, Aug. 1

Accommodations unsurpassed. For freight or passage apply to WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling-Green. McKELLER, LULING & CO., Agents in Havana.

FOR HAVANA.—THE NEW IRON MAIL steamer NIAGARA, Capt. Thomas S. Curtis, will sail from Pier No. 21 East River, on THURSDAY, July 19, at 3 o'clock. Has unsurpassed accommodations for passengers.
JAMES E. WARD & CO., Agents,
No. 113 Wall-st.

RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.
GREAT TRUNK LINE
AND UNITED STATES MAIL ROUTE.
On and after June 25, 1877,

Trains leave New-York, via Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets Ferries, as follows:

Express for Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West and South, with Pullman Palace Cars attached, 9 A. M., 6 and 8:30 P. M., daily.

For Williamsport, Lock Haven, Corry, and Erie, at 8:30 P. M., connecting at Corry for Titusville, Petroleum Centre, and the Oil Regions. For Williamsport and Lock Haven, 9 A. M.

For Baltimore, Washington, and the South, "Limited Washington Express," of Pullman Palace Cars, daily, except Sunday, 9:30 A. M.; arrive Washington, 4:10 P. M. Regular at 8:20 A. M., 1, 6, and 8:30 P. M. Sunday, 6 and 8:30 P. M.

Express for Philadelphia, 7:30, 8:20, 9, (9:30 Limited,) 10:30 A. M., 1, 4, 5, 6, 7, and 8:30 P. M. Sunday, 9 A. M., 5, 6, 7, and 8:30 P. M. Emigrant and second-class, 7 P. M.

For trains to Newark, Elizabeth, Rahway, Princeton, Trenton, Perth Amboy, Flemington, Belvidere, and other points, see local schedules at all Ticket Offices.

Trains arrive: From Pittsburg, 6:50 and 10:40 A. M. and 10:30 P. M., daily; 10:10 A. M. and 6:50 P. M., daily, except Monday. From Washington and Baltimore, 6:50, 10:03 A. M., 4:10, 5:10, and 10:10 P. M. Sunday, 6:50, 10:40 A. M. From Philadelphia, 5:05, 6:50, 9:10, 10:10, 10, 40, 11:50 A. M., 2:10, 4:10, 5:10, 6:50, 8:40, 10:10, and 10:20 P. M. Sunday, 5:05, 6:30, 10:40, 11:50 A. M.; 6:50 and 10:20 P. M.

Ticket Offices, Nos. 526 and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts.; No. 4 Court-st., Brooklyn; Nos. 114, 116, and 118 Hudson-st., Hoboken: Depot, Jersey City. Emigrant Ticket Office, No. 8 Battery-place. L. P. FARMER,
FRANK THOMSON, General Passenger Agent.
General Manager.

TO PHILADELPHIA via PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD,

THE OLD-ESTABLISHED ROUTE AND SHORT LINE between
NEW-YORK AND PHILADELPHIA.

13 Through Trains each way daily. 8 Depots in Philadelphia, 2 in New-York.

Double track, the most Improved Equipment, and the Fastest Time consistent with absolute safety.

On and after June 25, 1877,

Express Trains leave New-York, via Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets Ferries, as follows:

7:30, 8:20, 9, (9:30 limited,) 10:30 A. M., 1, 4, 5, 6, 7, and 8:30 P. M. Sunday, 9 A. M., 5, 6, 7, and 8:30 P. M.

Returning, trains leave Philadelphia 3:35, 6, 7:30, 8, 8:30, and 11 A. M. (Limited Express, 1:35 P. M.,) 2, 4, 5:30, 7, and 7:35 P. M., and 12 Midnight. On Sunday, 3:35, 8, 8:30 A. M., 4, 7:35, P. M., and 12 Midnight.

Ticket Offices, Nos. 526 and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts.; No. 4 Court-st., Brooklyn; Nos. 114, 111, and 118 Hudson-st., Hoboken. Depot, Jersey City. Emigrant Ticket Office, No. 8 Battery-place.
FRANK THOMSON, L. P. FARMER,
General Manager. General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—Commencing July 1, 1877, through trains will leave Grand Central Depot

8:00 A. M., Western and Northern Express, with drawing-room car to Rochester; also to St. Albans.

9:00 A. M., Special Saratoga Express, drawing-room cars, through to Montreal.

10:30 A. M., Special Chicago and Western Express, with drawing-room cars to Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo, and Niagara Falls; also, drawing-room car through to Richfield Springs.

11:30 A. M., Northern and Western Express, with drawing-room cars for Saratoga.

3:30 P. M., Special Saratoga Express. Connects at East Albany for principal stations to Syracuse.

4:00 P. M., Albany and Troy Express. Stops at Sing Sing, Peekskill, and all stations north, except Livingston.

6:00 P. M., St. Louis Express, with sleeping cars for St. Louis, running through every day in the week; also, sleeping-cars for Watertown, Canandaigua, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and for Montreal via Saratoga.

8:30 P. M., Western Express, daily, with sleeping cars, for Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Cleveland, Toledo, Detroit, and Chicago, and to Montreal via St. Albans.

11:00 P. M., Express, with sleeping cars, for Albany and Troy. Way trains as per local Time Tables.

Tickets for sale at Nos. 252, 261, and 413 Broadway, and at Westcott Express Company's offices, Nos. 7 Park-place, 785 and 942 Broadway, New-York, and 333 Washington-st., Brooklyn.
C. B. MEEKER, General Passenger Agent.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.—FERRY-BOATS

leave New-York from James-slip, 30 minutes, and from 34th-st., East River, 15 minutes previous to departure of trains. No boats from James-slip after 7 P. M. On Sundays from 34th-st. only. Trains leave Long Island City (Hunter's Point) as follows: For Greenport, Sag Harbor, &c., 8:44, 9:03 A. M., 3:30, 4:06 P. M.; Sundays, 4:40 A. M. For Patchogue, &c., at 9:03 A. M., 2, 4:45, 5:23, 6:03 P. M. Sundays, 9:15 A. M. For Babylon, &c., at 7:30, 8:44, 9:03 A. M., 2, 4:24, 4:45, 5:23, 6:03 P. M. Sundays, 9:15 A. M., 6:35 P. M. For Port Jefferson, &c., at 10 A. M., 3:30, 5:05 P. M. Sundays, 9:30 A. M. For Northport, &c., at 10 A. M., 3:30, 5:05, 6:42 P. M. Sundays, 9:30 A. M., 6:35 P. M. For Rockaway Beach, &c., at 9, 10, 10:10, 11:30 A. M., 1:30, 2, 3:30, 4:24, 5:05, 6:42 P. M.;—7 P. M. to Far Rockaway only;—Sundays at 9:15, 10, 11 A. M., 1:30, 3:10, 6:30 P. M.;—6:35 to Far Rockaway only. Local trains for Flushing, College Point, &c., as per time table. Tickets for sale at offices in New-York at James-Slip and Thirty-fourth-Street Ferries; at the offices of Westcott's Long Island Express Company, No. 7 Park-place, No. 942 Broadway, No. 785 Broadway, Grand Central Depot, 42d-st. In Brooklyn, No. 333 Washington-st. In Brooklyn, E. D., No. 79 4th-st. By purchasing tickets at any of the above offices baggage can be checked from residence to destination.

LONG BRANCH AND PHILADELPHIA VIA NEW-JERSEY SOUTHERN R. R.

Commencing June 18, 1877, steamers leave New-York, Pier No. 8 North River, foot Rector-st., connecting at Sandy Hook with trains for Long Branch, 6:20, 9:30, 10:40 A. M., 3:45, 5, and 6:15 P. M.

Ocean Grove, 9:30 A. M. and 3:45 P. M.

Philadelphia and Toms River, 6:20, 9:30 A. M. and 3:45 P. M.

Asbury Park, Bradley Beach, Ocean Grove, and Beach Haven, 6:20 A. M. and 3:45 P. M.; Vineland, Bridgeton, Atlantic City, and Cape May, 9:30 A. M.; Sundays, for Long Branch, 8:30 A. M.

W. S. SNEDEN, General Manager.

ERIE RAILWAY.

Summer Arrangement of through trains. From Chambers-Street Depot. (For 23d-st. see note below.)

9:00 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Cincinnati and Chicago Day Express. Drawing-room coaches to Buffalo.

10:45 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Express Mail for Buffalo and the West. Sleeping coach to Buffalo.

7:00 P. M., daily, Pacific Express to the West. Sleeping coaches through to Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cincinnati, and Chicago without change. Hotel dining-coaches to Chicago.

7:00 P. M., except Sundays, Western Emigrant train.

Above trains leave Twenty-third-Street Ferry at 8:45 and 10:15 A. M., and 6:45 P. M.

For local trains see time tables and cards in hotels and depots. JNO. N. ABBOTT, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN AND HARTFORD RAILROAD.—Trains leave Forty-second-Street Depot for Boston at 8:05, 11 A. M., 3, 9, 10, 11:35 P. M. For Boston and Albany Railroad, 8:05, 11 A. M., 3, 9 P. M. For Connecticut River Railroad, 8:05, 11 A. M., 12 M., 3 P. M. For Newport, 8:05 A. M., 3 P. M. For Shore Line Division, 8:05 A. M., 1, 3, 6:15, 10 P. M. For Air Line Railroad, 8:05 A. M., 1, 3, 11:35 P. M. For New-Haven and Northampton Railroad, 8:05 A. M., 3 P. M. For Naugatuck Railroad, 8:05 A. M., 3 P. M. For Housatonic Railroad, 8:05 A. M., 3 P. M. For Danbury and Norwalk Railroad, 8:05 A. M., 1, 3, 4:40, 9 P. M. For Shepaug Railroad, 8:05 A. M., 3 P. M. For New-Canaan Railroad, 9:05 A. M., 1, 4:40, 5:45 P. M. For local trains see time tables.

LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD.

ARRANGEMENT PASSENGER TRAINS. JAN 1, 1877.

Leave depots, foot of Cortlandt and Desbrosses sts., at 6:30 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Manch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Sayre, Elmira, Ithaca, Auburn, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and the West. Pullman's sleeping coaches attached.

General Eastern office corner Church and Cortlandt sts.,
CHARLES H. CUMMINGS, Agent.
ROBERT H. SAYRE, Superintendent and Engineer.

WICKFORD RAILROAD ROUTE TO NEWPORT, R. I.—Passengers for this line take 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M. express trains from Grand Central Depot, arriving at 4:18 and 8 P. M. at Newport.
THEODORE WALDEN, Superintendent.

STEAMBOATS.

A LBANY AND TROY BY DAY BOATS.—C. W. WISBARD and DANIEL DREW leave Vestry-Street Pier, N. R., at 8:35, and 24th-st. at 9. A. M., landing at Nyack Ferry, West Point, Newburg, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Saugerties, Catskill and Hudson. Close connection with New-York Central Railroad for the West, and with Express trains for Saratoga, Montreal, and other points north. To West Point and Newburg, returning same day, $1. Tickets or coupons good on Hudson River Railroad are received on board for passage.

NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, SPRINGFIELD, WHITE MOUNTAINS, MONTREAL AND INTERMEDIATE POINTS.—Steamers leave Pier No. 25 E. R. daily (Sundays excepted) at 3 P. M. (23d-st. E. R. at 3:15 P. M.) and 11 P. M., connecting with special trains at New-Haven for Meriden, Hartford, Springfield, &c. Tickets sold and baggage checked at 944 Broadway, New-York, and 4 Court-st., Brooklyn. Excursion to New-Haven and return, $1 50.

STEAMBOATS.

THE NEW
PROVIDENCE LINE
TO BOSTON, via Providence Direct.
A WHOLE NIGHT'S REST.
ONLY 42 MILES OF RAIL. TIME 60 MINUTES.

The magnificent new steamer
MASSACHUSETTS,
("The Palace Steamer of the World,")
and the world-renowned steamer
RHODE ISLAND,
("The Queen of the Sound,")
Leave daily (Sundays excepted) from Pier No. 29 N. R., foot of Warren-st., at 5 P. M., arriving at PROVIDENCE at 6 A. M., and BOSTON 7 A. M. No intermediate landings between New-York and Providence.

THE OLD RELIABLE STONINGTON LINE,
FOR BOSTON AND ALL POINTS EAST,
at 5 P. M. daily from Pier No. 33 N. R., foot of Jay-st.

THE GREAT FALL RIVER LINE FOR BOSTON,

And all points EAST, via NEWPORT and FALL RIVER.

BRISTOL AND PROVIDENCE.

LARGEST, HANDSOMEST, AND MOST COSTLY STEAMERS IN THE WORLD. Full night's rest. No midnight changes. Five morning trains Fall River to Boston. Steamers leave New-York daily at 5 P. M. (Sundays July 1 to Sept. 2, inclusive,) from Pier No. 28, N. R., foot of Murray-st. GRAND PROMENADE CONCERTS every evening. Tickets and State Rooms secured at all principal hotels and ticket offices, at the Pier, and on steamers. BORDEN & LOVELL, Agents.
GEO. L. CONNOR, Gen'l Pass. Agent.

OAK BLUFFS,
MARTHA'S VINEYARD,
AND
NANTUCKET.
NEW AND DIRECT ROUTE BETWEEN
NEW-YORK AND THESE GREAT
SUMMER RESORTS OF NEW-ENGLAND,
VIA
FALL RIVER LINE
AND WOODS HOLE.

Leave New-York from Pier No. 28 N. R. at 5 P. M. daily, (Sundays included.) Arrive at Oak Bluffs 8:30 A. M., and Nantucket 11:30 A. M. the next day.

3 TO 6 HOURS AHEAD OF OTHER LINES.

New-York to Oak Bluffs, $5; Excursion tickets, $9. New-York to Nantucket, $6; Excursion tickets, $10.

Returning, leave Nantucket 1:30 P. M.; Oak Bluffs, 4 P. M.; arrive New-York, 6:30 A. M. the next day.

GEORGE L. CONNOR, BORDEN & LOVELL,
General Passenger Agent. Agents.

ALBANY BOAT---PEOPLE'S LINE.

The elegant steamers DREW and ST. JOHN leave Pier No. 41 North River EVERY WEEK DAY at 6 P. M., connecting at Albany with express trains for

SARATOGA,
LAKE GEORGE,
LAKE CHAMPLAIN,
THE ADIRONDACK AND
WHITE MOUNTAINS,
and all favorite Summer Resorts North and West.

FARE ONLY $1 50.

Messina's String Bands accompany each steamer.

S. E. MAYO, General Passenger Agent.

SEA BIRD—CAPT. H. B. PARKER.
For RED BANK, from Franklin-st.

LEAVE NEW-YORK.		LEAVE RED BANK.	
Monday, 16th...	8:00 A. M.	Monday, 16th...	12:00 M.
Tuesday, 17th..	8:30 A. M.	Tuesday, 17th..	1:00 P. M.
Wed'sday, 18th.	9:00 A. M.	Wed'sday, 18th.	3:30 P. M.
Thursday, 19th.	10:00 A. M.	Thursday, 19th.	2:30 P. M.
Friday, 20th...	11:00 A. M.	Friday, 20th...	3:30 P. M.
Saturday, 21st..	3:00 P. M.	Saturday, 21st..	5:00 P. M.
Sunday, 22d....	8:00 A. M.	Sunday, 22d....	4:00 P. M.

HELEN—CAPT. J. S. THROCKMORTON.
FOR RED BANK FROM FRANKLIN-ST.

LEAVE NEW-YORK		LEAVE RED BANK.	
Monday, 16th....	3:00 P. M.	Monday, 16th....	6:30 A. M.
Tuesday, 17th....	3:00 P. M.	Tuesday, 17th....	6:30 A. M.
Wed'sday, 18th.	3:00 P. M.	Wed'sday, 18th.	6:30 A. M.
Thursday, 19th.	3:00 P. M.	Thursday, 19th.	6:30 A. M.
Friday, 20th....	3:00 P. M.	Friday, 20th....	6:30 A. M.
Saturday, 21st..	3:00 P. M.	Saturday, 21st..	6:30 A. M.
Tuesday, 24th..	9:00 A. M.	Monday, 23d....	3:00 P. M.

1877.—LLOYD'S DOCK, OYSTER BAY.

LAURELTON, JONES'S DOCK, (Cold Spring,) Long Island.—The new and fast steamer J. B. SCHUYLER, Capt. J. L. Clark, will leave New-York daily (Sundays excepted) for the above places, from Pier No. 1 E. R., foot of Whitehall-st., at 3:45 P. M.; foot of 23d-st., East River, at 4 P. M. Stages will connect at Lloyd's Dock for Huntington. Tickets to all landings, 60 cents: excursion tickets, $1.

CITIZENS' LINE STEAMERS FOR TROY and SARATOGA, connecting with all railroad lines North, East, and West. FARE LOWER THAN BY ANY OTHER LINE. The splendid new and magnificent steamers CITY OF TROY and SARATOGA leave daily (Saturdays excepted) at 6 P. M., from Pier No. 48 N. R., foot of Leroy-st. Through tickets sold and baggage checked to all points.
JOSEPH CORNELL, Superintendent.

FOR NORWALK AND DANBURY DAILY.—Steamer ADELPHI leaves Brooklyn, (Jewells Dock,) 2:30 P. M.; Pier No. 37 East River, 2:45 P. M., and 33d-st., 3 P. M., connecting with Danbury and New-Haven Railroads. Reduced fare, 35 cents. Excursion tickets, 50 cents.

RONDOUT AND KINGSTON.—LANDING AT Newburg, Poughkeepsie, Highland Falls, (West Point,) Cornwall, Marlboro', Milton, Esopus, connecting with Ulster and Delaware Railroad, steamboats JAMES W. BALDWIN and THOMAS CORNELL, from pier foot of Spring-st., North River, daily at 4 P. M.

FOR CATSKILL, STUYVESANT, &c.—STEAMER ESCORT from Franklin-st., North River, every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday at 6 P. M. for freight and passengers. Fare $1. Berths free.

CATSKILL AND STUYVESANT BOATS leave daily from Pier No. 42, foot of Canal-st., at 6 P. M., for passengers and freight. Fare $1. Berths free.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS ON Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad. Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 11:30 A. M.

MARY POWELL, FOR WEST POINT, CORNwall, Newburg, Poughkeepsie, Roundout, and Kingston, leaves Pier 30, N. R., (Vestry-st.,) daily, at 3:30 P. M.

DIVIDENDS.

CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 156 BROADWAY NEW-YORK, July 5, 1877.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF (8) EIGHT PER CENT. is declared, and payable on demand.
G. T. PATTERSON, Jr., Secretary.

SEVENTY-FIFTH DIVIDEND.
OFFICE OF THE PANAMA RAILROAD COMPANY,
No. 7 NASSAU-ST.,
NEW-YORK, July 12, 1877.

The Board of Directors have this day declared the usual quarterly dividend of THREE PER CENT., payable to stockholders or their legal representatives on and after the 15th day of August next. Transfer-books will close on the afternoon of the 21st inst., and be reopened on the morning of the 2d August, 1877.
W. J. EMMET, Secretary.

OFFICE GREAT WESTERN (MARINE) INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 50 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK, July 12, 1877.

AT A REGULAR MEETING OF THE BOARD of Directors, held this day, a semi-annual cash dividend of Five per Cent. on the capital stock of the company was declared, payable on and after 19th inst. Transfer-books will be closed until that date.
WM. T. LOCKWOOD, Secretary.

ESTABLISHED 1787.
KNICKERBOCKER FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, OF NEW-YORK, OFFICE NO. 64 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK, July 11, 1877.

AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF DIrectors held this day, the usual semi-annual dividend of Five per Cent. on the capital stock of the company was declared, payable on and after July 16, 1877.

The transfer-books will be closed from this date until the 16th inst.
E. W. ALBRO, Secretary.

OFFICE REPUBLIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 153 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, July 16, 1877.

AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF TRUStees, held this day, a semi-annual dividend of Five per Cent. on the capital stock was declared, payable on Saturday, 21st inst.
DUNCAN F. CURRY, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE FIREMEN'S FUND INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 167 BROADWAY, PARMLY BUILDING,
NEW-YORK, July 12, 1877.

AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF DIrectors, held this day, a semi-annual dividend of FIVE PER CENT. was declared, payable on and after July 18, 1877.
W. R. WADSWORTH, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE AMERICAN EXCHANGE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 61 LIBERTY-ST.,
NEW-YORK, July 12, 1877.

TWENTY-FOURTH DIVIDEND.—A DIVIdend of Five per Cent. has been declared, payable on demand.
WM. RAYNOR, Secretary.

THIRTY-NINTH DIVIDEND.
OFFICE OF RELIEF FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 149 BROADWAY NEW-YORK, July 6, 1877.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT., payable on demand.
W. E. CRARY, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE MANHATTAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK CITY, NO. 68 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK, July 12, 1877.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a semi-annual dividend of TEN PER CENT., (10,) payable on demand.
LOUIS P. CARMAN, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE HOWARD INSURANCE COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, July 5, 1877.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS company have declared a semi-annual dividend of SIX PER CENT. upon the capital stock, payable on and after July 9, 1877.
CHAS. A. HULL, Secretary.

THE AUGUST COUPONS OF THE REAL estate first mortgage bonds guaranteed by the Mercantile Trust Company will be paid at the office of the company, Equitable Building, No. 120 Broadway, on the 1st day of August next.
E. L. MONTGOMERY, Treasurer.

ADRIATIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
July 11, 1877.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT. HAS been declared this day, payable on demand.
N. G. ROGERS, Secretary.

CHOICE FIRE INSURANCE STOCKS—PAYing 10 to 30 per cent. yearly, for sale by
E. S. BAILEY, No. 65 Wall-st.

TEACHERS.

AMERICAN SCHOOL INSTITUTE'S CLASSified TEACHERS' RECORDS for every grade and

SUED FOR FOUR MILLIONS.

THE UNIVERSAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY'S TROUBLES.

THE COMPLAINT BY HENRY R. PIERSON ON BEHALF OF THE POLICY-HOLDERS OF THE GUARDIAN—CHARGES OF CONSPIRACY BY H. J. FURBER AND OTHERS—THE CONTRACTS WITH THE UNIVERSAL DECLARED DECEPTIVE AND ILLEGAL—RETICENCE OF THE DEFENDANTS.

The suit which has begun against the Universal Life Insurance Company and several other defendants, formerly Directors of the Guardian Life Insurance Company, is based upon transactions which are referred to fully in Superintendent Smyth's report on the condition of the Universal Life, but these transactions, which were characterized in the report as improper, are more vigorously handled by the counsel for Receiver Pierson, and the plaintiffs demand that a Receiver shall be appointed to take possession of the property of the Guardian Life now in the hands of the Universal Company, and that they shall be allowed to recover $4,600,000 of property now held by the latter company, to which the policy-holders of the Guardian are, it is alleged, rightfully entitled. The papers were served on Saturday on the defendants in this City, and were also filed in the Supreme Court in Albany, where the answer is made returnable. The suit is brought by Henry R. Pierson, as Receiver of the Guardian Mutual Life Insurance Company, against Henry J. Furber, George L. Montagne, John J. Bewley, Sheppard Homans, I. Smith Homans, Andrew W. Gill, Lucius McAdam, William Walker, Everett Clapp, and the Universal Life Insurance Company. It recites that on Dec. 31, 1873, the Guardian Mutual reported good assets to the amount of $3,976,976 84, with liabilities of $3,974,822, leaving an apparent surplus of $2,154 84. It then had 13,634 policy-holders, insuring to the amount of $28,359,209. The report, the complaint avers, was falsely and fraudulently made to deceive policy-holders and the Superintendent of Insurance. It is further complained that on March 14, the unsoundness of the Guardian having been made known to Henry J. Furber, he, together with the other defendants named, entered into an unlawful plot and conspiracy to get possession and obtain control of the Guardian and its assets by means of false and fraudulent representations and acts, for the purpose of despoiling the Guardian Life of its remaining assets for their own advantage and benefit, and for the purpose of enriching the Universal Life and cheating the policy-holders of the Guardian of their rights and property interests, and converting the said assets and all of the premium receipts of the Guardian to their own use. That the Universal, with the knowledge and assistance of its officers and Directors, was used as a cover to carry out these unlawful designs. That Andrew W. Gill, Everett Clapp, and Lucius McAdam aided and co-operated, and negligently permitted the frauds to be accomplished.

The complaint then refers to Furber's contract with the Universal of May 1, 1867, by which he was to devote himself to the service of the company for nine years, at a compensation of $5,000 a year and certain commissions, and to the subsequent contracts made with the Guardian. It avers that the design of Furber was to wreck and ruin the Guardian Life Insurance Company. After he had ascertained the deficiency of the Guardian, to enable it to pass the scrutiny of the Insurance Superintendent he pretended to contribute the amount of the deficiency in cash, and endeavored to obtain a contract for the Guardian which would appear to be a contract for reinsurance of the policy obligations of the Guardian by the Universal. It is charged that in order to protect the Universal Company from all liability in the contract should, in fact, be a contract of indemnity merely of a certain percentage of the Guardian Company's losses on its policy obligations, on condition of the absolute payment to the Universal of a certain sum of money, to be named, and to be an amount which Furber knew the Guardian would find it impossible to pay, and the failure to pay which would release the Universal Life from all obligation under the contract. The methods of bribery, among others, was for the Universal to agree to pay to the Guardian commissions on all the premiums paid over by the Guardian to the Universal. The methods of the defendants to obtain possession summed up were:

(1.) By means of the contract between the Guardian and the Universal, by misrepresenting to the policy-holders of the Guardian the doubtful condition of the company, and that it was not advisable to continue the payment of premiums; that thereby the policy-holders would be induced to allow their policies to lapse or take new ones in the Universal. (2.) To purchase at reduced rates policies from the Guardian Company, and then to obtain from the Guardian, or from assets transferred to the Universal, the whole of the reserves on such policies, and to retain it as profit. In this way large profits were, it is alleged, unlawfully made out of the assets of the Guardian Company. (3.) By substituting for good and valuable assets of the Guardian Company comparatively worthless securities, and dividing the proceeds among Furber, Montague, Sheppard Homans, I. Smith Homans, and John H. Bewley. (4.) By permitting the Universal to retain the assets under the claim that the Guardian had not complied with its contract in the payment of the sum agreed upon to represent the deficiency. (5.) By obtaining possession of the premium receipts and other income and converting them to their own use. It is alleged that these designs were known to Furber and all the other defendants, who also aided and abetted Furber therein. It is further alleged that on or about March 14, 1874, a pretended examination was caused to be made by Furber, Gill, Clapp, and McAdam into the affairs of the Guardian Company, ostensibly for the purpose of ascertaining the deficiency of the company and determining the sum which was wanted to make the assets sufficient to reinsure its outstanding risks. Without any examination the sum was agreed upon by Furber, Gill, Clapp, and McAdam which should represent such deficiency, namely, $650,000, whereas the deficiency already exceeded that amount. The $650,000 was, it is alleged, reported as the deficiency to the Superintendent of the Insurance Department to deceive him. Furber, on March 14, 1874, appeared before the Board of Directors of the Guardian and made these alleged false representations to induce them to consent to the proposed contract with the Universal, and all but the defendants Gill and Clapp, who were familiar, it is alleged, with the plot, were deceived. By a preamble and resolution the proposition to make good the deficiency was accepted, and Furber, it is charged, pretended to advance to the Guardian Company on behalf of himself and Sheppard Homans and I. Smith Homans $650,000 to make up the deficiency.

The contribution and advance, however, was in fact spurious and was a mere pretense on the part of Furber, Sheppard Homans, I. Smith Homans, Gill, Clapp, and McAdam, and consisted, (1.) of a worthless check drawn by Furber, upon which no money was ever realized or intended to be realized, for $3340, and (2.) of a delivery and assignment to the Guardian by I. Smith Homans of a quantity of mortgages of little or no value. On March 14, 1874, a contract was made between the Guardian and the Universal, which it was pretended was a contract of reinsurance, whereas, it is alleged in the complaint, that it was a contract of indemnity only for 80 per cent. of the policy obligations of the Guardian, and under cover of which $2,400,000 of the Guardian assets were to be immediately transferred to the Universal. It is charged that the assignment contracts by Sheppard Homans were illegal and void, and of no binding force on either of the companies. The Universal having obtained control of the Guardian, four Directors were removed and Furber and three others took their places. On March 24, 1875, a special meeting of the Universal was held to consider the matter of the reinsurance of 20 per cent. of the risks of the Guardian in the Universal Life Insurance Company, and a resolution was adopted to the effect that the terms of the original contract should be carried out. A contract was then drawn. The form of the contract, as having been made on March 14, 1874, antedated the action of the meeting, and was, it is alleged, the work of Furber. On March 30, 1875, the Universal Life paid to Furber out of the assets of the Guardian Life, in consideration of the cancellation and surrender of the contract, $330,000. In consequence of this and various other transactions, the defendants have, it is alleged, unlawfully converted property of the Guardian of the value at least of $4,600,000 to their own use. But the actual amount of the premium receipts and income of the Guardian Company so converted is unknown to the plaintiff, and can only be determined by an accounting. The plaintiff seeks to recover $4,600,000, and asks that a Receiver be appointed to take possession of the property and assets of the Guardian now in possession of the Universal Life.

Mr. H. R. Pierson, the plaintiff in the case, said to a reporter of THE TIMES that he would rather not say anything further in the matter than he had already seen published, but would prefer that the case should take its course in the courts. Messrs. Rufus Peckham and Tremain are the attorneys for the guardian. Mr. John H. Bewley, Secretary of the Universal Life, was busy yesterday to talk about the charges, and Mr. George L. Montague referred inquirers to Sewell & Pierce or Alexander & Green, the counsel for the Universal Life. Mr. Sewell had the papers with him in Schenectady, where he had gone to contest the appointment of a Receiver for the Universal Life.

Mr. Sheppard Homans said that he was erroneously made a defendant in the suit, as he has not for 10 years been connected directly or indirectly with the Universal, and that his connection with the Guardian was that of a consulting actuary or mathematical counsel only. He said that the transfer of the business of the Guardian to the Universal was made in good faith, by formal resolutions of the Directors of both companies, upon the advice of their counsel, and with the full knowledge and assent of the Insurance Department. No deception of any kind was intended or practiced. He said that Mr. I. Smith Homans resigned his position as a Director more than a year before the transfer of the Universal, and had nothing whatever to do with the negotiation. At the time this transaction was made by the Universal Life it included among its Directors Mr. S. D. Babcock, Mr. Walton W. Peckham, brother of the counsel for the prosecution; Mr. George S. Coe, Mr. Martin Bates, Dr. T. M. Markoe, Dr. J. C. Peters, and Mr. W. G. Lambert.

A RECEIVER ASKED FOR.

THE COMPANY ASSERT THAT IT IS SOLVENT —APPOINTMENT OF A REFEREE TO TAKE TESTIMONY IN THE CASE.

SCHENECTADY, N. Y., July 17.—In the case of the Universal Life Insurance Company, before Judge Landon to-day, on an order to show cause why a Receiver should not be appointed, Messrs. Vanderpool, Green, and Sewall, of New-York, and Samuel Hand, of Albany, appeared for the Company, and Attorney-General Fairchild and Deputy Paige for the State. Counsel for the company denied the insolvency of the company and maintained that the Insurance Department in its recent report had greatly undervalued the assets of the company, two-thirds of which was real estate in the most central portion of New-York. Also, that an official from the Insurance Department had appraised the assets of the company last January, at the request of the company, and that he reported the real estate's worth about what the company had bought it at; that its value was about $1,300,000; while the Insurance Department now reported said property worth only between $500,000 and $600,000. Counsel for the company asked that a Referee be appointed to take testimony on the points raised, and thus determine whether the company is solvent or not. The other side consented, and the court appointed as such Referee Isaac J. French, of New-York. One condition of the agreement was that the premiums paid in during the pendency of the investigation shall be deposited in the United States Trust Company, subject to the further order of the court, to be returned to policy-holders in case the court finally orders the dissolution of the company.

THE FATE OF A POOR MAN'S CHILD.

RECKLESS MANAGEMENT OF A RAILROAD—A CORONER'S JURY'S VERDICT.

Coroner Flanagan yesterday held an inquest at his office, No. 44 East Houston-street, on a case involving the most reckless mismanagement and indifference to life. On the 10th inst., as Mary Jane Casey, a child of 14, was standing on the track of the Hudson River Railroad, on Tenth-avenue, between Thirtieth and Thirty-first streets, an engine attached to and facing three cars backed down on its way from the freight depot, on that block, and, coming out on the curve without warning, struck her, as she stood sideways to it, looking across the street, crushing her life out in an instant.

Although four officials of the company testified that there were three flagmen employed at that locality, not one claimed to have seen a flagman there or in the neighborhood at the time. The engine had been left in charge of the fireman while the engineer "went to dinner," and so incapable was the fireman of managing the engine that after the accident, when he was ordered to reverse his engine and run her back, he replied, "I cannot," and called on an engineer named "George," who was standing near, to do it for him. The fireman admitted in his evidence that he did not consider himself a competent engineer, and had no authority to handle the engine, but it had been "the custom"—when the engineer went to dinner. After much cross-questioning to ascertain who, if any one, was detailed as flagman that day, a huge specimen of stupid-looking humanity was produced who answered to the name of Carr—a man whose sluggish appearance gave the impression that he would have difficulty in preserving his own safety in a labyrinth of danger, without protecting others. This man testified that he was a common laborer in the employ of the company; that the switchman at the intersection of the streets had "gone to dinner," and he was tending the switch for him, and that the flagman was also absent, and he was acting in his stead. He was busy, and as some freight cars intervened, he saw nothing of little Mary Casey till he saw her mangled remains. The engineer who had "gone to dinner" was also called, and testified that the fireman had only been on the engine with him a little over a fortnight; didn't know anything about his capacity, or whether he understood running an engine; had received no instructions to leave the fireman in charge while he was at dinner, but it was "the custom;" the bell was always rung as the engines backed down, but no whistle was blown unless danger was seen ahead—then as a warning. The fireman testified that as he ran the engine down, at the time of the accident, he saw no signs of danger, but that he rang the bell and blew the whistle simultaneously. When asked why he blew the whistle, he could not tell; he said the engine was going so slowly that it would have taken about four minutes to have got over the intervening space of the streets—a distance of about 75 yards. Yet when it struck the little girl it had such force and velocity that she was fairly torn to pieces, being only recognizable by her head.

The jury returned a verdict of the severest censure on the criminal negligence of the company and its incompetent employes, and undoubtedly a court will find a heavy verdict for the heart-broken parents. But the child! Who shall bring back the child?

JARRETT AND PALMER'S SUMMER CRUISE.

The midsummer cruise of the steamer Granite State, under the management of Messrs. Jarrett and Palmer, will begin on Monday next, and promises to be a most successful and pleasant affair. The Granite State will leave Pier No. 24, East River, at 8 o'clock on the day indicated. After stopping at the foot of East Twenty-third-street for up-town passengers, she will proceed through the East River and Hell Gate to Long Island Sound. At 5 in the afternoon New-London will be reached, and after sailing up the Bay, the boat will return and land at the Pequot House, where the passengers will be given an opportunity to participate in a midsummer night's hop. On the following morning the Granite State will resume her voyage, leaving the Pequot House about sunrise and arriving off Block Island at 7 o'clock. Here two hours will be consumed in cod fishing, after which the steamer will make a landing, affording the passengers an opportunity of visiting the points of interest on Block Island. At 10 A. M. the passengers will re-embark, and three hours later Newport will be reached. Here the Granite State will remain until the following morning, and numerous and varied amusements for the tourists are suggested on the printed programmes. At 6 A. M. on the following morning the boat will leave Newport, proceeding up Narragansett Bay to Providence, arriving at 9 o'clock. Three hours will be spent at the capital of Rhode Island, and then the steamer will start for Rocky Point, the famous "clam bake" resort, where baked clams may be indulged in by the visitors to their hearts' content. At 3 o'clock the party will be taken to Fall River, where the evening will be spent. Early on Thursday morning a sail on Buzzard's Bay will be indulged in, the steamer arriving at New-Bedford at 8 A. M., where a stay of two hours will be made. Thence to Martha's Vineyard, which will be reached at noon. At this famous resort the party will remain during the night, leaving for Nantucket at 4 o'clock on Friday morning. The latter place will be reached at 7 o'clock, and the passengers will

RACING IN A RAIN-STORM.

EXCITING SPORT AT LONG BRANCH.

THE WEST END HOTEL STAKES RUN IN THE MIDST OF A TERRIFIC STORM—THE TRACK FLOODED WITH WATER—TWO RACES CAPTURED BY OUTSIDERS—EGYPT, PRIDE OF THE VILLAGE, ZOO ZOO, AND HATTIE F. THE WINNERS.

Nature's conflicting elements played an important part in yesterday's entertainment at Monmouth Park, and instead of the day passing off in an insipid manner, as was generally anticipated, a really excellent series of races was witnessed. Just before the passengers by the 10:40 train from this City arrived at the park a sharp shower compelled them to take shelter where best they could, but it soon passed away, and the grand stand was reached without further trouble. It was only the precursor of the severest thunderstorm of the season, however, for no sooner had the second race been run than heavy banks of clouds rolled up from the south, and when the judges' bell summoned the fillies to contend for the West End Hotel Stakes the rain poured down in torrents, and the track in front of the stand was soon reduced to a swift-flowing river. The thunder was terribly severe, while the lightning flashed through the stand, spreading consternation among the spectators, especially the ladies. It repeatedly struck the telegraph wires connected with the battery in the office underneath the stand, and a shock for a moment paralyzed the arm of the operator. The stand being well protected with lightning-rods, there was no danger. Each time the lightning struck the wires and rods there was a report like the explosion of a pistol, and many ran down to the restaurant for safety. The West-End Hotel Stakes were run for in the severest portion of the storm, and the jockeys were drenched to the skin. The pool-seller shifted his quarters to the grand stand to sell for the last race, and he was surrounded by a wet and eager crowd of speculators. All this, of course, tended to make the results of the races more uncertain, and this was particularly so in the last race, which was captured by a rank outsider, after a very brilliant contest. The time made in the third race shows what a remarkably good filly Zoo Zoo is, and it will be hard to beat her in the stakes at Saratoga, in which she is entered. The day was most disastrous to the knowing ones, for although the favorites won two of the events, the betting against them was so light that very little money could be won. The attendance of spectators was only moderate, as many people at the Branch thought the racing would be postponed on account of the weather.

THE SELLING RACE.

The first contest on the card was a selling race of a mile and an eighth, and the only nominations were Yorkshire Lass, Egypt, and Kenny. As Yorkshire Lass had already won three races, she was the best thought of, but Kenny was deemed a most dangerous competitor, while Egypt was entirely ignored. The result was a great surprise to the backers of the favorites. The distance being a mile and an eighth, the horses were sent to the furlong pole, and when the flag fell the three were on even terms, and they ran up the stretch close together. Passing the judges' stand, Egypt showed a neck before the other two, but going round the turn there was a considerable change. Egypt forced the pace, and, in front of the club-house showed a length and a half in front of Yorkshire Lass, and she the same distance ahead of Kenny. A little further on, Kenny moved up to the head of Yorkshire Lass, but in the meantime Egypt had got away from them, and when passing the quarter pole he showed two lengths in advance. Going along the back stretch, Kenny pushed out a neck in front of Yorkshire Lass, and the pair gradually closed on Egypt, and another change occurred at the half-mile pole. Egypt led a length at that point, and Yorkshire Lass a neck before Kenny. Coming around the lower turn the two latter were even, but Egypt kept the pace hot in front of them, and showed the way into the home stretch. Coming up, Egypt was two lengths ahead at the furlong pole, and both the other two began whipping. It was apparent that Egypt would win, and there was consternation in the betting ring. Waiter was taking it easy with Egypt, to the mile distance stand, but the other two were coming so fast that he was obliged to draw his whip to set him going. Egypt, responding, came away, and won the race by a length and a half, creating a great sensation. The other two passed under the string so close together that the judges announced a dead heat for second place. The time was 2:01¼, a very good one. Over 47 tickets were sold in the mutual pools on the winner, and paid $51 10 each. According to the terms of the race, Egypt was offered at auction, but there was no bid over the price for which he was entered to be sold, namely, $500.

THE MILE DASH.

The second race to receive attention was a dash of a mile for 2-year olds. The starters were Eliza Adams, Pride of the Village, and Arrogance. Notwithstanding the result of the preceding race, Pride of the Village was such a heavy favorite that little business was done at the rate of five to one on the favorite against the other two. They made three attempts before they got in line, and when the signal was given Eliza Adams had the best of it, with Arrogance second and Pride of the Village third. Going around the turn, Eliza Adams led a length, which she retained to the quarter pole, where Pride of the Village passed Arrogance and led him three-quarters of a length. In this manner they ran for some distance along the back stretch, but when they approached the half-mile pole they got much closer together, which was the commencement of quite an interesting brush. At that point Eliza Adams was only a head in front of Pride of the Village, who was half a length before Arrogance. Coming around the lower turn Eliza Adams gave up the unequal struggle, and fell back a length behind Pride of the Village and Arrogance, who were now running head and head. In this manner they ran into the home stretch, when Evans gave Pride of the Village her head, and she came away easily, winning in a canter by half a dozen lengths, Arrogance three lengths before Eliza Adams. Time—1:54½.

THE WEST END HOTEL STAKES.

The third event was the West End Hotel Stakes for 3-year olds, a renewal of the Monmouth Oaks, the winner of the latter to carry 5 pounds extra; one mile and three-quarters. There were 36 nominations, and four were marked upon the card as starters, but the saddling bell only brought three of them to the track. These were Zoo Zoo, who was to carry 5 pounds extra, Oriole, and Aunt Betsy. Before the race was called a terrible thunder storm broke over the course, and when the horses started there came down in torrents, the thunder roared, and the lightning flashed with a vividness seldom seen. The track resembled a river, and the colors of the riders could not be distinguished except with the aid of a powerful glass. The starting post was the quarter pole, and when Capt. Conner dropped the flag, Aunt Betsy was observed to go to the front immediately, as it was her game to make the pace as fast as possible, and thus kill Zoo Zoo with her extra weight. Oriole was in the second place. Down the back stretch they dashed through the deluge, and when they reached the half-mile pole Aunt Betsy was leading a length, Oriole second, two lengths in advance of Zoo Zoo, who was running in a comfort

The New-York Times.

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PERIL OF CONSTANTINOPLE.

THE ADVANCE OVER THE BALKANS.

FORTY-FIVE RUSSIAN BATTALIONS SOUTH OF THE MOUNTAINS AND CONSTANTLY INCREASING—RAOUF PASHA TOO WEAK TO TAKE THE OFFENSIVE—EVACUATION OF KUSTENDJE BY THE TURKS.

LONDON, July 19.—Reuter's dispatches from Constantinople, dated July 18, say: "Intelligence has been received from Adrianople to-day that Raouf Pasha is encamped at Slivno. The Russians on the southern side of the Balkans are at Hainkoi. Their numbers are unknown, but they are constantly receiving reinforcements, while Raouf Pasha is compelled, by numerical inferiority, to remain on the defensive until the arrival of Suleiman Pasha, who is expected in three days.

The Ottoman authorities upon evacuating Kustendji incrusted the town to the leading Greek ecclesiastics. Such anarchy arose among the Bulgarians that Gen. Zimmermann, at the request of Mr. Harris, Director of the railway, sent two squadrons of Cossacks to occupy the place.

The *Times* special from Adrianople, dated July 17, reports that the Russians are between Kazanlik and Shipka.

The *Times'* Vienna correspondent telegraphs as follows: "Not 18, but 45 battalions of Russians have crossed the Balkans. It remains to be seen whether Suleiman Pasha will arrive in time to bar their further progress. Suleiman's force numbers 18,000 or 20,000. He will endeavor to hold the Russians in check to enable Osman Pasha from Widdin, and Abdul Kerim, from Shumla, to fall upon their rear. Abdul Kerim is holding himself in readiness to assume the offensive at the first convenient opportunity. A private telegram even announces that a battle has already begun. Raouf Pas a, who at first believed he had repulsed the main body of the Russians on the other side of the Balkans, merely drove back a small body sent against him as a feint, while the bulk of the army passed on behind."

THE REVOLTED PROVINCES.

DEFEAT OF THE TURKS IN BOSNIA—THE MONTENEGRINS CONCENTRATING NEAR NICSICS.

LONDON, July 19.—A dispatch to the *Political Correspondence*, of Vienna, reports that the Bosnian insurgents have defeated the garrison of Livno, and are now besieging it in the citadel of that town.

A dispatch from Cettinge of July 18 says: "The Prince of Montenegro's head-quarters have been transferred to Silvlje, near Nicsics. All Montenegrins on furlough are ordered to join their respective battalions to-morrow.

THE RUSSIAN RETREAT IN ARMENIA.

GEN. MELIKOFF'S POSITION—EXECUTION OF MEMBERS OF KURDISH FAMILIES BY THE RUSSIANS.

LONDON, July 18.—Reuter's Telegram Company has received the following dispatch from Erzeroum, dated July 16: "The Russians continue to retreat in the direction of Kurukdara and Alexandropol. Gen. Melikoff is still at Yenikoi, four hours to the north of the Turkish centre. Twenty-three members of leading Kurdish families, inhabiting Russian territory, have been court-martialed and hanged by order of Gen. Melikoff."

POLITICAL ASPECTS OF THE WAR.

EXCITEMENT IN HUNGARY—RESIGNATION OF SAFVET PASHA AS MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS—THE SERVIAN PARLIAMENT.

LONDON, July 18.—A Pesth dispatch to the *Evening Standard* says: "The passage of the Balkans by the Russians has produced most profound consternation here. The Hungarian journals energetically demand immediate action of Austro-Hungary against Russia. The semi-official organs are less emphatic, and urge delay until after the first decisive battle.

A Vienna dispatch says: "The *Political Correspondence* denies that any superior Russian functionary has arrived or is expected in Vienna, on a special mission from the Czar."

A Constantinople dispatch says Safvet Pasha, Turkish Foreign Minister, has resigned. Aarifi Pasha, who has once already been Foreign Minister, and once Ambassador to Vienna, succeeds Safvet Pasha. Safvet Pasha has been long believed to favor peace. On resigning he was appointed Minister of Public Works.

A Belgrade dispatch, July 18, says: "The elections to fill the places of the Deputies who resigned from the Skuptschina have terminated. The leaders of the Radical and Conservative parties have not been re-elected. The Government majority in the Skuptschina is increased to 108."

LONDON, July 19.—The *Memorial Diplomatique* having asserted that Musurus Pasha, Turkish Minister at London, had said the Porte would consent to Austrian occupation of Bosnia and Herzegovina, Musurus Pasha writes to the *Journal des Débats* as follows: "My instructions are far from authorizing me to hold the language imputed to me. According to my personal opinion occupation would be as unfortunate as if a great neutral power should take part in the war against my country. I think, moreover, it is quite gratuitious to attribute such an intention to Austria-Hungary."

The *Daily Telegraph's* Paris correspondent states that Aarif Pasha, who has been appointed Minister of Foreign Affairs, belongs to the old Turkish party. Changes in the military commands may possibly take place. Mehemet Ali is likely to have a higher command. The old Turkish party is generally considered to favor the continuance of the war.

BOUND FOR SERVIA.

FROM JASSY TO WIDDIN—A LONG AND TEDIOUS RIDE—THE RIVER ALUTA—THE ANCIENT RESIDENCE OF VICEROYS—A MYSTERIOUS ORDER TO ENTER TURKISH TERRITORY.

From our Special Correspondent.

TECHIA, Thursday, June 28, 1877.

A bundle of letters was handed to me on Tuesday morning at Jassy, accompanied by a dispatch, the latter official, informing me—these were the letters—that the curtain was about to rise on the first scene of the great military drama, and that I must go to Krajova, where "somebody" desired to see me on business of importance. Now, not having as yet been able to obtain the necessary passports for following the operations, this summons might have caused me some little apprehension had I not reflected that if I had been derelict in any way I should have had no preliminary warning, but would merely have been arrested, taken before the Provost Marshal, to be then and there summarily judged, shot, or released, according to circumstances. To be sure there was the other hypothesis, that I was going to receive the coveted permission, and could have a seat at the play just like other people. So I took the express and bowled off at the rate of 20 miles an hour, very sorry to leave my kind friends in Jassy, and much regretting that I could only obtain passing glimpses through the window of my railway carriage of the many scenes of interest which I traversed. A halt of a quarter of an hour at Naimto gave me a chance of seeing the ruins of that grand old fortress, built by the Teuton knights in 1210, whose granite walls, 36 feet high, have so often rolled back the tide of Moslem and Magyar invasion. It was here that the Princess Helena, the mother of the great Stephan, closed the gates in the face of the defeated chief, and taunted him back to victory by the reproach that "This flying coward could not be her son." It was here, too, that in 1686, 19 hunters kept at bay for days the Army of John Sobieski, until they had obtained terms of honorable capitulation, when they marched out—there were but nine survivors—with the honors of war, and founded the little village close to the railway station, which still bears the name of Venatori.

A long, tedious, hot journey it was to Slatina, where the blue Aluta comes bounding down from the Carpathians, to be lost, a few miles southward, in the turgid waters of the Danube. This is the most famous of all the Roumanian rivers—celebrated alike for the beauty of its banks and its inlands and for the great historic associations which it recalls. There were given the signals for the revolutions of 1829 and 1848, and thence came those "Men with Twenty-four Teeth," so named because of their bravery, the worthy descendants of the Celtic Saldensis, whose conquest added such glory to the triumphs of Trajan. It lives, however, only in the memories of the past, and is naught now but a petty railway station, whose position is being at present turned to account by the Russians as a depot for the wood-work of their pontoons, which are floated down the stream to Turnu-Magurelli, one of the chief points, it is supposed, for the passage of the Danube. All my colleagues are unanimous, indeed, that is to be the main point, and they may be correct, for Nikopolis, opposite, is but a sorry defensive work, and there is a good road inward when once the right bank be gained. But it seems to me that the rather ostentatious exhibition of bridge materials at the mouth of the Oltt is rather intended to divert the enemy's attention from another place, somewhat higher up the stream, whence can be made a more serious movement against the Turkish flank, and with far greater advantages than those offered by Turnu-Magurelli.

At last I reach Cralova, the ancient residence of the Bons, or Viceroys of Little Wallachia, said to have been founded by the Bulgaro-Roman King, John Assam, the same festive monarch who, having beaten and captured and slain the Emperor Baldwin I., used his victims skull, set in gold, as a drinking cup at his banquets. Here is now the head-quarters of the Roumanian troops, who alone occupy the province west of the Aluta, with brigades and divisions posted at Kalafat, Caracalla, and Turnu-Severin, ready for an onward movement when the time comes. Here, too, I saw the "somebody," and heard who the "somebody," who is a man in authority having power, had to communicate, and don't know whether to be glad or sorry at the interview; but the upshot was that, with the Danube boiling and bubbling like the waters of a caldron as he poured through the iron gates, I was on my way that evening in an open boat, bound for the shores of Servia. There has always been something for me most attractive in adventure, and this one promises to be sufficiently irrational and sensational to tempt whoever is greedy of emotion. The river is still too high to admit of a bridge, and long weeks may yet drag on their weary length before it is practicable. I want to find some stirring incidents, and to be able to feel that if I don't succeed in my search it will not be through want of enterprise. But I must take to myself no undue credit; except for the bare chance that the garrison at Ata Kale had floated some torpedoes, "promiscuous like," along the right bank, as I am inclined to believe they have done further down, there was not the faintest danger in this part of my journey. The worst that could happen—as of course it did happen—was that I could not go on direct from Gladova and that I have been obliged to come here to this singularly nasty Serbian village, whence I hope to start to-morrow for Widdin, if only Osman Pasha will kindly give me leave to enter Turkish territory. My interpreter is low in the mind, with visions of sharp sticks and hempen cravats floating before his distempered vision. *Mais qui ne risque rien n'a rien*, I don't want to be dismissed the service of my paper as a bore, and so, like Mahomet, when the mountain would not come to him, I, too, must go the mountain.

THE TURKISH FORCE AT WIDDIN.

THE TIMES' CORRESPONDENT INSPECTING THE GARRISON—THE INFANTRY ARMED WITH MUZZLE-LOADING RIFLES—A POOR LOT OF CANNON—ORDERED TO LEAVE THE PLACE—A RETURN TO ROUMANIAN TERRITORY.

From Our Special Correspondent.

BUCHAREST, Sunday, July 1, 1877.

They say that there was once a road to the frontier: it may be so, but there are certainly no traces of it now, and we drove from Radujewatz through what was three weeks ago a marsh, and the flocks of wild ducks and snipe which whirred up from the long reeds as we passed showed that these natives had not abandoned all hope of its return to that condition. There was a battle fought here during the Servian war of independence, and the patriots had received an awful beating as a retribution for the imbecility of their chief, who chose a plain for the action of his irregulars against the trained janizaries of the Sultan. We turned over in the ditch of the old earthwork, but much objurgation finally extricated us from this slough of despond, and after a dreary plodding through the mud, I finally stepped into a very primitive-looking bark, infinitely inferior to the meanest "dug-out" in America, and was paddled with pieces of shingle to the Servian outpost. A sweet place it was, this outpost, with a shed open on three sides, and its garrison of "heroes" dressed in white—that is to say, once white—shirts and drawers. The officer in command is a German; at least that was the tongue he employed, so that our conversation was limited; but I made out that his men belonged to the third Ban of the Militia, although he was a regular, and that he had been there to teach and they to learn outpost service, for the last 21 days, during which the soldiers would do nothing but catch fish. As to himself—this he assured me with tears in his eyes—he had never been able to get a wink of sleep on account of the mosquitoes, and had serious thoughts of suicide if the situation was prolonged. Once the inspection of my papers over, I was allowed to proceed, and as the Timok is only about 20 yards wide I was soon on Turkish soil, where I was instantly pounced upon by the Mussulman picket and pushed into the *Karaoul*, to be then and there questioned by its commander. All the morning musketry firing had been going on between the Roumanian and Turkish vedettes, and I had hardly got inside before a bullet crashed through the roof of the guard-house and scattered its tiles in all directions. So far this amusement has been nothing but a waste of ammunition on both sides, but sooner or later somebody is sure to be hurt, and as I did not care to be the victim. I was heartily glad when a Zaptieh was detailed to accompany me to the village of Rubovitz, where the grand guard is supposed to be stationed.

Our party now consisted of four—myself personating my own French servant, whom I had left behind; the bearer of a letter from myself to the Kaimacam; my interpreter, the Zaptieh, and a Servian official whose avowed function was the arrangement of any preliminary difficulties at the Custom-house, but who in reality is a spy on my acts, and particularly curious as to my papers. The grand guard, like a great many other institutions in Turkey, is a myth; it may, perhaps, have been there once upon a time, but at present its sole representative is a fat little Turk in spectacles, who at once gave me leave "to carry my important letters to the Governor." A little search found me an *araba*, a nice thing in carriages, with hexagonal wheels, drawn by a pair of cows. A good deal of haggling ended in a bargain for the journey to Widdin and back, for I felt perfectly sure that my request for a *teskhéré* and an escort through Bulgaria would be refused, but I wanted to see the interior of the fortress from which all foreign correspondents have been removed on orders from the head-quarters of the Army. I managed to change the cows for horses after a couple of hours' crawling, and got to the town just as the *muezzin* was singing his evening prayer. There is naught to tell about the road, which led at about a cannon's shot in rear of the Village of Novoselo, where the Osmanli have thrown up three epaulements and planted a couple of batteries of cannon. The country resembles the other side of the Timok; it is a little better cultivated, but the population is of the same Wallachian origin, and everybody, male and female, was at work in the fields, just as if such a thing as war had not existed for a century. A short distance without the line of fortifications I passed a large encantpment of, I should judge, 3,000 tents, but more than one-half were empty, and the others, although intended for 10 men, contained at the most five or six soldiers. One peculiarity strikes me very forcibly—all the men wear new uniforms—this is the more remarkable that the Turks issue clothes only once every two years, and yet all wear sandals of rawhide instead of shoes. A very little conversation solved the mystery; except the artillery, there are no regular troops in the vilayet, yet every Tcherkess and Bashi-Bazouk has been dressed up in the borrowed plumage of the Nizam. Naturally, I did not ask the direct question, but the men spoke bad Turkish, and when they talked among themselves used entirely the Circassian dialect. On my arrival I was informed that the Kaimacam was too busy to receive "any servant," so that, except for the enforced company of my zaptieh, I have been left free to roam where I will, and have improved the shining hour by looking at the town, which, in spite of its 20 gilded minarets, is a dismal hole. The shops are all open, it is true, for this paternal Government will not lend a hand to the propagation of prejudicial reports, and so the population, *volens volens*, is forced to stay inside, which it does in much fear and trembling, particularly on account of the diurnal passages of shells from Kalafat over the way. These performances are, however, more startling to the nerves than absolutely dangerous, for, as I have assured myself from personal inspection, the only damage done so far has been the destruction of a large steam mill in the centre of the town and a few houses near the river bank. The sanitary condition of the town seems satisfactory, although both typhus and intermittent fevers had begun to show themselves, and some cases of purulent opthalmia have been noticed at the advanced post of Belgradjik. Nor is there in any want of food as yet. The troops are badly fed, receiving only an *oka*, about two and three-quarter pounds, of rice per diem for each squad of 12 men, but you can buy bread at 50 paras—five cents—and mutton at nine piastres (36 cents) the *oka*, and there are large parks of cattle collected outside, evidently as a precaution for the siege which is sure to come. There is, however, no metallic currency in the vilayet, and the people do not take kindly to *caimié*.

There are no complaints of any ill-treatment of Christians here, but well-founded accounts have come in from the provinces of requisitions, robberies, rape, and murder, showing that the spirit of last Summer, which taught that the utter destruction of the Giaour was a crowning glory to Allah, has not yet died out. I picked up all this information as I roamed through the streets and took my coffee and *narghileh* in the little inn where I am to sleep. There, too, I learned—and it was well for me that I was inquisitive at the outset, for a change came during the night—that the whole Turkish Army in the vilayet consists of but 25,000 infantry, 5 squadrons of horse—like the footmen, only irregulars, dressed up in Nizam uniforms—and 14 batteries. If I ever get away from here I will tell where these troops are stationed and how their batteries are composed, for there will be a tidy fight in this neighborhood before many weeks have passed. It is not a difficult thing to obtain information in Turkey—that is, not difficult when you can disarm your informant's suspicions, for *baksheesh* is an "open sesame" to all confidence.

I laid me down to sleep—not peaceful, however, nor with anticipations of rest, for I knew of old the nature of the denizens of a Turkish inn, and, save their nationality, I had a second edition of my Tekeia room-mates—that is to say, equally musical. It must have been about 2 A. M. when a cannon-shot broke the stillness of the night, then another, and then volleys of musketry and more big guns, for about half an hour. The sleepers roused themselves lazily, rubbed their eyes, muttered something about the Giaours at Kalafat, and then dozed off again. No one dreamed of going in search of information, and I was left in a state of uncomfortable uncertainty until day dawned and I was taken, between a file of soldiers, to the Provost Marshal's office. Here commenced an inquisition: Who was I? who was my master? who did he want, and what did I want? and how did I come, and if I came by a boat, why did not I take the one which they had sunk last night? and a crowd of other questions, each suggestive of its answer, but propounded at four different interviews, by four different fat Turkish officers, with a gravity worthy of a French *Juge d'Instruction*. Then first did I learn that the noise last night was occasioned by an attempt to run the batteries by a Greek steamer chartered at Turnu-Severin by the Russians, conditionally on its safe arrival at Turnu-Magurelli. This unlucky craft, with all on board, lies at present at the bottom of the Danube, sunk by one of the monitors anchored before Widdin. Now, a long residence in the East has taught me that with these people there is nothing like "bounce," and so I "bounced" it as boldly as I could, although I must own to being not entirely without apprehensions of an ugly ending to my enterprise, which coincided very unfortunately with the attempt at blockade running. Still I was not treated unkindly, and all that I could complain of was 12 hours' detention in a dirty guard-room, where I learned that the Russians had been utterly defeated, had lost, I don't know how many fortresses, and in short were on the verge of destruction and despair, of all of which I believed never a word. Still I gathered enough information to learn that the garrison—men and officers—is kept in complete ignorance of all that happens outside, and that it is enthusiastically sanguine of the triumph of Islam.

After much growling and more *baksheesh*, I succeeded, about 3 P. M., in obtaining an interview with the Governor, Siri Pasha, a very gentlemanly man about 40 years of age, who affects to speak Turkish only, but who in reality is, I am told, very fluent in several foreign languages. He has no history, has never done anything noticeable in his life, and has been sent here because he is the friend of somebody who is in power. I can, therefore, say nothing about him, except that he gave me coffee, but not a pipe—I was not swell enough for that—handed me a sealed letter for "my master," said he was sorry that he had not been able to see me sooner, and that without a firman from Constantinople he could permit no one to circulate on Turkish territory, and that the sooner I got off it the better it would be for my health and his happiness. The Zaptieh then took me out, and as I went I heard the order given to conduct me back to Rakovitz by "the other road"—in order, of course, that I should not be able to see any more of the nakedness of the land. You may be sure that I lost no time in preparations, and that I was out of the town as soon as my creaking araba could drag me through its gates, nor felt perfectly safe until I had put the dirty little Timok between me and my late unwilling hosts.

Now, this is what I have learned: The entire Turkish Army in the Vilayet of Widdin counts 60 battalions, of 500 men, each of infantry, composed entirely of Rédifs, Bashi Bazouks, and Tcherkesses, armed with muzzle-loading muskets and only half-drilled. They have but five squadrons of cavalry, of 120 men, of a similar composition to their infantry, besides a few Circassian horsemen, who declined to give up their national costume. Their artillery numbers 300 old position-pieces in their forts, and 14 batteries of field guns, varying in calibre from 4-pounders to 4-pounder mountain howitzers, and for these there are not quite one-half the necessary horses. The fortress is relatively strong, and will be stubbornly defended, but an enterprising enemy with 50,000 men can mask it and march to Sophia with an absolute certainty of success and with but a trifling loss. Osmer Pasha's army cannot concentrate rapidly; it is split up into detachments varying from a division to a company, and separated by distances of two or three days' march, over wretched lines of communication. Even an ordinary strategist, if practical, would seize upon the advantages of this line of operations, which leads directly in the rear of the Turkish defense of the Balkans; and yet I am persuaded that it will be neglected for a "bull-in-a-china-shop" movement against stone walls, for which the only reason that can be assigned is that those were the tactics followed in all the previous invasions of Bulgaria.

But my troubles were not over with my exodus. The Serbian who had accompanied me on the first day had seen my papers, and on his return had denounced me as a Turkish spy, and there was a serious question of taking me over to Grusia and delivering me to the Wallachian pickets, by whom I would be passed on to the Russians at Slatina, where my shrift would probably have been a short one, as I was really without documents to prove beyond reach of doubt my identity and my innocence. Fortunately, the Prefect of Negotina is a reasonable being, and consented to telegraph to somebody, and as the answer was satisfactory, I was allowed to go on my way rejoicing, much to the chagrin of the informers, who had hoped to pocket the handsome reward offered by Russia for the arrest of all Turkish emissaries—a proceeding which, although somewhat irregular on the part of a vassal state, professing neutrality, is encouraged by the Serbian Government.

WASHINGTON.

NEW-YORK CUSTOM-HOUSE AFFAIRS.

WORK OF GEN. SHARPE AND THE COMMITTEE APPOINTED BY COLLECTOR ARTHUR IN REVISING THE LIST OF EMPLOYES—ANONYMOUS WRITERS ENDEAVORING TO VILIFY EFFICIENT CUSTOMS OFFICERS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 18.—Gen. Sharpe and Messrs. Noble and Benedict, of the New-York Custom-house, were here to-day in consultation with Treasury officials with reference to the reductions to be made in the Surveyor's Department. Messrs. Noble, Benedict, and De Zeng were the committee appointed by Collector Arthur to select the persons to be discharged from the Surveyor's office, in accordance with the 20 per cent. reduction recommended by the Jay Commission. They went over the lists for removal in the same manner as was done in the case of the committee appointed to revise the lists in the Collector's office, and explained their action in each case where explanation was required. Gen. Sharpe and his committee were surprised to discover that the Treasury officials required them to explain a number of anonymous letters received on behalf of some of those who have been selected for discharge, and that some of these anonymous communications made grave charges against men who are distinguished for long and faithful service in the Customs Department, and who are noted for their efficiency and personal integrity. The committee satisfied the Treasury officials that these communications were prompted by malice, and were not entitled to serious consideration. The Treasury officials expressed satisfaction with the work of the committee and with the impartial manner in which they have discharged their duties. Gen. Sharpe and Messrs. Noble and Benedict left to-night for New-York. Assistant Solicitor Robinson, of the Treasury Department, also left for New-York to-night, to meet the other members of the Jay Commission.

THE POSTMASTER AT CHATTANOGA.

GEN. WILDER, A REPUBLICAN, APPOINTED IN PREFERENCE TO DEMOCRATIC AND WHIG APPLICANTS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 18.—Postmaster-General Key has appointed as Postmaster at Chattanoga, his own home, a carpet-bag Republican, Gen. John T. Wilder, in preference to several Democratic and Whig candidates. Gen. Wilder during the war was Colonel of an Indiana Regiment, and commanded a brigade of mounted infantry under Gen. Thomas. He was commandant at Chattanooga after the war closed, and settled there, investing largely in iron and coal mines. He is a Republican of the most pronounced type, and as a delegate to the Cincinnati Convention voted continually for Morton. Notwithstanding his politics he is a very popular man in Chattanooga and the State.

RESISTANCE TO THE FEDERAL LAWS.

THE HOSTILE SPIRIT OF THE NORTH CAROLINA DEMOCRATS TO THE REVENUE LAWS—ATTEMPTS TO EMBARRASS THE OFFICERS IN THE DISCHARGE OF THEIR DUTY BY PROSECUTIONS IN THE STATE COURTS — DECISIONS AFFIRMING THE RIGHT TO REMOVE CASES TO THE UNITED STATES COURTS.

WASHINGTON, July 18.—The following is an extract from a letter written by a Government revenue officer in the South: The intense dislike of the enforcement of the Internal Revenue laws of the United States which exists in several of the Southern States, and especially in North Carolina, is scarcely realized by the country at large. This dislike is not confined to that class of citizens who profit by the evasions and frauds common to the manufacture of spirits and tobacco. It has become a general thing, even among the better class, to join in the clamor against the Revenue laws and revenue officials. When those who deliberately defraud the revenues for the sake of gain are looked upon with sympathy and commendation by the general community, there must be some absorbing reason. It is known that in vast areas of territory in the South, especially on the slopes of the Appalachian chain, there are many persons engaged in the illicit distillation of spirits and "blockading" of manufactured tobacco. Some influential and respectable heads of families, irrespective of politics, are engaged in this contraband business, and it is not considered heinous or involving any moral turpitude to defraud the Government. Of course, political demagogues have been quick to profit by this condition of things, and editors of newspapers and politicians generally have combined to make the collection of the revenue odious, and in some sections public sentiment renders it a dangerous duty; hence, even the revenue officials, who are called "revenues" by the common classes, are deterred from doing their whole duty. There is a universal contempt for the law imposing a tax on whisky and tobacco. Within a few months even the machinery of the State courts has been employed to deter the officers from enforcing the laws, and malicious suits and indictments, on frivolous pretexts, have been brought against them for acts done in performing their duty. The laws of the United States, which allow officers to remove such suits to the Federal courts for trial, have been resisted, and the Judges of the State courts have directed their Clerks not to obey writs of certiorari issuing from the Federal courts, Judge William R. Cox alone of the Democratic Judges of North Carolina sustaining the right of removal. The question finally went to the Supreme Court of the State on an appeal from his court. Gov. Vance, deeming the case of great importance, specially employed an array of distinguished counsel to assist the Attorney-General of that State to resist the removal of such causes to the Federal courts. Judge Fowle, a distinguished orator of North Carolina, led the Governor's forces. In the discussion before the State Supreme Court, the United States was represented by William S. Hall, Esq., of Greensboro. The argument was unusually able and elaborate on both sides, consuming four days. The forensic display is considered the most brilliant witnessed for many years before that tribunal. Mr. Ball's effort was highly commended by listening members of the bar. The result is that the Supreme Court has decided to sustain the right of removal, and the right of United States officers to be tried in the Federal Courts has been sustained by the highest tribunal in the State. The consequence of this decision cannot be overestimated, involving, as it does, the power of the Federal Government unmolested to collect its revenues. Had the decision been the reverse, every revenue officer in the State who has done his duty would have been dragged before the courts and harassed by endless litigation. Fraud would have run riot, and the Federal laws would have been practically nullified.

NAVY MATTERS.

WASHINGTON, July 18.—Lieut. T. B. M. Mason is ordered to the practice-ship Mayflower at New-York; Master W. P. Cluson to the practice-ship Constitution, at New-York; Assistant Surgeon Robert Whiting to the Omaha, South Pacific Station; Passed Assistant Engineer D. M. Fulmer, to the Vandalia, European Station; Passed Assistant Engineer R. D. Taylor to duty at the Navy-yard at League Island. Lieut. G. C. Cornwall is detached from the practice-ship Constellation, and ordered to return and resume his duties at the Naval Academy. Lieut. Duncan Kennedy from the practice-ship Mayflower, and Midshipman William B. Caperton from the Powhatan, in Hampton Roads, and placed on waiting orders; Assistant Surgeon John S. Barr from the Omaha, South Pacific Station, and ordered to return home and report his arrival; Passed Assistant Surgeon T. W. J. Cooper from the Navy-yard at League Island, and placed on waiting orders.

THE SILVER COMMISSION'S REPORT.

RADICAL CHANGES IN IT BY SENATOR JONES, ITS AUTHOR—SILVER TO DISPLACE GOLD IN RESUMING SPECIE PAYMENTS.

WASHINGTON, July 18.—The report of the Silver Commission, which has been in course of preparation for several months by Senator Jones, of Nevada, has lately undergone some radical changes, and as it now stands is said to be entirely different from the original draft. The report recommends the remonetization of the silver dollar, placing it on a par with gold and giving it the place of gold in the payment of duties on imports, interest on the public debt, and the redemption of greenbacks and coin bonds; in short, proposing to resume specie payments by the coinage of a sufficiency of silver for that purpose. This portion is argued at great length and fortified by a variety of authorities, evincing tact and protracted labor in their compilation. The writings of acknowledged political economists and financiers in England and Continental Europe, as well as of our own country, are largely quoted in support of the positions assumed.

NOTES FROM THE CAPITAL.

WASHINGTON, July 18, 1877.

The receipts from internal revenue to-day were $280,666 55, and from Customs, $425,803 08.

The indications are that the Treasury will to-morrow issue a call for $35,000,000, although the amount has not yet been determined on. Should the call not be for so large an amount, another will follow in a day or two for a sum which, in addition to the amount embraced in this, will fully aggregate that sum.

Messrs. McCammon and Bradley, of the Board of Inquiry into allegations of frauds and misconduct in the Indian Bureau, returned to-day from the West, where they have been collecting information. The board resumed its session this afternoon, all the members being present. The investigation is still conducted in secret.

Nathaniel H. Clark was to-day appointed Revenue Storekeeper for the First District of Missouri, John M. Pruden for the Third District of New-Jersey, Jesse C. Banks, Gauger for the Fourth District of Virginia; D. D. Bancroft, Gauger for the Second District of Georgia, and Charles W. Cummings, Storekeeper and Gauger for the District of South Carolina.

The following balances were in the United States Treasury to-day at the closing hour: Currency, $7,087,718; special fund for the redemption of fractional currency, $7,045,213; special deposit of legal tenders for the redemption of certificates of deposit, $59,130,000; coin, (including $40,136,800 in coin certificates,) $109,516,108; outstanding legal tenders, $359,764,332.

In the case against R. H. Speare, before the Police Court in this city, for sending a postal card calling the receiver an unmitigated and unprincipled liar, the counsel held that the statute providing for the punishment for sending objectionable matter through the mails, had been so modified by a later act as to confine the proscribed matter to the indecent and obscene, leaving any one at liberty to send abusive or scurrilous cards through the mails, and the charge was accordingly dismissed.

The following are the subscriptions to the 4 per cent. consols of 1907 reported to the Treasury Department up to 3:30 P. M., July 18, 1877:

Washington..	$659,500	St. Louis.....	$137,350
New-York....	2,591,500	Chicago.....	391,050
Philadelphia..	145,650	New-Orleans..	103,900
Baltimore....	120,950	Cincinnati....	929,800
Boston.....	738,000	San Francisco	10,000
Total.....			$5,827,700
Syndicate.....			60,000,000
Total.....			$65,827,700

The full returns are not yet in.

Gen. Ord's original orders are entirely consistent with the plan of co-operation with Mexican troops which contemplates that whenever a body of Mexican troops is present at the point on the boundary where the raiders attempt to escape, the commander of the Mexican troops shall be notified, so that they may take upon themselves the duty of apprehending the raiders in accordance with Gen. Trevino's instructions from the Diaz Government; but in the event of their failing to do so, or if no such body of Mexican troops is present, that duty will devolve upon our own troops. It can further be stated upon high official authority, that before taking any further step toward a recognition of the Diaz Government, the United States Government will await the promised reparation for the actual invasion and bloody conflict committed by Mexican troops upon the soil of the United States.

At the last session of the Senate, Philip H. Morgan, of Louisiana, was confirmed for appointment as a Judge of the new International Tribunal established in Egypt for the adjudication of civil and criminal matters affecting foreigners in that country. The State Department is to-day in receipt of information from Consul-General Furman that Judge Morgan has arrived and been presented to Pasha Cherif, who will, according to custom, present him to the Khédive, by whom his formal appointment is to be conferred upon the nomination of our Government. Mr. Furman adds: "I am very glad to find him [Judge Morgan] not only familiar with French, but with a code of laws similar to those of Egypt. His commanding form, intelligent countenance, and frankness of manner will also add much to his influence with the natives. The nomination promises to be in every way satisfactory."

TRIAL OF SUPERINTENDENT ELLIS.

THE STATE SENATE IN SESSION AT SARATOGA—NEW EVIDENCE, IF MATERIAL, TO BE RECEIVED.

SARATOGA, N. Y., July 18.—At the opening of the trial of Superintendent Ellis, of the Bank Department, all the State Senators are present except Messrs. Baaden, Kennady, and Jacobs. The Judiciary Committee reported rules. There will be two sessions daily from 11 to 2 o'clock, and from 4 to 6 o'clock. Messrs. Tracy, Olmsted & Tracy appear for the State, and C. W. Chapman and Jeremiah McGuire for the defense. Mr. Tracy asked permission to introduce new evidence not given before the committee. Mr. Chapman objected. Mr. McGuire asked that counsel for the prosecution give the respondent notice as to which of the 11 banks originally investigated it is proposed to give new evidence, and protested against the admission of such new evidence. Mr. Tracy contended that the committee last Winter were somewhat in the position of examining Justices or Grand Jurors, and, as a matter of course, additional evidence could be received by the Senate, who were a full court for trial.

Mr. McGuire contended that this being a trial under special statute, it was not governed by the rules laid down for criminal cases. Mr. Chapman contended that the Senate, by referring the investigation to the Bank Committee, divested themselves of the power to hear evidence not offered to the committee. Mr. Schoonmaker thought if the prosecution are to be restricted in offering testimony to that given before the committee, they might as well adjourn. Mr. St. John insisted upon the fullest investigation. Messrs. Sprague and Harris thought the counsel for the prosecution should first state the points of the new testimony, and the Senate should vote to receive or reject after such statement. Finally the resolution of Mr. Woodin, to receive any and all material testimony offered by either party, was adopted, only Senator Schoonmaker voting against it. Mr. Robertson asked the counsel for the State to prepare charges in more specific form than those presented by the Governor.

The Senate then adjourned at 1:30 P. M. till to-morrow morning.

CAPT. CRAPO'S ATLANTIC VOYAGE.

QUEBEC, July 18.—Capt. Geare, of the bark Amphitrite, from Bristol, for this port, reports June 26, in latitude 44° 39' north, longitude 43° west, met the 20-foot schooner-rigged whale-boat New-Bedford, 22 days out, with Mr. and Mrs. Crapo on board; hove to, and the two voyagers boarded the Amphitrite. They remained to dinner, and expressed themselves well satisfied so far with their voyage to Europe, and stated that they had enjoyed good health. At parting Capt. Geare provided them with wine, water, and a few small articles they required. When the two vessels separated the New-Bedford steered east north-east, and the ship's company gave them three cheers and wished them God speed.

THE NATIONAL COTTON EXCHANGE.

FIRST BIENNIAL CONVENTION—FIFTY DELEGATES PRESENT—OPPOSITION TO ADMITTING GENS. JOHNSON AND EARLY AND BEN HILL TO PRIVILEGED SEATS—CABLE AMALGAMATION—THE GOVERNMENT ASKED TO ENFORCE THE CONDITION PROHIBITING IT.

GREENBRIER, WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS, West Va., July 18.—The first biennial convention of the National Cotton Exchange of America met here at noon to-day. President John Phelps, of New-Orleans, who presided, briefly addressed the convention in congratulatory terms. A Committee on Credentials was appointed, and reported 50 delegates present from the Cotton Exchanges of New-York, New-Orleans, Memphis, Mobile, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Vicksburg, Charleston, Savannah, and Norfolk. The courtesy of the free use of the Western Union Telegraph wires was extended to the members for family and social messages and accepted with the thanks of the convention. A motion to invite Gens. Joseph E. Johnson and Jubal A. Early, and Hon. Benjamin Hill, of Georgia, to privileged seats met with a decided opposition, but after some discussion it was adopted with only two votes in the negative. No political significance attached to the discussion. A similar courtesy was subsequently extended to Col. Freyere, the Peruvian Minister; Hon. John H. Reagan, of Texas, and ex-Mayor Wickham, of New-York. The report of the Treasurer shows that the receipts since the last session were $5,000; expenditures, $3,600; balance in the treasury, $1,400. The reports of the other officers were submitted and referred.

Upon the reassembling at 4 P. M., after a recess, the Committee on Allotment of Business reported, assigning various topics to committees for consideration and report. John Phelps, Esq., of New-Orleans, was elected President for the ensuing term. William P. Campbell, of New-York, was elected Vice-President, and the following were elected as the Executive Council: James A. McCall, of Mobile; W. A. Goodwin, of Memphis; W. W. Gordon, of Savannah; W. L. Trenholm, of Charleston, S. C.; D. C. Stone, of Galveston; W. B. Reynolds, of Norfolk; J. F. Wheelers, of Nashville. A committee was appointed to consider the advisability of memorializing the United States Government to enforce the clause of the charter of the Direct Cable Company forbidding an amalgamation of that company with any other, the same having been one of the conditions on which said company were to land their cable on the shores of the United States. The committee consists of C. J. Sheppard and H. G. Hester, of New-Orleans; John Nesbit, of Savannah; Felix Warley, of New-York; M. C. Humphreys, of St. Louis. The convention adjourned until to-morrow morning.

THE MINT INVESTIGATION.

PROCEEDINGS BEFORE THE INVESTIGATING COMMITTEE IN SAN FRANCISCO—STATEMENT OF GEORGE M. PINNEY—THE CHARGES AGAINST SUPERINTENDENT LAGRANGE.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., July 17.—In the Branch United States Mint investigation, to-day, before the Investigatian Committee, George M. Pinney read a list of charges, to the effect that between October, 1870, and October, 1871, Superintendent Lagrange caused the sale of material belonging to the Mint, and received the proceeds and appropriated them to his own use, thus defrauding the Government of various sums, aggregating not less than $500. Also, that during the same period Lagrange did, with intent to defraud the Government, approve and cause to be paid sundry accounts for material which had never been delivered to the Mint, and appropriated the money so drawn from the Treasury to his own use, defrauding the Government in the aggregate of not less than $10,000. He also submitted a copy of a memorandum-book which he alleges to be in the possession of Lagrange, concerning which there has been some newspaper comment. He said that in preparing the charges he had not attempted to give the precise amounts, but expected to adduce testimony showing the amounts retained by Lagrange to be in excess of those named by him

who at this moment owns and dwells in a splendid mansion on Fifth-avenue, making the corner, with extensive stables for her establishment on the adjoining street. The other corner of the block is occupied by one of the very wealthiest gentlemen of the Metropolitan press. And this person so openly and scandalously maintained by Tweed, (and whom I have mentioned in connection with Mr. Townsend's retainer,) paid the above sum to Miss Garrett for the very thing you wanted and could not get from Mr. Townsend, a genuine "confession" by Tweed. It was a journal kept by this Miss Garrett of all the free disclosures of Tweed's confidences which she was shrewd enough to gather during her term as his mistress, and which her successor now holds. Tom Field openly boasted of this settlement, the details being well known to Tweed's associates.

TWEED'S MILLIONAIRE MISTRESS ON FIFTH-AVENUE.

The "assets," as I have said, show the paltry check for $5,000, but besides the price of this "confession," I found, on the authority of Mr. Tweed's closest friends and from actual record, that the person still brazenly maintained by Tweed on Fifth-avenue as his concubine received from him, not only the magnificent palace and furniture she occupies, but, besides lesser gifts, the sum of $500,000 in government bonds, drawn from the Guardian Savings Bank by W. E. King, his business secretary, before that institution was ruined. The amount bestowed upon this person who rules and controls his actions I found to exceed $1,000,000 as far as I went, all this being household talk of his family, and vouched for by his friends, as well as notorious among his cronies. What does Mr. Townsend present you on this subject? He has said to me that he was originally employed as counsel for Tweed on occasion of the criminal trial through this connection, and his chief duty for his retainer was to parade in an open barouche up and down Centre-street with this person, so that the old dotard might see her as they passed, through his prison bars from the Tombs.

IMMENSE SCOPE OF TWEED'S WEALTH AND OPERATIONS.

Has he told you the facts as to his vast job with the Shandleys in contracting for the Hoosac Tunnel? Has he recited the amount of bonds he got there? What return does he make of the plunder of the Erie Road? He made no restitution as Jay Gould did. What became of his share of the $50,000,000 of Erie overissue? Where is his profit in the greenback lock-up, or in the Black Friday gold grab? Where are the vast blocks of Erie, Central, Lake Shore, Suspension Bridge, City Railroad, and so many other stocks and securities which he had in huge bulk when his career was cut short by his present difficulties?

TWEED'S PERVERSE DETERMINATION AS TO RESTITUTION.

Is it possible that $500,000 of legal and personal disbursements (an extreme outside estimate) can account for all these vast resources? You may be told that Tweed is poor, and has not the means to settle, or he would not endure his imprisonment. I actually believe he meant to do so in good faith when he got back here, and signed the letter to Charles O'Conor, and that under the wholesome influence of a most exemplary wife and estimable family he would have kept to his purpose. It was on that influence I relied. But since Townsend and the person already alluded to took possession of him there has been no hope of that. His arrogance and perversity seem to be redoubled. He really was numbled and in a state of contrition after being hunted down upon the high seas. He had been awed and subdued. But since he has held complete possession of the jail, with constant political levees day and night, his temper has recovered its natural audacity and perversity. His purpose is fraud, and the imposture of a "confession," put in your hands by Townsend, was the cheap trick of a Sessions attorney "to get his man off." Supported by Tammany and instigated by a cunning, flagrant, and wicked courtesan, the idea was soon scouted and put aside. And when it is asked why he would suffer restraint if he had the means to pay for his liberty, let it be answered that he never would consent to part with his plunder, knowing that his opportunity to replace it will not occur again. Before the criminal trial, at the request and incuration of Charles G. Cornell, then on his bond, I saw him at the Metropolitan Hotel, and conveyed to him the offer of Judge Emott, deputed by the Bureau of Municipal Corrections, to have his matters settled by a just restitution, dollar for dollar. Did he not have the means then, many fold, and did he not keep the matter in long suspense, deciding finally that while he had a dollar to fee a lawyer he would never pay a penny in restitution? Is it not conceded that he had the means when Thurlow Weed declares he advised a settlement during his term on Blackwell's Island? Why has his son Richard remained abroad since he fled with the vast sums realized from the dummy mortgages, the Metropolitan Hotel and other sales? I learned from more than one of his hearers, when the disagreement of the jury on his first trial released him, and he had a carousal with his old pals at the American Club, that he declared that "no man who could sling $6,000,000 could be convicted much in New-York!" What has become of those $5,000,000 since.

TWO MILLIONS GOLD FOR A MADRID CITY RAILROAD JOB.

I have summarized these points to direct your attention to a more strict examination of Tweed's concealed wealth. Perhaps my own mind was first openly disabused by the declarations of Tweed himself, when he certainly thrust more of his confidence on me than I desired. It was on occasion of a certain correction made for him in the narrative printed in *Harper's Weekly*. One of the paragraphs stated that he had gone to Spain to join his son Richard and others, who had procured, through the Spanish Bourbon Montpensier influence, a grant for laying city railway tracks in Madrid. The correction having been made, he was rejoiced that the names of the Shandley Brothers, contractors for the Hoosac Tunnel, were stricken out, as their claims against the State of Massachusetts might be damaged by the revelation of their connection with him. On his expected release he said he would at once proceed to carry out this scheme; that his son, with W. E. King and others, were waiting for him in Paris. That he could cable them at Lew Baker's, (who murdered Bill Poole, the famous pugilist,) at the saloon kept by him as head-quarters for Americans in Paris, and that he would act as counsel for him; he would take out the Shandley Brothers to conduct the work, and he himself was to furnish the capital—$2,000,000 in gold. Perfectly astonished at this revelation, I felt equally disconcerted and surprised. Doubting the possibility of his having control of such resources, I entered fully upon the details with him. Upon the first idea he had ever given me of the amount of money which he and his son controlled abroad. There had been a tacit concession of the general fact, but that millions were thus held gave me a new duty in the premises. I did not, however, convey this discovery to you, but after careful reflection I advised with a distinguished friend, talking up the question of Tweed's property on the basis of an approximate estimate of what should be received in settlement from him as a fair amount. When this gentleman had scanned the elements of the proposition, and grasped the facts, he was fully competent to advise you, and I advised so do. It would have been a very unlikely breach of duty on his part if he did not, and I felt secure in the transfer of that responsibility from my shoulders. As to the release of Tweed, I felt certain that you could not attempt it, any more than you would be likely to steal those $6,000,000 yourself.

TWEED'S INTRIGUES AND STATUS IN THE JAIL.

When I stopped visiting the jail and notified Tweed's friends of my dissent from Townsend's proceedings, the fact was developed that Gen. Sickles (in the background) was the real advisory person who was to come forward when Tweed should be released. A written order from Tweed for some papers in my possession disclosed this. A contest arose between Townsend and the Sickles party for possession of these papers. Sickles continued there until you pronounced your decision, when he left for Europe without Tweed. This sinister and soaring spirit, like the condor of the Andes sailing over the cities of both continents, had followed with keen scent his natural political prey, the caress of the "Boss," in its devious drift among the Attilles after the escape. Sickles not back here always the bane of the discovery of Tweed, and his arrest. He was his secret adviser. You may have noticed also the recent escape of Connors from Ludlow-Street Jail. He was one of the notorious Northampton bank robbers, the gang who took charge of Tweed in his former flight. Connors repeated the old trick of walking out of jail while the keepers were at meals. Tweed is too well watched now to have such an opportunity as an alternative for your refusal to release him. Sheriff Reilly keeps him under the nervous surveillance of his sister, as matron, and other members of the family who reside in the jail for this purpose. Hence the desperation of Tweed and the vindictive rage of his agents. Even the late decision of the Court of Appeals declaring that a debtor who has made fraudulent sequestration of his property can not be admitted to the benefit of the poor debtors' resource shuts up that avenue against Tweed. He cannot swear himself out of jail under the 14-day act. The person who got the written order from Tweed for the papers in my possession took me to the jail to show me that they were not to be delivered to Townsend. Tweed in the most arrogant manner availed of the occasion to threaten in violent terms that he would take my life if I disclosed his plans or the facts in regard to the concealment of his property. I paid no attention to his abortive threats, stating that my personal object in the visit was for the purpose of personally declaring myself released from any commitment or connection whatsoever with him or his lawyer in their work. This was our last interview, and concluded me to place the papers in question and the whole matter in the hands of Mayor Ely.

THE SWEENY CASE TURNED INSIDE OUT—A CONTRAST.

Nothing could be in stronger contrast to this course of Tweed from the first than that of the Sweenys. Not a dollar's worth of their property was sought to be concealed. With ample opportunity, none has been transferred or sequestered. After constant offers of all the property under lien or of equitable settlement, that result has been reached—actually forced in open court. In view of the attacks made on you in this connection by Mr. Townsend, it is but justice to you personally that you should know the following facts regarding the Sweeny settlement. When Mr. Townsend occupied the entire field, making out the confession, Tweed made the most anxious demonstration about the Sweeny trial. His own failure, so far, he attributed to this trial. He urged me to promote a settlement if possible, and so remove that obstruction. Townsend also dwelt on the importance of this view. He had procured through me, about the time of Hall's flight, promise of a retainer in the Sweeny case. He bored me about securing this for him, and solicited that he should see Sweeny, so that he might get his fee and urge the settlement instead of a trial. But as Sweeny's people declined to see Townsend, or confer with him, he fell back on his promise from me, which I had given on the authority of one of Sweeny's counsel. I concluded to avail of this opportunity to relieve myself by turning over to him a sum of money received by me from Tweed's people, and the balance from J. M. Sweeny's executor for services, making the amount he demanded, as shown in the following receipt:

NEW-YORK, April 6, 1877.
Received from Mr. C. O'B. Bryant the sum of $2,500.
JOHN D. TOWNSEND.

This payment I made in the presence and with the consent of Tweed to Townsend in Ludlow-Street Jail, and it was accepted and regarded by both as a special retainer to Townsend, both agreeing not to do anything to obstruct a settlement and payment from the Sweeny estate, which must lighten Tweed's burden by reducing the debt and relieving his friends from their horror of seeing him confront his old followers as "a Garvey" on the witness stand. No sooner had I in this manner fully extricated myself as I thought, than Townsend followed me up, demanding as much more cash, and security to the extent of $10,000, this having been his fee in the other cases. I assured him that he had no duties to perform and no responsibility except to relieve me and prevent the fabrication of evidence against Sweeny. But he said that you, at the instance of Controller Kelly, had agreed to concede to him the collection of all outstanding claims in these cases, and that his estimate of his personal dues in this instance he had put at $25,000, which he must have secured to him before he would permit this settlement, by an appraisement of the land, which might be reduced to a very moderate sum. Unless this was all arranged he said the "confession" would have to denounce Sweeny and destroy his case. I called his attention to the fact that Tweed had uniformly asserted that Sweeny knew nothing of the Board of Audit frauds, and that Ingersoll had perjured himself; that I myself could depute to stand to prove that Tweed had always asserted that he never had a dollar of money transaction with Peter B. Sweeny, and that the payments to his brother were without his (Peter's) knowledge or complicity, and in fact made in his absence while he was abroad. Townsend said all these matters, both as to the evidence of Tweed and that of Woodward, depended on him, and should be made to turn on the fees he had demanded, and that if I persisted in my indifference, and he could not see Sweeny or his people, then in three days Tweed's "confession" would be in your hands, and he would not be answerable for the consequences. As to the amount he had received for a fee he would not be controlled by that at all unless he got the rest. I agreed to communicate with him further, and did so in writing. The authority which I had assumed, on the suggestion of counsel, to retain him, was, not recognized by Sweeny, who refused to see Townsend, or pay him any money whatever, or have anything to do with him. I wrote Townsend of Sweeny's refusal to see him or advise with him, by reason of his [Townsend's] position in the Tweed case. Having contributed my own share of his fee as the price of my release and withdrawal, making such definite understanding all round, and particularly with Townsend at his house, I left the rest of the matter securing the balance of his expectations in his own hands and right there. I presume his acrimonious attacks on Sweeny and the settlement are based on this neglect. It certainly does not arise from any proposition on his part to restore the large sum of money he got, and which he concedes was a regular retainer in professional capacity. His ideas of restitution are evidently like those of Tweed. If his professional honor is not copied from the code of his other conspicuous clients, the lottery sharps, he will yet return that fee. So far as the money is concerned, I am quite indifferent myself. I had in mind the German legend, where the gamblers of Venice, having purchased a manikin of the devil, kept it in a vial, by the possession of which they won their games. The customary penalty was, of course, exacted by the devil, but the purchaser might sell and shift his responsibility, only he must sell for a smaller price than he paid. The last man, who paid the smallest coin issued, went to the devil, who thus came in for his rake. I had got this bottled imp, Tweed, from a long line of lawyers and Tammany gamblers, and was too glad to unload on Townsend. I congratulate you, Sir, on your escape. If Townsend does not shuffle him back again among his friends in the judiciary, I shall be sorry. Townsend is to be pitied!

C. O'B. BRYANT.

MR. BRYANT'S THIRD LETTER.

TARRYTOWN, July 14, 1877.

Hon. Charles S. Fairchild, Attorney-General, &c.:

SIR: As you say that your attention has been given to these "Tweed matters," only for the past few months, I cannot better serve the objects of this concluding letter, than by briefly reciting to you some important facts as to the origin of the Ring frauds, which I have been able recently to verify, and which throw a new light upon the whole affair, hitherto unattainable.

AN UNWRITTEN CHAPTER OF RETROSPECT—TWEED'S TRUE STATUS.

When the Legislature convened in the Winter of 1870, a powerful opposition had brought the audacious Ring to the point of destruction. Led by Horace Greeley this opposition made head at all points, and in the movement of the young Democracy managed by Tilden, threatened their vital strongholds, both in the City Government and Tammany Hall. Peter B. Sweeny, the leader of the Ring combination, had withdrawn permanently from politics with the declaration that he intended to set up his domicile in Europe. Having reaped large profits in Erie and other railway channels, and from the control of the City Treasury as Chamberlain, the good faith of this purpose at that time was accredited as possible. His associates, intercepting his departure, secured his services for one more battle—the famous legislation of the charter and other measures of that session. The result has been claimed as a triumph for the Ring in reality they met their Waterloo on that occasion. Apparently they held their places and their power; but, in fact, they were corraled and their speedy destruction secured. Public opinion had overtaken them, and, though they seemingly marched in triumph, it was to captivity and ruin within a year. No one realized the situation so well as Tweed. His Board of Supervisors, which would have been of the time, was abolished; and so practically perished the talisman of his power, which was taken from him forever. As he told me recently, he never read the famous charter, and could not tell to-day its provisions. The brief section in another bill, the clause providing for an audit by him [Tweed,] Hall, and Connolly of the outstanding liabilities of the Board of Supervisors became his great resource—the basis of the last and most desperate of his robberies, as well as the final end of the Ring. The scandal which aroused public indignation through that memorable grab has blackened and discredited all other measures of that session, but as a matter of fact the charter was a good enough law, and has stood the test of experience since. In the scope of that Winter's work Tweed had a voice, but exercised little intelligence. He was exclusively wrapped up in his vulgar and selfish burglarizing jobs and junketings. His crimes and not his skill and talent have always given him his place. The true secret of that Winter's work was as follows:

HORACE GREELEY BETRAYED AND SLAIN BY THE TWEED RING.

The Cities of New-York and Philadelphia had entered upon an active spirit of competition, the latter especially manifesting an imitative rivalry which provoked the attention of New-Yorkers. In her commerce and her improvements New-York began to feel the force of this competition, and some of the most eminent citizens entered upon the effort to reform and kindle the local spirit of the City Government to a proper appreciation of its position and needs as a great metropolis. Hence we find the Stewarts and Hiltons, Astors and Taylors shoulder to shoulder with the Ring chiefs in this effort. Of course the politicians came forward to struggle for and protect their interests. Party was nevertheless a good deal submerged. The parks, the docks, the Brooklyn Bridge, the viaduct and underground railways for rapid transit, the $1,000,000 appropriations for Museums of Art and Natural History, the boulevards and a long list of improvements were cared for. The bulk of what was good and liberal in the programme came from Hilton and his moneyed friends. A really honest and efficient election law was paired off with the charter, both of which presented features of permanent efficiency. Nothing could be more preposterous than to attribute all this to Tweed's scurvy bribery. The foremost, the real power, was Horace Greeley and his potent voice in the *Tribune*. This was so well understood, that nothing really was supposed to be done of importance without his tacit consent or open advocacy. Exercising this power he entered into daily conference and examination of details himself. He was outspoken where he approved; where he but tacitly conceded, he reserved himself for opposition. This was his position on the charter and other measures which passed the caucuses through the usual partisan bargains. After the reorganization of the City Government under the new charter, the close and absolute Ring was soon split by the new elements introduced, particularly through the uncontrollable Hilton. A fierce feud broke out immediately between the latter and the Tweed and Connolly junta, which Sweeny moderated for a while, but could not reconcile. It was through the private instrumentality of Hilton, really, that the famous exposures were first broached by means of Greeley in the *Tribune*. By them they were put in circulation to rid the City of Tweed, against whom Hilton and Greeley maintained the same antagonism which had abolished the Board of Supervisors with the idea of reforming Tweed. Hilton controlled the influence of Sweeny, and so kept open the fatal split in the Ring which made its ruin by THE TIMES, Mr. Tilden, and Mr. O'Conor a sure and inevitable end.

THE PRESIDENTIAL NOMINATION.

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I am tempted at this point to call attention to the flagrant use which Tweed has made of that division of views which prevailed in the judiciary, and of which Tweed and his lawyers have most scandalously availed. His constant giving out, the staple assertion of his partisans is, that his sequestered and hidden riches have all been squandered in corrupting the courts, securing their collusive protection, and retaining the Bar of the State for this purpose. He has succeeded in establishing a popular conviction that all his vast wealth has been sunk in this channel. I, Sir, can bear you out in the fact, that every endeavor to find any foundation or basis of a charge from him, or on his papers, against any Judge now on the Bench, for these broad falsehoods proved unavailing. Not a single point, direct or indirect, could he assert or indicate. The most stupendous of all Tweed's frauds, is that which he and his partisans are maintaining and daily giving out to the world, that he is now poor, because his millions have been gouged out of him by the courts and the lawyers, and that he has paid nothing back to the City, because he has paid out every dollar to the Judges and their followers! This is literally his stand to-day. The fact is perhaps a just retribution for the miserable spirit of political jealousy which was the real basis of those decisions that relieved Tweed and the Ring thieves. The regular huxstering with Tammany Hall at every canvass and State convention fosters the peculiar belief in this turpitude of even the chief Judges of the highest courts. It is only the timely action, the just, able, and adroit course of Judge Westbrook that has saved his associates on the bench from that revolution which exterminated the Ring, and which would have swept the very Bench that overruled his decisions into the same vortex of infamy. I must, in conclusion, also call your attention to the misplaced sympathy of the Tammany Society, whose humbugging hocus pocus affects a Masonic conference and examination of details himself. He was outspoken where he approved; where he but tacitly conceded, he reserved himself for opposition. This was his position on the charter and other measures which passed the caucuses through the usual partisan bargains. After the reorganization of the City Government under the new charter, the close and absolute Ring was soon split by the new elements introduced, particularly through the uncontrollable Hilton. A fierce feud broke out immediately between the latter and the Tweed and Connolly junta, which Sweeny moderated for a while, but could not reconcile. It was through the private instrumentality of Hilton, really, that the famous exposures were first broached by means of Greeley in the *Tribune*. By them they were put in circulation to rid the City of Tweed, against whom Hilton and Greeley maintained the same antagonism which had abolished the Board of Supervisors with the idea of reforming Tweed. Hilton controlled the influence of Sweeny, and so kept open the fatal split in the Ring which made its ruin by THE TIMES, Mr. Tilden, and Mr. O'Conor a sure and inevitable end.

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Sir, this statement of facts is submitted for your use, in case you may see fit to yield to the request of Tweed and his counsel, and place the matter again before Charles O'Conor. But as Mr. O'Conor has already disposed of the subject with the close of all the legal questions, I would suggest that my letters might prove more useful to Gov. Robinson, whom you have already addressed in the communication in which you have mentioned my name.

C. O'B. BRYANT.

TWEED CONFESSES JUDGMENT.

HE AUTHORIZES THE CORPORATION COUNSEL TO ENTER JUDGMENT IN ALL THE SUITS AGAINST HIM—WHAT MR. WHITNEY SAYS.

Following up the intention expressed in his letter to Mr. Townsend after the failure of the negotiations with the Attorney-General, William M. Tweed has sent the appended letter to the Corporation Counsel:

The People, &c., against William M. Tweed.

SIR: I hereby offer to allow judgment to be taken for the amount sought in all the suits pending against me of every name and nature, and I hereby also offer to allow you to take judgment in any and all suits which (I understand) are prepared or about to be prepared against me. I thus save the necessity of bringing said suits with the costs of prosecuting and defending the same. That I do the more readily from the fact that all my defences have been disclosed by me to the Attorney-General. Yours, &c., W. M. TWEED.

W. C. WHITNEY, Esq., Counsel to the Corporation.
New-York, July 16, 1877.

Corporation Counsel Whitney, when asked by a TIMES reporter yesterday as to what was meant by the reference in the letter to new suits "prepared or about to be prepared," said he knew nothing of any new suits against Tweed. He said that on arriving at his office that morning he had found the letter lying on his table. Beyond this, Mr. Whitney said he knew nothing of the letter.

One of the objects of Tweed's letter is apparent on its face, and that is, that Tweed, having a judgment for over $6,000,000 now against him, does not care how many more judgments are piled up against him, since he will pay none. It is also more than likely that, after all the judgments possible against him have been obtained, Tweed will renew his application through the courts, however—for a release from jail, and to be put at least "on the limits."

TO BE EXECUTED TO-MORROW.

THE PUNISHMENT AWARDED TO A MAN FOR MURDERING HIS WIFE—CIRCUMSTANCES LEADING TO THE CRIME—THE PRISONER STAEVING TO DEATH.

ELMIRA, N. Y., July 18.—Peter H. Penwell, who is to be hanged to-morrow for the murder of his wife in March last, has become almost helpless since it was announced to him a couple of days ago that the Governor refused to interfere with the sentence of the court. A petition signed largely by the citizens of this city and vicinity was presented to the Governor, praying for the commutation of Penwell's sentence to imprisonment for life, and the condemned man had strong hopes that it would be done. Penwell is 67 years of age, and when placed in jail in this city in March last weighed over 200 pounds, and was very strong and vigorous. He has lost nearly 50 pounds within the past few weeks. In a conversation yesterday he gave the following history of his career, and the circumstances leading to the crime for which he is to suffer death: He is a native of Michigan, and up to within a few years past worked at his trade of carpenter and joiner. In 1871 he went from Detroit to Toledo, Ohio. In that place he met, in a saloon, a woman named Pamelia Butler. The

GENERAL ENGLISH NOTES.

BOTANY AND FREE TRADE IDEAS.

NIGHT FETE BY THE ROYAL BOTANICAL SOCIETY—THE SANITARY INSTITUTE OF GREAT BRITAIN—THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE AND FREE TRADE—THE RIFLEMEN—THE POLICY OF SEWAGE.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, Friday, July 6, 1877.

The *al fresco* fête at the Botanical Gardens is now one of the most popular events of the London season. On Wednesday night there were not less than 10,000 ladies and gentlemen promenading in evening dress. It is a tremendous risk this in such a climate as that of England, a risk both to health and dress, which does not, however, influence the Fellows and their friends, who have come to regard the fête as a supplement to the flower shows, which it is absolutely necessary to support. The Royal Botanical Society of London was incorporated in 1839 by charter granted to several noblemen and commoners, "for the promotion of botany in all its branches, and in its application to medicine, arts and manufactures, and also for the formation of extensive botanical and ornamental gardens within the immediate vicinity of the metropolis." The inner circle of Regents Park was detached from the royal estate for the purposes of the society, granted to them under a Crown lease for 70 years. The gardens are beautifully laid out, the leading features being a park-like promenade of 20 acres, an ornamental lake, a Winter garden, hot-houses and tanks for tropical plants, collections of medico-botanical, economic, and other plants and trees arranged in the order of their natural affinities in the open ground, and a museum, which is also used as a lecture-room by the Professors who hold forth here at certain periods of the season on botany. For the encouragement, importation, and improvement in the cultivation of plants, flowers, and fruits there are exhibitions during the Spring and Summer which cost the society about $15,000 a year. They have given away $175,000 during the last 25 years in prizes. Provision is made for displays of American and other shrubs in May and June, and there are always at the gardens collections of the varied vegetable life of the New World. The income of the association is derived from the subscriptions of ladies and gentlemen elected Fellows of the society by proposition and ballot, and by the sale of tickets for the exhibitions. It is only during the last few years that the night fête has been instituted. Three years ago the gala was given in the midst of a down-pour of rain that half drowned the promenaders, extinguished the ornamental lamps, and packed the hot-houses and conservatory with a dripping throng in drawing-room attire. On Wednesday night in this week, however, the evening was fine. There was a moon, and there were soft Summer winds, neither too hot nor too cold. Unlike the American Summer, if we have hot days in England, we have cool, refreshing nights. The gardens were a paradise of natural and artificial beauty. The great central walk was festooned with opal globes lighted with gas. The surroundings of the circle were hung with what are here called Vauxhall lamps, small colored glass receptacles for an oil light, such as were used in the old days to illuminate Vauxhall Gardens. The lake was decorated in this way, and among the broad leaves of the water lilies opal gas globes were fixed to look like fiery blossoms, the effect of which was very striking. At intervals the whole of the grounds were lighted up with colored fires, and the observatory was converted into a beacon of electric lights that played upon exquisite beds of flowers and upon the velvet turf, giving the whole an etherial appearance that one associates with poetic descriptions of fairy land. The leaves of the many picturesque trees were here and there almost transparent under the electric and other lights; long unfamiliar shadows flitted over the turf and dwelt upon the flower beds; the conservatory was a palace of lights and flowers and moving multitudes of well-dressed people; and above all shone fitful gleams of the moon shining out from great piles of clouds, moving athwart the heavens like marching armies. The Duke and Duchess of Teck always come to these fêtes. Their arrival is announced by a signal gun and a few bars of the national anthem by the military bands, for it need hardly be said that the aid of music is called in to complete the charms of the night fête. Their royal highnesses arrived soon after 11 o'clock. They had given a dinner party during the evening, Lord and Lady Hamilton, Lord and Lady Aveling, Lord and Lady Henry Somerset, Mr. Bourke, member of Parliament, and Mrs. Bourke, and Mr. Augustus Lumley being the guests on this occasion of the Duke and Duchess, whom they accompanied to the gardens. They were received at the north gate by the Marquis of Bristol, Lord Annesley, Lord Rendleshaw, Sir Walter Stirling, Prof. Bartley, Mr. W. Sowerby, and other members and officers of the council. The royal party then viewed the grounds, where the flowers and fruits of the exhibition held during the day were still in their places, ticketed with their several prizes. Among the other distinguished visitors were the leading members of the Chinese legation, who, while passing along the margin of the lake, gave quite an Oriental touch to the picture. One of them told the interpreter, Dr. Kimro, who told a reporter, who told me, that the scene surpassed in beauty and magnificence the Feast of Lanterns, which is the pride and glory of the Celestial land; but the Chinese have long since discovered the weak side of the English character, and they pay compliments with the grace and ease of the most finished diplomatist. It was after midnight before the Duchess of Teck (the popular Princess Mary of Cambridge) and her husband and friends left the gardens, and "the eastern windows of the morn" had begun to suggest the coming day before the park was free of the aristocratic crowd and their carriages.

Yesterday I attended a meeting in the lecture-room of the Royal Institution of Great Britain, Albemarle-street, to hear a paper read by Dr. Richardson upon the subject of sanitary reform. There was a large audience of men and women whose names are associated with the great social movements of the age. Noblemen and ladies of title, earnest students, male and female, of the great problems of the age, filled the galleries of the lecture-room and listened to the eloquent Doctor with wrapt attention. It was a practical review of what has been done and what is required at the hands of Parliament and the public to bring the death-rate down to the minimum guaranteed by the due observance of sanitary laws. This comparatively new society, which hopes to be incorporated by royal charter, is largely given birth to by a similar institution in France, and I mention its objects more particularly in this letter with a view to recommend the society to the consideration of America, where such an institution would gather up the experience and wisdom of the Republic, and be of lasting usefulness. The draft of the constitution of the French society has been submitted to the English institute, with some improvements on the original idea, all of which have been cordially indorsed by the council. The inventive genius of America would be sure to suggest further additions, and the establishment in New-York of a central institute, with its branches throughout the State, would lead to a national development of sanitary science and the secret of long life in communities that would give to the world at large many a new idea and many a fresh method of social domestic, and sanitary economy. His Grace the Duke of Northumberland is the President of the English institute. The Vice-Presidents are the Earl of Shaftesbury, Sir John Lubbock, Prof. Humphrey, Sir William Mitchell, Sir Joseph Bazalgette, Dr. Farr, Dr. Richardson, and Sir Sydney Waterlow. The council is composed of a body of men well known for their interest in, and their practical knowledge of, the political and scientific features of sanitation, (to coin a new word for the sanitarists,) and the offices are in Spring Gardens.

The institute is composed of members, life members, honorary members, and foreign members. And the second invites the affiliation of county and district sanitary associations, medical officers of health and others of a kindred nature. In the matter of the "Pollution of Rivers act," the institute has already associated itself with the Fisheries Preservation Association, the Association for Preserving the Rivers and Lochs of Scotland from Pollution, and with the Conservancy Boards. During the past year meetings and lectures have been held, reports of which will be published in a volume of transactions. The formation of a library of reference being deemed a matter of the greatest importance in carrying out the practical work of the institute, the council appeal for contributions to the fund in aid of that object, as well as for donations of books, Parliamentary, municipal, and other reports. Among the useful societies of England, this sanitary institute promised to be the most useful.

As I am intrenching upon the domain of the political economist, I shall risk an aggravation of the offense (if offense it be) by glancing at a kindred subject, which, sooner or later, will become a great national question in America—free trade. Mr. F. Brittain, of Sheffield, has published a pamphlet, chiefly relating to the commercial treaties of France and England, which is exciting much attention among the Chambers of Commerce all over the Kingdom. Mr. Brittain was sent to France by the Associated English Chambers of Commerce to make a report on the manufacturing industries of the French Republic. In the course of his work he points out that the object of his inquiry was not only to ascertain the relative cost of production in England and France, but to show the effect of the duties which are still imposed by the latter country. The protective duties of foreign countries, however much they may limit English commercial operations, will never induce the Government to give up its principles of free trade. It cannot be denied that England has suffered in regard to many of her staple commodities by selling the materials for manufacture to rival States and admitting the manufactured article duty free from the countries competing that were and are still taxing English goods. Mr. Brittain says the merest suggestion that England should impose a duty upon cotton or wheat because the United States taxes heavily foreign merchandise would be promptly and universally condemned. At the same time it is well, after examining the effect of protection upon Great Britain's exports to France, to see whether the English tariff is quite consistent with the avowed doctrine of free trade. In the year 1875 England imported £9,893,205 worth of French silks, a large proportion of which paid a duty of 15 per cent before the treaty. There is perhaps no article that is more essentially a luxury than silk, and none upon which a fiscal duty can, according to high authority, be more conveniently imposed. In the same year England imported from France £2,121,879 worth of kid gloves, another luxury of the rich, which paid a considerable duty before the treaty. England also received from France £1,517,978 worth of wine, the duty on the greater part of which had been reduced from 5s. 6d. to 1s. a gallon. These three articles, in which the poor have not the most distant interest, almost equal the whole of the exports from England to France. But while silks, satins, and kid gloves are admitted free of duty, tea and coffee, which are almost necessaries of life to the poor, are heavily taxed. It may be worth while to inquire whether the cordial acceptance of the principles of free trade requires England to admit free of duty luxuries which are consumed exclusively by the wealthy, while we tax tea and coffee, which supply us with harmless beverages of universal consumption. Many leading members of the Chambers of Commerce think not, but any effort to push the idea of reciprocity would be scouted by the majority, and even the minority would rather the nation suffered for its principles than give them up. When the treaty was negotiated France insisted upon the wine duties being reduced, and Cobden and his friends made that concession in a liberal way, in the hope that if the wine drinker got a great advantage the working man would also be largely benefited by enlarging the sphere of his labors. But, unfortunately, the wine drinker and France have had much the best of it. The exports from France to England increased from £17,826,000 in 1861 to £46,720,000 in 1875, while the exports from the United Kingdom to France only increased from £3,895,000 in 1861 to £15,357,000 in 1875; and yet the French manufacturers ask for further protection. It is a knotty question this subject of free trade for America, whose Government has, while fostering native industry and enterprises, had a full regard for the general welfare. And this experience of England and France, in regard to exports and imports, is worth a thought by way of illustration when the American problem is under consideration. For my own part, I think England is quixotic in her free-trade policy. The principle is good enough—better, perhaps, for an old country than a new one—and if there were a cordial reciprocity between the nations it should be for the entire benefit of Christendom; but take the case of Portugal and England. I was informed by the Commissioner of the Associated Chambers. Prior to the year 1860, England levied a duty of 5s. 6d. a gallon on wines. Cobden got it reduced to 1s. a gallon on French, and 2s. 6d. on Portugese, the latter wine having a proportionate difference in alcoholic strength. The Portugese Government complained that England was favoring France at their expense, and they demanded a change, with threats of refusal. The English Government declined to make any alteration, whereupon the Government of Portugal revised its tariff, and imposed a higher duty upon British imports to Portugal than was placed upon those of all other countries; in some cases the advance amounted to as much as 250 per cent more than the tax on French goods. Portugal also concluded a treaty with Turkey in 1869, with Austria in 1872, and with Germany in 1872, giving to each of these countries the same advantages as she gave to France, but rigidly excluding England by the severest protective restrictions. John Bull made no complaint, though it took from Portugal no more wine than France took when he was thus taxed, and he did not allow the Portuguese spite to influence him in regard to the future, for he increased his consumption of the wines of Portugal from 1,776,000 gallons in 1860 to 3,195,000 in 1871. Many political economists, however, think that Portugal should have been brought to her senses by the reimposition of 5s. 6d. a gallon duty; but the policy of the English Government in this matter of free trade excludes the bare thought of reprisals, and John Bull stands waiting with exemplary if not Quixotic patience for the conversion of the whole world to the great principles which have glorified the names of Cobden and Bright for all time in the history of English politics.

One has sometimes heard of men of such prodigious memories that they could recite with ease entire plays, tragedies, and comedies. I don't know that I ever met any person who was anxious to test this marvelous capacity. Until Monday last I did not believe that I could possibly have calmly assisted at such a feat. But I went to Grosvenor House, which the Duke and Duchess of Westminster had placed at the service of Mr. Samuel Brandram, for a dramatic recital in aid of the funds of the Princess Mary's Village Home for little girls, at Addlestone, Surrey. Mr. Brandram has only recently made his mark as a reciter, and his memory is the least part of his capacity; his elocution is admirable, his dramatic powers very considerable, his mimicry quaintly original. He recited "The Wife's Secret" entirely from memory, and maintained throughout the individuality of each character so well as to keep his audience in a condition of interested excitement from the opening scene to the last. The Princess Christian and the Princess Mary were evidently delighted, joining heartily in the frequent applause that marked the progress of the dramatic story. The Duchess of Westminster, Lady Wanterspark, the Marchioness of Ailesbury, and the Countess of Spencer, were also present. The Queen sent a donation of £50, and Mr. Brandrom announced that in consequence of the kindness of the visitors in attending so numerously, the Princess Mary would be able to present the charity with $1,500.

To-day the National Rifle Association have pitched their tents for the Summer campaign at Wimbledon, the Creedmore of England. The Volunteers are beginning to arrive. Their sombre, but varied uniforms dot the streets of London here and there. The Canadians are here as usual, 20 strong, their familiar tent being a welcome sight in the picturesque camp. Col. Gzowski, who is called the father of the volunteer movement in Canada, is a popular man among his colleagues and with Wimbledon generally. There are several new prizes for competition this year, first and foremost among the additions being the Dominion of Canada challenge trophy, presented by the Dominion Rifle Association, of which Col. Gzowski is the President. The National Association's prizes are now £500. "To meet the difficulty caused," it is said, "by the determination of the Scottish Volunteers to retain the international challenge trophy north of the Tweed, so long as competition fails to wrest it from them, a new challenge trophy has been devised which is open to Scotland as well as to England and Ireland." At one time great encouragement was given in various parts of England to cadet corps, the idea being to accustom the rising generation so drilling and the early use of arms, but this feature of the volunteer movement has not been very successful. A cadet match at Wimbledon is therefore a new and a gratifying feature of this year's meeting.

It will be remembered that when the present Government came into office Mr. Disraeli's platform was "Sanitary Reform," and, though his opponents called it "a policy of sewage" in derision, the Government has done an immense amount of good in promoting the public health and improving the condition and prospects of the poor. One of the most important legislative incidents of the present Administration is the Artisans' and Laborers' Dwellings Improvements act. Some erections under its operations this week have had an appearance of pain and hardship about them; but one of the filthiest blind alleys in London has just been razed to the ground to make way for the wholesome and improved dwellings provided for by the act. The poor will not move; often they cannot find means to get out of their fever dens. It is no good serving notices upon them; they must be turned out, bag and baggage, but this should be done with care and consideration for their immediate requirements; and I am glad to see that the *Daily Telegraph*, in an eloquent leading article to-day, while referring to the provoking unreasonableness of the class that clings so tenaciously to its cradle of squalor and filth, puts in for them a claim to gentle treatment. The operations of the new act will work marvelous changes in the darkest side of London, and will let daylight and sunshine into the pestiferous alleys and slums of Liverpool, Manchester, Glasgow, Birmingham, and other provincial cities which have thieves' quarters and miserable tenements far worse than those which make certain quarters of New-York notorious.

DISGUSTING BRUTALITY.

KILLING DOGS IN THE ST. LOUIS DOG POUND—SICKENING AND HORRIBLE SCENES.

St. Louis has a dog pound the same as New-York, but the way in which the wretched animals are disposed of has brought forth a unanimous protest from the St. Louis press. The scenes at the tri-weekly "killing" are thus described in the *Globe-Democrat*: "It was after 2 o'clock when the pound-master ordered the slaughter to commence. A short, athlectic young man, with high cheek bones and a close-set jaw, with short black hair, combed villainously down over his forehead, at the word came forward. He divested himself of his loose clothing, and then said, "Where's my club?" They brought him a hickory club shaped like a base-ball bat. He took it in his hands and walked into the presence of 42 dogs with the nonchalance of a man entering a bakery for the purpose of buying pies. Had a stranger walked into that pen the chances are that he would have been jumped upon by the dogs and mangled. Not so with this grim executioner. They seemed to know instinctively his dread mission. Powerful dogs that had risen to their feet, and with fangs exposed and tail erect awaited the intruder, slunk into corners. More than half of the dogs fled to the corner furthest from the door, and the man who stood leaning grimly upon his bludgeon. That bludgeon was itself a horrible-looking instrument. It was chipped and rough from use, and dark blood-stains, with here and there a few hairs imbedded in the dried and congealed blood, which spoke of other days like this. A beautiful pointer dog came toward the butcher, as if to make friends. It made an attempt at a joyous bark, and made two or three playful skips. The club was raised in air, and the powerful arms brought it down with terrible force. The poor pointer made no sound, but fell upon its side. A wall went up from the other dogs. A little motion was perceived in the prostrate pointer. Crash, crash, and the bludgeon came down again upon its head. Each time the crunch of the bones of the skull giving way beneath the blows was heard with sickening distinctness. A monster bull-dog came slowly forward from the pile, as if it could stand it no longer. Its head was crushed with a single blow. Still it was not dead. Again and again the brute struck the brute. It died hard, very hard. The last act of the poor creature's life was a convulsive bound three feet in the air. Then it stiffened and lay still. A dingy Spitz dog, of very light weight, was killed by a single blow. The bludgeon was aimed at the unconscious animal. It was a powerful brute, and weighed no less than 130 pounds. The creature dodged, and with its open mouth snapped savagely at the club. The club struck between the massive jaws. They were torn asunder by the terrible blow. The wounded creature gave a yell, and bounded to the centre of the bloody arena. It lay there and struggled. The man rained blows upon it. Some of them missed the head and struck the spine. At last the Newfoundland lay upon its side and was still. The bludgeon was now applied with rapidity. Each crushing blow brought down a dog. The unfortunates in the pen, frightened and knowing what was coming on, filled the air with their shrieks and howls. The dogs in the pen where the butchery was in progress began to run wildly about. They were greatly reduced in number. One little house dog, recognized as one taken from a doorstep last Monday, on Market-street, at whose loss a little child cried broken-heartedly, sought protection beneath the legs of the man who wielded the death-dealing club. One little dog played 'possum and lay among the dead, with them, but not of them. A movement of the legs exposed him and he went to his fate. At last he and there were only four very small dogs left. They were too slight to offer resistance to the club, and some of them were knocked across the pen again and again before death relieved them. The last dog lay still. The man wiped the sweat from his low forehead and leaned upon his instrument of death. The second pen was opened and another man entered the pen. The dogs, dead and dying, cowered and slunk from him. He was a more fearful man than the other. He struck quicker, too. But he was not so sure. He possessed, if possible, less heart than the other man. Twenty dogs were piled upon each other, in a terrified pyramid, in one corner. They acted like rats in a pit in the presence of a terrier. This man, with his club attacked, the pyramid indiscriminately. He struck in their midst like a man who might be trying to pulverize rocks, or something of that kind. Sometimes he hit them in the back, sometimes they were struck in the mouth like the Newfoundland dog. Once an eye was knocked out of a little black-and-tan, and thrown against the wall, it struck there. One man, who was looking on with great gratity a morbid curiosity, reeled on his perch, and seeking the open air he vomited. Some dogs laid still and awaited the blow. One dog, a little, sleek-limbed black-and-tan, with the rat tail and breast-marks of a thorough-bred, stretched himself before the executioner and closed his eyes. His little skull was shattered with a single blow. The remaining dogs began to swarm about the door. They scratched upon the boards and whined piteously. With a steady swash the club came down, and all in that pen were killed. The third pen entered but presented a repetition of the former scenes. The floor was covered with blood and filth. The dogs died in agony. The suspense undergone by those reserved to the last was worse than death. The whole scene was awful. It defies description. It was sickening. When the dogs for the three days had been killed, the dog-killers procured knives and stuck each carcass just above the right shoulder.

One Irish setter, an intelligent-looking animal, which was knocked in the first pen, only lay still after receiving five blows on the head. The skull was surely broken. As the butcher plunged his knife to the heart of the poor thing, she seemed to be restored to vitality. She gave a bound through the open door of the pen, and, running with the unsteady step of a drunken man, ran down the hall to its limit. She reeled from side to side and then fell exhausted. But she showed her teeth, and none there dared come near her. She sat panting and growling for a few minutes. When she struggled to her feet, ran a few feet and fell in the door dead. The carcasses of the slain were put into wheelbarrows and taken to the wagon of the rendering company which stood in waiting. There were 103 of them.

MADAM, I'LL EXPLAIN.

A Rochester paper tells this story: Quite a large party of gentlemen from the city went down to the bay and were hospitably entertained at the cabin of the Birds and Worms. Among the party were several prominent men from present and former official boards of the municipality—lawyers, commissioners, and other equally well-known and influential citizens. No ladies were in the party, and therefore "the boys" went in for a good time, everything, of course, being kept within safe and reasonable bounds. After an afternoon of good sport the party repaired to the Newport House to make preparations for their return to the city. They remained there until late in the evening, and not until the majority of the guests of the house were retired to their rooms did the carriages begin to fill for the homeward journey. About this time some joke came up, and from the circumstances of the case one of the gentlemen ran, the others joining in his pursuit. Dodging around the yard for a few minutes, he escaped into the hotel, ran up the stairs, and hid in one of the halls. The tramp of feet, however, soon told him he was followed, and, in his great desire to escape, he skipped through an open door into a bedroom. The pursuers were almost at the door, and, in a fit of desperation, he concealed his somewhat substantial corporosity beneath the bed. His friends looked in, saw her one, and passed on. In a few minutes they went down stairs again, and the concealed fugitive was just about crawling out to go down when a new figure appeared on the scene. A lady entered the room, and to the horror of the gentleman under the bed, began to show unmistakable symptoms of her intention of going to her night's repose. There was but one course to pursue on the part of our hero, and he pursued it. Sticking his head and arms out from under the bed, he exclaimed: "Madam, don't be frightened. It's all right, and I'll explain how I came here. Don't be scared. Don't scream, I beg of you. The business can all be explained in"—the remainder was lost in a wild scream of alarm, and the rush of the whole hotel force to the room.

JIM BROWN IS DEAD.

The Oil City *Derrick* has this story: "Jim Brown, a worthy German, died in Franklin recently, and his next friend, also a worthy German, was appointed Administrator, to settle up the affairs of his estate. The Administrator called at a printing office the other day to have posters printed announcing that the goods of the late Jim Brown would be sold at public auction. 'I vant you to write up dose bills in some kind of style,' said the Administrator, whose mind runs much to business, 'I vant somedings dat vill addract der public eye, und pring in der beoples from der koundry.' The printer asked for a suggestion or two. 'Mrs. Brown und mineself has talked it over, gontinued the business man, 'und we vant you to head dose bills somedings this way"—and he marked on the wall with his cane to show that he wanted big letters—'Hoor-raw! hoor-raw! Jim Brown is dead!'"

LAW REPORTS.

THE CONNOLLY WILL CASE.

AN ANGRY ALTERCATION BETWEEN COUNSEL—TAMMANY HALL INFLUENCE DENOUNCED—REMARKS OF THE SURROGATE.

The will case of ex-Judge Connolly, which has been on hearing before Surrogate Calvin about a year, came on yesterday for summing up, Mr. Henry L. Clinton appearing for the will, and Hon. John McKeon for Mr. John W. Healy, the husband of Mrs. Ellen Louise Healy, the only daughter of Judge Connolly, who was the original contestant of the will, and who died recently, leaving no issue. Mr. McKeon had Mr. Healy's name entered on the record as the successor of his wife, he having obtained letters of administration on her personal estate. Mr. McKeon, in opening the argument, said that since the will had been executed, some 18 months ago, there had been two deaths in the family of the testator, Judge Connolly himself having died, and been followed to the grave recently by his daughter. Judge Connolly was one of counsel's earliest and warmest friends, and at his death counsel was one of his pall-bearers. After his decease counsel's friendship for the father was transferred to his daughter, who had undoubtedly been wronged by her father having been prejudiced against her without foundation while he was of unsound mind, resulting from over-indulgence in intoxicating liquors. Mr. McKeon spoke with great feeling and in a bitter tone in relation to what he denominated the arrogant style in which the case had been conducted by the other side, which action had aroused his feelings in such a way that he hardly knew how to express himself. The case had been spoken of during its progress by opposing counsel as one without merit—as a case in which the time of the court had been needlessly consumed. There would seem to be nothing to justify this course except the assurance that opposing counsel, who was the Chairman of the General Committee of Tammany Hall, could have the idea that he was addressing a court that he supposed was subject to the corrupt influences of the Tammany organization, which had endeavored to rule the administration of justice and everything else in this City that it could possibly control, and he apparently fancied that its political power was omnipotent, and that he need but use the ordinary style of address of Tammany Hall to carry his points. There was nothing to justify any such assumption in reference to this court. Counsel appeared before this tribunal in the full consciousness that he should have justice given to his client, and never would he submit to the political dictation of any party; and he would arouse this community, if he could, against the consequences of politicians being enabled to overshadow a legal tribunal. He said this in rebuke to the style in which he had been addressed during the progress of the trial. It was in the consciousness that his Honor would not be swayed that he addressed him. The style in which it had been repeated during the trial that there was nothing in the case, and that it was wasting the time of the court, was insufferable, in view of the fact that from 40 to 50 witnesses had testified on behalf of the contestants. Further along in his argument, Mr. McKeon reflected again on Mr. Clinton, by saying that he seemed to act under the impression of Robert Emmett, the Irish patriot, who, in his speech when asked why sentence of death should not be pronounced against him, said that he knew that the sentence of the court had already been pronounced in the castle.

Mr. Clinton made no attempt to reply to Mr. McKeon's strictures, and Mr. McKeon then went on to say that he sincerely believed in the truth and sufficiency of the objections to the will—that it was executed when the testator was mentally incompetent, and that he was unduly influenced, when in that condition, to believe that his daughter was unworthy of his full affection. Counsel then went over the testimony in support of these propositions, to show that Judge Connolly had always entertained the warmest affection for his daughter, and had recently declared his intention of leaving her the bulk of his estate, until his health was undermined by liquor and his mind poisoned by false stories told him about his daughter by interested parties.

At the close of Mr. McKeon's argument, Surrogate Calvin said: I desire before counsel shall enter upon argument in favor of the will to say what I deem it my duty to say in respect to what I have heard this day. The inconsiderate remarks of the learned and esteemed counsel for the contestants upon the subject of the supposed application of remarks by senior counsel opposing him, as though they were based on a supposition that political influence could exist on this court, and particularly, his allusion at a subsequent stage of his remarks to the language of Robert Emmet, seems to me to require some notice before the proponent's counsel shall be provoked to any hasty rejoinder. It seems to me that the mere suggestions that are made by such reputable counsel can suppose this court capable of being influenced in the disposition of any case except by the evidence and the law applicable thereto, is one calculated to engender a suspicion that tends to paralyze the just influence of courts, and to excite a distrust of the impartiality, independence, and integrity of the judiciary. I think that some of the members of the profession, in the heat of discussion, are quite too prone to forget that the dignity, good fame, and usefulness of the judiciary are of paramount importance to them, as well as greatly dependent upon their conduct, and that they cannot afford, for any consideration of success in a particular case, to indulge a suspicion upon the impartiality of the courts. I have made these remarks for the purpose of reprobating what I can but regard as a most pernicious habit of flippantly imputing judicial partiality or corruption, and also in the hope that the dignity of this court may not suffer from any personal altercation between such experienced and learned counsel as are engaged in this case. Let the matter rest here.

Mr. McKeon—I desire to say that no man more than I could studiously state that I did not believe that the facts to which I have alluded were going to have any influence upon the court, but I should be unworthy of manly feeling; I should be a cowardly dog, and should be recreant to the trust reposed in me, if I did not rebuke the remarks of counsel speaking as if he had the ear of the court, and was authorized to say that there was nothing in the case.

Mr. Clinton—[Excitedly and with great warmth]—You have no right to make any such statement. You make it out of whole cloth, and your conduct is disgraceful to the last degree.

Mr. McKeon—[Springing quickly to his feet]—I have said it, and will let it stand.

Surrogate Calvin—[Deprecatingly]—Gentlemen, I shall insist upon order now in the disposition of this case. I have stated all I desire to say, and I think that both counsel have seen enough of this court to be satisfied that no amount of personal influence and no amount of zeal on the part of the press or individuals can affect this court one hair in the administration of justice. I hope I shall never have occasion to refer to such a matter again.

No further observation was made in reference to the subject, and the further hearing of argument on the evidence was put over to 11 o'clock A. M. on Monday, the 23d inst., when Mr. Clinton is to sum up.

GEORGE W. CHILDS DISCHARGED.

George W. Childs and Francis S. Malins, the two men who were arrested by Detective Handy, of the Fifth Precinct, on Tuesday on the general ground that they were suspicious characters, with the reputation of being pickpockets, and who were remanded to give the officer time to find owners for money and a watch found on them, were brought before Justice Otterbourg yesterday morning. They had so completely changed the appearance of their beards during the night with the aid of a pair of scissors that it was almost impossible to recognize them. The officer said he had been unable to find any owners for the property found on the prisoners, but in order to satisfy the Court that his suspicions about the men were well founded, he produced the photograph of one of them, taken from the Rogues' Gallery. Justice Otterbourg looked at it closely, and carefully compared it with the man whom it was supposed to represent, but he could trace little or no resemblance, so completely had the man altered his appearance during the night. The counsel for the prisoners demanded their release, and the Justice was reluctantly compelled to let them depart and return the property found on them.

WAS SHE HIS WIFE?

The case of William Reed against Sarah Ann Van Pelt was before Judge Westbrook, in Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday. It seems that James Reed, a son of the plaintiff, died in 1871. He left an estate valued at about $150,000. He had made no will and left no children. The defendant, who was his wife, and the plaintiff were the only ones entitled to share in his estate. The defendant received her share and the plaintiff took the remainder. The matter remained adjusted until the present year, when the present suit was begun by Reed, who now alleges that the defendant was never lawfully married to his son, as she had a husband living at the time of her marriage to James Reed, and was therefore not entitled to receive any part of the latter's property. He seeks to regain possession of the property given to the defendant. The latter denies the statement concerning her previous marriage, and from the affidavits presented by her, it seems that the plaintiff is aided in the suit by the defendant's own sisters. The matter came up yesterday on a motion for the continuance of an injunction restraining the defendant from disposing of any of the property. Argument on the motion was adjourned to the 27th inst. W. T. Birdsall appeared for the plaintiff, and G. A. Seixas for the defendant.

AN ALLEGED FORGER RELEASED ON BAIL.

Application was made in the District Attorney's office yesterday by ex-Judge Richard Busteed for the release on bail of Edward E. Burnett, who was arrested by Detectives O'Connor and Field on two charges of forgery and receiving stolen goods. The complaints charge that Burnett, with two others, obtained a number of rubber bands, valued at $40, from Messrs. Shepard & Dudley, No. 150 William-street, on an order to which he had forged the signature of Hall & Ruckel, and that Burnett also received some 300 gross of steel pens stolen from the factory of Henry Hoe, No. 91 John-street, on March 16. Assistant District Attorney Russell accepted David Hyne, of No. 17 Ann-street, as bondsman in the sum of $2,000 for the appearance of Burnett, and the prisoner was thereupon released.

COURT NOTES.

Andrew Mullahy, who claims to be employed by the Dry Goods Association of Brooklyn, was fined $10 for drunkenness by Justice Otterbourg, at the Tombs, yesterday morning. After the sentence, the prisoner used such horribly vile and abusive language to the court, that he was recalled and an additional penalty of three months on the Island imposed.

Before Justice Otterbourg, in the Tombs Police Court, yesterday, William Buck, of No. 126 West-street, complained that on June 2 Francis Bethel, alias Francis Rooney, a butcher, induced him to cash a check for $25 signed by James Goodheart, and drawn in favor of Francis Rooney. The prisoner had nothing to say in reply, and was held in $1,000 bail for trial in the General Sessions.

The decree and findings in the suit of H. H. Boody against Samuel J. Tilden and William B. Ogden, were filed in the Superior Court Clerk's office yesterday. The decree recites that the complaint was dismissed as against Tilden because of the latter's plea of the Statute of Limitations, and that the same result was arrived at in regard to Ogden, because the settlement in regard to the Chicago and North-western pool, made in 1865, was a final one.

Yesterday morning, while Mrs. Thomas Kennedy, of No. 46 King-street, was away from home, Thomas Kennedy, her divorced husband, who has repeatedly annoyed her since her separation from him, attempted to gain admittance to the house with the design of carrying away Mrs. Kennedy's two children, Mary and Bella. He made so great a disturbance that James J. Colon, Mrs. Kennedy's brother, caused his arrest. At Jefferson Market Police Court he was subsequently held in $300 bail for disorderly conduct.

In a fight at the saloon on the corner of Eighth-avenue and Thirty-seventh-street on Tuesday night, Frederick Kircher, of No. 510 Ninth-avenue, stabbed Frederick Mangold, of No. 468 Eighth-avenue, with a pocket-knife four times. Mangold was afterward arrested, and locked up in the Ninth Precinct Station-house. Yesterday morning the case came up in Jefferson Market Police Court, before Justice Morgan, but Mangold being confined in the New-York Hospital, Kircher was committed for trial.

INSPECTORS OF ELECTION SEEKING PAY.

The proceeding of The People ex rel. William A. Smith against Daniel B. Hasbrouck, as Chief of the Bureau of Elections, which grows out of the action of the four Inspectors of Election in the Twenty-third Election District of the Eighth Assembly District, in November last, was before Judge Westbrook in Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday. Smith was appointed as one of the Inspectors of Election in the district alluded to, and he discharged his duties faithfully during the five days required by law. During that period one of the Inspectors named Mullen was caught by Smith in the act of tampering with the ballots. Mullen was promptly handed over to the Supervisors of Election, to be dealt with according to law. After the close of the balloting, a detective named Conners came to Smith and his associate Inspectors, accompanied by a man named Kraus. Conners told Smith and the two other Inspectors that Kraus had been appointed at Police Head-quarters to fill Mullen's place as Inspector. Smith and the other Inspectors administered the oath of office to Kraus, who acted as Inspector for a short time only, when he was displaced for alleged ballot "stuffing." Smith and his two associates, after completing their labors, secured 500 tons, and, starting for their own boats to obtain their pay. Mr. Hasbrouck declined to do this, however, on the ground that an Inspector is not entitled to the certificate unless he has fully complied "with all the requirements of law in any wise relating to his duties." In the present case, it appears that Kraus was not appointed at Head-quarters, and that the Inspectors had no right to administer to him the oath of office, that duty devolving solely on the Chief of the Bureau of Elections. The Inspectors not having acted legally in the matter of swearing in Kraus, and meeting with him, Mr. Hasbrouck claims that he is not liable to any compensation. G. F. and J. C. Julius Langbein, Smith's counsel, then began proceedings for a mandamus to compel Mr. Hasbrouck to give the required certificate. On the hearing of the application before Judge Westbrook yesterday, they claimed that Smith is entitled to pay for the period during which the Inspectors met and acted as a legal board, and that Hasbrouck was estopped from denying Smith's claim after having given him certificates of the filing of a statement of the canvass and of a copy of the registration of voters. Judge Westbrook granted the application for the mandamus.

ALLEGED FRAUD IN THE SALE OF A LOT.

On the application of Louis Cohen, as attorney for Jeremiah Long, Judge Westbrook, in Supreme Court, Chambers, on Monday, issued an order of arrest against Benjamin W. Hitchcock, who has been before the public for several years in connection with the extensive sale of lots on Long Island. Mr. Long has begun a civil suit against Hitchcock, and in his complaint alleges that on April 21, 1873, he purchased from Hitchcock a lot at Corona Park, near Flushing, Long Island. The purchase price was $400. Of this $10, was paid in cash at the time of purchase, and the remainder according to the contract of sale, was to be paid in monthly installments of $10 each. At the time the money was paid up, Hitchcock was to give Long a warranty deed of the property, with full covenants. Long says he paid up the $400 according to the agreement, but that when he applied to Hitchcock for a deed of the premises, he was informed by Hitchcock that the latter did not and never did own the property in question. Hitchcock, he says, explained that he had expected to be able to get the property. He offered to give Long another lot for an additional $150 that Long says he declined to offer, as this latter lot was much not worth over $100. Long now seeks to recover the $400 paid by him to Hitchcock, who he charges with obtaining the money under false and fraudulent representations. The order of arrest was served on Hitchcock yesterday, and he gave bail in $500.

A PLAGUE OF RATS.

The St. Louis *Journal* says that "when Samuel Davis introduced a bill into the Legislature last Winter providing for the destruction of rats, the press of the State was inclined to indulge in a great deal of badinage at Sam's expense. If all reports be true, however, the people, and especially the farmers of Central Missouri, have this Summer begun to realize the benefits of Sam Davis' effort in their behalf. The Counties of Saline, Cooper, and Howard are literally overrun by rats, and the crops are receiving incalculable damage thereby. In many localities whole fields of corn have been uprooted and destroyed by rats, necessitating replanting or abandonment for the season. The rats burrow in the ground close to the fences, in the hedges and ravines, breed large litters three times a year, and devour everything they come upon. They are the old-fashioned wharf rats, such as abound in every city. It is feared that they will ultimately become a greater scourge than the grasshoppers have been, although there is now a wholesale movement against them in the counties named. Henry Hunt, of Saline County, has within the past, three months killed over 1,000 of the pests, for the scalps of which he received $60, in accordance with the provisions of Sam Davis' bill."

THE STATE OF TRADE.

BUFFALO, N. Y., July 18.—Flour steady; Western Spring, $7 50@$8 25; bakers', $8 25@$8; family Spring, $8 75@$9 25; Amber, $9@$9 50; White, $9 75@$10 25; new process, $9@$9 50. Wheat, No. 1 Chicago Spring, $7@$7 75; family Spring, $8 25@$8 75; Amber, $9 50@$10 25; White, $10 25@$10 75; new process, $10 50@$11. Rye Flour, $5@$5 50; sales, 900 bbls. Wheat unsettled; sales 3 cars No. 2 Milwaukee at $1 07; 5 cars new White Kentucky, to arrive, at $1 07@$1 07½; 5,500 bushels No. 1 Duluth on private terms; Red Winter offered at $1 40. Call Board: Wheat unchanged. Morning call—No. 2 Chicago Wheat, $1 20½ bid, $1 23 asked, September; No. 2 Milwaukee, $1 22 bid, $1 25½ asked. Afternoon call—

The New York Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, JULY 19, 1877.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

PARK THEATRE.—Baby—Mr. W. H. Bailey, Mr. Charles Poole, Mr. E. F. Thorpe, Miss Kate Newton, Miss Linda Dietz.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.—Evangeline.—Miss Vinie Clancy, Miss Lizzie Harold, Mr. George Knight, Mr. George Fortescue.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—Woodlands—Miss Lottie Allen, Miss Marie Bates, Mr. Theodore Hamilton, Mr. Cyril Searle.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—The Three Guardsmen.

NEW-YORK AQUARIUM—Rare and Curious Fish, Mammalia, Statuary, &c.—Day and Evening.

GILMORE'S GARDEN—Grand Concert and Summer Night's Entertainment.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

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THE "TIMES" FOR THE SUMMER.

Persons leaving the City for the Summer can have The Times *mailed to their address for $1 per month, postage prepaid.*

The Signal Service Bureau reports indicate for the Middle and East Atlantic States falling barometer, increasing south-east to south-west winds, and warmer, cloudy, and rainy weather, followed in the Middle States by rising barometer and cooler north-west winds.

The second letter of Mr. C. O'B. Bryant suggests the conclusion that the legislation of 1875, demanded so strenuously by Messrs. O'Conor and Tilden, to furnish remedies for the recovery of money stolen by the Ring, has been very inadequately applied by the legal representatives of the people. These laws enabled the State to secure property conveyed under fraudulent covenants, as well as property transferred to foreign lands by the plunderers of the Treasury, yet of the millions to whose existence Mr. Bryant testifies, only the merest fraction has been seized in virtue of that legislation. Mr. Bryant may have a very lively imagination, but he is evidently a very proper person to be put on the stand by those who still hold a brief for the people of the State of New-York against the Ring thieves. There is something more than romancing in his view that Tweed is still rich, and that large blocks of his property remain untouched by legal attachment, and seem to be willfully overlooked by those whose duty it is to secure them for their rightful possessors.

While Mr. Bryant's testimony in regard to matters of which he has personal cognizance is entitled to some respect, his speculations about affairs with which he was but very remotely associated are more amusing than instructive. His theories about the downfall of the Ring, about the relations of Horace Greeley with Tweed and others, and about the relative dimensions of Republican and Democratic campaign funds, are good enough Summer reading, though very indifferent materials for history. Mr. Bryant has got a little out of his depth in going beyond Townsend, Kelly, and Tweed to combinations affecting the politics of the nation. He has done some good service in exposing the false pretenses of a set of rascals with whom he was temporarily associated. He may be permitted to indulge a little harmless vanity in professing familiarity with subjects about which he knows as little as he does of the precession of the Equinoxes.

The literature of the Oregon political scandal has been enriched by the publication of a rhetorical card from W. H. N. Stiles, "a prominent Democratic worker." Stiles is a witness in the Senate investigation now in progress at Portland, Oregon. His testimony was so damaging to Grover that his political associates branded him as a traitor, and refused to hold fellowship with him. Smarting with the stigma of this exclusion, Stiles prints a card to justify his course. He says that he believed that the South was solid for his party, and that two States had been feloniously captured by the Republicans. He made ready to say to the Republicans of Oregon "I told you so," but just then he says he "received a great back-set." This back-set, he explains, was the discovery that Grover had contrived a plan to steal the electoral vote of Oregon, and convey it to Tilden; or, as he figuratively puts it, "a romance was being placed on the Democratic boards by one L. F. Grover, who was the star actor in the play." Stiles describes the play, and concludes that Grover is a mountebank who ought to have the truth told about him. Stiles evidently thinks it a very hard case that he should be refused communion with his fellow-Democrats for merely having told what he knows about Grover's buying his way into the Senate. It is obvious, however, that Stiles would not have "peached" on the bribery business if Grover had not followed that up with the celebrated Cronin romance.

A dim notion of the doctrine of "State Rights" may be at the bottom of the discontent with which a large portion of our Southern population view the collection of internal revenue taxes. The revenue officers are regarded with something of the hatred and suspicion which follows an exciseman in the interior of Ireland. And evading the tax on whisky and tobacco is not only considered a good stroke of business, but a highly meritorious performance. This has been the burden of reports from the mountainous and thinly-populated districts of Virginia, North Carolina, and East Tennessee. It is not surprising, therefore, that demagogues like Gov. Vance should resist the attempt to remove trials of persons accused of breaking revenue laws from the State to Federal courts. The North Carolina Supreme Court, however, has decided in favor of such removal, and the State courts will not be permitted to harass and obstruct revenue officers in discharge of their duty, as has heretofore been the case. No tax collector is anywhere welcomed with great cheerfulness by tax-payers, but there is a systematic attempt in certain sections of the South to make the revenue officials so unpopular as to compel them to give up their work and leave illicit distillers to their own profitable devices.

Gov. Matthews, of West Virginia, finding that the Militia force of the State is not sufficient to quell the riot on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, has called on the President for aid. As 400 disciplined troops have been dispatched to the disturbed district, we may expect to hear very soon of a collision between the rioters and the troops, or of a solution of the difficulty. The people along the line of the railroad, as is usual in such emergencies, sympathize with the strikers; and the Militia, if they do not fraternize with them, have no heart in any attempt to suppress their riotous demonstrations. Under these conditions, the strike in West Virginia has assumed formidable dimensions. The ringleaders, while they manifest much skill in their arrangements, seem to forget that their attack on the property of the railroad company and interference with lawful traffic is a defiance of law which cannot be tolerated. If the State cannot quell this incipient rebellion, the National Government can. The consequences of a collision might be deplorable; but the attack by the strikers has been a monstrous folly.

An enterprising correspondent of The Times sends us a report of an expedition which he has lately undertaken to Widdin. Going on a mock errand, he succeeded in passing through the lines and entering the city, where he was entertained with a night's bombardment. The result of his observations is that the city is poorly defended, and that an enterprising army of 50,000 men could mask it and advance safely to Sophia. This was true of Widdin about two weeks since, and it is not likely that the Turkish situation at that point has since improved. Nevertheless, the Russians have not made any serious attempt to reduce or flank that place. So far as the latest information proves anything, it shows only one line of attack south of the Danube. The piercing of the Balkans somewhere in the vicinity of the Schipka Pass is the only important movement which the Russians have made since their crossing at Sistova. The demonstrations upon Biela and Tirnova were evidently parts of the programme which has resulted in throwing a force into Roumelia. Meanwhile, Raouf Pasha, to whom was intrusted the defense of the Schipka Pass, is held in check by the Russians, in unknown numbers, south of the defile which he was to have guarded:

THE PRESIDENT HIS OWN INTERPRETER.

We scarcely needed to be told that the President did not relish the comments called forth by the report emanating from a Treasury official with reference to the non-enforcement of the recent civil service order as against members of the National Committee. It cannot be pleasant for a President to be suspected of indecision on a question affecting the integrity and usefulness of his administration, and the country will appreciate the promptitude with which he has corrected the misconstruction put upon his language and purposes. His right to complain, however, does not lie against the journals which contrasted the theoretical excellence of his order with its alleged virtual nullification in regard to individuals whose relative prominence should insure its application to their cases. For whatever annoyance and injustice he has suffered he may thank the over zealous gentlemen who contrive to stand between him and the public and to give to his utterances the coloring which best suits their own designs. He has but realized in this instance the most obvious of his misfortunes,—that, namely, which subjects him to misapprehension as a result of the intervention of persons who sympathize imperfectly with his ideas and plans, and do not hesitate to use their acknowledged intimacy as the basis of a claim to influence in connection with his policy. The incident, however mortifying, will not be unprofitable if it lead the President to the conclusion that in a matter so delicate and difficult as the emancipation of the civil service from partisan bondage he must be guarded in his confidences. The same care is necessary in communicating to the public a knowledge of his opinions on other subjects. The more direct the communication the better. And the more evident his determination to enforce specific plans of reform the more sure will be his hold upon the respect and support of the people. He can gain nothing, and may lose much, by relying upon intermediaries for declarations and explanations which come most properly from himself.

Instead of being disheartened by the adverse comments provoked by Mr. McCormick's misinterpretation of his opinions, he should be encouraged by the strength of the public sentiment which these comments imperfectly revealed. The task he has undertaken in reference to the civil service is more formidable than that which he undertook in the South. To a large extent he was, in the latter work, master of the situation. A simple order destroyed one condition of affairs and inaugurated another. No such ready solution of difficulties is possible in the enforcement of civil service reform. The system he upsets has foundations deep in the traditions of parties and in the prejudices and self-interest of politicians. The system he puts in its place appeals to other ideas of duty and to influences not usually felt in politics. The opposition he must expect to encounter is organized, bold, aggressive, unscrupulous. If he triumph over it, he will do so with the help of the business intelligence and the moral principle of the country. What he has most to dread, then, is popular indifference. If his order had fallen flat, he would have had little chance of executing it as it ought to be executed. In the nature of things, it could not evoke enthusiasm. It did, however, appeal directly to the educated political opinion which sees in the partisan degradation of the civil service a danger to the Government; and it appeals also to the mercantile experience which has suffered from loose notions of departmental duty. There was no enthusiasm, first because the friendly elements are not demonstrative in any circumstances, and in the next place, because they waited skeptically for evidence of the President's ability and will to carry out the principle he had promulgated. They withheld their plaudits until they could feel that these had been fairly earned. How vigilantly the President is watched, he now knows. His own experience has taught him that he cannot seem to play fast and loose with a great principle without forfeiting the confidence of those to whom alone he can look for disinterested support in periods of difficulty.

These considerations have a significance which the question of civil service reform does not exhaust. We venture to remind him that there are other questions respecting which a few explicit words from his lips are desirable. For example, grave misgivings are felt as to his relations toward the movement for a revival of subsidies and lavish appropriations in general, and for obtaining the Texas-Pacific subsidy especially. Persons who profess to be in his confidence declare that he looks with some degree of favor upon this scheme, and is not indisposed to help other schemes of the same general character. The rumor has circulated some time uncontradicted. It derives plausibility from the affiliation of known friends with the Texas-Pacific job, and from the intrigues which gossip associates with the effort to obtain Southern votes in Congress. The supposition detracts from the strength of the Administration, and if confirmed by events it would divert more Republican votes than would be counterbalanced by any probable gain from the South. The President should remove doubts upon this subject by defining his position. He is for or against the Texas-Pacific subsidy, and should leave no room for misrepresentation. He can better afford to spoil the manœuvring of injudicious friends for the acquisition of Southern votes than to be suspected of an alliance with Messrs. Scott and Huntington. This question illustrates the points of controversy which materially affect the standing of the President in the estimation of an important section of his own party. They are sincere in their friendly purposes, and are anxious only because in such vital matters as subsidies and finance they are not fully informed as to the convictions and intentions of the President. To Republicans of this class quite as much as to himself, the President owes an explicit statement of the course which he intends to pursue. Only his enemies profit by his silence.

THE LATEST DEVELOPMENTS OF THE TWEED CASE.

We observe a very reprehensible disposition to sneer at the revelations of Mr. Carolan O'Brien Bryant. This is especially manifested on the part of the *World*, which printed the only real and original "confession" of Tweed, and which has, therefore, a natural distaste to print any later and more intimate disclosures emanating from the precious rascal whom John Kelly and his organs were so desirous to set at liberty. It is no concern of ours to defend Mr. Bryant, though we think that, on the whole, he has been one of the most candid, if not one of the most honest, persons connected with a somewhat inscrutable series of legal negotiations. There is Mr. O'Conor, for example, who published two years ago a ponderous pamphlet of some 300 pages to prove that peculation was triumphant because a Republican Legislature insisted on carefully examining, before passing, some very formidable legislation directed against the abuses of corporate trust. The laws were duly passed, remedies hitherto unknown to our jurisprudence were placed at the disposal of the agents of the people against plunderers of the State or City Treasury, and yet peculation is triumphant after all. Mr. O'Conor has known something of the processes by which a composition was effected with Watson's estate, by which Ingersoll was released, Woodward whitewashed, and Sweeny "vindicated," and yet he has not written a line to tell an expectant public what he thinks of all this compounding of felony.

Mr. Bryant is less reticent. He is not exactly the representative of Mr. O'Conor, but he has lived so near him as to have caught some of the aroma of his fame. We assume that Mr. Bryant went a little further in his negotiations with Tweed than Mr. O'Conor would have done, but we hardly suppose that the great advocate's contempt of Tweed is adequately expressed even in the bitter arraignment of Mr. Bryant. The *World* no longer clamors for the release of Tweed; it takes refuge in abuse of his late agent. Kelly and his personal organ have abandoned the pretense that startling revelations were withheld by the pusillanimous policy of Mr. Fairchild; they have found quite enough to do in attempting to break the force of disclosures which show them in the *rôle* of professional black-mailers. So that the net result of the confessions of the much reviled Bryant appears to be this: Tweed has been proved to be a more thoroughly despicable person than the indulgent public was willing to believe; any proposition for his release has been indefinitely postponed, and the persons who clamored most loudly for his liberty have been placed in the position of being fellow-conspirators with him to blacken the character of any one who stood in the way of their political schemes.

While Tweed and his case have thus become matters of minor concern, the gang of conspirators who were willing to use him for their own purposes are, unfortunately, persons of some political importance. John Kelly—a man whom no petty benefit society would willingly intrust with the control of its money—happens to be Controller of a city which spends fifty millions a year. It was at his instance that Tweed swore falsely to certain accusations against Senator Woodin—simply because the latter had charge of legislation designed to lower the taxes and check the increase of debt in New-York City. Mr. Bryant's testimony on this point is too instructive to be forgotten. It is as follows:

"To overcome the demand for something definite, I advised him to prepare an affidavit on what was made a main issue, his charge against Senator Woodin. * * * Now, Mr. Tweed had for a long time assured me that he never had any dealings with Woodin. He was a distant, arrogant and unapproachable, ambitious, cautious man. Neither directly nor indirectly did he [Tweed] know 'any points on him.' *Nevertheless, as* Townsend *put down* Woodin *in what was a confession prepared for* Mr. Kelly, I followed it up by testing Tweed's sincerity under oath. He wrote with his own hand and in his own words the affidavit which I submitted to you, and which was found insufficient, after comparing it with the flat contradictions he had already sworn to in the Senate investigation of 1872, and in his sworn answers in the early stages of the proceedings against him in the Ring suits. I withdrew it from you upon Tweed's offering 'to swear anything.' He said if swearing was all that was necessary, he would give them all they wanted. He would not stand upon a little lying, if that would get him out."

The man who procured the preparation of a bogus confession to defeat legislation which Tammany Hall found unpalatable has the virtual control of millions of disputed claims against the City, as well as of suits for millions which the City seeks to recover. All this is in addition to the ordinary responsibilities attaching to the disbursement of $140,000 a day; to the absolute direction of the borrowing and spending power of the City through his ascendency in the Board of Apportionment, and to his political dictatorship as head of the chief Democratic organization in New-York. This vulgar intriguer and assassin of character has a perfectly indefinite amount of latitude to serve his personal and political ends through his official position, and the unscrupulousness with which he has pursued these in his dealings with Tweed is a measure of what the people may expect from him in any other transactions. Kelly has not only sunk to Tweed's level; he has reached a little lower. He has offered to a convicted thief opportunities of release which were based on perjury and fraud, and he has shown that he only lacks the opportunity to exceed the meanness and the vindictiveness of his political mentor and predecessor. And it is this man who will appeal to the people of New-York through his nominees this Fall; it is on him and on his methods, more than on any other political issue, that the verdict of the people will be challenged both in the City and the State.

MOVEMENT OF FAILURES.

The essential parts of the report of Messrs. Dun, Barlow & Co. for the half year just completed have already been given in the news columns of The Times, but there are some comparisons derivable from it worthy of a passing notice. The following shows the number of failures and average liabilities since 1866:

Year.	No. Failures.	Liabilities.	Average Liabilities.
1867	2,386	$36,218,000	$36,134
1868	2,608	63,774,000	24,452
1869	2,799	75,054,000	26,874
1870	3,551	88,242,000	24,849
1871	2,915	85,252,000	29,245
1872	4,069	121,056,000	29,750
1873	5,183	228,499,000	44,085
1874	5,830	155,239,000	26,627
1875	7,740	201,060,333	25,977
1876	9,092	191,117,786	21,020
1877 (six months)	4,749	99,606,171	20,974

Three months ago, in discussing the reports for the quarter then ended, we remarked that if the remainder of the year should show the same amount of failures as in 1876, the year's total would be $181,000,000, and that if the failures of the remaining three quarters should be proportioned to those of the first, as was the case in 1876, the total would be $163,000,000. If, now, we double the failures in the half year, we reach a total considerably in advance of 1876, but a little short of 1875, and if we add to the recorded total the amounts for the last half of 1876, we reach a total of $182,308,435, and if we assume that the remaining half of 1877 will be proportioned to the first, as was the case in 1876, we reach a total for the year of $177,000,000.

The following are the instances of most decided change seen in comparing the half year of 1877 with that of 1876, the amounts in the column of average liability being stated in thousands:

	First half of '77.		First half of '76.	
	Amount Liabilities.	Average Liabilities.	Amount Liabilities.	Average Liabilities.
San Francisco	$5,803,035	74	$1,773,109	18
District of Columbia	733,600	38	54,777	5
Georgia	703,696	12	2,747,591	24
Illinois	4,113,300	17	3,895,000	19
Chicago	4,710,600	44	5,075,900	64
Louisiana	434,518	12	1,124,793	20
Maine	571,000	11	932,550	12
Massachusetts	4,190,128	15	7,436,178	30
Boston	2,161,200	52	7,426,200	45
Minnesota	1,098,515	13	364,085	6
Missouri	461,842	11	794,200	15
St. Louis	3,491,250	55	1,087,233	26
Nebraska	201,300	72	57,200	7
Nevada	460,329	11	62,700	8
New-Jersey	1,050,828	22	905,179	11
New-York	9,845,590	17	9,292,381	20
City	16,545,064	38	18,776,660	43
Ohio	3,130,687	15	2,821,857	14
Cincinnati	1,813,890	32	1,609,007	33
Pennsylvania	6,052,957	20	4,997,649	21
Philadelphia	2,215,873	26	2,691,800	37
Rhode Island	2,183,587	40	5,097,746	58
Tennessee	602,450	11	1,070,905	14
Vermont	400,863	8	699,034	24
Virginia and West Va.	821,660	9	2,781,329	23

In both number and amount, the second quarter of this year falls well behind the first; in number, each quarter is a little in advance of last year, but in amount the first quarter ran about ten millions behind, and the second about two millions ahead, of 1876, making a net decline of $9,809,258 for the half year. Beginning with 1875, the average liabilities for the quarters run: in 1875, $21,784, $21,295, $30,676, $29,475; in 1876, $23,038, $24,398, $19,534, $17,064; in 1877, $19,010, $23,972. Last year, as shown by the second table above, the movement in point of aggregate liabilities was a declining one through the four quarters; on the contrary, in 1875 it was largely an ascending one. The movement is so fluctuating that no conclusions except very general ones can safely be drawn from it, and the only clear one is that the average liability is certainly, and the total liability is probably, declining. The former, as shown by the first table, is lower in this last half year than in any whole year reported, and it is also $2,594 less than in the first six months of 1876. Of the seven cities named in a table above, four show a decrease in failures as compared with 1876, and the net decrease in the seven is $2,600,097, the decrease being largest in Boston, and the increase largest in San Francisco.

The general movement in the last two years has been an increase in the number of failures, a decrease in the aggregate and in the average liabilities, and a decrease at the commercial centres, thus showing how the wave of disaster has been lowering in height as it spread to the extremities. If we take together the statement of three months ago, that although the volume of internal business in the country had probably declined one-third since 1873, the failures during the same time had been only four per cent. of the whole number in business, and the statement now made that the capital invested in mercantile business has declined one-fourth in amount during the last eighteen months, it may be safe to infer that the country is several steps nearer "hard pan," slow as its progress is toward that. Yet we must renew the caution against drawing inferences with which comment on these reports, excellent as they are, should always be accompanied. The area of observation is widening every year, the list being now 701,650 trades, against 691,154 at the beginning of the year; and the value of these figures, up to the perhaps not distant time when they are brought to the utmost attainable perfection, must lie in hints at the general direction trade is taking.

THE "RAW MATERIAL" OF THE RUSSIAN ARMY.

The fact that the Turkish levies are drawn exclusively from the Mohammedan population of 4,800,000 is often cited as a proof of the hopelessness of a contest which pits a nation of 60,000,000 against one of less than 5,000,000. But although Russia's numerical superiority is undoubtedly enormous, this is hardly a fair statement of the case. Startling as the assertion may appear, her supply of "food for powder" is comparatively small. A few proofs will suffice, out of many. Of 40,000 men recently sent up to Warsaw for inspection, no fewer than 10,000 were rejected as unfit to serve from various causes, *not* inclusive of short stature. Sanitary commissions appointed to inquire into the physical condition of the population have established beyond a doubt that Russia possesses fewer able-bodied men, in proportion, than either France or Germany. The average duration of life, which in Britain is 40 years, in Germany 38, and in France 36, does not exceed 22 in the healthiest parts of Russia, while along the Volga and the Caspian it falls as low as 15. The annual increase of population in European Russia is only 1 in 26, a fact not difficult to credit when we remember that the cholera sweeps the whole country every five years or so; and that in several of the northern provinces—Novgorod, for instance—83 per cent. of the children born die in their infancy from exposure, accident, or unavoidable neglect.

Nor are these the only deductions which must be made from Russia's military strength. Many districts are unavoidably exempted from the conscription on account of the excessive scantiness of their population, which in some cases averages only three to the square mile. There are, moreover, within the borders of the Empire large bodies of men whom it would be unsafe to enroll, such as the disaffected Poles, the Mohammedan Circassians, and the Mennonites, who represent the Quaker element in Russia. To these must be added the long lists of persons legally exempt from enlistment—members of the priesthood and the civil service, doctors, only sons of widows, heads of factories and places of business where more than five workmen are employed, &c.—and when the whole is summed up it will easily be seen that Russia's stock of the human material of war is by no means so vast as it is usually represented.

The ordinary conception of the Russian as a big, rough-hewn, powerful fellow, atoning by solid strength for his lack of agility, is an utterly mistaken one. His endurance, indeed, cannot be exaggerated; he will spend whole nights out of doors in the bitterest frost, wrapped in a tattered sheepskin, and will march for hours under a burning sun, carrying a "kit" which would drive any other soldier to instant mutiny; but in actual muscular power he is rather deficient than otherwise. Those who have seen Russian and foreign sailors discharging cargo on the quays of Cronstadt, or native workmen in the interior laboring side by side with Germans and Englishmen, must have been struck at the first glance with the inferior power of the former. Nor is this to be wondered at. Two causes have been at work, for generations past, to sap the physical fibre of the "Mujik"—bad air and insufficient food. For nearly five months in the year does he alternate between the stifling closeness of his overheated cabin, and a cold varying from 15° to 30° below zero Fahrenheit. Upon constitutions thus weakened, the countless fasts of the Greek Church, and the frequent excesses which counterpoise them, cannot fail to tell disastrously; and the constant alternation between such extremes as the long semi-starvation of Lent and the boundless gluttony and drunkenness of the Easter festival, is too severe for any frame to bear with impunity.

Nevertheless, Russia is evidently learning, by slow degrees, to economize her men. Her field hospitals and medical staff have improved considerably since the German organization of 1870 set her the example. Cooking and ventilation are no longer neglected as things of no moment. The meagre rations of the old régime are now replaced by one and a half pounds of rye bread and one-half pound of meat daily. The unlimited flogging in vogue under Paul, Alexander I., and Nicholas, is virtually abolished, the maximum punishment for ordinary offenses being thirty blows of a stout stick; and many of the officers have voluntarily devoted themselves to instructing their men, and setting on foot for their amusement *tableaux vivants* and private theatricals. Such little kindnesses will do more for the *morale* of the Army than any severity, and are just what is needed to produce that good understanding between officers and men in which lies the very essence of military efficiency.

Much has been said of late respecting the "warlike enthusiasm" of the Russians, and their eagerness to win back Constantinople and Jerusalem from the unbeliever. This is undoubtedly true, but only to a certain extent. In his normal state, the Russian is a quiet, good humored, stay-at-home fellow, who, if left to himself, would let Constantinople remain unmolested till it should be consumed by one of its periodical conflagrations. But when once armed and disciplined, and launched against the enemy, the spirit which animates him is formidable indeed. To the simple peasant-soldier the "Czar of all the Russias" is more than a mere crowned ruler; he is the head of the "Orthodox Church," and God's vicegerent upon earth. His commands are the commands of Heaven, his enemies the enemies of Heaven; and the experience of 1812 has sufficiently shown what mighty results can be achieved by a feeling which unites in itself all the deepest and strongest emotions of man's nature—the steadfast courage of the soldier, the pure zeal of the patriot, the fierce enthusiasm of the fanatic, the loyalty of the subject to his sovereign, the reverence of the Christian for his God.

PUBLIC DOCUMENTS.

People who have visited country hotels and boarding-houses this Summer have been somewhat disheartened by discovering recent volumes of Public Documents ornamenting the parlor tables. The abolition of the franking privilege undoubtedly benefited the postal service, but its chief importance to the country consisted in the fact that it stopped the deluge of Public Documents which Congressmen showered alike upon the just and the unjust. Time was when the country boarder found Patent Office Reports awaiting him, no matter into what remote farm-house he might penetrate. It may be said that this was not a serious evil, since no one was compelled by force and arms to read that John Smith had invented an improved clothes-wringer, and that he claimed this, that, and the other distinctive feature of his invention, together with all clothes and wringers generally. Bold men frequently took precisely this ground, but the Patent Office Report bided its time. The day was sure to come when, drawn by some mysterious influence, the boarder would take up the Report and sit down to dreadful dreams. He would read of inventions without number, described with specifications so intricate as to be absolutely maddening, and illustrated with drawings that would bring tears to the eyes of a brass monkey. Again and again would he return to the awful volume, and in the end he would be reduced to a condition of mental weakness for which Mr. Tupper's poetry or Dr. Holland's novels would be inevitably prescribed by a strict homeopathic physician.

The disappearance of these devastating public documents which resulted from the abolition of the franking privilege was an inestimable benefit to the public. Thousands of men found courage to spend their Summers in the country, because they felt sure that no new Public Documents lay in wait for them, and returned to the city in the Fall actually strengthened in mind as well as in body. The restoration of the franking privilege has changed all this. The public document is once more abroad in the land, and at this very moment there are countless country parlors in which men and women are sitting by the light of kerosene lamps and reducing themselves below the level of the beasts by wallowing in Patent Office or Agricultural Bureau Reports. It is impossible to apologize for a Government that prints these deleterious Reports and permits Congress to scatter them broadcast. It is by no means certain that they need be printed in any shape, but it is as preposterous as it is criminal to print them in the shape of books, and to impose them as such upon the public.

It is a remarkable fact that no Government has ever yet seemed to be aware of the facilities for quiet publication which are offered by trunk and band-box manufacturers. Hitherto these facilities have been monopolized by poets, novelists, humorous writers, and other modest authors. It is a common thing for a young and unappreciated poet to publish a collection of verses in the lining of a valise. Scores of novels have appeared in packing trunks, and dozens of profound theological and scientific treatises have been issued in band-box form. An enterprising trunk manufacturer will often bring out a serial novel in twelve successive trunks, or a long epic poem in a series of six consecutive band-boxes. Some of the most remarkable literary productions of the last hundred years were originally published, and are now extant, solely in the shape of trunk linings. There are humorous works which, had they been published in book form, would have cast a gloom over the whole community, but which, thanks to the trunk-makers, have made their modest appearance without producing the slightest harm. Works published in this manner often find readers, especially among ladies' maids, complaisant husbands, and other persons whose duty it is to pack trunks. A joke which could hardly have appeared in the pages of a formal book without leading to bloodshed, has sometimes been read on the under-side of a band-box cover without even eliciting a groan. Were the Government to appoint a public trunk manufacturer, and to give him the exclusive right of publishing Public Documents, the good that would be done would be simply incalculable. No longer would the country hotel and the country boarding-house be infested with those mind and soul destroying reports which have filled our idiot asylums and swollen our annual crop of suicides. Every man would carry in his trunk-lining the record of Smith's new inventions and the Secretary of the Interior's opinion as to the last new bug; and in this shape information which is intolerable in book form would be harmlessly disseminated.

There is also another method of publication which has been similarly overlooked by our negligent Government. For the last six months the *World* has issued large daily editions in the form of advertising posters. That modest announcement, "If you want to know anything, read the *World*," which assumes that not more than thirteen people in the United States have hitherto desired to know anything, and which has latterly decorated the blank walls of this City, is printed upon copies of the *World* itself. Thoughtless people have imagined that the object of this advertisement was the wild and impracticable one of inducing people to read the *World*. On the contrary its object has been to afford a reason for printing more than thirteen daily copies of that singular newspaper. It will be readily seen that if 1,500 *Worlds* are daily printed, and nearly all of them are subsequently used as posters, that journal can claim a sudden increase in circulation of 1,487 copies. It is true that copies posted upon fences and walls cannot, with strict truthfulness, be said to circulate, but strict truthfulness is not regarded in all newspaper offices as a necessary feature of journalism. At any rate, the *World* does not hesitate to speak of its largely-increased circulation, and, of course, in so doing it refers to the extra copies used as posters.

Here is a hint which a really enlightened Government would have been prompt to seize. The unbound sheets of public documents could easily be utilized for advertising purposes. The sheets of Patent-Office Reports could be overlaid with the gigantic letters in which the attractions of the peripatetic circus are usually set forth, and could thus be published on every fence and every barn-door in the country. The small type with which the pages of these and other reports are printed would be totally eclipsed by the huge "display" type affected by advertisers, just as the type of the *World* is eclipsed by the four-inch letters of its address to people who "want to know anything," and the absurdity of the address itself is rendered less obvious than it would otherwise be. Were the Government to adopt this plan, its public documents would not only be widely disseminated, but they would actually be made really useful. And yet not a solitary reformer has even suggested the possibility of such a system of publication.

GENERAL NOTES.

"Improved Fig-leaves" is the heading which the New-Orleans *Democrat* puts over an article on the fashions.

The *National Republican* wants the laws of the District of Columbia codified, and thinks the present system is barbarous.

In Delaware County, Penn., the citizens have organized an armed and mounted volunteer patrol to look out for tramps.

One of Milwaukee's druggists has a brand of peculiarly tenacious leeches which he calls "the postmaster leeches." He says they all have to be pulled off.

The Dubuque (Iowa) *Times* "gives timely warning with all the emphasis it can command," of the influx of tramps, and advises summary measures with shot-gun and revolver to abate the nuisance.

Reports from Ohio and Iowa state that the crops were never more abundant or in better condition. One enthusiastic correspondent says that after harvest Iowa will be able "to revictual the world."

One of the popular amusements among the visitors at the White Mountain House, is "snowball parties." Snow drifts where this amusement may be indulged in, are to be found within easy distance of the hotel.

Of 23 persons who left New-Haven, Conn., for the Black Hills, all but three have returned, and those three have gone to Texas. Some of the adventurers had to tramp it home, and all spent the capital they started with.

At the next meeting of the Pennsylvania Legislature a bill will be presented, similar to the one passed last Winter in this State, requiring all packages of oleomargarine offered for sale to be plainly marked with that word.

A drunken peddler attempted to drive his horse in front of the Saratoga express in the streets of Troy the other day, and was only saved from death by the stubborn refusal of the sagacious animal to go nearer than three or four feet to the track.

The Petersburg *Index* in a long editorial reviews the career of Vice-President Wheeler to shew that he is just the sort of man who would get fraudulent Army contracts. It hasn't found out yet that it was another Wheeler and not the Vice-President who got them.

An historical document of much value, which had long been considered lost, has come to light in the original manuscript record of the Constitutional Convention of Vermont, held at Windsor, July 3, 1793, together with a copy of the Constitution as amended in manuscripts.

A Pennsylvania paper says that a little boy was drowned in the Monongahela River while bathing last week, and a lady was deputed to break the sad intelligence to the mother. Before the messenger could say a word, the mother anticipated with the remark: "Oh! he is drowned; I saw his body in the bottom of a tub!"

The Charlestown *Courier* says that after the execution of Pierce and Stevens, (two negroes hanged last Friday,) a large crowd of colored men followed the remains to Potter's Field and insisted that Pierce was not dead, that they heard him knocking at the lid of the coffin, and wanted to compel the undertaker to open the coffin.

The District of Columbia has a new demand on the Government, or rather has revived an old one. It wants a great university established there by Government money. All the States have received aid from the General Government for colleges or universities, says the Washington *Republican*; we only ask that the same liberality be shown to the District.

In Augusta, Me., where there is a literal enforcement of prohibition, the apothecaries refuse to mix the alcoholic feature in any prescription. One man could not get the last named ingredient of "arnica and rum," and in another case an apothecary declined to put up a prescription unless a slight alcoholic ingredient was first taken out of it.

A Mrs. Stiney, who keeps a hotel at Salisbury Beach, has commenced a libel suit, setting her damages at $10,000, against a temperance paper called *The Word of Truth*, which denounced her as "a woman more degraded than any being since the days of Potiphar's wife." The paper further spoke of her hotel as "one of the breathing-holes of hell."

The Detroit *Post* tells of a benevolent citizen who tried to assist an inebriated individual home and taking the latter's directions and his night-key attempted to open the front door. A window above was opened, the sharp crack of a revolver was heard, a bullet whistled near the head of the benevolent citizen, the benevolent citizen took to his heels and the inebriated one was captured by the vigilant policeman.

An engineer of a train coming into Paterson, N. J., the other day, was horrified to see a boy deliberately take off his coat, turn down his collar, and lay down on the track with his neck across the rail. The scared man screamed on his whistle, shut down the brakes, reversed the engine, and stopped the train, just in time to see the boy rise and retreat, executing masonic signs with fingers to his nose. The train will not be stopped next time.

Some malicious paper in the interior has been showing what the State does for the family of the Democratic Canal Commissioner, Mr. Darius A. Ogden. It pays paterfamilias $4,800 a year; one son $2,000 as a building superintendent; another hopeful $1,500 as a Commissioner's clerk, and $2,220 to a son-in-law as division agent; total for the family, $10,520. This is very moderate. If the family were quartered on the City instead of the State, $10,000 a year would go to every member of it.

The Chicago *Tribune* says that when Miss Ellis resigned her place last year as class poet in the Senior Class at Wesleyan College, the classmen "put in her place a young man with his hair parted in the middle, who dislocated his collar-bone trying to rhyme 'Wesleyan' with 'Commencement.' Now Miss Ellis has been elected to a Professorship at Wellesley Female Seminary, and most of the male seniors are shinning around the newspaper offices in New-York asking the city editors to make them even as one of their hired reporters."

THE HEBREW CONTROVERSY

JUDGE HILTON'S DETERMINATION UNALTERABLE.

LETTER TO A FRIEND IN CHICAGO—THE EXCLUSION OF JEWS FROM THE GRAND UNION HOTEL SAID TO BE A NECESSITY—THE JUDGE'S DECISION UNALTERABLE—HE ASSERTS HIS INDEPENDENCE.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

CHICAGO, Ill., July 18.—A prominent gentleman of this city, an old friend of Judge Henry Hilton, wrote him a few days ago a letter on the subject of the Seligman controversy in regard to the Grand Union Hotel, which drew from the ex-Judge the following answer. As the letter was written for whatever use the gentleman chose to make of it, and in answer to inquiries as to whether the Judge had made any change in his position, as some newspapers have reported, the gentleman considers that no confidence is violated by giving it to the public. The letter is as follows:

NEW-YORK, July 9, 1877.

MY DEAR MR. ——: Thanking you for your kind and friendly feeling and fully reciprocating, yet I think that you misunderstand me. I did not direct the exclusion of a certain class of Jews from the Grand Union Hotel without the knowledge that it would create some adverse criticism. It was not a spasmodic order. I was convinced that unless they were kept out, other and more valuable guests would quietly stay away and forsake us. The hotel had been completed at great expense, and I determined to run it for the satisfaction of the great mass of its patrons. They were unwilling to come if I entertained a certain class of Jews, so I determined not to entertain this class of Jews. Personally I have no particular feeling on the subject, except probably that I don't like this class as a general thing, and don't care whether they like me or not. If they do not wish to trade with our house, I will be perfectly satisfied, nay, gratified, as I believe we lose much more than we gain by their custom. Should the Jews, under these circumstances, want to draw a sharp line, I might determine not to deal with or purchase from them, and then they might possibly find greater reason than ever for feeling bad. Every dollar we sell them is set off by at least $500 purchased from them.

No, my dear friend, do not feel concerned about me in this matter. I know what has been done, and am fully prepared to abide by it. It has not heretofore been my nature to "back out" or "hedge" when I have deliberately taken a stand, and I am now too well on in years to begin. Nothing but my personal regard for yourself would lead me to write thus at length upon a topic which I hold in contempt. I have yet to learn that a man cannot determine that he will not keep a Jew or negro boarding-house without drawing upon him the wrath of either race. But never mind. This, as you will see, is all coming out right, on a "sober second thought," and possibly the Jews may yet regret having made such a fuss about a matter in which they had no cause for complaint. The laws yet permit a man to use his property as he pleases, and I propose exercising that blessed privilege, notwithstanding Moses and all his descendants may object. Sincerly, yours,

HENRY HILTON.

AN INTERVIEW WITH MR. HILTON.

TO URGENT INVITATIONS SENT TO HEBREWS TO VISIT THE GRAND UNION — MR. GABRIEL NETTER'S CORRESPONDENCE WITH MR. WILKINSON—HE REPENTS OF WHAT HE SAID TO A TIMES REPORTER AND THEREFORE DENIES IT.

A paragraph having appeared in a morning paper yesterday stating that Judge Hilton was weakening in his position regarding the exclusion of a certain class of Jews from the Grand Union Hotel, at Saratoga, and citing as an instance the fact that Mr. Edgar M. Johnson, a prominent Jewish lawyer, of Cincinnati, had been invited to the Grand Union by Mr. Wilkinson, one of its managers, a reporter of THE TIMES called upon the Judge last evening to learn the truth about the matter. The reporter found Judge Hilton rather averse to having his time taken up in furnishing the newspapers with material for keeping open a controversy which, he said, was closed as far as he was concerned. But he smiled at the idea of either rescinding or even modifying the order excluding "Seligman Jews" from the Grand Union. The rule was adopted, he said, after long reflection, and for purely business reasons, and should be adhered to. Some evil-minded persons had attempted to stir up passion by making the question a broader one than it was. He regretted this, but was ready to take all the consequences of an act which the great majority of the better class of Americans could not but approve, and which all really first-class hotel proprietors had hailed with joy as a precedent for their deliverance from a ruinous evil. In reply to the reporter's inquiry as to whether there was any truth in the newspaper reports as to his attempt to qualify his position by making exceptions and inviting particular individuals, for effect upon a certain class of Jews, the Judge said that there was no truth whatever in these reports; that he had made no change whatever in relation to the method of management of the Grand Union Hotel, and had no reason to make any. He supposed there was no difficulty in the way of anyone who wished to apply, by letter or otherwise, for rooms; and he supposed that Mr. Johnson did so apply, and got a civil answer; he said that he had not the pleasure of knowing Mr. Johnson, and only knew of the subject referred to by having read it in the papers.

The Judge had something to say in regard to a statement recently made in THE TIMES by Mr. Gabriel Netter, of Netter & Co., No. 52 Exchange-place. Mr. Netter, or a friend of his, claimed in the article referred to that Mr. Wilkinson had written a strong invitation to Mr. Netter to go to the Grand Union with his family and occupy a choice suite of rooms. Judge Hilton denies this, and says that all the soliciting came from Mr. Netter, and he furnished the reporter the following correspondence between Mr. Netter and Mr. Wilkinson to prove it. The Judge says that Netter had persistently sought rooms of Mr. Wilkinson, with whom he had been acquainted for many years. He wrote to Wilkinson once or twice soliciting rooms in June. Mr. Wilkinson did not give the matter immediate attention, but on the 21st of June he received the following letter:

NEW-YORK, June 21, 1877.

FRIEND BILLY: You don't deserve this title, as you have not answered my letters. I demand an answer from you—yes or no. I wrote you as a personal friend, and as such demand an answer. After reading your views in the New-York *Herald* of this day I cannot expect an answer. One thing I can say to you, that I will use my best endeavors to do whatever I can against you at any time and place. I can hurt you. I am no longer an admirer of the good-hearted W. W., but will act to you as you have done to me. This thing must come back to you, if not to-day at some future time. I await with pleasure the time when we shall get even with one another. Yours,

G. NETTER.

P. S.—You can answer if you please. If you don't I don't care a ——.

Mr. Wilkinson answered this, denying the language imputed to him, and told Netter that if he should happen to come [he did not invite him to come] he would be kindly received. Then Netter wrote:

NEW-YORK, June 24, 1877.

FRIEND WILKINSON: Yours of the 22d inst. received; also your telegram of 23d. I should have published your letter had I not received your telegram. I shall keep your letter strictly confidential. I am glad to see you deny the interview in the New-York *Herald*. I shall not hold you responsible for the acts of Henry Hilton. If you would have resigned your position in the hotel when the order was given, you would have made many friends both among the Hebrews and Gentiles; but it is not in my province to give you advice, and you must know your own business best. I wont say any more, as I am tired and disgusted with the subject. Yours, &c., G. NETTER,

Post Office Box No. 2,760, New-York City.

P. S.—I desire to say that I want you to accept my thanks for your friendly letter. G. N.

In July Mr. Wilkinson received the following telegram from Netter:

NEW-YORK, July 11, 1877.

W. Wilkinson, Grand Union:

Do you object to publication of your letter of 9th? See to-day's TIMES. A friend gave them the information they publish. Would like your consent for publication. G. NETTER.

Mr. Wilkinson replied:

GRAND UNION, SARATOGA, July 11, 1877.

G. NETTER: My letter was a personal act of friendship between you and myself in answer to your solicitations, and I am surprised at the statement that your application was a deception.

WILLIAM WILKINSON.

Then after a little Mr. Wilkinson received the following answer from Mr. Netter:

LONG BRANCH, N. J., July 11, 1877.

William Wilkinson, Grand Union Hotel:

THE TIMES [illegible] anything like what it says, nor ever authorized anybody to speak for me. Had no interview.

G. NETTER.

There, said Judge Hilton, I think that ought to dispose of these two cases—the only instances of my weakening as yet published. I stated my position clearly and squarely in THE TIMES at first; and I have not varied from it one particle, and will not.

[The reporter of THE TIMES reaffirms the accuracy of the published report of his interview with Mr. Netter. The statement that it is false is clearly an afterthought on the part of the gentleman making the assertion.]

AMUSEMENTS.

GILMORE'S GARDEN.

The audiences at Gilmore's Garden continue to be large, and the programmes are of the wonted variety and attractiveness. On Sunday evening Miss Kate Thayer, a débutante, revealed the possession of an excellent soprano voice and considerable power of execution, and since then Signorina Eliza Galimberti, Miss Sallie Reber, and Mr. C. H. Turner have been the soloists. Among the late additions to Mr. Gilmore's répertoire have been noticeable a new "vocal waltz," by Mr. J. N. Pattison, a fluent and showy piece of a rather conventional type, and Strauss' "Pizzicato Polka," which the string instrumentalists of the band interpret with commendable daintiness. A greater composition by Signor Brignoli, whose "Crossing the Danube" march has been received with general favor, is in reserve for the coming week. It is in form of a *scène dramatique*, and its title will be "Love and Jealousy." To-night's selections are to include Beethoven's "Consecration of the House" overture, the first movement of the "Pastoral" symphony, Saint-Saens' "Danse Macabre," Liszt's "Raphsodie Hongroise," No. 2, and Weber's "Jubel" overture.

BRIEF MENTION.

Mr. C. D. Hess sailed for Europe yesterday, to buy music and effect engagements, preparatory to a season of English opera in the Fall.

Seats may now be secured for the performance of "Poor Jo" at the "Union-Square Theatre, Miss Cary's representations commencing on Monday next.

In spite of the dispatches sent by Mr. Chizzola to this City, a week since, there is now no reason to doubt that Miss Soldene and her company do not intend fulfilling their New-York engagement, in August. A telegram received yesterday announced their departure from San Francisco for Australia.

Miss Rose Eytinge acted in Dubuque, last week, and gave great dissatisfaction to her audience on the night of July 7, by performing only three acts of "Miss Multon." The local press, in referring to this fact, also take exception to commendatory words alleged to have been bestowed by Metropolitan newspapers, but certainly not used within the recollection of the present generation.

THE ROYAL CANADIAN.

REPRESENTATIVES OF THE COMPANY SEEKING FOR READMISSION TO THE STATE—THE ANSWER OF THE DEPUTY SUPERINTENDENT.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

ALBANY, N. Y., July 18.—Vice-President Thibodeaux, of the Royal Canadian Insurance Company, and Mr. La Rocque, of New-York, counsel for the company, called at the State Insurance Department to-day, and, in the absence of Superintendent Smyth, had an important conversation relative to the affairs of the company in this State, with Deputy Superintendent McCall. They pressed very strongly for the readmission of the company to the privilege of doing business in the State, but Mr. McCall insisted that it could not resume here until it could show that its home capital is unimpaired. The representatives of the Royal Canadian thereupon stated that a meeting of the company would be held to-morrow (Thursday,) for the purpose of reducing the capital from $600,000 to $300,000, and that in accordance with a recent act of Parliament a 5 per cent call of $300,000, which is almost paid in, would be applied to make up the remainder of the improvement instead of issuing stock certificates therefor, which would create an equal amount of liabilities. As soon as this settlement is sent to the department duly verified, Mr. McCall thinks the company will be readmitted to the privilege of doing business in this State, and not otherwise. In the course of the conversation the Royal Canadian representatives acknowledged the impairment as found on the examination, and withdrew the objection which they had previously expressed to the opposition of the department in ejecting them from the State for an impairment of the home office capital.

EVENTS ON THE TROTTING COURSES.

THE JULY MEETING AT BEACON PARK—AGRICULTURAL PARK, LANCASTER, PENN.—FRIENDSHIP PARK, PITTSBURG.

BOSTON, Mass., July 18.—This was the second day of the July meeting at Beacon Park. The first race was for the 2:27 class; purse $400, of which $200 to the first, $100 to the second, $60 to the third, and $40 to the fourth horse.

B. g. Bateman	3	2	1	1
Blk. s. Winthrop Morrill, Jr	1	1	2	2
B. g. Shepard Knapp, Jr	2	3	3	3
Br. m. Georgie M	4	5	5	4
G. g. George A. Ayer	5	4	4	dis.

Time—2:23¾, 2:27; 2:29¼; 2:30; 2:31½.

SECOND RACE.—2:31 class; purse, $400; divided.

G. m. Lady Dagger	1	3	2	1
G. g. William T. Allen	7	6	1	2
B. s. John Lambert	2	2	7	4
B. s. Archie	4	5	2	4
B. g. Edward Chapin	3	4	3	3
Ch. g. Charlie	8	4	4	5
R. g. Iron Age	6	7	5	6
B. m. Lady Nell	5	8	8	dr

Time—2:31¾; 2:31; 2:32¼; 2:30¾; 2:31½.

LANCASTER, Penn., July 18.—In the Agricultural Park races to-day, the 3:30 class race, purse $100, divided, was won by John L. in three straight heats, Silas second, Sorrel George third. Time—2:43; 2:40; 2:42.

The 2:35 class race, purse $200, divided, was won by Morning, Sam French second, Sorrel Tom third. There were five heats trotted, the fourth being a dead heat between Morning and Sorrel Tom. Best time—2:34.

The running race, half-mile dash, was won by Miss Leamington, Lazy Jim second. Time—0:53¾.

PITTSBURG, Penn., July 18.—The second day's races at Friendship Park were witnessed by a large concourse of people. The weather and track were all that could be desired.

The first race was half mile heats, for all ages, for a purse of $150; $25 to the second horse. The entries were Lockspur, Probability, Gath, Lapland, and Jack Harkaway. Lapland won the first heat Jack Harkaway the second and third. Time—0:52½; 0:52; 0:51.

The second race, for Hotel Stakes, was a two-mile dash for 4-year olds and under; entrance $15, play or pay, and $300 added; $50 to second and $25 to third horse. The starters were Russ Butler, Lapland, and Thunderbolt. Thunderbolt won. Time—3:51¾. Russ Butler bolted and threw his rider in the last half mile.

The third race was for the Club Purse, a mile and a quarter dash, for all ages; purse $100; $25 to the second horse. The starters were Daisy Miller, Primrose, Edwin A., and Patriot. Patriot won in 2:20, Daisy second.

THE WEATHER.

SYNOPSIS AND INDICATIONS.

WASHINGTON, July 19—1 a.m.—The barometer has fallen throughout the Atlantic States, and most rapidly from Tennessee to Pennsylvania; it is lowest over the lower lakes, and has risen rapidly over the upper lakes and the north-west, where cooler north-west winds prevail, with clear or clearing weather; fresh to brisk southerly winds prevail, with slightly higher temperatures throughout the Atlantic States; rainy weather has prevailed from Tennessee to New-York.

The Ohio and Mississippi Rivers have generally fallen, and especially at La Crosse, Cairo, and Vicksburg. The Missouri River has risen somewhat.

INDICATIONS.

For the Middle and East Atlantic States, falling barometer, increasing south-east to south-west winds, and warmer, cloudy, and rainy weather, followed in the Middle States by rising barometer and cooler north-west winds.

For the South Atlantic States falling, followed by rising barometer, south to west winds, and warmer, followed by cooler, partly cloudy weather.

For the Gulf States, warmer southerly winds and falling barometer, shifting to cooler northerly winds and rising barometer, and clear weather following light rains.

For Tennessee and the Ohio Valley, the Upper Mississippi and Lower Missouri Valleys, and the Upper lake region, cooler north-west winds, and rising barometer, backing to warmer south-west with clear or partly cloudy weather.

The rivers will generally fall, except a slight rise in the Ohio.

Cautionary signals are ordered at Wilmington, Cape Lookout, Cape Hatteras, Kitty Hawk, Cape Henry, Cape May, Atlantic City, Barnegat, Sandy Hook, New-York, New-Haven, and New-London.

IN THIS CITY.

The following record shows the changes in the temperature for the past 24 hours, in comparison with the corresponding date of last year, as indicated by the thermometer at Hudnut's pharmacy:

1876.	1877.		1876.	1877.
3 A. M.	74°	71°	3:30 P. M.	86°	88°
6 A. M.	76°	71°	6 P. M.	90°	80°
9 A. M.	80°	77°	9 P. M.	81°	76°
12 M.	88°	84°	12 P. M.	76°	74°

Average temperature yesterday ..... 77½°

Average temperature for corresponding date last year ..... 80½°

THE RAILROAD MEN'S WAR.

REGULAR TROOPS CALLED OUT TO DISPERSE THE STRIKERS.

THE SITUATION ON THE BALTIMORE AND OHIO ROAD—STRIKERS STILL OBSTRUCTING TRAVEL—GOV. MATTHEWS' APPEAL TO THE PRESIDENT—UNITED STATES SOLDIERS ORDERED TO MARTINSBURG.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

BALTIMORE, Md., July 18.—The aspect of the strike of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad employes has grown more serious to-day, and the circumstances portend bloodshed at Martinsburg to-morrow, at which point the strikers have concentrated their forces. They were reinforced this morning by some 200 of the boatmen of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal, who have been on a strike for a month past, and have had their boats lying upon the level between Martinsburg and Williamsport. The railroad strikers welcomed this addition to their ranks with loud cheers as the canal men marched in among them this morning, and shortly afterward there was a sort of muster of the entire number of belligerents, who amount to over 600 and are generally well armed. They are more pugnacious than ever in their talk, and declare themselves willing to fight any power for the sake of maintaining what they call their rights. The course of Gov. Matthews in telegraphing to the President for help is said to have been in pursuance of suggestions from the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad officials, and as the action of the Government was anticipated, trains were early this evening in waiting for the conveyance of the troops westward. One train left Baltimore at 8 o'clock this evening with two companies of the Second United States Artillery, under command of Capt. Rogers. It goes around by way of Washington, and will there be joined by three companies of artillery and Gen. W. H. French, who assumes command of the detachment and takes it to the front. The troop train will arrive at Martinsburg about 2 o'clock in the morning, as your correspondent learns from Vice-President King. It is anticipated that to-morrow morning Gen. French will order his soldiers to the defense of freight and stock trains to be started east and west by direction of railroad officials, and if the riotous strikers venture to make any interference the troops will be ordered to open fire upon them. As the regular soldiers will be 300 in number, there is no fear that they will be able to conquer all opposition and enforce the free passage of the road.

Vice-President King is to-night quite confident that the road will be cleared and the trouble ended inside of the next 24 hours. At railroad headquarters there has been great hesitancy to push matters to the extreme point of calling in the aid of the National Government, but the determined attitude of the strikers and the sympathy of the West Virginia Militia have left no other course open. Up to midnight to-night the situation at Martinsburg is virtually unchanged. The rioters and their allies from the canal have thrown out pickets east and west along the line of the road, and it is said that one of the companies of West Virginia Militia is fraternizing with them, and furnishing them with arms and ammunition. They seem to have found out that the United States forces are to be sent against them, and are in doubt as to whether they will or will not resist them. It is believed here that the strikers will not dare to resist the troops, but the great fear is that they may undertake to tear up the track, destroy bridges, or do some damage to the 75 engines and 1,200 cars now blockaded at Martinsburg. The events of to-morrow are looked forward to with intense anxiety. Passenger-trains are running on regular time, but the freight movement is effectually paralyzed. The strikers might do tremendous damage if they should undertake mischief with the track, bridges, or the rolling stock in the vicinity of Martinsburg, but the latest advices from there are that they seem to have settled down to quietude for to-night.

The strikers having concentrated at Martinsburg, matters are quiet elsewhere along the line. At Grafton, this morning, the striking firemen disabled several freight engines by slipping the bolts and cutting the pump-hose between the tender and locomotive. Some men who wanted to work were violently dragged off their engines by the mob, and men armed with pistols if they ventured to get on them again. The Mayor of Grafton issued a proclamation warning the strikers that he would proceed against them; but as they were much stronger than any force at his disposal, they laughed at his threats. They afterward held a meeting and passed resolutions avowing their determination to die in the last ditch before yielding. While the train bringing Gov. Matthews east last night was west of Cumberland, it was discovered that a plot had been made up by strikers to throw it from the track, and consequently the train was stopped at Cumberland and the Governor returned to Wheeling. At Wheeling, Piedmont, Keyser, and Cumberland things have calmed down to-day, and no trouble is looked for at either of these points. At all of them, as at Baltimore, there are crowds of applicants for the positions vacated by the strikers, and the company is ready to start up freight business as soon as the obstructions at Martinsburg are cleared away. Among the delayed freight there is very little that is perishable except the stock, and every precaution has been taken to care for that. Some of it has been sent East by way of the Cumberland and Pennsylvania Railroad, and what is detained is being fed and watered. The strikers at Keyser held a meeting to-night, on account of being notified that a company of Militia from Moorefield was on the way to the road, and declared that if they came to Keyser they would be attacked. Reports just received say that a mob of 400 or 500 men from the Maryland side, above Williamsport, are now marching to join the strikers at Martinsburg. The whole country seems to be aroused, and there is every expectation of bloodshed and riot to-morrow.

The latest information from men who have circulated to-night among the strikers at Martinsburg is that the latter are so encouraged with their success so far, and the support they are getting from the country people, that they swear the railroad company shall not move a freight train to-morrow, and that they will fight even the United States troops. The trains with the troops are being moved slowly up the Metropolitan Road from Washington, and will hardly arrive at Martinsburg before daylight. The telegraph wires along the line of the road are still working, but it is momentarily feared that they will be cut. The strikers have fortified themselves at the Sand House, a quarter of a mile west of Martinsburg, and are 400 strong, and well armed behind their barricade.

WASHINGTON, July 18.—Four hundred United States troops left the arsenal in this city and Fort McHenry, Md., this evening for Martinsburg, West Va., the scene of the riot of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad strikers. Secretary McCrary received a dispatch from Gov. Matthews, of West Virginia, this morning, stating that the Militia force of the State was insufficient to quell the rioters, and asking that United States troops be dispatched to their assistance. The Secretary took the dispatch to President Hayes, and, after consultation, it was decided that it was not sufficiently formal and explicit to answer the demands of the statute authorizing the President to send troops into a State to quell a local disturbance. Gov. Matthews was so notified at once, with an explicit statement of the difficulties, and recited the efforts that had been made by the State Militia to quell the riot. Upon this representation the President and Secretary McCrary held another consultation, and it was decided to order Gen. French, commandant at the Washington Arsenal, with all his available troops, to report forthwith to Gov. Matthews. A special train on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad was provided for their transportation, and the military left at once. The information received here shows that the riot is quite as serious as has been represented in newspaper dispatches. No freight trains have been allowed to pass Martinsburg since Sunday, the 15th inst., when the order for the reduction of wages went into effect. The passenger trains have not been stopped, but are suffering much delay by the blockade of freight cars.

At 10 o'clock to-night a train of nine cars drawn by engine No. 407, moved out of the Baltimore and Ohio depot here, bound for Martinsburg and carrying eight companies of artillery acting as infantry. Six of the companies have been on duty at the arsenal, and two reached this city from Baltimore, joining the troops there. Their strength is about 250 men, all in regular fighting trim, supplied with rations, canteens, plenty of ammunition, and in all other respects regularly equipped for whatever work may be necessary when they reach the scene of tumult. The whole detachment is under command of Gen. French. All the forces were in line here on the occasion of the inauguration of President Hayes. The companies are Battery D, Capt. Litchfield; Battery C, Capt. Graves; Battery F, Lieut. Simpson; Battery E, Lieut. Gifford; Battery I, Lieut. Howard, and Battery G, Lieut. Smith, from the garrison stationed here; and Batteries L and H, from Fort McHenry, commanded by Capts. Rogers and Wilson respectively. Assistant Adj.-Gen. Vincent was at the depot in conference with Gen. French previous to the departure of the troops. Accompanying the battalion are Lieut. Wolfe as Adjutant, and Lieut. Maurice as Quartermaster. The troops were in excellent spirits and presented a fine appearance as they marched into the depot. The officers did not seem to feel that there would be any demand for fighting, and the general impression here is that the moral effect of their presence will serve to compel order.

WHEELING, West Va., July 18.—The Governor reports that the Legislature of 1875 did not provide for organization or enrolling of militia; that there is no organized force except two volunteer companies in the State, and in order to protect the lives of men and prevent bloodshed he was compelled to ask for Federal troops. The rioters took 40 stand of arms from the volunteer companies to-day. The Governor was very reluctant to call for Federal aid, but deemed it necessary to do so to prevent the destruction of lives and property. The strike along the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad is growing more serious, and strikes are expected to take place also on the Central Ohio and Chicago divisions.

A special dispatch to the *Register* from Grafton says the excitement over the strike of the firemen and brakemen has subsided, and everything is quiet at that point. No freight trains have as yet been allowed to move, however. The strikers threaten intimidation and violence to all persons attempting to fill their places. The Mayor has called upon the citizens to assist in preserving the peace. This will probably end the strike at that point. Troops will reach there during the night, and it is thought all trouble will be quieted to-morrow. There is no news of any disturbances on the Central Ohio and Chicago Divisions as yet.

PROCLAMATION BY THE PRESIDENT.

WASHINGTON, July 18.—The following was issued to-night by the President of the United States:

Whereas, It is provided in the Constitution of the United States that the United States shall protect every State in this Union on application of the Legislature or the Executive, when the Legislature cannot be convened, against domestic violence; and

Whereas, The Governor of the State of West Virginia has represented that domestic violence exists in said State at Martinsburg and at various other points along the line of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad in said State, which the authorities of said State are unable to suppress; and

Whereas, The laws of the United States require that in all cases of insurrection in any State, or of obstruction to the laws thereof, whenever it may be necessary in the judgment of the President, he shall forthwith by proclamation command such insurgents to disperse and retire peaceably to their respective abodes within a limited time.

Now, therefore, I, Rutherford B. Hayes, President of the United States, do hereby admonish all good citizens of the United States, and all persons within the territory and jurisdiction of the United States, against aiding, countenancing, abetting, or taking part in such unlawful proceedings; and I do hereby warn all persons engaged in or connected with said domestic violence and obstruction of laws to disperse and retire peacefully to their respective abodes on or before 12 o'clock noon of the 19th day of July inst.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the City of Washington, this eighteenth day of July, in the year of Our Lord eighteen hundred and seventy-seven, and of the independence of the United States, the one hundred and second.

R. B. HAYES.

By the President.
F. W. SEWARD, Assistant Secretary of State.

OTHER RAILROAD EMPLOYES TO JOIN IN THE STRIKE.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

PITTSBURG, Penn., July 18.—The Trainsmen's Union, which projected a strike on the Pennsylvania, Panhandle, and Fort Wayne Railroad about a month ago, has called a meeting for to-morrow evening to determine the advisability of joining the Baltimore and Ohio strikers. The strikers on the Baltimore and Ohio are in communication with the employes of the other trunk lines, and expect them to join them and thus prevent the passage of any through freight. The men on the Connellsville and Pittsburg branch of the Baltimore and Ohio, have yet taken no action, but are expecting orders.

THE MISSOURI BANK DIFFICULTIES.

REPORTED SUSPENSION OF ANOTHER SAVINGS BANK—THE BUTCHERS' AND DROVERS' BANK—SIGNS OF RETURNING CONFIDENCE—THE EFFECT AT CHICAGO.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., July 18.—Banking matters are very quiet this morning, and business seems to be progressing at all the institutions in a regular way. It is reported that the Washington Savings Association, at Washington, Mo., suspended yesterday, but there are no particulars. B. M. Chambers, President of the Butchers' and Drovers' Bank, says he has every reason to believe that the depositors will leave the adjustment of the difficulties of the bank in his hands, and will accept the proposition made by him. He thinks an assessment of $25 per share will be required of the stockholders to close up the business speedily, and is confident this sum, or at least the greater part of it, will be returned to them when the assets are realized upon.

The Directors of the North St. Louis Savings Association have discussed several propositions for the settlement of their affairs, with a view to reopening the bank and resuming business. The one most favorably entertained is to pay all depositors one-half in cash and one-half in stock. If arrangements can be made to obtain some ready money to carry out this proposition, it is probable that the bank will resume business next week. The assets of this association are $150,000 above the liabilities. As an evidence of returning confidence it may be said that the Broadway Savings Association, which felt the run of Saturday and Monday as severely as any bank, received a large number of new accounts yesterday, and its deposits were about $80,000 in excess of any previous day. A large number of depositors who withdrew their funds Saturday returned them yesterday. This can also be said of a number of other banks. Over $3,000,000 arrived here yesterday by express for banking purposes.

CHICAGO, Ill., July 18.—The St. Louis bank troubles have produced scarcely a perceptible impression on the banking institutions here. There has been a small run by light depositors to-day on the State Savings Bank, but there is nothing like a rush, and the bank officers say they frequently pay out more in a forenoon in the ordinary course of business, than they have up to 1 o'clock to-day. It is probable the run will close to-morrow, as that inaugurated yesterday on the Fidelity has to-day.

The lumber commission firm of Musick, Richardson & Co., of St. Louis, and Dyersburg, Tenn., filed a voluntary petition in bankruptcy to-day. Their liabilities are about $40,000.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

CHICAGO, Ill., July 18.—The recent bank failures in St. Louis had the effect to create some uneasiness in the minds of savings bank depositors in this city, and caused a run to be made to-day on the State Savings Institution, recognized as one of the leading banks of its kind in the city, but which has for some time past been considered as in the hands of rather loose managers. The building was thronged with depositors all day clamoring for their funds, which were furnished promptly. It is not learned how large an amount was withdrawn, but the bank is believed to be able to meet its demands. The bank closed at regular hours. The run will, it is thought, be continued to-morrow.

DES MOINES, Iowa, July 18.—The private bank of F. A. West & Son, of this city, suspended this morning with liabilities of about $130,000. The assets consist almost entirely of real estate, and are variously estimated at from $40,000 to $60,000. It is thought that depositors will realize 30 or 40 per cent. by careful management.

POLITICS IN NEW-HAMPSHIRE.

CONCORD, N. H., July 18.—The Committee on National Affairs introduced majority and minority reports to-day. The first sets forth that Hayes was elected President by the people, and so declared by the Electoral Commission, and that any movement to reopen the question would be both mischievous and contrary to public interests, &c. The other recites the withdrawal of troops from South Carolina and Louisiana, and approves the President's course, &c. The latter report was rejected and the former adopted.

LOCAL MISCELLANY.

TWO YOUTHS KILLED BY LIGHTNING.

THEIR BODIES FOUND UNDER AN ELM TREE AT BARRETA'S POINT—IDENTIFICATION OF THE REMAINS.

Some boys while wandering through the meadow on Barreta's Point, Westchester County, at 9 o'clock yesterday morning, found the dead bodies of two young men lying under a shattered elm tree. Drawn up on the beach, about 200 feet distant, was a small boat in which were two pairs of shoes and socks. As the feet of the dead youths were uncovered, the boat and its contents evidently belonged to them. The Police of the Thirty-third Precinct being informed of the discovery, carefully investigated the matter. The bodies lay close together, with their heads in opposite directions. The head of the elder youth reposed against the base of the tree, and his upturned face was calm, as if he had died without pain. As he lay there was no indication of the cause of his death. When the body was moved, however, a hole was found in the crown of the hat, which still remained firmly fixed upon the head, and underneath this was a terrible wound, the result of which must have been the instantaneous death of the unfortunate youth. The second body lay face downward. When it was turned over its face was found to be blackened, and a line of discoloration ran from the upper part of the breast down to the lower limbs. The upper garments of the youth were torn into shreds. Branches of the tree were on the ground, and a seared mark along its trunk told the course the lightning took to reach the unfortunate young men. The evidence all pointed to the theory that the youths had been cast on the East River, on Tuesday afternoon, and, seeing the terrible storm of that time coming on, had run their boat ashore and ran under the wide-spreading branches of the elm tree for shelter. One of them was evidently leaning against the trunk, and the other was in front of him, looking out on the river, when the fatal bolt struck and killed them.

The failure to find their bodies before yesterday morning is easily accounted for. That part of Barreta's Point where the tragedy occurred is only frequented by fishermen, or by private picnic parties, who have hitherto resorted to the great elm for shelter from the sun. As soon as the Police took charge of the bodies, Coroner Croker was notified. Before his arrival at the scene the dead youths were recognized as Charles H. Cornell, aged 17, who resided with his parents on One Hundred and Forty-sixth-street, near College-avenue, and Percy Hynard, aged 19, of the corner of College-avenue and One Hundred and Forty-sixth-street. They left their homes on Tuesday morning to go clamming in the East River.

THE PATERSON FIRE COMPANY.

THE APPOINTMENT OF A RECEIVER BY THE VICE-CHANCELLOR—LOSSES BY THE STOCKHOLDERS.

The Paterson Fire Insurance Company has closed its office until the Receiver takes charge of its books and papers. Yesterday Vice-Chancellor Van Vleit held a hearing at his rooms in Newark. Hon. A. G. Hobart appeared in behalf of Mr. John Dunlop, who applied for the appointment of a Receiver at the request of the Board of Directors. Mr. Kelsey, the Secretary of the State of New-Jersey, represented the policy-holders of the corporation. A petition, asking that Mr. James Jackson be appointed the Receiver, was presented to the Vice-Chancellor and agreed to. Mr. Jackson is the Cashier of the Second National Bank of Paterson, and was a Director of the bankrupt company. His security was placed at $300,000. When the Board of Directors decided to wind up the affairs of the company 14,000 policies were still in force, although many had been canceled. It will take about $100,000 to pay the reinsurance of the policies. There are unpaid losses still due of over $92,000. Among those who lose by the failure of the company are the following: John Brown, President, $10,000; B. Crosby, $6,000; John Shaw, $5,000; John Hinchliffe, $5,000; Thomas B. Penrose, $5,000; Carra Carburo, a wealthy Spaniard, of this City, now in Europe, $10,000; James Inglis, Jr., $2,000; Alpheus Allen, $2,000; John Dunlop, $12,000; Hon. David Henry, $5,000; F. C. Van Dyk, $10,000; A. B. Voorhoff, $5,000; Daniel Miller, $5,000; Major Edwards, $5,000; Thomas Barbour, $5,000; C. Lambert, $5,000; James Jackson, the newly appointed Receiver, $5,000; John Reynolds, $3,000; John Swinburne, $5,000; Dr. Rogers, $2,000; J. H. Hindle, $2,000; Mayor Buckley, $2,000; Samuel Smith, $5,000; Joseph Parker, $1,500, and E. R. Mason, $5,000. The balance of the stock is held by various other parties in small amounts. Some of the stockholders denounce the officers of the company in the most severe terms for their mismanagement.

DEPOSITORS ACTING FOOLISHLY.

A RUN UPON THE PATERSON SAVINGS INSTITUTION AND THE PASSAIC COUNTY SAVINGS BANK—ALL OF THE DEMANDS PROMPTLY MET.

A run took place yesterday upon the Paterson Savings Institution and the Passaic County Savings Bank. The savings bank is considered to be one of the soundest corporations of the kind in the State. It has a capital of $100,000, and had nearly $785,000 on deposit yesterday morning. The persons who desired to withdraw their money were mill operatives, many of whom are unable to read. They crowded about the doors of the bank, and were laboring under strong excitement. The officers were kept busy paying out money all day. The doors were closed at the usual time, 4 o'clock P. M., when about $35,000 had been paid out. Business men and wealthy capitalists have large deposits in the concern, but they have taken no part in the run, which was caused by absurd rumors set afloat on the street during the early part of the day. The institution has made arrangements to pay all demands, but there is no doubt that the run will cease in a day or so. In 1872 the bank sustained a run for three days, when $150,000 was drawn out, but it was all re-deposited within a week. In 1873 another foolish scare occurred, and $75,000 was paid out to depositors, which was also again deposited in less than seven days. When the Merchants' Trust and Loan Company suspended last week, $20,000 were drawn from the Paterson Savings Institution, which has since been returned to its vaults by the depositors. The institution has over $500,000 in bonds and securities which can be readily converted into cash if necessary.

The run upon the Passaic County Savings Bank, also a trustworthy corporation, was very light, only some $3,000 being demanded by small depositors, which sum was at once paid them. This bank has about $175,000 on deposit, all of which is available. Many of the depositors who have drawn their money have taken an active part in the silk-weavers' strike.

ARREST OF A SUPPOSED SWINDLER.

Albert Wollstein, formerly in the employ of B. P. Rosenfeld, of No. 316 Canal-street, as a collector, was arraigned in the Essex Market Police Court yesterday, charged with embezzling goods and money belonging to a number of tradespeople on Canal-street and the East Side. It appeared by the evidence that the prisoner, who was discharged on the 14th of last month for dishonesty, had since gone about among Rosenfeld's customers collecting bills in behalf of the latter and appropriating the proceeds to his own use. Among his victims were a Mr. Louis Nelson, of No. 43 Avenue A, and one Ralinowitz, a dealer in ladies' underwear, in Canal-street. Wollstein so far imposed on the latter as to induce him to let him have about $20 worth of goods as samples to be sold for Ralinowitz on commission. After receiving the goods Wollstein disappeared and was not heard of for several weeks until Tuesday last, when Ralinowitz met him in Avenue B, and caused his arrest. To the policeman who arrested him the prisoner stated that he had sent the $20 worth of ladies' underwear back to the owner by a messenger boy, in the Police station he said that he had fainted in a street car and had the goods stolen from him. It also appeared that Wollstein during his absence from the City, had collected bills from one of Mr. Rosenfeld's customers in Scranton, Penn., and from parties in other places, but it is not thought that the amount of his stealings will exceed $200. By advice of counsel, Wollstein refused to say anything in his defense, and was held by Justice Murray for trial in default of $500 bail.

WAS SHE POISONED?

Mrs. Mary Croan, of No. 245 Godwin-street, Paterson, f

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—JULY 18

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—10 A. M.

1300 West. Union.....62⅝ | 100 Pacific Mail.....20¼
100 do.....62¼ | 100 do.....20⅜
1300 do.....62¼ | 1200 D., L. & W.....41
200 do.....62⅝ | 300 do.....41⅛
700 do.....61⅞ | 100 do.....40⅝
200 do.....61¾ | 100 do.....c. 40⅝
200 do.....61½ | 100 do.....40⅝
100 do.....61⅜ | 100 North-western.....22⅜
100 do.....61⅛ | 500 do.....22⅝
100 Illinois Cen.....57¼ | 100 do.....22⅞
1600 Lake Shore.....50⅞ | 200 do.....22¼
800 do.....s3. 50¾ | 200 North-west. pf.....51⅞
700 do.....50¾ | 800 do.....51⅝
400 do.....50⅜ | 900 do.....51⅝
100 do.....c. 50⅜ | 1200 do.....s3. 51½
1300 do.....50⅝ | 700 do.....51⅝
100 do.....s3. 50⅝ | 100 do.....b3. 51⅝
400 Rock Island.....94¾ | 200 do.....23¼
600 do.....s3. 94¾ | 200 do.....23¼
800 do.....94¾ | 200 do.....23¼
200 do.....b3. 94⅞ | 1300 St. Paul pf.....59⅛
300 do.....94¾ | 200 do.....59⅜
800 do.....94⅝ | 1500 do.....59½
100 do.....94⅝ | 3000 do.....59¾
800 do.....94¾ | 1500 do.....59⅝

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—10:15 AND 11:30 A. M.

$2,000 U. S. 6s, '81, R.....111⅛
10,500 U. S. 5-20 C., '65 N.....106⅞
10,000 U. S. 5-20 R.....106⅞
1,000 do.....106⅞
4,000 do.....12 106¾
4,000 U. S. 4½s, '91, C.....109
15,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '67.....108⅛
1017.....104¾
1,000 do.....104⅛
1,000 N. J. C. 1st, con. 63
1,000 do.....63¼
1,000 N. J. C. conv. 63¾
2,000 Mil. & St. P., 7 3-10.....100⅛
2,000 Mil. & St. P., c. s. f.....87⅜
15,000 N. Y. C. & H. 97
6,000 H. & St. J. 8s, conv.....91½
1,000 do.....91⅜
5,000 do.....91⅜
1,000 Erie 3d.....106¼
1,000 Long Dock.....110
500 Alb. & Sus. 3d.. 90
1,000 Chic. & Alton.....102⅝
1,000 Ohio & M. 2d.. 33¼
2,000 do.....107
2,000 H. & St. J. 8s, conv.....91½
1,000 Buff. & Erie.....107⅝
5,000 do.....91⅜
1,000 Erie 2d.....106
1,000 Pac. R. of Mo.....102½
1,000 Pac. R. of M. 1st.....102⅞
15,000 do.....b3.103
3,000 St. L. & I. M. 1st.....103⅞
1,000 L. & N. con. '93s.. 94
1,000 do.....93⅞
200 West. Un.....b.c. 63¼
300 do.....63⅜
500 do.....63⅝
1400 do.....s3. 61
1000 do.....60⅞
100 Pacific Mail.....60⅝
1000 Del. & Had.....b.c. 87
100 do.....87
100 do.....s3. 87
100 do.....87⅜
100 do.....87⅝
100 do.....87⅞
100 do.....88
100 do.....s3. 87⅞
100 do.....87⅞
200 do.....87⅝
100 do.....87⅞
100 do.....87⅝
100 do.....87⅞
100 do.....87⅝
100 do.....87⅞
100

SHIPPING.

TO SUMMER TOURISTS.

ALLAN STEAM-SHIP LINE
FROM BALTIMORE TO HALIFAX, and VICE VERSA.
The A1 British Royal Mail Iron Screw Steam-ships
HIBERNIAN, 3,200 tons, Capt. Lieut. ARCHER, R. N. R.
NOVA SCOTIAN, 3,200 tons, Capt. RICHARDSON.
CASPIAN, 3,000 tons, Capt THOCKS.
AUSTRIAN, 3,000 tons, Capt. WYLIE.
Leave Baltimore every fortnight, WEDNESDAYS,
FOR HALIFAX, NOVA SCOTIA.
Cabin passage to Halifax, $20 gold; Round Trip tickets, $35 gold.

This opportunity, by offering, as it were, an abbreviation of a European trip, is exceptionally agreeable to those who desire a change from the usual round of American pleasure resorts.

For further information apply to
A. SCHUMACHER & CO., No. 5 South Gay-st., Baltimore, Md.

CUNARD LINE B. & N. A. R. M. S. P. CO.
NOTICE.
With the view of diminishing the chances of collision, the steamers of this line take a specified course for all seasons of the year.
On the outward passage from Queenstown to New-York or Boston, crossing meridian of 50 at 43 latitude, or nothing to the north of 43.
On the homeward passage, crossing the meridian of 50 at 42, or nothing to the north of 42.
FROM NEW-YORK FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.
*RUSSIA....WED., July 25 | BOTHNIA...WED., Aug. 8
ALGERIA...WED., Aug. 1 | ABYSSINIA...WED., Aug. 15
Steamers marked * do not carry steerage passengers.
Cabin passage, $80, $100, and $130, gold, according to accommodation. Return tickets on favorable terms.
Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at very low rates. Freight and passage office, 4 Bowling Green. CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

WHITE STAR LINE,
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL, CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL.
The steamers of this line take the Lane Routes recommended by Lieut. Maury, U. S. N., going south of the Banks on the passage to Queenstown all the year round.
BRITANNIC.....SATURDAY, July 21, 2:30 P. M.
GERMANIC.....SATURDAY, Aug. 4, at 12:30 P. M.
ADRIATIC.....SATURDAY, Aug. 18, at 1 P. M.
From White Star Dock, Pier No. 52 North River.
These steamers are uniform in size and unsurpassed in appointments. The saloon, state-rooms, smoking and bath-rooms are amidships, where the noise and motion are least felt, affording a degree of comfort hitherto unattainable at sea.
Rates—Saloon, $80 and $100, gold; return tickets on favorable terms; steerage, $28.
For passage plans and other information apply at the Company's offices, No. 37 Broadway, New-York.
R. J. CORTIS, Agent.

ATLAS MAIL LINE.
BI-MONTHLY SERVICE TO JAMAICA, HAYTI, COLOMBIA and ASPINWALL, and to PANAMA and SOUTH PACIFIC PORTS. (via Aspinwall.) First-class, full-powered iron screw steamers, from Pier No. 51 North River.
For HAYTI, COLOMBIA, ISTHMUS OF PANAMA, and SOUTH PACIFIC PORTS, (via Aspinwall.)
ETNA.....July 28
ANDES.....Aug. 14
FOR KINGSTON (Jamaica) and HAYTI.
CLARIBEL.....July 26
ATLAS.....Aug. 17
Superior First-class Passenger accommodation.
PIM, FORWOOD & CO., Agents, No. 56 Wall-st.

GREAT SOUTHERN
FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE,
SAILING FROM PIER NO. 27 NORTH RIVER,
WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS at 3 P. M.,
FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., FLORIDA, THE SOUTH, AND SOUTH-WEST.
CHARLESTON.....SATURDAY.....July 21
GULF STREAM.....WEDNESDAY.....July 25
SUPERIOR PASSENGER ACCOMMODATIONS.
Insurance to destination one-half of one per cent.
Goods forwarded free of commission. Passenger tickets and bills of lading issued and signed at the office of
JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents, Office on the pier.
Or W. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling Green,
Or BENTLEY D. HASELL, General Agent
Great Southern Freight Line, 317 Broadway.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.
STEAM-SHIP LINE BETWEEN NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN.
Company's Pier, foot of 2d-st., Hoboken.
WESER.....Sat., July 21 | ODER.....Sat., Aug. 4
Gen. WERDER, Sat., July 28 | RHEIN.....Sat., Aug. 11
RATES OF PASSAGE FROM NEW-YORK TO SOUTHAMPTON, HAVRE, OR BREMEN.
First cabin.....$100 gold
Second cabin.....60 gold
Steerage.....30 currency
Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage certificates, $30 currency. For freight or passage apply to OELRICHS & CO., No. 2 Bowling Green.

ANCHOR LINE U. S. MAIL STEAMERS.
NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.
Victoria....July 21, 2 P. M. | Bolivia.....Aug. 4, noon
Devonia....July 28, 7 A. M. | Anchoria.....Aug. 11, 7 A. M.
NEW-YORK, LIVERPOOL, OR DERRY.
Cabins, $65 to $80, according to accommodations: Intermediate, $35; Steerage, $28.
NEW-YORK TO SOUTHAMPTON AND LONDON.
Elysia....July 21, 2 P. M. | Utopia.....Aug. 4, noon
Cabins, $85 to $70. Steerage, $28. Cabin excursion tickets at reduced rates. Drafts issued for any amount at current rates. Company's Pier Nos. 20 and 21 North River, New-York. HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents, No. 7 Bowling Green.

INMAN LINE, MAIL STEAMERS.
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
CITY OF RICHMOND.....July 28, 7 A. M.
CITY OF BERLIN.....Aug. 11, 7 A. M.
CITY OF CHESTER.....Aug. 18, 1 P. M.
From Pier No. 45 North River.
CABIN, $80 and $100, gold. Excursion tickets on favorable terms. STEERAGE, $28, currency. Drafts at low est rates.
Saloons, state-rooms, smoking and bath rooms amidships.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, Nos. 15 and 33 Broadway, New-York.

NATIONAL LINE—Piers 41 and 51 North River.
FOR LONDON.
GREECE.....THURSDAY, July 19, 10 A. M.
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
The Queen, July 21, 2 P. M. | Italy.....Sat., Aug. 4, 12 M.
Egypt, Sat., July 28, 7 A. M. | England.....Aug. 11, 7 A. M.
Cabin and steerage passage, and drafts from £1 upward, issued at very low rates. Company's offices No. 69 Broadway. F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

FOR LIVERPOOL, VIA QUEENSTOWN.
The Liverpool and Great Western Steamship Company's United States mail steamers leave Pier No. 53 N. R.:
MONTANA.....TUESDAY, July 31, at 9 A. M.
WYOMING.....TUESDAY, Aug. 14, at 9 A. M.
WISCONSIN.....TUESDAY, Aug. 28, at 8 A. M.
Cabin passage, $55, $65, or $75, according to stateroom; steerage, $26; intermediate, $40. Apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 29 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.,
THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.
GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.
SAN SALVADOR. Capt. NICKERSON, SATURDAY July 21, Pier 43 North River, 3 P. M. GEO. YONGE, Agent, 409 Broadway.
GEN. BARNES, Capt. CHEESMAN, WEDNESDAY, July 25, Pier 16 East River, 3 P. M. MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents, 62 South-st.
SAN JACINTO, Capt. HAZARD, SATURDAY, July 28, Pier 43 North River, 3 P. M. GEO. YONGE, Agent, 409 Broadway.
H. LIVINGSTON, Capt. MALLORY, WEDNESDAY, Aug. 1, Pier 43 North River, 3 P. M. GEO. YONGE, Agent, 409 Broadway.

Insurance ONE-HALF PER CENT. Superior accommodations for passengers. Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, Atlantic and Gulf Railroad, and Florida steamers.
C. D. OWENS, GEORGE YONGE,
Agent A. & G. R. R., Agent C. R. R. of Ga.,
No. 315 Broadway. No. 409 Broadway.

PACIFIC MAIL AND PANAMA TRANSIT STEAM-SHIP LINES.

FOR CALIFORNIA, JAPAN, CHINA, AUSTRALIA, NEW-ZEALAND, BRITISH COLOMBIA, OREGON, &c.
Sailing from Pier foot Canal-st., North River.
For SAN FRANCISCO, via ISTHMUS OF PANAMA.
Steam-ship ACAPULCO.....Tuesday, July 31
connecting for Central America and South Pacific ports.
From SAN FRANCISCO to JAPAN and CHINA.
Steam-ship CITY OF TOKIO.....Wednesday, Aug. 8
From San Francisco to Australia, and New-Zealand.
Steam-ship CITY OF NEW-YORK..Wednesday, Aug. 15
For freight or passage apply to
WM. P. CLYDE & CO., or H. J. BULLAY, Supt.,
No. 6 Bowling-Green, Pier foot Canal-st., North River.

TO SUMMER TRAVELERS.
International Steam-ship Company's Line of Steamers TO EASTERN MAINE, NEW BRUNSWICK, NOVA SCOTIA, PRINCE EDWARD'S ISLAND, &c., &c.
The steamers NEW-YORK and CITY OF PORTLAND will, until Sept. 15, leave Boston at 8 A. M. and Portland at 6 P. M., every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, for EASTPORT, Me. and ST. JOHN, N. B., forwarding passengers by connecting lines to Calais, Me., St. Andrews, Fredericton, Shediac, Pictou, Miramichi, and Bathurst, N. B.; Truro, Pictou, Digby, Annapolis, Kentville, Windsor, and Halifax, N. S.; Summerside and Charlottetown, P. E. I. The steamers are first class in every respect; the climate of the region to which they run is delightfully cool and invigorating, and the expenses of travel very moderate. For circular with description of the route, and any further information, apply to
W. H. KILBY, Agent,
End of Commercial Wharf, Boston, Mass.

NEW-YORK, HAVANA, & MEXICAN MAIL S. S. LINE
Steamers leave Pier No. 3 North River, at 3 P. M.
FOR HAVANA DIRECT.
CITY OF NEW-YORK, TINKERMAN.Wednesday, July 25
CITY OF MERIDA, REYNOLDS.....Saturday, Aug. 4
CITY OF VERA CRUZ, DEAKEN.....Wednesday, Aug. 8
FOR VERA CRUZ AND NEW-ORLEANS.
Via Havana, Progreso, Champeachy Tuxpan, Tampico.
CITY OF MERIDA, REYNOLDS.....Saturday, Aug. 4
Steamers will leave New-Orleans July 22 and Aug. 12 for Vera Cruz and all the above ports.
For freight or passage apply to
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, Nos. 31 and 33 Broadway.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA DIRECT MAIL LINE.

These first-class steam-ships sail regularly at 12 P. M. from Pier No. 13 North River, as follows:
CLYDE.....SATURDAY, July 21
COLUMBUS.....WEDNESDAY, Aug. 1
Accommodations unsurpassed. For freight or passage apply to WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling-Green. McKELLER, LULING & CO., Agents in Havana.

FOR HAVANA.—THE NEW IRON MAIL steamer NIAGARA, Capt. Thomas S. Curtis, will sail from Pier No. 21 East River, on THURSDAY, July 19, at 9 o'clock. Has unsurpassed accommodations for passengers. JAMES E. WARD & CO., Agents, No. 113 Wall-st.

SHIPPING.

STATE LINE.

NEW-YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, DUBLIN, BELFAST, AND LONDONDERRY.
These first-class full-powered steamers will sail from Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st.
STATE OF GEORGIA.....Thursday, July 19
STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA.....Thursday, July 26
STATE OF NEVADA.....Thursday, Aug. 2
STATE OF VIRGINIA.....Thursday, Aug. 9
First cabin, $60 and $70, according to accommodations; return tickets at reduced rates. Second cabin, $45; return tickets at reduced rates. Steerage $26.
Apply to
AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Agents, No. 72 Broadway, New-York.
STEERAGE tickets at No. 45 Broadway, and at the company's pier, foot of Canal-st., North River.

GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY.
The splendid mail steamers of this company between New-York and Havre,
Calling at PLYMOUTH (G. B.) for the landing of Passengers,
Will sail from Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Morton-st., every Wednesday, beginning with
LABRADOR, SANGLIER, Wednesday, July 25, 6 A. M.
FRANCE, TREDELLE, Wednesday, Aug. 1, 9 A. M.
PEREIRE, DANZ, Wednesday, Aug. 8, 4 P. M.
Rates of passage greatly reduced.
LOUIS DE BEBIAN, Agent, No. 55 Broadway.

HAMBURG American Packet Company's Line, for PLYMOUTH, CHERBOURG, and HAMBURG.
GELLERT.....July 19 | LESSING.....Aug. 2
SILESIA.....July 26 | HERDER.....Aug. 9
Rates of passage to Plymouth, London, Cherbourg, Hamburg, and all points in England: First Cabin, $100, gold: Second Cabin, $60, gold: Steerage, $30, currency
KUNHARDT & CO., C. B. RICHARD & BOAS, General Agents, General Passenger Agents,
61 Broad-st., N. Y. 61 Broadway, N. Y.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, No. 91 Duane-st., corner Broadway.

RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.
GREAT TRUNK LINE
AND UNITED STATES MAIL ROUTE.
On and after June 25, 1877,
Trains leave New-York, via Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets Ferries, as follows:
Express for Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West and South, with Pullman Palace Cars attached, 9 A. M., 6 and 8:30 P. M., daily.
For Williamsport, Lock Haven, Corry, and Erie, at 8:30 P. M., connecting at Corry for Titusville, Petroleum Centre, and the Oil Regions. For Williamsport and Lock Haven, 9 A. M.
For Baltimore, Washington, and the South, "Limited Washington Express" at 3:40 P. M., Pullman Parlor Cars, daily, except Sunday, 9:30 A. M.; arrive Washington, 4:10 P. M. Regular at 8:20 A. M., 1, 6, and 8:30 P. M. Sunday, 6 and 8:30 P. M.
Express for Philadelphia, 7:30, 8:20, 9, (9:30 Limited,) 10:30 A. M., 1, 4, 5, 6, 7, and 8:30 P. M. Sunday, 9 A. M., 5, 6, 7, and 8:30 P. M. Emigrant and second-class, 1 P. M.
For trains to Newark, Elizabeth, Rahway, Princeton, Trenton, Perth Amboy, Flemington, Belvidere, and other points, see local schedules at all Ticket Offices.
Trains arrive: From Pittsburg, 6:50 and 10:40 A. M. and 10:20 P. M. daily; 10:10 A. M. and 6:50 P. M. daily, except Monday. From Washington and Baltimore, 6:50, 10:05 A. M., 4:10, 5:10, and 10:10 P. M. Sunday, 6:50, 10:40 A. M. From Philadelphia, 5:05, 6:50, 8:10, 10:10, 10:40, 11:50 A. M., 2:10, 4:10, 5:10, 6:50, 8:40, 10:10, and 10:20 P. M. Sunday, 5:05, 6:50, 10:40, 11:50 A. M.; 6:50 and 10:20 P. M.
Ticket Offices, Nos. 526 and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts.; No. 4 Court-st., Brooklyn; Nos. 114, 116, and 118 Hudson-st., Hoboken; Depot, Jersey City. Emigrant Ticket Office, No. 8 Battery-place. L. P. FARMER,
FRANK THOMSON, General Manager. General Passenger Agent.

TO PHILADELPHIA
via
PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.
THE OLD-ESTABLISHED ROUTE AND SHORT LINE between
NEW-YORK AND PHILADELPHIA.
13 Through Trains each way daily. 3 Depots in Philadelphia, 2 in New-York.
Double track, the most Improved Equipment, and the Fastest Time consistent with absolute safety.
On and after June 25, 1877,
Express Trains leave New-York, via Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets Ferries, as follows:
7:30, 8:20, 9, (9:30 limited,) 10:30 A. M., 1, 4, 5, 6, 7, and 8:30 P. M. Sunday, 9 A. M., 5, 6, 7, and 8:30 P. M.
Returning, trains leave Philadelphia, 3:35, 6, 7:30, 8, 9:30, and 11 A. M., (Limited Express, 1:35 P. M.,) 2, 4, 5:30, 7, and 7:35 P. M., and 12 Midnight. On Sunday, 3:35, 8, 8:30 A. M., 4, 7:35, P. M., and 12 Midnight.
Ticket Offices, Nos. 526 and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts.; No. 4 Court-st., Brooklyn; Nos. 114, 116, and 118 Hudson-st., Hoboken: Depot, Jersey City. Emigrant Ticket Office, No. 8 Battery-place. L. P. FARMER,
FRANK THOMSON, General Manager. General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN AND HARTFORD RAILROAD.—Commencing July 1, 1877, through trains will leave Grand Central Depot
8:00 A. M., Western and Northern Express, with drawing-room car to Rochester; also to St. Albans.
6:00 P. M., Special Saratoga Express, drawing-room cars, through to Montreal.
10:30 A. M., Special Chicago and Western Express, with drawing-room cars to Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo, and Niagara Falls; also, drawing-room car through to Richfield Springs.
11:30 A. M., Northern and Western Express, with drawing-room car for Saratoga.
3:30 P. M., Special Saratoga Express. Connects at East Albany for principal stations to Syracuse.
4:00 P. M., Albany and Troy Express. Stops at Sing Sing, Peekskill, and all stations north, except Livingston.
6:00 P. M., St. Louis Express, with sleeping cars for St. Louis, running through every day in the week; also, sleeping-cars for Watertown, Canandaigua, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and for Montreal via Ogdensburg.
8:30 P. M., Pacific Express, daily, with sleeping cars, for Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Cleveland, Toledo, Detroit, and Chicago; and for Montreal via St. Albans.
11:00 P. M., Express, with sleeping cars, for Albany and Troy. Way trains as per local Time Tables.
Tickets for sale at Nos. 252, 261, and 413 Broadway, and at Western Express Company's offices, Nos. 7 Park-place, 785 and 942 Broadway, New-York, and 333 Washington-st., Brooklyn.
C. B. MEEKER, General Passenger Agent.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.—FERRY-BOATS leave New-York from James-slip 30 minutes, and from 34th-st., East River, 15 minutes previous to departure of trains. No boats from James-slip after 7 P. M. On Sundays from 34th-st. only. Trains leave Long Island City (Hunter's Point) as follows: For Greenport, Sag Harbor, &c., 8:44, 9:03 A. M., 3:30, 4:06 P. M.; Sundays, 4:40 A. M. For Patchogue, &c., at 9:03 A. M., 3:30, 4:45, 5:23, 6:03 P. M. Sundays, 9:15 A. M. For Babylon, &c., at 7:30, 8:44, 9:03, 11:30 A. M., 2, 4:24, 4:45, 5:23, 6:03 P. M. Sundays, 9:15 A. M., 6:35 P. M. For Port Jefferson, &c., at 10 A. M., 3:30, 5:05 P. M. Sundays, 10:30 A. M. For Northport, &c., at 10 A. M., 3:30, 4:24, 5:05, 6:42 P. M. Sundays, 9:30 A. M., 6:30 P. M. For Locust Valley, &c., at 8:44, 11:30 A. M., 2, 3:30, 4:24, 5:05, 6:42 P. M. Sundays, 9:30 A. M., 6:30 P. M. For Rockaway Beach, &c., at 9, 10:20, 11:30 A. M., 1:30, 2, 3:30, 4:24, 5:05, 5:43 P. M.—7 P. M. to Far Rockaway only.—Sundays at 9:15, 10, 11 A. M., 1:30, 3:10, 6:30 P. M.—6:35 to Far Rockaway only. Local trains for Flushing, College Point, &c., as per time table. Ticket offices in New-York at James-Slip and Thirty-fourth-Street Ferries; at the offices of Westcott's Long Island Express Company, No. 7 Park-place, No. 785 Broadway, No. 942 Broadway, Grand Central Depot, 42d-st. In Brooklyn, No. 338 Washington-st. In Brooklyn, E. D., No. 79 4th-st. By purchasing tickets at any of the above offices baggage can be checked from residence to destination.

LONG BRANCH AND PHILADELPHIA
VIA NEW-JERSEY SOUTHERN R. R.
Commencing June 18, 1877, steamers leave New-York, Pier No. 2 North River, foot Rector-st., connecting at Sandy Hook with trains for Long Branch, 6:20, 9:30, 10:40 A. M., 3:45, 5, and 6:15 P. M.
Ocean Grove, 9:30 A. M. and 3:45 P. M.
Philadelphia and Toms River, 6:20, 9:30, A. M., and 3:45 P. M.; Sea-side Park, Barnegat, and Beach Haven, 6:20 A. M. and 3:45 P. M.; Vineland, Bridgeton, Atlantic City, and Cape May, 9:30 A. M.; Sundays, for Long Branch, 9:30 A. M.
W. S. SNEDEN, General Manager.

ERIE RAILWAY.
Summer Arrangement of through trains. From Chambers-Street Depot. (For 23d-st. see note below.)
8:00 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Cincinnati and Chicago Day Express. Drawing-room coaches to Buffalo.
10:45 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Express Mail for Buffalo and Dunkirk. Sleeping coach to Buffalo.
7:00 P. M., daily, Pacific Express to the West. Sleeping coaches through to Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cincinnati, and Chicago without change. Hotel dining-coaches to Chicago.
7:00 P. M., except Sundays, Western Emigrant train.
Above trains leave Twenty-third-Street Ferry at 8:45 and 10:15 A. M., and 6:45 P. M.
For local trains, time tables and cards in hotels and depots. JNO. N. ABBOTT, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN AND HARTFORD RAILROAD.—Trains leave Forty-second-Street Depot for Boston at 8:05, 11 A. M., 1, 3, 9, 10, 11:35 P. M. For Boston and Albany, Railroad, 8:05, 11 A. M., 3, 9 P. M. For Connecticut River Railroad, 8:05, 11 A. M., 3 P. M. For Newport, 8:05 A. M., 1 P. M. For Shore Line Division, 8:05 A. M., 1, 3, 5:15, 10 P. M. For Air Line Railroad, 8:05 A. M., 1, 3, 11:35 P. M. For New-Haven and Northampton Railroad, 8:05 A. M., 3 P. M. For Naugatuck Railroad, 8:05 A. M., 1, 3 P. M. For Housatonic Railroad, 8:05 A. M., 3 P. M. For Danbury and Norwalk Railroad, 8:05 A. M., 1, 3, 4:40, 9 P. M. For Shepaug Railroad, 8:05 A. M., 3 P. M. For New-Canaan Railroad, 8:05 A. M., 1, 4:40, 5:45 P. M. For local trains see time tables.

LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD.
ARRANGEMENT PASSENGER TRAINS. JAN 1, 1877.
Leave depots, foot of Cortlandt and Desbrosses sts., at 6:30 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Sayre, Elmira, Geneva, Auburn, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and the West. Pullman's sleeping coaches attached.
General Eastern office corner Church and Cortlandt sts.
CHARLES H. CUMMINGS, Agent.
ROBERT H. SAYRE, Superintendent and Engineer.

WICKFORD RAILROAD ROUTE TO NEWPORT, R. I.—Passengers for this line take 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M. express trains from Grand Central Depot, arriving at 4:18 and 8 P. M. at Newport.
THEODORE WARREN, Superintendent.

STEAMBOATS.

ALBANY AND TROY BY DAY BOATS.—C. VIBBARD and DANIEL DREW leave Vestry-Street Pier, N. R., at 8:35, and 24th-st. at 9. A. M., landing at Nyack Ferry, West Point, Newburg, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Saugerties, Catskill, and Hudson. Close connection with New-York Central Railroad for the West, and with Express trains for Saratoga, Montreal, and other points north. To West Point and Newburg, returning same day, $1. Tickets or coupons good on Hudson River Railroad are received on board for passage.

RONDOUT AND KINGSTON.—LANDING AT Newburg, Poughkeepsie, Highland Falls, (West Point,) Cornwall, Marlboro', Milton, Esopus, connecting with Ulster and Delaware Railroad, steam-boats JAMES W. BALDWIN and THOMAS CORNELL, from pier foot of Spring-st., North River, daily at 4 P. M.

FOR CATSKILL, STUYVESANT, &c.—Steamer ESCORT from Franklin-st., North River, every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday at 5 P. M. for freight and passengers. Fare $1. Berths free.

STEAMBOATS.

THE NEW
PROVIDENCE LINE
TO BOSTON, via Providence Direct.
A WHOLE NIGHT'S REST.
ONLY 42 MILES OF RAIL. TIME 60 MINUTES.
The magnificent new steamer
MASSACHUSETTS,
("The Palace Steamer of the World,")
and the world-renowned steamer
RHODE ISLAND,
("The Queen of the Sound,")
Leave daily (Sundays excepted) from Pier No. 29 N. R. foot of Warren-st., at 5 P. M., arriving at PROVIDENCE at 6 A. M., and BOSTON 7 A. M. No intermediate landings between New-York and Providence.
THE OLD RELIABLE STONINGTON LINE,
FOR BOSTON AND ALL POINTS EAST,
at 5 P. M. daily from Pier No. 33 N. R., foot of Jay-st.

THE GREAT
FALL RIVER LINE
FOR BOSTON,
And all points EAST, via NEWPORT and FALL RIVER.
BRISTOL AND PROVIDENCE.
LARGEST, HANDSOMEST, AND MOST COSTLY STEAMERS IN THE WORLD. Full night's rest. No midnight changes. Five morning trains Fall River to Boston. Steamers leave New-York daily at 5 P. M. (Sundays July 1 to Sept. 2, inclusive,) from Pier No. 28 N. R., foot of Murray-st. GRAND PROMENADE CONCERTS every evening. Tickets and State Rooms secured at all principal hotels and ticket offices, at the Pier, and on steamers. BORDEN & LOVELL, Agents.
GEO. L. CONNOR, Gen'l Pass. Agent.

OAK BLUFFS,
MARTHA'S VINEYARD,
AND
NANTUCKET.
NEW AND DIRECT ROUTE BETWEEN
NEW-YORK AND THESE GREAT
SUMMER RESORTS OF NEW-ENGLAND,
VIA
FALL RIVER LINE
AND WOODS HOLE.
Leave New-York from Pier No. 28 N. R. at 5 P. M. daily, (Sundays included.) Arrive at Oak Bluffs 8:30 A. M., and Nantucket 11:30 A. M. the next day.
3 TO 6 HOURS AHEAD OF OTHER LINES.
New-York to Oak Bluffs, $5; Excursion tickets, $9. New-York to Nantucket, $6; Excursion tickets, $10.
Returning, leave Nantucket, 1:15 P. M.; Oak Bluffs, 4 P. M.; arrive New-York, 6:30 A. M. the next day.
GEORGE L. CONNOR, BORDEN & LOVELL,
General Passenger Agent. Agents.

ALBANY BOAT---PEOPLE'S LINE.
The elegant steamers DREW and ST. JOHN leave Pier No. 41 North River EVERY WEEK DAY at 6 P. M., connecting at Albany with express trains for
SARATOGA,
LAKE GEORGE,
LAKE CHAMPLAIN,
THE ADIRONDACK AND
WHITE MOUNTAINS,
and all favorite Summer Resorts North and West.
FARE ONLY $1 50.
Messina's String Bands accompany each steamer.
S. E. MAYO, General Passenger Agent.

SEA BIRD—CAPT. H. B. PARKER.
For RED BANK, from Franklin-st.

LEAVE NEW-YORK.		LEAVE RED BANK.	
Monday, 16th	8:00 A. M.	Monday, 16th	12:00 M.
Tuesday, 17th	8:30 A. M.	Tuesday, 17th	1:00 P. M.
Wednday, 18th	9:00 A. M.	Wed'sday, 18th	1:30 P. M.
Thursday, 19th	10:00 A. M.	Thursday, 19th	2:30 P. M.
Friday, 20th	11:00 A. M.	Friday, 20th	3:30 P. M.
Saturday, 21st	1:00 P. M.	Saturday, 21st	5:00 P. M.
Sunday, 22d	8:00 A. M.	Sunday, 22d	4:00 P. M.

HELEN—CAPT. J. S. THROCKMORTON.
FOR RED BANK FROM FRANKLIN-ST.

LEAVE NEW-YORK.		LEAVE RED BANK.	
Monday, 16th	3:00 P. M.	Monday, 16th	6:30 A. M.
Tuesday, 17th	3:00 P. M.	Tuesday, 17th	6:30 A. M.
Wednday, 18th	3:00 P. M.	Wed'sday, 18th	6:30 A. M.
Thursday, 19th	3:00 P. M.	Thursday, 19th	6:30 A. M.
Friday, 20th	3:00 P. M.	Friday, 20th	6:30 A. M.
Saturday, 21st	3:00 P. M.	Saturday, 21st	8:30 A. M.
Tuesday, 24th	9:00 A. M.	Monday, 23d	3:00 P. M.

NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, SPRINGFIELD, WHITE MOUNTAINS, MONTREAL AND INTERMEDIATE POINTS.—Steamers leave Pier No. 25 E. R. daily (Sundays excepted) at 3 P. M. (23d-st., E. R., at 3:15 P. M.) and 11 P. M., connecting with special trains at New-Haven for Hartford, Springfield, &c. Tickets sold and baggage checked at 944 Broadway, New-York, and 4 Court-st., Brooklyn. Excursion to New-Haven and return, $1 50.

CITIZENS' LINE STEAMERS FOR TROY and SARATOGA, connecting with all railroad lines North, East, and West. FARE ONLY $1 TO ALBANY OR OTHER ROUTE. The entirely new and magnificent steamers CITY OF TROY and SARATOGA leave daily (Saturdays excepted) at 6 P. M., from Pier No. 49 N. R., foot of Leroy-st. Through tickets sold and baggage checked to all points.
JOSEPH CORNELL, Superintendent.

FOR NORWALK AND DANBURY DAILY.—Steamer ADELPHI leaves Brooklyn, (Jewell's Dock,) 2:30 P. M.; Pier No. 37 East River, 2:45 P. M., and 33d-st., 3 P. M., connecting with Danbury and New-Haven Railroad. Fare, 50 cents.
Excursion tickets, 50 cents.

CATSKILL AND STUYVESANT BOATS leave daily from Pier No. 42, foot of Canal-st., at 6 P. M., for passengers and freight. Fare $1. Berths free.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS ON Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad. Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 11:30 A. M.

MARY POWELL, for WEST POINT, CORNWALL, Newburg, Poughkeepsie, Rondout, and Kingston, leaves Pier 39, N. R., (Vestry-st.,) daily, at 3:30 P. M.

DIVIDENDS.

FORTY-FIFTH DIVIDEND.
STUYVESANT
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
No. 122 Bowery and No. 209 Broadway.
NEW-YORK, July 12, 1877.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of EIGHT PER CENT., payable on demand at the office, No. 122 Bowery.
GEO. B. RHOADS, Secretary.

EXCHANGE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 172 BROADWAY, CORNER OF MAIDEN-LANE. NEW-YORK, July 14, 1877.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE DECLARED a semi-annual dividend of Five per Cent., payable on and after Aug. 1. Transfer-books will be closed from July 25 to Aug. 1.
G. W. MONTGOMERY, Secretary.

ESTABLISHED 1787.
KNICKERBOCKER FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, OF NEW-YORK, OFFICE No. 61 WALL-ST. NEW-YORK, July 11, 1877.
AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF DIrectors held this day, the usual semi-annual dividend of Five per Cent. on the capital stock of the company was declared, payable on and after July 16, 1877.
The transfer-books will be closed from this date until the 19th inst.
E. W. ALBRO, Secretary.

OFFICE REPUBLIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 153 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 16, 1877.
AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF TRUSTees, held this day, a semi-annual dividend of Five per Cent. on the capital stock was declared, payable on Saturday, 21st inst.
DUNCAN P. CURRY, Secretary.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY, NEW-YORK, July 16, 1877.
A DIVIDEND OF TWO (2) PER CENT. HAS been declared by this company, payable on the 1st day of September next, to the holders of the capital stock of this company as registered at the close of the 14th day of August next, after which, and until the 5th day of September, the transfer-books will be closed.
L. V. F. RANDOLPH, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF LENOX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 158 BROADWAY. NEW-YORK, July 10, 1877.
FORTY-FIRST DIVIDEND.
The Board of Directors have declared the usual semi-annual dividend of 5 per cent. from the earnings of the past six months, payable on demand.
A. R. WALTON, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE AMERICAN EXCHANGE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 61 LIBERTY-ST. NEW-YORK, July 11, 1877.
TWENTY-FOURTH DIVIDEND.—A DIVIdend of Five per Cent. has been declared, payable on demand.
WM. RAYNOR, Secretary.

THIRTY-NINTH DIVIDEND.
OFFICE OF RELIEF FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 148 BROADWAY NEW-YORK, July 3, 1877.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT., payable on demand.
W. E. CRARY, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE MANHATTAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, City, No. 68 WALL-ST. NEW-YORK, July 12, 1877.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a semi-annual dividend of TEN PER CENT., (10,) payable on demand.
LOUIS P. CARMAN, Secretary.

FORTY-FIFTH DIVIDEND.
The Peter Cooper Fire Insurance Company, corner of 3d-st. and 4th-st., will pay its usual 1st August dividend of Ten per Cent. on demand.
WM. H. RIBLET, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, July 10, 1877.

OFFICE OF THE HOWARD INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, July 5, 1877.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS company have declared a semi-annual dividend of SIX PER CENT. upon the capital stock, payable on and after July 9, 1877. CHAS. A. HULL, Secretary.

THE AUGUST COUPONS OF THE REAL estate first mortgage bonds guaranteed by the Mercantile Trust Company will be paid at the office of the company, Equitable Building, No. 120 Broadway, on the 1st day of August next.
E. L. MONTGOMERY, Treasurer.

FINANCIAL.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON AND QUINCY FIVE PER CENT. Sinking Fund Bonds, paying the investor over six per cent., for sale by
MORTON, BLISS & CO., No. 3 Broad-st.

DEFAULTED RAILROAD BONDS, BOUGHT and sold by the old established Stock and Bond House of ALBERT H. NICOLAY & CO., No. 43 Pine-st., New-York.

KOUNTZE BROTHERS, BANKERS, NO. 12 Wall-st., New-York, issue CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT and CIRCULAR NOTES on the UNION BANK OF LONDON, available for travelers in all parts of the world.

ACCOUNTS OF CORPORATIONS, FIRMS, and individuals examined and adjusted.
G. C. HALSTED, No. 39 Nassau-st.

JERSEY CITY SIX PER CENT. WATER Bonds, 30 years to run. For sale by
JOHN LAMB, No. 1

THE MONMOUTH PARK RACES

ALL THE FAVORITES DEFEATED.

THE LAST DAY OF THE MEETING—EXCITING SPORT FOR THE CROWD—A SERIES OF DISASTERS TO THE BACKERS OF THE FAVORITES—HATTIE F., BOMBAST, ROMNEY AND DERBY THE WINNERS—STATISTICS OF THE MEETING.

The meeting at Monmouth Park terminated yesterday in a most brilliant manner. Although the morning was cloudy, a great many people left the City on the Long Branch boats. The residents of the Branch also turned out in large numbers, and the consequence was that the grand stand was well filled, while a large crowd surrounded the pool-stand to speculate on the four events announced on the programme. The contests were very exciting, and this fact was thoroughly appreciated by the light-fingered gentry who have infested the cars, hotels, and race-course during the meeting. In the midst of the excitement which resulted from the defeat of the favorite in the third race, Mr. John Newman, of the Sixth-Avenue Hotel, corner of Forty-fourth-street and Sixth-avenue, was jostled against, but thought nothing of the circumstance for the moment. After the judges had given their decision, Mr. Newman's exuberance had been sufficiently vented, as he had won on the race, but his spirits were dashed when he discovered one of his pantaloons pockets turned inside out, and $700 gone. This is only one of several robberies that has been committed at the Branch recently. The racing, taken all in all, was the best of the meeting, and in all the four events the favorites were defeated.

THE RACING IN DETAIL.

THE MILE AND AN EIGHTH HANDICAP.

The handicap for all ages, one mile and an eighth, was the first event, and brought out a very excellent field of horses, namely, Egypt, Waco, Hattie F., Burgoo, Risk, Kenny, Cyril, and Reform. Five of these had won races during the meeting, and with the apportionment of the weights it was considered an even thing between them. Egypt's victory on the day before, however, brought him into high favor with the connoisseurs, and he brought in the pools $1.00, Reform $75, Hattie F. $50, Burgoo $65, Risk $30, and the field $75. The lot were sent to the furlong pole, and after a couple of breaks away Mr. Conner gave them a splendid start, all being in a line. Coming up the stretch Burgoo came to the front very fast, and reached the judges' stand nearly two lengths in advance of Egypt, Hattie F., Kenny, and Reform, who were in a line. Egypt then ran up from the rear group, and, with a fine burst of speed, went to the front, and led Burgoo half a length at the club-house, Reform being third, and Hattie F. fourth. When they approached the quarter pole Burgoo went up to the head of Egypt, and they passed that point simultaneously, with Hattie F. a close third, Reform fourth, and Cyril fifth. The two leaders came down the back stretch for some distance like a team, but Hattie F. closed up on them so strongly that by the time they reached the half-mile pole she was in the lead, and Egypt had got a little the best of Burgoo. Coming around the lower turn, Hattie F. ran out very fast and soon opened a gap of two lengths. In the meantime Cyril ran up from behind and speedily assumed the second place. These two came away from the others, who were all beaten. When they turned into the home stretch Hattie F. had two lengths the best of Cyril, but the latter came up very fast and answered the call made upon him very gamely. Hattie F., however, did not falter, and won the race by a length, amid great excitement. Cyril was three lengths ahead of Burgoo, third. Kenny fourth, and Risk fifth. The time was 2:01¾.

THE ROBBINS STAKES.

The second event was the Robbins Stakes, for 4-year olds, two miles, and of the 31 nominations four responded to the judges' call. These were Bombast, Frederick the Great, K. W. Sears' b. c. by Lexington, out of imp. Invercauld, and Dick Sasscer. There was a vast amount of interest concentrated on this race, and the friends of Messrs. Lorillard and Astor backed their opinions very freely. Frederick had gone mile heats so well, and so easily disposed of his opponents, that it was thought he would find no difficulty in beating Bombast in a two-mile race. Mr. Lorillard backed his horse unflinchingly, and he was a firm favorite on Tuesday night and early in the day, but Frederick's friends were so numerous that they soon forced him to the first choice, and when they appeared on the track Frederick was selling for $300, Bombast $250, and the field $20. Mr. Conner gave them a very even start, but Sears' colt immediately went to the lead, and came in front of the club-house on the turn he was two lengths in advance of Bombast, with Frederick third, and Dick Sasscer fourth. When they reached the quarter pole, Sears' colt was only three-quarters of a length in front of Dick Sasscer, who was showing four lengths away from Bombast, he leading Frederick the Great a length. In this the favorites were pulled back to make a waiting race, and to watch each other. When they ran along the back stretch, Dick Sasscer went up to Sears' colt, and the pair passed the half-mile pole together, about 10 lengths in front of Bombast and Frederick, who were also together. On the lower turn, Swim forced Dick Sasscer to make the pace stronger, and he soon shot out two lengths away from Sears' colt, who was six lengths ahead of the other two, still head and head, under a pull. Dick Sasscer increased his lead, and finished the first mile four lengths ahead of Sears' colt, who led Bombast two lengths, the latter having his head just before Frederick. Going around the turn, the two favorites closed up to Sears' colt, and the three were level in front of the club-house, with Dick Sasscer a length before them. Going around the turn, near the quarter pole, they ran in single file, and when they passed that point Dick Sasscer was still showing the way, three-quarters of a length before Sears' colt, who was two lengths before Bombast, and he just ahead of Frederick. When they began the journey along the back stretch, Barrett let Bombast go, and Evans followed up with Frederick. Like a flash they passed the other two, who were speedily shut out of the race, and the spectators eagerly watched the two principal competitors. Down the stretch the pair went like a team, and when they were at the half-mile pole Bombast had his nose just in front. Frederick was even with him on the lower turn, however, and as they ran thus spoked the backers of each were beside themselves with excitement. "Frederick's got him!" shouted one. "No, he hasn't!" answered back. They turned into the home stretch apparently still together, and all the spectators jumped to their feet, and the backers of each shouted as if to encourage them. At the furlong, however, Frederick began to falter, and Evans was obliged to use the whip, and as Bombast, yet untouched, came to the front, there was prolonged shouting until he passed under the string, the winner by a length, in 3:46. Sears' colt was a dozen lengths behind, and Dick Sasscer beaten off.

THE MILE AND THREE-QUARTERS.

The next event was a dash of a mile and three-quarters, being a consolation purse for beaten horses, but it afforded poor consolation to the knowing ones. There were four entries, including Romney, Kingsland, King Bee, and Jenifer. The heavy betting men got a "point" somehow that Kingsland could give a colt like Romney 10 pounds and a beating, but they found out their mistake very quickly. Kingsland sold for $210, Romney $130, and the field $45. They were started from the quarter pole, and King Bee went to the front, but immediately fell back, and Jenifer took up the running, immediately opening a gap of six lengths, Romney second, half a length ahead of Kingsland, and King Bee in the rear. Going along the back stretch, Jenifer lost ground, and by the time the half-mile pole was reached he was leading only two lengths. Kingsland, having taken the second place, was the same distance before Romney, and King Bee in the rear. Jenifer made the pace stiff around the lower turn, and got away four lengths from Kingsland, but coming up the stretch he lost ground again, and at the end of the first three-quarters of a mile he was only a length and a half in advance of Romney, who had assumed the second place, and was half a length before Kingsland, and the four lengths in advance of King Bee. When on the turn Jenifer got two lengths away from Romney, but Hughes let the latter out a little, and he closed. At the quarter pole Jenifer was still first, Romney second, Kingsland third, and King Bee fourth, there being about a quarter of a length of daylight between each of them. In this manner they ran down the back stretch to the half-mile pole, but coming around the lower turn both Kingsland and King Bee were beaten, and were soon out of the race. Romney in the meantime had gone up and taken the lead from Jenifer by half a length, and then the race was over, for once in the stretch, Romney came away and won in a canter by four lengths in 3:12. Jenifer was more than a dozen lengths ahead of Kingsland, who beat King Bee by half a length.

THE STEEPLE-CHASE.

The meeting terminated with a steeple-chase handicap, and a good one it was, although the knowing ones probably wished that it had not been so. There were six entries, including Lawrence's pair, Resolute and Risk; Brown's pair, Coronet and Problem; Donahue's Deadhead, and Lynch's Derby. The latter was hardly thought of the professional speculators not thinking him a dump which will not be forgotten for some time. In the pools Brown's pair brought $125; Deadhead, $120; Lawrence's pair, $60, and Derby, $30. They were started in the field at the right of the judges' stand, and when the flag fell they moved off together, but Risk soon ran to the front and was followed by his stable companion, Resolute; Deadhead third, Coronet fourth, Problem fifth, and Derby in the rear. In this manner they went over the first three walls and the set of rails in the lower field. Running around parallel with the track, they came to a stone wall, and went over it without change of position. The next jump was the water in front of the grand stand, and Risk was the first over, two lengths in front of Problem, Coronet third, Resolute fourth, Deadhead fifth, and Derby several lengths in the rear. The next obstacle was in front of the club-house, and was a wall. Here Problem took the lead, and landed a length in front of Risk, while Deadhead had gone up to the third place, Resolute fourth, Coronet fifth, and Derby still in the rear, taking it easy, Gaffney playing the fox with him. There was no change when they jumped over the rails near the quarter-pole. They now ran down parallel with the back stretch, and took the three walls again, and over them Problem led two lengths, Risk still second, while Resolute and Deadhead were even. Problem kept the lead over the rails and stone wall, and then they came to the water-jump again, and both Risk and Problem jumped it beautifully, and landed together, with Deadhead only a length behind them, closely pursued by Resolute. They then shaped their course toward the quarter pole, and made a curve to the right, coming to the wall at the club-house and jumping over it the reverse way. In making the curve to go down toward the back stretch again, Risk ran very wide, and, therefore, lost considerable ground, which soon left him in the rear. They now ran to the wall, which they went over in the first part of the race, and Deadhead was in front, with Coronet second and Problem third, but when they entered the track and began to run fast Problem fell back, and at the half-mile pole Deadhead was leading a full length. Coronet second, Resolute third, and Problem fourth. As soon as they jumped over the hurdle at that point Derby came with a rush from the rear, to the astonishment of all. Round the lower turn he raced past Problem, Resolute, and Coronet, and then challenged Deadhead. The excitement was tremendous. Derby was even with Deadhead at the last hurdle, and they jumped it together. At the furlong pole Derby was in front, and he looked like the winner, but Deadhead ran gamely under the wire, and was closing rapidly up, but Derby had a long link to let out, and after a most brilliant finish Derby passed under the string the winner by a neck in 6:39½. Coronet was third, Resolute fourth, Risk fifth, and Problem last.

THE SUMMARIES.

FIRST RACE.—Handicap for all ages; purse, $200; $50 to second horse; one mile and an eighth.

J. J. Bevins' ch. f. Hattie F., 4 years, by imp. Leamington, out of Bonnie Doon, 93 pounds. Brown... 1
R. Shea's b. g. Cyril, 4 years, by Planet, out of Fairy, by imp. Knight of St. George, 92 pounds. Barrett. 2
J. G. Bethune's b. g. Burgoo, 6 years, by imp. Hurtle, out of Emily Downing, 108 pounds. Swim..... 3
W. R. Babcock's ch. h. Egypt, 6 years, by Planet, out of Lady Barry, 110 pounds. Waller..... 0
Mr. Donahue Jr.'s ch. g. Waco, 4 years, by Narragansett, out of Julietta, 90 pounds. Tully..... 0
J. G. Lawrence's ch. h. Risk, 5 years, by Revolver, out of Syren, 106 pounds. Evans..... 0
F. B. & W. R. Davis' ch. h. Kenny, 4 years, by Curler, dam by Red Eye, 108 pounds. Hughes..... 0
M. A. Littell's g. g. Reform, 6 years, by Leamington, out of imp. Stolen Kisses, 110 pounds. Sayres..... 0

SECOND RACE—Robbins Stakes, value $1,000, added to a sweepstakes of $50 each, play or pay, for colts and fillies, foals of 1874; the second to receive $200 and the third $100 out of the stakes; two miles; 31 nominations; value to winner $2,250.

Pierre Lorillard's b. g. Bombast, by imp. Bonnie Scotland, out of Benecia, by Jack Malone, 107 pounds. Barrett..... 1
William Astor's b. c. Frederick the Great, by Lexington, out of Mildred, by imp. Glencoe, 110 pounds. Evans..... 2
K. W. Sear's b. c. by Lexington, out of imp. Invercauld, by St. Aibans, 110 pounds. Bowen..... 3
F. M. Hall's b. c. Dick Sasscer, by Eugene, out of La Rose, by Lexington, 110 pounds. Swim..... 4
Time—3:46.

WINNERS OF THE ROBBINS STAKE.

Year	Winner.	Sire.	Sbs.	St.	Time.
1870	Enquirer	Leamington	25	3	{3:58¾; 3:54½; 4:00
1871	Salina	Lexington	22	4	3:40¼; 4:00¼
1872	Meteor	Asteroid	29	5	3:43¼
1873	Tom Bowling	Lexington	37	5	3:42½
1874	Aerolite	Lexington	31	3	3:42
1875	Ozark	Pat Malloy	37	3	3:52½
1876	Barricade	Australian	25	3	3:44
1877	Bombast	Bonnie Scotland	31	4	3:46

*Kingfisher won first heat.

Previous to 1872 the race was two-mile heats.

THIRD RACE.—Consolation Purse $300, for horses beaten at the two meetings, (winners excluded;) beaten once, 5 pounds; twice, 10 pounds; three times, 15 pounds; $50 to second and $25 to third horse; one and three-quarter miles.

T. B. & W. R. Davis' ch. c. Romney, 4 years, by Curler, out of Poll, 103 pounds. Hughes..... 1
F. Carter's ch. g. Jenifer, 4 years, by Abd-el-Kader, out of Rosa, 103 pounds. Fisher..... 2
George L. Lorillard's ch. c. Kingsland, 3 years, by Narragansett, out of Maidsone, 96 pounds. Barrett..... 3
M. Byrnes' ch. c. King Bee, 4 years, by Hamburg, dam by J. C. Breckinridge, 103 pounds. Spellman..... 4
Time—3:12.

FOURTH RACE.—Steeple-chase handicap; purse $500; for horses who ran during either meeting in flat, hurdles, or steeple-chases: $75 to second and $25 to third horse; usual course.

Dr. Lynch's gr. h. Derby, 5 years, by Eugene, out of Kate Sovereign, 145 pounds. Gaffney..... 1
M. Donahue, Jr.'s b. g. Deadhead, 6 years, by Julius, out of Leisure, 160 pounds. Midgeley..... 2
A. D. Brown's b. h. Coronet, aged, by Jonesboro, out of Garland, 149½ pounds, (including ½ pound over.) Hyland..... 3
J. G. K. Lawrence's ch. h. Resolute, aged, by Revolver, out of Mattie C., 150 pounds. Sutcliff..... 0
J. G. K. Lawrence's r. h. Risk, 5 years, by Revolver, out of Syren, 145 pounds. Little..... 0
A. D. Brown's b. c. Problem, 4 years, by Pinaflex, dam by imp. Australian, 128 pounds, (including 1 pound over.) Nolan..... 0
Time—6:39½.

STATISTICS OF THE MEETING.

THE WINNING SIRES.

By Australian, (Imp.)

Zoo Zoo	Two races	$5,000
Baden Baden	One race	3,950
Pride of the Village	Three races	650
Total		$9,600

By Bonnie Scotland, (Imp.)

Bombast	Two races	$4,450

By Lexington.

Chesapeake	Two races	625
Frederick the Great	Two races	500
Total		$1,125

By Revolver.

Risk	Three races	$750

By Julius.

Deadhead	Two races	$625

By King of Trumps, (English.)

Yorkshire Lass	Three races	$550

By Curler.

Kenny	Two races	$300
Romney	One race	225
Total		$525

By Macaroni, (English.)

Dauntless	Two races	$500

By Leamington, (Imp.)

Hattie F	Two races	$325
Faithless	One race	150
Total		$475

By Eugene.

Derby	One race	$400

By Kingfisher.

Caracalla	One race	$300

By Hurrah, (Imp.)

Burgoo	One race	$300

By Planet.

Egypt	One race	$200

THE WINNING STABLES.

	First Money.	Second Money.	Third Money.	Total.
Pierre Lorillard	$9,450			$9,450
W. Astor	5,100	$200		5,300
J. G. K. Lawrence	750	50	$25	825
A. Belmont	800			800
M. Donahue, Jr.	625	75		700
T. B. & W. R. Davis	525	150	20	695
H. P. McGrath	625		65	690
George Longstaff	550	50		600
Dr. Lynch	400	200		600
J. G. Bethune	300	150		450
W. Cottrill		350		350
Francis Morris	150	185		335
James Bevens	325	50		375
George L. Lorillard	205	75		280
W. R. Babcock	200	50		250
K. W. Sears		150	100	250
Carr & Co			100	100
F. Carter		50	50	100
D. D. Withers		50	50	100
R. Shea		100		100
M. Byrnes		50	25	75
A. D. Brown			50	50
Maguire Brothers			25	25

THE SUCCESSFUL JOCKEYS.

	Mounts.	Times first.	Times second.	Times third.	Value.
Barrett	13	5	4	1	$9,980
Walker	1	1	0	0	3,950
Evans	11	4	*3	1	1,028
Ford	2	0	0	0	950
Bayton	15	1	9	0	935
Hayward	4	2	1	1	700
Henry	6	2	0	4	690
Gaffney	4	1	3	1	600
Midgley	3	2	1	0	600
Hughes	14	2	*3	3	545
Fisher	10	1	4	0	500
Nolan	5	1	0	2	400
Brown	2	0	0	2	225
Sutcliffe	4	1	1	0	275
Waller	4	1	1	0	250
Barbee	7	1	0	2	250
Spellman	8	1	2	1	225
Dunn	4	0	1	2	100
McCarty	1	0	0	1	100
Bowen	5	0	1	0	50
Hennessy	2	0	1	0	50
McKee	5	0	0	3	50
Hyland	3	0	0	1	25

*One dead heat for second place.

Fifteen other jockeys had mounts, but did not win money. They were as follows: Swim, 3 mounts; Gray, 1; Metcalf, 1; Fitzgerald, 4; Lakeland, 4; Matthews, 2; Smith, 2; Riley, 3; O'Leary, 1; Snow, 1; Donahue, 4; Tully, 4; Gilpatrick, 1; Reynolds, 2; Little, 1.

AN EXTRA DAY'S RACING.

On Saturday there will be an extra day's racing, and three contests have been arranged. There will be a dash of four miles for a purse of $600, of which $100 go to second and $50 to third horse; a mile heat handicap for all ages, purse $300, of which $50 to second and $25 to third horse, and a steeple-chase for a purse of $400, the second horse to get $75, and the third $25.

THE SOLDIERS' HOME FUND.

The following additional subscriptions to the Soldiers' Home fund have been received by the Treasurer, Mr. John F. Henry, No. 8 College-place:

Daniel Parish, New-York City	$250 00
William Dutton, Post No. 55, Walcott	45 38
Henry F. Spaulding, New-York	250 00
M. E. Church, Farmerville	2 25
Congregational and Methodist Episcopal Churches, Richville	5 00
S. C. W., New-York City	2 00
Fitts & Austin, No. 106 Reade-street, New-York	100 00
Mrs. Stewart L. Woodford, Brooklyn	100 00
Richard E. Mount, New-York	100 00
Alfred T. Hackett, No. 9 Pine-street, New-York	10 00

The thanks of the Board of Trustees are extended to all the above donors, and the invitation to forward subscriptions to the Treasurer is earnestly continued.

TILDEN SAILS FOR EUROPE.

A NEW AND MELANCHOLY DEPARTURE.

THE DISAPPOINTED PRESIDENTIAL CANDIDATE OFF ON A PLEASURE TRIP—THE LIBERTY-STREET NINCOMPOOPS BID HIM A SAD FAREWELL—CONFIDENTIAL TALKS WITH REPORTERS—JOHN KELLY CONSPICUOUS BY HIS ABSENCE.

The Cunard steam-ship Scythia sailed yesterday from Jersey City, having on board, among other passengers, ex-Gov. Samuel J. Tilden, who has gone to Europe for a three months' pleasure trip. It was expected that his departure would be made the occasion for a warm and friendly demonstration of interest and devotion by his political and personal friends. This expectation was by no means realized, for a more melancholy departure has not been seen for many a year. The vessel carried a large party, which would naturally have been a jolly one, but the presence of the Gramercy Park statesman seemed to smother all merriment and to check all enthusiasm, so that the moment when the noble ship left the wharf came really as a relief to the few oppressed spectators, who pronounced the thing a bore and wished it were over. The Scythia was advertised to sail at 10 o'clock, and half an hour before that time Mr. Tilden, accompanied by some members of his family and Secretary of State John Bigelow, with whom he is to travel, came on board and proceeded to their state-rooms. These were Nos. 443 to 450, well forward, in about the most comfortable part of the vessel. There were no floral decorations of any kind, either in the state-rooms or at the table, where ex-Gov. Tilden and Mr. Bigelow have places one or two seats removed from the Captain. Mr. Tilden soon returned to the upper deck, where he moved about in his shambling way among the passengers, looking tousled about the head, as if he had made a hasty morning toilet, and occasionally extending his hand with a vacant, wandering look, as if he were scarcely sure of the person he was addressing. He wore an alpaca sack, and a white hat with a black band that seemed to be a little too much for him, as he frequently removed it and carried it about in his hand with an air of relief. Mr. Bigelow made his appearance in company with his wife, the Secretary of State being unusually conspicuous in white pantaloons and a glowing red necktie. As soon as ex-Gov. Tilden came on deck he was beset by reporters, with whom he seemed glad to converse, but to whom he had very little to say. He led the representative of the *Sun* into the ladies' saloon on deck, where he subjected him to the painful task of taking a statement from dictation. This operation consumed nearly half an hour, during which time the perspiration poured from Mr. Tilden's face, and the reporter was reduced to an almost fainting condition. Meanwhile a party of Mr. Tilden's friends peered through the saloon windows, and afterward gathered around him to say good-bye. Mayor Ely and ex-Controller Andrew H. Green came to do him reverence, and they held him for a considerable time in confidential talk. In the saloon a friend of Mr. Bigelow wanted to know, seeing Mrs. Bigelow, if she, too, was going abroad. "No," said Mr. Bigelow, dodging a playful cuff from his wife, "we go exclusively for pleasure." Then Mr. Tilden talked with Mr. Hiram Calkins, who reported his Long Branch announcement, and he cautioned him about the necessity of not misrepresenting him. Mr. Bigelow was desirous, at the last moment, that THE TIMES should say that there was to be no election of a Canal Commissioner, as the constitutional amendment had done away with the old Commissioners, and he was about to make further remarks when he was hustled away by Mrs. Bigelow for a good-bye talk in the smoking-room. The party on deck to see Mr. Tilden off was one almost exclusively of his personal friends, and included Mrs. Pelton, his sister; Col. Pelton, Mrs. Col. Pelton, Miss Pelton, Smith M. Weed, Mrs. and Miss Weed, David Dudley Field, Andrew H. Green, Mayor Ely, Edgar K. Apgar, Deputy Secretary of State; John F. Coyle, Col. John Tracy, Dr. Austin Flint, Jr., W. W. Gordon, Judge Ackert, Hon. James Mackin, M. K. King, Judge Sinnott, James S. Dickerson, Dr. Thomas Cottman, and a few others.

When the reporter of THE TIMES approached Mr. Tilden to say good-bye, the Democratic statesman had just been decorated by a lady friend with a huge full-blown redrose, which he stared at for a moment in his vacant way and then apparently forgot. He held out his hand, with a smile, and said he had no plans for his visit. He was going just where he happened to desire to go, under the guidance of Mr. Bigelow, and was determined to take things easy, and stay until October. "I don't desire," said he, "to talk politics, least of all to the opposition newspapers. My plan with them is to punish them by not reading them. And I am too polite to tell you what I think about them." And then he smiled with unusual blandness, even for him. To the inquiry, "What do you think of the prospect in politics for the coming Fall?" he very confidently answered, "The country's Democratic!" When asked if he intended to meet Gov. Hendricks abroad, he hesitated, and then gave his favorite answer, "I don't know." He said that his friends had expressed a desire to take him down the Bay on a private boat, and to make a demonstration with a brass band and speeches, but he preferred a quiet departure. With the ringing of the warning bell Mr. Tilden and Mr. Bigelow began dismissing their friends over the side, Mr. Tilden taking up a position at the gangway and shaking hands indiscriminately with everybody who came along. Mrs. Bigelow was shown safely ashore by her husband, and then the Secretary of State joined the ex-Governor. They took up their positions amidships, in the blazing sun, Mr. Tilden standing with his hands clasped before him on the rail, smiling toward the group on shore, but apparently seeing no one in particular. At this time one of his devoted admirers called attention to the "irresistibly comic look on the Governor's face," declaring he looked as "happy as a lord." Mrs. Bigelow took a seat on the string-piece of the wharf, and as the hawsers were cast off and the vessel began to move, exhibited considerable interest. Mr. Tilden began at this time to exhibit signs of life, and removing his white hat, he raised it and waved it up and down with all the grace and naturalness of a wooden Indian. There was no demonstration. The vessel moved slowly away, and not a cheer arose, notwithstanding the exhortation of a *Sun* reporter: "What! no cheers? This will never do. There must be cheers." A frantic passenger in the steerage of the Scythia took off his coat and vest, and proposed three cheers for "the next President," but his appeal was thrown away. Three small boys mounted a barrel on the end of the pier and attempted to raise a cheer, but awoke nothing but the echoes of their own voices, the crowd refusing to be "enthused." It was said by ex-Gov. Tilden's intimate friends that he would land at Queenstown, Ireland, "to avoid the publicity and confusion of an ovation." There were not 300 persons on the wharf when the Scythia sailed, and the number present included not only the friends of ex-Gov. Tilden, but the friends of Cyrus W. Field and the large company of passengers.

AID FOR THE SICK CHILDREN.

Twenty-three of the 28 physicians appointed by the Board of Health on Tuesday as Assistant Sanitary Inspectors for temporary service in visiting tenement-houses and prescribing for sick children reported for duty at the Sanitary Bureau yesterday. They were at once assigned to their respective districts by Dr. Day, and after receiving their instructions commenced their duties. The doctors were furnished with tickets for the Floating Hospital excursions, and were directed to distribute them judiciously. They were also furnished with blank forms for prescriptions, and a list of the druggists who had volunteered to furnish the medicines called for gratuitously or at cost price. The following physicians were added to the corps yesterday: C. F. Ely, No. 141 Lexington-avenue; S. Hendrickson, No. 223 East Thirteenth-street; Edward Walker, No. 38 West Twenty-first-street; J. Moorehead, No. 673 Second-avenue; J. C. Conover, No. 36 West Thirty-seventh-street; W. Q. J. Welch, No. 211 Henry-street; George Bayles, No. 37 West Forty-eighth-street; P. A. Morrow, No. 113 West Thirty-fourth-street; O. W. Moore, No. 218 Second-avenue; F. B Porter, No. 22 West Thirty-first-street; J. D. Bohme, No. 66 Pitt-street.

THE DOCK COMMISSION.

The Dock Commissioners met yesterday, President Westervelt in the chair. An amendment to the by-laws was passed reducing the amount of the bond required by law to be given by the Treasurer of the Board from $50,000 to $5,000. Commissioner Vanderpoel, when questioned in relation to the reduction of the amount of the Treasurer's bond, said that it was made at his own request. No Commissioner had ever given the $50,000 bonds, but had merely signed a "pro tem." He had consulted with John Kelly in regard to the matter, and the latter had told him that the bond could be reduced if the Commissioners saw fit. They could have wiped it out altogether if they felt disposed, but in the latter case would have required a resolution from the Common Council authorizing the act.

THE DEATH FROM CHOLERA.

The post-mortem examination upon the body of Peter Van Keuren, the letter-carrier, whose death, on Thursday morning, was reported to the Board of Health by his physician, Dr. E. C. Harwood, as resulting from Asiatic cholera, was held yesterday in the presence of Dr. Dwyer, Assistant Sanitary Inspector; Dr. Joseph Cushman, Deputy Coroner; Dr. E. C. Harwood, and Dr. Crulkshank. They found that the liver of deceased was in a state of waxy degeneration, and also that his right kidney was atrophied and but one-half its normal size, and that there was also a slight congestion of the intestines. Dr. Cushman decided that Van Keuren's death was the result of cholera morbus, complicated by the waxy condition of the liver and atrophy of the kidneys.

WAS COURTNEY POISONED?

WHAT THE PRESIDENT OF THE NEPTUNE BOAT CLUB SAYS—HE BELIEVES THAT COURTNEY WAS NOT SICK, OR, IF SICK, THAT THE ILLNESS WAS CAUSED BY HIMSELF.

An interview was had yesterday with Mr. Nicholas Miller, President of the Neptune Boat Club of Staten Island, concerning the alleged poisoning of Charles E. Courtney, the oarsman, and also in relation to the ungentlemanly treatment which, it has been said, he received from the members of the Neptune Club while returning on the train from the lake. Mr. Miller indignantly denies that any of the Neptune men said or did aught to offend Courtney while he was on the train or in any other place. On the contrary, he says he was treated with due consideration by the members of the club on every occasion. The club chartered a special car for its own use on the day of the race, and this car, on the return trip, was the rear one in the last train. Courtney and a friend were in the second car ahead, which was also occupied by a number of college boys, who sang their college songs, and occasionally cheered for Riley, but there was no groaning or hissing or any other unseemly demonstration until the train reached Newark, where somebody did groan or hiss at Courtney, but it was not a member of the Neptune Club. Mr. Miller says that when he was informed that Courtney was on the train he went to see him, introduced himself to him, and invited him to take a seat in the special car, where there was no noise, and where everything would be done to make him comfortable. Courtney declined the invitation with thanks, saying he was very well fixed where he was. In regard to the rumors that Courtney had been stoned by some of Riley's friends while practicing on the lake in his boat, Mr. Miller says they are simply childish, and he does not believe them. They have never been substantiated by the testimony of any trustworthy witness, and are utterly without foundation as far as the Neptune Club is concerned. Mr. Miller thinks that Courtney was not poisoned or drugged at all. In fact, he does not think that the man was sick, or at any rate so sick that he could not row, and he says that this was the general opinion of those on the ground. If he was sick, he made himself sick, and this was done for the purpose of getting out of rowing. It was well known, Mr. Miller said, that Courtney was a trickster. Twice before he had been matched against Riley, and each time something occurred to prevent the race, the excuses being always on Courtney's side. For two years or thereabouts Riley's friends used every endeavor to arrange another contest, firmly believing that he is the better man of the two, and just as their labors were being crowned with success Courtney came forward with another excuse. "Now," said Mr. Miller, "I ask the people to believe that an attempt was made to poison him, yet he takes no steps to bring the guilty persons to justice. He more than hints that Mr. George, the tavern-keeper, had a hand in the business, but goes no further, and lets the man rest under the stigma of a very despicable crime."

Mr. Miller does not think that this is right. He believes it to be Courtney's duty to himself, to Mr. George, and to society at large to investigate the attempt upon his life with all thoroughness, and to this end the principals should be examined under oath, and the doctors who attended Courtney should be closely questioned. Concerning his symptoms and the nature of the medicine administered to him to counteract the effects of the drug, Mr. Miller says that Courtney's talk about rowing Riley a five-mile race for money is all bluster. He knows that Riley will not row for any thing but the honor of a victory, and that he is perfectly safe in challenging him to do so. According to Mr. Miller, Courtney has not yet had pluck enough to force Riley in a three-mile race, and until he musters up sufficient courage to meet him in such a match he should not talk of increasing the distance. One reason why Mr. Miller did not believe that Courtney had suffered so severely as had been reported was that Riley, when he called to see him on Saturday evening at 5 o'clock, found him lying on his stomach on a bed with all his clothes on. If he had been bandaged and poulticed and swathed, as it was said he had been, it was not likely that his clothes would have been allowed to remain on him. Mr. Miller said it had been stated by a prominent member of the Saratoga Rowing Association that there were two cliques among Courtney's backers, and that their money was so distributed in bets that one side was bound to lose whether Courtney won the race or not. This, no doubt, had the effect on Courtney, and besides he was himself so situated financially that a little ready money would be an important consideration with him. Mr. Miller also recalled the time when Courtney won the champion cup offered by the Saratoga Rowing Association. Had the vanquished all challengers during a specified time the emblem would have become his personal property under the rules, but when Riley made a bid for it Courtney declined to meet him, and forfeited the cup to him, and it is now one of the ornaments of the Neptune Club-house. To Mr. Miller's mind this was proof conclusive that Courtney was then afraid of Riley, and he knew of his score has since increased. All that remained to be said was that the Neptune Club was composed of gentlemen who would scorn to be guilty of such contemptible tricks as had been charged against them by Courtney and his friends.

THE INTERNATIONAL RIFLE MATCH.

CLOSE OF THE FIRST COMPETITION—FINE WEATHER BUT WINDY AND AVERAGE SCORES.

The second stage of the first competition for places on the American team to contest for the Centennial Trophy, took place at Creedmoor yesterday. All the original entries were present excepting Major Jewell, who was detained in Brooklyn by the illness of his child. The weather in the morning was very sultry, and many predicted a thunder shower, but the storm passed around, and about noon a strong breeze sprang up in the south-east quarter, and continued to blow throughout the day. The individual scores in consequence were scarcely up to the average, but the aggregate score made by the first eight men was 1,564, only 23 points behind the highest team score in the first stage of the match last year. Six members of the Amateur Rifle Club contested for places on the team which will shoot a match with the Victoria Rifle Club, of Hamilton, Ontario, making a very fair exhibit. The total scores in the Centennial Trophy competition were as follows, the highest possible number being 225 points:

	800 Yards.	900 Yards.	1,000 Yards.	Total.
I. L. Allen	67	71	62	200
T. Lamb, Jr.	73	67	60	200
H. F. Hyde	66	72	59	197
A. V. Canfield, Jr.	72	64	60	196
L. Weber	70	63	62	195
C. E. Blydenburgh	68	60	65	193
T. S. Dakin	66	65	61	192
W. Gunn	65	61	65	191
R. C. Coleman	69	64	58	191
A. D. Hodgman	65	70	55	190
G. L. Morse	67	68	54	189
G. W. Davison	66	66	55	187
F. J. Rabbeth	74	65	48	187
W. H. Jackson	63	62	59	184
H. Fisher	69	54	58	181
S. J. Scott	62	56	58	176
N. Washburn	54	59	62	175
A. Hebbard	84	53	58	175
H. Fulton	68	50	55	173
C. E. Hepburn	54	58	51	173
H. F. Clark	62	63	48	173
J. F. Wemyss	65	60	48	173
G. W. Yale	65	64	43	172
L. W. Byrnes	67	65	39	171
W. M. Farrow	62	66	41	169
H. White	60	51	43	154

Following are the scores made by the Amateur Rifle Club team:

	800 Yards.	900 Yards.	1,000 Yards.	Total.
J. P. Waters	71	66	59	196
L. Geiger	71	62	60	193
E. H. Madison	70	62	59	191
A. Hamilton	54	64	57	185
R. H. Keene	65	46	43	154
J. Hatry	53	49	44	146

The competition was under the supervision of Col. Wingate, Capt. J. G. Story, and Mr. J. P. Waters, and proceeded much more smoothly than under the old fashion of letting the marksmen look out for themselves. The Seventh Regiment Rifle Club contested for a Remington Special Rifle, and the "rifles," J. P. Burrell won the latter upon the score of 27 out

The New-York Times.

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MARCHING ON ADRIANOPLE.

THE CAMPAIGN ACROSS THE BALKANS

SLIVNO AND KASANLIK THE POINTS SOUGHT TO CONTROL THE SOUTHERN OPENINGS OF THE BALKAN PASSES—THE TURKS MOVING ALL THE TROOPS SOUTH OF THE BALKANS TO OPPOSE THEM—KASANLIK OCCUPIED BY RUSSIANS—THE GRAND DUKE NICHOLAS TO OPPOSE AT TIRNOVA ANY FORCE DESIGNED TO MOVE AGAINST GEN. GOURKHO.

LONDON, July 19.—Dispatches to this morning's papers show that the Russians are endeavoring, with every prospect of success, to obtain possession of Kasanlik and Slivno, which would give them control of the southern debouchment of the two most important passes of the central Balkans. The statement of the *Times'* Adrianople correspondent, that the Russians were between Kasanlik and Schipka, is manifestly erroneous. For Schipka the dispatch should probably read Slivno. Turkish advices place the principal Russian force at Hainkoi, which is the southern debouchment of the chain Boghaz and Tchivarditzkor passes. The Turks seem to base their hope of repelling the invasion wholly on the arrival of Suleiman Pasha and his army. It is improbable that the Russians will give time for that before throwing forward a sufficient force to seize and hold the passes.

A Reuter telegram from Constantinople dated yesterday says: "Abdul Kerim telegraphs that he will cut off the retreat of the Russians who crossed the Balkans, and only waits the arrival of Suleiman Pasha to commence an attack.

"The Turkish fleet, with Suleiman Pasha's troops on board, passed Zante at 10 o'clock this morning.

"Twenty thousand regulars and 20,000 volunteers have left Constantinople for Adrianople. The Mussulman inhabitants of Adrianople are arriving here *en masse*, and are provided by the Government with lodgings in the schools."

A Ragusa dispatch of July 19 says: "Six Turkish battalions are marching from Scutari to Nisch."

A dispatch from Adrianople to-day says the Russians are advancing to destroy the workshops of the railway at Yeni Saghra. Mehemet Ali Pasha with a considerable force has left Adrianople to meet the Russians.

LONDON, July 20.—The *Standard's* correspondent at Constantinople telegraphs as follows: "I know, on very high authority, that the Porte does not expect to be able to prevent the Russians reaching Adrianople."

Various dispatches represent that the movement on Yeni Saghra was a feint. The real movement was directed toward a station further south, where the Russians have concentrated an Army corps under orders to proceed at once to Adrianople. It is calculated that the Turkish forces not already locked in the Danubian fortresses do not exceed 100,000, and that the Grand Duke Nicholas has a sufficient force at Tirnova to prevent their interfering with the movement on Adrianople.

The latest news from Constantinople is that the Russians, having taken Kazanlik, are marching on Philippopolis.

A *News* special from Elena says: "On Wednesday Gen. Gourko, who came through Tivarditzka Pass, immediately after passing through turned westward and marched on Kazanlik, sending at the same time a detachment to Yene-Saghra to cut the railway, and another to Esti-Saghra to occupy it and collect transport material. Reports were received to-day that his advanced detachments are already in Kazanlik. He may be there by this time; but if so I do not believe there has been time for intelligence to reach Elena. He intended as soon as Kazanlik was occupied to strike the defenders of Schipka Pass; and before marching he sent instructions that a column should march into the same pass from the northward and attack its defenses in front. It is reported to be very strongly fortified and held. Numbers of prisoners are engaged widening the Tivaritzka Pass, which will be practicable for the transport of vehicles in two days. Already batteries of field artillery have gone through. Gen. Gourkho keeps his communications quite open with the base at Tirnova.

The above is compiled from Gen. Gourkho's official dispatch and the narratives of officers who brought the reports from him.

RUSSIAN PROGRESS IN BULGARIA.

CONFLICTING REPORTS—THE ARMY AT RUSTCHUK SAID TO BE PREPARING TO ADVANCE—OCCUPATION OF LOFTCHA BY THE RUSSIANS—59,000 RUSSIANS ADVANCING ON WIDDIN.

LONDON, July 19.—A special dispatch from Paris to the *Pall Mall Gazette* has the following: "A telegram received here from Orsova states that the Russian advance in Bulgaria has slackened in consequence of dispatches received by Prince Gortschakoff from certain powers. The Russians will only resume the march after securing their rear, which is now only protected by the Fourth Corps, which is camped near Bucharest."

The *Daily News'* correspondent at Pavlo telegraphs under date of July 16, as follows: "The Army of Rustchuk has been permitted to commence an advance. Although the advance will be slow, yet I believe the masking policy is abandoned, and that Rustchuk and Shumla will be besieged by infantry. The advance will enable the cavalry to move forward and throw a circle of observation close around the rayon of the fortress and isolate it."

Reuter's telegram from Shumla says the Russians have occupied Loftcha, South of Plevna.

LONDON, July 20.—The correspondent of the *Times* at Bucharest sends the following: "Rustchuck appears to be completely surrounded, but we have no news as yet of the commencement of siege operations. When the blockade of Rustchuk is complete, so that its garrison cannot interfere with the Dobrudscha column, it is expected here that this Russian force will leave the line of the Tchernavoda Railway and envelop Silistria."

It is officially announced that the Russians have possession of the whole line of the Tchernavoda and Kustendje Railway, the Turks having evacuated and partly burned Tchernavoda on Tuesday night.

The *Post's* special from Nikopolis says 59,000 Russians are advancing from Nikopolis toward Widdin to besiege the fortress and prevent the advance of Turkish troops between Misch and Sophia. The Roumanians at Kalafat are resuming the bombardment of Widdin and will join in the siege.

The *Daily News* has received the following from Pavlo: "The news of Gen. Gourkho having crossed the passage of the Balkans has been received with extreme satisfaction at head-quarters, and immediately produced a determination in favor of prompt action on the part of the Rustchuk army. Rustchuk is to be at once invested, and if there is a Turkish army on the River Lom it will have to fight or retreat.

The Russian losses at Nikopolis are estimated at 1,200."

ABDUL-KERIM DISMISSED.

THE GENERALISSIMO SUPERSEDED BY MEHEMET ALI—OTHER DISMISSALS OF HIGH TURKISH OFFICIALS.

LONDON, July 19.—Reuter's Telegram Company has the following dispatch from Constantinople: "It is officially announced that Abdul Kerim had been dismissed, and Mehemet Ali appointed to succeed him. The dismissal of Rediff Pasha is reported as probable, but has not yet been confirmed officially. Mehemet Ali is a Prussian, whose real name is Schultz. He has shown himself capable as division commander at Montenegro and elsewhere."

A later dispatch says that the Imperial steamer Sureja has left here to bring Abdul Kerim, Raouf and Rediff Pashas back to Constantinople. Suleiman Pasha has been appointed commander of the army in Roumelia. Assim Pasha, now Minister of Justice, has been appointed Governor of Adrianople.

Dispatches to both the *Post* and *News*, from Constantinople, announce that Rediff Pasha has been dismissed. The *News* special adds that Mahmoud Damad will probably succeed Rediff Pasha. Perfect tranquillity prevails in the city.

TROUBLE IN THE GREEK PROVINCES.

EXCITEMENT IN THRACE AND MACEDONIA—GREEK VOLUNTEERS CROSSING THE FRONTIER.

LONDON, July 20.—The *Times'* Athens correspondent telegraphs as follows: "Official telegrams speak of great excitement in Thrace and Macedonia, especially Philippopolis, and of measures concerted by the Consuls and local authorities for securing the public safety. Many people here expect a rising of Greek Rayahs in a few days. There is no enthusiasm in Athens.

An Athens special to the Paris *Temps* reports that detachments of Greek volunteers have passed the Turkish frontier. The insurrectionary movement is expected to spread in Thessaly. The Minister of War is mobilizing the Greek troops and the Minister of the Interior is calling out volunteers.

A *Daily News* dispatch dated Athens, Thursday night, says the public mind is much agitated. The students have sent an address to the King, urging him to declare war against the Turks. The situation is critical. Volunteers are taking up arms. Massacres by Turkis irregulars are reported from various districts in Macedonia.

ENGLAND'S POSITION ON THE WAR.

STATEMENT OF EARL DERBY IN THE HOUSE OF LORDS—ENGLAND'S INFLUENCE IN THE CONTROVERSY—THE FLEET AT BESIKA BAY.

LONDON, July 19.—In the House of Lords this evening Lord Stratheden moved for the papers on the Eastern question. He criticised the neutrality policy of the Government as tending to diminish the influence of England both now and at the conclusion of the war.

The Earl of Derby replied that the British Embassy at Constantinople exercised the influence which fairly belonged to a neutral friendly power. As regarded the influence which England could exercise at the conclusion of the war, he could not conceive a position in which we could interfere with more influence or effect than at the close of the war, when both combatants were more or less exhausted, and we still uncommitted to any course and our forces fresh and unbroken. The Government had previously stated what they considered to be British interests. The Russian Ambassador had thanked him for giving so accurate a warning of the torpedoes which the Russian Government would have to avoid. He repeated the statements made in the House of Commons as to the reasons for the movement of the fleet to Besika Bay, that no explanation had been forwarded to the foreign powers concerning this movement, as none was called for or required. He promised that any authentic reports received concerning Russian cruelties should be presented to Parliament. But the statements now current were probably greatly exaggerated.

LONDON, July 20.—The English naval officers on leave in Constantinople from Besika Bay, have been recalled.

There is a rumor of a movement of the British fleet from Besika Bay.

WAR NOTES.

Prices advanced on the Paris Bourse yesterday in consequence of rumors of an armistice between Turkey and Russia.

The *Djeridie Haradis* states that Hobart Pasha has been ordered to bombard all places of importance unthe Russian coast of the Black Sea.

The *Daily News'* dispatch from Constantinople announces that an Egyptian vessel has arrived in the Bosphorus with a regiment of cavalry.

Mukhtar Pasha telegraphs from Kars to Constantinople, under date of the 17th inst., that the revictualing and reorganization of Kars' garrison is now complete.

A Vienna dispatch to the *Standard* states that 40 citizens have been arrested in Belgrade as accomplices in the socialistic agitation. The rebellious spirit is spreading most alarmingly.

The *Times'* Paris correspondent states that Count Schouvaloff, in consequence of the bad impression produced by recent accounts of Russian atrocities, has sent an urgent telegram to Prince Gortschakoff, begging him to give the principal foreign correspondents every facility for visiting the places named as the scenes of these excesses.

A steamer, stated to be English, has arrived at the mouth of the Bojana with ammunition for the Turks. The Consuls at Scutari are endeavoring to ascertain the name of and the port the steamer came from, in order to inform their respective Governments. An Austrian Lloyd's steamer has embarked 800 Turkish wounded at Antivari for Constantinople.

RIFLE SHOOTING AT WIMBLEDON.

THE KOLAPORE CUP WON BY THE ENGLISH TEAM—THE ELCHO SHIELD WON BY IRELAND—LORDS AGAINST COMMONS—LORDS THE WINNERS.

LONDON, July 19.—At Wimbledon today, in the shooting for the Kolapore Cup, at 200, 500, and 600 yards, the score of the English team aggregated 608, and that of the Canadian team 586.

In the first stage of the shooting for the Elcho Shield, 800 yards, 15 shots each, Ireland scored 543, Scotland 530, and England 513. At the end of the shooting at the 900-yard range the score was: Ireland, 1,060; Scotland, 1,000; England, 991. The shooting for the shield terminated with the Irish team winning by a large number of points. The highest possible score was 1,800. Ireland scored 1,568; England, 1,464, and Scotland, 1,439.

The match between members of the Houses of Lords and Commons was won by the Lords by the following score: Lords, 404; Commons, 375. The highest possible score was 500.

THE CUBAN INSURRECTION.

AN ADDITIONAL REINFORCEMENT OF 25,000 SPANISH SOLDIERS TO BE SENT OUT IN OCTOBER—THE EXPENSES TO BE DRAWN FROM SPANISH MERCHANTS IN CUBA.

LONDON, July 19.—A letter to the *Daily News* from Madrid says: "The Spanish authorities are preparing to send 25,000 men to Cuba in October to fill the gaps caused by disease and death. The Ministers propose to raise the necessary funds to forward these reinforcements by another appeal to the Association of planters and financiers who furnished the advance for reinforcements sent out a year ago. Their privilege over the Cuban Customs revenue will be increased and prolonged to insure the payment of interest and the annual sinking fund. The Ministers have allowed the Cortes to understand that, if necessary, the Government will make even greater sacrifices. It is singular to observe that the improvement of Cuban affairs and the visible decrease of the rebellion does not convince most people of the ultimate pacification of the island."

COLONIZATION IN THE SOUTH.

WASHINGTON, July 19.—A private telegram from Spartanburg, S. C., says the pioneers of the Catholic Colony of St. Brendan arrived there yesterday in good spirits. Thirty thousand acres of land have been purchased in Transylvania and Henderson Counties, N. C., for colonization purposes. Arrangements have been made for the removal thither of 65 families from eight different States of the Union. They will turn their attention to farming and stock raising.

THE CROPS IN NEBRASKA AND IOWA.

OMAHA, Neb., July 19.—The *Herald* to-morrow morning will publish crop reports from 30 or 40 principal points in Nebraska and Western Iowa. They are without exception of the most favorable character, indicating the largest yield of all kinds of grain known for years. Barley and rye are nearly all harvested, and wheat will be begun next week. The quality and quantity are exceptionally good, and the acreage largely in excess of previous years.

CURRENT TOPICS ABROAD.

EARL BEACONSFIELD AND THE PIGOTT APPOINTMENT—PROBABLE ADJOURNMENT OF THE BRITISH PARLIAMENT AUG. 12—THE GENERAL ELECTIONS IN FRANCE TO BE HELD OCT. 14—THE SPANISH EXILES—LETTER OF ZORILLA.

LONDON, July 19.—In the House of Lords this afternoon Earl Beaconsfield explained that the appointment of Mr. T. Pigott as Controller of the Stationery Office was made on grounds of efficiency. He said that Mr. Pigott's resignation had been placed in his hands, but for reasons of high public duty he was bound not to accept it. In the House of Commons, Sir Stafford Northcote, Chancellor of the Exchequer, in reply to a question by the Marquis of Hartington, said that he hoped to close the session of Parliament about the 12th of August.

PARIS, July 19.—The *Figaro* announces that the date of the general elections has been fixed for Oct. 14.

Señor Zorilla writes to the *Echo Universel* denying that he and his friends were engaged in a conspiracy against the French Government, or that any arms had been found in their possession.

THE CHARTER OAK FAILURE.

A MEETING OF INDIGNANT CHICAGO POLICY-HOLDERS—A COMMITTEE APPOINTED TO GO TO HARTFORD.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

CHICAGO, Ill., July 19.—A large number of policy-holders in the Charter Oak Life Insurance Company met here to-day, Rev. W. H. Ryder presiding. W. H. Wells, the Chicago agent of the company, gave an exposition of its status, after which several genetlmen expressed their views of the condition of affairs. If the charges made are true, said one speaker, Tweed was nothing compared to the wreckers of the Charter Oak. They had robbed the widows and orphans. Opposition was made to the proposition for the company to appoint a Receiver. One policy-holder believes that unless some change can be made and new stock brought into the company, so that Furber can not come in and acquire control of the whole thing, they might as well get right out of it now as in 10 or 15 years. Another gentleman, who had formerly been an agent of the company, denounced the arrangement with Furber, whereby he was to receive over $500,000, with 7 per cent. interest, as a fraud. Hon. William Bross moved the appointment of a committee of three to go to Hartford without delay, and to represent the interests of the Chicago policy-holders. He considered the old officers of the company either consummate scoundrels or grossly incompetent. Mr. Bross, W. A. Davis, and George Sherwood were named as the committee. The committee has no power to bind the policy-holders.

THREE HEAVY ROBBERIES.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., July 19.—A package containing about $17,000 in individual securities, including bonds of Bloomington and Empire, Illinois, Leavenworth City, St. John's Church, Canandaigua, and Erie and Pittsburg Railroad was stolen to-day from the First National Bank of Canandaigua.

WILMINGTON, Del., July 19.—The house of David Graves, at Brandywine Springs, near this city, was entered by burglars last night and robbed of $11,000 in United States bonds, about $100 in cash, some valuable jewelry, and numerous other articles.

NEWPORT, Perry County, Penn., July 19.—This morning, when the Cashier of the People's Bank of this place opened the bank safe, it was discovered that the cash drawer had been robbed of about $5,000 in money and $1,500 worth of bonds. The bank presented the same appearance as when closed last night. The bonds were of the following numbers and amounts: Issue of July 1, 1867, Nos. 124,413, 124,419, 58,644, 8,715, 30,539, each for $100; issue of July 1, 1865, Nos. 87,215, 91,318, 19,742, 119,789, 119,788, for $100 each, and No. 74,976 for $500.

THE SAN FRANCISCO MINT INQUIRY.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., July 19.—In the mint investigation this evening the commission resumed the examination of employes of the mint concerning the details of its management. Frank Pixley made some general charges to the effect that the mint was run as a political machine—that the employes had been used to locate desert lands, &c.—but was checked by President Low, who insisted upon the necessity of making specific charges in writing. The commission adjourned until Saturday at 2 P. M., when the Pinney charges will be taken up, to be followed by those preferred by Pixley.

MARINE DISASTERS.

BOSTON, Mass., July 19.—The schooner Dom Pedro, of 140 tons, Capt. David Speight, from Boston, bound to St. John, was run down and sunk last night off Boon Island by the United States revenue cutter Grant. At the time of the collision there was a thick fog, and the schooner had no port light set, which, with the absence of a torch-light and fog-horn, made the accident possible. The cutter was under steam, running for New-York. The schooner's Captain, crew, and five passengers, including three women, were saved. The Dom Pedro, was about 10 years old, English built, and was valued at about $6,000. She had a general cargo valued at about $5,000.

BRUTAL MURDER OF A WOMAN.

WORCESTER, Mass., July 19.—At Auburn, this morning, Ellen Campbell, wife of Frank Campbell, a crippled pauper, was murdered by James Mulcahy, alias Wilkins. He broke each of the four limbs of his victim across his knee and pounded her head, destroying an eye and fracturing the skull. She lived four hours to tell the terrible story of her murder, and name the murderer. Mulcahy is under arrest. He admitted the commission of the act boastfully, and is evidently insane. He served two years in jail at St. John, New-Brunswick, and was released about three years ago.

STAGE-COACH ROBBERIES.

CHEYENNE, Wyoming Territory, July 19.—A coach from Deadwood was stopped last night near the Cheyenne River by three road agents, who robbed the passengers of about $50. Twelve miles further on they were again stopped by four robbers, who took the passengers' arms and part of their blankets. The treasure box was opened, but it contained no valuables. The up coach was also stopped last night near the Cheyenne River, the robbers securing only $13 from the passengers. There was no treasure in the coach.

MEXICAN MILITARY OPERATIONS.

GALVESTON, Texas, July 19.—A special dispatch from San Antonio last night says: "Gen. Pedra Valdez arrived by the Eagle Pass stage this morning, and will return on Friday. He has 290 men. Gen. Naranjo, on the other side, has 160 men, 100 of whom will join Gen. Pedra Valdez as soon as he crosses, which will be in six days."

NEW-ORLEANS, La., July 19.—Gen. Valdez, a leader in the Lerdo interest, is preparing for a movement into Mexico against Diaz. He is recruiting, &c., on this side, and will act in conjunction with Naranjo.

THE NEW STATE INSANE ASYLUM.

BUFFALO, N. Y. July 19.—On the invitation of the Board of Managers of the new State Insane Asylum, Dr. John Ordronaux, State Commissioner of Lunacy, Dr. M. B. Anderson and William P. Letchworth, all of the State Board of Charities, inspected the nearly completed work yesterday. They say the asylum, when completed, will be the finest in the country, and regret that progress is interrupted owing to the exhaustion of the appropriation.

DESPERATE MEN ON STRIKE.

TWO GREAT RAILROADS CRIPPLED.

THE RIOTERS ON THE BALTIMORE AND OHIO RAILROAD HELD IN CHECK BY UNITED STATES TROOPS—TWO TRAINS SENT OUT OF MARTINSBURG, ONE EAST AND ONE WEST—THE RAILROAD OFFICIALS HOPEFUL—ONE OF THE LEADERS IN THE STRIKE ARRESTED—PRESIDENT GARRETT'S APPEAL TO PRESIDENT HAYES.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

BALTIMORE, Md., July 19.—The situation with regard to the strike on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad is changed for the better, but the possibilities of trouble are not yet entirely averted. The United States troops, under command of Gen. W. H. French, arrived at Martinsburg early this morning, and at once went into bivouac. The strikers looked quietly upon them, but made no attempt to resist their movements.

Shortly after 10 o'clock hands were put on board of a train, and it was moved westward, but when it reached the head-quarters of the rioters, a mile west of Martinsburg, the men abandoned it, and the engineer ran it back to the town. New men were put on board with a detachment of 10 United States soldiers, and the train once more pulled out. A fireman named George Zepp, whose brother is ring-leader of the mob, volunteered to do duty, and was followed up the track by his mother and sisters, who implored him to turn back. He resisted their entreaties, when a gang of strikers set upon him. He drew his revolver and drove them back, after which he mounted his engine, and the train went on. At latest advices it had reached Cumberland, and is expected to push on to-night as far as Keyser.

The first attempt to start a train east from Martinsburg was made at 3 o'clock this afternoon. It was placed in charge of William N. Clements, General Agent of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad at Locust Point, and as the engine moved out of the siding at Martinsburg, the strikers gathered around it and made threatening demonstrations. They were well armed, and called to the engineer to stop or they would fire upon him. He paid no attention to them, and they charged down toward the locomotive as it moved slowly along the track. At this juncture the United States troops appeared with fixed bayonets, confronted the mob, and presented cold steel at them. At first the strikers appeared to be willing to make a fight, but as they advanced nearer to the serried line of bayonets, they wavered, and finally broke and ran for cover. Some of the leaders attempted to rally them, but they had no stomach for meeting the troops, and retired back into the town. The train went on, and to-night is well on its way toward Baltimore.

The movements of these two trains, one eastward and one westward, was undertaken by the railroad company with a view of demonstrating to the strikers that the company is abundantly able to carry on its operations under Federal protection, but as a matter of safety it was considered wise not to attempt any further movement of trains before to-morrow.

Advices from Martinsburg to-night say that the town is as quiet as the grave. The strikers have retired to their rendezvous, and are discussing what course of action they will pursue in view of the altered condition of affairs. The leaders are reported to be as desperate as ever, but they are not in favor of provoking a conflict with the Federal troops. They are rather disposed toward breaking up the camp and dispersing along the road in small bodies, with a view of inflicting damage wherever they may find it possible to do so.

The feeling among the railroad officials at Camden Station to-night is that they have won an important victory in the war, but that the future is still uncertain. Vice-President King, who has been managing affairs, has retired from duty to night for the first time since Sunday night, but the events of to-morrow morning are looked forward to with a great deal of anxiety. The company will then undertake a general movement of trains east and west from Martinsburg, and it remains to be seen whether or not the strikers will continue hostile demonstrations.

Inspirited by the protection of the troops, the Sheriff of Berkley County this afternoon arrested at Martinsburg Dick Zepp, ringleader of the rioters, whose courage and desperation have placed him at their front. He was followed to jail by an angry mob of his friends, who were kept off by the bayonets of the troops. He had a hearing before a Justice of the Peace, and was released on bail to answer the charge of rioting.

The railroad authorities are solicitious that the blockade should be broken up by to-morrow on account of the commercial interests of Baltimore. The grain trade is calling for the delivery of shipments on their way from the West, but embargoed at Martinsburg, and the same thing is true of the live stock, coal, and petroleum interests. There are five or six vessels now waiting at the wharves here for petroleum that is held back on account of the strike, and the contracts of some live stock dealers have already been unavoidably broken because of the detention of the consignments to them. There are only about 200,000 bushels of grain in the elevators here, and there are charters for foreign ports to be filled within the next two days that will exhaust all this, and demand a heavy additional supply. The petroleum shipping companies are particularly frightened lest the strikers should undertake to set fire to their trains in the blockade. The stock of coal at Locust Point is also running low, and there is no relief from this trouble, because the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal hands are also on a strike and there is no coal coming eastward on that route. In order to fill the steamer and ship engagements maturing early next week for transportation to Europe it is imperatively necessary that the blockade be immediately broken, and the emergency will force action of the most positive sort to-morrow.

There are fears of trouble on the Central Ohio Division of the Baltimore and Ohio Road. Advices late to-night say that the firemen are leaving their trains and threatening war. The extent of the difficulty is not entirely known, but notification has been sent to the Governor of Ohio that the company expects him to take whatever action is requisite. Matters up the main stem are in *statu quo*. No freight trains have been started from Wheeling to-day, the firemen and engineers refusing to go because of their fear of the strikers. No trains have arrived at or left Grafton, and the position there is in the hands of the strikers. A few trains have been run up the Parkersburg branch to Clarksburg, with the view of accumulating rolling stock on the main stem. At Keyser the strikers are very determined, and it is said that if they are driven out of Martinsburg they will make that their next rallying point. They refused to-day to allow a shifting-engine to move, and are more violent there than at any other point on the line except Martinsburg.

At Cumberland this morning a gang of rough-looking men attempted to board a passenger train, with the view of reinforcing the Martinsburg strikers, but were repulsed. The freight train westward from Martinsburg was also attacked at Cumberland to-night, but the mob contented themselves with throwing stones, and nothing serious occurred. The train eastward reached Baltimore about midnight without any further interruption. This finishes the programme for to-day, and to-morrow the railroad company will commence its movement of trains generally.

The west-bound freight train ran out of Cumberland about midnight without further interruption. The committees of strikers from the first, second, and third divisions of the road to-night met the strikers of the fourth division at Grafton. Resolutions were adopted declaring a determination that they will stand by each other and proposing plans for a compromise to be offered to the railroad company. Committees were appointed to act in conjunction with those from other divisions to meet the railroad official for the consideration of a basis of agreement. This effort will be fruitless. The company has resolved to hold to its ultimatum, and will not receive back in its employ any of the strikers. President Garrett has issued an order to-night that those who have been faithful shall be rewarded with medals and placed first on the list for promotion.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, July 19.—The following dispatches were received at the War Department this morning from Col. French, commanding the United States troops at Martinsburg, West Va.:

MARTINSBURG, West Va., July 19.

To Adjutant-General, War Department:

Remained on the road till 6:30 A. M. President's proclamation not yet published; will be in an hour, when arrests will be made. Am in consultation with Col. Delaplaine.

FRENCH, Colonel Commanding.

MARTINSBURG, West Va., July 19.

Col. Vincent, Adjutant-General:

Proclamation printed. Now being circulated. After 12 o'clock, if the insurgents have not dispersed, the troops under my command will proceed to enforce the order of the President. At present everything seems quiet, and I doubt whether anything more than a demonstration will be required. Whatever action I may determine upon will be after consultation with and full concurrence of Col. Delaplaine, aid to the Governor.

FRENCH, Colonel Commanding.

Also the following from Gov. Matthews, of West Virginia:

WHEELING, West Va., July 18.

To Hon. George H. McCreary, Secretary of War:

The Legislature of 1875 prohibited the enrollment of the Militia of this State. There is now but one volunteer company which is valuable in this emergency. I have no doubt that within 10 days I could organize within the State a force sufficient to suppress any riot, but in the meantime much property will be destroyed, and, what is more important, valuable lives lost. I regret the necessity, but have not hesitated to assume the responsibility of applying to the President for assistance.

HENRY M. MATTHEWS, Governor.

The following telegram from John W. Garrett, President of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, was received by the President this morning:

CAMDEN STATION, BALTIMORE, July 18.

To his Excellency R. B. Hayes, President of the United States, Washington, D. C.:

I am informed that Gov. Matthews, of West Virginia, has telegraphed your Excellency that, owing to unlawful combinations and domestic violence now existing at Martinsburg and at other points along the line of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, it is impossible for any force at his command to execute the laws of the State, and has therefore called upon the Government for assistance of the United States military in this great and serious emergency. I have the honor to urge that the application of Gov. Matthews be immediately granted. It is impossible for the company to move any freight train because of the open intimidation of the strikers and the attacks that they have made upon men in the service of the company who are willing to work. Unless this difficulty is immediately stopped I apprehend most serious consequences, not only upon our line, but upon all the lines in the country, which, like ourselves, have been obliged to introduce measures of economy in these trying times for the preservation of the effectiveness of railroad property. May I ask your Excellency, if the application of Gov. Matthews be granted, to have me immediately advised through the Secretary of War, of the points from which the troops will be sent in order that no delay may occur in their transportation. If I may be permitted to suggest, Fort McHenry and Washington are points nearest to the scenes of disturbance, and from which the movement can be made with the greatest promptness and rapidity. It is proper to add that from full information on the subject, I am aware that the Governor of West Virginia has exerted all the means at his command to suppress the insurrection, and that this great national highway can only be restored to public use by the interposition of the United States forces. From an imperative sense of duty I am impelled to join in asking immediate action in order to prevent the rapid increase of the difficulties in the use of the lines between Washington City and Baltimore and the Ohio River.

JOHN W. GARRETT,
President Baltimore and Ohio Railroad.

WHEELING, West Va., July 19.—The Baltimore and Ohio strike has now become general, extending from Martinsburg to Parkersburg, Benwood, Columbus, Newark, and Chicago, and strengthens as it extends. The telegraph wires were cut west of Martinsburg by the strikers this afternoon.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, July 19.—The strike on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad has extended to the Central Ohio Division, and all freight trains were detained at Newark to-day. It is stated that the strikers have threatened to use fire in case of the removal of trains. No demonstrations of violence have yet occurred, but are anticipated in case trains are taken out. The men, during the day, gathered about the depot in large numbers, but good humor prevailed. The engineers have not yet openly joined the firemen in the strike.

M. L. Doherty, Master of Traffic on the Baltimore and Ohio Road, called at the Governor's office to-day to consult in reference to military assistance to the authorities at Newark. Gov. Young was absent in Cincinnati. He is expected to return at midnight. There is no military company in Licking County, and the call on the Governor for aid is made on the supposition that the authorities at Newark are unable to control the strikers. The opinion prevails that the Governor cannot legally furnish military aid until the local authorities themselves declare their inability to control the strikers and protect property, and call for military assistance.

W. C. Quincy, General Manager of the Baltimore and Ohio Division west of the Ohio River, this afternoon held a conference with the old men at Newark, and offered to pay the old wages to such as would volunteer to take out trains; but the men, though willing to work, declined the offer for fear of their lives. It is stated on authority that the Baltimore and Ohio Road will employ on their Ohio Division experienced and skillful men to supply the places of strikers who have refused to go out on their trains. All is quiet here, the trains arriving and departing as usual.

BALTIMORE, Md., July 19—*Midnight.*—Officials at Camden Station furnish the following: "The eastward-bound freight train which left Martinsburg this afternoon arrived at Baltimore at 11:45 without accident or obstruction. The west-bound freight train which left Martinsburg at the same time arrived at Cumberland at 9:30. A mob of strangers assaulted the train on its arrival, but there being a squad of troops on board, no serious damage occurred."

THE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

REFUSAL OF THE TRAINMEN TO TAKE OUT DOUBLE TRAINS WITH ONE CREW—A BLOCKADE OF FREIGHT TRAINS AT PITTSBURG—WILLING CREWS DRIVEN OFF THE TRAINS BY VOLLEYS OF STONES.

PITTSBURG, Penn., July 19.—At noon to-day the freight train men on the Western Division of the Pennsylvania Railroad refused to go out with their trains. The strike is caused by the company's course in increasing the number of cars in the freight trains. Heretofore a conductor and his crew ran 17 cars. An order lately issued doubles this number, without increasing the strength of the crews. The strikers and their friends, in all nearly 500 persons, assembled at the outer depot, and by intimidation have prevented the crews from going out that otherwise would have remained at work. A man while attempting to couple cars was attacked and severely beaten. The ringleaders in this attack were arrested. The strikers then moved out on the line of the road toward East Liberty.

A placard was posted about the depot, signed by the President of the Trainmen's Union, calling a meeting of the train men at Phœnix Hall this evening.

At 3:30 P. M. to-day 18 trains were in the railroad company's yards ready to go out, but without crews to run them. The engineers were in readiness, but the company were not able to get men to take the strikers' places. The new order requiring double trains of two engines and 36 cars to be taken out by one crew went into effect this morning. The strikers claim that by this order two ordinary trains are taken out to Altoona, a distance of 116 miles, instead of to Derry, which is 48 miles. Formerly, a trip to Derry was considered a day's work, while now the trip to Altoona is considered a day's work. This, they say, would require one crew to do the work of two, and would enable the company to discharge one-half their number. It is said the strike was not prearranged, but was inaugurated by Conductor Ryan's crew, who sent word to the dispatcher that they would not take out their train. The dispatcher then asked two yard crews to take it out, and they, it is said, refused and were discharged. Subsequently Conductor Gordon ordered two men to take out an engine, but the strikers cut it loose from the train. Gordon then made another attempt, but the men on the train were stoned away and compelled to desert the engine.

When the trouble commenced at the outer depot this morning, a party of strikers lost no time in getting out to the East Liberty Stock Yards, and had a conference with the train and yard men there, which resulted in the latter joining the strikers. Trains were run upon side tracks and left there. The strikers then took possession of the main track and stopped all freight trains east or west. Those coming in from the east were allowed to proceed, after the situation had been explained, in order not to blockade the main track. It was necessary that some of the stock trains should be pulled up to the sidings to be unloaded, and this work was done by Pan Handle engines. None of those belonging to the Pennsylvania Railroad were allowed to be used. The main track at this point is wholly in the hands of the strikers. A west-bound freight train was stopped at Brinton's this afternoon by a party of strikers who had gone there for that purpose. The train was allowed to proceed, the men intimating that they would join the strikers as soon as they reached the city. The excitement along the road is intense, and it is feared the Fort Wayne and Pan Handle men will join the movement. The strikers threaten by force to release McCall, who was arrested for striking Superintendent Watt. No detention is offered to passenger trains, and no serious collisions have yet taken place.

PITTSBURG, Penn., July 19.—A large and very enthusiastic meeting of the Train Men's Union was held at Phœnix Hall, on Eleventh-street, to-night. Nearly all of the strikers were present, and the meeting was addressed by many speakers. But one sentiment was expressed—a determination to continue the strike. The meeting was very orderly. The strikers were joined at the meeting by the engineers and firemen of the Western Division and it was determined to have the fight on the reduction of wages which went into effect on June 1, and against the doubling of trains. The following resolutions were unanimously adopted as their ultimatum:

First—We, the undersigned committee appointed by the Western Division of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, do hereby demand from said company, through its proper officers, the wages as per departments of engineers, firemen, conductors, and brakemen received prior to June 1, 1877.

Second—That each and every employe who has been dismissed for taking part or parts in the present strike or meetings held prior to or during said strike be restored to their positions as held prior to the strike.

Third—That the classification of each of said departments be abolished now and forever, and that hereafter engineers and conductors receive the same wages as received by engineers and conductors of the highest class prior to June 1, 1877.

Fourth—That the running of double trains be abolished, excepting coal trains.

Fifth—That each and every engine, whether road or shifting, shall have its own fireman.

The officers of the road claim that the double train arrangement is simply a pretext for the strike. They state that for three months past the freight business has been very low, and that many crews have been kept in the employ of the company in anticipation of better business. During the last two weeks the decrease of freight has been so heavy that the company only had work for 15 or 18 of the 26 crews in their employ. They further state that the strike was gotten up because a large number of men expected to be thrown out of work by the new order.

THE CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO CANAL.

GEORGETOWN, D. C., July 19.—The canal-boat Ludlow Patton, the only boat that has been able to pass the blockade on the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal, arrived here to-day with 100 tons of coal for District merchants. She reports having met with considerable opposition from the strikers, who stoned and attempted to intimidate her crew.

CANADIAN RAILROAD HANDS DISSATISFIED.

LONDON, Ontario, July 19.—A deputation representing all classes of employes of the Great Western Railroad in this city, had an interview with Mr. Broughton, General Manager, at Hamilton, to protest against a reduction of wages. Mr. Broughton promised to consider the matter.

RUNS ON SAVINGS BANKS.

CHICAGO DEPOSITORS UNEASY—HEAVY DEMANDS MADE—SIXTY DAYS' NOTICE REQUIRED.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

CHICAGO, July 19.—The uneasiness here yesterday among depositors of savings banks regarding the security of their deposits was by no means allayed to-day. Yesterday the State Savings Bank was the only one on which extra demands were made; to-day the Fidelity and others experienced somewhat of a run. Matters had a panicky outlook early in the day. At the State Savings Bank the crowd was very great and clamorous for their deposits. The bank officials finally took advantage of the 30 and 60 days' rule of limitation governing demands for deposits, and posted notice to this effect. Small accounts were settled on demand. There was a similar policy pursued, and with good effect, at other savings banks.

THE UNITED STATES INSURANCE COMPANY.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., July 19.—The United States Insurance Company, which a few days ago reinsurred its policies and retired from business, has declared a dividend of 80 per cent., payable in cash on or before the 23d of July. The whole amount this company received in cash subscriptions to its stock was $11 per share, or $22,000. The balance of the stock was paid up in dividends on stock notes amounting to $178,000. Besides these there have been dividends to stockholders amounting to $257,000, making a total of $435,000. The losses paid by the company in its 22 years of existence amounted to $1,700,000, and the company now returns to its stockholders the full amount of its stock.

THE DEMONETIZATION OF SILVER.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

CHICAGO, July 19.—At a me

SUMMER AT LAKE GEORGE.

A RESORT FOR SENSIBLE PEOPLE.

SEA-SIDE AND MOUNTAIN WATERING-PLACES COMPARED—A MODEL AMERICAN MAIDEN—HOW SHE DRESSES TO GO FISHING—SOME COMMENTS ON HOTEL KEEPING—THE RESULTS OF REDUCED PRICES.

From our Special Correspondent.

CALDWELL, LAKE GEORGE, Tuesday, July 17, 1877.

Why so many people of leisure, who live for the greater part of the year in the large Atlantic coast cities, insist upon spending their Summers at some sea-side resort is a mystery which, in all probability, will never be solved. After a hard Winter's work in the ball-rooms of New-York, Boston, and Philadelphia, a young woman suddenly discovers that her cheeks are growing pale, that her eyes lack lustre, and that she is generally ill and out of sorts. She sees the family doctor. He examines her tongue, tells her she has been dissipating too much, orders change of air, pockets his fee and takes his leave. Straightway the young woman rushes off to her "Ma," and that worthy dame promises to see "Pa." (Fashionable young women, it must be noted, never have fathers or mothers.) There is a general family consultation, and finally it is decided that, accompanied by her "Ma," the invalid shall at once proceed to Cape May, Newport, or Long Branch. Here she dances the German in the morning instead of at night, and takes warm sea-baths in a tub which is not always very clean. This she calls a change, forgetting all the time that she is breathing the same salt sea air which has been pumped into her lungs during the entire Winter. All this leads to the very natural question: Why is it that so few New-York, Boston, and Philadelphia people spend their Summer at the mountains and inland resorts? Cape May, Long Branch, Narragansett Pier, and Newport are filled with visitors from those cities—people who have been ordered a change of air it will be remembered—while Niagara and Sharon are empty, the Thousand Island House taken up by visitors from the small inland cities, and the magnificent Fort William Henry Hotel at this place only half filled, most of the guests being residents of Albany and other places in the interior.

LIFE AT LAKE GEORGE.

If the people from the large cities to whom I refer imagine for a moment that they find better accommodation at the sea-side resorts than they can get at the lake and mountain watering-places, or that they will be better served at the former, it must be stated that they are very much mistaken. Here, for instance, at Caldwell, in the midst of what a few years ago was an almost inaccessible wilderness, surrounded on all sides by towering mountains and shut in by deep forests in the dark recesses of which game of all kinds still abounds, there has been erected one of the finest hotels in the country. The Fort William Henry, to which I refer, is conducted exactly as if it were a first-class Metropolitan establishment; the servants are all in uniform, the utmost discipline prevails in all the departments, the table is excellent, and, a most important item, the dining room is in charge of Frank Nailor, of the Arlington, at Washington. Frank is a genius in his way, and one of the few colored waiters who know that Rhine wine should be served cold, and who do not insist upon putting a lump of ice into a glass of Burgundy. Under such auspices and with such surroundings, sensible people can, for a time at least, be thoroughly happy in this place. There is some kind of amusement for every body, and variety enough to satisfy the most exacting. People who are given to climbing have high mountains before them; for oarsmen there is a fleet of light boats; the lake is filled with fish; bowling-alleys and billiard-rooms have recently been fitted up; there is music on the lawn in the morning, and dancing in the large parlors at night.

Regarded from a social stand-point, Lake George is one of the most thoroughly enjoyable Summer resorts in the country. For years past a number of well-known families from the small cities of the State have spent their Summers here. They have given tone, so to speak, to Lake George society, and they have done so with such wisdom that most of the permanent boarders at the Fort William Henry live together more like an immense family than a number of critical strangers thrown together for a few days. There is more personal freedom of action possible here than at any of the large American watering-places. People eat and drink when and what they like, go to bed when it suits them, get up when it is agreeable to them, and dress without regard to their neighbors. Early in the morning, for instance, nearly all the young men and women, and many of the older ones too, go out fishing. The costumes in which they then appear, are, to say the least, exceedingly remarkable ones. Remarkable in many respects, but principally because they are so appropriate and because the girls display so much unheard-of good sense in wearing them. For instance, this morning standing on the little dock which has been erected just in front of the hotel, I noticed rather a nondescript figure coming down the gravel walk. In a moment, however, I saw that it was a young lady, the daughter of an ancient house," and one of the most beautiful ones here. But how she was dressed! On her feet were thick leather boots—it had been raining; just above them peeped the edges of what appeared to be warm woolen stockings, with stripes, of course. Her dress, an exceedingly short one, was of blue flannel, torn in some places, faded and discolored by sun and water. It was not trimmed in any way, and hung in folds straight down from the waist. A close-fitting jacket of the same material completed the dress. Around her neck the young lady wore a very beautiful white and green silk handkerchief, not at all in keeping with her worn and shabby gown. Her gloves were of thick buckskin, and were much too large for her; and on her head was an immense straw hat, such as is worn by laborers in a hay-field. This was pulled down tightly on each side, and tied with a broad white ribbon, much too good for such a purpose. The young lady's hair, I must not forget to mention, was braided in two thick "switches"—I think they are called "switches"—and hung down to her waist. In her hand she carried a long pole and fishing tackle. Arriving at the dock, this very independent young person, a model for all American maidens, coolly but yet modestly, and with a certain indescribable air which commanded all respect, jumped into a pretty little boat and rowed herself over to the fishing grounds in the neighborhood of what is known as Tea Island. To-night this same young lady, dressed in silks and laces, will be the belle of the ball-room.

REDUCED PRICES.

The proprietors of the Fort William Henry Hotel, Messrs. Roessle & Son, were at first very much opposed to the reduction in the price of hotel living which commenced soon after the panic. Their theory was that a good price should be charged for a good article. They kept one of the first hotels in the country, and they thought that people who patronized them wanted the best and were willing to pay for it. They prided themselves on their table, and at an immense expense supplied it with rare fish, meats, and game. They always had a woodcock or two for a friend, and in spite of the Game laws they sometimes served for breakfast a bird which was not altogether unlike a quail. Serving this kind of fare, they were well patronized by a small and exclusive class of high livers, who knew how to appreciate good viands well cooked. But the general public, the mass of the people who go to hotels, particularly the travelers who remain only for a few hours—in short, as a well-known French restaurant-keeper once said to a gentleman in Washington, "Ze great American people, vich vill be fill up vit someding, no matter vat."—objected to paying $5 a day for board. Failing at the commencement of last season to respond to their demand for a reduction, the owners of the Fort William Henry did not reap the rich harvest which had come to them in former years. Being thus warned, they have this season cut down their prices very materially, and though the woodcock and the birds that tasted so much like quail are not so plenty as they used to be, the style of living has not been changed because of the reduction. Indeed, it can with truth be said that the hotel is being better kept this year than ever before. Mr. T. E. Roessle has himself taken charge this Summer, and has made many marked improvements in the management of the house. Three dollars and a half to four dollars a day are now charged for transient board, while permanent visitors are taken at much lower rates. This reduction has had the desired effect and the season here now promises to be a very successful one.

H. C.

GOSSIP FROM NEWPORT.

COTTAGES STILL BEING RENTED, AND AT REDUCED RATES—OUTDOOR SPORTS—THE HOTELS SUFFERING FROM WANT OF PATRONAGE—PERSONAL MENTION.

From Our Own Correspondent.

NEWPORT, R. I., Wednesday, July 18, 1877.

Newport looks very attractive just now. The streets and avenues are alive with the turn-outs of the visitors. The recent rains, while not being welcomed by the hotel-keepers, nor those who expect to make money by having hot weather, have done a great deal of good, and there will be no complaint this Summer of drought. Even at this late day a few cottages are being rented, which shows that people have been holding back in the hope of securing cottages at low prices. They have been successful, if rumor is correct. The real estate agents who have the houses to rent keep the prices which they obtain to themselves, for they don't want the impression to go abroad that rents have fallen. Notwithstanding this fact the rents paid have leaked out, and now everybody knows that prices have never been as cheap before, and that, apparently, the day of exorbitant rents is over.

The season promises to be quite gay, although the visitors as yet do not seem to be spending much money. They are more economical this year than ever before, and are evidently trying to live within their incomes. A few private dinner parties and receptions have taken place at the cottages, but no social amusements have occurred. Next week the Bellevue Dramatic Association will give an entertainment, principally for the benefit of the Summer residents, and which, no doubt, will be a very fine affair. We are having some excellent games of polo twice a week, which are well patronized by the élite of the place. Polo afternoons are Wednesday and Saturday. A local band plays on one day and the band stationed at Fort Adams on the other. The music adds much to the sport and also to the spirit of the players. Some time during the season the match with the Buffalo team will take place, which will last two days. It is reported that Miss Bertha Von Hillern, the pedestrian, and the pallone players, now in New-York, will also be among the attractions offered by the members of the Westchester Polo Club before the season is over.

On Monday the Newport Cup will be shot for on the grounds of the Narragansett Gun Club, under whose auspices the match will be held. Several cups will be shot for during the season, one being given by the President, Mr. J. G. Bennett, and another by Mr. Pierre Lorillard, who was recently elected a member of the club.

The hotels are not filling up very rapidly, owing in a great measure to the hard times, high prices, and cool weather. Had these three obstacles been removed they would have been crowded before this date, as is the case at Narragansett Pier, where it is estimated that 3,000 people are stopping at the various hotels. Of course, hard times and the unfavorable weather are felt among the Pierites, but low prices tell, after all. The Newport hotel-keepers are determined to make no further reduction in this season, which is unfortunate for the hotels and for those who patronize them.

Only three coaches have been seen on the avenue this season. These were owned by Mr. Fairman Rogers, of Philadelphia, and Mr. Hugo O. Fritsch and Mr. T. A. Havemeyer, of New-York. No elaborate turnouts have made their appearance as yet, and it is doubtful if there will be any of those known as "shoddy equipages," which have been so common in the past. The carriages generally are as expensive as it is possible to have them, but there does not appear to be a great desire to place them on exhibition. It is thought that the Coaching Club will be well represented here later in the season, probably about the time that the steeple-chases take place.

The Howland-Belmont wedding is attracting considerable attention. Both Mr. Howland and Miss Belmont are stopping here.

Mrs. Paran Stevens is expected home from Europe early in the Fall, and will come to Newport to take possession of her elegant villa.

Leonard Jerome and A. B. Stockwell, of New-York, are at the Ocean House. Gen. A. A. Humphreys, United States Army; W. H. Gunther, and Prof. Andrews and family, from West Point, are also at the same house. Mr. Richard H. McCurdy, one of New-York's retired dry goods merchants, is at the Aquidneck House, with his daughter, Mrs. Marsh. John Austin Stevens, Senator Bayard, and Hon. Heister Clymer are also in town.

THE YEAR OF BOUNTY.

ABUNDANT CROPS EVERYWHERE—THE REAL WEALTH OF THE COUNTRY.

From the Toledo Blade.

The crop now being harvested is the largest the country ever had. The acreage of wheat is largely in excess of any since the settlement of the country, and the yield per acre is infinitely greater. In Michigan, Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois, and in fact all the wheat-growing States, the average will not fall much below 25 bushels to the acre. To put it at 20 would be entirely safe. Hay is magnificent, and has been secured in the very best condition. The weather has been especially favorable, and the quantity of the crop is not only immense, but the quality is better than it has been for years. Corn is now a certainty. Never was the eye gladdened with the sight of such fields. The stalks tower gloriously, and the color is superb. In some localities there has been damage done by an excess of rain, but the splendid weather of the past few weeks has brought much of that safely out, and fields that were given up three weeks ago now promise an average yield. These spots are so small and so widely scattered as to be nothing but specks upon the smooth surface of our prosperity. This crop is so far along that the yield is certain to be immense, even though we do not have another drop of rain during the season. The situation is peculiarly favorable. This enormous harvest finds the country comparatively bare of grain, and with very high prices ruling. The crop in Europe makes it certain that prices remunerative to the farmer will be maintained for a year at least, even though they should drop far below what they now are. The wheat will be marketed immediately, and a vast amount of money will be put into circulation. Already the small buyers on the net-work of railroads that centre in Toledo are telegraphing for currency with which to move the crop, and already the first fruits of the great harvest are beginning to come in. Last week we received wheat from Southern Indiana and Illinois, this week there will be more, and next an avalanche. It is to be presumed that the same condition of things exists, though in less degree, at the other grain centres of the country.

We can obtain some conception of the immense benefits to be showered upon the whole land by the consideration of the statistics of that portion of the country's grain business which is transacted through this city. The last abundant crop of wheat in the West was in 1874. Of these years receipts at this port the enormous quantity of 10,107,383 bushels of wheat, and 967,766 barrels of flour, making altogether 14,946,226 bushels of wheat. During the harvesting of that year the prospects of a large yield were not nearly so satisfactory to the farmers everywhere as now. There was vastly more croaking and grumbling than there is at this time. If we are allowed to judge at all by this, the product per acre must be at least 20 per cent. more than that of 1874. Then comes in another important condition. The wheat producing area is much greater than in 1874; the number of farms is greater; there is more country dearer, and more ground reduced to cultivation. The farming interest has developed greatly in the last few years, because other enterprises have stood still. Then, again, every farmer was convinced that high prices were to rule this year, and he strained every nerve to seed down the last acre that his resources would admit of. The increased acreage devoted to grain has been placed by some observers as high as 30 per cent., and by none as less than 20 per cent. It is not extravagant to estimate that the joint effect of these causes will swell the volume of grain to pour into this city alone to 20,000,000 or 25,000,000 bushels. There is hardly a possibility that the average price of this grain will fall as low as $1 a bushel; it is much more likely to range in the neighborhood of $1 50; but at $1, even, it will bring in money enough to swell all the currents of commerce bank full.

In 1874 there was also a good corn crop, but no better than this year's promises to be. The total number of bushels received here was 17,031,996. The same reasoning in regard to extension of acreage of wheat applies with equal force to this crop, and we can accordingly confidently expect our corn receipts to swell to 30,000,000 bushels, ranging in price from 40 to 60 cents. At an average of even 40 cents, it will bring $12,000,000, but it is more likely to realize more money than the Alabama award amounted to. Oats, which have been a failure since 1874, will this year yield very much more than they did then, when we received 6,460,247 bushels. If we get no more than then, and they average no higher than 30 cents a bushel, they will bring nearly $2,000,000 to the amount that will swell the farmers' pockets. That there will be an immediate improvement in business is beyond question. It cannot be prevented. The golden tide is now flowing upon the farms, and it will turn from thence to the retailer, from thence to the jobber, and from thence to the manufacturer. Money will begin to circulate, and enterprises of moment, long deferred, and business operations which prudent men have held in abeyance till there should be some show of vitality, will now be taken up and pushed to completion.

BREACH OF PROMISE CASE.

AN AMUSING TRIAL IN ENGLAND.

A SHELL-FISH SHOP-KEEPER'S SUIT AGAINST A GLASS AND BOTTLE MERCHANT—THE STATEMENT OF THE FAIR PLAINTIFF—HOW SHE WAS INTERRUPTED BY THE COURT—EVERYTHING DENIED BY THE DEFENDANT—THE VERDICT.

An amusing breach of promise suit was tried in the Queen's Bench Division, in London, before the Lord Chief-Justice on the 6th inst. The action was that of Jane Parry, the keeper of a shell-fish shop, who sued J. H. Leeuw, a glass and bottle merchant, for a breach of promise of marriage. The defendant denied the promise. The fair plaintiff said: "I first became acquainted with the defendant in 1870 by his frequenting the shop; when I became acquainted with him I knew he was in the bottle way and such like, [laughter;] he is also a barge owner; in 1870 he proposed marriage to me, but I told him I could not marry while my mother was alive; he said he had laid out some thousands on the purchase of his premises at Bankside; he said he had laid out £1,000 in the decoration of his house; £600 in plate glass; he told me his house was furnished "beautiful," and he was only seeking for a wife; he said, "Well, what do you say yourself; you are a good daughter to your parent?"

The Lord Chief-Justice—And what did you say for yourself? [Laughter.] A.—I said I would never leave my parent; my mother died in July, 1871, and the business then became mine; at the end of 1871 the defendant called upon me and said, "Your mother is dead, and what do you think of altering your condition?" I said, "I must be strict in the way in which I show my parent proper respect; therefore not before six months;" he came to the house three or four times a week, and at the end of six months he called again, and said the time had elapsed, what would I do? I said, "That is under consideration. I am an Englishwoman; you are a foreign gentleman; I think you had better marry your own countrywoman, for she can speak your own sentiments, [laughter,] which I cannot;" he called again, and I said I believed he was honorable, and I would marry him; he said he proposed that we should be married to-morrow; I begged not so soon as that, but he said, "Yes, I have thoroughly made up my mind; I mean to be married to-morrow morning in St. Saviour's Church;" I said, "Oh, don't have it in St. Saviour's Church;" he said, "Why?" and I replied, "So many people have known me from my childhood, and there would be such a rumor."

The Lord Chief-Justice—But you were not ashamed of it? [Laughter.] A.—That is what I said, Sir; he said it must be at St. Saviour's Church, and I agreed; he said he "did not like to spend much money on the marriage, it was all nonsense;" I agreed with him, and said I admired economy; [laughter;] I referred to being in deep mourning; he said, "That don't matter, it will soon be over;" I said, "The hour is drawing late, I must wish you good-bye," and then I left the shop and went into the kitchen; I was fetched back twice to speak to him; he said he was afraid I would not keep my word, and I said I had pledged my honor, and I would keep my word; he put his hand in his pocket, and produced a marriage license; he afterward said he should not leave till the morning; I said that would be very wrong, and implored him to leave; I then went into the parlor, and locked myself in and turned the light down; I saw him again that night.

The Lord Chief-Justice—How, if you had locked yourself in? A.—Through the blind. [Laughter.] I heard him saying in strong terms. "I don't leave this house to-night;" he said to the boy in the shop, Daniel Davis, "I shall marry your missus in the morning; what are you going to do for a situation?" He offered him a situation, as he said the shell-fish shop would be shut up, but the boy refused; the defendant left at 12 o'clock; the next morning I got up and dressed myself for the occasion. [Laughter.] I was still in mourning, and covered it up with a nun's white "wail" (veil.) [Laughter.]

Counsel—Did the defendant turn up? [Great laughter.] A.—No, Sir; about 11 o'clock that day Capt. Smith and a gentleman, name unknown, but who went by the name of the Colonel, [laughter] came in, and sent a message by them to Mr. Leeuw, who called in the evening, but I would not see him then or for the whole week; on his eighth visit he raised his hat in a gentlemanlike manner [laughter] and apologized.

The Lord Chief-Justice—What did he say—that he had overstepped himself? [Laughter.] A.—I shook hands with him.

The Lord Chief-Justice—Are you sure that was all? [Laughter.] A.—Yes; he said, "Appoint your own time and church; I would sooner have lost £1,000 than you should have broken out the subject to my gentlemen friends;" he afterward called many times, and said he was going to keep the shell-fish on; whenever he came with gentlemen, he said, "I intend to make Miss Parry my wife."

The Lord Chief-Justice—Did you ever fix the day or the church? A.—I left it to him.

The Lord Chief-Justice—But he had left it to you. [Laughter.]

Examination continued.—He continued his visits till March, 1874, when he went to German; he returned in June, when he came to see me, and I treated him with coolness because he had stopped away; he said he had been abroad; he had not told me that he was going abroad; I said I rather doubted his honor, when he said, "I have positively made up my mind to marry you;" I said nothing; I had a deal of money, yet there is nothing like a wife;" I said perhaps he had a wife abroad—[great laughter]—and he seemed very indignant; I said, "Mr. Leeuw, I hope you are not marrying me for property;" he was very angry, and said, "If I liked a woman I would marry her if she had not a gown on her back." [Laughter.] I had received an anonymous letter, and spoke to him about it; I said, "There were two things in the letter which annoyed me very much—the first is that you are seeking me for property, the second is that you are a great gambler;" it is more easy to conceive than express his countenance; he paused for a time and said, "Mr. Mentyre—I will not say exactly—I mean marriage toward you like a gentleman; will you let me have that letter in the morning." This was in June, 1874, and I saw no more of him till December, 1874, when I was very ill. I asked him if he intended to marry me, and spoke to him of his many vows to pay; he said he did, on his honor as a gentleman. I said, "If you did you would marry me, or write to that effect;" he said, "You know, Madam, I cannot write English." I did not see him again till February, 1875, when he said he was ashamed to see me, he had been away so long, but he meant to keep his promise; he said me he would bring some gentlemen friends into the parlor to play cards, [laughter,] but I said I would not allow it until I was his wife; he went away, and I did not see him again for a long time. The following letters from the plaintiff to the defendant were then put in, and caused much amusement in court:

MARCH 13, 1876.

SIR: I anxious to obtain A final Answer from you as regard to intention you have toward this Wrighter itself ore years since you first maad Proposal to me many verses of Honour Its bin express by you to the Wrighter, in conclation as A Gentleman as you are Spoken of by A Respectable circule that you move in that formerly traden as My Establishment, in conclution A Answer will esteem the Wrighter. I remain yours most respectfully,

JANE PARRY 101 Union-street Borough.

To Mr. J. H. Leeuw Esqre Banksede.

MARCH 25, 1876.

SIR: I wright for a final Answer. What Ever my of taken pleas in your circumstances of this be assurd of Put to the last you will find Miss Parry stedfas I make this Avoul from A Deep feeling of Respect to my character as A Gentleman you will give me a final answer. For it will be lef in the and of my Lawyer. I remain yours most respectfully, JANE PARRY.

Mr. Leeuw.

Cross-examined—I first became acquainted with the defendant in 1873; it must have been about May, for I recollect that oysters had just gone in. [Great laughter.] Mr. Leeuw came into my shop to inquire about them, but did not buy anything. [Laughter.] The plaintiff having here stated that she had a memorandum-book in which she had entered what the defendant had said to her, but which she was unwilling to produce in court, his lordship directed her to go and get it for the purpose.

The plaintiff having returned and her cross-examination being continued, she said: I thought I had made a memorandum of what the defendant had said about what he had paid for his business, and what he had expended on his house in 1870, but I find I did not; I did not put any inward feeling on what he then said. [Laughter.] I did put most any foundation on it; all the conversation between us took place in the open shop across the counter; I did not think what he said to me on that occasion was chaff.

A Juror—Well, what did you think it was? A.—Well, Sir, it was a matter for consideration; I thought it was the conversation of a gentleman in his high position who was smitten there and there. [Great laughter.] He said to me, "Are you an English woman?" and I said, "Yes, I ham."

The Lord Chief-Justice—There can be no doubt about that now. [Laughter.]

Cross-examination continued: After my mother's death he said to me, "Miss Parry, are you free to marry?"

Mr. McIntyre—And did you say, "I am, Mr. Leeuw, if you will prove true?" [Great laughter.] Plaintiff—He used to call every day, and other gentlemen were present.

Mr. McIntyre—And he used to say, 'Gentlemen, this is Miss Parry, whom I am about to marry?" [Laughter.]

Plaintiff—That is just what he did, Sir; [Laughter.] Capt. Smith and the Colonel were present on the morning when Mr. Leeuw predicted to marry me, but didn't. [Renewed laughter.] I did not know that Mr. Angus knew Mr. Leeuw until 1875; Mr. Angus is one of my witnesses to-day; on the night when the defendant promised me marriage, and said he would not leave, because I might not keep my promise to marry him the next morning, I locked myself in my parlor, and told him I did not know what foreign habits were, but in England it was not customary for a gentleman to remain in a lady's house when she objected to it; the lad Davis was present during the conversation—he officiated in the business. [Laughter.] The morning I was to go to church to be married I saw Davis about 7 o'clock; Mr. Leeuw put the white veil on till Mr. Leeuw came; I had tried it on to see if it would "slighten" my mourning; I was listening to know if it was his voice; my servant girl did not see the veil. I did not tell her I was going to be married; when the defendant did not come I locked up the veil.

Mr. McIntyre—And have kept it there for the next occasion? [Laughter.]

Mr. Wright, one of the counsel, here proposed to put a question, which was objected to, when he said: The defense, my Lord, to this action is that this was the mere chaff of an oyster shop. [Great laughter.]

The Lord Chief-Justice—I confess I am not acquainted with that commodity. [Laughter.]

Mr. Wright—Does your Lordship mean the chaff or the oysters? [Laughter.]

The Lord Chief-Justice—Chaff! [Great laughter.]

The lad Daniel Davis corroborated the plaintiff as to those matters spoken to by her within his own knowledge. He distinctly proved the promise of marriage, which was to be the next morning at St. Saviour's Church. The defendant used to come to Miss Parry's shop for refreshment, but I suppose he came to see her as well. [Laughter.]

The Lord Chief-Justice—He used to eat his oysters and make love at the same time. [Renewed Laughter.]

George Thomas Warren, a lad now in the service of the plaintiff, and who was stopping as a friend at her house in 1874, proved that on the return of the defendant from Germany Miss Parry asked him what his intentions were, and he replied that he had made up his mind to marry her, and she took his offer. [Laughter.]

The Lord Chief-Justice—A very mercantile way of putting it. [Renewed laughter.] Under cross-examination the witness said: Miss Parry has talked to me about this matter about four times to renew it in my memory. [Laughter.] I recollect all about it now, for I have been studying it. [Laughter.] I have learned all about it out of my own head. This closed the case for the plaintiff.

Mr. Hubert Joseph Leeuw, the defendant, was called, and denied in the most positive terms that he had ever made any overtures of marriage to the plaintiff, or had spoken to her about the money he had paid for his business premises or for the furniture of his house. In fact, he denied categorically every assertion of the plaintiff with respect to her account of the conversation regarding her mother's death, and the proposed marriage at St. Saviour's Church, &c. The Lord Chief Justice said the case was becoming a most serious one, for it was quite clear there was deliberate perjury on one side or the other.

The Lord Chief-Justice (to witness)—Did you ever say to her you would stop in her place all night for fear she should change her mind about being married the next morning? A.—I never did, my Lord.

The Lord Chief-Justice—All that she has said about your saying you would marry her next morning at St. Saviour's Church is a fiction? A.—It is all a fiction; I never proposed marriage to the boy Davis a situation, telling him I was going to marry his mistress the following morning; I never took off my hat to Miss Parry and apologized to her for my conduct that evening, and in not coming to marry her the next morning; I was not in Germany in 1874; I was not out of England that year; I never said I had made up my mind to marry her, and she did not say I might have a wife abroad; I did not say I would marry no one but an English woman, and that if I liked a woman I would marry her without a gown to her back; Miss Parry never produced an anonymous letter to me, and I never had any conversation with her about it; I never produced a marriage license from my pocket; I never proposed to take some friend to play cards in her house; I received the two letters from her which have been read, and the next thing I heard of it was in a letter from Lewis and Lewis, of Ely-place; I answered it, and heard no more from them; the next letter I had was from Mr. Mirza, the next solicitor; and I was then served with a writ; when I received the first letter from Miss Parry I looked upon it as a hoax, for I had been joked about her by the Captain and other friends; I do not know who "the Colonel" is; I knew a Jane Parry, of Union-street, but I did not take the letter to the lady at the oyster shop; I did not believe the letters came from her at all. The lads Davis and Warren were here called, and the defendant, looking at them, swore they were both strangers to him until they appeared in the witness-box that morning. He positively denied that the conversations sworn to by these witnesses had ever taken place. I never was in the shop when it was shutting up; it was not till after my solicitor inquired into this matter that I heard of the anonymous letters, the placards, and unpaid bills that had been sent to Miss Parry.

The Lord Chief Justice—Are you undertake to swear you never, even in joke, spoke to the plaintiff about going to St. Saviour's Church and marrying her? A.—I swear I never did, my Lord.

After some further testimony the court, in summing up, said the question for the jury was which side they believed, for on one side or the other there must have been perjury. One would hardly suppose that a woman, who occupied a respectable position would, for the purpose of obtaining such moderate damages as she could expect at their hands, invent a story which all the evidence on the other side showed to be a pure fiction. The jury, without a moment's hesitation, returned a verdict for the defendant, for whom judgment was entered, with costs.

THE GENTLEMAN FROM WASCO.

AN EARNEST CALL FOR MR. MOSIER, A SPECIMEN DEMOCRATIC REFORMER IN OREGON, WHO THOUGHT THAT MR. GROVER WOULD DO WHEN MONEY WAS TALKED ABOUT.

From the Portland Oregonian, July 6.

Mosier, of Wasco, is wanted. Mosier of the thrifty farm, luere-loving Mosier. He was a man who had objections to voting for Mr. Grover, but not objections that would not yield to the financial argument. From his talk to Mr. Nesmith and Mr. Goodman, it is clear that he believed the currency ought to be equalized and distributed to meet the wants of the representatives of the people. He felt, no doubt, that the people have currency enough, and that to them the discussion as to silver, gold, and greenbacks is a barren ideality. Not so with their representatives. Mr. Mosier, as of these, felt his needs. He took a more practical view of the currency question. Finding that he could not get $1,400, or any other sum, for voting for Mr. Nesmith, "Why," he argued to Mr. Goodman, "won't Grover do?" And having been informed that somebody (we are not permitted to suppose that it was a person in any other interest than that of Gov. Grover) would "do" to the extent of $3,000 for three votes, which number they still wanted, he remarked to Mr. Goodman that he needed $1,000 very badly, and everybody—meaning of course the gentlemen who were offering him the money—said he was "a——fool for not taking it." Now Mr. Mosier, a member of the Oregon Legislature, could not afford to have the reputation of being "a——fool." That would have been too humiliating. And thereupon, with neat casuistry, he laid down a new principle in moral philosophy. He had no preference as between candidates, and therefore there was nothing wrong in taking the money. And besides, he had recently been burned out, and $1,000 would be a mighty good thing. It is quite needless to say that Mr. Mosier is on the record as having voted for Gov. Grover on the decisive ballot.

The proofs as to Moser's statements render it morally certain that he was offered money to vote for Gov. Grover. His conduct justifies a belief that he received it. Had he not been negotiating with somebody who was offering to bribe him, would he have gone to Mr. Nesmith, soliciting money, and stated that he could get it—$1,400—from other sources, and subsequently to Mr. Goodman at a late hour of the night before the vote on the second time that a specific sum—$3,000—was to be had for three votes; that he knew where it was, and a man would be foolish not to take it? This business was going on, unquestionably. Who was directing it? And where did the money come from that was thus offered?

Mr. Mosier's attendance has been earnestly solicited by the committee, but he does not as yet appear. He probably thinks this an unconstitutional inquisition, since it proposes to question him as to a transaction that his conscience justifies on the principle that there is nothing wrong in taking money when one "has no preference." A bargain, too, is a bargain; and if this inquiry were pushed far enough it might impair the obligation of contracts, or the results thereof. And consequently it is thought Mr. Mosier will not be here. It is said that he is now hunting in the mountains, and that it will take him till October to lay in his Winter's supply of elk meat. Mr. Mosier will send his regrets. Happier in the freedom of the mountains and consoled by the conscientious fact that it is right to take $1,000 when one has "no preference," he will be likely to stay away. Is it not apparent by this time that it is from Democratic sources that these rumors as to corruption in Grover's election got into circulation?

NOT DOWN IN THE BILLS.

At the Virginia City (Nev.) theatre, in order to give general éclat to the scene in which Buffalo Bill scalps *Yellow-Hand* it was determined to enact it on horseback. Accordingly in the afternoon two very gentle horses were brought on to the stage from Mooney's livery stable, and trained to familiarize themselves with the explosion of fire-arms. In an hour they became so accustomed to it that pistol-shots could be fired in rapid succession under their very noses without giving them the slightest concern. When the curtain rose for the grand equestrian scene, Buffalo Bill, mounted on a snow-white charger, galloped across the stage. A moment later Capt. Jack (as *Yellow-Hand*) trotted out from the wings, and then the trouble was begun. Bill raised his Henry rifle and began firing, while Jack pulled his revolver, firing one shot in doing so. He fell heavily to the stage, with his foot clinging for a moment to the stirrup. Bill, relieved of his rifle, rushed about wildly, confused by the sudden fall and continued firing, and at one time ran toward the footlights and seemed about to jump into the auditorium. Capt. Jack rose to his feet and limped off the stage, but a moment after made his appearance again in a hand-to-hand encounter with Buffalo Bill. The latter stood upon one leg with blood streaming down the other, and seemed to be in great pain, all of which was considered by most of the audience to be only a part of the performance. At the sight of the blood, Miss Granville, who was in a box on the right, fainted. The curtain fell abruptly, and all the actors rushed on the stage to see what was the matter. They found Jack hardly able to rise, and bleeding from the groin. He was taken to the dressing-room, and physicians were immediately summoned. When his leggings were removed an ugly wound was found in the left groin, from which the blood was flowing so copiously that the physicians were apprehensive that an artery was severed. The wound was caused by the premature explosion of Jack's revolver, the weapon having been discharged as he was pulling it from the sheath.

A SAVOY VILLAGE IN GREAT DANGER.

The village of Miroir, in Savoy, is in danger of entire destruction by the crumbling away of the mountain against which it is built. Large masses of rock are breaking away daily and rolling into the valley below, the noise being heard and the dust being visible at a distance of five miles. So far only four or five houses have been destroyed, but great fears for the future are entertained, and the fields which the rubbish is covering are completely lost for cultivation. The loss is already estimated at 250,000 francs.

THE ESTATE OF ANNEKE JANS

ANOTHER ATTACK ON TRINITY CHURCH.

THE OLD LITIGATION AGAIN REVIVED—A MEMBER OF THE IRREPRESSIBLE BOGARDUS FAMILY DEMANDS LETTERS OF ADMINISTRATION—HISTORY OF THE PROPERTY—THE CASE SETTLED BY CHANCELLOR SANDFORD 30 YEARS AGO.

After an unusual season of quiet, the famous Anneke Jans property, which constitutes the greater part of the wealth of Trinity Church, is again in the courts. Several years ago a petition was presented to the Surrogate of Albany County for letters of administration on the Jans estate, but it was denied at the time for the reason that the petitioners failed to show that Anneke had left any personal property in the State of New-York. Yesterday Rynor Van Giesen, of Cedar Grove, Essex County, N. J., renewed the petition through his attorneys, Dailey & Perry, of New-York, he claiming to be a lineal descendant of Anneke Jans. The petition sets forth that Anneke Jants Bogardus died in Port Orange, Village of Beverwyck, on the 19th day of March, 1663, and that on the 29th of January, 1663, she made and executed her last will and testament, she being at the time the widow of Everhardus Bogardus, and formerly the widow of Roeloff Jantz; that in such will she named as sole heirs her children Sarah Roelofson, wife of Hans Kierstead; Katrina Roelofson, wife of Johannes Van Brugh; Jannettys and Rachel Hurstgers, children of her deceased daughter Frytie Roelofson, formerly wife of Peter Hurstgers; John Roelofson and William, Cornelious, Jonas, and Peter Bogardus, bequeathing to them her real estate and personal property. That of such personal property there yet remains a family Bible and contents and other chattels undivided; that the deceased died in the limits of Albany County seized of a large amount of real estate in Albany, New-York, and elsewhere; that the petitioner is a child of the seventh generation and the nearest of kin now living of Anneke Jantz Bogardus, deceased, and heir to her estate, and is entitled to a share of the distribution thereof; that by the will no person is named as Executor and no administration of the estate was ever had. The petitioner on this showing prays that letters of administration on the estate may be granted him in accordance with law. An affidavit of Van Giesen and a copy of Anneke's will are annexed to the petition. Surrogate Rogers directed that citations issue returnable on the 26th of September, requiring all persons interested to show cause on that day why the letters should not issue.

The heirs named in the citation, and who, with Ryer Van Giesen, are what is known as "the New-Jersey branch" of the family, are Mary Spier, Elizabeth Spier, and John A. Spier, of Montclair, N. J.; Sylvanus Spier and Joseph Kent, of Essex County, N. J.; Catherine Van Giessen Quimby and Lucinda Wyman, of East Orange, N. J.; Matilda Spier Sigler and Highly Speir, of Luzerne, Penn.; Sally Ann Doremus, of Little Falls, N. Y.; Maria Cadmus, of Bloomfield, N. J.; William A. Doremus, of Broome County, N. Y.; Abigail Riker, of Newark, N. J., and several others. Altogether the heirs scattered throughout this country number about 1,000. Mr. Perry, of the firm of Dailey & Perry, stated to a TIMES reporter yesterday that they had a very strong case—much superior to the ejectment suits which had been tried in past years, and that he did not see how the Surrogate at Albany could refuse to grant them letters of administration. "The corporation of Trinity Church," added Mr. Perry, "have been fearing that some such move as this would be made, and in consequence they have spent very little on the estate of late years, preferring to let it run down rather than expend money in improvements that would subsequently come into the hands of the real owners. They know that they are not the right possessors of the vast property upon which they have been administering for so many years past, and that sooner or later they will be called to a rigid account." Among the friends of the heirs it is reported that if the case is pushed vigorously by the latter will offer to take $1,000,000, or even $2,000,000, in settlement rather than run the risk of losing the whole.

Anneke Jans was the wife of Roelof Jansen, one of the earliest Dutch settlers of New-Amsterdam. When Jansen died he left Anneke with four children. Not long afterward she was married to Everhardus Bogardus, who had arrived from Holland as the first Dutch clergyman in the new city. He arrived in 1633, and was instrumental in founding the free school of the Reformed Dutch Protestant Church, which school is still flourishing in West Twenty ninth-street. By the dominie Anneke had four children. She owned, in the right of her first husband, a farm on Pavonia River, near the spot where the present Canal-street, containing 62 acres. This is the property that has been so often in question on the application of real or supposed heirs. It extended from a line a little south of the present Warren-street north-westerly about a mile and a half, to Christopher-street. It fronted on the river, while the eastern line was about Broadway to Dunne-street, and then irregularly to Christopher-street. Valentine, in his map of early land grants, bounds old Jans' land as follows: West by the river; north by Christopher-street; east by a line midway between Bedford and Hudson streets to Clarkson; thence around Cottage-place and along Houston-street nearly to Macdougal-street; and then along to the junction of Spring and Sullivan streets; along Sullivan to Broome; and then irregularly to the river. He puts King's Farm in another place, bounding it by Fulton-street, Broadway, Reade-street, and the North River.

In 1639 Dominie Bogardus started on the ship Princess to visit his Fatherland; but the vessel was cast away, and the Dominie, with about 80 other persons, perished. The widow continued to reside in the City, and in 1654 the grant of the farm was, by Gov. Stuyvesant, confirmed to her and her heirs. After her death in 1663 it was occupied as a country home by the British Government, which came into possession of the City in

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE AUGUST MAGAZINES.

HARPER'S MONTHLY.

—The August *Harper* shows increased attention to its department of engraving; the wood-cuts of the new number are a decided improvement on previous work; those for a poem by Harriet P. Spofford, for instance, having for its title "Inside Plum Island," are not only fine drawings by Bricher, but unusually well cut and printed. The poem is in the metre of Tennyson's "Brook." Another paper remarkable for good engraving work is that on John Keats, with two portraits of the poet, and another of his brother George. One was taken by Severn, at Rome, during the sickness of which Keats died. Allusion is made to two nieces of Keats, married, and still living in Kentucky. In one of his letters to his brother George he mentions a poem composed on a certain evening passed with Horace Twiss and Horace Smith, at the "Mermaid" hostelry, of which he says that Reynolds, Dilke, and others were pleased with it beyond anything he ever did. It was that one beginning:

"Souls of poets dead and gone,
What elysium have ye known,
Happy field or mossy cavern,
Fairer than the Mermaid tavern?"

"A New Watering-place," forms the burden of complaint of Elizabeth E. Evans, because Castine, a sleepy old Maine port, that has subsisted on memories of former grandeur, has been invaded by the modern packing-case hotel, by hackmen, and the peace-destroying swarm of Summer visitors. Another Summer resort of fame as wide as that of Castine is narrow, is brought before the reader of the midsummer *Harper's* by the leading article, on the White Mountains. Many of the old friends of Summer are here, Mount Washington, Chocorua, North Conway, the Old Man of the Mountain, and others of equal note. Summer sports are looked after in two papers, one on "Pan-fish Angling," the other called "Hints for Practical Trout-fishing." In the latter Mr. Douglas Frazer explains how to kill trout with the worm, while in the former Mr. Maurice Thompson draws attention to the sport that can be obtained from common brook fish, and small fry that most fishermen despise, if pursued with a light rod and a fly. His experience is chiefly in Southern rivers. These articles are for people who are passing the Summer inland; for those on the sea-shore there is a paper on the "Flying Proa," evidently instigated by the recent attempts to build double-hulled yachts, or so-called catamarans. Mr. W. L. Alden is very severe in his strictures on the American catboat, and after describing carefully and accurately, with diagrams, the build and rig of a flying proa, suggests a Western substitute nearly like it in build, but much more dry and comfortable than the Southern Pacific article. He proposes two hulls of galvanized iron, fastened side by side, five feet apart, with those sides that look toward each other flat, in order to act as lee-boards or centre-boards, and so keep the craft from giving way sidewise to the pressure of the wind. The proposed craft approaches very nearly to the Meteor, the new double-hull built by Mr. Meigs, of Staten Island, except that the hulls of the latter are not absolutely equi-distant from stem to stern. A short paper on a botanical subject by Mary Treat, introduces us to a water lily of Florida, called *Nymphœa lutea*, and ascribed to a young German botanist named Lutren. Audubon figured this lily in one of his bird plates, but as no one else described it, the supposition was that he had made a mistake. The writer has rediscovered it, and finds that Audubon was right after all; the authority Audubon gives, Lutren, was killed by the Indians, and his notes never came to light. Still another and most elaborate illustrated article is a detailed description of antiques comprised in the Cesnola collection made at Kurium, and now deposited at the Metropolitan Museum of Art, in Fourteenth-street. Of poems there is a large assortment, some of extraordinary length and ambition—"The Jeet-black Groom," for instance, written in a Scotch dialect, by Thomas Davidson—and others of only a few lines. Here is one called "Reality," translated from Mirza Schaffy's German, by Helen S. Conant:

"I sang of woman's beauty;
I sang of foaming wine,
And jolly midnight revels:
Resounding praise was mine.

But when my song believing,
I dwelt in Beauty's bower,
And drained the flowing goblet,
Men scorned me from that hour."

In respect to fiction, serial and short, there is the usual quantum. "Erema; or, My Father's Sin," still continues, and "Bell's Match-making," by Mary W. Prescott, belongs to the short variety. Wilkie Collins has one of his characteristic stories in "Percy and the Prophet"—20 closely-printed pages of his energetic fiction. "Voudoo Violet" is another story, complete in six parts, the scene being laid in New-England, 200 years ago, and a negro medium, believing in Voudooism, being mixed up with the epidemic of witchcraft among the English settlers. In the Editor's Easy Chair, George William Curtis speaks appropriately of the member of the old firm of Harper & Brothers who has recently deceased. It may interest many readers of THE TIMES to learn that the late Henry J. Raymond was selected for the Editor of *Harper's Magazine* on its first appearance, in the year 1850. Sidney Lanier has good work in a poem called "The Waving of the Corn," and Edward Everett Hale contributes verses on the "Old South Meeting-house."

THE GALAXY.

—Henry James, Jr., is a favorite contributor to the *Galaxy*, and for August he furnishes his usual paper. It is still England, or rather London, that claims his attention, and especially artistic London. The Grosvenor Gallery of Sir Coutts Lindsay naturally occupies a good deal of his space. After the panegyric on the paintings of Mr. Burne Jones, which has been contributed to the *Fortnightly* by Prof. Colvin, in some sort a professional art critic, it is interesting to see what a comparative amateur has to say of the much-talked-of Burne-Jones and his contributions to the famous Grosvenor Gallery. He coincides with Prof. Colvin in so far as to say that the seven pictures now on exhibition place Burne-Jones at the head of the English painters of our day, "and very high among all the painters of this degenerate time."

"Mr. Burne-Jones' most important contribution, the "Days of Creation," is a series of six small pictures in a single frame. The fullness of their mystical meaning I do not profess to have fathomed, but I have greatly enjoyed their beauty. They consist of different combinations of seven female figures, each of whom (save one) bears in her two hands a wonderful image of the globe we inhabit, and represents one of the stages of the process of creation: the light and darkness, the sun and moon, the heavens, the earth, the birds of the air, the human race. Each is accompanied by the mystic nymphs who have figured before, and who are crowded behind her into the narrow canvas, after a fashion which displays the artist's extreme ingenuity and grace of composition. The great burnished ball, its sides embossed with planets and birds, is in each case a beautiful piece of painting, and the folded wings of the angels, overlapping and nestling against each other as they press together, are rendered with even greater skill. Out of this feathery wall rise the angels' faces—faces upon which the artist's critics will find it easy to concentrate their dissatisfaction. We have seen them more or less before in that square-jawed, large-mouthed female visage which the English pre-Raphaelite school five and twenty years ago imported from early Florence to serve its 'peculiar purposes.'"

But while Mr. James gives us the adverse opinion of various critics and says that they complain that it is not painting, but a reminiscence of Oxford—learning, in fact—that the angels are useless and flabby, &c., yet on the whole, he leaves us with no very clearly expressed opinion to cast upon. He acknowledges that there is "a certain charm in the way the artist has of making his figures look as if they were all of the same age, and as if they were all sisters, and as if they were all princesses." He also says that "the pictures are full of beauty, and they are full of poetry, and they are full of mystery, and they are full of a certain kind of cleverness." Mr. James also says that "the pictures are full of a certain kind of ugliness," and that "the ugliness is not the ugliness of life, but the ugliness of art." Mr. James also says that "the pictures are full of a certain kind of affectation," and that "the affectation is not the affectation of life, but the affectation of art." Mr. James also says that "the pictures are full of a certain kind of weakness," and that "the weakness is not the weakness of life, but the weakness of art." Mr. James also says that "the pictures are full of a certain kind of strength," and that "the strength is not the strength of life, but the strength of art." Mr. James also says that "the pictures are full of a certain kind of beauty," and that "the beauty is not the beauty of life, but the beauty of art." Mr. James also says that "the pictures are full of a certain kind of truth," and that "the truth is not the truth of life, but the truth of art." Mr. James also says that "the pictures are full of a certain kind of falsehood," and that "the falsehood is not the falsehood of life, but the falsehood of art." Mr. James also says that "the pictures are full of a certain kind of mystery," and that "the mystery is not the mystery of life, but the mystery of art." Mr. James also says that "the pictures are full of a certain kind of obscurity," and that "the obscurity is not the obscurity of life, but the obscurity of art." Mr. James also says that "the pictures are full of a certain kind of clearness," and that "the clearness is not the clearness of life, but the clearness of art." Mr. James also says that "the pictures are full of a certain kind of depth," and that "the depth is not the depth of life, but the depth of art." Mr. James also says that "the pictures are full of a certain kind of shallowness," and that "the shallowness is not the shallowness of life, but the shallowness of art." Mr. James also says that "the pictures are full of a certain kind of coldness," and that "the coldness is not the coldness of life, but the coldness of art." Mr. James also says that "the pictures are full of a certain kind of warmth," and that "the warmth is not the warmth of life, but the warmth of art." Mr. James also says that "the pictures are full of a certain kind of light," and that "the light is not the light of life, but the light of art." Mr. James also says that "the pictures are full of a certain kind of darkness," and that "the darkness is not the darkness of life, but the darkness of art." Mr. James also says that "the pictures are full of a certain kind of sound," and that "the sound is not the sound of life, but the sound of art." Mr. James also says that "the pictures are full of a certain kind of silence," and that "the silence is not the silence of life, but the silence of art." Mr. James also says that "the pictures are full of a certain kind of motion," and that "the motion is not the motion of life, but the motion of art." Mr. James also says that "the pictures are full of a certain kind of rest," and that "the rest is not the rest of life, but the rest of art." Mr. James also says that "the pictures are full of a certain kind of life," and that "the life is not the life of life, but the life of art." Mr. James also says that "the pictures are full of a certain kind of death," and that "the death is not the death of life, but the death of art." Mr. James also says that "the pictures are full of a certain kind of nothing," and that "the nothing is not the nothing of life, but the nothing of art." Mr. James also says that "the pictures are full of a certain kind of everything," and that "the everything is not the everything of life, but the everything of art." Mr. James also says that "the pictures are full of a certain kind of something," and that "the something is not the something of life, but the something of art." Mr. James also says that "the pictures are full of a certain kind of anything," and that "the anything is not the anything of life, but the anything of art." Mr. James also says that "the pictures are full of a certain kind of all," and that "the all is not the all of life, but the all of art." Mr. James also says that "the pictures are full of a certain kind of none," and that "the none is not the none of life, but the none of art." Mr. James also says that "the pictures are full of a certain kind of one," and that "the one is not the one of life, but the one of art." Mr. James also says that "the pictures are full of a certain kind of two," and that "the two is not the two of life, but the two of art." Mr. James also says that "the pictures are full of a certain kind of three," and that "the three is not the three of life, but the three of art." Mr. James also says that "the pictures are full of a certain kind of four," and that "the four is not the four of life, but the four of art." Mr. James also says that "the pictures are full of a certain kind of five," and that "the five is not the five of life, but the five of art." Mr. James also says that "the pictures are full of a certain kind of six," and that "the six is not the six of life, but the six of art." Mr. James also says that "the pictures are full of a certain kind of seven," and that "the seven is not the seven of life, but the seven of art." Mr. James also says that "the pictures are full of a certain kind of eight," and that "the eight is not the eight of life, but the eight of art." Mr. James also says that "the pictures are full of a certain kind of nine," and that "the nine is not the nine of life, but the nine of art." Mr. James also says that "the pictures are full of a certain kind of ten," and that "the ten is not the ten of life, but the ten of art." Mr. James also says that "the pictures are full of a certain kind of eleven," and that "the eleven is not the eleven of life, but the eleven of art." Mr. James also says that "the pictures are full of a certain kind of twelve," and that "the twelve is not the twelve of life, but the twelve of art." Mr. James also says that "the pictures are full of a certain kind of thirteen," and that "the thirteen is not the thirteen of life, but the thirteen of art." Mr. James also says that "the pictures are full of a certain kind of fourteen," and that "the fourteen is not the fourteen of life, but the fourteen of art." Mr. James also says that "the pictures are full of a certain kind of fifteen," and that "the fifteen is not the fifteen of life, but the fifteen of art." Mr. James also says that "the pictures are full of a certain kind of sixteen," and that "the sixteen is not the sixteen of life, but the sixteen of art." Mr. James also says that "the pictures are full of a certain kind of seventeen," and that "the seventeen is not the seventeen of life, but the seventeen of art." Mr. James also says that "the pictures are full of a certain kind of eighteen," and that "the eighteen is not the eighteen of life, but the eighteen of art." Mr. James also says that "the pictures are full of a certain kind of nineteen," and that "the nineteen is not the nineteen of life, but the nineteen of art." Mr. James also says that "the pictures are full of a certain kind of twenty," and that "the twenty is not the twenty of life, but the twenty of art." Mr. James also says that "the pictures are full of a certain kind of twenty-one," and that "the twenty-one is not the twenty-one of life, but the twenty-one of art." Mr. James also says that "the pictures are full of a certain kind of twenty-two," and that "the twenty-two is not the twenty-two of life, but the twenty-two of art." Mr. James also says that "the pictures are full of a certain kind of twenty-three," and that "the twenty-three is not the twenty-three of life, but the twenty-three of art." Mr. James also says that "the pictures are full of a certain kind of twenty-four," and that "the twenty-four is not the twenty-four of life, but the twenty-four of art." Mr. James also says that "the pictures are full of a certain kind of twenty-five," and that "the twenty-five is not the twenty-five of life, but the twenty-five of art." Mr. James also says that "the pictures are full of a certain kind of twenty-six," and that "the twenty-six is not the twenty-six of life, but the twenty-six of art." Mr. James also says that "the pictures are full of a certain kind of twenty-seven," and that "the twenty-seven is not the twenty-seven of life, but the twenty-seven of art." Mr. James also says that "the pictures are full of a certain kind of twenty-eight," and that "the twenty-eight is not the twenty-eight of life, but the twenty-eight of art." Mr. James also says that "the pictures are full of a certain kind of twenty-nine," and that "the twenty-nine is not the twenty-nine of life, but the twenty-nine of art." Mr. James also says that "the pictures are full of a certain kind of thirty," and that "the thirty is not the thirty of life, but the thirty of art." Mr. James also says that "the pictures are full of a certain kind of thirty-one," and that "the thirty-one is not the thirty-one of life, but the thirty-one of art." Mr. James also says that "the pictures are full of a certain kind of thirty-two," and that "the thirty-two is not the thirty-two of life, but the thirty-two of art." Mr. James also says that "the pictures are full of a certain kind of thirty-three," and that "the thirty-three is not the thirty-three of life, but the thirty-three of art." Mr. James also says that "the pictures are full of a certain kind of thirty-four," and that "the thirty-four is not the thirty-four of life, but the thirty-four of art." Mr. James also says that "the pictures are full of a certain kind of thirty-five," and that "the thirty-five is not the thirty-five of life, but the thirty-five of art." Mr. James also says that "the pictures are full of a certain kind of thirty-six," and that "the thirty-six is not the thirty-six of life, but the thirty-six of art." Mr. James also says that "the pictures are full of a certain kind of thirty-seven," and that "the thirty-seven is not the thirty-seven of life, but the thirty-seven of art." Mr. James also says that "the pictures are full of a certain kind of thirty-eight," and that "the thirty-eight is not the thirty-eight of life, but the thirty-eight of art." Mr. James also says that "the pictures are full of a certain kind of thirty-nine," and that "the thirty-nine is not the thirty-nine of life, but the thirty-nine of art." Mr. James also says that "the pictures are full of a certain kind of forty," and that "the forty is not the forty of life, but the forty of art." 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The New York Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, JULY 20, 1877.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

PARK THEATRE.—BABY—Mr. W. H. Bailey, Mr. Charles Poole, Mr. E. F. Thorpe, Miss Kate Newton, Miss Linda Dietz.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.—EVANGELINE.—Miss Vinie Clancy, Miss Lizzie Harold, Mr. George Knight, Mr. George Fortescue.

FALLACK'S THEATRE.—THE STRANGER—Mr. J. B. Atwater, Miss Lottie Allen.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—THE THREE GUARDSMEN.

NEW-YORK AQUARIUM—RARE AND CURIOUS FISH, MAMMALIA, STATUARY, &c.—Day and Evening.

WILMORE'S GARDEN—GRAND CONCERT AND SUMMER NIGHT'S ENTERTAINMENT.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

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The Signal Service Bureau reports indicate for the Middle and New-England States, to-day, rising barometer, south and west winds, stationary or lower temperature, partly cloudy or clear weather.

The Ohio Democrats seem to agree in nothing except a desire to get a poor candidate nominated on a bad platform. They are divided into factions, one of which prefers Mr. PENDLETON, who is savagely attacked for his complicity in a railway scandal exposed some time since, and whose partisans are of the Kelly-Tammany stripe, and have failed badly in their manipulation of the primaries. The other faction follows the banner of Gen. EWING, who also enjoys the not very decided distinction of being charged with improper financial dealings. Both factions and both candidates are bitten with the inflation poison, and a strong movement will be made toward a pronounced demand for "more money." In fact, the Ohio Democrats seem kindly disposed to give the country a body of political doctrine which will accomplish the difficult end of making the financial views of the Ohio Republicans look respectable by contrast. Meanwhile, Col. "TOM" SCOTT has his skirmishers already out, and is in hopes of capturing the Democratic Convention, or failing in that, of at least preventing its passing an anti-subsidy resolution.

Yesterday the United States troops, on the requisition of Gov. MATTHEWS, were moved into West Virginia and proceeded to Martinsburg, to aid in protecting the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. The strike which they were called upon to overcome has been one of the most remarkable that the country has ever seen, not so much from its extent, for we have had greater ones, nor in its perfect organization, for there seems to have been no general concert of action, but in the fact that it excited the prompt sympathy and active co-operation of so large a part of the people along the line of the road operated against. The strikers proper number only a few hundred, but the men who have joined them, mostly with arms in their hands, have been numbered by thousands; the local authorities, with some very creditable exceptions, have been either unable or unwilling to use the power placed by the law in their hands; one entire company of Militia has gone over to the strikers, and there has been so complete a sentiment of opposition to the enforcement of the law that the State authorities, who themselves seem only half in earnest, have presented a picture of ridiculous helplessness.

The appearance of the Federal soldiers has had a good effect, and ten of them were found sufficient yesterday, backing a courageous engineer, to take the first train westward from Martinsburg. Apparently chagrined at the almost ludicrous success of this instance of "Federal interference," the strikers rallied in force to prevent the passage of another train eastward, but they were promptly met by a detachment of soldiers and scattered. The blockade is now broken, and though there is some uneasiness as to what the strikers will do next, there is no reasonable doubt that with prudence and firmness the business of the railroad can be resumed along the whole line. The shameful occurrences of the past four days will not be without compensation if they have taught the people of West Virginia that the Government of the United States is something more than an abstraction even yet, and that it is intrusted with important duties and ample powers to perform them.

It is announced from Washington that the members of the National Committee who happen to hold office under the Government will resign one position or the other. Mr. MCCORMICK, in all probability, will retire from the Government service. The determination of the committeemen, if correctly reported, is creditable to their good sense, and relieves the President of the consequences of a hasty and rather foolish interpretation of his recent order. It is to be noticed that the course taken by the National Committee is the one generally adopted throughout the country, and it now looks as if the Republican Party would enter on the Fall campaign with its organization very considerably changed. We need not say that it becomes very necessary for those who approve the change which the President has brought about to take up the work which the resigning officials are required to abandon, and to carry it forward with increased energy.

The work of the extraordinary corps of visiting physicians employed by the Board of Health to examine and relieve cases of sickness in the tenement-houses was begun yesterday. It is, of course, better late than not at all, but the report of the first visits, which will be found sketched in our columns this morning, shows that there has been a great deal of suffering and death caused by the delay. In some 3,200 visits made yesterday, relief was supplied in 510 cases, or in nearly one case in six. The kind of sickness which was met with, the utter helplessness and misery of the victims, who are nearly all children under 5 years of age, and the certainty that hundreds of deaths might have been prevented had the physicians been able to start out on the 1st of July, are facts which are at once distressing and humiliating. It is one of the crying faults of our City Government that its powers are so subdivided and distributed that neither efficiency nor responsibility can be readily obtained, and this fault is painfully shown by the story of the sick and dying children among us.

TWEED'S answer to the strictures of Mr. C. O'B. BRYANT is what the lawyers call a general denial, and bears obvious marks of the unavoidable absence of his counsel. It is somewhat refreshing to have the style of TWEED unrevised by TOWNSEND. It affords a life-like glimpse of the "statesman" who declared in 1871 that in these perilous times "stand-points must be taken," and it reveals the same vindictive, bullying type of scoundrel whose coarseness and malignity were in danger of being forgotten in the public sympathy for his low estate. TWEED'S reference to JOHN KELLY as "a gentleman with whom I have had no communication, directly or indirectly," is as instructive as his concern for the reputation of that mutual friend, and adviser JOHN D. TOWNSEND. But for his close connection with KELLY, TOWNSEND never would have drifted into the position of counsel for TWEED, and but for the close connection of his interests with those of TWEED, KELLY never would have selected TOWNSEND as the confidential go-between in the negotiations with the man whom he still expects to use to gratify his personal and political malice. Yesterday's resolutions of the Board of Aldermen in regard to the Tweed Ring were dictated by KELLY, and simply open up another chapter of low intrigue, in which Tammany Hall will seek to gratify some personal revenges by a ludicrous profession of desiring to further neglected public interests.

The unctuous hypocrisy of the Aldermanic resolution about "the organization known as the 'Tweed Ring,'" is quite equal to the pretentious solemnity with which Surrogate CALVIN rebuked the assumption of counsel that there could be such a thing in his court as "judicial partiality or corruption." But for the "Tweed Ring" and its agents, one-half of the members of the Board of Aldermen would never have been heard of in politics, and unless the Ethiopian can change his skin, it need hardly be reckoned contempt of court to assume that the man who as Referee awarded $389,000 to one MCKEAG for certain obscure legal services rendered to the City, is a judicial officer whose acts can never be above suspicion. If Tammany Hall has a richer "placer" in our local administration than the Surrogate's Court, we have yet to hear of it. If there be an office where the public is treated with more systematic rudeness, and where a little Ring of legal nonentities have better opportunities for lucrative business, it has escaped our attention.

DO THE SPOILS BELONG TO THE VICTORS?

The spoils system pure and simple has a good many apologists, but not many advocates. Politicians say that it is a necessary evil, that a certain amount of "work" must be done in every campaign, and that the party in power cannot be prevented from using the offices at its disposal as an incentive to the performance of this work. They grant that this is not the ideal of representative government, where the elections simply secure the execution of the free and unbought wish of the majority of the people. But they point to the fact that the "other party" makes no bones of using every weapon of patronage and influence it can lay its hands on, and declare that it is contrary to human nature that those who have the offices should not use them to advance their own interests. This defense of the system is at best a half-hearted and shamefaced one. To concede that a mode of carrying on the administrative part of the Government is directly opposed to the theory on which the Government rests is a fatal concession, and to plead that it is as good a mode as human nature will admit of is to take a very low view of human nature, and practically to surrender the *raison d'être* of democratic-republican government.

But there are a few who go further than this and boldly advocate the spoils system as not only indispensable but just, the natural consequence of the American electoral principle. According to these, our elections are intended to produce, and ought to produce, a governing class, and in giving a party a majority, the people intend that it shall receive the offices as rewards for ability and success in conducting the canvass. We have recently seen views of this kind clearly defined in a Democratic journal of some local influence and considerable pretension as a representative of its party. They are as far from the truth as anything can be. The electors in this country never contemplate creating for a single moment a "governing class." They contemplate solely and always the selection of agents to carry out certain public trusts for limited periods. That is the exact and complete purpose of an election in the United States. Anything which does not agree with that is an abuse of the system. The offices filled either by election or appointment have their duties and responsibilities and privileges defined by law, and nothing rightly belongs to them which is not clearly specified or fairly inferred from the law. To show the absurdity of the notion that the offices are intended as rewards for campaign services, we have only to ask where, in the laws of the United States or in those of any State, is there to be found any authority for such an interpretation? The day has not yet come for a "governing class" in the United States. We have had a taste now and again of that commodity, but it has not whetted our appetite for more. We had a surfeit, in New-York City, under the Tammany Ring. But we do not suppose any one would maintain in sober earnest that that institution was a legitimate outgrowth of republican government, or that when TWEED and his fellow-thieves proceeded to treat the public Treasury as their own they were carrying out the views of the people at the polls. Yet TWEED only pushed to extremes the doctine that to the victors belong the spoils. He had no right to steal the money intended to build the Court-house with, but he had just as good a right to do that as to levy a contribution on the salaries of officials under his control to pay campaign expenses with. If an office is not a trust, if it is a reward for skill in canvassing, then it is no longer a legally-defined function, and one abuse of it is as logical as another.

The paper to which we have referred declares that "the work of politics should be done by the official class, and the expenses of that work should be borne by that class." Under this curious principle, what becomes of the opposition? Is there no "work of politics" except that which is done to sustain the party in power? If there is to be a governing class, authorized to support themselves from the public Treasury while they devote their time and skill to keeping themselves in, then, of course, there is no need of an opposition. The theory leaves no room for any. Republican government is simply a machine—rather clumsy and costly, to be sure, but by this rule a pretty stable one—to maintain in fat places the politicians who have once succeeded in getting into them. But this is not the view American citizens have been used to take of their Government. We inherit the principle of representation from our British ancestry, with whom the rule is well founded that the safety and soundness of the Government depend on the free contest of parties, and this is so true that the opponents of the Government in Parliament have been called "his Majesty's Opposition." It must be admitted that the practice has not always agreed with the theory in this regard, and that "his Majesty's Opposition" has often been bribed and bullied into the surrender of its proper function. But the act has always been regarded by all intelligent and honest men as a shameful one, absolutely inconsistent with the successful working of free institutions. If we are to set up in this country the notion that our elections are held to choose a governing class, that this class is entitled to all the offices as in the nature of reward for ability in managing the canvass, and that all political work is to be done by the official class, at their expense, we may as well bid good-bye to all hopes of progressive and sound government in the United States. We may prepare ourselves for gradual demoralization, growing more rapid and repulsive as it goes on, until corruption, confusion, and misgovernment invite us to accept a single ruler stronger and wiser than the many-headed fool we call the people.

Yet the logic of the distinct advocates of the spoils system, bad as it is, is not so lame as that of the apologists of the same system, who admit all that can be said against it, and then ask us to keep quiet on the subject because "the millennium has not come yet." We prefer those who advocate the spoils theory on what they believe to be its merits to those who decry every effort to overthrow it because they say it cannot be overthrown all at once. As a matter of fact, the spoils system is an anomaly, a nuisance, and a disgrace, firmly established and wide-spread, and it ought to be attacked in every conceivable fashion, by small measures or by thorough ones, in detail or as a whole, and whatever is even aimed at its destruction deserves the support of all honest men.

THE ST. LOUIS LESSON.

St. Louis has heretofore prided itself on its financial solidity. It has sneered at Chicago as a monetary balloon, whose collapse was a mere question of time. When a visitor has presumed to contrast the manifold evidences of growth and enterprise encountered at Chicago with the easy-going proclivities of the old city of Missouri, the answer has invariably been something like this: "Yes, Chicago has a look of prosperity and that is all. Its apparent wealth is borrowed or otherwise fictitious, while that of St. Louis is genuine and enduring." By way of climax, the remark has usually been added: "To judge of the business character of the two cities it is only necessary to compare their respective amounts of banking capital. Chicago contrives to make a great show with a slender basis of actual wealth; St. Louis transacts its smaller business on a broader monetary foundation. It is slower but more sure." Such has been the St. Louis estimate of its own comparative position. Outsiders have shared the view. They have pointed to St. Louis, with the unexcelled commercial advantages of its site and the traditional wealth and conservatism of its citizens, as the future centre of Western business power. Chicago they have regarded as the gourd; St. Louis as the oak.

What the fates have in store for Chicago no trustworthy prophet has deigned to tell. The prosaic chronicle of the daily press has opened our eyes to the moral of the adjusting process as it is going on at St. Louis. However unwelcome the discovery, the fact is apparent that that professedly conservative city is no better than its neighbors. There were some reasons for mistrust when its principal newspapers invented excuses for the repudiating tendencies of certain counties in Missouri. The incident told of a demoralization from which the inheritors of the old French trading-post were supposed to be exempt. All that remained of the illusion is now destroyed. It has been known for some time that St. Louis had bogus and bankrupt insurance companies, which, by the favor of an accommodating State Department, were enabled to continue in receipt of the moneys of credulous policy-holders. The national judgment was merciful, however, on the ground that life insurance is, meanwhile, everywhere a suspected business, and that State certificates pass for what they are worth. But the financial institutions of St. Louis—who doubted them? They were believed to be built upon a rock, against which the waves of panic and adversity rolled in vain. The failure of one of the oldest banks in the State gave rise to some skepticism. It was clear that all did not rest on adamant. Then came the unpleasant revelation that the bank in question, old as it was, and strong as was its reputed credit, had been mismanaged after the ordinary fashion. Its managers had used their positions for their personal benefit. Questionable securities had been taken for large loans, Advances had been made on property which no bank should touch. No provision had been made for the universal depreciation of values. In other words, general looseness in the management and a general disregard of the fundamental principle of responsibility on the part of Directors and others, were the real sources of the embarrassments which ended in insolvency. Had all this happened in Chicago, nobody would have wondered. Happening in St. Louis, it was a surprise and a warning. The warning has since been verified. Several financial institutions of lesser note have collapsed. Banks of deposit and banks of issue—savings banks and national banks—have succumbed to the pressure of distrust. They have not been large, and their insolvency implies no reflection upon the character of institutions which have withstood local panic. But the circumstances brought to light by the failures that have occurred prove that, financially considered, St. Louis is not the exceptional city which its champions would have had us believe. If not worse than other cities, it is certainly not better. Its good name may have helped it to go through crises which brought tribulation upon communities of more recent and rapid growth; but, evidently, the adverse causes which have operated elsewhere have been at work there also. With all its conservatism, St. Louis has had its full share of ballooning and borrowing, of rash investments and a reckless abuse of credit, of a criminal forgetfulness of fiduciary obligations, and of the general unwillingness to face the consequenses of its own follies. Such, as we read it, is the moral of the St. Louis failures. An inherited reputation is upset, and everybody sees that the financial pharisees of St. Louis can boast no more at the cost of Cincinnati or Chicago.

From another point of view, the financial reverses reported from St. Louis should be regarded simply as incidents which we may expect to have repeated in other parts of the country. No prudent man imagines that the consequences of the prolonged depression, and of the follies and miscalculations in which the preliminary panic originated, are exhausted. Individuals have yielded to a pressure they long struggled to overcome. The melancholy record of their failures is read without surprise or alarm. The unanswered query is, To what extent have financial institutions—especially those removed from the criticism of an independent and intelligent public opinion—subjected their affairs to the merciless revision which alone can inspire confidence? The individual trader or speculator has been compelled to reconstruct the schedule of his assets according to the depreciation which has overtaken all values. He has written off ascertained losses. He has put back his real estate to ante-war figures, with such additions as present available prices warrant. He has, in short, looked squarely at the problem of his solvency in the light of values as now ascertained. The fact that this course has been extensively followed is one of the encouraging signs of the time. It proves that the delusions connected with former apparent prosperity have been discarded, and that the sensible business man of to-day accepts unreservedly the altered criteria by which his condition must be measured. How far has this method been pursued by financial institutions? is the question raised by the St. Louis failures. That the managers of the insolvent concerns neglected their duty in this respect we know. Is their culpability exceptional, or does the weakness now uncovered extend to similar institutions in Missouri and other States? We do not propound the question with the view of precipitating even insolvent institutions into the difficulties which must ultimately be met. But the duty of all intrusted with corporate management is too plain to be mistaken. They should rigidly revise the valuation of their assets, accepting depreciation as a permanent fact, and so readjusting their affairs generally as to command the confidence which must remain the prime source of their working capital.

STEAM TRAVEL FOR CITY STREETS.

It is strange to hear people sometimes discussing the use of steam for street cars in the heart of American cities as if it were a desirable but doubtful experiment. It is no longer an experiment—no longer a matter of doubt. It is now upward of three months since surface steam cars were introduced on Market-street, Philadelphia; they have been used every day since in the regular routine of travel. Market-street runs east and west through the middle of the built-up part of Philadelphia, and as it is one of the leading business thoroughfares of the second largest city of the country, its successful use of steam for surface street car travel shows what may be done on similar streets in any first-class city. Yet we admit that the practicability of steam for New-York street travel was not clear before this Philadelphia experiment. Steam street cars had long been running in some foreign cities, as well as in American cities like New-Orleans and Baltimore; but both at home and abroad the conditions were different from those we have to meet in our rapid transit problem for New-York, the cars commonly being used either underground or in suburban wards, or on streets with little other travel. The Philadelphia experiment showed that modern ingenuity has overcome the old objections to the use of dummy engines on crowded thoroughfares. The Market-street cars do not emit smoke; they make no more noise than horse cars—the sound of escaping steam being wholly avoided; they can be stopped more easily and in shorter space than horse cars; they do not seriously frighten horses; they can turn any curve, no matter how sharp, and can mount any ordinary street grade; they can travel faster than any horse car, and can keep up their speed when horses give out.

Such are the advantages of the surface steam street car, as proved in Philadelphia. We need not, of course, enlarge upon the merciful feature of thus substituting a mechanical motor for horse-flesh. Everybody knows that hundreds of poor beasts are every year worked to death by overloaded street cars, now sinking under the Midsummer sun, and anon under the Winter's snow. Winter has yet to try the Philadelphia steam cars, and we think it very doubtful whether they will be able to take their loads up their heaviest grades on icy tracks or in deep snows. Still, neither are the horse cars able to do so; and for the former, as well as for the latter, the sweeper can be used; while, at worst, if the passengers have to get out and push in a bad block, it is only what they sometimes have to do now. At the first public trial of the Market-street steam cars through the main city, the tracks were covered with sticky mud—the leavings of the Winter, made worse by a drizzle. Half a dozen cars were put on the track, one being made at the Baldwin Works, of that city, and the remainder in Troy. The Baldwin, a heavier and costlier engine than the others, mounted all the grades with ease; the others stopped on the incline leading to the Schuylkill bridge, the wheels slipping, and only after sanding the tracks was the difficulty overcome. Hence, the same trouble may be anticipated for next Winter in the icy season. Still, the sanding of slippery tracks is a device familiar with all locomotive engines; besides, the trial day in Philadelphia was exceptionally unfavorable. We have heard of no similar slipping since, either at that point or any other on the route. Engines can be made that will take a crowded car up any grade now used by the street cars of New-York. The Baldwin car, just spoken of, seemed to possess an advantage in applying the power of its engine to all four of the car wheels, whereas the others applied it only to the forward truck. But the Troy engines are much less costly, and are doing good service.

The general arrangement of the Philadelphia steam cars is comfortable. The passengers enter at the rear; in front is the engine, shut off by a partition, while its slight noise is drowned by the noise of the car-wheels. There is, to be sure, considerable heat arising from it through the partition and through the open windows—an objection in this weather, but this heat will have advantages in Winter. An objection which has no such compensation is the vile coal-gas from the engine. Possibly, this is due in part to the kind of coal used, and could be obviated by using a more expensive kind of coal—the case being parallel to that of the intolerable odor in horse cars produced by employing a too cheap grade of kerosene oil for the lamps.

We must remember that the Market-street steam system was not introduced for the sake of "rapid transit"—that consideration troubles the leisurely people of the Quaker City less than it does us. The experiment was made by Mr. MORTON, the President of the railway company, with a view to reducing the expense of transportation, and so reducing the fare. There are a good many elements in this problem. Not only must the cost of running be compared with that of the horse cars, but the cost and the wear of material. It is easy enough to compare the wages of the fireman with that of the driver, and the conductor's wages will be the same in both styles of car; it is easy, also, to compare the first cost of a steam car with that of a horse car and its daily teams of horses; it is easy to figure up the relative cost of coal and hay. But the comparison of the life of a horse with the lasting of an engine, of the repairs of the latter with the stabling and doctoring of the former, of the wear of track, and so on, under the two motors of steam and horse-flesh—these things will require a long time to accurately settle.

As the Market-street line was experimenting with a view to reducing fares rather than increasing speed, it employed only half a dozen engines for the purpose. That will never do for New-York, where the desire is for rapid transit. In Philadelphia, people with leisure sometimes wait on the corners for the rare coming of the dummy, in order to save a cent. With us, presuming the fare to be the same with steam or horses, a few steam-cars on the line would give no advantage whatever, (save that of mercy for the dumb animals,) because, in the general mixing in of steam with horse cars, the speed of the slowest regulates that of the whole line. Hence, any road applying to use steam as an habitual motor should be compelled to agree to use only steam, after a fixed and reasonable time for supplying itself with new cars. The question would, of course, be a serious one; but that is the look-out of the roads themselves. Or they might be allowed, if running north and south, to begin by using steam only on the upper part of their routes and horses only on the lower.

TURKEY AND THE SALZBURG CONFERENCE.

The latest dispatches from the East contain certain facts which suggest indirectly that Turkey, finding herself overmatched, meditates gaining time by a show of negotiation. It is said that the two strongest advocates of war, ABDUL KERIM and REDIF Pasha, either have been, or are about to be, dismissed; that prices have risen on the Paris Bourse owing to the rumor of an armistice between the belligerents; that the Sultan is beginning to incline to the pacific counsels of OSMAN Pasha and MEHEMET RUCHDI; and that the successful passage of the Balkan has caused a manifest depression throughout the entire country.

Taken briefly, the military situation is as follows: Forty-five Russian battalions, numbering probably about 36,000 men, have entered Roumelia and moved upon Yamboli, the terminus of the unfinished branch line northward from the Adrianople Railway toward Shumla. RAOUF Pasha is awaiting their attack with barely 10,000, including the garrison of Adrianople itself. SULEIMAN Pasha, having evacuated Montenegro, is marching eastward across Albania to his assistance with 20,000 more. Gen. ZIMMERMAN, having taken Kustendje and Medjidich, has come down upon the right flank of the quadrilateral, while a detachment of the Sistova Army is assailing its left; and the Turkish Generalissimo, goaded by constant reproaches from Constantinople, is hovering vaguely about Bulgaria, and consoling himself with unlimited boasts of what he will do to the infidels who have presumed to pass the Balkan. Moreover, the Bosnian insurgents are making themselves felt at Livno, and the Montenegrins are preparing to assume the offensive. Under these circumstances, Russia's obvious policy is to strike home speedily and crushingly before reinforcements can arrive; Turkey's is to temporize, and give time for the coming of the Autumn rains, the arrival of fresh troops from Armenia, Albania, and Thessaly, and, above all, the possibility of some aid at the hands of the two imperial physicians who are said to be about to hold a consultation upon her case at Salzburg.

That Russia is apprehensive of this latter contingency, there can be no doubt whatever. That she considers a close alliance between Germany and Austria as boding no good to herself, was sufficiently shown by her anxiety during the Salzburg conference of September, 1871, and by the flattering reception which she hastened to give, as a kind of antidote, to Count VON MOLTKE and Prince FREDERICK CHARLES. In the present case, her apprehensions are certainly not without reason. The fate of her whole campaign hangs upon the decision of the two Emperors, and Hungary, which has great weight in the Austrian counsels, is clamorous for instant war with Russia. All depends upon what side Germany may take in the discussion. Both Prince BISMARCK and the Emperor WILLIAM are generally supposed to be friendly to Russia, although political friendships are wont to be of a somewhat limited kind. But, considering what incalculable harm Austria has power to inflict upon the invading army without actually declaring war at all, neither Turkey's hopes nor Russia's fears can well be pronounced unfounded.

THE GOVERNORS AT DINNER.

One of the tendencies of the present age is undoubtedly toward eating and drinking. We state this as an undeniable proposition, without reference to its implying a state of things deplorable or otherwise. Several of the most influential English newspapers print occasional leading articles on cookery. A noted English reviewer has lately published in *Blackwood* a famous paper on "The Kitchen and the Cellar;" and the New-York organ of the Democratic Party in the United States not only discusses nice points in cookery with its rival, but maintains a *chef* and a *bon vivant* on its editorial staff. The reason of this renewed attention to victuals and drink, as well as its ultimate effects, we leave to the casuists. It is enough for us to record the fact. Of course, in this general statement we exclude those unfortunate people to whose undiscriminating appetite all flesh is meat, and to whom the finest and the coarsest viands appeal with equal force. The class of persons who can honestly claim an education of the palate is larger than it has been since, let us say, the discovery of America.

This being true, we need express no surprise at the somewhat unexpected turn which has been given to the projected convention of Governors at White Sulphur Springs, West Virginia. During the late civil war, there was a similar convention at Altoona, Penn., a point disagreeably associated in the minds of all travelers with "Twenty minutes for dinner!" Several Governors of Southern States were absent from that historic gathering, owing to engagements not altogether disconnected with the pending political dispute. Why the present scheme of reunion was ever proposed, nobody seems to know. Gov. MATTHEWS, who should be the host on such an occasion, denies all knowledge of the Gubernatorial Convention. But an ingenious citizen of West Virginia, who seems to assume that the thirty-eight Governors are coming, whether invited or not, has made a novel suggestion for their entertainment. His plan is that, when the thirty-eight Governors have come together, they shall be taken in a body to Boston, where they shall be permitted to gaze on Bunker Hill Monument, the gilded dome of the State-house, and the Big Organ, and then treated to a dinner which shall be exclusively composed of representative American dishes. Then they shall be taken to Philadelphia, where shall be served a banquet composed of the peculiar viands of all nations.

There is merit in the proposition. It could have originated only in an ingenious mind. Common people would have suggested a poker party or a game of base-ball. The West Virginia gentleman combines what we suppose he would call "the pleasures of the table" with ideas which are national and cosmopolitan. Exactly why Boston should be selected as the scene of the national gastronomical tourney, is not quite clear. A sectional influence would be almost certain to cause an undue prominence to New-England dishes. Boston brown bread, (locally known as rye-and-indian,) baked beans, pumpkin pie, and cod-fish balls would inevitably gain undue prominence in the bill of fare. If a New-England clam-bake were interjected into the banquet, there would be no room for the chicken with white sauce of Maryland, the corn pone of Virginia, the prairie fowls of Illinois and Iowa, the pompano of Louisiana, the salmon of Oregon, or the side-meat of Missouri. But, since Governors are politicians, the meditative, reticent, and close-mouthed clam could not be spared from the feast. That bivalve has played a conspicuous part in politics when served in the local clam-bake, with its attendant and heterogeneous horrors of chickens, green corn, lobsters, mongrel geese, sweet potatoes, blue-fish, eggs, and other articles of food.

No mention is made of the liquids with which to float this national repast, notwithstanding the Governor of North Carolina said to the Governor of South Carolina, "It is most time to take a drink." But we take it for granted that the fluids shall also be national. For, though we have very high official authority for saying that cold water is a national beverage, it will be admitted that it is rather cosmopolitan than local. There would be great difficulty in composing a banquet in which should be represented the famous viands of the several States. This time of year would be right for the tear-compelling onion of Connecticut, but it would be too late for the New-York oyster, and too early for the pinnated grouse of the boundless West. But, though there would be difficulties in the way of each Governor's bringing his representative provision with him, like the worthy people of the South-west at a "basket-meeting," there could be none in the matter of the drinkables. Gov. MATTHEWS, of course, would contribute a vial of the apple-jack for which the Shenandoah Valley is so famous. Gov. RICE, being on his native heath, so to speak, would furnish Medford rum galore. Ohio and California could bring their native headachy juice of the grape. New-Jersey would send by the hands of jovial Gov. BEDLE the sparkling fluid which the unsophisticated take as champagne; and Kentucky would be represented by the subtle spirit which unlocks human speech "and never hurt a fly."

At this stage of the banquet one well might pause. Human capacity and endurance should be exhausted. But the projector of the vast symposium hurries on to Philadelphia. Why Philadelphia, which is essentially a provincial city, should be selected as the scene of the international, or cosmopolitan, feast, puzzles us. New-York is more nearly a focal point. But we believe that curiosity, as well as appetite, would be so sated by the banquet of the States that the feast of all nations would excite only a languid interest, wherever held. Yet there is a daring flight of inventive genius in the original suggestion. It is a noble thought to spread before the Governors the caviare of Russia, the maccaroni of Italy, the roast beef of England, (imported from America,) the candies of Kamchatka, the kobobs of Egypt, the sea-slugs of Polynesia, the frogs of France, the poi of Hawaii, the garlic of Spain, and the train-oil of Greenland, in one harmonious whole. Nothing less than this will content the ambitious West Virginian. When all is over, the surviving Governors are to be taken back to White Sulphur Springs, where the cleansing and aperient waters of that famous fountain will revive the chiefs of the sovereign States. If this is not a conspiracy to create vacancies in the thirty-eight Gubernatorial chairs of this reunited Republic, it is certainly the most convivial scheme of which history makes mention.

GENERAL NOTES.

A Vermont manufacturing company has the contract for the marble floor tiling for San Francisco's new City Hall, and it will take 30 cars to carry it there.

In consequence of recent developments in Cambridge it is intimated that Boston intends to put up a sign: "Harvard students and loafers not wanted here."

Boston can augment her debt by $6,946,618, and then her legal limit will be reached. The improvements now contemplated would increase the debt about $5,162,000.

A boy in Corning, N. Y., was playing with an old horse the other day, a sort of friend of the family animal, when it playfully seized him by the left ear, bit off the lower half of it, and swallowed the morsel.

There is great excitement in Oldtown, Me., over the discovery of a vein of gold-bearing quartz. It will be the turn of Vermont next. Gold is found about once a year in one or the other of these States, but no one has been lucky enough yet to find it in paying quantities.

A tramp in Peoria, Ill., convicted of vagrancy, was set to work on the road. He refused to do a stroke; they ornamented him with a ball and chain, whereupon he sat down in the road and stared at the crowd all day, and the crowd stared at him. They were still staring at last accounts.

Pennsylvania papers complain that the insane hospitals of the State are overcrowded. The number of patients at Dixmont is 540, while the establishment is only intended to accommodate 400. The same condition of affairs is said to be true of the other institutions that receive State aid.

The Boston authorities are considering the dog question. They want to impound the stray curs, but the law says they shall be killed, and the authorities fear that if they yield to their humane desire, and impound them, owners may refuse to pay the expense of keeping them on the ground of illegality.

A gentleman who recently rode from Denver to Cheyenne writes that he found nearly 100 dead birds in close proximity to the telegraph wire in a distance of three miles. Several of the birds he saw strike the wire and fall, and many hundred thousands of birds are killed annually, he thinks, by flying against the wires.

An old man named Patrick Burns, who has for months been going about Newport, R. I., bent nearly double, and begging, went into the Police station lately to solicit alms. The Police attempted to search him, whereupon he straightened up with great alacrity and defied them; but they persisted, and found a bank-book on him showing that he had $423 to his credit.

The Milwaukee *Sentinel* of the 17th says that with fair weather Spring wheat in Southern Wisconsin will be ready for the reaper in 10 days. Winter wheat and rye are almost harvested, and are excellent. The crops promise to be good in quality and unusually large in quantity. In Minnesota and Iowa some damage from "hoppers" is reported, but farmers are quite contented, and will be cutting by the rest of the week.

A resident of a Pennsylvania village, named Jonathan Stump, has a hoe which is nearly a century old, and has always been in the hands of the Stump family. It has been handed from generation to generation, Jonathan Stump having received it from his father, William Stump; the latter from his father, Daniel Stump; and Daniel Stump from his father, Benjamin Stump. It has been entered for exhibition at the next Centennial.

A sensible Irish priest in Philadelphia, indignant at the distribution of handbills at his church door calling for pecuniary aid for the "Irish Nationalists," denounced them from his pulpit, declaring "that the only blows these agitators ever struck was at their wives and children when under the influence of liquor purchased with the money obtained from the poor servant girls and Irishmen, under the pretext of liberating their native country."

The Denver *News* thinks that if the National Capital is to be removed Denver has as good a right to it as any other city in the country. What is most needed, it says, is an equable climate, freedom from mosquitoes, and fine scenery in the neighborhood, and these advantages Denver possesses above any other city; besides this, the air of Colorado is so bracing that the Kentucky orators could dispense with their favorite beverage, and yet lose nothing of their fire.

A "temperance" paper published in Boston takes President Hayes severely to task for attending the Chamber of Commerce banquet in this City because there was wine on the table, and says of Dr. Cuyler, who was also there, that he "might just as well have entered the lowest groggery in the City, and passed an evening among its habitué, without protesting against their excesses, as to have attended that Chamber of Commerce dinner. The moral delinquency of the act would have been no greater."

THE ORANGE DISTURBANCES.

MONTREAL, July 19.—The Police made a descent on a house in St. Patrick-street, Point St. Charles, at 1:30 o'clock this morning, and arrested two brothers, named Michael and John Kelly, charged with the shooting of William Elliot on Monday evening last. After locking them up, the officers proceeded, at 2:15 o'clock this morning, to Colborne-street, Griffintown, and arrested Patrick McAllister on the same charge. The prisoners are laborers. They were brought before Elliot for identification. He believes they were among the principal assailants.

Rev. Mr. McLeod, a licentiate of the Presbyterian Church, says he is the clergyman who came forward when Hackett was shot. Further arrests will be made to-night of parties who were in the mob which created the disturbance at Wellington Bridge on Monday evening and shot Elliot.

KINGSTON, Ontario, July 19.—Thomas Robinson, who acted as Grand Marshal at the funeral of Hackett, in Montreal, has since his return received an anonymous letter threatening his life.

PENNSYLVANIA REPUBLICAN CONVENTION POSTPONED.

HARRISBURG, Penn., July 19.—Henry M. HOYT, Chairman of the Republican State Committee, has issued an order postponing the Republican State Convention, called to meet at Harrisburg August 29, until September 5.

THE INDIAN WAR IN IDAHO.

JOSEPH'S RUSE TO GAIN TIME.

HE MAKES A PROPOSITION TO SURRENDER, WHICH GEN. HOWARD CONSIDERS AND ACCEPTS—BELIEF THAT THE OFFER WAS A RUSE—PEACEFUL INCLINATIONS OF THE INDIANS ON THE SIMCOE AND UMATILLA RESERVATIONS—GEN. HOWARD AND COL. PERRY—THE REPORTED REFUSAL TO AID VOLUNTEERS DENIED.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 18.—A dispatch of this date from Portland, Oregon, gives the statement of G. B. Kryndall, of the Simcoe Indian Reservation, denying that any of the Indians have left the reservation to go on the war path, and showing that Chief "Moses" is now going around among them, urging them to refrain from hostilities. There is no inclination visible among the Indians to break the peace, Major Connoyer, the agent at the Umatilla Reservation, writes that in addition to the 629 Indians previously on the reservation, 200 renegades have come in to settle. The Indians are friendly to the settlers, but none are allowed to leave the reservation without a permit. The Cayuses are mostly well off, but the Walla Wallas and Umatillas are very poor, and, being debarred from leaving the reservation to gather roots and berries, are somewhat uneasy about their prospects. Connoyer says that if the Indian war does not end shortly, he will procure beef for the needy reservation Indians at his own expense, trusting to the Government to reimburse him. It is reported that "Thomas," and 13 other Indians on Snake River, desire to come in upon the reservation, but have been told that they cannot do so. Connoyer expresses regret that they should be so misinformed, as it will be likely to induce them to join the hostiles.

A special dispatch from a prominent merchant at Umatilla dated to-day says: "Agent Connoyer is raising a breeze with our Columbia River Indians. A delegation of five Indians came in to-night from the mountains, where they had gone for berries and game, and said that Connoyer had sent runners to them who told them that if they did not come on the reservation he would send soldiers and have them handcuffed. They were much excited and had ridden from the mountains that day, having been ordered by their tribe, consisting of about 50 men, to have a talk with us and come to an understanding. We told them that Connoyer had to obey his orders from Washington, which we supposed were to have them go on the reservation until the war should end. They said they had good hearts for us here; that their fathers had lived and died here, but they hated Connoyer and his Indians. After a long talk they said that on Sunday all of them would come back and live on their grounds across the Columbia, but would not go on the reservation, as they were not Umatilla Indians, but belonged to Snookhalla's band, and that they would behave themselves and be good Indians if left alone by Connoyer. All we want is for him to let them go, until the Indians now on the war path are whipped, and not, by arbitrary action, force those Indians, whom he cannot have, and never has had on the reservation, to take up arms against us. Three of the delegates were here 13 years ago, and have lived here ever since, and no agent has undertaken to, or could, force them to go on the reservation, and to try to do so now, when our soldiers cannot hold their own east of us, is bad policy, and endangers our lives and property, whereas if it were attempted after we have whipped the hostiles there would be no danger to us in forcing them to go on the reservation."

Gen. Howard sent the following this afternoon to the military head-quarters:

CAMP MACBETH, KAMIAH, Idaho Territory, July 15—3:30 P. M.

I undertook, in pursuit of Indians, to cross the Clearwater 20 miles below Kamiah with cavalry, and to cut the Lolo trail, while Capt. Miller, with the remainder of the command, was crossing at Kamiah, and pressing them on the direct route, and was seven or eight miles on the way early this morning, when a message reached me stating that Joseph wished to make proposals of surrender, I returned, leaving my column to proceed to a convenient halting-place, and I have had some negotiations. I noticed by dust arising that the Indians were in motion toward the same point I had hoped to reach, and I planned, succeeding in all but an observing force to cross at this point. Joseph has promised to break away from White Bird and give himself up to-morrow. He said he was forced to move to-day. The indications are that they have but little ammunition or food, and sustained large losses of everything in the hurried crossing of the river here at our approach. I see evidences of the band breaking up, and shall pursue them a little further with vigor.

Later.—From Walla Walla, July 18.—"There is great excitement in this city over Joseph's proposed surrender. Many hot-headed persons censure Gen. Howard for listening to talk from Joseph, but the more sensible think that Gen. Howard fully understands himself and will do what is right. There is a rumor here that Capt. Bancroft, who was dangerously wounded in a recent battle, has since died. The rumor is traced to a trustworthy person now with Gen. Howard's command. Another report says the settlers on Palouse Prairie have been warned by friendly Indians to leave or their lives would soon be endangered."

On the morning of the 17th inst. Joseph sent a scout named Kukukul, Mittlim, a half-breed, to Gen. Howard, offering to surrender himself and that portion of the hostile band over which he has control. He said he was disposed to be friendly from the first, but was forced into war by White Bird and other chiefs now with him. He wanted to talk peace and go to the reservation, but the other chiefs wanted to go to Montana to hunt buffalo. Gen. Howard sent Joseph a message, stating the terms upon which he could surrender on the 16th, but the General had little faith in Joseph's sincerity. While Joseph's messenger and Gen. Howard were talking, Joseph with his entire force moved away. Joseph claimed that he was obliged to leave, but would return to-morrow and surrender.

"SAN FRANCISCO July 19.—Gen. Howard sent Joseph the following reply to his message offering to surrender:

GEN. HOWARD'S CAMP ON CLEARWATER, July 15. Joseph may make a complete surrender to-morrow morning. My troops will meet him at the ferry. He and his people will be treated with justice, their conduct to be completely investigated by a court composed of nine officers of my army, selected by myself. Col M. P. Miller is designated to receive Joseph and his arms.

Brig.-Gen. United States Army.

A later dispatch says that Joseph's movements subsequent to his proposition to surrender, have convinced Gen. Howard that the proposition was merely a ruse to gain time for the escape of his force.

The following has been received here:

To Gen. McDowell, San Francisco:

Your dispatch of the 10th has just been received. I have aimed to send all important and reliable information as soon as obtained. The difficulties of communication have been great. The country from front to rear has until now been infested by hostiles, and couriers and supplies in many instances have failed to get through, but none have been lost. I am not aware of the exact tenor of the reports to which you refer, but I infer they are principally those reflecting upon Gen. Howard and Capt. Perry. I have investigated the most important ones and find them to be false. The statement in local papers of the affair in Cottonwood on the 5th inst., to the effect that 17 citizens were surrounded by Indians, and left to die under Col. Perry refused to go to their relief for an hour and a half, is a wicked fabrication. The troops, 113 in number, were themselves outnumbered, entrenched, and attacked by Indians, but nevertheless were sent instantly a mile away to the rescue, which was accomplished within 20 minutes, and not only was the life of every man in the command risked, but the safety of a most important position and a large amount of ammunition and other stores. The accounts as published originated with one Orrin Morrill, of Lewiston, who was at Cottonwood at the time, but who, although armed, remained ensconced in the little fortifications there instead of going with the soldiers to the aid of his imperiled fellow-citizens. Other citizens who were present agree with the officers in this statement of facts. The conduct of the officers and men has, under the most trying circumstances, been particularly good. They have justified all reasonable expectations. The campaign has been successful. The hostiles have operated skillfully and fought desperately, but they have been defeated and driven from this section with great loss of numbers and supplies. Gen. Howard reports by his courier the events of the last two days, and presents the situation. The number of killed and wounded on both sides in the action of the 11th and 12th turns out to be larger than at first believed.

KELLER, Aide-de-Camp.

WASHINGTON, July 19.—A telegram received at the War Department this morning announces that the Second Infantry, en route to reinforce Gen. Howard, passed through Cheyenne yesterday afternoon.

WASHINGTON, July 19.—Dispatches from Gen. Howard were received at the War Department to-night, forwarded by Gen. McDowell. They contain, in addition to the dispatch already transmitted in the regular press advices, the following: "Do not credit reports hastily made and published in the newspapers against our officers. The volunteers at the front have been brave and resolute, but they have not excelled the officers of the Army, who have been tireless since the 20th ult. The cavalry has marched 470 miles, and the infantry over 200, along the roughest trails, fought the enemy successfully, and already cleared this part of the country of every hostile Indian." The dispatch was to-night submitted to the Secretary of War and to the President. Gen. Howard will, as he mentions, pursue the Indians a little further with vigor.

INDIAN OUTRAGES IN DAKOTA.

DEADWOOD, Dakota, July 19.—Frank Black, while cutting hay this morning, 23 miles from Crook City, was fired upon by a small band of Indians and wounded in the arm. He escaped to Crook City. Indians are setting fire to hay along Rapid Creek. The prairie in the vicinity of Crook City is reported to be on fire. A party of citizens who went in pursuit of horse-thieves and Indians yesterday returned to-day, having accomplished nothing.

THE LAST HOPE OF A DOOMED MAN.

EXTRAORDINARY EFFORTS TO PROCURE A STAY IN THE CASE OF PENWELL, SENTENCED TO BE HANGED TO-DAY.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

ELMIRA, N. Y., July 19.—In the case of Penwell, the wife murderer, who is condemned to be hanged here to-morrow, an extraordinary feature has been developed. Mrs. Cotton, of Buffalo, a step-daughter of the condemned man, was here on Monday and engaged Hon. Jeremiah McGuire to use all efforts to gain at least a stay of execution for Penwell. Accordingly the the legal aspects of the case were laid before Gov. Robinson, and a respite asked until the matter could be brought before the courts. The Governor decided last evening that the application could be acted upon by the court only. On receipt of this decision, S. C. Taber, Esq., of the firm of McGuire & Taber, served on District Attorney Taylor a notice of motion to be heard before Judge Martin at Binghampton, to-morrow morning. The notice was accompanied with affidavits, stating that the Judge before whom Penwell was tried erred in his charge to the jury; that the prisoner has a right to offer evidence as to his insanity, and that the Governor had given it as his opinion that the power to order a stay lies with a Justice of the Supreme Court, who ought to grant a stay to enable counsel to serve out a writ of error and prepare a bill of exceptions. The District Attorney resists the motion on the ground that no ruling of the court of conviction was excepted to; that no writ of error was ever obtained, nor any steps ever taken toward an appeal. Gov. Robinson is in the city, and in a letter published this afternoon, addressed to McGuire & Taber, he shows that he did not give the opinion that a Supreme Court Judge ought to grant a stay. This morning it was learned that Judge Martin is absent at Saratoga. The Governor then directed his Private Secretary to request Judge Follett, of Norwich, to come to Elmira, the different counsel agreeing to have the hearing here. Judge Follett telegraphed this afternoon that he could not come. A request was then sent to Judge Boardman at Ithaca to be present and hear the case. He has just telegraphed his inability to come. Judge Ramsey has been appealed to at Bath; no answer has yet been received. Penwell has knowledge of this extraordinary effort in his behalf, and as he was resigned to his fate, the suspense this new hope subjects him to is painful to witness. Crowds of people have thronged about the jail all day, and the excitement is intense. Workmen have been busy since morning fitting up the gallows, which is so near Penwell's cell that every sound of its preparation is heard by him.

Sheriff Beers has notified the Governor that he anticipates violence to-morrow, and has asked for the aid of the Militia. Three companies of the One Hundred and Tenth Battalion have been ordered out by the Governor, to be on duty to-morrow.

TRIAL OF SUPERINTENDENT ELLIS.

HE IS ALLOWED TILL TO-DAY TO MAKE A FORMAL ANSWER TO THE CHARGES.

SARATOGA, N. Y., July 19.—The Senators absent yesterday appeared in their seats to-day. Mr. Tracy, for the prosecution, reported that having been ordered yesterday to serve a copy of the charges on the respondent and the Clerk of the Senate, they had only obtained the original manuscripts after the Senate adjourned. By great diligence they had copied the same, but could not get the copy nor services in time to comply with the order. Mr. Chapman, for the respondent, thought that they should have a copy of the charges and time for a full examination. Senator Robinson thought the charges should be referred to the Judiciary Committee. A motion being made to read them, Senator Sprague said the respondent had had information of the charges since April last, and he was opposed to delays or technicalities. He favored proceeding immediately with the trial. Senator Schoonmaker said the only duty of the counsel for the prosecution was to revise and formulate the charges preferred by the Governor. He could see no objection to one day's delay for that purpose. Senator Vedder said the counsel for the State could only formulate the charges of the Governor, and the Judiciary Committee must see that they do not exceed them.

On motion of Senator Prince the accused was formally called to answer the charges. Mr. Chapman, his counsel, answered "present," and Mr. McGuire, associate counsel, said they could not answer to the charges until a formulated copy was served. He quoted the precedent of the Belknap trial before the United States Senate when time was taken for a formal reply, and then the managers of the prosecution made a replication. He said the respondent knew of four charges preferred by the Governor.

The respondent was given until to-morrow to make a formal answer to the charges. Adjourned.

NATIONAL COTTON EXCHANGE.

GREEN BRIAR, WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS, West Va., July 19.—The Convention of the National Cotton Exchange met this morning, President Phelps presiding. Reports from the Committees on Information and Statistics, on Crops, and on Taxes, were received. The last-mentioned report recommends the adoption of resolutions setting forth the desirability of selling cotton in this country at its net weight, and fixing a time after which such cotton shall be subject to a tare of —— per cent on the gross weight. A minority report on the same subject was submitted. A spirited discussion ensued on the subject, which resulted in the appointment of a committee of one from each Exchange to report, if possible, a practicable method by which the resolutions in the majority report may be carried into effect if adopted. A report providing that new types of cotton be made up by experts to assimulate exactly with the present Liverpool standard was debated at length, and postponed till to-morrow without action. Resolutions were adopted memorializing Congress to increase the appropriation for the Signal Service Bureau, for the establishment of other stations in the Cotton States, so as to obtain more accurate information of rainfall and temperature; providing that arbitrations on deliveries of cotton sold on the basis of classification be upon a class only of fair average staple, and that valuations should afterward be fixed according to the official quotations of the day of delivery; providing for the appointment of an inspector to examine the condition of cotton at the time of delivery, &c. The convention adjourned till to-morrow morning.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.

The performance at Wallack's Theatre, to-night, will be for the benefit of Mr. J. B. Atwater. "The Stranger" will be acted, with Mr. Atwater as *The Stranger* and Miss Lettie Allen as *Mrs. Haller*. To-morrow, "Woodleigh" is to have its last representation.

CONCORD, N. H., July 19.—The New-Hampshire Legislature to-day adjourned till the last Wednesday in May next.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 18.—The Grand Jury of Alameda County have ignored the Sargent-Page libel bills against the *Chronicle*.

OMAHA, Neb., July 19.—Gov. Hartranft, of Pennsylvania, and party went west over the Union Pacific Railway this morning.

PITTSBURG, Penn., July 19.—The men on the Connellsville Branch of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad are still at work, and trains are running as usual.

MONTREAL, July 19.—The investigation into the Oka Indian troubles is still in progress. Several witnesses have testified that Indians were the incendiaries.

WASHINGTON.

THE SOUTH CAROLINA REPUBLICANS

AN APPEAL TO THE ADMINISTRATION FOR THE APPOINTMENT OF REPUBLICANS INSTEAD OF DEMOCRATS TO FEDERAL OFFICES—A COMMITTEE TO VISIT WASHINGTON—EX-CONGRESSMAN ELLIOTT.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 19.—Some days ago a meeting of colored men was held at Columbia, S. C., for the purpose of petitioning the President to confine his appointments of Federal officers in South Carolina to Republicans. The meeting was occasioned by the recent appointment of a Democrat to be mail agent on a South Carolina railroad over several Republican applicants. A committee of 11 was appointed to visit Washington and lay the matter before the President, the committee consisting of State Senator Nash, Swails, Bosemon, Curtis, R. H. Cain, Wilder, W. F. Myers, Congressman Smalls, Shrewsbury, F. L. Cardoza, and ex-Congressman R. B. Elliott. Three of the committeemen are black, and the remaining eight mulattoes. Mr. Elliott was not present at the meeting, and, when informed of its action, suggested that the matter be deferred for the present, and that a committee be selected of both black and white Republicans to visit Washington, which suggestion was adopted. The character and purpose of this movement has been misrepresented in dispatches sent from South Carolina and Washington, and published in Northern newspapers, it having been alleged in these publications that Mr. Elliott and other black men had organized and were coming to Washington to protest against the appointment of mulattoes to Federal offices in South Carolina. In a letter to a friend in this city, Mr. Elliott thus notices this false charge: "There is no truth in the report that Nash and myself intend visiting Washington; and as for the silly statement that I intend to protest against the appointment of mulattoes, I feel myself degraded by the necessity of saying, even to you, that the statement is false. You know that I am absolutely devoid of all those petty jealousies and prejudices that have done so much to mar our progress and destroy our power as a people. If my life's battle for the obliteration of all caste distinctions is insufficient to exempt me from such a charge, I must be content to bear the odium. If my devoted and unselfish friendship and services to that portion of my brethren who are of mixed blood be not a sufficient guarantee of my good will toward them, then am I indeed deserving of the brutal and cowardly assault against my character, so recently made under cover, through the inspiration of one of that portion of our race who has been largely the recipient of my kind offices and the possessor of my confidence." The personal assault, to which allusion is made in the above sentence, was made in the columns of a Western newspaper. The fact that the committee selected to visit the President with reference to South Carolina appointments was largely composed of mulattoes shows that there was no purpose to discriminate against that class of citizens.

THE PRESIDENT'S SOUTHERN TRIP.

HE ANNOUNCES HIS INTENTION OF GOING TO VIRGINIA NEXT WEEK.

WASHINGTON, July 19.—Much dispute and uncertainty having been occasioned as to what the movements of the President will be in regard to making sundry short visits to different sections of the country during the heated term by way of recreation and to familiarize himself with the condition of affairs and the public sentiment of the South, it can be positively stated that the President informed Col. James D. Brady, of Virginia, during a long and interesting interview yesterday, that he would visit Virginia next week. He expressed himself as being specially anxious to be present at the forthcoming postal convention during its session at Old Point, where he will remain one day. President Hayes stated positively to Col. Brady that he would visit Norfolk and Richmond. There is a probability that he will endeavor to arrange his programme so as to include City Point and Petersburg. He will place himself in the hands of the committee having the matter in charge, and will endeavor to carry out their wishes in his movements. A number of prominent Virginians have written to the President, expressing their desire that he should go over their State. He shows warm appreciation of the compliments thus paid him by Southern people and an earnest disposition to comply with their wishes.

THE UNITED STATES LABOR LEAGUE.

MEETING OF THE CENTRAL COUNCIL—RESOLUTIONS ON THE TRADE DEPRESSION—COOLNESS, MODERATION, AND ABSTENTION FROM STRIKES AND VIOLENCE ADVISED.

WASHINGTON, July 19.—The Central Council of the Labor League of the United States, at a meeting held at their headquarters in this city to-day, passed a series of resolutions on the depressed state of labor throughout the country and the anticipated evil results to flow therefrom; enjoining coolness and moderation upon the members of the order, and specially warning them, as well as working men in general, to be ware of emissaries—some of whom have endeavored to operate here—who go around inciting the commission of strikes and violences, measures which injure labor in general, disturb order, and end in the conviction and punishment of the participants therein, and resolved that moral agitation is the strength and power by which labor can acquire tangible reformation, and that mob violence and riot lead only to anarchy and final destruction of human liberty, and it is better to submit to any sort of despotism for the time being than to have no government at all. A mass-meeting of the Labor League of this district will be held here next week to indorse these principles.

NOTES FROM THE CAPITAL.

WASHINGTON, July 19, 1877.

Mr. J. Eglinton Montgomery, of New-York, has been appointed United States Consul at Geneva, vice Upton, deceased.

A dispatch was sent from here last night stating that Assistant Postmaster-General Tyner will shortly tender his resignation, and that it will be promptly accepted by the President. Mr. Tyner emphatically denies the truth of this statement.

Senator Mitchell, of Oregon, left here to-night for that State on private business only, and not, as has been erroneously stated, to take part as one of the Sub-committee on Privileges and Elections now investigating the Grover Senatorial case.

John B. Dennis, Cassius M. Carpenter, John B. Johnston, James G. Thompson, George P. Kirkland, and James M. Crofut, have been appointed Revenue Gaugers for the District of South Carolina; Rymer Staats for the Third District of New-Jersey, and Robert Baugh for the Eighth District of Kentucky.

A committee from all the Southern railroads has been chosen to attend the convention of delegates from the leading citizens of the South, at Fortress Monroe, on the 28th inst., the object being to consider what additional mail facilities are required for the South. The special commission on mail transportation has also been invited.

Col. Joseph B. Stewart formally denies the truth of recently printed statements that the 5-90 bonds of the Florida Central Railroad Company have been issued under a trust to the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, in fraud of the rights of the Western North Carolina Railroad Company, and that suits were ordered by the attorneys of the latter company. No charge of fraud is made by the company, and no such legal action is contemplated in the name of the company or by its authority.

GETTING INFORMATION.

READING, Penn., July 19.—Secretary Evarts and Attorney-General Devens arrived in this city yesterday afternoon. They proceeded to Edgemount, the residence of De B. Randolph Keim, where a public reception was held last evening. The grounds surrounding the mansion were brilliantly illuminated, and the Ringgold Cornet Band was stationed on the lawn. There was no speech-making, the reception partaking more of the character of a social gathering, in which all strove to do honor to the distinguished guests. The two Cabinet officers left for Washington this morning.

LEBANON, Penn., July 19.—Secretary Evarts and Attorney-General Devens and party arrived here this morning. They visited the iron establishments in the Lebanon Valley, and also the Cornwall Ore Hills, and are now the guests of Hon. G. Dawson Coleman. They left this afternoon for Washington.

HARRISBURG, Penn., July 19.—Attorney-General Devens, Secretary Evarts, and party arrived here at 2:15 P. M. They left at 4:25 o'clock for Washington.

OHIO DEMOCRATIC DISSENSIONS.

WARRING BETWEEN THE VARIOUS FACTIONS—PENDLETON'S AND EWING'S RESPECTIVE CHANCES—THE UNITED STATES SENATORSHIP—EFFORTS TO SECURE AN INFLATION PLANK IN THE PLATFORM.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, July 19.—The approach of the Columbus convention, to be held on July 25, finds the Ohio Democracy in the midst of dissensions. The Converse-Pendleton interest is at direct war with the Ewing interest, and several minor factions are doing their best to confuse matters. The holding of the county conventions reveals a general manipulation of things throughout the State in favor of Converse and Pendleton. The Tammany tactics, which were so unsuccessful in securing delegates from this county in the interest of these candidates, have been tried in other counties with equally unfavorable results. Pendleton's inflation ideas are popular with the party in Ohio, but he finds it impossible to efface from public recollection the Kentucky Central Railroad scandal. Besides, the lower class of Democrats object to his aristocratic habits and his practice of spending so much time in the East and in Europe. Should Pendleton and Converse part, Gen. Tom Ewing will stand a good chance of getting the nomination for Governor, Gen. Morgan being the implied candidate for United States Senator. Ewing and Morgan are both pronounced inflationists. The former is now defendant in a large suit brought by Congressman Frank Hurd and H. J. Jewett, involving charges of fraud. It is significant that thus far no Democrat of hard-money views has been mentioned. Thurman, it is understood, sent John G. Thompson to Cleveland to induce Ranney to be a candidate for Governor, but failed. Thurman has incurred the hostility of the Cincinnati *Enquirer* and a considerable portion of the party, and finds it prudent to keep quiet. A strong pressure will be brought to bear upon the convention to secure a declaration in favor of the issue of more greenbacks. Several of the county conventions have already passed resolutions demanding that the volume of the currency shall be expanded to $1,000,000,000. The statement is made that a lobby in the interest of Tom Scott's subsidy schemes will attend the convention, and failing in an effort to secure a subsidy plank in the platform, will see to it that no anti-subsidy resolution is inserted. The indications point to an interesting time on Wednesday next.

THE GROVER INVESTIGATION.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., July 18.—A Portland press dispatch says the Grover Commission to-day examined a number of witnesses regarding the characters of Stiles and Wilson. Senator Kelly considered Mosier a thoroughly honest man, but given to excessive use of liquor, and when under its influence said and did some very foolish things. A. E. Smith was recalled, and repeated his testimony regarding the interview with Mosier, who he thought was in earnest in stating that he [Mosier] could get $1,400 for his vote. Henry H. Gilurey testified that Stiles' statement was absolutely false; "Grover never spoke to me about buying votes; never offered Goodman or any other member of the Legislature money or other consideration to influence votes; if Grover or any one else had attempted to use bribery, I think I would have known it; Wilson told me some of the Custom-house crowd had offered him money to vote against Grover; the latter always told me he would use no corrupt means to gain his election."

PORTLAND, Oregon, July 19.—In the Grover investigation to-day, a number of witnesses were examined, but the evidence was mostly immaterial. W. H. Watkins was recalled, and testified that the statement of Stiles, concerning an alleged conversation between Messrs. Grover, Gilfry, and the witness on the night before the election, was untrue. The witness said he always regarded Stiles as a bad man. The commission will probably adjourn to-morrow.

THE WEATHER.

SYNOPSIS AND INDICATIONS.

WASHINGTON, July 20—1 A. M.—The barometer has fallen in the Middle and Eastern States, and is lowest in Canada. It has risen over the lake region and the North-west, the Ohio Valley, and the greater portion of the Gulf States; it has again begun falling at the Pacific Slope and Rocky Mountain stations. South-east to south-west winds, cloudy and rainy weather, with stationary temperature prevail throughout the Atlantic States. Cooler north and west winds, partly cloudy and clearing weather have prevailed in the upper lake region, the North-west, and Ohio Valley. Northerly winds, followed by calm clear weather, are reported from the South-west. The Lower Mississippi has fallen, and especially at Vicksburg. The Cumberland has risen 25 inches at Nashville, and the Ohio slightly.

INDICATIONS.

For Friday in the Middle States and New-England, rising barometer, south and west winds, stationary or lower temperatures, partly cloudy or clear weather.

For the South Atlantic States, rising barometer, south-west to north-west winds, stationary or lower temperature, partly cloudy or clear weather will prevail.

For the Gulf States, rising barometer, cooler northerly, shifting to warmer southerly winds, and generally clear weather.

For Tennessee and the Ohio Valley, slightly cooler westerly winds, rising barometer, partly cloudy weather.

For the Upper Mississippi and Lower Missouri Valley, rising possibly followed by falling barometer, north-west veering to easterly winds, stationary or higher temperatures.

For the lake region, rising followed by stationary barometer, slightly cooler westerly winds, partly cloudy weather and local rains.

The rivers will generally remain stationary or fall slightly.

IN THIS CITY.

The following record shows the changes in the temperature for the past 24 hours, in comparison with the corresponding date of last year, as indicated by the thermometer at Hudnut's pharmacy:

	1876.	1877.		1876.	1877.
3 A. M.	76°	78°	3:30 P. M.	95°	79°
6 A. M.	78°	71°	6 P. M.	90°	75°
9 A. M.	82°	78°	9 P. M.	82°	72°
12 M.	88°	78°	12 P. M.	80°	72°

Average temperature yesterday.....74¾°
Average temperature for corresponding date last year.....83½°

THE NATIONAL RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

At a meeting of the Executive Committee of the National Rifle Association held yesterday it was resolved that in the case of the appeal of Col. Sanford, in the *Spirit of the Times* match, contested on the 14th inst., the committee were of the opinion that the appeal should be sustained; the Vice-President being the senior officer present, and then in charge of the match, had the right prior to the commencement thereof to authorize long-range competitors to shoot therein. It was also resolved that Col. Henry G. Shaw, President of the California Rifle Association, be invited to act as one of the range officers of the National Rifle Association during its Fall meeting in September next.

A WOMAN ACCIDENTALLY SHOT.

Catharine Malloy, a widow, residing at No. 516 East Sixteenth-street, was admitted to Bellevue Hospital last night, suffering from a severe pistol-shot wound in the right thigh, which she had accidentally received at the hands of a young girl living in the same house. The girl found the pistol lying about the house, and while examining the weapon it was discharged and Mrs. Malloy was shot.

CLOSING THE BAR-ROOMS AT PROHIBITED HOURS.

The order closing the bar-rooms from 1 to 5 A. M., which has hitherto been but partially enforced, has again been put into active operation. In all the down-town precincts this morning the liquor saloons were generally closed between the hours mentioned, and it was only possible to gain an entrance by applying at the private doors.

PROBABLE CHILD MURDER.

The body of a baby 6 weeks old was found yesterday afternoon in the water-closet of No. 68 Mott-street by Francisca Pretoma. The body was much decomposed, and was headless, and one arm was pulled off in the endeavor to raise it out of the vault. The Coroner was notified, and the body was sent to the Morgue.

PRESIDENT HAYES' ORDER.

POLITICIANS RESIGNING THEIR TRUSTS.

A READY COMPLIANCE ON ALL HANDS WITH THE PRESIDENT'S DESIRE — RESIGNATIONS OF MEMBERS OF THE REPUBLICAN NATIONAL COMMITTEE — A DEMOCRATIC POSTMASTER'S RESPONSE.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 19.—Assistant Secretary McCormick expresses the belief that no Federal officer who is a member of the Republican National Committee will antagonize the recent order of the President and refuse to resign. So far as he is informed those who come under the order are willing to yield a ready compliance, and now that the full scope of the order is understood, members of the National Committee will arrange to vacate their places as soon as they can properly do so. The resignation of Postmaster Filley, of St. Louis, as a member of the committee is already in the hands of Mr. McCormick, and his own resignation will be tendered as soon as Secretary Sherman returns to Washington. Vacancies on the committee may be filled by the State Conventions, and as the National Committee will not be called together for three years, all vacancies can be filled without prejudice to any interest committed to the National Committee. The committee may be called together by the Chairman, Mr. Chandler, but Mr. McCormick has had no intimation that such a meeting is contemplated, and he sees no reason whatever for the issuance of such a call.

A curious response to the President's order was to-day received by the Postmaster-General. Mr. Wentworth, who is Postmaster at Islington, Mass., expressed his approval of the order and notified the Postmaster-General that he has resigned his membership of the Islington Democratic Town Committee, and also his membership of the Democratic State Committee of Massachusetts. Great surprise was expressed that so prominent a Democrat should be found in possession of a Massachusetts Post Office, and the fact that no effort has been made to have Mr. Wentworth removed has started the theory that the town of Islington must be unanimously Democratic, or else the Postmaster is mistaken as to his political identity.

THE ORDER IN THIS CITY.

RECEIPT OF PRESIDENT HAYES' ORDER IN THE CUSTOM-HOUSE AND NAVAL OFFICE—ITS PROMULGATION TO BE MADE TO-DAY—THE COMING REDUCTIONS IN THE SURVEYOR'S OFFICE.

The long looked for order of President Hayes forbidding the participation of office-holders in political organizations, conventions, and caucuses, which has been a frequent theme of conversation among politicians in office in this City, was yesterday received at the Custom-house and Naval Office by Collector Arthur and Naval Officer Cornell. The news soon spread abroad, and it was somewhat expected that the order would be immediately made known, and conferences were held among the persons to be affected with a view of reaching some conclusion as the course to be adopted. Those affected are all inclined to accede to the requirements. The inclosures from Washington were as follows:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, July 12, 1877.

SIR: I transmit herewith copies of Executive order, dated June 22, 1877, prohibiting officers of every department of the civil service from taking part in the management of political organizations, caucuses, conventions, or election campaigns. You are requested to invite the attention of each employe under your supervision to the contents of the order. Very respectfully,

R. C. McCORMICK,
Assistant Secretary of the Treasury.

The order inclosed was as follows:

EXECUTIVE MANSION,
WASHINGTON, June 22, 1877.

SIR: I desire to call your attention to the following paragraph in a letter addressed by me to the Secretary of the Treasury in regard to the conduct to be observed by officers of the General Government in relation to the elections:

"No officer should be required or permitted to take part in the management of political organizations, caucuses, conventions, or election campaigns. Their right to vote and to express their views on public questions, either orally or through the press, is not denied, provided it does not interfere with the discharge of their official duties. No assessments for political purposes, on officers or subordinates, should be allowed. This rule is applicable to every department of the civil service. It should be understood by every officer of the General Government that he is expected to conform his conduct to its requirements."

Very respectfully, R. B. HAYES.

The order will be promulgated to-day in all the departments of the Custom-house, and it is expected that a large number of political resignations will immediately be made.

Mr. John A. Bausch, Appraiser of Merchandise, whose promotion to be General Appraiser was reported a few days ago, yesterday received notice from Washington of his appointment, and was requested to send on his oath of office, when his commission would be forwarded to him. Mr. Bausch, who has before expressed his determination to a change, immediately forwarded his declination of the office of General Appraiser. General Appraiser Meredith was assigned under recent orders of the Secretary of the Treasury to reappraise disputed appraisements at Boston, Philadelphia, and this City, and as Gen. Ketchum has received no notice of the discontinuance of his office, it is now thought that he will be called upon, with other General Appraisers, to act in a similar capacity to that in which Mr. Meredith is about to engage, as several General Appraisers have been notified to hold themselves in readiness to go to other points to make classifications and appraisements of merchandise.

Surveyor Sharps and Messrs. Noble, De Zeng, and Benedict yesterday returned from Washington, and early in the day met Mr. John Jay, Mr. Turnure, and Assistant Solicitor Robinson at the Metropolitan Hotel, to confer in regard to the reductions proposed to be made in the force of the Surveyor's office. The conference continued until late last evening. When applied to for information as to the work of the commission, Mr. John Jay said that it was not probable that a decision would be reached last night, and that when the commission had any announcement to make to the public it would reach them through the department at Washington. It is understood that the reduction of the force in the Surveyor's office will be made on Aug. 1.

THE JOURDAN INVESTIGATION.

TESTIMONY BEFORE THE ALDERMANIC COMMITTEE—A CONFLICT OF EVIDENCE BETWEEN GEN. JOURDAN AND ST. CLAIR M'KELWAY.

The Jourdan investigation was continued last evening by the special Aldermanic committee appointed for that purpose. Mr. Thomas J. Moore, testified that he had been offered the Stockton-street lots for $10,000, subsequently purchased by Gen. Jourdan for $11,000, but he refused to buy. He thought the improvements made by Gen. Jourdan brought the lots fully up to the value for which they were sold by him. St. Clair McKelway, one of the editors of the Brooklyn *Eagle*, after being on the stand for a long time, admitted that he had no personal knowledge of any corruption in office on the part of Gen. Jourdan in connection with the purchase of the Stockton-street lots. He swore that he never sought the position of Secretary of the Board of Health himself or through any third party, either directly or indirectly. Gen. Jourdan took the stand, and swore positively that McKelway had accosted him on the corner of Court and Montague streets and requested the witness to nominate him for the position of Secretary of the Board of Health. McKilway, the witness said, told him that Dr. Hutchinson, another member of the Board of Health, was his brother-in-law, and that if Jourdan would make the nomination Dr. Hutchinson would support it; witness informed McKlway that he could not support him because he had already pledged himself to another; McKelway subsequently repeated his denial that he had sought the position; Dr. Hutchinson said he was requested by Mr. McKelway to say that the latter had not spoken to him about securing his [McKelway's] appointment to the Board of Health in 1873. In answer to a question put by Gen. Jourdan as to whether the matter of McKelway's appointment had been discussed prior to that period, Dr. Hutchinson said that he did not remember anything about it. The committee then adjourned.

A SCHOONER ASHORE ON FIRE ISLAND.

A schooner (name unknown) loaded with coal sprang a leak off Fire Island Wednesday evening, and the Captain was obliged to beach her about five miles east of the light-house. The crew were all saved and taken charge of by Life-Saving Station No. 21. The vessel has gone to pieces. The crew were taken across to Long Island.

ASSAULTING A RAILROAD OFFICIAL.

Mr. Samuel L. Phillips, President of the Third-Avenue Railroad Company, called at Police Head-quarters yesterday and reported that he had been assaulted by William Reilly, an employe of the road. Mr. Phillips stated that as he was about entering the hospital for sick horses at the depot he was accosted by Reilly, who demanded a pass from him. He told him he could not have one, and Reilly replied that he would "lay him out." As Mr. Phillips turned to leave Reilley picked up a paving stone and threw it at him, the missile grazing his head and injuring him slightly. The assailant then made his escape. The case was placed in the hands of Detective King, of the Central Office, who arrested Reilly at his residence, No. 1,334 Second-avenue, last evening. He was locked up at the Central Office and will be taken to court to-day.

TEMPERANCE AT OCEAN GROVE.

OVER 4,000 PERSONS AT THE CAMP-MEETING—AN IMPRESSIVE ADDRESS BY MR. FRANCIS MURPHY, THE TEMPERANCE ORATOR.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

OCEAN GROVE, N. J., July 19.—The camp-meeting of the Women's National Christian Union was continued to-day and was very successful, over 4,000 persons being present. The tabernacle was not able to accommodate the number of people who were anxious to take part in the proceedings, and an adjournment accordingly took place to a large building in the settlement. Mrs. Wittemeyer, the President of the society, presided, and after the usual opening exercises a large number of persons related their personal experiences. Mrs. Wittemeyer next made a brief address, and introduced the speaker of the evening, Mr. Francis Murphy, who spoke as follows: If there are men in this audience who drink or sell liquor, toward them I have the kindest feelings and the keenest sympathy. I was born in Ireland, in a thatched cottage overlooking the sea, and to-night in imagination I can see myself a boy bowing at my mother's knee. O, how distinctly do I recall all the happy associations which cluster around those scenes; and yet under these happy influences I formed my taste for strong drink, planted the seeds which have almost made a wreck of my life on earth and ruined my soul for eternity. The habit of having liquor upon the table within the family circle is the drunkard-making curse of Europe, and, to a great extent, of this country. The speaker then related many humorous incidents. Illustrating the modern fashionable wine-drinkers, he said: The

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—JULY 19.

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—10 A. M.

$5,000 L. S. regr.1st...107 | 300 North-western.....21½
200 Del. & Had.....95¼ | 50 Mich. Central.....87½
280 do.....35 | 50 do.....43¼
100 do.....34⅞ | 100 do.....s3. 42
100 do.....s3. 34½ | 300 do.....42⅜
100 do.....34¼ | 100 do.....42¼
2800 West. Union.....69⅞ | 420 Morris & Essex.....67
800 do.....61 | 200 do.....67
10 N. Y. C. & H.....94 | 100 do.....66⅞
100 do.....93⅞ | 100 do.....67¼
800 do.....93⅝ | 800 D., L. & W.....39¼
800 Rock Island.....94⅝ | 500 do.....39⅜
300 do.....94½ | 200 do.....c. 39¼
200 do.....94¼ | 100 do.....39
2450 do.....94¼ | 100 do.....c. 38⅞
100 Illinois Cen.....57¾ | 200 do.....39
700 Lake Shore.....69⅞ | 500 do.....38⅞
100 do.....b3. 50 | 300 do.....38¾
1400 do.....49⅞ | 100 do.....38⅜
1500 do.....s3. 49⅞ | 200 do.....38¾
1200 do.....s3. 49⅞ | 100 do.....c. 38⅞
3200 do.....50 | 100 do.....38⅞
500 do.....49⅞ | 500 do.....s5. 38¼
200 do.....49⅞ | 1300 do.....38⅜
200 do.....s3. 49⅞ | 200 do.....38½
2500 North-west. pf.....56¾ | 200 do.....38¾
400 do.....56⅞ | 200 do.....38¾
100 do.....50⅝ | 500 do.....38¾
200 do.....50⅝ | 200 do.....38⅞
100 do.....s3. 50⅝ | 500 St. Paul pf.....58⅞
100 do.....b3. 50⅝ | 3500 do.....58¾
10 do.....50¼ | 100 do.....58½
200 do.....50¼ | 300 do.....c. 58⅜
100 St. Paul.....22⅞ | 200 do.....58⅝
100 do.....22⅝ | 300 do.....58¾
200 do.....22¾

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—10:15 AND 11:30 A. M.

$10,000 U. S. 6s, '81, R.....112 | $10,000 U. S.5s,10-40 C.....113
12.000 U. S. 5-20 R., '65 N.....106¾ | 10,000 U. S. 5s, '81, R.....110
10,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65 N.....106¾ | 15,000 do b3. 110
25,000 do .....c. 106⅝ | 10,000 do .....c. 12.109⅞
10,000 U. S. 5-20 R., '67.....111¼ | 50,000 U. S. 5s, '81, R.....108¾
25,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '67.....108¾ | 10,000 U. S. 4½s, '91, R.....108¾
10,000 U. S. 5s, 10-40 C.....108¾ | 35,000 do 12.108¾

FIRST BOARD—10:30 A. M.

$1,000 Ohio 6s, '81.....106 | 5 Wells, Fargo...b.c. 81¾
1,000 Tenn. 6s, n. s. 43⅝ | 200 Erie Rail.....b.c. 7¾
10,000 Dis. of C.3-65s. 70⅝ | 150 do 7⅞
1,000 C., B. & Q.5s, s.f. 90¾ | 100 C., B. & Q.....99½
1,000 C., R. I.&P.7s.109½ | 100 Mich. Cen.....b.c. 42⅜
3,000 do .....c. 42⅝
8,000 do .....109¼ | 400 L. S. & M.S.....b.c. 49⅞
8,000 C., R. I. & P.6s, 1917.....104¼ | 200 do s5. 49⅜
2,000 N. J. Int.,now.114¾ | 100 do s3. 49⅜
8,000 do .....114¾ | 1600 do 50
2,000 C. & N.-W.con.....113¾ | 100 do s4. 49⅞
3,000 N. J. C.1st,con. 63 | 200 do s5. 49⅞
2,000 N. J. C. cony. 61¾ | 1500 do s4. 49⅞
1,000 Ill. & So. Bridge 1st, 100 | do 50
5,000 Mil. & St. P., 89 | 100 do b3. 50⅛
5,000 Mil. & St. P., 89 | 25 C. of N. J.....b.c. 10
c. s. t.....86¾ | 42 do 97⅛
6,000 do .....86⅞ | 30 do 10
1,000 Mil. & St. P., C. & M. Div. 89 | 25 do 10⅛
5,000 Mil. & St. P., C. & M. Div. 89 | 50 do 10⅜
$2,000 L. S. & M.S.....b. 97½ | 100 A. & T. H. pf.....b.c. 15
5,000 do .....b3. 49⅞ | 100 A. & T. H. pf.....b.c. 15
100 do .....b3. 49⅞ | 100 do .....b.c. 67½
100 do .....s3. 49⅞ | 100 do 67⅝
100 do .....s4. 49⅞ | 200 do 67½
100 do .....c. 49⅞ | 250 C., C. & I. C.....b.c. 2¼
100 C. & N. W.....b3. 29 | 100 do 2⅜

SALES FROM 2:30 TO 3 P. M.

$2,000 C., C. & I. C.1st. 26½ | 75 Cen. of N.J..... 10
5,000 N. J. C. conv..... 61⅝ | 200 do 10⅛
100 Del. & Had..... 95¼ | 20 do 9⅞
300 N. Y. C. & H..... 94¼ | 100 C., C. & I. C.....b3. 2¼
400 West. Union..... 61⅝ | 500 Rock Island.....b3. 95⅛
500 do .....61⅝ | 700 do 95
600 do .....61⅝ | 200 do b3. 95
100 Pacific Mail..... 20¼ | 100 St. Paul..... 23
100 do .....20¼ | 600 do 23⅛
200 Lake Shore..... 49⅞ | 100 do 23
300 do .....s3. 49⅞ | 200 St. Paul pf..... 58⅞
200 do .....b3. 50 | 100 do b3. 59
200 do .....s3. 50 | 100 do 58⅞
100 do .....61⅝ | 300 do 58⅝
200 do .....61⅝ | 600 do 58⅜
200 do .....61⅝ | 3000 D., L. & W.....b.c. 38¾
100 do .....61⅝ | 100 do 39
100 do .....61⅝ | 900 do 39⅛
300 N. Y. C. & H.....b.c. 94¼ | 200 do 39
100 do .....94¼ | 100 do s3. 39
100 do .....94¼ | 100 do 39⅛
100 Erie Rail.....b.c. 9½ | 500 do 39
50 Union Pacific.....b.c. 65 | 52 P., Ft. W. & Chi. .....g'd.....b.c. 90
200 Mich. Cent.....b.c. 42⅝ | 200 Han. & St. J.....b.c. 12⅜
100 do .....s3. 42½ | 200 do 12⅝
100 L. S. & M.S.....b.c. 50 | 100 do 12½
300 do .....b3. 49⅞ | 100 A. & T. H. pf.....b.c. 15
100 do .....s3. 49⅞ | 100 Morris & Es.....b.c. 67½
100 do .....s3. 49⅞ | 100 do 67⅝
100 do .....s3. 49⅞ | 200 do 67¾
100 do .....s4. 49⅞ | 200 do 67½
100 do .....c. 49⅞ | 250 C., C. & I. C.....b.c. 2¼
100 C. & N. W.....b3. 29 | 100 do 2⅜

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

$1,000 Mo. 6s, long...100 | 600 C. & N. W. pf.....b.c. 52
15,000 do .....b.c. 101¼ | 100 do 51⅝
1,000 Tenn. 6s, n. s. 43⅝ | 700 do 51
20,000 D. of C. 3-65s. 70½ | 100 Cen. of N. J.....b.c. 10
2,000 C., R. I. & P.7s.109 | 32 New-Jersey.....112
20,000 D. & H. C. 7s, '94. 91 | 500 C. & R. I.....b.c. 83¾
5,000 H. & St. J. 8s, conv.....b13. 100 | 200 do 95¼
3,000 Tenn. 6s, n. s. 43⅜ | 100 do 95⅛
5,000 Un. Pac. 1st, 6.....103½ | 20 do 95⅜
5,000 N. Mo. 1st.....101½ | 50 do 95⅝
1,000 C., C. & I. C. 1st. 27¼ | 300 do b3. 95⅜
12 Del. & Had.....b.c. 95¾ | 200 do 95⅜
200 do .....95¼ | 1500 do 95⅝
200 do .....95⅜ | 1000 do 95
200 Quicksilver pf.....b.c. 23¼ | 100 do 95⅛
100 do .....b3. 23½ | 200 Ill. Cen.....b3. 57½
700 Pac. Mail.....b.c. 20⅜ | 100 C. & I. C.....b.c. 2¼
300 West. Un.....b.c. 61¾ | 300 do 2⅜
200 do .....s3. 61¾ | 200 do 23
100 do .....s3. 61¾ | 500 C., M. & St. Paul .....pf.....b.c. 58¾
100 do .....s3. 61¾ | 100 Western Union.....b.c. 61¾
100 do .....61⅝ | 100 do 61¾
100 do .....61⅝ | 2000 D., L. & W.....b.c. 38¾
100 do .....61⅝ | 100 do 39⅛
100 do .....61⅝ | 900 do 39
300 N. Y. C. & H.....b.c. 94¼ | 200 do 39⅛
100 do .....s3. 94¼ | 200 do s3. 39
100 Erie Rail.....b.c. 9½ | 500 do 39⅛
50 Union Pacific.....b.c. 65 | 52 P., Ft. W. & Chi. .....g'd.....b.c. 90
200 Mich. Cent.....b.c. 42⅝ | 200 Han. & St. J.....b.c. 12⅜
100 L. S. & M.S.....b.c. 50 | 100 do 12⅝
300 do .....b3. 49⅞ | 100 A. & T. H. pf.....b.c. 15
100 do .....s3. 49⅞ | 100 Morris & Es.....b.c. 67½
100 do .....s3. 49⅞ | 100 do 67⅝
100 do .....s3. 49⅞ | 200 do 67¾
100 do .....s4. 49⅞ | 200 do 67½
100 C. & N. W.....b3. 29 | 250 C., C. & I. C.....b.c. 2¼

THURSDAY, July 19—P. M.

The stock market was very dull throughout the day. The temper of speculation was weak before the first call, and prices yielded ¼ to 1 ₱ cent. in the entire list; but subsequently there was an advance of ⅛ to 1⅛ ₱ cent., with Rock Island and Delaware, Lackawanna and Western as the features of the upward movement. During the afternoon business was exceedingly tame, and the changes were within narrow limits, the closing prices showing a reaction of ⅛ to ⅜ ₱ cent. from the highest figures of the day.

The total transactions reached 107,232 shares, which embraced 26,700 Delaware, Lackawanna and Western, 21,900 Lake Shore, 13,470 Rock Island, 11,200 Western Union, 10,900 St. Paul, 7,510 North-western, 3,760 New-York Central, 3,300 Morris and Essex, 2,600 Delaware and Hudson, 1,600 Hannibal and St. Joseph, and 1,250 Michigan Central.

Delaware, Lackawanna and Western declined from 39¼ to 38⅜, rose to 39½, fell off to 38¾, and finally sold at 39. Lake Shore declined from 50 to 49⅝, and advanced to 50⅛. Rock Island fell off from 94½ to 94⅛, rose to 95⅜, and closed at 95. Western Union advanced from 60⅞ to 61⅝, with the final sales at 61½. St. Paul fell off to 22⅝ for the common and to 58⅜ for the preferred, but the former afterward rose to 23 and the latter to 59. North-western common advanced from 21⅜ to 22. The preferred receded from 50⅞ to 50½, rose to 51¼, and closed at 50⅞. New-York Central advanced from 93⅜ to 94⅜, and reacted to 94⅛. Morris and Essex fell off from 67¼ to 66⅞, and Delaware and Hudson from 35¼ to 34¼, with a subsequent advance to 67⅝ and 35⅜ respectively. The Hannibal and St. Joseph shares were weak, declining to 12⅛ for the common and to 29 for the preferred. Michigan Central was firm and advanced from 42 to 42⅝. Panama rose from 99 to 100. Chicago, Burlington and Quincy sold at 99½. Express shares were dull and firm.

The syndicate have not yet received full information in regard to the subscriptions to the new 4 ₱ cent. loan at London, but so far as heard from they amount to $10,000,000. The price at which further subscriptions will be accepted here was fixed by the syndicate to-day at 100½.

The Money market was easy, and call borrowers were supplied at 1½@2 ₱ cent. on Government bonds and ordinary Stock Exchange collaterals. Prime mercantile paper sold at 3 to 4½ ₱ cent. for short date. The national bank notes received at Washington for redemption to-day were $930,000; Customs receipts, $280,000, and revenue receipts, $380,000. The following were the rates of exchange on New-York at the undermentioned cities to-day: Savannah, buying 3-16, selling 5-16; Charleston, easy, ⅛@¼ premium; Cincinnati, steady, buying par, selling 1-10; New-Orleans, commercial, par @1-16 premium, bank ¼ premium; St. Louis, 50 premium, and Chicago 1-10 discount.

The foreign advices reported a strong and higher market at London for British Consols and United States Government securities, and for Rentes as Paris, the improvement being attributed to a report from the seat of war that the belligerents had agreed upon an armistice. Consols rose to 94⅜@94⅞, United States bonds to 106¾ for new 4½s, 106⅛@106¾ for 1867s, 110½ for 10-40s, and 107⅜@107½ for new 5s, while French Rentes reached 107f. 72½c. The weekly statements of the Banks of England and France show a decrease of specie amounting to £50,000 in the former and 13,700,000 francs in the latter. The Bank of England's proportion of reserve to liabilities is 46 5-16 against 45 11-16 this day week; while no change was made by the Directors at their weekly court to-day in the bank rate of discount, which has been 2 ₱ cent. since last Thursday.

The Sterling Exchange market was strengthened by the easier turn in the Gold loan market. The nominal asking rate for bankers' 60-day sterling bills was advanced to $4 86, demand remaining at $4 87½. At the close, actual business was on the basis of $4 85¼@$4 85½ and $4 86¾@$4 87. The bills of exchange drawn in this City on London against the losses by the St. John fire amount up to date to $2,000,000, with the Bank of Montreal as the principal drawer.

The Gold speculation was heavy and lower on the better supply of cash Gold and the favorable advices from Europe. The price declined from 105½ to 105⅛, with the closing sales at 105¼. On Gold loans the rates were 3 to 1 ₱ cent. per annum for use, flat and 1@2 ₱ cent. for carrying.

Government bonds were weaker, in sympathy with Gold. The decline ranged from ⅛ to ⅜ ₱ cent., the latter in new 4½ ₱ cents, which sold down to 108½. New 1865s, 1867s, 1868s, 10-40s, and Currency 6s declined ¼ ₱ cent. A dispatch from Washington states that the Treasury will issue a call for $10,000,000 5-20s to-day, and another for $15,000,000 later in the week. In railroad mortgages the business footed up $186,000, the dealings being well distributed. The most important change was in Columbus, Cincinnati and Indiana Central Firsts, which sold as low as 26½, a decline of 3½ ₱ cent. from last reported sales. Chicago and North-western consolidated gold coupons were strong and advanced to 87⅝. Toledo and Wabash, St. Louis Division, rose to 76, Michigan Central 7s to 103¼, and Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Sinking Fund 5s to 90¾. New-Jersey Central Firsts, new, declined to 114¼; do. convertibles fell off to 61, and recovered to 61⅝. Hannibal and St. Joseph convertibles fell off to 9¼. In State bonds, Louisiana Consols declined 1 ₱ cent., to 78⅜. District Columbia 3.65s fell off from 79⅞ to 79⅝. Missouris and Tennessees were steady.

UNITED STATES TREASURY.

	NEW-YORK, July 19, 1877.
Gold receipts	$347,875 27
Gold payments	346,180 99
Gold balance	83,428,122 45
Currency receipts	575,441 00
Currency payments	75,158 41
Currency balance	49,295,186 07
Customs	329,000 00

CLOSING QUOTATIONS—JULY 19.

Wednesday. Thursday.

American Gold	105¼	105⅛
United States 4½s, 1891, coup	108½	108⅝
United States 5s, 1881, coup	111⅜	111¼
United States 5-20s, 1867, coup	108¾	108½
Bills on London	$4 84½@$4 85	$4 85¼@$4 85½
New-York Central	93¾	94¼
Rock Island	94⅞	95
Pacific Mail	20	20¼
Milwaukee and St. Paul	23	22⅞
Milwaukee and St. Paul pref	58⅞	58⅜
Lake Shore	49⅞	50
Chicago and North-western	22	22
Chicago and North-western pref	50⅜	50⅞
Western Union	60⅜	61½
Union Pacific	65	65
Delaware, Lackawanna and Western	39½	39
New-Jersey Central	10	10⅛
Delaware and Hudson Canal	35¼	35⅜
Morris and Essex	67⅜	67⅝
Panama	99	100
Erie	8	8⅛
Ohio and Mississippi	3⅛	3⅜
Harlem	138½	138½
Hannibal and St. Joseph	12⅞	12¼
Hannibal and St. Joseph pref	30	29
Michigan Central	42	42⅝
Illinois Central	57⅜	57⅝

The extreme range of prices in stocks and the number of shares sold are as follows:

	Highest.	Lowest.	Number of shares.
New-York Central	94⅜	93¼	3,760
Erie	8⅛	7⅜	350
Lake Shore	50⅛	49⅝	21,900
North-western	22	21½	900
North-western preferred	51¼	50⅛	6,610
Rock Island	95⅜	94⅛	13,470
Milwaukee & St. Paul	23⅛	22⅝	2,000
Milwaukee & St. Paul pf	59	58⅜	8,900
Del., Lack. & Western	39½	38⅜	26,700
New-Jersey Central	10⅛	10	512
Delaware & Hudson Canal	35⅜	34¼	2,600
Morris & Essex	67⅝	66⅝	3,300
Quicksilver	23¼	22	1,250
Illinois Central	57⅜	57⅛	200
Chicago, Bur. & Quincy	99½	99½	100
C., C. & Ind. Central	2¼	1¾	700
Hannibal & St. Joseph	12⅜	12⅛	1,300
Hannibal & St. Joseph pref	29⅛	29	300
Panama	100	99	250
Western Union	61⅝	60⅞	11,200
Pacific Mail	20⅜	20	500
Quicksilver pref	23¼	23⅛	100
Mariposa	2⅛	2¼	200
Kansas & Texas	4½	4⅜	100
Alton & Terre Haute	15	15	100
Total sales			107,232

The following table shows the half-hourly fluctuations in the Gold market to-day:

10:00 A. M.	105¼	1:00 P. M.	105¼
10:30 A. M.	105¼	1:30 P. M.	105¼
11:00 A. M.	105¼	2:00 P. M.	105¼
11:30 A. M.	105¼	2:30 P. M.	105⅛
12:00 M.	105¼	3:00 P. M.	105¼
12:30 P. M.	105¼		

The following were the closing quotations of Government bonds:

	Bid.	Asked.
United States currency, 6s	125¾	126
United States 6s, 1881, registered	110¾	110⅞
United States 6s, 1881, coupons	111⅞	112¼
United States 5s, 1881, coupons	106¾	106¾
United States 5-20s, 1865, new reg	106¾	106¾
United States 5-20s, 1865, new coup	106⅜	106⅜
United States 5-20s, 1867, registered	108⅜	108⅝
United States 5-20s, 1867, coupons	108⅝	108⅝
United States 5-20s, 1868, registered	111	112
United States 5-20s, 1868, coupons	111	112
United States 10-40s, registered	110⅝	112⅜
United States 10-40s, coupons	112⅜	113
United States 5s, 1881, registered	109⅜	109⅞
United States 5s, 1881, coupons	111⅛	111¼
United States 4½, 1891, registered	108⅛	108⅜
United States 4½, 1891, coupon	108⅜	108⅝

The Sub-Treasurer disbursed in Gold coin $107,000 for interest, $78,000 for called bonds, and $1,000 Silver coin in exchange for fractional currency.

The following were the Gold clearings by the National Bank of the State of New-York to-day:

Gold cleared	$18,915,000
Gold balances	1,439,127
Currency balances	1,518,411

The following is the Clearing-house statement to-day:

Currency exchanges	$68,962,786
Currency balances	4,272,487
Gold exchanges	13,125,634
Gold balances	1,657,405

The following were the bids for the various State securities:

Alabama 5s, '53	40	N. Y. 6s, G. L'n '91-119	
Alabama 5s, '86	40	N. C. 6s, G. L'n '90-119	
Alabama 8s, '86	40	N. Y. 6s, G. L'n '93-119	
Alab'ma 8s, '88	40	N. C. 6s, old, J. & J.	17¼
Alab'ma 8s, '92	20	N. C. 6s, A. & O	17½
Alabama 8s, '93	20	N. C. 6s, N. C. R. J. & J.	65
Arkansas 6s, funded	20	N. C. 6s, N. C. R. A. & O.	65
A. 7s, L. R. & Ft. S. 1s.	5	N. C. 6s, do. c. off J. & J.	48
Ark. 7s, M. & L. R.	5	N. C. 6s, do. c. off A. & O	48
A. 7s, L. R. P. B. & N. O.	5	N. C. 6s, F. A. '68	9
A. 7s, M. O. & R. R.	5	N. C. 6s, n. b. J. & J.	7½
Ark. 7s, Ark. C. R.	5	N. C. 6s, n. b. A. & O.	7½
Connecticut 6s	108	N. C. 6s, n. b. J. & J.	2
Georgia 6s	102¾	N. C. S. T. class 1	2
Georgia 7s, n. b	107⅜	N. C. S. T. class 2	2
Georgia 7s, indorsed	105	Ohio 6s, '81	105½
Georgia 7s, gold bonds	108	Ohio 6s, '86	110
Ill. coup. 6s, 1879	101	Rhode Island 6s	107
Illinois War Loan	101	S. C. 6s	38
Kentucky 6s	101	S. C. 6s, J. & J.	37
Louisiana 6s	40	S. C. 6s, A. & O.	37
Louisiana, 6s, n. b.	40	S. C. 6s, F. act '66	37
La. 6s, N. O. R. R. bds.	45	S. C. L. C. '89, J. & J.	45
Louisiana 7s, Pen'y.	45	S. C. L. C. '89, A. & O.	45
Louisiana 8s, L. bs.	40	S. C. 7s, '88	37
Louisiana 8s, L. bs.	40	S. C. Non-Fund. bs.	1¾
La. 8s, L. bs. of '75	40	Tenn. 6s, old	43⅝
Louisiana 7s, Con.	78¼	Tenn. 6s, n. s.	43⅜
Mich. 6s, 1878-79	101	Tenn. 6s, n. b. n. s.	43½
Mich. 7s, 1890	110	Virginia 6s, old	30
Mo. 6s, due in 1877-1003		Vir. 6s, n. b. '66	31
Mo. 6s, due in 1878-1003		Virginia 6s, n. b. '67	31
Fg'bs., due 1894-5-1064		Vir. 6s, Con. bonds	80
L. os. due '82-90	106	Vir. 6s, ex mat. coup.	64⅜
Asy. os. due '86	106	Vir. 6s, def. bonds	5
H. & St. J., due '86	105½	Vir. 6s, Def. bonds	5
H. & St. J., due '87	105½	D. C. 3.65s, 1924	79⅜

And the following for railway mortgages:

Bost., H. & Erie 1st	10	B., N. Y. & E. n. b. '16	103
B. & C. L. R. 1st 5s	10	Clev. & Tol. So. Div. con	114
Ches. & O. 6s, 1st	22	M. So. 7 p. c. 2d	102
Ches. & Ohio 6s ex-C	20	M. So. N. I. S. F. 7 p. c.	111
St. L., Jack. & C. 1st	107	Clev. & Tol. S. F	107
C. B. & Q. con. 7s	109	Clev. & Tol. n. bds.	102¾
C. B. & Q. 5s. S. F	90½	Clev., P. & A. new bs.	108¼
C., R. I. & P. 1st 7s	109	Buf. & Erie new bs.	107½
C. R. I. & P. Le '95	105	Kal. & W. Pig. 1st	88
C., R. I. & P. Ga. 6's	107	L. S. Div. bds	108
C. R. of N. J. 1st, new	114¼	L. S. Cons. C. 1st	106
C. R. of N. J. Conv	61¼	L. S. Con. R. 1st	106
L. & W. B. Con. G'd	25¼	L. S. Con. C. 2d	92
M. & S. P. 1st 8s P. D.	118½	Mich. C. 7's 1902	103½
M. & S. P. 2d 7s, 1st P. D.	102	M. Liu. 1st, 8's P	112
M. & S. P. 7s, 1st S. F.	102	N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1883	105
M. & S. P. 1st, La C. D.	100¼	N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1887	106
M. & S. P. 1st, I. & M. D.	88⅞	N. Y. Cen. 6s, R. E	104
M. & S. P. 1st, C. & M. D.	98½	N. Y. Cen. 6s, Sub	104
M. & St. P. Con. S. F.	86¾	H. R. 7s, 2d S. F., '85	113
M. & St. P. 2d	90	N. Missouri 1st	101
Chic. & N. W. 7s, '87	104½	Pitts., Ft. W. & Chi. 1st	103¼
C. & N. W. Int. bds.	107	St. L. & I. M. 2d	45
C. & N. W. Con. bds.	107	Alton & T. H. 1st	109
C. & N. W. Ex. bds.	104	Tol., P. & W., 1st, ED.	80
C. & N. W. 1st	107¼	Tol. & W. 1st ex	107¼
C. & N. W. C. G. bds.	87½	Tol. & W. ex C	94
C. & N. W. R. G. bds.	87	Tol. & W. 1st St. L. D.	75½
Peninsula 1st Conv.	104	Tol. & W. 2d	66
Chic. & Mil. 1st	108	Tol. & W. Cons. Con.	33
Winona & St. P. 2d	62	Gt. Western ex C	92
C., C. C. & I. 1st 7s, S. F.	19	Gt. Western 2d '93	65½
Del., L. & W. 7s C	100½	West. U. bs, 1900 C	101¾
Mor. & Essex 1st	116	West. U. bs, 1900 R	102
Mor. & Essex 2d	106¼		
Mor. & Essex 7s, '71	108		
Mor. & Essex 1st C. G.	84		
Del. & Wat. 1st, '77	99		
Del. & H. C'l 1st, '91	89		
D. & H. C'l C. 7s, '94	91		
D. & H. C'l R. 7s, '94	91		
Alb. & Sus. 1st bds	107¾		
Alb. & Sus. 3d bds	85		
Alb. & Sus. 1st con. g.	75		
Rens'r & Sar. 1st C.	107½		
Rens'r & Sar. 1st R.	107		
Erie 2d 7s, '79	105¾		
Erie 3d 7s, '83	106⅛		
Erie 4th 7s, '80	102¾		
Long Dock Bonds	110		
B., N. Y. & E. 1st	77		

And the following for City bank shares:

America	130	Mechanics'	131
American Exchange	105	Mech.'s B'k'g Assn.	55
Bank, & Brok. Ass'n	80	Mercantile	90
Central National	100	Merchants'	12
Chemical	1150	New-York	109
Commerce	124	Park	103
Corn Exchange	125	Republic	96¼
Fulton	145	Shoe & Leather	117¼
Irving	118	State of N. Y. (new)	117½
Manhattan	138		

PHILADELPHIA STOCK PRICES—JULY 19.

	Bid.	Asked.
City 6s, New	112⅝	113⅜
United Railroads of New-Jersey	131	131½
Pennsylvania Railroad	32	32⅜
Reading Railroad	12¼	12½
Lehigh Valley Railroad	35¼	35⅝
Catawissa Railroad preferred	30	32
Philadelphia and Erie Railroad	8	8½
Schuylkill Navigation preferred	7	8
Northern Central Railroad	13	14
Lehigh Navigation	13⅜	13⅝
Pittsburgh, Titusville and Buffalo	4⅞	5
Hestonville Railway	11⅜	12
Central Transportation	30	30¼

The Illinois Central Railroad Company has declared a dividend of *Two ₱ cent.* on the capital stock.

The Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railroad earnings for the second week of July show an increase of $26,000 over the corresponding period last year.

CALIFORNIA MINING STOCKS.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., July 19.—Closing official prices of mining stocks to-day:

Alpha	10¼	Justice	7⅛
Belcher	23	Kentuck	3½
Best & Belcher	15	Leopard	1¼
Bullion	4⅜	Mexican	9⅛
Consolidated Virginia	27⅜	Northern Belle	17¼
California	7	Overman	11½
Chollar	25	Ophir	14⅜
Confidence	4½	Raymond & Ely	9⅛
Caledonia	3	Silver Hill	1
Crown Point	2½	Savage	6¾
Exchequer	1	Segregated Belcher	2¼
Gould & Curry	9	Sierra Nevada	4½
Hale & Norcross	4¼	Union Consolidated	5
Imperial	1	Yellow Jacket	7¼
Julia Consolidated	1⅜	Eureka Consolidated	27½

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, July 19, 1877.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pkls	16	Oil-cake, pkg	2,204
Beans, bbls	23	Oil, Lard, bbls	30
Cotton, bales	53	Pea-nuts, bags	160
Copper, bbls	40	Pork, pkg	50
Dried Fruit, pkg	3	Provisions, pkg	40
Eggs, pkg	1,319	Cut-meats, pkg	4,140
Flour, bbls	6,978	Lard, tcs	863
Corn-meal, bbls	1,048	Butter, pkg	6,148
Wheat, bushels	24,686	Cheese, pkg	25,598
Corn, bushels	172,082	Starch, pkg	352
Oats, bushels	34,450	Stearine, pkg	50
Malt, bushels	16,900	Tallow, pkg	299
Barley, bushels	8,500	Tobacco, hhds	459
Hops, bales	49	Whisky, bbls	533
Leather, sides	10,270	Wool, bales	635

COFFEE—Rio declined ¼c. ₱ lb. on a dull market; 5,000 bags by the Ortive (a resale) brought 18¾c., gold. Other kinds quiet and irregular.

COTTON—Has been quoted firm for early delivery, but without much animation. Sales were officially reported for prompt delivery of 655 bales, (of which 268 sales were on last evening) including — bales to shippers, 590 bales to spinners, and 65 bales to speculators. Forward delivery sales have been of a fair aggregate at former rates....Sales have been reported since our last of 27,600 bales, of which 2,900 bales were on last evening, and 24,700 bales to-day, with 12,200 bales on call, on the basis of Middling, July closing at 12.27c.; August, 12.20c.; September, 12.12c.; October, 11.67c.@11.68c.; November, 11.44c.@11.45c.; December, 11.45c.@11.46c.; January, 11.57c.@11.58c.; February, 11.72c.@11.73c.; March, 11.83c.@11.85c. ₱ lb., showing an advance of 1@3 points, closing easy.....The receipts at this port to-day were 59 bales, and at the shipping ports 412 bales, against 480 bales same day last week, and thus far this week 2,973 bales against 3,675 bales same time last week.....The receipts at the shipping ports since Sept. 1, 1876, were 3,028,798 bales, against 2,979,989 bales for the corresponding time in the preceding Cotton year....Consolidated exports (five days) for Great Britain from all the shipping ports, 6,184 bales; to the Continent, 3,074 bales.....Stock in New-York to-day, 213,377 bales; consolidated stock at the ports, 215,290 bales.

Closing Prices of Cotton in New-York.

	Uplands.	Alabama.	N. O.	Texas.
Ordinary	10⅞	10⅞	11	11
Strict Ordinary	11¼	11¼	11⅜	11⅜
Good Ordinary	11¾	11¾	11⅞	11⅞
Strict Good Ord	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞
Low Middling	11 15-16	11 15-16	12 1-16	12 1-16
Strict Low Mid	12 1-16	12 1-16	12 3-16	12 3-16
Middling	12 5-16	12 5-16	12 7-16	12 7-16
Good Middling	12 9-16	12 9-16	12 11-16	12 11-16
Strict Good Mid	12 13-16	12 13-16	12 15-16	12 15-16
Middling Fair	13 3-16	13 3-16	13 5-16	13 5-16
Fair	13 15-16	13 15-16	14 1-16	14 1-16

Stained.

Good Ordinary	10⅜	Low Middling	11 5-16
Strict Good Ord	11⅛	Middling	11 13-16

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been very quiet to-day, and again quoted lower and irregular, under quite urgent offerings of most kinds, particularly of Spring ground stock and new crop product. The business has been mostly in small job lots, at, in many instances, a further reduction of 10c.@15c. ₱ bbl. Little buying has been noted for lines, and the bids for these have been reported much under the views of sellers. Unsound and sour Flour plentier, through the offerings of stock from store, reported by the receivers of same. Sales have been reported since our last of 9,100 bbls. of all grades, including unsound Flour of all classes, very poor to choice, at $3@$7, mostly unsound Extras at $3 90@$5 and over, unsound Superfine at $4@$4 25; Sour Flour at $3 25@$7, chiefly Sour Extras at $5 50@$6 50; very inferior to strictly choice No. 2 at $3@$4 75, mainly at $4 25@$4 75 for sour to fair; choice as Winter, (of which 220 bbls. Winter, in lots, at the quoted rates, and 475 bbls. Spring at $3@$4 25, of which 275 bbls. at $3 ₱ inferior to choice Superfine State and Western at $3 90@$5, mostly at $4 50@$5 for about fair to choice, (with some fancy lots of Winter hold higher;) inferior to very good Extra State at $6@$6 60, mainly at $6 25@$6 50, (with some very inferior reported sold under our quotations;) very good to fancy Extra Spring at $6@$7; City Mills Extra, shipping grades, for West Indies, on the basis of $8 for choice; do., for South America, $6@

SHIPPING.

TO SUMMER TOURISTS.

ALLAN STEAM-SHIP LINE
FROM BALTIMORE TO HALIFAX, AND VICE VERSA.
The A1 British Royal Mail Iron Screw Steam-ships
HIBERNIAN, 3,200 tons, Capt. Lieut. ARCHER, R. N. R.
NOVA SCOTIAN, 3,200 tons, Capt. RICHARDSON.
CASPIAN, 3,000 tons, Capt. TROCER.
AUSTRIAN, 3,000 tons, Capt. WYLIE.
Leave Baltimore every fortnight, WEDNESDAYS,
FOR HALIFAX, NOVA SCOTIA.
Cabin passage to Halifax, $20 gold; Round Trip tickets, $35 gold.

This opportunity, by offering, as it were, an abbreviation of a European trip, is exceptionally agreeable to those who desire a change from the usual round of American pleasure resorts.

For further information apply to
A. SCHUMACHER & CO., No. 5 South Gay-st., Baltimore, Md.

CUNARD LINE B. & N. A. R. M. S. P. CO.
NOTICE.
With the view of diminishing the chances of collision, the steamers of this line take a specified course for all seasons of the year.
On the outward passage from Queenstown to New-York or Boston, crossing meridian of 50 at 43 latitude, or nothing to the north of 43.
On the homeward passage, crossing the meridian of 50 at 42, or nothing to the north of 42.
FROM NEW-YORK FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.
RUSSIA.....WED., July 25 BOTHNIA...WED., Aug. 8
ALGERIA...WED., Aug. 1 ABYSSINIA, WED., Aug. 15
Steamers marked * do not carry steerage passengers.
Cabin passage, $80, $100, and $130, gold, according to accommodation. Return tickets on favorable terms.
Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at very low rates. Freight and passage office, No. 4 Bowling Green. CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

WHITE STAR LINE.
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL, CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL.
The steamers of this line take the Lane Routes recommended by Lieut. Maury, U. S. N., going south of the Banks on the passage to Queenstown all the year round.
BRITANNIC.....SATURDAY, July 21, 2:30 P. M.
GERMANIC.....SATURDAY, Aug. 4, at 12:30 P. M.
ADRIATIC.....SATURDAY, Aug. 18, at 1 P. M.
From White Star Dock, Pier No. 52 North River.
These steamers are uniform in size and unsurpassed in appointments. The saloon, state-rooms, smoking and bath-rooms are amidships, where the noise and motion are least felt, affording a degree of comfort hitherto unattainable at sea.
Rates—Saloon, $80 and $100, gold; return tickets on favorable terms; steerage, $28.
For inspection of plans and other information apply at the Company's offices, No. 37 Broadway, New-York.
R. J. CORTIS, Agent.

ATLAS MAIL LINE.
BI-MONTHLY SERVICE TO JAMAICA, HAYTI, COLOMBIA and ASPINWALL, and to PANAMA and SOUTH PACIFIC PORTS. (via Aspinwall.) First-class, full-powered iron screw steamers, from Pier No. 51 North River.
For HAYTI, COLOMBIA, ISTHMUS OF PANAMA, and SOUTH PACIFIC PORTS, (via Aspinwall.)
ETNA.....July 28
ANDES.....Aug. 14
FOR KINGSTON (Jamaica) and HAYTI.
CLARIBEL.....July 26
ATLAS.....Aug. 17
Superior First-class Passenger accommodation.
PIM, FORWOOD & CO., Agents, No. 56 Wall-st.

GREAT SOUTHERN
FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE,
SAILING FROM PIER NO. 27 NORTH RIVER, WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS at 2 P. M.,
FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., FLORIDA, THE SOUTH, AND SOUTH-WEST.
CHARLESTON.....SATURDAY.....July 21
GULF STREAM.....WEDNESDAY.....July 25
SUPERIOR PASSENGER ACCOMMODATIONS.
Insurance to destination one-half of one per cent.
Goods forwarded free of commission. Passenger tickets and bills of lading issued and signed at the office of
JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents,
Office on the pier.
Or W. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling Green,
Or BENTLEY D. HASELL, General Agent
Great Southern Freight Line, 317 Broadway.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.
STEAM-SHIP LINE BETWEEN NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN.
Company's Pier, foot of 2d-st., Hoboken.
WESER.....Sat., July 21 | ODER.....Sat., Aug. 4
Gen. WERDER. Sat., July 28 | RHEIN.....Sat., Aug. 11
RATES OF PASSAGE FROM NEW-YORK TO SOUTHAMPTON, HAVRE, OR BREMEN.
First cabin.....$100 gold
Second cabin.....60 gold
Steerage.....30 currency
Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage certificates, $30 currency. For freight or passage apply to OELRICHS & CO., No. 2 Bowling Green.

ANCHOR LINE U. S. MAIL STEAMERS.
NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.
Victoria.....July 21, 2 P. M. | Anchoria.....Aug. 4, noon
Devonia.....July 28, 5 P. M. | Bolivia.....Aug. 11, 7 A. M.
TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL OR DERRY.
Cabins, $65 to $80, according to accommodations: Intermediate, $35; Steerage, $28.
NEW-YORK TO SOUTHAMPTON AND LONDON.
Elysia.....July 21, 2 P. M. | Utopia.....Aug. 4, noon
Cabins, $55 to $70. Steerage, $28. Cabin excursion tickets at reduced rates. Drafts issued for any amount at current rates. Company's Pier, No. 20 and 21 North River, New-York. HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents, No. 7 Bowling Green.

INMAN LINE, MAIL STEAMERS.
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
CITY OF RICHMOND.....July 28, 7 A. M.
CITY OF BERLIN.....Aug. 11, 7 A. M.
CITY OF CHESTER.....Aug. 18, 1 P. M.
From Pier No. 45 North River.
CABIN, $80 and $100, gold. Return tickets on favorable terms. STEERAGE, $28, currency. Drafts at lowest rates.
Saloons, state-rooms, smoking and bath rooms amidships. JOHN G. DALE, Agent, Nos. 15 and 33 Broadway, New-York.

NATIONAL LINE—Piers 44 and 51 North River.
FOR LONDON.
GREECE.....THURSDAY, July 19, 10 A. M.
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
The Queen, July 21, 2 P. M. | Italy.....Sat., Aug. 4, 12 M.
Egypt Sat., July 28, 7 A. M. | England.. Aug. 11, 7 A. M.
Cabin and steerage passage, and drafts from £1 upward, issued at very low rates. Company's offices No. 69 Broadway. F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

FOR LIVERPOOL VIA QUEENSTOWN.
The Liverpool and Great Western Steam Company's United States mail steamers leave Pier No. 53 N. R.:
MONTANA.....TUESDAY, July 31, at 9 A. M.
WYOMING.....TUESDAY, Aug. 14, at 9 A. M.
WISCONSIN.....TUESDAY, Aug. 28, at 8 A. M.
Cabin passage, $55, $65, or $75, according to stateroom; steerage, $26; intermediate, $40.
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 29 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.,
THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.
GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.
SAN SALVADOR, Capt. NICKERSON, SATURDAY, July 21, Pier 43 North River, 3 P. M. GEO. YONGE, Agent, 409 Broadway.
GEN. BARNES, Capt. CHEESMAN, WEDNESDAY, July 25, Pier 16 East River, 3 P. M. MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents, 62 South-st.
SAN JACINTO, Capt. HAZARD, SATURDAY, July 28, Pier 43 North River, 3 P. M. GEO. YONGE, Agent, 409 Broadway.
H. LIVINGSTON, Capt. MALLORY, WEDNESDAY, Aug. 1, Pier 43 North River, 3 P. M. GEO. YONGE, Agent, 409 Broadway.
Insurance ONE-HALF PER CENT. Superior accommodations for passengers. Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, Atlantic and Gulf Railroad, and Florida steamers.
C. D. OWENS, GEORGE YONGE,
Agent A. & G. R. R., Agent C. R. R.,
No. 315 Broadway. No. 409 Broadway.

PACIFIC MAIL AND PANAMA TRANSIT
STEAM-SHIP LINES.
FOR CALIFORNIA, JAPAN, CHINA, AUSTRALIA, NEW-ZEALAND, BRITISH COLOMBIA, OREGON, &c. Sailing from Pier foot Canal-st., North River.
For SAN FRANCISCO, via ISTHMUS OF PANAMA. Steam-ship ACAPULCO.....Tuesday, July 31 connecting for Central America and South Pacific ports.
From SAN FRANCISCO to JAPAN and CHINA.
Steam-ship CITY OF TOKIO.....Wednesday, Aug. 8
From San Francisco to Australia, and New-Zealand.
Steam-ship CITY OF NEW-YORK..Wednesday, Aug. 15
For freight or passage apply to
WM. P. CLYDE & CO., or H. J. BULLAY, Supt., No. 6 Bowling-Green, Pier foot Canal-st., North River.

TO SUMMER TRAVELERS.
International Steam-ship Company's Line of Steamers TO EASTERN MAINE, NEW-BRUNSWICK, NOVA SCOTIA, PRINCE EDWARD'S ISLAND, &c.
The steamers NEW-YORK and CITY OF PORTLAND will, until Sept. 15, leave Boston at 8 A. M. and Portland at 6 P. M. every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, for EASTPORT, Me. and ST. JOHN, N. B., for warding passengers by connecting lines to Calais, Me., St. Andrews, Fredericton, Shediac, Mirimichi, and Bathurst, N. B.; Truro, Pictou, Digby, Annapolis, Kentville, Windsor, and Halifax, N. S.; Summerside and Charlottetown, P. E. I. The steamers are first class in every respect; the climate of the region to which they run is delightfully cool and invigorating, and the expenses of travel very moderate. For circular with description of the route, and any further information, apply to
W. H. KILBY, Agent,
End of Commercial Wharf, Boston, Mass.

NEW-YORK, HAVANA & MEXICAN MAIL S. S. LINE
Steamers leave Pier No. 3 North River, at 3 P. M.
FOR HAVANA DIRECT.
CITY OF NEW-YORK, TINKHAM.....Wednesday, July 25
CITY OF MERIDA, REYNOLDS.....Saturday, Aug. 4
CITY OF VERA CRUZ, DEARING.....Wednesday, Aug. 8
FOR VERA CRUZ AND NEW-ORLEANS.
Via Havana, Progreso, Champeachy Turpan, Tampico.
CITY OF MERIDA, REYNOLDS.....Saturday, Aug. 4
Steamers will leave New-Orleans July 22 and Aug. 12 for Vera Cruz and all the above ports.
For freight or passage apply to
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, Nos. 31 and 33 Broadway.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA
DIRECT MAIL LINE.
These first-class steam-ships sail regularly at 3 P. M. from Pier No. 13 North River, as follows:
CLYDE.....SATURDAY, July 21
COLUMBUS.....WEDNESDAY, Aug. 1
Accommodations unsurpassed. For freight or passage apply to WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling-Green. McKELLER, LULING & CO., Agents in Havana.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—Blank United States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NOMES, Passport Agent, No. 91 Duane-st., corner Broadway.

SHIPPING.

STATE LINE.
NEW-YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, DUBLIN, BELFAST, AND LONDONDERRY.
These first-class full-powered steamers will sail from Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st.
STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA.....Thursday, July 26
STATE OF NEVADA.....Thursday, Aug. 2
STATE OF VIRGINIA.....Thursday, Aug. 9
STATE OF INDIANA.....Thursday, Aug. 23
First cabin, $80 and $70, according to accommodations; return tickets at reduced rates. Second cabin, $45; return tickets at reduced rates. Steerage $26. Apply to
AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Agents,
No. 72 Broadway, New-York.
STEERAGE tickets at No. 45 Broadway, and at the company's pier, foot of Canal-st., North River.

THE AMERICAN STEAM-SHIP COMPANY
OF PHILADELPHIA
PHILADELPHIA AND LIVERPOOL LINE.
The only Transatlantic Line sailing under the American flag. Sailing every Thursday from Philadelphia and Wednesday from Liverpool.
THE RED STAR LINE.
Carrying the Belgian and United States Mails. Sailing semi-monthly alternately from Philadelphia and New-York. Direct and only
TO ANTWERP.
For rates of passage and other information apply to PETER WRIGHT & SONS, General Agents, No. 307 Walnut-st., Philadelphia, and No. 52 Broadway, New-York.
JNO. McDONALD, Agt., No. 8 Battery-place.

GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY.
The splendid mail steamers of this company between New-York and Havre,
Calling at PLYMOUTH (G. B.) for the landing of Passengers,
Will sail from Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Morton-st., every Wednesday, beginning with
LABRADOR, SAUNIER, Wednesday, July 25, 6 A. M.
FRANCE, THURNEAU, Wednesday, Aug. 1, 9 A. M.
*PEREIRE, DANRE, Wednesday, Aug. 8, 4 P. M.
Rates of passage greatly reduced.
LOUIS DE BEBIAN, Agent, No. 55 Broadway.

HAMBURG American Packet Company's Line, for PLYMOUTH, CHERBOURG, and HAMBURG.
SUEVIA.....July 26 | HERDER.....Aug. 9
LESSING.....Aug. 2 | HAMMONIA.....Aug. 16
Rates of passage to Plymouth, London, Cherbourg, Hamburg, and all points in England. First Cabin, $100, gold; Second Cabin, $60, gold; Steerage, $30, currency.
KUNHARDT & CO., C. B. RICHARD & BOAS,
General Agents, General Passenger Agents,
61 Broad-st., N. Y. 61 Broadway, N. Y.

RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.
GREAT TRUNK LINE
AND UNITED STATES MAIL ROUTE.
On and after June 25, 1877,
Trains leave New-York, via Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets Ferries, as follows:
Express for Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West and South, with Pullman Palace Cars attached, 9 A. M., 6 and 8:30 P. M., daily.
For Williamsport, Lock Haven, Corry, and Erie, at 8:30 P. M., connecting at Corry for Titusville, Petroleum Centre, and the Oil Regions. For Williamsport and Lock Haven, 9 A. M.
For Baltimore, Washington, and the South, "Limited Washington Express" of Pullman Parlor Cars, daily, except Sunday, 8:30 A. M.; arrive Washington, 4:10 P. M. Regular at 8:20 A. M., 1, 6, and 8:30 P. M. Sunday, 6 and 8:30 P. M.
Express for Philadelphia, 7:30, 8:20, 9, (9:30 Limited,) 10:30 A. M., 1, 3, 5, 6, 7, and 8:30 P. M. Sunday, 9 A. M., 5, 6, 7, and 8:30 P. M. Emigrant and second-class, 7 P. M.
For trains to Newark, Elizabeth, Rahway, Princeton, Trenton, Perth Amboy, Flemington, Belvidere, and other points, see local schedules at all Ticket Offices.
Trains arrive from Philadelphia, 3:55, 6:50, 8:40, 10:10, 10:40 A. M. and 10:20 P. M., daily; 10:10 A. M. and 6:50 P. M., daily, except Monday. From Washington and Baltimore, 6:50, 10:05 A. M., 4:10, 5:10, and 10:10 P. M. Sunday, 6:30, 10:40 A. M. From Philadelphia, 5:05, 6:50, 9:10, 10:10, 10:40, 11:50 A. M., 2:30, 4:10, 5:10, 6:50, 8:40, 10:10, and 10:20 P. M. Sunday, 5:05, 6:50, 10:40, 11:50 A. M.; 6:50 and 10:20 P. M.
Ticket Offices, Nos. 526 and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts.; No. 4 Court-st., Brooklyn; Nos. 114, 116, and 118 Hudson-st., Hoboken; Depot, Jersey City. Emigrant Ticket Office, No. 8 Battery-place.
FRANK THOMSON, L. P. FARMER,
General Manager. General Passenger Agent.

TO PHILADELPHIA
via
PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.
THE OLD-ESTABLISHED ROUTE AND SHORT LINE
between
NEW-YORK AND PHILADELPHIA.
13 Through Trains each way daily. 3 Depots in Philadelphia, 2 in New-York.
Double track, the most Improved Equipment, and the Fastest Time consistent with absolute safety.
On and after June 25, 1877,
Express Trains (Sunday excepted) via Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets Ferries, as follows:
7:30, 8:20, 9, (9:30 limited,) 10:40 A. M., 1, 4, 5, 6, 7, and 8:30 P. M. Sunday, 9 A. M., 5, 6, 7, and 8:30 P. M.
Returning, trains leave Philadelphia 3:55, 6:50, 8, 7:30, 8, 8:30, and 11 A. M., (Limited Express, 1:35 P. M.,) 2, 4, 5:30, 7, and 7:35 P. M., and 12 Midnight. On Sunday, 3:35, 8, 8:30 A. M., 4, 7:35, P. M., and 12 Midnight.
Ticket Offices, Nos. 526 and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts.; No. 4 Court-st., Brooklyn; Nos. 114, 116, and 118 Hudson-st., Hoboken. Depot, Jersey City. Emigrant Ticket Office, No. 8 Battery-place.
FRANK THOMSON, L. P. FARMER,
General Manager. General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—Commencing July 1, 1877, through trains will leave Grand Central Depot:
8:00 A. M., Western and Northern Express, with drawing-room car to Rochester; also to St. Albans.
9:00 A. M., Special Saratoga Express, drawing-room cars through to Montreal.
10:30 A. M., Special Chicago and Western Express, with drawing-room cars to Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo, and Niagara Falls; also, drawing-room car through to Richmond, Va.
11:30 A. M., Northern and Western Express, with drawing-room cars for Saratoga.
3:30 P. M., Special Saratoga Express. Connects at East Albany for principal stations to Syracuse.
4:00 P. M., Albany and Troy Express. Stops at Sing Sing, Peekskill, and all stations north, except Livingston.
6:00 P. M., St. Louis Express, with sleeping cars for St. Louis, running through every day in the week; also, sleeping-cars for Watertown, Canandaigua, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and for Montreal via Saratoga.
8:30 P. M., Pacific Express, daily, with sleeping cars, for Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Cleveland, Toledo, Detroit, and Chicago, and to Montreal via St. Albans.
11:00 P. M., Express, with sleeping cars, for Albany and Troy. Way trains as per local Time Tables.
Tickets for sale at Nos. 252, 261, and 413 Broadway, and at Westcott Express Company's offices, Nos. 7 Park-place, 785 and 942 Broadway, New-York, and 333 Washington-st., Brooklyn.
C. B. MEEKER, General Passenger Agent.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.—FERRY-BOATS leave New-York from James-slip 30 minutes, and from 34th-st., East River, 15 minutes previous to departure of trains. No boats from James-slip after 7 P. M. On Sundays from 34th-st. only. Trains leave Long Island City (Hunter's Point) as follows: For Greenport, Sag Harbor, &c., 8:44, 9:03 A. M., 3:30, 4:06 P. M.; Sundays, 4:40 A. M. For Patchogue, &c., at 9:03 A. M., 2, 4:45, 5:23, 6:03 P. M.; Sundays, 9:15 A. M. For Babylon, &c., at 7:30, 8:44, 9:03, 11:30 A. M., 2, 4:45, 4:50, 5:23, 6:03 P. M.; Sundays, 9:15 A. M., 6:33 P. M. For Port Jefferson, &c., at 10 A. M., 3:30, 5:05 P. M.; Sundays, 9:30 A. M. For Northport, &c., at 10 A. M., 3:30, 5:05 P. M.; Sundays, 9:30 A. M. For Locust Valley, &c., at 8:44, 11:30 A. M., 2, 3:30, 4:24, 5:05, 6:42 P. M.; Sundays, 9:30 A. M., 6:30 P. M. For Rockaway Beach, &c., at 9, 10:20, 11:30 A. M., 1:30, 2, 3:30, 4:24, 5:05, 5:43 P. M.; on Sundays, at 9:30 A. M., 6:30 P. M.—Sundays at 9:15, 10, 11 A. M., 1:30, 3:10, 6:30 P. M.—6:35 to Far Rockaway only. Local trains for Flushing, College Point, &c., as per time table. Ticket offices in New-York at James-Slip and Thirty-fourth-Street Ferries; at the offices of Western's Long Island Express Company, No. 7 Park-place, No. 785 Broadway, No. 942 Broadway, Grand Central Depot, 42d-st. In Brooklyn, No. 333 Washington-st.; Fulton Ferry, E. D., No. 79 Fulton-st. By purchasing tickets at any of the above offices baggage can be checked from residence to destination.

LONG BRANCH AND PHILADELPHIA
VIA NEW-JERSEY SOUTHERN R. R.
Commencing June 18, 1877, steamers leave New-York, Pier No. 8 North River, foot Rector-st., connecting at Sandy Hook with trains for Long Branch, 6:20, 9:30, 10:40 A. M., 3:45, 5, and 6:15 P. M.
Ocean Grove, 9:30 A. M. and 3:45 P. M.
Philadelphia and Toms River, 6:20, 9:30, A. M., and 3:45 P. M.; Sea-side Park, Barnegat, and Beach Haven, 6:20 A. M. and 3:45 P. M. Vineland, Bridgeton, Atlantic City, and Cape May, 9:30 A. M.; Sundays, for Long Branch, 9:30 A. M.
W. S. SNEDEN, General Manager.

ERIE RAILWAY.
Summer Arrangement of through trains. From Chambers-Street Depot. (For 23d-st. see note below.)
9:00 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Cincinnati and Chicago Day Express. Drawing-room coaches to Buffalo.
10:45 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Express Mail for Buffalo and the West. Sleeping coach to Buffalo.
7:00 P. M., daily, Pacific Express to the West. Sleeping coaches through to Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cincinnati, and Chicago without change. Hotel dining-coaches to Chicago.
7:00 P. M., except Sundays, Western Emigrant train.
Above trains leave Twenty-third-Street Ferry at 8:45 and 10:15 A. M., and 6:45 P. M.
For local trains see time tables and cards in hotels and depots. JNO. N. ABBOTT, General Passenger Agent

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN AND HARTFORD RAILROAD.—Trains leave Forty-second-Street Depot, as follows: 8:05, 11 A. M., 1, 3, 9, 10, 11:35 P. M. For Boston and Albany Railroad, 8:05, 11 A. M., 3, 9 P. M. For Connecticut River Railroad, 8:05, 11 A. M., 12 M., 3 P. M. For Newport, 8:05 A. M., 1 P. M. For Air Line Railroad, 8:05 A. M., 1, 3, 5:15, 10 P. M. For New-Haven and Northampton Railroad, 8:05 A. M., 3 P. M. For Naugatuck Railroad, 8:05 A. M., 1, 3 P. M. For Housatonic Railroad, 8:05 A. M., 3 P. M. For Danbury and Norwalk Railroad, 8:05 A. M., 1, 3, 4:40, 9 P. M. For Shepaug Railroad, 8:05 A. M., 3 P. M. For New-Canaan Railroad, 8:05 A. M., 1, 4:40, 5:45 P. M. For local trains see time tables.

LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD.
ARRANGEMENT PASSENGER TRAINS. JAN 1, 1877.
Leave depots, foot of Cortlandt and Desbrosses sts., at 6:30 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Sayre, Elmira, Ithaca, Auburn, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and the West. Pullman's sleeping coaches attached.
General Eastern office corner Church and Cortlandt sts.
CHARLES H. CUMMINGS, Agent.
ROBERT H. SAYRE, Superintendent and Engineer.

WICKOFORD RAILROAD ROUTE TO NEWPORT.—Passengers for this line take 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M. express trains from Grand Central Depot, arriving at 4:18 and 9 P. M. at Newport.
THEODORE WARREN, Superintendent.

MISCELLANEOUS.

EPPS'S COCOA.—GRATEFUL AND COMFORTING; each packet is labeled JAMES EPPS & CO., Homœopathic Chemists, No. 48 Threadneedle-st. and No. 170 Piccadilly, London, England. New-York Depot, SMITH & VANDERBEEK, Park-place.

$28—FOR SALE—SPLENDID TOOL-CHEST, 82 cabinet finished, worth $100, at real estate sale of J. A. J. NEAFIE, Parepa Hall, corner 2d-av. and 40th-st.

STEAMBOATS.

THE NEW
PROVIDENCE LINE
TO BOSTON, via Providence Direct.
A WHOLE NIGHT'S REST.
ONLY 42 MILES OF RAIL. TIME 30 MINUTES.
The magnificent new steamer
MASSACHUSETTS,
("The Palace Steamer of the World,")
and the world-renowned steamer
RHODE ISLAND,
("The Queen of the Sound,")
Leave daily (Sundays excepted) from Pier No. 29 N. R., foot of Warren-st., at 5 P. M., arriving at PROVIDENCE at 6 A. M., and BOSTON 7 A. M. No intermediate landings between New-York and Providence.
THE OLD RELIABLE STONINGTON LINE,
FOR BOSTON AND ALL POINTS EAST,
at 5 P. M. daily from Pier No. 33 N. R., foot of Jay-st.

THE GREAT
FALL RIVER LINE
FOR BOSTON,
And all points EAST, via NEWPORT and FALL RIVER.
The mammoth palace steamers
BRISTOL AND PROVIDENCE,
LARGEST, HANDSOMEST, AND MOST COSTLY STEAMERS IN THE WORLD. Full night's rest. No midnight changes. Five morning trains Fall River to Boston. Steamers leave New-York daily at 5 P. M. (Sundays, July 1, 8, 15, and 22, excepted,) from Pier No. 28, N. R., foot of Murray-st. GRAND PROMENADE CONCERTS every evening. Tickets and State Rooms secured at all principal hotels and ticket offices, at the Pier, and on steamers. BORDEN & LOVELL, Agents.
GEO. L. CONNOR, Gen'l Pass. Agent.

OAK BLUFFS,
MARTHA'S VINEYARD,
AND
NANTUCKET.
NEW AND DIRECT ROUTE BETWEEN
NEW-YORK AND THESE GREAT
SUMMER RESORTS OF NEW-ENGLAND,
VIA
FALL RIVER LINE
AND WOODS HOLE.
Leave New-York from Pier No. 28 N. R. at 5 P. M. daily. (Sundays included.) Arrive at Oak Bluffs 8:30 A. M., and Nantucket 11:30 A. M. the next day.
3 TO 6 HOURS AHEAD OF OTHER LINES.
New-York to Oak Bluffs, $5; Excursion tickets, $9. New-York to Nantucket, $6; Excursion tickets, $10.
Returning, leave Nantucket, 1:15 P. M.; Oak Bluffs, 4 P. M.; arrive New-York, 8:30 A. M. the next day.
GEORGE L. CONNOR, BORDEN & LOVELL,
General Passenger Agent. Agents.

ALBANY BOAT---PEOPLE'S LINE.
The elegant steamers DREW and ST. JOHN leave Pier No. 41 North River EVERY WEEK DAY at 6 P. M., connecting at Albany with express trains for
SARATOGA,
LAKE GEORGE,
LAKE CHAMPLAIN,
THE ADIRONDACK AND
WHITE MOUNTAINS,
and all favorite Summer Resorts North and West.
FARE ONLY $1 50.
Mesina's String Bands accompany each steamer.
S. E. MAYO, General Passenger Agent.

SARATOGA VIA PEOPLE'S LINE, FROM PIER NO. 41 N. R.—Large, steady, well-ventilated boats. Fare to Saratoga, $2 70; Excursion Tickets, good during season, to Albany and return, $2; Saratoga and return, $1 40. Races commence at Saratoga July 21.

SEA BIRD—CAPT. H. B. PARKER.
For RED BANK, from Franklin-st.

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Monday, 16th... 8:00 A. M.	Monday, 16th...12:00 M.
Tuesday, 17th.. 8:30 A. M.	Tuesday, 17th.. 1:00 P. M.
Wednesday, 18th. 9:00 A. M.	Wednesday, 18th. 1:30 P. M.
Thursday, 19th. 10:00 A. M.	Thursday, 19th. 2:30 P. M.
Friday, 20th... 11:00 A. M.	Friday, 20th.... 3:30 P. M.
Saturday, 21st.. 1:00 P. M.	Saturday, 21st.. 5:00 P. M.
Sunday, 22d.... 8:00 A. M.	Sunday, 22d.... 4:00 P. M.

HELEN—CAPT. J. S. THROCKMORTON.
FOR RED BANK FROM FRANKLIN-ST.

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Monday, 16th...3:00 P. M.	Monday, 16th...6:30 A. M.
Tuesday, 17th...3:00 P. M.	Tuesday, 17th...6:30 A. M.
Wednesday, 18th. 3:00 P. M.	Wednesday, 18th. 6:30 A. M.
Thursday, 19th. 3:00 P. M.	Thursday, 19th. 6:30 A. M.
Friday, 20th... 3:00 P. M.	Friday, 20th.... 6:30 A. M.
Saturday, 21st. 3:00 P. M.	Saturday, 21st. 6:30 A. M.
Tuesday, 24th...9:00 A. M.	Monday, 23d..... 3:00 P. M.

ALBANY AND TROY BY DAY BOATS.—C. VIBBARD and DANIEL DREW leave Vestry-Street Pier, N. R., at 8:45, and 24th-st. at 9 A. M., landing at Nyack Ferry, West Point, Newburg, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Tivoli, Catskill and Hudson. Close connection with New-York Central Railroad for the West, and with Express trains for Saratoga, Montreal, and other points north. To West Point and Newburg, returning same day, $1. Tickets or coupons good on Hudson River Railroad are received on board for passage.

1877.—LLOYD'S DOCK, OYSTER BAY—LAURENCE'S, Shelter Island, Greenport, Cold Spring, Long Island.—The new and fast steamer J. B. SCHUYLER, Capt. J. L. Clark, will leave New-York daily (Sundays excepted) for the above places, from Pier No. 15 East River, 9 A. M., and from foot of 34th-st., East River, at 4 P. M. Stages will connect at Lloyd's Dock for Huntington. Tickets to all landings, 50 cents; excursion tickets, $1.

NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, SPRINGFIELD, WHITE MOUNTAINS, MONTREAL, AND INTERMEDIATE POINTS.—Steamers leave Pier No. 25 E. R. daily (Sundays excepted) at 3 P. M. (23d-st., E. R. at 3:15 P. M.) and 11 P. M., connecting with special trains at New-Haven for Meriden, Hartford, Springfield, &c. Tickets sold and baggage checked at 944 Broadway, New-York, and 4 Court-st., Brooklyn. Excursion to New-Haven and return, $1 50.

CITIZENS' LINE STEAMERS FOR TROY and SARATOGA, connecting with all railroad lines North, East, and West. FARE LOWER THAN BY ANY OTHER ROUTE. The entirely new and magnificent steamers CITY OF TROY and SARATOGA leave daily (Saturdays excepted) at 6 P. M., from Pier No. 49 N. R., foot of Leroy-st. Through tickets sold and baggage checked to all points.
JOSEPH CORNELL, Superintendent.

DIVIDENDS.

CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 156 BROADWAY NEW-YORK, July 5, 1877.
A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF (3) EIGHT PER CENT. is declared, and payable on demand.
C. T. PATTERSON, JR., Secretary.

ESTABLISHED 1737.
KNICKERBOCKER FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, OF NEW-YORK, OFFICE NO. 64 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK, July 11, 1877.
AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS held this day, a semi-annual dividend of Five per Cent. on the capital stock was declared, payable on Saturday, 21st inst.
DUNCAN P. CURRY, Secretary.

OFFICE OF LENOX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 158 BROADWAY. NEW-YORK, July 10, 1877.
FORTY-FIRST DIVIDEND.
The Board of Directors have declared the usual semi-annual dividend of 5 per cent. from the earnings of the past six months, payable on Demand.
A. H. WALTON, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE AMERICAN EXCHANGE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 61 LIBERTY-ST.
NEW-YORK, July 11, 1877.
TWENTY-FOURTH DIVIDEND.—DIVIDEND of Five per Cent. has been declared, payable on demand.
WM. RAYNOR, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE MANHATTAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK CITY, No. 68 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK, July 12, 1877.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a semi-annual dividend of TEN PER CENT., (10,) payable on demand.
LOUIS P. CARMAN, Secretary.

THE AUGUST COUPONS OF THE REAL estate first mortgage bonds guaranteed by the Mercantile Trust Company will be paid at the office of the company, Equitable Building, No. 120 Broadway, on the 1st day of August next.
E. L. MONTGOMERY, Treasurer.

CHOICE FIRE INSURANCE STOCKS—PAYing 10 to 30 per cent. yearly, for sale by
E. S. BAILEY, No. 65 Wall-st.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of LEOPOLD SCHWARTZ, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—No. 5,833.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said court by Leopold Schwartz, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt, under the Revised Statutes of the United States, title "Bankruptcy;" for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said Revised Statutes, and that the 10th day of August, A. D. 1877, at 1 o'clock P. M., at the office of James P. Dwight, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 7 Beekman-street, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the payer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, the 19th day of July, 1877. GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.
jy20-1aw3wF*

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of HENRY HARRISON, of the County of New-York, in said district, adjudged bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—A warrant in bankruptcy has been issued by said court against the estate of Henry Harrison, of the County of New-York, of the State of New-York, in said district, adjudged a bankrupt upon the petition of his creditors, and the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupt to him or to his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law. A meeting of the creditors of said bankrupt, to prove their debts and choose one or more Assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 7 Beekman-st., in the City of New-York, in said district, on the 21st day of July, A. D. 1877, at 1 o'clock P. M., at the office of James F. Dwight, Esq., one of the Registers in Bankruptcy of said court.
LOUIS F. PAYN, Marshal—Messenger.

NO. 5,787.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of SIDNEY B. BEVANS.—In Bankruptcy.—Before Mr. Henry Wilder Allen, Register in Bankruptcy.—Southern District of New-York, ss.—At the City of New-York, the 17th day of May, A. D. 1877.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of Sidney B. Bevans, of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt, upon the petition of his creditors, by the District Court of said district. WM. J. POWERS,
jy16-law3wF* Assignee.

EXCURSIONS.

JARRETT & PALMER'S MIDSUMMER CRUISE.
A WEEK'S RECREATION
ALONG THE
PICTURESQUE NEW ENGLAND COAST,
On board of the very popular steamer
**GRANITE ST

A VOICE FROM LUDLOW-ST.

TWEED DENOUNCES BRYANT'S STATEMENTS AS FALSE.

THE EX-BOSS ADDRESSES THE PUBLIC—C. O'B. BRYANT CHARGED WITH BEING AN EAVESDROPPER AND A DISREPUTABLE MAN GENERALLY—NONE OF TWEED'S PAPERS EVER SHOWN TO HIM—HIS STATEMENTS ASSERTED TO BE ALL MALICIOUSLY FALSE.

The following statement has been furnished by William M. Tweed, in view of the recent publications in connection with his case:

To the Public.

My attention has been called to a series of letters published in the daily papers of the City, of the 18th and 19th insts., signed by Carolan O'Bryan Bryant, a man who, for years past, no editor would believe, and whose whole life has been one of eavesdropping and deceit, whose word would not be believed under oath if malice or greed could be more fully gratified by falsehood. I beg leave, therefore, in answer, to say that all these letters are romance, and that the conversations he reports as having had with me are falsely stated, and the conclusions he purports to have arrived at wholly unwarranted by the facts. The whole of the private matters are (as all city newspapers know) only the repetition of scandalous stories which have been floating around their offices for years past. The reasons for combining and now circulating them are from the facts that I discovered and exposed him to a gentleman whom he was swindling and obtaining moneys from by false pretenses, together with the hope of crushing out my very existence, and thus aid his friends in securing and maintaining positions which my exposure of them would destroy. I never trusted this man Bryant; never put confidence in him, except to advise with him on plans for my release, which he told me were suggested by that great, able, and pure man—Mr. Charles O'Conor; and which I was led to believe true from the fact that Mr. O'Conor apparently had full confidence in him; and he was always present when any of my friends or advisers called on Mr. O'Conor. His whole reports of his examination of my papers and my conversations with him are base and malicious falsehoods, and worthy only of the sneak and spy he has proved himself to be. I am ready now, as I always have been since my appeal to Mr. O'Conor, and so offered in my statement to the Attorney-General, to submit to any examination they may desire to make in relation to the disposition of my property, and to surrender all to them in any way belonging to me. His remarks as to Mr. John Kelly, a gentleman with whom I have had no communication directly or indirectly, and whom I have not seen for many years, will, I presume, be attended to by that gentleman. The same remarks as to Mr. Kelly apply to Gen. D. E. Sickles. From my knowledge of the misrepresentations he has made in reference to my counsel, Mr. John D. Townsend, who, by advice of his physician, is temporarily absent from the City, I am convinced he can reply on his return in such a manner as will vindicate him from all the foul aspersions and innuendoes of this maligner.

I would further say to Bryant and the parties whom he lauds in his attacks on me that personally he is no family or social relations had better be avoided in the future; and for them to remember the old adage about "living in glass houses."

As Bryant has neither seen nor been told what he assumes to be my confession—unless in violation of secrecy, and from the prosecution—he could not explain anything about it, unless, as he has often said to me, "a lie is better than the truth, and can be molded to suit," was his rule in commenting upon it, as appears to have been the rule in all these letters. The only papers containing any statement which he has seen was one handed him by me to show to Mr. O'Conor and the Attorney-General, dated March 29, and one prepared by Mr. J. D. Townsend and handed to Mr. Peckham (26th) after a conversation with me, and which paper I never saw until I was making the statement dated 17th of April, which was handed to the Attorney-General on that day. The papers of the 26th of February had inaccuracies which I pointed out to Mr. Townsend as soon as I saw it, and which was fully explained in that of 17th of April. Had I been falsifying with that paper before me, would I not have made the latter agree to it, and not, as I did, correct and explain the corrections, thus calling attention to them? The papers of the 17th of April, I did personally revise and declare true, and do assume all responsibility for any statement therein made.

This is my first attempt to stigmatize the many slanders and falsehoods about me, circulated annonymously, and these letters are so nearly anonymous that they come under that heading—Bryant not being a responsible or reputable man—and I should not have answered this, but my duty to my counsel in his enforced absence alone has caused me to notice it. Very respectfully, WILLIAM M. TWEED,
No. 70 Ludlow-street.

TWEED'S CONFESSION OF JUDGMENT.

Mr. Wheeler H. Peckham was yesterday asked by a reporter of THE TIMES what would be the effect of Tweed's letter asking that judgment be entered in all the suits against him. He at first expressed surprise, not having heard of the letter, but having read it he said that it would make no difference in the attitude of the prosecution. If Tweed desired that judgment should be entered he could be accommodated. His object probably is to call in all the orders of arrest after the judgment has been entered, and then to demand release, but that will not be done. Mr. Peckham said he knew of no new suits in preparation against Tweed.

A DELIBERATE SUICIDE.

THE DEATH OF YOUNG DINKELSPUEHLER—A LETTER DISPOSING OF MONEY DUE FROM BENEVOLENT SOCIETIES.

Coroner Woltman yesterday concluded the inquest in the case of Leopold Emanuel Dinkelspuehler, who died on Monday last at the residence of his sister, Mrs. Ida Kutz, No. 330 East Eighth-street, from the effects of a dose of Paris green, which he had taken with suicidal intent. His relatives have been strenuously insisting that his death resulted from natural causes, but a letter addressed to his sister, Mrs. Kutz, of which the following is a translation, shows that he committed suicide:

NEW-YORK, July 15, 1877.

DEAR BROTHER AND SISTER: When you receive this I shall no longer be among the living. I am tired of life, and the prospect that my career is a mistaken one induces me to make an end of my life. The by-laws of the societies of which I am a member prescribe that in case of the death of an unmarried member his parents shall receive the endowment money. This is the case in this instance, but as I do not wish to see you, my dear relatives, who are all in rather straitened circumstances, suffer through me, I make the following disposition of the money: I bequeath $300 to my dear sister Lillie; the same amount to my dear sister Ida, [Mrs. Kutz;] and $150 to my dear sister Bertha. I further bequeath $500 to my employer, Mr. Emil S. Levy, of No. 44 Lispenard-street, this being the amount I owe him. The endowment of all the societies aggregates $3,400. Thus my dear parents will receive $1,900. As soon as you receive this letter send it to Ben Lehman, and request my parents to ask the societies to pay the money to their representative, and to instruct him in accordance with the above bequests. And now farewell. I beg of you, my dear parents, brothers, and sisters, to forgive me. I cannot act differently. This is the last step left to me. Your unfortunate son and brother. LOEB EMANUEL.

A verdict of "suicide by Paris green" was rendered. The deceased was a member of the following Jewish societies: District Grand Lodge No. 1, Independent Order of B'nai Berith; Hebron Lodge, No. 5, Independent Order of B'nai Berith; Maimonides Library Association; Palestine Lodge, No. 36, Independent Order Free Sons of Israel, and Abraham Geiger Lodge, No. 124, Kesher Shel Barzel. He was also a member of Daniel Webster Lodge, No. 264, Independent Order of Odd-fellows.

THE SINKING FUND COMMISSION.

The Commissioners of the Sinking Fund yesterday adopted a resolution adverse to purchasing Pier No. 44 North River at $250,000, as proposed to them some time since. They also decided in favor of having Messrs. Swift & White ejected from a portion of Barren Island, on the ground that they had not complied with the conditions of the lease of the property which they had obtained from the City. The land is to be tendered by the board to the Police Department for a dumping-ground.

CHARGED WITH MURDERING HIS WIFE.

At an early hour yesterday morning a woman was found on the highway near Union Village, N. J., covered with blood, her throat being cut in two places. She was not able to speak, but after her wounds were dressed she wrote that her name was Annie Kohler, her age 33. Her husband's name is Frank Kohler. They are natives of Bremen, and came to this country nine months ago. One day last week she saw an advertisement in a paper published in New-York, where she lives, for a woman to work on the farm of a Mr. Gerger, near Plainfield. She told her husband of the advertisement, and he said she went to the place, and Mr. Gerger concluded to hire them both. They worked but a few days and left, (for what reason she did not explain.) After wandering in the woods until near dawn of yesterday, her husband suddenly threw her down and cut her throat, as stated. He then stripped her of her outside clothing and some jewelry she wore, and left her, as he thought, dead. Afterward she recovered sufficiently to reach the highway, where she was found. Dr. Gillett, who attended her, says she cannot recover. Her husband is a smooth-faced man, six feet high, and was dressed in a gray suit, and had on blue and red socks.

SAVING THE CHILDREN.

THE FIRST DAY'S WORK OF THE NEW MEDICAL CORPS—A TRAMP THROUGH THE TENEMENTS—SCENES OF SUFFERING AND POVERTY.

At 10 o'clock yesterday morning the medical corps of the Board of Health, comprising 42 of the best physicians in the City, started out on an exploring tour through the tenement-houses. Previous to the start each doctor was given a special district in which to operate during his term of service, a bundle of blank prescriptions, on which were the addresses of druggists willing to sell at cost price, and free excursion tickets for the floating hospital of St. John's Guild. Provision for this special medical corps was made at the suggestion of the Board of Health, and in view of the terrible mortality that has prevailed among young children during the past month, as the following record will show:

	Total mortality.	Under 5 years.
Week ending June 16	411	163
Week ending June 23	441	222
Week ending June 30	538	372
Week ending July 7	720	479
Week ending July 14	831	530

The reports thus far received for the current week show that a great decrease in the death rate of infants will be exhibited in the next report and will be somewhere in the vicinity of 700. Reporters of THE TIMES yesterday accompanied several of the physicians to ascertain the condition of the occupants of the tenements through which the doctors were to search. One of the most thickly-populated districts is the region bounded by Crosby street and the Bowery and Broome and Houston streets. In this district Dr. J. L. Perry began operations and found a great many little sufferers in a dying condition. The front tenements in this region are not unhealthy, but the rear houses are fearful dens. One of the first houses examined was Nos. 255½ and 257 Elizabeth-street. The hallways and stair-cases are not more than two feet wide, and are dark and musty. The place seemed alive with children, most of them looking very hardy and dirty. A little girl, wearing one garment and no shoes, was asked, "Are there any sick children here?" "No, Sir," she replied, "but there is one dying next door. Mrs. Schwartz, in the other house has got one as is sick." A close investigation of the rooms discovered five children, varying in age from 1 to 6 years, all suffering from Summer complaint. Being a wet day, the house was fearfully "close," and there seemed but little hope for the children, whose only salvation is fresh air. Free excursion tickets were given.

In the rear of the block on Elizabeth-street, west side, is a row of miserable little houses, the front covered with clothes-lines and fire-escapes. In nearly every yard were old cooking tubs of dirty clothes, and pails filled with garbage. In one yard in the rear of No. 260 the reporter discovered 38 children sitting on the wet flagging. They were ranged in a circle, of all colors and various ages. One boy had a big hammer and a box of percussion caps. As he exploded one after another, the entire 38 applauded. Sitting, watching this, in a little room in the rear, were several women holding infants, a sight of which would make the most stolid weep. Said one mother, "I have been up three nights with this one. He is 6 months old; he is dying, aint he?" and she held up such a child. It, under jaw hanging loosely; its eyes swelled and expressionless; its whole body apparently without a bone in it, and yet all bones, and it set forth a piteous wail. Medicine and excursion tickets were given. "Any sick children in this house?" and the janitor at the door of a six-story tenement house said: "No, Sir; nobody sick here; these houses stand on the highest and driest land in the City; O, they're healthy, they are." The doctor entered and found a number of sick children, nearly all suffering from Summer complaint, and he gave the usual remedy and free excursion tickets. Nos. 212 to 232 Elizabeth-street are large tenements, filled with Swedes, all engaged in the tobacco business or the manufacture of cigars; men, women, and children, all stripping leaves or wetting them, rolling cigars, or molding. Tobacco on the beds and floor; children lying on the dried leaves; tobacco everywhere. In all these homes no children were found suffering from the Summer complaint. There were several sick from other diseases, but generally all the people encased in the business are healthy. The tobacco is a powerful disinfectant, and prevents disease. Directly opposite this house is a large tenement. Two sick children were found here in the most squalid poverty and dirt. The fumes from the rotting garbage at the door permeated the house, and the water-closets were very offensive. The house was packed with women and children, and the mother of one sick child was lying upon a bed drunk, the little one being poorly cared for by a neighbor.

Dr. M. B. Early, who did good service last year, was assigned to the district bounded by Canal and Houston and Varick and Green. On one block in Thompson-street he found six children, from 1 to 3 years of age, all suffering for lack of medical attendance. The parents did not reside in big tenements, but in small houses once occupied by our best citizens. A great many of the people visited were able to pay for medical attendance, but from sheer ignorance or carelessness had neglected the care of their little ones. In one attic-room on Thompson-street, the doctor discovered a woman in the last stages of consumption, not strong enough to nurse a little 2-year old—a miserable suffering little skeleton. It had neither medicine nor care. Its clothing had not been changed and it lay in its own filth. She had supported herself and child by washing as long as she could; now she was living on the charity of the neighbors. She did not expect to live long, and the child she thought would be "better off" dead. The child is probably dead ere this, for it had not the strength to lift its head. Dr. Early prescribed for it, a little subscription was made for the mother, and something of her despair disappeared. She had no husband. The colored people in this neighborhood were found to be generally healthy, and their abodes clean. They are great people for whitewash, and their dwellings are white inside and out. As a rule, their houses were much cleaner than those of the Irish and Dutch. The Doctor had to persevere in this locality to find cases of the sick. The people seem to have a fear of Inspectors and Board of Health people, imagining that some evil is to befall them. The result of 80 visits in this district was 14 cases which will be followed up.

The doctors reported last evening that the cases of Summer complaint found were very numerous, and that there is quite as much sickness as in 1876, when they last visited the same districts. Down town the larger portion of the cases were discovered, the tenements near City Hall-place and in Pearl and Cherry streets being in a fearful condition, and the deaths numerous. It is estimated that the medical corps made 3,200 visits yesterday, and supplied advice and medicine in 510 cases.

DRS. L. Tyler, of No. 244 West Thirty-fourth-street; J. O. Byrne, of No. 246 East Sixty-first-street; Edward Vanderpool, of No. 46 West Twenty-sixth-street; C. Van Ramdohr, of No. 101 Seventh-street, and G. H. Sweezy, of No. 331 Madison-avenue, were yesterday appointed Assistant Sanitary Inspectors, and added to the corps of physicians visiting tenement-houses and prescribing for sick children.

THE POST OFFICE UNIFORM QUESTION.

Postmaster James feels greatly annoyed that his request that the clerks connected with the Post Office should wear uniforms has been received with so much adverse criticism. He says that there may be some force in the objections so far as concerns the clerks, who are seldom seen by the public when engaged in the performance of their duties, although great advantages would result in uniforming even these employes, so as to readily distinguish them from strangers visiting the Post Office, or who may surreptitiously get access to its interior portions. He did not wish, however, to be placed in the attitude of compelling the clerks to be uniformed, having hoped that they would readily acquiesce in what he had considered a reasonable and justifiable request, and he yesterday issued the following notice to the Superintendents of Departments and clerks, the Superintendents having already expressed their satisfaction with the request to wear uniforms:

JULY 19, 1877.

The request heretofore made that uniforms should be procured and worn by Superintendents and clerks in this office and its stations, is hereby modified so as to apply to Superintendents only. T. L. JAMES, Postmaster.

To the Superintendents and clerks, New-York Post Office.

A NUISANCE IN HARLEM.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Of what use is the Board of Health? This question is suggested by the following facts: Between Ninety-second and Ninety-third streets is a vacant and sunken block extending from First to Second avenue. It is owned by a Mr. Edward Roberts, and is being filled by the Bureau of Street-cleaning with ashes, mixed with decayed garbage and putrid animal matter, at the rate of 5 cents per load. Enough of this stuff has already been dumped into that block to cause a repetition of the malarial nuisance of the Harlem Flats, and every wind from the east forces the residents of Harlem to breathe the most sickening odors. On the evening of Wednesday, the 18th inst., I saw the contents of five carts belonging to the Bureau of Street-cleaning dumped in the block referred to, and more objectionable matter I never looked upon or smelled. Upon questioning the drivers of some of these carts, I was informed that the Board of Health had actually authorized the Bureau of Street-cleaning to fill this block with such matter. I was also informed that, in the event of being questioned, the drivers of the carts were instructed to insist that there was nothing bad or unwholesome about it.

In the name of thousands of sufferers I ask if there is no way to get rid of this nuisance, and if it is really impossible to enforce the law prohibiting the dumping of garbage and putrid matter on any lot within the City's limits? CITIZEN.

NEW-YORK CITY, Thursday, July 19, 1877.

THE BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

STRANGE PROCEEDINGS AT YESTERDAY'S SESSION.

AN EXTRAORDINARY PROPOSITION BY ALDERMAN SAUER — HE WANTS THE STREETS SOUTH OF HOUSTON-STREET TO BE LAID OUT ANEW—ALDERMAN LEWIS WANTS TO INVESTIGATE THE "TWEED RING," AND GETS A COMMITTEE TO CARRY OUT HIS OBJECT.

A remarkable project was proposed in the Board of Aldermen yesterday. It provides for a complete change of the topography of that portion of the City lying south of Houston-street and it cites a law under which the work could be commenced, according to the opinions of some of the Tammany City Fathers. Its cost would probably amount to many millions of dollars. Alderman Sauer presented the subject in a series of long preambles and resolutions, as follows:

Whereas, It is obvious that the capacity of very many of the streets of this City, south of Houston-street, is totally insufficient for the convenience of the vast and constantly augmenting volume of business daily transacted—chiefly for want of connection, and half cut without system or regularity, with a view to the accommodation only of the sparse population and comparatively insignificant business of this City a century or more ago, when Hall-street was its upper or northern boundary: Maiden-lane was a rural valley road; Nassau-street the "Pieworman's-street;" Chatham-street a part of the original road to Boston; Division-street, the dividing line or lane between the Delancey and Rutgers farms: Broadway above Wall-street was a country road leading to the "Commons," and Greenwich-street the shore road leading to a small village, and the intersecting roads or streets were laid out and established as the wishes and interests of the individual owners of the land through which they passed dictated, and without any regard to their uses by the people generally, or for business purpose; and

Whereas, It is equally obvious, and confirmed by sad experience, that unless ample provision is made to accommodate and facilitate the business that centres on these lines of travel and avenues of trade and traffic, new locations will be selected outside of our City limits, and the business that cannot be transacted here without vexatious delays and damaging annoyances will betake itself to other locations, as it has already done in numberless instances in our immediate vicinity, where such delays and annoyances are easily guarded against and prevented; cheap and rapid "terminal facilities" in this City south of Houston-street, where nearly all the streets leading to the largest and most important wharves and piers are scarcely of sufficient width to permit two ordinary vehicles to pass without danger of collision, is simply a physical impossibility, and all means looking to that end, that do not include an intelligent and comprehensive scheme for widening and straightening these narrow and crooked streets, will prove futile, and end in disappointment to our citizens, and injury to the interests of the City; and

Whereas, It is fortunate, perhaps, that ample power is vested in the City authorities to begin at once a project of the character mentioned for improving the lower part of the City, by section 105 of chapter 335, Laws of 1873, (the charter), seems to have been enacted by the State Legislature with that object in view—be it therefore

Resolved, That the Board of Street Openings and Improvements be and they are hereby earnestly requested to meet, as soon as convenient, and take into consideration the propriety of laying out anew all that part of the City south of Houston-street; the project to include the widening of the streets and extending the water (West, South, and other streets) sufficiently to provide for the convenient transaction of the immense freight, passenger, and other business of our water-front for all time to come; to provide for the laying out of a continuous avenue or "boulevard" around that part of the City, at a convenient distance, say 300 feet, from the water-front, and one or two wide avenues or boulevards through or near the centre of the island, connecting all such new avenues or boulevards with some of the avenues established by the Commissioners appointed under the act of 1807 for laying out the City north of "North" (now Houston) street, utilizing existing streets and avenues, where possible in the construction of the proposed new thoroughfares; that in this latter connection the error committed by the Commissioners in 1807 in laying out wide avenues, running lengthwise of the island, at great distances apart, (from 600 to 900 feet,) and streets running crosswise of the island only 60 feet, be avoided, and with the exception of the new avenues or boulevards above alluded to, reverse the system then adopted by laying out wide streets, at less distances apart, crosswise of the island, from river to river, not more than 200 feet apart, lengthwise of the island, from north to south; the width of such streets to be as determined upon by the Board of Street Openings and Improvements; and be it further

Resolved, That, should the plan for the improvement of the lower part of the City, above outlined, meet the approbation of the said Board, then that they cause maps to be made and filed, as required by law, and shall report to this board a statement showing the probable cost of the project, the manner of payment, whether by assessment on all the public expense or partly, and at what proportion by both, together with such other details of the work as may be deemed important to the public; and be it further

Resolved, That, if deemed advisable by said Board of Street Openings, first to obtain the sanction of the people of this City before undertaking a work of such magnitude, so vital to the welfare of the City, yet involving, as it most assuredly will, an expenditure of a vast amount of money, that the necessary steps be taken to submit the question to the electors of this City at the next or subsequent general election, for their approval or rejection.

The scheme was so gigantic that not one of the City Fathers seemed to be prepared to speak on it, and so it was referred to the Committee on Streets.

Alderman Lewis offered a preamble and set of resolutions of a voluminous character in relation "to the organization known as the Tweed Ring," in which reference was made to the various suits which were brought to recover the moneys stolen from the City, and also to the names of Tweed and others, and the sums they were charged with abstracting from the Municipal Treasury. The following contains the principal points:

Resolved, That a committee of three members of the board be appointed by the President, the duty of which committee shall be to investigate thoroughly all the facts and circumstances connected with the organization known as the "Tweed Ring" and its fraudulent acts, and ascertain and report to this board as early a day as practicable a statement in full of the results of its investigation, including the names of all persons and their official title, and the position and relation of all persons known to have been in any manner connected with said organization or said acts; the origin and history of all schemes and methods of operation, and the dates, amounts, and nature of all claims and transactions by and through which moneys were fraudulently obtained and abstracted from the Treasury of the City and County of New-York, by them or any of them; the names and acts of the Board of Supervisors then existing and connected therewith; the names and acts of the Board of Audit, of 1870, and the origin and history thereof, presenting in such report a complete account, as far as practicable, of any and all persons and acts by which moneys were fraudulently abstracted from the Treasury of the City and County of New-York, and their indebtedness was increased during the period from the year 1868 to 1872; also, to examine into the facts, if any such exist, whether any persons or persons since any legal proceedings have been instituted against any of said persons, have been instrumental in any manner in shielding or protecting them from punishment, or in defeating the prosecution of the said actions and preventing the recovery of the moneys fraudulently obtained and received by them, and report to this board the names of such persons and the time and manner of such interference with the cause of justice.

Resolved, That the Corporation Counsel be, and is hereby authorized, to detail one of his assistants to aid the committee appointed under the above resolution.

The resolutions were adopted without debate, and the Chairman, Mr. Purroy, then appointed Aldermen Lewis, Slevin, and Cowing as the committee. Mr. Lewis stated that he would convene the committee early next week.)

The report of the Committee on Streets adverse to permitting steam freight-cars to be run on the Belt Railroad was then called up. Alderman Cowing moved, as a substitute, that the permission be granted. He referred to the fact that the four great commercial bodies of this city had petitioned for it, and that it was absolutely necessary. Mr. Cowing's motion was then put and lost, and the adverse report was adopted by a vote of 13 to 4—Messrs. Cowing, Howland, Reilly, and Simonson voting in the negative.

A resolution was adopted, on motion of Alderman Morris, prohibiting the use of hand-organs in the streets and avenues between 9 P. M. and 9 A. M. The board then requested the Park Department to have safeguards placed around the fountains in the City Hall Park, so as to prevent children from being drowned.

THE CHARGES AGAINST CAPT. FOLEY.

GEN. SMITH DENIES THEIR ACCURACY—A SALOON-KEEPER WHO ATTEMPTED TO BRIBE THE NEW CAPTAIN—CHARGES AGAINST DETECTIVES.

In relation to the report published in a morning paper yesterday of the collection of a corruption fund by Capt. Foley, of the Tenth Precinct, and his ward detectives, Walling and Kain, Gen. Smith, President of the Board of Police, said yesterday that the publication was entirely incorrect and preposterous. The facts were simply as follows: Soon after Capt. Foley was placed in command of the Tenth Precinct a package containing $15 in greenbacks was sent to the station-house for the Captain. Foley ascertained that the money was sent by a man named Lubin, the proprietor of a "concert saloon" at No. 109 Bowery, and he sent for Lubin and asked him what he meant by sending the money to him. Lubin said he was merely following a custom which had prevailed with him. For over two years he had paid $15 per month to the Captain of the precinct for Police protection. Capt. Foley retained the money and immediately reported the facts to Gen. Smith, handing him the money. The General told him to say nothing about the matter, and in the meantime an endeavor would be made by the Police Commissioners to obtain evidence against Capt. Ward and Acting Capt. Kass, the predecessors of Foley in command of the precinct. The Commissioners failed to obtain positive evidence against these officers, and in the meantime Capt. Foley had received from Lubin a second monthly instalment of $15, which he also handed to Gen. Smith, and the General thereupon directed him to "pull" Lubin's establishment. The establishment was raided on, and Lubin became very indignant. He complained to Capt. Foley that he had paid for Police protection and had not received it. He was referred to Police Head-quarters, and he called on Gen. Smith, who showed him the money with which he had attempted to bribe Capt. Foley. Lubin complained that he did not receive Police protection, although he had paid money for it. Gen. Smith told him that he was entitled to the same protection that every other citizen is, and no more, and there was no necessity for paying for it. He was then questioned as to money paid to Capt. Ward and Acting Capt. Kass, but although he said that he had been paying money for years for police protection, he refused to say whether he had paid any to these officers. He admitted that he had paid regular tribute to ex-Capt. Ulman, but as that officer has left the department, this information was of no value to the Commissioners. At the next meeting of the Board of Police, the money handed by Foley to Gen. Smith was placed to the credit of the Police Life Insurance Fund. Since that time Lubin's establishment has been "pulled" a second time. President Smith said yesterday that he has full faith in the honesty and integrity of Capt. Foley, despite all the innuendoes to the contrary. If his enemies desire his dismissal from the force, they can achieve their object by bringing to the Commissioners tangible proofs of his dishonesty and corrupt practices, and his dismissal would surely follow. President Smith said that he had heard rumors affecting the honesty of the detectives in the Tenth Precinct and they are undergoing investigation, but until the investigation is finished he did not desire to express any opinion in the matter.

THE TRUNK LINES POOL.

GENERAL ADHERENCE TO THE AGREEMENT—VIEWS OF RAILROAD MEN ON THE SUBJECT—DISPOSITION TO TEST THE APPORTIONMENT EXPERIMENT FULLY—THE EFFECT OF LOW RATES ON THE CANALS.

Despite all rumors to the contrary, the pooling arrangement between the trunk lines continues generally to be regarded, and it is the opinion of leading railroad men who have been approached by reporters of THE NEW-YORK TIMES on the subject that the compact will be adhered to for some months, at least, and until the making of Winter rates becomes necessary. Among a few merchants a feeling of opposition to the distribution of freight over various lines is expressed, but there is no hope among even this dissatisfied class that the pool will break, or that the experiment will be relinquished without a struggle on the part of the managers. The assertion that the managers have lost faith in their ability to maintain schedule rates is denied with much emphasis, and the daily reports published concerning what is called "the probable disruption of the pool" are characterized as malicious inventions for the purpose of affecting stock combinations, and not founded on facts. In regard to Mr. Albert Finck, who is the Commissioner of Apportionment of Freights, the insinuations that he has made erroneous statements are not generally believed. He came from the South with an unblemished reputation in railroad business, and it is said that he has given excellent satisfaction so far in the performance of his duties. He is not engaged for two years, as has been stated, but is employed by the month. Neither does he receive a salary of $10,000 a year.

A well-known railroad man, the head of the freight department of a Southern line having Western communications, said that he could not see how the trunk lines could be driven out of their combination without damage to both the combined lines and shippers at the same time. For a while the low rate of freights on the canals will keep business dull, both for the east and west bound freights, but the Winter months will strengthen the companies, and then it will be to the interest of all connecting roads to consider the welfare of the trunk lines as important to them. He gave it as his opinion that the combination was in no danger of breaking through the failure of any one of the managers to maintain the rates agreed upon. If it was discovered that 5 cents had been taken off the rate from Boston, the combination could accommodate itself, if need be, to the occasion, as it was bound to see that New-York was not injured, and it was strong enough in resources to fight such an opposition. There are some lines—such as the Ohio and Chesapeake—not in the combination, which are now offering competition to the trunk lines, but the risks of shipping by water will be as great by this route soon as they will by the lake routes, and then the trunk lines will feel the demands upon them to be greater. Some merchants in this City who were outspoken in the opinion that the new plan of carrying freights is the best that New-York has had for years, as it will give uniform rates and do away with contracts which were always the cause of much trouble. Commission houses, acting for manufacturers, may not like the arrangement, as they have been at an advantage over New-York jobbers. But they think the plan ought to be tried until the Western business men, who are the ones to complain if objections are to be raised, ask for a change.

While the general opinion is that the pooling agreement has been observed by the parties to it, there is some suspicion among one or two of the parties that there have been evasions of the compact, and that rates have been made under the adopted schedule. The fact has not yet been positively ascertained: if it had it would undoubtedly have resulted in a protest on the part of the company aggrieved.

INSURANCE MATTERS.

A MEETING OF INDIGNANT POLICY-HOLDERS—UNFORTUNATE EXPERIENCES RELATED.

A meeting of policy-holders in the Universal, Guardian, and North America Life Companies was announced to take place yesterday at No. 24 Park-place. At an early hour a large number of the victims were on hand and some very melancholy stories of alleged trickery and wrong, on the part of the Universal officers, were told. Among others was a widow with three children, whose husband died in March last, insured for $5,000 in the Universal. He had paid in $2,800. Another policy-holder in the Universal said he was originally in the Guardian, having a $10,000 policy. He paid premiums for a number of years, and then was persuaded to change his policy to the Universal Company. The latter gave him a $7,000 policy and receipts for two years' premium. The Universal in this way succeeded in obtaining the reserve on his policy. Mr. W. H. Fratt, a resident of Fifth-avenue, said he had a policy for $4,000 in the Universal. Had paid premiums for 10 years, and the company had received from him over $4,000. A great many Charter Oak policy-holders related similar experiences. After an informal discussion the originators of the movement to recover the sums paid the officers of the above companies on contracts and for commissions stated that Mr. Pierson, the Receiver of the North America and Guardian, had begun suits which covered nearly the entire ground. If Mr. Pierson did his duty the interests of the policy-holders would be subserved. The Universal policy-holders will await the action of the court in the Receivership's suit before taking further action.

There was a report prevalant yesterday that another examination of the Equitable Life Company is to be made by Superintendent Smyth on account of some transfer of assets from the Universal to that institution.

The Directors of the Universal Life Company met yesterday, but the business transacted was not made public.

THE ROYAL CANADIAN FIRE.

Mr. William J. Hughes, the Manager of the Royal Canadian Fire Insurance Company of Montreal, received the gratifying intelligence yesterday from Montreal that the expected license to resume business in this State would be granted, and that he might expect the document in a day or two. The telegram containing the announcement was from Mr. John Ostell, President of the company, and further said that the meeting of the shareholders was most satisfactory. A telegram received by Mr. Hughes from a private source, stated that the capital of the company had been reduced from $6,000,000 to $3,000,000, which consequently reduces the paid capital of 10 per cent. from $600,000 to $300,000. and that Superintendent Smyth was "fully covered." The Secretary and Director left Montreal for Albany yesterday, and in the vernacular of the telegram being "fully armed," will get renewal sure.

At a special meeting of the company held yesterday at Montreal, it was moved that the capital stock of $600,000 paid up be reduced to $300,000. It was resolved that the special assessment of $300,000 be signed as a reserve. The action of the Directors in providing for the losses by the St. John fire was indorsed, and all outstanding claims are to be settled at once.

THE PATERSON FIRE COMPANY IN TROUBLE.

An examination shows that the Paterson Fire Insurance Company's capital was impaired to the extent of $50,000 in December last, when the sworn statement of the officers to the Secretary of State claimed that the company had a reinsurance fund of $167,000, and a surplus of $17,000. There is talk of an investigation by the next Grand Jury.

THE PRODUCE EXCHANGE.

At a meeting of the Board of Managers yesterday, the Produce Exchange withdrew from the National Board of Trade, and declined to send a delegate to the ninth annual meeting, to be held in Milwaukee, Aug. 21. Notification of this action was sent to the Chamber of Commerce, the Chief Transportation Association, and the Importers' and Grocers' Board of Trade. Messrs. Alexander E. Orr, Samuel Colgate, Carlos Cobb, Edward Hincken, E. H. Tompkins, P. A. Welsh, Charles S. Brown, H. W. Smith, John Romer, and E. A. Kent, were appointed a Special Committee on Charities, to take charge of charitable appeals presented on the floor of the Exchange. A communication from the Belgian Chamber of Commerce, in relation to alleged irregularities in the inspection of petroleum, was referred to the Committee on Trade for examination. A communication from Thomas Le Clear, the artist, asking for permission to exhibit a portrait of N. H. Wolfe, the first President of the old Corn Exchange, was referred to the Floor Committee with power.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

Edward R. Fuller assigned his property for the benefit of creditors to Samuel H. Frost yesterday.

The dead body of a female infant a month and a half old was found in the closet of No. 68 Mott-street yesterday afternoon.

The Police cutter Seneca, which has been undergoing alterations and repairs, was floated out of dry dock yesterday, and will be placed in commission next week.

John McLaughlin had his skull fractured yesterday by being struck by the boom of the schooner Napoleon, which had sunk off Barclay-street from being overloaded with iron.

A grand concert and Summer night's festival will be held under the auspices of the Grand Lodge of the Order of Kesher Shel Barzel, District No. 1, for the establishment of a relief fund, at Jones' Wood Colosseum, next Tuesday, commencing at 2 P. M.

The store of Wallace & Macainson, at No. 112 Franklin-street, was entered by burglars on Wednesday night, and two cases containing 48 dozen of linen handkerchiefs were carried off. The property was subsequently found abandoned in West Broadway, and was returned to the owners by the Police.

The Odd-Fellows Library at Harlem will benefit to-day by a picnic and general reunion at Jones' Wood Colosseum. The programme includes an exhibition drill by the uniformed patriarchs of Newark, N. J., and an address by John W. Stokes, Most Worthy Grand Sire of the Grand Lodge of Odd-Fellows, and by Marcus Marx, besides vocal and instrumental music, and dancing.

The Floating Hospital made its eighty-third excursion yesterday, taking 840 children and mothers on a trip up the Hudson. Although rain was threatened, the start was made at the usual time, the doctors thinking that in any event the children would be better off on board the barge than in the crowded tenements. Mr. John H. Starin, of the City and Harbor Transportation Company, furnished the tug. There were a great number of very sick children on board.

BROOKLYN.

At a meeting of the Board of Health yesterday Dr. J. H. Raymond was appointed Sanitary Superintendent.

Francis A. Weeks was, by resolution of the Board of City Works, yesterday, appointed Assistant Keeper of the City Hall, at a salary of $900 per year, in place of William R. McGuire, removed.

Mr. John F. Henry, Treasurer of the Soldiers' Home Fund, acknowledges $7,411 18 additional subscriptions to the fund. The buildings constituting the Home at Bath, Steuben County, will be ready for roofing in August if subscriptions are promptly paid in.

William Lane, a bar-tender of Seventeenth-street, New-York, and Charles Sheridan, were committed yesterday for examination on a charge of breaking into the saloon of J. D. Weeks, at No. 183 Myrtle-avenue, and stealing therefrom 13 boxes of cigars.

The wife of Isaac Leon reported to the Police yesterday that her husband had been missing from his home, at No. 70 Fulton-street, since the 12th inst. Leon, who is 65 years of age, had with him a box containing $1,400 worth of jewelry, which he was engaged peddling.

Justice Barnard yesterday confirmed the report of the Referees taking land in James-street belonging to the estate of Charles M. Homan, Mary A. Forrester, Clarence K. Homan, and Alfred E. Homan, for the approach to the New-York and East River bridge. The land was valued at $6,500, and that amount was placed with the Brooklyn Trust Company to the credit of the parties in interest.

Sheriff Daggett, in January, 1875, gave an execution for $69 50 against a butcher named William N. Weeks to one Pepper to serve. Weeks wanted time, and secured it by paying Peeper $15. Subsequently, when he settled the judgment, he asked credit for the $15. Being refused, he commenced suit against the Sheriff for three times the amount of the fee charged. Yesterday Judge McCue gave judgment for the plaintiff for the full amount charged.

Catharine Conway and her husband, Thomas, were put on trial in the City Court yesterday, charged with manslaughter in killing Thomas Daily on the 5th of June last. All the parties reside in Walker-street. On the day in question, after drinking a good deal, they had a fight, in which Daily's skull was fractured. He died the following day. At the inquest several witnesses swore that they saw Mrs. Conway hit Daily on the head with an axe, and that Thomas Conway also assaulted the deceased. At the trial yesterday none of the witnesses examined could swear that they saw either of the defendants quarrel with or strike the deceased. The jury brought in a verdict of acquittal.

LONG ISLAND.

John Magee, of Long Island City, died yesterday morning from injuries received by being struck by a locomotive on Wednesday evening. Magee was walking on the spilling of the Long Island track over Newtown Creek when injured.

A three pair-oared boat-race between the boats Moonlight and Etta will take place at Seacliff at 2 P. M. to-morrow. There will also be a single-scull race between A. Hall and W. R. De Puy, finishing with a swimming match over a mile course, open to all comers.

At an early hour yesterday morning Constable Ludlam, of Oyster Bay, with the assistance of several residents of the village, arrested four men for the robbery of the house of Hon. William T. Mc-Coun, at the above place on Sunday night, 8th inst. The men gave their names as William Baker, Charles W. Baxter, Ralph and George Hall, the latter two being brothers. The arrested parties had a rendezvous under ground in the woods a short distance from the village, and were discovered by the presence of chicken feathers scattered about, by a party of gunners.

The corner-stone of St. Thomas' Church at Farmingdale was laid with appropriate ceremonies yesterday afternoon by Rev. Thomas Cook, of Riverhead. Addresses were made by several prominent clergymen and la

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THE DESPERATE STRIKERS.

A RIOT AT BALTIMORE.

MILITIA REGIMENT ORDERED TO THE FRONT BY GOV. CARROLL—THE SOLDIERS, WHILE ON THE MARCH, FIRED ON BY A MOB—THE FIRE RETURNED—NINE PERSONS KILLED AND THIRTEEN KNOWN TO BE WOUNDED—BUSINESS OF THE BALTIMORE AND OHIO ROAD VIRTUALLY DEAD.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

BALTIMORE, Md., July 20.—This has en a terrible and bloody day for Baltimore, d at midnight the city is in a ferment of extement. The streets are thronged with peo-le, and the vicinity of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Depot is besieged with anxious crowds discussing the situation, while the southern horizon is lit up with the flames of burning buildings along the line of the track which the rioters have set fire to. The history of the sad events of the day begins with the issuance about noon of Gov. Carroll's proclamation, warning the mob in Maryland to disperse, and his orders calling out the Fifth Regiment Maryland National Guards to proceed to Cumberland under command of Gen. James R. Herbert, commanding the First Brigade of the State Militia. This action was taken in consequence of the attacks of the strikers at Cumberland upon the west-bound freight train which left Martinsburg on Thursday. Gov. Carroll had advised with the railway authorities on the subject, and as it seems clear that the strikers were extending their operations into Maryland, they called upon him for aid, and he immediately placed himself in communication with Gen. Herbert with the result stated. Although the afternoon papers announced that the Fifth Regiment had been ordered out, there was not the slightest apprehension of trouble in the city. No one dreamed that there would be any opposition to their departure for the seat of war. The first indications of coming trouble were manifested in the jeering of the soldiers hurrying singly or in squads to the armory by men and boys along the streets. Occasionally a soldier would be stoned, and as the evening approached a great throng of men assembled around the armory of the Fifth Regiment. At this point some one ordered the sounding on the City Hall bell of the signal of 151, which means that a riot is in progress, and the mustering of the Militia is demanded. The Fifth Regiment assembled in force, and about 7 o'clock marched out of the armory on the way to Camden Station with about 250 muskets in line. They marched down to the depot, the crowd following them, hooting and yelling, but not making any actual attack on them. At the corner of Pratt and Eutaw streets, three blocks from the depot, a rush was made upon the regiment. Stones and bricks were thrown, but not a shot was fired, and the troops, with fixed bayonets, steadily kept their march to the station. They entered it. The fusillade of stones grew heavy, and the rioters, charging around the lower end of the platform, met them again. A charge was ordered, and the mob fell back without waiting for a taste of the cold steel. The troops then entered a train that had been drawn up to take them west, but the strikers gathered around the locomotive and drove the engineer and fireman away from it.

In the meantime, while these events were occurring in the western section of the city and around Camden Station, the bloody work was going on down town. The armory of the Sixth Regiment is at the corner of Front and Fayette streets, in East Baltimore. The men had been instructed to hold themselves in readiness since Tuesday, and when the alarm was rung on the City Hall bell they gathered at head-quarters. It was about half past 6 o'clock when the alarm was struck, and half an hour later there were over 400 men at the Armory. Gen. Herbert sent an order to Col. Peters, commanding the regiment, to detail three companies, under command of Adjt. George W. Bishop, to report to him at Camden Station immediately. Lieut. Bishop started out with Companies B, I, and C, and they had not reached the street before they were set upon by a mob of not less than 2,000 that had gathered around the armory. Stones were thrown at the soldiers and several shots fired. As the column turned from Front-street into Baltimore-street the mob made a rush, and one of the companies commanded by Capt. Duffy was cut off from the other two. The first two marched on up the street, leaving the rioters between them and Capt. Duffy's command. It is hard to say who first commenced the firing, but from the Centre Market up to the corner of Baltimore and St. Paul streets there was a running fight. The mob was swelled in numbers by sympathizers pouring in from side streets until the sidewalks swarmed with them. Having isolated Capt. Duffy's company, they devoted most of their attention to it. Seeing that a fight was inevitable, and the men were ordered to defend themselves, and after passing Centre Market they fired right and left. The sharp, quick crack of musketry rang out along the street incessantly during the half hour occupied in traversing the distance marched, and the soldiers successfully fought their way through. At the commencement they fired in the air, but as the mob pushed them closer they leveled their rifles with terrible effect. The first man killed was shot at the corner of Frederick and Baltimore streets, and the battle was continued from thence five blocks westward. It is not likely that the first two companies under Adjutant Bishop did serious damage, as the efforts of the mob were mainly directed upon Capt. Duffy's little squad of less than 30 men. The mob was not intimidated by the fire, or even by the killing of one or two men, but continued to crowd the troops and pour missiles into their ranks.

It was just after dusk of a lovely Summer evening, and Baltimore-street, the principle thoroughfare of the city, was densely thronged. Men, women, and children ran panic-stricken into the stores to escape the pattering rain of bullets, but the rioters continued their assault on the soldiers, and as the latter returned the fire, man after man fell dead along the sidewalk. At this writing (midnight) there are known to have been ten citizens killed and seven wounded seriously.

THE KILLED.

The following are the names of the dead as far as ascertained:

Thomas B. Byrne, Register of the Fifth Ward, shot in the head and killed instantly; age, 40 years; resided on Gay-street.

William Horan, a newsboy, aged 14 years; shot in the head and killed instantly at the corner of Baltimore and Holliday streets.

Lewis Janowitz, a young shoemaker, who lived at No. 4 Albemarle-street.

Cornelius Murphy, shot through the spinal column; aged 23; an Arab.

Patrick Gill, a stranger, who had been here only a few days, and was living at No. 9 South Front-street. He was shot in the groin.

John H. Frank, aged 23, clerk in his father's grocery store at No. 88 South Central-avenue. He was shot through the heart.

Otto Manecke, aged about 40 years, who lived at No. 53 Granby-street. He was shot in the left cheek. He was a fresco painter.

The bodies of the remaining three have not yet been identified.

THE WOUNDED.

The wounded are James Roke, aged 25, a laborer in a bottling establishment; shot through the buttock, the ball coming out in the groin; dangerously.

George Kemp, huckster, aged 23; shot through the thigh, at the corner of Baltimore and Frederick streets, while on his way home; seriously.

Cary Williams, No. 117 East Pratt-street; dangerously in abdomen.

Michael E. Heiman, a boy; in the back; not dangerously.

Jacob Wagner, No. 25 Calverton-road; thigh; not dangerously.

John Norton, boy, No. 18 Front-street; not dangerously.

Mark Dowd, Adam's Express Company; sabre cut on the back of the head; will not live through the night.

William E. Callendar, Front, near Forest-street; shot in thigh; compound fracture.

John Groh, Marshmarket space; shot in the back; dangerously.

Jacob Klump, No. 31 Forrest-street, thigh; not dangerously.

John Neville, Fort Road, shot in toe of left foot.

Miller, No. 48 Bourke-street, shot in left foot.

W. H. Young, Company E, Sixth Regiment, No. 42 South High-street, back of head; not dangerously.

The determined temper of the soldiers is evinced by the circumstance that all the men killed were shot through the head or heart. The Central Station and Washington University Hospital presented a sad scene to-night with the dead laid out on stretchers, and the wounded groaning and writhing in pain. Of the soldiers none were seriously hurt. Private William H. Young, of Company E, of the Sixth Regiment, was shot in the head by a rioter and had his face crushed with a brick, but the physicians are hopeful for him. Some 30 40 men of the the Fifth and Sixth Regiments were struck with stones but not badly hurt.

The blame for the ringing of the alarm, which precipitated the riot, is said to be placed between Gov. Carroll and Gen. Herbert. The troops could have been quietly called together and dispatched out of the city without attracting any attention, but the sounding of the alarm was a signal to the whole city of what was to be done, and it brought together the worst and most disorderly elements who were glad of a chance for a riot. Really, the strikers had nothing to do with the attack upon the three companies of the Sixth Regiment. The mob that provoked it, was mostly composed of working men from the neighboring factories, and gangs of roughs who sympathized with the strikers. They began by hooting, and in the inflamed feeling of both sides it did not require much provocation to bring on the most serious consequences. As usual in affairs of this sort innocent men were the sufferers. So far as is known not one of the men killed was engaged in hostilities. They appear to have been either spectators or among the throng that filled, at that hour of the evening, the main street of the city. After the detachment of the Sixth Regiment had fought its way up to Camden Station there was a cessation of belligerant operations. The remaining seven companies of the Sixth Regiment were ordered to remain at the armory and are still there under arms. The Fifth Regiment and the three companies of the Sixth are still at Camden Station. Outside of the depot everything is in the hands of the rioters. They have burned the freight sheds at the lower end of Camden Station, and are supposed to have done further damage on the outskirts of the city of the same kind. They seized a locomotive at Camden Station this evening, and started to run it up the road, but some of their own men had left a switch open a few hundred yards outside of the depot, and the engine was jumped from the track. No passenger trains have arrived or departed since 7 o'clock this evening.

A report has just come in that there has been a fight between the rioters and the Police at Bailey's, a station two miles outside of Camden Station, and that several have been killed on each side. The business of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad is virtually dead for the time being, and it can transact neither freight nor passenger business. The events of to-morrow are looked forward to with intense anxiety. The strikers along the road have ceased operations in view of the occurrences at Baltimore, and things are quiet to-night at Martinsburg and points westward.

PROCLAMATION BY GOV. CARROLL.

BALTIMORE, July 21.—The Governor has issued the following proclamation:

Whereas, The riotous demonstration that took place in this city last evening evinces a spirit of lawlessness which, if not suppressed, must end in the ruin of vast interests and the destruction of large amounts of the property of our citizens. Now, therefore, I, John Lee Carroll, Governor of Maryland, do hereby issue this, my proclamation, calling upon all law-abiding citizens of Baltimore to aid in the maintenance of quiet, and I hereby command all persons not to assemble for purposes of violation of law, but to retire forthwith peaceably to their respective homes; warning them that persistence in these violent proceedings will compel resort to the strongest measures for the re-establishment of order in our midst. JOHN LEE CARROLL, Governor.

THE SITUATION ABOUT MARTINSBURG.

WHEELING, West Va., July 20.—The excitement caused by the strike has not yet subsided. There has been no violence attempted here, though a party of railroad men who came here from Steubenville to fill the places of the strikers were warned off at the peril of their lives. The strikers are quiet but determined. A train arrived at Cumberland from Martinsburg about 9 o'clock last evening in charge of a Lieutenant and 13 men. They met with no trouble, except at Sir John's Run, where the train was stoned by the rioters. The train was to remain at Cumberland until morning. A dispatch from Col. Delaplaine to Gov. Matthews advances the opinion that the cohesiveness of the strike is broken, and that in all probability the disturbance will be terminated to-day or to-morrow.

MARTINSBURG, West Va., July 20.—The fact that the west-bound freight train which left here yesterday afternoon was stoned at Sir John's Run was not disclosed until this morn-morning. The fireman, Zepp, was struck, but was only slightly injured. The attack is not considered by the railroad officers a result of the strike, but is supposed to have been made by canal-boatmen, who have been in the habit of riding on the freight trains, which privilege was denied them on that train. There were some torpedoes placed on the track near Keyser, but they could do no damage. The trains began to move at 7 o'clock. The first one westward took a detachment of troops under command of Lieut. Howard. There appears to be little difficulty thus far in obtaining men to work the trains, and some of the strikers have applied to be reinstated already. Three trains have gone east and three west. The following notice has just been issued by Gen. French:

HEAD-QUARTERS UNITED STATES TROOPS, MARTINSBURG, West Va., July 20, 1877.

Due notification having been given by the proclamation of the President of the United States to those concerned, the undersigned warns all persons engaged in the interruption of travel on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, that the trains must not be impeded, and whoever undertake it do so at their own peril.

WILLIAM H. FRENCH,
Brevet Major-General United States Army,
Colonel Fourth Artillery, Commanding.

Information has just been received here that there is serious trouble at Keyser, and troops from this place are being sent by a special train to that place. The strikers at Keyser are collected in large force, numbering about 200. The small guard of 10 men that arrived there this morning in charge of the first train from Martinsburg is insufficient to cope with the large body of strikers, and aid is requested. In fact, they are powerless to do much more than protect themselves from the mob.

Trains commenced to move from here at 7 o'clock this morning in charge of small detachments of United States soldiers. There were plenty of firemen and engineers at Martinsburg ready and willing to run the trains when assured that they would have protection while discharging their duties. Large numbers of strikers were to be seen along the railroad in the vicinity of the depot, but they were not permitted to get near enough to offer any obstruction to the movement of trains. Gen. French this morning issued imperative orders directing that all persons should be kept at a distince from the depot and from the vicinity of operations, no matter whether their intentions were friendly or hostile. Eight trains were dispatched from Martinsburg up to 8 o'clock this morning. Up to 11 A. M. 13 trains were started from this point, of which seven went west and six east. The last westward train took another detachment of troops, which proceeded as far as Keyser. The service of the Wheeling Militia has ended, and they will probably leave this afternoon. Officers are now out for the purpose of arresting some of those most prominently engaged in the obstruction of the trains. One man, named Davis, was arrested this morning. One of the trains which left for the West this forenoon was cut off at Sir John's Run. After a short delay it was coupled up and went on. Capt. Litchfield has gone on with two companies of troops to prevent a repetition of the act, and with orders to arrest those engaged in it. No further interference at that point is apprehended.

The Cumberland *News* of yesterday says of the Matthews Guards, of West Virginia: "The company numbered some 50 muskets, borne, for the most part, by quite young men without drill or discipline, and we doubt not the strikers could have made good their promise to 'clear the company out in five minutes,' if it had undertaken to interfere."

THE BLOCKADE OF CARS AT NEWARK, OHIO.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, July 20.—The blockade of the trains at Newark, in consequence of the strike on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, continues. No freight trains have been permitted to go out thus far. A man from the country who attempted to fire up an engine was thrown out head foremost from a camel-back engine, this is the only instance of violence reported. Several trains that attempted to get out were stopped. The strikers say they will not stop any mail or passenger trains. A master mechanic addressed the strikers this morning, and asked them if they would go on the trains. The reply was: "If you concede our terms, we will." The Sheriff read the Riot act this morning, but it had no effect on the strikers. The conductors and engineers refuse to join the strikers, but give them their sympathy. The Sheriff of Licking County has demanded military aid from the Governor. Gov. Young has called out four military companies to suppress the strikers on the Central Ohio Division, at Newark. The companies are from Mount Vernon, Circleville, Zanesville, and Springfield. The Governor has issued a proclamation commanding the strikers to desist from personal intimidation and interfering with property.

COLUMBUS, Ohio., July 20.—There is nothing essentially new in the situation at Newark. Passenger trains are running as usual, but no freight trains are allowed to go out. Large crowds are expectantly awaiting the arrival of troops, but no violence has been offered. Several attempts were made to get trains out, but without success. The strikers are very reticent as to what may happen on the arrival of the military. Two companies—the Circleville Guards and the Champion City Guards—are now in this city, and will proceed to Newark on the 10:45 train to-night. The Mount Vernon and Zanesville companies are also expected at Newark about midnight. The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad will give employment to competent and experienced men on the Central Ohio and Lake Erie Divisions, to replace strikers, on application. This is stated on authority of the managers of the road. W. C. Quincy, General Manager of divisions west of the Ohio River, denies the statement that he offered to restore the old rate of pay under any circumstances. No attempt has been made to interfere with the passenger trains. No freight trains have been sent east and none have arrived here from Newark since yesterday morning. Neither has any perishable freight been sent east by the Pan-Handle route. Official notice has been received at the railway head-quarters here that the strike has reached the Atlantic and Great Western and the Erie Railroads.

Later—Militia companies left for Newark at 10:45 P. M., accompanied by Gov. Young and Adjt.-Gen. Karr. A large crowd of railroad men assembled at the depot, and evinced a faint disposition of ill-will toward the soldiers. Torpedoes were placed on the track on the arrival of the Springfield company in the evening, and on the departure of the train for Newark several more were exploded under the wheels, but no damage resulted.

Gov. Young received the following telegram this evening:

To Gov. Young:

Will you receive a committee of firemen and brakemen from Newark at your office to-morrow morning at 9 o'clock? Answer to-night.

FIREMEN AND BRAKEMEN.

It is known that a committee of railroad men is here from Newark stirring up the train men at this point. There is no telling what a few hours may bring forth. Much apprehension is felt here of probable results on the arrival of the troops at Newark.

THE PITTSBURG DIVISION.

PITTSBURG, Penn., July 20.—The men on the Pittsburg division of the Baltimore and Ohio Road remain at their posts, and the officers express every confidence that they will not go out. Notwithstanding this fact freight traffic on that road is suspended. The night freight train which entered this evenin, was stopped by a crowd of 600 men near Everson Preston & Co.'s rolling mills in this city, about half a mile from the depot, and the crews compelled to run the trains back to the yard. The crowd was composed of idle men in the city who are in sympathy with the strikers.

FURTHER INTIMIDATION REPORTED.

SIR JOHN'S RUN, Va., July 20—4:45 P. M.—Two companies of troops in charge of Capt. Litchfield have just arrived at this point. The canal boatmen put out the fire of a west-bound train, and would not let it proceed. As the troops approached, the offenders went to the Maryland side of the river or took to their boats. The orders are to arrest all connected with the obstruction of the train, and if resistance is offered there will be serious work. A committee of the boatmen were at Martinsburg on Wednesday, where the matter was arranged with the strikers. They held the train for an hour, but permitted it to go on after they heard the troops were coming. A detachment of troops will be left here to prevent further interruption. The other troops are going further up the road.

CUMBERLAND, Md., July 20.—Three trains from Martinsburg have arrived here. One of them had troops, and passed without trouble. The engineer and firemen were taken from the others, and the trains stopped. There are few railroaders here, but idlers from the rolling mills and the sympathy of the citizens make all the trouble. There is much excitement, and it is difficult to tell what the result may be.

GRAFTON, West Va., July 20.—The strikers held a meeting here last night, and resolved to send assistance to their comrades at Keyser, where they have learned that a small squad of United States soldiers have been sent to guard a train. The strikers here are over 100 strong, and are entirely beyond the control of the civil authorities. The telegraph wires have not been cut at any point between Martinsburg and Wheeling, as reported, but the wires have been tampered with by the strikers, who have among their number some men who are operators. It is known that they have tapped the wires to get information of the plans devised to circumvent them.

THE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

A BLOCKADE ESTABLISHED — NEARLY A THOUSAND LOADED CARS DETAINED AT PITTSBURG—STATE TROOPS CALLED OUT —THE MILITIA HOOTED—NO FREIGHT TRAINS ALLOWED TO PROCEED.

PITTSBURG, Penn., July 20.—The strike on the Pennsylvania Railroad continues, and the excitement occasioned thereby has been increased in intensity by the determined efforts made by the railway authorities to remove the blockade which was established yesterday. Throughout the morning rumors of the employes of other roads centering here and joining in the movement were freely circulated, and found ready credence, but up to 1 o'clock this afternoon no demonstration had taken place. The strikers hourly increased in strength. As trains came in they were met, and the crews, after taking the train to the yard, joined the strikers. There were to-day, at the lowest estimate, 900 loaded cars on the track between the Union Depot and East Liberty, while the number en route would swell the total to 1,500 loaded cars. The number constantly increased, and the maze of tracks promised soon to be occupied by cars heavily laden with goods for all parts of the East and West.

At 10 o'clock last night Sheriff Fife, in compliance with a request from the railroad officials, visited the strikers at Twenty-eighth-street and ordered them to disperse. This they refused to do. The Sheriff remained there until 3 o'clock this morning, but his authority was defied. He was informed that trains should not go out if they could prevent it, and that they did not care for any posse he could muster, nor for any troops that could be brought out. Finding that the strikers were not disposed to yield obedience to the civil authority, the railroad officers decided to call upon the military. The following dispatch was at once forwarded to Lieut.-Gov. Latta and Secretary Quay:

PITTSBURG, Penn., July 19.

To Hon. John Latta, Lieutenant-Governor of Pennsylvania:

I have forwarded the following dispatch to his Excellency Gov. Hartranft at Harrisburg. Hearing that he is absent from the State, I forward it also to you for such action as you may deem your duty and powers render proper. R. H. FIFE,
Sheriff of Allegheny County.

PITTSBURG, Penn., July 19.

To Hon. John F. Hartranft, Governor of Pennsylvania, Harrisburg, Penn.:

A tumult, riot, and mob exist on the Pennsylvania Railroad at East Liberty, and in the Twelfth Ward of Pittsburg. Large assemblages of people are upon the railroad, and the movement of freight trains either East or West is prevented by intimidation and violence, molesting and obstructing the engineers and other employes of the railroad company in the discharge of their duties. As the Sheriff of the county I have endeavored to suppress the riot, and have not adequate means at my command to do so, and I therefore request you to exercise your authority in calling out the military to suppress the same.

R. H. FIFE, Sheriff of Allegheny County.

The following are the replies received:

BEAVER, Penn., July 20—3:35 A. M.

To R. H. Fife, Sheriff:

Your telegram is received; have telegraphed to the Adjutant-General. M. S. QUAY.

LANCASTER, Penn.—3:17 A. M.

To R. H. Fife, Sheriff Allegheny County, Penn.:

Have ordered Gen. Pearson to place a regiment on duty to aid you in suppressing disorder.

JAMES W. LATTA, Adjutant-General.

Gen. Pearson was found shortly after 3 o'clock this morning, and the proper authority having been received from the Governor he issued the following order:

HEAD-QUARTERS SIXTH DIVISION, NATIONAL GUARD OF PENNSYLVANIA, PITTSBURG, July 20, 1877—3 A. M.

SPECIAL ORDER NO. 5.—In compliance with instructions from Head-quarters National Guard of Pennsylvania, the Eighteenth Regiment is hereby ordered and directed to assemble at the Central Armory, fully uniformed, armed, and equipped for duty at 6:30 A. M. Col. P. N. Guthrie will report for duty with his command at the Union Depot at 7 o'clock sharp.

By order of Major-Gen. Pearson.
J. B. MOORE, Assistant Adjutant-General.

But one freight train has been allowed to go out since yesterday, and the moving of that train was due to the strategy of the railway officials. At the East Liberty Stock Yards there were this morning 130 car-loads of cattle, hogs, and sheep ready for shipment, and 100 car-loads expected to arrive to-day from the West over the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad. The stock loaded yesterday for shipment had to be unloaded in the evening. This morning 68 cars of stock from the West, which had collected on the tracks near the outer depot, were permitted by the strikers to proceed to the East Liberty Stock Yards and discharge their loads. Thirty-eight more cars of cattle arrived over the Fort Wayne road at 10 o'clock this morning, and were unloaded, but a committee of strikers accompanied each engine to see that the crews did not oppose the strike.

Gov. Hartranft has issued the following proclamation:

HARRISBURG, Penn., July 20.

In the name and by the authority of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania—A Proclamation.

Whereas, It has been represented to me by the proper authorities of Allegheny County that riotous demonstrations exist in the City of Pittsburgh and various points along the line of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, whereby the property of said company and the lives of its employes are put in jeopardy, and the peace and good order of the community broken, which the said civil authorities are wholly unable to suppress; and whereas, the Constitution and laws of this Commonwealth authorize the Governor, whenever, in his judgment the same may be necessary, to employ the Militia to suppress domestic violence and preserve the peace:

Now, therefore, I, John F. Hartranft, Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, do hereby admonish all good citizens and all persons within the territory and under the jurisdiction of the Commonwealth, against aiding or abetting such unlawful proceedings, and I do hereby command all persons engaged in said riotous demonstrations to forthwith disperse and retire peaceably to their respective places of abode, warning them that a persistence in violence will compel resort to such military force as may be necessary to enforce obedience to the laws. Given under my hand and the great seal of the State, at Harrisburg, the 20th day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-seven, and of the Commonwealth the one hundred and second. J. F. HARTRANFT, Governor.

By the Governor:
M. S. QUAY, Secretary of the Commonwealth.

The strikers held a meeting at 12 o'clock, when one of the members mounted a box and read a dispatch from Hornellsville stating that the firemen and brakemen on the New-York and Erie Railroad had quit work this morning. This was received with immense cheering. The arrival of the military served to increase the crowd. On the engine were Gen. Pearson, Sheriff Fife, and Superintendent Pitcairn. The Sheriff immediately mounted the tender and read the Governor's proclamation amid the hoots and cries of the spectators. He counseled peace and quiet, and assured them the law would be enforced, cost what it might. The crowd jeered at him, and when he descended Gen. Pearson got on the tender, and addressing the crowd said there appeared to be a disposition to treat the matter lightly. He warned them that the affair was a very serious one. No man had more sympathy for them than he had, but he was under orders from the Governor, and those who knew him knew he would obey. He assured them it was useless to attempt to further stop the working of the road; that the trains must go through. While he was speaking he was interrupted with cries of "Who are you?" "Give us bread," &c. When speaking of trains one man yelled out, "What trains? Passenger trains? Certainly, we allow them to go through." "Yes," said Gen. Pearson, "and all other trains, even if they have nothing but pig metal." A man asked to be heard, and said he did not see why the military were there. The men had done no act of violence nor did they intend to do any. "Will you allow trains to go through?" asked the General. "No," shouted half a dozen voices. One man said they might get through to Torrens (city limits,) but God help the men on the trains after passing that point. The track was cleared and the engine returned to the city, carrying the same party it had taken out.

The military called out this morning, and stationed at the outer depot and points along the road, are inadequate, and could not suppress a riot should one occur. There appears to be a determination among the men at the yards to stop all trains notwithstanding the military, and serious trouble is anticipated if the military try to open the blockade.

About 140 men of the Eighteenth Regiment, under Col. Guthrie, are at the East Liberty stock yards, at Torrens' Station. At 2:30 o'clock large numbers of strikers had gathered there from the outer depot and other points. The men were loud in their denunciations of Gen. Pearson and the military. They say if Pearson attempts to bring the first train through himself, as he said this morning he would, he will be shot. Up to 3 o'clock there has been no effort, on the part of the company or the military, to move cars, and very serious results will likely follow the attempt when made.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., July 20.—At 8 o'clock this evening Major-Gen. R. M. Brinton, commanding the First Division, N. G. P., received the following dispatch:

You will move your entire division, cavalry and artillery dismounted, via Pennsylvania Railroad to Pittsburg, reporting on your arrival to Major-Gen. Pearson. Advise him and me of the hour of your departure from Philadelphia, and your progress along the road. Ammunition will be furnished you at Harrisburg, and will be in charge of George C. Kelley and Gen. Diver. The Pennsylvania Railroad will furnish transportation.

JAMES W. LATTA, Adjutant General.

Immediately upon the receipt of the above, notices were sent to the various commands, and to-night the men are mustering at all the armories. The division includes the First, Second, Third, and Sixth Regiments, the Keystone Battery, City Troop Black Hussars, Washington Greys, Weccacoe Legion, State Fencibles, and Grey Invincible. These commands number about 2,000 men, but it is feared not over 1,000 men can be mustered to-night. Gen. Brinton has his head-quarters at the League House, and is now receiving reports from the various commands. The Pennsylvania Railroad has made every arrangement here for carrying the troops to Pittsburg, and the cars are waiting at the depot. It is not probable that the command will move before morning.

HARRISBURG, Penn., July 20.—There are no indications of a strike in this vicinity, at this hour, 10 P. M. The telegraph operator at Altoona reports all quiet, and no trouble is apprehended there. A large amount of ammunition and two Gatling guns were shipped from the State Arsenal to-night to Pittsburg.

TRAINS ON THE ERIE ABANDONED.

COMPLETE BLOCKADE AT AND WEST OF HORNELLSVILLE — THE MEN DEMAND THE WAGES PAID PRIOR TO JULY 1, 1877—TRAINS SENT OVER THE CENTRAL.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

HORNELLSVILLE, July 20.—There was great excitement here this morning when it was announced that the firemen, brakemen, and trackmen of the Erie Railway had decided to strike. The men held a meeting about midnight last night and decided to strike, and at 1:05 o'clock this morning a committee notified the Superintendent that they intended to strike at 1 o'clock. As that time was already passed, the strike was in reality then in progress. Notice of the strike was received at head-quarters in New-York at 1:10. All trains approaching Hornellsville were telegraphed to stop. In some instances train men, thus disappointed in reaching their friends, seized hand-cars and reached Hornellsville in that way. Superintendent of Transportation Wright, being in Buffalo, came to this place this forenoon. J. S. Beggs, Superintendent of the Western Division, started from Dunkirk. He reached Salamanca, where the engine was cut loose by sympathizers with the Hornellsville strikers, and Mr. Beggs was notified that the train could go no further. A large crowd was at the depot. Mr. Beggs was subsequently allowed to proceed, however, with a locomotive and one car. At Andover, 20 miles west of Hornellsville, the car was stopped and boarded by a large number of engineers and other trainmen, who demanded a leave of absence. This was refused. After considerable parley the car was allowed to go on, and Mr. Beggs arrived in Hornellsville. Superintendent Taylor, of the Buffalo and Rochester Division, and R. B. Cable, of the Susquehanna Division, arrived here early in the day. The timely stopping of all trains running into Hornellsville prevented the addition of hundreds of men to the gathering here, and a great jam of cars. About 3,000 freight cars arrive in Hornellsville daily. Most of these would have been crowded in the yard and on the switches. There are now only 700 freight cars in the yard. Several consultations were held between the men and Superintendents Wright and Cable to-day, but it was not until 2 o'clock this afternoon that the men made known their demands, which are that the pay of firemen should be made the same as it was previous to July 1, 1877; that brakemen should receive $2 a day; switchmen, $2; head switchmen, $2 25; yard trackmen, $1 50, and section trackmen, $1 40; that monthly passes should be continued as before, and passes issued to trackmen and switchmen, and that no rent should be paid for company ground occupied by them, except according to agreement. A large majority of the trackmen here live in houses built on land belonging to the company. These terms the company decline to comply with, and there is no prospect to-night of a settlement.

General Superintendent E. S. Bowen, and his assistant, O. E. Chanute, arrived her at 9:30 this evening. The Sheriff of Steuben County and a number of deputies arrived in the same train. There are about 400 men engaged in the strike here, and 150 at Salamanca. Passengers for the West are sent by way of the Rochester Division. At all the stations along the Susquehanna Division the depots are filled with people anxious to go to points west of this place on the line, but who are afraid to take the chances of getting through this place. Fireman Pratt, of Andover, attempted a perilous feat this forenoon. He ran a locomotive between that place and Scio, 25 miles, on the time of approaching trains that were liable to meet him at any moment, and gathered up the men who had been left on the freight trains ordered stopped, with the idea of bringing them to Hornellsville. The danger of the effort was so great that he was prevailed upon by his friends to abandon it. He was anxious to carry out the plan, saying that if they wouldn't give him the right of way he'd take it. No. 8, which was stopped at Olean at 6 o'clock this morning by the company to prevent strikers from coming down on it, arrived here at 10 o'clock this evening. It will go no further.

ELMIRA, N. Y., July 20.—Traffic on the Erie Railway west of Hornellsville is entirely blockaded by the action of the firemen and brakemen in the Hornellsville yard. There being not the slightest intimation that there was any trouble brewing, the company could not fill the places of the men. The express that left New-York at 7:45 last night arrived here on time this morning, and westward-bound passengers were sent on over the Northern Central via Canandaigua. The train proceeded, but was stopped at Corning. The Atlantic Express, which left Buffalo at 9 last night, was informed of the trouble at Hornellsville by telegraph, and was stopped within a short distance of that place. It was returned to Attica and run over the Rochester division, via Avon, to Corning, reaching there at 11:30 to-day. It was held at Corning until 4 this afternoon waiting developments. It passed through here bound for New-York at 5. It will make the local stops of way trains that the strike has prevented running.

No disturbance has occurred as yet. No information can be obtained from employes here as to the probable extension of the trouble, and the quiet way in which the men mastered the situation at Hornellsville, causes apprehension that a general strike will follow unless this movement is suppressed at once. The men demand their old pay, and declare they will not go to work until their demand is granted. Everything is quiet here and all along the Susquehanna Division.

No fears of a strike on the Northern Central are felt to-night, although there were rumors this morning that the men on that road intended to follow the example of those on the Erie. Orders have been issued to run no train further west than Corning.

There is very little excitement at Port Jervis as to the result of the strike. Interviews with prominent members of the Brotherhood of Engineers indicate that under no circumstances will they strike on either the Eastern or Delaware Divisions. The same is true of the firemen.

ERIE, Penn., July 20.—No strike is yet organized among the railroad men here, but a meeting of train hands is called for Saturday evening. Gen. Huldekoper has ordered Col. C. W. Lytle, of the Seventeenth Regiment, to hold his men in readiness to march at a moment's notice.

BUFFALO, N. Y., July 21.—All continues quiet on the Erie so far as can be learned, at this point. No trains are running, and there is no immediate prospect of a resumption of business. Through passengers are forwarded by the New-York Central. There are many rumors of impending strikes on other roads centering here, but they cannot be substantiated. The Seventy-fourth Regiment has been ordered under arms, to be ready to move at a moment's notice.

BUFFALO, N. Y., July 21.—At 1 o'clock A.M. between 30 and 40 strikers took possession of the switch engine in the Erie Railway yard. All is quiet.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., July 20.—At 11:05 P. M. the Fifty-fourth Regiment was ordered to proceed at once to Hornellsville.

THE PITTSBURG AND FORT WAYNE ROAD.

THE FREIGHT CREWS ABANDON THEIR TRAINS FROM PITTSBURG TO ALLIANCE — THE ENGINEERS SIDING WITH STRIKERS.

PITTSBURG, Penn., July 20.—The Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago firemen and brakemen struck at 3:30 o'clock this afternoon. The strike is serious, embracing all the freight crews of the Eastern Division from Pittsburg to Alliance. The passenger traffic is not interrupted, and there has not been any noisy demonstration. It is reported that the freight crews of the Pittsburg, Cincinnati and St. Louis Road, Pan Handle route, struck at Fennison this evening, but the report still lacks confirmation. Nearly the entire freight force of the road is concentrated at that point, having been sent there to-day to remove them from the influence of the strike here. The Engineers' Brotherhood held a secret meeting to-day, at which it was understood that they would define their position, and it is learned to-night from undoubted authority that they resolved to stand by the strikers. This action will not impede passenger travel, but the freight engineers will refuse to haul trains manned by green hands, and will cast their lot with the strikers.

THE PAN HANDLE RAILROAD.

TROUBLE APPREHENDED—REASSURING STATEMENT OF THE OFFICIALS.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, July 20.—A meeting of firemen and brakemen has been held here to consider the situation. It is not known what conclusion was arrived at, but there is a strong apprehension that the train-men on the Indianapolis division of the Pan Handle road will quit work at 12 o'clock to-night.

The Pan Handle officials in this city authorize the following statement: No attempt has been made to interfere with the movement of either freight or passenger trains on the Pan Handle Road, and not a man has struck. Passenger trains over the Pan Handle and Pennsylvania Line are running with their accustomed regularity, and the trouble with the freight employes on the Western Division of the Pennsylvania Railroad will probably be settled by to-morrow, as a large force of military will take charge of and protect the property of the company at once.

FEARS OF THE EXTENSION OF THE STRIKE.

APPREHENSIONS OF WESTERN ROADS THAT HAVE RECENTLY REDUCED WAGES—THE FEELING IN WASHINGTON—JAY GOULD'S OPINION THAT THE STRIKE WILL EXTEND.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, July 20.—The rapid spread of the Baltimore and Ohio strike westward has caused alarm in railroad circles here. Reductions of 10 per cent. in wages of employes have lately been made by several roads centring in Cincinnati, and would have been promptly acquiesced in but for the strikes on the great through lines. The Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton Road, which reduced yesterday, the Louisville Short Line, which reduced to-day, and the Ohio and Mississippi, which made a cut some time ago, are all expecting trouble unless strikes further east are promptly suppressed. On the Marietta and Cincinnati Road Superintendent Peabody has great personal influence, and may be able to stem the tide. On the Pan Handle Road, this side of Columbus, everything is working as usual, but the strike is working west from Pittsburg, and may soon extend over the whole line. No trouble trouble is anticipated on the Atlantic and Great Western, as there has been no reduction. The delay of freight by the blockade on the through lines is causing great inconvenience and loss to Western merchants.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., July 20.—The strike on the Baltimore and Ohio and Pennsylvania Central Railroads causes a good deal of comment in railroad circles and among different classes of people here, especially among business men. Considerable apprehension is felt that it may extend, not only to St. Louis, but throughout the West. Nor is this apprehension entirely baseless; for, although it is not known as yet outside of directly interested parties, a movement is already on foot which is likely to lead to a strike on a line leading eastward from this city. Meetings were held yesterday at East St. Louis and Vincinnes, by firemen and brakemen of freight trains on the Ohio and Mississippi Road, and it is understood that it was agreed by them that unless the wages paid previous to the late reduction of 10 per cent. are restored by Monday next all firemen and brakemen on the road will strike. A committee appointed by one of these meetings was here to-day and made this statement, and also gave information regarding the amount of money these men earn enough under the present rate of wages on the road, showing that they do not receive enough to meet the actual daily necessities of the single men, and the married ones are, of course, in much worse condition. Noon on Monday is the time fixed for the strike to take place unless the demands of the men are complied with, and it is understood the Receiver of the road has been notified to that effect.

WASHINGTON, July 20.—Report of the serious and fatal violations of order in Baltimore reached this city about 9 o'clock to-night, and though not very generally known, were yet sufficiently spread to occasion intense excitement and inquiry from all sources where it was likely details would be obtainable. Up to a late hour to-night the newspaper and telegraph offices were visited by many persons deeply interested in the situation of affairs along the line of the railroad.

ROCHESTER, N. Y

VANISHED GLORIES OF JASSY

THE PEOPLE AND THEIR STORY.

LEAVES FROM THE HISTORY OF 300 YEARS—SOCIETY AT THE CAPITAL—A HOSPITABLE NATION—THEIR COSTUMES—THE ARRIVAL OF THEIR RUSSIAN FRIENDS.

From our Special Correspondent.

JASSY, Monday, June 25, 1877.

Except for some of its ancient associations, Jassy is not an interesting town, but it was once the metropolis of the Dacians, and the palace of the old Hospodars stands upon the ruins of the Roman Municipium. An impenetrable forest of secular oaks on the one side, and a great lake, fed by the waters of the Bacus, then formed the chief natural bulwarks of the cantonment of the Jassienis Gérmina XIII. Legion. But the trees have been felled for fire-wood and the lake has been dried up, and both have been replaced by luxuriant pastures and rich fields of wheat and Indian corn. No one can tell how the city managed to survive through its many barbaric invasions, nor what were the vicissitudes of its municipal existence during the centuries which followed the Roman evacuation, until the year 1565, when, with the decline of Moldavia's military importance, it was selected to be the capital of the Hospodars, perhaps on account of its early connection with the glories of those whom the Roumanins love to claim as ancestors, more probably because of its central position. But it seems to have ever been the destiny of the Moldavian people to suffer most from those who pretended to be their friends and champions, for scarcely had a century elapsed, after the construction of the new palace, when John Sobieski, breathing vengeance and extermination against the Osmanli, ravaged the Principality with fire and sword, and—always in the name of religion and for the greater glory of God—applied with his own hand the torch to the chief monasteries of the town, and, naturally unwilling that they should be desecrated by falling into Moslem hands, carried off to Poland all the sacred vessels, enriched with costly gems, which had been there deposited as monuments to the piety of preceding monarchs. He had intended also to sack the sanctuary of the "Three Hierarchs," and demanded that its treasures should be surrendered, but the Archimandrite was a brave man, and, although a cannon was pointed against the portals of the church, refused to open, swearing that he would be buried beneath the ruins before he would be false to his trust. And so, says the chronicle, Sobieski was shamed from his sacrilegious purpose and withdrew, but a few days afterward he seized the capitulations made between Moldavia and the Porte, and burned them solemnly in the presence of the people while a herald proclaimed that "thus his Majesty freed the nation from the yoke of Turkish slavery." Not long after the Poles had gone came the Russian liberators, and as, during nearly a century and a half, there never was a peace of more than 15 years, at any one time, between the Czar and the Padishah, the first act of hostility was always the occupation of Jassy—just as it is in this year of grace 1877. But they come now as friends, and no one complains of their presence, for it is no longer as when they treated the citizens as they did their own moujiks, and when Soloutchin, who was short of horses, ordered the Boyards to be harnessed to his guns. The successive treaties, by which Bessarabia has been wrested piécemeal from the Turks, have brought the Russian frontier to within about 10 miles of Jassy, and this is one of the principal reasons which motived the transfer of the capital of the United Principalities to Bucharest. Since then the importance of the ancient metropolis has declined, although the present Museovite occupation has given a semblance of vitality to its whilom deserted streets, which, except between midday and 5 in the afternoon, while the heat is like that of the dog days, are crowded with well-dressed ladies, smart Russian officers, and filthy Jews, the latter ever on the search—generally a successful one—for somebody willing to pay 60 per cent. interest for a temporary loan. The society of Jassy, like that of Bucharest, is most hospitable, and, thanks to a letter given me by some kind friends in the latter place for Mr. Movila, I have been able to add still another to the many favorable souvenirs impressed upon me during my short stay in the municipality. The origin of this gentleman's family is one of the most brilliant episodes of Moldavian history. It was at the bloody battle of Schera, won by Stephen the Great, against the Transylvanian rebels under Craïot and their Hungarian allies. In the heat of the fight the Prince's horse was killed under him, Stephan crying out, as he fell, to his guards "Not to be disheartened but to continue their efforts." Thereupon one of his heralds named Purice—meaning *molehill*—dismounted, and offered his own charger. But Stephan was very small in stature, and the horse a very tall one, so Purice, kneeling upon the ground and placing his sovereign's foot upon his shoulder, besged him to "profit by the molehill." The Prince did so, and as he dashed forward exclaimed: "The molehill shall become a mountain if I live through this day." The victory was complete, and in the evening the herald was summoned, and in the presence of the Army Stephan said: "Purice, thou hast served me as a *molehill*; I call thee the mountain (Movila) and by no other name shall thou henceforth be known; thou gavest me a horse, I return thee five domains; thou hast laid at my feet the head of the rebel Craïot, and I make thee grand equirry, and I give thee as a bride the daughter of that brave Governor of Roman, whom the Magyars have slain!" One hundred years later this family reigned as Hospodars of Moldavia.

Several excursions on horseback into the interior have taught me a great deal more of the true characteristics and customs of this nation than I could ever have learned from months of residence in any of their cities. They are a splendid race—intelligent, gay, communicative, and hospitable, according to their lights and their means, but not inordinately clean and tidy. I speak here of the agricultural classes, for the townspeople have all the virtues, vices, and refinements which are common to those who dwell in cities. The Phrygian cap, the low, narrow foreheads, long hair falling like stalactites upon their brawny shoulders, the heavy, coarse moustache of the peasants, recall in every particular the portraits of the Dacian warriors sculptured upon Trajan's column at Rome. The costume, too, adds to the resemblance; the broad leathern belt, studded with innumerable brazen bosses, and fastened with half a dozen iron buckles; the coarse linen shirt open at the breast and falling in heavy folds over loose trousers of white woolen stuff gathered in at the knee by a sort of *cothurnus* which joins their sandals of untanned hide; even the *chlamys* is there in the shape of a sheepskin sack, with the fleece worn outward, or a white cloth cloak, edged with quaint designs in particolored embroidery, and carried with a rare degree of graceful elegance. Of their families I can, alas! say little in praise; used from earliest infancy to the labors of the field, they age soon, and, except for the remarkable delicacy of their wrists and ankles, and the smallness of their feet and hands, all whom I have met with appear to have lost every charm, indeed every characteristic, of womankind. The dwellings of the working-classes in the towns are distinguished for cleanliness and order, but in the country they are mere mud huts, covered with a coarse thatch, in which some stork and his family has elected to take up his abode. They have but one door and a single window, always kept closed; the interior atmosphere is consequently stifling, and is rendered all the more so because, the chimney being always in a defective condition owing to the presence of the aforesaid stork, whom it would be bad luck to dislodge, the only vent for the smoke is through the chinks and crannies of the walls. The furniture is primitive and scanty; a low table for their meals and a few rugs piled into a corner or strewn carelessly on the floor, which serve as a bed, wherein the entire family sleeps in a sort of higgledy-piggledy way, irrespective of age, sex, or relationship. In truth, there is little need of much furniture; every one is out of doors at work during the day time, and when their labors are over the bench of dried clay which runs around the outside of the hut is quite sufficient for their evening's lolf until the hour arrives to bundle in and sleep. Nothing can be imagined more wretched, according to our ideas, and yet the Roumanian peasant seems perfectly contented with his lot, and, provided he has his supper of *mamalica*, a mixture of corn mush and buttermilk, asks for no change in his condition nor desires one.

AMONG THE PEOPLE OF SERVIA.

A CORRESPONDENT ENDEAVORING TO REACH THE TURKISH ARMY—HOW A NEW SERVANT WAS ENGAGED—TRAVELING AMONG ABANDONED EARTHWORKS AND A SQUALID POPULATION OF RAGGED PEASANTS.

From Our Special Correspondent.

RADUJEWATZ, Thursday, June 28, 1877.

A springless, uncovered cart, with a little hay, alive with fleas, by way of a seat; a corduroy road, made five years ago and never repaired since; the thermometer at 90° in the shade, and a splitting headache, are not ordinary elements of felicity, and yet even this situation was a pleasant change to the horrible discomforts of the preceding night. Than Tekeia nothing can be conceived more dreadful—danger of some kind, indeed, would have been hailed as a positive relief to the stifling atmosphere of the "strangers' room" in the one tumble-down inn of that nasty Serbian village. Flies and mosquitoes buzzed and bit; cockroaches and rats crawled and galloped over the floor; legions of "B flats and F sharps" exercised their anthropophagous proclivities with a degree of ferocity unequaled even by that of their kindred vampyres in Egypt, and, worse than all perhaps, seven able-bodied natives, redolent of garlic and bad brandy, snored away in seven different keys, utterly heedless of annoyances which, if continued for a month, would drive any civilized creature into a mad-house. Then, too, my servant mutinied and utterly refused to go any further; but this has proved a gain to me, as his vacancy was immediately filled by a volunteer from among the "seven sleepers" aforesaid, an adventurous polyglot barber from Belgrade on his way to seek his fortune in foreign parts. Alexis is a character, the only specimen of a Serbian rolling-stone which I have ever met, but he had been apprenticed in his youth at Constantinople, and, later, having obtained a fluent, though quaintly ungrammatical, knowledge of several languages, had been used as an interpreter by an English special correspondent, from which time he was a lost man for aught save vagabondizing. He has already been very useful to me, for he is intelligent, energetic, and honest, but I fear that the immense superiority which he affects will be too much for me, and that the slave will turn against his tyrant. He has already partially crushed my spirit, and taught me that he will not tolerate the use of the word "master." Indeed, if the *mezzo termine*, "patron," had not been discovered, we should never have been able to draw up a contract, and I should have been left, a helpless waif, stranded at the outset of my journey. Nor will he consent to take his meals except at my table, although I have obtained the privilege of a separate bedroom, a piece of Sybaritism which draws down upon me the contempt of all his fellow-citizens. Like the majority of his nation, he is honest, but like them, too, he is firmly convinced that the rest of mankind has been created with the refuse of the clay used in the modeling of the original Serbian Adam. For the benighted Papists no words can express his utter loathing. As to his Holiness Pius IX., he believes him just one degree worse than the Sheikh al Islam and the real instigator of the Bulgarian atrocities. He is the most intelligent Serbian, except the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Ristics, whom I have ever met, and the only man of his class with whom I have ever been able to talk, save through an interpreter, and if I now speak of him at length, it is simply because he is a type of his people, whom the more one sees the less one learns to like. Indeed, I have never been thrown into the company of any of the race for half an hour without feeling their immense intellectual and moral inferiority to other Orientals or semi-Orientals. I would not insult the Roumains by a comparison, although the Serbs do look down upon and affect to despise their more enlightened neighbors. Reside for a few months in the interior of their country, and you will feel tempted to regret that last Summer's outrages and massacres were not perpetrated westward of the Morava. As for myself, I am beginning to feel homicidal, and much fear that should my connection with Alexis last 30 days longer, I shall become a murderer, or else pay some "Balkan chelitt" to take him away and do for him.

The journey did not present a single feature of interest. I have already said that the road was wretched and there were no fine landscapes to relieve its tedium; the vegetation was poor, for the once fine forests have been chopped down for fire-wood, and their hills are not even relieved by those craggy masses of granite and basalt which impress the traveler with feelings of awe, if not of admiration. A few jays and magpies and flocks of carrion crows appear to be the sole ornithological productions of the country; as to singing birds, they have entirely disappeared, just as in Bosnia—eaten up by the aborigines, or else flown away to a more congenial clime across the Danube, where the thrush, the linnet, and the nightingale abound. Now and then I came upon an abandoned earthwork or a mass of stone and rubble, the ruins of some decayed Turkish stronghold, which still remain as a souvenir of the rule of the Osmanli. A few of these had been repaired last Summer, the great strategists of the country forgetting that they were built by their old masters, before long-ranged cannon were dreamed of, and that their position, although excellent when people used bows and arrows, or even old flint-locks, would not be selected by modern engineers. The villages—few and far between—are mere agglomerations of board shanties or mud hovels, inhabited by a squalid population of ragged peasants, mangy dogs, and remarkably tall pigs. They have, as a rule, no *raison d'être*, as they produce nothing, are often not in communication with the interior—indeed, if they were, it would be all the same, for they have nothing to send and nothing to receive—and, with the exception of Tekeia and Kladova, have no corresponding towns on the left bank whence they can obtain some of the necessaries of life in exchange for the products of their fishery, their sole industry. Gradually, however, there was a change apparent as I neared the valley of the Timok. The fields were better cultivated, the houses better built, and apparently cleaner. Alas! this was a delusion; they were merely whited sepulchres, brilliant and nice to look at from the outside, but within dirty and swarming with vermin. Still there was an improvement, for, at least, the natives had no longer the loutish Serbian bearing nor the scowl from beneath those shaggy eyebrows which make you feel thankful for the possession of a revolver. Nor was an explanation from my guide necessary to tell me that I was among a different race, and that the Roumain, with his jaunty step, his dark expressive eye, and regular features had replaced the Slav. It is very curious how these descendants of Trajan's colonists preserve their distinctive marks of origin, and although perhaps more than a century has passed since the ancestors of these peasants of the Timok Valley crossed over from Wallachia, their costume, language, and customs remain unchanged.

Sixteen hours of horrible jolting brought me to Negotin, the capital of the Serbian Province of Kraina, whose Prefect was most courteous and accommodating, and *visé* my passport immediately for the frontier, and gave me every facility for the prosecution of my journey, which, as he assured me, would be neither pleasant nor profitable. According to this gentleman, I may get into Turkey, but I will find a good deal of difficulty in getting out, as there is a vast amount of ill-feeling against all foreigners. Naturally, this warning does not stop me, and in a couple of hours I left for Radujewatz, the nearest village and Customs station to the frontier, where I arrived about 9 in the morning. Here recommenced the prophecies of evil, and there was a moment when I feared that Alexis would abandon me, but he has been reassured by a promise of some more money when I return, and in half an hour I am to start, with all my troubles before me, just like the young bears.

TRIAL OF SUPERINTENDENT ELLIS.

SARATOGA, N. Y. July 20.—The Senators spent the session discussing the rules and amendments. The printed charges not being ready, recess was taken. At 4 o'clock, the printed charges against Bank Superintendent Ellis not having yet arrived, the body adjourned until to-morrow.

THE 4TH OF JULY IN PARIS.

INCIDENTS IN THE FRENCH CAPITAL.

AMERICANS CELEBRATING INDEPENDENCE DAY—LUCY HOOPER'S ORIGINAL POEM—THE NEW THEORY OF THE GOVERNMENT—SERIOUS DISASTER TO A FRENCH IRON-CLAD.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Friday, July 6, 1877.

The one hundred and first national anniversary of American independence was celebrated in Paris in a private way, it being nearly out of the question at this season of the year to get up anything like a general gathering of Americans. A majority of your resident compatriots left town for some of the watering-places a week ago. But on the morning of the Fourth the main streets of the city were hung with flags, the Stars and Stripes being thrown out of hundreds of windows to show that they belonged to countrymen or friends. There was scarcely a house in the Rue Scribe which did not show one or more flags. About the Place de l'Opera there were numbers of them, beginning with the great flags of the Franco-American Club, and ending with the little flags all about the Hotel Splendide. There were a number of private dinners and *fêtes champêtres*, but the entertainment of the day was that given by Dr. Evans, at his private residence in the Avenue de l'Imperatrice. The following gentlemen were present to celebrate the day: Hon. E. B. Washburne, J. R. Partridge, United States Minister to Brazil; Hon. G. H. Boker, United States Minister to Russia; Gen. Torbert, United States Consul-General at Paris; Mr. R. M. Hooper, Mr. R. B. Hitt, First Secretary of Legation at Paris; Mr. H. Vignaud, Second Secretary of Legation at Paris; Dr. E. Warren, Dr. J. Belvin, Dr. G. Parmley, Mr. Colman, Rev. Mr. Morgan, Rev. Mr. Hitchcock, Mr. H. Woods, Mr. J. Howard, Mr. H. S. Homans, Mr. G. P. A. Healy, Mr. Berend, Mr. J. W. Tucker, Mr. J. C. Kane, Mr. Charles Lherbette, Mr. Clapp, Mr. J. K. Riggs, Col. Evelyn, Dr. W. E. Johnston, Mr. J. Kremer, Col. Mann, Hon. A. C. Kingsland, Mr. A. B. Durand, Mr. C. Le Gay, Mr. J. Post, Mr. P. Forbes, Mr. P. Fetridge, Mr. J. Harjes, Mr. D. H. Wickman, Dr. T. Pratt, Dr. C. Wallack, Col. Bridgland, Col. Prout, Dr. Bing, Mr. Clark Davis, Mr. H. Bacon, Mr. Norris, Dr. E. A. Crane. The dining-room being too small to seat this number of guests in a comfortable manner, tables had been arranged along the central saloon, and elegantly decorated with flowers and birds. After the banquet, the host offered "The Day We Celebrate," after which toasts were drank to the President of the United States and to France. Lucy Hooper, wife of our Vice-Consul, sent in the following lines:

JULY FOURTH, 1877.

We meet to-night 'neath alien skies,
Far from the land that bore us,
Her cherished image in our hearts,
Her hallowed banner o'er us.
And though as strangers some must meet
Old friends in truth we be;
Whate'er our names, whate'er our sires,
Americans are we.

Beneath this moment's spell, the sea
Rolls back her waste of waves,
And love and memory unveil
Dear homes and dearer graves.
We give a sigh to other days,
A smile to days that be.
Heart greeting heart, hand clasping hand
Americans are we!

What care we for the empty sound
That hails men "dukes" or "earls"
The hollow honor kings bestow
On commoners or churls.
We citizens of yon dear land,
The country of the free,
We bear a nobler title far—
Americans are we.

Around this board for one brief hour
We are at home again,
The accents of our mother tongue
Sound in familiar strain—
Here's to our host, and may we keep
Like him, whate'er befall,
Deep in our hearts our love for home,
Americans through all.

Patriotic speeches were then made by Minister Washburne, Minister Boker, Minister Partridge, Mr. Hitt, Col. Bridgeland, Mr. Clark Davis, Dr. Crane, Dr. Warren, Mr. Healy, and other gentlemen. There was a quiet elegance about this entertainment which made it exceptional, and many a compliment was paid to the host, who has always shown such patriotism and public feeling, and great liberality on such occasions. The French seemed to take an exceptional interest in the day, and flags were hung out from a goodly number of French windows to mark the residences of our friends.

The last circular of M. De Fourtou to his Prefects has been the subject of many leading articles during the past few days, and has given rise to a great deal of serious discussion. It is chiefly remarkable for the theory of government supposed and therein exposed. That theory is by no means new, being the reactionary theory of many previous Ministers and of the monarchists of all sorts, for it has been put forward a goodly number of times during the past 50 years. The *point de départ* of this theory is that the chief of the executive power, whether called Emperor, King or President, is not obliged to act with the Legislative power of the Government, and can even claim to be above the nation in case of need. Having been placed in the position of Chief Executive, it is his duty to guide and direct the nation, and to prevent the people from committing errors, or from going astray. As one can readily perceive, this theory is a very convenient one for those who are in power, furnishing excuses for almost any course of action, and according to it the President of a Republic may be a simple soldier and never occupy himself with political affairs. The moment he enters the Elysée he has the right to a policy of his own, and to insist upon its adoption by the people. If they refuse, they become factious; if they resist, the law is there to punish them. His adversaries are men who are opposed to moral order and all that is sacred, enemies to Religion and to society, men who are not to be classed as honest citizens. This is the result of M. De Fourtou's theory of Government, and although he does not make all these deductions, his followers do, and they show very little consideration for those of a different way of thinking. The Minister of the Interior does not admit of any other way of thinking so far as the agents of the Administration are concerned, and he tells them that they must act upon these ideas and try to make the people comprehend them. At any rate, they must see that the policy of the Government is carried out, by persuasion if they can, by appeals to force if they must. Theoretically this seems bad business, but before condemning it we must wait to see whether or not it is approved by the people. A few weeks ago I felt assured that it would not be, and that the country would give a prompt negative answer to the appeals of the Government of the 16th of May, but I have come to think almost anything possible in France. Public opinion is changing fast, and the new Administration has gained ground so rapidly that I begin to have some doubt about the character of the coming elections. It is strange, indeed, that this should be so, but the fact is patent.

During the past two or three years the French have had a number of marine disasters, and they have certainly been extremely unfortunate with their ships. Another serious disaster has just happened during the evolutions of the Mediterranean Squadron. In a manœuvre ordered by Vice-Admiral Jaureguiberry, an order badly given, badly transmitted, or badly executed, two iron-clad frigates, the Thetis and the Reine-Blanche, came into collision. The spar of the former opened a large hole in the side of the latter. It took some time to get the two frigates separated, and then it was found that the Reine-Blanche was making water rapidly, and that she could not be kept from sinking for a very long time. The islands of Hyeres were in sight, only a mile or two away. The commander of the damaged vessel, Pallu de la Barrière, ordered up all sail, put on a full head of steam, and turned the ship in shore. The entire squadron pressed forward, and watched with breathless interest the despairing efforts of the commander to save his ship. Toward the last the boats were gotten ready, and some were manned, but, luckily, the Reine-Blanche struck upon the bar of sand at which she was aimed. As the bottom is hard, it is thought that she will not settle too far to be gotten off. The engineers of Toulon have been sent down to try to save the frigate. A few days ago only the Mediterranean Squadron was reinforced by a first-class armored vessel, the Belligerense, which made 11 in all. The manœuvres had been conducted at the port of Toulon, but the Admiral took the squadron out for exercise in the open sea. He had barely commenced his evolutions when this accident occurred. A few hours before a correspondent writing from Toulon stated that "the number of officers was ridiculously small, and the few were nearly worked to death. And this in time of peace." The very same day a friend of mine, Prince P——, arrived in Paris to recruit, saying that he was broken down with hard work. Although a Prince he had to do the work of three or four officers, and was tired out. These statements will lead to an inquiry, and, I fancy, to an increase in the number of naval officers.

A MURDERER HANGED AT ELMIRA.

THE PUNISHMENT INFLICTED UPON PETER H. PENWELL FOR KILLING HIS WIFE—HIS LAST CONFESSION.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

ELMIRA, N. Y., July 20.—Peter H. Penwell was hanged in an inclosed space between the old and new jail buildings, in this city, today at 11:35 o'clock. The efforts to procure a stay of proceedings were rendered useless by the letter of Gov. Robinson denying having given an opinion as to the legal aspects of the case. The large force of military that was ordered out kept several thousand people from breaking into the inclosure. The best of order was maintained. Soldiers were stationed on the house-tops and in door-yards adjacent to the scene of the execution, to keep the crowd from occupying every available space. Penwell slept from 12:30 last night until 6:30 o'clock this morning, and prepared for the execution with the utmost coolness. His spiritual adviser, Rev. Mr. Horr, spent the morning with him. He talked with freedom about his doom, and to a remark that he had plenty of light in his cell he replied, "Yes, but in a short time I will have more light." The inclosure was packed with spectators. Penwell was led from his cell at 11:30 o'clock, and although there was a piteous look on his face, not the slightest tremor was perceptible. He said he had nothing to say, except to thank the Sheriff and his family and associates for their kindness. He then kneeled down, and Rev. Mr. Horr offered a prayer. As the attendants were adjusting the pinions to his arms and legs he said, "I hope all these gentlemen here will take warning by me." Thirteen minutes after the drop had fallen he was pronounced dead. He gave no sign of life after the drop except one slight raising of his knees.

During his trial, and in conversation, Penwell denied all knowledge of the murder, but finding that there was no hope for his life, he wrote a confession and confided it to a friend in this city, who since the execution makes it public. After relating the circumstances of his life, and the domestic difficulties that led to the tragedy, he says he and his wife concluded to die together. His wife saying that she did not care how. He tried the arsenic, which failed. He says: "Then it was that I first thought of the axe. In the afternoon of that day, (Saturday, March 10,) at about 3:30 or 4 o'clock, I went in and asked Henry Whitehead if he had a razor, and he replied that he did have one somewhere around, and looked and found it. I took it in the room, and my wife asked me what I was going to do with it. I told her that she knew. I do not remember whether I got the axe from the house or from out of doors. I remember having it in my hand, and that she said: 'Now is the time for us.' I remember her saying 'Rosanna' before I struck her, and also of cutting my throat. I do not remember anything more until in the night, when there were people in the house, who told me I had killed my wife. I do not remember how many times I struck her. In the morning I raised up from where I was lying, and where I had laid all night, in the same room with the corpse of my wife, and looked upon her face and realized for the first time what I had done. She seemed to look to me very natural, just as if she was asleep. As soon as I saw her I fell back and remained there until the officers came and removed me to prison. Through the night, some time after the crime, some of the doctors came and dressed my wounds. I did not realize anything until after I had been in prison for nearly two weeks."

Penwell's body was buried by the city. This was the second capital sentence ever executed in Chemung County. A man named Henry E. Gardner was hanged here in 1867 for murdering a soldier named Amasa Bullock, in order to rob him.

THE PROHIBITION PARTY.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., July 20.—The Grand Lodge of Good Templars of Missouri, which has been in session at Macon City for two days, adjourned yesterday, after the transaction of considerable business of interest to the order. After the adjournment a State Prohibition Convention was organized. The attendance was quite large, delegates from all parts of the State being present. The following platform was adopted:

First. Prohibition of the importation, manufacture, and sale of intoxicating beverages; second, the privilege of voting and holding office does not inhere in race, religion, or sex, but whoever gives allegiance to the Government or pays taxes for its support is of right entitled to a voice in the administration; third, the election of the President, Vice-President, United States Senators, and all civil officers, so far as practicable, by the direct vote of the people; fourth, the universal and enforced education of all the youth of the land.

The following additional plank was passed by a close vote:

Resolved, That the National Government should exercise the sole prerogative of issuing paper money, and that it should be made a legal tender for all purposes.

A State Central Committee and a committee to prepare an address to the people of the State were appointed. It is the intention to put a State ticket in the field at the next election. A large mass-meeting was held in the evening, at which several addresses were made and a good deal of interest manifested.

FARMER WHITE'S ADVENTURE.

WATERTOWN, N. Y., July 20.—Burglars have been operating in different parts of this county during the past few weeks, but evaded the officers. Last night they entered the residence of a farmer, named White, on Pillar Point, taking watches and a small amount of money. White heard them in his room when he sprang from the bed and grappled with one of two burglars. White was shot and had an arm broken. The burglars were arrested this morning and lodged in jail here. The officers are close on the track of others of the gang. It is believed they are the same party that entered the Adams Centre Post Office last week, carrying off $400 in stamps, and $200 cash.

WORCESTER, Mass., July 20.—James Mulcahy, alias Wilkins, was arraigned in the Central District Court this morning, for the murder of Mrs. Campbell at Auburn yesterday. He pleaded guilty and was committed for trial. His manner and conversation since arrest, indicate insanity.

MEXICAN BORDER AFFAIRS.

GALVESTON, Texas, July 20.—A special dispatch from Brownsville, Texas, says Gen. Escobedo is now at Rio Grande City. It is reported that his men are armed, and occupy an encampment without any attempt at concealment. Col. Abram Aguirre and several other Mexican officers of Matamoros are under arrest, charged with holding communication with Gen. Escobedo. Ex-Gov. Daviala is at a ranche near Edenburg, and is said to be recruiting for Lerdo. It is said here that the order of the Mexican Secretary of War has not been sent officially to Gen. Canales. He has frequently asserted that the only order he has received is one from Gen. Trevino, instructing him to carry out the agreement made with Gen. Ord, and that he and the United States authorities are in accord.

INFORMATION WANTED.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Will you kindly permit me to ask through the columns of your paper a few questions in regard to the Courtney-Riley contest? Being an ex-captain of my college crew and a member of the O. U. B. C., I am naturally eager in the pursuit of information relating to boating matters, more especially as regards the system of training most approved by American oarsmen. In your Sunday issue of THE TIMES Mr. Courtney is represented as having stated to your reporter, when questioned as to his diet, that he had dined on roast lamb and vegetables, supplemented by a piece of pie and a glass of iced tea. Now I wish to know whether it is in accordance with any system of training adopted here that a man, but a few hours before a great race in which he is a contestant, doing battle not only for his own honor, but also for the honor of the place to which he belongs, as well as for the dollars of his friends, should indulge in the luxury of roast lamb and vegetables, pie and iced tea? Again, the race was generally understood to be an "amateur sculling race," but Mr. Courtney appears to have stated openly that a share of the profits of the grand stand had been promised to him as an inducement to row at Greenwood Lake. How does he reconcile this with his rowing as an amateur?

O. E. D.

GENERAL TELEGRAPH NEWS

DEALERS IN TOBACCO STEMS.

DECISION OF THE COMMISSIONER OF INTERNAL REVENUE THAT THEY SHOULD PAY THE SPECIAL TAX—REASONS FOR THE DECISION.

WASHINGTON, July 20.—The following letter upon the subject of the special tax upon tobacco-leaf dealers will be interesting to the trade:

OFFICE OF INTERNAL REVENUE, TREASURY DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, July 18, 1877.

SIR: In your letter of the 17th inst. you state that you propose to engage in the business of buying, selling, and shipping tobacco stems, and desire to be informed if you will thereby become liable to pay a special tax as a leaf dealer. In reply I have to inform you that this office decides that any person whose business it is to sell strips or stemmed leaf, or to sell tobacco stems, or to sell broken and fragmentary tobacco, including scraps, cuttings, and clippings in bulk, as a dealer, comes within the terms of the statute defining a leaf dealer, or dealer in leaf tobacco, and must pay a special tax as such and keep the books and make the entries therein which the law requires. The following are some of the reasons for this decision:

First—Tobacco stems, aside from the other portions of the natural leaf, are largely used in the manufacture of smoking tobacco, and also in the manufacture of snuff, and the law requires every manufacturer of tobacco, snuff, and cigars to keep an accurate account of all his purchases and sales of tobacco stems.

Second—There is the same reason why a dealer in tobacco stems should keep a book and enter all his purchases and sales of tobacco stems as there is that the dealer in the natural leaf should do so.

Third—The term "leaf tobacco," as used in section 3,244 of the United States Revised Statutes, which imposes various special taxes, is held to be used as a generic term, and to include strips or stemmed leaf, stems and scraps, or fragmentary tobacco, as well as leaf tobacco in its normal and ordinary condition as it is cured, prepared, and put up for general sale by farmers and planters. Strips, scraps, cuttings, clippings, and stems are all component parts of the natural leaf, and are all material which constitute the basis of manufactured tobacco or cigars. They are all articles of traffic, and have a commercial value. The strips or stemmed leaf no less than the natural and normal leaf are acknowledged to be leaf tobacco. The dealer in strips is acknowledged to be a leaf dealer, and pays tax as any other leaf dealer, though he traffics in only a portion of the natural leaf. By parity of reasoning, the man who deals in tobacco stems after they are stripped from the flat, extended portion of the leaf, which stems constitute from 25 to 33 per cent. of the entire leaf, is a dealer in leaf tobacco, and, like the dealer in the natural leaf and the dealer in strips, must pay a special tax. Yours respectfully,

GREEN B. RAUM, Commissioner.

NATIONAL COTTON EXCHANGE.

GREENBRIER, West Va., July 20.—In the Convention of the National Cotton Exchange to-day the resolution that new types of cotton be made up by experts to assimilate the present Liverpool standard was discussed, amended, and adopted. It provides that the types received from Liverpool shall be the American and international standards, the types of "Uplands" to be made up by experts from the New-York, Norfolk, Charleston, Savannah, and Cincinnati Exchanges, and the types for Mobile, Orleans, and Texas cotton to be made up respectively by experts from the New-Orleans, Memphis, Galveston, St. Louis, Mobile, and Vicksburg Exchanges, the American types to conform exactly to the Liverpool types now in possession of the National Exchange. The Executive Council was empowered to correspond with the proper authorities with the view of having the National Exchange fully represented at all the meetings of the International Cotton Exchanges, and to endeavor to obtain the adoption, by the International Exchange, of such a basis or ratio of representation as will be just and equitable to the different countries and sections interested in the cotton trade of the world. The report of the Committee on Tares was taken up. A debate on the various recommendations resulted in the adoption of a resolution fixing a uniform standard of measurement of cotton press boxes at 2 feet wide and 4 feet 6 inches long, and providing resolutions for bagging, ties, and the weight of the bales. A resolution expressing the opinion of the convention, that it is desirable that cotton should be sold in this country at its net weight, elicited a warm discussion, and finally resulted in the adoption of a substitute, that it is desirable that the question of selling cotton at net weight be considered by the various exchanges, and that they be requested to report at the next meeting of the National Exchange whether, in their opinion, such change should be attempted, and if so, to suggest the best plan of carrying it into effect.

CAPT. HOWGATE'S EXPEDITION.

NEW-LONDON, Conn., July 20.—The *Telegram* to-day publishes the following: "The recent official communication from the Secretary of the Navy to Capt. Howgate, relative to detailing Capt. Tyson as commander of the preliminary expedition to the Northern Seas, has been variously interpreted, generally to the effect that it foreshadowed an abandonment of the enterprise. This latter, happily, is not the case. The expedition will sail as originally intended, and under command of Capt. Tyson, arrangements having been perfected to that end by Capt. Howgate. In a letter dated Washington, July 19, written to the *Telegram*, Capt. Howgate says:

"The refusal of the Secretary of the Navy to detail Capt. Tyson only applied to such detail with pay. He had previously given him permission to be absent without pay, and, in anticipation of this adverse action on the part of the department, I had arranged with Capt. Tyson to pay his family a fixed monthly sum during his absence on this expedition. I had also provided the necessary instruments, and have, therefore, no reason to anticipate any delay in the starting of the vessel. To do this it has been necessary for me to advance more money than I had originally intended; but I have made the advance, and trust to its reimbursement by such public-spirited citizens as may feel disposed to aid in the enterprise. I would gladly give you details if I had time, but, in the press of urgent public business, I must crave indulgence. Very truly yours,

"H. W. HOWGATE, United States Navy.

"Several students from the academic and scientific departments of Yale College have asked permission to accompany the expedition. Should the Government grant the desired permission the professors at Yale will pay the expenses of the volunteers."

TEMPERANCE IN NOVA SCOTIA.

HALIFAX, Nova Scotia, July 20.—A grand temperance demonstration, including a torch-light procession and fireworks, took place here to-night. In the Rink speeches were made by Messrs. Banks and McKenzie, Mayor Ritchie, Mrs. Goff, and others. The Temperance Reform Club presented Mr. McKenzie $200 in aid of the Appleton Temporary Home. Mr. McKenzie will leave for Boston to-morrow.

A DIFFICULTY ON THE UNION PACIFIC.

OMAHA, Nebraska, July 20.—A 300 employes of the Union Pacific Railroad held a meeting here last night for the purpose of discussing the recent reduction of from 5 to 10 per cent. in their wages. A committee was appointed to confer with Superintendent Clark, and the meeting adjourned to Monday night.

RAILROAD LITIGATION SETTLED.

RUTLAND, Vt., July 20.—When T. W. Park built the Lebanon Springs Railroad he borrowed $500,000 of Commodore Vanderbilt, and secured the loan by mortgage of the Western Vermont Railroad to the Union Trust Company, which held the bonds for Mr. Vanderbilt. Seven years ago Mr. Vanderbilt brought suit in the Vermont courts to foreclose the mortgage and Park defended it on the ground that Vanderbilt had agreed to take bonds to the amount of the mortgage in the New-York, Boston and Montreal Railroad. Mr. Vanderbilt afterward sued Park in the United States courts on his guarantee of this mortgage. These suits have been settled by an arrangement satisfactory to the parties, and to-day a decree was taken before Judge Dunton foreclosing the mortgage in favor of the Union Trust Company expiring on the first day of August, and the suit against Park in the United States courts was discontinued.

SUNDAY-SCHOOL CONGRESS AT ROUND LAKE.

ROUND LAKE, N. Y., July 20.—The Sunday-school Congress opened this afternoon with a very large attendance, notwithstanding a heavy rain-storm. Rev. Alfred Taylor, conductor, made the opening address. Rev. Theodore Cuyler, D. D., spoke on the teacher's responsibility and joy. Rev. J. M. Freeman, D. D., gave practical advice on how to make the most of the Sunday-school Congress. He recommended taking notes of all the good things spoken. Rev. O. H. Tiffany, D. D., and Bishop Gilbert Haven made short addresses. J. Bennett Anderson, the British Evangelist, made a speech, interspersed with songs. The congress then marched to the lake and embarked on barges. The Sable Quintet Club enlivened the time with their plantation songs. Van Lenep, the Assyrian lecturer, appeared in full Oriental costume, and sang in Turkish and Greek. Several large excursions of Sunday-school teachers will arrive to-morrow. The organ made for Mr. Sankey's use at Boston contributes the music. In the evening Mr. Taylor spoke on "Common Sense in Sunday-school Teaching," and Drs. Freeman, Farrar, and others made brief addresses. An Oriental museum is in full operation.

THE CAUSE OF THE ERIE STRIKE.

SYMPATHY OF THE EMPLOYES WITH OTHER STRIKERS—RESISTANCE TO THE DISCHARGE OF COMMITTEE MEN—THE ERIE COMPANY'S STATEMENT.

One cause of the strike on the Erie is said to be sympathy with the employes of the Baltimore and Ohio and the Pennsylvania Roads. Other causes are dissatisfaction with the 10 per cent. reduction of salaries on July 1, and a feeling on the part of the men that they were outraged by the discharge from the employ of the Erie Company of members of a committee sent on to New-York to protest to Receiver Jewitt against the reduction. The strike was preceded on Thursday night by a mass-meeting of firemen and brakemen at Hornellsville, where most of them reside. At that meeting it is reported that speeches were made charging that General Superintendent Bowen had failed to carry into effect certain promises he is alleged to have made at the beginning of the month. The men finally determined to quit work at 1 o'clock yesterday morning, and to prevent the passage of trains. Their decision was sent to the Superintendents and to workmen at other points, and the firemen and brakemen struck work at Salamanca, Susquehanna, and at various points between Susquehanna and Hornellsville, as well as on the Buffalo Division, and the division between Hornellsville and Dunkirk joined the strike. For some unknown reason the employes on the division between Corning and Rochester did not strike, nor did those employed east of Elmira. At Hornellsville, the centre of the striking region, there were some minor disturbances during yesterday, the principal of which was caused by the strikers pulling some track pins to prevent the passage of trains. The only passengers from the far West that came over the Erie Railway yesterday arrived here on train No. 8, which was made up at

A POPULAR SUMMER DRINK.

THE HISTORY OF CARBONATED WATER

NOW "SODA-WATER" IS MADE AND WHY IT IS MISNAMED—TWO HUNDRED THOUSAND GLASSES SOLD DAILY IN NEW-YORK—FIFTEEN THOUSAND DOLLARS REALIZED BY THE VENDORS EVERY HOT, CLEAR DAY—THE KINDS OF SYRUPS THE DRINKERS PATRONIZE.

A fair estimate of the number of glasses of "soda-water," so called, drank in New-York on a hot day is 200,000. The aggregate amount of money spent daily by the thirsty for the bright and bubbling liquid is, roughly stated, in the neighborhood of $15,000, calculating at the rate of 7½ cents per glass. The druggists on the principal thoroughfares who dispense the drink charge 10 cents a glass, but their humbler brethren of the side streets, and the vendors who infest the street corners and shady places along the curbs, are content with 5 cents. There is only one reason, and it is a very powerful one indeed, why the thirsty should be willing to patronize the druggists who charge the greater sum rather than the sellers who charge the lesser. That reason is that it is safer to do so. In the large drug stores in which soda-water is manufactured and sold, the most perfect appliances are used, while, too often, the apparatus used by the small dealers is made of copper, which impregnates the carbonated water, and makes it disagreeable in taste, and, to a certain degree, poisonous. In other cities than New-York and Brooklyn, "soda-water" is avoided by many persons because it makes them sick; and yet, when they come here they drink it in great quantities. The generators and fountains in use outside of New-York are mainly of copper, with tin-washed interiors. The idea of using apparatus of copper or wrought-iron, or, still better, steel lined with block tin, seems to be unknown to most of the provincial soda-water sellers. In this City it is being rapidly followed, and the time is not far distant when all the vendors of the carbonated water in the Metropolis and its vicinity will employ thoroughly safe generators and fountains. That day might be hastened by judicious action on the part of health officials. When it does arrive, however, soda-water will be more popular than it is now, for the reason that it will be much cheaper. When it is known that there is no difference in the character of the soda-water sold in the drug stores from that sold in the street, fountains the druggists will be unable to charge 10 cents per glass, at which price their profits are enormous.

Who made "soda-water" first is a matter of some dispute. In England generally the drink is regarded as of American origin, although a manufacturing firm in that country has issued a circular stating that it was first made by a chemist of Dublin, Ireland. The truth is that carbonic acid water was originally produced by Joseph Priestley, the discoverer of oxygen. In 1767, while he was living at Leeds, England, he spent a portion of his time in experimenting in a brewery upon what was then called "fixed air," but which is now called carbonic acid. This gas rests in a layer over the fermenting "mash" in a brewer's vat. Dr. Brownrigg, it is said, called the great philosopher's attention to it by advancing the theory that the sparkling of certain mineral waters was caused by the presence of the "fixed air" in them. Priestley tested this theory by taking two vessels filled with water, to which he threw some gas, and then moved so that the water kept flowing from one to the other. In this way it was thoroughly impregnated by the gas, and when it was drawn up had the bright and sparkling appearance and taste of natural mineral water. Priestley announced his discovery, but failed to get it to general use. Several years later Torbern Olof Bergman, Professor of Chemistry in Upsal, Sweden, devised a system of making the carbonic acid gas from vitriol and chalk. This system became very popular throughout Sweden, from where it was transported to Geneva and Paris. In both these cities improvements were made in the method of generating carbonic acid and in charging the water with it. In 1767 Jacob Schweppe, of Tottenham, England, procured a patent for impregnating water with gas, and the artificial mineral waters prepared by him were the first popularly known in that country.

The history of "soda-water" in the United States is not so easy to trace. Priestley came to this country and settled in Northumberland, Penn., in the later years of his life, and, it is believed, promulgated his discovery here. It is considered certain that artificial mineral water was made in the United States previous to the beginning of this century, but the first makers of it recorded were Simmons & Rundell, of Charleston, S. C., who, in 1810, procured a patent for "saturating water with 'fixed air.'" The business grew rapidly, and soon spread throughout the country. Dealers devised new methods of making the carbonic acid gas, and one of them, it is presumed, making use of bi-carbonate of soda for the purpose, called the product "soda-water," which name it has since clung to it despite the fact that there is not a particle of soda in the drink as it was originally, or is now, made. Briefly stated, the present method of making the water is by the action of sulphuric acid upon carbonate of lime, which produces the carbonic acid with which the water is charged. The gas is generated in a chamber which must, at the very least, be capable of resisting a pressure of 300 pounds to the square inch. Copper generators will not resist a greater strain, while those of wrought-iron or steel will not give way when subjected to 500 and 1,000 pounds respectively. After the gas is made it is passed through two water baths to cleanse it of impurities. In these baths the most careful makers place pieces of marble to take up any sulphuric acid that may have escaped from the generator. After leaving the second bath the gas is introduced into the water intended for drinking purposes, with which it is mixed by agitation. This must be carefully performed and continued for a time, if good "soda-water" is wanted. It must be perfectly sweet; otherwise, after saturation with the gas, it will become offensive, as the carbonic acid will intensify its bad taste.

The principal makers of "soda-water" in this City have a great deal of difficulty with the Croton water. They have to strain it through charcoal and gravel, and yet, after it has been deprived of large amounts of organic matter, it sometimes retains an ill flavor. Two of the manufacturers are now using artesian well-water, and they find it vastly superior to the Croton. Several months ago an artesian well was sunk under the walk in front of Hudnut's pharmacy, on Broadway, and now one is being sunk by Mr. John Matthews, at his establishment on First-avenue, near Twenty-seventh-street. The latter well is now 300 feet deep, but, before the best quality of water can be reached, it is expected that a descent to a depth of 1,500 feet must be made. A well in the grounds of the Mutual Gas Company, near by, is now 1,100 feet deep, and does not supply enough water for use. Mr. Matthews' well now yields 12,000 gallons per day for two days, at the end of which time it is given out.

When the gas is generated it has a temperature of 80 degrees. It is then cooled and forced into the fountains, which are charged up to a pressure of about 150 pounds to the square inch. The best of these fountains are constructed to withstand a pressure of 700 pounds, although they are accounted safe by one-fourth of that. During the process of generation and saturation a great deal of care has to be exercised to prevent an explosion, which, in the case of a large generator or fountain would, it is likely, prove very disastrous. It is probably within bounds to say that there is an aggregate capital of $100,000 employed in this business of making artificial mineral waters in the vicinity of New-York. So far as can be ascertained, there are 2,000 vendors of the so-called "soda-water" in New-York, Brooklyn, and Jersey City. Of this number the principal retail dealers are Alexander Hudnut, Caswell, Hazard & Co., A. W. Atwood, Ingeman & Co., A. Hemphill & Co., H. Schultz, James Carleton, and J. Froehwerk. The retail business done by Hudnut is larger than that of any of the others, and his appliances are of the most perfect character. Before reaching the dispensing apparatus the "soda-water" is carried through 250 feet of pipe lined with block tin. One hundred and fifty feet of this pipe leads from the basement-room, and is packed throughout its length in six inches of chopped ice. The remainder of the pipe is coiled underneath and within the dispensing apparatus, where it also is packed in ice. Similar arrangements, though on a smaller scale, are used in the establishments of the smaller dealers.

The value of the dispensing apparatus used by the dealers varies from $100 to $3,000. The average value of those used by the street vendors is about $300. All such vendors do not, however, own the apparatus they use. John Matthews, the wholesale dealer, lets out about 1,000 in New-York, Brooklyn, and Jersey City at rates varying from $10 to $250 for the season. Matthews also supplies about 2,000 dealers with fountains of the soda, at the rate of 20 cents per gallon. These dealers net for each gallon, with the syrup necessary to sweeten it to the tastes of the consumers, about $2. The value of the syrup, it is said, cannot reach above 20 cents. Therefore, the retail dealer, selling the "soda-water," at 5 cents per glass, makes, on an average, $1 30 on each gallon he dispenses of. The druggists who sell the drink at 10 cents per glass consequently make $3 50 on each gallon. It may be said that the latter dealers make their syrups of the best white crushed sugar, and their fruit syrups from imported syrups, and that those materials cost more than those used by the small dealers. The statement may be true, yet it does not justify the increased price. The difference between the price of the best syrups and that of the poorest is, according to a good authority, almost infinitesimal.

The present season has not thus far been as profitable to the soda-water dealers as was last year. The frequent showers have been a drawback. People do not drink "soda-water" in wet weather, however close the atmosphere may be. Certain days, however, have been very good for the dealers. The day upon which the greatest sale of "soda-water" was made in New-York was July 3, 1876. Upon that day every druggist and street vender in the City did a big business, and Hudnut, in particular, sold 7,000 glasses of the foaming liquid. It is estimated that on a clear hot day $15,000 are spent for soda-water in New-York, $7,000 in Brooklyn, $3,000 in Boston, $1,500 in Philadelphia. The syrups principally drank are vanilla, coffee, chocolate, and lemon, which are favored in the order named. In the Winter months some of the druggists sell what is called "hot soda-water." The title is a misnomer, even more than is the popular name of the ordinary carbonic acid gas water. The water used in making the hot drink is impregnated neither with soda nor carbonic acid. It is simply hot water, but the syrups used with it are the same as are used with the carbonated water.

PROF. TICE'S STORIES.

HE IS MADE TO DESCRIBE SOME ASTONISHING FEATURES OF A TORNADO.

From the St. Louis Republican, July 14.

Now that we are having this charming weather, combining the redolence of flower gardens with the crispish days of Autumn, it seems ungrateful to forget Prof. Tice, who, like did Æolus, is doubtless holding the imprisoned winds for our benefit. Bolting in on the Professor's snug retreat, a reporter found the philosopher calmly leaning back in his chair in a meditative frame of mind. Of course the weather was the topic broached, and the Professor, taking down from a shelf the latest diagram of the Signal Service Bureau, discoursed oracularly in this wise:

"Of course you will see by this diagram," said he, "that the drought which has prevailed in Mississippi, Texas, Louisiana, and Southern Arkansas during the past six weeks is broken. You see here," tracing his finger through the Southern States, "that a high barometer prevails. The high barometer on all sides thrown out into the area of the low barometer on all sides sucks it in. You will observe that a high barometer prevails in the latitude of Milwaukee, and a low barometer between the latitude of Milwaukee and Nashville, Tenn. First, it must be understood as an invariable rule that when a storm centre is approaching, the thermometer will rise and the barometer will fall. Second, the meteoric centers of low barometer passes north of your locality then there will be a very high temperature, and the winds will be from the south, but when the centre of low barometer passes south of your locality then there will be a low temperature and north wind. This has been the case for the past three days; the storm centre passed over the Gulf States, and either the barometer has risen there or a low barometer has developed in the North-west."

"What are your prognostications now, Professor?"

"I don't know," and the Professor adjusted his spectacles and took a strained look through the window. "I don't see which way the wind is blowing. I could tell by the smoke. I should judge that the low barometer, as developed in the North-west, will bring rain to-morrow or day after to-morrow. Yankton, the farthest point indicated on the map, shows a falling barometer. It is there 29.31 inches, while the thermometer is at 78°. At Vicksburg the barometer is 29.34, and the thermometer 77°, one degree less than at Yankton. At Fort Sill, the barometer indicates 29.28, and thermometer 75°. Remember the high barometer always carries with it low temperature. Last night at 10 P. M. the temperature in St. Louis was 74°, with barometer at 30.10, and consequently the temperature would be low. It was the same also at Davenport, Keokuk, and Nashville, Tenn."

Having thus explained the present status of the mercury, the Professor shifted the conversation to his great subject, that of storm centres. "I have discovered," he said, "the laws which govern the movements of storm centres. The Signal Service has followed my theory, except that they will only tell you when a storm has moved after it has passed. The kinds of movement are the stationary and the transitory. Of the stationary there are two kinds, the permanent and the persistent. The transitory movements are evanescent, and endure only a few days, and pass from one station to another. The dynamic laws are attraction, repulsion, and induction." Here the Professor proceeded to give illustrations of his theory from personal investigation. The Mount Carmel tornado furnished several remarkable phenomena that came in apropos. The stable of Mr. Stine was blown away. It was supported on blocks sunk in the ground. One of these blocks, having a depth in the ground of 14 inches, shot out like a shell from a mortar, and it was proved on further examination by himself, that another block, under the upper one, which was sunk 14 inches lower in the earth, also shot out from its place. The Professor accounted for it on the electric theory, and observed the idea of vacuum in the contentious air above. It was the same cause which shot up the platform from the East St. Louis elevator, from a depth of 60 or 70 feet, and the same principle that on Aug. 10, 1876, caused a well at Monroe City to shoot forth all its water. At Mount Carmel, Louis Gotty's house, with the store and all its furniture, was seen to ascend bodily into the air and disappear in a black cloud. It was again seen tumbling about like a ship on a whirlpool, the windows still intact, and again entering the black cloud, it forever disappeared, not a splinter having been since found. The steeple of the church fared better, for that was found 10 miles away, having passed over the Wabash River into Indiana. Three school-girls, whose father was killed by a splinter driven through his brain, were gathered up by the tornado, and in their flight over the church they saw the steeple shoot toward them. They passed this danger safely and were landed in a mud-puddle, but were again snatched up by the unseen winds and wafted over to a ridge, where they were landed unhurt.

Another remarkable circumstance, which the Professor had not seen mentioned, occurred in the yard in the rear of the Grand Central Hotel. Here was a large apple tree, shading with its branches a well. The well curb, rope, bucket, and all, were taken up, and, jumping a distance of 225 feet, entered the parlor of the hotel through the front door. What was particularly remarkable in this performance was that not a branch or twig of the apple tree was touched or injured by the frantic movement of the well curb and bucket. A man who was running to get into the parlor was saved from a dangerous collision with the well curb by being hoisted up by the winds, and after sailing across many yards was shot, against his will, head foremost, through a stable door, into a place of safety.

So, with the jumping blocks, jumping girls, and jumping well curbs, the Professor jumped at some very important conclusions in illustrating his theory of storm centres.

FACTS ABOUT CIRCULATING LIBRARIES.

A writer in the Providence (R. I.) *Journal* has been looking up the circulating libraries of the city, and thus reports his conclusions: "The stock in trade of a circulating library consists chiefly of novels, and of all novel-writers, Mrs. Southworth is most popular with this class of readers. Her books are worn out in service, replaced and worn out again without the least cessation in the demand. Next in popularity are the works of Mrs. Holmes, and then rank the highly-colored novels of Ouida and Miss Evans. There is considerable demand for Dickens' works, and occasionally somebody ventures to call for *Kenilworth* or *Ivanhoe*. Boys generally take a course of Cooper and retire on Jules Verne and Mayne Reid. A book a week is the average among regular customers. There are some who always want new books. It makes no difference what the book is, if it is only just out they want it. One of this class frankly explained her motive not long ago. She said: 'O, no; I don't read the books, that would be too tiresome. I just look over the beginning and I find who the characters are, and then I read the end to see how they came out. Then, anybody asks me about the book, I say, "O, yes, I've seen it," and I tell how it ended, and so get the credit of being quite literary.' Another lady in this city takes books and never opens them, but "it looks well," she says, "to see new books lying around."

There are some curious voracious readers in the city. One lady has given up selecting books, and she is now taking the books in course—that is, in regular order, shelf after shelf. There is a young girl in the city whose life and health are precious in the sight of the proprietor of the library where she takes out her books. She has practiced from school, and the habits of application to books there acquired seem to cling to her. She takes out, upon an average, 12 books a week, and has had 116 books charged to her since the 1st of May. The great difficulty in the management of a circulating library is to get just enough and none too many copies of popular works. The rule happens to be popular everybody wants it at once, but, after a great demand for a week or two, it frequently happens that nobody calls for that book any more, and, unless the library has been cautious in buying, it soon finds itself with some very useless books on hand. The libraries have various methods of getting rid of their books, but one is exceedingly simple. People take the books away and do not bring them back. Another method, practiced successfully in this city several years ago, was to rent books until the income thus obtained was 10 per cent. above the cost of the book. Having received that much, the book was immediately sold, and the price, whatever it might be, was thus clear profit.

Of late years some of the libraries have adopted a plan of letting books for the Summer. Many people who have found in some secluded farm-house the quiet and rest they needed have been greatly disturbed at finding also the whole literary resources at hand to consist of a Bible, an almanac, and a weekly newspaper. The circulating library now sends out regular customers to make up a package of a dozen or two dozen of the older books to take into the country and to keep a couple of months or more at a very small cost. Of course, this privilege does not include new books, or those in constant demand. With their present resources, the circulating libraries are a great convenience, but they do not fill the place of a free public library. That Providence has no public library is a great reproach, but one which it is to be hoped will not long remain.

THE EMIGRATION TO LIBERIA.

The leaders of the Liberian Exodus Association, says the Charleston *Courier*, report a continued accession to the numbers enrolling their names as emigrants. Persons at the North and elsewhere are becoming interested in the scheme, and encouraging letters are daily received from them. Arrangements are being made for a grand mass-meeting in the interest of the scheme, to be held in this city on the 26th inst., which will be the anniversary of the Liberian Government. It seems that some prominent black men, who have hitherto not concerned themselves much in the matter, are now openly advocating the scheme, as, what they declare, a measure of relief for their race. It is hardly possible to go into a small shop, kept exclusively by black men, without hearing "the land of the molasses tree" spoken of in terms of the wildest infatuation. The colored people, or rather the black people—for it seems to be almost exclusively a black man's movement—have an idea that because the whites look with disfavor upon the project they have some sinister design in view to the detriment of their race. And it is impossible to disabuse their minds of the impression. Here and there a thoughtful black man is found who has considered the matter, and opposes it, and in consequence has a very hard road to travel with his people. It is just to say, however, that some excellent colored men are earnest advocates of the measure, and really believe that they see the brightest future for their race in it. But these are mostly men who will get preferment and will not go to the "tropical paradise," as Prof. Bryden says they must come "to labor and wait the results." The scheme has impressed thoughtful people as being inadvisable, and by no means ensuring sudden prosperity. Sensible colored men will seriously reflect upon the exodus movement before they will rush into it, as Thomas Aiken says, "like a blood horse into battle, without a bridle."

SUITS BY CHINESE ACTORS.

THEY DEMAND DAMAGES FOR FALSE IMPRISONMENT BY THEIR MANAGERS IN SAN FRANCISCO — GUNPOWDER PLOTS AND ASSASSINATIONS FOLLOWING.

From the San Francisco Chronicle, July 9.

In June, 1876, a company of nine Chinese dramatic artists arrived in the port of San Francisco under a year's engagement to Nga Fun Choy, lessees and general managers of the Royal Chinese Theatre on Jackson-street. The contract had been prudently made in China, where the laws regulating even the employment of theatrical people are as severe as those of New-Jersey in regard to prize-fighting, and as unalterable as those of the Medes and Persians and other people in that vicinity. The star actor was to receive $800 for the first year, the walking gentleman of the troupe was to receive $600, and the man who acts the part of leading lady was to receive $400, and so it went down in mathematically accurate gradation till the general utility man was paid off at the comparatively modest stipend of $50 per annum. The company opened in a brief Chinese comedy, which had very nearly been fully played, when a few weeks ago, in June, 1877, the year of the engagement was, according to the reckoning of the actors, fully complete and ended.

In the meantime, during the rapid progress of the light piece, and on the off nights, the troupe had learned that for the regulation Asiatic tragedy in 5,000 acts, with which they proposed following up their little humorous representation, they could make much more profitable terms with the Luk Suhn Fung Company, managers of the Oriental Academy of Music, directly opposite the Chinese Royal Theatre. Between the two theatres there is a bitter rivalry, wherein, as in most other things, the Chinaman is not an exception to any other nationality. So the troupe engaged itself to appear upon a certain night at the Academy of Music. But the lessees of the Royal Chinese Theatre, by reference to original documents in their possession, pretended to have discovered that the year of engagement would not be fully terminated until after the performance of one more night, so at the conclusion of the play on the night which the actors supposed terminated the contract, they were driven by the Nga Fun Choy managers up into a dingy room over the flies and there imprisoned. In this land of freedom this reads like a high-handed outrage. In this place the troupe was detained thirteen days. Upon gaining their freedom they have each instituted action in the Fifteenth District Court to recover from the company $1,200 for false imprisonment, and the lessees of the Academy of Music have, in the same Court, likewise commenced an action to recover from the same company $5,000 for preventing the fulfillment of their contract. A week or two ago the released artists opened at the opposition theatre.

The excitement in Chinese circles had been intense, with the sentiment all in favor of the oppressed actors. The theatres were packed as only the Chinese know how to pack anything. The preliminary sentences were very fine, and closed early Saturday morning. On Saturday afternoon following, a dayman went to obtain a load of wood from ac immense pile laid up against the rear wall of the Academy of Music, in taking up the sticks the whole pile accidentally tumbled over. There were several people present, and one of them happened to notice the faintest trace of smoke ascending from the ground that had been covered by the fallen pile. Upon examination it was found to proceed from a piece of punk which communicated with a slow fuse, and which, in turn, was connected with a deposit of from 10 to 12 pounds of powder so tamped and arranged that it would, on its explosion that night, have blown Messrs. Luk Suhn Fung Company's Academy of Music and their talented histrionic celebrities and their patrons even further from China than they are at present. This well laid plan of wholesale murder, which was accidentally averted, is not the only evil growing out of the contention of the theatrical companies. Last night a Chinawoman, a friend of the Ngn Fun Choy Company, died of wounds received at the hands of an unknown assassin, but believed to be a hired desperado of the opposition company, and there has also been an attempt to poison the husband of the Chinawoman for reasons growing out of the same complications. To the Eastern reader all this would seem like the wildest kind of hyperbole, but everything stated is an actual fact, for which actions have been commenced in the civil and criminal courts. There was an attempt made to blow up the house of one of the leaders of the Ngn Fun Choy Company, but it failed. A flight of steps was however, torn off and tossed up into the air.

FIRE ON A PACIFIC MAIL STEAMER.

The San Francisco *Chronicle* of the 12th says that, on the afternoon of the 9th inst., while the Pacific Mail steam-ship Granada was beating against a heavy wind and running sea about 40 miles off Point Conception, some Chinese sailors, who were asleep in their hammocks over the forward hatch, were awakened by smoke. At the same time the watch on deck discovered dense smoke issuing from the hatch. An agile Mongol ran abaft and informed First Officer Hart that the ship was on fire. Simultaneously the boatswain, also a Mongol, violently rang the fire-bell. First Officer Hart is afraid of fire. He has been burned out several times, and was on the Japan when that steamer was burned off the Chinese coast a few years ago. He has for years made it his habit to have the hose placed on the deck every night at 8 o'clock. Rushing forward, he found that the ship was indeed on fire. The Captain was instantly notified, and Hart, seizing an ax, chopped a hole in the hatch, and called for a smallsized volunteer. A Chinaman, stark naked, sprang forward, and Hart commenced to belabor the hose to go below to extinguish the fire. The almond-eyed tar bound a wet towel over his face, and obeyed with alacrity, and Hart, who is a large man, enlarged the aperture and followed. Seven Chinamen went down after him like monkeys, and the pumps were manned. The engine was stopped, and, ceasing its task of driving wind, increased forcing water. By this time the passengers, alarmed by the unwonted tumult and the clanging fire-bell, were huddled, half naked, on the deck in a panic. The women shrieked and the sternest sex felt decidedly shaky. The exploring squad below deck groped their way through the suffocating smoke to the store-room in the fore hold, where they found the fire. The pumps were already working, and in three and a half minutes after the alarm, water was playing on the flames. And in three and a half minutes more the blaze was extinguished. The origin of the fire was certainly very curious. In the storeroom was a barrel of matches in paper boxes. Rats are remarkably fond of phosphorus. This outre taste caused the fire. It was found that rats had gnawed their way through the walls of the store-room and into the matches, and their nibbling among the lucifers the attrition of their teeth ignited them and created the blaze. Insurance men state that the majority of the instances of fire by "spontaneous combustion" are really caused by rats nibbling at matches.

CONVICT LABOR.

The coopers of Pittsburg and Allegheny have presented a complaint to the Pennsylvania Legislative Commission engaged in the investigation of convict labor, in which they say: "The coopers engaged in the manufacture of oil-barrels in the cities of Pittsburg and Allegheny respectfully represent that the manufacture of oil-barrels, amounting by contract to about 4,000 per week, or some 200,000 annually, in the Work-house, seriously interferes with our business, and at the present time deprives us entirely of a means of making a living; that the demand for oil-barrels at the present time is supplied by the convicts employed in the Work-house, Superintendent of the Work-house, in that our workshops and our workmen are now idle, and if the making of 4,000 barrels per week would or could be distributed among our working men, almost every cooper in the two cities would have work, and much privation, that want would be avoided; that the cause of the present dearth in our business and low price of barrels must be attributed to Mr. Corder underbidding coopers of Allegheny County in securing his present contract." The address then gives statistics to prove that by convict labor the Work-house turns out cheaper barrels than can be made by free labor, and concludes by asking for a part of employment, breaking the market, and ruining business. In conclusion the address says: "The only advantage Mr. Corder has over our system is the difference in the price of labor; or, in other words, we will, out of any given number of staves and material, by manual labor, produce a greater number of manufactured barrels than Mr. Corder can by machine labor, but we cannot compete with him in bidding for contracts, as we must pay our mechanics, while he pays his convicts but a nominal price—2 cents per barrel—and if the Senate and House of Representatives of Pennsylvania do not grant us protection, we will be compelled to quit our business, and our quiet and respectable citizens will be deprived of the means of making a living."

TICE'S WEATHER PREDICTIONS.

Prof. Tice's weather probabilities for the remainder of July and the entire month of August are as follows:

JULY.

18 to 21—Generally clear.
21 to 25—Heavy rains.
25 to 26—Clear.
26 to 29—Threatening rains and wind storms.

AUGUST.

1 to 3—Heavy rain and storms.
3 to 7—Fair.
7 to 10—Severe storms.
10 to 13—Clear.
13 to 16—Threatening storms.
16 to 18—Clear.
18 to 24—Cloudy and liable to frosts north of 40th parallel.
25 to 28—Threatening weather and rains.
28 to 31—Cloudy and rain-storms.

The warmest days will be the 24, 9th, 15th, 20th, 26th, and 30th; the coldest the 4th, 11th, 18th, and 24th.

LAW REPORTS.

AN ODD DIVORCE CASE.

A SINGULAR COURTSHIP HERE FOLLOWED BY A MARRIAGE IN HUNGARY—MINGLED ROMANCE AND HYSTERICS.

The case of Louisa K. Byarr against Peter J. Ryan, which was before Judge Westbrook in Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday, is a singular suit in very many respects. The action was begun for a limited divorce from the defendant on the ground of his alleged cruel treatment. The defendant put in an answer denying the charge, but afterward withdrew the answer, and the plaintiff obtained judgment against him by default. He now comes into court and asks to have the judgment set aside, claiming that the allegations of the complaint are entirely false. The history of the courtship and marriage of the parties, as well as the narrative of the litigation, is interesting. The plaintiff, who is a native of Hungary and quite an accomplished linguist, came to this City about four years ago and supported herself by working as a governess. She is handsome in appearance, but is said to have a very bad temper. Mr. Ryan is an intelligent young Irishman of good address. He was introduced to the plaintiff about two years ago, and became quite fascinated with her. He paid his suit to her assiduously, and she seemed to reciprocate his affection for her. He was in good circumstances at the time, holding a high position in the business of one of the best known Broadway firms, and his prospects for advancement were very very promising. After a year's courtship the plaintiff, who is of a very romantic as well as hysterical nature, expressed a dislike to being married in this country. She wished, as she said, to be married at her birthplace in Hungary. She thereupon took the steamer for Europe, telling him to follow as speedily as possible, and that she or her brothers would meet him in London or Paris. He threw up his situation and crossed the Atlantic. He did not meet her or her brothers in either London or Paris. At the latter place, however, he found a note from her, in which she said she had gone to Hungary and begging him to come on. He did so—he was requested and soon met her. On arriving in Hungary, however, he discovered that he could not marry her until after a residence of six weeks. About this time Mr. Ryan's ardor began to abate and he wished to withdraw from his agreement to marry her. He was told, however, that her friends would violently assault and stone him if he did so. He therefore put aside all objections and they were married under a dispensation by the Roman Catholic Bishop on Aug. 26, 1876. After only a three weeks' residence immediately after the wedding they returned to this country, and very shortly after their arrival here she began her suit for a limited divorce. At the beginning of the suit Mr. Ryan says he offered her $500 per year if she would stop the proceedings and keep him informed of her whereabouts, so that he could know that his money was not being used for improper purposes, and also could find her out in case of sickness or the like. She refused to assent to this. He says that even at the beginning of the trial of the case, while she was before a Referee, he still thought his wife, who had been imposing on him from the time of their becoming acquainted, would reconsider her unjust acts toward him and abandon her side of the case, which, of course, she did not do. He says further that on account of his want of means to defray the expenses of defending the action and paying counsel, and on account of the statements offered to him on her behalf, that all she desired was a separation, and she would not trouble him for support or expense of any kind, he was obliged to, and did, allow judgment to go against him by default. The Referee took the testimony offered by the plaintiff and reported that the charges of cruelty were well founded. The court, in deciding the case, granted a decree of limited divorce in her favor. The plaintiff then began to proceed against and harass the defendant for payment of the costs of the proceedings, and to obtain money for her maintenance. On discovering that his wife was relentless in her pursuit of him, he says he employed counsel, and now seeks to set aside the decree obtained by default against him. After some preliminary discussion of the motion before Judge Westbrook yesterday, the case was adjourned over until the 30th inst. Treadwell Cleveland appears for the plaintiff and Henry Fox for the defendant.

THE GRACE CHAPEL LITIGATION.

THE QUARREL BETWEEN THE CHURCH OF THE REDEMPTION AND GRACE CHURCH FOR THE PROPERTY.

The old litigation in regard to Grace Chapel brought by the Church of the Redemption against Grace Church was before Judge Westbrook in Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday. It seems that a number of gentlemen connected with Grace Church some years ago raised some money with which to establish a free chapel. They bought some property in Twenty-eighth-street for the purpose. This property was afterward sold, and a new chapel erected on Fourteenth-street. The persons attending the chapel contributed about $9,000 toward the building of the edifice, and afterward nearly $5,000 more for furnishing it. A dispute arose afterward between the attendants at the chapel as to whom they should have as minister. They went to law about the matter, and the chapel was closed. The Protestant Episcopal Bishop of this diocese advised Grace Church to put a minister of its selection in charge. This was done, and the free worship at the chapel continued. After a time the chapel was burned to the ground, and Grace Church obtained the insurance money and erected the new chapel on a much larger and costlier scale. Upon the appointment by Grace Church of the minister for the chapel, some of the congregation who favored Rev. Mr. Scott withdrew from the chapel and organized the Church of the Redemption. They then brought suit to recover the whole property in Fourteenth-street. The suit, however, after being carried to the Court of Appeals, was decided in favor of Grace Church, the Church of the Redemption being allowed to recover for any personal property they had put in the chapel. An accounting before a Referee was ordered, so that the amount could be ascertained. Elliot F. Shepard was appointed the Referee, and was given the usual powers. During the proceedings before him the question arose, in determining the amount of the property, whether the determination of the cause itself is binding on the parties at the reference, or whether the whole question relating to the personal property should be retried. The same before Judge Westbrook yesterday on an application by Clarkson N. Potter, representing Grace Church, for the court to direct the Referee not to retry the whole question in regard to the personal property. Mr. Potter claimed that the findings in the case are settled by the Court of Appeals, are controlling, and that the inquiry before the Referee is merely supplementary and for the purpose only of ascertaining what amount, if any, is due to the Church of the Redemption. Charles E. Tracy, who appeared for the Church of the Redemption, claimed that the whole inquiry could be gone into. He said that his clients had contributed $60,000 to the chapel, whereas Grace Church had given only $12,000. The counsel on the other side, he said, depended for his application simply on a rule of the Supreme Court, which really did not sustain the application. Judge Westbrook, however, decided to direct the Referee as desired by Mr. Potter.

MRS. RAYMOND RECOVERS HER PET DOG.

John T. Raymond, the actor, brought court to this country a rare specimen of the English pug dog, which he had secured at an expense of $600 in gold. Pug only weighed one pound and four ounces, and was given to Mrs. Raymond as a pet, and she became greatly attached to "the precious jewel," as she always tenderly called it. On the 1st inst. the dog was stolen, to the great grief of Mrs. Raymond, who offered a reward of $75 for its recovery. John Conners, Mr. Raymond's coachman, was in the City yesterday, and in the afternoon it happened to pass the large beer saloon of Michael Bunten, at No. 313 Tenth-avenue, and recognized Pug sitting on the door-step. Conners picked up the dog, and was walking off with it when Bunten interfered, and a row ensued, in which Conners, putting the dog in his pantaloons pocket, beat Bunten badly and knocked him down; then he called an officer and had Bunten arrested and taken before Judge Morgan, in Jefferson Market Police Court, upon the charge of stealing the dog. Bunten satisfied Judge Morgan that he had not stolen the dog, but had bought him from a stranger for the sum of $2 50. "Mein Got, Judge," said the terrified Dutchman, "if I had known dot dot animal dog was worth $600, vouldn't I haf took him home und got dot $75 reward. Dot vas to best pishness I vas ever in. Judge, dere vas millions in such a pishness as dot." Bunten was discharged, and Pug was sent home to Mrs. Raymond.

MADE A DEMON BY RUM.

Michael Ryan, 29 years of age, of No. 336 East Thirty-fourth-street, was yesterday arraigned before Justice Flammer, at the Fifty-seventh-Street Police Court, on the charge of felonious assault. The testimony showed that he was upbraided by his mother on Thursday for being dissipated, and that while under the influence of liquor he became unusually violent. At length he became so enraged that he rushed to the table, seized a large carving knife, and was about to plunge it into his mother, when he was prevented by the entrance of Maria Graham, who lives in the adjoining room. Ryan then turned upon Mrs. Graham, and tried to stab her in the breast. In warding off the thrust she was severely cut across her right thumb. She rushed from the room, followed by Ryan, who forced her to the bank, and struck her several violent blows in the face. During the struggle between her son and Mrs. Graham, Mrs. Ryan made her escape and locked herself in a closet. Ryan was arrested by Officer Murphy, of the Twenty-first Precinct, and was held by Justice Flammer in default of bail for trial.

THE REMSEN DIVORCE CASE.

The case of Margaret Remsen against William Remsen was presented to Judge Westbrook, in Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday, but, owing to the press of other business, could not be taken up. The suit is for an absolute divorce on the ground of the defendant's alleged adultery in a house of ill-fame. The parties were married in August, 1875. Mr. Remsen in his answer denies the charge and says his wife abandoned him two months after their marriage. He also says she is not a resident of this State, but lives with her father at Bayonne, N. J. Mrs. Remsen desires $5 per week as alimony and $100 as a counsel fee, which she says her husband is well able to pay. Mr. Remsen puts in an affidavit in which he says that a man named Wilson called on him on April 11 of the present year, and wanted to buy out a half interest he has in an express running from this City to Jersey Island. This Wilson, Mr. Remsen says, was employed by his wife to entrap him [Remsen] into an appearance of being guilty of marital infidelity. Of this Mr. Remsen was not aware. He was taken by Wilson to various drinking saloons, and after that Wilson took him to a house of ill-fame. While there, Wilson insisted on his seeing one of the girls in her room, and really dragged him by the collar to the room. Wilson went into another room and Remsen then died immediately. Remsen says he has no property except two lots, which are mortgaged to about their full value. Two of the female inmates of the house of ill-fame make affidavits supporting Mr. Remsen's account of the occurrence at the house. Wilson & Marsh appear for the plaintiff, and Robert N. Waite for the defendant.

COURT NOTES.

An apartment for the special accommodation of the ladies who are obliged to visit the Surrogate's office has been nearly completed, and has necessitated the widening of the space allotted to the clerks on the east side of the office.

Judge Westbrook, in Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday, decided the motion for alimony recently made by the plaintiff in the divorce suit of Mary Ann Devoe against Isaac L. Devoe. The Judge decides that the defendant should pay the plaintiff $150 per month.

Peter Payne, the boy charged before Commissioner Osborn with having passed a counterfeit twenty-five-cent coin on Mr. Anthony Comstock, Agent of the Society for the Suppression of Vice, was held in his own recognizance yesterday to await the action of the United States Grand Jury.

Alexander G. Werner has brought suit in the Supreme Court for an absolute divorce from his wife Emma F. Werner, on the ground of her alleged adultery. The parties were married on Sept. 13, 1870. The defendant puts in no answer, and Judge Westbrook yesterday ordered a reference in the suit.

The elaborately-stuccoed ceiling of the United States Circuit Court room in the Post Office building was found to be so badly cracked by the falling in of the roof on to the floor above as to be unsafe, and it is now being removed to be replaced by a new ceiling in time for the session of the October Term of the court.

A new United States Grand Jury, of which Commissioner George W. Quintard was appointed foreman, was impaneled and charged in the usual statutory form yesterday by Judge Benedict, in the Criminal Branch of the United States Circuit Court, and will have the consideration of the Ring silk smuggling cases, if the defendants are held by Commissioner Shields.

Eliza Dereen, as administratrix of John Dereen, has brought suit in the Supreme Court to recover $5,000 damages from Gardiner, Hall & Co. on account of the loss of her husband, who, while working in the employ of the firm, was killed by having an elevator fall on him. The plaintiff claims the machinery and apparatus were insecure. The defendants not being residents of the State, Judge Westbrook in Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday ordered the publication of the summons.

The five habeas corpus proceedings made returnable before Judge Westbrook, in Supreme Court Chambers yesterday, were brought before the court. James Lynch, indicted for homicide, was released on $2,000 bail. The writs were dismissed in the cases of James Brown, charged with picking pockets, and Joseph Fallon, who is accused of robbery. Decision was reserved in the cases of Daniel Brown, charged with burglary in the third degree, and John Whelan, who is under indictment for conspiracy.

William Riley, a man who had been employed by the Third-Avenue Railroad Company for several years, but who was discharged for general unfaithfulness, attacked the President of the road, Mr. Samuel J. Phillips, on Monday last, because he refused to give him a pass. He threw a stone at Mr. Phillips and narrowly escaped knocking his brains out. Justice Otterbourg yesterday fined him $10 and put him under $300 for his good behavior for six months, in default of

The New York Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, JULY 21, 1877.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

PARK THEATRE.—BABY—Mr. W. H. Bailey, Mr. Charles Poole, Mr. E. F. Thorpe, Miss Kate Newton, Miss Linda Dietz. Matinée.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.—EVANGELINE.—Miss Vinie Clancy, Miss Lizzie Harold, Mr. George Knight, Mr. George Fortescue. Matinée.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—WOODLEIGH—Miss Lettie Allen, Miss Marie Bates, Mr. Theodore Hamilton, Mr. Cyril Searle.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—THE THREE GUARDSMEN. Matinée.

NEW-YORK AQUARIUM—RARE AND CURIOUS FISH, MAMMALIA, STATUARY, &c.—Day and Evening.

WILMORE'S GARDEN—GRAND CONCERT AND SUMMER NIGHT'S ENTERTAINMENT.

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The Signal Service Bureau reports indicate for the Middle States and New-England, south-west to north-west winds, stationary or lower temperature, rising barometer, partly cloudy and clear weather, and possibly on the immediate coast light fog and rain.

Mr. JOHN D. TOWNSEND echoes his client TWEED in pronouncing the revelations of Mr. C. C. BRYANT to be a tissue of falsehoods. Mr. TOWNSEND professes to be unable to find a sufficient amount of truth in the statements of BRYANT to warrant an attempt at detailed refutation, though ill-natured people will be apt to infer that Mr. TOWNSEND is not in a position to challenge controversy on most of the points raised by his former coadjutor. The old proverb about what happens when rogues fall out seems likely to be verified in this instance, and it will require something more than a "general denial" to break the force of the allegations against TWEED, KELLY & Co. The main allegation remains untouched, viz., that TWEED prepared a "confession" at the suggestion of JOHN KELLY, and that he was willing to swear to anything which would suit the purposes of the eminent "statesman" who has succeeded to the emoluments and responsibilities of his position as "Boss" of Tamany Hall.

That Tammany Hall has been thoroughly alarmed by the kind of opposition it is likely to encounter this Fall is sufficiently obvious from the frantic energy already displayed by its hired organ in throwing mud at the leaders of that opposition. It is one of the great advantages of having a "personal organ" that a politician can wreak his personal grudges with a feeling of perfect irresponsibility for the consequences. It is a manifest disadvantage that the organ makes enemies for him in quarters where ordinary tact would dictate something like the appearance of civility and deference. In this way the Kelly organ is becoming quite a potent influence on the side of reform—a purpose totally different from that for which it was purchased. The attacks on Mr. OTTENDORFER and Mr. BENNETT are quite in the line of the vulgar and ignorant methods of men like KELLY. He is, of course, credited with the inspiration of these attacks, and he thereby secures, in the very act of anticipating, the enmity of journals which reach the constituency which it is most desirable for him to conciliate. Political warfare like this has its amusing side; but while it may be fun for the public, it is, fortunately, death to Tammany Hall.

The ruffianly assault on Gen. SHARPE yesterday by a discharged employe of the Custom-house affords a practical proof of the necessity of civil service reform. In the "bureaucracy" which some people apprehend would be the outcome of a system requiring a trained body of educated officers holding their positions on good behavior, the presence of a loafer and shoulder-hitter like Gen. SHARPE's assailant would be an impossibility. It is from men like this that anonymous charges are received, reflecting on the character of their superiors, and the fact that the heads of the Custom-house have incurred the enmity of just such men is the best possible proof that they have discharged the very delicate duties intrusted to them with a single eye to the public interests. The kind of political backing which came so promptly to the relief of GRACE is a fair indication of the character of the persons who have for some years discharged the rôle of political strikers under the title of Anti-Custom-house Republicans.

It is now clear that the Russians have made enormous gains during the operations of the past few days. The force which crossed the Balkans, and is now marching upon Adrianople, must be considerable. But large as it is, enough men are reserved to hold in check the Turkish Army which was to have defended the Schipka Pass; and other columns have been deployed in different directions in Roumelia. The Russians have taken possession of Kasanlik, a fortified town south of the Balkans and near the mouths of two of the Balkan passes. The invaders did not take any of the routes across the mountains by which they were expected. They debouched upon the plains of Roumelia, somewhere near Slivno, east of the Schipka Pass, in which defile a considerable Turkish force is now shut up, with an attack threatened from both ends of the pass. The bold adventure of Gen. GOURKHO seemed likely, at one time, to end in disaster. But he has kept open his communications with a base of supplies at Tirnova. The movement on Adrianople has begun in force, and, unless some great disaster overtakes the Russians, they will be in that city before another week is past.

The last hope of the Turks seems to be in the arrival of SULEIMAN Pasha, who has just been appointed to the command of the Army in Roumelia. But SULEIMAN has yet to return from Montenegro, where he has been conducting a long campaign. He comes by sea, and is reported to have passed Zante, off the west coast of Greece, on Wednesday morning. If the Turkish Army defending the Balkans waits for the arrival of SULEIMAN, the Russians certainly will not. The sudden changes made in the Turkish commands are ominous of defeat; and the appointment of SULEIMAN Pasha, whatever his abilities, is, under the circumstances, a desperate act.

THE NEW-HAMPSHIRE RESOLUTIONS.

The New-Hampshire Legislature is the first to put into specific form the views entertained in New-England with regard to President HAYES and his Administration. To understand the significance of the resolutions adopted, it is necessary to keep in sight the substitute which was proposed and rejected. The report of the minority contained an explicit indorsement of the course pursued in South Carolina and Louisiana and of the order severing the connection of Federal office-holders with the machinery of party politics. In lieu of this positive approval of what the President has done, propositions were sustained which, while recognizing in his character and services, and in his public utterances, "a pledge that he will give to the country a just, wise, and beneficent administration of public affairs," in general terms indicated the expectations of the Republican Party. Thus, the expression of concurrence in Mr. HAYES' Southern policy which may be found in the declaration, "That we approve that general conduct of the National Administration, which is designed to restore peace and prosperity" "by the extinction of sectional lines and animosities," has a very suggestive qualification in the doubt cast upon Southern good faith. Reference is made to the proscription and outrages, originating in political causes, in the reconstructed States, the Legislature asserting that if the conciliatory efforts of the Administration fail, the obligation to impose "such stern measures as may be demanded for the protection of personal rights and maintenance of public order" will once more devolve upon the country.

Probably this method of stating the case as between the Administration and the party on one hand, and the party and the South on the other, comes nearer than any other to the sentiment that predominates in the Republican ranks. There is, meanwhile, a suspension of the popular judgment at the North respecting the wisdom of the President's action. Everything depends upon results. The integrity of his motives no one impugns. The question which events are relied upon to answer is, whether his conduct proceeded upon a sagacious estimate of the forces at work in Southern affairs. It can hardly be considered a practical question now, since, whether right or wrong, what the President has done must stand. The threat implied in the final clause of the New-Hampshire resolutions, therefore, is for immediate purposes unmeaning. And the promulgation of a menace which, literally construed, is impossible of present fulfillment, is more likely to irritate than to soothe the sensitive South. Its proper meaning we take to be this: the restoration of confidence and good will between the two sections depends upon the temper evinced by the Southern people with respect more particularly to the rights conferred by the Constitutional amendments. If they respond generously to the friendly overtures of the Administration, well. If not, an active and powerful element in the Republican Party will make Southern bad faith the groundwork of a new agitation of sectional issues. We should be glad if it were possible to leave this contingency out of sight. The prospect it opens is not so pleasing that we can turn to it for its own sake. It is presented by way of vindicating the fealty of the party to the principles for which it struggled, and which the party's policy, with all its imperfections, has heretofore embodied. We may acknowledge the declaration, in existing circumstances, to be necessarily inoperative, but it is demanded by the feeling prevailing within the party as an assertion of fidelity to cherished convictions, and as a condition upon which it accepts the changes wrought by the action of the President. If he experience any mortification from the defeat of the more cordial declaration of approval proposed in his behalf, it should be remembered that the incident was occasioned by the intervention of his over-zealous friends. He will be spared some pain, and they some trouble, if the fact be acknowledged that the party is not united upon the subject, and that the doubters are, numerically, too powerful to be safely ignored.

On other subjects, the New-Hampshire Republicans indicate the policy by which alone the Administration can hope to retain the hearty support of the party. It is the policy of principle as distinguished from the programme of jobbers and time-servers. The Legislature had already placed upon record its condemnation of the scheme for fastening the Texas-Pacific road upon the National Treasury, and for reviving generally the system of subsidies and lavish appropriations. In the same spirit these resolutions demand "the reduction of expenditures and taxation," which certainly cannot be effected if the Administration listen to the overtures of Southern members and the trading politicians at the North who are willing to enter into bargains with them. On the resumption question the resolutions put the same straightforward construction upon the duty of the Administration. What the Ohio worshipers of expediency may desire, matters little. The party, as a whole, is intent upon the fulfillment of the nation's pledge to its creditors and the world, and the Administration cannot afford to entertain Gen. GARFIELD's suggestion as to "short extensions" of the time, or the suggestion of the silver men as to the association of resumption with remonetisation. To trifle with either would be to surrender one of the President's strongest claims to the trust and respect set forth by the New-Hampshire Legislature. Altogether its resolutions are timely and useful. There is nothing in them to which the President or his advisers can object. There is quite enough in them, however, to show that the confidence expressed is discriminating and conditional—qualities which cannot be too highly prized in view of the temptations and difficulties which will beset the Administration in relation to Congress.

THE NEW LOAN AND ITS SUCCESS.

The sale of $66,000,000 of the new bonds in this country within thirty days is so unprecedented an event that it suggests comment. It certainly seems to put this Government permanently among the most favored borrowers, and yet the success of this loan as compared with the previous issues under the act of 1870, can hardly be taken as proving an advance in the public credit, for that has now for its enemy the silver heresy, as formerly it had the greenback heresy. The strength and danger of the silver crusade, it is not easy to measure exactly; we know only that the crusaders are savagely in earnest; that in Ohio, at least, there is no political present for anybody who does not somehow wink in their direction, and that the movement is especially dangerous because it combines the old "taking" pleas of favoring the "debtor" class with some substance and reason, which the greenback one utterly lacked. The large sale of the bonds indicates that the public do not attach much importance to it, however, and that the assurance given by Secretary SHERMAN is accepted as conclusive against all attempts to pay them in silver. What effect the silver talk excited abroad is harder to estimate than would be the case had not the loan been in competition with a new German loan bearing the same interest, but offered at 5½ lower. Probably it had some effect, and yet the sale of over $10,000,000 within a week, excluding Continental subscriptions, is quite as much as could have been reasonably expected.

As to this country, satisfaction at the success of the loan must be qualified by regret for the circumstances which have made it possible. This loan, it must be remembered, is an original and not an exchange one; the profit arising from the sale of interest coupons for currency cannot be counted upon as formerly, nor is the bond attractive as a purchase for a rise; and, although there have been a few small issues at a lower rate in the history of the Government, in the strict sense this is the first public loan offered in this country at so low an interest as 4 per cent. The ready sale of nearly seventy millions of bonds in a single month, mainly for investment holding, at a rate of interest far below that to which Americans are accustomed, is not an unnatural result of a prolonged 2 per cent. money market, but it is the most eloquent demonstration possible of the dullness of business and the great disproportion between the volume of idle capital and that of acceptable investments offering. This is not a condition of things upon which congratulations can be offered; yet it is wise for the Government to take advantage of it to reduce its interest rate a third. The success of the new Fours proves distress rather than prosperity, and is not at all the tribute to the public credit which it seems on the surface; we should not be much astonished, however, to find the silver men claiming it as a point in their favor, upon the assertion that the public desire and expect the remonetization of silver, and are encouraged to take the bonds by seeing the white glow of new prosperity under the silver era. This would be a dubious sort of reasoning, but as good as assertion without any attempt to sustain it.

The effect of so large a transaction as this, at the season of the year when the greatest strain comes to the financial machinery, is a subject which naturally causes some misgivings. Between now and October 16, this time covering the usual drain of currency westward for crop-moving, nearly seventy millions of bonds are to be paid for in gold. To such extent as Mr. SHERMAN decides to use the proceeds as a part of his fund to be accumulated for resumption purposes, he will, of course, deplete the stock of gold in market and in the banks, thus drawing on the legal reserves of the latter at the season when they are needed most; on the other hand, to such extent as he chooses to provide indirectly the means of paying for the Fours by the Treasury itself in calling Five-twenties on a large scale, settlement on the European portion of the latter will be due to Europe. But the trade balance in favor of this country, very large last year, will be large enough still to materially serve as an offset to the European demand on account of called bonds. Furthermore, the outlook for the crops is unusually good, and the period within which these settlements are to be made is that in which the crop-shipments will enter heavily into the European exchange in favor of this country. Moreover, the foreign subscriptions to the loan, which are likely to aggregate not less than $15,000,000, will be so much added to the credit side in the account of this country with Europe. Whether desirable or not to have them so, the attendant circumstances are such as are likely to ease the transaction of funding in respect to the friction of settlement, just as they facilitated the negotiation itself, and while it is true that on its face the settlement presents the dilemma of acquiring a large amount of gold in payment for the Fours, or that of being called upon for a large amount in settlement for Five-twenties, these several forces named will probably so nearly counterbalance one another that now, as in similar settlements on a smaller scale formerly, the transfer of actual gold in large quantities will be avoided. As to the probability of disturbance in consequence of depleting the bank reserves, the Secretary possesses ample power to avoid that by using the unlimited authority granted him by the National Banking act and still existing, to place coin deposits with designated depositories among the banks. This permission may become very useful hereafter, when the pressure, which must in greater or less degree accompany resumption, begins to be felt as the time draws near, and it is unreasonable to suppose he will not use it whenever it is likely to do service in preventing trouble. Those who anticipate a shock in consequence of a demand for twenty millions or more of gold by Europe seem to us to run before they are sent. There are no interests of a legitimate nature anywhere which warrant panic, and if anybody can profit by either the repetition or the prediction of Black Friday experiences, it must be those whose conspiracy brought about those experiences in 1869.

THE GREAT RAILROAD STRIKE.

It is not certain whether the feebleness of the West Virginia authorities, or a previous understanding among railroad employes, is at the bottom of the present general railroad strike. The disaffection, which is almost a rebellion, is spreading. From the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, the trouble has been communicated to the Pittsburg and Fort Wayne Road, and to the Western Division of the Pennsylvania Railroad. The Western Division of the Erie Railway, with head-quarters at Hornellsville, is also in a state of insurrection, and there are rumors of similar difficulties on the Lake Shore Road. There are indications that the rebellion, if such we may call it, will affect most of the lines of railroad travel between the East and the West, and will seriously impede the movement of freight, which, at this time, is a matter of very great importance. If the strikers have been watching for an opportunity to strike when they could most seriously embarrass the roads, they have certainly hit on the right time. On several lines the passenger business is also interrupted or wholly suspended.

Generally speaking, the interruption of freight and passenger traffic would not be great if the strikers simply quit work without ado. But, as in the case of the Baltimore and Ohio Road, the strikers, not content with leaving their posts without warning, oppose the employment of men who would take their places, on any terms. This is the fatal weakness in the cause of the strikers. So far as heard from, in every case of insubordination, the issue is merely a question of wages. The firemen, engineers, and brakemen insist upon being paid a certain rate of wages. If they are not paid at this rate, they will not only quit work, but they will prevent others from taking their places on any terms. This is the tyranny of trades-unionism. There is something about it which is so antagonistic to the proverbial Anglo-Saxon love of fair play that most fair-minded men refuse at once all sympathy with the movement. If these so-called strikers can buy flour cheaper in Hornellsville than they can in Martinsburg, other things being equal, they will buy in Hornellsville. They would think it monstrous if anybody should attempt to compel them to buy dear flour when they can buy cheap flour. But they now, by force of arms, are trying to coerce railroad managers into employing them at rates which only they, the insurgents, are willing to accept.

Back of this, of course, lie many questions of the general management of railroads which cannot now be discussed. It is said, for example, that some of the men who struck on the Baltimore and Ohio Road have been earning a sum hardly sufficient for subsistence, and that the proposed reduction would leave them less wages than are adequate for the support of life. If this is true, it is deplorable, both as regards the condition of the men and the condition of the railroad corporation. It is no less deplorable that men needy enough to accept the reduced terms can be found. Just now, however, this is not the question. Ours is a free country, and the right of a man to get the best price he can for his work necessarily involves the converse of the proposition: a man or corporation may procure labor at the lowest possible cost. It is a pretty bad state of things when able-bodied men are obliged to work for three or four dollars a week, and pay extra expenses for board out of that. It is worse, however, when any considerable body of men, armed, belligerent, and violent, insist, at the pistol's muzzle, that they shall be paid certain wages, and that no man shall work for less at the peril of his life. As well might a striker go into a grocery store and insist that the dealer sell him provisions at a certain price or have his head shot off.

As it is, the passenger and freight business on several great roads is impeded and confused by the unlawful acts of men who insist on being employed at certain wages. The corporation for which they have worked, though it may be ill-managed, and even dishonestly managed, is under no obligation to employ them at any rate of compensation which is not acceptable to both parties. But a strange hallucination seems to have seized the men, who fancy, because they have worked for the corporation, that they have a standing claim for employment at wages which they may dictate. The hallucination, unhappily, extends to many unthinking people outside of the ranks of the employed. In Baltimore, for example, a regiment marching to the scene of disorder was fired upon by a crowd of sympathizers with the strikers. The fire was returned and several people were killed. This is simply a revolt against law and order. How soon it will end, we cannot tell. That it can only end in one way is absolutely certain. The railroad companies are entitled to the protection of the law in the pursuit of their lawful business. Nobody has a claim upon them for employment. Any interference with them, or with their employes, must be prevented, whatever it may cost.

THE CAMPAIGN IN ARMENIA.

There is a story related by some English traveler that in conversation with a Kurdish chief in regard to the Crimean war, the latter said he had never heard of the taking of Sebastopol, but he knew well of the great Russian victory at Kars. The Oriental tribes and nations care comparatively little for the war on the Danube. All European Turkey might be occupied by the Muscovites, and it would make no impression beyond the Bosphorus. But any victory or defeat of the Russians on that great highway of Oriental races, the Caucasus and the borders of Persia, is reported with all possible exaggerations from the Euphrates to Herat, or even to Northern India. The roving Tartar tribes, the Kurds, the more settled Persians and Affghans, and even the races on the far borders of India, feel instinctively in such events the first movements of the convulsion which is to shake Central Asia to its base.

Asia knows that it is not the Greek the Persian, or the Turk who is to rule her again. The next grand Asiatic Empire must be "Cossack" or British. Therefore, every event in this struggle in Armenia and the Caucasus is watched with the deepest interest throughout Asia. Travelers report that in Constantinople itself it is the news from Kars and Erzeroum which is waited for more eagerly than any reports from the Danube. And very naturally, for Russian conquests in Armenia would mean the cutting the great connection between Constantinople and the East, the control of the future railway in the Valley of the Euphrates, and quite possibly the ultimate absorption of Persia by the Czar's dominions. The Turks would thus lose their influence in Central Asia. The Kurds are already revolting from them; the Persians are inclined to the Muscovite side, and the Ottomans would find themselves shut in to a comparatively narrow territory. Armenia, moreover, is a granary and source of food for Constantinople. To lose it, or a considerable portion of it, would seriously curtail Turkish supplies. Moreover, Russian success in the Caucasus would carry with it ultimately a new foothold on the Black Sea, at Batoum or some other point, and thus seriously threaten Turkish naval supremacy in that quarter. It would determine, too, the ancient struggle with the Caucasian tribes, and close one great source of weakness and danger to the Russian Empire.

It may be imagined what exultation the recent Turkish successes in Armenia have caused in Constantinople. They are the more surprising, as they were not expected by the Turks or by the world. Our readers will bear in mind, however, that we have never taken the ground that the Russian campaign, whether in Europe or Asia, would be an easy affair. We have never believed in a "promenade to Constantinople," of which we heard so much. The Caucasian campaign has seemed to us as particularly difficult, and not probably easily determined. We heard, indeed, of immense masses of Russians gathered in different portions of the Caucasus. But our experience in mountain campaigning in this country shows that it is extremely difficult to supply or move larger bodies than 40,000 or 50,000 men through rugged mountains. If greater forces are gathered, they only become an incumbrance. Divisions will find themselves at certain points, with their heavy artillery and supply-trains far behind, and will be practically unfit for action. The Caucasus is a trying country for military movements. The roads are often execrable, the passes deep and capable of great defense, and the whole country liable to sudden rains and floods which may sweep everything away. It is, besides, in Summer a very unhealthy region, and cursed with fevers and malaria.

The probability is that the Russians have concentrated too heavy forces in those mountains and were unable to move them in combination. The Turks, acting on the inner lines with smaller forces, were able to outnumber them at the points of attack, and thus have defeated them. The Russians will, no doubt, soon retrieve their errors, and we shall hear of a vigorous investment of Kars and a steady advance. The importance of the campaign is thoroughly understood in St. Petersburg, and every nerve will be strained to take Kars, Erzeroum, and Trebizond, and to approach the Golden Horn on the Asiatic side. We doubt if the Turks can present any permanent obstacle. Yet the struggle will be bitter and bloody.

THE BUSY BEE.

There is no insect more thoroughly objectionable than the bee. It is even more disgustingly active than the ant. At the first dawn of day the bee sets out to hunt for honey, and continues at that sticky occupation until night. So far as is known the bee receives no salary whatever, but works either to pamper the pride of a fat and useless queen, or because it is a prey to a miserly passion for heaping up honey. In the former case the bee deserves the contempt of all freemen, and in the latter, it displays a loathsome mental and moral degradation. In either case, the bee's willingness to do unnecessary work is an insult to intelligent human beings. Scientific persons are fond of telling us of the bee's tremendous geometrical knowledge, and parade in proof thereof the fact that it builds hexagonal cells, thereby packing the greatest number of cells with the smallest possible amount of wax, within a given space. They fail, however, to notice that there is no law requiring bees to build their preposterously little cells. If they were really intelligent insects, and knew the comparative value of wax and honey, they would build cells holding a pound of honey each, and thus enable a human being to eat honey without, at the same time, filling up the interior of his person with wax. This simple plan has never yet occurred to the bees. They go on building their antiquated and clumsy cells without once undertaking to improve upon them. They may be intelligent, but they do not prove it by adhering to a pattern of cell invented by their antediluvian ancestors.

To hold up these miserly and wantonly busy insects to the admiration of mankind is a positive outrage. Dr. WATTS, who openly forbid all interference with dog-fights, was in the constant habit, when he met a bee, of politely inquiring, "How doth the little busy bee?" thus treating the insect with a courtesy which would not be out of place if extended to a Bishop. The pernicious influence of WATTS in this matter has been wide-spread and enduring. It is time that a protest should be made against the bee, and that mankind should henceforth be taught the plain and obvious truth that an insect which spends its whole existence in working and stinging is even more unworthy of emulation than is the mosquito or the book-agent.

The bee has always been a prominent feature of rural life, and together with the fly, the mosquito, and the wasp, has furnished a large share of that murmurous music which poets tell us constitutes one of the charms of a Summer landscape. The bee's introduction to city life has been very recent, and is due to the fondness of tradesmen for adopting novel methods of advertising. At various shop-windows on Broadway and other streets are now to be seen bee-hives densely inhabited. The swarming insects are constantly flying out into the street or returning to the hive laden with some Metropolitan substitute for honey. Of course, this spectacle attracts the attention of the public, and scores of people are thereby daily led to notice the shop which the bees are employed to advertise. With an intelligence which in this instance may be readily conceded, since it illustrates the vicious nature of the insect, these advertising bees make a point of thrusting themselves upon the notice of people by stinging them. In this line of business they are eminently successful. A man who has been stung by a bee while passing along the street is very certain to remember it. In point of fact, irascible old gentlemen who have been stung while passing a shop in Broadway, opposite the Park, are always ready to give an exact description both of the shop containing the hive and of the mental and moral character of its proprietor, together with suggestions as to the way in which his enterprise should be rewarded in this world, and prophecies as to his condition in the next. No amount of newspaper advertising or hand-bill distribution could produce such marked effects as can be produced by a single hive of bees, and of the ingenuity of the inventor of this new style of advertising there can be but one opinion.

Enough has been said to prove that undue sympathy for the bee need hardly be looked for in this column of THE TIMES. When, therefore, the charge is deliberately made that the employment of bees as advertising agents is a cruel practice, which Mr. BERGH should promptly suppress, it will not be regarded as an exaggerated or unfounded one. We may not approve of the bee's method of making honey, but it is evident that the bee would be unusually unhappy were it unable to pursue its favorite occupation. But how can the Broadway bees possibly make honey? It is well known that the honey made by bees, as distinguished from the honey of commerce, is made exclusively from flowers. Where can the City bees find flowers? The Park buds with youthful bootblacks and blossoms with tramps, but no bee will mistake either a bootblack or a tramp as a possible source of honey. Flowers are frequently seen in ladies' bonnets, but though they may temporarily impose upon the confidence of young and unsophisticated bees, they are not the sort of flowers from which a single drop of honey can be extracted. In short, the Broadway bees are utterly cut off from all hope of flowers, and consequently can make no genuine honey. Where, then, do they obtain the sticky material which they constantly bring to their hives and palm off upon the public as real honey? Undoubtedly the basis of this substance is mucilage, an article which is found in every office and counting-room. The bee who has secured a drop of this unsavory substance flies to the nearest soda-water fountain, where he moistens the mucilage with sugar and flavors it with vanilla or strawberry, as his taste may suggest. This compound he brings to the hive with as much arrogance and bustle as though it were real honey. The unhappy customer to whom this deleterious imitation of honey is sold will inevitably find himself so thoroughly stuck together that he will have to inhale steam in enormous quantities in order to recover to any extent the use of his conglomerated organs.

GENERAL NOTES.

There is more camping out than usual in the Adirondack and Maine woods this Summer.

A local paper states the situation in Southern Kentucky in this terse way: "Trade better; money plentier; merchants happier; business reviving."

Singular instance of mixing things. The Nashville *American* announces that Courtney, the oarsman, had his iced tea poisoned for him in Cincinnati, and says it was a game of freeze-out played upon him.

In Grass Valley, Cal., there is a snake lying around loose which is 40 feet long. The editor of the local paper there was informed that this snake, with one stroke of its ponderous tail, smashed a large Newfoundland dog into jelly.

Bathers in the Merrimack are warned to look out for sharks, some very large ones having been seen of late there. At this season of the year they are liable to be in the river at any time, following the schools of fish in from the sea.

The Cleaveland *Leader* has been vainly searching the dispatches each morning for intelligence that Bonaparte Banning, who labored so hard in Congress last session to reduce the Army, has volunteered in the force under Gen. Howard to fight Joseph.

Friends of the public schools in Cincinnati are complaining of the frequent changes of text-books. They say that publishing houses make a point of getting out new books every year and worrying everybody connected with the schools to have them adopted.

Mr. Henry C. Carey recently sent to President Hayes a brief protest against resumption, which he begged that gentleman to "read, mark, and inwardly digest." It was five columns long, and has been turned over for future use to the man who runs the furnaces in the Treasury building.

A Petersburg correspondent of the Richmond *Dispatch* says: "People who talk about repudiating the State debt on account of the emancipation of the negroes will perhaps be given a point to think over when informed that more than 1,300 colored people of this city pay taxes on real estate."

The pool-selling game is so profitable a swindle to the pool-sellers that they are trying in every way to evade the law passed last session which drove them out of the State. The latest dodge is at Buffalo, where arrangements are made whereby they can ply their trade by telegraph from Canada.

While digging in his cellar the other day, a Baltimore man discovered a deposit of more than 12 dozen pint bottles of pale ale, which, upon examination, proved to be in prime order and condition, and of choice quality. They must have been placed where they were found nearly 20 years ago. The bottles are of stone, and the ale of the description known as Scotch pale ale.

Chicago fruit dealers have got themselves into trouble by selling berries in packages not up to the standard. Boxes of blackberries, said to contain a pint, were found to be so small that it took 10 of them to make a gallon, and in some instances 12 were required. Apples were in baskets ostensibly containing a peck of the fruit, and yet 6 of these baskets made only a scant bushel.

The Livingston (N. Y.) *Reporter* says that "the yield of wheat is largely above the average for many years, and in any direction from this place as a centre the straw is bending beneath the weight of golden grain. Farmers are jubilant, the old luxuriance of the Genesee Valley is revived, and the season bids fair to be one of the most fruitful we have been blessed with for many a year."

The Spiritualists are having a growing attendance at their Onset Bay (Mass.) camp meeting. The mediums had an Indian pow-wow the other morning, out of respect to the Indians who suggested the purchase and opening of the ground, which they once used as a burying place. The show is said to have been a unique one. Noises, said to be Indian war-whoops, and caperings intended for war dances, were indulged in for a considerable time.

The Cumberland, Md., *Alleganian* says: "An incident illustrating the present fearful depression among our working classes is illustrated by something that came up before one of our Justices the other day, to whom a poor aged German living on the west side of Will's Creek made a complaint about the law forbidding goats to roam about. He said that his sole dependence was one goat. The animal wandered about browsing here and there, and thus was no expense to him for pasturage. He lived upon part of the milk and sold the remainder, thus getting a little bread."

The amblychila cylindriformis is a very interesting bug. The only living specimen which the scientific world has been able to capture is in the possession of Dr. Horn, of Philadelphia. It is an inch and a half long and has reddish-brown wings. In its native wilds, which are in Kansas and westward from there, it burrows in the ground and dwells unseen. Its chief merit is that it has powerful jaws and teeth, and devours grasshoppers, but, unfortunately, it is very rare.

The Chicago Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals is moving on the stock-yards there, and putting a stop to some very cruel practices. Cattle, after their arrival in the yards, are allowed to remain without drink for 24 to 48 hours, and are then fed salt to increase their thirst. This makes them almost frantic, and when they are at last allowed to drink, they generally imbibe immense quantities, increasing their weight 10 to 20 pounds. This piece of mercenary cruelty the society intends shall exist no longer.

The grasshoppers infest many of the farms in this town, says the St. Albans *Messenger*, and some neighboring towns, worse than before. They devour all the leaves of the grass that remains uncut, make the pastures almost as barren as deserts, riddle the corn-fields, eat off the wheat heads, and even invade the potato fields. Strange as it may seem, some farms are almost wholly free from them. Turkeys are in great demand as exterminators. It is fortunate that half or more of the hay harvest is secured, and that frequent rains are helping the growth of aftermath and pasture grass.

The investigation before the Legislative Committee in regard to the management and discipline of the State Work-house at Bridgewater, Mass., has brought out a remarkable man. He is 97 years old, has been an inmate at various periods of his life of no less than a dozen public institutions, including in the list four insane asylums, five or six county jails and houses of correction, the Bridgewater Work-house and the State Prison at Charlestown. In his opinion, the State Prison is the most comfortable place he ever got into, and he would like to go there again. The insane asylums do not suit him at all, but the work-house makes him a very comfortable residence.

SURRENDER OF HOSTILE INDIANS

A PORTION OF THE FIGHTING BAND IN THE HANDS OF GEN. HOWARD—THE INDIANS THOROUGHLY DEMORALIZED—DISPATCHES FROM THE FRONT.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., July 19.—A dispatch from Portland, Oregon, of this date says: Capt. J. C. Ainsworth received to-day the following private dispatch from Capt. Babbit, dated Fort Lapwai, July 17, via Walla Walla, the 19th: "Since the rough handling which Joseph and White Bird received from Gen. Howard, the war seems virtually ended. The Indians were badly whipped and thoroughly demoralized by the heavy stroke they received, and are said to be divided in opinion and quarrelling among among themselves. Small parties are constantly breaking away from the main band, and coming in and surrendering themselves to Gen. Howard. From the most reliable information it is certain that the Indians have lost heavily. I have been ordered here with Col. Weeks for the purpose of equipping a new column to be employed merely for observation in the Spokane country. Gov. Chadwick sent a dispatch to-day to the President, asking him to suspend the order recently issued to Major Connoyer, Indian Agent, to gather the Indians into the Umatilla Reservation. The Indians who are peaceful declare that they will fight if the order is carried into effect."

The following special dispatch from Gen. Howard's camp, dated 17th, via Walla Walla, 19th, has been received: "On the 16th Red Heart, Nez Perce chief, with 16 warriors from Joseph's and Looking Glass' bands, and 23 women and children surrendered themselves to Gen. Howard. They were made prisoners and were told that they would be tried; that murderers of white men and outragers of women must be punished. Joseph did not surrender as he proposed to do, but, instead, started for the buffalo country with other hostile chiefs. The prisoners had but two guns and no ammunition or supplies. It is thought by some that the party who surrendered got separated from Joseph and were left without horses, arms, and supplies, and therefore were compelled to surrender. On Monday, the 16th, all the men that Gen. Howard could mount were sent in pursuit of the fleeing hostiles, who were about 24 hours ahead of the troops. Prisoners say Joseph's men are getting short of ammunition; that Joseph and White Bird had quarreled, and they would likely separate their forces. The following is a list of the killed in the battles of the 11th and 12th near Clearwater:

Fourth Artillery.—James A. Workman, sergeant, Company A; Charles Marquard, corporal, Company A; Charles A. Mountaindon, private, Company E.

First Cavalry.—Juan Plater, private, Company E; Mayer Cohen, private, Company H; Frederick Sandmayer, private, Company E.

Twenty-first Infantry.—Joseph Doyle, corporal, Company I; Elson Compleon, private, Company I; John Heinean, drummer, Company I; William Hutchinson, private, Company E; Edward W. Ykoff, private, Company B; David W. McNally.

The following is a list of the wounded in the same battle:

Fourth Artillery.—Capt. E. A. Bancroft.

Twenty-first Infantry.—Lieut. C. A. Williams; Sergt. Repert, Company I, severely; Private Shaffner, Company I, severely; Private Garrenn, Company I, slightly; W. E. Skede, Company I, severely; Sergt. Kinkle, Company I, slightly; Corp. Murphy, Company I, severely; Private Buchon, Company I, severely; Private Winters, Company B, slightly; Private Barton, Company B, slightly; Sergt. Eaches, Company C, severely; Private McGrath, Company H, severely; Corp. Connelly, Company E, slightly.

First Cavalry.—Sergt. Hauser, Company E, slightly; Sergt. Simpson, Company L, severely; Bugler Held, Company H, slightly; Private Heber, Company M, severely.

Fourth Artillery.—Private Graham, Company E, slightly; Corp. Burns, Company E, slightly; Sergt. Blumberg, Company E, severely; Private Fillmore, Company E, severely; Corp. Hess, Company A, severely. Of the wounded here mentioned, Capt. Bancroft and three privates are reported dead.

Late last night the following dispatch was received at the military head-quarters here from Gen. Howard, dated Camp M. P. Miller, Kamish, Idaho Territory, July 16, 6 P. M.: "A majority of the hostile Indians have fled by the Dolo Fork trail eastward to the buffalo country. Thirty-five men, women, and children have voluntarily surrendered themselves. Gen. Howard is in pursuit. He directs this information to be sent to Gen. Sherman and the posts east of the Bitter Root Mountains."

WASHINGTON, July 20.—The following dispatch from Major-Gen. McDowell, commanding the Military Division of the Pacific, in regard to the Indian troubles in Idaho, was received at the War Department this morning:

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., July 19, 1877.

To Adjutant-General, Washington, D. C.:

The following has just been received from my Aide-de-Camp, dated Lewiston, July 17:

I left Gen. Howard at Kamiah at 8 o'clock last night. Joseph did not comply with the General's terms of unconditional surrender and an investigation of his case by a military court. Seventeen warriors, including Red Heart, and 28 women and children came in yesterday and delivered themselves up. They report that many others will follow their example; that Joseph was forced by White Bird and other chiefs to accompany them; that want and demoralization among the late hostiles are very great, and that their destination is the buffalo country east of the Bitter Root Mountains. The cavalry and volunteers are in vigorous pursuit. This war, is practically ended, apparently, leaving two companies at Kamiah to await the arrival of Green, with his five companies, who is charged with the affairs in this vicinity. Gen. Howard intends, as indicated in his dispatch of the 13th, to immediately collect his remaining forces here and proceed to Hell Gate and settle Indian matters in that section. He apprehends that the fleeing hostiles may seek to restore their fortunes in that country.

KELLER, Aide-de-Camp.

Please have the foregoing communicated to the posts concerned in the Division of the Missouri. McDOWELL.

Hell Gate is a branch of the Bitter Root River. It is south of, and not far removed from, the Flathead Indian Reservation.

In view of the telegram from Gov. Chadwick, of Washington Territory, requesting a suspension of the order for removing Indians to the Umatilla Reservation, the Commissioner of Indian Affairs has telegraphed to Inspector Watkins that the order was not fully understood here, and to act in the matter as his judgment seemed best for the interest of the Government and for preventing the Indian troubles from being extended. The Commissioner also telegraphed a request to Gov. Chadwick that he would

RUSSIA'S ONWARD MARCH.

OPERATIONS SOUTH OF THE BALKANS.

THE TURKISH POPULATION OF THE PROVINCE OF ADRIANOPLE CALLED TO ARMS—VILLAGES BURNED BY COSSACKS—CAPTURE OF KAULIE—THE RUSSIANS WITHIN THREE HOURS OF PHILIPPOPOLIS—TURKISH DESPERATION—FRANTIC HURRY IN PREPARING.

CONSTANTINOPLE, July 20.—A levy *en masse* has been ordered in the province of Adrianople.

A dispatch from the Governor of Phillipopolis, dated the 16th inst., reports that Cossacks have burned the villages of Fehanly, Bayanly, Guezlidja, and Tchinakdji, near Kassaulk and Eski Saghra.

LONDON, July 21.—The *Times'* dispatch from Vienna reports that Kazanlik has been taken by the Russians, who are rapidly advancing toward Philippopolis.

The *Standard's* Constantinople special says the Russians are within three hours' march of Philippopolis.

The *Times'* Vienna correspondent telegraphs: "It is reported from Constantinople that the Turks are now displaying great activity. Troops and munitions are being dispatched, in all haste. Unhappily, the fortifications at Adrianople are very imperfect and not even armed. One hundred cannon which have been announced for this destination have not been delivered. Some of them have been dispatched in all haste, but are still on the railway. Complaints are heard about a want of everything—soldiers, munitions, and especially money.

FROM THE DANUBE TO THE BALKANS.

PREPARING TO INVEST RUSTCHUK—THE DUKE NICHOLAS ANXIOUS TO CONVINCE CORRESPONDENTS THAT NO CRUELTIES ARE COMMITTED.

LONDON, July 20.—A dispatch from Pavlo to the *Daily News* says: "The Czarewitch's head-quarters crossed the Yantra on Wednesday in preparation for an advance on the River Lom and the investment of Rustchuk. Half of the Fourth Corps, numbering probably 12,500 men, will cross the Danube, and advance toward the Balkans. The Fifth Division of the Ninth Corps goes to Tirnova, and will also form part of the Balkan advance.

"Hassan Pasha, commandant at at Nikopolis, who is a prisoner, had an interview with the Czar on Tuesday. He said that when he capitulated his ammunition was all gone, and he had been obliged to kill three or four soldiers with his own hand for leaving their duty."

LONDON, July 21.—The *Daily News'* Vienna correspondent states that the Grand Duke Nicholas has invited all the foreign military attachés to personally inspect the places which have been named as the scenes of Russian atrocities.

The Manchester *Guardian's* Vienna dispatch says the Russian left wing is marching from the Dobrudscha, one division against Silistria, another against Bezardjik. The Russian Army of Rustchuk has advanced the vanguard of the Twelfth Corps to Radikoy, south of Rustchuk, and of the Thirteenth to Jardinktz, south of Rasgrad. The Eleventh Corps starts from Sistova for Tirnova. The Turks have only 50,000 to 60 000 men between Rustchuk and Shumla. The Ninth Army Corps has started from Nikopolis to besiege Widden.

The Athens correspondent of the *Daily News* telegraphs as follows: "It will be difficult to restrain the Cretans and Thessalians any longer." The province of Turkey is completely destroyed by her failure to guard the Danube and Balkans. The misfortune is that Greece is not ready. In two months more Greece would have been well prepared to assert her claims, but now some great risks must be run to avoid the danger of trouble at home.

THE CZAR AND THE PEACE QUESTION.

TWO PARTIES AT THE IMPERIAL HEAD-QUARTERS — GORTSCHAKOFF DESIROUS TO FOLLOW THE PROFESSED PURPOSE OF THE WAR — IGNATIEFF IN FAVOR OF DICTATING TERMS FROM CONSTANTINOPLE.

LONDON, July 20.—A letter from Paris to the *Times* says: "It is now known beyond all doubt that there are two parties at the Czar's head-quarters. The one headed by Prince Gortschakoff desires matters not to be pushed to extremes, but that after a substantial success Russia should be satisfied with imposing, under European guarantee, conditions virtually freeing the Christians from Turkish rule, such as Turkey previously rejected. The other party, headed by Gen. Ignatieff and Prince Tcherkasski, urge a definite settlement of the Eastern question to be dictated in Constantinople. The conditions already determined upon by this party are the cession of Kars, Batoum, and a portion of Bessarabia, the Dardanelles to be either opened or closed to every power indiscriminately, Turkey to be prohibited to possess a fleet, and Bulgaria, Roumelia, Servia, Roumania, Bosnia, and Herzegovina to be independent. Those who know exactly the state of things say the hour for an attempt at mediation has arrived, and that when once Rustchuk is in Russia's hands it will be too late to influence the Czar in a pacific sense."

LONDON, July 21.—The *Standard* has a dispatch from Pesth announcing that Prince Gortschakoff has entered into a formal engagement that the Danubian Principalities shall not participate in the war or receive any territorial aggrandizement after the conclusion of peace.

ENGLISH PREPARATIONS FOR WAR.

TRANSPORTS TAKING IN STORES—AN IRONCLAD ESCORT — THE OCCUPATION OF GALLIPOLI THE REPORTED OBJECT.

LONDON, July 21.—The *Daily News'* dispatch from Portsmouth announces that the three troop ships Malabar, Crocodile, and Euphrates are taking in stores and will, without much effort, be ready by Wednesday. It is stated that the Serapis and Jumna will be ready by the 8th of August.

A special from Plymouth to the *News* says Rear Admiral Commerell has taken command of the armor-clad steamer Agincourt previous to leaving for the Mediterranean with a squadron for particular service.

In reference to the foregoing the *Daily Telegraph's* Paris correspondent says: A report is current among well-informed diplomatists here that the English Government is determined to occupy Gallipoli. Troops for this purpose are to be immediately dispatched.

WAR NOTES.

A Ragusa dispatch says: "The Herzegovinian insurgents are marching on Banjani to aid the Montenegrins."

Hobart Pasha has sailed from Constantinople with two ironclads for the Black Sea, to supersede Hassan Pasha in command of the fleet.

A dispatch from Athens says: "Several bands of Turkish brigands have appeared in the frontier Provinces. The Government has ordered an armed detachment to proceed thither."

A dispatch to the London Press Associations, from Portsmouth, reports that three of the large Indian troop-ships now there have been ordered to be ready for sea by Wednesday. Their destination is unknown.

The Vienna *Fremdenblatt's* special from Constantinople, July 20, says it is publicly stated that the Sultan thinks of abdicating in favor of Youssouf Izzeddin, son of the late Sultan Abdul Aziz, with whom he is frequently in conference.

THE DISMISSAL OF ABDUL-KERIM.

A DEMAND MADE UPON THE GENERALISSIMO TO EXPOSE HIS PLANS—AN AGENT OF THE SULTAN SENT TO THE FRONT—HIS EFFORTS ATTENDED WITH SUCCESS—HOW HE LOST HIS OWN PLACE.

The announcement in THE TIMES of yesterday morning that Abdul-Kerim, Commander-in-Chief of the Turkish forces, had been dismissed from his command was not entirely unexpected by those who have followed closely the operations in the East. For some time Abdul-Kerim's ability as a strategist of the highest order has been doubted by a powerful party at Constantinople. The comparatively unopposed passage of the Danube by the Russians at Sistova, and the probability that they would promptly advance toward the Balkans, caused a profound gloom and depression in the Ottoman capital, and it was openly asserted that the inactivity of the Turkish General at that point had been purchased by Russia. The Sultan, it is stated, was powerfully affected by the news, and at once summoned the Ministers to the Palace. He asked them how it was that, with an army of 300,000 men at their command, they had allowed the Muscovites to pass the Danube in a manner so disgraceful. The Ministers replied that the affair was in the hands of the Commander-in-Chief, to whom the Sultan at once dispatched a telegram demanding an explanation. The reply of Abdul-Kerim was nearly in the following words: "I beseech your Majesty not to trouble yourself about the passage of the Russians at Sistova; it is of no importance. I have an excellent plan, which will certainly result in the total defeat of the enemy, and will prevent any one of those who have crossed from ever returning alive to his own country. Only I must beseech your Majesty to permit me to carry out my plan, and to forbid those gentlemen in Stamboul to hinder my operations." The Sultan, ill satisfied with this explanation, telegraphed a peremptory demand for a statement of Abdul-Kerim's plans. The General however, positively refused to communicate them, and replied that the Sultan must either put implicit confidence in him or put some one else in his place. The Sultan then declared that he would himself proceed to Abdul-Kerim's head-quarters to investigate his plans for the extermination of the invaders. Upon this, Redif Pasha begged that the Sultan would not leave the capital, urging instead that he be sent to look into the matter. The other Ministers, jealous in the extreme of Redif, and wishing to get him out of the way, if only for a short time, seconded the proposal, and, after some hesitation, the Sultan acceded to it. Redif, early in the present month, sailed for Varna, with instructions to examine the plans of the Commander-in-Chief, and empowered to make any alterations which might be deemed necessary. Namyk Pasha, a soldier of experience, was sent with Redif, ostensibly to aid him in his work of supervision.

The result of this mission has just been made public. Abdul-Kerim, though perhaps sluggish from age and obesity, is a man of much military experience, and, it is believed, is quite capable of forming a good plan. Redif Pasha, on the other hand, has no knowledge whatever of the art of war. His reputation is altogether that of a scheming, intriguing Turk, and though possessed of undoubted courage, he is lacking in all the essentials necessary in one who is put forward as a supervisor of military strategy. However, he applied himself heartily to the task imposed upon him, and, it seems, was soon successful in convincing his master that Abdul-Kerim was no longer worthy to remain at the head of the army. His absence from the capital, however, gave his enemies the long looked for opportunity, and, though he succeeded in his efforts, the same order which robbed the General of his command also recalled the confidential agent, who had been dismissed in disgrace by the Sultan.

THE GROVER CASE.

RESULT OF THE INVESTIGATION—THE WESTERN OPINION IS "NOT PROVEN."

SAN FRANCISCO, July 20.—A Portland dispatch states that prior to the adjournment of the Grover Commission Senator Saulsbury stated that Grover did not desire to put himself on the stand, but if any member of the commission desired to ask him any questions touching the matter under consideration, he was willing to answer honestly. No desire having been expressed to examine Grover, he was not put on the stand. Mr. Morton, in concluding his remarks, said he knew of but one more witness, who would be called to testify before Commissioner B. Goldsmith, who had been subpœnaed to go to Washington.

The *Daily Oregonian*, a leading independent organ, in summing up the case editorially, says the verdict is not proven. Looking over the whole ground it may be said there is a probability that money helped to secure the result, but money was not the leading influence. Grover's party hoped to carry the Presidential election, and Grover's success was owing largely to that expectation, and knowing as an excellent partisan, it was believed he would have power with Tilden's Administration to reward all his friends; besides, it was a constant argument that his election was necessary for the organization, and many were persuaded that Oregon would be lost if he were rejected. This was the rallying cry and the pressure of the pending election for President was the main condition that made his election possible. Even with his own party he is unpopular. The last time he ran for Governor he received but 9,173 votes, a number much less than was thrown for him when he was first elected to that office, and nearly 5,000 below that which Tilden received.

CURRENT TOPICS ABROAD.

PRESS PROSECUTIONS IN FRANCE — EARL BEACONSFIELD AND MR. PIGOTT — THE FEYIAN PRISONERS—GEN. GRANT AND THE GLASGOW AUTHORITIES.

MARSEILLES, July 20.—The trial of the proprietors of the newspaper *L' Egalité du Peuple* has resulted in a verdict of acquittal.

LONDON, July 20.—Even the Liberal newspapers consider that Earl Beaconsfield exonerated himself last night, in the House of Lords, in the matter of Mr. Pigott's appointment as Controller of the Stationary Office, by showing that he is personally unacquainted with Mr. Pigott or his family.

In the House of Commons to-night Mr. O'Connor Power's motion in favor of the release of the Fenian prisoners was rejected by a vote of 235 to 77.

LONDON, July 21.—The Town Council of Glasgow has formally agreed to ask Gen. Grant to accept the freedom of the city.

PROMISING CROPS.

KINGSTON, N. Y., July 20.—The crops in Ulster County exhibit the same peculiarity this season as to hay, grain, and vegetables, as was shown by the early fruits and berries. Antwerps were marketed from the lower river towns of this county a full fortnight earlier than ever before known, and all the raspberry varieties followed suit. The huckleberries, which are found in larger quantity on the Shawangunk slopes than anywhere else in the world, will end the berry season the first week in August, although they have usually continued to arrive after the middle of that month, and even sometimes till Sept. 1. Many of the farmers will have their entire hay crop secured before the month expires, which has not happened in 12 years. The same advance is noticed in potatoes and other vegetables, and in buckwheat. The crops this year are very fine, especially in rye, which will be the largest ever known, and in potatoes, which is also a very large one. Wheat has done well, and buckwheat looks exceedingly promising. The prospects are, in view of the good potato and buckwheat crop, that the poorer classes in the farming regions will have much better times next Fall and Winter than they did last year. In this city, however, there will be great destitution among the laboring classes, as the coal, cement, and blue-stone interests have been greatly depressed.

JUDGMENTS AGAINST CROOKED WHISKY DISTILLERS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

CHICAGO, Ill., July 20.—Two judgments were rendered before Judge Blodgett, of the United States District Court here, to-day, in favor of the Government against crooked whisky men. One was for $47,480 damages and $67,000 debt against John T. Corcoran, a distiller, of Chicago. The other was for $25,876 damage and $47,000 debt against Charles Cronkhite, a distiller, at Au Sable, who was indicted before the last Grand Jury. Both judgments were taken by default, and a motion will soon be made to have them set aside.

THE LOUISVILLE INDUSTRIAL EXPOSITION.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., July 20.—The committee who visited Washington, bearing invitations to President Hayes and Cabinet to visit the Louisville Industrial Exposition, on the 17th of September next, telegraph to-day that the invitations are accepted, and that the President will attend, accompanied by as many of the Cabinet as the condition of public business at that time will permit.

BANK FAILURE IN PENNSYLVANIA.

POTTSVILLE, Penn., July 20.—Owing to reported recent losses and the general depression of business the First National Bank of Ashland, in this county, has gone into liquidation. The depositors are to be paid immediately and the stockholders as soon as possible.

DEFRAUDING THE GOVERNMENT.

ERIE, Penn., July 20.—Indictments were found by the Grand Jury of the United States Circuit Court here to-day against the firm of I. & J. Dunlap, Government contractors, of this city; George E. Fell, Government Inspector; J. W. Dominick, of Buffalo, clerk in the Engineer's office, and A. Bartholomew, for defrauding the Government in the improvements of the Erie Harbor. The amount of the steal is variously estimated at from $100,000 to $200,000. James Dunlap, senior member of the firm, is thought to be ignorant of the fraud. Col. Blunt, of Buffalo, the official under whom the improvements are in progress, is not implicated.

NAVY MATTERS.

THE YANTIC'S GUNS—COMMANDER WHITEHEAD NOT CONSIDERED CENSURABLE FOR LEAVING THEM AT CAPE TOWN.

WASHINGTON, July 20.—The United States steamer Yantic, Commander Whitehead, recently attached to the Asiatic station, it will be remembered left her guns at Cape Town, South Africa, on her way home. Her commanding officer deemed the vessel unsound, and therefore thought it would be unsafe to allow the guns to remain on board. Upon her arrival at Norfolk there was much comment upon the action of Commander Whitehead, and it was said a Court of Inquiry would be organized to look into the matter. A special Board of Survey was organized, and the vessel was thoroughly examined. Commander Whitehead was also called upon to give a full statement of the reasons which influenced him. After a careful examination of the report of the Board of Survey and the statement of Commander Whitehead, the Secretary of the Navy has decided that he had reasonable grounds for leaving the battery of the vessel at Cape Town, and that he is not censurable for his action.

The Secretary of the Navy to-day received a dispatch from the Commandant of the Navy-yard at Portsmouth, N. H., announcing that the United States steamer Speedwell, the vessel to be used by the Government Fish Commission this Summer on the coast of New-England, sailed from that yard to-day.

NOTES FROM THE CAPITAL.

WASHINGTON, July 20, 1877.

The receipts from internal revenue to-day were $304,132 27, and from Customs, $437,342 65

A telegram was received by the Adjutant-General of the United States Army this morning from Lieut. Maguire, of the Engineer Corps, Bismarck, Dakota Territory, stating that he had passed Gen. Sherman and party on the Yellowstone, about 40 miles this side of Powder River.

The balances in the Treasury at the close of business to-day were as follows: Currency, $7,401,107; special fund for the redemption of fractional currency, $7,963,213; special deposit of legal tenders for redemption of certificates of deposit, $59,900,000; coin, (including $38,975,000 in coin certificates,) $109,599,744; outstanding legal tenders, $359,764,332.

Yesterday the Treasury was advised from London that the syndicate had subscribed $10,200,000 to the 4 per cent. loan. Inquiries were made from here to the President of the syndicate at New-York as to whether the amount was exclusive of $60,000,000 heretofore reported, and an affirmative response sent to the department. This makes the entire amount subscribed by the syndicate $70,200,000, or in full from all parties to date, $76,182,500.

At the Cabinet meeting to-day the railroad troubles in West Virginia and Pennsylvania were discussed at some length, and the various dispatches from Col. French, commanding United States troops at Martinsburg, were read, showing that the presence of the troops at the scene of disturbance had a good effect. The Secretary of War submitted reports from Gen. Ord, commanding the Department of Texas, to the effect that there are no new features in the Rio Grande troubles, and giving a long description of the nature of the country on both sides, the difficulties encountered in pursuing marauding parties, and other matters connected therewith. No appointments of importance were agreed upon.

The Treasury Department has now under consideration the proper rate of duty on steel wire rods in coils. In 1872 this article was decided to be liable to duty as steel not otherwise provided for at the rate of 30 per cent. ad valorem, upon the ground that the article then submitted was not the steel wire rods mentioned in the law upon which a specific duty was imposed according to the value, and an additional ad valorem duty when valued at above 11 cents per pound. The duty on steel wire rods in coils is nearly double the ad valorem duty of 30 per cent. Hence the question is one of great importance to parties in the United States who use the imported articles, as well as to American manufacturers. The case will probably not be decided until the return of the Secretary.

The Attorney-General was engaged this afternoon in hearing an argument in a suit brought in the name of the United States, in the United States Circuit Court for the Western District of Wisconsin, against the Mississippi Logging Company, and other companies acting with it, to restrain them from floating logs, unguarded, down the navigable portion of the Chippewa River, and to abate certain piers and structures placed in that river. The attorneys for the companies are in favor of the Government withdrawing the right to conduct the suit in the name of the United States, and the attorneys for the manufacturers, steamboat owners, and others representing business interests on the rivers oppose the motion. The logging companies were represented by Judge Thomas Wilson, ex-Representative Hawley, of Rock Island, and F. Weyerhauser, President of the Mississippi Logging Company. The steam-boat men and others were represented by Col. William M. Villas, Capt. E. E. Ferryman, Capt William Wilson, O. H. Ingram, Representative Humphrey, of the Seventh District of Wisconsin, and Representative Pound, of the Eighth District of that State. The arguments will be continued to-morrow.

THE NORTHAMPTON BURGLARY.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., July 20.—In the Northampton burglary trial to-day the prosecution finished their evidence and the opening plea of the defense was made. An attempt was made to prove an alibi; also that Edson, in accordance with a conspiracy, is to shield the real culprits and accuse Scott and Dunlap; to satisfy revenge for not receiving his due share of plunder from the robbery of the Quincy, Ill., bank in 1874.

RAILWAY RATES FROM ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., July 20.—A meeting of general freight agents of roads running east from St. Louis was held here to-day, at which the matter of cutting rates was fully discussed. It was agreed by all that it should be stopped, and the rates established July 2 restored and adhered to.

TROTTING AT BOSTON.

BOSTON, Mass., July 20.—The July meeting at Beacon Park closed to-day. The 2:29 class race, unfinished yesterday, was the first event, one heat determining it. The following are the summaries:

THE 2:29 CLASS RACE.—Purse, $400; divided.

Sam Curtis	5	3	1	2	2	1
Clara J.	2	5	2	1	1	2
Cassius Prince	6	1	3	3	5	3
George H.	3	2	4	4	4	r. o.
Nora Belle	4	4	5	5	3	r. o.
Queechy Maid	1	dis.				

Time—2:27; 2:34; 2:30; 2:30; 2:31½; 2:32; 2:28.

THE 2:24 CLASS RACE.—Purse, $400; divided.

Honest Harry	1	1	1
Ned Wallace	2	2	2

Time—2:26½; 2:29; 2:30.

THE 2:38 CLASS RACE.—Purse, $400; divided.

Mary Russell	1	1	1
J. H. Ferry	2	2	2
Harry	9	3	3
Thomas G.	3	7	7
Billy Dow	5	4	6
Lady Van	4	6	8
Arthur T.	8	8	4
Black Bess	7	5	5
Bay Fearnaught	6	9	9

Time—2:31; 2:31½; 2:32.

TROTTING AT DEXTER PARK.

CHICAGO, Ill., July 20.—This was the closing day of the most successful meeting ever held at Dexter Park. About 10,000 people were present. The first race was for the 2:40 class, purse $400. Eight horses started. Josie took the last three heats, Callahan's Maid the first two, and Volney the third. Time—2:34¼, 2:32¾, 2:33¼, 2:30½, and 2:43¾. In the free-for-all race, (Goldsmith Maid barred,) for a purse of $2,000, Rarus and Nettie started. Rarus won, taking the last three heats, and Nettie the first. Time—2:24¼; 2:23½; 2:23¼, and 2:25½. The next event was a running race, mile and repeat; purse $150. Startle won, Cockford second. Time—1:45½ and 1:45¼. The last and most interesting event was a special trial by Goldsmith Maid for a purse of $1,000, with a running mate, to beat her best time on this track, 2:17. She trotted two heats without a skip. Time—2:21; 2:19.

YACHTING AT PROVIDENCE.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., July 20.—The regatta of the Providence Yacht Club this afternoon was characterized by several mishaps that reduced the number of competitors to four. The Lenore, of Pawtucket, took the prize for jib-boats, and the Gleam, of Providence, took the prize for cat-rigged boats.

THE BLUE RIBBON LEADER.

FRANCIS MURPHY AT OCEAN GROVE.

TWO CROWDED MEETINGS IN THE TABERNACLE—MURPHY MAKES A FAREWELL SPEECH—WHY HE WILL NOT VISIT NEW-YORK CITY—THE MEETING ADJOURNED IN A SHOWER.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

OCEAN GROVE, N. J., July 20.—The weather this morning was very threatening, and all the threats contained in lowering clouds were made good before nightfall, as many a drenched devotee will testify. Thousands of cold-water men and women have since morning had abundant opportunity to listen to exhortations to avoid all liquids except water, while many of them undoubtedly concluded before dark that there was such a thing as a "leetle too much water," particularly when the superabundance trickled down the back and overflowed in one's shoes. The showers that came so frequently and copiously did not frighten away the crowds. They came early and staid late, and the number of persons here during the day is variously estimated at from 8,000 to 10,000. They came by boat and train and wagon, from distant points and near, and the majority of them came to see and to hear Francis Murphy. At 9 o'clock this morning Mrs. Mary E. Hartt, of Baltimore, conducted an interesting young people's meeting, at the same time that a consecration meeting was going on under the leadership of Mrs. M. J. Denman, of New-Jersey. A brief interval—which was celebrated by a shower or two—occurred between the meeting of the young people and the general business session which was held at 10:30 in the Tabernacle, which was densely crowded. Mrs. Sarah R. Bolton, of Ohio, conducted the preliminary business, and Mrs. Annie Wittenmeyer presided at the meeting. After prayer by Mrs. Hill, of New-York, and a mighty chorus of the hymn, "Rock of Ages." Several appeals were made for prayer for intemperate persons, and the congregation were led in prayer, in reply to those special requests, by Mrs. Mary C. Johnson and Mrs. Lathrop. A large number of reports of progress in different States were then made by representatives of the Women's Christian Temperance Union. Mrs. Loosey, of Pennsylvania, said that people of every denomination were engaged in the work in that State. Capt. J. A. Yard, of Trenton, then spoke, and Mrs. Mary T. Lathrop reported that in Michigan there was a temperance force of 80,000 men and women, of whom 60,000 were reformed drinkers, and 5,000 of these were in Detroit alone. She knew one man who had broken the pledge 30 times, but she thanked God he was now safe, and had not only become a temperance man, but a Christian. "He had found Jesus at last, and now there was no fear but he would stick." The Temperance Unions in Michigan had been built up in some instances from a membership of 30 or 40 to 700. She made a warm appeal in behalf of her own sex, which she declared needed relief from the oppression of intemperance.

Other reports were made, and the morning session over, that part of the great throng which did not bring its lunch along fortified itself with dinner wherever it could be bought, and nothing daunted by the portentous, low-hanging clouds that came in from seaward, occasionally wetting anew the already saturated sands, they flocked to the Tabernacle in their strength at the hour for the afternoon meeting. The rain poured down in torrents while the meeting was in progress, and at times there was too much noise to be agreeable, but the crowd had come, and had come to stay, and stay it did. It was pleased to see Francis Murphy, and a few persons having discovered that he was really there, the good news was circulated quickly, and it seemed to infuse uncommon spirit into the singers and fervor into the makers of the opening prayers. He was applauded vociferously when he appeared, and his positive confident manner seemed to fit his receptive audience as easily, as comfortably, and as acceptably as "an old shoe." His strength lies in his persuasive, appealing manner rather than in his logic; in appeals to feeling rather than to reason. In his address he warmly advocated the reading of the Bible in the public schools, and contended that temperance could not be successful without Christianity. "The two must go together or both will fail." Temperance and religious camp-meetings, he said, each for itself, had been organized in the Eastern States, and much good had been accomplished. He would have only temperance camp-meetings, and found they did not work; but the Christian Temperance Unions were working wonders. He expressed the opinion that within three years liquor would be "wiped out of existence in this country;" that the tidal wave was sweeping along, the crash would soon be heard, and there would then be such rejoicing as the land had never known before. He is opposed to dovetailing politics with temperance, as he has no trust in either party, no faith in the promise of politicians. "Bless God, the gospel ship of temperance is sailing on, with the hand of the blessed Redeemer on the helm, and the day is not far distant when His servants will reach their reward."

A hard shower, that almost drowned the speaker's voice, came on as he closed, and without waiting to hear more the meeting dissolved, and the elements which composed it seemed to be in danger of washing away, as the crowds hastened off to near and distant homes. Mr. Murphy lingered in the Tabernacle, and conversed freely and enthusiastically on the temperance question, and dwelt particularly on his own method of prosecuting the work. To your correspondent he said: "My method of saving men is by the glorious gospel of Christ, and my motto is, 'With malice toward none and charity toward all,' and I have proclaimed it through all my journeyings and work. I don't believe in calling the rum-sellers murderers, thieves, villains, and ministers of hell, and the drunkard their agent; neither do I believe in prosecuting them by legal enactments, nor by taking mean and underhand advantage of legal technicalities. But I do believe in grasping them warmly by the hand, and presenting to their view the truest and noblest type of manhood as represented by our Saviour. I do believe in appealing to their love of home, mother, wife, children. If I am unable to touch them by these means, I shall never resort to any that they themselves would not call open, fair, and honorable." He considers it the height of foolishness to go with a temperance tract in one hand and with a warrant for arrest in the other to convert drunkards. Then the conversation turned on the temperance work in New-York, and of this Mr. Murphy said: "The harvest is ripe, indeed it is a great and glorious field." But he added: "I have not yet found there those who have implicit confidence in my system. In Philadelphia there was a person upon one committee who was not in sympathy with my views, and he was instrumental in nearly overthrowing my whole work. I shall not come to New-York until I am assured that my manner of working is to be sustained; and in view of my success, I have a right to demand that." Mr. Murphy says that since he began his work there have been 3,500,000 of signatures added to the Murphy pledge; and of these only 2 per cent. have relapsed into intemperance, and 60 per cent. had become professed Christians.

THE ODD-FELLOWS' REUNION.

The Odd-fellows of New-York and vicinity held a general reunion, for the benefit of the Odd-fellows' Library of Harlem, at Jones' Wood Colosseum, yesterday afternoon and evening, but owing to the inclemency of the weather not more than 1,000 persons were present. The afternoon was occupied chiefly in dancing, which took place in the large hall of the pavilion, the coolness of the weather rendering this exercise more than usually enjoyable. In the evening an address was delivered by Hon. John W. Stokes, Most Worthy Grand Sire of the Grand Lodge of the United States, the head of the order of Odd-fellows in this country. He spoke of the advantages of keeping the lodge rooms neat and orderly, and thought there was no place to which a lady could go with more propriety than to an orderly, well-kept Odd-fellows' lodge room. After alluding to the advantages which would accrue from libraries being established in connection with lodges, Mr. Stokes gave a short history of libraries in this country. Speaking of Odd-fellows, he said: There are in the United States 8,000 lodges of Odd-fellows, with an aggregate membership of 500,000, and a yearly revenue of $4,000,000. Last year's drill of but upward of $1,600,000 to 47,000 suffering brethren and 6,000 widows with families, relieving the former and enabling the latter to educate their children. Short addresses were delivered by Brothers Richard L. Raleigh and James F. Saunders, of the New-York State Lodge, and Dr. Borie, of Philadelphia. The exercises concluded with an exhibition drill of the Washington Battalion of Uniformed Patriarchs, of New-York City, F. Parsons, commander. Dancing was afterward renewed, and lasted till past midnight. Delegations from lodges in Boston, New-Haven, Bridgeport, Albany, and other cities, were present.

NO YELLOW FEVER IN THE BAY.

A report was circulated yesterday that the steam-ship City of New-York, of the Havana Line of Alexandre & Co., had been detained at Quarantine in consequence of the discovery of a case of yellow fever on board. The report proved to be unfounded. It had been based on the fact that a man named Bernard Pontresnoly, a native of the Canary Islands, sick with bilious fever, came up in the steam-ship, and he was well enough to eat his meals and leave the vessel without assistance. The City of New-York was detained 24 hours for examination, but the order was qualified to the extent of allowing her to steam up to the City at once, the mails being kept aboard. Capt. Deakin, of the City of Vera Cruz, which was towed into port by the City of New-York, said that the health of the people of Havana was excellent, and he had heard few complaints of yellow fever while there.

THE SICK CHILDREN'S MISSION.

Reports received yesterday from the physicians employed by the Children's Aid Society show that 291 additional cases of sickness have been placed upon the list, and 1,439 more visits made to the poor sick children at their homes. During the present Summer the society has supplied medical attendance, medicine, and nourishment to 1,135 children and 189 parents, and 12 physicians have made an aggregate of 4,386 professional visits. The physicians further report that not more than 4 per cent. of the families thus aided were able to pay for their medicine when the cost would not have exceeded 30 cents, and none of them were able to provide suitable nourishment for their children. In many cases "starvation" was entered in the physicians' schedules as the ailment for which they had treated the little ones. The applications for aid continue to increase in number at the head-quarters, No. 325 Rivington-street, and a number of poor mothers, carrying sickly babes, had walked miles in the rain last night in order to get a doctor.

THE ROYAL CANADIAN REINSTATED.

The New-York manager of the Royal Canadian Fire Insurance Company received the following dispatch yesterday reinstating the office here:

ALBANY, July 20, 1877.

William J. Hughes, Manager Royal Canadian Insurance Company, New-York:

Deputy Superintendent McCall, sustained by counsel's advice, reinstates our company in New-York State. Certificate of authority now issuing.

L. GAYNON, Secretary.

Manager Hughes prepared a circular announcing the fact to all the agents of the company, and business will be resumed to-day. The manager stated yesterday that he had a number of applications for insurance waiting action, and he thought as soon as the public understood the situation the business of the company would revive to its former condition. The deficiency in the capital was made good on Thursday.

FOUND DEAD IN THE EAST RIVER.

William Mealey, aged 28, of No. 549 West Twenty-ninth-street, on last Monday was taken from the Fifty-seventh-street Police Court to Bellevue Hospital for medical treatment. He was found to be suffering severely from epileptic convulsions and epileptic delerium, with which he had been afflicted from his eighth year. He was so violent that his hands were bound within a leather muff to keep him from destroying himself. On Tuesday night at 11 o'clock, while a violent lunatic was being brought in and handled, Meany escaped, and, eluding pursuit, got away. Yesterday morning his dead body was found in the East River, at the foot of Fifty-fourth-street, by Thomas Meagher, and his hands were still confined in the leather muff. His body was sent to the Morgue.

ARREST OF LIQUOR-DEALERS.

Last night Thomas Quinn, of No. 12 Elizabeth-street; Lawrence Cavanagh, of No. 87 Park-street; William Sullivan, of No. 110 Mulberry-street; Michael Crovoa, of No. 35 Baxter-street; John Doyle, of No. 130 Mott-street; John Cosgrove, of No. 140 Mulberry-street; Bennett Denning, of No. 5 Prince-street; Luke Wainwright, of No. 55½ Baxter-street; James O'Conner, of No. 279 Mott-street; John Connor, of No. 215 Hester-street; Patrick Powers, of No. 231 Mott-street; Frank Degan, of No. 44 Baxter-street, were arrested by Capt. Tynan and his men of the Fourteenth Precinct, and locked up in the Tombs to appear in court this morning for selling liquors without a license.

SERIOUS STABBING AFFRAY.

Last night at 8:45 John S. Thompson and William Hodgins, both of No. 29 South Fifth-avenue, had a fight in the hallway of their house. The fight became serious, and Hodgins drew a knife and stabbed Thompson twice in the back, inflicting two serious wounds, one of which the attending physician, Dr. Dorn, believes penetrated to the lung, and endangers his life. Thompson was sent to the New-York Hospital, and Hodgins and his wife, Maria, were arrested and locked up in the Fifteenth Precinct Station-house.

THE BROOKLYN REFINERY ACCIDENT.

In the case of the fatal accident at the Brooklyn Sugar Refinery, the Coroner's jury at 1 o'clock this morning rendered a verdict to the effect that the death of Charles Simms was caused by the breaking of the shear pole used in hoisting large castings on the roof of the refinery at the foot of South Second-street, on the 27th of June, 1877. The jury also censure Mr. Louis Bullard, the contractor, for not taking proper precautions for such an emergency.

THE CANAL TOLLS.

The New-York Canal Board have requested David A. Wells, J. N. Stark, of the New-York Produce Exchange, and William Thurston, Secretary of the Buffalo Board of Trade, to act as a commission to consider the subject of tolls on the New-York canals, having reference to the question of future revenues, as well as the increase of commerce on the canals.

SUICIDE BY PARIS GREEN.

James Fernes, aged 62, of No. 105 West Seventeenth-street, at 8:15 yesterday morning took Paris green with suicidal intent, and was sent to New-York Hospital, where he soon after died. Deceased had been suffering with melancholy during the past five years, and at three other times had attempted to take his life.

A CARD FROM MR. TOWNSEND.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I have read the three letters of Carolan O'Brien Bryant. As a romance for Summer reading some people may enjoy them. So far as they pretend to give conversations I have had with him, or any actions upon my part, they are a tissue of falsehoods from beginning to end, without any foundation, upon which, if I felt inclined, I could write a letter of explanation. I gave in my letter to the Attorney-General (June 20) in detail all that I knew in regard to Mr. Tweed's affairs, except what is contained in "the statement," and having come here for rest, I must refer to it for information.

JOHN D. TOWNSEND.

EGOCOMB HOUSE, NEW-LONDON, Thursday, July 19, 1877.

PROTECTING THE POLICY-HOLDERS.

HARTFORD, Conn., July 20.—Requests having been made by policy-holders in the Charter Oak Life Insurance Company, living in various parts of the country, that Senator Eaton, of this State, should look after their interests, that gentleman has made the following reply for the benefit of all policy-holders in the country: "I accept the Attorneyship of the policy-holders of the Charter Oak Life Insurance Company for the purpose of protecting them in their rights, and to assist in saving the company, and preserving the good name of my city and State. No recompense will be demanded by me for any service, which I may render the policy-holders."

THE STADACONA INSURANCE COMPANY.

QUEBEC, July 20.—The shareholders of the Stadacona Insurance Company held a meeting to-day, and all seemed fully to agree that the duty of the hour was to pay without delay that proportion of each share of the subscribed stock necessary to the settlement of existing claims against the company. The question of resuming business was reserved until all the claims are disposed of.

THE THOUSAND ISLANDS CAMP-MEETING.

WATERTOWN, N. Y., July 20.—The Thousand Islands Camp-meeting opened here to-day, with a large attendance. Sixteen cottages and 100 tents are occupied. Bishop Peck and others will preach on Sunday.

BASE-BALL.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., July 20.—The Enterprise Base-ball Club, of New-York, defeated the Volunteers, of this city, to-day, by a score of 6 to 3.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., July 20.—In a game of base-ball, played here to-day, the Hartfords defeated the Louisvilles by a score of 8 to 3.

BINGHAMTON, N. Y., July 20.—Base-ball—Cricketa, 5; Wilkesbarres, 4.

SOUND bodily health and energy beget happiness. How this end may be realized without drugs. Particulars and information worth thousands gratis. Pulvermacher Galvanic Co., No. 212 Broadway, N. Y.—*Exchange.*

"Canker in the Bud."

You watch its developement with expectant solicitude—the choice, exquisitely-molded bud which promises to unfold with the perfect flower. You perhaps think how it will adorn the drawing-room vase, and anticipate the pleasure of showing it to your flower-loving friends. But some morning you find its head drooping, its fragrance fled, and an ugly purple spot on one of the delicately

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—JULY 20.

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—10 A. M.

$1,000 D. of C. 3-65s.c. 79⅞ | 1400 Lake Shore..... 50⅜
1,000 do..... 79¾ | 600 do..... 50¼
16,000 D. M. & T 1st. 109 | 2000 do..... 50¾
1,000 N. J. C. conv.. 62 | 500 do..... 50½
1,000 N. W. C. C. G.. 87¾ | 200 do..... 50⅝
100 Del. & Hud..... 35¾ | 400 do..... 50½
300 do..... 35⅞ | 200 Northwestern..... 51
300 do..... 35¼ | 100 North-west. pf..... 51
100 West. Union..b3. 61½ | 7 do..... 50⅜
1000 do..... 61⅝ | 300 do..... 51¼
100 Pacific Mail..... 20¾ | 1000 do..... 51⅜
200 N. Y. C. & H...83. 94¾ | 200 do..b3. 51⅞
200 do.....s30. 93½ | 200 do..... 51⅜
900 do..... 94¼ | 300 do..... 51⅝
100 do..... 94⅜ | 100 do..... 51⅞
100 do.....s4. 94⅝ | 700 St. Paul..... 23
40 do.....s4. 94¾ | 700 St. Paul pf..... 59
600 D., L. & W..... 39 | 100 do..... 59⅜
500 do.....s30. 39⅝ | 100 do..... 59¾
100 do..... 39½ | 300 do.....s3. 59⅝
100 Mich. Central..... 42⅜ | 100 do..... 59¼
100 do..... 42⅞ | 300 do..... 59⅜
800 do..... 42⅝ | 100 do..... 59⅝
100 do..... 43 | 500 do..... 59⅞
300 do..... 43⅛ | 100 do..... 59½
800 Rock Island..... 93¼ | 100 Cen. of N. J..... 10
300 do..... 93¾ | 300 Wab. P. Rec...b3. 4
900 do..... 93⅝ | 100 Ill. C. stock..... 95
1600 do..... 95½ | 200 Morris & Essex..... 67⅝

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—10:15 AND 11:30 A. M.

$11,000 U. S. 6s, '81, R..... 110⅜
10,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65 N..... 106⅝
10,000 U. S. 5-20 R., '65 N..... 106⅝
23,000 do..... e106⅜
23,000 U. S. 5s. 10-40 C..... 112⅜
10,000 U. S. Cur. 6s..... 125⅝

$10,000 U. S. 5s, 10-40 R..... 112¼
10,000 U. S. 5s, '81, C..... 111⅛
2,000 U. S. 5s, '81, R..... 109⅞
5,000 U. S. 4½s, '91, C..... 108½
10,000 U. S. 5s..... 108⅜

FIRST BOARD—10:30 A. M.

$1,000 Ga. 7s, new...108 | 200 C. & R. l...b.c. 95⅜
2,000 C., R. I. & P. 6s, 1917..... 104⅛ | 100 do..... 95¼
1,000 N. J. C. 1st. con. 63⅛ | 100 do..... 95⅜
2,000 Mil. & St. P. 7s, gold..... 92 | 1000 L. S. & M. S. b.c. 53⅝
1,000 Mil. & St. P., 1 Div.. 89 | 2500 do..... 53¾
1,000 Mil. & St. P., 2 Div.. 89 | 300 do..... 54
3,000 N. W. C. C. G.. 87½ | 500 do.....b3. 54⅛
5,000 do.....b.c. 87⅝ | 500 do..... 54⅜
5,000 C. & N. W. con. 107⅛ | 600 do..... 54½
5,000 L. & W. R. con. 93 | 1500 do..... 54⅝
1,000 Erie 2d..... 106¼ | 1200 do..... 54¾
12,000 Buff. & E. new. 107½ | 200 C. & P. g'd. b.c. 83½
1,000 Cen. Pac. gold. 108 | 53 do..... 82½
1,000 P. R. 1st..... 106 | 105 P., Ft. W. & Chi. 1st, new..... 104¾
1,000 Pac. of M. 1st. 103¼ | 4,000 P., Ft. W. & C. 2d..... 112½
4,000 P., Ft. W. & C. 1st..... 102 | 100 Wab. Pur. Com. Rec..... b.c. 4⅞
1,000 R., W. & O. 1st. 45 | 100 C. & N. W.....b.c. 22⅝
1,000 Tol. & W. 1st. 100 | 100 do.....b3. 22¾
5 Am. Ex..... 73½ | 100 do..... 22⅞
8,000 W. U. T. 1900. 102 | 100 C. & N. W. pf. b.c. 51⅛
5 Am. Ex. Bank..... 103½ | 800 do.....s3. 51½
25 Bank of Com..... 125 | 600 do..... 51⅜
81 Phenix Bank..... 100 | 300 do.....b3. 51½
5 Nor. Bank..... 82 | 100 do..... 51⅝
20 Cont. Bank..... 70 | 1900 do..... 51⅞
100 Del. & Hud.....b.c. 35¾ | 1900 do..... 52
100 do..... 35⅞ | 1900 do..... 52⅛
200 West. Un.....b.c. 61½ | 900 do..... 51⅞
1000 do.....s30. 61¾ | 600 do..... 51⅝
1400 do..... 61½ | 500 do..... 51⅜
800 do..... 61⅝ | 100 do..... 51⅝
100 Amer. Ex..... 45½ | 100 C., M. & St. P..b.c. 23¼
100 Wells-Fargo..... 82 | 200 do..... 23⅜
23 U. S. Express..... 41⅞ | 400 C., M. & St. Paul pf.....b.c. 59⅜
300 N. Y. C. & H...b.c. 94¼ | 200 do..... 59½
1500 do..... 94⅜ | 200 do..... 59⅝
18 Harlem.....b.c. 139½ | 100 do..... 59¾
5 Panama..... b.c. 100 | 300 D., L. & W...b.c. 39½
200 Mich. Cen.....b.c. 43⅜ | 200 do..... 39¾
200 do.....s3. 43⅜ | 200 do..... 39⅞
500 do..... 43⅝ | 200 do..... 39¼
500 do.....b3. 43½ | 200 do..... 39⅜
400 do..... 43¾ | 100 do..... 39⅝
700 do..... 43⅞ | 100 do..... 39¾
100 do..... 43⅝ | 400 do..... 39⅞
100 do..... 43¾ | 400 do..... 39¼
800 do.....s3. 43¾ | 200 do..... 39⅜
200 do.....b3. 43¾ | 200 Mor. & Es.....b.c. 67½
100 do.....s10. 43¾ | 400 do..... 68
50 C. of N. J.....b.c. 10¼ | 31 N. Y., N. H. & H. 1st..... 130
60 do..... 10 | H.....b.c. 150
700 do..... 10¼ | 100 Chi. & Alt.....b.c. 85
100 C. C. & I. C.....b.c. 24

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—12:30 P. M.

$24,000 D. of C. 3.65s.. 79½ | 100 North-w. pf.....s3. 51¾
6,000 M. & St. P. 1st..... 107 | 300 do..... 51⅝
3,000 R., W. & O. con. 45 | 200 do..... 51⅝
1st con..... 45 | 400 St. Paul..... 23⅝
3,000 No. Mo. 1st..... 102 | 200 do..... 23¼
100 Del. & Hud..... 35⅞ | 300 St. Paul pf..... 59¼
500 West. Union..b3. 61½ | 100 do..... 59⅜
100 do..... 39½ | 300 do.....s3. 59⅝
100 N. Y. C. & H..... 94¼ | 400 do..... 59½
1500 do..... 94 | 400 Rock Island.....s3. 95⅛
300 Erie Railway..... 8 | 200 do..... 95⅜
100 do.....s7. 7⅞ | 100 do..... 95⅛
300 Mich. Central..... 43¼ | 600 do.....s3. 95⅜
100 do.....s6. 43⅜ | 100 do..... 95⅝
200 do..... 43 | 100 Ill. Central.....b3. 58
100 do..... 43¼ | 100 Cen. of N. J..... 10¼
200 do..... 43⅜ | 100 do.....s3. 10⅜
100 do..... 43⅝ | 100 do..... 10⅝
100 Morris & Essex..... 67⅜ | 100 do..... 10⅜
100 do..... 68 | 400 do..... 10⅛
300 Chi. & Alton..... 85 | 100 do..... 10⅜
500 do..... 50¼ | 200 do..... 87⅞
100 do..... 50¾ | 200 Panama..... 100
1000 do..... 50 | 300 D., L. & W..... 39⅜
1000 do..... 50¼ | 100 do..... 39⅝
100 do..... 50 | 400 do..... 39¾
300 do..... 50¼ | 300 do..... 39⅛
300 do..... 50⅜ | 300 do..... 39¾
100 North-western.s3. 52 | 200 do..... 39⅝
100 do..... 52⅜ | 100 do..... 39⅞

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—2 P. M.

$13,000 U. S. 6s, '81, R..... 111 | $30,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '67..... 108⅞
45,000 U. S. 6s, '81, C..... 109 | 30,000 do..... 109
2,000 U. S. 5-20 R., '65..... 112 | 100,000 U. S. 5s, '81, C..... 111¼
10,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '67..... 106 | 10,000 U. S. 6s, Cur. 125⅝
50,000 do..... 108⅞

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

$1,000 Mo. 6s, long..106⅛ | 15 Adams Ex.....s3. 97½
2,000 Mil. & St. P., 7s gold..... 92½ | 150 C. & P. g'd.....b.c. 81¾
5,000 Mil. & St. P., 1 Div.. 87 | 100 C., C. & I. C.b.c. 24
5,000 Mil. & St. P., 2 Div.. 87 | 1200 L. S. & M. S...b.c. 50¼
5,000 Mil. & St. P., L. & M. Div.. 89 | 2400 do..... 50¾
3,000 C., R. I. & P. 6s, 1917..... 104¾ | 1300 do.....s3. 54⅛
3,000 C., C. & I. 1st. 110 | 300 Cen. of N. J.....b.c. 10⅜
2,000 M. Cen. 7s..... 103¼ | 300 do..... 10⅝
2,000 Erie 2d..... 106¼ | 48 do..... 11
1,000 P. & M. 7s..... 110 | 100 do..... 11¼
9,000 A. & T. H. 2d. pf. 88 | 300 do..... 11⅜
1,000 Cen. Pac. gold. 107⅝ | 100 do..... 11⅛
6,000 Mut. C. 1900. 113 | 100 do..... 11¾
6,000 P., F. W. & C. 3d. 103⅜ | 100 Alt. & T. H.....b.c. 15
1,000 C., C. & I. C. 1st. 27 | 100 C. & R. l...b.c. s10. 95⅜
5 Fourth Nat. Bk..... 97½ | 200 do..... 95⅝
10 do..... 98 | 800 do..... 95⅞
100 Del. & Hud.....b.c. 35¾ | 200 do.....s5. 95⅞
100 do..... 36⅛ | 200 do..... 96
100 do..... 36¾ | 700 do.....b3. 95¾
100 Bway. Cur.....b.c. 46¾ | 200 do..... 95⅞
5 Amer. Ex.....b.c. 46¾ | 700 do..... 95¾
33 do..... 46 | 300 do.....s3. 95⅝
6 do..... 46¾ | 500 do..... 95¾
8 Wells-Fargo.....b.c. 82¼ | 700 C., M. & St. P..b.c. 23¼
6 do..... 82¼ | 1500 C., M. & St. Paul pf.....b.c. 59⅜
100 N. Y. C. & H.....b.c. 94⅝ | pf.....b.c. 59½
100 do..... 94⅜ | 500 do..... 59⅝
100 do.....3. 94¼ | 100 do..... 59¾
100 do..... 94 | 200 D., L. & W.....b.c. 39⅞
300 Mich. Cent.....b.c. 43½ | 2200 do..... 40
200 do..... 43⅜ | 200 do..... 40⅛
200 do..... 43⅝ | 900 do..... 40¼
100 do..... 43¾ | 1900 do..... 40⅜
100 do..... 44 | 3400 do..... 40⅝
100 do..... 43⅞ | 2500 do..... 40¾
100 do.....b3. 44¼ | 400 Morris & Es.....b.c. 68¼
100 do..... 44⅜ | 100 do..... 68⅜
200 do..... 44¼ | 200 do..... 68¾
1200 do..... 44⅜ | 100 do..... 68⅝
500 do..... 44 | 1200 do..... 68⅜
500 do..... 43¾ | 29 C., B. & Q.....b.c. 99

SALES FROM 2:30 TO 3 P. M.

$1,000 West. Pac.....100½ | 100 North-west. pf.s3. 51⅜
100 Del. & Hud..... 38 | 500 do..... 51⅜
100 do..... 35⅜ | 100 do..... 51⅝
100 do..... 35¾ | 700 do..... 51⅜
100 West. Union..... 61¾ | 1400 do..... 51⅝
100 do..... 61⅝ | 1400 do..... 40
100 Pacific Mail..... 20¼ | 1200 do..... 39⅞
200 N. Y. C. & H...83. 94¼ | 1500 do..... 39¾
500 do.....s30. 93½ | 200 Cen. of N. J..... 10⅛
200 do..... 94 | 200 do..... 10⅜
200 do.....b3. 43½ | 200 do..... 10⅝
100 do..... 43¾ | 100 do..... 10⅜
100 do..... 43⅞ | 400 do..... 10⅛
300 do..... 43¾ | 200 do..... 10⅜
300 do.....s3. 43¾ | 200 do..... 87⅞
400 do..... 43¾ | 100 do..... 100
100 St. Paul pf..... 59½ | 100 do..... 39⅛
300 do..... 43¾ | 300 do..... 39¾
200 do..... 59⅝ | 200 do..... 39⅞
200 C. B. & Q..... 99 | 100 do..... 39¾
300 Mor. & Es..... 68 | 200 do..... 39⅞

FRIDAY, July 20—P. M.

Business on the Stock Exchange was rather more animated to-day, especially for Delaware, Lackawanna and Western, Lake Shore and the Western shares. The market exhibited much firmness during the greater portion of the day, and the highest prices of the afternoon showed an advance of ½ to 1⅞ ₱ cent. as compared with the closing figures of yesterday. Toward the close prices reacted ¼ to 1¼ ₱ cent. under sales to realize profits, and the market left off weaker at the decline.

The total transactions reached 139,877 shares, which embraced 30,000 Lake Shore, 24,700 Delaware, Lackawanna and Western, 20,450 Michigan Central, 14,600 North-western, 13,000 Rock Island, 9,700 St. Paul, 7,540 New-York Central, 4,800 Morris and Essex, 4,450 Western Union, 3,498 New-Jersey Central, and 2,500 Delaware and Hudson.

Lake Shore rose from 50¼ to 50⅞, and at the close declined to 49⅞. Delaware, Lackawanna and Western advanced from 39 to 40⅜, and reacted to 39¾. Michigan Central rose from 42⅝ to 44½, and afterward fell off to 43⅜. North-western common rose to 22½, and declined to 22. The preferred advanced from 51 to 52, and reacted to 51⅜. Rock Island rose from 95⅛ to 95⅞, and later dropped to 95. The St. Paul shares were firm in the early dealings, and advanced to 23⅜ for the common and 59⅞ for the preferred, but afterward a reaction to 23¼ and 59¼, respectively, ensued. The New-York Central advanced to 94⅞, and fell off to 94. Morris and Essex rose from 67⅝ to 68½, and closed at 68. Western Union was steady at 61⅝@61¾. New-Jersey Central advanced from 10 to 11⅛ on a more active business than usual, but subsequently lost most of the improvement. Delaware and Hudson rose from 35 to 36½, and closed at 36. Pittsburg fell off from 82¼ to 81¾. Panama sold at 100, Illinois Central at 57¼@57½, and Fort Wayne at 90. Express shares were firm.

Money was easy at 1@2 ₱ cent. on call. Prime mercantile paper sold at 3½@4½ ₱ cent. The national bank notes received at Washington for redemption were $720,000, Customs receipts, $440,000, and revenue receipts, $365,000. The following were the rates of exchange on New-York at the undermentioned cities to-day: Savannah, buying, 3-16, selling, 5-16; Charleston, easy, ⅛@¼ premium; New-Orleans, commercial, par and 1-16 premium; bank ¼ premium; Cincinnati, easy, buying par, selling 1-10; St. Louis, 50 premium, and Chicago, 1-10 discount.

The foreign advices reported the London market for securities irregular. Consols declined to 94 9-16 and closed at 94⅝, the weakness being due to the absence of confirmatory dispatches in regard to the armistice between Russia and Turkey reported yesterday. United States new 4½'s and 5s were ¼@⅜ ₱ cent. lower, the former declining to 106, and closing at 106⅛, and the latter to 107⅛; 10.40s were firm at 111⅛@111¼, and 1867s steady, opening at 106¼ and closing at 106⅛; New-York Central advanced to 91½ and Illinois Central to 56½. Bar Silver declined to 54d. ₱ ounce. The Bank of England gained £10,000 bullion on balance to-day. At Paris Rentes were firm and advanced to 107f. 92½c.

The Sterling Exchange Market was quiet, with actual business at about $4 85⅝@$4 85¾ for bankers' 60-day bills and $4 86½@$4 87 for demand. The nominal asking rates remain at $4 86 and $4 87½.

The Gold speculation was firm, and the price advanced from 105⅛ to 105⅜, with the final sales at the latter quotation. Cash Gold was in fair supply at the opening, when loans were made flat to 3 ₱ cent for borrowing, but at the close 1-64 per diem was paid for its use.

Government bonds declined a fraction in the early dealings, but became strong at the last call, and a recovery took place; 1867s were especially active in the late dealings and advanced to 108⅜@109. New 5s fell off to 111, and closed at 111¼. The new 4½s sold at 108⅜@108½. In railroad mortgages the business footed up $145,000. The changes in the entire list were slight. The New-Jersey and North-western issues were firm, and a fraction higher. Toledo and Wabash, St. Louis Division, declined to 75½. State bonds were dull. District Columbia 3-65s fell off to 79½. Missouri Long 6s sold at 106⅛, and Georgia 7s, new, at 108.

The Governing Committee of the Stock Exchange at a special meeting to-day decided to dispense with the afternoon call of Government bonds, and also passed the following resolutions in regard to the dealings in Government securities for the account:

SECTION 1. Transactions may be made in Government securities for the account under the following regulations:

The 15th and last days of each month shall be known as "settling days," and transactions may be made on any day within those periods for settlement on those days respectively, and without interest. Transactions made for the account on settling day, unless for cash, shall be considered as for the next account. Either party to a transaction may call for an original margin of 2 per cent., to be deposited in a Trust Company, and should the market price vary at any time 1 per cent. from the contract price, such difference shall be deposited in the Trust Company by the party against whom it exists when notified in accordance with Article xvii. of the By-laws.

SEC. 2. A committee of three shall be appointed by the President, who shall have power in case of non-fulfillment of contracts on "settling day" to assess the damages and fix the price at which settlements may be made.

SEC. 3. The Committee of Arrangements shall have charge of all matters pertaining to the account, other than those expressly given in the preceding section, and shall have power to make additional rules and regulations therefor, reporting the same to the Governing Committee for approval. They shall also have power to change the date of the "settling day," except for the existing account.

The imports of dry goods at the port of New-York for the week ending this date were $1,767,932, and the amount marketed $1,583,291. The total imports of dry goods at the port since Jan. 1 were $45,157,169, and the total amount marketed, $45,265,058.

UNITED STATES TREASURY, NEW-YORK, July 20, 1877.	
Gold receipts	$365,222 81
Gold payments	250,138 04
Gold balances	53,543,407 02
Currency receipts	475,037 41
Currency payments	700,003 10
Currency balance	49,070,240 38
Customs	338,000 00

CLOSING QUOTATIONS—JULY 20.

	Thursday.	Friday.
American Gold	105¼	105⅜
United States 4½s, 1891, coup	108⅛	108⅛
United States 5s, 1881, coup	111¼	111¼
United States 5-20s, 1867, coup	108⅝	108⅞
Bills on London, 4 85¼@4 85⅜	4 85@4 85⅛	
New-York Central	94¼	94
Rock Island	95	95⅜
Pacific Mail	20¼	20¼
Milwaukee and St. Paul	22⅞	23¼
Milwaukee and St. Paul pref	58⅞	59¼
Lake Shore	50	49⅞
Chicago and North-western	22	22⅛
Chicago and North-western pref	50⅞	51⅜
Western Union	61¾	61⅝
Union Pacific	65	65
Delaware, Lackawanna and Western	39	39⅞
New-Jersey Central	10⅛	10¼
Delaware and Hudson Canal	35⅝	36
Morris and Essex	67⅝	68
Panama	100	100
Erie	8⅛	9⅞
Ohio and Mississippi	3⅛	3
Harlem	138½	139½
Hannibal and St. Joseph	12¼	12¼
Hannibal and St. Joseph pref	29	29
Michigan Central	42⅝	43⅞
Illinois Central	57¼	57⅛

The extreme range of prices in stocks and the number of shares sold are as follows:

	Highest.	Lowest.	Number of shares.
New-York Central	94⅞	94	7,540
Erie	8⅜	7⅞	900
Lake Shore	50⅝	49⅞	30,000
Wabash	4⅛	4	400
North-western	22⅛	22	1,100
North-western preferred	52	51	13,500
Rock Island	95⅞	95	13,900
Fort Wayne	90	90	262
Milwaukee & St. Paul	23⅜	23	2,000
Milwaukee & St. Paul pf	59⅞	59	7,700
Pittsburg	82¼	81¾	408
Del., Lack. & Western	40⅜	39	24,700
New-Jersey Central	11⅛	10	3,498
Delaware & Hudson Canal	36½	35	2,500
Morris & Essex	68¼	67⅝	4,800
Michigan Central	44½	42⅜	20,450
Illinois Central	57⅞	57¼	300
Chicago, Bur. & Quincy	99	99	129
Alton & Terre Haute	3½	3½	100
Chicago & Alton	85	85	300
C., C. & Ind. Central	2⅛	2⅛	200
Hannibal & St. Joseph pref	29	29	100
Panama	100	100	200
Western Union	61¾	61⅜	4,450
Pacific Mail	20¼	20⅛	200
Wells, Fargo & Co	82	82	100
American Express	46	45½	140
Total sales			139,877

The following table shows the half-hourly fluctuations in the Gold market to-day:

10:00 A. M.	105¼	1:00 P. M.	105¼
10:30 A. M.	105⅛	1:30 P. M.	105⅜
11:00 A. M.	105¼	2:00 P. M.	105⅜
11:30 A. M.	105¼	2:30 P. M.	105⅜
12:00 M.	105¼	3:00 P. M.	105⅜
12:30 P. M.	105¼		

The following were the closing quotations of Government bonds:

	Bid.	Asked.
United States currency, 6s	125½	125⅝
United States 6s, 1881, registered	110⅞	111
United States 6s, 1881, coupons	112	112¼
United States 5-20s, 1865, new reg	106⅜	106⅜
United States 5-20s, 1865, new coup	106⅜	106⅜
United States 5-20s, 1867, registered	108⅞	109⅛
United States 5-20s, 1867, coupons	108⅞	109⅛
United States 5-20s, 1868, registered	111	111
United States 5-20s, 1868, coupons	111	111
United States 10-40s, registered	112¾	112⅝
United States 10-40s, coupons	112¾	113
United States 5s, 1881, registered	109¾	110
United States 5s, 1881, coupons	111⅛	111⅜
United States 4½, 1891, registered	108⅛	108⅜
United States 4½, 1891, coupon	108⅜	108⅝

The Sub-Treasurer disbursed in Gold coin $25,000 for interest, $37,000 for called bonds, and $2,000 Silver coin in exchange for fractional currency.

The following were the Gold clearings by the National Bank of the State of New-York to-day:

Gold cleared	$20,686,000
Gold balances	1,419,537
Currency balances	1,495,854

The following is the Clearing-house statement to-day:

Currency exchanges	$61,281,105
Currency balances	3,738,059
Gold exchanges	7,706,628
Gold balances	1,394,789

The following were the bids for the various State securities:

Alabama 5s, '33	41	N. Y. 6s, G. L'n '91	119
Alabama 5s, '36	41	N. Y. 6s, G. L'n '92	119
Alabama 8s, '36	41	N. Y. 6s, G. L'n '93	119
Alabama 8s, '38	41	N. C. 6s, old, J. & J.	17
Alabama 8s, '92	20	N. C. 6s, A. & O	17½
Alabama 8s, '93	20	N. C. 6s, N. C. R. J. & J.	65
Arkansas 6s, funded	20	N. C. 6s, N. C. R. A. & O.	65
A. 7s, L. R. & Ft. S. ia	5	N. C. 6s, do. c. off J. & J.	48
Ark. 7s, M. & L. R.	5	N. C. 6s, do. c. off A. & O.	48
A. 7s, L. R. P. B. & N. O.	5	N. C. 6s, F. A. '66	99½
A. 7s, Mis. & R. R.	5	N. C. 6s, F. A. '68	99½
Ark. 7s, Ark. C. R.	5	N. C. 6s, n. b., A. & O.	9
Connecticut 6s	109	N. C. S. T. class 1	2
Georgia 6s	102½	N. C. S. T. class 2	2
Georgia 7s, indorsed	105½	N. C. S. T. class 3	2
Ga. 7s, Gold bonds	108	Ohio 6s, '81	104
Ill. coup. 6s, 1879	100	Ohio 6s, '86	110
Illinois War Loan	103	Rhode Island 6s	107
Kentucky 6s	100	S. C. 6s	38
Louisiana 6s	45	S. C. 6s, J. & J.	37
Louisiana 6s, n. b.	45	S. C. 6s, A. & O.	37
La. 6s, n. Fl. Dbt	40	S. C. 6s, 1st Act '66	37
Louisiana 7s, Fen'r	40	S. C. 7s, '89, J. & J.	45
Louisiana 6s, L. bs	40	S. C. 7s, C., '89, A. & O.	45
Louisiana 8s, L. bs	40	S. C. 7s, '95	38
La. R. R. bs. of '75	40	S. C. Non-Fund. bs.	1½
Louisiana 7s, Con	78½	Tenn. 6s, old	43¾
Mich. 6s, 1878-'79, 100	100	Tenn. 6s, n.	43½
Mich. 6s, 1883	105	Tenn. 6s, n. b. n. s.	43½
Mich. 7s, 1890	110	Virginia 6s, old	30
Mo. 6s, due in 1877-1900	102½	Vir. 6s, Con. bonds	79
Mo. 6s, due in 1878-1900	102½	Vir. 6s, ex mat. coup	64
Fg'n. due 1894-5-1906	104½	Vir. 6s, Con. 2d s	40
L. 6s, due '82-90	106½	Vir. 6s, Def. bonds	5
Asy. or Un., due '92	105⅜		
H. & St. J., due '86	105⅜		
H. & St. J., due '87	105½		

And the following for railway mortgages:

B. C. R. & N. 1st 5s	43½	B., N. Y. & E. n. 1st 6s	113
Ches. & O. 6s, 1st	22	R. & St. Jo. 8s Con	91
C. & I. Jack. & C. 1st	106½	M. So. 7 p. c. 2d	102
C., B. & Q. con. 7s	109	M. So. N. I. S. F. 7 p. c.	111
C. B. & Q. 8s, S. F.	109	Clev. & Tol. 8 p. c.	103
C. & Tol. 7 p. c. '65, 1035	103	Clev. & Tol. sk. fd.	107
C., R. I. & P. 6s, 1917	C104	Clev., P. & A. old bs.	104¼
C. R. of N. J. 1st, new	114	Clev., P. & A. new bs.	107⅜
C. R. of N. J. 1st, con.	63¼	Buf. & Erie new bs.	107½
C. R. of N. J. Conv.	61	D. M. & T. 1st 7s.	1906
L. & W. B. Con. 6's	25	L. S. Div. bds	103
Am. D. & Imp. bds	12	L. S. Cons. 1st	109
J. & E. Imp. 7s, Gold	113½	L. S. Con. R. 1st	100
M. & S. P. 2d 7-10 PD	100	L. S. Con. C. 2d	92⅜
M. & S. P. 1st 7s, G. R. D.	92	Mich. C. 7s 1909	103
M. & S. P. 1st. La C. D.	100½	N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1883	105¼
M. & S. P. 1st L. & M. D.	88¾	N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1887	105⅛
M. & S. P. Con. S. F.	86¼	N. Y. Cen. 6s, R.	104¾
M. & St. P. 2d	90	N. Y. Cen. 6s, Sub.	104
Chic. & N. W. S. F.	111	N. Y. Cen. 6s, Sub.	104
C. & N. W. Con. bds.	107	N. Y. C. & H. 1st	118
C. & N. W. Ex. bds.	104	N. Y. C. & H. 1st R.	117
C. & N. W. 1st	107	H. R. 7s. 2d S. F. '85	113
C. & N. W. C. G. bds.	87½	N. Missouri 1st	101
Peninsula 1st Con.	104	O. & M. Cons. & F.	86¼
Chic. & Mil. 1st	107¾	O. & M. 2d Cons.	31
Winona & St. P. 1st	106	Cen. P. San J. B'ch.	89⅞
C. U. C. & I. 1st 7s, S. F.	109½	Cen. P. C. & O. 1st.	98¼
Del., L. & W. 2d	107	Cen. P. S. & L.	106
Del., L. & W. 7s C.	100½	Western Pacific bs.	100¾
Mor. & Essex 1st	116	Union Pac. 1st bs.	106
Mor. & Essex 2d	106¼	Union Pac. L. G. 7s.	103
Mor. & Essex 7s, '71.	98⅜	Union Pac. S. F.	97½
Mor. & Essex 7s, '91.	112	Pac. R. of Mo. 1st	103
D. & H. C. T. C. 7s '94.	90	P., Ft. W. & C. 1st	113
Alb. & Sus. 1st bds.	107¾	P., Ft. W. & C. 2d	112
Alb. & Sus. 2d bds.	100	P., Ft. W. & Chic. 2d.	103
Alb. & Sus. 3d bds.	83	Clev. & P. 4th S. F.	104½
Alb. & Sus. 1st con. g.	70	C., C. & Ind. 1st	88
Rens. & Sar. 1st C.	113	R., W. & Og. C. 1st	40
Erie 3d 7s, '83	100½	St. L. & I. M. 1st	103⅝
Erie 4th 7s, '80	102⅞	St. L. & I. M. 2d	85
Erie 5th 7s, '88	100½	Tol. & W. 1st ex	107
Long Dock Bonds	110	Tol. & W. 1st, S. I. D.	75½
B., N. Y. & E. 1st '77	101	Tol. & W. Cons. Con.	33½
B., N. Y. & E. l. b.	100	West. U. bs. 1900 C.	101¾
		West. U. bs. 1900 R.	102

And the following for City bank shares:

America	130	Manhattan	138
American Exchange	105	Mechanics'	130
Bank, & Brok. Ass'n.	80	Mercantile	90
Central National	100	Merchants'	112
Corn Exchange	126	Metropolitan	118
First National	200	New-York	107
Fulton	145	North America	75
Gallatin National	110	Park	103
German American	55	Republic	97½
Import. & Traders'	192¼	Shoe & Leather	117
Irving	118	State of N. Y. (new)	117⅝

PHILADELPHIA STOCK PRICES—JULY 20.

	Bid.	Asked.
City 6s, New	113	113¼
United Railroads of New-Jersey	131	132
Pennsylvania Railroad	31⅜	31½
Reading Railroad	12⅜	12⅝
Lehigh Valley Railroad	32	35¼
Catawissa Railroad preferred	30¼	31½
Philadelphia and Erie Railroad	8½	9
Schuylkill Navigation preferred	7	8
Northern Central Railroad	13	14
Lehigh Navigation	18½	18¾
Pittsburg, Titusville and Buffalo	7	7½
Hestonville Railway	11½	12
Central Transportation	29	29¾

The Westchester Fire Insurance Company has declared a semi-annual dividend of *Five ₱ cent.*, payable at the New-York office on and after Aug. 1. The company has total assets of $807,454 60, including $300,000 paid up capital, which is all invested in United States bonds at par. The net surplus over capital and all liabilities is $216,140 54.

Mr. S. Loeb, of the well-known firm of Kuhn, Loeb & Co., of this City, leaves to-morrow for an extended tour through Europe. The trip is taken for the purpose of securing much-needed rest, and the many friends of Mr. Loeb wish him a pleasant tour.

CALIFORNIA MINING STOCKS.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., July 20.—The following are the closing official prices of mining stocks to-day:

Alpha	11¼	Justice	9
Belcher	43¾	Kentuck	6¾
Best & Belcher	17	Leopard	1⅛
Bullion	5½	Mexican	9¾
Consolidated Virginia	9⅞	Northern Belle	1⅝
Crown Point	28	Ophir	12
Chollar	27	Ophir	14⅜
Confidence	5½	Raymond & Ely	9¾
Caledonia	3½	Silver Hill	2
Chollar-Potosi	6¾	Savage	6¾
Exchequer	6¾	Segregated Belcher	22
Gould & Curry	10¼	Sierra Nevada	5
Hale & Norcross	4½	Union Consolidated	9
Imperial	1⅝	Yellow Jacket	11
Julia Consolidated	1¾	Eureka Consolidated	29

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Friday, July 20, 1877.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Beans, bbls	20	Oil-cake, pks	557
Beeswax, pkgs	21	Oil, Lard, bbls	130
Cotton, bales	142	Provisions, pkgs	229
Copper, bbls	58	Pork, pks	348
Eggs, pkgs	752	Beef, pks	95
Flour, bbls	7,247	Cut-meats, pks	2,691
Wheat, bushels	35,903	Lard, tcs. and kegs	1,447
Corn, bushels	131,732	Lard, kegs	540
Oats, bushels	12,050	Butter, pks	4,578
Rye, bushels	2,187	Cheese, pks	22,300
Malt, bushels	2,000	Dressed Hogs, No	1,145
Barley, bushels	16,250	Starch, pkgs	235
Peas, bushels	107	Stearine, pks	81
Oat-meal, bbls	45	Tallow, pks	121
Flax-seed, bags	400	Tea, pkgs	68
Grease, pks	89	Tobacco, hhds	1,395
Hops, bales	55	Tobacco, pkgs	889
Leather, sides	14,778	Whisky, bbls	315
Spirits Turp., b

SHIPPING.

TO SUMMER TOURISTS.

ALLAN STEAM-SHIP LINE
FROM BALTIMORE TO HALIFAX, AND VICE VERSA.
The A1 British Royal Mail Iron Screw Steam-ships
HIBERNIAN, 3,200 tons. Capt. Lieut. ARCHER, R. N. R.
NOVA SCOTIAN, 3,200 tons. Capt. RICHARDSON.
CASPIAN, 3,000 tons, Capt TROOP.
AUSTRIAN, 3,000 tons, Capt. WYLIE.
Leave Baltimore every fortnight, WEDNESDAYS,
FOR HALIFAX, NOVA SCOTIA.
Cabin passage to Halifax, $20 gold; Round Trip tickets, $35 gold.

This opportunity, by offering, as it were, an abbreviation of a European trip, is exceptionally agreeable to those who desire a change from the usual round of American pleasure resorts.

For further information apply to
A. SCHUMACHER & CO., No. 5 South Gay-st., Baltimore, Md.

CUNARD LINE B. & N. A. R. M. S. P. CO.

NOTICE.

With the view of diminishing the chances of collision, the steamers of this line take a specified course for all seasons of the year.

On the outward passage from Queenstown to New-York or Boston, crossing meridian of 50 at 43 latitude, or nothing to the north of 43.

On the homeward passage, crossing the meridian of 50 at 42, or nothing to the north of 42.

FROM NEW-YORK FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.
*RUSSIA....WED., July 25 | BOTHNIA..WED., Aug. 8
ALGERIA....WED., Aug. 1 | ABYSSINIA..WED., Aug. 15
Steamers marked * do not carry steerage passengers.
Cabin passage, $80, $100, and $130, gold, according to accommodation. Return tickets on favorable terms.
Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at very low rates. Freight and passage office, No. 4 Bowling Green. CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

WHITE STAR LINE.
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL, CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL.
The steamers of this line take the Lane Routes recommended by Lieut. Maury, U. S. N., going south of the Banks on the passage to Queenstown all the year round.
BRITANNIC.....SATURDAY, July 21, 2:30 P. M.
GERMANIC.....SATURDAY, Aug. 4, at 12:30 P. M.
ADRIATIC.....SATURDAY, Aug. 18, at 1 P. M.
From White Star Dock, Pier No. 52 North River.
These steamers are uniform in size and unsurpassed in appointments. The saloon, state-rooms, smoking and bath-rooms are amidships, where the noise and motion are least felt, affording a degree of comfort hitherto unattainable at sea.
Rates—Saloon, $80 and $100, gold; return tickets on favorable terms; steerage, $28.
For inspection of plans and other information apply at the Company's offices, No. 37 Broadway, New-York.
R. J. CORTIS, Agent.

ATLAS MAIL LINE.
BI-MONTHLY SERVICE TO JAMAICA, HAYTI, COLOMBIA and ASPINWALL, and to PANAMA and SOUTH PACIFIC PORTS. (via Aspinwall.) First-class, full-powered iron screw steamers, from Pier No. 51 North River.
For HAYTI, COLOMBIA, ISTHMUS OF PANAMA, and SOUTH PACIFIC PORTS, (via Aspinwall.)
ETNA.....July 28
ANDES.....Aug. 14
FOR KINGSTON (Jamaica) and HAYTI.
CLARIBEL.....July 28
ATLAS.....Aug. 17
Superior First-class Passenger accommodation.
PIM, FORWOOD & CO., Agents, No. 56 Wall-st.

GREAT SOUTHERN

FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE,
SAILING FROM PIER NO. 27 NORTH RIVER,
WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS at 3 P. M.
FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., FLORIDA, THE SOUTH, AND SOUTH-WEST.
CHARLESTON.....SATURDAY.....July 21
GULF STREAM.....WEDNESDAY.....July 25
SUPERIOR PASSENGER ACCOMMODATIONS.
Insurance to destination one-half of one per cent.
Goods forwarded free of commission. Passenger tickets and bills of lading issued and signed at the office of
JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents.
Office on the pier.
Or W. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling Green,
Or H. B. CLAFLIN & SONS.
Or P. HASELL, General Agent
Great Southern Freight Line, 317 Broadway.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.
STEAM-SHIP LINE BETWEEN NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN.
Company's Pier, foot of 2d-st. Hoboken.
WESER.....Sat., July 21 | ODER.....Sat., Aug. 4
Gen. WERDER.Sat., July 28 | RHEIN.....Sat., Aug. 11
RATES OF PASSAGE FROM NEW-YORK TO SOUTHAMPTON, HAVRE, OR BREMEN.
First cabin.....$100 gold
Second cabin.....60 gold
Steerage.....30 currency
Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage certificates, $30 currency. For freight or passage apply to OELRICHS & CO., No. 2 Bowling Green.

ANCHOR LINE U. S. MAIL STEAMERS.
NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.
Victoria.....July 21, 2 P. M. | Anchoria.....Aug. 4, noon
Devonia.....July 28, 3 P. M. | Bolivia.....Aug. 11, 7 A. M.
GLASGOW OR LIVERPOOL OR DERRY.
Cabins, $65 to $80, according to accommodations.
Intermediate, $35; Steerage, $28.
NEW-YORK TO SOUTHAMPTON AND LONDON.
Alsatia.....July 21, 2 P. M. | Utopia.....Aug. 4, noon
Cabins, $85 to $70. Steerage, $28. Cabin excursion tickets at reduced rates. Drafts issued for any amount at current rates. Company's Pier, Nos. 20 and 21 North River, New-York. HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents, No. 7 Bowling Green.

INMAN LINE, MAIL STEAMERS.
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
CITY OF RICHMOND.....July 28, 7 A. M.
CITY OF BERLIN.....Aug. 11, 7 A. M.
CITY OF CHESTER.....Aug. 18, 1 P. M.
From Pier No. 45 North River.
CABIN, $80 and $100, gold. Return tickets on favorable terms. STEERAGE, $28, currency. Drafts at low-est rates.
Saloons, state-rooms, smoking and bath rooms amidships.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent.
Nos. 15 and 33 Broadway, New-York.

NATIONAL LINE—Piers 44 and 51 North River, foot of Spring-st., East River.
Erin, Thurs., July 26, 6 A.M. | Holland, Aug. 2, 9.30 A. M.
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
The Queen July 21, 2 P.M. | Italy.....Sat., Aug. 4 12 M.
Egypt, Sat., July 28, 7 A. M. | Spain.....Sat., Aug. 11
Cabin and steerage passage, and drafts from, $1 upward, issued at very low rates. Company's offices No. 69 Broadway. F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

FOR LIVERPOOL, VIA QUEENSTOWN.
The Liverpool and Great Western Steam Company's United States mail steamers leave Pier No. 53 N. R.:
MINNESOTA.....TUESDAY, July 31, at 8 A. M.
WYOMING.....TUESDAY, Aug. 14, at 9 A. M.
WISCONSIN.....TUESDAY, Aug. 28, at 8 A. M.
Cabin passage, $55, $65, or $75, according to state-room; steerage, $26; intermediate, $40.
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 29 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.,

THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.
GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.
SAN SALVADOR, Capt. NICKERSON, SATURDAY, July 21, Pier 43 North River, 3 P. M. GEO. YONGE, Agent, 409 Broadway.
GEO. BARNES, Capt. CHEESMAN, WEDNESDAY, July 25. Pier 16 East River, 3 P. M. MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents, 62 South-st.
SAN JACINTO, Capt. HAZARD, SATURDAY, July 28, Pier 43 North River, 3 P. M. GEO. YONGE, Agent, 409 Broadway.
R. LIVINGSTON, Capt. MALLORY, WEDNESDAY, Aug. 1. Pier 43 North River, 3 P. M. GEO. YONGE, Agent, 409 Broadway.

Insurance ONE-HALF PER CENT. Superior accommodations for passengers. Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, Atlantic and Gulf Railroad, and Florida steamers.
C. D. OWENS, Agent, 4 & 5 Bowling Green. GEORGE YONGE, Agent, 409 Broadway. R. 36 of 38, No. 315 Broadway. No. 409 Broadway.

PACIFIC MAIL AND PANAMA TRANSIT STEAM-SHIP LINES.

FOR CALIFORNIA, JAPAN, CHINA, AUSTRALIA, NEW-ZEALAND, BRITISH COLOMBIA, OREGON, &c.
Sailing from Pier foot Canal-st., North River.
For SAN FRANCISCO, via ISTHMUS OF PANAMA.
Steam-ship ACAPULCO.....Tuesday, July 31
connecting for Central America and South Pacific ports.
From SAN FRANCISCO to JAPAN and CHINA.
Steam-ship CITY OF TOKIO.....Wednesday, Aug. 8
From San Francisco to Australia, and New-Zealand.
Steam-ship CITY OF NEW-YORK.....Wednesday, Aug. 15
For freight or passage apply to
WM. P. CLYDE & CO., or H. J. BULLAY, Supt., No. 6 Bowling-Green, Pier foot Canal-st., North River.

TO SUMMER TRAVELERS.
International Steam-ship Company's Line of Steamers TO EASTERN MAINE, NEW-BRUNSWICK, NOVA SCOTIA, PRINCE EDWARD'S ISLAND, &c., &c.
The steamers NEW-YORK and CITY OF PORTLAND will, until Sept. 15, leave Boston at 8 A. M. and Portland at 6 P. M. every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, for EASTPORT, Me. and ST. JOHN, N. B., forwarding passengers by connecting lines to Calais, Me., St. Andrews, Fredericton, Shediac, Miramichi, and Bathurst, N. B.; Truro, Pictou, Digby, Annapolis, Kentville, Windsor, and Halifax, N. S.; Summerside and Charlottetown, P. E. I. The steamers are first-class in every respect; the climate of the region to which they run is delightful—cool and invigorating, and the expenses of travel very moderate. For circular with description of the route, and any further information, apply to
W. H. KILBY, Agent,
End of Commercial Wharf, Boston, Mass.

NEW-YORK, HAVANA, & MEXICAN MAIL S. S. LINE
Steamers leave Pier No. 3 North River, at 3 P. M.
FOR HAVANA DIRECT.
CITY OF NEW-YORK, TROCKEMAN.Wednesday, July 25
CITY OF MERIDA, REYNOLDS.....Saturday, Aug. 4
CITY OF VERA CRUZ, DRAKE.....Wednesday, Aug. 8
FOR VERA CRUZ AND NEW-ORLEANS.
Via Havana, Progreso, Champeachy Tuxpan, Tampico.
CITY OF MERIDA, REYNOLDS.....Saturday, Aug. 4
Steamers will leave New-Orleans July 22 and Aug. 12 for Vera Cruz and all the above ports.
For freight or passage apply to
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, Nos. 31 and 33 Broadway.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA DIRECT MAIL LINE.

These first-class steam-ships sail regularly at 3 P. M. from Pier No. 13 North River, as follows:
CLYDE.....SATURDAY, July 21
COLUMBUS.....WEDNESDAY, Aug. 1
Accommodations unsurpassed. For freight or passage apply to WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling-Green. MCKELLER, LULING & CO., Agents in Havana.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. R. JONES, Passport Agent. No. 91 Duane-st., New-York.

SHIPPING.

STATE LINE.

NEW-YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, DUBLIN, BELFAST, AND LONDONDERRY.
These first-class full-powered steamers will sail from Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st.
STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA.....Thursday, July 26
STATE OF NEVADA.....Thursday, Aug. 2
STATE OF VIRGINIA.....Thursday, Aug. 9
STATE OF INDIANA.....Thursday, Aug. 23
First cabin, $80 and $70, according to accommodations; return tickets at reduced rates. Second cabin, $45; return tickets at reduced rates. Steerage $26.
Apply to
AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Agents,
No. 72 Broadway, New-York.
STEERAGE tickets at No. 45 Broadway, and at the company's pier, foot of Canal-st., North River.

GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY.
The splendid mail steamers of this company between New-York and Havre,
Calling at PLYMOUTH (G. B.) for the landing of Passengers,
Will sail from Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Morton-st., every Wednesday, beginning with
LABRADOR, GANGLER, Wednesday, July 25, 6 A. M.
FRANCE, TRUDELLE, Wednesday, Aug. 1, 9 A. M.
*PEREIRE, DANRE, Wednesday, Aug. 8, 4 P. M.
Rates of passage greatly reduced.
LOUIS DE BEBIAN, Agent, No. 55 Broadway.

HAMBURG American Packet Company's Line, for PLYMOUTH, CHERBOURG, and HAMBURG.
SUEVIA.....July 26 | HERDER.....Aug. 9
LESSING.....Aug. 2 | HANNONIA.....Aug. 16
Rates of passage to Plymouth, London, Chertsburg, Hamburg, and Continental points in England: First Cabin, $100, gold: Second Cabin, $60, gold; Steerage, $30, currency
KUNHARDT & CO., C. B. RICHARD & BOAS, General Agents. General Passenger Agents, 61 Broad-st., N. Y. 61 Broadway, N. Y.

RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

GREAT TRUNK LINE
AND UNITED STATES MAIL ROUTE.
On and after June 25, 1877,
Trains leave New-York, via Desbrosses and Cortlandt Street Ferries, as follows:
Express for Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West and South, with Pullman Palace Cars attached, 9 A. M., 6 and 8:30 P. M. daily.
For Williamsport, Lock Haven, Corry, and Erie, at 8:30 P. M., connecting at Corry for Titusville, Petroleum Centre, and the Oil Regions. For Williamsport and Lock Haven, 9 A. M.
For Baltimore, Washington, and the South, "Limited Washington Express," of Pullman Parlor Cars, daily, except Sunday, 9:30 A. M.; arrive Washington, 4:10 P. M. Regular at 8:20 A. M., 1, 6, and 8:30 P. M. Sunday, 6 and 8:30 P. M.
Express for Philadelphia, 7:30, 8:20, 9, (9:30 Limited,) 10:30 A. M., 1, 4, 5, 6, 7, and 8:30 P. M. Sunday, 9 A. M., 5, 6, 7, and 8:30 P. M. Emigrant and second-class, 7 P. M.
For trains to Newark, Elizabeth, Rahway, Princeton, Trenton, Perth Amboy, Flemington, Belvidere, and other points, see local schedules at all Ticket Offices.
Trains arrive: From Pittsburg, 6:50 and 10:40 A. M. and 12:20 P. M., daily. From Chicago, 10:10 A. M. and 6:50 P. M., daily, except Monday. From Washington and Baltimore, 6:50, 10:05 A. M., 4:10, 5:10, and 10:10 P. M. Sunday, 6:50, 10:40 A. M. From Philadelphia, 5:03, 6:50, 10:10, 10:40, 11:50 A. M., 2:10, 4:10, 5:10, 6:50, 8:40, 10:10, and 10:20 P. M. Sunday, 5:05, 6:50, 10:40, 11:50 A. M.; 6:50 and 10:20 P. M.
Ticket Offices, Nos. 526 and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts.; No. 4 Court-st., Brooklyn; Nos. 114, 116, and 118 Hudson-st., Hoboken; Depot, Jersey City. Emigrant Ticket Office, No. 8 Battery-place.
L. P. FARMER, General Manager. General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—Commencing July 1, 1877, through trains will leave Grand Central Depot 8:00 A. M., Western and Northern Express, with drawing-room car to Rochester: also to St. Albans.
9:00 A. M., Special Saratoga Express, drawing-room cars, through to Montreal.
10:30 A. M., Special Chicago and Western Express, with drawing-room cars to Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo, and Niagara Falls, also, drawing-room car through to Richfield Springs.
11:30 A. M., Northern and Western Express, with drawing-room cars for Saratoga.
3:30 P. M., Special Saratoga Express. Connects at East Albany for principal stations to Syracuse.
4:00 P. M., Albany and Troy Express. Stops at Sing Sing, Peekskill, and all stations north, except Livingston.
6:00 P. M., St. Louis Express, with sleeping cars for St. Louis, running through without change in the week; also, sleeping-cars for Watertown, Canandaigua, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and for Montreal via Saratoga.
8:30 P. M., Pacific Express, daily, with sleeping cars, for Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Cleveland, Toledo, Detroit, and Chicago, and for Montreal via St. Albans.
11:00 P. M., Express, with sleeping cars, for Albany and Troy. Way trains as per local Time Tables.
Tickets for sale at 252, 261, and 413 Broadway, and at Westcott Express Company's offices, Nos. 7 Park-place, 785 and 942 Broadway, New-York, and 333 Washington-st., Brooklyn.
C. B. MEEKER, General Passenger Agent.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.—FERRY-BOATS leave New-York from James-slip 30 minutes, and from Hunter's Point, Long Island City, 15 minutes previous to departure of trains. No boats from James-slip after 7 P. M. On Sundays from 34th-st. only. Trains leave Long Island City (Hunter's Point) as follows: For Greenport, Sag Harbor, &c., 8:45, 9:03 A. M., 3:30, 4:09 P. M.; Sundays, 4:40 A. M. For Patchogue, &c., at 9:03 A. M., 2, 4:45, 5:23, 6:03 P. M.; Sundays, 9:15 A. M. For Babylon, &c., at 7:30, 8:44, 9:03, 11:30 A. M., 2, 4:24, 4:45, 5:23, 6:03 P. M. For Flushing, Sundays, 9:15 A. M., 6:35 P. M. For Port Jefferson, &c., at 10 A. M., 3:30, 5:05 P. M., Sundays, 9:30 A. M. For Northport, &c., at 10 A. M., 3:30, 4:24, 5:05, 6:42 P. M.; Sundays, 9:30 A. M., 6:30 P. M. For Locust Valley, &c., at 8:44, 11:30 A. M., 2, 3:30, 4:24, 5:05, 6:42 P. M.; Sundays, 9:30 A. M., 6:30 P. M. For Rockaway Beach, &c., at 9, 10:20, 11:50 A. M., 1:30, 2, 3:30, 4:24, 5:05, 5:43 P. M.—7 P. M. to Far Rockaway only:—Sundays at 9:15, 10, 11 A. M., 1:30, 3:10, 6:30 P. M.—6:35 to Far Rockaway only. Local trains for Flushing, College Point, &c., as per time tables. Ticket offices in New-York at James-Slip and Thirty-fourth-Street Ferries: at the offices of Westcott's Long Island Express Company, No. 7 Park-place, No. 785 Broadway, No. 942 Broadway, Grand Central Depot, 425-st., in Brooklyn, No. 333 Washington-st. In Brooklyn, E. D., No. 79 4th-st. By purchasing tickets at any of the above offices baggage can be checked from residence to destination.

LONG BRANCH AND PHILADELPHIA
VIA NEW-JERSEY SOUTHERN R. R.

Commencing June 18, 1877, steamers leave New-York, Pier No. 8 North River, foot Rector-st., connecting at Sandy Hook with trains for Long Branch, 6:20, 8:30, 10:40 A. M., 3:45, 5, and 6:15 P. M.
Ocean Grove, 9:30 A. M. and 3:45 P. M.
Philadelphia and Toms River, 6:20, 9:30, A. M., and 3:45 P. M.; Sea-side Park, Barnegat, and Beach Haven, 6:20 A. M. and 3:45 P. M.; Vineland, Bridgeton, Atlantic City, and Cape May, 9:30 A. M.; Sundays, for Long Branch, 9:30 A. M.
W. S. SNEDEN, General Manager.

ERIE RAILWAY.
Summer Arrangement of through trains. From Chambers-Street Depot. (For 23d-st. see note below.)
9:00 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Cincinnati and Chicago Day Express. Drawing-room coaches to Buffalo.
10:45 A. M., daily, except Sundays. Express Mail, for Buffalo and the West. Sleeping coach to Buffalo.
7:00 P. M., daily. Pacific Express to the West. Sleeping coaches through to Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cincinnati, and Chicago without change. Hotel dining-coaches to Chicago.
7:00 P. M., except Sundays, Western Emigrant train.
Above trains leave Twenty-third-Street Ferry at 8:45 and 10:15 A. M. and 6:45 P. M.
For local trains see time tables and cards in hotels and depots. JNO. N. ABBOTT, General Passenger Agent

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN AND HARTFORD RAILROAD.—Trains leave Forty-second-Street Depot for Boston at 8:05, 11 A. M., 1, 3, 9, 10, 11:35 P. M. For Boston and Albany Railroad, 8:05, 11 A. M., 3, 9 P. M. For Connecticut River Railroad, 8:05, 11 A. M., 12 M., 3 P. M. For Newport, 8:05 A. M., 1 P. M. For Shore Line Division, 8:05 A. M., 1, 3, 5:15, 10 P. M. For Hartford Line Railroad, 8:05 A. M., 1, 3, 11:35 P. M. For New-Haven and Northampton Railroad, 8:05 A. M., 3 P. M. For Naugatuck Railroad, 8:05 A. M., 1, 3 P. M. For Housatonic Railroad, 8:05 A. M., 3 P. M. For Danbury and Norwalk Railroad, 8:05 A. M., 1, 3, 4:40, 9 P. M. For Shepaug Railroad, 8:05 A. M., 3 P. M. For New-Canaan Railroad, 8:05 A. M., 1, 4:40, 5:45 P. M. For local trains see time tables.

LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD.

ARRANGEMENT	PASSENGER TRAINS.	JAN 1, 1877.

Leave depots, foot of Cortlandt and Desbrosses sts., at 6:30 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Sayre, Elmira, Ithaca, Auburn, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and the West. Pullman's sleeping coaches attached.
General Eastern office corner Church and Cortlandt sts.
CHARLES H. CUMMINGS, Agent.
ROBERT H. SAYRE, Superintendent and Engineer.

WICKFORD RAILROAD ROUTE TO NEWPORT, R. I.—Passengers for this line take 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M. express trains from Grand Central Depot, arriving at 4:18 and 8 P. M. at Newport.
THEODORE WALKER, Superintendent.

COAL AND WOOD.

EMPIRE WOOD DEPOT.—ESTABLISHED 1855. Prices reduced. Send for price list.
W. L. WILLIAMS, No. 154 East 25th-st.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT.—CARMELO GAUCI, plaintiff, against SALVATORE DECANDIA, defendant.—Summons for a money demand on contract.—To the defendant: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, of which a copy is herewith served upon you, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, Nos. 68 and 70 William-street, New-York City, within twenty days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of five thousand three hundred and ninety-three 52-100 dollars, gold, with interest.—Dated New-York, May 31, 1877. COUDERT BROTHERS, Plaintiff's Attorneys.
The complaint in this action was this day duly filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, County Court-house, New-York City.—Dated New-York, June 4, 1877.
COUDERT BROTHERS, Plaintiff's Attorneys.
1s30-1aw6w*

STEAMBOATS.

THE NEW
PROVIDENCE LINE
TO BOSTON, via Providence Direct.
WHOLE NIGHT'S REST.
ONLY 42 MILES OF RAIL. TIME 60 MINUTES.
The magnificent new steamer
MASSACHUSETTS,
("The Palace Steamer of the World,")
and the world-renowned steamer
RHODE ISLAND,
("The Queen of the Sound,")
Leave daily (Sundays excepted) from Pier No. 29 N. R., foot of Warren-st., at 5 P. M., arriving at PROVIDENCE at 6 A. M., and BOSTON 7 A. M. No intermediate landings between New-York and Providence.
THE OLD RELIABLE STONINGTON LINE,
FOR BOSTON AND ALL POINTS EAST,
at 5 P. M. daily from Pier No. 33 N. R., foot of Jay-st.

THE GREAT
FALL RIVER LINE
FOR BOSTON,
And all points EAST, via NEWPORT and FALL RIVER.
The mammoth palace steamers
BRISTOL AND PROVIDENCE,
LARGEST, HANDSOMEST, AND MOST COSTLY STEAMERS IN THE WORLD. Full night's rest. No midnight changes. Five morning trains Fall River to Boston. Steamers leave New-York daily at 6 P. M., (Sundays July 1 to Sept. 2, inclusive,) from Pier No. 28, N. R., foot of Murray-st. GRAND PROMENADE CONCERTS every evening. Tickets and State Rooms secured at all principal hotels and ticket offices, at the Pier, and on steamers.
JOHN E. LOVELL, Agents.
GEO. L. CONNOR, Gen'l Pass. Agent.

OAK BLUFFS,
MARTHA'S VINEYARD,
AND
NANTUCKET.
NEW AND DIRECT ROUTE BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND THESE GREAT
SUMMER RESORTS OF NEW-ENGLAND, VIA
FALL RIVER LINE
AND WOODS HOLE.
Leave New-York from Pier No. 28 N. R. at 5 P. M. daily, (Sundays included,) arrive at Oak Bluffs 8:30 A. M., and Nantucket 11:30 A. M. the next day.
3 TO 6 HOURS AHEAD OF OTHER LINES.
New-York to Oak Bluffs, $5; Excursion tickets, $9. New-York to Nantucket, $6; Excursion tickets, $10.
Returning, leave Nantucket, 1:15 P. M.; Oak Bluffs, 4 P. M.; arrive New-York, 8:30 A. M. the next day.
GEORGE L. CONNOR. BORDEN & LOVELL, General Passenger Agent. Agents.

ALBANY BOAT---PEOPLE'S LINE.

The elegant steamers DREW and ST. JOHN leave Pier No. 41 North River EVERY WEEK DAY at 6 P. M., connecting at Albany with express trains for
SARATOGA,
LAKE GEORGE,
LAKE CHAMPLAIN,
THE ADIRONDACK AND
WHITE MOUNTAINS,
and all favorite Summer Resorts North and West.
FARE ONLY $1 50.
Messina's String Bands accompany each steamer.
S. E. MAYO, General Passenger Agent.

SARATOGA VIA PEOPLE'S LINE, FROM PIER NO. 41 N. R.—Large, steady, well-ventilated boats. Fare to Saratoga, $2 50; Excursion Tickets, good during season, to Albany and return, $2; Saratoga and return, $3 40. Races commence at Saratoga July 21.

ALBANY AND TROY BY DAY BOATS.—C. VIBBARD and DANIEL DREW leave Vestry-St. Pier, N. R., at 8:35, and 24th-st. at 9. A. M., landing at Nyack Ferry, West Point, Newburg, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Tivoli, and Catskill. Close connection with New-York Central R. R. for the West, and with Express trains for Saratoga, Montreal, and other points north. To West Point and Newburg, returning same day, $1. Tickets and excursion bonds on sale at Pier R. R. are received on board for passage. FREE TRANSFER from and to Brooklyn, (commencing July 23,) by steamboat Leaves Jewell's Wharf, (Fulton-st.,) at 8:15 A. M. Tickets over New-York Central and for Saratoga on the wharf.

SEA BIRD—CAPT. H. B. PARKER.
For RED BANK, from Franklin-st.

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Monday, 16th .. 8:00 A. M.	Monday, 16th.....12:00 M.
Tuesday, 17th .. 8:30 A. M.	Tuesday, 17th .. 1:00 P. M.
Wednesday, 18th 9:00 A. M.	Wednesday, 18th. 1:30 P. M.
Thursday, 19th. 10:00 A. M.	Thursday, 19th. 2:30 P. M.
Friday, 20th.....11:00 A. M.	Friday, 20th.....3:30 P. M.
Saturday, 21st.. 1:00 P. M.	Saturday, 21st.. 5:00 P. M.
Sunday, 22d.....8:00 A. M.	Sunday, 22d.....4:00 P. M.

HELEN CAPT. J. S. THROCK MORTON.
FOR RED BANK FROM FRANKLIN-ST.

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Monday, 16th....3:00 P. M.	Monday, 16th....6:30 A. M.
Tuesday, 17th...3:00 P. M.	Tuesday, 17th...6:30 A. M.
Wednesday, 18th. 3:00 P. M.	Wednesday, 18th. 6:30 A. M.
Thursday, 19th. 3:00 P. M.	Thursday, 19th. 6:30 A. M.
Friday, 20th....3:00 P. M.	Friday, 20th....6:30 A. M.
Saturday, 21st..3:00 P. M.	Saturday, 21st..6:30 A. M.
Tuesday, 24th..9:00 A. M.	Monday, 23d....2:00 P. M.

1877.—LLOYD'S OYSTER BAY.—CLARELTON, JONES DOCK, (Cold Spring.) Long Island, and fast steamer J. S. SCHUYLER, Capt. J. L. Clark, will leave New-York daily (Sundays excepted) for the above places, from Pier No. 16 East River, foot of Wall-st., at 3:45 P. M., foot of Jackson-st., Hoboken, at 4 P. M. Stages will connect at Lloyd's Dock for Huntington.
Tickets to all landings, 60 cents.
Excursion tickets, $1.

NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, SPRINGFIELD, AND WHITE MOUNTAINS, MONTREAL AND INTERMEDIATE POINTS.—Leave Pier No. 25 N. R., daily (Sundays excepted) at 3 P. M. (23d-st., E. R., at 3:15 P. M.) and 11 P. M., connecting with special trains at New-Haven for Meriden, Hartford, Springfield, &c. Tickets sold and baggage checked at 944 Broadway, New-York, and 4 Court-st., Brooklyn. Excursion to New-Haven and return, $1 50.

CITIZENS' LINE STEAMERS FOR TROY AND SARATOGA, connecting with all railroad lines North, East, and West. FARE LOWER THAN BY ANY OTHER ROUTE. The entirely new and magnificent steamers CITY OF TROY and SARATOGA leave daily (Saturdays excepted) at 6 P. M., from Pier No. 49 N. R., foot of Leroy-st. Through tickets sold and baggage checked to all points.
JOSEPH CORNELL, Superintendent.

FOR NEWBURGH AND DANBURY DAILY.—Steamer ADELPHI leaves Brooklyn, (Jewell's Dock,) 2:30 P. M.; Pier No. 37 East River, 2:45 P. M., and 334-st., 3 P. M., connecting with Danbury and New-Haven Railroads. Reduced fare, 35 cents.
Excursion tickets, 50 cents.

RONDOUT AND KINGSTON.—LANDING AT Newburg, Poughkeepsie, Highland Falls, (West Point,) Cornwall, Marlboro', Milton, Esopus, connecting with Ulster and Delaware Railroad, steam-boats JAMES W. BALDWIN and THOMAS COLLYER, from pier foot of Spring-st., North River, daily at 4 P. M.

FOR CATSKILL, STUYVESANT, &c.—Steamer ESCORT from Franklin-st., North River, every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday at 6 P. M. for freight and passengers. Fare $1. Berths free.

CATSKILL AND STUYVESANT BOATS leave daily from Pier No. 42, foot of Canal-st., at 6 P. M., for passengers and freight. Fare $1. Berths free.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS ON Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad. Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 11:30 A. M.

MARY POWELL, FOR WEST POINT, CORNwall, Newburg, Poughkeepsie, Rondout, and Kingston, leaves Pier 39, N. R., (Vestry-st.,) daily, at 3:30 P. M.

DIVIDENDS.

ESTABLISHED 1787.
KNICKERBOCKER FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, OF NEW-YORK, OFFICE No. 64 WALL-ST.
NEW-YORK, July 11, 1877.
AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF DIrectors held this day, the usual semi-annual dividend of Five per Cent. on the capital stock of the company was declared, payable on and after July 16, 1877.
The transfer-books will be closed from this date until the 16th inst.
E. W. ALBRO, Secretary.

FORTY-FIFTH DIVIDEND.
STUYVESANT
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 122 Bowery and No. 200 Broadway.
NEW-YORK, July 12, 1877.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of EIGHT PER CENT., payable on demand at the office, No. 122 Bowery.
GEO. B. RHOADS, Secretary.

No. 8 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK, July 13, 1877.
THE TRUSTEES OF THE UNITED PEtroleum Farms Association have this day ordered the distribution of the sum of ten thousand dollars among the stockholders of said company, according to the number of shares held by them; payable on demand and presentation of certificates of stock for indorsement.
A. STEVENS, Secretary.

EXCHANGE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 172 BROADWAY, CORNER OF MAIDEN-LANE,
NEW-YORK, July 14, 1877.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE DEclared a semi-annual dividend of Five per Cent., payable Aug. 1. Transfer-books will be closed from July 23 to Aug. 1.
E. W. MONTGOMERY, Secretary.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, July 18, 1877.
A DIVIDEND OF TWO (2) PER CENT. HAS been declared by this company, payable on the 1st day of September next, to the holders of the capital stock of this company as registered at the close of the 14th day of August next, after which, and until the 5th day of September, the transfer-books will be closed.
L. V. F. RANDOLPH, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE MANHATTAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY
OF NEW-YORK CITY, No. 68 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK, July 12, 1877.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a semi-annual dividend of TEN PER CENT., (10,) payable on demand.
LOUIS F. CARMAN, Secretary.

FORTY-FIFTH DIVIDEND.
The Peter Cooper Fire Insurance Company, corner of 3d-av. and 9th-st., will pay the usual 1st August dividend of Ten per Cent. on demand.
WM. H. RIBLET, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, July 10, 1877.

THE AUGUST COUPONS OF THE REAL estate first mortgage bonds guaranteed by the Mercantile Trust Company will be paid at the office of the company, Equitable Building, No. 120 Broadway, on the 1st day of August next.
E. L. MONTGOMERY, Treasurer.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ATTENTION.—POISONED UNCONSCIOUSLY through sewer emanations that lurk in the house-drains, the poisonous miasms, foul gases, human putridity, or the air of many hospitals; send for circular or try Anti-malarial Sewer Gas and Back Water Trap. WM. BEDELL, Builder, 986 8th-av., New-York.

EPPS'S COCOA.—GRATEFUL AND COMFORTing. Each packet is labeled JAMES EPPS & CO., Homœopathic Chemists, No. 48 Threadneedle-st. and No. 170 Piccadilly, London, England. New-York Depot, SMITH & VANDERBEEK, Park-place.

EXCURSIONS.

JARRETT & PALMER'S MIDSUMMER CRUISE.
A WEEK'S RECREATION
ALONG THE
PICTURESQUE NEW ENGLAND COAST,
On board of the very popular steamer
GRANITE STATE,
MONDAY MORNING, JULY 23, 1877,
The elegant Marine Hotel, the GRANITE STATE, 1,200 tons burden, will leave New-York from Pier No. 24 East River, (Peck-slip,) at 8 A. M., foot of 23d-st., East River, at 8:30 A. M., visiting the following
PLACES OF INTEREST:
NEW-LONDON,
PEQUOT HOUSE,
BLOCK ISLAND,
NEWPORT, NARRAGANSETT PIER,
PROVIDENCE,
ROCKY POINT,
NEW-BEDFORD, FALL RIVER,
OAK BLUFFS,
MARTHA'S VINEYARD,
NANTUCKET, &c., &c.,
Will return to New-York early SATURDAY MORNING.
FARE, FOR THE ENTIRE CRUISE, $10.
No charge for berths.
MEALS ON BOARD, Delmonico's à la CARTE or on the AMERICAN PLAN, $2 a day, including breakfast, dinner, and supper.
Tickets can NOW be secured at the office of the NEW-YORK TRANSFER COMPANY, No. 944 Broadway, and at

RUFFIANISM IN BROADWAY.

GEN. SHARPE ASSAULTED BY A DISMISSED INSPECTOR.

AN UNPROVOKED AND COWARDLY ATTACK—THE SURVEYOR BRUTALLY BEATEN IN THE PUBLIC STREET—THE ASSAILANT TAKEN TO THE TOMBS AND GIVES BAIL—CAUSES WHICH LED TO THE ASSAULT.

Gen. George H. Sharpe, Surveyor of the Port, was yesterday afternoon shamefully attacked and brutally beaten on Broadway by William H. Grace, a former inspector in the Surveyor's Department of the Custom-house. Gen. Sharpe had been at the rooms of the Historical Society during the morning obtaining materials to be used in the preparation of a speech which he has promised to deliver at the Centennial celebration in Kingston. Coming down town he stopped in the office of THE TIMES, on leaving which, and when just in front of Nash & Crook's saloon, on Park-row he passed William H. Grace, who had a few months ago been discharged from the Custom-house on charges sufficiently well proved to warrant his suspension. Gen. Sharpe nodded as he passed Grace, when the latter broke out in a violent storm of foul and abusive epithets. Gen. Sharpe paid not the slightest regard to the objectionable language, but kept on down Park-row toward Broadway. Upon reaching Ann-street he stepped to the curb-stone with the intention of hailing an omnibus or a cab, as he carried an umbrella and large parcel, and concluded to ride down town. As he stood on the curb he turned from side to side in search of a stage, when he was surprised to see Grace standing at his elbow. Grace suddenly, without a word, struck him full in the face with his fist, cutting a fearful gash just under Gen. Sharpe's right eye. Grace is a giant in proportions, being more than six feet in height and as burly as an ox, and his first blow, given with all his power, nearly felled Gen. Sharpe to the sidewalk. The first onslaught was followed by other blows upon the face of the Surveyor, by which his mouth was severely cut and bruised. Staggering backward he tottered off into the gutter, and in his attempts to regain the sidewalk he slipped upon the muddy pavement and fell. Grace thereupon repeated his assault, and, leaning over Gen. Sharpe, he pounded him on the head, breast, and arms until his rage was spent and his victim well-nigh exhausted. A crowd had gathered around, but not one person interfered to prevent or stop the outrageous proceeding. Gen. Sharpe struggled to his feet and motioned to an officer, who approached at a leisurely pace, and, as well as he could, Gen. Sharpe pointed out Grace, and requested the officer to arrest him. Gen. Sharpe at this time presented a miserable appearance, his face streaming with blood that gushed from the wound on his cheek, while his clothes were badly soiled with mud. Grace was seized by one officer, and another policeman who came up took Gen. Sharpe into custody, and both men, followed by an immense crowd of persons, were led off to the Tombs.

When Grace was arrested he immediately sent a message to his intimate friend, Col. Charles W. Godard, ex-Harbor Master, and officer of the Order of United American Mechanics, and that person soon joined the throng on its way to the Tombs. Very singularly William Haw, Jr., a somewhat notorious and unsavory politician, appeared with great promptness by the side of Grace, and added the weight of his presence and countenance to the assailant of the Surveyor. Arriving at the Tombs, Gen. Sharpe stopped for a few moments in the Sergeant's room at the entrance to the Police Court, where he removed the blood from his face and some of the stains from his clothing. When the case was called Gen. Sharpe stated to Justice Otterbourg the circumstances of the assault as they have just been related. Grace claimed that he had acted only in self-defense; that when Gen. Sharpe met him in front of THE TIMES office he spat at him, or acted as if he intended to spit upon him, and he followed him to resent the insult. Grace waived further examination, when he was bailed in $1,000 to answer in the Court of Special Sessions, his friend Col. Godard becoming his surety.

Grace's cowardly assault was made, it is said, in consequence of his dismissal in April last from the Government service, although that was not the first time that he had been removed, as he was discharged, Gen. Sharpe says, for drunkenness, two years ago. Some months ago De Castro & Donner, one of the largest sugar refining firms in this City, doing business at No. 107 Front-street, complained of Grace to the Surveyor, and asked that he be removed. He was Inspector of a district, and De Castro and Donner asserted that he was continually drunk in the district, and that he was attempting to blackmail the captains of their vessels and demanding of permits of sugar. Letters to this effect were received at the Custom-house, and Gen. Sharpe made an investigation. He soon became satisfied that the complaints were well founded and that Grace ought to be removed, as a transfer would but give him an opportunity to practice his impositions upon other parties. A second and closer investigation was made and it was abundantly proved by De Castro & Donner that their charges were correct, and their complaints were corroborated by Havemeyers & Elder, who characterized Grace as "a nuisance and a loafer." It was charged that he had made demands upon the importers, and that he declared he was entitled to "sugar or its equivalent," for his services. Upon a fair examination the Collector decided to dismiss him, and he was suspended on April 23. Grace made application for a rehearing, and while this application was under consideration he threatened De Castro & Donner that he would go before the Investigating Commission and make damaging charges against them for frauds in their business, and he then employed a lawyer to prepare a statement against De Castro & Donner. This paper, of course, placed De Castro & Donner in a suspicious light, and the Collector put the paper into the hands of an able Deputy Surveyor, to investigate the charges contained in Grace's statement against De Castro & Donner, and it was soon found out that it was an utter fabrication. The charges had evidently been trumped up to frighten De Castro & Donner into withdrawing their charges against Grace. Full examination furnished abundant proof of Grace's unworthiness, and he was furnished with a statement of the result of the investigation of his conduct.

Soon after Grace's appearance in the Tombs Police Court he boldly went to the Custom-house, where he was seen in conversation in the corridor, making a taunt of his punishment of Surveyor Sharpe. It is an inspector in whom that he had been waiting for Gen. Sharpe for three weeks for an opportunity to "quash him," and when he nodded to him on Park-row the desire to attack him was so irresistible that he followed him, found him standing on the walk in front of Hudnut's drug-store, and struck him forthwith. To a reporter of THE TIMES Grace said last night that the altercation with Surveyor Sharpe had nothing to do with the removals in the Custom-house, but that it had its origin in a matter two years old in which Gen. Sharpe had taken offense at Grace, and had ever since used every opportunity that presented of persecuting him. He contradicted his statement made before Justice Otterbourg, that Gen. Sharpe had spat upon him, and also stated that he struck him because the Surveyor had offered to shake hands with him before THE TIMES office, and had nodded to him on Broadway. Grace further says that he was on Thursday before the Investigating Commission, and that he made a statement of his grievances and charges against De Castro & Donner for which the Commissioners gave him a vote of thanks.

The affair created much excitement about the Custom-house, and was a general topic of conversation last evening in the hotels, where Grace's brutality was denounced in unmeasured terms. Gen. Sharpe last evening was still suffering considerable discomfort from the rough handling he received, and his face and arms bore ample evidence of the savage brutality of his assailant.

A FEW LIQUOR DEALERS IN SESSION.

In answer to a call for a meeting of retail liquor dealers to take some action against what the retail trade calls the aggressions of the temperance people, a very small meeting was held at Nos. 158 and 160 Third-avenue last evening. Peter McQuade, a wholesale dealer, at No. 47 Broad-street, was chosen President. The meeting did not really know what it was called together for, and it fell back on that old stand-by of meetings without a definite object—a committee. Thomas Bulger, Francis O'Brien, P. McConnon, and the Chairman were appointed to discuss the question at issue—whatever that may be—and report at another meeting, to be called by themselves. The committee, it is understood, will meet on Tuesday, and will so arrange matters that a general meeting of the retailers will be held shortly thereafter.

BUSINESS FAILURES.

James C. Wilson, William K. Wilson, and Albert Ferguson, composing the firm of J. Clark Wilson & Co., hardware, No. 81 Beekman-street, assigned their property for the benefit of creditors to John P. Chatillon yesterday.

The schedules were filed in the Common Pleas Court Clerk's office yesterday in the matter of the assignment of William H. Chapman and William H. Willis, composing the firm of William H. Chapman & Co., importers of fruits, &c., of No. 3 Hanover-street. The liabilities are set down at $282,565 24, of which $231,711 32 are secured and $50,853 92 unsecured. The nominal assets are set down at $223,168 75, and the real assets at $218,301 73. Of these assets, $202,888 18 are held by creditors whose claims are so large as probably to leave no surplus. Among the firm's creditors are the United States, for duties, $59,382 91; Gossler & Co., $84,987 81; and Maitland, Phelps & Co., $28,346 72.

TWO BURGLARS ARRESTED.

Capt. McCulloch and Sergt. Haggerty, of the Seventeenth Precinct, were informed early yesterday morning that the rear shutters of the window of Charles Stark's store, No. 134 Seventh-street, had been forced. The officers apprised the owner of the fact, and then concealed themselves in the store. About 2 o'clock two burglars entered the window, and, after lighting a lamp, began to make preparations to secure what booty they might find. On approaching the front of the store they discovered the officers, and then made an effort to escape. Capt. McCulloch fired his revolver and the men surrendered. At the Essex Market Police Court, yesterday morning, they gave their names as Charles Clarke and John Elliott, and were held in default of $2,000 bail.

THE RACING AT SARATOGA.

THE SPORT TO COMMENCE TO-DAY—224 FRESH HORSES AT THE TRACK—THE PROBABLE STARTERS—THE LATEST BETTING.

SARATOGA, N. Y., July 20.—The annual races begin here to-morrow, and the hotels are receiving large accessions to their guests, yet the crowd is much less than in former years at this time. However, it is too early to judge by present appearances, for several trains will arrive between now and to-morrow morning from New-York and the West, while the Canada delegation promises to be strong. It is predicted that the meeting commencing to-morrow will be one of the best ever held here. There are now 224 fresh horses at the track, and six more are expected to-night from Canada. There have never been so many horses in good condition here before, and to accommodate them 20 additional stables had to be erected. Much regret is expressed at the poor prospect of Mr. Belmont's string for the meeting, as most of them are ailing, and the following have been scratched out of their engagements: Bagdad, Magnum Bonum, Mineola, Olitipa, Sultana, Hibernia, Feu Follet, Baffler, Clematis, and Fiddlestick. Susquehanna, however, is doing well, and will start in the Alabama Stake on Tuesday. The programme for to-morrow furnishes four events. Beginning with the introductory scramble for all ages, five furlongs, for a purse of $300, which will bring out First Chance, McDaniel's 2-year-old filly by War Dance, Madge, Diamond, Rhadamanthus, Chiquita, and Bencher, and then will come the Travers Stake, for 3-year olds, one mile and three-quarters, which has claimed so much attention. There are eight probable starters, viz.: George Longstaff's W. I. Higgins, D. McDaniel's St. James, Dugald J. Bannatyne's Imagination, D. J. Crouse's ch. c., by Revolver out of Skylight, a full-bred, Pierre Lorillard's Bazil, William Astor's Baden Baden, E. A. Clabaugh's Cloverbrook, James A. McCormack's Bushwhacker, and Dixon & Wimmer's Bradamante. Although this is a fine field, everybody seems to be on Baden Baden, especially as Loiterer has gone amiss. After he ran so well in the Belmont, when he took the lead at the stand and did not relinquish it until near the end of the race, he was strongly backed until his price was forced down to five to one. Mr. George Lorillard expected to win the Travers with him, but all his chances are now lost. Col. McDaniel is also in mourning for his fine colt Princeton has gone wrong, and he, too, is unable to start. In the opinion of the knowing ones, especially those from the West, the race is considered a certainty for Baden Baden. He is taking strong work continually, and keeps up to it so well that his bad forelegs, of which there has been so much said, are entirely overlooked. Cloverbrook, his principal opponent, is doing remarkably well in his work, and this morning he looked fit to run any distance, and will make a strong race. The third event is the mile and a quarter sweepstakes, for all ages, and of 25 nominations, eight are announced as the probable starters, viz.: F. Smythe's Madge, Charles Reed's Red Coat, E. W. Price's Bill Bass, George L. Lorillard's Tom Ochiltree and Idalia, Pierre Lorillard's Parole, J. E. Brewster's Virginius, and Williams & Ewing's Vera Cruz. This promises to be the contest of the day, for a better field never started for the race, which has always been closely contested by the best class of horses. The day's sport is to conclude with an extra selling race for one mile, for all ages, in which there are Fair Play, Dandelion, Partnership, Mechanic, and Cardinal Wolsey.

Of course no pools are sold to-night, but the bookmakers are busy with customers. On the track, however, pools will be sold under certain restrictions. The Paris pool stands have been fenced off beyond the lower end of the stand and no boys will be admitted within the circle. The latest betting is as follows:

TRAVERS STAKES.

Baden Baden	3 to 2 taken	Higgins	10 to 1 taken
Bazil	5 to 2 taken	St. James	10 to 1 taken
Cloverbrook	4 to 1 taken	Brother to Add	10 to 1 taken
Bradamante	6 to 1 taken	Imagination	15 to 1 offered
Bushwhacker	8 to 1 taken		

MILE AND A QUARTER DASH.

Parole	3 to 2 taken	Red Coat	7 to 1 taken
Tom Ochiltree	3 to 2 taken	Virginius	8 to 1 taken
Vera Cruz	5 to 1 taken	Madge	7 to 1 offered
Bill Bass	6 to 1 taken		

THE BETTING IN THE HOBOKEN POOL ROOMS.

Betting on the Saratoga races at the Hoboken Pool-rooms last evening was spirited, notwithstanding the rain and the consequent falling off in the attendance. A rumor had been circulated early in the day that Morrissey and the owners of the Saratoga track would keep back the entries until an hour before the races, and thus injure the business of the Hoboken people, but it proved to be false. By 7 o'clock in the evening Messrs. Kelly and Bliss had the entire list of starters placed on their black-board and were selling on the result. Betting at Tattersals and the other rooms was also lively, and much interest was evinced in the results of to-day's events. The betting at Kelly & Bliss' at which five-sixths of the business was done, was as follows:

FIRST RACE—FIVE-EIGHTHS OF A MILE.

Chiquita	$50	$75
Rhadamanthus	26	35
Madge	16	22
McDaniels	13	18
Diamond	11	14
First Chance	8	10
Bencher	3	5

SECOND RACE—TRAVER'S STAKES—ONE AND THREE-QUARTER MILES.

Baden Baden	$70	$100
P. Lorillard	34	45
Cloverbrook	18	30
Grinstead	16	23
McDaniels	16	22
McCormick	9	12
Crouse and Bannatyne, Field, W. J. Higgins	10	15

THIRD RACE—ONE AND A QUARTER MILES.

Ochiltree and Idalia	G. Lorillard	$100	$100
		32	35
Parole		68	70
Vera Cruz		20	20
Virginius		10	10
Smythe, Red Coat and Bill Bass	Field	12	15

FOURTH RACE—ONE MILE.

Partnership	$70	$75
Cardinal Wolsey	55	56
Fair Play	27	28
Mechanic	10	11
Dandelion	10	10

A UNION OF EXCHANGES.

AMALGAMATION OF THE AMERICAN MINING AND NEW-YORK MINING STOCK EXCHANGES—OFFICERS OF THE NEW ORGANIZATION.

Pursuant to resolutions adopted a week ago by the American Mining and New-York Mining Stock Exchanges, a joint meeting was held yesterday in the rooms of the American Mining Exchange to hear the report of the joint committee and to organize a union. The meeting was called to order by Mr. Thomas Denny, Chairman of the Committee on Organization. The report of the committee was then read, announcing the new name of the combined bodies to be the New-York Mining Stock Exchange, and submitting the following ticket as the nominations for officers and committees for the year:

Governing Committee—George Tuttle, W. R. Utley, H. Tracy Arnold, R. J. Kimble, J. C. Godfrey, J. C. Turner, William Ward, J. Wormser, Henry Hungerford, J. C. Gay, Henry Altman, C. O. Morris, H. J. Hubbard, W. M. Van Schaick, S. W. Lapsley, W. H. Matterson, U. Doubleday, W. T. Whiting.

Finance Committee—R. H. Rickard, Chairman; W. E. King, I. Geiger, F. L. Mather, Jr., J. E. Gay.

Arbitration Committee—E. S. Munroe, Chairman; C. W. Lawrence, William Stuart, C. B. Gold, W. R. Utley, C. O. Morris, Henry S. Steele.

Membership Committee—J. J. Thomas, Chairman; A. J. T. Van de Venter, Louis Haight, G. Leo, W. M. Shaw, W. H. Barber, Henry Coggill.

The report and nominations were unanimously adopted. Mr. Satterlee, the President-elect, then took the chair, and made a brief address, in which he set forth the advantages which would be enjoyed by the union of the two bodies, and related the difficulties which had attended the work of reorganization. These reasons have all been published. The address was favorably received, after which the meeting adjourned for the first call on the floor under the combination.

THE AMERICAN OFFICERS IN EGYPT.

The following has been furnished us by the Turkish Legation: "According to information recently published by the press, a number of American officers in the Egyptian service had, it was said, refused to fight in the actual war. At the present date that statement has not been positively confirmed. The distinguished officers who some years ago took service in Egypt, (and there are those among them who were recommended by illustrious American Generals,) did not then make any reservation relating to their active aid in case the Egyptian Army were to participate in a war. Moreover, it is quite generally admitted that when a soldier enlists in time of peace in a foreign army, he can hardly leave it when a great war takes place, on account of religious considerations. It is therefore advisable to ascertain the fact before speculating upon that incident, and find the real motives which led brave officers to resign their commissions, or induced his Highness the Khedive to dispense with their services.

YACHTING IN THE SOUND.

CRUISE OF THE BROOKLYN YACHT CLUB.

DEPARTURE OF THE FLEET FROM GLEN COVE—IN SEARCH OF A PUFF OF WIND—ARRIVAL AT BLACKROCK.

BLACKROCK, Conn., July 20.—The yachts of the Brooklyn Club arrived here this afternoon from Glen Cove where they rendezvoused on Thursday evening. The wind was very fitful and unsettled, and the vessels experienced every gradation of weather between a pretty moderate breeze and a dead calm. The rendezvous of the fleet at Glen Cove did not profoundly stir that Sleepy Hollow of watering-places. Nor in truth was the rendezvous itself of the imposing dimensions to which anticipation pointed. Only eight vessels—four schooners and four sloops—cast anchor in the harbor, but there is no doubt that this number will be greatly augmented at Greenport on Saturday. The Madeleine was, of course, of the number present, flying the pennant of the Commodore of the club, Mr. J. S. Dickerson, and Vice-Commodore Smith was represented by his pretty schooner, the Estelle. The other schooners were the Comet and the Playful. Nothing definite is known concerning the movements of the Columbia, but the probability is that she will drop in with the squadron before the cruise is over. The Dreadnaught is at City Island, but she will join the fleet at Greenport, and will, of course, be a great acquisition. The Vesta is at New-Haven, and she, too, is to join at Greenport, while the Fleetwing will repair thither from New-London. Thus it is pretty certain that within a few days, the number of yachts in the squadron will be greatly increased. The sloops at the rendezvous were the Niantic, Ada, Kate, and Lizzie L. When the Seawanhaka arrived at Glen Cove from New-York, the prospects were cheerless enough. Heavy ragged clouds were drifting across the sky and the rain was falling. There were then only six yachts in the harbor, but just as darkness was closing in two more sail loomed up indistinctly, and the Lizzie L. and Ada came to an anchorage. On shore everything was exceedingly quiet. The yachtsmen kept to their vessels and there were no brilliant uniforms to be seen on the piazzas of the hotel.

About midnight on Thursday it blew hard at Glen Cove, the clouds scudded rapidly before the breeze, and the weatherwise predicted a brisk sailing day for the opening of the cruise. But in the small hours the rain fell in heavy showers, and when the morning dawned the wind was in very truth "pillowed on the waves." The rain had killed the breeze, as it usually does, and the sea was still and slumbrous. There was moisture in the atmosphere, too, and only the sanguine could find any suggestion or hint of the crisp, breezy weather which makes yachting a keen pleasure. It was a murky morning, with the clouds hanging low upon the hills, and the mist creeping along through the woods. Did any enthusiast dream under the circumstances of fulfilling the exhilarating condition of sailing *tumidis velis?* It was hardly possible. A spasmodic breeze, an undesirable interregnum of calm, some fantastic changes of wind, were not only possibilities but probabilities: but to sail with wet sails, to furrow the advancing wave, or to bound over the foam crests, did not seem likely. There were no additions to the squadron during the night, and it even turned out that the Lizzie L., which was supposed to have come in after dark, was not of its number. The yachts at the anchorage, therefore, were the Madeleine, Estelle, Comet, and Playful, of the schooners, and the Niantic, Kate, and Ada, of the sloops. Of these, the Comet remained at her anchorage with her awnings trimmed, and did not start for a couple of hours after the rest of the fleet. Commodore Dickerson was prompt in signaling the departure of the yachts. An early gun at 5:45 o'clock awoke the echoes in Hempstead Harbor, and at 6 o'clock the starting gun was fired. Then followed the Kate, Ada, and Niantic, and sails run up to catch the light puff of wind which came from a point east of south. The Niantic was quickest in filling away, but the Kate, which stood nearest to the harbor mouth, had the leading position. The Estelle was after the Niantic, with the Madeleine, Ada, and Playful in the order named, the latter being rather tardy in getting off. But if the Playful is not kittenish and brisk in her movements, as her name might import, she looks as important as the entire fleet when her square-sail is set. As the yachts went out of the harbor, the wind was almost dead aft, but so faint as to do little more than enable them to steer. The Kate, which was in the lead of the fleet, There were now fairly started on a day's sail which had more than an average complement of vicissitudes and caprices. For the privilege of taking part in this portion of the cruise, (and it is more than a common privilege to have a place on a yacht which leaves you in no sense responsible for anything unable to forward your dispatches,) your correspondent is indebted to Commodore Hunter, of the Niantic, one of the finest sloops afloat. The Niantic is essentially in cruising trim, and is short both in mast and boom, and consequently deficient in breadth of sail for racing purposes, but notwithstanding this, she did your correspondent the good service of carrying him first into harbor.

When the yachts had passed Matinicock Point the wind hauled more to the westward, and the Kate and Niantic whiskered out their jib topsails. The heavy sky was at this time partially broken, and patches of blue began to peer out through the gloom. A faint gleam of sunshine, too, glinting across the banks of cloud, threatened the storm capriciously with its brightness, while along the horizon hung a bluish purple mist. In the varying and baffling flaws of wind which followed, and the more drifting calms, the Kate and Niantic forged gradually ahead, the two schooners, Estelle and Madeleine, and the Ada dropped astern, and the Playful making a great effort to get its square-sail set, was conspicuously last. Can there be anything more tantalizing on a cruise than to be forever in dread of the haunting "painted ship and painted ocean," and to feel yourself saved from that unlovely consummation by a wind which hardly deserves the name, and which is even exasperatingly unreliable as to its. But you must even endure it. What though your antagonist is sailing comfortably with her sails down to the water, and tossing away the foam from her prow, while you are motionless on an unrippled sea? It may be your turn next, and there comes in the compensation of which you avail yourself philosophically. It is yet early morning when the wind veers round to the southward, compelling the Kate and Niantic to take in their whisker poles and set their jib topsails on the other side. About 9 o'clock the wind is all awry, the Ada, which stands alone in shore, getting it from the southward, while all the others catch it from the north-west. The Ada, for a little while, profits by her tactics, but the inevitable balance is struck by and by, and her mainsail hangs idly in the calm. Both the Estelle and Madeleine are rapidly dropped astern, the latter, especially, making but little progress, an unusual thing with Commodore Dickerson's splendid yacht. Opposite Norwalk the breeze comes from the east and, fortunately, the time with some quality of briskness. The course for Blackrock, being north-east, the yachts had for a little space to make a few tacks ere the shifting breeze again put them on a new point of sailing. The breeze first strikes the Kate, which takes a good lead, but a little later the Niantic catches it, and cutting the water like a knife, and throwing it off from her shapely bows without the slightest commotion or disturbance, runs by to leeward of the leader and takes up the first position, which, in all chances and changes, she ever afterward clings to and maintains tenaciously. In a little while both yachts are again in calm places, while compensation comes to the Ada in the fact that she gets out of the doldrums, and carries herself up nearer to the two leading boats. The Estelle and Madeleine are also doing better, but the Playful fines down to rather delicate proportions in the distance. Now the Niantic and Kate catch the breeze again, and away goes the former until the next change of fortune. This results in favor of the Ada, which has been heretofore a considerable distance behind on the starboard quarter of the Niantic. She catches a wind which moves in a semi-circular shape, while everything within it is becalmed, and following it up, succeeds in crossing the bows of the Niantic. As, however, she is now lying across her course, she has to jibe to get on her course again, and so drops astern of that formidable competitor.

Meanwhile the Estelle catches a breeze, and with all sails drawing, comes up superbly, passing the Kate and taking third place. The Kate is now fourth, the Madeleine fifth, and contrary to her custom, a long way behind, while the Playful brings up the rear. It is now a straight sail for the harbor, which the trusty Niantic reaches at the head of the fleet. She drops anchor opposite the George Hotel, a little after 2 o'clock. The Ada arrives next, only a few minutes behind, and at a brief interval comes the Estelle. It might be pertinent to ask whether a special providence took care of the newspaper representatives, in view of the fact that the only three New-York correspondents accompanying the cruise, those of THE TIMES, *World*, and *Herald*, were on the three leading boats. The distance, some 30 miles, occupied about eight hours, in the light and baffling wind with which the yachts were favored. Here, at Blackrock, the yachtmen were invited to accept the hospitalities of Messrs. Miller & Wells, proprietors of the George Hotel, but the wind was so favorable that it was decided to proceed to Greenport. The Comet, which left an hour and three-quarters after the fleet, arrived at 3:30. The Playful went east to Greenport.

ATTEMPTED SUICIDE IN A POLICE CELL.

Ida Hudson, aged 34, a street-walker, residing at No. 95 Cherry-street, who was found insane in the street at a late hour on Thursday night and locked up at the Oak-Street Police Station, attempted to commit suicide early yesterday morning by hanging herself to the cell door. She was cut down by the doorman and taken to the Chambers-Street Hospital.

THE PALLONE PLAYERS.

The game between the champion Rackett players, the McQuade brothers and the Casey brothers, and Pallone players, Barsante, Baroni, and the Marstrelli brothers, was postponed yesterday, on account of the rain, until Monday next at 4:30 o'clock P. M. The Pallone men are to play what is called *Tamburino* and the Rackett men their own game. *Tamburino* is very much the same as Rackett, and the rules governing the game are, with few exceptions, the same. Before the match commences on Monday the Italians will give an exhibition of Pallone. This combination game will be given for the benefit of the Pallone players, who are in stringent circumstances, and are anxious to go back to their own country.

THE TRAINING SHIP MONONGAHELA.

DETACHED FROM EDUCATIONAL SERVICE AND ORDERED TO CHINA—EXCELLENT PROGRESS AMONG THE BOYS—THE FRIGATE'S ARRIVAL AT THE NAVY-YARD.

During Secretary Robeson's administration of the Navy Department, the plan was suggested and put into practice of taking healthy boys of not less than 16 years of age into vessels of the department, with the purpose and assumed obligation on the part of the Government to teach them as much of theoretical and practical seamanship and general knowledge as would fit them in time to become creditable petty officers, or at least seamen of such skill that the country would be proud of them and rich by their service. The difficulty of obtaining good American seamen for the Navy has been found exceedingly great. Officers have complained that some cause has unfortunately operated to bring seamanship into disrepute, and the result has been that the crews of men-of-war were made up of such an admixture of races that a commander, to understand his men and be understood by them, should be familiar with half a dozen languages. Several school-ships have been employed in carrying out this educational scheme, and the progress thus far made is perhaps as well illustrated by the condition of things on board the frigate Monongahela as by that on any other similar vessel. The Monongahela was put in commission at Norfolk, Va., in September, 1876, when she began recruiting boys for service. In October she went from Norfolk to Baltimore, where she remained until April, when she left for Annapolis. When commissioned as a training ship she was put in command of Commander S. D. Greene. This officer is well remembered as second officer of the Monitor in her contest with the Merrimac, when, Capt Worden having been disabled, Lieut. Greene assumed charge and completed the work Capt. Worden had so gallantly begun. From Annapolis the Monongahela sailed for an extended cruise along the coast, having on board 120 boys, 75 experienced seamen, a full complement of officers, and a guard of marines. The boys evinced a deep interest in their work, and have repeatedly expressed their strong affection for Commander Greene, who has, in turn, entered into his task with all his heart. He was surprised while at Halifax by the receipt of orders to repair to this port, as the Monongahela was to join the Chinese Squadron, and he was to report at the Naval Academy, Annapolis.

The frigate left Halifax July 10, and arrived here, pursuant to these orders, on Tuesday, and anchored off the Battery on Wednesday morning. She was in as perfect condition as could well be desired, looking as neat as wax from stem to stern, and all on board were well. To a reporter of THE TIMES, who boarded the vessel yesterday, Commander Greene expressed the earnest hope that the plan which he had been glad to assist in carrying out would be heartily supported. He felt strongly impressed, namely, that the training-school was a sort of house of refuge or correctional institution, still prevailed, but trusted it would be outgrown, and that the best boys would be entered into the service. The entire ship's company will be detached, Commander Greene will go home overland, and be relieved by Capt. W. E. Fitzhugh. The present armament is eight 9-inch smooth bores and two 11-inch smooth bores. In place of the latter 8-inch rifled guns will be substituted, the vessel will be newly coppered, and some slight changes made in the officers' quarters. She will then go out to China under command of Admiral Patterson, who has yet to be the Flag Officer of the squadron in Asian waters. Forty of the boys will be retained on the Monongahela, while the remainder will be transferred to the Juniata and Minnesota. Yesterday at 2:30 o'clock the frigate weighed anchor and steamed around to the Navy-yard, lowering her top-masts while passing under the East River Bridge. Off the Cob Dock a salute of 10 guns was fired to Commodore Nicholson, and an answering salute of seven guns was fired from the dock. The following are the present officers of the Monongahela:

Commander, S. D. Greene; Lieut. M. B. Buford, Executive Officer; Lieut. D. W. Davis, Navigator; Lieutenant, E. B. Berry; Master, Charles D. Galloway; Ensigns, W. H. Schentzen, E. B. Underwood, John M. Boyer; Paymaster, Curtis W. Thomson; Surgeon, Joseph H. Hugg; Assistant Surgeon, John M. Coonan; Chief Engineer, G. J. Burnah; Lieutenant of Marines, Henry Whiting.

THE LIQUOR TRAFFIC IN THIS CITY.

WHAT THE SOCIETY FOR THE PREVENTION OF CRIME PROPOSE TO DO, AND HOW THEY INTEND TO ACCOMPLISH THE GOOD WORK.

The Society for the Prevention of Crime have addressed a circular, of which the following is a copy, to tax-payers and to the friends of law and order, showing the evils resulting from the sale of intoxicating liquor in this City:

The Society for the Prevention of Crime has been formed within three months. It has collected and published many interesting facts. It has investigated some of the results of the retail liquor traffic in this City, and the laws relating to it, and it has exposed the vast illegal sale of liquors, and the inexcusable neglect of official duties in relation to it. In response to the request of this society, the Police Commissioners have furnished the following statement:

DRAM SHOPS IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.

Unlicensed	5,585
Licensed	2,177
Holding receipts	112
Total	7,874

These dram shops, most of which exist in defiance of law, are so many traps set to decoy the industrious to spend their hard earnings for injurious stimulants under false names. Compounds containing poison and stupefying drugs are sold to the public under the names of favorite beverages, because they cost little compared with the articles which they falsely represent. The liquor trade as a whole is a gigantic fraud upon the public. The demoralization, licentiousness, disease, and crime incident to it are beyond estimate. We are assured by competent authority that four-fifths of the crime and pauperism in this City are caused by it—and that $7,000,000 per annum is a moderate estimate of the increase of taxation which it throws upon the public. Every householder and tenant is compelled to bear his portion of this burden in the shape of increased rent or direct tax. The liquor trade fills our jails, and supplies with degraded inmates the dens of prostitution which infest our City and spread among our people the loathsome disease which is a moral and physical pestilence, more injurious to the people than the Asiatic cholera or the yellow fever. Without to aid this infamous political Ring of late years could never have robbed our citizens of the untold millions which now, in the shape of a vast debt, crushes their industry by increasing the expenses of business, and drives away to other localities the commerce which would otherwise give employment and support to our people. We propose:

First.—To compel all who are engaged in the liquor trade to pay the licenses which are required by existing laws; and, by a sufficient tax or license fee, to make those who reap its vast pecuniary gains bear the expenses and burdens caused by the business, or seek other employment.

Second.—To protect, as far as possible, the weak and unwary from the dangers of the 7,874 dram shops.

Third.—To supply, so far as possible, a substitute to meet the reasonable wants of the people for refreshment at less than half the cost of liquor, and which shall be beneficial and not injurious to them.

We propose to accomplish this:

First.—By spreading the facts which bear upon this subject before the people, and interesting them in these objects.

Second.—By enrolling as members of our association a majority of our voting population, and all others who will join and contribute annually to meet the expenses incident to this great work.

Third.—By prosecuting in the courts, and aiding the prosecution of all offenders against the Excise laws, whether such offenders be officials or private persons.

Fourth.—By enforcing all laws affecting the sale of liquors to and

Fifth.—By resisting all attempts to weaken the restraints imposed upon the traffic in liquor by existing laws.

Powerless as individuals, we shall be powerful as we unite. With a majority of voters in favor of law and order and of diminished taxation, and with a proportionate annual income to carry out their views, we shall be able successfully to combat the schemes of those who are interested in the sale of liquor regardless of the injury to its victims. In order to provide the necessary funds, the annual subscriptions for membership have been arranged as follows: Each member of the general society (which appoints the Executive Committee) $5 annually. Each member of the auxiliary societies established in the several wards and acting in conjunction with the general society, $1 annually. The expense necessary to lay this subject before our citizens at the commencement of the work has rested upon comparatively few. We therefore ask our friends, and all who are interested in the reduction of taxes and the other objects above contemplated, to contribute toward these objects in proportion to their interest therein. Not one dollar of the funds can be expended or used without the order of the Executive Committee. We commend this whole subject to your intelligent consideration, and confidently invite you to aid and co-operate.

President—Howard Crosby, University of City of New-York.

Vice-Presidents—Peter Cooper, Abraham R. Van Nest, R. H. Shannon.

Treasurer—Benjamin Tatham, No. 82 Beekman-street.

Secretary—Theodore Bourne, No. 162 Broadway, (Room No. 5.)

Executive Committee—William F. Mott, Chairman, No. 83 Irving-place; E. D. Culver, James M. Farr, C. E. Gildersleve, William B. Merritt, W. T. B. Milliken, W. W. Page, S. Irenæus Prime, D. B. St. John Roosa, D. J. Whitney.

Office, No. 162 Broadway.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

The yacht Viking, 40 days from Cowes, reached this port yesterday morning.

There will be music on the Mall at Central Park this afternoon, commencing at 4 o'clock.

The proposed Municipal ordinance against flying kites in this City is now before one of the Aldermanic Committees for consideration.

The Saratoga races begin to-day. Tickets can be procured by People's Line of steamers between New-York and Albany, to Saratoga and return.

Sergt. Woodward was yesterday transferred from the Fourteenth to the Thirty-second Precinct, and Detective George H. Dilks was assigned to the detective squad of the Central Office.

Manuel Blanco Garcia, the young Cuban who on Tuesday night last shot himself in the mouth with a pistol, in his room at the St. Julien Hotel, died yesterday at the New-York Hospital.

Rose Finney, aged 22, residing at Sixty-fifth-street and Tenth-avenue, while sleeping at an open window at a late hour on Thursday night, fell out to the sidewalk and received serious injuries.

Sarah Somers, aged 21½ years, died yesterday at her parents' residence, No. 167 Broome-street, from the effects of drinking a quantity of kerosene oil which had been left by her mother on a table.

At the meeting of the Board of Police yesterday, a resolution was adopted requesting the Dock Commissioners to set apart the wharf at the foot of Third-street, East River, as a berth for the Police boat Seneca.

At the Gospel Tent, last evening, Rev. J. W. Bonham preached an impressive sermon on the "Conversion of St. Paul." Several persons arose for prayer, and a meeting was held in the inquiry-room. Mr. Bonham will preach on Sunday evening on "The Great Atonement."

Suits have been commenced by the Corporation Counsel, in the name of the Commissioners of Charities and Correction against 50 liquor dealers who have persistently violated the Excise law by selling liquor during the last fiscal year, and up to the present time, without procuring licenses.

It is estimated that Alderman Sauer's scheme to change the topography of this City, south of Houston-street, by widening and opening commercial thoroughfares, would cost several hundred millions of dollars. The project, in these hard times, seemed to surprise every body except the Tammany City Fathers. It is likely that the matter will remain in the hands of the Aldermanic Committee on Streets for some time.

No day has yet been fixed for the meeting of the special Aldermanic Committee who were appointed to investigate the acts of the members of the "organization comonly known as the Tweed Ring," but it is said that they will be convened on Wednesday or Thursday next. One City official stated yesterday that "Big Six" himself would probably be summoned as a witness. Whether Mr. Carolan O'Brien Bryant will also be cited to appear has not yet been decided.

Officers John Fredricks and Charles Stevens, of the Twentieth Precinct, who weigh respectively 236 and 226 pounds, ran a race at 6 o'clock yesterday morning, in the presence of a large number of policemen, marketmen, women, and boys. The ground over which the contest was made was the block bounded by Thirty-fourth and Thirty-fifth streets and Eleventh and Twelfth avenues. Stevens made the distance in 3½ minutes, and Fredricks came in 2 seconds behind.

The steam-ship City of New-York, which left Havana on the 14th inst., accomplished the unusual feat of tow

The New-York Times.

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THE RAILROAD STRIKERS.

A BLOODY RIOT AT PITTSBURG.

THE MILITIA FIRE INTO A CROWD OF SPECTATORS—BETWEEN TWENTY AND THIRTY PERSONS KILLED AND A LARGE NUMBER WOUNDED—INDIGNATION AROUSED THEREBY—THE SOLDIERS BESIEGED BY A DESPERATE MOB—SEVERAL OF THEM KILLED—THREATS OF DEATH AND RUIN—THE STRIKE INCREASING AT OTHER POINTS—THE MOB FIRING BUILDINGS—THE SHERIFF KILLED—A BATTERY CAPTURED BY THE RIOTERS.

The strikes on the Baltimore and Ohio, Pennsylvania, Erie, and other railroads instead of subsiding appear to be on the increase. Yesterday a large body of Pennsylvania Militia arrived at Pittsburg, and with a Sheriff's posse proceeded to disperse the mob. As might have been expected some resistance was shown, and the troops without orders it is alleged, fired indiscriminately into the crowd, among whom were many women and children. The result was that some twenty or thirty persons were killed and a large number wounded. This so incensed the working men generally of the city that a howling mob, several thousand strong, marched to the round-house, and at last accounts were besieging the Philadelphia Militia, who did the firing. Three of the soldiers, who attempted to escape, were killed, and it is thought that much difficulty will be experienced in getting the Philadelphians out of Pittsburg in safety. Sheriff Fife was also killed, while Gen. Pearson is said to be badly wounded. The latest news is to the effect that the rioters are setting fire to the railroad buildings and sacking gun stores. A reign of terror prevails, and a general massacre is apprehended.

Everything was comparatively quiet at Baltimore yesterday and last night. By a well-planned movement on the part of the Police and soldiery a large number of the rioters were arrested and deprived of their weapons. No more blood was shed however. The sum total of the killed in Friday night's riot is nine, with three or four so seriously injured that they are not expected to live. Traffic on this road, as on the Pennsylvania, is almost totally suspended.

On the Erie Railroad the strikers have succeeded in stopping all trains at Hornellsville, both passenger and freight. A strong force of the National Guard is on duty there, but as yet their services have not been required, no overt act having been attempted, beyond the uncoupling of cars.

The strike on the Baltimore and Ohio Road extends throughout Ohio, the head-quarters of the men in that State being at Newark. The Militia there appears to have been so cajoled by the strikers that it is thought it will be a difficult matter to enforce order should a disturbance occur.

As yet there are no indications of a settlement of the troubles on any of the roads, and fears are entertained that still more serious consequences will ensue. Appended will be found full reports from the various points where the strikers have assembled in force:

A TERRIBLE DAY IN PITTSBURG.

GREAT RIOT IN PROGRESS—ONE THOUSAND MILITIAMEN ON THE GROUND—THEY FIRE INTO A CROWD OF SPECTATORS—TWENTY OR THIRTY KILLED AND A NUMBER WOUNDED—THE MILITIA SURROUNDED BY A HOWLING MOB—THREE OF THEM KILLED BY THE RIOTERS, WHO APPEAR TO BE MASTERS OF THE SITUATION.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

PITTSBURG, July 21.—The strike of railroad employes, begun here on Thursday by the men of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, now includes all the main lines from the city, including the local branch of the Baltimore and Ohio, the Allegheny Valley, the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago, and the Pennsylvania. Up to noon to-day all had been quiet and orderly. When it was announced to the Baltimore and Ohio authorities last evening, and to the Allegheny Valley Railroad people to-day, that no more freight trains would be allowed to go out, the trainmen and clerks were told that they could go home and spend Sunday with their families, while those who lived at points outside the city were given passes to their homes. By this means these two roads got their men away from the influence of the prevailing excitement, and it is thought that by Monday they will be on hand to take out their trains, and that no serious interruption to traffic will occur.

On the Pennsylvania Line the aspect is much more serious. Yesterday the local Militia, three regiments and one battery, was ordered out. The citizen soldiers were slow in appearing at the armories, showing that their sympathies were with the strikers. They were called upon to rendezvous at 6:30, but only a corporal's guard could be gathered, and only the most diligent search and urgent persuasion could get the others to turn out. Once together they, like the King of France, marched up the hill and then marched down again. They went out and took a look at the strikers, stacked their arms and laid themselves out for sleep. The strikers had thus far behaved well, their only overt acts being the stopping of freight trains from leaving the city.

To-day things were destined to take a different turn. At noon a detachment of troops numbering about 1,000 arrived from Philadelphia, including a battery of artillery. These men were placed under the command of Gen. A. L. Pearson, and at about 3:30 o'clock took up the line of march out Liberty-street to Twenty-eighth-street, where the first body of strikers was intrenched. Before reaching this point two or three stones were thrown by boys, and the Philadelphia Militia, it is said, without orders, fired two volleys into a crowd of women and children on the level, and into the Pittsburg Militia on the hillside. The result of the first volley was not of a serious nature, but a second was ordered, resulting in twenty killed, including a private of the Nineteenth Pittsburg Regiment, and the wounding of a large number. Among the wounded were three small children and one woman. Singularly enough, the brave Philadelphians escaped from the melée with one man wounded. The result of this was that two of the Pittsburg regiments on duty stacked their arms and started by the shortest route for the city, vowing that they would not be parties to the shooting down of women, children, and their own comrades in arms. It is not necessary to say that the strikers secured the arms thus deserted with intent to make the best use of them for their cause.

When news of the action of the Philadelphia troops reached the city there was the greatest excitement among the working men. The arrival of the bodies of those slain added to this feeling, and it soon became evident that there would be serious and sad results. Great crowds gathered at the corners of the principal streets, and after quiet consultations, moved away, evidently bent on mischief. Soon reports came that shops where arms and ammunition were sold were being sacked, and that the armory of Knapp's Battery had been despoiled of two guns, all small arms and ammunition, and that James Bonn & Sons' extensive gun establishment on Wood-street had been sacked. Howling crowds paraded the streets, and it was not safe to say a word against the strikers, as a blow would follow its utterance. The feeble Police force of the city was of no avail, and scenes were enacted such as were never seen in staid Pittsburg before. At this writing I learn that the Philadelphia troops are corraled in the Pennsylvania Round-house, surrounded by a mob variously estimated at from 10,000 to 30,000 men. Already three dead bodies of Philadelphia Militiamen, who had ventured out in the vain hope of finding some avenue of escape, have been brought into the Union Depot Hotel.

The Union Depot is at this hour (10:15) closed and closely guarded. No train will leave on the Pennsylvania Railroad to-night. The blockade is complete, and gives every evidence of being secure against all efforts of the railway officials to break it. It is not too much to say that the sympathies of nine-tenths of the people of the city are with the strikers, since it is a well-ascertained fact that they are not responsible for the bloodshed of this evening. The responsibility of the firing upon the women and children upon the hillside is attempted to be placed on Gen. Pearson, of the Pittsburg Division, who, it is claimed, was not within a mile of the scene. It is further alleged that the Philadelphia Hussars fired upon the inoffensive spectators without orders and in a spirit of bravado, as they are reported to have boasted on their way to the city that they were going to clean out Pittsburg. Appearances to-night are not favorable to their carrying out their threat, and it will require great strategy to get the Philadelphia troops home alive, if the people here continue for any length of time in their present temper.

A REIGN OF TERROR.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

PITTSBURG, Penn., July 22—1. A. M.—Common rumor now puts the roll of killed by the Philadelphia troops this afternoon at nearly double the number originally reported. It is said that several working men on their way to their homes over the hill were either killed or fatally wounded. The round-house has been on fire for some time, and reports come in that the sympathizers with the strikers attacked that place, using not only muskets but artillery, and set it on fire. Other rumors have it that Sheriff Fife, of Allegheny County, was leading an assault on the disaffected men, and that his dead body has since been carried to the Union Depot Hotel. Gen. Pearson is reported to have been badly wounded in the arm and shoulder. An oil train on the Allegheny Valley Railroad was set on fire and run down the Pennsylvania track, but resulted in no particular damage outside of the destruction of the cars and oil. The scene about the beleaguered Philadelphians in the round-house beggars description. There are at least 20,000 men about the place, each armed with a brace of revolvers, and every one anxious to get a shot at one of the inmates of the round-house. For squares and squares each way up and down Pennsylvania and Liberty avenues there is a dense mass of humanity, made up very largely of women and children belonging to the families of the strikers, each and every one of them clamoring for blood in atonement for the results of the Philadelphians' action this afternoon. There is a reign of terror in the city, and every one is anxious. A new alarm of fire strikes as I close this dispatch which will not add to the general feeling of security.

A rumor has just come in that the trouble has extended to Johnstown, and that the extensive works of the Cambria Iron Company, in that place, are in flames. It is possible, however, that this report is without foundation, as your correspondent cannot get corroborative evidence.

PITTSBURG, July 22—2:35 A. M.—It is difficult to get any reliable facts at this hour. The entire eastern end of the city is at the mercy of the mob, which is hourly increasing in anarchy and violence. It has taken possession of the city, and mob law reigns supreme. The Pennsylvania tracks for a distance of a quarter of a mile westward from the outer depot is a sheet of flame. The mob began to push the burning cars toward the round-house some time ago. Their intention is to destroy the extensive shops of the company and the Union Depot building. The number of people slain since dark is very large, and exact numbers will not be accessible for several days. The summing up of the riot at Twenty-eighth-street this afternoon shows a total of 20 killed and 29 wounded. The hillside was dotted with the dead and dying.

The large seven-story Fort Wayne building on the corner of Tenth-street is reported in flames, and by morning the destruction will be complete.

The Seventh Division of State Militia from Meadville, Titusville, Oil City, and other points in the north-western part of the State are expected hourly at the Allegheny depot. A large force of armed men await them, with a portion of Knapp's Battery, which was captured early this evening, planted to command their approach. In all probability terrible bloodshed will ensue upon their arrival. They were due at 10 o'clock.

ANOTHER ACCOUNT OF THE RIOT.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

PITTSBURG, Penn., July 21.—At 3:40 o'clock the Philadelphia troops left the Union Depot for the scene of disturbance at the Twenty-eighth-street crossing, marching out along the track, and preceded by the Sheriff and his posse. Expecting to fall in an effort to disperse the strikers, the Sheriff would endeavor to make arrests and call upon the military for the required assistance. This was understood to be the plan of action determined upon, and a conflict was expected. They arrived at Twenty-eighth-street shortly before 5 o'clock. The railroad tracks at that point being completely blocked with strikers, the Black Hussars, of Philadelphia, were ordered to clear the railroad crossing, but not being able to do so, another company was ordered to their assistance. The military advanced with fixed bayonets, but were met with a shower of stones and missiles from the crowd. They opened fire on the crowd indiscriminately and in rapid succession. The crowd retreated toward East Liberty. The following is the list of casualties so far as can be ascertained:

KILLED.

HENRY FISHER, plumber.

JACOB NEWMASTER, a member of Company E, (Capt. Keils,) Nineteenth Regiment, instantly, being shot through the head while standing on the hillside.

—— CHAFNEY, conductor of freight train.

WILLIAM RAY.

J. DEARMER.

JOHN ROWE, a young man; lived only a short time.

JOHN MCCARTHY.

WOUNDED.

CHARLES WHITE, shot in leg.

—— BUCHANAN, a boy; shot in left lung.

MRS. E. KEENER, shot through arm while standing in her doorway.

A little girl shot in leg.

DANIEL WILLIAMS, freight conductor, of Greensburg, seriously.

EGBERT BECKER, private, Company E, First Regiment, Philadelphia, hit on head with a stone.

EDWARD JAMISON, seriously; will probably die.

SAMUEL W. BOYD, shot through thigh; seriously.

Son of A. L. Patterson, leg nearly shot off.

A little girl, 4 years of age, residing on hillside, seriously wounded in leg and thigh; will have to be amputated.

FREDERICKS was wounded in the arm.

JOHN LONG, a Pan Handle engineer, was shot through the right lung, and will die.

SAMUEL SCOTT was badly injured in the leg.

At 5:30 o'clock the crossing was in possession of the military. Every few minutes the crowd would be panic-stricken, and a stampede would take place.

At this hour (9 P. M.) the excitement is raging all over the city, which is virtually in the hands of an armed mob composed of laborers, iron workers, coal miners, stevedores, and others who are in full sympathy with the strikers. A large mob visited Johnson's gun factory on Smithfield-street, about 7 o'clock this evening, and armed themselves. Another and still larger crowd has just finished the demolition of Brown's establishment on Wood-street, which they completely gutted, and then marched down Fifth-avenue with drums beating and flags flying.

They number nearly 3,000, and as yet they have not shown any inclination to destroy anything but railroad property. It is reported that the Allegheny Arsenal is in the hands of the rioters.

The Philadelphia Militia are besieged in the Round-house at the outer depot, and their position is considered very critical. The telegraph employes were driven from their posts at the outer depot by stones and other missiles as early as 8 o'clock. Threats are made by the strikers to destroy the Union Depot.

LATER.—The rioters have captured three pieces of ordnance belonging to Knapp's Battery.

THE SHERIFF KILLED—GEN. PEARSON BADLY WOUNDED.

PITTSBURG, Penn., July 21—11 P. M.—A number of citizens went to the Philadelphia soldiers, who are now intrenched in the Pennsylvania Round House to-night, and begged them to leave the city, as a general massacre is feared. They were unable to do so on account of the surrounding mob, and three of the soldiers who attempted to slip out singly were shot and instantly killed. Two citizens were shot down on Liberty-street a short time ago.

Passenger traffic on the Pennsylvania Road is entirely suspended, and the Union depot and the adjoining hotels have been abandoned.

Another gun-shop was raided on Liberty-street about 10 o'clock. An alarm of fire is now striking from the outer depot.

Midnight.—Sheriff Fife's dead body has just been brought in. Major Gen. Pearson is badly wounded.

THE SITUATION AT HARRISBURG.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

HARRISBURG, Penn., July 22.—The city is intensely excited over the strike on the Pennsylvania Railroad. As yet there has been no strike on the Middle Division, but the situation is critical, and affairs may culminate in a strike that will extend to the Philadelphia Division. The Pennsylvania Railroad officials here state that they are not in the least alarmed at the situation, but their anxiety and ill-concealed apprehensions betray the fact that they very much fear the worst. A train arrived from Philadelphia last evening having on board about 200 soldiers bound for Pittsburg, belonging to regiments already in that city. The soldiers were supplied with ammunition at this point amid the hooting and jeers of a crowd of over 1,000 people who were assembled at the depot. A car-load of ammunition from the State Arsenal is in readiness to supply troops as fast as they arrive. As the train of troops moved off the cars were stoned and for a time a riot impended. The regular fireman of the train did not appear and a new man took his place, but he jumped from the engine as the train moved out, and it was found necessary to press a man into service from the round-house. An excited mob surrounded the depot, and one man, for trying to incite a riot, was arrested. The Police were stoned on their way to the Mayor's office, but held the mob in check with their revolvers, and the attempted rescue failed. A freight train, made up at the company's yards in this city, stopped at the depot to allow a passenger train to pass. When the freight train attempted to move it was found that many of the coupling pins had been removed and the train was cut into half a dozen sections. Considerable difficulty was experienced in again starting it, the mob boldly drawing the pins as the train moved on. A great deal of sympathy is manifested for the strikers, and if a strike should occur at this point it will be a hard matter to suppress it. The State Arsenal is left almost entirely unguarded, and a determined mob of strikers could easily secure the arms and ammunition stored there. Five hundred stand of arms left this place at 12:20 A. M. for Philadelphia, as fears of attack are apprehended there. Gov. Hartranft, who is on a pleasure trip to the Pacific coast, telegraphs from Ogden that he will return immediately and personally superintended the suppression of the strikers all along the line. Much satisfaction and relief is expressed at this action of the Governor.

One o'clock A. M.—The vicinity of the round house and depots is quiet, and no strike is expected before noon to-day. The men are defiant, and seem to have caught the striking infection from the reports from Pittsburg.

ALONG THE PENNSYLVANIA ROAD.

PITTSBURG, Penn., July 21.—Between 100 and 200 strikers performed guard duty last night, and patrolled the road from Union Depot to the East Liberty Stock-yards. An attempt was made about midnight to move a train from the outer depot, but as no engineer could be found willing to run the engine, the attempt had to be abandoned. The strikers say it will be impossible for the railroad company to obtain men to run the engines. They say they will offer no resistance to soldiers, but say they will board trains at all the stations, draw the coupling pins, cut the trains loose, and thus prevent the departure of all freights. Adjt.-Gen. Latta, of the State Militia, arrived at 1:45 o'clock this morning. The First Division, 1,800 strong, including the Keystone Battery, and the Sixth Division, under Gen. Bristow, are expected to arrive this morning. The railroad officials hope by thronging the tracks with the military to awe the strikers and open the blockade without a conflict.

The strike on the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad stops all shipping over the Pittsburg and Erie and Cleveland and Pittsburg roads, as these roads use the Fort Wayne tracks for some distance below this city. The freight trains on the Connellsville branch of the Baltimore and Ohio Road were stopped last night, it is said, by strikers from other roads, and the trains returned to the depot. No trains will be sent out over this road to-day. It is not definitely known whether the Pittsburg, Cincinnati and St. Louis Pan-Handle Route men are out or not, but the situation here is such that the road has no outlet for freight. It was reported early this morning that the Allegheny Valley road men would join the strike before noon to-day. The men decline to express themselves clearly, but do not deny the correctness of the report. Passenger travel and express matter are running as usual on all routes.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., July 21.—The excitement here is intense over the railroad strikes and all the available troops in the city have been sent west. The employes of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company are talking of commencing operations here, but at 11 P. M. nothing had been done. There are only about 100 trained soldiers in the city at the present time. All the bridges crossing the Pennsylvania Railroad between the Schuylkill and Mantua are guarded by a strong force of patrolmen, and the cattle sheds around the abattoir contain a number of uniformed men who are secreted there, because it is feared they may be fired. There was an immense crowd of people congregated about the Pennsylvania depot when the details of troops were massed there at 10 o'clock for transportation west. The Gray Invincibles were seated in a car ready to move along with the other troops, when, it is related, the engineer of the train heard that colored soldiers were to be sent west. He at once declined to take the engine out of the depot, and proceeded to the Master Mechanic, telling him that if the colored troops were to be taken out of the depot some one else should take his engine as he would not have anything to do with them. The Gray Invincibles were thereupon ordered to leave the cars and return to the city and hold themselves in readiness for any trouble which might occur here. It is believed here that as soon as the soldiers are out of the city the strike will commence. The railroad men are holding a meeting in West Philadelphia, and a strike is momentarily expected.

ALTOONA, Penn., July 21.—The men on the Pittsburg Division of the Pennsylvania Railroad at this place struck at 11 A. M. to-day. The strikers were very quiet, although they were successful in keeping a couple of local trains from starting out. This evening at 5 o'clock a train of soldiers arrived en route for Pittsburg, when the strikers congregated on the railroad and attempted to keep it from starting, but the train got off, and while it was moving out the strikers threw stones and fired a number of shots at it. Several soldiers returned the fire, but no one was hurt. After the train left the rioters dispersed along the railroad in squads, and since then everything has been quiet. No more trouble is apprehended to-night, as no freight trains are running.

ERIE, Penn., July 20—11 P. M.—The Seventh Division of the National Guard has been ordered to Pittsburg, and transportation is being arranged. The troops will go over the Erie and Pittsburg Railroad, on which no strike is reported.

SCRANTON, Penn., July 21.—The military companies of Scranton, Wilksbarre, and Pittston have received orders from Lieut.-Gov. Latta to hold themselves ready to march at a moments' notice, and are now awaiting instructions to move to some point on the Erie or Pennsylvania roads. The excitement throughout this region is intense and popular sympathy has been kindled into a fervent heat over the events of yesterday in Baltimore and Martinsburg. A meeting of the firemen employed on the Lehigh Valley, Central Railroad, Delaware and Hudson, and Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Roads will be held here to-morrow, and it is expected that a general strike will be inaugurated throughout the coal regions. In the event of such a result we may expect exciting times in this neighborhood.

ON THE BALTIMORE AND OHIO ROAD.

QUIET AFTER THE RIOT IN BALTIMORE—NINE PERSONS KILLED AND SEVERAL WOUNDED IN FRIDAY NIGHT'S FIGHT—THE STRIKERS SULLENLY OBSTINATE—UNITED STATES TROOPS AND MILITIA ON GUARD AT VARIOUS POINTS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

BALTIMORE, Md., July 21.—The city has been remarkably quiet to-day after the exciting and sanguinary events of last night. The shedding of blood seems to have calmed down everybody, and there is a general deprecation of the riot. In the central section business was at a standstill, and the crowds that thronged the streets had nothing to do but discuss the situation. At Camden Station the Fifth Regiment and the three companies of the Sixth Regiment that fought the mob on their way from their armory to the depot last night are still encamped waiting orders. The Fifth Regiment has been reinforced during the day by about 60 of its members, who were unable to join yesterday, and now numbers over 300 muskets. On account of the popular feeling against the Sixth Regiment, owing to affairs last night, it was considered wise not to move them. Members of the companies at the depot were allowed to put on citizens' clothes and slip away, and the remainder of the regiment at the armory is under orders to stay there for the present.

The dead list of yesterday figures up nine in all, with three more who are beyond hope of recovery. There were nine killed in the fight along Baltimore-street on Friday evening and two wounded, who cannot possibly live. Two more rioters were shot by the Police in the conflict at the lower end of Camden Station, who will also die. The scenes of Friday evening were terrible beyond description. When the soldiers did fire directly on the mob they did so in deadly earnest, as the vast preponderance of the dead over the wounded testifies. Almost every man shot was hit in either the chest or head, and nearly all the wounds were fatal.

There is nothing of importance to report from along the line of the road. The strikers here have retired to the edge of the city, and content themselves with intercepting the passage of trains there. In the language of a high official of the road to-day, "There is not a wheel moving between Baltimore and the Ohio River." The Fifth Regiment is patrolling the lower end of Camden Station to-night, but the strikers seem to have subsided, and are not visible in that locality. At Locust Point the elevators and warehouses are protected by a company of United States troops with two Gatling guns, while a revenue cutter is moored off shore with her guns bearing on the approaches. Affairs are really in *statu quo* for the moment, but the trouble is not nearly ended. The strikers are bolder than ever on the Third Division of the road, between Keyser and Grafton, and until they are subdued there can be no genuine solution of the complication.

The expectations that there would be no trouble to-night were disapointed when, after dark, a mob of 2,000 or 2,500 men assembled around Camden Station and commenced to hoot at the soldiers and Police who had been thrown out as guards. Between 9 and 10 o'clock a magnificent stroke of strategy against the mob was enacted. The Police had been quietly ordered that each one of them should arrest a man. At a given signal each officer picked out his victim and started into Camden Station with him. The rioters followed with the intention of rescuing their friends, but they had not advanced 20 paces before they were met with the bayonets of the Fifth Regiment pickets, before which they beat a hasty retreat. The Police took their prisoners into Camden Station, and as soon as they entered the doors a cordon of soldiery closed around them and protected the Police while the prisoners were being searched and deprived of their arms. This occurred on the platform and the mob seemed to take heart from the comparatively small number of the troops and Police, and to be preparing for a break. In a moment the soldiers swept around on each side of them with fixed bayonets, and drove them into the main passenger room of the depot, where 50 of them are now confined, and the number is constantly receiving accessions from fresh arrests. It was a brilliant strategic stroke, and served its purpose so well that at 11 o'clock to-night the vicinity of Camden Station is clear and the rioters discomfited for the time being. It is noticeable that the railroad strikers have really had little to do with the trouble inside the city. The vicious element is mostly composed of ruffians just now out of employment, and ready for any sort of bloody work. In arresting the rioters to-night there were about 50 pistol shots fired, but nobody was hurt. A few of the mob were wounded by blows from officers' clubs, but none of them seriously.

The Police, backed up by the troops, have continued making arrests until they have brought over 200 persons into Camden station, from whence many have been transferred to the Southern Police Station. The arrests were effected without much difficulty, although in some instances it was necessary to fire into the crowd as a preliminary. It is not known that any one has been seriously hurt. About midnight the rioters confined in Camden Station made a break for freedom, but were promptly repulsed by the military guard. There is great disorder and confusion, but the mob appears to have been badly worsted in to-night's operations. One hundred marines from Washington arrived at 11:30, and are now waiting orders on the railroad platform. The rioters are still congregated around the depot, and arrests will continue as long as there are any hostile demonstrations.

THE CAUSE AND RESULTS OF THE FIGHT.

BALTIMORE, Md., July 21.—The *Sun* has the following: The firing at the Lee-street portion of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Depot was caused by the mob attempting to stop the firemen in the discharge of their duty. The station at that spot was guarded by the Police force of the Southern District, under Capt. Delany. The mob attempted to stop the firemen, and cut the hose of Engine No. 2, and fired on the guards. The policemen returned the fire and drove the mob back. The firing was with the intent of intimidating, and a few persons were injured, though a rumor prevails that one man was shot through the stomach. John W. Burton, living at No 48 Hanover-street, was shot in the left arm above the wrist, the ball lodging under the skin. Robert Ryan, living on Goodman-alley, was shot in the left side. They were both taken to the Maryland University Hospital. Neither of them are regarded as being severely injured. William Sudsburg, who was injured at the time the attack was made on the Fifth Regiment on Camden-street, is also under treatment at the infirmary. He is a son of Capt. Sudsburg, No. 50 Hillman-street. The extent of the damage by fire was the burning of a passenger car, the injury to an engine, as previously stated, the destruction of the dispatcher's office, and considerable damage to the shed of the depot. As soon as the mob was dispersed the fire was extinguished by the department. The alarm subsequently sounded was on account of the burning of several watchmen's boxes on the line of the railroad, from the depot to the foot of Eutaw-street. Nearly all of the policemen were struck by stones, but none seriously injured. Sixteen arrests were made in the Southern Police District for disorderly conduct and throwing stones during the disturbance. The Police state that few railroad men were observed among the rioters. The track at various points between Camden Station and the Blue Ridge Crossing, Gwynn's Falls, was disturbed at several places. At some of the switches the track had been removed out of position. In the earlier part of the night crowds of persons had assembled at various points, and it is estimated that several thousand people congregated at the bridge with a view of obstructing any military movements. During the fire Gov. Carroll sent a dispatch to President Hayes stating that the depot had been fired by a mob, which was beyond the control of his forces, and asking that assistance might be afforded by the United States authorities.

Early this morning a reply was received through the Signal Office from the Secretary of War to the following effect:

WASHINGTON, July 21.

To Gen. Barry, Commanding at Fort McHenry:

The Secretary of War directs that you report to the Governor of Maryland with guns and all your men, to act according to his orders.

The message was sent to Fort McHenry by a mounted orderly as soon as received, returning with word that the troops were in readiness at a moment's notice. Subsequently, when quiet had been restored, these and other orders for troops were rescinded.

The front of Chenowith's saloon, on the south-east corner of Baltimore and Holliday streets, is the object of much interest this morning. Four bullet-holes in the large plate-glass windows are evidence of the terrific scene that occurred at that corner last night. A crowd of people are constantly standing in front of the windows. One hole in the large front glass is about two inches in diameter where the bullet passed through, and the grazed wood-work inside shows its course afterward. A musket-ball passed through the heavy wooden shutters of the fishing-tackle store of Joseph Dukehart, of No. 130 Baltimore-street, and shattered one of the panes of glass. Another ball penetrated the large plate-glass windows of the cigar store of John Hanna, No. 132 West Baltimore-street, badly breaking it. Two pistol balls pierced the front windows of the Vienna Café, corner of Post Office-avenue and Baltimore-street, and imbedded themselves in the rear wall. Several persons were at the lunch tables at the time and had narrow escapes.

At about 8 o'clock this morning the work of removing the bodies of the dead from the Middle Police Station to the homes of the deceased was commenced. Each body was placed in a casket and then carried by police officers to a vehicle in waiting at the door. As each body was borne to the door a painful silence was noticeable among the large crowd assembled about the station-house.

The Board of Police Commissioners have called out and organized a special Police force of 500 men, whose selection has been intrusted to some of the leading business men of the city. Gov. Carroll has his head-quarters at the Mayor's office, in the City Hall. Last night at 10:30 o'clock, when the most serious consequences of the riot were apprehended, Collector Thomas ordered the revenue cutter Ewing, lying in the harbor, to proceed to Locust Point, to protect the Government bonded warehouses on the wharves there. In half an hour after receiving the order, Capt. Fengar, of the Ewing, had steam up, and his vessel was soon at anchor near the wharves. A squad of men from Fort McHenry were also sent by Gen. Barry at the request of Collector Thomas, and are now guarding the bonded warehouses, which are general warehouses, containing vast amounts of goods.

The railroad officials have decided not to run any more trains over the road until the State and national authorities can insure the safety of the company's property. At the present time there is not a train moving between this point and the Ohio River. The troops remain in the depot quietly, and the crowd on the exterior grows smaller hourly, but the officials expect it to be largely augmented during the afternoon and evening. The reports that several small bridges between this city and the Relay House had been damaged by the rioters is pronounced untrue. The shops of the company at Mount Clare are almost entirely deserted, but a strong force of Police is guarding them.

The Police Commissioners of Baltimore have issued an order, in view of the riot now prevailing in the city, to close all the bar-rooms, bars, drinking-houses, and other places where liquor is usually sold, until further notice. It is expected that a sort of martial law will reign in this city to secure absolute tranquility. Passenger travel and the mails were interrupted last night by the riot attending the railroad strike, and no trains arrived at Camden Station or went out after 8 o'clock. There was no interruption on the Baltimore and Potomac or Northern Central roads.

Camden Station, where the main office and depot of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company is situated, on Camden-street, is in the Sixteenth Ward. The Mount Clare workshops are in the Eighteenth Ward, and the tracks leading to Locust Point, the shipping and freight centre, pass through the Seventeenth and Eighteenth Wards. Locust Point is in the Seventeenth Ward. The elevators and steamship wharves are also in this ward. This explanation is given in case of future disturbance. The first outbreak in the strike on Monday last was at Camden Junction, outside the city limits, and was followed by that at Riverside Junction or Round House, in the Seventeenth Ward, South Baltimore.

THE KILLED AND WOUNDED.

BALTIMORE, Md., July 21.—The following is a correct list of the killed and wounded last night:

KILLED.

THOMAS V. BYRNE, shot through the head and instantly killed while standing opposite the Sixth Regiment Armory, corner of Front and Fayette streets, at 7:45 P. M. He was 32 years of age, unmarried, and has been a clerk for the past five years in Strasburger & Sons' clothing house, at the corner of Gay and Front streets, and a register of voters in the Fifth Ward.

PATRICK GILL, shot on Front-street, near the Sixth Regiment Armory, at 8 P. M. He was a tinner by trade and a stranger in the city.

LOUIS SINOVITCH, shot through the head on Frederick-street, at 8 P. M., while watching the passage of companies of the Sixth Regiment. He resided at No. 4 Albemarle-street, and was a laborer.

CORNELIUS MURPHY, shot in the neck on Baltimore-street. Lived a short time. Resided at No. 183 Eastern-avenue; was married, and by occupation a laborer.

WILLIAM HOURAND, shot through the brain, on the south-east corner of Holliday and Baltimore streets, at 8:05 P. M. Newsboy, 15 years old; resided at No. 12 Harrison-street, with widowed mother.

JOHN HENRY FRANK, shot through the heart on Baltimore-street, near Holliday; resided at No. 88 South Central-avenue; 23 years old; unmarried.

GEORGE MCDOWELL, shot in the neck on Baltimore-street; resided at No. 29 Chesnut-street; was 26 years old, and a carpenter.

OTTO MANCK, shot through the heart on the corner of Baltimore and Grant streets, at 8:10 P. M.; resided at No. 53 Granby-street, and was 40 years of age.

JOHN REINHARD, 16 years old, a Philadelphian.

WOUNDED.

MARK J. DOUD, shot through the head; not expected to live; resides at No. 7 North Bond-street.

JAMES O'ROURKE, shot through the bowels on Baltimore-street, near Gay, fatally; resides at No. 19 Albemarle-street; by occupation a bottler.

GEORGE KLUMP, shot in thigh; seriously injured; residence No. 31 Forest-street.

CAREY WILLIAMS, shot through the abdomen; probably fatal; residence, No. 175 East Pratt-street.

J. C. BARNER, shot through the abdomen; dangerous; residence, No. 42 North High-street; 17 years of age.

JOHN NORTON, shot through both thighs; dangerous; residence, No. 18 South Front-street; 18 years old.

JOHN GROH, shot in the back; dangerous; residence, Market-space.

WILLIAM E. CALLENDER, shot through the left thigh; resides at the corner of Front and Tower streets.

GEORGE KEMP, shot through the left thigh; resides on Douglass-street.

JOHN NEVILLE, shot in left foot; resides on Fort-road.

MICHAEL EHRES, shot in the back; 15 years old; resides on Bond-street.

JOHN W. BURTON, shot in the side on the corner of Eutaw and Lee streets; not serious; resides at No. 48 Hanover-street; 35 years old.

ROBERT RYAN, shot through the left side, on Camden-street; resides on Goodman's Alley; 45 years of age.

GEORGE F. SHORT, shot in the neck, on Eutaw-street, near the round-house; resides on Columbia-street, near Poppleton.

Officer KELLY, of the Eastern District, shot in the neck, on Eutaw-street, near Lee-street; not seriously.

LOUIS LABOQUE, shot in the abdomen, not known where; not seriously.

JACOB WAGNER, compound fracture of the right thigh bone, dangerous; resides at No. 25 Calverton-road.

WILLIAM SUDSBURG, seriously, on the head with a brick, corner of Eutaw and Camden streets; resides at No. 50 Hillen-street.

Sergts. DULL and BLACKISTER, and Officers CLIPPER, HICKLEY, FRENCH, LEMMON, and CHANEY; none seriously.

THE CORONER'S INQUEST.

BALTIMORE, July 21.—Coroner Walker summoned the following jury of inquest at 6 o'clock this morning: W. A. Dean, Charles Stockdale, James W. Barrett, Thomas S. Wright, James Shearer, F. Von Verson, John Ball, James Hoskins, George W. Duvall, James T. Keen, John W. Woods, and S. Holyland, who viewed the remains of the dead and adjourned till 2 o'clock P. M. The jury reassembled at 2 o'clock at the Middle Police Station, and adjourned to meet at the same place at 10 o'clock Monday morning. Dr. Walker stated to the jury that he had held a consultation with State Attorney Knott, and that an adjournment was deemed necessary on account of the impossibility of obtaining witnesses at this time. It was determined by the State's Attorney and Coroner to make as searching and careful an examination as possible. Col. Clarence Peters, Adjutant Bishop, Capts. Topper and Duffaye, of the Sixth Regiment, with privates in each of the companies, will be called to testify in regard to the commands to fire, and other orders, to show, if possible, where the responsibility rests. Soldiers, policemen, and citizens who were eye-witnesses will be summoned for their evidence in regard to the circumstances and details of the riot at the armory and the repeated volleys discharged by the soldiers. No post-mortem examination of any of the bodies was deemed necessary, as the terrible gun-shot wounds in vital points showed conclusively the direct causes of death without the formula of a Coroner's certificate. The bodies have all been removed from the Middle Station, the last carried away being that of Patrick Gill, who has no relations in this country, and who will be buried at the expense of the policemen of the Middle District. Gill has a wife and family living in Ireland.

ALL ALONG THE LINE.

MARTINSBURG, West Va., July 21.—This place remains very quiet. No freight trains have been started as yet, in the absence of Col. Sharp at Cumberland. It is difficult to find out the intention of those in charge of idle trains. About 50 men who went west on trains returned on the Cincinnati express train early this morning from Cumberland, where they were compelled to leave their duties. Up to this hour only two west-bound trains had gone beyond Cumberland and Keysers, all the others lying at Cumberland without hands to run them. The passenger trains are irregular, the express from the west having been more than two hours behind time. The train due from Baltimore at 10:30 has not arrived. It appears useless to start any more freight trains west until a sufficient force is collected at Cumberland to assure their passage beyond that point. All other points where ob-

(Continued on Seventh Page.)

THE LIFE AT LONG BRANCH.

WHO ARE THERE AND WHAT THEY DO

EFFECTS OF BAD WEATHER—THE NEW TIMES VS. THE OLD DAYS—PROSPECTS OF THE HOTELS—SAM. TILDEN'S NEW DRINK—THE TAMMANY POLITICIANS—PROMINENT PEOPLE AT THE HOTELS.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LONG BRANCH, N. J.,
Thursday, July 19, 1877.

This makes the fourth day of rain, mist, mud, chilliness, and general depression that we have been forced to put up with this week. On Tuesday and Wednesday the coast was visited by terrific storms, bursting suddenly over the scattered pleasure-seekers and drenching them thoroughly before they could scamper to shelter. Yesterday and to-day there has been an almost continuous down-pour, varied in monotony only by an occasional deluge more dispiriting than the rest. The roads are a mass of thin brown mud; the side-paths are converted into long ponds of a yellowish green hue, and everything—the grass, the iron flower-urns, the fence-palings, the telegraph-poles, the roofs and sides of the wooden summer-houses on the bluff, the big cannon—is as wet as wet can be. The sky is an unbroken gray and a thick white mist unites it with the sea. All of this that is visible from the hotels is a narrow rim of froth and a short succession of tumbling sand-laden waves, rushed by an irresistible force with unceasing complaints against the unyielding beach. The air is heavy with dampness, which penetrates through Summer clothing and strikes a chill to the marrow. Most of the guests keep to their rooms or dawdle disconsolately in corners of the closed parlors. A few bedraggled ones, wrapped in shawls and over-coats, yawn through an amphibious hour upon the dripping piazzas. Many have gone away disgusted on the trains. The "city" has a deserted, dead appearance, the only bit of life to be seen being the passing by occasion

proportionately cheap outside the hotels. There the "extras" are all maintained at ante-panic prices. A man feels swindled nowadays after paying a quarter for a glass-and-a-half bottle of poor beer, or a tumbler of broken ice with a wine glass of claret and a piece of lemon in it. So with bathing suits. They still charge 25 and 50 cents for the use of a dressing closet and a few flannel rags that 75 cents would have purchased outright when new. I know of a lady who pays $3 per week for the use of a bathing booth, and $1 per week extra to have her bathing-dress taken care of. This is too much for the pocket of the average father. The newspapers also continue to be controlled by a monopoly, and on Sunday 10 cents each is charged. I have found it difficult to procure a copy of THE TIMES. Another gentleman who has had a similar experience, has just informed me that on asking the reason he was coolly told by the newsdealer that there was not enough profit on them to make it an object for him to keep them. I have spoken to some of the leading hotel men, and they have assured me that they will see that hereafter guests wishing their favorite newspaper will be supplied.

There is said to be a reduction on transient guests, but to take advantage of it one requires to be posted beforehand. It is managed in this way: The choice rooms continue to be held at $5 per day; the next best are let at $4, and the remainder at $3. Unless you specify your desire for a cheap room you will be sure to get a choice one—in itself an advantage over old experiences. As an offset to the decrease in profits consequent upon the concessions I have mentioned the Long Branch hotel-keeper will acknowledge to a saving over former years of only 20 per cent. in wages. He claims that his other expenses for eatables, &c., are almost as great as ever. Proportionately to his returns I have no doubt they are greater.

NOT UP TO THE TIMES.

The main fault with Long Branch has been that it has not kept pace with the times. It is true that a great change has come over the place in three years, and that the change has carried a vast improvement. The general aspect of the Branch is now one of perfect order. The roads are good, the fences are in excellent repair, the hotels and cottages look resplendent in fresh coats of paint; several of the former have been enlarged and beautified; one new hotel has been built (on the ruins of another;) water has been introduced along the principal avenues; but there the thing has stopped, while above and below the Branch commodious edifices, replete with the modern improvements, have gone up by scores, and clusters of cottages have followed in their wake. Customers have been attracted by the superior comforts offered, and thus Sea Girt, Asbury Park, Elberon, Ocean Grove, and Seabright have profited from the reputation of Long Branch. "It will take about $2,000,000," said Mr. Warren Leland to me last night, "to make the Branch what it ought to be. We want great brick hotels, five, six, seven stories in height, with elavators and bath-rooms, and running hot and cold water, and all the other improvements. We have everything else." This sentiment was echoed to-day by an angry New-Yorker, a gentleman of large means and cultured tastes. He said: "What fools we are to leave our comfortable houses with every convenience and come down here to pay large prices for poky rooms, cheap furniture, no running water, and none of the other comforts we have been used to." Amused, I asked him why he had come, knowing these things. He was ready with his answer: "Because the children need the air and the salt water." But it was the weather that ailed him. When the sun shines, and the breeze is off the ocean, Long Branch is still a delightful place.

PEOPLE WHO ARE NOT.

Among the improvements this season that I have not enumerated above is a noticeable one in the quality of the people who are sojourning here. The loud-voiced, flashily-attired, jewel-bedecked class that flourished under the Fisk régime on money acquired during the omnipotence of the Tweed Ring have disappeared almost entirely from the hotels. This year's guests are generally what would be called nice people. They dress genteely, behave properly, eat with their forks, and do not get drunk. The soberness of the ladies' toilets everywhere is remarkable. There is no changing of costumes three times a day. Good, thick dresses and neat dresses of plain material, sensibly made, are the rule. I have not seen two toilets—if I may make an exception of black silk—that would attract attention at a millinery opening. The gentlemen favor blue flannel—the cheapest and best of Summer suits—and straw or soft felt hats. There is one lady here—a real lady too—mentioned in a previous letter from this place, who bathes in a silken robe and is attended to the water by no less than two waiting maids. Her extravagance, however, singles her out as an object of curiosity. Other exceptions to the general rule also exist. For instance in the new "Brighton," whose patrons are considered extremely select, the leader of society is the wife of a well-known person who gained notoriety years ago by repudiating his losses at a famous game of poker in which he took part in Washington. In the Ocean among the most honored guests is an old man, his wife and interesting family, who have the following history: When the late Mayor Havemeyer was first elected to that position he made a determined attempt to break up the mock auctions which were then in full blast. He had sign-boards painted warning greenhorns to keep away from them—that they were swindles, and finally he had a number of the proprietors arrested. The largest shop of the kind in the City was situated in Ann-street. Its owner had money, and defied the Mayor for a time, but was eventually captured and indicted. The case was made a test one. The prisoner employed John Graham, then a rising young criminal lawyer of already large reputation, to defend him, and every artifice was resorted to to evade conviction. The jury, however, brought in a verdict of guilty, but Graham secured a stay of proceedings and had his client admitted to bail. It cost the latter nearly all he was worth to indemnify his bondsmen, and then, becoming frightened, he fled to California. This was in 1849. He started a little eating-house near one of the wharves in San Francisco, and afterward went into the liquor business. He managed to get hold of some Bonanza stocks at a low rate, sold out when the highest figures had been attained, and is now a millionaire, residing half of his time in Paris. He registers his proper name, and apparently has no fears that his unsatisfied conviction will ever be brought up against him.

NOTORIOUS PEOPLE HERE.

I do not mean to say that society here is by any means Utopian. What I claim is that a great majority of it is decent, and that the remainder puts on the appearance of decency. Bessie Turner came down here the other day in company with a man with whom her name has been lightly connected of late in New-York—a Tammany office-holder. He brazenly registered his own name, and hers as Miss B. Avery, (her mother's name,) together on the book, and they were assigned to adjoining rooms, which they presumably occupied during one night. Next morning they left hurriedly, Bessie having been recognized by McDermott, the Long Branch hack-driver who claims to be her brother. She afterward wrote a sharp letter to one of the local papers threatening to have him [McDermott] cowhided if he persisted in annoying her. There was another exception. There have been other little scandals of the same sort—one particularly in which a somewhat noted New-York journalist figured—but these have scarcely ruffled the atmosphere of respectability with which society surrounds itself here.

There is quite a horde of Tammany politicians at the Branch. John Kelly is staying at the United States, with his wife and sister-in-law. Kelly rises at 4 o'clock, takes the first train to New-York, and returns in the evening. While Tilden was at Sea Girt, he and Col. Pelton frequently visited the United States, and the result is that people going to that hotel now are invited to indulge in a new tipple said to have been Mr. Tilden's favorite drink, and taught by him to the bartender. This is lemonade and gin. Rev. Dr. Smythe's famous gin and milk decoction was nothing to it for flavor. One dose is generally considered sufficient. Foster Dewey, Tweed's private secretary, and John D. Townsend have been down several days, and have also had long consultations with Kelly and together. Dewey is very severe on Carolan O'Bryan Bryant whose statements he characterizes as a tissue of lies. He denies that Miss Garrett, who he says is now married to Tom Fields, ever received $100,000 or any large sum to suppress an alleged confession. He claims that Bryant is angry because of the loss of a contingent "big stake" which he was to get when Tweed should be released. He pronounces the $2,000,000 Spanish railroad speculation story utterly unfounded. S. S. Cox was here laying wires for the Speakership. James H. Coleman, Barnard's "Gratz," is here with his family, looking a wreck of his former self. Barnard himself spent a few days at the Irving House. Ambrose H. Purdy and wife are here. Ex-Warden Dunham, of Ludlow-Street Jail, who let Tweed escape, has paid several visits to the Branch, and on each occasion has had an interview with Kelly. Justice Flanagan and wife, ex-Sheriff O'Brien, Edward L. Connelly, Hon. Ben. Wood and daughter, Thomas Henry Ferris, William King and wife, ex-Judge Smythe and family, ex-Sheriff Connor, Martin B. Brown and family, ex-Judge Cardozo, Aaron J. Vanderpoel, and Thomas Coman and family comprise the remainder of the list of New-York politicians of the Democratic stripe, whose presence at the Branch this season has been more than transient.

PERSONS OF NOTE.

Of the better class of visitors I am able to muster quite a list. Among the cottagers are, or have been, ex-Judge Morris, of Brooklyn; Junius and Edwin Booth, Charles Bispham, J. S. Abecasis, George M. Pullman, of palace-car fame; Gen. Alexander S. Webb, A. J. Drexel, the banker; M. M. Hendricks, one of Judge Hilton's exceptions; W. Sloane, the carpet man; H. C. Fahnestock, George W. Childs, Mrs. Robert Winthrop, Moses Taylor, his son, Henry Taylor, who purchased President Grant's cottage; Senator James W. Gerard, Count G. Galli, Gen. Horace Porter, Senator Ferry, J. W. Wallack, Maggie Mitchell, Oliver Doud Byron, Hon. Daniel Dougherty, of Philadelphia; Timothy W. Lord, Horace and Charles T. Bedell, J. W. Albaugh, F. S. Chanfrau, William Henderson, proprietor of the Providence Opera-house; Rear Admiral Glisson, Rev. E. D. Humphreys, Theodore Moss, and Joseph Seligman. Above and below here are the cottages of Leonard Hazletine, ex-Vice-President of the Produce Exchange; Jay Gould, Cornelius Vanderbilt, Jr., Samuel B. Dana, J. McKesson, Hugh N. Camp, Morris K. Jessup, J. N. Cornell, Judge Chauncey M. Depew, Wheeler H. Peckham, F. S. Winston, President of the New-York Mutual Life Insurance Company; Col. Elliot F. Shephard, Judge Noah Davis, Senator Potts, Kensett, the artist; James and Henry Alexander, of the Havana Steamship Line; Brayton Ives, ex-Vice-President of the Stock Exchange; Fire Commissioner Massey, of Brooklyn; Charles G. Francklyn, of the Cunard Line; Senator Cattell, Thomas Dickson, President of the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company; Robert L. Cutting, President Fry, of the Bank of New-York; James A. Benedict, Prof. Austin Flint, Henry Field, of Chicago; Gen. Thomas Ewing, of Ohio, and others too numerous to mention.

Among the guests at the Ocean have been S. W. Andrews, proprietor of the Fifth-Avenue Line of stages, and family; J. M. Abbott, Superintendent of the Erie Road; Col. Joseph M. Bennett, a Philadelphia millionaire, and family; C. B. Outcalt, Cashier of the First National Bank of New-York; Mrs. John Bigelow, wife of the Secretary of State, and family; Capts. G. W. Coster and C. M. Callahan, United States Army; Amzi S. Dodd, the express man; Postmaster J. F. Fisher, of New-Brunswick, and family; Andrew Gilsey and family; Rev. F. S. Hyde, of Munster, N. Y., and family; Rev. G. F. Krotel, of New-York City, and family; Henry Leslie and family; District Attorney E. A. Montooth, of Pittsburg, and family; C. H. Northam, of the Hartford Steamship Company, and wife; Hon. A. J. Poppleton, of Omaha, and family; Marcus Cicero Stanley and family; Mrs. Ralston and S. F. Ralston, widow and son of the famous California banker; Hon. T. J. Smith, President of the Philadelphia Gaslight Company, and Recorder of Taxes, and family; Gen. H. Stanbery, United States Attorney General under Johnson's Administration; Hon. Charles B. Stoughton and family; S. Takaki, Minister from China, and wife; United States Attorney General Taft, of Ohio; George Francis Train, Jr.; Rev. William Westerfield and family, of New-York; Hon. Alan Wood and Hon. J. F. Wolbert, of Philadelphia; Minnie Palmer, the actress; Dore Lyon, formerly Kate Claxton's husband; Col. A. K. Woolley, late Confederate States Army; Leonard Grover and family; Henri Gregoire, Viscompte St. Maur; Hon. P. B. Bradley, of Rochester; Gen. George S. Dodge, of San Francisco, and family; Hon. J. F. Towell, of Portsmouth, Ohio; Hon. R. E. Turner, of St. Joseph, Mo.; Gen. G. W. Asten, of California; ex-Mayor Opdyke, Robert H. Strahan; Rev. J. H. Eccleston, of Newark; Hon. Ira Shafer, Alderman Jacob L. Dodge, E. S. Gilmore, of Gilmore's Garden, Dr. S. A. Raborg, Kelly, the pool-seller, and family; Rev. C. S. Richardson and wife; Rev. William Foster Morrison; Rev. Telfair Hodgson, Col. J. C. Houston, United States Army, and Samuel Carpenter, Ticket Agent of the Pennsylvania Railroad.

Among the sojourners at the West End have been President Garrett, of the Baltimore and Ohio Road, and family; J. H. Havemeyer, son of the late Mayor, and family; ex-Senator John P. Stockton, of Trenton; Washington Nathan, Rev. J. A. Childs, of Philadelphia; George Law, Rev. Dr. Bloodstone, of Annapolis; Capt. Massenoff, of the Russian Navy; Lawrence and Leonard Jerome, Hon. Washington Booth, the Baltimore Collector; Russell Sage, James R. Keene, the Bonanza mine owner; Hon. R. F. Green, of Elizabeth; Francis M. Bixby, Mayor John A. McCall, of Roanoke; Gen. Thomas T. Eckert, M. A. Selover, the Wall-street broker; Thomas Nast, the caricaturist; Fletcher Harper and family, Gen. B. W. Price, United States Army; Senator Paddock, of Missouri; ex-Gov. Curtin, of Pennsylvania; Henry Bergh, Ajutant-Gen. Andrews, of Texas; Harry Montague, the actor; S. D. Babcock, President of the Chamber of Commerce, and family; Hon. William A. Beach, Jordan L. Mott, J. R. Cecil, and Scott Stewart.

Staying at the Mansion are: Gov. Bedle, of New-Jersey; Senator J. R. McPherson, Judge Scudder, of Trenton; Col. J. R. Woods, of the Veteran Association, Ninth Regiment, New-York State Militia; Lieuts. Todd and Ferris, of the Old Guard; Rev. James A. Walsh, Senator Kirk, of Newark; Rev. Fathers Dromie and Downer, of Elizabethport; Col. A. Spencer, Aide-de-camp on Gov. Bedle's staff; Rev. M. E. Kane, of Red Bank; Hon. Mrs. Ould, of Virginia, and Police Superintendent Campbell and family, of Brooklyn.

At the Howland House have been: Rev. J. W. Bonham and Rev. H. S. Weston, of New-York City; Mayor W. S. Stokley, of Philadelphia; Hon. George Harding and Hon. E. L. Snowden, of the same place, and Gen. Cadwalader, also from Philadelphia.

The United States has had: Col. A. P. Morrow, United States Army; Rev. Dr. Budington, of Brooklyn; Sheriff Kiln, of Chicago; Rev. James MacMahon, of New-York, the owner of the hotel; William L. Jenkins, President of the Bank of America; Gen. H. A. Burnum; Gen. Patrick H. Jones, Dr. A. P. Merrill and family, and Mrs. Martha J. Lamb.

Among the guests at the Pavilion have been: Gen. I. J. Palmer, Sheriff James Blundell and family, of Paterson; Rev. Dr. Sanderson and daughter, of Westport, and Col. Strickland, of Brooklyn.

The Irving has had: Hon. J. Howard Pugh, Member of Congress from the Second New-Jersey District, and Judge Barrett.

R. C. Kearney, nephew of the General; J. Frederick Scott, Manager of the Chestnut-Street Theatre, Philadelphia; Col. Fellows and Benjamin B. Sherman, are at the Brighton.

Commodore John E. Hoffmire and family are at the Clarendon.

PET DOGS AND MONKEYS.

I have culled these names from a list in which are many others of the highest standing, because they were those most likely to be generally known. In reading them over you will get no notion of the proportion of Hilton's proscribed class who are here. These are to be found in every hotel, with a single exception, and they are as quiet and well-bred people as may be met with anywhere. The exception is the Clarendon, whose proprietress protests that she has done nothing to interdict them. I do not mention it as a coincidence, but this hotel is run on temperance principles. While on the subject of hotels it may be interesting to learn that every other person in the Brighton has a pet dog, and one lady cuddles a tiny monkey. I know of a family who left the hotel, as the head of it assured me, through fear of hydrophobia. The Ocean continues to do most of the transient trade. The table is excellent everywhere this season, and there is nothing to find fault with in the attendance. It is worth while coming to Long Branch for the sea-food alone. The ocean in front of the beach yields enormous quantities of all kinds of fishes daily, and these are placed on the pan almost before they have stopped gasping. They have no intermediate torture to undergo. Amateur Isaak Waltons may enjoy themselves to the top of their bent hauling in blue fish, weak fish, black fish, sea bass, fluke, and porgies about a mile from the shore. An extraordinary run of sheepshead is reported about 16 miles below here. Crabs were never known to be so abundant in Pleasant Bay and the Shrewsbury River, but they are generally small. In this connection one of the hotel men begged me to mention the fact that he is continually pestered by a class of persons who ask him, knowingly, to acknowledge that he buys his fish in New-York, and do not believe his protestations that he would be a fool to do so. He says he has no patience at such questions, and will sometime break out in what may be considered a rude fashion.

GENERAL AMUSEMENTS.

The other amusements of the Branch consist principally of bathing, riding, driving, sailing, billiards, bowling, and shooting at a mark. The bathing was very fine during the early part of the month, but the bad weather has spoiled it for the time being. This morning, when there was a little lull in the deluge, there were not more than two dozen persons in the surf along the entire beach. One gentleman, whom I accosted as he came out, told me with blue lips and chattering teeth that he never knew the water to be so cold. The only life-saving precautions are ropes stretching out from the shore and expert swimmers, who stand ready during set hours to plunge in should their services be required. There is a very strong undertow here and the absence of life-boats is reprehensible, to say the least.

There are several unsurpassed drives, as your readers are aware—one along the ocean to Seabright and thence in a half circle skirting the Highlands and the Shrewsbury River to Red Bank, and thence across, being 16 miles in length. A handsome six-in-hand stage-coach now goes twice daily to Ocean Grove and return, occupying two hours en route. A trip on a top seat in good weather is very delightful. The round fare is $1 50. F. J. Englehardt, of the Empire Rink Riding Academy, is at the Ocean with 10 spirited saddle-horses, which he hires out at a reasonable rate. Many ladies and gentlemen avail themselves of this splendid opportunity to indulge in one of the healthiest of exercises. For the use of the children the Central Park ponies are here, and are well patronized. There are not so many fashionable turn-outs as usual at the Branch this year. I have seen but two dog-carts since I came, and nothing of greater pretensions. There are frequent sailing and rowing parties on the Shrewsbury River and Pleasure Bay, but the latter place is not so much frequented as it might be, on account of the poor manner in which the restaurants are kept. The cigars are infamous; the wines and beers are inferior, and are served out warm; soft crabs come on the table swimming in strong butter, and the other cooking is vile to a degree. A good, live man would do well to start in business there. I noticed on some of the circulars sent out from the hotels here a great rhetorical flourish asking for the patronage of "the knights of the rifle who love to wander in the forest." Curious to know where the forest might be and what manner of wild game it might cover, I asked. I am able consequently to state that the former consists of cranberry bogs from 10 to 16 miles from here, and the latter are the gentle snipe, now well grown, with which, and by the aid of a good dog, some very fair sport may be had at this season of the year. Still, for all, I must confess that we do a great deal more lounging, loafing, and sleeping than anything else here. The moment the men leave for New-York in the morning the hotel balconies become suddenly deserted. Where the women go to is a mystery. I presume to their rooms to sleep all day with intervals for lunch and dinner. At night there is a little more animation, but it is of the promenading, gossiping sort. Dancing is left mostly to the children, except at the regular hops. An "international" swimming match, with Trautz as one of the contestants, is in contemplation; also, a sailing and boating regatta on Pleasure Bay. Capt. Leland proposes to invite the officers of the New-Jersey State Militia to his hotel soon, with a view to forming a State Rifle Association, whose annual 10-day matches will be shot at the Branch. A Polo Club is to be organized. The ponies are already en route from Colorado. A grand children's fancy dress ball will be given at the Ocean on the evening of the 28th. But I must end somewhere. With a mention of the broken rusted hulk of the Rusland, lying stranded a short distance above the West End Hotel; of the Indian encampment on the bluff near the Ocean Hotel; and of Capt. Leland's herd of Alderney cows, whose milk is on sale by the glass in one of the Summer-houses, I have done with the attractions of the Branch, and with the Branch itself for the present. L. S. K.

NOTES FROM THE CAPITAL.

WASHINGTON, July 21, 1877.

The President to-day appointed John B. Raymond to be Marshal of the Territory of Dakota.

The receipts from internal revenue to-day were $372,599 06, and from Customs, $473,280 47.

Secretary Sherman has returned to Washington. He will resume his official duties at the Treasury Department on Monday.

Secretary Schurz is absent from the department to-day, having left this city on a visit to New-Jersey. He will return on Monday.

The balances in the Treasury at the close of business to-day were: Currency, $7,606,300; special fund for the redemption of fractional currency, $7,963,213; special deposit of legal tenders for the redemption of certificates of deposit, $60,085,000; coin, including $38,989,300 in coin certificates, $109,070,770; outstanding legal tenders, $350,764,332.

The Treasury now holds $337,229,100 in United States bonds to secure the national bank circulation; $18,867,000 to secure public deposits; United States bonds deposited for circulation for the week ending to-day, $2,777,700; bonds held for circulation withdrawn for week ending to-day, $2,376,000; national bank circulation outstanding—currency notes, $315,323,153; gold notes, $1,430,120.

Receipts of national bank notes for redemption for the week ending to-day, as compared with the corresponding week of last year:

	1876.	1877.
New-York	$2,110,000	$1,574,000
Boston	1,457,000	1,976,000
Philadelphia	510,000	217,000
Miscellaneous	1,252,000	1,325,000
Total	$5,387,000	$5,092,000

Receipts to-day, $346,000.

Commander Montgomery Sicord is ordered to command the Swatara at Hampton Roads, in place of Commander P. P. Cooke, detached from the command of that vessel and placed on waiting orders. Chief-Engineer J. B. Kimball is ordered to the Navy-yard at Pensacola, in place of Chief-Engineer Louis J. Allen, detached from that yard and ordered to hold himself in readiness for orders to the Marion, at the European station. Passed Assistant Engineer C. J. McConnell, and Assistant Engineer W. O. Chrisman, are ordered to the Monongahela, at New-York. Chief Engineer H. S. Davids is detached from duty in charge of engineers' stores at Mare Island Navy-yard, and ordered to the Monongahela. Passed Assistant Engineer G. J. Burnap is detached from the Monongahela and placed on waiting orders. Carpenter Peter T. Ward is detached from the Swatara, and placed on waiting orders. Carpenter George E. Anderson is ordered to the Swatara. Chief Engineer J. B. Carpenter is ordered to duty in charge of engineers' stores at the Mare Island Navy-yard.

Mr. Thomas Taylor, Microscopist of the Department of Agriculture, has returned from Northumberland County, Va., having completed his investigation of the so-called root disease of wheat in that county. He reports to the Commissioner of Agriculture that he has made a thorough examination of the so-called disease, and finds that there is no evidence whatever in support of the statements made. About three years ago a farmer observed barren spots in his wheat field, and, on making an examination of the wheat in such places, he discovered, as he supposed, a fungus at the roots, but by the use of the microscope Mr. Taylor has demonstrated that the so-called fungoid matter consists wholly of microscopic rootlets, and has further shown that the land which gave the largest yield, say 37 bushels of wheat to the acre, produced a corresponding increase in these rootlets. The farmers had observed that wherever a barren spot appeared in their wheat-fields, the so-called root disease appeared, but they failed to investigate the roots of the successful wheat crops, which show that the so-called disease is but the normal condition of healthy root growth, the web-like appearance arising from the ramifications of numerous microscopic spots.

DEMOCRATIC ARGUMENT IN OHIO.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, July 21.—The Democrats held their County Convention here to-day. It was a model affair of the kind, and pure Bourbon principles reigned supreme. While the Committee on Nominations were out engaged in their deliberations a regular knock-down fight occurred between two delegates. Mr. E. K. Heisley, a son of John W. Heisley, a leading aspirant for the nomination for Governor, became jealous of Hon. John T. Demeese, an ex-carpet-bagger Member of Congress from North Carolina, who is a confessed bribe-taker and sorehead Republican, who he imagined was working against the interests of his father. He seemed to be following up this gentleman, and as the latter thought, attempting to hear what was said by him. At length the honorable gentleman thought that forbearance had ceased to be a virtue, and struck the young man a vigorous blow in the face. From this a fierce onset ensued, consisting of choking and pummeling, but the war-horses of the party rushed to the breach, and the two champions were separated.

THE ROYAL CANADIAN COMPANY.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

ALBANY, N. Y., July 21.—The statement telegraphed to the New-York office of the Royal Canadian Fire Insurance Company that the Insurance Department had issued certificates of authority to it to resume business in this State, forwarded by an agent of the company yesterday, is premature. The representatives of the company showed satisfactory proof to the department that the impairment of its home capital had been made good, but under the law a foreign company is required to have $200,000 capital in this State, and file satisfactory proof of that fact, and the Superintendent will require proof that they have that amount here before he will issue the certificates. It is very likely that such proof will be forthcoming by Monday, and in that case the certificates will be issued. The method of making up the impairment in the home capital was by reducing the capital from $600,000 to $300,000, which they are authorized to do under a law of the Dominion Parliament passed last Winter, and by providing by subscription for the payment of the St. John fire losses.

THE INDIAN WAR IN IDAHO.

STILL FIGHTING WITH THE SAVAGES.

REGULARS AND VOLUNTEERS ENGAGED—SUDDEN FLIGHT OF THE FORMER—HOW THE MILITIA WERE RESCUED FROM A BAD POSITION.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., July 20.—A dispatch from Portland, Oregon, says a Lewiston letter of this date has the following: Capt. Hunter, of the Dayton Volunteers, left Camp Kamiak on Wednesday at 5:30 P. M., and arrived at Lewiston Thursday at 6 P. M. From him it is learned that the regular cavalry and Lewiston volunteers pursued and overtook the Indians on Tuesday. Jim, Reuben, Levy, and several other Indians acted as scouts. They came up with the Indians at a point where the undergrowth is very dense. The Indians fired upon the scouts, killing Levy and one other man, and wounding Reuben. Another man was shot through the lungs. McConville and his 18 men were in advance and in a perilous position, the Indians being concealed in the timber on both sides of them. McConville soon saw that the regular cavalry were fleeing. The Indian scouts, through their tactics, drew off the attention of the hostiles so as to let McConville's men out of the snap, and, seeing that the whole force of regulars had taken to flight, McConville found it necessary to follow them, rather than allow his handful of men to be cut off. The whole pursuing force returned to Kamiak, leaving Joseph's men masters of the situation. All the command had recrossed to the south side of the Clearwater, and were to move on to Lapwai, except 100 men under Throckmorton, who, with artillery, are to hold the position until Col. Green's force, from Boise, joins them. Gen. Howard would return to Lapwai, and Hunter was informed that he intended to move northward to the Spokane country. The volunteers will soon leave the field, and return home to be disbanded. Hunter says no one can foretell whether or not the war is ended. Many of the Indians who have surrendered are reservation Indians, and acknowledge that they fought with Joseph. They are to be brought to Lapwai for trial. No one seems to know for what point Joseph will make next.

A later dispatch, dated 5 A. M., states that Joseph's warriors had recrossed the Clearwater and was at Sawyer's Cañon. Gen. Howard is at Lapwai. He has ordered the troops arriving on the steamer Almotta to proceed forthwith to the same point. He has also sent for Gen. Sully to meet him at Lapwai, at 7 o'clock A. M. There is a great demand for wagons to take the infantry to the front.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., July 21.—A Portland press dispatch says: "A dispatch was received this afternoon from Kamiah, July 17, via Walla Walla, July 21, which says that five more hostiles, with their squaws, surrendered to-day. The military commission, which was formed to try the Indian prisoner taken in the late fight with Major Throckmorton, of the Fourth Artillery, adjourned, as no witnesses for the prosecution were here. Gen. Howard sent 30 volunteers to-day to destroy caches in Joseph's old camp, and all but the Captain and one man left for their homes. Col. Mason is in hot pursuit of the hostile Indians with his entire cavalry command, and met them to-day near Orofine Creek. Two Indian scouts were wounded and one killed, when the Indians got demoralized and fled, leaving the soldiers in possession of the field. The country around the Orofine Creek is very rocky and densely wooded with heavy timber and thick undergrowth, thus preventing any further pursuit by the soldiers, who cannot get their horses across the ground. The hostiles will be met by either Gen. Crook or Gen. Miles as they enter in Montana from this trail, and will in all probability be captured by these forces. One of the wounded scouts was James Reuben, interpreter and son of the ex-chief of the Kamiah Nez Percés. The war with Joseph is practically over, and we start to-day for Lapwai. From there troops will march through the Spokane country for the moral effect it will have upon the Indians. Col. Green's cavalry, upon its arrival, will be kept here to prevent the return of hostile Indians this way. Another force of Indians with a flag of truce are now coming in to surrender."

A special dispatch received from Wallula to-day says that 150 Chinamen arrived there yesterday from the Upper Columbus River, where they had been engaged in mining. They state that Indians entered their camp and robbed them of all their money, provisions, blankets, and clothing. After taking all they possessed, the Indians told them to leave, which the Chinamen lost no time in doing.

THE TEMPERANCE WORK.

THIRD DAY OF THE WOMAN'S NATIONAL CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE CONVENTION—SEVERAL SPEECHES MADE.

OCEAN GROVE, N. J., July 21.—The third day of the Woman's National Christian Temperance Convention was held in the Bishop Janes Memorial Tabernacle. The great hall was again so densely crowded that hundreds were unable to obtain entrance, and crowded about the open doors and windows. The meeting was led by Mrs. Holmes, Mrs. Wittenmeyer presiding. After the opening hymn Mrs. James offered prayer that the Christian workers under the guidance of the Holy Spirit, would be loyal to the work, and have self removed, that their whole efforts should be given to the temperance work; that every soul in Ocean Grove should feel the Divine influence, until, like the waves of the ocean, their power should sweep the land from end to end. After singing "What a friend we have in Jesus," Mrs. Holmes said: "Not of works shall we boast, but let the Divine influence touch every heart. There is so much in the Bible of the glorious victory over sin, that we can pray and read the Psalms, and trust in God." After the reading of the 103d and 116th Psalms, by Mrs. Holmes, "Oh, thou fount of every blessing," was sung. Miss Julia Coleman, Chairman of the Women's Committee to Prepare the Temperance Leaflets, said that from all over the country she had received letters asking for the compilation of such little leaflets on Temperance as would feed the country with temperance thought. Now there is a force in the idea that temperance means purity of body, as holiness means purity of spirit. So there can be no pure religion without temperance, because, if the body is not pure, the thoughts of the soul will be defiled. Intemperance is the hot-bed of licentiousness. Can God come into the hearts of those who love the wine cup? "He who defileth the temple, him will God destroy." It is defiled by tobacco as well as rum. It is not enough to let rum alone, we must let alone everything that defiles the body. Prohibition comes in when we take those things away from people who cannot resist them of themselves. Now, in following up these ideas, we have prepared a series of leaflets, giving directions for temperance work, and what ground we intend to cover, making pleas for the purity of the Lord's table what each one can do by their own efforts, also the past, present, and future of the crusade. They can be secured from the Women's National Christian Temperance Union, at No. 58 Reade-street, New-York, for 10 cents a package. We have no pecuniary interest in them, but they are valuable, for local work, especially among physicians who prescribe alcohol in their remedies.

Mrs. Wittenmeyer said the patent medicines of the day are largely composed of alcohol, and we know there is no food power in it. Send these leaflets to the doctors, showing the decision of the recent Medical Congress to that effect. Send them to the officials of the churches who use fermented wine on the communion table, and then let them go down on their knees and pray, and then let them buy liquor for the table, if they dare. Read those tracts, find out which one will meet the case of some one you know, and send it to him or her. "Shall we Gather at the River" was then sung, after which Mrs. Riley, of Baltimore, said that a few days ago, in Wilmington, a man came to her, and, with tears in his eyes, thanked her for her work in a distant town. He was one who had been in a mission meeting there, and had been carried home, for he had wandered into the meeting while drunk. But he had heard her words. When he got sober he signed the pledge, and was saved. She related another instance of a man who was watching her in the inquiry meeting. She found that he was a believer in Voltaire and Tom Paine. She prayed for him night and day, but he would not give up his books. He was raised a Catholic, but would not take in the doctrine of infallibility, and, therefore, went to infidelity. But we prayed still for him, and at last he got the true spirit and piled up his infidel books and burned them. Now he is a member of the Christian Church, and wrote me a letter a few days ago stating that he would not go back to infidelity if he could. The letter was read and created a great feeling of encouragement in the work of Gospel temperance.

A lady from New-Jersey said: "The spirit of God is moving among the people of Ocean Grove. Three of my friends have come to Christ through the blessed influence of this Woman's National Temperance Union. Mrs. Denman said if we mothers all spoke for our children we could never get through, but I have received a postal card from a mother asking prayers for the boys in the school at Norwalk, Conn., for the boys there do not go to communion. Another asked prayers for a drinking man in Jamaica and another in Brooklyn, both of whom are almost hopeless cases." A call was then made for volunteers to go to Staten Island to speak on Sunday in the great temperance revival to be started there. Mr. Loosey and several others accepted the call and left on the evening train. The services closed with the singing "Who's on the Lord's side!" and a benediction.

CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA.

THE CERRO DE TASIO MINES—PAYMENT OF BOGOTA BONDS—AMNESTY TO ALL COLOMBIANS—THE ISTHMUS.

PANAMA, July 11.—The Panama transit steamer Georgia, under command of Capt. Lewis, from Callao, arrived at Panama on Monday, the 9th inst., and will leave in a few days for San Francisco. It is reported that the Georgia left her papers behind at Callao, and came off in the night, the Captain stating that he thought he had remained there long enough. Capt. John M. Dow, who was sent to Callao to investigate the Georgia business, is expected at Panama on the 16th by the coasting steamer of the Pacific Steam Navigation Company due here at that date. The Cerro de Tasio mines are attracting great interest. Mr. Meiggs, assisted by Mr. W. H. Cilley and others, are pushing the railroad forward which is to connect with the mines with the greatest energy. Machinery has already been sent forward to the mines from the present terminus of the railroad.

Our dates from Bogota are to June 15. The *El Relator*, referring to the foreign debt of the Republic, says: "In order to avoid the return of the contract of 1861, and further, to sustain our foreign credit, Señor Quijano has arranged with the agent of the foreign bondholders, Mr. Charles O'Leary, for the resumption of payments as follows: From the first of the present month, July, the monthly installments of $37,500 will be continued as previous to the war, and the $300,000 arrears will be paid in four quarterly installments, commencing with the 1st of October next, at the rate of $75,000 per quarter. The executive power has declared that ice, lumber, marble in blocks, or powder, shall be exempt from the payment of Custom-house duties."

Law 62, of the 4th of June, concedes amnesty to all Colombians who have been guilty of political offenses since the 12th of July, 1876, with the following exceptions: First, the revolutionary Bishops of Pasto, Popayan, Medellin, and Antioquia; second, Catholic priests who took up arms or aided the enemies of the Government; third, the military persons who deserted to the enemy; fourth, the chiefs of the ferocious and depredating guerillas; fifth, those who were pardoned and afterward took up arms against the Government; and sixth, all contumacious persons.

Upon the Isthmus, the two candidates for the next Presidency of the State of Panama, viz.: Gen. Buenaventura Correoso and Señor Cervera, have, it is said, concluded an arrangement by which Servera will withdraw and leave the field free for Corréoso, with the understanding that the former shall be sent as Senator to Bogota. This will insure peace and quiet to the Isthmus, and is therefore desirable. There is no vessel of war either at Panama or Aspinwall. The health of the Isthmus is good.

In accordance with a resolution of the Board of Directors, the General Superintendent of the Panama Railroad has been instructed, under date of June 29, to proceed to take measure to have a survey made, from the proper point on the line of the road, say between the bridge over the railroad and the first switch toward Panama; thence south to the ocean, crossing the Cemetery road just west of Clement's Garden, and to take measures to commence blasting on the reef in order not to delay the work of extending the track to the islands.

NATIONAL COTTON EXCHANGE.

LAST DAY OF THE MEETING IN WEST VIRGINIA—AID DEMANDED FOR A SOUTHERN RAILROAD—BILLS OF LADING—ADJOURNMENT.

GREENBRIER, West Va., July 21.—In the National Cotton Exchange to-day Gen. Bussy, of New-Orleans, introduced a preamble and resolutions setting forth the vital importance of the early completion of the Texas Pacific Railroad from Shreveport, La., to San Diego, Cal.; the insignificance of the aid asked by Col. Thomas A. Scott when compared to the importance of this great enterprise, and recommending the subject to the attention of Congress, and requesting Senators and Representatives to use their best efforts to secure the passage at the next session of Congress of the bill now before that body granting aid to the said Texas Pacific Road. It was adopted by a vote of yeas 26, nays 10.

Mr. Henry G. Hester, of New-Orleans, submitted a series of resolutions recommending constituent exchanges to take such action as will influence and lead to the establishment in all the cotton States of Agricultural Bureaus similar to the one now in successful operation in Georgia; appointing a committee of five to memorialize Congress in favor of more liberal appropriation for carrying on and rendering more complete and efficient the work of the statistical division of the Department of Agriculture at Washington; also directing the officers of this convention to correspond with the Agricultural Bureau at Washington, with the view of having thoroughly investigated and published the character and habits of the cotton caterpillar, boll worm, and all forms of insect life that prey on the cotton plant and fruit, in order that means may be arrived at for relief from their ravages. All were adopted.

John Nisbet, of Savannah, offered a resolution indorsing the views of the International Cotton Convention expressed in favor of establishing a system of "margins" on contracts bought or sold in Liverpool, which was adopted. A resolution that the agricultural and business interests of the country would be best subserved by the indefinite postponement of the resumption of specie payments was laid on the table.

The committee to whom was referred the subject of opposing the amalgamation of the Direct Cable Company with another company, reported against the advisability of taking such action at present, inasmuch as they have information through the Secretary of State that the Federal Government has the subject before it. The committee was discharged.

Mr. Whitlock, of New

CURRENT LITERATURE.

A VILLANELLE.

Wouldst thou not be content to die
When low-hung fruit is hardly clinging,
And golden Autumn passes by!

If we could vanish, thou and I,
While the last woodland bird is singing,
Wouldst thou not be content to die?

Deep drifts of leaves in the forest lie,
Red vintage that the frost is flinging,
And golden Autumn passes by.

Beneath this delicate rose-gray sky,
While sunset bells are faintly ringing,
Wouldst thou not be content to die?

For wintry webs of mist on high
Out of the muffled earth are springing,
And golden Autumn hath passed by.

O now when pleasures fade and fly,
And Hope her southward flight is winging,
Wouldst thou not be content to die!

Lest Winter come, with wailing cry,
His cruel icy bondage bringing,
When golden Autumn hath passed by.

And thou, with many a tear and sigh,
While life her wasted hands is wringing,
Shalt pray in vain for leave to die
When golden Autumn hath passed by.
—*The Cornhill Magazine.*

THE DUKE'S PIPER:

A STORY OF THE WEST HIGHLANDS.

IN FOUR CHAPTERS.

CHAPTER I.

It was an unfortunate business—most unfortunate; for the Duke's piper and the Duke's game-keeper were the best of friends; they never met at the Glengolly clachan but they had their "glass" together; nay, when friends met, such as they—and it was astonishing how often accident led the steps of both men to the smoky chimney-cheek of Betty MacDonald's clachan—the glass had to pass to and fro pretty often before the men parted. And as Betty knew full well that John Cameron the piper, and Donald MacTavis the game-keeper, her best customers all the year round, were critics upon whom no adulterated or diluted fluid could impose, Betty was careful that to them at least nothing but the best of whisky and stoup-measures—erring, if they erred at all, on the roomy side—should be served. The natural result of such companionship and mutual consumption of frequent gills was that John loved Donald "like a vera brither;" while Donald frequently assured John, as they stumbled over the moor together in the gloaming, or more often when the horned moon was high, that not one of his own eight brothers was to be mentioned in the same breath with John—as regarded his, the game-keeper's, emotions toward him.

What then were Betty's feelings, late one unlucky Autumn evening on her return from the byre, where she had gone to milk her solitary cow, to find the two friends in the midst of A her argument, loud-mouthed both, and looking at each other across the table, on which stood the almost empty measure and glasses, with expressions on their honest gnarled faces that could hardly by any intepretation be termed mild? And this before a third guest, too, a hairy-visaged gentleman whom Betty reckoned half-daft, seeing that he had spent the last three weeks' splashin' a bit o' auld canvas wi' paint, and ca'ed it Ben Sluaigh," but to whom it nevertheless behoved her to be polite, taking into account the liberal rent he paid for her best room. The gentleman sat in his chair with a rumbler of whisky-and-water before him, taking little part in the discussion, but smoking diligently with a broad grin, as Betty noted indignantly as she went "ben" with her knitting, sorry to hear the voices of the disputants waxing louder and louder. Betty had a feminine dislike of argument: arguments in the clachan were generally the prelude to blows. Her idea of a "good crack" admitted only of varying shades, not differences of opinion—softened by frequent application to the bottle—a good story being not one whit the less welcome because oft-told. But here were John and Donald glaring at each other with knit brows, and John, who could never brook contradiction, bringing his massive fist down on the table so that the stoup-measure and glasses swayed.

"Ye're wrang, Tonald, I tell ye again ye're wrang—it *wass* biled!"

The game-keeper thus addressed only shook his bald head slowly from side to side, remarking, after a pause, with a smile of superior knowledge that seemed to fan the flame of his friend's anger: "Na, John, na; it iss nefer biled."

"But it *iss* biled, and iss aye biled, I'm telling ye, and biled in sweet milk too. I'm not like some folk, Sir," said the piper, turning to address the stranger in the arm-chair, "that talk a lot o' nonsense apoot what they ken naething apoot."

"Whether his oil-cake was boiled or not boiled," said the stranger, "the bull is as fine an animal as I have seen in the Highlands; though I was not sorry, as I sketched him, to have the stream and a good steep bank between us."

"Noo, John, you are trying to impose on the ignorance o' the shentleman; that iss what ye are trying to do, John, and that iss no like ye. It iss verra pad to let the English shentleman go away, and it iss savages that he'll pe thinkin' we are in the Hielants, to pe feeding oor young bulls" (pronounced bills) "wi biled oil-cake, as if oor young bulls needet oil-cake when they hef good green grass and plenty; or ailloin' they do need it, to hef it biled, and them wi' teeth that if they wanted would crack whinstanes. Oh, but it iss a fine joke to hear ye talk o' biled oil-cake, John Cameron!"

"I'm telling ye, ye're wrang," said the piper, hotly; "and it iss nonsense ye're talking apoot, Tonald MacTavish!—though, Sir," again appealing to the stranger's intelligence, "it iss not muckle that a game-keeper can ken apoot the rearing o' young bulls; they can tell a grouse from a partridge in a stubble-field on a dark nicht, I'll alloo that," in a tone implying that he conceded the utmost; "but the rearing o' young bulls iss oot o' their line; and for a man that has nefer peen oot o' his ain county from the tay he wass born till the tay o' his death, to teach anither man wha has peen roond the whole world moreofer with his Grace, the Teuk—to tell *him* apoot savages"——

"I alloo," interrupted Donald with a friendly wave of the hand, having filled and emptied a glass while John was speaking—"I alloo that there iss no petter piper in the county—no, nor in the whole Hielants moreofer, than yoursel', John Cameron; and it iss the Teuk himself I hef heard say as muckle many's the time that; and prood I hef peen to hear it; and I hope it iss to this shentleman and me that ye will pe given a tune afore we pairt the nicht; but I canna alloo that ye are petter acquaint wi' the subject on hand. And ye can ask Sandy the Teuk's grieve yoursel' apoot it, and he wass in the byre when the bull was calfed, and he will"——

"Teffle a tune ye'll get from me this nicht; and it iss a obstinate mule ye are, Tonald MacTavish, and always wass; and as for Sandy MacIntyre, the Teuk's grieve, it iss all the parish that kens him for a foolish ignorant liar."

The two men pushed their respective chairs a foot or so farther apart, and looked at each other in no amiable mood. John the piper was a tall thin Celt with fiery eyes, that flamed out from a mass of tangled hair as brown as heather, covering a low square brow; he was of a much more inflammable temperament than his friend, whose high cheek-bones, wide surly mouth, and cheeks that seemed to have gathered black forests of hair at the expense of his crown, which was of the shiny bald order, indicated a vein of Saxon blood in some progenitor, although his accent and fluency in Gaelic proved that he was a native of the west. Under the chair of the piper, Fingal the piper's collie, almost as excitable as his master, lay asleep; and in the corner by the game-keeper's gun, Jet, Donald's placid pointer, lay stretched at full length. Betty laid down her knitting in some trepidation when the argument reached this point, and came in to see if she could not pour oil on the troubled waters. She found the piper on his feet with his bagpipes under his arm, evidently much offended, looking about in the dark for his bonnet.

"It iss anither gless o' whusky ye'll pe taking now, Mr. Cameron, pefore ye tak' the road this mauld nicht?"

"And it iss verra pad whusky ye hef peen giving us the nicht, Mrs. MacTonald, eneuch to tak' the temper away from any man," said the piper in his severest tones.

"And ye are quite richt there, Mr. Cameron," said Betty timidly, willing to appease her guest at the expense of her own reputation; "and it iss myself that iss glad ye mentioned it, for I had to offer ye some o' the Cawm'ton-still the nicht, cass the gentry, when they wass on the moor yesterday shooting took every drop o' the rale heather watter away in their flasks, and left no a drop wi' me. But I'm sure, Mr. Cameron, ye'll no pe so angry wi' me as that comes to go away angry like that."

"The whusky iss cood eneuch, if taken wi' a thankful spirit, Mrs. MacTonald," said Mr. MacTavish. "But when a man iss prood and stuck-up cass he has travellet at the heels o' his betters—but the Teuk's dog has done as muckle—while his own neibors have bided at home, he thinks maype that maepody keus the tifference atween a reel and a hornpipe but himself! Gif me another gless, Mrs. MacTonald. Cood nicht, John; I drink to your petter manners."

John was at the door, having found his bonnet, but came back to say, shaking his fist in Donald's face: "It iss an ignorant prute ye are, Tonald MacTavish, and I scorn to pit my fingers upon ye; but nae doot ye'll want me to bring my pipes to the clachan anither nicht; and nae doot your son Angus will pe wanting me to learn him to play the pipes too; and nae doot, when he comes for that purpose, he will look to have his crack wi' Maggie! Ye will live, Tonald, my man, to ken it wass an ill nicht when ye thocht fit to drink to *my* petter manners!"?

With which flourish, wound up by an emphatic and defiant snap of the piper's fore-finger and thumb in close proximity to the nose of the calmer game-keeper, the piper marched with what dignity he could muster, seeing that he carried half a pint of fierce whisky beneath his belt, from the clachan to the pathway across the moor, homewards; and so absorbed was he in cherishing his anger that he would not indulge himself on his solitary way with one of his favorite Jacobite lilts, lest the sound of the pipes might charm away his wrath. And his collie Fingal followed sadly at his heels.

The game-keeper sat for only a short time after his friend was gone; he gave utterance to a low hard laugh as the piper disappeared, and then relapsed into sulky silence. Presently he said, rising to leave: "I'd better pay ye for my share o' the whusky, Mrs. MacTonald."

"Na; that can remain. Ye will pe here the day after to-morrow or so, I daressay, to make it up."

"Take the money," said Mr. MacTavish firmly; "he will peg my pardon before I drink another drop in his company."

"A bad job!" said poor Betty, with tears in her eyes, as she slowly counted out to him the change.

On the afternoon of the same day, Maggie Cameron, the piper's daughter, was in her father's dairy, busily at work. The piper's cottage and small farm-steading stood white and solitary at the mouth of Glen Heath, barely half a mile from Inversnow. The score of sheep that strayed about the glen with the red mark J. C. branded on their woolly sides belonged to the piper; so also did the three or four cows that stood cooling their feet in the heat of the day, in the peat-brown burn that coursed through the heart of the glen past the piper's fields and garden, to the loch. He was in a moderate way a prosperous man, and after the manner of men conscious of a bigger balance than their neighbors at the local bank, he thought he had a right to dogmatize on occasions. Folks who knew the piper knew that whoever ultimately was lucky enough to win the hand of his only daughter Maggie, would not take her dowerless; and that the dower would be something by no means to be sneezed at, was evident when the Inversnow intellect began to reckon on its fingerends the various sources of the piper's income. There was first and foremost the farm; the piper's crops were ever the earliest and the heaviest; his mutton was always prime, and the piper knew well when and to what market to send. Nor on the Duke's whole estate were better turnips grown. Then what milk was to be compared to that which came from the piper's byre; and as for the piper's butter—churned by Maggie's own pretty hands—why, better butter was not to be had in or out of the parish for love or money. Besides which, the piper's white cottage, built on the slope facing the loch on one side and looking toward the glen on the other, within a few minutes' walk of the best scenery, the best shooting, and the best fishing in South-western Scotland, fetched—well, Inversnow did not know how much per month. Let to the "gentry" during Spring, Summer, and Autumn of every year, it was in itself another tap of gold flowing into the piper's pockets. For several months in each year the Duke entertained guests at Inversnow Castle; and it was the piper's duty, as it was his pleasure, to march daily (Sundays excepted, and he grudged Sundays) for two hours to and fro in the hall of the castle while the Duke and his guests dined, the sonorous bagpipes discoursing appetising and digestatory music; and he was indeed a mean or thoughtless guest who departed without remembering the piper in some shape tangible to the piper. Dearly he loved his money. Nor was he a man likely to let money readily slip from his grasp when he once fingered it, and no man in Inversnow was more fertile in resources for adding to his store. But dearly as he loved gold, dearly as he loved his sheep, his cattle, and horses, his drams and his bagpipes, his one primary treasure was his winsome daughter Maggie. Rough he might be, but beneath the hard shell was a true human heart that beat warmly and tenderly toward her.

Maggie stood, as has been said, busily at work on the clean paved floor of the dairy, her burnished milk-pans full of creamy richness, arranged on shelves along the walls. The dairy was cool and shady, and the sweet fragrance of the fresh milk mingled sweetly with odor of late honey-suckles and fuchsias clambering in at the window. Between the leaves of honey-suckle there was to be seen from the window, far off across the sloping fields, a peep of the loch, the blue sky, and the heather-clad hills in the distance. The door was open, and the afternoon light fell upon no more pleasant sight than the bright shapely Highland lassie, whose sleeves were tucked up to the elbow, her dress pinned behind, while her hands were deftly shaping butter with the aid of a pair of wooden "clatters" into tempting rounded pats, each pat being dropped, by a quick, graceful turn of her skillful hands, into a dish of clear spring-water beside her. Maggie hummed, in a sweet, low treble as she worked, an old Gaelic air that had a touch of melancholy in it, her sole audience the piper's monstrous bull-dog, that lay all her length in the sunshine asleep on the threshold. Presently the formidable-looking animal raised her head, pricked her ears, and growled; then, at the sound of footsteps, rose and bounded down the path; and Maggie, as she paused in singing, heard a well-known voice cry: "Down, Diana; down, I tell ye; keep down!" The Highland girl went on with her work, with perhaps a tinge of crimson shewing through the sun-browned face, while a man's voice rang out "Maggie!" from the kitchen door, and then the steps turned to the open dairy door.

"Well, Angus," Maggie said in a tone of surprise that was hardly meant to be taken as real; and iss it you again? I thought you said yesterday that the yacht was going to meet some of the castle-folks at Sheepfell?"

"The Teuk changed his mind, or had a telegram or something. But are ye not glad to see me, Maggie, that ye won't shake hands wi' a body?"

"Deed and I am fery glad to see yourself, Angus, and well ye ken that; but my hands are wet wi' the watter and the butter; and indeed yo must excuse me."

"But it iss a cold greeting to gif a body, that iss what it iss, no to shake a hand, Maggie,' said Angus; "or maybe," plucking up courage from the laughter in Maggie's eyes and the pose of Maggie's cheek, "maybe *that* iss what you wanted!" And Angus boldly bestowed a kiss upon the girl's cheek.

"Oh, Angus MacTavish, and how could ye do the like o' that, when ye see I could not protect myself wi' my hands among the butter?"

"Then gif it to me back again, as the song says," said Angus, taking his own again, before Maggie could make any show of resistance.

"But it iss a wild fellow ye are, and no deserving this drink o' new-drawn warm milk I am going to give ye?"

Maggie wiped her hands in the long white apron she wore, and turned to fill a tumbler full of milk from one of the pans.

"Well, Maggie Cameron, it iss maybe more than I deserve," said Angus, as he took the tumbler from her hand and raised it to his lips; "but but here iss to your fery good health, Maggie!"

"I believe ye would rather it had been a dram," said the girl, as she watched the milk swiftly disappear down the young sailor's throat. But Angus declared that in saying so she libeled him.

"And now, Maggie, ye must put on your hat and come with me," said Angus seriously, when he had emptied the tumbler.

"Go with you, Angus! You're joking. Wass it not for your lesson on the pipes ye came! But dad iss not at home this afternoon—he went the clachan-way with your father—but he will be disappointed to hef missed you."

"I want you to come to the shore with me, Maggie; I have something to shew you, and I will take no denial for this once."

"To shew me, Angus! But dad might not be pleased, if he came home when I wass out, to find I wass away trifling with you on the shore."

"I will answer for that, Maggie Cameron."

"Well, it iss true my churning is over, and the baking o' the scones can be done when I get back, but"— The maiden hesitated.

"But there"—and Angus lifted the dish of butter-pats and marched off with them, followed by Maggie, to the kitchen. "Now put on your hat and come with me."

While Maggie went to her room, Angus turned the key in the dairy-door, and hung it on a nail in the kitchen; and leaving Janet, the maid, to bring in the cattle and milk them, the couple started on their expedition with light hearts.

They were a winsome couple, and Janet—a goodly lass herself—stood admiring them from the door-step, not without certain longings on her own account, as they walked along the pathway that skirted the meadow, to the bridge at the gate; and from thence over the stile and across a field, toward the loch. Margaret Cameron was a tall, well-built girl, yet her head was just on a level with her companion's shoulder. Her face was fresh and sunny, light and shadow playing on it in quick responsive movement to the mental mood that happened to rule her. She was young, not yet out of her teens, full of youthful impulse, that expressed itself in frequent peals of merry laughter easily roused; with a tender heart, too, as the sweet blue eyes told, by the quick rush of tears when she was moved by any tale of woe, or touched by the chill finger of disappointment. Angus was a broad-shouldered, six-foot sailor, stooping slightly as he walked, with a bronzed, cheery face, and the kindest of honest eyes, that looked you straight in the face fearlessly. He had been for many years one of the most trustworthy "hands" on board the Duke's yacht, The Curlew, and was looked up to by the fishing-folks of Inversnow with all the respect due to a favorite of the Chief's, and to one whose ideas had been expanded by frequent visits to the Mediterranean.

"Where are you going?" asked the girl by and by, as Angus struck into a road leading to the town. "It iss nefer into Inversnow we are going like this together!"

"And are ye ashamed to be seen walking with me, Maggie Cameron?"

"Ashamed! No! But it iss not well to be having folk talking idle gossip apoot us in the daytime, when maybe I ought to be at home working." Maggie was made the more jealous of her reputation as a good housekeeper by receiving a surprised nod at that moment from Mr. McAlister the grocer, who stood lazily on the door-step of his shop.

"Nefer mind what folk say, Maggie. This iss the way;" and Angus turned off the main street to the pier.

"Eh, Angus, what a pretty little poat—what a fery pretty poat!" said Maggie as they reached the end of the pier and looked down on a tiny boat resting placidly on the loch.

"And ye think her a pretty poat now, do ye, Maggie?" looking proudly from his achievement to his companion's interested face.

"I nefer saw anything prettier. She sits on the water like a sea-gull," replied the girl warmly.

"And you can read her name on the stern now, can't you, Maggie—eh?"

The maid looked down fixedly and as she looked, changed color. Angus was watching her with beaming eyes. Painted in distinct blue letters on an oak ground were the words, "Maggie Cameron—Inversnow."

CHAPTER II.

"Oh, Angus!" Maggie held out her hand to him on the pier, and he held it as in a vise.

"It iss your own poat, then, Angus?"

"No; she iss not," said Angus.

"No!"

"No! She iss yours, Maggie! I built her for ye—every inch of her grew under my own hand—and she's no a pad poat at all, though it iss me that says it"——

"Well, Angus"——

"Don't say another word, but go aboard," said Angus, proceeding down the steep slippery steps to the loch, leaning Maggie gallantly by the hand. Speedily the rope was unloosed, the white sail spread to the breeze, and the boat moved gracefully and rapidly, under a glorious sunset sky, out into the loch. Maggie sat holding the tiller silently, while Angus adjusted the ropes. The loch was radiant from shore to shore in the rich evening light; quickly the white houses of the town were left in the distance; and hardly a movement but the delicious ripple of water cleft by the boat's bow, or the cry of a sea-gull sailing lazily overhead, disturbed the stillness. Here and there, in the pools among the boulders in lonely parts of the shore, a heron stood silent as its own shadow and solitary as a hermit; from the grassy hollows by the beach a thin white mist rose, softening the green wooded slopes, and adding a sense of distance to the heathery ridges in the background, glorified by the red Autumn sunset. Maggie was supremely happy. When the sail was fairly set, Angus came and stretched himself by her side.

"And ye think she iss a nice poat, and ye like her?" he said, looking into Maggie's face.

"It wass fery kind of 'ye to think of giving me such a present as this, Angus; but I cannot possibly take it."

"Maggie," said Angus, taking her disengaged hand in his, "I hef long wanted to tell you something—indeed I hef, Maggie—not that I'm a goot hand at telling anything I want, but—all the time I wass building her, and that wass longer than ye might think, Maggie—I hef looked to this moment as a reward—when I would see you sitting there, looking that happy and that peautiful—yes, Maggie, peautiful and pleased with my work—and proud am I to see ye so pleased wi' a trifle."

"But it iss *not* a trifle," said the maiden interrupting him; "it wass a great undertaking! I nefer saw anything I liked half so much."

"But it iss nothing, I tell you, Maggie, to what I would gif you if you would be willing to take it—nothing! I would like you, Maggie, to take all I hef—and myself too." It iss true I am only a common sailor, but Maggie, my heart iss fery warm to you. Many's the time, when I wass a hundred and maybe thousants of miles away from here, I wad pe thinking of you—many a time in the middle of the night, when I wass on the deck alone, watching and looking at the stars under a foreign sky. I would single out a particular star and call it Maggie's eye, and watch it lovingly, cass I thocht you might pe looking at it too, even if you wass not thinking of me thousants of miles off; and it makes me fery unhappy when I'm a long way off, to think that maybe I am forgotten, and some other man iss trying to get your love, and maybe I losing my chance of happiness for life, cass like a fool, I held my peace, when by speaking a word my happiness and yours might pe secure."

Angus's arm had stolen round the girl's waist as he proceeded in the speech that was a direct outflow from his heart. She did not try to speak for a little. Agnus saw that her eyes were filled with tears.

"It wass wrong of ye, Angus, efer to think I would forget ye," she said.

"Then ye do think sometimes apoot me when I am not near you?"

"Angus, how can you pe speaking nonsense like that?"

"But it is not nonsense to me, Maggie," said her lover seriously; "I love you, Maggie, as I love no woman in the world; and, Maggie, if you were to—to—it wad break my"—

It was the old story. Two human souls meeting under the light of heaven, each recognizing in the other that which each yearned for to give completeness to life; the spoken word being the outward force impelling them toward each other, as two dew-drops merge into one by a movement external to both. The Highland girl had no desire to break her lover's heart; nay, she was ready to give her own in exchange for his love with all the impulsiveness of a simple and true nature. As the boat sped on they noted not that twilight was deepening into evening, that the stars were myriad-eyed above them, and the crescent moon glimmered over the hills, and shone in quivering tracks along the loch. So it came about that at the same moment of time when the piper in the clachan was apostrophizing Angus's father in the words already recorded—"Nae doot your son Angus will be wanting me to learn him to play the pipes too; and nae doot, when he comes for that purpose, he will look to have his crack wi' Maggie," &c.—his daughter's arms were being thrown impulsively about Angus' neck, and Angus himself was the happiest man in the Western Highlands.

Maggie reached Glen Heath with a joyous heart. She was there before the piper. She speedily girt on her apron, and with tucked-up sleeves proceeded to the more prosaic duty of baking "scones" that might be warm and palatable for the piper's supper; and as she rolled out the dough, and patted and rolled and kneaded it, and turned it before the fire until an appetizing browniness covered each surface, she sang merrily one of the merriest of the sad Gaelic melodies.

But the piper was late. The white cloth was spread, and the scones had time to cool, before Diana, leaping to her feet, stretched herself, yawned, and went to the door sniffing. Maggie opened the door immediately; the piper swung along the path unsteadily. The dog went to meet him without enthusiasm, half-doubtful of her reception, and only narrowly escaped the kick which the piper aimed at her.

"Get out, ye prute!" he said, as he came in; and when the animal still came fawning toward him, he hurled his bagpipes with great force at her head, only with the result, however, of breaking the pipe's mouthpiece. "O the prute!" he cried, when he saw what had happened; "she has proken my favorite shanter—the shanter that I've played wi' for fifteen years. O the prute! I'll cut her throat, to teach her to keep oot o' my way. My best shanter, too!"

"Come, dad, you are late," said Maggie cheerily, going to meet him; "you hef had a long walk. I hef boiled some eggs for ye, and baked some scones; come, hef some supper before ye go to bed."

"Ay, ay, ye are a praw lass, Maggie, one o' the right sort," the piper said. "But to think my poor shanter's broken. I will nefer see her like again whatefer!"

The piper sat down to supper with an enormous appetite, and Maggie watched him devotedly, uncertain whether she should reveal her secret or not in the present dubious state of her father's temper.

"Anypody peen here for me the day?" he asked between mouthfuls.

"Yes, Angus MacTavish wass here in the afternoon; and he"——

The piper laid down his knife, looked straight in his daughter's face with a fierceness that startled her, saying: "Hang Angus MacTavish and efery man i' their black clan! A MacTavish nefer darkens my threshold again! If Angus MacTavish efer comes to my house he will live to rue it. I am efery inch a MacTavish!"

Maggie looked in her father's face amazed. To violent language she was well accustomed; but sober or otherwise, she had never heard him utter a word against the MacTavishes until now.

"Come, dad," she said after a short silence, during which time she decided it would be better to say nothing of what was uppermost in her mind until morning—"Come, dad; something has vexed you to-night. You will be petter in the morning. Angus iss the best friend either you or I hef in the wide world."

"I tell you," burst out the piper, "I will not hef his name mentioned in my hoose, not by you or any other! And if you go apoot with him, Meg, as I hef seen ye do lately, I'll—I'll maybe pack you out of doors too!"

The tears were in poor Maggie's eyes, but she comforted herself as she put up the bolt in the door for the night, by assuring herself, as she heard the piper stumbling up-stairs, to his room: "Poor dad, he iss worse than usual to-night." And when she slept, she dreamed of Angus.

CHAPTER III.

The piper's anger seemed to be modified on the following morning; but he still growled when his daughter introduced the name MacTavish as he sat before a steaming bowl of porridge and a basin of milk, which he attacked with a large horn spoon, and an appetite comparable only to the giant's who fell a victim to the adroitness of Jack the celebrated Giant-killer. Maggie's enthusiastic account of Angus' gift of the boat was received with a critical coldness that made her heart sink within her.

"Ay, Maggie; it iss no doot a peautiful poat—she wass sure to pe that if Angus built her; but it iss fery easy to see what Angus MacTavish iss driving at. Maybe he'll find he has been counting without his host mirofer, if he thinks he iss going to get you for his wife by gifing you a fishing poat; what wass a fishing-poat to a lass like you?—as if ye wass a poor lass! Ye're no to pe fishing your head apoot Angus MacTavish, lass—no; he iss no doot a good lad, but no for the like o' you! There iss Sandy Buchanan mon, the lawyer's clerk mirofer, a far more likely lad to make ye a good man, and willing."

"O dad, and how can ye pe saying such things to me on the happiest day o' my life, for Angus asked me yesterday to be his wife; and I—I"—

"Ye what?" said the piper, laying down his spoon and eyeing his daughter sternly.

"Wood, dad, I—I—didna say No."

"Then I'm thinking ye'll hef to go this fery day whatefer and say 'No,' my lass, for I'm telling ye I won't hef it!"

Maggie was not generally one of the tearful sort, but the sudden emphasis of her father's words filled her eyes with tears and drove her to silence. Should she not trust herself to speak, but lifted her pail hurriedly with a flushed face, and went sorrowfully to milk the "kye," whose deep impatient lowing from the byre was urgently demanding attention. When she was half across the courtyard she heard her father calling her back. She turned and went to him.

"Maggie," he said, drawing her to his knee and holding her brown face between his rough hands tenderly, "it iss not crying ye are, my bonny lass? No; I wad not hef my lass crying for any MacTavish that efer drank a dram. Not but Angus iss a pad lad—no, I will not say he iss that—he plays the pipes petter than any lad of his years I efer saw—but the MacTavishes—Ah, well they're no jist the clan that the Camerons should marry into. Noo, dry your eyes, lass, and pe off to your milking mirofer—Crumple iss moaning as if her udder wass going to crack."

The maiden said nothing; she kissed him, but the smile was all vanished from her face as she stooped to relieve Crumple of her milky burden.

The piper went to the stable, and the sound of his whistling rang over the place as he brushed down his horses and gave them their morning feed.

Maggie was in strong hopes, as the morning advanced, that before nightfall, when she expected Angus to come, the tempest would be over, and Angus lured by her father in his old manner. This hope was dispelled, and poor Maggie made miserable beyond bearing when her father returned to his midday meal. The piper had early in the forenoon taken his fishing-rod and gone to a favorite spot of his known as "the Black Hole," on the stream, where he had wiled away many an hour and tempted to the bank many a fat spotted trout. When he returned to dinner, his daughter saw with surprise that he brought no fish with him, and that his fishing-rod was broken into half a dozen pieces, and, moreover, that he was white with anger. Fingal, his collie, was following with dejected tail and a torn ear, apparently in as bad a temper as his master, judging from the snarling greeting he gave Diana, who went to meet them.

"By the powers, but I'll put the law on him; I'll hef him put in the jail," cried the piper, as he went into his kitchen and tossed the fragments of his fishing-rod into a corner. "The plaguard, to break my fishing-rod and steal my fish mirofer; but I'll hef the law on him! He shall go pefore the shirra as sure as my name iss John Cameron!"

Maggie did not know that Mr. MacTavish was at the same moment on his way home with a swollen black eye, carrying with him a goodly fish that ought to have been in the piper's basket, "Jet" limping behind his master very much bruised indeed.

"And it iss the Teuk that will pe told all apoot it; the proud tuffie, pooching the salmon like a common thief, and knocking a man apoot as if he wass a lower animal," said the game-keeper, recording *his* grievance indignantly to his buxom wife, in answer to sympathetic ejaculations as to the state of his eye when he returned to his dinner.

True to his word, the piper sent the herd-boy to the lawyer's office to tell Sandy Buchanan, with the piper's compliments, &c., that Mr. Cameron desired to see him at Glen Heath on important business.

"Well, dad," Maggie had said impetuously when she heard this message given to "Geordy," as they sat at dinner, hardly understanding from what motive her father sought the presence of the detested Sandy Buchanan, "I can only say that I shall not bide in the hoose if that red-headed, ill-looking man comes to the hoose; I won't intead!"

"Ye are red-headed yourself!" said the piper abruptly.

"No, I'm not."

"Yes, ye are. The mah canna help himself if the Almichty gef him a red head. The best o' folks iss red-headet. I'm red-headed; and ye are red as a fox or a squirrel yourself, I tell ye."

"Well, well, dad, we'll no quarrel apoot that; maybe I am; but"—

"I tell ye what it iss, Maggie, ye will bide at home when Mr. Buchanan comes, and ye'll peave yourself civilly, or maybe it may pe worse for ye. Angus MacTavish hass turned your head; but he'll get a bit o' my mind maybe yet, as his father has pefore him mirofer, and that pefore the set o' sun too!"

"O, dad, dad, ye'll break my heart, so ye will; intead and intead ye will, dad, if it iss in that way ye speak o' Angus."

"I'll not hef him come apoot my hoose longer! He iss a wanderin' rake; efery sailor iss that, and no fit to make a good husband to the like o' you."

"He iss not a rake! Ye are no speaking the words of truth, father!" exclaimed the girl passionately.

"Efery sailor iss a rake, Maggie; eferypody knows that; and I dare say he iss none better than his neibors."

Stung by the cruel words, Maggie ran to the dairy, where she shut herself in and burst into a flood of tears. The Highland maid had few hatreds; she had the impulsive, almost passionate temperament of every true Celt, but her impulsiveness ran into loving channels. But if she did hate, she hated warmly—also after the Celtic manner. And the one living object for whom she felt undying scorn was this Sandy Buchanan, who knew more of her father's affairs than any man in Inversnow, and whose studied civility to her on all occasions, and attentions more or less marked, were resented by her as she would have resented another man's insults. Perhaps he was all the more despised because he kept at a respectful distance when Angus was at home; a peculiarity that Maggie attributed to a certain dread of physical consequences, that was not to be wondered at in a weak-legged milksop fellow like him. But whenever the Duke's yacht was away Mr. Sandy danced attendance upon her most assiduously, insisting upon seeing her safely home from the kirk on Sunday evenings, and otherwise thrusting his obnoxious presence upon her in ways which she considered offensive.

And sure enough, just as the sun was veering round to the west, the piper was seated at the table of his best parlor with a bottle of whisky and glasses, and a plate of Maggie's crisp oat-meal bannocks between him and the detested Sandy Buchanan, whose breath blew forth gales of peppermint—an odor that Maggie always associated with him, and put the worst construction upon—as he listened patiently to the rather confused statement of the piper's grievance. Sandy tried honestly to look at the case from the piper's standpoint; but put in any form, it appeared that if any legal action was to be taken the decision could hardly take the only form which would satisfy the irate piper—namely, the immediate arrest, trial, conviction, and imprisonment of Mr. MacTavish for an undefined number of months in the county jail. Sandy gathered that the piper had succeeded in hooking a "cood seven-pound grilse;" that while he was landing the same, Mr. MacTavish appeared on the scene threatening to report him to the Duke for poaching; words passed between them, not of a complimentary nature, ending ultimately in one of two catastrophes—the piper could not clearly remember which—either the gamekeeper had seized the piper's rod with result of breaking it to pieces, or the piper had broken his fishing-rod over the gamekeeper's back; and then a struggle had ensued, the upshot of which was that the latter walked off with the "grilse" and a black eye, while the former did the like with his shattered fishing-rod and empty basket, each vowing to lay the matter before "the shirra."

The Sheriff, as represented by Sandy Buchanan the fiscal's clerk, thought, much to the delight of the piper, that he had good ground for an action for assault against Mr. MacTavish; and presently father and daughter (poor Maggie was compelled to remain in the room to hear the brutal manner in which he, Cameron, had been treated by a MacTavish) where thrown into a state of mental confusion by the adroit manner in which Sandy now addressing the piper as "our client," now as "the plaintiff;" both of which phrases the piper received and acknowledged in the light of a personal compliment, and also by liberal but not very coherent allusion to Act of Queen Victoria this, and chapter of Act Queen Victoria that; all tending to prove the piper the most abused and injured of men.

In the midst of the conference Angus MacTavish appeared at the door. He indiscreetly opened it and looked in without knocking. The piper, who was feeling at the moment keenly alive to his own importance, with the delightful sense that he had matter to bring before the "shirra," (as he called the Sheriff,) looked up and frowned, fingering his glass of whisky the while.

"What idiot iss it that walks into a shentleman's hoose without knocking at the door, and without waiting to be asked to come in?"

"Come, piper," said Angus, walking boldly into the room, but holding an outstretched hand to the piper; "it iss not the first, nor the second, nor may be the twentieth time I hef hed your hospitality, and I am thinking it will not pe the last time—and that without claiming it."

"My name is Maister Cameron—Maister Cameron, of Glen Heath, Maister Angus MacTavish! And apoot its peing the last time or not depends upon more consiterations than one!" The piper spoke with a sterness and pomposity of manner that made his visitor allow his hand to drop quickly to his side, and brought an indignant flush to the young face.

"What does it all mean?" said Angus in a bewildered way, turning to Maggie.

Maggie stood behind her father's chair the personification of misery. The man of law sat, looking stolidly before him, with the most wooden of expressions on his pale face.

"It means," said the piper in the same harsh sharp key, "that *that* is the door, that yonder is the road, that the quicker yo are there the petter it will pe for you, and the petter pleased too will all in this room pe."

"Iss that it?" said Angus slowly, looking still at Maggie, and turning again toward the door.

"No, Angus, no! It iss not true that all in this room will pe petter pleased that ye should go. It iss not true?" burst out the girl in the fullness of her heart.

"But is *shall* pe true?" shouted the piper, bringing his hand firmly down upon the table. Angus did not stay to argue the matter, but sorrowfully went his way.

"Stop that whining, Maggie—stop that foolish whining; I will not hef it!" said the piper, turning upon his daughter fiercely, who tried in vain to repress a sob as Angus disappeared.

"O Sandy Buchanan, it iss muckle that ye'll hef to answer for, if ye'll make me that I'll hate my own father too," said the poor girl, storming out into open mutiny.

"Leave the room, Maggie!" cried the piper, waving his hand. The maiden gladly availed herself of her dismissal, and fled to the solitude of her own room. "Cott has not gifen to women the brains to understand pusiness" he continued, generalising apologetically to his guest.

A week passed, and the piper's wrath against the clan MacTavish endured. The feud was not onesided. Mr. MacTavish replied to a letter full of nothing, expressed in the bitterest legal phrasology, written by Sandy Buchanan on the piper's behalf, by a document of elaborate counter-charges, written by the banker-lawyer of the town, breathing threatenings and lawsuits. And the case promised to be profitable to both of these astute gentlemen, as such cases generally manage to be.

CHAPTER IV.

For a week Maggie saw nothing and heard nothing of Angus. She became quite pale and worn with anxiety and distress. She hardly spoke to her father; and Janet reported that she was sure "the mistress" was going into "a decline," because she hardly touched her food. To make matters worse, a letter came one day from her lover to say that he too was so miserable that he could bear it no longer; he was going to leave the Duke's yacht and go away—never more to return to Inversnow. Maggie was driven to the brink of despair by this letter—almost the only letter she had ever received in her life, and she forthwith wore it, with the lock of his hair she had long treasured, next to her heart.

One afternoon a message came from the kitchen of the castle to ask the piper if he could oblige the cook with a dozen or so new-laid eggs, the cook's store having run short. Maggie took her basket, and went with the eggs to the castle kitchen. She went with a sad, heavy heart, and remained as short a time as possible, for her little romance with Angus and its sudden collapse were well known among the servants, and, as she knew, discussed. Inversnow Castle stands in the midst of its own lovely park, close by the sea-loch, and girt about by wooded and heather-mantled hills. It was a warm sunny afternoon as Maggie tripped from the castle homeward; she was in no mood to meet any one; and to avoid doing so, she struck off the public path through the woods toward Glen Heath. A robin was piping pathetically among the elms, and the squirrels were gamboling in the sunshine among the branches overhead. As she walked slowly over the turf she drew forth Angus' letter to read once more, and as she read, the tears started afresh to her young eyes, and she sobbed as she went.

Presently she was surprised by a voice, a kind, gentle voice, addressing her in a familiar tone: "Well, Maggie Cameron, what may all these tears be about? You look sadder than a young and bonnie lass like you has any right to be, surely! Are you well enough?"

The girl looked and looked again, and the flush came and went in her cheeks as she became conscious that, stretched at full length on the grass close by, under the shade of an elm, with a book in one hand and a lighted cigar in the other, was—the Duke!

Maggie courtesied low with a natural politeness, and in her confusion dropped her letter, but hardly dared to stoop to pick it up.

"I'm sure, your Grace, I peg your pardon humbly; it wass a great liberty I will be takin' in coming home this way instead o' the road."

Maggie hardly knew whether to turn back or to go on; being undecided, she did neither, but stood still in some bewilderment, the letter still lying at her feet.

"But you have not answered my question, I think," said the Duke encouragingly.

"I peg your Grace's pardon again," replied the girl nervously; "but it wass—it wass—but

or rather his high-minded and virtuous mother made the effort in his behalf, but neither his prospective heirship to the crown of Holland nor his Protestantism has availed to gain for him a royal English bride. He is known among the society that he most affects by the sobriquet of *Citron*, (Lemon,) bestowed upon him by the Duke de Grammont-Caderousse at one of the little suppers of the day. The Duke continued to call the Prince Monseigneur, to which his Royal Highness objected, declaring that he wished all formality to be laid aside respecting his birth and title. "Is that so?" cried the Duke, gayly. "Then, Citron, pass me the cheese." And the nickname has survived the Duke who gave it and the Government under which it was given. Some times, after one of the masked balls, a pink domino at the Café Americain will call for champagne, with the announcement "M. Citron pays," without for a moment imagining that she is speaking of the heir to a throne.—*Lippincott's Magazine.*

AT THE BAR.

"Who speaks for this man?" From the great white Throne,
Veiled in its roseate clouds the voice came forth;
Before it stood a parted soul alone,
And rolling east, and west, and south, and north,
The mighty accents summoned quick and dead:
"Who speaks for this man, ere his doom be said?"

Shivering he listened, for his earthly life
Had passed in dull unnoted calm away;
He brought no glory to its daily strife,
No wreath of fame, or genius' fiery ray;
Weak, lone, ungifted, quiet, and obscure,
Born in the shadow, dying 'mid the poor.

Lo, from the solemn concourse hushed and dim,
The widow's prayer, the orphan's blessing rose;
The struggler told of trouble shared by him,
The lonely of cheered hours and softened woes;
And like a chorus spoke the crushed and sad,
"He gave us all he could, and what he had;"

And little words of loving kindness said,
And tender thoughts, and help in time of need,
Sprang up, like leaves by soft Spring showers fed,
In some waste corner, sown by chance-flung seed;
In grateful wonder heard the modest soul,
Such trifles gathered to so blest a whole.

O ye, by circumstance' strong fetters bound,
The store so little, and the hand so frail,
Do but the best ye can for all around;
Let sympathy be true, nor courage fail;
Winning among your neighbors poor and weak
Some witness at your trial hour to speak.

—*All the Year Round.*

AMBASSADORS.—There is an old definition of "Ambassador," as "one who lies abroad for the good of his country;" and the First Napoleon seems to have shared this opinion, for in his instructions to Prince Eugène Beauharnais as to his conduct as Viceroy in Italy, he says: "An Ambassador will not say any good of you, because his trade is to say all the bad he can. Foreign Ministers are, in all the force of the term, titled spies." The Duke of Morny has also been credited with the *mot* that "diplomacy is the art of deluding others without appearing to do so." It is said that a Russian Minister, Chancellor Bestonjef, who was a perfect speaker, feigned to stutter. In his conversations with foreign agents he was scarcely intelligible, and he complained of being deaf and not understanding what was said to him. He was also in the habit of writing his diplomatic notes in an almost illegible handwriting. There may be some exaggeration in this story, but experience seems to suggest that though diplomatists may not be all such deliberate imposters as the one just described, diplomacy is in a great degree a system of deceit. Macaulay, in one of his letters, mentions Talleyrand talking at Holland House about Metternich and Cardinal Mazarin, and distinguishing between them by saying, "*Le Cardinal trompait, mais il ne mentait pas; or M. de Metternich ment toujours, et ne trompe jamais.*" The amount of veracity to be found in diplomatic communications is certainly open to suspicion; and not less so that Talleyrand has protested against the prejudice with regard to diplomatists on this point. "Diplomacy," he says, in a fragment which has been extracted from his as yet unpublished memoirs, "is not a science of ruse and duplicity. If good faith is anywhere necessary, it is above all in political transactions, for it is this that makes them solid and durable. Reserve is confounded with deception. Good faith never authorizes the latter, but it allows reserve; and reserve often adds to confidence." The gloss on these observations may perhaps be found in the same authority's proverbial saying, that language was given to man only to disguise his thoughts. Truth in diplomatic usage is thus not, as a rule, the whole truth and nothing but the truth; and the suppression of an essential part of the truth is, of course, tantamount to falsehood. Talleyrand himself may be taken as a characteristic type of the wily and unscrupulous diplomatist. Without being in any sense a great statesman, he had a quick eye for the drift of events, and rarely failed in the course of his long and devious career, in which he was on every side in turn, to identify himself with the winning cause of the day. It has been justly said that he was essentially the representative of *la politique expectante*. When asked at a critical moment what he meant to do, he replied, "To do? I never do anything. I wait." And in another case of doubtful conflict, he provided himself with cockades of the color of each party, so as to be prepared for whatever might happen. In short, he was the man of the age who knew best how to profit by accomplished facts. It is needless to say that his reputation suffered from his unscrupulous ways, but even those who knew his treachery found him too useful to be thrown over. Toward the end of his life he himself said to Thiers, "Do you know, my dear Sir, that I have been for forty years the most morally discredited man in Europe, and yet I have always been powerful on the side of power." Guizot has said that, except in a crisis or Congress, Talleyrand was neither skillful nor prompt.—*Macmillan's Magazine.*

THE LEADING MAN, ON AND OF THE STAGE.—In private life the leading man is often rather a bore; his genius is too high to stoop to the means of making himself agreeable which ordinary men use in society; he holds himself above his fellows, and somewhat aloof from them. He is, indeed, humorous at times, but his humor is of a solemn and ponderous character, which oppresses rather than enlivens, and which encourages such sad smiles as gild the face of the undertaker who hands round the gloves at a funeral—smiles sad as the last rays of a watery sunset. But over and above his pomposity and self-esteem, the leading man has a great defect in being the possessor of a grievance; a secret blight is upon him—he feels himself made for a greater sphere than any upon which he has ever yet had the opportunity of entering; provincial successes do not satisfy the ardor of his soul; and in his own mind he is absolutely convinced of the effect he would produce in London could he but find an opening there. The modest consciousness of genius assures him of a certain fame, only the managers will not see things as he sees them, and he hints that unworthy jealousies in the profession keep him from the Metropolis. In the matter of "parts" and "business" the leading man is touchy in the extreme; and on a night when he has not the only important character in a piece it is as well to keep clear of him, for on such an occasion his temper is greatly soured, and this is especially the case when the part he plays is too good to give him an excuse for refusing it, while it is the other performers who have all the opportunities of gaining the applause. As to the "business" of the stage, his first, second, and third idea is that every one else concerned in the play shall stand with their backs to the audience, that he may have the whole effect of his acting fully displayed; even when he has nothing to say or nothing to do for a time, he grudges a fellow-actor a chance, and is frequently found edging toward the upper end of the stage, so that the speaker has the choice of continuing his speech as if it were an address directed to the house, or of turning toward the leading man, and thereby losing all the advantages of fronting the audience. Perhaps the leading man is the least popular among his fellows of any member of the company; but he consoles himself in his somewhat eagle-like isolation by the lofty grandeur of his cyrie.—*Tinsley's Magazine.*

HEINE'S LOVE, APOSTASY, AND AGONY.—Amalie Heine was hardly younger than Heine, for it was a boy-and-girl courtship; he was but 19, she 18 years old. He left her in order to achieve literary distinction at the universities; during his absence his promised bride became another man's wife. From the consequences of this cruel shock Heine never recovered; the treachery of her he loved and trusted wounded him mortally. He lived, but bearing within his breast a poisoned and rankling wound that never healed. A later source of bitterness welling up in poor Heine's bosom was one not from without, but from within—one springing from the evil-acting thoughts that result from wrong done consciously. He was a renegade and an apostate, for a miserable mess of pottage, which in the end was not even awarded him in poor recompense of his self-scorn and contempt. He sold his birthright! Yes, Heine, the earnest champion of the rights of his people, the ardent member of the Jew Verein—Heine, so full of the great "Jew anguish," was untrue to the faith of his fathers, and stained his manhood by accepting Christian baptism, while loathing it, in the wretched hope of earning an independent position for which his soul sickened—a position which the narrow-minded intolerance of the Prussian Government left no hope of, unless as the price of his conversion. His scorn of himself for this lamentable error is equaled only by his hatred of the bigotry that extorted from him this shameful concession. Hence the cruel cynicism that disfigures his writings on religious topics—hence the biting scourge with which he so often lacerates his writhing self. "I often get up in the night, and stand before the glass and curse myself," he writes to his friend Moser. Hence much, also, that startles and shocks us, both in the man and in his work.—*Blackwood's Magazine.*

DIAMONDS ONLY COAL.—In the year 1694 it was discovered by actual experiment at Florence that a diamond would burn. Cosmo III. had one fixed in the focus of a burning-glass, and, after some exposure to the rays of the sun, it cracked, corruscated, and finally disappeared like a ghost, leaving no traces behind. Experiments of this kind were costly. They were long in yielding any scientific results. It was only a sovereign prince who could afford to see his jewels vanish like the gifts of a fairy godmother. Another potentate, the Emperor Francis I., tried a number of valuable diamonds in the heat of a smelting furnace, and may have felt some gratification in finding they had disappeared. This was in 1750, and about 20 years later a magnificent diamond was burned in France. A jeweler named Le Blanc denied the possibility of burning diamonds, and suspected some unfair play on the part of Macquer, the chemist who had conducted the operation. He had often, he asserted, exposed diamonds to great heat with the sole result of increasing their brilliancy. Mr. Streeter has done the same with success. But Le Blanc only knew half of what Mr. Streeter knows, and when the chemists demanded that he should inclose some diamonds in coal in a crucible, he rashly assented, and in three hours they had all disappeared. Then another jeweler, Maillard by name, who seems to have had a suspicion of the scientific truth, put three diamonds into an earthen pipe bowl, packed in powdered charcoal, and exposed them without injury to intense heat. Lavoisier, who was present, proved in 1771 that by shutting out the air the diamond was preserved in a furnace, but that the admission of oxygen, with which the carbon combines, allows the diamond to burn like a piece of coal. Sir Humphry Davy succeeded in proving that the diamond contains no hydrogen; "and," adds Mr. Streeter, "it is almost unnecessary to say that the gas formed from the combustion of diamonds is carbon-dioxide, (carbonic acid Co_2,) the gas yielded by every fire and gas-burner, and by the combustion of our own bodies; these latter, in the combustion that attends their very living, evolve carbon-dioxide by the lungs, so that the old fable of the maiden from whose lips fell diamonds may have a really scientific basis after all." This is very pretty, no doubt. But the coal-heaver exhales Co_2 as well as the maiden in the fairy tale; and the carbon-dioxide evolved by the London Gas Companies is not of a quality to suggest diamonds, or indeed anything of unusual brilliancy. People who do not find gas sufficiently expensive may learn in Mr. Streeter's pages how to burn diamonds, and can take their choice of two or three methods. As there seems always to be some uncertainty as to the result, a little refreshing excitement might be connected with these experiments, and while they would not cost more than horse-racing, they would generally leave as little behind by way of profit. A burning diamond must be well worth seeing. Guyton de Morveau consumed one in oxygen gas under a burning-glass: First he saw on that corner of the diamond which was in the exact focus of the lens a black point, then the diamond became black and carbonized. A moment after he saw clearly a bright spark twinkling, as it were, on the dark ground; and when the light was intercepted the diamond was red (red-hot) and transparent. A cloud now passed over the sun, and the diamond was more beautifully white than at first; but as the sun again shone forth in its full strength, the surface assumed a metallic lustre. Up to this point the diamond had sensibly decreased in bulk. The half-burnt gem was then reprieved for a day or two, but on the resumption of the process disappeared. Fourcroy was able to make a black mark on paper with diamond soot, and there seems to be no doubt that uncrystalline "black carbon" may be produced in sufficient quantities to be seen, while the dark marks on some diamonds may be removed by intense heat, applied with care, so as not to complete the act of combustion.—*The Spectator.*

MR. RUSKIN CARRYING OUT HIS THEORY.—I have known for some time that Mr. Ruskin's theories of political economy had so impressed their author with a sense of their beauty and necessity that he had applied them to his own affairs, and that one of his latest convictions was that a man ought to die poor. Nothing can be more opposed to our usual English theory, much believed in also by Americans, that the beauty of dying, and its blessed consolation, is the sweet assurance that we shall "cut up handsomely." "I shall die rich," said a Lancashire manufacturer to me, with the conviction that it was a beautiful end to look forward to. For Mr. Ruskin there will be no such bliss. Whatever may be said against his views, nobody can deny that they are more easily carried into practice than those of my manufacturing friend. To die poor is given to many; to die rich is the lot of a few. Even the rich man may die poor if he will only spend freely and be liberal beyond his income. This is what Mr. Ruskin has done and been. His father and mother left him £157,000 in hard cash, and a lot of property also in houses and lands, besides a valuable collection of pictures. Following the advice of wise business men, he invested one-third of the cash in mortgages, whereby he lost £20,000. This seems to be the only loss of importance of a quite involuntary kind. A sum of £17,000 has been freely given to poor relations; another of £17,000 has been lent to a cousin, to whom the debt is also freely forgiven. Mr. Ruskin's gifts to Sheffield and Oxford have cost him £14,000. The rest of the cash has gradually disappeared by the familiar process of fixing expenditure above income, the annual expenditure being £5,500, and kept steadily to that figure when the capital had been so reduced as no longer to yield that interest. The most curious thing is, that this year, 1877, is the last of Mr. Ruskin's existence as a rich man, so he allows himself a trifle of £3,000 to be spent in amusement at Venice or elsewhere. He does not intend to commit suicide next December, but merely to invest money enough in the funds to bring him in a pound sterling per day, or a fraction less. He keeps his house, but gives most of his other properties away. This line of action has from the first been dictated by Mr. Ruskin's natural temper, which is not one of carelessness about money matters in the usual sense, but one of vigilance and generosity on principles of his own. Perhaps he may rather object to my word extravagance, since his expenditure has always been carefully restricted. Well, so it has, but to a sum considerably beyond what he could really afford, and the best proof of an extravagant disposition is this allowance of £3,000 for mere amusement this year in Italy. I need hardly observe that a single man might amuse himself during a whole year in Italy for a fifth of that sum, seeing everything, and living at the best hotels. I do not question Mr. Ruskin's right to do what he likes with his £3,000, especially after his gifts of much larger sums to others; but for a man who is to live on £1 a day during the rest of his existence, such a costly excursion is an odd apprenticeship to poverty. Again, Mr. Ruskin tells us that he spent £15,000 on his country house, which was certainly extravagant in proportion to his means. I think I have proved the extravagance; the generosity needs no proving. Mr. Ruskin, after a fashion of his own, is one of the most generous of men, and will still continue to be so, as he reserves his literary earnings for his charities. It seems very doubtful whether, before this voluntary acceptance of comparative poverty, Mr. Ruskin has fully realized its consequences. It may not matter so much now, but money was a wonderful help to him during his most productive years. It is a great thing to have capable assistants; to be able to withhold a volume until it is ripe; to be able to reject and destroy engravings which are not quite up to the mark. It is a great thing to have full leisure for the collection of materials, ample time and means for comfortable traveling, so that all the galleries of Europe are within a day or two of your writing-desk whenever you choose to visit them. Besides this, in a country like England a wealthy writer has a prestige which a poor one has not. The advantages which he has are very great, but people imagine them to be still greater, and have confidence in his superior opportunities for information. They are glad to think that he does not write for money, and so believe in his honesty. The general report exaggerates a rich man's means, and so gets him greater respect. Mr. Ruskin's fortune, before his own revelations, was estimated in London at half a million sterling, and his opinions came with the weight of all that gold behind them. His voluntary poverty will diminish his authority as a writer, not at all among really superior people, but with the vulgar, who are the majority. It is an odd coincidence that Mr. Ruskin's periodical publication should be called *Fortune, Keeper of the Keys, (Fors Clavigera,)* when we reflect with how little tenacity fortune has kept the keys of his own treasury. Mr. Ruskin sells his own books now through an agent who lives in a country place, and only for ready money. Ten per cent. is the allowance to the trade. Including this percentage, the price of the illustrated volumes is 30 shillings each, and that of the volumes without plates £1. All this is done in obedience to the author's theories of political economy. The books are well bound in blue calf, yet dear nevertheless. Even the dearness is a matter of principle, as Mr. Ruskin objects to cheap books, forgetting that the difficulty of purchasing is variable when the price is not, being dependent always upon the means of the buyer. "I do not care," he says, "that any body should read my books who grudges me a doctor's fee per volume." Surely this is a wrong view of the subject. One man may be a great admirer of Mr. Ruskin and begrudge him nothing, yet simply not have the means to buy expensive books, while another may care very little about him, yet toss him a sovereign for the gratification of an evening's transient curiosity.—*Hammerton, in the International Review.*

MORE THAN FORM IN POETRY.—Zeal for form must not blind us to the risk we run of chasing the outside of a leaky goblet. Form itself is of no use whatever if there be no matter for the form to inclose. There could plainly be composed pure rondeaux and ballades in nonsense verses, poems that would have all the exterior distinction of style, with no interior meaning at all. Sooner than arrive at such a conclusion let us throw up all form whatever; yes, even desert rhythm and metre altogether, and adopt the uncouth prose in which a certain American rhapsodist clothes his prophetic utterances, leaping—to use the old figure of Diogenes—upon the pride of the poets, but with a greater pride than theirs. I trust we are not yet such empty vessels. I hope I may be dead before the English poets take Walt Whitman for their model in style. But there is always the danger of using elaborate and beautiful measures to conceal poverty of thought, and my plea would be incomplete if I left this objection to it unstated. The only excuse for writing rondeaux and villanelles is the production of poems that are charming to a reader who takes no note of their elaborate form; they should be attractive in spite of, and not because of, their difficulty. The true test of success is that the poem should give the reader an impression of spontaneity and ease, and that the attention should be attracted by the wit, or fancy or pathos in the thoughts and expression, and not, until latter study, by the form at all. Let it not, however, be for this reason imagined that the labor is thankless and the elaboration needless. Half the pleasure given to the reader, half the sense of richness, completeness, and grace which he vaguely perceives and unconsciously enjoys, is due to the labor the poet has expended. Who shall say how much the severity and awful force of Dante's "Divine Comedy" are not tempered and mellowed for us by the exquisite ebb and flow of the *terza rima* with its endless recurrent harmonies of rhyme? Who would ever follow the servants of the "Faery Queen" through the labyrinths of windless moor and languid forest if it were not for the rich music of the stanza that accompanies them? In spite of Milton, in spite of Tennyson, the world can never grow too old to be bewitched by the siren of rhyme.—*The Cornhill Magazine.*

THE FIRST PHOTOGRAPHER.—It is not to Niepce de St. Victor that the citizens of Chalons-sur-Saône (a town, by the way, not to be mistaken for Chalons in the Champagne country) are about to erect a statue, but to his uncle, Joseph Nicephore Niepce, who might as well be designated as the first photographer, since he it was who succeeded first of all in fixing an image in the camera. In a *Life of Nicephore Niepce*, recently published by Victor Fouqué, appear letters which leave little doubt that in May, 1816, Niepce had accomplished the feat of fixing shadows in the camera, for in communication of that date to his brother he incloses four photographs, of which he says: "The pigeon-house is reversed on the pictures, the barn, or rather the roof of the barn, being to the left, instead of the right. The white mass which you perceive to the right of the pigeon-house, and which appears somewhat confused, is the reflection upon the paper of the pear-tree, and the black spot near the summit is an opening between the branches of the trees. The shadow on the right indicates the roof of the bake-house." This, then, is a description of the first camera picture ever taken, and it was by reason of Niepce's inability to prevent his impressions from fading after a lapse of time that he turned his attention to the bitumen of Judea process, with which he produced photographs as early as 1824, one or two specimens being still among the science treasures of the British Museum. The name of Nicephore Niepce is little known in England. And yet this should not be. As is well known, he came to this country in 1827, and resided at Kew in the hope to receive aid and encouragement, and shortly afterward, on his return to France, entered into partnership with Daguerre to work out together a more practical process. When Daguerre made known his discovery in 1839 his partner had been dead two years, and no mention was made of Niepce at the time Arago made his famous speech announcing the discovery of Daguerreotype. Specimens of the wonderful process were not long in reaching this country, and the first picture was placed in Faraday's hands with the remark that he had never seen anything like it before. But Faraday said he had. A Frenchman, he remembered, had brought him a picture of Kew Church a dozen years ago, with the quaint remark that "the sun had done it." Faraday was so certain of this that inquiries were at once instituted into the matter, and in the end a communication was addressed by the Secretary of the Royal Society, Mr. Bauer, to the *Academie* at Paris, a communication which helped materially to substantiate the claim of the Niepce family, and to obtain for the son, Isidore, a pension in acknowledgement of the father's services. The deed of partnership between Niepce and Daguerre is still extant, but how much of the latter's published results were due to his dead partner the world will never know.—*Nature.*

"WILLOW THE KING."—For whatever else the English nation may be, it is beyond all question the cricketing nation. The Englishman carries his game everywhere with him, and the English colonist, as soon as he has leisure for anything, becomes nearly as keen as the men of Kent or Sussex, whereas the game has never struck the slightest root among any European people, and even our republican cousins have not taken fair hold of it. The visits of professional elevens in 1859 and 1868 to the States did little more than disclose how the mysteries and traditions of cricket had died out, and its practice had been neglected; and the eleven of amateurs who followed in 1871 found no progress whatever, except, perhaps, at Philadelphia, where they only won their match against the twenty-two of the Quaker city by four wickets. Bred ourselves in the wholesome British belief that cricket is one of the main pillars of free institutions, we have not failed, as occasion offered, to deal faithfully with our Yankee friends in this matter. But to all our warnings that for an English-speaking people who are taking refuge in base-ball to the neglect of "King Willow" there can be no really great future, even though habeas corpus and trial by jury may possibly survive, we have only been met with the reply that they haven't patience for it; and that, if they had, cricket is only a game for an old and rich nation, with any amount of spare time and cash on its hands. "Your boys," they say, "take to it as soon as they can walk alone, and make it a regular serious study. They have to give about half their time and more than half their thoughts to it for the next twenty years, if they are to do any good at it. Well, that's more than we can afford." Now, we have never had a moment's doubt as to the weakness of the former of these pleas. So far from not cultivating cricket because they haven't patience for it, they ought to make it a part of their school course, and to expel the impatient game of base-ball from their national play-grounds altogether. It is just because cricket does try patience and temper more than any other game that British fathers and mothers are content still to suffer under it as they do. But need the suffering be so severe? Has not the second American plea, the cost in time and money, some foundation in fact? We may make up our minds to retain cricket, along with civil and religious liberty, the monarchy, and the rest of our time-honored institutions, at whatever cost or sacrifice, but are not the cost and sacrifice necessarily onerous, and getting always more onerous in these days? We should be glad to think that these questions are exercising the authorities of the M. C. C., for unless we are much mistaken, the reign of "Willow the King" is becoming a trifle too exacting even for the long-suffering British parent. Let us venture, then, with that humility which should govern those who are conscious of approaching sacred ground, to suggest one or two points on which it seems to us that a safe step or two might be taken in the direction of reform. And first, as to the game itself. Notwithstanding the relaxation of the old rule as to delivery above the shoulder, it is not clear that the defense has beaten the attack, and that, if the game is to retain its fascination for the general public something should be done in favor of the field! Since all our first-class grounds have been so cared for that they are as true as billiard tables, balls will not break and shoot as they used to do, and a good player who has got his eye in has become master of the situation, to an extent which certainly injures the game. We do not, of course, suggest that the grounds should be left rough, but might not the size of the wicket be increased in first-class matches? The last change was made more than half a century since, in 1818, when the wicket was enlarged from twenty-two inches by six to twenty-seven by eight, where it has remained ever since. An inch added to the height and two to the breadth would, we believe, meet the case, and restore a just equilibrium between the attack and defense. After all, cricket depends upon the interest of spectators and the good-will of parents for its supremacy among games, and these are severely tried by the length to which matches have grown of late years.—*The Spectator.*

PAINTING SKIES, THE DUTCH METHOD.—Dutch art is quite sincere, which is much, and the foundation of it is care and sincerity in *drawing*. The Dutchman drew everything that came within the scope of the picture, and really tried to draw everything well. Fromentin directs our attention especially to Dutch skies for their perfection and originality in drawing, because in the classical schools the sky-form had been so much neglected. Well, no doubt the Dutchman drew skies more carefully and more accurately than the masters of classical landscape, but they did not attempt the most difficult drawing in skies; they neglected, I mean, those elaborate and complicated skies which several modern Englishmen have drawn in great perfection, and which even the French and Germans are now beginning to draw very well also. As for comparing the old Dutchmen with Turner in the design of clouds, the comparison fails simply because the materials, on the side of the Dutchmen, are so insufficient. The elaborate cloudscapes which Turner sought in the highest region of the atmosphere, the region of the cirrus, and drew with a science and skill almost as great as if the clouds had staid for him to study them, were entirely neglected even by the most observant Dutch marine painters, such as the Vandeveldes. Of course they must have seen such skies, which are probably quite as common in Holland as they are in England, but without disdaining them, or thinking them unworthy of attention, they may have concluded that they were not adapted to the purposes of art. The skies which they did paint they painted with great ability, and during some very recent visits to the Louvre and the National Gallery, I have been struck especially with one quality in Dutch skies—the clearness with which they make us understand that the clouds float in mid-air, like balloons, and are not pasted on the inside of a solid blue vault, as they often seem to be in modern English pictures. The Dutchmen evaded some of the greatest difficulties in skies, and also missed some of their most affecting impressions. They did not attempt to render the glorious coloring of sunrise and sunset, nor the lurid gloom of gathering storm, nor the grace and beauty of the most elegant and ethereal clouds which seem like diaphanous robes of angels trailing on the deepazure of the highest heaven; but, on the other hand, what they did attempt they succeeded in singularly well. They got the true sky quality, they got space and air and light, and apparently by the very simplest means, for all Dutch skies look as if one could copy them quite accurately in two or three sittings, an impression which is utterly delusive, for there is hardly an artist in Europe who could copy them at all. The whole of Dutch painting has this facile unpretending appearance. However labored it was—and we know positively that it was often painfully labored—it never obtrudes either science or toil on the notice of the spectator, as the classical Frenchmen obtruded their science and the pre-Raphaelite Englishmen their toil. In a word, as Fromentin says, these clever and clear-headed artists had one great negative quality for daily and ordinary use. You may find among them differences of power; one artist may be a stronger painter than another; but they are all alike in this, that among them all you can not find one pedant.—*Hammerton, in The International Review.*

ENGLAND ON THE EASTERN QUESTION.—No doubt the Eastern Question is a network of difficulties and dangers, affecting very important interests, exciting violent passions, and even when lulled into a state of rest liable to break out again with ruinous activity. The elements of which it is composed explain its character. A northern power, possessing a vast extent of territory, and capable of bringing a most formidable array of forces into the field, presses down to the south upon an empire which, though apparently verging toward its ruin, comprises whole regions of splendid fertility and the choicest positions for sway and trade. The former is thought to covet, at the very least, some important portions of its neighbor's dominions, and seek the accomplishment of its views by an intriguing policy in times of peace, and by downright conquest in times of war. The Porte facilitates its rival's success by a system of misrule which paralyzes its natural advantages, and comes in aid of strong original causes to produce a spirit of disaffection among the majority of its subjects. Russia, on the other hand, is thereby furnished with millions of partisans from within the Turkish Empire and the energies of an impulsive sympathy from without. Of late, indeed, she has drifted into a position of which she has availed herself to assume the guise of Europe's champion, and at the same time to drive the Sultan into a single-handed war fraught with chances fatal to his independence. Other European powers, for various reasons and in different degrees, see at all times much to alarm them even in the prospect of a rupture between the two parties. They know that the small dark cloud on the horizon may surge into a sweeping tempest, and they must lose no time in determining when and by what means they may have to protect their own particular interests even to the extremity of war. Of such inducements to hostile action England may be said to have the lion's share. Whatever consideration obliges her to rest her sheet anchor on peace, she may be carried into stormy latitudes by resistless forces incidental to a wide expanse of surface on land as well as at sea.—*Viscount Stratford de Redcliffe in the Nineteenth Century.*

INFLUENCE OF THE KORAN ON THE TARTAR.—All testimony agrees that the Tartars in their Asiatic homes are passionately fond of intoxicating beverages. It is probably true, moreover, that intoxication, as has been remarked by Mr. Bosworth Smith, is doubly fatal to a race when transferred to a climate warmer than its own. The Ottomans were so transferred; but in the meantime they had accepted the Koran, and the Koran informs them that "wine is an invention of the evil one; let a man avoid it if he would prosper." The Turks have remembered this declaration, and in the midst of the degrading habits of Eastern Europeans have remained "conspicuous for their sobriety and temperance." So, too, they have generally resisted that temptation to luxurious living which has commonly proved the certain destruction of hardy races transferred to positions where they could gratify every want. In the homes of Pashas and Sultans, to be sure, luxurious living has been disgracefully and fatally general; but the great mass of the people, according to the overwhelming testimony of missionary fathers, have continued to live in that simplicity of life practiced by the prophet and inculcated by the Koran. Turkish soldiers before Alexinatz slept for months without shelter, and with no food but black bread soaked in the waters of the river; and yet those troops were declared to have every excellence of the warrior—"discipline, endurance, sobriety, alertness, and perfect fearlessness." Still further, the Turks have proved to be, under the influence of the Koran, exceptionally amenable to discipline. Though they quickly resent all attempts at unauthorized control, they have excelled all other peoples of modern time in that spirit for which Carlyle so longs, the spirit of obedience to proper authority. They believe in their God with a reality unknown to masses of modern Christians. They believe that their God has charged them to be obedient to their rulers; and, accordingly, when properly commanded, they toil and die without a murmur. Their ferocity, therefore, is often but the fury of men who believe in their creed, and believe it is their duty to fight for it, and fight for it under the direction of one whose command is to them the law of God.—*The International Review.*

THE SPONTANEOUS.—The word automaton has a well-defined and commonly accepted meaning. It is used of a machine so constructed as to imitate action of men or animals. Vaucanson, in the last century, constructed a flute-playing figure, described by D'Alembert. "It undoubtedly played upon the flute. It forced air from its mouth against the opening; the lips, by opening more or less widely, produced different octaves; the tones were regulated by the fingers. If the question is asked us, How does the machine differ from a living flute-player? our first simple answer is that the one lives and the other does not. And if pressed to explain a little further, we go on to say that the machine is moved by a coiled spring, which acts upon levers; while the flute of the living player is managed by masses of soft substance called muscular tissue capable of contracting and relaxing under the influence of another kind of substance called nerve-tissue. Now, the activities of a coiled spring and those of the simplest living substance are so extremely different that for the purposes of language and of thought it is found very convenient to distinguish them. Many other activities of an intermediate degree of complexity, as those of chemistry for instance, lie between them. It is inconvenient and far-fetched to endeavor to describe chemical action in terms of mechanical action. And the degrees of vital activity are many, and their extremes wide apart. Before comparing the activity of an automaton with that of a dog or man, would it not be wiser to compare it with that of a plant or of a jelly-fish? The characteristics of the simplest living thing are its inter-action with the world around it, its growth, and its producing after its kind. In every living cell, animal and vegetal, we find a species of protoplasm with an apparent power of self-motion, for which we have no other word than *spontaneous*. We cannot imitate this protoplasm by any process of synthetic chemistry, though we have tried very hard to do so. Much less will any mechanical combination imitate it. Yet this is the very lowest stage of the vital hierarchy. As we go higher we find this spontaneity assuming very complex and curious forms. Growth, for instance, is a most unmechanical phenomenon when we look at it closely. The plant-producing after its kind is exceedingly unlike anything done by a coiled spring. From plants we pass to the higher forms, and find these, along with these wonderful facts of growth and reproduction, and so on, certain muscular actions of ants, bees, and the like, extremely different from anything we have seen in Vaucanson's flute-player; and finally we come to still more remarkable doings of dogs, elephants, and men, for which, most men think, and I am commonplace enough to agree with them, that the word *automaton*, suggestive as it is of Vaucanson and Mr. Maskelyne's Psycho, is perhaps the most ill-chosen word that could have been found in the language. The vital spontaneity has assumed here extremly complex shapes; but in its primitive protoplasm it is quite hard enough for the mechanician to explain or imitate. What then? Do you deny the existence of natural laws in the phenomena of living bodies? Assuredly not. But a "law" for me is no expression of an outside reality. It is an expression of an altogether human fact. It is simply the perception on man's part, more or less perfect, of regularity in the midst of irregularity, of unity amid plurality. I see before me a thousand triangles, and I could easily construct a thousand or a million, none of which shall have the same shape. But in one thing they all agree, viz., that their three angles are equal to two right angles. That perception of unity amid divergence is what I call a law. Passing from these simple geometrical facts through the less simple facts of physics and chemistry to the still more complex facts of living bodies, I find here, amid amazing divergences of all sorts, certain uniformities, certain facts, universally prevalent, of interaction with the environment, and growth, and death, and reproduction, and to these and others I give the name of biological laws. They seem to me very different from mechanical laws, therefore I give them a different name. And if to all this it be said: Yes, but if we only knew everything about it, we should see a great deal more than that name and University of which you speak; we should see that each of the diversities had also its *raison d'être*, and was dependent upon some play or other of molecular forces, ultimately resolving itself into a motion or motions of the universal ether; I should give way at once. No one can deny that if man were God he might very possibly know everything, past, present, and to come. All that can be maintained is that for this purpose his faculties, which are at present human, must become divine or semi-divine. If we were as gods we should see, perhaps, and be able to render a geometrical account of the numerous atomic forces, in both lines of Shakespeare's parentage, which resulted in an organism capable of producing "Hamlet." You may call this organism man automaton if you will, just as the Calvinist speaks of man as "clay in the hands of the potter." But I see little use in such a strained application of the words. It seems to me to resolve itself finally into a repitition of the old theology in terms of Atheism.—*J. H. Bridges, in the Fortnightly Review.*

EELS.—"It is agreed by most men," saith poetically-prosing Piscator in the *Complete Angler*, "that the eel is a most dainty fish; the Romans have esteemed her the Helena of their feasts, and some the queen of palate-pleasure." Readers of *Tom Cringle* also will remember how (no doubt a story founded on fact) Mr. Paul Gelid and his friend, Mr. Pepperpot Wagtail crossed the Atlantic during the hurricane months for the express purpose of eating eels at Biggleswade; how disappointed they were to learn, on reaching England, that the Fall was not the season in which eels could be eaten in perfection; how delighted they were to hear that one pot of last season's catch was still on hand; and how disgusted they were to discover, after their instant rush down into Bedfordshire to secure the prize, that the Lord Mayor of London had been beforehand with them, and was regaling his friends at the Mansion House on the precious eels, while, after all their Argonaut-like adventures, the crestfallen *gourmets* from the West were obliged to content themselves with fish of the new catch, which tasted of nothing but red worms and mud. The little *jeux d'esprit* with which Dr. Kitchener enlivens his work do not disguise the fact that he must have thought the originator of the saying that men ought to eat to live, not live to eat, a very heretical Protestant against the Catholic culinary faith. According to this genial authority, eels to be stewed "Wiggy's way" should be fine silver eels, rather more than a half-crown piece in circumference; yellow eels fasting muddy, olive-colored being inferior, and those tending to green still worse, while the beau-ideal of an eatable eel should have a bright copper-colored back and a silver-white belly. The Doctor would have even spitchecked eels skinned before cooking, but, as "the humane executioner does certain criminals the favor to hang them before he breaks them on the wheel," so he, not believing in the adage that eels get used to skinning, advises his cook to pierce their spinal marrow with a skewer before slipping their slippery jackets off. But what is this comparative kindness to the infatuated fondness which the Romans had for their eel, the *muræna*? They made a pet of the yellow-mottled, greenish-brown wriggler, ringed him with gold, fed him on slave specially drowned for his delectation, and wept like bereaved Rachels refusing to be comforted when at last their queer darlings went the way of all fish. In another mode, through the stomach rather than the heart, London street boys, and, indeed a good many street adults, seem to be almost as fond of eels. (A good many Scotch folk would as soon eat adders.) The cheap ices appear to be the only competitors on a par with them in the boys' favor. It is curious to see how, even when a goose-skinning, tooth-chattering wind is blowing, the boys cluster around the wheeled stalls of the Italian ice vendors, how angrily they resent the interference of the policeman when he orders their purveyor to move on, and how eagerly they buzz after him like a swarm of flies following a wagon laden with perspiring sugar hogsheads as it lumbers along the Commercial-road. Those, moreover, who take delight in the spectacle of human happiness, shaded only by a consciousness that it is too exquisite to last, I would advise to watch a knot of tram-boys waiting for their turns as they sit perched like monkeys on their "unicorn" team steeds, munching, meanwhile, the spoonless yellow ice-portions that are handed up to them, banana-fashion, and protracting their feast by scooping out the last little remnant that clings to the ice-holder, and then making finger-glasses of their mouths. And akin to this is the manner in which our *gamins* patronize the street sellers of hot eels; sometimes, when flush of money, exciting the envy of less pecunious comrades by taking cupful after cupful of the chopped-up fish sauced with its own liquor, flour, parsley, spice, vinegar, and pepper. These street-consumed eels are Dutch, and so, indeed, in the proportion of nearly 15 to 1, is the bulk of London's eel supply. Eels do not mind salt water, and, therefore, can be brought from Holland in welled boats—those buxom-bowed, glossy craft which, with their stage-smuggler-like crews, add greatly to the picturesqueness of the Thames off Billingsgate; especially when the boats of their motley-garbed customers are clustered about them in the morning, and the skippers are, so to speak, lading the fish into the scales and getting rid of them in "draughts" of 20 pounds.—*Good Words.*

THE CANARY A VERY SENSIBLE BIRD.—As a general rule, you cannot give a bird too much fresh air. Even in the Winter time, although it is never safe or expedient to hang the cage in the window, it is advisable to throw open the window once or twice a day and let in the air. Canaries are tender creatures, but they will stand a low temperature—as low as 50 degrees—providing they be out of the reach of draughts. A temperature not lower than 60 degrees is perhaps more desirable, and this should be maintained day and night if possible. More birds sicken and die from diseases contracted by exposure to night chilliness than from any other known causes. Again, the air of the room should not be overheated or suffused with gas. If of a morning you should chance to observe the same tinge gathering on the wings of your canary that is constantly noticeable on silver plate in Winter, the chances are that coal-gas has much to do with it. On the other hand, the odor of tobacco smoke, instead of injuring, seems to have the tendency to improve the brightness of the plumage, and at the same time to put more vigor into the canary's song. Were I writing without some experience, I should unhesitatingly say, never subject your birds at all to tobacco smoke. But facts appear

TIMES ON THE WEST COAST.

A POOR SEASON IN CALIFORNIA.

FROM GARDENS TO GOLD MINES—PEOPLE WHO DIDN'T DO WELL—SOLDENE AND SARA THE KICKER—THE LADIES AND THEIR DRESSES—A WARNING TO MISS KELLOGG, AND A LOUD CRY FOR BEECHER.

From Our Own Correspondent.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Tuesday, July 10, 1877.

We have about made up our minds to call this a poor season, a dry one, which means everything that is mean and unsatisfactory. It is seldom that our fruit crop fails, but it is about as near that as we want to come. Strawberries excepted, the yield will be light. Strawberries we count on 11 months in the year, but five hot days that we had in June finished the business on fruit. When I say hot I mean something akin to an African heat. The thermometer was not long enough to tell us how terribly hot it was, but it baked the fruit on the trees. Currants were shriveled up as if they had been artificially dried. Since which the plums, apricots, and peaches have dried up and fallen from the trees. We expect at this season usually to buy peaches for about 50 cents a peck basket, but, as the Dutchman says, "We don't got 'em this year." There will not be over one-third of a crop of fruit, and about half a crop of grain; but, as an offset, our precious metal product will probably exceed that of 1876. The Granger don't come to the scratch yet, and the day is a long way in the dim distance when the conceited old buffer will raise grain enough to bring us $80,000,000; but he thinks he is the savior of the country, nevertheless. Let him. Conceit is the most comfortable feeling that comes over a man; and the chap that thinks he knows it all is always happy. The Granger gets better prices than last year, which in a measure makes amends—helps him out.

It is a noticeable fact that there is a regular gradation of seasons in this country. Every tenth year we have a flood; more rain than we want; the next year not quite so much; the third year less, and so on, until the last two years there is water famine. The Winter of '49 and '50 was a very wet one; '60 and '61 likewise; '70 and '71 the same. In '79 and '80 we will get it heavy again. If Oregon could only divide with us it would be a blessing all around. John Phœnix, who was stationed there, declared that it rained 366 days that year—a little too much of a good thing. What a glorious country this would be if we could have rain every month in the year; but if we had we should be run out by the vegetation, chased out by pumpkin-vines, swamped by the grass. We should grumble at it, of course; we are always grumbling. It must be discouraging to Providence to try to please us. We are dependent upon water for our prosperity—plenty of that means a large yield of gold and a heavy crop, and consequently prosperity. The brokers complain that their business is still light, and many of them who did well last year are not paying expenses. The sudden falling off in prices three months since wiped out so many of their customers that they can't keep up the shake. Still, it is no worse here than with you apparently. Real estate has fortunately not sympathized to any great extent. It has not fallen off as it has in Boston, for instance, a matter of fifty millions or so, which makes mortgages no longer the safest investment, as heretofore considered.

Farming lands still keep up with us, and outside lands continue to bring good prices. The rival City of Oakland, just across the Bay—our Brooklyn—continues to prosper, and a steady advance has been manifest; handsome buildings continue to go up. Oakland may be justly proud of her progress. It is already a beautiful city, the garden spot of the State. Although but five miles distant, the climate is 10° milder, and is comparatively free from the raw Summer winds that are a disagreeable feature of our city. Hence Oakland is the favorite place of residence for a large portion of people doing business in San Francisco. The increased ferry facilities have done much to populate Oakland. Magnificent ferry-boats ply every 30 minutes, and the trip consumes just time enough to be agreeably occupied in reading the morning and evening papers.

Theatricals are dull. The Soldene troupe have just concluded an unsuccessful season of opera bouffe at the California Theatre. Even Sara the Kicker failed to resuscitate the failing fortunes of the troupe, notwithstanding that the bald heads turned out in fair force in the parquet. She did her level best, which means her worst; she elevated her toes to the level of her eyes, and exhibited the chalk on the soles of her boots; flew around the stage like Fourth of July serpents; but it would not do. This troupe came to us with a reputation for being about as near the verge of indecency as they could come and be tolerated; hence their first performances drew an audience of men mostly, but they were disappointingly proper in dress and manner, seemingly trying us on, but by degrees they relaxed, and let themselves loose in "La Belle Hélène," and in a measure retrieved their reputations. They performed it with an *abandon* that greatly pleased the gods of the gallery and the bald heads of the parquet, but they still failed to draw. One cause of their failure is, they have not the "'ops," although they hopped about in the liveliest manner. Another reason is, they followed Aimée, and after her everything is stale, flat, and unprofitable. The public is fastidious—complained of the dimensions of Soldene's mouth. Of course, she is not responsible for its size, and would much prefer a small one undoubtedly, but people seem to be considered personally responsible for the defects of nature; on the other hand, are awarded credit for beauty of form or feature quite as unjustly. I have seen a young lady set up business on a beautiful hand, foot, form, or head of hair for capital, taking all the credit to herself for the possession, and getting inordinately vain over the little circumstance. It is a wonder that their vanity is not taken down, in a spirit of just retribution, by a visitation of small-pox—not much to be pitied, if so.

Speaking of ladies, our dry-goods men are complaining bitterly of dull sales. People don't buy, simply because they have not the money, and yet there seems to be no such thing as an ill-dressed woman in the streets. How they manage it is a mystery. They must starve themselves to dress; their attenuated figures in these days go far to justify the suspicion. An unsophisticated friend, who has been out of the way of seeing the fashions for several years—way up on the north coast trading for furs—just returned, called my attention to a lady walking before us, exclaiming with wonder at the close fit of her raiment, and asked if she hadn't taken off her skin to insure so tight a fit, likening her unto a rolly-polly pudding sewed up in a cloth to boil.

All our army people have gone off to the wars, leaving the forts and garrisons in the vicinity in charge of the cripples and laundresses. Thus far the noble red man seems to have got the best of it. Gen. Howard, of the Freedman's Bureau fame, is at the front, and telegraphs that he will soon cook their goose. The General must not be too sanguine. The goose of the Indian usually hangs high, if he has any at all, and generally does not wait for any culinary process. The head chief rejoices in the name of Joseph, and possesses some of the traits of his namesake; travels a lively gait; but, unlike his predecessor, does not rejoice in the possession of an undergarment. A shirt is a luxury the "untutored" scorns, and if he had one would soon barter it for fire-water. The country where our troops must follow the Indians is almost as bad as the Modoc, and the great danger is that they may be ambushed in some of the defiles and gorges, every inch of the ground being familiar to the Indians.

The pursuit of the gentle savage in such a country is difficult, dangerous, and thankless. It is like catching eels, and when they do catch them I fear they won't skin them—the most effective method of avoiding the necessity of having to fight them again some day. The best place for an Indian is his much-lauded "hunting grounds," where he won't require to be hunted any more.

The dry dock at the Navy-yard, Mare Island, broke down the other day while taking out a French man-of-war—not a heavy one either—and now comes a big job to repair it. Meantime, no ships can be taken out. Fortunately, we have one of the finest dry docks in the world within a couple of miles of the city—a basin hewed out of solid rock, and consequently cannot break down. The Government dock was a lifting dock. The iron-work had decayed and rusted away until it has lost its strength.

The Honorable Pinchback is in town; saw him at the theatre last evening. He seems to be having a good time, being "received," junketed, and processioned. The colored population gave him a warm welcome. The whole colored society of the Palace Hotel laid down plates and napkins and rushed in a body to receive Pinch. The consequence was the guests ran on short rations that day.

We hear that Strakosch is going to bring out the Kellogg troupe soon. We have heard so much of Kellogg's coming that we have no faith in such rumors. She has sniffed at us and turned up her beautiful nose at us on one or two occasions; made one, if not more, engagements to come, and then walked off elsewhere. She wanted all the money in the country, and wanted it beforehand—lacked faith in us. There is a bit of a prejudice against her in consequence, and if Strakosch was to ask my advice, which he probably won't, I should say that it was a hazardous experiment. Things are dull, and theatrical business anything but profitable. John McCullough complains bitterly of the lack of enthusiasm. If Strakosch could bring out a few good supports with Kellogg and not incumber himself with an army of "supes," and Kellogg could condescend to be reasonable, which, being a woman, and a spoiled one at that, she consequently cannot be, he would stand a chance to get back home with one trunk and perhaps make a little money; but if he comes with the usual lot of maids of honor and the retinue of royalty, he will have to negotiate a draft on New-York to enable him to get home, and he had better make provision before he leaves to that end. The day has gone by when this community will pay $2 or $3 for a seat to hear anybody sing short of Patti, and Kellogg must not come out here and put on any airs of that kind. She hasn't got the 'ops you know. People here are considerably civilized and have heard good singing before.

There is also a rumor that friend Beecher is coming to us. I had rather take the chances on him, if he cannot sing. We hear, however, in that connection that he is hesitating about coming on account of his fear of "hay fever"—about the last thing he need be afraid of in this country; first, because our hay is cut and harvested early in May; secondly, there was not enough of it this year to get up a respectable fever on; lastly, we never knew of a case of it in the country. Hay fever, sun strokes, hydrophobia, and the heaves are among the things we are spared. If Mr. Beecher is not afraid of hydrophobia nor the heaves, we can guarantee him safe from the other ills that his flesh may be heir to. We want Mr. Beecher to come out and whang bang Ingersoll. He has it all his own way just now. Several of our parsons have entered the ring, but they are no match for him. He knocks the dust out of them; just plays with them. They think they are pouring broadsides into him; but while they get intensely excited and very red in the face over the fight themselves, their hot shot fall short, and he just laughs at them. We want a big gun that can throw heavier metal, and double him up. Mr. Beecher is the man to do it. Couldn't strike it better than to come now. Don't remember whether he is a fisherman or not; have a notion that he is. If so I will promise him a day or two on Lake Tahoe and a dozen five pound trout, and if that don't suffice, a couple of days' salmon-fishing on the Upper Sacramento. If that won't induce him, I don't know what will, for it cannot be possible that any man of ordinary intelligence, (and I grant him that much,) can go through this world complacently without fishing. The man that don't fish or shoot is fit for treason, and cant borrow any $5 of me. Parsons are generally good fishermen. I have had many a tussle with them, and for a right down agreeable companion commend me to a liberal-minded parson. Their preaching I cannot say so much for, but their practice makes amends. They exercise just enough wholesome restraint to keep one in the line of proprieties, and if an oar breaks, or you lose a big fish, you have to subdue your pious exclamations, which is good to do until there comes a point beyond which you can get out of hearing, and have it out with proper respect to the cloth.

If Rev. Mr. Murray will come out here next October and go with me one day distant from town I will show him fishing that will pale the fires of the Adriondacks. Thirty salmon, averaging 15 pounds each, in a day's fishing with rod and reel, and never wet a foot. He can fish in a dress coat and patent leathers if he is daintily, which he is not. What is a day's fishing if you don't get splashed, the hook in your finger, a red nose, and sit down on the gaff?

To-morrow morning a trial trip will be made by the first of the two steam ferry-boats, built in New-York, set up and taken apart, and shipped overland by the builders of the Mary Powell. They are guaranteed to make 22 miles the hour. They are to run in connection with the Coast Railroad from town to San Rafael, distant 12 miles. The second boat is already in frame and partially planked. Their models are similar to the Powell's and are simply perfection.

The catamaran fever has extended this far; two or three are in course of construction, and will be ready to take part in the regatta of the San Francisco Yacht Club, Aug. 4. It remains to be seen whether they can beat our skimmers. They ought to be fast, for they certainly are ugly enough.

Do you know of anybody with a new pavement something better than anything yet? We are going through the usual grade-ations and phases of patent blocks, asphalts, concrete, granite, &c., &c.

This is probably the worst paved city in the United States—no two blocks of the same material or pattern; 299 kinds having been tried, we want just one more to make an even number.

The first of the two new steamers built in New-York, brought out in sections overland and put together here, made a trial trip yesterday, and performed greatly to the satisfaction of contractors and owners. She ran 20 miles the hour easily, walking away from our two fastest boats, the Yosemite and James Donohue, hitherto considered invincible. The contractors, Messrs. Lawrence & Foulkes, of your City, and Messrs. Fletcher Harrison & Co., the engine builders, are doing themselves great credit by the liberal spirit in which they are carrying out their contract, and although our own mechanics are somewhat chagrined at the importation of boats from the East, still they do your mechanics the justice to admit that they understand their business, which is great praise because by no means a common characteristic of ye honest mechanic.

PODGERS.

STEALING LETTERS IN ENGLAND.

A London newspaper of a recent date says: "Some striking information as to the extent and peculiar character of letter-stealing in the Post Office has been given in evidence before the Committee of Inquiry into the money-order system. During the past year more than 60,000 applications have been made for missing letters, most of which contained property, and much of that in the form of remittances in some shape or another. In about 20,000 cases the inquiry and search made for these letters proved successful, leaving, however, more than 40,000 letters unaccounted for. If this were all, as an official witness points out, it would be a very serious matter; but the confidential information which the officers of the missing-letter branch obtain in the course of their experience has long convinced those officers that not one-half of the letters lost are ever applied for, especially letters of certain kinds. Not one lost 'non-property' letter in 20 is applied for, and communications respecting them are more in the nature of complaints than of applications made with the view of recovering the letters. As no thief would ever steal a purse if he knew it was empty, so no Post Office thief would ever steal a letter if he were sure it contained nothing worth having, and the only theory on which these large losses of non-property letters can be explained is that they are stolen on the mere chance and expectation of finding something of value in them. Thus the persons whose non-property letters are lost in this way are made to suffer because other persons will persist in sending articles of value in unregistered letters, despite the cautions and recommendations of the Post Office to the contrary."

EVERY-DAY ENGLISH.

SPEAKING.

BY RICHARD GRANT WHITE.

I never am at Wallack's Theatre without wishing that more people were in the habit of going there; or, rather, as that could hardly be without lessening the comfort and risking the safety of those who do go, I wish that there were four or five "Wallack's" in New-York, and two or three in Boston and in Philadelphia, and one in every smaller city throughout the country. For there one not only sees good plays and good acting, but hears good English speech. Of the dreadful use of our mother tongue of which various eminent artists upon various "sensational" and "emotional" stages are guilty, I have said something elsewhere, and I shall say nothing more here, except to remark that the mere fact that these artists attain eminence with such an utterance of English shows how thoroughly the ear of the general public is vitiated, how dull it is, how incapable of apprehending either beauties or defects in spoken language. And indeed the indifference of people in this respect is astonishing; and it is the more so because of their fussy sensitiveness upon other points of language which are of much less importance. It has been my lot for some years past—I can't see exactly why, and I wish that it had not been so—to be asked questions daily, and often many times a day, in regard to language. But these inquiries have been almost without exception as to what the inquirers called "good grammar," or spelling, or some utterly insignificant and contemptible dispute, as, for instance, whether it is "proper" to say "to-morrow is Monday," or "to-morrow will be Monday;" as to which, although it is not a matter worth a moment's thought of any reasonable creature, I have received at least 100 letters, besides the personal inquiries, which I fear that I may not have answered with unruffled good nature.

As to the first and most important part of language, speech and the manner of utterance, few persons or none seem to have any concern. Every one assumes, or seems to assume, that his mode of speech is just what it ought to be, or he regards the subject as one of no consequence. The former is probably the state of most men's minds upon the subject, and the assumption is unconscious. For the speech amid which we have grown up, and by which our ears and tongue have been educated through childhood and adolescence, so that we have adopted it unconsciously, is necessarily to us the natural and proper utterance of our mother tongue. We think of it hardly more than we do of the air we breathe or of the light by which we see. We are concerned about it no more than we are about our way of walking. Not even when those whose intonation and enunciation are bad are brought into contact with those who are irreproachable in these respects do they doubt the propriety of their own speech. Indeed, unless they have sensitive ears and are more than commonly observant, they do not perceive the difference between their own manner of speech and that of the others. They will suppose that they themselves are speaking just as they are spoken to. But, what is very remarkable and significant, let the person who speaks properly change his mode of utterance for theirs, even in a single phrase, and the change will be noticed instantly, and resented, either openly or silently. The self-confident and unperceiving person of a moment before at once perceives his failing, and is angered at being "mocked." Thus is the ear at the same time sensitive to the slightest changes in the speech of others, and habitually dull and imperceptive in regard to the utterance of the lips which are its constant associates.

The use of words is another matter, and in regard to that, particularly if the words are written, people whose utterance is serenely barbarous, doubt themselves, and run to "the Dictionary" or to "Lindley Murray." Now, if they would be careful never to use a word of which they did not know the meaning, they need not trouble themselves with "the Dictionary," except once in a while, when they met in their reading a word either new to them or of obscure meaning, in which case let them not guess at the meaning from the context, but seek it out straightway, and thus avoid the peril of using that word afterward in the manner of *Mrs. Malaprop*. But no dictionary, no book on elocution, can teach them the proper way of speaking English. That comes, as I have said before, only through the ear, by constantly hearing English well spoken, and by a generally unconscious imitation of the speakers. This is why a general and frequent attendance of the American public at "Wallack's" is so much to be desired, because there is no other place of public resort where English is so correctly spoken—I will not say "so correctly," but simply and plainly that there is no other that I know of where it is correctly spoken, and that I know here no school of English speech equal to that pleasant one in which lessons may be taken by listening to Mr. Wallack, Mr. Gilbert, Mr. Montague, Miss Dyas, and their fellow-artists.

Such instruction is sorely needed by us; for the speech of most Americans is very unlovely. I do not refer to rusticity or to provincialism. A man may say *sarvant* for "servant," *furnitoor* for "furniture," and even *caouw* or *coo* for "cow," and yet be free from all the faults which are most striking and unpleasant in average American speech. Of these faults, the first, as being both the most obvious and the radical, is the lack of a free delivery of the voice. After you have left "Wallack's," or the company of people who speak as the artists there do, (for of such there may be found many in "America," although, compared with the numbers of such in England and in Canada, they are few,) listen to the talk of people in the omnibus or the railway car as you go home, and, if your ear is quick and perceptive, you will at once notice a difference in the mere utterance of the voice. With the former, it seems to come from the chest, higher or lower, with unconscious freedom, and without any other obstacle to the passage of the air than that produced by the tongue, teeth, and lips in articulating the syllables. With the latter there is constraint of one kind or another; the vowel sounds are not free, clear, pure. The most common fault is that nasality which is not a snarl, a whine, or a grunt, but which yet partakes of the qualities of all these graces. We call it, or rather others call it for us, speaking through the nose. But this phrase is physically incorrect as a description of this mode of utterance. Nasality is produced by not speaking through the nose. That organ, instead of being left free to perform its important office in our speech, is more or less closed. It is spoken through, but not freely; and therefore I have said that the faults of speech to which I have referred are all due to some kind of constraint upon free utterance. If there were no such constraint or interference with the free and natural action of the vocal organs, there might be faults indeed, but they would not be such as are characteristic of so large a proportion of "American" speech.

Now, this constraint is due in a great measure to self-consciousness, to awkward effort. It comes, of course, largely by the mere contagion of bad speech; for so come almost all such faults. Webster (the patriarch, not the prophet,) strangely attributed it to the deference with which all New-England people treat each other, the consequence of which was an effort to subdue the bold, free utterance of the voice. The assigned cause is a very fanciful one, so much so that it is hardly worthy of serious consideration; and whatever may have been the deferential politeness of New-England manners in the lexicographer's youth, (and there is reason for believing that it was great and general,) it is certain that the effect has survived the assumed cause. And in language, as in all other human affairs, effects do survive causes, which is the best reason that could be given for resisting the temptation to step out of the right way temporarily, even for a seemingly good reason.

This nasality of speech, it is almost needless to say, is so common that it has come, very unjustly, to be regarded as a general and a distinctive trait of "American" speech. There are households, there are even social circles, in which it is never heard; there are families of the oldest New-England stock in which the three living generations, from grandfather to grandchild, have not the slightest taint of it, which is good evidence that there have been families in New-England from its earliest period in which this mode of speech never was heard. And yet, as you take 'bus or car in the afternoon, hear the little newsboy cry his *Telegra-a-a-am*, prolonging the last syllable and snarling and whining it out until it twists itself into your ears like a rough cork-screw. And there is hardly one chance in a thousand that that little fellow is not the son of two Irish peasants, who have no more nasality in their speech than a bull has in his bellow. Whence is the direful influence that has brought him to that hideous utterance of that syllable? Why can he not say *gram*? If his parents had remained in Ireland or had gone to England, he would have done so. In England, for example, if you want a draught, half porter and half ale, you hear the waiter or the barmaid call it *ahf an' ahf*. But go to a "dairy" here and ask for a glass of half cream and half milk and you will hear it called *ha-a-ef a-a-and*, a strong emphasis being laid upon the conjunction, which is whined out in a little snarling voice; whereas, in England it is clipped almost down to *'n*, and the voice is allowed to rest broadly upon the *ah* sound of both the *halfs*.

There is another exception to be remarked in this vice of speech. It is much more common with women than with men. This it is chiefly which here so mars the utterance of that sex which in England delights the ear even more than it does the eye. Among the general public here, the public of the railway car and the hotel, the woman who has not this vice is a rare exception; but among men it is very much less common. What is the reason of the exception may be as difficult of discovery as the cause of the thing itself. There is no doubt, however, of its existence.

THE COAL TRADE.

The Philadelphia *Press* has been making inquiries among the coal operators about the condition of the trade. For many years, says one of these dealers, "the entire coal trade of the North-west was in the hands of a few operators, chief of which were the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company and the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Company. They annually agreed upon a scale of prices which were invariably maintained, and the trade was in consequence easily regulated. But since the Lehigh Valley Railroad Company have extended their line direct from the coal regions to Waverly, and laid a third rail on the New-York and Erie route to Buffalo, it is possible for all operators to compete with the first-named corporations, and prices naturally follow the laws of supply and demand. In addition to this, anthracite is shipped at almost nominal freightage from New-York to Buffalo and other points along the lakes by vessel, thus leaving the trade in that region utterly uncontrolled by combinations. The dealers have found such a wide variance in private offers made, and such an unsettled state in the market prices that the trade has actually become demoralized, no one buying even at the present cheap figures except for immediate delivery. Many dealers who are perfectly able to lay in large stocks for cash are holding back rather in fear than hope that still greater reductions in present rates may be made before the close of the season, particularly as large lots are to be thrown on the market next month. Other coal operators were interviewed on the same subject, but while some admitted that another decline was possible, all agreed that the chances were strongly in favor of the maintenance of present prices, with the probabilities pointing to a slight advance. Strikes may occur at any time, and there is still no reason for supposing that another combination cannot be agreed upon, and in either of these events prices would be strengthened. Then many Eastern dealers are under the impression that anthracite has reached its lowest limit, and they are buying liberally for next year's consumption. Their line of reasoning is that the great corporations of this State must in a short time be ruined if the present struggle is permitted to continue, and that when the truth can no longer be avoided they will combine to reduce production, not for self-interest, but for self-preservation. At present the supply is nearly 3,000,000 tons above that of last year."

LYNCH LAW IN CALIFORNIA.

A dispatch to the San Francisco *Chronicle*, dated San Juan South, July 13, says: "One of the most cold-blooded and doubtless bold attempts at murder which have ever occurred in this section was committed at this place yesterday about 4 P. M., the particulars of which your reporter has learned as follows, from an eye-witness: Both parties to the affair were Spaniards, and residents of this place. Justin Arajo, the would-be assassin, was a notoriously rough character, often getting drunk and making indiscriminate threats of violence. Manuel Butron, his victim, is a harmless invalid, subject to fits, and, as a natural consequence, weak and helpless. The cowardly assault was wholly unprovoked, the circumstances going to show that he was evidently intent upon shooting somebody. Approaching Butron on the street, Arajo accused him of having money belonging to him, which was denied, and only a few words had passed when Arajo stepped up to him, placed his pistol against his breast and fired, the bullet taking effect in the left side and lodging in the lung. Arajo was immediately seized and taken before a Justice, where he was promptly ordered to be locked up to await the result of his dastardly crime, it being believed that Butron could live but a few hours. The greatest excitement prevailed, and a detachment of men were ordered to guard the jail, which, however, proved futile, as they were finally overpowered, at 1 o'clock this morning, by masked men, who got possession of the key, and marched the prisoner off in defiance of the efforts of his officers to quiet them and let the law take its course. The body of Arajo was found this morning hanging to a willow tree on a by-way known as the 'Alameda.' A Coroner's inquest was held, and a verdict rendered in accordance with the above facts. Butron's condition is entirely hopeless, and his case commands great sympathy in the community. It appears the citizens of San Juan were determined that summary punishment should be meted out to the perpetrator of such bloody work, both as an example and a saving of expense to the county. The sentiment was that matters had come to such a state throughout the county that justice cannot be relied upon without resorting to means that would otherwise be unwarranted. Arajo had but recently been confined in jail because of his bold threats to kill a man while drunk and disorderly."

MUCH ADO ABOUT A MAD DOG.

The Mayor of Chester, England, recently investigated a case of the most extraordinary description. John Dutton, a master joiner, was summoned for an assault upon an elderly widow lady named Louisa Boden. The case for the complainant was to this effect: On June 25 a woman in passing her house put down a child she was carrying near the step, and a little Skye terrier dog belonging to her ran at the child and bit it slightly on one of its arms. Thereupon the woman, under the superstitious fear that unless the animal were destroyed her child would go mad, clamored to have it killed, and a crowd collected. One of the crowd, a young man whose name had not been ascertained, came to the front, hearing the woman's complaint upon the said the dog ought to be destroyed, and as he was an officer of the Humane Society he would see that it was done. The defendant came up at the time, and appears to have given free expression to his opinion that the dog should be killed. The woman, the stranger, and the defendant then forced their way into the complainant's house, and compelled her to give up the dog, which was then taken away and destroyed, after a protracted torture, by poison and drowning. The party then returned to the old lady's house and coolly demanded 1 shilling 6 pence as a recompense for trouble in killing the dog and in purchasing the poison, and it appears the poison was supplied for nothing. The money was paid, and the stranger and the woman whose child was bitten went and regaled themselves with some beer out of it. The defense was a denial that Dutton took any active part in the outrage, but that he was simply one of the crowd; and witnesses were called to that effect. The magistrates, however, believed the complainant's evidence, telling the defendant that his zeal had overcome his discretion, and they fined him 40 shillings and costs.

SUING THE TIMES FOR LIBEL

ANSWER TO THE COMPLAINT IN THE ACTION OF RADTKE & CO.

THE CIRCUMSTANCES LEADING TO THE SUIT—A REITERATION OF THE STATEMENT THAT THE PICTURES WERE NOT GENUINE—THE PLAINTIFFS EITHER INTENDING TO DECEIVE OR DECEIVED THEMSELVES—THE ALLEGED LIBEL DENIED—THE ARTICLE IN THE TIMES A FAIR CRITICISM OF THE PICTURES.

When business is lively merchants have great reluctance to enter into a lawsuit; but let trade be slack, and there is plenty of time to hazard a few hundred dollars in lawyers' fees with the hope of getting back as many thousands. This seems to be the philosophy of the laughable suit for libel instituted by Radtke & Co., on the strength of a review in this journal of a gallery of so-called "old masters," which they extensively advertised in all the principal papers, and openly exhibited in a conspicuous part of Broadway on Union-square. On the day following the review, which treated these pictures as a kind of joke, so incredible did it appear that any one should seriously maintain them to be originals, THE NEW-YORK TIMES printed a card from the dealers, in which they did not deny the truth of the criticisms on the paintings, but only strove to shield the German dealer, Gustav W. Seitz, of whom they call themselves the agents, from any complicity with the frauds. It was not till the middle of the month of May, two weeks after the review, that Messrs. Radtke & Co. had sufficiently recovered from their astonishment to seek the kind services of the law. During that time they had suffered from a very natural event, an event which would have occurred whether THE TIMES had protested or not—the auction of these pictures took place without bringing a customer! Persons who knew the City better might have suggested other reasons for the failure of their auction sale besides the statements in this journal, as for example, that the kind of persons who buy bogus antiques in Nassau-street do not usually frequent the neighborhood of the Young Men's Christian Association, in whose hall the sale was held. Or it might have been predicted that the dullness in all kinds of sales would make the failure of this a foregone conclusion. But the empty stomach knows no law; these dealers had not sold anything and must turn a penny in some way or other. Hence their rising indignation, which, at the end of two weeks, found them strong enough to believe, or pretend to believe, that the singular and diseased canvases on their walls were actually painted by the men whose names they bear. Hence their solemn complaint, which we printed in our issue of the 17th of May. It is hard to see whom the Messrs. Radtke could have expected at their auction sale, even had there been no notice taken of their wares; but allowing by way of argument that the review did keep customers away, it is manifestly impossible for them to prove their canvases genuine, either by documents or the testimony of experts. Following is the answer of THE TIMES to the complaint in the suit, which was printed some weeks since:

SUPREME COURT, CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—*Gustav A. Radtke and Albert Luscher* against *George Jones*.—ANSWER.—The defendant answers the plaintiffs' complaint herein as follows:

First—For a first defense:

I. That on and prior to the 3d day of May, 1877, the defendant was one of the several members, shareholders, or associates in a joint stock company or association in the City of New-York known as THE NEW-YORK TIMES, which was the proprietor and publisher of a newspaper published daily in the City of New-York known as THE NEW-YORK TIMES, and that on the 3d day of May, 1877, upon its face and under the circumstances hereinafter stated, and without malice, and with the belief in their truth, there were published in the issue of said newspaper on that day, without the knowledge or consent of the defendant, among other words, the words set forth in the complaint, of which the plaintiff complains.

II. That except as herein otherwise admitted, answered, or alleged, the defendant has no knowledge or information sufficient to form a belief as to any of the matters alleged in the complaint concerning the plaintiffs' partnership, business, competency, and reputation as dealers in paintings and pictures, and as judges of their merit, quality, genuineness, and value, or as to the confidence reposed in and employment of the plaintiffs; or as to any consignment or consignments to the plaintiffs of pictures to be sold on commission; or as to the plaintiffs' expense in framing, advertising, exhibiting, transporting, and hiring a hall for selling the same; or as to any compensation due or contracted to be paid to the plaintiffs for these, or for any services or acts in connection with the sale of said pictures.

II. That as the defendant is informed and believes, on or prior to the 3d day of May, 1877, the plaintiffs published a pamphlet catalogue of oil paintings, water-color paintings, crayons, and etchings, a copy of which is hereto annexed, marked "Exhibit A," and made a part of this answer to the plaintiffs' complaint. That the plaintiffs thereby represented that the said pictures had been "consigned to Messrs. Radtke & Co., 35 Union-square, New-York City, Agents for Gustav W. Seitz, Wandsbeck, Hamburg, and Leipzig," meaning thereby, according to the fair and reasonable import of these words according to the understanding thereof by the defendant, that the same had been consigned to the plaintiffs as agents of one Gustav W. Seitz, who was from, of, or resident of Wandsbeck, Hamburg, and Leipzig, in Germany; and further represented said pictures were "Seitz' meaning that they were the works of, "the most eminent artists of the various foreign schools," and as "comprising choice examples by," meaning principal or important works or works exhibiting the characteristics of the "eminent" artists of the different schools," whose names were affixed to the pictures respectively, and printed in said catalogue, in connection with the number and title, name, or subject of the pictures respectively; and, further, represented that said pictures were on free exhibition day and evening at the plaintiffs' art gallery, No. 35 Union-square, and were to be sold by auction on Thursday and Friday evenings, May 3rd and 4th, 1877, at Association Building, corner of Twenty-third-street and Fourth-avenue in the City of New-York.

That the works of many of the artists whose names were thus used, namely "Claude Lorraine," "Millet," "Nicholas Poussin," "Rembrandt Van Ryn," "Paul Potter," "Watteau," "Van Dyck," and others, are known by those acquainted therewith and with their reputed value to be treasured by their possessors, and valued so highly by persons generally in Europe, and particularly in the countries to which these artists respectively belonged, that they could not be purchased at any price by art dealers, or artists; and, if by any chance they should be offered for sale, that the competition for their purchase would be so great and the prices offered therefor would be so large, that they could not be obtained by any but those among the wealthiest persons in Europe.

That notwithstanding the great value placed upon the paintings of these artists, the pictures represented in the said catalogue to be their handiwork were valued by the plaintiffs and offered for sale for a few hundred dollars each, which were ridiculously low prices for genuine works by these artists.

And that the names of these artists and others, for example, "Phl. Wouverman," were forged upon the pictures respectively attributed to them; that one or two, but hardly more, that is to say, few of the pictures were painted by the men, or possessed the distinguishing characteristics of the artists, whose names they bore and were printed in the catalogue as aforesaid. That nearly all of them were coarse paintings and drawings, and showed a lustrous varnish upon their face, and a pear-shaped symmetry in the legs of the figures, and a modern striving after or imitation of the ancient styles of art.

And some of them were, or may have been, copies of copies of masters, that is to say of the works of distinguished artists, but were not the work of the artists to whom they were attributed; that such were numbers 7, 21, 30, 31, 33, 34, 35, 39, 41, 44, 51, 52, 56, 59, 61, 62, 69, 70, 71, 74, 93, 84, 86, 87, 91, 92, 94, 96, 100, 102, 119, 121, 122, 130, 133, 136, 142, and others mentioned in said catalogue.

And others of said pictures were or seemed to be "in the manner of" or "after," that is to say in the style of, certain good artists whose names were affixed thereto; and such were the pictures mentioned in said catalogue other than those hereinbefore referred to.

And in some cases the name affixed to the picture and printed in the said catalogue as aforesaid, was the name of a well-known artist misspelled, or was a name so spelled, and written, painted, or printed as to sound like, or resemble the name of such well-known artist. That Number 18, entitled in said catalogue, "A Village," was represented therein to be the work of *Tk.* Rousseau, of Paris; and Number 41, entitled in said catalogue "Landscape," was represented therein to be the work of *Thomas* Rousseau, of Paris; and the names were so written, printed, or painted, to imitate, resemble, or sound like the name of the well-known artist, "Théodore Rousseau." That Number 33, entitled in said catalogue "Young Italian Woman," was represented therein to be the work of "Henry Reynauld," of "Paris," who was "killed in the Battle of Bougival, 1870," and was represented upon the painting itself to be the work of one "Reynault;" and that the name was so written, printed, or painted to imitate, resemble, or sound like the name of the well-known artist, "Henri Reignault," who was killed in the Battle of Bougival, during the last siege of Paris, in 1870. That Number 83, entitled in said catalogue "Antiquities," was represented therein to be the work of "Desgoffes," of Paris; and that the name was so written, printed, or painted to imitate, resemble, or sound like the name of the well-known artist "Blaise Desgoffes." That Number 62, entitled in said catalogue "Sous Bois," was represented therein to be the work of "Cesar de Koch," of "Paris," and the name was so written, printed, or painted to imitate, resemble, or sound like the name of the well-known artist "Cesar de Cock." That Number 69, entitled in said catalogue "A Specimen of Everything," was represented therein to be the actual handiwork of "N. Toussin," of "Paris;" and Number 102, entitled in said catalogue "Historic Landscape, (Roman school)," was represented therein to be the work of "Poussin," of "Paris," and the names were so written, printed, or painted to imitate, resemble or sound like the name of the well-known artist "Nicholas Poussin." That Number 71, entitled in said catalogue, "The Lady and her Japanese," was represented therein to be the work of one "Diaz," of "Paris," which is not the name of any artist; and Number 86, entitled in said catalogue, "Forest of Fontainebleau," was represented therein to be the work of "Diaz;" and the names were so written, printed, or painted to imitate, resemble, or sound like the name of the well-known artist "Diaz de la Pena." That Number 83, entitled in said catalogue "Landscape," was represented therein to be the work of one "Daubigny," of "Paris," and the name was so written, printed, or painted to imitate, resemble, or sound like the name of the well-known artist "C. F. Daubigny." That Number 93, entitled in said catalogue "Garden Scene," was represented therein to be the work of one "Willems," and the name was so written, printed, or painted to imitate, resemble, or sound like the name of the well-known modern art painter of that name. That Number 94, entitled in said catalogue "Soldiers Carousing, (old Flemish School,)" was represented therein to be the work of one "Van Dyck," of "Antwerp," and the name was so written, printed, or painted to imitate, resemble, or sound like the name of the well-known artist "Anthony Van Dyck." That Number 101, entitled in said catalogue "Landscape," was represented therein to be the work of one "Brown," and the name was so written, printed, or painted to imitate, resemble, or sound like the name of the well-known artist "J. G. Brown." And that the names of the artists were given as aforesaid to induce persons to believe that the pictures to which they were affixed were the handiworks respectively of the distinguished artists whose names were so imitated or resembled, but that they were not in fact the works of those artists, and did not exhibit the characteristics of the works of those artists.

III. That upon these facts, with the belief of their truth, the words of which the plaintiffs complain were published as hereinbefore stated, and the defendant alleges that the plaintiffs were either intending to deceive and defraud, or were themselves deceived by the consignor of said pictures as to their character, value, and origin, and were the unsuspecting victims of one who intended to deceive them, in order that they in turn might deceive and defraud others who could not tell a daub (or coarse painting) from a masterpiece or work of art of extraordinary skill, or distinguish a hasty copy by a house decorator, (or work of a person without culture or skill as an artist,) from a genuine antique or old work of art.

IV. That except as hereinbefore otherwise admitted, answered, or alleged, the defendant denies that the plaintiffs were charged in the words complained of, or that it was meant or intended therein to charge the plaintiffs with imposing upon or defrauding Americans, or any other people or persons, or with advertising or offering for sale pictures that were not genuine, or of attaching false names to, or of advertising or offering for sale or having on exhibition poor pictures, called "manifest daubs," or any other pictures with false names attached, or of exhibiting or advertising such pictures for sale for said Gustav W. Seitz; or that the words published as aforesaid were defamatory, false, or untrue, or were published maliciously of or concerning the plaintiffs or their business, or for the purpose of injuring the plaintiffs' legitimate or lawful business, or their reputation as judges of pictures and paintings, or of inducing the public or owners or buyers of or dealers in oil paintings or other pictures to believe that the plaintiffs were ignorant, incompetent, or dishonest, or of injuring the sale of said paintings and other pictures.

V. And the defendant denies each and every allegation of the complaint to the contrary hereof, or not herein specifically denied or otherwise answered.

Second—For a second defense the defendant repeats the allegations of the first and second paragraphs of the first defense herein, and further answers:

I. That the language complained of does not concern the plaintiffs personally, individually, or as alleged partners, or in any special capacity as alleged dealers in paintings and pictures, or judges

The New York Times.

TRIPLE SHEET.

NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, JULY 22, 1877.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

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THE "TIMES" FOR THE SUMMER.

Persons leaving the City for the Summer can have THE TIMES *mailed to their address for $1 per month, postage prepaid.*

This morning THE DAILY TIMES *consists of* TWELVE PAGES. *Every news-dealer is bound to deliver the paper in its complete form, and any failure to do so should be reported at the publication office.*

The Signal Service Bureau reports indicate for the Middle States and New-England rising barometer, stationary or higher temperature, south-west winds and clear weather, except south-easterly winds and local rains on the coast.

The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad continues in the possession of the strikers, and these, in spite of the considerable display of force in suppressing them, have not only continued the blockade of the freight trains, but have put a stop to passenger travel as well. The outbreak at Baltimore on Friday afternoon has apparently given a serious check to the plans of the railroad officials, who have since that occurrence contented themselves with the defensive. The mails, all express freight, and passengers from Washington have been sent North by the Baltimore and Potomac Line, which is yet undisturbed. Meanwhile Gen. HANCOCK has been ordered to Maryland to take command in person of the Federal troops now under orders for the enforcement of law, and the Government has concentrated a considerable part of the small force at its command at Washington, to be at hand in case they are needed there to protect the Government property or to protect the mails. At Hornellsville, on the Erie Road, the situation is threatening, though no violence has yet occurred, because the strikers have been allowed to block the road completely both for freight and passengers. Some six hundred soldiers from Rochester and Elmira are on the ground, with a battery of artillery. The railroad property has been cleared of strikers and is strongly guarded, but no trains have yet started.

At Pittsburg, the troubles on the Pennsylvania Road have resulted even more seriously than those at Baltimore on Friday. Some Militia companies from Philadelphia, ordered to protect the property of the railroad company, were attacked with stones and, apparently without much deliberation, fired on the crowd, killing eight persons and wounding 16 others. The most painful feature of the affair is that one woman and several children were among the killed and wounded. This event has created the wildest excitement in Pittsburg, and the Philadelphia soldiers, shut up in the roundhouse at the depot, are besieged by a large crowd. Three of their number, venturing out, have been killed. The mob has sacked a number of shops where fire-arms were sold, and has seized the arms and cannon in one of the city armories. The occurrences of this morning are anxiously awaited. At Newark, Ohio, on the Baltimore and Ohio Road, the Militia have erred in the opposite direction, and have been allowed to mix freely with the strikers. At 6 o'clock this morning trains will be started at that point under the protection of the military. The result is uncertain, but if the movement is carried out with the firmness and spirit shown by Gov. YOUNG in his proclamation it will be successful.

The Canal Board has done a sensible thing in appointing a commission, with Mr. DAVID A. WELLS at its head, to examine the facts bearing on the question of tolls for the coming year. It is understood that the investigation will be thorough and comprehensive. Our own City is, of course, intensely interested in the result, and we do not think that any one could have been selected to take the chief part in the investigation who would command more confidence than Mr. WELLS. But, when we remember the fate which attended his very practical and well-matured suggestions as to the revenue of the Federal Government and as to taxation in the State of New-York, we confess that we are not particularly sanguine as to the outcome of the present appointment.

An amusing feature of the libel suit entered against this journal by a firm of picture dealers on Union-square is the affectation of surprise and indignation with which the exposure was met. One would have thought sales of pictures by PAUL POTTER, POUSSIN, or VAN DYCK the commonest occurrence in New-York, and an insinuation against the genuineness of the paintings a gross attack on an established trade. In one sense it is an established trade. The fabrication of such pictures, sometimes boldly varnished, sometimes carefully scratched to imitate old age, has been going on in Germany for years, and their sale here has been practically unchecked. While the trade was confined to the lower part of the City it had to be tolerated perforce, along with the hundred systems of swindling that have made Chatham-street and such neighborhoods famous. But when frauds are thrust under the noses of respectable people, who avoid streets of the kind for fear of being taken in, it is high time that some one should assume the task of protesting. It is a disgrace to the City that bogus antiques should be offered for sale in its principal thoroughfare. If dealers are so ignorant as to take them for original paintings, they must be instructed; their course in proceeding to law must mean either that they are profoundly innocent of the trick some one has played on them, or that, being guilty, they think boldness is the best policy. They will find that American courts know more about pictures than they dreamed. In their card, published by this journal, RADTKE & Co. deny that Herr SEITZ consigned the pictures to them, but their catalogue was printed so that the public could hardly fail to connect his name with them. If he is not responsible—so much the worse for RADTKE & Co.

We venture again to call attention to the reports which we are compelled to publish, of the sickness among children in the crowded tenement-houses of our City. During the past ten days we have had a kind of weather, heat combined with dampness, which has been particularly hard on young children. This has been true even where good food, cleanliness, fresh air, kind care, and the best medical attendance have been employed to ward off disease. What has occurred where none of these things could be had, and where filth, noisome air, neglect, and ignorance have combined with semi-starvation to break the slight thread of children's lives, our readers can imagine. The scenes which our reporters describe in our columns this morning are painful in the extreme; and they are also disgraceful, for all of the worst of the suffering could be prevented by a careful system of sanitary inspection, and such a system it is the duty of the City to provide, not only for the sake of the sick immediately concerned, but for that of the rest of the community also.

THE ELEMENT OF COMPENSATION.

There is a remarkable agreement between the majority of Democrats and a powerful minority of Republicans that the prospects of our party are at the present moment exceedingly dismal. That is to say, there is a pretty general impression that the Democracy will carry all the doubtful States this Fall, and that some States hitherto esteemed Republican strongholds will be saved with difficulty, if saved at all. We believe this impression to be in the main erroneous, chiefly because it assumes the existence among the American people of a much lower standard of intelligence and conscience than actually exists. We believe it to be erroneous also, because it fails to take account of a great many new considerations of local and general policy which will count for a good deal more in the result this Fall than any attempt at a deliberate verdict for or against the measures actually adopted by President HAYES. There are, undoubtedly, States where the influence of questions entirely dissociated from the policy of the Administration in regard to the South or the civil service will contribute to a Democratic triumph, but there are others where the verdict on the past and the outlook for the future will alike tend to secure the victory of the Republicans. To the latter category, unquestionably, belongs the State of New-York.

That the Southern policy of the Administration is, to put it mildly, not popular with rural Republicans in this State is undoubtedly true. That they have seen nothing in its results to reconcile them to the surrender of principle involved in its adoption is also true. That, in addition to this, the party organization in the interior of the State has been decidedly weakened by the exclusion of Postmasters and Revenue Collectors from politics cannot be denied. A light Republican vote outside of the cities might, therefore, be fairly expected on three grounds: 1. This is an "off year" in politics. 2. The President's policy has operated as a damper rather than a stimulus on the rural Republican. 3. The familiar agencies for overcoming, under such circumstances, the natural apathy of the country members of our party have been removed, without allowing time for others to take their place. We recognize as fully as any of our most despondent friends, the depressing effects of such influences, and yet we are entirely confident that nothing save bad management and a total absence of anything like organized effort can defeat the Republican ticket in New-York this Fall.

For, first, the policy of President HAYES, so far as it has yet been developed, has made quite as many converts in the ranks of Independents and Democrats in the large cities as it has alienated Republicans in the country. In other words, there are thousands of voters in New-York City and elsewhere, who voted for TILDEN last year, who are quite ready to vote this Fall in any way which means an indorsement of the policy of the present Administration. That fact is sufficiently patent; its causes can be examined hereafter. Then, apart altogether from questions of national policy, the time has come in this State when certain vital issues of local importance must be settled one way or other, and are likely to be settled in a way decidedly adverse to the influences which now prevail in the Democratic Party. Eliminating the large fraudulent vote in the City last Fall, the Democratic majority was chiefly drawn from the ranks of German voters, whose allegiance is less determined by party ties than that of any considerable body of our population whatever. That vote was cast less for TILDEN than against the type of Republicanism known as "Grantism"; it was Democratic because the triumph of the Democratic nominee was supposed to involve the defeat of "machine politics" in both parties, and the dissolution of organizations which on both sides had been found to be adverse to the free expression of public sentiment and the fair representation of popular preference. It will be Republican this year, because all that it demanded has been embodied in the policy of President HAYES, and all that it condemned is contained in the principles and the practice of Tammany Hall.

We must assume that the Independent, or non-partisan, vote—at least two-thirds German—which turned the scale in this State last year had some definite purpose in view not fully expressed in either of the party platforms—otherwise it could neither have been independent nor non-partisan. Even supposing that this element still believes TILDEN would have carried out its views more faithfully than HAYES, it is hardly credible that it should be content with the stand-still policy formally declared by TILDEN and the Democracy, "let us cry fraud for three years, till fraud has been redressed." Such a position as that is repugnant to the common-sense of people who are capable of having independent views in politics. But even if this class of voters, or any large portion of them, are still resolved on seeing TILDEN elevated to a position to which they believe him entitled, how is it possible for them to support JOHN KELLY and Tammany Hall—the influences which, among all others, are most bitterly opposed to TILDEN'S renomination in 1880? And that brings us to the question really at issue in New-York this Fall, which is, as cannot be too often stated, "Shall JOHN KELLY continue to make laws, Judges, and officers for the State and City of New-York?" That is a question which will be answered without much respect to party affiliation. We claim the large majority of the German vote of this City as a strictly independent quantity in politics, ready to support whichever side shows most devotion to principles which it conceives to be right. But even those who hold it to be essentially Democratic cannot possibly ignore the manifest determination of its leaders to vote against the nominees of KELLY who will occupy the State ticket, as well as well as those who will be put up as County officers, members of the Legislature, and Aldermen. The union between Republicans and all the Democratic or Independent elements opposed to Tammany Hall can, in fact, comprehend, as it has never done before, the State as well as the local canvass. It will require more than ordinary stupidity and obstinacy on the part of those who will control the party convention to cheat us out of the triumph which such an alliance will necessarily involve.

ENGLAND ON THE WATCH.

The shadow which has hitherto haunted the triumphant march of Russia is the fear, not of Turkey, but of Austria and England. To keep the two great umpires of the war apart, to tranquilize each in turn with conciliatory assurances, to foment skillfully the internal disputes of both, has been her care from the first. And now, just as she is beginning to be satisfied that Austria will not move against her, sinister rumors come from England. A British Admiral ordered to be in readiness to sail at any hour, his colleague holding counsel with the Queen herself, the Mediterranean squadron strongly reinforced, a simultaneous cry for war on the part of four influential journals, a report of an impending British occupation of Gallipoli, and a dispatch of gun-boats to the Danube—these are undoubtedly signs capable of a serious interpretation. That Russia has been alarmed by them is abundantly evident. Her restrictions upon foreign correspondents have hitherto been rigorous in the extreme; and now we suddenly find the Grand Duke NICHOLAS inviting and even urging the representatives of the Western press to "visit the scenes of the alleged atrocities, and satisfy themselves that such charges are unfounded." This is a bold measure; for although the rumors in question are probably much exaggerated, there is unquestionably *some* truth in them. Though not wantonly cruel, the Russian has an innate disregard of human life almost incredible to more civilized races; and those who have seen what he can do when fairly aroused, may easily imagine how he will act when let loose upon the hereditary enemies of his race and religion.

Whether or not the attempted assassination of the Czar during his survey of the camp is a well-planned *coup de théâtre* to counterbalance the effect of the rumored "atrocities," it is needless to inquire; but it undoubtedly behooves Russia to counterbalance the latter at any cost. Now that the Turk is manifestly worsted, he at once becomes dangerously interesting to a people which, in its instinctive admiration of a dwarf fighting bravely with a giant, seldom cares to inquire which is in the right. The same stories of outrage and massacre which turned England's sympathies against Turkey a year ago, may not impossibly turn them the other way now; for it is worthy of note that the Englishman, hard-headed and realistic as he is usually called, has waged more wars for mere "sentiment" than any race upon earth. The abstract names which move Continental nations, "glory," "nationality," "federation," "territorial extension," pass by him like the wind; but he springs up at the first glimpse of a single embodied wrong. The picture of a harmless German bookseller shot at his own door, of an English sea Captain murdered in a French prison, strengthened his arm against NAPOLEON. The vision of helpless Turks mown down by red-hot shot at Sinope hurled him headlong at the throat of NICHOLAS. The thought of two inoffensive travelers pining in a filthy dungeon, sent him to hew his way through the mountains of Abyssinia; and a few vivid sketches of Cossack marauders burning and slaying among the peaceful Roumelian villages, will do more to spur him on than any flourishes about "Russian aggrandizement" and the "disturbance of the balance of power." This is fully understood by Count SCHOUVALOFF and his brother experts; and their manifest object now is to keep England from breaking loose till the standard of the double eagle floats over both Rustchuk and Adrianople.

WATERING-PLACES.

Though the season is now well advanced, our fashionable Summer resorts are, for the most part, half empty. Saratoga is unusually dull. Newport, the Summer abode of the wealthy, the fashionable American watering-place *par excellence*, is at present rates far too expensive a luxury for the great mass of moderately well-to-do people who leave our cities during the heats of Summer, and flock to the sea-shore or the mountains in search of health, rest, and recreation. These people study economy—a study which, under existing arrangements, cannot be successfully pursued at Newport. While Newport is a paradise for that small class which resides in palatial villas and airy cottages, rejoices in thoroughbred horses, tandems, four and six in hands, barouches, basket wagons, coupés, dog carts, landaus, cabriolets, mail stage coaches, and every form of vehicle, known and unknown, which during the gay season crowd Bellevue-avenue between the hours of 5 and 7 P. M., it presents few attractions to those who patronize hotels and boarding-houses, have but a certain amount of money, to spend, and want to get the worth of it. Newport is deficient in hotel accommodation, the Ocean House and Aquidneck House being the only two exclusively Summer hotels. The high prices charged in minor hotels or boarding-houses, as compared with charges for the same style of accommodation at Narragansett Pier, Block Island, and other places along the coast, presenting equal natural advantages, have driven from Newport thousands of people who do not care to pay twenty-one dollars a week for what they can get elsewhere at fourteen. This, in a few words, is the secret of the dullness which now prevails at Newport outside of cottage life. The guests have been bidden, but they do not come. During the last two or three years Newport has witnessed a steady decline in the number of its Summer visitors. Trade has diminished, property greatly declined in value, and rents fallen off on an average fully fifty per cent.; and yet, in the face of all this, it is attempted at smaller hotels and boarding-houses of the better class to maintain rates at figures current during flush times. While Newport, with the exception of cottage residents, is comparatively empty, other places along the coast, where board is obtainable at from $12 to $15 per week, are quite full. Saratoga hotels suffer from the same cause. The number of those able and willing to pay from five to seven dollars a day for the excellent accommodation offered at these great Summer caravansaries is daily becoming smaller by degrees and beautifully less. Some of the hotels do not even pretend to meet the altered condition of things by a reduction. They announce that they are ready to receive guests, and entirely ignore the question of rates. A recent application for certain rooms at one of the leading Saratoga hotels, coupled with a request for a reduction on last year's prices, brought a prompt answer to the effect that the rooms would be reserved at rates corresponding with those of last year. The gentleman went elsewhere with his family. At Long Branch, hotels which have reduced their rates, and made such reduction thoroughly known, are doing a good business. One of the more pretentious establishments still charges husband and wife, occupying together the same room, five dollars a day each. It is not overrun by applicants for seven-dollar, five-dollar, or any other kind of rooms.

From Sharon comes a loud wail of hard times, few visitors, empty rooms, and unusual dullness. This was once one of the most fashionable watering-places in the country; the largest and best-appointed hotel almost chose and picked its guests, establishing during flush times arbitrary rates and rules, which the public will no longer submit to; even the porter named the *douceur* to which he deemed himself entitled, and insisted on getting it. The smaller hotels and boarding-houses at Sharon—quite reasonable in their charges—have no reason to complain of want of patronage. Fashionable hotel-keepers at aristocratic Summer resorts should remember that the class to which they have heretofore looked for support are no longer able to pay the prices they once paid; fixed incomes have been reduced fifty per cent., business has stood still, stores and houses remain tenantless; many who five years ago were in affluent circumstances are to-day penniless. Till these stubborn facts are recognized by a frank reduction in terms at our more aristocratic watering-places, the stream of Summer travel will take other directions. Many families are passing the Summer in town. Among the arrivals at watering-places we notice the names of some families who are quietly at home in New-York. The hotel-keepers will not acknowledge the season to be dull; on the contrary they insist it was never better. This deceives nobody—empty piazzas and half-filled dining rooms tell the story.

ALDERMAN SAUER'S SCHEME.

The project broached by Alderman SAUER on Thursday for improving the thoroughfares of lower New-York, is prodigious enough to make even a Haussman stand aghast. His resolution calls upon the Board of Street Openings and Improvements to meet with all convenient speed, to decide upon the expediency of "laying out anew all that part of the City south of Houston-street!" This plan is to include, first, the widening of West, South, and other streets fronting the water, in order to fully accommodate the shipping traffic of New-York; next, the construction of a continuous avenue around the southern part of the island, parallel to these water-line streets, and at a distance, say, of 300 feet from them; thirdly, the construction of "one or two wide avenues or boulevards through or near the centre of the island," in its southerly part, to connect with already existing numbered avenues; fourthly, the construction and widening of other streets south of Houston-street, as may be required.

That a scheme so vast, so costly, so momentous in its bearing on the City's welfare ought first to be submitted for approval or rejection to popular vote, is obvious; and such a provision is made in Alderman SAUER'S plan. Dishonestly or inefficiently managed, this project would open a mine of plunder such as TWEED and his Ring never dreamed of in their palmiest days. But under skillful and upright direction, the lower part of New-York City might be enormously improved, and without disproportionate expense.

It is evident, to begin with, that the different parts of Alderman SAUER'S plan are not necessarily connected; that the more urgent and least doubtful of them could be begun before even deciding on the others; and that some of the most pressing are the least expensive. Take, for example, the proposed "one or two new avenues near the centre of the island," in its southerly part, "to connect with some of the avenues established by the Commissioners appointed under the act of 1807 for laying out the City north of "North (now Houston) street." We take this to mean substantially the southerly extension of Fourth, Fifth, and Sixth avenues. Is there any question that these extensions are needed, in order to relieve Broadway? They not only would relieve Broadway, but might help to postpone the necessity for the new avenue 300 feet distant from West and South streets, of which Alderman SAUER speaks.

Nor would these extensions be costly. They would run for the greater part of the way through regions now cut up by narrow and short streets and alleys, and occupied by poor and cheap buildings. The improvements to property created by opening broad, healthful avenues through regions now filled with dirt, and of little use for travel, would of themselves largely offset the damages for the seizure of property. In fact, by skillfully using existing streets, very few buildings would need to be taken, and these few would be mostly of small value. It is true that the new outlets for Fourth, Fifth, and Sixth avenues could not then be made perfectly straight; but the angles would be slight, and the saving in cost by using mainly existing streets would be great.

On the West Side there is now no great thoroughfare between Hudson-street and Broadway. Continue Sixth-avenue from the point where it unites with Carmine-street, down to West-Broadway, where the latter forms a triangle with Beach and Walker streets, and a new line of travel would be opened between the lower part of the City and its north-western quarter. Another effect of this improvement would be to greatly improve not only the region through which this avenue should run, but that large section of the City formerly known as the village of Greenwich, lying west of Greenwich and Sixth avenues. Such a thoroughfare would run through a region now poorly improved, largely occupied with tenement-houses and stables, and incapable of being ever recovered to the value which property in such a position ought to have, until a fine wide avenue shall cut across the tangle of tortuous and narrow streets.

On the East Side, Fourth-avenue could be practically continued to the City Hall by connection either with Centre or Elm streets, widening whichever one should be selected where required. Indeed, the former is already wide enough through its whole length, and the process of connection would not be difficult. The object of this extension would be distinctly to relieve Broadway.

We suggest the foregoing as examples of the methods by which one feature of Alderman SAUER'S vast scheme could be carried into effect without any alarming expense, while the improvement and the relief to travel would be instantaneous and great. As to the other features, including the widening of the river streets and the opening of the parallel boulevard all around the lower part of the City, we should prefer to see plans so grandiose somewhat particularized before forming a definite judgment upon their practicability and their wisdom.

SUMMER FLIRTATIONS.

This is the season when flirtations are rightly presumed to be rife by the sea-side, at the lakes, among the mountains, and at the springs. It is the period of sentimental campaigning, of emotional skirmishing, which is to decide the great battle in favor of or against matrimony. There is hardly a foot of ground at any prominent Summer resort that has not been the scene of a hundred coquettish conflicts. Nearly every hotel, villa, and cottage teems with romantic associations; and for young men and young women to be left alone where each piazza has its tale of sensibility, and the passing breeze is seductively soft, is dangerous to their mental peace, if not to their celibacy. No one knows the amount of mischief Cupid is doing—it is pleasant to make some deity responsible for any folly we choose to commit—in these long, warm days and luxurious nights. If we could see all that is going on at the fashionable watering-places, we should find that human nature has not changed since we were in our salad days, and spooneyness was a distemper of our blood.

Managing mammas and wistful duennas may not be aware, and if aware, may not approve, of many of the flirtations or of the direction they take. But the young folks engaged in them like them well enough, and the flirtations are more their affair, it must be allowed, than anybody's else. It is a kindness of Fortune, greatly as some of us may demur, that inexperienced couples are eventually pretty sure to take their affectional destiny into their own hands, and regulate it according to their own feelings. They may not be wise—they seldom are; they may not reason about the future—it would be strange if they should; but they trust Nature and Fate in a way that is admirable, and they are betrayed far less often than might be supposed. It is very questionable if flirtations and their natural consequences, when continuously and energetically prosecuted, would turn out any better under immediate supervision of the elders than they do when clandestinely managed. What begins in sheer coquetry often advances to true esteem and mutual sympathy, and a marriage regarded as most imprudent at the time of its occurrence, frequently proves of the happiest.

Flirtation is reckoned as a legitimate occupation at Summer resorts, and without it the season would be considered very tame. It has many varieties and degrees; some of them so mild and innocuous as to be insipid; others so fast and furious as to be full of peril. These are rather exceptional, however, and are not tolerated, much less encouraged, by the good society to which the writer and the reader naturally and necessarily belong. Flirtations merely for flirtation's sake, between maidens and bachelors, are of the sort that is most common and least objectionable. They are believed to be the safest, too—danger being represented by wedlock, which all experienced flirts set aside as impossible at the commencement of sentimental hostilities. But it is just this kind of flirtation, as experience demonstrates, that has the most serious termination. In a majority of cases where young men and women—they need not be so very young, either—begin with a vague mutual fancy, to amuse one another emotionally, a ring and a priest are required soon or late.

If the combatants—for the relation of the sexes before matrimony closely resembles a combat—should set out with any aim or definite understanding—touching marriage, for example—they would be very likely to forget it, or drift away from it, in the development of their intimacy. The fact that they have no purpose, no clear comprehension of one another, constitutes their peril. Their hearts are unguarded because unprepared; they are free because unfettered by promises or conditions; they are reckless because ignorant of what they are to confront. Amid their fancied security they are ever liable to surprises of the affections, and these make short work of judgment, of plans, of previous determinations. Hundreds of young people who have gone to watering-places rejoicing in their liberty, and resolved to keep it, for some years at least, have come away with a triumphant yet conquered air, as if they had met the enemy, and were his, or hers, as the case may be. They cannot tell how it happened—lovers never can—but it is evident to the dullest that something has happened, and that the happening will continue.

Idleness, the parent of all mischief, as well as a great deal of pleasure, acts most favorably or unfavorably upon young people whose only thought is to be agreeable to one another, especially when they are exposed to romantic influences. The effect of external on human nature, if her mood be amiable, is generally amative; and the young man who can look by the hour at the Midsummer moon and the mountains, or walk under the stars on the ocean's rim, with a sentimental girl on his arm without a dawning sense of approaching husbandship must have been designed for an anchorite, and anchorites are made, not born.

A sour bachelor has declared that watering-places are the cause of more matrimonial misery than ten times their number of cities. If so, they must produce their share of matrimonial happiness likewise. At any rate, they should be avoided by those opposed to the conjugal yoke, for the flirtations they inevitably engender make marriage probable by assuming at the outset that marriage is impossible.

GENERAL NOTES.

The New-Orleans *Picayune* suggestively thanks "the Nicholls Lunch House for appreciated favors."

The Ithaca *Journal* says that a farmer came in there a few days ago with a lot of butter packed in snow, which he had discovered beneath a straw pile that had been moved in the morning.

A woman went into a ship-yard at Kennebunkport, Me., a few days ago, and offered to go as high on the mast of a ship there as one of the men—and she did, both going to the highest attainable point.

The gold excitement in the White Mountain region about Milan is at a high pitch, and so many prospectors have rushed in that the Grand Trunk Railway has established a station at the point of discovery, about a dozen miles from Gorham.

The absconding Treasurer of Howard County, Iowa, took with him the spare cash and the combination of the lock of the county safe. No one can open it, and, as it is supposed that several thousand dollars are locked up in it, the county officers don't know what to do.

The price of coal was never so low in Boston as at the present time, and the prospects are that it will continue at the same low rates through the entire season. The latest returns show that the competing companies have no power to unite and thus force up prices.

Planters in Mississippi, according to the St. Louis papers, are trying to obtain farm laborers from the cities. They want them from October to January, picking cotton, and will pay $1 50 per day. White labor is scarce, and land-owners are anxious for immigration into the State.

In excavating for the foundation of the Post Office extension, the workmen found upon the old Wigglesworth estate in Boston, a bottle of hock which went through the great fire, and has remained upon the premises up to the time of discovery intact. It will be preserved as a fire relic.

The sort of skeleton army we have was conspicuously illustrated when the five companies ordered from California to Oregon marched out with an imposing array of exactly 100 men, which included 30 recruits just picked up. When they went Fort Yuma was left garrisoned by a force of one corporal and two men.

A working man's convention was recently held in Galveston, Texas, and the principal resolution adopted looked to the regulation of every local labor market by Congress. "We will petition that body," declares the resolution, "to pass a law making it a penal offense for any corporation or firm to advertise for men, either laborers or mechanics, when the supply is equal to the demand in their own localities."

The Detroit *Post* picks up Mr. Richard Grant White on the following curiously-wrong sentence in his article in the *Galaxy*: "From Sir Thomas Lucy to William Shakespeare the *descent* is now tremendous and precipitous; from William Shakespeare to Sir Thomas Lucy the ascent was then almost as great." The first part of this sentence conveys exactly the opposite meaning from that intended by Mr. White.

Some time ago there died in St. Louis a Deputy Clerk of the Circuit Court named Charles Levy. Previous to his death he had jocularly remarked that no one must take his desk after he was gone. He died, and his place was filled. One morning there was found upon his desk a fee bill, freshly written, and in the familiar handwriting of the dead man. The local Spiritualists have been interviewing the ghost of Levy, and find out all about the matter. He says that he did write that fee bill, and that he still keeps an eye on his old companions in the office.

The Ogdensburg *Journal* says that two young men arrived at Clayton last Monday, who came from New-York in skiffs. They rowed up the Hudson, through the canal into Lake Champlain, through the lake, crossed over and then came up the St. Lawrence to Clayton. The skiffs were so constructed that a cover would come over the top of the boat and fit closely around the person of the occupant, so that it was impossible to fill it with water or turn it over. They proceeded just the same in storms as in fair weather, and report having a fine trip and much enjoyment.

Robbing stages going to and from the Black Hills is becoming of so common occurrence that the Omaha *Bee* suggests it will be a saving of time to newspapers to keep standing for daily insertion a notice after this kind, anticipating the news: "The outgoing stage will be robbed to-morrow night, at 11:15, 80 miles from Deadwood. The gentlemanly business agent of the gang will allow no insults to passengers, they only being required to give up their valuables. The ladies will be treated with the greatest respect, and will be permitted to retain their jewelry and wardrobe. No swearing tolerated during the transfer of property, and passengers will not be unreasonably detained."

A local paper in Pennsylvania tells of a youth living in the vicinity who has undergone a varied experience in casualties of a character almost sufficient to ruin any accident insurance company in which he might hold a policy. He commenced the world deaf and dumb. After attaining a sufficient growth to engage in the usual sports of childhood, he fell from a swing and received an injury from a splinter, which resulted in the loss of an eye. Subsequently a horse stepped on his face, inflicting serious pain and disfigurement. Venturing too near the railroad, he was knocked down by a train of cars, and considerably bruised and injured thereby. Last Friday, while playing in the road, he was run over by a team and an arm broken.

The suicide of a certain "Lord" Munster after the Southern Hotel fire, at St. Louis, will be remembered. A story now comes that his ghost haunts the place. It is told that one of the rollicking friends of Munster, sitting lately in the room where the deceased met his death, was startled by the entrance of a man. He looked up and recognized Munster, clad as when he died. The ghost looked at him, appeared offended that he did not speak, and passed out as quietly as he had entered. The occupant of the room didn't like ghosts, and didn't occupy that room any more. He drove out a great deal, though, and one day, driving alone, was suddenly aware that Munster was sitting beside him. He drove furiously to the nearest stopping place, jumped out, and the figure vanished at the same moment.

THE TURKO-RUSSIAN WAR

ATTEMPTED ASSASSINATION OF THE CZAR.

THE EFFORT MADE WHILE THE EMPEROR WAS INSPECTING AN OUTPOST—AN OFFICER WOUNDED—HOW THE CZAR ESCAPED.

Special Dispatch by Cable to the New-York Times.

LONDON, July 21.—It is reported that an attempt was made on Thursday morning, the 19th inst., to assassinate the Czar, while he was on his way to inspect an outpost near one of the lately captured positions. When the Czar was dismounting a shot was heard, and immediately an officer of his staff was dangerously wounded. The Czar narrowly escaped, through the shelter of a neighboring embankment.

LARGE RUSSIAN FORCE DEFEATED

A FIERCE BATTLE NEAR PLEVNA—A VICTORY FOR OSMAN PASHA—CRUELTIES PRACTICED UPON MEN, WOMEN, AND CHILDREN—MUSSULMANS SUFFERING AT THE HANDS OF COSSACKS AND BULGARIANS.

Special Dispatch by Cable to The New-York Times.

SHUMLA, July 21.—Whatever justification there may be as to reprisals, there is no doubt that the Cossacks, Bulgarians, and Russian troops are committing the most fearful atrocities on the helpless Mussulman non-combatants and fugitives. Men, women, and children are alike subject to their cruelty. It is reported that the Russians have been defeated in a fierce fight near Plevna, some 20 miles south of Nikopolis, but notwithstanding this a panic prevails here and at Varna.

Another account says: "News has reached us here that yesterday a large Russian force attacked the Turks under Osman Pasha, covering Plevna. Osman Pasha made a successful defense. After a conflict of 10 hours the Russians were defeated and retreated, abandoning their dead and wounded. The Ottoman loss was comparatively small."

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

CONSTANTINOPLE, July 21.—Osman Pasha telegraphs the Porte from Plevna, under date of July 19, as follows: "At noon today we commenced a desperate engagement, lasting until enemy. We inflicted considerable loss on the evening, and forced him to abandon the greater part of his position. A second dispatch from Osman Pasha, dated the 20th inst., says: "To-day three strong Russian corps attacked our lines, but were routed, with innumerable killed, and, also, the loss of three ammunition wagons, one train of artillery, and an immense quantity of arms and equipments."

THE BOMBARDMENT OF KARS.

TWENTY DAYS OF CONTINUOUS FIRING—THE GARRISON WELL SUPPLIED WITH RATIONS AND AMMUNITION.

Special Dispatch by Cable to the New-York Times.

TIFLIS, July 20—via LONDON, July 21.—During the last 21 days the bombardment of Kars by the Russians has been continual. An average of 2,000 shells per day have been thrown into the town, but many of them have failed to explode. The Turks have fired 18,000 shells during the same time. They have a sufficient supply of ammunition for 125 days, including a stock of shells which may be expended at the rate of 500 for each day. Mukhtar Pasha is revictualling the garrison and laying in additional stores of ammunition, so that no force the Russians could possibly bring against it could reduce Kars, in any event, in a shorter period than 12 months.

ENGLAND'S PRESENT POSITION.

EVERYTHING LEFT TO THE GOVERNMENT—THE POLICY OF STRICT NEUTRALITY INDICATED—A SQUADRON ORDERED OFF ON SPECIAL SERVICE.

Special Dispatch by Cable to the New-York Times.

LONDON, July 21—*Evening.*—The country continues calm in spite of the marked advance of the Russian forces. The people of England are content to leave the situation in the hands of the Government. To-day, however, the *Post*, *Telegraph*, *Standard*, and *Advertiser* express deep concern at the inactivity of the Government, more especially as events seem to indicate that Lord Derby meant that the policy of strict neutrality was to be continued, when he said recently that the best time to interfere was sometimes at the close of a war. The *Daily News* hails this idea with pleasure. The *Times* reflects the temper of the people in an anxious contemplation of immediate events. The belief is growing that England will not interfere to prevent the occupation of Constantinople, though it must be regarded as significant that Rear Admiral Commerell has been ordered to take command of the iron-clad Agincourt with several escorts on "special service." He and Admiral Symonds, another distinguished naval officer, dined and conferred recently with the Queen, at Windsor Castle. It is believed that the Agincourt and the accompanying ships will proceed to the Mediterranean. Official papers to be submitted to Parliament will soon, it is believed, fully confirm some of the serious charges of committing atrocities made against the Russians. Count Schouvaloff has telegraphed Prince Gortschakoff, begging him to license foreign newspaper correspondents to make inquiries and to sign their reports.

SUCCESS OF THE MUSCOVITES.

THE ADVANCED POSTS NEAR THE BALKANS REINFORCED—THE NINTH CORPS MARCHING ON WIDDIN.

BUCHAREST, July 21.—Three Russian divisions reinforced the advanced posts near Yeni Saghra, and, after a brilliant engagement, occupied that place. The Grand Duke Nicholas' position at Tirnova has been rendered secure by reinforcements.

VIENNA, July 21.—The *Political Correspondence* says the bombardment of Rustchuk by the besiegers under the Czarevitch will be commenced without delay. The Ninth Russian Army Corps is marching against Widdin. A heavy siege train has been sent to the corps in the Dobrudscha.

THE SITUATION IN GENERAL.

A THIRD PONTON BRIDGE ACROSS THE DANUBE—OBSTRUCTING THE MOUTH OF THE RIVER—WAR RUMORS AND REPORTS.

LONDON, July 21.—A St. Petersburg dispatch to the *Post* says: "A third ponton bridge over the Danube has been constructed at Rahova."

The *Times'* Bucharest dispatch has the following: "Only 2,000 Turks were captured at Nikopolis, the rest were killed, wounded, or escaped."

Last night's *Gazette* published the following: "The Board of Trade learn from the Foreign Office that a telegram received from the Consul at Galatz states that four vessels containing about 260 cubic yards of stone have been sunk by the Russians in the Sulina branch of the Danube, a mile and a half below the upper entrance. About 500 cubic yards of additional stones have been thrown on top of these vessels, and the depth of water in the channel reduced to four feet."

ADRIANOPLE, July 21.—Suleiman Pasha landed Thursday at Dedjagatsh, the terminus on the Masmora of the railway to Adrianople. He is expected at Kauleli Bourgas to-morrow. Yeni Saghra has been burned by the Bulgarians. The railway between here and Bazardjik is still intact.

CONSTANTINOPLE, July 21.—A telegram from Shumla reports that all villages between Rustchuk and Kustendje which were evacuated by the Turks have been sacked and burned by the Bulgarians.

THE RAILROAD STRIKERS.

ALONG THE BALTIMORE AND OHIO LINE.

(Continued from First Page.)

structions would be likely to occur are sufficiently well guarded.

BALTIMORE, Md., July 21.—The passenger trains from Camden Station have stopped running again. Only three trains—one for the West and two for Washington—have gone out to-day. The engineers and firemen of the passenger engines all refuse to work, assigning as a reason that they do not consider it safe to run over the road. The last passenger train left for Washington at 9:30 o'clock. The tracks of the road are crowded with people between Camden Station and the passenger engine round-house, near the Spring Gardens. A large number of engineers have congregated in the vicinity of the round-house. None of them can be induced to take out a train. The crowd in front of Camden Station is not as large as it was this morning, but as it diminishes, the number of strikers on the tracks below the depot increases. The soldiers have all been withdrawn from the street and are quartered in the depot. The attitude of the strikers is very defiant, and threats of violence to the railroad officials and military are loudly expressed.

MARTINSBURG, West Va., July 22—1:45 A. M.—Mr. Porter, Road Master, has just arrived from Cumberland, and reports all quiet along the line. Men cannot be obtained in Cumberland to run the trains out. A few trains have started hence eastward, but none westward. There is no excitement here, and there are plenty of men willing to work, but afraid of those at Cumberland.

A Quarter to 2 O'clock.—No train reached this place from Baltimore yesterday, and the greatest anxiety is manifested to know how matters stand. Some freight trains are moving east, but no more will be started west until there is some certainty of their passage. The news here from points between Keyser and Grafton is that the men will not go to work, and those who express a willingness to do so are deterred by their wives and daughters. A careful inquiry discovers the fact that few, comparatively, of the trainmen have taken any part in offensive demonstrations.

3:30 P. M.—Gen. French has just sent off two companies of troops to Cumberland, who will open the line at that point. Trouble is apprehended at Piedmont, which will be provided for if necessary.

CUMBERLAND, Md., July 21—3:30 P. M.—Everything is and has been remarkably quiet here to-day. Not a freight train has moved a wheel. All of the passenger trains are on time A considerable crowd of people is about, but there is no excitement or disorder to speak of.

MILITARY PREPARATIONS.

WASHINGTON, July 21.—During the night the Governor of Maryland telegraphed to the President, asking the aid of the Federal power to quell the riot in Baltimore, and after several telegrams between the President and Gov. Carroll, explaining the situation, the President directed the Adjutant-General to forward to Baltimore immediately all the available troops in this vicinity including the marines stationed at the barracks in this city. Orders were therefore given for the troops at Fort Whipple and the marines here to proceed to Baltimore without delay, and the troops at Fortress Monroe were notified to hold themselves in readiness to move upon notice. At 3 o'clock A. M. the Secretary of War received a dispatch from Gov. Carroll, announcing that the riot had been subdued, and stating that it would not be necessary to send Federal troops to Baltimore. Orders were immediately given to that effect, and the troops, then just preparing to leave, returned to their quarters. This morning the Secretary of War ordered about 500 marines from Norfolk, and four companies of infantry now stationed at Fortress Monroe, to proceed immediately to this city and Baltimore, that they may be on hand to quell any further disturbance. About one-half of this force will be quartered in Washington and the other half at Fort McHenry, near Baltimore. There is also a light battery at the last-named fort, ready for service at a moment's notice.

OFFICIAL PROCLAMATIONS.

BY PRESIDENT HAYES.

WASHINGTON, July 21.—The following proclamation was issued this afternoon:

By the President of the United States of America.

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas, It is provided in the Constitution of the United States that the United States shall protect every State in this Union on application of the Legislature, or of the Executive, (when the Legislature cannot be convened,) against domestic violence; and

Whereas, The Governor of the State of Maryland has represented that domestic violence exists in said State, at Cumberland and along the line of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad in said State, which the authorities of said State are unable to suppress; and

Whereas, The laws of the United States require that in all cases of insurrection in any State, or of obstruction to the laws thereof, whenever in the judgment of the President it becomes necessary to use the military forces to suppress such insurrection or obstruction to the laws, he shall forthwith, by proclamation, command such insurgents to disperse and retire peaceably to their respective abodes within a limited time.

Now, therefore, I, Rutherford B. Hayes, President of the United States, do hereby admonish all good citizens of the United States within the territory and jurisdiction of the United States against aiding, countenancing, abetting, or taking part in such unlawful proceedings, and I do hereby warn all persons engaged in or connected with said domestic violence and obstruction of the laws to disperse and retire peaceably to their respective abodes on or before 12 o'clock noon of the 22d day of July inst.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the City of Washington, this twenty-first day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-seven, and of the independence of the United States of America the one hundred and second. R. B. HAYES.

By the President:
WILLIAM M. EVARTS, Secretary of State.

BY GOV. CARROLL, OF MARYLAND.

BALTIMORE, Md., July 21.—The following proclamation has been issued:

PROCLAMATION.—In the present state of the public mind it is important that no opportunity should be afforded for any disorder. All peaceable citizens are, therefore, requested to abstain from gathering in crowds, and to pursue their usual occupations, in order that the constituted authorities may maintain the peace of the city without difficulty or confusion.

JOHN LEE CARROLL, Governor.
WILLIAM H. B. FUSSELBAUGH, President Board of Police.
HARRY GILMOR, JAMES HERBERT, } Commissioners of Police.

THE STRIKE IN OHIO.

THE MEN MASTERS OF THE SITUATION AT NEWARK—THE PEOPLE SYMPATHIZING WITH THEM—HOW THEY FED THE SOLDIERS SENT TO SUPPRESS THEM.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

NEWARK, Ohio, July 21.—It was thought last night that this morning would decide the question as to whether the strikers would succeed. In this place the railroad company have been obliged to acknowledge that the strikers are still masters of the situation. Four companies of Militia arrived during the night and were quartered in the company's car shops. About noon to-day one company marched out into the freight yard, for the purpose of testing the disposition of the strikers. It was believed by the railroad officials that the presence of the troops would cause the men to depart, but in this they were sadly disappointed. The officer in command advised the men to withdraw quietly, and leave the company to manage its own affairs. The men declined to leave, claiming that they had committed no act of violence, and could not be driven away. The strikers appealed to the soldiers' sympathies by rehearsing the wrongs they had suffered at the hands of the railroad company. That they made friends with them is clearly evident. The troops were soon withdrawn and returned to their quarters. The four companies here do not exceed 150 men in number, and it was not deemed expedient to attempt the clearing of the yard with the force at hand. Gov. Young becoming satisfied that any attempt to move trains with the small force here would be futile, at once ordered four companies from Cincinnati and two from Dayton. It is expected that these will reach here some time during the night. With this addition to the force now here, it is proposed to attempt the moving of trains at 6 o'clock to-morrow morning. Orders have been issued to prevent all persons from entering the yards after that hour. Whether they will be able to drive out the strikers, who will remain there all night, without the effusion of blood, is very doubtful. The men are cool and determined, and will not be driven without resisting, and the opinion is general among all classes of citizens that the Militia will not fire upon them so long as they are not attacked. This belief gains credence from the fact that the men and Militia are mingling together in the most friendly manner. Many of the soldiers have friends and relatives in the movement, and it is not believed they can be made to fight unless attacked. The County Commissioners were in session to-day, and refused to make any arrangement whatever for the feeding of the troops here. The strikers, hearing of the fact, sent a committee around the city for the purpose of raising money to buy the troops their supper. This was quickly done, merchants and business men subscribing liberally. Thus the Militia became the guests of the strikers. If the proposed attempt to start trains in the morning is carried out, each train will have an escort to insure its safety.

A large crowd of citizens are around the American Hotel to-night discussing the situation, all of whom are in warm sympathy with the strikers. The general tenor of their discussion is that should the railroad company be able to move their trains from here it will be necessary to guard every mile of road from here to the Ohio River. At every station the sympathy of the people is with the men, who, with wages reduced to $1 35 per day, with only three or four days' work a week, and actual expenses each day of work averaging 75 cents to $1, has caused men who are ordinarily quiet and good citizens to become desperate, and they firmly stand by their demands, quietly, so far, but with a firmness of purpose never before shown in troubles of this character. If defeated here, they say the road is a long one and cannot be guarded by all the Militia in Ohio. It is very evident that the strikers are stronger and more firm in their demands than yesterday. All freight trains are run through here without stopping. This is done in order to keep the train hands from coming in contact with the strikers, who it is feared would induce them to leave.

A meeting of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers was held this evening. After a long session, it was decided to take no action in connection with the strike of the firemen and brakemen, but to await events. Resolutions of sympathy were adopted for their unfortunate associates. The meeting was secret and the members close-mouthed and not disposed to make known to the public the questions brought before the brotherhood. Rumors prevail that a large number of miners from Straitsville and other points will come here to-morrow and throw the weight of their numbers and influence with the strikers. The rumor is credited by a portion of the community, but nothing trustworthy is known at this late hour. The Sheriff is being denounced on all sides, and the once popular officer of Licking County has not a following to-day of 500. His calling for troops before any violence occurred has had the effect of bringing down upon him the curses and jeers of nearly the whole community.

Gov. Young has just issued the following proclamation, which has been distributed throughout the city, and creates considerable excitement:

NEWARK, Ohio, July 21.

TO THE CITIZENS OF NEWARK: Anxious to prevent the destruction of human life, I request and command you to keep away from the yards, shops, grounds, and depot of the Baltimore and Ohio Railway Company after 6 o'clock A. M. to-morrow, July 22. Persons who congregate at these places, either from idle curiosity or for any unlawful purpose, will do so at their peril. THOMAS L. YOUNG, Governor of Ohio.

Your correspondent just had an interview with Gov. Young, who states that he has used every effort possible to urge upon the strikers the utter hopelessness of their cause, and that to-morrow morning he proposes to move the trains, if the railroad authorities have the men to run them. He will first clear the yard, and any attempt to defeat such action will be met by force. He has ordered troops here, armed with breech-loading rifles, in addition to those now here, including five companies of the First Regiment, two companies of the Second Regiment from Dayton, and six companies of the Third Regiment. A portion of these will arrive about 3 o'clock A. M., and the remainder during the early part of the day. The events of to-day are looked for with feelings of fear. That there will be loss of life is generally believed, but Gov. Young is of the opinion that with a sufficient force and determined action on his part to protect the railroad properly, and guarantee protection to those who are willing to work, will have a tendency to break up this great and growing trouble in this State.

AFFAIRS ALONG THE ERIE ROAD.

ALL TRAINS STOPPED AT HORNELLSVILLE—PASSENGERS AND MAILS DELAYED—A RUSE THAT FOILED THE STRIKERS' PLANS—THE GRIEVANCES COMPLAINED OF AND WHAT THE RAILROAD OFFICIALS SAY OF THEM—THE COMPANY DETERMINED TO HOLD OUT—ARRIVAL OF MILITARY AT HORNELLSVILLE—SERIOUS TROUBLE APPREHENDED.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

HORNELLSVILLE, July 21.—Everything remained quiet here during the night, the yard being patrolled by representatives of the men, to guard against surprise. It was intended by the company to try and make up a train here last night to run east on No. 4's time. A mail car was all that the men intended to permit to leave the yard, but there was an insane woman at the depot in charge of a keeper, who was desirous of getting her to Elmira. A car was accordingly allowed to run to carry her down. The Pacific express, which left New-York at 7:45 last evening, sent its through passengers via Corning, and arrived here at 7:50, on time, this morning, with one passenger car, a baggage car, and a postal car. There were several passengers bound for stations west of here; when the baggage was unloaded the passenger and baggage cars were uncoupled by the strikers and pushed on to a side track, as all other cars had been as they arrived. A number of the passengers got aboard the postal car to proceed with it, but a large gathering of the men surrounded the car and notified them that they could not ride on the car, and that if they attempted to remain on they would be put off. Some of the passengers stepped off, one or two only remaining in the car. The strikers appointed a fireman and one brakeman to accompany the engine and postal car. After staying here half an hour or so, the postal car was started out, moving slowly through the yard. A large number of the men followed it; it stopped in the upper end of the yard and commenced backing down. The strikers saw that an effort was to be made to take passenger coaches that stood on a side track, and several of them rushed to a switch and turned it. This was replaced, when another switch was captured by the men, turned, and guarded, and the car was brought to a stop. The men said that the postal car could proceed, but no other cars could go with it. The engine and car lay all day where they were stopped, the switches being guarded by the strikers.

Assistant Receiver Shearman arrived here on No. 3 this morning. He says that the company will not make any concessions whatever to the men, and if it is necessary to close the road until the company's authority is re-established, then the road will be closed. Receiver Jewett is fully determined upon this course. There will be no backdown in any particular. The men, through their leaders, say they are determined to accept nothing but their demands, already made, and that they will leave undone nothing within what they think the circumstances of the case justify them in doing to accomplish their ends. Their grievances, they say, are numerous. They charge the managers of the company with breaking faith with them, and with endeavoring to grind them into compliance with many unjust things. The firemen say that they accepted the 10 per cent. reduction of July 1, and were willing to abide by it peacefully, but the company has taken off at least 11 per cent. of their former pay and in some cases more. The men also claim that the committee who waited on Mr. Jewett to protest against the reduction of the 1st of July, were assured by Mr. Bowen that if the men accepted the terms quietly those who had been discharged for being on grievance committees would be reinstated and no one be discharged for any part he might have taken in a prospective resistance to the terms. Fourteen men, however, who were on these committees, the men say, were discharged and have not been reinstated. They accepted the reduced pay on the conditions named, they say, and now claim that the contract, having been broken by the company, is no longer binding on them. Hence they strike and demand the old pay and the reinstatement of the discharged men. Another grievance is a novel one. For many years the trackmen in the employ of the Erie have lived in shanties erected on land belonging to the company. They have fenced off little patches, where they raise their potatoes and cabbages. For this privilege they were never charged anything by the company, and they have come to look upon it as an inalienable right. A few days ago they say that they were notified from head-quarters that hereafter they would be obliged to pay a ground rent of from $20 to $25 a year, or vacate their shanties. This the men consider one of the gravest of infringements on their franchises, and they incorporate in their demands on the company a clause that these privileges shall not be interfered with. Mr. Bowen denies that any such agreement with the men was ever made, as it is the policy of the company to maintain cordial relations with its employes if possible, and that to violate such an alleged agreement would at once defeat such a purpose. No men have ever been discharged for being on committees of grievances; on the contrary the company has always invited the attendance of committees of this kind in order to hear the grievances of the men, the better to come to a mutual understanding. Two men in the Buffalo Division were discharged for leaving their posts without leave of absence, while all the dismissals were for flagrant violations of discipline.

The train that arrived here at 10:55 last night was got here entire only by strategy. It was the lightning express, and was stopped at Elmira by the body of strikers at that place. The passenger cars were uncoupled, and the engineer, Dan Chapman, notified that he could go no further with that train. This engineer is one of the oldest on the road, having been employed on it 23 years. He replied to the men that he intended to take the train out of Salamanca, and that every car should be run into Salamanca. His firmness took them by surprise, and after addressing the men a few minutes, they ordered the cars recoupled, cleared the main track and let the train proceed. At Olean the strikers stopped it again. There was a large number of passengers aboard, 16 being on the way to take passage for Liverpool, to-day. The train was held at Olean 13 hours. The improbability of getting it through then led the company to order tickets to be purchased for the New-York passengers from Olean to Buffalo, the Erie tickets being made good on the Central from that place to New-York. Conductor Mathews then ordered the train to proceed. They knew that if their approach was known to the hordes of men who had been stopped on freight trains between Salamanca and Hornellsville they would be stopped in some way. Engineer Chapman directed his fireman not to ring the bell in coming to stations and the whistle was not blown even for brakes, and there are heavy grades on that part of the road. The plan succeeded. The men knew nothing of the approach of the train until it dashed past the stations. The engineer says the howl of disappointment could be heard above the noise of the train. The arrival of the train in Hornellsville with not a car missing, took the strikers here by surprise. The men that were posted on the outskirts of the yard, guarding the switches, had the first intimation of its approach when the head light of the locomotive came in sight, almost upon them. Conductor Mathews and his veteran engineer were warmly congratulated on the success of the feat by the passengers and officials. The strikers took charge of the train here.

The mail train from Dunkirk to-day was stopped at Salamanca and all the coaches cut off. Two mail cars were permitted to proceed in charge of Conductor Rogers Stewart. One was the first train from the West since the one last night. That military aid had been called for by the company was surmised here this afternoon, but no one outside of the authorities knew when the troops would arrive. The men held a secret meeting at 2 o'clock. They professed to have no fear of soldiers, claiming that half of them would sympathize with them. At 6:30 this evening a train containing about 400 men from the Fifty-fourth Regiment, N. G. S. N. Y., under Col. George E. Baker, arrived here from Roche ter. The depot platform and yard were immediately filled with strikers, who hooted and derided the soldiers, and scouted the idea of their suppressing the strike. A few minutes after the arrival of the Rochester soldiers, a train containing some 200 members of the One Hundred and tenth Battalion, Col. Smith commanding, and Battery A of the Twentieth Brigade, Capt. Walker, reached here from Elmira. The excitement was intense. For the first time the aspect of affairs became serious. The Militia were at once formed in order, and cleared the tracks and grounds of straggling men. Guards were placed at the different approaches to the company's property, about the buildings and all around the outskirts of the yard. The battery is stationed in Loder-street, in a wood-yard, and commands the company's grounds No one can get through the lines without a pass.

The train leaving New-York this morning at 9:15 arrived here at 9:30 this evening. No attempt, as yet, has been made by the company to move any trains out of here, but they are preparing to begin operations. The men declare that they will prevent the movement all hazards. They are holding meetings and developing their plans of action. A serious conflict is expected. The strikers have obtained possession of the Carrollton branch west of here, running into the oil region of McKean County, Penn. Word has been received here that the men are meeting in large numbers at Corning and Susquehanna preparatory to joining the strikers.

B. J. Donohue, the leader of the strike, has warned all engineers against going out with trains to-morrow, as they go at their own peril, the track having been fixed by the strikers in spite of the guards. The strikers have disabled all the switch engines in the yard here. Two demonstrative strikers were arrested to-night and quickly rescued by their friends. There is great familiarity between the Militia and the strikers. Gens. Brinker and Woodruff and W. W. McFarland, counsel of the Erie, arrived here from New-York in a special train at 11 to-night. They held a consultation with D. C. Robinson, the Governor's private Secretary, at Elmira, from which place they were escorted by a guard of soldiers.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

PORT JERVIS, N. Y., July 21.—All is quiet at this point. There is considerable excitement among the employes of the Erie Road, but there is nothing yet to indicate that a strike will occur on the Eastern or Delaware divisions. All trains on these divisions are moving regularly, no stoppages occurring this side of Hornellsville. Gen. J. B. Woodward passed through here on a special train this afternoon for Hornellsville, to take command of the troops at that place. A second special train passed two hours later, in charge of Gen. Wylie, with ammunition and camp equipage.

BUFFALO, N. Y., July 21.—Nothing unusual or of importance occurred in this section until late to-night. The dissatisfaction among the strikers does not extend beyond the Buffalo and Western Susquehanna Division, centreing at Hornellsville. Efforts were unsuccessfully made to induce the firemen and brakemen on the Delaware and Eastern Division to join them. The Rochester division, Niagara Falls branch, has not been interfered with. Trains are running over the Susquehanna division as far as Corning. Through passengers were brought that way to-day. Local trains only run over the Buffalo Division between Attica and Hornellsville. Way mail trains between Attica and Hornellsville run as far as Burns, eight miles this side of Hornellsville. Local freight is taken to Castile, 26 miles east of Attica. A special from Attica was run to near Hornellsville. At 6 o'clock to-night the regular accommodation train from Buffalo to Hornellsville started; east of Buffalo the fireman was induced to desert his post by the strikers and the train was stopped. Another fireman was substituted, but when near Attica a number of rioters from Buffalo, who had taken the central route to Batavia via the Attica branch to Attica, stopped the train there, and effectually laid an embargo on all travel further east. The mob were assisted by strong reinforcements from Attica. A few companies of Militia, numbering 70 men, were dispatched from here at midnight. The Attica ringleader of the mob at East Buffalo was arrested by the Police and sent here on a switch engine. As soon as the news of the disturbance was received he was lodged in jail.

RAILROAD MEN TO MEET IN COUNCIL.

PHILADELPHIA, July 21.—In consequence of the strike on the Pennsylvania and other main lines, and the gravity of the emergency which has been forced upon all the companies, a call has been issued for a general meeting of railroad men connected with the trunk lines and their connections, to be held in New-York next week, for the purpose of combining against the Engineer's Brotherhood and Trainmen's Union; each road to determine, after a certain date, to employ no one belonging to a trade's organization hereafter. To this call favorable responses have been received from Illinois, Missouri, Nebraska, New-York, Maryland, Virginia, Pennsylvania and California. Detectives have been employed, and are now engaged in discovering the ringleaders in the present strikes, and it is the intention of the Pennsylvania Road to prosecute them under the new law, which makes it a felony to impede the transportation of freight over railways.

PRECAUTIONS OF THE GOVERNMENT.

TROOPS AND WAR VESSELS ORDERED TO WASHINGTON TO BE IN READINESS FOR AN EMERGENCY—SYMPATHY FOR THE STRIKERS ON THE BALTIMORE AND OHIO ROAD.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 21.—In consequence of the extended character of the strikes on leading railroads, and the determined defiance of the authorities by the Baltimore mob, the President to-day consulted with several members of his Cabinet with reference to adopting precautionary measures for the defense and security of the public property at Washington. There have been no manifestations here at either of the railroad depots indicating that the disaffection has reached Washington, but it is deemed prudent to make such dispositions as will enable the national authorities to meet promptly any emergency that may arise. With this object in view, and for the additional purpose of having an available force at hand ready to dispatch to any threatened points on the roads leading to the capital, the Secretaries of War and Navy have ordered troops and vessels to this city. All the available troops at Fortress Monroe and contiguous places are now under orders for this city, and the United States ships Powhatan and Swatara have been ordered from Hampton Roads and will arrive here to-morrow morning. The sailors and marines on these two vessels number about 600 effective men, and these will be held in readiness for duty here. In addition to this force, about 300 marines are now at the Washington Navy-yard prepared to move immediately upon receipt of orders. A large force of Police are on duty at both the depots here. No trains have to-day passed between Washington and Baltimore over the Baltimore and Ohio Road, but the passenger trains from the West have arrived and departed as usual. The mails from the North and East have arrived by the Baltimore and Potomac Road.

A correspondent of the *Star* telegraphs this evening from Baltimore: "There is no disguising the fact that the strikers in all their lawful acts have the fullest sympathy of the community. The 10 per cent reduction after two previous reductions was ill-advised. The company for years has boasted of its great earnings and paid enormous dividends. All that it could save of the reduction upon the wages of the 300 men, averaging about $6 dollars per week, would be less than $10,000 per year. The losses of the company already have been estimated at $100,000. The firemen evidently have worked hard and suffered much on very small pay. They are chiefly old employes, married, and having families dependent upon them. The more intelligent seem content to appeal to the public, and ask if wages that do not now permit over $5 per week to go to the housing, clothing, and feeding a family are more than sufficient as a remuneration for experienced labor, full of danger and responsibility. The singular part of the disturbances is in the very active part taken by the women, who are the wives or mothers of the firemen. They look famished and wild, and declare for starvation rather than have their people work for the reduced wages. Better to starve outright, say they, than to die by slow starvation. The better people deprecate all the violence, and will aid to maintain order, but they nevertheless equally regret the unfortunate, and to them inconsiderate, action of the railroad company in this last reduction of wages, especially of their humblest workmen.

About 200 marines left here to-night for Baltimore, starting from the Baltimore and Ohio depot. The men left the marine barracks in squads of 20, so as not to attract public attention, and boarded the train in that order. Notwithstanding this precaution their departure became known, and a large crowd assembled at the depot, but no demonstrations took place until after the train moved out. A short distance from the depot numerous explosions were heard and it was at first supposed the train had been fired into by the mob. It was ascertained, however, that the explosions were occasioned by torpedoes which had been placed on the track. Some stones were fired at the train, but no one was injured.

The excitement here is increasing. Large crowds surround the telegraph office, eagerly reading and earnestly discussing the news as it is bulletined from Baltimore and Pittsburg. There are not, however, any indications of disturbance.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

The Secretary of War this afternoon ordered Gen. Winfield S. Hancock, commanding the Department of the Atlantic, with head-quarters at New-York, to proceed at once to Baltimore and assume personal command of all the troops at that point.

All was quiet at the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Depot in this city this morning. There was a crowd of idlers present, who speculated as to the cause of the delay of the passenger trains from Baltimore and the West, and all sorts of wild rumors were afloat. The company is embarrassed somewhat by a scarcity of engineers here.

NOTES FROM THE WEST.

NO STRIKE ON THE OHIO AND MISSISSIPPI ROAD—MONEY SENT TO THE STRIKERS—THE PAN-HANDLE ROAD MOVING LOCAL FREIGHT.

ST. LOUIS, Mo. July 21.—Nothing new has transpired in regard to the contemplated strike on the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad. It is said however, that next Monday the yard men and machine-shop men will probably join the brakemen and firemen, and that the engineers, while they will not strike, will refuse to run trains with green crews. The yardmen and switchmen on the Western Division of the Wabash Road yesterday raised $775, which was sent to the strikers on the Baltimore and Ohio road, and they say three times that amount can and will be raised if necessary.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, July 21.—Nothing new concerning the impending strikes of the roads in this vicinity has been developed since last night. The most threatening seems to be that of the Ohio and Mississippi Road. The pay car which left St. Louis a few days ago has paid off the hands of the Lower division. It is said an order has been issued that the car shall go no further east than Seymour, Ind. Four companies of Militia of this city, under Col. C. B. Hunt, have just been ordered to Newark, Ohio.

PITTSBURG, Penn., July 21—2 P. M.—The Pan Handle road is moving local freight, and if the obstructions on the Pennsylvania road were removed, could move through freight without difficulty. The strikers on the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago Road were joined by 200 men from the company's shops this morning. There has been no increase of labor on this road, and the strike is wholly against the 10 per cent. reduction which went into effect June 15. A meeting of the Fort Wayne strikers was held at the round-house this morning, when resolutions were adopted, to the effect that they would not interfere with passenger traffic nor with the United States mails, and that under no circumstances will they move through freights until they are allowed sufficient wages.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, July 21.—It is reported that the train men on the Cleveland and Pittsburg Railroad struck this morning at Wellsville, Ohio.

OMAHA, Neb., July 21.—Delegations of engineers of the Union Pacific Railroad, from different divisions of the road, are in the city. A general conference of Union Pacific engineers is to be had, presumably, on the subject of the recent reduction of wages.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, July 21.—Inquiry at the head-quarters of the different railroads centering here show all to be quiet on the lines, and the officials say they apprehend no trouble, though, of course, they cannot tell what may happen if the excitement at other points reaches here.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., July 21.—Freight trains were stopped on the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad at Vincennes this afternoon, but without violence of any kind. Passenger trains have not been interfered with, and all is quiet to-night. There is considerable excitement here regarding the probable action of the railroad employes. It is asserted by some that a general strike hereabouts has been arranged to commence at 12 o'clock to-night, but the best information obtainable leads to the belief that nothing will be done until after to-morrow.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, July 21.—The Fifteenth Regiment, Ohio National Guard, stationed in this city and neighboring towns, have been ordered to report for duty at Newark, Ohio, immediately.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, July 21.—An attempt to move a freight train at Newark was contemplated, under guard of the military, but after consultation with the strikers the movement was abandoned. The troops marched into the yards, but were afterward withdrawn. The bridge over the canal contiguous to the railroad yards, on which a large crowd was constantly passing, fell this morning, seriously injuring three or four persons.

TROUBLE BREWING AT ST. LOUIS.

A LARGE MEETING OF RAILROAD MEN—A GENERAL STRIKE FORESHADOWED.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., July 21.—A large meeting of railroad employes was held at East St. Louis to-night, at which representatives of all roads centring in East St. Louis were present. The meeting contained perhaps 600 men, embracing firemen, brakemen, engineers, yardmen, &c. No definite action was taken; but a committee was appointed to draft resolutions to be presented at a meeting which will be held to-morrow afternoon. This committee is expected to set forth the views of the employes of the different roads, and will, probably demand the restoration of the wages paid previous to the late reduction; and if this is not acceded to, the men will strike. The Toledo and Wabash men took no active part in the meeting, that road not having made any reduction of wages, but if a strike on other roads is decided on they may be drawn into it. It was stated by men present at the meeting that Gen. Simpson, General Superintendent of the Vandalia Road, has been notified that unless the late reduciton of 10 per cent. is restored by noon on Monday the men will strike. There seems to be no doubt that a strike on the Ohio and Mississippi Road will be inaugurated at noon on Monday. The employes of the Union Depot and Transit Company of this city will probably be the first to join in the strike on this side of the river, they being much incensed at the recent action of that company.

LOCAL ASPECTS OF THE TROUBLE.

WHAT IS SAID BY THE OFFICERS OF THE RESPECTIVE COMPANIES—THE PRECAUTIONS TAKEN—ALL QUIET IN THE EASTERN DIVISIONS—WHAT THE FUTURE MAY BRING FORTH.

At the depots and offices in this City of the railroads whose employes are on strike very little excitement prevailed yesterday. There were many rumors to the effect that the firemen, switchmen, brakemen, and even the engineers on the Eastern divisions of the Erie and Pennsylvania Central roads were about to strike, but up to a late hour last night the employes in question had not given any sign of an intention to quit work. The officials, however, both of the Erie and the Pennsylvania Roads, have taken ample precautions to guard against any interference with their freight or passenger trains on the Eastern divisions. Had they any warning of the Hornellsville trouble, the Erie officials claim they could have prevented it, or at least taken such action as would secure uninterrupted passage for freight and other trains. Col. Thomas Scott applied to Gov. Bedle, of New-Jersey, yesterday for State aid in case of a strike on the New-York and Philadelphia Division of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad. Gov. Bedle did not anticipate any trouble on the last-mentioned road, but thought there was possible danger of a strike on the Eastern Division of the Erie Road. In view of this danger, the Fourth Regiment, of Jersey City, and the Seventh, of Trenton, were ordered to be in readiness to move at a moment's notice. The Erie Company have detectives out all along the road. Every movement is watched of the men who are supposed to be in sympathy with the strikers, and who would be likely to lead any new outbreak. Those who destroy the company's property will be marked, arrested at the first opportunity, and severely punished.

From all along the Erie and Pennsylvania Central Roads assurances come to the companies from the civil authorities, and from private citizens that every effort will be made to prevent the strikers from stopping the freight trains. Both the companies declare that under no circumstances will they accede to the demands of the strikers. It is the opinion of many of the Division Superintendents of the Erie Road that it was the intention of the firemen and brakemen to strike about this time, and that their movements were merely precipitated by the action of the strikers on the Baltimore and Ohio Road. At the Jersey City depot of the Pennsylvania Central last evening there was no indication of trouble. Trains entered and left the depot regularly as usual. Among the firemen, brakemen, and other minor employes there was no appearance of excitement. The Depot-master and other officials when questioned said that there was not the slightest indication of a strike on the New York and Philadelphia Division.

At the Jersey City depot of the Erie Road there was the same absence of excitement. The divisions east of Hornellsville which up to last report were free from the strike are as follows: The Eastern Division, reaching from New-York to Port Jervis, a distance of 88 miles; the Delaware Division, reaching from Port Jervis to Susquehanna, a distance of 104 miles; and the Susquehanna Division, from Susquehanna to Hornellsville, a distance of 144 miles. At Hornellsville the road forks—one branch running to Dunkirk, a distance of 128 miles, and the other to Buffalo, a distance of 91 miles.

Statements that indicate that the strike of firemen and brakemen may become even more general within 24 hours were made by several well-known railroad officials to a TIMES reporter yesterday. It was said that the firemen and brakemen of the New-York Central Railway, who are paid lower wages than those employed by the Erie Company, will probably strike to-night. In the event of this the men who are now working quietly on the Eastern Divisions of the several railroads will doubtless be drawn into the revolt; and following this the engineers of various roads, who are now in a condition of dissatisfaction, will join the ranks of the strikers. Sunday, it was said, is a bad day to happen near the beginning of a strike of such magnitude as the present. On that day most of the men are unemployed, and those that have not yet gone into the strike, but who sympathize with it, will meet and discuss it in liquor saloons. The result will be that over their cups they will become excited, and then it will only be necessary for some one to propose it to make them decide to take part in the strike. The inference from all the remarks made by the railway men is that the strike will either grow in proportions to-day, or, if the men set calmly during the Sabbath, will lose its force, and as a consequence be overcome during the week.

At 3:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon, Gen. Daniel D. Wylie, Chief of Ordnance on Gov. Robinson's staff, left the Erie Railway depot on a special train for Hornellsville, and a short time later Major-Gen. John B. Woodward, Inspector-General of the State, also started on a special train for the same place. No definite information as to the purpose of their journey could be obtained last evening. It is believed that the officers were requested by Gov. Robinson to go to the central scene of the strike, and, having noted what was being done to suppress the outbreak, to inform him as to its efficacy. In case Gens. Wylie and Woodward notify Gov. Robinson that the strikers are too many for the local authorities to cope with, it is understood that he will issue a proclamation for the restoration of order, and send some Militia regiments to overawe the disturbers of the peace.

THE COMPANIES STILL RECEIVING FREIGHT.

The railroads whose employes are striking still continue to accept all freight that is offered for transmission to the West except that of a perishable nature. So far the amount offered has not lessened. The freight depots of the Erie and Pennsylvania Railroad Companies were crowded with trucks during the entire day yesterday, and the laborers had all they could do to handle the packages. The Erie Company accepted from the New-York Central Road 250 tons of freight, in accordance with the arrangements governing the freight pool, and the Pennsylvania Company took a smaller quantity. The Pennsylvania Company's officials stated yesterday that freight was subjected to a slight delay at Pittsburg at present, but that before the packages shipped yesterday reached that point the line would be open through the Fort Wayne freight agents said that although they accepted all desirable freight, they could not pass it beyond Hornellsville immediately, and that it might be subjected to a lengthened delay at that point. The Baltimore and Ohio Road also took freight yesterday, although it was almost certain to reach no further than Baltimore for several days. A very nice question of law arose yesterday as to the liability of the railway companies for damages incurred by shippers by the detention of their freight. It is argued by some shippers that the companies, having accepted the freight when their officials knew that strikers were in a position to prevent its transmission, made themselves responsible for losses upon goods through delay in their passage to the West. Some shippers enceavored to procure guarantees from the companies that their freight would be delivered within certain periods, but the railway officials refused to make promises of such a character.

EFFECT ON PASSENGER TRAVEL.

The Erie Railway Company refused yesterday to sell tickets for any point west of Hornellsville. Passengers were carried only as far as that place. There was no strike on the Rochester Division of the road, which branches off at Corning, and which connects with the Buffalo Division by means of a short branch between Avon and Attica. Mr. Abbott, the General Passenger Agent, did not feel inclined to direct the volume of passenger traffic over that branch, however, as, if he did, the employes there might take the opportunity to join their fellows of the other Western Divisions in the strike. To prevent the possibility of inconvenience to passengers, it was determined to sell no through tickets. All Western travelers who applied for tickets were sent by way of the New-York Central Railway. The Pennsylvania Railroad sold through tickets all day, and its officials assured the travelers that no delay would be caused by the strikers either at Pittsburg or elsewhere on the route. Through tickets were sold at the office of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, No. 315 Broadway, the greater part of the day, although it was known to be almost certain that passengers could not go beyond Baltimore, on account of the hostile attitude of the strikers. At 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon a dispatch was received from Baltimore ordering the sale of tickets to be stopped.

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BURGOYNE AND SCHUYLER.

FROM SKENESBOROUGH TO SARATOGA SPRINGS.

THE CONDITION OF THE AMERICAN ARMAMENT—BURGOYNE IN DOUBT WHETHER TO ADVANCE OR RETREAT—THE AVIDITY FOR PLUNDER SHOWN BY AN ILL-BEHAVED MILITIA.

In my last article were presented the accounts of the Battle of Hubbardton, July 7, and the engagement at Fort Anne, July 8, both highly creditable to the Americans, although the Colonists were not absolutely victorious.

Burgoyne was master of Lake Champlain and in possession of Skenesborough, (Whitehall,) on the night of the 6th of July, and Schuyler was at Fort Edward, 21 miles to the southward, on the night of the 7th. The latter found the condition of things extremely distressing. The contemporaneous accounts of the condition of the American armament at this time must have been appalling to weak nerves. Restricted as all newspaper articles are as to space, it is not allowable to go into details. Sufficient to say Schuyler did not have 1,500 men, the majority badly armed, and all short of ammunition and other necessaries. St. Clair, with his force, was a wanderer in the forests. Nevertheless, Schuyler so exerted himself that by the 27th of July he had gathered together about 4,500 men. He had previously commenced that system of obstructing Burgoyne's line of march which determined the fate of the campaign. "So early as the 10th he wrote to Gen. Ten Broek that he had saved about 40 pieces of cannon and 15 tons of gunpowder by removing them from Fort George, and said: 'If the enemy will give me three or four more days time after Gen. St. Clair joins, I believe they will not see Albany this campaign.'" It was at this time that Schuyler played the trick upon his adversary, which actually staggered the invader victorious a four engagements.

Frederick the Great, after Liegnitz, 16th August, 1760, caused a letter or dispatch to fall into the hands of the Russian General Chernicheff, which induced the Muscovite, with every chance of success before him, to retire precipitately. In Schuyler's case he likewise, by astuteness, turned the tables on his enemy. A communication had been sent by one Mr. Levins, from Canada, to Gen. Sullivan. It was concealed under the false bottom of a canteen. Schuyler substituted an answer worded in such a manner that if it reached Burgoyne it would cause him the greatest perplexity. Its purport he confided to certain parties around him, and then sent it forward by a messenger who was to conduct himself so as to be captured. The bearer was taken a prisoner, and the paper which he bore was soon placed in the hands of Burgoyne. This had greater effect than even Schuyler could have expected. Stedman, the British staff officer and historian, acknowledged that Burgoyne "was so completely duped and puzzled by it for several days that he was at a loss whether to advance or retreat." This result, so flattering to Schuyler's sagacity, was communicated to one of Schuyler's staff, after Burgoyne's surrender, by an English officer. In justice to Schuyler let this be noted.

No wonder that Dunlap claims that Burgoyne was already "Burgoyned" at Skenesborough over a month before Gates put in his appearance. Is it an exaggeration, after this previous exposition of Burgoyne's hesitation, to claim that a General who has come 1,000 miles to invade a country and subdue a rebellion is at least morally whipped when, after a triumphant initiative of 10 days, two conquests, and two victories, he is in doubt "whether to advance or retreat?" The difficulties which Schuyler accumulated in front of Burgoyne are acknowledged by every British writer, likewise the enormous labors he rendered absolutely necessary to be overcome with each mile of the 21 of Burgoyne's progression between Lake Champlain and the Hudson River.

Meanwhile, with a resolute but heavy heart, Schuyler was moving heaven and earth to get up reinforcements, and racking his soul to keep together the insubordinate and disheartened New-England militia. As it is the fashion to-day for those people at the expense of the New-Yorkers, it is well to examine the authentic records of the time to see what an utterly unreliable force they constituted. "If," Schuyler wrote, "the Eastern Militia do not turn out with spirit and behave better, we shall be ruined." When the tempest broke they took to shelter, and when the sun showed signs of coming out again, they were on hand anxious to make all they could. It is admitted that Stark's strong incentive to his followers at Bennington was the booty which would require a victory. Lossing says: "they were fighting in defense of their homes and with a prospect of promised plunder. Their eagerness in securing the latter nearly proved fatal to them. No sooner was it certain that Baum was defeated than they dispersed, some in the eager collection of plunder," &c.

Irving in his *Washington* (ii. 179-180) remarks that "nothing could have saved the victors over Baum from defeat by Breyman but their resistance, but the fortunate arrival of fresh troops under Warner. They [the victors] were in complete confusion dispersed, some to collect booty," &c. It is hard to make this charge, but it is to be found in the best authorities. Wilkinson is awfully severe (ii. 196-8, compare the impartial and reliable Gordon, ii. 488) on the "plundering" of Baum. But enough of this, with the remark that avidity for plunder has lost the fruits of as many decisive battles and operations as thirst for glory and patriotism has won. Cedar Creek, Shiloh, Moscow, Soor, Jankau, Arbela, and many others may be cited as examples. Have Americans so much right to blame the English for their wholesale "loot" of Washington?—if it is true—before New-Orleans! From Fort Edward, as Burgoyne gathered together his forces at Fort Anne, to strike Schuyler, the latter, about the 23d of July, withdrew to Moses' Creek, four miles below, i. e., southward.

Schuyler was very much blamed for not defending Fort Edward. Fort Ticonderoga had to be evacuated without resistance because it was commanded by the Sugar Loaf. Fort Edward was in like manner commanded on all sides. Major-Gen. the Marquis de Chastellux, described it as situated in a basin both as to ground and encircling forests. The fact is Fort Edward was not a strong position. It was but a name. Kalm had told the truth about these forts on the Hudson, in 1758-9. They were the result of jobs, badly located and badly built, with the design to put money into some favorite's pockets. There were no Tweeds in those days because the funds were too scanty and too carefully watched. Political rings nibbled at the cheese because they dared not cut a slice.

Moses' Creek, as stated, four miles below Fort Edward, was a better position. The tone of his letters show that he had not lost spirit, if he did "fret and fall back." "The army under Gen. Schuyler was in a wretched condition, and daily diminishing. Food, clothing, ammunition and artillery, were all wanting. The pecuniary resources and credit of Congress were daily failing, and all the future seemed dark and foreboding of evil. The Eastern Militia, sick and disheartened by late reverses, became restless and insubordinate, and nearly all of them left the army and returned home. These things were exceedingly discouraging to the commander, yet his stout heart never failed. 'Should it be asked,' he said, in a letter to the Albany Committee, from Moses' Creek, 'what line of conduct I mean to hold amid this variety of difficulties and distress, I would answer, I would dispute inch of ground with Gen. Burgoyne, and retard his descent into the country as long as possible.'"

This was on the 24th of July, and he kept his promise to the letter. In the examination of this campaign, authorities so conflict that an independent writer must judge for himself. There is no doubt that Schuyler and a great many of his officers did all that patriots could do to stop the enemy. They obstructed the water ways, blocked the roads, and ordered the country to be laid waste, to create a barrier of desolation. That the poor people did not obey the last clause in many instances is undoubtedly true; but the British do not appear to have profited by any advantages. This district was full of what Burgoyne justly styled "Trimmers," who went heart and soul with success, and took care of themselves until it was decided. There were many Loyalists who expected—the Militia, who were dangerous; who "had seen the wolf;" who were not the Militia of the older settlements, but those of the frontiers of the seaboard, the low lands, but of the mountains and the interior, in contact with the asperities of nature, and exposed to the perils of savage life, biped and quadruped enemies. Burgoyne alludes to them feelingly in connection with Bennington, and St. Leger encountered them feelingly at Oriskany. The former, in a letter to Lord George Germain, writes as follows: "Wherever the King's forces point, Militia, to the amount of 3,000 or 4,000, assemble in 24 hours; they bring with them their subsistence, &c., and, the alarm over, they return to their farms. The Hampshire Grants, in particular, a country unpeopled and almost unknown in the last war, now abounds in the most active and most rebellious race of the continent, and hangs like a gathering storm upon my left." The gentle Montgomery justly describes the Militia who bothered Schuyler and tormented Washington—in fact, every one who had to depend upon their unreliable services. In a letter to his wife, dated Isle aux Noix, Sept. 12, 1775, he writes: "I am so exceedingly out of spirits, and so chagrined with the behavior of the troops, that I most heartily repent having undertaken to lead them. I went down the river the other day with 800 or 900 men, in order to cut off the communication between St. John's and Montreal. The detachment marched off from the boats at night, and in less than half an hour returned in the utmost confusion, some little noise having been made by a few of our own stragglers in the bushes. They gave way near the front, and the panic spreading, they were like sheep, with some few exceptions, nor can I say who behaved worst. With solicitation, entreaty, and reproaches, I got them off again, and in less than an hour they came back, having behaved almost as infamously as at first. * * * In short, such a set of pusillanimous wretches never were collected. * * * We were so unfortunate as to have scarce of the Canadians witnesses of our disgraces. What they will think of the brave Bostonians, I know not!"

On another occasion, Sept. 5, he wrote "the Yorkers," were "little acquainted with wood-fighting: the Connecticut men behaved well for the most part, but in the evening, when some shells were thrown from the fort, they showed a degree of apprehension that displeased me much. * * * They embarked with such confusion as can only be palliated by saying they are young troops." Upon assuming command at Isle aux Noix, he had great trouble with the New-Englanders, and wrote home: "They are the worst stuff imaginable for soldiers. They are homesick; their regiments are melted away, and yet not a man dead of any distemper among them. There is such an equality among them that the officers have no authority, and there are few among them in whose spirit I have confidence; the privates are all Generals but not soldiers, and so jealous that it is impossible, though a man risk his person, to escape the imputation of treachery."

Elkanah Watson, in his *Memoirs*, tells just about the same story. The narrator having been born within rifle shot of the "Blarney Stone of New-England," Plymouth's "consecrated rock," he can scarcely be charged with prejudice against his brethren. "While passing through the camp," (at Cambridge,) says he, "I overheard a dialogue between a Captain of the Militia and one of his privates, which forcibly illustrated the character and condition of this army. 'Bill,' said the Captain, 'go and bring a pail of water for the mess.' 'I shan't,' was the reply of Bill; 'it is your turn now, Captain, I got the last.'"

Gordon, (ii. 488,) the unprejudiced, gives pretty much the same statement, and Schuyler, whose life was made one scene of misery by them, corroborates these statements. The New-York Militia, whose existence depended on their harvests, at least waited for permission to return home to save their means of subsistence. Nevertheless, in front of Burgoyne, one-half kept the field, and in front of St. Leger not a house or hut but had its representative at the point in peril. There were many Loyalists who expected what they deserved—the best of treatment from the English. They were undoubtedly used, and too often abused. They were expected to fight as well as the regulars, to risk more, and to work harder, without a professional soldier's protection—commission or uniform.

Lossing says, "the population fled, leaving their ripe harvest-fields." A great many books picture the destruction of the crops in accordance with the demands of patriotism. In the *Women of the Revolution*, (i. 60,) quoted by Lossing in his *Field Book*, (i. 41,) it is stated that when Schuyler was falling back from Fort Edward, he directed his wife to set fire, with her own hand, to his extensive fields of wheat, and to request his tenants to do the same. There was a beautiful picture exhibited in the National Academy of Design representing Mrs. Gen. Schuyler doing so, i. e., applying the torch to her husband's golden acres of ripened grain. Whether this was or was not done by her, or by any one, nothing can detract from Schuyler. He gave the peremptory order; to execute it or enforce its execution was beyond his power. Was the grain burned? The British Captain Anbury is so clear in answering, No! that it is necessary to quote his words: "On the 13th inst. [September] we passed Hudson's River and encamped in the plains of Saratoga, at which place there is a handsome and commodious dwelling-house, with out-houses, an exceedingly fine saw and grist mill, and at a small distance a very neat church, with several houses round it, all of which are the property of Gen. Schuyler. This beautiful spot was quite deserted, not a living creature on it. On the grounds were great quantities of fine wheat, as also Indian corn; the former was instantly cut down, threshed, carried to the mill to be ground, and delivered to the men to save our provisions; the latter was cut for forage for the horses."

But want of space requires an immediate return to the military operations. On the 24th of July, Burgoyne was at Fort Anne, 12 miles south of Lake Champlain. He remained there three days. On the 24th of July, Schuyler was at Moses' Creek, 13 miles further south. He left this place on the 27th or 28th July. On the 29th July, the British headquarters were at Rich Pine Plains, midway between Fort Anne and the Hudson; on the 30th, at Fort Edward. There Burgoyne remained until the 13th of August.

In a conversation (as reported) between Burgoyne and Schuyler after the former's surrender, the English General admitted, "There is no doubt I lingered too long at Fort Edward."

Burgoyne's inexcusable delaying began at Skenesborough. Gordon states (ii., 489) that Gates repeatedly said in his hearing that if Burgoyne had returned immediately (6th-7th July) to "Ty," and advanced from thence in the most expeditious manner, with a few light field pieces, instead of suffering any delay in order to his dragging along with him a heavy train of artillery, he might have been at Albany by the time he got (29th July) to Hudson's River.

This Gordon again, who shares with Stedman the honor of having written the best history of the Revolution, goes on to prove this: That if Burgoyne had gone back to Ticonderoga on the 7th July, and had advanced from thence southward, as advised by George III., by the Lake George route, leaving behind him his useless heavy artillery and carrying with him only a few light guns, he might have been at Albany by the end of July. Gordon states that in October, 1776, he breakfasted at Ticonderoga, crossed, in company, to Lake George, was transported, with the horses, 35 miles up the lake, i. e. southward, landed, rested a while, and nevertheless reached Fort Edward a little after 3 o'clock P. M. According to his estimate he accomplished by *batteau*, or in the saddle, 46 miles, but the distance is in reality 36 miles. The writer in none of his calculations conceded less than three days to accomplishing this much.

From Fort Edward to Albany is about 47 miles. The Americans fell back before Burgoyne as he made his way, and as he advanced slothfully to the islands in the Mohawk, near its junction with the Hudson, only nine miles from Albany. Here the first battle could have been fought. The fear of the British was upon the people, a worse fear of the Indians, a worse of the Hessians. Their leader (Brigadier-General) he signed himself) was working eastward, and every one, even Washington, expected that Howe, with an overwhelming force, would ascend the North River to join Burgoyne.

If Kalm, the Swedish traveler, the only perfectly disinterested witness as yet examined, is correct as to the condition of this region between Lakes Champlain and George and the Hudson, Burgoyne's troops ought to have been at Fort Edward on the 10th of July, and everything should have been up by the 15th. Kalm saw the country in 1749, when no attempts had been made at improvement: when there were no thoroughfares but Indian paths. If any had been previously made, they were grown up. He describes the country just as Burgoyne must have found it, improved by labors during the immediately previous campaigns, and dwells upon the pine forests which gave their name to this tract. Now, any one who has lived "Among the Pines," as the writer has, knows that they are not a marsh tree. Hemlock is another instance, are. What is more, underbrush is seldom found in old pine woods, because the thick carpet of spines impedes vegetation, and their turpentine kills it.

This brings the story of 1777 down to about the date of the publication of this article. The next one, the fifth, will usher in more startling events, and describe the bloodiest engagement of the Revolution at the North—on the 6th of August, the battle of Oriskany.

* * * * *

In view of the absolute necessity of reliable and efficient cavalry in connection with the operations of modern war—for reconnoitering, if nothing more—it is incomprehensible why no mounted troops were provided for Burgoyne, and why the detachment of German dragoons nominally furnished to him, were not provided with horses at the outset. A requisition and contract was made, it its true, for 1,500 horses for mount and for draught. Nevertheless these dragoons were sent on foot with Baum, toward the Connecticut to steal horses, and at Sancoick were captured, fighting, still dismounted, with their sabres, against fire-arms and bayonets. Such negligence seems incompatible with the great attention paid to the organization, &c., of the troops, and over ample furnishing of artillery. Perhaps such a redundant park was intended to produce an irresistible moral effect. Great mistake. It is well known that with troops acclimated to fighting, cannon soon lose their terror. A squadron of enterprising cavalry would have been more valuable than a battery of guns of position, and a regiment of mounted infantry, either with Burgoyne or St. Leger, would have dictated more panic than thrice their number of the heavily incumbered infantry of this day. Five hundred horse like the Hulans, which spread themselves like locusts over France in 1870, with a battery of Galloper guns, or light howitzers, or even "grasshoppers," such as were taken with Baum, could have turned Fort Stanwix, found ample supplies along the route, and, stiffened with Loyalist volunteers, have made themselves masters of Albany. The time for action on the part of Burgoyne was the month of July, when Schuyler could collect no force of any account, when the Valley of the Hudson was comparatively destitute of troops, and the demorilization occasioned by the losses on Lake Champlain pressed with fearful weight upon the spirits of the Americans.

This was the very month—July 6 to Aug. 6—throughout which Burgoyne dawdled. His "wasted the diamond seconds, the golden hours," as Lossing says with more than his usual energy expressed it, the inestimable days when the fortunes of America were at the lowest ebb. Anyone who has ever read Sir Walter Scott's drama of "The Doom of Devergoil," must recollect the intense interest of the scene when the rising lake threatens to drown the castle. Then with the finding of Black Lord Eric's key, Leonard announces:

"The lake is ebbing with as wondrous haste
As late it rose—the drawbridge is left dry!"

The key was St. Leger's failure at Oriskany, 6th August, and the drawbridge thus left dry for escape was Sancoick, misnamed Bennington, 16th August. The chances were five to one in Burgoyne's favor, 6th July to 6th August. From the latter date they lessened day by day until the 16th, when they were in favor of Schuyler, augmenting thenceforward until they were ten to one in favor of the American. During all the six weeks of despondency the only two men who never lost their heads, who saw clearly and made fortune kind by judicious energy and unwavering fortitude, were Schuyler and Washington.

To maintain the connection of our story at this time, it is only necessary to state that Burgoyne, slowly advancing down the Valley of the Hudson, reached Fort Miller, eight miles below Fort Edward, 14th August, and Schuyler's domain at the original Saratoga, about seven miles further South, on the 13th September. This Saratoga was on the right or south shore of the Fishkill, the outlet of Saratoga Lake, where this stream empties into the Hudson. It is about eight miles east of Saratoga Springs, and about 10 miles north of where the battles, styled Saratoga, were fought. The surrender of the troops occurred on the north side of the Fishkill; of Burgoyne, near Schuyler's house, "Saratog," on the south.

As Burgoyne crept forward and southward, Schuyler fell back from Moses' Creek in good order to [his] Saratoga, (20 miles below Fort Edward and 37 above Albany. Gordon, 11,488,) 30th, 31st of July, then to Stillwater, (25 miles north of Albany, 1st August,) and finally to the islands at the mouth of the Mohawk. The latter position refers to his troops; his own head-quarters were nearer to the enemy at Stillwater. This last position he continued to hold until superseded by Gates, that is, until after he [Schuyler] had saved Fort Stanwix by his provision, and had also through Stark, who would take no orders from any officer in the Northern Department, "saving your honor," (meaning Schuyler,) won Bennington. ANCHOR.

In the case of Peter Van Keuren, of No. 320 West Forty-seventh-street, who died on the 17th inst., Dr. E. C. Harwood, who furnished the burial certificate, in a note to THE TIMES says he did not call it a case of Asiatic cholera, but simply cholera, which is a type midway between Asiatic cholera and cholera morbus.

GENERAL TELEGRAPH NEWS

THE TEXAS-MEXICAN BORDER.

MEXICAN GENERALS AIDING THE REGULAR ARMY OFFICERS—MORE TROOPS NEEDED—THE TROOPS KEPT BUSY AT WORK.

SAN ANTONIO, Texas, July 21.—Telegrams received from military head-quarters indicate that there is every reason to believe Gen. Trevino and Gen. Naranjo, second in command under him, are really in earnest about using what troops they can spare to suppress raiding from their side of the Rio Grande; but they say their efforts are crippled by the necessity of keeping their troops on the *qui vive* for parties of revolutionists, referring to Escobedo and Valdes, who are organizing on this side, and whose advent into Mexico is expected daily. Gen. Ord is doing all he can to break up any such organizations, but the population outside of the towns on the border is so exclusively Mexican that it is a matter of the greatest difficulty for the United States troops to ascertain the whereabouts of the insurgent bands. Col. Chaflee has sent out several scouts to break up reported organization, but before he can reach them they disperse and reassemble elsewhere. The United States officer in command at Ringgold Barracks has been ordered to disperse any armed bands of revolutionists who may be assembled there.

Capt. V. Waite has just returned to Fort Duncan from a scout of 50 miles down the Rio Grande in search of a band of Lerdo's adherents under Valdez, but was unsuccessful in finding them. In fact, the troops are kept as busy hunting for Lerdo revolutionists as they are in scouting for Indians and other raiders. For this reason Gen. Ord should have more troops at once, as he is striving to give the Mexican authorities a fair showing. The latter cannot be expected to guard the frontier very closely against raiders when a greater danger threatens them from the Lerdo leaders in Texas. For this reason Gen. Trevino is reticent in his dispatches to Gen. Ord as to the exact location of the troops he has posted to head off the raiders, as he doubtless fears the Escobedo men might obtain and make use of the knowledge; but he has given assurance that the Mexican troops have been placed in positions where they will probably intercept any raiders escaping from Texas. A better feeling prevails.

REQUISITION FOR A CRIMINAL.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, July 21.—The Sheriff of Cayuga County, N. Y., to-day appeared here with a requisition from the Governor of New-York for the apprehension of Wooster Sherman, an old offender against the laws of that State. He is wanted at Auburn to answer to the charge of obtaining large sums of money under false pretenses. He started a bank in Port Byron about the beginning of 1876, representing that he was worth a large amount of property, but soon after left the State, defrauding all who had deposited funds with him. He is also accused of bigamy. The requisition papers were defective, and he was set at liberty; but he has been rearrested upon a warrant sworn out before a Justice of the Peace, and will be held until the papers can be amended.

THE BANK SUPERINTENDENT'S TRIAL.

SARATOGA, N. Y., July 21.—The Senate met at 10 o'clock, and printed copies of the charges against Mr. Ellis were presented and read. Mr. Gerard moved to strike out the latter clause of rule 4, allowing Senators to debate before voting on the charges, claiming that the arguments of counsel were sufficient, and to allow debate by Senators would prolong the session. The amendment was carried to Mr. McGuire, for respondent objected to being called to answer the charges attached to the message of the Governor, signed Edward Mallon and John Mack. Mr. Coleman, of the Bank Department, said those charges were before them, and investigated at the regular session. A long discussion ensued between counsel on the motion to strike out the Mallon and Mack charges. The Senate voted to have all the charges stand as printed, and adjourned till Monday.

THE CALIFORNIA MINT.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., July 21.—This afternoon the Treasury Commission began an examination into the charges preferred by George M. Pinney against Lagrange, Superintendent of the Mint. Pinney's evidence was to the effect that when he was employed in the Mint the fund to pay employes was very low, and the fund for the purchase of supplies and material full; that he, by direction of Lagrange, in purchasing supplies would make out bills largely in excess of the amounts due, and the surplus, after paying the bills, he would return to Lagrange; but whether the latter accounted to the Government for such amounts or converted them to his own use, witness was unable to say. His testimony in general was not of a conclusive character.

FATAL ACCIDENTS.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., July 21.—While attempting to cross the bow of the steamer Thomas Cornell at this place to-night in a small boat, James McDonald and William Brown were drowned by the steamer running the boat down. Samuel Galbraith, who was also in the boat, jumped overboard, and was struck by the steamer's wheel, receiving severe injuries, but he was rescued by a boat from the shore. Galbraith says that the steamer was not to blame. Both of the drowned men leave families. Galbraith is a single man. All three belonged here.

BALTIMORE, Md., July 21.—Thomas P. Rooney, Thomas P. O'Connor, and James Donaldson were killed this evening by the falling of an embankment on Townsend-street.

HEAVY FORGERY AT BOSTON.

BOSTON, Mass., July 21.—A stranger, who gave the name of Henry Seeley, sold to a clerk of J. S. Rhodes, occupying a desk in the *Traveller* counting-room, a £5 note on the Bank of England on Wednesday last, for which a check on the Boston National Bank for $25 50 was given in payment. This morning the Teller of the bank inquired of Mr. Rhodes as to the genuineness of a check on the latter amounting to $2,500, and was informed that it was a forgery. The case is in the hands of the detectives.

AN INJUNCTION DENIED.

SAVANNAH, Ga., July 21.—The bill for an injunction filed by certain tax-payers of Savannah to restrain the city authorities from paying claims of any kind for indebtedness until after a report of the bond-holders which cannot be had until November next, was heard before Judge Tomkins, sitting as a Court of Chancery, and an exhaustive argument was had pro and con. A decision was rendered this morning refusing the injunction. No appeal will be made and the decision is final.

THE CATHOLIC CHURCH IN AMERICA.

LONDON, July 21.—A telegram from Rome says: "It is stated that the Pope, wishing to place the American Church on an equality with the Church in Europe, has expressed a desire that the Church in America should be directly subject to the Pontiff, instead of being governed through the intermediary of the Cardinal Prefect of the Propaganda. Cardinal Simeoni is understood to have taken steps in this sense, and it is expected that concordats will be concluded, and nuncios appointed pursuant to the Pope's wishes."

THE FRENCH BONAPARTISTS.

PARIS, July 21.—The *Gaulois* attacks the French Government for not fulfilling its engagements toward the Bonapartists. It says: "The party is not willing to be absorbed. The Government must reckon with it; if not the Bonapartists will remain neutral until they see an opportunity to intervene in the sense of an appeal to the people."

THE SUNDAY-SCHOOL CONGRESS.

ROUND LAKE, N. Y., July 21.—The crowd to-day was much larger than yesterday. People from the surrounding country in all directions came to the Sunday-school Congress. A praise service opened the day's work. Rev. Rufus Wendell, of Albany, gave a topical Bible reading on the future of Christians, which elicited a spirited debate. Rev. B. B. Thomes, of Albany, lectured on the life of Paul as related to to-morrow's Sunday-school lesson. A variety of black-board and map lessons were given, and Dr. James M. Freeman, of New-York, delivered an address on "The Stupid Scholar." The lesson was expounded by Rev. Alfred Taylor, and Mr. Vanlennep gave Oriental illustrations on it. Miss M. E. Winslow discoursed on European Sunday-school work. A song service was held on the barge and the steam-boats on the lake. A praise and promise meeting and short speeches occupied the evening. Miss Lucy J. Rider, a celebrated infant-class teacher, will speak on Monday. Messrs. Taylor, Freeman, and Bristol will preach to-morrow.

SERIOUS CHARGES DENIED.

BUFFALO, N. Y., July 21.—The charges made against the contractors and officials connected with the Government improvements of the Erie, Penn., harbor, are considered here as grossly exaggerated, or without foundation. It is alleged that the Government has been defrauded out of between $100,000 and $200,000, whereas the whole appropriation was only $140,000. Of this amount there remains on hand over $30,000. Dredging in the channel of the harbor has gone on for three years, and two pile and stone walls have been built in the harbor, one a mile in length and the other 15,000 feet long.

THE WADESVILLE MINE DISASTER.

POTTSVILLE, Penn., July 21.—This afternoon the Coroner made his return to the District Attorney in the case of the Wadesville mine disaster, where eight miners were killed. The Coroner states that the mine was run contrary to the act of Assembly on coal mining. Gen. Pleasants, Chief Engineer; Jonathan Bowen, Superintendent, and Edward Herbert and William Watkins, bosses, all in the employ of the Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron Company, were each required to furnish $5,000 bail for their appearance in court.

THOUSAND ISLANDS CAMP-MEETING.

WATERTOWN, N. Y., July 21.—At the Thousand Islands Park the weather has been fine during the past 24 hours, and the influx of people from this State and Canada is very large. One hundred additional tents were erected during that time, making 200, in addition to the 60 cottages. Immense crowds attend the meetings in the tabernacle. Rev. William Taylor, of India, a distinguished street preacher, will conduct the services Sunday evening.

THE WEATHER.

SYNOPSIS AND INDICATIONS.

WASHINGTON, July 22—1 A. M.—The barometer has risen at most stations east of the Rocky Mountains, and is highest in the South-west. The temperature has risen slightly throughout the Atlantic States and in the lower lake region, where light south-west winds and occasional rains prevail. The temperature has risen or remained stationary over the upper lakes and the North-west, where the winds have shifted to easterly at western stations. Cooler northerly winds prevail in the Gulf States, with clear weather. The rivers have risen at St. Louis, and fallen at Memphis, Vicksburg, and Cincinnati.

INDICATIONS.

For the Middle States and New-England, rising barometer, stationary or higher temperature, south-west winds, and clear weather, except south-easterly winds and local rains on the coast.

For the South Atlantic States, rising barometer, stationary or higher temperature, and on the coast, easterly winds, and occasional rains.

For the Gulf States cooler northerly winds, veering to warmer north-easterly and south-easterly, stationary or rising, followed in Texas by falling barometer and generally cloudy weather.

For Tennessee, the Ohio Valley, and lower lake region, northerly winds shifting to warmer southerly, stationary followed by falling barometer, and clear weather.

For the upper lake region, Upper Mississippi, and Lower Missouri Valleys, falling barometer, south-east to south-west winds and warmer, clear weather.

The rivers will generally fall, especially the Lower Ohio and Mississippi.

IN THIS CITY.

The following record shows the changes in the temperature for the past 24 hours, in comparison with the corresponding date of last year, as indicated by the thermometer at Hudnut's pharmacy:

1876.	1877.		1876.	1877.
3 A. M.	74°	71°	3:30 P. M.	89°	81°
6 A. M.	76°	71°	6 P. M.	87°	78°
9 A. M.	78°	74°	9 P. M.	82°	75°
12 M.	84°	78°	12 P. M.	75°	72°

Average temperature yesterday.....74.5°
Average temperature for corresponding date last year.....80.5°
Weekly average.....82 1-7° 1876. 76° 1877.

OBITUARY.

THOMAS PLACIDE, ACTOR.

Thomas Placide, the last of a famous family of actors which was well known to the theatre-goers of America in the early years of the present century, committed suicide on Friday at his residence at Tomi River, N. J., by shooting himself through the head. He died a few hours after firing the shot. In a letter addressed by him to an old friend he states that he was driven to desperation by the agonizing tortures which he suffered from cancer in the mouth, caused, it is said, by over indulgence in smoking. He had been so ill for several weeks that it was not expected that he could survive more than a few days longer. "Tom" Placide, as he was familiarly known, was born in Charleston, in 1808. His father was Alexander Placide, and his mother was known on the stage as Mrs. Lafolle. The famous Harry Placide was his brother, and Mrs. Mann and Mrs. William Rufus Blake, clever actresses in their day, were his sisters. At the time of the memorable Richmond fire, in 1811, his father was manager of the Richmond Theatre. "Tom" himself made his first appearance in 1828, in the Old Park Theatre, in this City, and played there almost continuously until it burned down. In 1832 he first appeared in Philadelphia, at the Arch-Street Theatre, as *Lorell*, in "High Life Below Stairs." His line of business was low comedy, and though he was not great in such assumptions, he was always acceptable, and achieved in the course of time considerable local popularity as an agreeable and painstaking performer. He left here for the South in 1843 or 1849, and from about 1850 to 1854 he was manager of the Varieties Theatre in New-Orleans, which was then known as Placide's Variet es. He succeeded very well until the place was burned down, when he was obliged to return to New-York. In 1855 he played an engagement at Wallack's Theatre, then located at the corner of Broome-street and Broadway, and in 1862 he traveled for a while with the "Wallack-Davenport Combination." Since then he played brief engagements here and there through the country, but during the last 10 years he had not appeared at all. In 1868, when he was 60 years of age, he married a lady with whom he had been in love when in his teens, and whom he had not previously seen for more than 40 years. Meanwhile she had been twice married and twice widowed, having children by both of her former husbands. Her first husband was Dr. Hope, a physician of prominence in this City, and her second was a gentleman named Davis. The lady had some property at Tom's River, and thither Placide repaired to spend the remainder of his days. It may be said that he was almost entirely forgotten, so seldom had he been seen of late, but now that he has passed away in such a tragic manner he will be remembered and regretted by many who knew him in his day as a good actor and a genial man. Mrs. Placide survives him.

CLOSING UP THE RUM SHOPS.

The following unlicensed rum-sellers who keep dens which should have long ago been closed up by the Police, were arrested last night by order of Capt. Tynan for selling liquor without a license, and were locked up at the Mulberry-street Police Station: James Byrne, No. 73 Mott-street; Michael Gilbridge, No. 81 Mulberry-street; William Bremore, No. 137 Crosby-street; Israel Weishawke, No. 100 Bayard-street; John McNulty, No. 13 Pell-street; Thomas Monks, No. 1238 Mulberry-street; Lake Wainwright, No. 55 Mulberry-street; David Murphy, No. 66 Bayard-street; Patrick Redden, No. 24 Mulberry-street; Samuel Aronson, No. 73 Bayard-street; William Mullen, No 40 Mott-street; J. J. Smith, No. 108 Bayard-street; Peter Moore, No. 154 Leonard street, and Owen Mahew, No. 73 Mott-street.

LETTER-CARRIERS SEEKING AN INCREASE OF WAGES.

A movement is on foot among the letter-carriers of Brooklyn to to secure a restoration of their wages to the old standard, viz: $1,000 for the first grade, $900 for the second, $800 for the third. At present the wages are $831 25, $736 25, and $641 25. A letter-carrier who is taking an active part in the movement informed a TIMES reporter last evening that steps were being taken with the view of forming an organization, and the men would appeal for a restoration of the old wages through Congress.

BASE-BALL.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, July 21.—The Bostons defeated the Cincinnati Club in a game here to-day by a score of 7 to 6.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., July 21.—In a game here to-day between the Browns, of this city, and the Stars, of Syracuse, N. Y., the former won by a score of 10 to 7.

CHICAGO, Ill., July 21.—The Chicago and Indianapolis Clubs played here to-day, and the visitors were treated to a "Chicago" by the home club. The latter made 3 runs.

LAW REPORTS.

JOHN H. KEYSER'S BANKRUPTCY.

HIS LIABILITIES AND ASSETS—THE CONTENTS OF HIS LIBRARY—HIS CLAIMS AGAINST THE CITY.

The voluntary petition in bankruptcy of John H. Keyser, the Ring plumber, the main points in which were recently published in THE TIMES, was not fully prepared and filed in the United States District Court until yesterday. Following are the items, in detail, in the schedules. The only security for the "secured debts" are Keyser's "claims" against the City:

SECURED DEBTS.

Taxes due on residence	$279 80
Due Emilio Buch on mortgage	5,000 00
William J. Keyser, on judgments	77,207 52
Ferdinand Michael	2,500 00
James Grabburn	2,500 00
William F. Henston	2,692 14
Alfred S. Williams	2,692 14
William Turton	12,225 74
John Regan	5,079 26
William Frazier	4,500 00
William J. Keyser, money loaned	8,000 00
Total	$122,676 60

UNSECURED DEBTS.

Keyser Stove-works	$15,000 00
John J. Millard	400 00
Richard M. Tweed	4,500 00
George Bates	214 00
James Gregory	3,500 00
Eliza A. D. Tweed	2,000 00
Dry Dock Savings Bank	12,600 00
James H. Ingersoll	21,972 52
Ella L. Shook	4,028 63
Thomas M. Hooker	3,245 08
Margaret Van Brunt	525 00
J. W. Cairns	100 00
Howard T. Marston	75 00
Frederick A. Palmer	6,400 00
Total unsecured	$74,568 21
Total secured	122,676 60
Grand total	$197,284 81

The taxes due are on Keyser's residence, No. 183 Second-avenue, for the year 1876, and include Croton rent for 1875. The debt due Emilio Buck is on a first mortgage on Keyser's residence. The debts due to William J. Keyser, the bankrupt's brother, on judgments, are for alleged advances, and the bankrupt claims to have paid $8,490 on account thereof by sales of the Keyser Stove-works stock and moneys received in settlement of an assigned claim against the Americus Club. The debts to Michel and Graburn are set down as due on contracts in 1870 and 1871. The claims of Heuston and Williams are on judgments obtained in the Marine Court in October, 1876. The claims of Turton and Regan are on judgments recovered in Fairfield County, Conn., in February last. Frazier's claim is set down as a disputed one for salary. The claim of the Keyser Stove-works is put down as "money loaned and accounts overdrawn by John H. Keyser individually, for five and a half years last past." Millard's is a disputed claim in reference to a piece of land in Connecticut. Richard M. Tweed's and Eliza A. D. Tweed's claims, (the creditors being the wife and son of William M. Tweed,) are for rents for stables No. 109 East Ninth-street. George Bates' claim is a disputed one for salary. The liability to Gregory is on a mortgage on premises at the south-west corner of Avenue D and Tenth-street, known as "The Stranger's Hospital." The debt to the Dry Dock Savings Bank is for a deficiency on a foreclosure sale of these same premises. Ingersoll's claim is put down as on a judgment docketed last March, and is for money advanced to Tweed, on Keyser's account, to further legislation at Albany. The debt due Ella L. Shook is for a deficiency on a foreclosure sale of premises No. 508 Pearl street, known as "The Stranger's Rest," and the claim of Hooker is a similar deficiency on the sale of property on Second-avenue. The claim of Margaret Van Brunt is for a deficiency on leasehold property in East Tenth-street. Cairns' and Marston's claims are for legal services, and the debt due to Palmer, who is the Secretary of the Keyser Stove-works, is put down for money loaned and services rendered. The bankrupt has indorsed, as he says, discounted bills or accommodation paper. His interest in real estate is given as owner of his residence, valued at $12,000 and mortgaged for $13,000, and of a piece of woodland in the Catskill Mountains valued at $300, against which it is set forth that William J. Keyser has docketed judgments for $80,000. His "cash in" is put down as "none," with the exception of $50 deposited for Register's and Clerks' fees in bankruptcy. He denies having any jewelry

THE HOUSEHOLD.

SUPPLIES IN THE MARKETS.

There are no important changes to be noted in the prices for seasonable market supplies. Meats, fish, butter, cheese, and eggs are selling at the rates current last week. Potatoes, tomatoes, string beans, squash, onions, turnips, cabbage, cucumbers, beets, green peas, lettuce, carrots, okra, &c., are in good supply and reasonably low priced, and green corn is cheaper. Choice red Astrachan and sour bough apples are scarce and pretty dear, and inferior kinds are in good supply and cheap. Blackberries, whortleberries, and currants are plentiful and lower priced, and gooseberries are in less liberal supply and higher. Some peaches of fair quality are arriving from Delaware, but the supply is principally from points further South, and the fruit is generally poor. Raspberries and cherries are still to be had, but they will soon disappear from the markets. Watermelons and canteloupes, from Florida, are offered for sale, but they look unripe and are not tempting. Green pears, only eatable when cooked, are received from the South, and very good ones from California are sold in the fruit stores at 75 cents to $1 25 per dozen. The fruit stores also offer among other things apricots at 30 cents to 50 cents per quart; hot-house grapes at 75 cents to $1 50 per pound, yellow bananas, from Aspinwall, at 60 cents to 75 cents per dozen, and choice red bananas, from Baracoa, at $1 per dozen. Pineapples of rather poor quality and good Messina oranges are in fair supply and are not dear.

RECEIPTS FOR THE TABLE.

WAFFLES.—One pound of butter melted in a quart of milk, and 10 eggs beaten light; thicken the milk and butter with sifted flour, and add the eggs and a little salt; should be of the consistency of pound-cake batter; add enough yeast to make it rise, the quantity to be regulated by the quality of the yeast. Set it to rise in a warm place. To be eaten in the evening, the waffles should be mixed early in the morning in Winter, and in Summer at midday.

RICE WAFFLES.—To one cupful and a half of boiled rice add two cupfuls of flour; mix it with milk. The batter must be rather thicker than pancake batter. Add a little salt; then beat two eggs very light, and stir them in the last thing, giving it a good beating. Bake in Waffle irons.

PRESERVED CURRANTS FOR TARTS.—Get your currants when they are dry, and pick them; to every pound and a quarter of currants put a pound of sugar into a preserving pan with as much juice of currants as will dissolve it; when it boils skim it, and put in your currants, and boil them till they are clear; put them into a jar, lay paper over, tie them down, and keep them in a dry place.

TO MAKE CURRANT JELLY.—Take the juice of red currants, and white sugar, equal quantities in weight. Stir it gently and smoothly for three hours, put it into glasses, and in three days it will concrete into a firm jelly.

MANGOES.—Take green muskmelons, and squash peppers before they become red; take out the seeds and put them in salt and water over night; then fill them with onions chopped fine, horseradish scraped fine, mustard seed and cloves; sew them up, and put them into vinegar.

TOMATO FIGS.—Take six pounds of sugar to one peck (or 16 pounds) of the fruit; scald and remove the skin of the fruit in the usual way; cook them over a fire, their own juice being sufficient without the addition of water, until the sugar penetrates and they are clarified; they are then taken out, spread on dishes, flattened, and dried in the sun; a small quantity of the syrup should be occasionally sprinkled over them while drying; after which, pack them down in boxes, treating each layer with powdered sugar; the syrup is afterward concentrated and bottled for use; they keep well from year to year, and retain surprisingly their flavor, which is nearly that of the best quality of fresh figs; the pear-shaped or single tomatoes answer the purpose best; ordinary brown sugar may be used, a large portion of which is retained in syrup.

USEFUL FAMILY HINTS.

CHEESE-MAKING.—The curd must not be scalded before pressing.—MOLLIE.

PICKLED CUCUMBERS.—Choose small ones; use none but the best cider vinegar. Pick out all the cucumbers that are speckled or poor, pack the remainder in a stone jar or wooden bucket, first a layer of cucumbers then one of salt; cover the top well with salt; add cold water enough to cover, and shave the brine salt enough to bear up an egg; cover with a plate or board to keep them in the brine one week; one month would not hurt them; stir them up from the bottom three or four times a week. If you raise your own cucumbers, pick them fresh every day and drop them into the brine. When you are ready to pickle them, first pick out all that have become soft, as they are not good; throw away the brine, place the hard ones in cold fresh water, let them stand 24 hours, then throw off the water; place them in fresh water again and let them remain 24 hours longer. The next thing is to color them; have a porcelain kettle, line it with green vine-leaves, and lay the pickles in evenly; scatter a little powdered alum over each layer of pickles, a piece of alum as large as an egg being enough for a four-gallon kettleful; fill the kettle with cold water, and cover the pickles over with two or three layers of the leaves, then cover the kettle, and let the pickles steam over a slow fire for five or six hours; do not let them come to a boil. When they are a fine green color remove the leaves, and place the cucumbers in cold water; let them remain in it while the vinegar is being prepared. To one gallon of vinegar add one cupful of granulated sugar, three dozen black peppers, the same of cloves, and half as much allspice; boil all together five minutes; put the cucumbers in a stone jar and pour the boiling vinegar over; cover them closely; in two days scald the vinegar again, then again in four days, and at last in six days; cover over with a wooden or stoneware cover; they will be ready for use in two months or less. Green beans and small green tomatoes are pickled in the same way.—MOLLIE.

TO PRESERVE WATERMELON RIND.—Pare off the thin green skin, cutting into pieces or fancy shapes. If you wish to color them a beautiful green, line your porcelain kettle first with vine-leaves, then cover each layer of rind with a little pulverized alum; lay vine leaves on top three or four thick, pour on cold water just enough to cover the rind; closely cover the top of the kettle, let them steam, (but not come to a boil) for two hours; then take off and when they are as green as you would like, throw away the leaves and place the rind in cold water; let it remain four hours; change the water every hour. To every pound and a quarter of sugar allow two cupfuls of water. Boil and skim until no more scum rises, then put in the rind, and let it simmer gently nearly an hour; skim out the rind, spread it on dishes, and let it stand in the sun until it becomes firm and almost cool; then let it simmer nearly half an hour longer; spread it out again and let it become firm; add the juice of one lemon and a strip of ginger root for every pound of rind; let it boil in the syrup until it thickens; put back the rind in jars and pour the scalding syrup over it. Tie it up when cool. This makes a very handsome-looking sweetmeat.—MOLLIE.

BRANDIED PEACHES.—To every pound of peeled peaches add one pound of sugar and one gill of white brandy; make a syrup of the sugar, add only enough water to dissolve it, let it come to a boil, then put the fruit in and let it boil five minutes; remove the fruit carefully, then let the syrup boil 15 or 20 minutes longer, until it thickens; add the brandy, and take the kettle at once from the fire; pour the hot syrup over the fruit, and seal at once. If, after the peaches have been removed, a reddish liquor oozes from them, drain that off before adding the clear syrup. Put up in glass jars that have been rolled in hot water. The peaches should not be over-ripe. White cling-stones are, perhaps, the best.—MOLLIE.

TO TELL GOOD EGGS.—Put them in water; if the buts turn up, they are not fresh. This is an infallible rule to distinguish a good egg from a bad one.

EQUIVALENTS OF WEIGHT AND MEASURE.—Wheat flour, one pound is one quart. Indian meal, one pound two ounces is one quart. Butter, when soft, one pound is one quart. White sugar powdered, one pound one ounce is one quart. Best brown sugar, one pound two ounces is one quart. *Liquids.*—Six-teen large tablespoonfuls are half a pint. Eight large tablespoonfuls are one gill. Four large tablespoonfuls are half a gill or one glass. Twenty-five drops are equal to one teaspoonful. A common wine glass to half a gill. A common tumbler to half a pint.

GOOD USE FOR SOAP-SUDS.—Save your washing suds for the garden; if they are poured over the roots of the plum trees, they will kill the curculio; if turned at the roots of geraniums, roses, &c., they will enhance their beauty tenfold.

IRONING.—To iron smoothly purchase a few cents' worth of beeswax, and rub it over the leaves of a thin pamphlet, which have been heated through with the flat-iron; keep it with the ironing sheet and blanket, and when the flat-irons are to be used, rub them over the waxed surface; then wipe gently on a soft cloth. Shirt bosoms can be easily ironed in this manner.

REMEDY FOR WHOOPING COUGH.—Take half an ounce each of spirits of hartshorn and oil of amber; mix them well together; every night and morning anoint well the palms of the hands, pit of the stomach, soles of the feet, armpits, and backbone. As long as the ointment is being used do not allow the parts anointed to be washed; the back of the hand may be washed, but not the palm; care must be taken afterward not to take cold. This cannot injure the smallest infant. Keep the bottle well corked.—MOLLIE.

A CURE FOR RHEUMATISM.—Lemon juice is recommended as a certain cure for acute rheumatism. It is given in quantities of a tablespoonful to twice the quantity of cold water, with sugar, every hour.

MOTH PATCHES ON THE FACE.—Bathe the face two or three times a day in borax water; a teaspoonful of powdered borax in a basin of warm water.—MOLLIE.

TO CLEANSE NURSERY BOTTLES.—After the bottle has been used rinse it out with warm water, then fill it with warm water containing a teaspoonful of pulverized borax, and let it stand, shaking occasionally. If a rubber tube is used let it remain in borax-water until needed. Borax will sweeten it quickly. In removing the tube or bottle from the borax-water it is not necessary to rinse it in clear water. The little borax that remains on will prove a benefit, especially if the child's mouth is sore.—MOLLIE.

TO CLEAN MARBLE.—Spanish whiting, made into a paste by being moistened with water in which a piece of washing soda is dissolved, spread on a piece of flannel, and well rubbed upon marble, the process being repeated two or three times, is very good as a cleanser. It should be washed off with soap and water, and the marble afterward polished with a soft duster.

TO CRYSTALLIZE DRIED GRASSES.—Take one pound of powdered alum, pour on two or three quarts of boiling water, place the grasses in and let them remain until the solution becomes cold and the alum crystallizes; do not move them while crystallizing. It takes about 12 hours.—MOLLIE.

TO PRESERVE AUTUMN LEAVES.—Have a middling hot iron and rub on quickly a little white wax, then quickly press both sides of the leaves; wax the iron anew for each side of the leaf; only rub the iron once over the leaf. "Forest tree leaves for wreaths" are prepared in the same way.—MOLLIE.

TO KEEP BIRDS FROM CHERRY TREES.—Tie strips of white muslin to the limbs, and let them float out in the air; this will usually keep them away. If they become accustomed to the muslin, try some other kind of "scarecrow."—MOLLIE.

TO PREVENT FLIES INJURING PICTURE FRAMES.—Boil three or four onions in one pint of water. Brush your frames over with the liquid. No fly will touch them, and it will not injure the frames.

TO DESTROY VERMIN.—Boil some bits of alum in a pint of water, and wash over the slats of the bedsteads. Scatter Paris green in the corners of the beds and on the slats, and you need never fear the reproach of harboring bedbugs. To kill and drive away cockroaches, crickets, &c., scatter powdered borax plentifully over all their haunts, and not a bug will be seen. To drive away red and black ants, obtain a large piece of chalk, and rub it on the edges of your shelves, the tops of barrels of sugar, or on sinkins, and it will prove a Rubicon to the largest army of ants. Scotch snuff will also kill crickets, cockroaches, and ants.

INFORMATION WANTED.

How to make coconut cakes?

How to make French and Italian ice-cream.

A receipt for making tonic beer such as is sold by our grocers.

How can adulteration in vinegar be detected?

A receipt for making elder-flower water or lotion for the complexion; or, still better, a receipt for the lotion of elder-flower and dandelion, commonly used in England.

How to make an active and robust baby toe out.

What will change brown hair to a golden color?

A receipt for blanching ferns.

CARDINAL ANTONELLI'S CHILD.

HIS NATURAL DAUGHTER LAYING CLAIM TO HIS IMMENSE ESTATE—THE PLAINTIFF'S PLEA IN AN ITALIAN COURT OF JUSTICE—THE ROMANCE OF A CARDINAL'S LIFE.

A trial was commenced early in the present month before the Civil Tribunal of Rome which promises some interesting developments in the life of the late Cardinal Antonelli. The plaintiff, Countess Loreta Lambertini, claims to be the natural daughter of the late Cardinal, and it is said she bears a striking resemblance to that celebrated individual. The defendants to the suit are the Counts Gregorio, Angelo, and Luigi Antonelli, brothers and heirs of the deceased Cardinal. On the part of the young Countess it is claimed that about the year 1853 a certain Signora Antonietta-Ballerini-Marconi, who had fled from her husband, became intimate with Cardinal Antonelli, and he lived with her in Rome for several years. During this intimacy he made the acquaintance of a foreign young lady, and by her it is alleged the Cardinal had a child, who was passed off as the daughter of Signora Marconi. The documents produced contain many evidences of Antonelli's affection for this child. He gave it the names of Loreta and Domenica, from those of his father and mother, came often to see it while it was yet nursing, caressed it with peculiar tenderness, and frequently urged upon the wet-nurse the necessity of "taking the greatest care of his daughter." When at the age of one year the child became seriously ill the Cardinal grew quite uneasy; and on another occasion, when little Loreta had broken her right leg, he sent repeatedly in one night to inquire after her. He caused the child to wear always round its neck a silver medal, a gift of the latter having two portraits, the child's, and his own in full vestments, and the inscription: *Jacopo Antonellio, S. R. E. D. C., a publ. neq., Pii IX., P. M.*, (to James Antonelli, his most reverend eminence Cardinal Deacon, Secretary of State to Pius IX., Pontifex Maximus.) This medal and medallion were both produced in court by the plaintiff.

From time to time the Cardinal gave Lloreta's pretended mother thousands upon thousands of francs, to be invested in the child's favor, but this money was all appropriated and spent by the Signora, so that when this person died in 1872 she found herself in great want. She then sent to the Cardinal for money, and the messenger soon returned with several thousand francs. On her marriage with Count Giulio Lambertini, the Cardinal gave her 100,000 francs, and also presented her with a handsomely-furnished house. In concluding her plea, she says she is the daughter of the Cardinal; that she does not know whether his Eminence had had other children; that she does not know whether he had left a will, and that she only asked, as his natural daughter, the whole fortune left by him, amounting, it is believed, to over $8,000,000. Her counsel anticipate a brilliant success, the only difficulties to remove being as follows: The Cardinal had been under the vow of chastity, and in that case the Countess must be considered as a *figlia sacrilega*, and would be entitled only to aliment. Should, however, this difficulty be got over and the will remain valid, she would get only the third part of the bequest as natural daughter. If her counsel should prove the will invalid then she would get everything. To prove that it was not the Cardinal's last will it was stated in evidence that 19 days before his death he said to the Countess: "I have provided for thee and thy children, and thy children will be richer than thou." In his will there is the following entry: "You will give to the persons for whom it is my duty to provide the sealed envelopes which you will find in a certain sealed paper." These envelopes have never been found.

The general defense by the brothers Antonelli is that the Countess is not the Cardinal's natural daughter. They will also oppose to her claim the blemish of *figlia sacrilega*. Father, it is their defense, is one of the principal witnesses for the plaintiff may die in the interim. These are the midwife, aged 60 years, a priest, aged 70 years, who was a friend and confidant of Signora Marconi; the dean of the Cardinal's household, aged 75 years; Father Rossi, the Cardinal's confessor, and some 70 others. The Countess is a lady of attractive appearance, 22 years of age, and the mother of three children. It is believed that her mother, whose name has not yet transpired, but who is believed to be still living, is an English lady.

THE HEAD OF THE FAMILY.

The Toledo *Blade* tells this story: "If ever the sympathy of a crowd of guests at a hotel was excited in behalf of a poor, oppressed man, it was a night or two ago at the Burnett House. A gentleman and lady from Adrian entered the office. The man was small, slight, smooth-tongued and harmless. The woman was large, stern, and quick-spoken, while her voice fell upon the ear like the rasping notes of a hoarse buck saw. The man opened his mouth and said:

'We would li—' when his spouse pushed him one side sharply and said to the clerk:

'Have you any rooms sir? If so, give us the best you have.'

The clerk immersed the pen in ink, handed it to the husband, and said, 'Will you please register?' The husband seemed grateful to be allowed to exercise his rights as a free-born male American citizen, and he went gladly forward, wrote the word Mr., and had entered on the somewhat laborious contract of forming the letter 'J,' as the forerunner of the cognomen 'James,' when the wife again stepped forward, took the pen which her little husband was wrestling with out of his hand, remarking as she did so, 'Here, I'll do that;' and, adding an 's' to her husband's Mr., wrote in a bold hit-or-miss hand, 'Mrs. Malvina H——,' and underneath it in small caps the words, 'and husband.' The clerk then assigned them their quarters, and as the bell-boy led the way up stairs, the better half jerked the family carpet-sack off the counter and snapped out at her husband in a tone that made him jump so as to dislocate his collar button: 'Come along here!' He followed meekly in the rear, and as the bell-boy came down stairs he could hear her giving out orders in reference to unpacking the baggage in a tone of voice that made the hoarse notes of a ship Captain seem in comparison like the gentle cooing of a dove. Until next morning the patient little man followed his wife down to breakfast, ate the meal which she ordered for him, and afterward, when they came to depart, he stood in the doorway and held the valise while his wife went up and paid the bill."

THIRTEEN AT A TABLE.

King Leopold, of Belgium, recently attended the Spa races. The good subjects of Spa offered a banquet to his Majesty and Queen on that sporting occasion, and, according to habit, a special table was set apart for royalty and for a chosen few privileged to be seated in its society. The number invited to this table was 14. But the venerable M. Charles Rogier, formerly Prime Minister, who was one of the honored guests, took ill that day and was obliged to send an apology. Now, among the municipal patrons of the feast of Spa were some of those Belgian anti-clericals who affect to believe in nothing. But, as usual, such great philosophers are never free from their small superstitions. Therefore great was the horror of a portion of the committee on finding, at the last moment, that 13 were about to sit to table. It would have accounted for the subsequent accident to the King only the omen was averted. Possibly it is this which saved the life of Leopold II. There was an end of intrigue to bring the reins to his team, was soon out of sight. Reaching French Creek ranch, he notified those living there of his little adventure, and without delay hurried along to meet and notify the northern-bound stage. About two miles beyond the ranch the southern-bound stage met the stage coming to Deadwood, and notified it of what had transpired. After consultation it was decided to turn up into French Creek ranch and lay over until morning. When within a few hundred yards of the ranch the driver and passengers unhitched the stage horses, put them in the ranch corral, each man picked up his blankets and most valuable articles, and laying down flat on prairie, awaited either daylight or the threatened attack, when, just before daylight, a man supposed to be a highwayman rode up and around the stage, gave two distinct but subdued whistles, and then departed. It is believed that the highwaymen thought the passengers had taken quarters in the ranch, and were afraid to make an attack in the night. Some of the passengers on the outgoing coach which left here yesterday were Messrs. Duncan, S. M. Woods, Henry Argyle, F. C. Washburne, M. E. Yaler, and Mrs. J. S. Beale. The supposition is that the highwaymen supposed that Mr. Woods, of the banking firm of Stebbins, Woods & Evans, had left Deadwood for Cheyenne with a large amount of money, but it so happened that Mr. Woods couldn't get off on Tuesday morning's stage, being delayed to this morning. It is believed that the stage which left here this morning will be attacked, but as all the passengers have been notified, they will have had time to stow away their valuables in some safe place. The names of the passengers who arrived on last night's coach are: A. T. Nichols, of Corunna, Mich.; A. Garreson, Vernon, Mich., and George Carathey, of North Newberg, Mo."

THE SINKING OF THE DOM PEDRO.

Boston papers give the following details of the sinking of the schooner Dom Pedro by the revenue cutter Grant, off Boon Island, on Wednesday night: "At about 10 o'clock the cutter was running at about half speed as she was approaching a fog bank. At 10:50, the cutter, still moving cautiously and her whistle being blown every 20 seconds, the lookouts discovered a schooner about three-quarters of a mile ahead, one point on the starboard bow, and immediately after her starboard light was seen distinctly the cutter's engine was slowed, and it was expected that the schooner, running before a moderate breeze with a following sea, would pass the steamer. Almost immediately thereafter the schooner appeared heading to the eastward across the steamer's course. The engineer at once stopped and backed, and the helm put hard-a-starboard, but the schooner came on at the rate of about six miles an hour and struck the starboard bow of the Grant. The steamer was clear of the schooner in an instant, and her launch was in the water, manned and officered in a very short time. Upon going to the schooner it was found that she was sinking, having been put badly in her port forehains. The Captain, crew, and passengers, with a portion of their personal effects, were taken off and brought to this port by the Grant, which arrived yesterday. Besides the Captain of the schooner there were nine persons on her—Gilbert Green, mate; John Wilcox, seaman; Isaac Ralph, seaman; Wallace Green, one of the passengers; Mrs. Jane Higgs and daughter, Mrs. Sarah Cumberland and two boys. The cutter lost her starboard cathead and jibboom, but is apparently not injured otherwise. The Captain of the schooner says nothing about not having a port light set, and none was seen by any one on the cutter, which would have been the case had it been in place, for the schooner's port side was in full view when they came together. Neither is it explained why he altered his course after they sighted each other, for if he had had a lookout he must have seen the Grant's lights when the cutter's watch descried his starboard light. The Captain of the schooner reports that he had been steering north-east by his compass, and had shortly before the collision hauled on to north-east by east."

HOLDING THE FORT.

Last week, says the Cazenovia *Republican*, we mentioned that some Syracuse gentlemen were constructing shanties just above Curtiss' for the purpose of camping out. The buildings being completed, they are now occupied by a party of ladies and gentlemen. Just above these buildings there is another party, composed entirely of young gentlemen, who have put up a tent, and are also camping. These young gentlemen have taken the liberty to call on these young ladies on several occasions, and the young ladies thinking that etiquette demanded that they return the call they proceeded to do the one day last week. But as the sequel will show they had selected a very inauspicious occasion to make their visit. It being a very warm day the young gentlemen thought they would bathe in the lake. Consequently they disrobed, and were proceeding to enjoy themselves in the cool water, when one of the boys espied the visitors approaching in the distance, but to late to think of preparing themselves to receive them, and with one accord they started for their tent, leaving their clothes upon the bank. The young ladies came up and were not a little surprised at the cool reception they met with. Finally they discovered the clothing upon the bank, and coming to the conclusion that the young gentlemen they had come to call upon had been in bathing and had all been drowned, they were conducting whether it would be best to institute a search themselves or go back and alarm the camp. When one of the victims of this episode folded his tent (not like the Arab) about his shapely form, and putting his head through a small aperture, delivered himself of the following: "Young ladies, on behalf of myself and comrades, in misery, permit me to express my deep and heartfelt regret that we are unable to entertain you in a manner becoming gentlemen of our standing, but circumstances over which we have no control compel us to hold the fort." Tableau.

THE ARMY OF OFFICE-SEEKERS.

The Washington *Republican* of yesterday states that during the past 10 days the number of applicants for positions in the executive departments has greatly diminished. The Treasury, which is the objective point, the Mecca, as it were, of the bread-and-butter brigade, has been comparatively deserted by this class of our fellow-citizens. Whether they have been frightened off by the immense placards which are conspicuously posted all over the building in type so large that "he who runs may read," or because Gov. McCormick would not even listen to further applications—be it as it may, the office-seeker of the Treasury Department during the past 10 days has been a *rara avis*. The fact has also recently transpired that the appropriation is barely sufficient to carry the employes already on the pay-rolls, and it may become necessary, if vacancies by resignation do not occur, to discharge a large number of clerks in order to come within the limits of the appropriation. At the Post Office Department the number of employes is so large—14,000 odd—all told—that the Postmaster-General is compelled to maintain the strictest watch over the expenditures in order not to overdraw the amount appropriated by Congress. Even despite all the efforts not to employ a larger force than is warranted by the appropriation, we were informed by high official authority that it would be necessary to make several discharges in order to keep within the limits of the appropriations.

GRIZZLIES.

Texas Jack writes from the wilds of Wyoming Territory: "I came near getting into a scrape with two grizzly bears the day before yesterday. One of the Englishmen (he is out with a large party) and myself saw them at a distance, and headed them off with our ponies. When we came up they were both lying asleep under the shade of a scrubby pine. The ponies were so frightened that I had to hold them while he shot. One fell dead, but the other made for us. My horse wheeled; I fired and struck him just as he was coming up to my friend. The shot stopped him, but he recovered soon, and we had a lively time rushing around through the brush for a little while. He eventually hid, and we lost him, but the other one's skin is lying in camp, and I don't think the Englishman will want to see any more bear very soon."

MILITARY GOSSIP.

NATIONAL GUARD NOTES.

They call rifle shooting at 150 yards distance "long range" at Albany; at least, the *Argus* does.

The Separate Troop Cavalry, Second Division, Brooklyn, Capt. Louis Sandhusen commanding, enjoyed a picnic at Alderney Park last Friday.

The veterans of the National Guard, Seventh Regiment, will parade during the first week in October, in commemoration of the fifty-third anniversary of their organization.

The Albany Burgesses Corps has decided not to participate in the Vermont Centennial celebration, but will enjoy its annual excursion to Buffalo and Niagara Falls on Oct. 8.

Col. Houghton, commanding the Forty-eighth Regiment, Oswego, has offered two badges for competition by all members of its command, at 200 and 500 yards distance. The trophies will go to the parties winning them four times. One of the badges is valued at $35, and the other at $15.

The Fourth Regiment, Oswego, has accepted a challenge from the Forty-ninth Regiment, Canadian Volunteers, to shoot a rifle match on Aug. 9 and 11. Two years ago the two regiments held a similar contest, in which the Fourth Regiment team won the battle.

An effort is being made by Major Murray, Inspector of Rifle Practice of the Twenty-first Brigade, to organize a rifle association at Utica, and lay out a range upon a plan similar to that at Creedmoor. One hundred prominent citizens residing within the brigade district have signified their intention of assisting in the movement.

Battery K, Artillery, First Division, Major A. Hoelzle commanding, will hold a grand picnic and Summer-night's festival at Rentz's Elm Park, Ninth-avenue and Ninety-second-street, on Wednesday, Aug. 15. Invitations to the festival have been accepted by the members of Battery B, Artillery, Separate Troop Cavalry, and many others.

Among the Summer entertainments on foot among the companies of the Ninth Regiment, are the second annual excursion of Company I, Veterans, to Oriental Grove, Long Island Sound, next Wednesday, and the excursion of Company A, both active and veteran, on Aug. 1, to Buffalo. Both promise to be liberally patronized, and will undoubtedly prove successful under their present management.

Major-Gen. Husted proposes to order his command, the Fifth Division, to parade at Kingston on July 30, providing the State authorities will defray the expenses of transportation. This will be a fine sight. This command numbers about 2,000 men, comprised in the Seventh and Eighth Brigades, and the Sixteenth, Nineteenth, and Twentieth Battalions, Twenty-first and Twenty-seventh Regiments, a battery of artillery and troop of cavalry.

An enterprising young journalist of Brooklyn has started a new paper, which he styles the *National Guardsman*. It will be issued monthly, and will contain essays upon various topics of interest and instruction to marksmen. The first number contains a sketch of Gen. Townsend; an article on organization, by Major J. Y. Culver, and a dissertation on rifle practice, by Major H. S. Jewell, besides other interesting matters for the perusal of members of the National Guard.

Capt. Albert C. Hall, of Gen. Vilmar's Staff, Second Brigade, has received leave of absence for one month and has gone to the White Mountains to rusticate. The Second Brigade Examining Board had a session at the Eleventh Regiment Armory last Wednesday night. Col. Unbekant presided, and other members present were Lieut.-Col. Chaddock, Major Pryer, and Capt. Gilsey. First Lieut. Gustavus W. Conover and Second Lieut. William Mohr, of the Seventy-first Regiment, passed the board with flying colors. The right wing of this command, comprising the Ninth, Eleventh, and Seventy-first Regiments, will go to Creedmoor for third-class rifle practice on Friday, Aug. 3. The quarterly returns of the Second Brigade show the number enrolled to be 6,041, the largest in the division.

The report of the Spring parade of the First Division has just been compiled and forwarded to Albany, and shows the following number present:

	Present.	*Enrolled.*
Third Regiment Cavalry	287	471
Separate Troop	43	77
Washington Greys	48	74
Battery B	60	103
Battery K	68	75
First Brigade Staff	9	15
Fifth Regiment	482	663
Twelfth Regiment	391	494
Twenty-second Regiment	442	842
Second Brigade Staff	12	12
Ninth Regiment	739	861
Eleventh Regiment	486	584
Seventy-first Regiment	389	553
Third Brigade Staff	9	14
Seventh Regiment	715	945
Eighth Regiment	429	541
Sixty-ninth Regiment	292	538
Total	4,961	6,359

The Separate Troop Cavalry, Major Karl Klein; Battery B, Artillery, Major John Keim, and Battery K, Artillery, Major A. Hoelzle commanding, will encamp at Fleetwood for three days, commencing on Sunday, Sept. 16. The troops will ride out to the park at about 5 A. M., with as little bustle as possible, in order not to disturb the solemnity of the day, and having no band of music. On arriving at the ground the men will be dismissed to their quarters, and after the ceremony of guard mounting no further drill will be done on that day. Dress parade, will, however, take place at 6 P. M. Forty-eight cents rations will be expected for a camping party detailed for the purpose, on the previous Saturday. A prescribed routine of camp duties will be followed on Monday, Sept. 17, beginning with the "morning gun," at sunrise, and terminating with "taps," at 10 P. M. The entire day will be devoted to drilling and instruction. On the following day, Tuesday, Lieut.-Col. Carl Jussen, Inspector of the First Division, will "inspect, muster, and review" the troops, and in the evening they will return to the City, much benefited, it is to be hoped, by their encampment.

Attention is called to the State and inter-State matches which will take place at Creedmoor on Sept. 10, 11, and 12. The team representing this State in the inter-State match will be selected from the 14 members of the various National Guard teams making the highest aggregate individual scores in the various matches of the National Rifle Association open-to-such teams, the selection being based upon the general steadiness and reliability of the men, as well as upon the scores. The entrance fee of the team will be paid by the State, and the General Inspector of Rifle Practice will act as Captain. The railroad fares of the prospective competitors for the State match, and residing outside the limits of the First and Second Divisions, will be paid by the State authorities upon the requisition of the Regimental Commander. They will also be provided with tents and camp equipage while on the range. Requisitions for the latter must be made before Sept. 5. Inspectors of Rifle Practice of each division, exclusive of the First and Second, have been requested in orders to arrange for the competition by the troops in their command for the prize offered by the State to that division, the match to be held within the division district wherever the proper range may be found.

Commissions have been issued at General Head-quarters during the past month to officers in the First and Second Divisions as follows: Fifth Regiment—Second Lieutenants, John Plate and William H. Worms; Captains, Jacob Diegel, George Thiess, Louis Gerner, and George Strippel. Eighth Regiment—Captain William A. Stoutenburgh. Twenty-second Regiment—Captain, Joseph G. West; First Lieutenants, Philip H. Farley and Henry A. Cuppia, and Second Lieutenant, William K. Phillips. Twenty-third Regiment—Capt. Edwin A. Lewis, Assistant Surgeon. Brevet commissions were issued to Capts. William C. Clark, Amos L. See, and Abraham L. Webber, Seventy-first Regiment, and Frederick Klonz, Eleventh Regiment, as Major. During the same period the resignation of the following officers has been accepted: Capt. Henry Gilson, Eighth Regiment; Second Lieut. James H. McDonald, Thirteenth Regiment; First Lieut. Henry Mohr, Fifteenth Battalion; Capt Samuel Wandelt, Twenty-eighth Regiment; Capt. Charles Lambert, Third Regiment Cavalry; Capts. Frederick Burghard and William Thomas, and First Lieut. George Tusch, Eleventh Regiment, and Lieut. Col. S. V. R. Cruger, Twelfth Regiment.

Col. Wingate, General Inspector of Rifle Practice, has issued a circular announcing the conditions of the Nevada badge. It will be "open only to companies in the National Guard, not less than 35 officers and men to shoot, and all competitors to be certified to be regularly enrolled members of the company they represent, and to have been such on July 3, 1876; weapon, Remington rifle, State model, with regulation ammunition; distance, 200 and 500 yards; five scoring and two sighting shots at each distance;" other rules to conform to the regulations of the National Rifle Association. Each company intending to compete may select any time and place within the State at which to shoot they may choose, provided that they shall give two weeks' written notice of their intention to the General Inspector of Rifle Practice, and that the returns are forwarded to that officer on or before Nov. 1. Companies proposing to compete are requested to notify the General Inspector as early as possible, either with or without the designation of the day upon which they propose to shoot the match. Such compan'es as may conform to this request will be notified of the dates of the competitions of other companies, and will be entitled to any representatives to see that the matches are fairly conducted. Subordinate Inspectors of Rifle Practice must be notified by the companies in their districts of their intention to compete, and shou'd be present to see that the matches are properly conducted. In case of stormy weather a postponement may be granted by any Brigade Inspector of rifle practice to any company under his command. The badge will be held by its present possessor, Company A, Forty-eighth Regiment, Oswego, until the coming Nov. 1, when it will be returned to Col. W. C. Church, as Trustee, who will bestow it upon the successful company. Ammunition for two practices and one competition for the Nevada Badge will be issued to all companies of the National Guard who shall give notice of their intention to compete for it. Regimental commanders are also authorized to allow scores made in this competition, if up to the standard, to be accepted as scores for the Marksman's Badge.

ROAD AGENTS IN THE BLACK HILLS.

THEIR LATEST EXPLOITS—QUIET AND STEADY WORK BUT POOR RETURNS.

(From the Black Hills Champion.)

The Sidney stage, which left here Tuesday morning, was attacked the same night by road agents two miles north of French Creek ranch, and about 80 miles distant from Deadwood. It was about midnight; the driver, McClellan, was guiding his team through a deep defile, through which the road passed, when a single horseman dashed out in front of the stage and ordered the driver to halt. McClellan reined up his horses. Looking off a few rods on one side of the road he discovered four other men all mounted and well armed. After the first salutation of ordering the driver to halt, the highwayman asked him if he was armed. Receiving an answer in the negative, he then told him to hand out the treasure-box. The driver complied with his request. Instead of breaking it with crow-bars or powder fuses he quietly drew from his pocket a number of skeleton keys, and after a little manipulation with the lock, showing him to be an expert, the lock yielded to his touch, and the lid sprung open, but a look of disgust and disappointment overshadowed the expectant highwayman's countenance as he surveyed the emptiness of the box—not a dollar was in it. He then remarked to the driver that they must be a very poor company that could not afford to carry a few dollars in their treasure-box. In the course of conversation with the driver he told him that his party were well armed—each man, he said, carried a Spencer rifle, a revolver, and a knife. The highwayman then inquired as to the probable time and place at which the north-bound stage would be along. The driver told him that it not doing it ought to be along in three-quarters of an hour. After satisfying himself that there was no treasure aboard, the highwayman told the driver to go on. The latter of course was not slow to obey the injunction, and so, giving the reins to his team, was soon out of sight. Reaching French Creek ranch, he notified those living there of his little adventure, and without delay hurried along to meet and notify the northern-bound stage. About two miles beyond the ranch the southern-bound stage met the stage coming to Deadwood, and notified it of what had transpired. After consultation it was decided to turn up into French Creek ranch and lay over until morning. When within a few hundred yards of the ranch the driver and passengers unhitched the stage horses, put them in the ranch corral, each man picked up his blankets and most valuable articles, and laying down flat on prairie, awaited either daylight or the threatened attack, when, just before daylight, a man supposed to be a highwayman rode up and around the stage, gave two distinct but subdued whistles, and then departed. It is believed that the highwaymen thought the passengers had taken quarters in the ranch, and were afraid to make an attack in the night. Some of the passengers on the outgoing coach which left here yesterday were Messrs. Duncan, S. M. Woods, Henry Argyle, F. C. Washburne, M. E. Yaler, and Mrs. J. S. Beale. The supposition is that the highwaymen supposed that Mr. Woods, of the banking firm of Stebbins, Woods & Evans, had left Deadwood for Cheyenne with a large amount of money, but it so happened that Mr. Woods couldn't get off on Tuesday morning's stage, being delayed to this morning. It is believed that the stage which left here this morning will be attacked, but as all the passengers have been notified, they will have had time to stow away their valuables in some safe place. The names of the passengers who arrived on last night's coach are: A. T. Nichols, of Corunna, Mich.; A. Garreson, Vernon, Mich., and George Carathey, of North Newberg, Mo."

THE SINKING OF THE DOM PEDRO.

Boston papers give the following details of the sinking of the schooner Dom Pedro by the revenue cutter Grant, off Boon Island, on Wednesday night: "At about 10 o'clock the cutter was running at about half speed as she was approaching a fog bank. At 10:50, the cutter, still moving cautiously and her whistle being blown every 20 seconds, the lookouts discovered a schooner about three-quarters of a mile ahead, one point on the starboard bow, and immediately after her starboard light was seen distinctly the cutter's engine was slowed, and it was expected that the schooner, running before a moderate breeze with a following sea, would pass the steamer. Almost immediately thereafter the schooner appeared heading to the eastward across the steamer's course. The engineer at once stopped and backed, and the helm put hard-a-starboard, but the schooner came on at the rate of about six miles an hour and struck the starboard bow of the Grant. The steamer was clear of the schooner in an instant, and her launch was in the water, manned and officered in a very short time. Upon going to the schooner it was found that she was sinking, having been put badly in her port forehains. The Captain, crew, and passengers, with a portion of their personal effects, were taken off and brought to this port by the Grant, which arrived yesterday. Besides the Captain of the schooner there were nine persons on her—Gilbert Green, mate; John Wilcox, seaman; Isaac Ralph, seaman; Wallace Green, one of the passengers; Mrs. Jane Higgs and daughter, Mrs. Sarah Cumberland and two boys. The cutter lost her starboard cathead and jibboom, but is apparently not injured otherwise. The Captain of the schooner says nothing about not having a port light set, and none was seen by any one on the cutter, which would have been the case had it been in place, for the schooner's port side was in full view when they came together. Neither is it explained why he altered his course after they sighted each other, for if he had had a lookout he must have seen the Grant's lights when the cutter's watch descried his starboard light. The Captain of the sch

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

ORIENTAL RELIGIONS AND THEIR RELATIONS TO UNIVERSAL RELIGION.—CHINA. By Samuel Johnson. Boston: James R. Osgood & Co. 1877.

This is the second work on the general subject expressed by the above title which we receive from the able hand of Mr. Samuel Johnson; the first was a thick volume on India. The attempt to fix the limits in which the Chinese mind has conceived of religion and a God is an arduous task from the mere reading required of the investigator, but apart from that lies the difficulty of discriminating and rendering a verdict on a question which has vexed the souls of the missionaries, and given rise to very conflicting decisions on the part of former writers on the Chinese Empire. The subject is, indeed, as vast as the domain called the Flowery Kingdom, and the man is bold who attempts it. The early Roman Catholic missionaries have in many instances praised the Chinese for their belief in monotheism, while others insisted that they were atheists. The Protestants, with a stricter adherence to plain facts and less disposition to see anticipations of Christianity in the heathen, considered them atheists, like the minority of the Catholics. Father Lecomte (1698) says: "Their hearts rose chiefly against the Trinity and Incarnation; a God that was penetrable and could die was a piece of folly; though the existence of a God eternal, supreme, and infinitely just, went easily down with them." The inference from such belief and from similar habits of mind in regard to other matters is that the Chinese are not theological, like Europeans; that mysteries, which require that such natural faculties as reason and observation should be treated as incapable in matters of religion, are to them simply absurd; and further, that holding their minds directly to the tests of positive fact, they make no essential separation between the actual and the ideal, the world and its substance, nature and God.

In considering this intricate question, Mr. Johnson proceeds chiefly by the light of the Chinese classics and the labors of the most advanced thinkers of China, either commenting on those classics or independent authors of new work. The labors of Dr. Legge in translating these standard works of the Chinese—works that have to take the place of the Bible in any consideration of Chinese religion—are referred to frequently and with the highest praise. Naturally enough, the Chinaman as found in the highest literature of the realm is as far as possible from the Chinaman whom Europeans learn to know in the treaty-ports or the special quarter inhabited by them in the City of San Francisco. The Chinese mind when studied in its highest manifestations, is by no means despicable; on the contrary, Mr. Johnson contrasts it with the European brain, frequently to the disadvantage of the latter.

The author has bravely attacked the vast literature on China already present in German, French, and English, and has separated his materials into four camps which are entitled, in Emersonian style, Elements, Structures, Sages, Beliefs. Under Elements we find a further subdivision into sections treating of the Chinese mind, labor, science, external relations, ethnic type and resources. Structures include education, government, language, literature, history, and poetry. The division of Sages considers rationalism, Confucius, his doctrine and influence, and Mencius. Under Beliefs the topics treated are "foundations," Buddhism, missionary failures and fruits, Taoism, and philosophy.

The scope of Chinese character is shown by the extreme discordance between testimony in regard to it. In regard to honesty, for instance, which the popular theory supposes unknown to the Chinese, the weight of testimony is in favor of its possession by them. Pumpelly, who wrote *Across America and Asia*, found that his experience "did not corroborate the accepted ideas concerning the dishonesty of the Chinese." Brine, who wrote a history of the Taiping rebellion, denies the charges of rapacity and fraud, and Father Hue states that "European merchants who have had dealings with the great commercial houses of China, are unanimous in extolling the irreproachable probity of their conduct." Giles, author of *Chinese Sketches*, thinks thieving is not more common than in England. Medhurst says that the Chinese take no such precautions as we do against fraud in dealing with each other, and that large sums are constantly intrusted to native hands in the transactions of the interior, where the temptation to embezzlement is very great. Williams, in his *Middle Kingdom*, describes the Chinese as "a vile and polluted people, among whom brutality and coarseness are covered by a mere varnish of manners." Yet he allows them more virtues than other pagan nations, notices the absence of gin palaces and indecent theatrical shows, and says that public opinion favors morality more than among their neighbors. Alcohol in Western countries kills 10 persons to one victim of opium in China. The Government has always tried to stop the latter vice, but foreign Governments have forced the drug on them. The Chinese have carefully kept all immoral suggestions out of their literature and art, and the classical books of instruction enforce the law of purity, as springing out of the profoundest principle of the national belief. The *Siaohiao* says: "As our bodies are inherited from our parents, let us not dare to be negligent or base in our treatment of them." No nation in the world, of whatever religion, has a literature so pure. On the other hand, Nevius, in his *China and the Chinese*, testifies to the extremely low opinion which they have formed of the morality of Christian races, founded partly on experience of their political and mercantile operations, and partly on the brutal and sensual habits of Western sailors in the Chinese ports. He himself, believing as he does that Satan has given the Chinese a good system of morals in order to keep them from embracing Christianity, is fair enough to say that the difference in the standard and practice of virtue between China and Christian lands is not so striking as to form the basis of a very marked contrast, or to render it modest or prudent for us to designate any particular vice or class of vices as especially characteristic of the Chinese.

It would be impossible in the limits of a notice to give more than an inkling of what Mr. Johnson has done for us in the 970 pages of this volume. He tries the various phenomena of Chinese history, life, and literature by the most advanced lights of Western rationalism, and, while he forbears direct attacks on Christianity, shows plainly that he ranks that creed as one only among the great religions of the earth. Burnouf and Max Müller have been in some sense before him, but their work has been in a more specialized field. The position of Mr. Johnson is that of a critic dealing with the general features of the question without reference to any special department of language or mythology. A favorite generalization of his is to the effect that the Chinese mind is always finding limitations in both ideal and actual relations; it cannot lift thought out into free speculation, and so fails to recognize the infinite and absolute, as the European does. Hence arises a perpetual schooling in moderation and repression—a compromise between extremes. Confucius praised a marriage song contained in the *Shi-King* for the singular reason that it is free from strong emotions, and proverbs and wise saws are in the mouths of every Chinaman to inculcate the vital necessity of taking middle ways in everything. The password to Chinese wisdom which is met everywhere in philosophy, politics, manners, literature, faith, is the "Middle Path; the Mean." Hence comes a horde of petty maxims, of minutely-measured virtues, and hence the total lack of what we call inspiration. There is a fine sense of justice, says Mr. Johnson, in the broad recognition of differing sides and tendencies shown by the Chinese character of elements to be harmonized and balanced. Yin and Yang, the all-pervading opposites, produce formulas for its physical, mental, social, and political science, its ethics, literature, and religion. Through the interfusion and mutual compromise of these two opposing principles all things are supposed to have harmony and health.

One lesson that China has to teach the Western nations is a persistent effort, kept up during thousands of years and in spite of Tartar incursions, Manchu defeats, and innumerable rebellions, to raise to high offices of trust and honor only such men as are worthy of the position by reason of their good moral character or wisdom. This is the unceasing burden of their classics and the proverbs and quotations taught by heart in every school of China. Notwithstanding their Emperor and his supposed autocratic rule, there is no country so democratic, and none where honest critics have been bolder in the censure of wrongdoers in positions of power. The number of martyrs to the truth of their own convictions would astonish one, were it not also the case that the Chinese show a singular indifference to life, and a readiness to commit suicide that is almost appalling. Not infrequently they show a tendency to commit acts of incredible cruelty and barbarity. The most peaceful nation on earth, they seem able to bear a great deal of physical pain without flinching. Surgeons testify to their comparative insensibility to nervous shock from operations. Their educational system is conducted on a gigantic scale, and its honors are awarded to men who can perform herculean feats of memory and weather out tremendous examinations. But all this system is destined to one end—the procuring of the highest talent for the service of the State. True to their ideals in spite of corruption, wickedness of high officials, and the inherent defects of an ossifying system, the Chinese are always trying to sift out the best men and getting them into offices of trust. If the results are bad, the system is at fault, not that idea of justice and propriety which causes them to persevere in the attempt.

But the materials for quotation are too varied and interesting to make a choice from this volume. It can be recommended as a work which few scholars in America are capable of undertaking, and, perhaps, none able to carry out with as much clearness and good sense. Footnotes have for the most part been most judiciously avoided, but there is lack of an index at the end. The book could not have come at a more appropriate time; it will surely have its effect in procuring a more enlightened consideration of the Chinese question in California among thinking people, even if it do not penetrate for some time to come into the charmed circle of legislative brains at Washington. And aside from these far-reaching results on the policy of Americans toward a people they hate without reason, or, at any rate, without knowing why, there is the thanks due from investigating minds for the labor which this author saves. The exploration of the dry annals of China and the vast literature on China produced by travelers from the West is no slight undertaking, even for those whose time is their own. From this we are saved by Mr. Johnson's able and scholarly review.

THE AMERICAN SENATOR. Anthony Trollope. New-York: Harper & Brothers. 1877.

There is positive dryness about many of Mr. Trollope's books. If Mr. Trollope's romances were to be applied to the ear alone, like musical instruments, there would be no violin tones to be drawn from them—they would rather rattle like drums. If one might fancy a very sober and undemonstrative English constituency in want of a romance, to be composed in strict accordance with a remarkable stringent act of Parliament, with no nonsense in it, Mr. Trollope would fulfill the task admirably. Perhaps Mr. Trollope's particular method shows that reaction which asserts itself in decided opposition to the over rank and unwholesome school of romanticism. Those restrictions which now Mr. Trollope imposes on himself we do not think have been beneficial to his art. The web and woof of romance require a more ample display. We bale under hydraulic power the useful osnaburgs and huckabacks, but our silks, velvets, and ribbons, used for luxuriant wear, will bear no such treatment of compression. We hardly fancy that Mr. Trollope has added a great deal to his reputation by the publication of his last two books. There is a sameness, a machine method about them, which in the end is not amusing. There mostly runs in the Trollope novels a double plot, but people who are in love are quite frequently subservient to foxes. It must be remembered, however, that Mr. Trollope's sporting proclivities are of the most *distingué* character. There never is the reek of kennel or whiff of stable about his doggy or horsey men. Still, what interest novel readers may take in the hero or heroine is secondary to reynard. One always expects certain clerical characters, and representatives of Downing-street and such ecclesiastics or diplomats are invariably sketched with a master hand. The American Senator, who represents the Mikewa constituency—the Honorable Silas Gotobed—is an exceedingly straightforward and honest gentleman, and save for certain meddlesome and busybody tendencies, might present quite a flattering picture of the American politician who has gone abroad to study "institutions." There is no caricature of Mr. Silas Gotobed's manner of speech, and he comports himself, on the whole, in quite a decent manner. Still the representative from Mikewa gets mixed up somehow with the inevitable fox, and the Senator's time in England is devoted to this puzzling question—whether a man living on his own land has a right to poison foxes? There is a thoroughly heartless girl, Arabella Trefoil, who jilts one man, hoping to catch a Lord, and who finally marries an attaché of the Foreign Office. Lady Augustus Trefoil, the mother of the girl, is drawn as a type of the scheming English society woman, whose position is not fully assured. The under plot of the novel is taken up with the loves of Mary Masters, who don't care for Larry Twentyman, and who eventually makes Reginald Morton happy. One cannot help asking the question, since the characters we have described so constantly recur in Mr. Trollope's books, whether they may not be drawn from the life. If so, there must be a persistency in such types of English society which certainly is not flattering. Pounds, shillings, and pence, the struggle for their acquisition, the heart burnings for their loss, are always motive powers in Mr. Trollope's books. Sometimes there comes out a slight tinge of brutality, even a point of coarseness, whether true or not to the people the novelist describes we are unprepared to state. Still, due to the pen of this most talented author, there never was invented a more *debonaire* or dashing woman than the superb Duchess of Omnium, who, with her abruptness, made words flash like flint and steel; nor have we ever read of a fresher or cleverer gentleman than was Phineas Finn. The Irishman—much maligned by English writers, held up to their scorn and ridicule—has been reinstated by Mr. Trollope. If we are indifferent nowadays to the lush and gush, nevertheless, too much positivity in a book has its repellant powers. One who takes his fairing through the realm of romance wants now and then to slake his thirst at bubbling fountains. If the glare and riot of the tropical noonday sun gives vertigo, the romance reader may at least find contrast and consolation in the cool recesses of some leafy grove. It is laborious work to trudge all the time through *le pays du tendre*, where there is no tenderness, and though a fox may at times break cover, the general effect is monotonous. The namby-pamby is really good at times, and not to be despised—providing it is taken in homeopathic doses.

LITERARY NOTES.

—Mr. Horace E. Scudder has nearly ready *The Bodleys Telling Stories*.

—Prof. James D. Butler has published a valuable pamphlet on *Pre-historic Wisconsin*.

—G. P. Putnam's Sons have in press the second part of Prof. Thorpe's *Inorganic Chemistry*.

—D. Appleton & Co.'s *Supplement to the Popular Science Monthly*, it is said, is meeting with great success.

—Joaquin Miller is revising the sheets of a new volume which Roberts Brothers will publish early in the Autumn.

—One of Luther's unpublished manuscripts has been found by the royal librarian of Hanover, who intends to publish it.

—Mr. Swinburne has in the press a study of Charlotte and Emily Brontë and their writings, in which their position as poets is discussed.

—Robert Clarke & Co., Cincinnati, issue during the present month a catalogue of American and English works on political economy, finance, and kindred subjects.

—Victor Hugo has sent a characteristic letter to Alfred Tennyson in acknowlegement of the sonnet in the *Nineteenth Century*, the manuscript of which the poet laureate sent to him.

—J. R. Osgood & Co., will shortly publish a series of *Sketches of the Coast and Harbor of Labrador* made by George E. Goodwin, of Worcester, Mass., in the Summer of 1876.

—Mr. J. W. Ferrier, the writer of the new novel called *Mottiscliffe*, just published by the Messrs. Blackwood, is a son of the late Prof. Ferrier, the able metaphysician, and the grandson of "Christopher North."

—Prof. Moses Coit Tyler has made such progress upon his *History of American Literature* that he hopes to have the first volume, which will cover the Colonial period up to 1765, ready for publication next Spring.

—Nearly every publisher has his series of standard fiction, and Porter & Coates, Philadelphia, have theirs, to which they will presently add a new work by Mrs. J. M. D. Bartlett, ("Birch Arnold,") entitled *Until the Day Break*.

—J. R. Osgood & Co. will publish in a few days the first two volumes of their "English and Philosophical Library," being the initial volume of Lange's *History of Materialism*, and Miss Edith Simcox's treatise on ethics, entitled *Natural Law*.

—An important volume in theological literature has just appeared in Germany which presents the results of the theology elaborated by Baur, Zeller, and others, developing the circumstances out of which Christianity arose and the immediate influences that produced the books of the New Testament.

—The name of Derby, so long honorably connected with the book trade in this City, is again to be prominent through the sons of Mr. J. C. Derby, who have formed a copartnership, to be known as the Derby Brothers, at No. 21 Park-row. Their first publication will be a new volume of character sketches and Western stories, by John Habberton.

E. & N. F. Spon, No. 446 Broome-street, have just ready *The Builder's Clerk*, a guide to the management of a builder's business, by Thomas Bales; and *Hints on the Water Supply of Small Towns and Villages*, by T. L. Macassey, Chief Engineer of the Belfast (Ireland) Water Commissioners.

—Harper & Brothers have printed on fine paper, and bound in richly-ornamented covers, a volume by George Ward Nichols, devoted to applied art. *Art Education Applied to Industry* proposes to show the present need of art education in the United States; to speak of its history in Europe, and offer a method of instruction best adapted to our people and institutions. The book is not limited to what are called the fine arts, but includes artistic and scientific education applied to common trades and occupations, as well as to the fine arts. The work is a large 8vo, with many wood-cuts interspersed with the text, and is dedicated to Parke Godwin.

—George M. Beard, M. D., has put into pamphlet form his lecture on the "Scientific Basis of Delusions," read before the New-York Medico-Legal Society. He claims to have discovered a new theory of trance, and applies it to the undoing of spiritualists and of writers on the supernatural, who indulge more in speculations than hard logic based upon a scientific knowledge of the mind and its workings. He is the determined foe of mediums, clairvoyants, and mind-readers, and does not think that the testimony of Mr. Crookes is worth much on the strength of the latter's well-known proficiency in chemistry and physics. The only authority he acknowledges is a man like himself, who has made a special study of phenomena of the kind. The monograph is published by G. P. Putnam's Sons.

—Harper & Brothers continue to publish their annual *Record of Science and Industry* in neat duodecimo, under the editorship of Spencer F. Baird, Assistant Secretary of the Smithsonian. The *Record* for 1876 constitutes the sixth volume of the series, the object of which is to present a summary of progress in the different branches of physical, natural, and industrial science, as well as abstracts of special papers by various authors. There is a list of losses among scientific men by death, and another of the most important publications in science for the year 1876. The names of the different authors of the summary are given for the first time, and the book is supplied with a minute alphabetical index of authors and subjects. Similar publications are issued in France to meet the wants of people interested in science, but unable to give the necessary time to the large literature occupied with such topics.

—Peter F. Collier issues a thick volume of *Prose and Poetry of Ireland*, a collection of literary gems from the masterpieces of the great Irish writers, with biographical sketches. The compilation is by John O'Kane Murray, B. S., author of a popular history of the Catholic Church in the United States. "In sweeping our somewhat inexperienced telescope over the distant literary sky of Ireland, we fancied that we saw 22 shining names, whose superior brightness could not be mistaken. * * * This is a book for the people, for the family." The shining 22 embrace the names of Burke, Grattan, Oliver Goldsmith, Thomas Moore, Sheridan, Steele, and Swift. A modern celebrity among the Catholic Irish—Mrs. Mary A. Sadlier—receives equal space with these veterans of English literature. An American by education, if not by birth, Mrs. Sadlier has written over 50 volumes of novels and poems. Her husband was the Catholic publisher who gave his name to the well-known firm of Montreal and New-York. The collection is well made and interesting to Saxon as well as Celt.

BOOKS RECEIVED.

—*Other People's Children*. By the Author of *Helen's Babies*. New-York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. 1877. Extra cloth, 303 pages.

—*Hudson River Route*. Taintor's Route and City Guides. New-York: Taintor Brothers, Merrill & Co., No. 758 Broadway. Paper.

—*Selections from the Speeches and Writings of Hon. Thomas L. Clingman, of North Carolina*. Raleigh: John Nichols. 1877.

—*City of New-York*. Taintor's Route and City Guides. New-York: Taintor Brothers, Merrill & Co., No. 758 Broadway. Paper.

—*Hand-book for Hospital Visitors*. No. 17, State Charities Aid Association. New-York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. 1877. Cloth, 155 pages.

—*Hetty's Strange History*. By the Author of *Mercy Philbrick's Choice*. No Name Series. Boston: Roberts Brothers. 1877. Advanced sheets.

—*G. T. T.; or, The Wonderful Adventures of a Pullman*. By Edward E. Hale. Town and Country Series. Boston: Roberts Brothers. 1877. Advanced sheets.

—*The Question of Rest for Women During Menstruation*. By Mary Putnam-Jacobi, M. D. Illustrated. New-York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. 1877. 8vo. cloth, 232 pages.

THE FASHIONS.

LATEST CHANGES AND HINTS.

RENEWED FAVOR OF GATHERED WAISTS—THE FRESHEST STYLE—LACE OVERCOMING PLAITINGS—MATERIALS FOR SEA-SIDE WEAR—SEASONABLE SUITS.

A decided change is taking place in the present fashions. The tight-fitting flat dress has at last reached the height of popularity. Gathered waists, which are fast gaining ground, are to deal a death-blow to the current mode. These gathers have already met with so much favor that they extend from the waist down over the front and back of the skirt. The side-pieces, however, remain plain. The dresses are still cut princess shape.

A black grenadine and taffetas suit made in this manner will fully explain the fashion we refer to. The front of the dress forms a plastron. The waist is gathered to the heights of of the corselet. The middle of the apron is also gathered in five rows. On the lower part of the dress is a gathered flounce, with a rather deep shirred heading. The side-piece, starting from the middle of the shoulder, and the borders have a shirring with a thick cording of "clair de lune" beads. These side-pieces inclose the plastron, to which they are sewed and hooked. The middle of the back is shirred from a little above the waist down as far as from three to four inches below. In the back is a very small puff. The train is sewed on by means of a shirring, with a ruched heading. The side back pieces are bordered with a bead fringe falling over the middle of the waist. The sleeves are finished at the wrist with a shirred cuff. The body of this toilet is of taffetas, and the shirred parts of grenadine, which is light and strong. All silk and woolen dresses made in this manner are lined throughout, unless the material of which they are made is strong enough to allow of the gathered parts alone being lined and fastened underneath.

A small cape called collet-musqué is worn to protect the wearer from dampness at the seaside. It is generally made of a light gray cloth, cut in three pieces, one falling slightly over the other. It is trimmed simply with cordings of the same colored silk. The garment closes in front under a handsome ribbon bow. These capes are most suitable for young ladies. The less youthful style is a rather long paletot, half tight-fitting, made of light cloth. A small cape is also worn over this paletot. It is also made to match the suit in which case it is belted in to the figure. The paletot is often worn without a waist underneath, and for this reason the small cape is added for walking purposes.

Lace with colored headings is rapidly replacing plaitings for batiste suits. A white batiste dress with thick and transparent stripes trimmed with lace of this sort is made in a short skirt hemmed on the lower border. Above the hem are three rows of pink lace ruching which are kept in place by means of a pink batiste balayeuse, falling about half an inch below the skirt. The apron is trimmed with three ruchings like those upon the dress, and fastened on the side, forming a pocket, which is kept up by means of pink ribbon loops; the ends are tied together. The "corsage bavette" is cut square in the neck, back and front. The square basque is trimmed with a lace ruching and a pink heading. The neck and bretelles are trimmed with the same lace. The guimpe and sleeves are of plaited muslin, with the plaits sewed with pink thread. The tiny batiste mantle is trimmed with three lace plaitings. It fastens over the breast and forms in the back a scant taken in to the figure, and in the front it falls in quite long square ends.

Open tuniques, front and back, greatly facilitate the management of the train. The superfluity of goods used in closed tuniques rendered it very difficult to raise the train. The fan-shaped train can now be raised easily with the left hand.

Fashionable ladies, who have frequent opportunities of showing during the Winter the elegance of their full-dress toilets, rather seek a change in Summer by favoring the déshabille style. Dress-makers who fully understand the making of these dresses are certain of success. This kind of dress is made of such materials as tissu zéphir, with tiny bright pink checks upon a pale ground, and dark blue upon a light blue ground, or havana over corn color. The skirt, which is only half long, is of checked goods trimmed with a flounce, upon which there are two fine plaitings bordered with narrow lace. Under these plaitings, upon the lower part of the skirt, is a plaited flounce in a darker shade than the thread which runs through the checks of the dress. A pink toilet made in this way may have the lower plaiting of caroubier tissue, this having a very peculiar and pleasing effect. Up the front of the polonaise is the same light goods, put on plain and covered with white lace insertion. The polonaise forms a long vest and apron, trimmed with narrow lace matching the insertion. The deep breton, turned-down collar and cuffs are of plain caroubier tissue covered with insertions. This dress has the effect, a short distance off, of being made of foulard and faille. A number of these toilets in different colors are now in favor in Paris.

Elegant Summer suits of white striped batiste are generally trimmed with Bruges or Russian lace. Russian lace has a heavy and rich effect, and is consequently most suitable for cotton goods. White imitation muslins and Chantilly laces are also much used.

Black and tilleul grenadines are trimmed with lace, arranged down the back of the train in cascades, over which are a number of ribbon bows.

White woolen goods with small checks, armure, cachemire de l'Inde and diagonals, continue in great demand for seaside use. They are made in large princess dresses. On the skirt is a deep flounce, with the plaits fastened down on either side; the skirt is bordered with white lace. The apron is trimmed with three rows of ruffles, scalloped on the borders. Under each scallop is a shell-shaped lace trimming, made either of Valenciennes or of Bruges lace. From the sides fall scarfs, with scalloped borders trimmed with lace. A small mantelet, which is also scalloped around, is fastened over the breast, and a Watteau hood is often added, and used to cover the head, when the evenings are cool. These white woolen dresses have but one disadvantage—that they are not as becoming to short, stout figures as to tall, slender ones. As, however, much more unbecoming styles are constantly being adopted, this is not likely to prove a very serious obstacle to their success.

For evening toilets, large polonaises are made of colored Spanish blonde, overskirts of the same color, or in a darker shade. For instance, a tilleul polonaise is worn over a moss-colored skirt, trimmed with a profusion of light blue or moss-colored ribbon. Different sets of bows are used for a change with these polonaises.

Sky-blue and pale pink, without any other shade, are worn by young ladies.

Middle-aged ladies wear black grenadines, dotted with black or white, and richly trimmed with white lace. A polonaise "garde-Française" is extremely graceful when looped up in the back and raised so as to form the habit basque, which is pointed and long. It is trimmed with ribbon bows and lace.

A very light kind of lace, delicately embroidered, is used to trim déshabillés. For instance, a white jaconet skirt is made with a train trimmed with a hemmed flounce bordered with this lace. The heading consists of three rows of this lace ruched. A pink silk ribbon runs through the shirr, which takes the train in. It is tied in the middle of the skirt, and falls in long loops. A matinee of this same goods is trimmed with ruffles and lace. On the pocket, sleeves, and in front of the collar are pink bows.

An elegant déshabillé for the country may be of pearl gray cachemire, trimmed with caroubier faille. The waist of the princess dress is plaited in large plaits, under three bands, bordered with faille cordings, and fastened down on either side under a button. These plaits fall loose over the train. The lower part of the dress is trimmed with a bias cachemire band, with faille plaitings top and bottom. The same trimming extends up the front of the dress, on either side of a line of caroubier buttons, which close the dress. The waist is trimmed with the same trimming, in imitation of a vesto; it is then taken up around the neck. The cuffs are surrounded by plaitings with bands and silk cording through the centre. The pockets are trimmed in the same manner. On the inside of the neck and sleeves is a trimming of Irish guipure. The cachemire cap has a large soft crown. The brim and cape are of guipure. Extending up the front and around the crown are bands and bows of cachemire bordered with faille.

In spite of all opposition the deep rounded collars are gaining favor. They are bordered with scalloped plaitings or valenciennes ace. The most elegant ones are embroidered and bordered with a double ruffling of embroidery and lace. Fancy patures are of bias bands of organdi and blois lace, in different colors alternating. These make the turned down collars and Louis XIII. cuffs. Expensive laces are made up in many ways, some collars are wholly composed of full standing ruching of narrow lace.

Bonnets continue to be worn in all conceivable shapes, flowers having been used in the greatest profusion, and it not being possible to make additions in this direction, fashion has suddenly turned to the use of feathers. The most stylish bonnets are now trimmed with ostrich and marabout feathers and birds of paradise, the latter being particularly suitable for what is termed the close bonnet. A pretty way of arranging the marabout feather is to place it upon the cape like a fringe. The bird of paradise is placed on the side of the crown, and its handsome yellow tail falls gracefully over the whole capote. This bird produces the best effect when used for a brown or black straw. Fancy straws are liberally used for misses' round hats. Some are made of three colored straws, such as blue, red, and yellow, and lined with black velvet shirred. Around the crown is a cachemire ribbon scarf, draped on the side. A new kind of capote has also been seen. It is trimmed with bands of broad black velvet crossed over the top of the crown, and fastened down by a bird of paradise. The strings are also of black velvet, and instead of being tied under the chin they are taken back and tied in a plain bow with long ends.

A bathing dress may be made in a blue serge blouse, with the back plaited in hollow plaits. The front is cut in princess shape. The bretonne trimming consists of white woolen lacet. This lacet trims the neck and down the sides in front, in imitation of a plastron. In front of the blouse is a heart-shaped ornament made of white lacet. The buttons are of white mother of pearl. A serge scarf is carelessly tied on one side. The sleeves, which are quite short, have a scalped ruffle bound with white. The zouave trousers are very broad on the top, and taken in to the figure by a belt buttoning on the side. They are trimmed like the sleeves. The India rubber cap is trimmed with blue and white woolen ruchings.

MILITARY ATTACHES IN EUROPE.

THE POSITION A DELICATE ONE — REPORTS ON ARMS MANUFACTURED—PLENTY TO WRITE ABOUT—CELEBRATED REPORTS.

A correspondent writes to a London newspaper as follows: "The position of a military attaché is a very delicate one in these warlike days. Up to the outbreak of the Crimean war, and for some little time afterward, no military attaché could have been hard worked at any of the embassies. Toward the close of the long period of peace, which extended from 1815 to the war of the allies against Russia, there was but little fighting in Europe, except, indeed, of the revolutionary kind. Such warfare a military attaché might with reason consider beneath his notice, not only on account of its unofficial character, but also by reason of the rough and ready manner in which it must of necessity be conducted. Although revolutionists form their plans beforehand, they cannot, as a rule, choose the moment at which they shall put them in action. Their preparations, moreover, in regard to arms and ammunition must, for obvious reasons, be most incomplete. It is possible that in the years 1848 and 1849 some military attaches may have been instructed to report on the popular art of constructing barricades, and, above all, on the most approved method of reducing them by artillery fire, and ultimately capturing them by assault. It was not, however, until a few years later that the invention or general adoption of rifled muskets and revolvers required a certain number of military attachés to report on the arms manufactured according to the systems of Colt and of Minié. Since then wars have abounded; and each new war has brought with it a new weapon, or rather, has called attention to a weapon of which the merits were not previously known. In the Crimea the Russians were at great disadvantage by having only smooth-bore muskets to oppose to the rifled muskets of the allies. In the war of the French and Italians against the Austrians, the Austrian smooth-bore artillery had to contend with the rifled artillery of the French. In the war of Austria and Prussia, on the part of the German Confederation against Denmark, the Prussians, for the first time, used the needle-gun in actual warfare. In the Austro-Prussian war of 1866 the Austrians suffered, as the Danes had suffered two years before, from the murderous effect of the Prussian needle-gun, though they, on their side, warned by their experience at Magenta and Solferino, had adopted an improved system of artillery. Then the French surpassed the Prussian needle-gun with the chassepot, only to find in 1870, that the Prussians, with the artillery made for them at Essen by the now world-renowned Krupp, had advanced beyond them just when, in 1859, they showed that they had advanced beyond the Austrians.

"The competition in the matter of arms was not and is not finished. Meantime military attaches have during the past few years had plenty to write about. For those who possessed strategical insight and literary skill there have been campaigns to describe and to criticise. Others, of a mechanical turn of mind, may have furnished detailed accounts of the new weapons; while all must have felt themselves bound to write elaborate reports on the new military systems, which, since the triumph of the Prussian system in 1870, have been adopted everywhere in Europe. New modes of recruitment, new schemes of organization, new arms, and new tactics have been introduced in every country important enough to have such an embassy accredited to it as would count a military attaché among its members; and the Government of each of these important countries has, no doubt, speculated from time to time as to what the various military attachés were writing home on the subject of its military reforms. Just after the commencement of the war-like period, which has now lasted nearly a quarter of a century, General, at that time Captain, Ignatieff is known to have addressed to his Government at St. Petersburg a report on our Indian Army, and on the English tenure of India generally. Not a word of that report has ever found its way into print, nor has the substance of it, nor the general effect, ever been made public. For all that can be proved to the contrary, the future Ambassador of Russia at Constantinople may have written in his report on the Indian Army that it was the best army in the world, and on the English tenure of India that it was the safest possible one, and the best calculated of all tenures to endure forever. All that is known on the subject is that the report was highly approved by the Emperor, and that it served the young Ignatieff as a passport to important missions and to high occupations of various kinds.

"Another celebrated report from a military attaché was the one written by Baron Stoffel, of the French Embassy at Berlin, in the year 1869—a report full of bitter truths, foreshadowing what must happen to France if France, all unprepared as she was, challenged an enemy who was armed at all points, thoroughly trained, and only waiting for an opportunity to begin the contest. So erroneous is popular opinion—especially on the subject of military attachés and their reports—that when France declared war the Berlin public were convinced that the declaration had been made by the advice of Baron Stoffel, who accordingly was hooted, and ran some risk immediately before his epaulure of being roughly treated. He was supposed to have written home to his Government that now, when the Prussians were dissatisfied with their musket, and about to modify its construction in such a manner as to make it equal to the chassepot, was the time to attack them. It was not until the war was virtually at an end that Baron Stoffel's report, found among papers left at the Tuileries, was printed, when it appeared that he had written just the contrary of what the worthy Berlinese had imagined. Only a few months ago a not very agreeable story, indeed a very discreditable one to those concerned, was published by the Austrian papers about certain drawings for the manufacture of the new Uchatius gun having been treacherously sold by an Austrian officer to the Russian military attaché at Vienna. Here were remarkable materials for a report to the Russian Minister of War, which, we may be sure, will not be lightly overlooked. Governments whose agents render themselves guilty of such practices as these are the very ones which are most likely to attribute unbecoming conduct to the diplomatists and officers accredited to them from abroad."

CONFESSION OF A MURDERER.

James Mulcahey, who murdered in so brutal a manner a poor, bed-ridden woman named Ellen Campbell, in Auburn, Mass., on Thursday, made the following confession after his arrest in Worcester:

"I was down here in the city last night, and drank some beer, wine, &c., and started about 1 o'clock to walk home. I arrived at my father's house, and took a smoke and a drink, and then laid down and slept about an hour. I then arose and started to walk out to Stoneville. After I had passed the cemetery, I heard a 'Fenn,' or bad spirit, make a noise on the side of the road; but I said 'be off' in a commanding voice, and he left me. I made several stops, and finally went to the house of a friend of mine, named Mrs. Dougherty, to remove an evil spirit which I knew had got possession of her, but found she was not at home.

"I then walked along, and when I arrived at the house of Mrs. Campbell I thought I would go in and see her. She was in bed, and I went in and took off my hat, and said, 'Good morning, Mrs. Campbell; how do you feel to-day?' She said, 'I am in a good deal of pain.' I then said, 'How would you like to be able to go to church to mass next Sunday morning?' She put up her hands and said, 'I would give all the world to go.'

"I then said, 'I will cure you and you can go.' So I knelt down and said some prayers and washed my hands, and then I went to the bed and stripped the clothes down and took her arm, and thought by making a few passes I could drive the infirmity out, and so I twisted her arm, and the bones cracked like new leather. I then took it and bent it double and broke it over my leg, and she commenced to scream, and I immediately saw that she was possessed of an evil spirit, and as I am a child of the Lord, appointed to remove the enemy of human souls, I saw it was my duty to do so.

"I then broke her other arm, and then both legs, and I could see the 'evil one' looking at me from her eyes. So I pulled her out of the bed on to the floor, and jumped on her head, and kicked her and pounded her until I saw that my mission had been accomplished. She screamed terribly all the time, but as soon as I let go of her she would stop, and then I could see the spirit had come back and I would have to pound her some more; when I left her I guess about every bone in her body had been broken. I then placed her on the bed, and went to the spring and got two pails of water and washed the blood off, and baptized her in the name of the Father, Son, and Holy Ghost, and knelt down and made a long prayer for the deliverance of the evil spirit from her body. I knew that it was hurting her, but I did not care a ——, as the spirit had got to be removed.

"I had no idea of going there until this morning, and have only fulfilled my mission, and if I have done wrong in the eyes of the people I am ready to sacrifice my life in the service of the great and glorious God. I never had any ill-will toward the woman, but I have had for a long time toward the evil one, and have to meet him face to face when I see him. I am here, and am not sorry for what I have done."

VOUDOUISM.

A TALE OF MYSTERIOUS RITES, SICILIAN ASSASSINATION, AND DARK DEEDS.

From the New-Orleans Democrat, July 17.

Every few months there crops out to the surface some tale of the wonderful influence possessed by these "hoodo" or Voudou doctors over their poor deluded victims, but, as a rule, the result of their tricks does not amount to the sum named below.

Beyond the mere Voudou business, there is a horrible tale of murder, assassination, and the effect of fear on an individual sufficient to make him sign three mortgage notes of $1,000 each when he did not owe the money.

Emile Condet has filed a petition in the Fifth District Court representing that in the month of June, 1876, one Joseph Oteri, a resident of this city, with whom he was on friendly terms, came to him much distressed and crying, and represented that he had given to his wife for safe keeping the sum of $5,000, and that the money had been stolen, and he begged the petitioner to go and see his wife and induce her to tell what had become of the money. Condet went as requested, and after considerable persuasion induced the wife to admit that a negro man, pretending to be a clairvoyant and fortune-teller, named Dr. Robertson, had been an associate of Oteri, and in the habit of practicing his divine and mysterious powers on Oteri and his wife, had induced her to give him the money that he might put it in five packages and pin it together in a manner unknown to others and unseen by himself, and then place it under the matting beneath the bed, and then all things would be lovely to Mr. Oteri and her. She said she had given this doctor the money, and left the petitioner and went to her bedroom adjoining to get it. She remained there some time, much longer than was necessary, and the petitioner opened the communicating door and found her standing still, with about $250 in one hand instead of the $5,000. Condet returned to Oteri and informed him what had happened, and advised him to employ detectives and recover the money. Detectives Malone and Cain were engaged, and Cain went to Philadelphia, where to the doctor (?) had escaped, and arrested him and brought him to New-Orleans, where the fortune-teller confessed his guilt by surrendering to Oteri a piece of real estate, furniture, and jewelry, and some money he had on deposit in the Louisiana Savings Bank.

After Oteri had got all he could from Robertson, he turned against Condet, and charged him with having dishonored his wife and robbed him of $5,000, and threatened to kill the petitioner if he did not make up the difference between the amount recovered and the stolen $5,000.

It is further charged that Oteri is a Sicilian, and claimed to be the leader of a band of Sicilians living in New-Orleans who redressed their real or imaginary wrongs by murders and assassinations, and Oteri threatened that if the money was not paid Condet would be killed and his family destroyed.

Condet, with the fear of his life upon him, became sick, and was troubled with weakness, and was obliged to remain at home many days to avoid assassination. He sent for Oteri, and told him that he [Condet] did not want to be killed or to kill Oteri, and tried to convince Oteri of his innocence of the charge, but the Sicilian would not be convinced, and reiterated the threat that he would be killed in a few days.

Petitioner goes on to allege that, oppressed and spirit-broken, and weighed down in mind, doubting which would be better, to be killed or to kill Oteri, and then be subjected to a criminal prosecution, he consented to make good the loss to Oteri, but not having the ready money, he offered to give mortgage notes.

This was accepted, and Condet went before a notary and acknowledged falsely that he owed the note.

He prays for the sequestration of these notes made under an act before James Fahey, July 12, 1876, and that the notes be canceled.

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No. 315 Broadway. No. 409 Broadway.

PACIFIC MAIL AND PANAMA TRANSIT STEAM-SHIP LINES.
FOR CALIFORNIA, JAPAN, CHINA, AUSTRALIA, NEW-ZEALAND, BRITISH COLOMBIA, OREGON, &c.
Sailing from Pier foot Canal-st., North River.
For SAN FRANCISCO, via ISTHMUS OF PANAMA.
Steam-ship ACAPULCO.....Tuesday, July 31
connecting for Central America and South Pacific ports.
From SAN FRANCISCO to JAPAN and CHINA.
Steam-ship CITY OF TOKIO.....Wednesday, Aug. 8
From San Francisco to Australia, and New-Zealand.
Steam-ship CITY OF NEW-YORK...Wednesday, Aug. 15
For freight or passage apply to
WM. P. CLYDE & CO., or H. J. BULLAY, Supt., No. 6 Bowling-Green, Pier foot Canal-st., North River.

TO SUMMER TRAVELERS.
International Steam-ship Company's Line of Steamers TO EASTERN MAINE, NEW-BRUNSWICK, NOVA SCOTIA, PRINCE EDWARD'S ISLAND, &c., &c.
The steamers NEW-YORK and CITY OF PORTLAND will, until Sept. 15, leave Boston at 9 A. M. and Portland at 6 P. M., every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, for EASTPORT, Me. and ST. JOHN, N. B., forwarding passengers by connecting lines to Calais, Me., St. Andrews, Fredericton, Shediac, Miramichi, and Bathurst, N. B.; Truro, Pictou, Digby, Annapolis, Kentville, Windsor, and Halifax, N. S.; Summerside and Charlottetown, P. E. I. The steamers are first class in every respect; the climate of the region to which they run is delightfully cool and invigorating, and the expenses of travel very moderate. For circular with description of the route, and any further information, apply to
W. H. KILBY, Agent,
End of Commercial Wharf, Boston, Mass.

NEW-YORK, HAVANA, & MEXICAN MAIL S. S. LINE
Steamers leave Pier No. 3 North River, at 3 P. M.
FOR HAVANA DIRECT.
CITY OF NEW-YORK, THOMPSON...Wednesday, July 25
CITY OF HAVANA, REYNOLDS.....Saturday, July 28
FOR VERA CRUZ AND NEW-ORLEANS.
CITY OF VERA CRUZ, DRAKE.....Wednesday, Aug. 8
FOR VERA CRUZ AND NEW-ORLEANS.
Via Havana, Progreso, Champeachy Tuxpan, Tampico,
CITY OF MERIDA, REYNOLDS.....Saturday, Aug. 4
Steamers will leave New-Orleans July 22 and Aug. 12 for Vera Cruz and all the above ports.
For freight or passage apply to
P. ALEXANDRE & SONS, Nos. 31 and 33 Broadway.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA
DIRECT MAIL LINE.
These first-class steam-ships sail regularly at 3 P. M. from Pier No. 13 North River, as follows:
CLYDE.....SATURDAY, July 21
COLUMBUS.....WEDNESDAY, Aug. 1
Accommodations unsurpassed. For freight or passage apply to WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling Green. McKELLER, LULING & CO., Agents in Havana.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—
Of United States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, No. 91 Duane-st. (corner Broadway).

SHIPPING.

STATE LINE.

NEW-YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, DUBLIN, BELFAST, AND LONDONDERRY.
These first-class full-powered steamers will sail from Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st.
STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA.....Thursday, July 26
STATE OF NEVADA.....Thursday, Aug. 2
STATE OF VIRGINIA.....Thursday, Aug. 9
STATE OF INDIANA.....Thursday, Aug. 23
First cabin, $80 and $70, according to accommodations; return tickets at reduced rates. Second cabin, $45; return tickets at reduced rates. Steerage $36.
Apply to
AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Agents, No. 72 Broadway, New-York.
STEERAGE tickets at No. 45 Broadway, and at the company's pier, foot of Canal-st., North River.

GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY.
The splendid mail steamers of this company between New-York and Havre,
Calling at PLYMOUTH (G. B.) for the landing of Passengers,
Will sail from Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Morton-st., every Wednesday, beginning with
LABRADOR, SANGLIER, Wednesday, July 25, 6 A. M.
FRANCE, TROUILLET, Wednesday, Aug. 1, 9 A. M.
*FERREIRE, DAUSE, Wednesday, Aug. 8, 4 P. M.
Rates of passage greatly reduced.
LOUIS DE BEBIAN, Agent, No. 55 Broadway.

HAMBURG American Packet Company's Line, for PLYMOUTH, CHERBOURG, and HAMBURG.
SUEVIA.....July 26|HERDER.....Aug. 9
LESSING.....Aug. 2|HARMONIA.....Aug. 16
Rates of passage to Plymouth, London, Cherbourg, Hamburg, and all points in England: First Cabin, $100, gold; Second Cabin, $60, gold; Steerage, $30, currency
KUNHARDT & CO., C. R. RICHARD & SONS,
General Agents, General Passenger Agents,
61 Broad-st., N. Y. 61 Broadway, N. Y.

RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

GREAT TRUNK LINE
AND UNITED STATES MAIL ROUTE.
On and after June 25, 1877,
Trains leave, North, via Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets Ferries, as follows:
Express for Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West and South, with Pullman Palace Cars attached, 9 A. M., 6 and 8:30 P. M. daily.
For Williamsport, Lock Haven, Corry, and Erie, at 8:30 P. M., connecting at Corry for Titusville. Petroleum Centre, and the Oil Regions. For Williamsport and Lock Haven, 9 A. M.
For Baltimore, Washington, and the South, "Limited Washington Express" of Pullman Parlor Cars, daily, except Sunday, 9:30 A. M.; arrive Washington, 4:10 P. M. Regular at 9:30 A. M., 1, 6, and 8:30 P. M. Sunday, 6 and 8:30 P. M.
Express for Philadelphia, 7:30, 8:20, 9, (9:30 Limited,) 10:30 A. M., 1, 4, 5, 6, 7, and 8:30 P. M. Sunday, 9 A. M., 5, 6, 7, and 8:30 P. M. Emigrant and second-class, 7 P. M.
For trains to Newark, Elizabeth, Rahway, Princeton, Trenton, Perth Amboy, Flemington, Belvidere, and other points, see local schedules at all Ticket Offices.
Trains arrive: From Pittsburg, 6:50 and 10:40 A. M. and 10:20 P. M., daily; 10:10 A. M. and 6:50 P. M. daily, except Monday. From Washington and Baltimore, 2:50, 10:50 A. M., 4:10, 5:10, and 10:10 P. M. Sunday, 6:50, 10:40 A. M. From Philadelphia, 5:05, 6:50, 9:10, 10:10, 10:40, 11:50 A. M., 2:10, 4:10, 5:10, 6:50, 8:40, 10:10, and 10:20 P. M. Sunday, 5:05, 6:50, 10:40, 11:50 A. M., 6:50 and 10:20 P. M.
Ticket Offices, Nos. 526 and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts.; No. 4 Court-st., Brooklyn; Nos. 114, 116, and 118 Hudson-st., Hoboken; Depot, Jersey City. Emigrant Ticket Office, No. 8 Battery-place.
FRANK THOMSON, L. P. FARMER,
General Manager. General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD, Commencing July 1, 1877, through trains will leave Grand Central Depot
8:00 A. M., Western and Northern Express, with drawing-room car to Rochester; also to St. Albans.
9:00 A. M., Special Saratoga Express, drawing-room cars, through to Montreal.
10:30 A. M., Special Chicago and Western Express, with drawing-room cars to Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo, and Niagara Falls; also, drawing-room car through to Richfield Springs.
11:30 A. M., Northern and Western Express, with drawing-room cars for Saratoga.
3:30 P. M., Special Saratoga Express. Connects at East Albany for principal stations to Syracuse.
4:00 P. M., Albany and Troy Express. Stops at Sing Sing, Peekskill, and all stations north, except Livingston.
6:00 P. M., St. Louis Express, with sleeping cars for St. Louis, running through every day in the week; also, sleeping-cars for Watertown, Canandaigua, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and for Montreal via Saratoga.
8:30 P. M., Pacific Express, daily, with sleeping cars, for Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Cleveland, Toledo, Detroit, and Chicago, and to Montreal via St. Albans.
11:00 P. M., Express, with sleeping cars, for Albany and Troy. Way trains as per local Time Tables.
Tickets for sale at Nos. 252, 261, and 413 Broadway, and at Westcott Express Company's offices, Nos. 7 Park-place, 785 and 1242 Broadway, New-York, and 333 Washington-st., Brooklyn.
C. B. MEEKER, General Passenger Agent.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.—FERRY BOATS leave New-York from James-slip 30 minutes, and from 34th-st., East River, 15 minutes previous to departure of trains. No boats from James-slip after 7 P. M. On Sundays from 34th-st. only. Trains leave Long Island City (Hunter's Point) as follows: For Greenport, Sag Harbor, &c., 8:44, 9:03 A. M., 3:30, 4:06 P. M.; Sundays, 4:40 A. M., 4:43, 5:23, 6:03 P. M. For Great Neck, &c., at 9:03 A. M., 4:43, 6:03 P. M.; Sundays 9:15 A. M. For Babylon, &c., at 7:30, 8:44, 9:03, 11:30 A. M., 2, 4:24, 4:43, 5:23, 6:03 P. M.; Sundays, 9:15 A. M., 6:35 P. M. For Port Jefferson, &c., at 10 A. M., 3:30, 5:05 P. M.; Sundays, 9:30 A. M. For Northport, &c., at 10 A. M., 3:30, 4:24, 5:05, 6:42 P. M. Sundays, 9:30 A. M., 6:30 P. M. For Rockaway Beach, &c., at 9, 10:20, 11:30 A. M., 1:30, 2, 3:30, 4:24, 5:05, 5:43 P. M., 7 P. M. to Far Rockaway only—Sundays at 9:15, 10, 11:45, 1:30, 3:10, 6:30 P. M.—at 10:20 P. M. For Rockaway only. Local trains for Flushing, College Point, &c., as per time table. Ticket offices in New-York at James-slip and Thirty-fourth-Street Ferries; at the offices of Westcott Express, Long Island Express Company, No. 7 Park-place, No. 785 Broadway, No. 943 Broadway, Grand Central Depot, 424-st. In Brooklyn, No. 333 Washington-st. In Brooklyn, E. D., No. 70 4th-st. By purchasing tickets at any of the above offices baggage can be checked from residence to destination.

ERIE RAILWAY.
Summer Arrangement of through trains. From Chambers-Street Depot. (For 23d-st. see note below.)
9:00 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Cincinnati and Chicago Day Express. Drawing-room coaches to Buffalo.
10:45 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Express Mail for Buffalo and the West. Sleeping coach to Buffalo.
7:00 P. M., daily, Pacific Express to the West. Sleeping coaches through to Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cincinnati, and Chicago without change. Hotel dining-coaches to Chicago.
7:00 P. M., except Sundays, Western Emigrant train.
Above trains leave Twenty-third-street Ferry at 8:45 and 10:15 A. M., and 6:45 P. M.
For through tickets, time tables and cards in hotels and depots. JNO. N. ABBOTT, General Passenger Agent

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN AND HARTFORD RAILROAD.—Trains leave Forty-second-Street Depot for Boston at 8:05, 11 A. M., 1, 3, 9, 10, 11:35 P. M. For Boston and Albany Railroad, 8:05, 11 A. M., 3, 9 P. M. For Connecticut River Railroad, 8:05, 11 A. M., 3 P. M. For Newport, 8:05 A. M., 3 P. M. For Shore Line Division, 8:05 A. M., 1, 3, 5:15, 10 P. M. For Air Line Railroad, 8:05 A. M., 1, 3, 10:35 P. M. For New-Haven and Northampton Railroad, 8:05 A. M., 3 P. M. For Naugatuck Railroad, 8:05 A. M., 3 P. M. For Housatonic Railroad, 8:05 A. M., 3 P. M. For Danbury and Norwalk Railroad, 8:05 A. M., 1, 3, 4:40, 9 P. M. For Shepaug Railroad, 8:05 A. M., 3 P. M. For New-Canaan Railroad, 8:05 A. M., 1, 4:40, 5:45 P. M. For local trains see time tables.

LONG BRANCH AND PHILADELPHIA
VIA NEW-JERSEY SOUTHERN R. R.
Commencing June 18, 1877, steamers leave New-York, Pier No. 1, North River, foot Rector-st., connecting at Sandy Hook with trains for Long Branch, 6:20, 9:30, 10:40 A. M., 3:45, 5, and 6:15 P. M.
Ocean Grove, 9:30 A. M. and 3:45 P. M.
Philadelphia and Toms River, 6:20, 9:30, A. M., and 3:45 P. M.; Sea-side Park, Barnegat, and Beach Haven, 6:20 A. M. and 3:45 P. M.; Vineland, Bridgeton, Atlantic City, and Cape May, 9:30 A. M.; Sundays, for Long Branch, 9:30 A. M.
W. S. SNEDEN, General Manager.

LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD.
ARRANGEMENT PASSENGER TRAINS. JAN 1, 1877.
Leave depots, foot of Cortlandt and Desbrosses-sts., at 6:30 (5:30 Night Express, daily, for Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Sayre, Elmira, Ithaca, Auburn, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and the West. Pullman's sleeping coaches attached.
General Eastern office corner Church and Cortlandt sts.
CHARLES H. CUMMINGS, Agent.
ROBERT H. SAYRE, Superintendent and Engineer.

WICKFORD RAILROAD ROUTE TO NEWPORT, R. I.—Passengers for this line take 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M. express trains from Grand Central Depot, arriving at 4:18 and 8 P. M. at Newport.
THEODORE WARREN, Superintendent.

STEAMBOATS.

ALBANY AND TROY.—SUNDAY EVENING Boat, Citizen's Line, new palace steamer SARATOGA, leaves Pier No. 40 North River, foot of Leroy-st., every SUNDAY EVENING at 5 o'clock, connecting with New-York Central, Rensselaer and Saratoga, and Troy and Boston Railroads and connections. Through tickets sold and baggage checked to all points. Hudson River Railroad tickets taken for passage.
JOSEPH CORNELL, Superintendent.

NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, SPRINGFIELD, WHITE MOUNTAINS, MONTREAL, AND INTERMEDIATE POINTS.—Steamers leave Pier No. 25 E. R. daily (Sundays excepted) at 3 P. M. (23d-st., E. R., at 2:15 P. M.) and 11 P. M., connecting with special trains at New-Haven for Meriden, Hartford, Springfield, &c. Tickets sold and baggage checked at 944 Broadway, New-York, and 4 Court-st., Brooklyn. Excursion to New-Haven and return, $1 50.

FOR NORWALK AND DANBURY DAILY.—Steamer ADELPHI leaves Brooklyn, (Jewell's Dock,) 2:30 P. M.; Pier No. 37 East River, 2:45 P. M., and 33d-st., 3 P. M., connecting with Danbury and New-Haven Railroads. Reduced fare, 35 cents.
Excursion tickets, 50 cents.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS ON Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad. Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 11:30 A. M.

STEAMBOATS.

THE NEW
PROVIDENCE LINE
TO BOSTON, via Providence Direct.
A WHOLE NIGHT'S REST.
ONLY 42 MILES OF RAIL. TIME 60 MINUTES.
The magnificent new steamer
MASSACHUSETTS,
("The Palace Steamer of the World,")
and the world-renowned steamer
RHODE ISLAND,
("The Queen of the Sound,")
Leave daily (Sundays excepted) from Pier No. 29 N. R., foot of Warren-st., at 5 P. M., arriving at PROVIDENCE at 6 A. M., and BOSTON 7 A. M. No intermediate landings between New-York and Providence.
THE OLD RELIABLE STONINGTON LINE,
FOR BOSTON AND ALL POINTS EAST, at 5 P. M. daily from Pier No. 33 N. R., foot of Jay-st.

THE GREAT
FALL RIVER LINE
FOR BOSTON,
And all points EAST, via NEWPORT and FALL RIVER.
The mammoth palace steamers
BRISTOL AND PROVIDENCE,
LARGEST, HANDSOMEST, AND MOST COSTLY STEAMERS IN THE WORLD. Full night's rest. No midnight changes. Five morning trains Fall River to Boston. Steamers leave New-York daily at 6 P. M. (Sundays July 1 to Sept. 2, inclusive,) from Pier No. 28, N. R., foot of Murray-st. GRAND PROMENADE CONCERTS every evening. Tickets and State Rooms secured at all principal hotels and ticket offices, at the Pier, and on steamers. BORDEN & LOVELL, Agents.
GEO. L. CONNOR, Gen'l Pass. Agent.

OAK BLUFFS,
MARTHA'S VINEYARD,
AND
NANTUCKET.
NEW AND DIRECT ROUTE BETWEEN
NEW-YORK AND THESE GREAT
SUMMER RESORTS OF NEW-ENGLAND,
VIA
FALL RIVER LINE
AND WOODS HOLE.
Leave New-York from Pier No. 28 N. R. at 5 P. M. daily, (Sundays included.) Arrive at Oak Bluffs 8:30 A. M., and Nantucket 11:30 A. M. the next day.
3 TO 6 HOURS AHEAD OF OTHER LINES.
New-York to Oak Bluffs, $5; Excursion tickets, $9. New-York to Nantucket, $6; Excursion tickets, $10.
Returning, leave Nantucket 1:15 P. M.; Oak Bluffs, 4 P. M.; arrive New-York, 6:30 A. M. the next day.
GEORGE L. CONNOR, BORDEN & LOVELL,
General Passenger Agent. Agents.

ALBANY AND TROY BY DAY BOATS.—C. VIBBARD and DANIEL DREW leave Vestry-St. Pier, N. R., at 8:35, and 24th-st. at 8. A. M., landing at Nyack Ferry, West Point, Newburg, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Saugerties, Catskill, and Hudson. Close connection with New-York Central R. R. for the West, and with Express trains for Saratoga, Montreal, and other points north. To West Point and Newburg, returning same day, $1. Tickets or coupons good on Hudson River R. R. are received on board for passage. FREE TRANSFER from and to Brooklyn, commencing July 23, by steamboat. Leaves Jewell's Wharf, (Fulton-st.,) at 8:05 A. M. Tickets over New-York Central and for Saratoga on the wharf.

1877.—LLOYD'S DOCK, OYSTER BAY, LAURELTON, JONES' DOCK, on CONEY ISLAND. (Cold Spring,) Long Island.—The new and fast steamer J. B. SCHUYLER, Capt. J. L. Clark, will leave New-York daily (Sundays excepted) for the above places, from Pier No. 35 East River, foot of Wall-st., at 3:45 P. M.; foot of 23d-st., East River, at 4 P. M. Stages will connect at Lloyd's Dock for Huntington.
Tickets to all landings, 60 cents.
Excursion tickets, $1.

RONDOUT AND KINGSTON.—LANDING AT Newburg, Poughkeepsie, Highland Falls, (West Point,) Cornwall, Marlboro', Milton, Esopus, connecting with Ulster and Delaware Railroad, steam-boats JAMES W. BALDWIN and THOMAS COZZENS, from pier foot of Spring-st., North River, daily at 4 P. M.

FOR CATSKILL, STUYVESANT, &c.—Steamer ESCORT from Franklin-st., North River, every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday at 6 P. M. for freight and passengers. Fare $1. Berths free.

CATSKILL AND STUYVESANT BOATS leave daily from Pier No. 42, foot of Canal-st., at 6 P. M., for passengers and freight. Fare $1. Berths free.

MARY POWELL, FOR WEST POINT, CORNWALL, Newburg, Poughkeepsie, Rondout, and Kingston, leaves Pier 38, N. R., (Vestry-st.,) daily, at 3:30 P. M.

INSURANCE.

QUEEN
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
OF LIVERPOOL AND LONDON.
CAPITAL, £2,000,000 STERLING.
ASSETS IN THIS COUNTRY:

Deposited with Insurance Departments and in the hands of Trustees	$1,306,332
Cash in Bank and other Assets	110,239
Total Assets Jan. 1, 1877	$1,416,571

OFFICE, PARK BANK BUILDING,
Nos. 214 and 216 Broadway, New-York.
New-York, July 10, 1877.
By advices just received we are informed that the Company has instructed Mr. C. E. L. Jarvis, the Resident Secretary at St. John, N. B., as follows:
"Draw on us for all losses when adjusted. Contribute Twenty-five Hundred Dollars to Relief Fund."
W. H. ROSS, Manager.

INSTRUCTION.

MR. BAYARD TAYLOR SAYS: "I TAKE great pleasure in recommending to parents the Academy of Mr. Swinburne's Cambridge." This Academy for Young Men and Boys is 12 miles by rail from Philadelphia; $200 a school year for boarding, washing, gas, schooling books, &c. Payable quarterly. No extra charges. Open all Summer. Students admitted at any time. Special individual class instruction for advanced and backward pupils. Ten instructors, two graduates of Yale College. For picture of building, gymnasium and circular address SWINBURNE SHORTLIDGE, Harvard University, A. M., Media, Penn. Media has seven churches and a temperance charter.

WELLS COLLEGE FOR YOUNG LADIES, AURORA, CAYUGA LAKE, N. Y.
Full collegiate course. location unsurpassed for beauty and healthfulness; village is distinguished for refinement; this college is a home where parents may with entire confidence intrust their daughters; term commences Sept. 12, 1877. Send for catalogue.
Rev. EDWARD S. FRISBEE, President.

CLAVERACK (N. Y.) COLLEGE AND HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE.—24th year, opens Sept. 10. 20 instructors. 11 departments. College preparatory, English and classical. Music by Eben's Band. For ladies, college course, with baccalaureate degree. Primary department. Rev. ALONZO FLACK, Ph. D., President.

PREPARATORY SCIENTIFIC SCHOOL, WARREN ACADEMY, WOBURN, MASS.
For circulars, address
L. S. BURBANK, Principal.

A. DODWORTH'S SCHOOL FOR DANCING, NO. 881 5TH-AVENUE,
WILL REOPEN OCT. 13.
Private lessons during the Summer.

NEW-YORK CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC, No. 5 East 14th-st., second door east of 5th-av.
Incorporated 1865.
A SUMMER COURSE IN ALL BRANCHES.

ALGEBRA, GEOMETRY, BOOK-KEEPING, Arithmetic, Correspondence, Writing, $3 monthly; vacation; pupils all hours; PAINE, No. 62 Bowery, Uptown College removed. No. 907 Broadway; no vacation.

DREW SEMINARY AND FEMALE COLLEGE, CARMEL, N. Y.—A school for both sexes. Healthful, homelike, thorough instruction. Fall term Sept. 6. GEORGE C. SMITH, A. M.

HENRY W. SIGLAR'S BOARDING SCHOOL will reopen Sept. 11; preparation of boys for college a specialty; boys under 14 years of age preferred. For circulars address PRINCIPAL, at Newburg, N. Y.

MOUNTAIN INSTITUTE, HAVERSTRAW, N. Y.—A boarding-school for 10 boys under 14 years; opens Aug. 27; pleasant location; terms moderate. Send for circular.

NEWBURG, N. Y.—MISS E. J. MACKIE'S FAMily School for young ladies and children, reopens Sept. 19; careful elementary training; excellent facilities in languages and music.

FREEHOLD INSTITUTE, FREEHOLD, N. J.—Boarding-school for boys. For catalogues apply to the Principal, Rev. A. G. CHAMBERS.

SCHOOL FURNITURE, MAPS, GLOBES, Charts, every article in this line. WARE & CO., No. 621 Broadway.

RUTGERS FEMALE COLLEGE—FALL TERM opens Sept. 26. THOS. D. ANDERSON, D. D., Pres't.

GOLDEN HILL SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES, Bridgeport, Conn. Address Miss EMILY NELSON.

RIVERVIEW ACADEMY—CLASSICAL, COMmercial, Military; best in all. See prospectus.

TEACHERS.

AMERICAN SCHOOL INSTITUTE'S CLASSified TEACHERS' RECORDS for every grade and department high and low, should be examined before engaging teachers. Time saved; mistakes avoided; no "favoritism;" no exaggerating qualifications. New Candidates' Bulletin—the best ever made, for stamp. J. W. SCHERMERHORN, No. 30 East 14th-st. (Established 1855. No Branch Offices.)

WANTED—AN EPISCOPAL LADY AS GOVERness for two motherless children; must speak English and French fluently, and understand music; a widow lady from 35 to 45 preferred; experience with own children, or in similar position, absolutely necessary; highest references required. Apply for two weeks, from 10 till 3, at MRS. MITCHELL'S TEACHERS' BUREAU, No. 67 West 35th-st.

A LADY WHO KNOWS PERFECTLY WELL the French and German languages, music, and engraving; and also speaks English, is desirous to find a situation as a teacher at any high, boarding, or other school here in New-York or anywhere else in the United States or in America; best references given. Apply to Mrs. FAIRBROTHER, No. 214 East 70th-st.

WANTED—AT GOOD SALARY, FRENCH GOVerness; also, a pleasant Episcopal lady, about 21, as governess and companion; several ladies for French and German. Apply to Mrs. Mitchell, No. 67 West 35th-st., between 10 and 2.

EXCURSIONS.

JARRETT & PALMER'S MIDSUMMER CRUISE.
A WEEK'S RECREATION
along the
PICTURESQUE NEW ENGLAND COAST,
On board of the very popular steamer
GRANITE STATE,
TO-MORROW MORNING, JULY 23, 1877,
The elegant Marine Hotel, the GRANITE STATE, 1,200 tons burden, will leave New-York from Pier No. 24 East River, (Peck-slip,) at 8 A. M., foot of 23d-st., East River, at 8:30 A. M., visiting the following
PLACES OF INTEREST:
NEW-LONDON,
FEQUOT HOUSE,
BLOCK ISLAND,
NARRAGANSETT PIER,
NEWPORT,
PROVIDENCE,
ROCKY POINT,
FALL RIVER,
NEW-BEDFORD,
OAK BLUFFS,
MARTHA'S VINEYARD,
NANTUCKET, &c., &c.,
Will return to New-York early SATURDAY MORNING.
FARE, FOR THE ENTIRE CRUISE, $10.
No charge for berths.
MEALS ON BOARD, A LA CARTE or on the AMERICAN PLAN, $2 a day, including breakfast, dinner, and supper.
*** Tickets can be secured TO-DAY, (SUNDAY,) and TO-MORROW MORNING before starting, at the Clerk's office on board the GRANITE STATE, at Pier No. 24 East River.

PLYMOUTH ROCK. ROCKAWAY.
MARINE BAND. TWO TIMES TO-DAY AND TUESDAY, and excepting TO-MORROW, (Monday.) JARRETT & PALMER'S superb palace steamer PLYMOUTH ROCK, with all her great musical attractions, makes two trips as above to ROCKAWAY BEACH every day.
MADRIGAL BOYS. *** Leave foot of 22d-st., N. R., at 9 o'clock A. M. and 2 P. M., and Pier 1, N. R., at 9:30 A. M. and 2:30 P. M.
GLEE CLUB. FARE.....Round trip.....50 cents.
*** TO-MORROW (Monday) TO NEWBURG. Fare, 50c. Leaves Martin's Dock, Brooklyn, at 8:30 A. M.; Pier No. 1, N. R., at 9 o'clock, and foot 22d-st., N. R., at 9:30.

MOONLIGHT ON THE HUDSON.
PLYMOUTH ROCK.
NEXT TUESDAY EVENING, JULY 24,
JARRETT & PALMER'S superb palace steamer
PLYMOUTH ROCK,
The largest, handsomest, and best appointed excursion steamer in the world, brilliantly illuminated and artistically decorated, will make a CHARMING TRIP BY MOONLIGHT up the romantic HUDSON RIVER returning to the City before midnight.
A WONDERFUL ARRAY OF MUSICAL ATTRACTIONS.
*** Boat will leave Pier No. 1 North River at 8 o'clock, and the foot of 22d-st., North River, at 8:30 o'clock.
FARE.....FIFTY CENTS.

PLYMOUTH ROCK. S

THE TURF AT SARATOGA.

OPENING DAY OF THE FOURTEENTH SEASON.

FOUR RACES—A LARGE CROWD IN ATTENDANCE—THE TRAVERS STAKES WON BY BADEN BADEN—A GREAT VICTORY FOR VERA CRUZ—A SPLENDID DAY'S SPORT.

SARATOGA, July 21.—The fourteenth season of the Saratoga Racing Association opened to-day. A large crowd was not expected to be present at the opening this year for the reason that the racing begins much earlier than heretofore, and Saratoga does not begin to fill up until the end of July. It certainly looked yesterday afternoon as if there would be a very small attendance, as the hotels looked half deserted, but the trains last night and this morning brought a great throng from New-York, and the village, as it is still called, presented the usual busy aspect which precedes a race meeting. As the subscription-room was occupied by the book-makers, the excitement attending pool-selling was absent. The professional speculators, however, did considerable business with the book-makers on the two stake races, and this morning quietly proceeded to the track, where pool-selling on the first race began. As the time approached for the races to commence, the guests of the hotels issued forth in a continued stream, and when the saddling bell rang for the first race, the grand stand was completely filled, and the quarter stretch was occupied with many prominent gentlemen connected with the turf. On a pedestal in front of the stand was displayed the elegant piece of plate given to the Travers Stake by the gentleman after whom it is named, and attracted much attention by its artistic design. It is a double épergne standing from a base, rising from which is a column surmounted by a female figure holding a prancing steed. Its composition is silver and gold, and it is a trophy worth a fine struggle among the champions. The racing was remarkable even for Saratoga, and during its progress there was a vast amount of enthusiasm manifested. There were four races. The first, a dash of five furlongs, being won by Rhadamanthus, beating the favorite Chiquita in very fast time. Badden Baden then captured the Travers Stake, and this was followed by the grand slaughter of the day, by the defeat of the New-York pets, Tom Ochiltree and Parole, by the Western horse Vera Cruz. A selling race finished a remarkable day's sport. The details are subjoined:

THE FIVE FURLONGS DASH.

The season was inaugurated with a dash of five furlongs, called an introductory scramble. Chiquita was a pronounced favorite, and brought $100; Rhadamanthus, $55; Madge, $20; Diamond, $20, and the balance as a field, $30. There was considerable difficulty experienced in getting them in line, both First Chance and Boncher causing trouble. The latter tried to bolt and jump the fence, and finally succeeded in throwing his boy, and, running away, caused much merriment among the spectators. Jumping over the fences he ran to the stables, and did not appear again. The others were fractious also, and after several breaks away the starter sent them on their journey, and, apparently, Chiquita had a little the best of Rhadamanthus and the others, with First Chance behind. Running down the shute Chiquita showed a great deal of speed and turned into the regular track at the half-mile pole a full length in front of Rhadamanthus, who was half a length before Madge, with Diamond fourth. McDaniels fifth. Coming round the lower turn was very exciting, but Chiquita held the lead while Madge ran up to the head of Rhadsmanthus. In this manner they turned into the home stretch, and it looked as if Chiquita had the race, but Evans plied the whip freely on Rhadamanthus, who left Madge and speedily came to the head of Chiquita, and after a most brilliant finish won the race by a neck in 1:04¼, a remarkably fast race. Chiquita was three lengths before Madge, and Diamond fourth.

THE TRAVERS STAKE.

The second event was the fourteenth renewal of the Travers Stake, one of the most important events of the racing year. Until the Jersey Derby had been run, the race was considered a very open one, but when Baden Baden captured that event so easily, and in such good time, it was booked for him to win the Travers. The knowing ones were not alone in backing him, but the general public was quick to perceive his chances, and thus the name of Baden Baden has been in everbody's mouth in connection with the event to-day. Up to yesterday afternoon no other colt was deemed to have the slightest chance in the race since Loiterer had gone wrong, but the promise of a heavy track to run on and the numerous "points" wafted about the paddock and hotel piazzas changed the face of affairs somewhat, especially as the owners of the other colts were not chary of backing them in the books, and so the "sure thing" became somewhat uncertain. There were nine of the 61 nominations marked upon the card as the probable starters, viz.: Higgins, St. James, Imagination, Joe, Bazil, Bradamante, Baden, Baden, Cloverbrook, and Imagination. When the bell called the horses to the track it was in fine order and the dust flying, so that those who played their money for a heavy track were disappointed. Baden Baden was still the favorite, and just before the start sold for $760; Bazil, $375; Cloverbrook, $250; Higgins, $150; Bradamante, $130; Bushwhacker, $45, and Imagination, $40. They fortunately got away on the first attempt, and a good start was effected. Bazil and Baden Baden were the first off, followed by Cloverbrook third, St. James fourth, Bradamante fifth, the others in close order. They ran thus in this style to and at the half-mile pole Baden Baden was showing in front of the others, who were running in a bunch, making a splendid race. They came round the lower turn with Baden Baden still showing slightly in front, but under a pull, and the others were completely bunched, so that a blanket could cover them readily. When they approached the three-quarter pole Barbee sent Imagination forward, and he was in the lead when they turned into the home stretch. It was a beautiful sight to see them come up the home stretch all in a ruck, and much enthusiasm was manifested by the spectators. When they reached the stand, having a little more than three-quarters of a mile, Imagination was half a length in advance, and lapped on either quarter by Cloverbrook and Baden Baden, the others being close at their heels. As they went round the turn Cloverbrook ran out, and was soon leading a length, and Imagination was half a length before Baden Baden, with St. James fourth, and Bradamante fifth, the others close together still. In the meantime Sayres gave Baden Baden the signal, and like a shot he passed Imagination and Cloverbrook, and led the latter by half a length, Imagination third, St. James fourth, Bradamante fifth, the others spreading out. The pace had been moderate up to this point, but when they ran along the back stretch they were sent along, and they had a stern chase after the favorite, but St. James showed himself to be a good colt, as he was running along well and improving his position. Baden Baden was a full length in front of Cloverbrook, and St. James had run up to Cloverbrook's saddle girth, and Bradamante followed up fourth, with Imagination fifth. When they reached the half-mile pole Baden Baden showed a length in advance of St. James, who had run up and was leading Cloverbrook half a length, with Bradamante fourth, Bazil fifth, the others all beaten and out of the race. Coming round the lower turn St. James held on to Baden Baden, and went up to a lap with him, but he soon dropped back, and Bradamante made her run, passing Cloverbrook and St. James in rapid succession, and challenging Baden Baden. She was within a length of him at the three-quarter pole. Cloverbrook and St. James being together, while Bazil was coming fast from behind. In this way they turned into the home stretch, but it was easy to see that Baden Baden had his competitors safe. Bradamante came gamely, and closed upon Baden Baden as if she would pass him at the four-mile post, but Sayres then let Baden Baden have his head, and he then shot away, winning the race, amid the most enthusiastic cheers, by two lengths. There was a splendid race for the second place between Bradamante, St. James, and Bazil, and the filly succeeded in getting it by half a length. A telegram was sent immediately to Mr. Astor, who is in Europe, informing him of his colt's victory.

THE MILE AND A QUARTER SWEEPSTAKES.

The next event was the ninth renewal of the sweepstakes for all ages, one mile and a quarter, a race that since its inauguration has furnished a magnificent struggle between horses of a high class. This has made the sweepstakes famous, and the contest of to-day added another year to its age, and ripened the interest for its next renewal. The card announced as starters, out of the 25 nominations, the following: Madge, Red Coat, Bill Bass, Tom Ochiltree, Parole, Virginius, and Vera Cruz. Of course, no other horses but Parole and Ochiltree had any show to win with the knowing ones, and these two were immense favorites. The pools just before the race showed Tom Ochiltree the favorite at $800; Parole, $700; Vera Cruz, $300, and the field, $125. A magnificent start was effected, the six apparently getting away together. When they came up the home stretch, however, Parole came to the front to make the pace, and reached the judges' stand half a length ahead of Tom Ochiltree, who was three-quarters of a length in front of Red Coat, Bill Bass fourth, Virginius fifth, and Vera Cruz sixth, but all close up. Going round the turn, Parole pushed out a length in advance of Tom Ochiltree, while Virginius had run past Bill Bass and Red Coat, and was at Ochiltree's quarter. When they reached the quarter pole Parole was still a length ahead of Ochiltree, while Virginius had fallen back, and there was half a length of daylight between the two, while four lengths behind were the other three together. Travelling along the back stretch they were the same, but at the half mile pole Tom had got to the quarter of Parole and Virginius had moved up rapidly, while four lengths behind was Vera Cruz. Coming around the lower turn Virginius gave it up, and Vera Cruz came up with a grand rush to the third place, and was at the quarter of Ochiltree before reaching the three-quarter pole. There were now only Ochiltree, Parole, and Vera Cruz in the race, and there was tremendous excitement when they came up the home stretch. Then Vera Cruz got even with Ochiltree, and the pair closed to the head of Parole, and thus the trio neared the goal on even terms. The excitement at this moment was intense, and they passed the judges so even that it was hard to tell which had won, but the numbers soon went up, showing that Vera Cruz had caught the judge's eye first. Tom Ochiltree second, and Parole third. The difference between them must have been infinitesimal. The others were beaten off.

THE SELLING RACE.

The concluding event was a selling race, for all ages, a dash of one mile, for which were entered Fairplay, Dandelion, Partnership, Mechanic, and Cardinal Wolsey, and the honors of the favorite were divided between Cardinal Wolsey and Partnership, who in the last pool sold for $100 each, Fairplay bringing $50. Mechanic $35, and Dandelion $25. They were soon got in line, and when the flag fell Partnership was first, Fairplay second, and Wolsey third; but going round the turn, Fairplay got even with Partnership, and they passed the quarter pole together, with Mechanic third, Cardinal Wolsey fourth, and Dandelion fifth. Going along the back stretch Dandelion and Partnership pushed half a length in front, and Cardinal Wolsey went to the head of Fairplay, while Mechanic was closing up very fast at Fairplay's quarter. In this manner they passed the half-mile pole. Coming round the lower turn Mechanic for a moment showed his neck in front of Partnership, and it was a close race between them all until they came into the stretch, when Cardinal Wolsey came to the front and won the race by a length.

THE SUMMARIES.

FIRST RACE.—For all ages; purse $300; winners after 25th June of any race closed in 1877, and any other than the Saratoga Course, to carry 7 pounds extra. Entrance free. Five furlongs.

Dwyer Brothers' bl. h. Rhadamanthus, 5 year, by Leamington, out of Nemesis, 120 pounds. Evans... 1
William Mulkey's ch. m. Chiquita, 6 years, by Hurrah, out of Sunrise, by Ringgold, 115 pounds. Hughes 2
F. Smythe's ch. m. Madge, 6 years, by Australian, out of Alabama, by Brown Dick, 115 pounds. Sparling.... 3
P. Lorillard's br. g. Diamond, 3 years, by Leamington, out of Black Slave, 104 pounds. Barrett..... 0
C. W. Medinger's ch. g. First Chance, 6 years, by Baywood, out of Dot, by Mad Anthony, 117 pounds. Burch..... 0
D. McDaniels' b. f. 2 years, by War Dance, out Fly, by Planet, 82 pounds. Harvey..... 0
J. S. Cattanach's b. g. Bencher, 4 years, by Brown Dick, out of Benecia, 115 pounds. Scott..... 0
Time—1:04¼.

SECOND RACE.—For 3-year olds; $100 entrance, half forfeit, with $1,000 added by the association and $500 in plate by William R. Travers, Esq., President; the second horse to receive $300 out of the stakes; closed 15th of August, 1875; to be run for during the first meeting of 1877; one and three-quarters miles; 61 nominations; value to the winner, $4,250.

W. Astor's, (D. Swigert's) ch. c. Baden Baden, by Australian, out of Helmbold's dam, by Wagner, 110 pounds. Sayres..... 1
Dixon & Wimmer's (J. A. Grinstead's) ch. f. Bradamante, by War Dance, out of Brenna, by Knight of St. George, 107 pounds. Walker..... 2
D. McDaniel & Co.'s ch. c. St. James, by Lexington, out of Banner, by Albion, 110 pounds. Clark..... 3
D. J. Bannatyne's b. c. Imagination, by Longfellow, out of Bessie Washington, by Lexington, 110 pounds. Barbee..... 0
P. Lorillard's b. g. Bazil, by Melbourne, Jr., out of Nellie Gray, by Lexington, 107 pounds. Barrett..... 0
E. A. Clabaugh's ch. c. Cloverbrook, by Tauxhall, out of Maudlin, by Australian, 110 pounds. Holloway.. 0
T. W. Doswell's (J. A. McCormick's) b. g. Bushwhacker, by Bonnie Scotland, out of Anna Bush, by Lexington, 107 pounds. Hughes..... 0
George Longstaff's (J. R. Davis') b. c. W. I. Higgins, by Pat Malloy, out of Yellowbird, by Yorkshire, 110 pounds. Evans..... 0
Time—3:12¾.

WINNERS OF THE TRAVERS STAKES.

Year	Winner.	Sire.	Wt.	St.	Time.
1864	Kentucky	Lexington	100	5	3:18¾
1865	Maiden	Lexington	97	7	3:18¼
1866	Merrill	Lexington	100	6	3:29
1867	Ruthless	Eclipse, imp	100½	3	3:13¼
1868	The Banshee	Lexington	97	8	3:10¾
1869	Glenelg	Citadel	110	3	3:14
1870	Kingfisher	Lexington	110	7	3:15¼
1871	Harry Bassett	Lexington	110	7	3:21¾
1872	Joe Daniels	Australian	110	9	3:08¾
1873	Tom Bowling	Lexington	110	9	3:09¾
1874	Saxifrage	Australian	110	11	3:08¾
1875	D'Artignan	Lightning	120	10	3:08½
1876	Sultana	Lexington	107	4	3:15½
1877	Baden Baden	Australian	110	8	3:12¼

* After a dead heat with Acrobat in 3:09½.

THIRD RACE.—Sweepstakes, for all ages; $50 each, play or pay, with $700 added, of which $200 to the second horse; winners after the 25th of June of any race closed in 1877, at any other than the Saratoga course, to carry seven pounds extra; one mile and a quarter; 25 nominations; value to winner, $1,750.

William A. Owings' b. g. Vera Cruz, 3 years, by Virgil, out of Regan, 99 pounds. Sparling..... 1
G. L. Lorillard's b. h. Tom Ochiltree, 5 years, by Lexington, out of Katona, 124 pounds. Barbee..... 2
P. Lorillard's b. g. Parole, 4 years, by Leamington, out of Malden, 115 pounds. Barrett..... 3
Charles Reed's ch. g. Red Coat, 4 years, by Australian, out of Sallie, 115 pounds. Scott..... 0
E. W. Price's gr. c. Bill Bass, 3 years, by Plantagenet, out of Adelaide, 102 pounds. Sayers..... 0
J. E. Brewster & Co.'s blk. c. Virginius, 4 years, by Virgil, out of Lute, 118 pounds. Evans..... 0
Time—2:12¾.

WINNERS OF THE SWEEPSTAKES.

Year.	Winner.	Sire.	Ag	Wt.	St.	Time.
1869	Narragansett	Eclipse, imp.	3	90	9	2:10
1870	Glenelg, imp	Citadel	4	108	5	2:18¼
1871	Frogtown	Bon'Scotland	3	90	4	2:25½
1872	Harry Bassett	Lexington	4	108	4	2:11¾
1873	Strachino, imp	Parinesan	3	90	4	2:11¾
1874	Springbok	Australian	4	108	4	2:08¾
1875	Grinstead	Gilroy	4	108	4	2:08¾
1876	Parole	Leamington	3	99	3	2:12¾
1877	Vera Cruz	Virgil	3	90	6	2:12¼

FOURTH RACE.—Purse, $350; for horses which have not run in the United States elsewhere than at Saratoga since June 25; entrance, $15, to go to second horse; one mile; the winner to be sold at auction for $1,500; if entered to be sold for $1,000, allowed 5 pounds; if for $750, 8 pounds; if for $500, 12 pounds; if for $400, 15 pounds.

C. Reed's ch. g. Cardinal Wolsey, 3 years, by Hampton Court—Echo. $1,000. 94 pounds. Barrett..... 1
George Longstaff's br. h. Partnership, 6 years, by Asteroid—Katona. $750. 116 pounds. Evans..... 2
J. T. Williams' b. Fairplay, 6 years, by Virgil—Crucifix. $500. 112 pounds. Keller..... 3
D. McDaniel's ch. g. Dandelion, 3 years, by Oysterman, Jr.—Bet Arlington. $300. 83 pounds. Harvey..... 0
D. C. Crouse's ch. c. Mechanic, 3 years, by Chilicothe—Mattie C. $1,500. 102 pounds. Sparling..... 0
Time—1:47¼.

KINGS COUNTY SURROGATE'S COURT.

Surrogate Dailey transacted, among other matters, the following business during the past week:

Wills proved: Charles Telschow, of the Town of New-Lots; Gustav Fridricks, Marcus Nutting, William Siegle, Margaret Thompson, Adolph Gunter, Matilda Ayres, Henry J. Van Studen, and George Tobin, all of the City of Brooklyn.

Letters of Administration were granted in the estates of the following-named deceased persons, viz.: Mary Gorsuch, Francis Mallison, Augustus F. Kinley, Addison Farnsworth, Samuel N. Freeman, Henry Hatfield, Frederick Williams, Michael J. Maloney, Mary A. Powers, Thomas Mullen, Elizabeth Mulgrew, Mary J. Wilson, (formerly Mary J. Joyce,) all of the City of Brooklyn.

Letters of guardianship of Minna Ille, Charles Ille, and Johanna Ille were granted to Bertha Ille, their mother; of Joseph McKenna to Edward F. Phillips, of Adelina Richard and Emily Richard to Henry A. Richard, all of the County of Kings.

BREAKING UP FARO AND POLICY SHOPS.

Detectives Dolan and Ruland, of the Fifteenth Precinct, made a descent yesterday on the policy shop of Charles Linden, No. 189 Mercer-street, and arrested the proprietor and a number of men found in the place. From there they went to the policy shop of William B. St. John, at No. 153 Bleecker-street, and captured St. John and a number of others. While the officers were in the place their attention was attracted by the shuffling of feet in a back room, the door leading to which was locked. The officers forced open the door and surprised an assemblage of between 20 and 30 persons playing "faro." The gamblers were arrested, and all the gaming implements, consisting of faro tables, checks, lay-out, dealing box, &c., were seized by the Police.

ARREST OF A SUPPOSED SMUGGLER.

Yesterday, Detectives Slevin and Dolan, of the Fifteenth Precinct, while standing in front of the station-house in Mercer-street, noticed Gustave Schultz, a driver for Lips & Nathan, cloth spongers, in Howard-street, halt his wagon in front of Dyckman's liquor store, at the corner of Mercer and Fourth streets, and carry a large black bundle from the wagon into the store. The movements of the man were so suspicious that the officers entered the store and examined the bundle, which was found to contain 2,000 cigars in boxes, inclosed in an india rubber bag. The cigars had evidently been smuggled, and Schultz was arrested and held for examination by a United States Commissioner.

FROM WEALTH TO POVERTY.

A Newark, N. J., family, consisting of a man, his wife, and five children, yesterday applied to the Poor Master for relief, being in a state of absolute starvation. Three years ago they lived in a brown-stone house in New-York, and kept three servants, but intemperance on the part of the head of the family led to business reverses and finally to ruin. At their earnest desire, the Poor Master withheld their names, although he gave them aid. The cases of the mother and children—who are all girls—has been peculiarly hard, as they have all been sick and without proper nourishment.

ARREST OF POST OFFICE BURGLARS.

On Thursday morning last the Post Office in Milford, Penn., in the rear of the drug store of Thomas L. Armstrong, who is also the Postmaster, was broken into, and a large amount of postage stamps, and articles in the drug store were stolen. On the following morning two men named Michael Mahoney and Thomas Johnson were arrested for committing a robbery in Middletown, N. Y., and a portion of the property stolen in Milford was found in their possession. They were brought to this City, and were held yesterday by Commissioner Shields to await a warrant of removal to Milford.

THE PATERSON SILK WEAVERS.

The striking silk weavers of Paterson, N. J., held a meeting at Military Hall yesterday, and decided upon offering the manufacturers a compromise based on an advance of 6 per cent. in prices, being one-half that originally demanded. The proposition will be presented to the mill-owners to-morrow. Several of the weavers have already gone to work at the Rip Van Winkle-Street Mill, and it is understood that others have arranged to resume work immediately at Pelgram & Myers', both at an advance, to enable these mills to finish up some pieces now on the looms.

YACHTING IN THE SOUND.

CRUISE OF THE BROOKLYN CLUB.

THE DEPARTURE FROM BLACKROCK—BOWLING AWAY WITH A FRESH AND FLOWING BREEZE—A SPIRITED SAIL—THE NIANTIC THE FIRST TO ARRIVE AT GREENPORT.

GREENPORT, Long Island, July 21.—In the small hours this morning the yachts of the Brooklyn Squadron arrived here from Blackrock, the leading vessel, the Niantic, dropping her anchor at 2:05 o'clock, followed by the Ada and Estelle. The Madeleine was not very far behind, and the Kate arrived later on. This morning at 10:30 o'clock the Comet, which did not leave with the rest of the fleet, came to anchor in the harbor. The sail was a splendid one, the yachts having a fresh piping breeze on the beam for 60 miles, and a beat for about 12 miles. Only when near the harbor did the wind fall light, and then as there was a strong ebb tide, there was some difficulty in beating up the harbor. The beam wind in the Sound favored the schooners, but when Plum Gut was passed, and the yachts were sailing up Gardener's Bay, the turn of the sloops came, an advantage which the Niantic and Ada were quick to profit by.

The stay of the squadron at Blackrock was of short duration. Notwithstanding the proffered hospitalities of the hotel proprietors, and the desire of the residents to entertain the yachtmen with attentive courtesies, it was decided to weigh anchor at 4:30 o'clock. There was a splendid breeze blowing, and the yachtmen were like those other voyagers of Tennyson's rythmic measures who might not pause for fruits nor flowers. Yet it was not that like them they wished to sail for evermore, but rather that Greenport was a most desirable haven, even in another sense than as a *statio bona fide carinæ*. This being the disposition of affairs, the flag-ship Madeleine signals the squadron at the hour decided on, and all head sails (for those were almost the only ones that had been taken in) are promptly run up. As the yachts sail out of the harbor the scene is quite an effective one. Large numbers of persons in row boats wave their adieus, the booming of the parting guns from the vessels is reverberated through the hills, and the pretty little harbor gets out of its quiet ways for a season. The flag-ship is very quick in getting away, as if to make up for her backward position in the morning cruise, and the others do not lose no time in making long and short tacks to clear the harbor, and these manœuvres make no doubt a very fine spectacle for the sight-seers on shore. The Kate, Madeleine, and Estelle start on the port tack, the Ada and Niantic making a short tack to starboard. The former in holding too far in shore touches ground with her centre-board, but the mishap is easily remedied. The Mystic, which had arrived shortly after the squadron, salutes the yachts as they pass, and they go on their way with wishes for a *bon voyage*, but not in that sense implied in the welcoming of the coming and speeding of the parting guest. The Kate, which is very alert, leads out of the harbor, but the Madeleine, setting her topsails, quickly dashes by her, while the Niantic comes up to windward of and passes the Estelle. Once outside, they have a beam wind and plenty of it. The breeze comes piping briskly from the southward, out of a gray sky, yet not too strong for staysails and jib-topsails, both of which have been rigged as good service by the Estelle and to excellent purpose. After passing the Estelle, Rear Commodore Huntley's yacht forereaches on the Kate, but the latter tries hard to hold her position by luffing. But the Niantic can both point better and sail faster, and the Kate is compelled to yield to superior speed and power. The Estelle then passes her to leeward, and setting her staysail draws up once more with the Niantic, and for a long time both yachts race side by side. Both seem to gain somewhat on the Madeleine, which stands away a good deal to leeward.

In a little while the Estelle increases her spread of canvas by the addition of her jib topsail, and the breeze freshening on she also takes the lead in the leading position in fine style. Indeed, the Estelle has been sailing magnificently so far, leading even the fast Madeleine, and as a consequence, her owner, Vice-Commodore Smith, whose manly and thorough qualities are appreciated by the club, has been much congratulated. While the schooners and the Niantic are fighting the battle out in front, the Kate holds away toward the Long Island side, detaching herself a good deal from the rest of the fleet, while the Ada follows after the Niantic with commendable persistence. All are now bowling away with a fresh and favoring breeze. The distant coast line dissolves rapidly in a purple mist; the gray sky grows dark and raincloads gather to windward. At last the rain comes down, and for hours we drive through the mist and drizzle, the two schooners still in advance, and the Niantic, which had gained additional speed by setting the jib top sail, hard after them. Still we speak not of the schooners in the gathering dark, and leave the Ada and Kate astern. On we continue to drive, past flashing lights and looming capes and headlands, until Plum Gut is reached. Passing through it, we are now in the waters of Gardener's Bay, and being now hauled on a wind our speed is splendid. At times we dash through shoals of porpoises, which flash in and out and make the sea for leagues seem as if it were sown with brilliants. The inevitable result of such speed as we have now attained follows. By-and-bye we discern in the dim distance the forms of the two schooners. First, one is overhauled, and as we cross her bows we see that she is the Madeleine. The struggle to weather the Estelle is much more keen, for Mr. Smith's craft points beautifully. At length, however, the sloop, having her favorite sailing point, achieves her purpose, and is first inside the Long Beach Light. Then the two yachts are headed off by light and baffling winds, and have to stem the ebb tide as they get into harbor. This feat is accomplished in the manner I have already indicated, the Ada came in in close company with the Estelle, and dropped her anchor on the Greenport side, the other yachts anchoring off Shelter Island. To-day we have been lying at anchor, taking a merited rest after a long day's cruise of about 100 miles.

The sloop Arrow is the only yacht which has joined us so far, but the Mystic, Dreadnought, and Vesta are expected. To-morrow (Sunday) will be a day of rest, and on Monday the fleet will most probably take a cruise in the Great Peconic Bay.

THE FOX FRAUDULENT BANKRUPTCY CASE.

Judge Benedict yesterday rendered a decision in the case of Lewis Fox, the bankrupt clothing manufacturer, of White-street, who was recently convicted in the United States Circuit Court of having defrauded his creditors, being the first conviction in this district for this offense. The decision recites that "upon consent of the United States District Attorney, given after the rendition of the verdict, an order was made permitting the accused to give bail in $15,000. A motion in arrest of judgment was made, resulting in a direction for a reargument. The accused, not having given bail, and asserting his inability to do so in the sum required by the order, now applies for a reduction to $5,000. If the power of the court to take bail be conceded, as to which a question had been raised on the part of the Government, it must be admitted that after a verdict of guilty the accused cannot, as a matter of right, demand to be released on bail. Under the circumstances of this case there could be no ground of complaint if permission to give bail were in like manner refused. The fact that an opportunity to reargue the question of law raised by the motion for an arrest of judgment has been afforded the accused furnishes no ground for his application. A judgment might now be rendered, and the same could be supported by the authority of judicial determination. The delay of sentence is permitted, and a reargument is directed, out of great caution, and because no appeal is allowed, but it affords no reason for reducing the amount of bail. When sentence comes to be pronounced, as it must finally be unless the opinion of the court undergoes a change at the reargument, an allowance will be made for any imprisonment that the accused may have suffered in the meantime. Nor can it reasonably be said that the bail required the amount of bail heretofore fixed furnishes a ground for the reduction asked. The offense is serious. The accused has been tried and found guilty, and there is much reason for believing that to permit him to be released upon less than $15,000 bail would be equivalent to permitting him to escape all punishment. The motion to reduce bail is, therefore, denied."

BURGLARS' PLANS FRUSTRATED.

An attempt was made at an early hour yesterday to blow open the safe in the office of the Rockland Lake Ice Company, No. 17 Leroy-street, and was frustrated by the vigilance of Patrolman Walsh, of the Ninth Precinct. At 3:30 A. M. the officer passed the premises, and, as usual, tried the front door to ascertain if it was secure. Although it appeared in its usual condition, the officer caught hold of the handle and shook the door, fearing that the fastenings might have been tampered with. A few moments after, when he had moved about 20 or 30 feet away from the building, the night watchman, who sleeps on the premises, came out and called him back, and on making an examination of the premises it was found that burglars had forced an entrance to the offices through the rear. They attacked the safe with a wedge and sledge-hammer, and had cut two large holes in the door and filled them with powder, when the movements of the Police officer at the door alarmed them and they fled. In making their escape they arroused the watchman. The burglars scaled the fences in the rear, and made their escape. In the office was found a sledge-hammer, a jimmy, three skeleton keys, two iron wedges, and two yards of fuse.

THE DETECTIVES TO BE WATCHED.

At the instance of Commissioner Erhardt, Chairman of the Committee on Rules and Discipline, Superintendent Walling yesterday issued an order of peculiar interest to the precinct detectives throughout the department. The order declares that in future the precinct detectives (of which there are two in each precinct) will be held equally responsible with the Captain for the existence of gambling houses, disorderly houses, criminal resorts, and favored criminals within their precincts, and that the failure of the detectives to discover such persons and places, and to arrest the violators of law and break up their resorts, will subject the delinquent officers to dismissal from the department. This order is based upon what has been for years past current rumor in the department, that these detectives employ their time chiefly in collecting tribute levied upon liquor dealers and the keepers of houses of prostitution and criminal resorts by the Captains for police protection, and dividing the spoils with their superior officers, being themselves secure from interference. Commissioner Erhardt appears determined to sift this rumor to the bottom, and for that purpose will place the detectives themselves under surveillance, so that all their movements within their respective districts will be known to him, and all delinquencies will be reported at Head-quarters. A rigorous enforcement of this order will create many vacancies in the department.

CUSTOM-HOUSE MATTERS.

THE ASSAULT ON GEN. SHARPE—A MALICIOUS ATTACK ON MR. RUSSELL, SUPERINTENDENT OF BONDED WAREHOUSES—THE SILK FRAUD.

Gen. Sharpe, who was so brutally assaulted on Friday last by the discharged Inspector Grace, is at his residence in Kingston, N. Y., recovering from the effects of his injuries. At the Custom-house yesterday, the feeling was very strong against Grace, and threats of personal violence in case he should again set foot in the building were bandied about freely. Notwithstanding the threatening state of affairs, Grace called during the day, looking as imperturbable as ever, and ready for a fresh encounter if necessary. His ostensible errand was to induce Col. Alexander, the Special Inspector in the Surveyor's Office, to reopen the charges preferred by him [Grace] against the firm of De Castro & Donner, who were active in procuring his discharge. This Col. Alexander refused to do, on the ground that the charges had already been dismissed and the case could not be reopened without the consent of the Government. Grace left in a bad humor, and it is said threatened to "get even" with one or two others besides Gen. Sharpe. Many of the revenue officials think that Grace was "egged on" to his assault on the General by a certain clique in the Custom-house and out of it who are enemies of the present Surveyor.

Mr. S. P. Russell, Superintendent of Bonded Warehouses, says that the attack made against him yesterday in a morning newspaper of limited circulation is a tampered version of charges which were expunged years ago. Mr. Russell pronounces the entire article in the paper in question a tissue of lies and falsehoods, which no one at all acquainted with the Customs service would for a moment believe. The man Meyer, who charges him with discriminating against his warehouses, came to him shortly after his [Russell's] appointment, in January, 1871, and induced him to make an application for the bonding of the former's warehouses in Leight-street, although, as it afterward appeared, Myer had already made three successive applications, and had been refused, in accordance with an order issued by the Secretary of the Treasury. On discovering how he had been misled, Mr. Russell took peremptory steps to ask for his part in the transaction. "The $300 which Myer claims to have paid me," added Mr. Russell, "was contributed by him for Republican campaign expenses in the closely contested Connecticut election of 1871, as I can prove by half a dozen reputable witnesses." The Superintendent added that the character and standing of Meyer and his mouthpiece, the man Wood, were too well known for anything they said to affect him.

Capt. Brackett in still hard at work on the silk frauds and other matters which has recently engaged his attention for some time past. To a TIMES reporter yesterday he said: "The only ostensible reason alleged for my recent threatened removal was the fact that I had been too courteous to the newspapers. If that is my only fault, I am afraid I shall never outgrow it. At the same time, while I have always been glad to afford all proper information to the press of what has transpired in my department, I challenge any one to show that I have ever, in the slightest manner, revealed anything by which the interests of the Government or the dignity of the service could be compromised. If to be a good Customs officer one must daily wash and insult the representatives of journals with whom he comes in contact, I fear I shall never make a good one."

THE MURDER OF MRS. KOHLER.

ESCAPE OF HER HUSBAND, THE ASSASSIN, TO EUROPE—HIS EXTRADITION TO BE DEMANDED—HOW THE MURDERER ESCAPED AND HOW THE POLICE TRACED HIS MOVEMENTS.

It has been ascertained beyond a doubt that Franz Kohler, the Bohemian, who on Tuesday night last murdered his wife in the woods near Plainfield, N. J., sailed on the steam-ship Gellert, which left this port on Thursday last for Hamburg. Mrs. Annie Kohler, a German woman, was found at daylight on Wednesday lying in Burnett's woods, in the Township of Somerville, N. J., with her skull fractured and her throat cut in a terrible manner. The woman was taken to the farm of Henry Burnett and tenderly cared for. She was perfectly conscious, but from the nature of the wounds she was unable to speak. She, however was able to write, and in this way disclosed the manner in which she had received the terrible injuries from which she was suffering. She informed Sheriff Totten that she came from this City with her husband, Franz Kohler, to the place where she was found, and that when they got into the woods her husband attacked her with a large stone, kneeling her down, and while she was lying on the ground he cut her throat in two places. Kohler, believing that his wife was dead, robbed her of all the money and jewelry about her person and fled. The woman died on Friday.

Meanwhile, Sheriff Totten and Chief of Police Breen, of Plainfield, N. J., had communicated with Superintendent Walling and asked his assistance in searching for Kohler, who was supposed to be hiding in this City. The case was placed in the hands of Detective Von Gerichten, of the Central Office, who was assisted by Detective Walling of the Tenth Precinct. It was ascertained that Kohler and his wife had been employed on the farm of G. S. Douglass, in Bowery Bay, Astoria, Long Island. Von Gerichten called on Mr. Douglass, and learned from him that Kohler had been in his employ for 16 and his wife for 9 months. They were paid off on the 9th inst., and left on that day, Kohler saying that he was going West to buy and settle on a farm. They then came to this City, and from the farm-hand who had assisted in conveying their baggage to their new quarters Von Gerichten learned that they had taken board with a German family at No. 122 Allen-street. The officers visited the house in Allen-street and discovered that Kohler and his wife had stayed there from Monday, the 9th, till Tuesday, the 17th inst. They left on Tuesday morning, Kohler telling the landlady that he was going to Kansas with his wife. Their baggage was left at the house, and Kohler said he would either come himself or send for it the next day.

On Wednesday morning, (the morning succeeding the murder,) Kohler called at the house in Allen-street with an expressman and removed his baggage, consisting of two trunks and a valise. At this point all trace of Kohler was temporarily lost. The people in the house did not know whither he had gone with his baggage, and they had not noticed the name or number on the express wagon on which the baggage had been removed. In this dilemma a general alarm was sent to all the police stations in this City directing the Police to make inquiries for an expressman who had removed two trunks and a valise from the house in Allen-street, but this did not result in any discovery. Yesterday morning the detectives again visited the neighborhood, and on making inquiries learned that a man living at No. 123 Allen-street had seen the wagon in front of No. 122, and had noticed that "West-street" appeared on the side of the vehicle. Acting on this information the detectives started for West-street, visiting all the express offices and stands along that thoroughfare, and after several hours' search found the expressman they were in search of. He informed the officers that he had taken Kohler and his baggage to Rhinehart's Hotel, No. 2 Greenwich-street. The hotel was next visited, and there the important information was obtained that Kohler had taken passage and sailed on the Gellert. He purchased his ticket on Thursday morning at the main office of the Hamburg Steam-ship Company, No. 61 Broadway, under his true name, Franz Kohler, and was on board the steamer when she left her dock in Hoboken at 3 o'clock the same afternoon.

The New-Jersey authorities will take steps to cause the arrest of Kohler when the Gellert arrives at Hamburg, and his extradition will be demanded. Kohler is a native of Bohemia, about 35 years of age, and was formerly a cavalry officer in the Austrian Army. He is a tall, fine looking man, and bears across his face the marks of a sabre cut received while in the service. It is asserted that Mrs. Kohler had nearly $1,000 in her possession when she left Astoria and it is supposed that her husband murdered her in order to obtain possession of this money.

A CITY TREASURER IN TROUBLE.

The Committee of the Yonkers Common Council, who are investigating charges of corruption against a number of city officials, met Friday evening, and had Mr. W. L. Rome, editor and proprietor of the Yonkers *Statesman*, before them. At the previous session of the committee Mr. Rome refused to give the name of the person who had last June written a communication under the heading of "Oily Gammon," which was published in his paper, charging George W. Cobb, the City Treasurer, with having made $1,500 a year "pickings" above his salary; but on Friday evening he stated that the writer was Joseph L. Proseus, a New-York Harbor Master. Mr. Proseus was then called, and he admitted having written the "Oily Gammon" letter, but stated that the facts therein set forth were not based upon his own knowledge, but on information received from others, some of whom were officers of the First National Bank of Yonkers, in which City Treasurer Cobb made deposits of the City moneys. Johnathan Vail, the President of the bank, and Peter W. Foley, one of its Directors, testified to having paid Cobb on several occasions, interest money on the City deposits. They were unable to state the exact amount, but would be prepared to furnish the committee with it by referring to the books of the bank.

The committee then adjourned subject to the call of the chair.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

The arrests by the Police during the past week numbered

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THE GREAT RAILROAD RIOTS

GREAT LOSS OF LIFE AND PROPERTY AT PITTSBURG.

THE UNION DEPOT AND OTHER RAILROAD BUILDINGS BURNED BY THE MOB—THE LOSS ESTIMATED AT $5,000,000—A RUNNING FIGHT WITH THE PHILADELPHIA MILITIA—A LARGE NUMBER OF PEOPLE KILLED AND WOUNDED—A STRIKE ALL ALONG THE PENNSYLVANIA LINE—QUIET AT BALTIMORE—STRIKES ON THE LAKE SHORE, FORT WAYNE, PAN HANDLE, AND OTHER ROADS—THE ERIE IN POSSESSION OF THE STRIKERS—ACTION OF THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT.

The reign of terror in Pittsburg continued throughout yesterday, and in the latest dispatches there are no indications of a termination of the scenes of bloodshed and vandalism which prevailed on Saturday night and yesterday. Early yesterday morning the mob set fire to a car loaded with coke, which they had saturated with petroleum, and pushed it against the round-house, in which the Philadelphia Militia had been confined all night. The soldiers were in imminent danger of being roasted alive, and they accordingly sallied forth in a solid column. They forced their way along, followed by the mob, and made their way amid a running fire to the Allegheny Arsenal, where they proposed to take shelter. The commandant, however, refused to admit them, and they were forced to continue their flight. Once they turned and fired on the pursuing mob, and it is said that some 20 persons were killed. Two or three of the militiamen are also reported to have been killed. The mob set fire to the railroad buildings in the city, and the Union Depot and ssveral other structures were burned to the ground. A great number of locomotives and cars were likewise destroyed. The rabble pillaged the freight cars and various stores, carrying off all sorts of articles, including clothing and provisions. It is estimated that already between $3,000,000 and $5,000,000 worth of property has been destroyed or carried off. It is impossible to make an accurate estimate of the number of lives thus far lost, though it is believed to be very large. The men at Philadelphia, Harrisburg, Altoona, and other points on the line of the Pennsylvania Road struck yesterday, and traffic is almost wholly stopped. Gov. Hartranft is on his way home. He telegraphed yesterday ordering out every regiment in the State, and also called on the President for assistance.

The strikers on the Erie Road have complete control of affairs at Hornellsville. Every train is stopped there. The company made efforts to send out three trains yesterday, but each was stopped a short distance from the station, disabled, and run back. The men are much elated with their success, but as yet have committed no act of violence.

At Baltimore the backbone of the strike is apparently broken. Quiet was restored yesterday, and it is thought that the wholesale arrests made by the Police have disheartened and subdued the mob. At Camden Station, Cumberland, and Keyser, however, the strikers are as determined as ever, and show no signs of submission. Gen. Schenck and the troops from New-York arrived in Baltimore yesterday. They are well armed and have several field pieces with them.

The trainmen on the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad began a strike yesterday afternoon, and the situation at Fort Wayne, Ind., is considered quite critical. A temporary cessation of hostilities was agreed upon, however, the railroad officials promising not to undertake to send out freight trains, and the strikers not to interfere with the company's property. This compromise, it is believed, will not continue long.

Considerable excitement is reported as existing at Chicago, though no strike has yet occurred on any of the roads leading into that city save one. The worst is anticipated, however, as the employes on numerous roads were noticed in frequent consultation. They met in large numbers and grumbled considerably over alleged grievances. The strike on the Ohio and Mississippi Road continues, and a strike is probable on the Lehigh Valley Road.

President Hayes and his Cabinet held a long consultation yesterday, all the members of the Cabinet being present except Gen. Schurz. It was agreed that the President might declare martial law if satisfied that the State authorities were unable to cope successfully with the strikers. The necessity of calling Congress together at once, so that a special appropriation might be made for the use of the Army was discussed, but without coming to any conclusion. Some anxiety is felt by Secretary Sherman as to the safety of the money in the Treasury.

A SUNDAY OF RIOT AND ANARCHY.

PITTSBURG AT THE MERCY OF A LAWLESS MOB—INTERRUPTIONS TO TRAINS FROM ALTOONA—BURNING OF THE UNION DEPOT AND OTHER RAILROAD BUILDINGS—TWO MILLION DOLLARS WORTH OF PROPERTY DESTROYED—THE PHILADELPHIA MILITIA BEAT A RETREAT PURSUED BY THE MOB—A LARGE NUMBER OF PEOPLE KILLED AND WOUNDED—THE RIOTERS PILLAGING FREIGHT CARS AND STORES.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

PITTSBURG, Penn., July 22.—The aspect of affairs here is truly deplorable. The rabble, encouraged by the lawlessness of the strikers, has run riot; pillage and fire have made the earth terrible and the sky lurid, and at this moment the city is in peril, and without protection from a horde of plunderers who hate the military and despise the Police. Blood has been shed in the streets, and the prospect is that more blood may yet be spilled, and the amount of property which has been destroyed by fire, rendered useless by exposure, and carried off by thousands of plunderers, will probably amount to millions.

Your correspondent left Altoona last evening, expecting to reach Pittsburg by midnight. From Harrisburg west to Altoona little excitement was observable, although the passage of troops through the towns on the line was provocative of bitter criticism by the friends of the strikers, who seem to number about four-fifths of all the people in the section. The train from Harrisburg at 1:30 reached Altoona at 7:20. The depot was full of strikers and sympathizing men and boys, while groups of men gathered along the streets and related the circumstances of the attack upon the soldiers' train to all newcomers. There had been hostile demonstrations against the railroad during the day, engines having been run into the round-house when they were needed for service. Engineers had been rudely pulled from their cabs, and the determination had been formed to prevent by force the transit of the military trains. So long as the Pittsburg troops were depended upon to stop the overt acts of the strikers, all was well, for these men would not hurt them, and were quite as friendly and sociable as if nothing had happened to change the relations of friends and neighbors. The arrival of a train at Altoona with four regiments from Philadelphia, under Gen. Brinton, stirred the blood of the strikers, whose numbers had been augmented by the fact that work in the shops had completely ceased. The pin of the locomotive was twice pulled, but the train finally moved off. The crowd was not exclusively one of railroad men, but included what in New-York would be called the rabble, but whom the newspapers in Pittsburg discreetly called citizens. The crowd waited patiently until 5:20 for the coming of the Militia, amusing themselves by laughing at the Sheriff's demand that they should disperse, and by hooting at all railroad men who made their appearance. When the train ran out with 400 troops it was beset by the throng. The men alighted and had coffee and sandwiches, and after a brief delay, seeing how hostile and threatening was the attitude of the crowd, they began to board the train and get ready for departure. With a rush the engine guard was overpowered and the engineer taken out. Another was allowed to take his place, but the pin of the locomotive was several times pulled, disconnecting it from the train. One man was thrown down and beaten, and then got away. The train finally moved amid the jeers of the strikers and a shower of stones crashed through the windows of the rear car. Then some of the mob fired pistols, one man boldly emptying a six-barreled revolver. The soldiers fired but six shots in retaliation, none of which took effect, while the rioters killed two militiamen.

The train arriving at Altoona at 7:40 had brought a car-load of soldiers as far as Tyrone, but having been advised of the feeling at Altoona, and having no ammunition, the car was left to await the coming of new troops. So great was the excitement at Altoona in the neighborhood of the depot, and so unfavorable were the reports from Pittsburg, that several parties of travelers became alarmed and decided not to go on. The train left at 8:10 and ran without interruption until Johnstown was reached, although several parties of strikers were passed. At Johnstown a mob of 1,500 men and boys, many of them armed, stopped the train. Half a dozen of them boarded the engine, and, putting loaded pistols to the engineer's head, told him they would blow his brainss out if he had brought any soldiers. The engineer solemnly assured them he had not, when they commended him, and the train was permitted to go on; but its progress afterward toward Pittsburg was slow and frequently interrupted by gangs of men on the track. At Wall Station the eight cars carying the military, who left Altoona at 5:30, were found on a siding, where their engineer had run them and refused to proceed. The men were all alert, and had pickets out to watch for the mob. At this station word was received of the outbreak in Pittsburg, and the train hands were instructed to proceed slowly. At Shady Lane, three miles from Pittsburg, which was reached after 1 o'clock, the lights of the fires became visible, and most of the passengers, after daylight, came to the city on foot, carefully avoiding the neighborhood of the round-house.

The effects of the demonstration in the streets here yesterday were not at the time, and have not yet been fully learned. The crisis was reached yesterday afternoon about 5 o'clock, when the Philadelphia troops, who had been sent here to suppress the strikers, fired upon the crowd. The terribly fatal effects of the shots exasperated the citizens as well as the strikers, and in less than an hour thousands of working men from the rolling-mills, coal mines, and various manufacturing establishments hurried to the scene of the conflict, determined to have revenge on the troops and railway officials. It was stated that Gen. Pearson, Commander of the Sixth Division of the State Guard, had directed the troops to fire before any resistance had been made, and the fact that many of those killed and wounded had gathered on the hillside merely as spectators served to increase the bitterness of the crowd. By 8 o'clock in the evening mobs were moving about the city in various directions, sacking stores to secure arms, breaking into the armories of the military companies, and preparing to execute the threats freely expressed of butchering the entire Philadelphia command. The gun shops which were broken open were completely gutted, and the glass in the windows was crushed to powder by the thousands of trampling feet. The military had withdrawn from the railroad crossing at Twenty-eighth-street, where the first conflict took place, and were ordered to one of the round-houses where they could find better protection. About 10 o'clock in the evening a mob numbering several thousand had congregated about the round-house. They had previously captured the guns belonging to Hutchinson's Battery—a local organization—and they planted them so as to command the round-house. Several solid shot were fired at the building, and a breach was made in the walls, but when the infuriated mob attempted to rush into the building the military were ordered to fire. The volley of musketry which followed, and the rumor that the Gatling guns of the command were being brought into requisition, caused a panic, and the mob fled precipitately for several squares, the military meanwhile keeping up the fusilade. The rioters, however, were soon reassured, and as thousands were flocking to their assistance, they returned to the attack, but finding it difficult to dislodge the military from the building, they resolved to burn them out. An order to this effect was issued and it was carried into execution with alacrity. In consequence of the blockade which had existed for two days the sidings in the outer depot yards, as well as those extending eastward, some three or four miles, were crowded with freight cars, filled with grain, produce, and merchandise of all kinds, besides which a number of loaded oil, coke, and coal cars were piled up in a mass. While a portion of the mob surrounded the building in which the military had taken refuge, large bodies proceeded to set fire to the oil cars, and in a moment the huge volumes of black smoke which rolled upward, followed by lurid flames reaching out in every direction, told that the work of destruction had begun. The sight of the flames seemed to craze the rioters, some of whom rushed wildly about with flaming torches in their hands, applying them to the cars indiscriminately. An alarm was sounded and the Fire Department promptly responded, but the rioters, who had complete control of the city, refused to permit them to make any effort to extinguish the flames. They said they were determined to destroy the railroad company's property, but would do no injury to that belonging to private citizens, and they kept their word. When a lumber pile belonging to a citizen took fire the, rioters themselves turned in and helped to extinguish the flames and remove the lumber to a safe place. Train after train was fired by the infuriated crowd, but the cars were so far distant from the round-house that the heat did not seriously affect the military, although their position was one of peril. Finally, a large party of strikers captured a car filled with coke, which they ran from the Allegheny Valley Railway track to a siding connecting with the Pennsylvania Railroad. They then procured large quantities of petroleum, and, pouring it over the coke, ignited the materials. In a very few minutes the car was a mass of fire, and it was then pushed along the tracks and forced against the round-house. The building was soon ignited, and the soldiers were compelled to prepare to fight their way through the frenzied mass of humanity clamoring for their blood. The building did not burn as rapidly as desired, and the mob rushed up the road and sent burning trains toward the doomed buildings. From midnight until 5 o'clock this morning the main efforts of the crowd were directed to firing the buildings and cars.

To-day the business part of the city has been free from disorder, but down on Liberty-street, around the Union Depot, and near the round-house and arsenal, there was another gathering of the rough classes. It may have been a continuous gathering, for thousands remained about to watch the Militia imprisoned by the mob in the round-house, and there were great multitudes who carried on the work begun yesterday of breaking open and pillaging the freight cars which stood on the tracks, and then running them up where they would take fire from those partly consumed. The smoke of the fire rose in a dense cloud, obscuring the sun and casting a sickly glare over the city. At the round-house the Militia were hemmed in by an angry throng supplied with firearms and ammunition stolen last night, and desultory firing was kept up on both sides. About daylight the rioters succeeded in getting a cannon in position, and after firing one shot from the gun the soldiers opened fire from the round-house, and covering the gun of the citizens with their musketry, prevented its further use. In the first volley from the soldiers two men were killed. The wounded were numerous, but as there is no police supervision, statistics cannot be obtained. The dead were taken into undertakers' shops and stables to await identification. I followed a throng into one of these places, and found the dead body of a middle-aged man, poorly clad, grim, and savage even in death. Not an hour before he had had his bowels torn out by a rifle ball. The crowd evinced little feeling in looking at him. Persons who passed along Pennsylvania-avenue were in danger of becoming marks for the militia, and several incautious ones were wounded.

At 4:15 the fires had spent their force, all the sheds and freight cars between Twenty-seventh and Thirtieth streets having been consumed. The flames at 6:50 reached the building in which the Militia had their quarters, the mob greeting the ignition of the structure with a savage, prolonged yell of exultation. The roof blazed up rapidly, and the danger brought some of the Militia out of the wood-house near by. They fired promptly upon the fierce mob, but were driven back, and soon the roof of the main office fell. At 7:30 the military again made a sally, this time coming out in good order and in solid columns through the lumber-yard. Their Gatlin gun was drawn at the head of the column as they went down Twenty-fifth-street to Liberty, and turned in the direction of the Allegheny Arsenal. As they marched they were followed and fired upon, and they fired occasionally in return, several rioters falling and being dragged off. The fire in the round-house had gained rapid headway, and it was soon completely enveloped in flames. The fire-alarm sounded, and all the fire apparatus in the city came to the neighborhood, but the rioters would not permit a hand to be raised to stay the destruction or extinguish the flames. The crowds of spectators must have numbered 20,000. They had collected on the lofty hills that overhang the railroad track, where they swarmed like ants, in black lines two miles long. They could watch all the movements of the troops and the mob, and were in large part made up of persons who denounce the outrages of the last two days when they can safely do so, but who could not resist the feeling of curiosity to look upon the shameful and inexcusable ruin that the mob were working.

The troops were refused admission, so it is said, at the arsenal, and kept on toward Sharpsburg, where they rested. Once they turned upon the mob in their retreat and fired upon them with the Gatling gun, but the result of the discharge could not be ascertained, although one of the crowd, who was present, told me he thought 20 persons were killed. The troops marched through Thirtieth-street with rifles at half cock, and they kept a sharp watch on their followers. At one time the mob broke out of bounds and fired into the rear of the line, when a young man in the rear file was shot in the back and fell. He was, with difficulty, removed from the street by a kind person, who carried him into a house near by, changed his uniform for a plain suit, and assured the crowd gathered at the door that the wounded soldier had escaped. They were incredulous, but were finally induced to leave. It is reported that three soldiers were killed before the arsenal was reached, and their bodies left in the street, but I could not verify the report.

The soldiers having gone, the mob returned with fresh vigor to the round-house. There they found that the building, which contained about 80 locomotives, had been entirely consumed, and it presented a fearfully melancholy spectacle, standing amid a wide field of ruins. Three hundred freight cars, the shops, and round-house had been reduced to ashes, and $2,000,000 of capital swept away. The transfer depot was burned next, and while it blazed the freight cars within a quarter of a mile of the Union Depot were rifled. Men deliberately broke the locks of the doors with bars of iron; the boxes were tossed out in a stack upon the ground, and then a flock of greedy cormorants pounced upon them. There were women, as well as men, in the crowd, blacks and whites. Now a box of calicoes would be scrambled for; next hams would be distributed; then umbrellas, yarns, lemons, sewing-machines, flour in barrels, lager beer in kegs, whisky, boots and shoes, druggists' materials, and even stationery, would be scattered around in the most wanton profusion. Women went and came again, and carried off armsfull of dry goods and groceries. Men were seen in the streets carrying great rolls of leather, packages of shovels, boxes of fine shoes and other valuables. Anybody who needed a new hat could get one, and many who didn't care for beer evidently could not bear to see it pouring unrestrained from a free bunghole without drinking it, and they broke open druggists' packages to obtain drinking vessels. The mob was a cowardly one, although it was large and rough. Some one whispered that there was gunpowder in one of the burning cars near by, when there was a stampede of 5,000 thieves, many of the careless ones falling on the tracks to be trampled upon by the rushing throng. One man, who found a box of shirts, deliberately put on a dozen, one over the other, and another wrecker cast off his old clothes to don an entire new suit which he had obtained. The Police came along about noon, but they did not attempt to stop the breaking open of the cars or interfere with the strikers. When the men ran a new supply of cars up the road for pillage and burning the Police hung about the neighborhood, and when they could they took articles away from those too heavily laden. It is said they dare not arrest the men, and one of them told me that the crowd of pillagers who were arrested last night were each fined $3 and costs and discharged. There were frequent threats that the Union Depot would be fired this afternoon. The employes of the Pennsylvania Road removed all the papers from the building in anticipation of its destruction. No trains have arrived, the mail which came out yesterday being still at Shadyside, three miles away, and the burning freight cars prevent it from coming in. The Post Office authorities brought the mails down to the depot at noon, but seeing the improbability of its being sent out and the danger to which it was exposed from fire, took it back to the office. One passenger train went out on the Allegheny Road this morning.

ANOTHER ACCOUNT OF THE RIOT.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

PITTSBURG, July 22.—At the hour my report closed this morning the mob, augmented by several thousand men and boys, became more unruly, and it was evident to the observer of events that the strike was to be overshadowed by the desire for plunder. It is now ascertained that for three days past every passenger train coming into the city from the East and West brought from 15 to 50 thieves. Taking advantage of the popular feeling in favor of the strikers and against the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, these rascals were soon in the van, and led the mob that ransacked the stores for guns and ammunition. The leader of the riot was recognized as a well known Philadelphia cracksman, and he had a worthy following, estimated by those posted to number at least 500 of the light-fingered fraternity, besides the excited and angered working men whose only wish was to avenge themselves on the Philadelphia soldiery who had shot down innocent men, women, and children in cold blood.

At about 2 o'clock a party of the rioters secured a 6-pounder rifled cannon belonging to Knapp's battery, and going within a few yards of the round-house, where the Philadelphians were corralled, prepared to discharge it. The Quaker City soldiers opened fire with two gatling guns, and the eight citizens about the gun were killed. Five of the bodies were dragged off, but whenever any one ventured forward to secure the other three they were ruthlessly shot down by the intrenched Militia. This added fuel to the flame of indignation already noted against the Philadelphians, and dire threats were made that they would never be allowed to escape with their lives. All efforts to rescue the wounded were futile, as relief parties were shot down as fast as they went forward. Those able to to do so crawled out of range of the Philadelphia muskets and were conveyed to places of safety by friendly hands. Your correspondent counted 14 of these in the office of one physician on Pennsylvania-avenue at 3 o'clock. At about 2 o'clock the thieves began to break open the freight cars at Thirty-third-street, and scatter the goods over the ground, with an open invitation to the spectators to help themselves to whatever they wanted. After the cars were thoroughly rifled, they were set on fire and burned. This work was kept up till daylight, the incendiary's torch meanwhile having been applied to the transfer office and other buildings of the railroad company. The scene at daylight was a wild and disheartening one. For nearly a mile burning freight cars were to be seen, while the thieves were still actively engaged in breaking open others and preparing them for the torch. The news had gone out that provisions, clothing, dry goods, groceries, &c., could be had for the taking, and from far and near gathered a vast horde of the lower classes, eagerly intent on securing a share of the booty. Here could be seen a negress with an immense buck basket like unto that in which the valiant Fallstaff was conveyed to an involuntary bath, filled with a motley assortment of articles, including among the rest a bolt of silk, a sugar-cured ham, and other necessaries of life. There a person of the genus tramp might be observed, doffing his ragged habiliments and encasing his unwashed frame in a suit of the best ready-made garments. On all the side streets women were to be seen rolling away barrels of flour, sugar, molasses, and lard. Anon, a man would roll along a barrel of whisky until a favorable spot was reached, when the head would be broken in and free liquor dispersed from a tin cup. For a time the Police arrested all persons found carrying packages until all the cells of each and every station-house were filled to overflowing with humanity, and the offices resembled second-hand stores. This wholesale plundering was kept up until a late hour in the afternoon, arrests having ceased from lack of room for prisoners and their plunder.

By 3 o'clock all the freight cars in the main yard had been burned, or were on fire. Several of these were run into the passenger sheds of the Union Depot, and in a very short time that fine structure, including the commodious hotel, was a mass of flames. The torch was next applied to the Pan Handle freight-house and emigrant depot, and to all the cars in the yard of that road. The large grain elevator, owned by a private corporation, was also fired, and for a time it appeared as if all that part of the city must be destroyed. As it was, all the buildings on both sides of Washington-street for a distance of three squares were destroyed, as well as a number of others on Grant-street in the neighborhood of the Pan Handle freight-house. Very fortunately, the Adams Express Company removed an immense amount of goods stored in their building at this point to their down-town office, or they too would have been large losers. Numerous alarms of fire were struck during the day, but the rioters refused, until about 5 o'clock, to allow the engines to go into service. As it was, the firemen did good work, and prevented the spread of the flames to a closely inhabited district where the buildings were old and inflammable.

It is impossible at this writing to estimate the loss of property. Pennsylvania Railroad officials state that over 500 cars, with valuable loads of freight, and 125 locomotives, worth $10,000 each, have been wantonly destroyed. The loss in buildings, track, &c., is also very large. As to the loss of life no one can give an accurate list. It is known that a great many were killed, but their bodies were removed and no report will ever be made of them. Many were wounded who were also removed to their homes without report to the authorities.

About daylight the Philadelphia Militia made their escape from the round-house, which was almost surrounded by fire, and marched out Pennsylvania-avenue to the United States Arsenal. Here they were refused admittance, and had to go on, pursued by a howling mob of 3,000 or 4,000 infuriated rioters, who took every opportunity to shoot the poor soldiers. They made their way to Sharpsburg, where they crossed the bridge to the north side of the Allegheny, and, breaking up into squads, took to the woods for refuge from their pursuers. There are all sorts of rumors as to the loss they suffered, ranging from 25 to 100 men. About 7 P. M. the thieves' mob moved down Liberty-street to a point below the ruins of the depot, where they broke into and despoiled a number of stores. A squad of 30 or 40 Police attempted to stay them, but were swept away like chaff in a gale. One policeman is reported fatally, and a number of others slightly, wounded. From this point they disappeared, and it is not known where they will strike next. They are said to have threatened to burn the city, and announced their determination to disable the waterworks as a preliminary thereto. The Police force is entirely inadequate to preserve order, and a reign of terror still prevails. Arms are not to be had for love or money, while ammunition is equally scarce. The leading jewelry houses and banks are under guard of the proprietors and clerks, and the general determination seems to be to take care of number one.

THE LOSS OF LIFE AND PROPERTY.

Special Dispatch to The New-York Times.

PITTSBURG, Penn., July 22.—This city is supping full of horrors. The day began with bloodshed; noon saw law completely overthrown, and night comes on with all the dreadful anxiety which accompanies mob rule. The men who plundered the freight cars, in the course of their search, came upon a car loaded with whisky and other liquors. They soon became infuriated with drink, and the freight cars having been burned to the number of about 1,500, the round-house and 100 locomotives were destroyed, and nothing remained but the property of the company at the Union Depot. They next turned their attention to that. The city suddenly filled up with a horde of mill-men and miners, and, emboldened by their presence, the holders of plunder streamed through the streets, bearing their loads homeward. At 4 o'clock 2,000 or 3,000 of them collected about a train of burning freight cars outside the depot and ran them down into the station. The woodwork immediately took fire, and in 10 minutes the whole structure was in flames. The roar of the flames was answered by cheers from the mob. The Fire Department appeared promptly and made attempts to save the property near the depot, but did not offer to extinguished the fire in the station. Spreading southward the fire soon extended to the platforms and sheds of the Adams Express and Pan Handle Road which were stored with more than a 100 mail, passenger and freight cars and perhaps a dozen locomotives. Among the cars were some of the Fast Mail coaches and several Pullman palace cars. These, with the buildings, were soon destroyed, the devastation spreading along Grant-street until it reached the office of the Pan Handle Company, on the corner of Seventh-avenue. This was a four-story brown-stone edifice of great strength. It was soon consumed, and the heat became so intense that the danger to a row of small buildings opposite became very great. The firemen fought the flames off here successfully, but in the meantime the great elevator of a private corporation, which was one of the the largest in the country, took fire, and clouds of smoke poured from the upper stories. The flame were soon visible inside, and at 5:30 they burst forth with an angry roar. The building was covered with slate, and must have been of excellent construction, for it stood until the rafters were burned to the slenderest of cinders. The heat was so intense that slates from the roof were taken up and whirled away like paper, and blazing cinders, six feet in length, were carried for blocks. As the fire gained strength and the roof became a mass of flame, the noisy mob testified their gratification by yells, and cheers, the impression being general that it was railroad property. A row of dwellings behind the Pan Handle depot also took fire. With great exertions the firemen prevented the spread of the fire to private property. The mob was becoming to a large extent recklessly drunk and roamed about in a quarrelsome mood. The order-loving citizens began to feel that they had made a mistake. Their streets were becoming unsafe, and they could attribute the existing disorders in some measure to their encouragement of the strikers. They had approved of the forcible resistance to the company and their approval of this method of setting disputes between capital and labor had been taken literally and to the fullest extent by the mill operatives and miners. As they looked at the frightful ruin before them and thought that a million and a half of money had been wasted in pure wantonness, they began to say, "this thing has gone about far enough," but it had gone so far that it was now not easy to suppress it. A meeting had been held at noon to consider the condition of affairs and resolutions had been passed, all very well, but tinged with fear inspired by the threatening attitude of the rioters. The strikers also began loudly to disapprove of the waste of property when they saw that they had encouraged a spirit whose result would be an entire loss of labor for months. To add to the discomfort of the peaceable citizens, men began to roam the streets in bands, exhibiting firearms, and occasionally firing them in so reckless a manner that stampedes frequently occurred on Liberty-street among those who cared for their lives. Late in the afternoon a Vigilance Committee was understood to be forming. The committee afterward paraded down Seventh-avenue behind a man who beat a drum in a slow, doleful manner, while some of the boyish members, who seemed not quite sober, handled their muskets so carelessly as to inspire more terror than confidence. The committee, about 24 strong, marched up to the Pennsylvania local freight depot with the intention of protecting it from the fury of the mob.

To-night the streets are filled with all sorts of people, and drunken men reel along in large numbers, breathing all sorts of threats against buildings and persons. At the Seventh-Avenue Hotel men are posted at the doors with orders to prevent the entrance of all persons not guests of the house. In all the banks precautions have been taken to protect them from the mob. There is much speculation and inquiry about the troops which left the round-house this morning, but no one seems to know more than that they were last seen at Sharpsburg and had no apparent intention of engaging the strikers. There has been much discussion here on the conduct on Saturday of the Philadelphia Militia. They have been widely blamed for hastily firing upon the crowd and killing innocent persons, and they undoubtedly made a mistake, but they came here under orders, found a riotous mob and obeyed orders in firing, and their offense against this community was in coming at all. The strikers were insulted by their presence as they felt that the railroad company would be compelled, without the military, to yield speedily to their demands. They were not supported by the policemen, the city having so thoroughly sided with the strikers that policemen would molest no one breaking or damaging the railroad property. They were ill supplied with ammunition, and were not reinforced as they should have been. Judging from the sort of men I have seen here to-day, a body of 500 resolute, well-officered soldiers could have quelled the riot yesterday and saved nearly $5,000,000 of valuable property.

The strike is over, for there is nothing here to strike against so far as the Pennsylvania Railroad is concerned. It is thought by leading men here that Pittsburg will not recover from the stigma of this lawlessness for years. The Pennsylvania Company is sending its trains out to-day by way of the West Pennsylvania Road, connecting at Blairsville with the main line. There are rumors that the mob will next burn the local freight depot at the west end of the city, but the sense of the community is now against destruction of property. Gen. Pearson, who commanded the Sixth Division, and who is very odious here with the strikers, left the city with the military when they abandoned the round-house, and has not been heard of since. The loss of property, which was estimated by Vice-President Cassatt at $3,000,000 before the depot property was burned, is now said by him to be fully $5,000,000.

The trouble on the Fort Wayne Railroad has ended by the consent of the company to pay the 10 per cent. which they had proposed to take off the wages of their employes. The engineers, conductors, and firemen held a prayer-meeting after the announcement, and to-morrow will set themselves at work to raise the blockade of the track. It is reported that some of the mob attacked the telegraph office of the company to-night and removed the operator. The Pennsylvania Company are said to be inflexible. The officers say that they have never known what the demands of the men are, except from such statements as have appeared in the newspapers. All danger from fire about the Union Depot seems over, but the rowdy element is in absolute power, and the city is really at the mercy of 5,000 thieves and desperate men.

The Philadelphia military, it has been learned, are encamped on a hill above Claremont, on the north side of the Allegheny River, and about 10 miles above the city. They are well fortified, and are in a position to defend themselves should occasion require it. Of the Philadelphia military the following are the killed and wounded so far as known:

KILLED.

WILLIAM GILLS, Corporal Company E.
ALEXANDER MILLER, Company H.
S. H. HESS, Company K.
GEORGE STEVENSON, Company K.
JOSEPH HENNESSY, Company I.
One man name unknown.

All the above named belonged to the Sixth Regiment.

WOUNDED.

CAPT. MCKNIGHT, in head, slightly.
LIEUT. NASH, fatally, it is thought; now lying at the United States Arsenal.
GEORGE KNOBB, drummer, First Regiment; missing.
SERGT. F. WILLIAMS, Company F, Second Regiment; missing.
JOHN TAYLOR, Company A, Second Regiment; in arm.
W. BEALL, Company E, in shoulder.
E. V. CALDWELL, Color Sergeant, in arm.
SAMUEL FURST, in hip.
A. WAGNER, Sixth Regiment; missing.
JOHN B. SLOAN, Company H, Sixth Regiment; bayonet wound in the hand.
CHARLES E. GLENTWORTH, Company B, Sixth Regiment; shot in the left arm.
EGBERT BECKER, Company B, First Regiment; struck on the head with a stone.
HARRY SHAW, a corporal of Company I, Sixth Regiment; shot through the abdomen, mortally.
WILLIAM BERNARD, Weecacoe Legion; slightly.

The above are all of the military known to be killed or wounded. The camp was visited this evening with the view of getting a correct list, but the commanding officer would not furnish it.

The following are the names of the citizens killed by the first firing of the military:

KILLED.

JACOB DE ARMOTT, engineer on the Pan Handle Road.
JOHN LONG, brakeman on the Pennsylvania Road; resided at Bolivar.
CHARLES FLECHER, No. 1,043 Pennsylvania-avenue.
JACOB NEWMEISTER, private, Company A, Nineteenth Regiment; lived at Etna; shot by Philadelphia troops.
SAMUEL LONG, laborer, single; lived in Seventeenth Ward.
HENRY RHU, 18 years old, Sixteenth-street.
WILLIAM H. RAY, 19 years old, resided at No. 309 East-street, Allegheny.
PATRICK CONNER, machinist; residence, Twenty-ninth-street.
DENNIS CARTY, formerly janitor at Emerald Hall; residence, Diamond-street.
JOHN R. LONG, boy; residence, No. 478 Liberty-street.
BENJAMIN BUCHANAN, 12 years old; residence, Chauncey-street, Minersville.
A child, 1 year old; shot in arms of its mother on the hill above Twenty-fifth-street.
SAMUEL JANNSON, plasterer; Forty-third and Butler streets.
WILLIAM GOTTSCHALK, saloon-keeper, Thirty-sixth and Butler streets, killed while standing in his cellar door.
NICHOLAS STOPPLE, barber; residence Small man-street, between Twenty-eighth and Twenty-ninth streets.
KERR, brakeman on Fort Wayne road, residence Irwin-avenue, Allegheny.
JOHN ENRIGHT, puddler, residence No. 1 Carson-street, south side.
JAMES SIMS, aged 32 years, residence, No. 52 Sixth-avenue.
ANTHONY WACHTER; residence, Mulberry-alley, between Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth streets.
JACOB WAGNER; residence in Fifth Ward.
SAMUED LONG; an engineer on the Pan-Handle Road.
WILLIAM COSTILLO, a puddler; residence, Carson-street, south side.
JOHN DECAMP, a brakeman on the Pan-Handle Railroad.
BENJAMIN BEMISH.
WILLIAM C. BARNARD.
SAMUEL CARTWRIGHT.
WILLIAM A. WIET, a cigar dealer; residence on Fifty-seventh-street.

Besides the above there were five man killed whose names could not be learned.

WOUNDED.

JAMES OLIVER, of Allegheny; a supposed fatal wound in the left breast.
CHARLES BEERS, shot in the hip; not serious.
GEORGE STONNER, wounded in the right elbow.
JACOB NIEMAN, an engineer, wounded in the right elbow.
JAMES HEFFLINGER, wounded in the arm.
T. B. LEMON, of the Third Regiment, Philadelphia, was sunstruck during the firing, but left yesterday and rejoined his command.
ISAAC JONES, a boy, shot through the left cheek.
JOHN EDWINS, shot in right leg below knee, serious.
PATRICK MOONEY, shot in shoulder, not dangerous.
GEORGE IRWIN, shot in leg below the knee.
DANIEL FREDERICK, shot through breast, serious.
GEORGE STONNER, conductor on Pennsylvania Railroad, shot through arm.
HADDY HUGHES, shot through foot.
SAMUEL BOYD, shot in left thigh; serious.
MRS. PATTERSON, Forty-ninth-street, shot in head; slight
MRS. GORMLEY, Liberty-street, shot in leg below knee.
MRS. ENRIGHT, shot in breast; serious.
JOHN RUGH, boy, shot through the head, mortal.
WILLIAM RANEY, shot in foot.
PATRICK SHERIDAN, shot in leg, serious.
JOHN F. RALL, aged 26 years, shot in head and eye.
CHARLES WHITE, shot in leg above knee, serious.
WILLIAM WELDEN, shot through the wrist and heel.
RICHARD ALLEN, shot in leg and arm.
WILLIAM ROBINSON, private, Company F, Fourteenth Regiment.
MRS. E. KEANER, wounded in the arm.
DANIEL WISLIAMS, a freight conductor, seriously.
EDWARD JAMISON, mortally wounded.
A son of A. L. Patterson, of the Eleventh Ward.

Within the last two hours, the mob has broken up and disappeared from the streets. The police have suddenly appeared in strong force and are patrolling the streets and alleys in search of the stragglers, who are not allowed to lounge in groups and hang about the scene of to-day's fire. An extra force of armed special officers have been sworn in and are on duty.

The railroad strikers, including engineers, firemen, and brakemen are cooperating with the citizens and Police in maintaining order. Numerous men, armed with muskets, have been assigned to duty in the dangerous places. Gen. Joseph L. Brown, second in command under Gen. Pearson, has issued an order calling out the Militia at 7 A. M. to-morrow to aid. There is apparently no further danger.

An incident worth mentioning was the attempt of the Roman Catholic Bishop Tuigg to make a speech to the mob this afternoon. He was appointed on the committee by the meeting of citizens, to counsel with the mob, and, when mounted on a chair on the front platform of a passenger car, began to advise the rioters to disperse quietly to their homes. A kettle full of tar was set blazing under his nose, and the crowd treated him to a running fire of rude remarks, some of them not at all complimentary to his reverence. A man of great nerve, he was not to be thus intimidated, and kept on. A blazing freight car was run along side, and still the Bishop kept on. A man mounted a locomotive and rang the bell vigorously; still the Bishop spoke on; he kept on until driven from his position by a shower of stones. This proceeding was remarkable, inasmuch as the mob was made up of nine-tenths Catholics and one-tenth outsiders.

A dispatch from Washington received here to-night says that Lieut.-Gen. Sheridan has been ordered to this city to take command of the troops and suppress the disturbance.

A dispatch from Salt Lake City says that Gov. Hartfranft and party arrived there on Saturday night en route for San Francisco. At 11 o'clock he took a train for Philadelphia.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

PITTSBURG, Penn., July 22.—Throughout the entire day various gangs of rioters were searching for Gen. Pearson and the general officers of the Pennsylvania Railroad, the latter being obnoxious to them on account of bringing the Philadelphia troops here, while Gen. Pearson is charged with having given the order to fire last evening which resulted in the death and wounding of so many citizens. Whether he is responsible or not, he would certainly have been killed had he not managed to get out of the way. It is said that he and the railroad officers left the city early this morning. At all events, their whereabouts is unknown.

At 11 o'clock this morning it became apparent that something must be done to check the mob, and a number of citizens hurriedly prepared notices calling a mass-meeting of citizens at the old City Hall, to take measures to prevent further destruction of property. The meeting was held at noon, and a large number of leading citizens responded to the call. It was decided to appoint a committee consisting of Bishop Twigg of the Catholic Church, James Parke, Jr., Dr. E. Donnelly, James I. Bennett, and Dr. S. F. Scovel, Pastor of the First Presbyterian Church, to have a conference with the rioters, while another committee was appointed to wait on the railroad authorities to ascertain what course they intended to pursue, or to suggest a compromise that would put an end to the disorder which existed. The meeting then adjourned to meet again at

4 o'clock in the afternoon. The committee to wait on the rioters failed to induce them to refrain from further destruction of property, and the railroad authorities could not be found. From the time the military fled up to 3 o'clock in the afternoon no effort had been made to check the riot, other than the meeting of citizens referred to. The mob worked very quietly, and it was a noticeable fact that few of the railroad employes were engaged in the work of destruction. Here and there a man who had been discharged might be seen leading a crowd, but generally the ringleaders were men who had never been employed on any railroad. Many half-grown boys were foremost in the work of devastation, and vied with the men in their efforts. The operations were carried on very quietly, and the multitude of men, women, and children who filled the streets and occupied positions on the hillside south of the railroad looked on with astonishment while the destruction of property continued.

At the adjourned meeting of the citizens this afternoon, a vigilance committee was organized to prevent any further destruction of property. It was rapidly recruited, and each member was at first provided with a base-ball bat, but these were afterward exchanged for guns. They were designated by white ribbons on their arms. As soon as the force was organized they marched to Seventh-avenue, where hundreds of spectators, who had been waiting for some one to lead, joined with them in preventing further incendiarism. The indications now are that the reign of the mob is over, although threats have been made that the building belonging to the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago Road and the Cleveland and Pittsburg Road, on Penn-street, and the Duquesne Freight Depot, on Liberty-street, will be fired this evening. A large number of members of the Vigilance Committee will guard these depots through the night, and it is thought they will be saved.

The through trains on the Pennsylvania Railroad have arrived and departed as usual to-day, the West Pennsylvania Railway tracks being used from Allegheny City to Blairsville, intersecting the main line.

Thus far no property of the company outside of Pittsburg has been disturbed. It is stated that the Pittsburg and Fort Wayne Company have notified their men that they will accede to their demands, and pay wages as before the reduction of June 15. The men are now busily engaged in getting the road in running order; the Fort Wayne blockade is being raised, and it is likely the Cleveland and Pittsburg and Erie and Pittsburg Roads will be able to run as usual.

The situation on the other roads remains unchanged. The crowds about the burned district and along the Pennsylvania Road are gradually growing smaller. Crowds of drunken men are to be seen on the streets wending their way apparently to their homes. The Vigilance Committee is hourly growing stronger, and it is now thought the destruction of life and property is at an end.

The loss here within the past 24 hours can hardly be estimated. Along the Pennsylvania Road from Union Depot to East Liberty the numerous tracks were filled with loaded cars. These were burned from Millville Thirty-third-street to Thirteenth-street, a distance of 20 blocks. It may be put down that 2,000 cars loaded with oil coal and all kinds of merchandise were totally destroyed. Add this to the locomotives, buildings and other property destroyed, and the Pennsylvania Railroad Company's losses will aggregate what is variously estimated at from $3,000,000 to $4,000,000.

RIOT AT READING, PENN.

TRACKS TORN UP AND CARS FIRED—THE LEBANON VALLEY RAILROAD BRIDGE OVER THE SCHUYLKILL BURNED.

READING, Penn., July 23—2:15 A. M.—The existing railroad troubles, which have created intense excitement in this city, culminated in a serious outbreak to-night. Shortly after 10 o'clock, upon the arrival of the last passenger train from Philadelphia, about 1,000 men followed the train from Seventh and Penn streets to the new passenger depot. The night trains were prevented from leaving the depot, and several hundred persons commenced obstructing the tracks of the Lebanon Valley Railroad leading to Harrisburg. Two cabooses were set on fire, and an alarm of fire having been struck, the Fire Department responded. The firemen, however, were prevented by the crowd from extinguishing the flames. Attention having been directed to the burning cars, the work of destruction was continued at other points along the road, tearing up tracks, turning and blocking switches and burning freight cars. A train of freight cars on the main track at the Second-street crossing was set on fire, and five cars were totally consumed.

The Lebanon Valley Railroad bridge, a magnificent structure across the Schuylkill, which cost over $150,000 was fired at the western end shortly before midnight and totally destroyed. At 1:35 all the spans had fallen into the river. The object in destroying the bridge is believed to have been to prevent the passage of troops through this city to Harrisburg and points on the Pennsylvania Railroad.

THE STRIKE IN PHILADELPHIA.

A THREATENING OUTLOOK—FIVE THOUSAND STRIKERS IN THE WEST PHILADELPHIA DEPOT—THE PLACE CLEARED BY THE POLICE—GOV. HARTRANFT ORDERS OUT ALL THE MILITIA, AND CALLS ON THE PRESIDENT FOR AID—PROCLAMATION BY MAYOR STOKLEY.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, July 22—9 o'clock P. M.—The employes of the Pennsylvania Railroad at this point have joined the strikers, and affairs look threatening. They have ordered in all the freight engines, and given notice to such engineers as dare to go out that they do so at their peril. The strikers have possession of the round-house with all the engines in it. There are gathered in the yards of the company some 5,000 men, and the Police of the city are unable to cope with them. No demonstrations have yet taken place.

Col. Scott, Mayor Stokley, and a number of railroad officials were in consultation at the depot during the afternoon. On the arrival of a train or the occurrence of the slightest incident which could furnish a pretense for excitement, the crowd would rush across the open space in front of the depot, and throng the waiting-room almost to suffocation. The saloons in the vicinity were doing a thriving business, and a number of drunken men were in the street. At 5 o'clock the crowd in the depot had increased to such an extent the Mayor and Chief of Police were obliged to call out the reserve Police to clear the place. They also drove around the neighborhood of the depot, dispersing the crowds that were gathering on the street corners and vacant lots. Mayor Stokley denies that he sent to the Bridesburg Arsenal for arms for the Police. He merely sent a messenger there to ask what force the Government had in case of an attempt to seize the arms. An answer was received, requesting word to be sent to the Navy-yard to have an armed tug sent up. This request was complied with. The Mayor says he will not put a musket into the hands of his Police until an actual necessity exists for so doing. At the depot this evening Col. Scott received a dispatch as follows:

"Gov. Hartranft is en route for Pennsylvania, and has telegraphed ahead, ordering out every militia regiment in the State. He has also telegraphed to the President of the United States, calling for troops, and suggesting the propriety of a call for volunteers."

The Mayor has issued the following proclamation:

MAYOR'S OFFICE, Philadelphia, July 22.

To all whom it may Concern:

Whereas, Violence, tumult, and riot exist in various portions of this Commonwealth, to the great injury of domestic industry and trade, and to the discredit of American institutions and form of government the perfection of which was last year celebrated in this the city of the Republic's birth; and

Whereas it is of the highest importance that the great name which Philadelphia has made for herself among the nations of the earth during the Centennial year shall be preserved, and that she shall be spared the horrible scenes enacted in our sister cities;

Now, therefore, I, William S. Stokley, in the name of the Commonwealth of Pendsylvania, and by virtue of the authority vested in me by law, do appeal to all citizens of every occupation and calling to reader it unnecessary that in the performance of my duty I should be called upon to suppress any outbreak and violence, which I assuredly will do if the occasion require it, and hand over the offenders to condign punishment; and I make this appeal in the firm belief that the citizens of Philadelphia appreciate, as I do, the importance of maintaining peace and good will among all classes of society, and I hereby pledge myself to give a patient hearing, and to impartial justice as I best know how, to all persons who desire it. Let all the people resume and continue their lawful occupations, and avoid assembling and organizing together for discussion or otherwise at the present time. This is the surest and best means of preserving the honor and fair name of the City of Brotherly Love.

WILLIAM S. STOKLEY, Mayor.

Shortly after 9 o'clock to-night, the railroad authorities ordered a coal-oil train, standing on the tracks near the Centennial Grounds, to be taken to the refineries at the extreme southern part of the city. A locomotive was attached to it, when some 200 strikers made a raid on the train and uncoupled the cars. At the same time two shots were fired at the engineer by some persons in the crowd. The engine was then taken to the round-house, and as the fireman and engineer came out of the house they were cheered lustily by the strikers. An extra detail of Police was immediately called into requisition, and they made an attack on the mob. The crowd greeted the policemen with a shower of stones, when the officers drew their maces and beat the people back. This ended the disturbance, and at this hour, 11 P. M., everything is quiet in the yard of the company. The Police force have entire possession of the company's property. This morning 500 small arms and 2,000 rounds of ammunition were received at the depot here, and were placed at the disposal of the Police. These are the same which the rioters at Harrisburg attempted to capture. The brakemen and trainmen held a meeting here to-night and agreed to go on a strike at once. This completes the chain along the Eastern Division, and embraces a portion of the New-York Division of the road. Three men were arrested in front of the depot to-night for attempting to create disturbance. They were haranguing the crowd. Strikes are also reported on the Reading Road, and serious disturbances on the North Pennsylvania Road. President Scott to-night received word from Gov. Hartranft that he had made a requisition on the General Government for troops.

In answer to Gov. Hartranft's request for aid from the General Government, the following was received here at midnight:

WASHINGTON, July 22.

To the Mayor of Philadelphia:

Troops will be immediately placed in Philadelphia under command of Gen. Hancock, and the President will exert every constitutional power to restore order and protect property.

GEORGE W. McCRARY, Secretary of War.

Reports received here from points east of Harrisburg are to the effect that the Pacific mail, which was to have left that place at noon, had not yet departed, because the strikers would not allow it. The mails have been removed from the cars and taken to a place of safety. The passenger trains are leaving here on time. The Richmond express, which left here at 8:52, was hooted by the crowd, and the passengers treated to a shower of stones. This delayed the train for a short time. The strikers will not allow any one to leave here in soldier's uniform. The marines at the Navy-yard have been ordered out to protect the United States Arsenal at Gray's Ferry and the other Government property in the city. At midnight everything is quiet and the excitement has subsided, but it is thought that the strikers are preparing for a desperate move.

Eleven wounded soldiers, belonging to Philadelphia regiments, arrived here to-day from Pittsburg, having left there last night. The First Regiment Armory contains 1,000 men ready to move at a moment's notice, but they will not go out to-night. There is a large crowd around the armory to-night. This afternoon the veteran corps of the First Regiment, 350 strong, tendered their services to the Mayor, who promised to accept them if needed. They are all veterans, and can at once be armed and equipped.

THE SITUATION AT HARRISBURG.

A STRIKE BEGUN—TRAINS STOPPED AND DISABLED—SERIOUS TROUBLE EXPECTED.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

HARRISBURG, July 22.—A strike was inaugurated on the Middle Division of the Pennsylvania Railroad this morning, all the firemen and freight crews stopping work. A number of firemen seized the engines and run them to the round-house, where they now are, guarded by the strikers. Great excitement has existed in the neighborhood of the depot all day. The mob assembled numbering about 4,000 men. As trains arrived the firemen deserted their engines and men could not be secured to fill their places. G. Clinton Gardner, General Superintendent of the Pennsylvania Railroad, issued an order to the employes of the Middle Division requesting them to remain peaceable. Copies of this order were posted all along the line between this city and Altoona, but were torn down as soon as posted. The Mayor issued a proclamation calling on the citizens to preserve order and to abstain from rioting. This evening at 7 o'clock a meeting was held on the grounds at the foot of North-street, which was attended by about 3 000 persons. An address was made by H. M. Torbert, who counseled moderation, but advised the men to hold out against the railroad, and Gov. Hartranft would have a "big job" on hand to put them down. He denounced the soldiers and his remarks were received with cheers.

The railroad track at Lochiel and Baldwin has been blockaded with ties and railroad iron, and the men in that vicinity swear that no train shall pass. The Pacific Express from Altoona, due here at 12 M., did not arrive until 8 o'clock this evening. Among the passengers were a number of soldiers of the First Regiment of Philadelphia. The troops say they are going home because they want to get away from Altoona, and that there is no use in working men shooting working men. When ready to start it was found that all the coupling pins had been drawn and the train was unable to move. A dozen ineffectual attempts were made to move the train. The Mayor addressed a crowd of 600 from the engine, and asked them not to molest the passenger trains, but the mob would not listen, and the train was abandoned by the railroad authorities. Superintendent McCrea told THE TIMES correspondent that the mob was composed principally of idle men and boys, and that there were few railroaders in the crowd. A striker mounted the rear car and made a violent harangue to the crowd, and it is possible that to-night may witness scenes of violence in this city. The Police are powerless. The State Arsenal at this place is guarded by a company of soldiers, and Gen. Siegfried's division will arrive here at 1 A. M. The hands at the steel works, rolling-mills, and nail factories say they will strike to-night and join the railroaders, so that trouble may be expected here.

The situation at Altoona is unaltered. The mob numbering 3,000 have control of the city, and will permit none but passenger trains to pass, and they say that after to-night passenger trains shall not pass.

HARRISBURG, July 23.—The strikers here have quieted down and dispersed to their homes, but there are still a sufficient number to seop all trains. The company's offices are all closed and no business is being done. No trains have passed since o'clock last evening. A company of soldiers from Pine Grove and one from Johnstown, under command of Col. Gobin, arrived here last night at 11:45 over the Reading Road. They were brought to within a mile of town, disembarked, and then marched to the State Arsenal, about a mile north of the city. Three companies of troops at Lebanon who were to arrive here with the above companies refused to come, and stacked arms. The troops are not called to guard the road, but merely to protect State property, which it is much feared the mob will attempt to destroy. An attempt was made to throw the train containing troops from the track. Three bars of iron and a three-link coupling were found fastened to the rails and removed before the train came up. The whole proceeding was conducted with so much secrecy that the soldiers were in town and surrounding the arsenal before the mob were aware of the fact. The strikers here say they will prevent the trains on the Reading Road from moving to-morrow, and that they will attempt to force the empioys of the Reading Road to strike. This is regarded as an idle threat, and the officials of the road say that they are not in the least afraid of it. A rumor prevails that an armed mob at Lebanon on the Reading road are preparing to start a strike and that town is very much excited. No official dispatches have been received at the State Department since yesterday. Gov. Hartranft now on his way here is telegraphing orders direct to Gen. Latta at Pittsburg. Gen. Latta telegraphs here that he has been forced to leave his headquarters and flee from the mob. A passenger train has just been made up at the lower part of the city away from the depot, and sent to Philadelphia. The company accomplished this by a ruse, but the strikers say they will be more watchful in future, and that no trains shall leave here.

ALONG THE PENNSYLVANIA LINE.

NORRISTOWN, Penn., July 22.—Major-Gen. Bolton has received orders from Adjutant-General Latta to concentrate the Second Division at this place immediately, to await marching orders.

LEBANON, Penn., July 22.—Col. J. P. S. Gobin, Commander of the Eighth Regiment, National Guards, has just received orders to report with his regiment at Harrisburg immediately. He has ordered his companies at Lebanon, Jonestown, Pine Grove, Tamaqua, Harrisburg, York, Shrewsbury, Wrightsville, and Girardville under arms, and to be in readiness to move. A special train will bring the Pine Grove and Jamestown Companies to this place to-night. The other companies will report at Harrisburg. The regiment will be in Harrisburg by morning.

EASTON, Penn., July 22.—It is now known definitely that the employes of the Belvidere Delaware Railroad, (a division of the Pennsylvania Railroad,) have decided to strike at 12 o'clock to-night, and the men on the New-Jersey division will probably strike to-morrow. It is not believed the Lehigh Valley men will strike before Tuesday, if at all. There is nothing at all from the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, and no indication of a movement.

COLUMBIA, Penn., July 22.—The Pennsylvania Railroad men struck about 2 o'clock this afternoon, and the round-house has been quietly closed. No engines are allowed to leave. There has been no disorder as yet.

BETHLEHEM, Penn., July 22.—A large and enthusiastic meeting was held at Easton to-day by the employes of the Lehigh Valley, Central of New-Jersey, Belvidere and Delaware, Morris and Essex, and Delaware and Lackawanna Railroads. They paraded the streets with bands of music at their head, shouting and making loud demonstrations. The officials of the Lehigh Valley Road are closeted in their rooms at the general office in this place, holding consultation. Employes of the Valley Road say they expect the order to strike momentarily. The North Pennsylvania hands are excited over the rumor of trouble on their road at Philadelphia. The Easton Grays, who have been camping at Stroudsburg, are now en route for Allentown, where they will join the Allentown Rifles, Catasauqua Rifles, and Slatington Rifles, and leave by special train for Pittsburg. Demonstrations are expected here every minute.

CONFLAGRATION AT HORNELLSVILLE.

BUFFALO, N. Y., July 22.—A special despatch from Burns, eight miles west of Hornellsville, says there is evidence of a large conflagration at Hornellsville. The wires are down, evidently having been cut by the rioters, and no telegrams have been received from that point since 11:30 P. M.

THE SITUATION AT ST. LOUIS.

MEETING OF RAILROAD MEN TO DISCUSS THE STRIKE—NO ACTION REACHED—THE FOREIGN SECTIONS OF THE WORKING MEN'S PARTY EXPRESSING SYMPATHY WITH THE STRIKERS AND DENOUNCING THE GOVERNMENT.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., July 22.—In this city matters have been quiet to-day. No action has been taken by the employes of any road this side of the river, but there is a good deal of talk and discussion on the subject. The men of the Missouri Pacific are the most likely to be first involved, and some of them say if a strike occurs across the river, and the Union Depot and Transit Company's employes strike, they will join them.

The St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern, and the St. Louis, Kansas City and Northern roads have not reduced wages, and the employes of these lines, so far, have manifested no disposition to take part in the strike. The officers of these companies, while they regard the general situation as exceedingly serious, do not think their roads will become involved; at least they have strong hopes that they will not.

In East St. Louis the afternoon has been unusually lively. There was to be an adjourned meeting held at 4 o'clock, to receive a report from the committee appointed last night. Instead of this, however, there was a secret meeting of some sort, of 300 railroad men; but nothing was done except speech-making. The general tenor of the speeches was that unless the late reduction was withdrawn, and the old rates restored with a guarantee that the companies will make no future reductions, the men should strike. Conversations with the men revealed the fact that, touching the guarantee above mentioned, they will demand that it must be made general throughout the country, else the strike will go on.

After the adjournment of the secret meeting an outdoor meeting was organized, in which about 200 members of the French, German, Bohemian, and English sections of the Working Men's Party of the United States, from St. Louis, participated. Their coming was greeted with cheers and much enthusiasm. Several speeches were made by the leaders of this section, in which they offered sympathy for the strikers and pledged themselves to stand by them in their struggle. It was stated from the stand that there would be another meeting to-night, composed strictly of railroad men, at which a declaration of their purpose and what action they proposed to take would be made. The section of the working men's party above referred to, held a meeting at Turner Hall this afternoon, and, after several speeches on the labor question in general and the present situation in particular, they unanimously adopted the following resolutions:

Whereas, The working men of the different railroads in this country are rising *en masse* to demand their just rights; and, whereas, the United States Government has allied itself on the side of capital and against labor; therefore

Resolved, That we, the Working Men's Party of the United States, heartily sympathize with the employes of all the railroads in the country who are attempting to secure just and equitable reward for their labor.

Resolved, That we will stand by them in this most righteous struggle of labor against robbery and oppression, through good and evil report, to the end of the struggle.

The resolutions were read to a meeting in East St. Louis this afternoon, and were received with hearty cheers.

The meeting called to be held at East St. Louis to-night met at Traubel's Hall at 8 o'clock, and was largely attended by railroad men and those directly interested in railroad affairs. The result of the meeting was that no freight trains will be permitted to leave East St. Louis after 12 o'clock to-night on the Ohio and Mississippi, Toledo and Wabash, Indianapolis and St. Louis, Vandalia Southern, Cairo Short Line, and the narrow gauge roads. A committee of one from each road was appointed to see that the action of the meeting was carried out. No mail, express, or passengers are to be molested. A resolution was adopted asserting that none of the men will resume work unless wages prevailing prior to the panic are restored. At the meeting of the Working Men's Party this afternoon, it was stated that there was $1, 00 in their treasury, which would be given to aid the strike if necessary, and that if the strikers are attacked by the military they have 1,500 members who will assist in repelling them.

THE LAKE SHORE ROAD.

STOPPAGE OF FREIGHT TRAINS NEAR CLEVELAND—THE MEN DETERMINED—NO DISORDERLY CONDUCT REPORTED.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

COLLINWOOD, Ohio, July 22.—The stoppage of freight trains on the Lake Shore Railroad which began at this point this afternoon, has continued. All the firemen and brakemen on the incoming trains of both the Erie and the Toledo Divisions on being told the condition of affairs readily united with the strikers. The round-house is full of locomotives, and the yard is crowded with freight cars. Stock in about 300 cars bound East were turned loose in the Collinwood fields, the men keeping watch of the animals. Bodies of strikers are stationed at different points in the yard to see that no recreant employe undertakes to run a locomotive out. The strikers are very bitter against Master Mechanic Gossett, to whom many of the troubles in this section are laid. About 500 firemen, brakemen, and others, are gathered here now, and 200 were around Mapes' Hall, where they were discussing the situation. All are orderly, but state that they are determined to have an increase in their wages. The firemen and brakemen on the Erie Division claim they can earn scarcely $23 per month in many instances.

At the meeting in Mapes' Hall to-night the following resolutions were adopted by the brakemen, firemen, engineers, and conductors of the Toledo, Erie, Franklin, and Youngstown Divisions of the Lake Shore Railroad:

Resolved, First, that classification of engineers be abolished forever; second, that the rate of pay for engineers shall be $3 50 per 100 miles or less; third, that the rate for firemen shall be $1 75 per 100 miles or less; fourth, that firemen and brakemen shall be furnished with monthly passes on the division where they work; fifth, all trainmen shall be paid over-time for all detention over 10 hours on the Erie Division, and 12 hours on the Toledo Division, at their regular rate of pay; sixth, that the 10 per cent. reduction shall be restored to all employes; seventh, that the Erie Division brakemen shall receive $1 75 for 100 miles or less; eighth, that no men shall be discharged for this movement, all receiving their rights as heretofore; ninth, that yard conductors shall receive $2 50; yard brakemen, $2, and night yard brakemen $2 15 per day; tenth, all Toledo conductors and brakemen shall receive the same pay as previous to June 1; eleventh, any deviation in part from the above to be considered a deviation from the whole; twelfth, that these resolutions be presented to the General Superintendent.

After the unanimous adoption of the resolutions the men dispersed in an orderly manner.

The Columbus, Cleveland, Cincinnati and Indianapolis Road has withdrawn all its freight trains and ordered the local agents to receive no more freight until further orders. The most serious feature of the situation here is the stoppage imposed on all classes of manufacture. The Cleveland Rolling Mill Company and the Northern Ohio Iron Company have shut down all their mills and furnaces for want of fuel, cut off by the strike on the Pittsburg and other roads. The Standard Oil Company, manufacturing 6,000 barrels of petroleum per day, will stop on Monday for want of transportation. This, with the stoppage of the steel work, will throw upon the streets a large body of working men.

THE FEELING AT CINCINNATI.

GREAT EXCITEMENT PREVAILING—MASS-MEETING OF TRADES UNION MEN—SYMPATHY SHOWN THE PITTSBURG RIOTERS.

Special Despatch to the New-York Times.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, July 22.—Great excitement prevails here to-night. So far there have been no strikes and no violence, but indications point to very serious troubles to-morrow. It is almost certain that the hands on the Ohio and Mississippi and the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton Roads will strike at noon to-morrow. They have just sent an ultimatum to the officers of these companies, the exact nature of which is not known. But it is understood that they demand a restoration of their wages to the former rates. If their terms are not accepted at noon, they will strike, and their strike, it is feared, will inaugurate scenes like those that are being enacted at Pittsburg. This city is full of unemployed members of trades unions who sympathize with the railroad men, and will do anything to help them. In addition to these there are thousands of vagrants and thieves ready to come out of their dark corners for arson and plunder at the first note of warning. Two mass-meetings were held by the working-men this afternoon. One in Court-street market-space was attended by an immense crowd. The speeches were of the most inflammatory kind. Resolutions were adopted condemning the slaughter of women and children in Baltimore and Pittsburg, and extending to the strikers the sympathy of the laboring men of Cincinnati. It was also resolved to aid them by all lawful means, and a committee was appointed to carry the resolutions into effect. The streets were crowded with people until a late hour, eagerly discussing the situation. It is felt that everything hangs on to-morrow.

Midnight.—President Shoemaker, of the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton Road has published an address to his men assuring them that the reduction announced will not be put into effect, and that their wages hereafter will be paid with greater regularity. This yielding of a leading Ohio road, coupled with a similar course of the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago Road gives encouragement to the belief here that the worst is over.

DISTURBANCE ELSEWHERE.

THE KENTUCKY ROADS—PROBABLE STRIKE ON THE LEHIGH VALLEY ROAD, THE DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND WESTERN, AND OTHER ROADS.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., July 22.—There is intense interest here in the railroad strike. Receiver McLeod, of the Short Line, (running between Cincinnati and Louisville,) has issued an order for a reduction of 10 per cent. on wages, to take effect Aug. 1. A meeting of workingmen was held last night and committees appointed to wait on the railroad officials and ascertain what is going to be done. President Standiford, of the Louisville and Nashville Road, says no reduction will be made on that line.

EASTON, Penn., July 22.—It is currently reported and believed that the Lehigh Valley men will strike at 2 o'clock to-morrow (Monday) morning.

EASTON, Penn., July 22.—The Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad and all its branches will come into the strike either to-night or to-morrow morning.

POTTSVILLE, Penn., July 22.—The men in the employ of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad at this point have been dissatisfied for some weeks on account of several months' back pay being due them. Last night a committee of railroad men was appointed to notify Mr. Wheeler, Superintendent of the Philadelphia and Reading Road here, that unless they were paid by Thursday next the full amount of their back wages due them, a strike would take place. The company has announced that a portion of the pay would be made before Wednesday, as previously arranged, and the balance would be forthcoming early in August, and thereafter regularly. All is quiet to-night. The men seem satisfied, and no strike is probable.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., July 22.—Two or three hundred employes attended a meeting at the round-house of the Bee Line this morning. A committee made up of representatives of the various departments of the road was appointed to perfect a plan of action in accord with the manifesto of the Cleveland employes issued last night. The committee was instructed to notify the men at the other end that they indorsed their demand for a readjustment of wages. This would increase the present salaries 20 per cent. A sub-committee was then appointed for a conference with the officers of the road. Trains are moving as usual to-day, and no trouble is anticipated until the result of the conference is known. On the Pan Handle Road the regular passenger and freight trains arrived on time, but no freight trains have been sent out to-day. The regular night mail train was also abandoned on the Vandalia Railroad. All the regular trains arrived to-day. General Superintendent Staples does not anticipate any trouble, but there are rumors current that the men will strike to-morrow on the Indianapolis and St. Louis Road. A large meeting of employes was held to-day at Mattoon and Terre Haute, but their action has not been made public. On all the other roads trains have arrived on regular time and no trouble is anticipated at present.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, July 22.—So far the city is generally quiet. There is no visible evidence of a strike here. No freight trains were sent East to-day. It is said none will be sent. Pan Handle freight trains run through Newark without stopping. All side tracks east being full, it is considered useless to send on other trains, and railway freight business is mainly at a stand-still. There are suppressed rumors to the effect that the trainmen of the Bee Line and Western Division of the Pan Handle will leave their trains to-night, and the officials have ordered that no freight trains shall be started before 8 o'clock to-morrow morning. Seven companies of the Third Regiment Ohio National Guard arrived here at 1 o'clock to-day, and await further orders. They aggregate 310 men. Other troops are also expected to-morrow.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., July 22.—The employes of the Short Line met to-day and adopted resolutions protesting against a reduction of wages on Aug. 1, as proposed in Receiver M'Leod's circular. The protest is very respectful, is addressed to Chancellor Bruce, and will be presented to him to-morrow morning. As yet there is no movement looking to a strike on any of the railroads here.

SCRANTON, Penn., July 22.—Two largely attended meetings of railroad employes were held here in secret to-day. Delegations were present from a distance, and the situation was forcibly presented. A constant cypher communication was kept up with Pittsburg, and considerable excitement prevailed. A demand has been made on the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Company for the restoration of the last 10 per cent. taken from the wages of the men, and an answer is expected to-day. Should it be be unfavorable, a strike will be declared. The military have been under arms all day, awaiting marching orders. During a drunken carousal last night a Militiaman shot an unoffending citizen named Reel on his doorstep. The soldier was arrested. Reel is expected to recover.

ALBANY, N. Y. July 23—2 A. M.—All is quiet here on the New-York Central Lines. The men on trains just in from the West say that they heard rumors of detention of stock trains at Buffalo, but not on Sunday night, and that a strike had occurred among the Lake Shore Railroad men at Buffalo.

The *National Republican* will to-morrow publish a report of an interview of one of its representatives with the President at the Soldiers' Home this evening, in which it is stated that the President, responding to an inquiry, said he did not regard the present disorders as any evidence of the prevalence of communism, since their attacks had not been primarily directed against property in general, but merely against that of the railroads with which the strikers had difficulties. The President very frankly expressed the opinion that the most rigorous measures should be used in putting down the troubles, and thought it was greatly to be regretted that a larger force had not been thrown into Pittsburg.

LOCAL ASPECT OF THE STRIKE.

ALL QUIET ALONG THE EASTERN DIVISION OF THE PENNSYLVANIA AND ERIE ROADS—NO INDICATIONS OF TROUBLE—PRECAUTIONS AGAINST RIOT OR INCENDIARISM—A TALK WITH THE OFFICIALS AND WITH SOME OF THE MEN.

The exciting news contained in the morning papers yesterday of riot and bloodshed at Pittsburg, Altoona, Hornellsville, and other points on the Western Divisions of the Pennsylvania Central and Erie Railroads was nowhere more quietly received than at the Jersey depots of the roads named. The depots, shops, yards, and engine-houses were almost deserted, a fact which the railroad officials called attention to as indicating that there was no excited feeling among the men, and consequently no likelihood of a strike. Mr. Charles Watts, Trainmaster of the New-York and Philadelphia Division of the Pennsylvania Central, informed a TIMES reporter that everything was quiet on his division, and that a similar state of affairs existed along the line as far as Harrisburg. The nearest point in communication with the Jersey Depot by the railroad wires at noon was the Town of Derry, which is 40 miles east of Pittsburg. Only one attempt had been made to bring the men out on strike. A rough-looking fellow approached some of the train hands about the yard on the subject, but he was driven off by the men themselves. Mr. Watts was confident that if any strike were intended on the New-York and Philadelphia Division, Mr. Barker, the Superintendent, and himself would have the earliest knowledge of it. Both of them had been brakemen, and were friendly with every man in the service, and personally intimate with a great many of them. The depot was clear of freight, although more had been received on Saturday than on any day during the last three months. Most of the west-bound freight is now at Harrisburg. Many of the men had voluntarily assured the officials of the road that they had no intention of striking. When asked if the men were not in sympathy with the strikers in the western divisions, Mr. Watts said he thought not; they were of a different class. Most of the men running between Jersey City and Philadelphia, and between Philadelphia and Harrisburg, had been a long time in the service of the company. They were, he said, quiet, steady, hard-working, very intelligent, and opposed to violence. In the Allegheny divisions, and all through the coal and iron regions, a much rougher class was in the employ of the company. The officials are of opinion that if any danger is impending it will proceed from a rough outside element not connected with railroading, but anxious for a riot that they may steal with impunity. To this element, and not to railroad men, they attribute the riots in Baltimore and Pittsburg.

Mr. Thompson, the General Manager of the road, telegraphed from Philadelphia to Superintendent Barker yesterday to learn the state of feeling among the men, mentioning the fact in his dispatch that everything was quiet on the Philadelphia and Harrisburg Division. The Superintendent replied that there was no trouble nor any indication of it. Rumors circulated on Saturday and Sunday had principally in New-York, reached the officials of the Pennsylvania Central that an attempt would be made to burn down their depot, shops, and engine-houses. While not believing that any such attempt would be made, ample precautions were taken to prevent the carrying out of such a design. Arrangements were made with the Fire Department to send a double force in case a signal was received through the box indicating the railroad depot. Guards have been doubled and arrangements made to have a strong military force on hand at the shortest notice. Should a disturbance occur vigorous measures will be taken to suppress it at once. Many of the railroad employes are members of the National Guard, and it is believed that they would be the first to aid in quelling a riot. Extra engines are kept steamed up in the engine-house ready to move troops.

In conversation with a TIMES reporter yesterday afternoon, Mr. Edward Hill, Superintendent of the Eastern Division of the Erie Railway, said that many of the men in his division were incensed against the strikers for the reason that the strike compelled them to remain idle. The Superintendent and his assistants have thoroughly canvassed the men, and find that very little dissatisfaction prevails with the wages paid on his division. Among the 2,000 or 3,000 men in the division the Superintendent is of opinion that the majority would take an active part in preventing any outbreak. There are some grumblers, but they do not give expression to their dissatisfaction. No attempt has been made by visits as far as could be learned to induce the men to go on strike, but a number of dispatches from Donohue, the leader of the strike at Hornellsville, were intercepted, urging the men to aid the strikers. A few suspicious characters were seen around the depot on Saturday, but they were driven off, and had no opportunity afforded them of conversing with the men. The chief danger, if there is any, the Superintendent thinks lies in the continued excitement. As at the depot of the Pennsylvania Central, a train is kept in readiness all the time. Receiver Jewett sent the following dispatch, which explains itself, yesterday afternoon to Mr. Edward Hill, Superintendent of the Eastern Division, and to Mr. Thompson, Superintendent of the Delaware Division:

I am rejoiced to hear that the employes of all classes on your divisions of road are in the main loyal to themselves and to their duty to the company. Such fidelity is appreciated and cannot go unrewarded, while those who, in disregard of both duty and law, and without any reasonable pretext, intimidate those who are willing to perform their usual services, or otherwise interfere with the property or obstruct the business of the company, are liable to and must expect to be made suffer the severest penalties which by law is imposed in all such cases.

H. J. JEWETT, Receiver.

Ample precautions have been taken to prevent any attempt at incendiarism and to suppress any disturbance that may take place.

About 150 engineers, brakemen, and firemen belonging to the Eastern Division, reside in Jersey City. A TIMES reporter had an interview yesterday with some of these men. They complain bitterly of the recent "cuts" to which they have been subjected, but say that they will not strike unless their comrades of the Susquehanna Division lead off. Most of the employes on the Eastern Division reside at Port Jervis, at which point trouble may be looked for in case the strike becomes general. The rates paid on the Erie since the reduction of the 1st inst., are as follows: Engineers, $3 60 per trip; firemen, $2 10, and brakemen, $1 80. The trip includes 90 miles of running in all sorts of weather and frequent detentions at both ends of the route. The average wages of a freight engineer do not exceed $70 to $80 per month, while those of brakemen and firemen range from $25 to $40. Trackmen are paid $1 12 per day. The men say that there is no excuse for these repeated "cuts" on the part of the company, and that the latter's assertion in regard to the small amount of freight carried is mere moonshine. They declare that the Erie has never taken more freight out of Jersey City than during the present season, and that if the earnings of the road were properly husbanded, there would be ample means to pay them fair wages.

At the Grand Central Depot yesterday everything was quiet. But few train hands were to be seen, and those universally admitted that there was no fear of an outbreak at this end of the line. "The military are too strong for us down here," said one engineer to a TIMES reporter, "and our men know it. There will be no strike here, unless it extends along the Central and down the Hudson River." Among all classes of employes the violence of the mobs at Baltimore and Pittsburg was condemned, while at the same time strong sympathy was expressed with the object of the strikers. The same feeling existed at the Thirtieth-Street Station, where most of the freight is received. As the great majority of the train hands at both these points reside at Poughkeepsie and Albany, there need be no occasion for a tumult at this end of the line in any event. "We have 3,000 railroad men in West Albany, Albany, and Greenbush," said a brakeman, "and if there is any strike on this end of the road it will commence there." At 7:30 P. M. a dispatch was received at the Grand Central Depot that the employes of the Lake Shore Road had struck, and the news produced manifest excitement. "The Central will go next," was the general expression, and the eagerness with which news from the West was inquired for, showed the deep interest felt in the progress of affairs in that section. Much dissatisfaction exists among the brakemen of the Harlem Road at the low rate of their wages, which are $36 per month, while the pay for the same work on the Central is $43. There is little danger of a strike on this road, however, as it has very little through freight traffic, and the command of the Hudson River route would enable the company to defy the strikers for an indefinite period.

Mr. James H. Rutter, the Freight Agent of the New-York Central, was not in town yesterday, nor has he been during the last three days, and he is believed to have "gone West" to look after the freight interests of the road in anticipation of possible complications. John M. Toucey, the General Superintendent of the New-York Central, when visited by a TIMES reporter yesterday afternoon, said he had heard nothing of a strike along the line of the road, and anticipated none. If there had been any trouble he expected it would have been at Buffalo. He had received a telegram from that place as late as 5 P. M., which reported everything quiet. After that—the day, so to speak, having closed—he expected no trouble. There might have been a chance for the disaffected at Buffalo to create some disturbance, the day being Sunday, and a number of the men having nothing to do. He believed, however, that the Central would not be affected. Mr. Toucey, on going home from the Grand Central Depot, went to bed early, but left instructions to be awakened in case any telegrams should be received. At the Thirtieth-street depot, where the freight is received and sent, there was, as at the other depot, absolutely no excitement. The only noteworthy matter was the arrival of an extra number of oil cars, as well as of cattle cars. The added freight and passengers carried were attributed to the strike on the Erie. Freight trains went out as usual, and up to nearly midnight nothing in the way of trouble or difficulty by reason of a strike was either reported or apprehended.

The offices of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company in this City were closed yesterday, and the Agent of the road was out of town. At Pier No. 1 North River, where the freight of the company is delivered, it was ascertained that there is some Western-bound freight on hand, and that no freight has been delivered in this City for shipment on the road within two or three days past.

MILITARY SENT FROM NEW-YORK.

THE TWENTY-THIRD REGIMENT OF THE NATIONAL GUARD SENT TO HORNELL

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE AUGUST MAGAZINES.

THE ATLANTIC.

—The August number of the *Atlantic* contains the first scenes of another of those comedies which of late Mr. Howells has been addicted to. "A Counterfeit Presentment" has more than its name to testify to an identity with former writings of the same clever litterateur. The scene is laid in the same hotel in the mountains, generalized under the name of the Ponkwasset Hotel, in which we met the young Western engineer who was "Out of the Question," and that ideal Boston girl who insisted on marrying him. The counterfeit presentment in this case is that of a young painter who happens to be the image of a rascally American living abroad, who has wooed and won the heroine, but been compelled to give her up, to jilt her, in fact, by the stick and the threats of her father, Gen. Wyatt, who discovers his knavishness in time. As the General returns at once to America and selects the Ponkwasset Hotel as a retired place where his suffering daughter may either die in peace or recover slowly from the blow, the meeting between him and the hero, whom he takes for the villain, and between the hero and the forlorn maiden, who is herself overcome by the sight, forms some pretty situations. The dialogue is very realistic, as usual; the people are drawn as close to the real thing as possible, and say as many useless words and do as many unimportant things, as people in real life. Bartlett, the young painter, in his dialogue with his friend Cummings, a clergyman, satirizes neatly the unideal side of a great many artists. Viewing his own picture from the stand-point of a painter solely, he can hardly conceal his contempt for the ideal things, the poetry that his friend sees in it.

"*Cummings*—'I don't believe the spirit of a graceful elm that just begins to feel the approach of Autumn was ever better interpreted. There is something tremendously tragical about it, too. It makes me think of some lovely and charming girl, all grace and tenderness, who finds the first gray hair in her head. I should call that picture The First Gray Hair.'"

"*Bartlett* (with unheeding petulance)—'The whole thing's too infernally brown! I beg your pardon, Cummings; what were you saying? Give me, I like your prattle about pictures; I do, indeed. I like to see how far you art-cultured fellows can miss all that was in a poor devil's mind when he was at work. But I'd rather you'd sentimentalize my pictures than moralize them. If there is anything that makes one limp enough to be hung over a stick, it's to have an allegory discovered in one of my poor stupid old landscapes. But the First Gray Hair isn't bad, really. And a good, senseless, sloppy name like that often sells a picture.'"

The second installment of T. B. Aldrich's "Queen of Sheba" brings us to the Queen herself. The writer's talent for surprising his hearers has not deserted him. Lynde makes the acquaintance of the Queen as he walks down hill toward a village, the name of which he does not know, he himself having been thrown by his Rosinante and now trudging along with his saddle on his head and his valise in his hand. The persons he meets are strange and fitful of behavior, like mad people, and in the village every one seems to have retreated into barred houses. He is taken for a madman, and being captured and carried off, discovers that he is in an asylum from which the inmates had escaped just previous to his arrival at the village. Hence the action of the passers, hence the fortified condition of the villagers, and hence the name of the heroine. She is a lovely girl of 17, who calls herself the Queen of Sheba, and is confined to a mad-house. The story continues at the usual pitch of carefulness as to style and thoroughness as to workmanship which we never fail to get from Mr. Aldrich. The improbable seems a little stretched in so realistic a tale, when we come to the explanation of the escape of the mad people. The insane are not possessed with the feeling of convicts, who are sometimes disposed to free all their comrades as well as themselves. Those that reason at all believe in asylums for the other patients, but object to them for themselves; hence the incarceration of the doctor and his assistants and the setting free of the whole asylum strain the probabilities to the utmost limits. The passages about the girl's slipper, which Lynde afterward picks up on the road, are delicately managed. But what are we to infer from the eloquent description of the inhabitants of such villages as that into which Lynde finds his way, the allusions to their brave, independent character, the graves of gallant soldiers in the cemetery, &c., when the village is discovered, a few pages later, in a state of abject panic because a number of insane people have broken bounds? Is it satire, or is it inadvertence?

Thomas S. Perry takes the lead this month with an essay on the "Influence of German on English Literature." Angelo Tacchella tells a curious and interesting tale of the "Palace and Household of a Great Italian Noble." Will Wallace Harney has a story called "How Capt. Ascott Floored the Ghost," while this same creepy personage is addressed by Mrs. S. M. B. Piatt in some verses called "A Ghost." Celia Thaxter has some pretty verses with the awkward title, "Mutabilia," and C. P. Cranch sings of the "Wanderers." Maurice Thompson has fresh and pleasant verses called "Dropping Corn," and, in "Forward," J. W. De Forest attempts a scene he cannot handle.

SCRIBNER'S MAGAZINE.

—Special efforts have been made by the editors of this magazine to make the August, or, as they call it, the Midsummer holiday, number unusually attractive. The critic must be a captious one who can deny their success. From the cover, which has been embellished by three or four bird vignettes, in the Japanese manner, by Miss Fidelia Brydges, to the comic Bric-à-Brac department, which is enlivened by sketches of the absurdities in shell-rowing, the magazine presents hardly a break in the line of good material. In the way of poetry we have one of those remarkable pieces by R. H. Stoddard which make one almost ready to hail him first among the living American poets—not, it is true, for the amount of work that lies behind him, but the vigor and spirit of the single poem. "Two Kings" is a personal poem, referring to the author himself, whom he depicts as an old man he meets on a hill-side. The old man raves about two Kings whom he has served, one young, the other in the prime of life:

"'Thou strange old man,' I said, 'if man thou art,
That growest so thin and pale,
I feel a chilliness creeping round my heart
At thy accursed tale!

"'Who art thou?' Speak!' He spoke not—was not there—
If ever there, had flown,
And left me talking to the empty air
On the dark hill alone!"

It is not so much the novelty of this idea—for other poets have figured themselves as double—but the magnificence of diction in the first part of the poem and the purity of English in the latter, the pathetic portions, that mark this admirable poem. It has the clearness and simplicity of Longfellow, combined with a fire Longfellow never has approached. Another poet is Dr. Joyce, the author of "Deirdre," who handles his verse with a fine swing, and something of the tartness and freshness of the old Latin masters. Addressed to Oliver Wendell Holmes, it begins with a generalized satire on postasters, and presently becomes a veiled panegyric on Holmes, Lowell, Longfellow, Bryant, Emerson, and Whittier. The title is "Reflections." Bayard Taylor is also out in unusual force with an Assyrian night-song, which ought to rank among the best verses he has produced, and Edmund C. Stedman has a madrigal. Short stories are furnished by Berthold Auerbach, the celebrated German novelist, by Mrs. Burnett, who has made such a success here and in England with *That Lass o' Lowrie's*, by Prof. H. H. Boyesen, and by Mary E. C. Wyeth. The latter deals with an irrepressible "nigger" who has seen more of the world than is good for him. Mrs. Burnett takes us to the England of Dickens and introduces us to a "wax-works," whose domestic history is unfolded to us in the first person. It is told with all the spirit and apparent closeness to truth that we might expect from Mrs. Burnett's previous work, but we think it was a mistake to let the speaker announce that the story he was telling, ostensibly about another man he knew who ran a "wax-works," was really the story of his own life. It breaks the naturalness to find that a man so simple-minded and dull should be clever enough to keep up such a deception to the end of the tale. Yet it is justice to say that there is no other flaw to be picked. Auerbach occupies the ground held by such a man as Tourguéneff; his "Adam and Eve at the Agricultural Fair" leaves one with a crushed feeling of the utter hopelessness in the life of two peasants in Germany. He will not leave out one harsh line, but draws the two "hired helps" in all their heaviness, ugliness, and rude vigor. But the artist is there, nevertheless, and one is forced to admire the crushing truth of the whole scene. The pictures that accompany this story are by Prof. Thumann, of Berlin, and are exactly in keeping with the text. The position in which Adam holds his knife and fork in the first picture tells volumes of the man and his antecedents. It is a new development to find artists and authors of Berlin contributing to an American magazine, and for a first attempt a better German than Auerbach probably could not be found.

Prof. Boyesen represents the West by a story of a fair, musical, and uncultivated little maid of Ohio who falls in love with Dr. Swart. There is also a short rambling paper on the old Boston road out of this City, by E. S. Nadal, full of the mingled naïveté and shrewdness we expect in him, and the American prima donna, Miss Kellogg, contributes a page or so on the little studied and but half understood subject of Japanese music. She has caught and succeeded in pinning to ordinary Western musical bars the evanescent airs of one or two Japanese songs, as difficult for us to distinguish in Japanese music as the subtle meaning in the translations of such Japanese poems as are recorded. Several writers in the *Revue des Deux Mondes* have attacked this intricate subject from the learned and historical side, but Miss Kellogg boldly attempts to bring the actual air before us. The "Old Cabinet" has further information on this subject, where, in addition, Mr. Gilder prints two of his own charming and delicate poems. The illustrated articles do not yield in interest and beauty of engraving to anything that *Scribner's* has hitherto accomplished. Some of the wood-cuts to Mr. Montgomery's "Railroad in the Clouds"—that being the Peruvian line engineered by the American Henry Meiggs—are remarkable specimens of freshness and vigor in the draughtsman. The most noticeable is a figure of an engineer crossing a ravine, drawn by Kelly; but Thomas Moran and Rheinhart also have good work. The article is of great interest; when this Andean railway is complete to the head of navigation on the Amazon, Peru will send her productions by a quick and cheap route to Europe and the United States. The scenery of the line is simply marvelous. Other illustrated articles are "Canadian Sports," by W. George Beers, the picture done in a peculiar vein by Henry Sandham. Charles E. Whitehead, of the law firm of Ward & Whitehead, contributes an account of the habits and habitat of North American grouse from the standpoint of a sportsman, not an ornithologist. Nicholas Minturn is still at work on the paupers of New-York, and the new story by Adeline Trafton, announced in the papers, carries us West into the midst of handsome Army officers, Indians, and the profane teamster of the Plains.

ST. NICHOLAS.

—The Midsummer Holiday number of *St. Nicholas* has no outside adornment to boast, as was the case at Christmas, but the inside is up to the mark. A novel and joyous account of dog-sledging by a family party in Labrador is contributed by Mrs. C. E. Groser. It is all there, the difficulties of managing the dogs through their tendency to fight with other teams and among themselves, to follow game, and to cut up generally. It makes one cool in the hot weather to think of sledging in June over a hard crust of snow. Prof. W. K. Brooks talks about the building of birds' nests, and how the little architects improve in their art. Sarah W. Kellogg writes a story called "The 'Swooping Eagle's' First Exploit." There is a series of extravagant verses by E. L. Bynner called "Around the World on a Telegraph Pole," and Charles Dudley Warner contributes a sketch of country life called "John's First Party." Aunt Fanny is the author of another short story called "The Blue-coat Boy," and Mrs. A. M. Diaz of "Mr. Tompkins' Small Story." Kate Brownlee Horton writes about the "Coral Fisher and his Wife." A frontispiece reveals the wife gazing out on what is evidently a lake, although the text would lead one to suppose that it is the Bay of Naples. It appears to be taken from some painting. E. S. Thayer has a page relating how a turtle taught a lesson, and H. H. tells a dream about fairies. A zoological garden forms the basis of a paper on wild beasts, by Frank R. Stockton, and the serial, "His Own Master," by J. T. Trowbridge, is present with the usual number of chapters. The verses are many in number. Longfellow has 12 lines about a King called Trisanku, who suffered the fate of Mohammed's tomb, and could not rest either in heaven or on earth. The parallel is drawn between the King and the heart of man. Richard A. Proctor furnishes his account of the stars for August, and contributes to the "Letter-box" an epistle defending the probability of the existence of some marine monster which has been seen by many witnesses, and goes by the name of the sea-serpent. He says that nowadays stories of the sea-serpent arouse so much ridicule that people who have actually seen marine monsters are reluctant to tell their experiences, for fear of being laughed at.

THE CATHOLIC WORLD.

—The August number of the *Catholic World* still continues to print translations from *Euripedes*, by Aubrey de Vere. The chorus of the Medea dissuades that injured queen from slaying her children. The sonnets to the Brid es of Christ are also present to the number of three, they being the Saints Agatha, Lucia, and Ursula. The first suffered martyrdom by having her breasts cut off, the second sent her beautiful eyes on a plate to a powerful and violent heathen admirer, and the third was the leader of the celebrated 11,000 virgins whose bones are to be seen in neat glass cases in the cellars of the cathedral at Cologne. There is also a sonnet to Magdalen at the tomb, and two pages of verse on the "Cathedral Woods" at Manchester, Mass. An anonymous hand contributes a long poem called "A Thrush's Song" and some one who has been inspired by the beauty of Aubrey de Vere's poetry writes to him a sonnet. It is inscribed, "After Reading 'Poems of Places'—Italy," edited by H. W. Longfellow. A critical article reviews Coventry Patmore's new poem, "The Unknown Cross," very favorably, from the stand-point of a person who admires that writer's early poems, his "Betrothal" and "Espousals." The colonization of the United States by Catholics, and the prospects of emigration of conservationists occupies the attention of a zealous writer, probably the same who wrote on a kindred subject last month. Another champion of his creed relates the beginning of the Pope's temporal principality, and, starting with the assertion that he is by right the temporal as well as spiritual head of Italy, strives to support that theory by historical generalizations. Then we have a leading article on the political crisis in France and its bearings, and a historical sketch of the "Gothic Revival." Short stories are to be found under the title, "Phil Redmond of Ballymacreedy," which is a lively Irish tale, as the name might readily suggest. A Norman story is printed under the name of "Juliette," and a short serial is still running, called "Alba's Dream." Pleasant notes of travel in Italy will be found in "Along the Foot of the Pyrenees." There is also a translation from Schoeppner's *Character-Bilder der Geschichte des Mittelalters*, describing the congregation of Cluny in France.

LITERARY NOTES.

—The Foreign Missions Committee of the Presbyterian Church in England have just begun a monthly magazine entitled *The Gospel in China*, which, in addition to missionary incidents, will give the news of the day concerning that country's political and commercial development.

—Allan Cunningham's well-known work, *Lives of the British Painters, Sculptors, and Architects*, will soon be republished in England, and the new edition will be enlarged by his own and his son's contributions, under the editorship of Mr. Charles Heaton, who will continue the biographies down to the present day.

—Mrs. Thomas Brassey has written a book independently of her husband's excellent notes of his journey round the world, now publishing in the *Nineteenth Century*, to be entitled *A Voyage Round the World in the Sunbeam*, which will be published by the Longmans and will be embellished with maps, full-page illustrations, and upward of 70 wood cuts.

—The *Church Quarterly Review* has a very timely list of articles for the July number. It contains "The Annihilation of the Wicked," "The Church of England in the Eighteenth Century," "The Life of Titian," "Lord Falkland and his Modern Critics," "Harriet Martineau," "The Present Relations Between Church and State," and "The Judgment and the Crisis."

—The *Edinburgh Review* for July lacks interest as compared with the *Nineteenth Century*, but still contains articles of general and secondary importance. The day for quarterlies has gone by, and they are hopelessly at a disadvantage with the tremendous rush for the current magazines. Yet the list of articles reads well. It contains "The Life and Correspondence of Kleber," "The Sibylline Books," "Indian Famines," "Copernicus in Italy," "North-Country Naturalists," "Metropolitan Medical Relief," "Venice Defended," "England of Elizabeth," "Geffcken on Church and State," and "The Russians in Asia Minor."

—The *History of England*, by J. Franck Bright, historical lecturer at Oxford University, will be republished here, by E. P. Dutton & Co., in the Fall, in three 16mo. volumes. The work has been received with great favor as a school history in England, and will meet an equally pressing want in this country. The first volume is entitled *Mediæval Monarchy*, and includes the period from the departure of the Romans to Richard III.; the second is called *Personal Monarchy*, from Henry VII. to James II.; the third treats of *Constitutional Monarchy*, from William and Mary to the present time. The same publishers have nearly ready a new volume in the "Pussy Tiptoe Series," entitled *The Little Brown House*.

COTTON PICKERS.

A party of "poor white trash" of the South appeared in the streets of Louisville the other day, who were on their way to Memphis. The party, says the *Courier-Journal*, was composed of three men, three women, and two small children, one being an infant only 6 weeks old. Counting from the time the mother left home, it could have been but a few days old when she started on the journey. Richard Troup, the eldest of the party, was apparently about 70 years of age, and is decrepit, and crippled with rheumatism so that he could scarcely walk. His wife was a sprightly old woman, nearly of his age, but feeble from hunger and fatigue. The other couples were young men and women, and all married. What little of earthly possession they had they carried on their backs and in their arms. Their clothes were of the color of the earth, and looked as though they had not been changed for a month. They started from home without money, and all the way have trusted to luck. Sometimes they have been fortunate enough to get a house to sleep in, and sometimes they have been compelled to sleep out in the woods at night. Sometimes they were fed by the people on the route, but often they were compelled to sleep without supper. They were nearly starved when they reached the city. William Shaw, of the Centennial Restaurant, found them wandering about the streets, and gave them dinner. The old woman, overcome with joy at the sight of food, fainted while the meal was being served, as was the infant carried the little thing in his arms. Its face was burned red with the sun, but it slept soundly and was in good health. The other child was about 3 years of age, and, after it had its dinner, danced about the pavement as happy as the child of a king. The young men say they are going to West Tennessee to pick cotton.

PAY OF OFFICERS IN THE FRENCH ARMY.

By the new regulations the pay of the various officers in the French Army has undergone some modifications. At present the pay of a Marshal of France is 29,520 francs per annum, or 82 francs per day; that of a General of Division 19,440 francs per annum, or 54 francs a day; of a General of Brigade and head of the Commissariat Department, 13,140 francs, or 36 francs a day. In the special services the Colonel receives 8,892 francs per annum; a Lieut.-Colonel, 7,308 francs; a Chef-d'Escadron or a Chef-de-Bataillon, 6,156 francs; a Captain of the first class, 3,708 francs; of the second, 3,312 francs; a Lieutenant of the first class, 2,628 francs; second, or a sub-Lieutenant of artillery or Engineers, 2,556 francs; and, finally, a sub-Lieutenant of the staff, 2,484 francs. In the cavalry and military train the Colonel has 8,316 francs per annum; a Lieutenant-Colonel 6,426 francs; a Chef-d'Escadron, 5,418 francs; a Captain-Commandant, 3,672 francs; a Captain of the second rank, 3,294 francs; a Lieutenant of the first class, 2,592 francs, and second, 2,484 francs; and a sub-Lieutenant, 2,376 francs. In the infantry a Colonel receives 7,740 francs per annum; a Lieutenant-Colonel, 6,012 francs; a Chef-de-Bataillon, 5,148 francs; a Captain of the first class, 3,528 franks, and of the second, 3,240 francs; a Lieutenant of the first class, 2,448 francs, and of the second, 2,375 francs, and a sub-Lieutenant, 2,268 Francs. The best paid military service in Europe is that of Great Britain, and the worst that of Russia. As for the Turkish Army, the rule for some years past has been not to pay at all.

A JUMP FOR LIBERTY.

Yesterday morning, says the Syracuse *Standard* of Saturday, soon after the departure of the Little Falls accommodation from Oneida, an incident occurred which stirred up the passengers considerably. While Conductor McChesney was taking up tickets he approached a well-dressed and prepossessing young man who got aboard at Oneida. The young man smilingly referred him to another person sitting opposite, who proved to be an Oneida officer who had started with him for the penitentiary in this city. When the train had reached a point about a mile and a half west of Oneida, the prisoner and was running at a speed of about 35 miles an hour, the prisoner stepped into the closet. Upon emerging therefrom he darted through the open door of the car, out upon the platform, and jumped from the left side of the train, and in a contrary direction from that in which the train was running. As soon as possible Conductor McChesney stopped the train, and backing up to where the unfortunate man lay, picked him up. When found he was in an unconscious condition, having struck upon the back of his head with terrible force. His right leg was also frightfully mangled, being so cut and crushed below the knee as to amount to a virtual amputation. The force with which he struck the ground was so great that the bones of his leg above the knee were apparently driven from their places directly through the knee joint. The sufferer, whose name is James McCue, was put aboard the train and given to the ambulance surgical assistance was secured. We were informed by Conductor McChesney that he considered it scarcely probable that McCue would survive his terrible injuries. We are informed that for a time the excitement was so great aboard the train that one woman was almost beside herself, and a male passenger was nervous as wolves. The father of the infant carried the little thing in his arms. Its face was burned red with the sun, but it slept soundly and was in good health. The other child was about 3 years of age, and, after it had its dinner, danced about the pavement as happy as the child of a king. The young men say they are going to West Tennessee to pick cotton.

AN ARROW IN THE HEART.

The editor of the Humboldt (Cal.) *Times* had a curiosity recently presented him—a deer's heart containing a flint barb of an arrow. Last Sunday, he says, Mr. E. Sharp, of Arcata, was out on Boynton's Prairie on a deer hunt. He saw a large, five-point buck, and brought him down with his rifle. Taking off the hide, and securing the heart and other rare bits, he started home. On arriving there Mrs. Sharp boiled the heart, and when the meal was ready, placed it on the table. In attempting to cut the heart the knife struck against something hard. The lady split the heart open, and in the flesh part the flint-barb of an arrow was found. It must have been there a long time, for the flesh was calloused all around it, and the scar where the barb entered is plain to be seen. This is quite a curiosity, as only a few such instances are known to be on record.

LIVE ISSUES IN NEW-YORK.

THE QUESTIONS TO BE DECIDED.

REAL ISSUES OF THE CAMPAIGN IN NEW-YORK—WHAT THE REPUBLICAN PARTY MUST DO TO WIN—A FEW WORDS ON THE SOUTHERN POLICY—THE TAMMANY AND ANTI-TAMMANY FIGHT—THE RESPONSIBILITY WHICH RESTS WITH REPUBLICAN LEADERS.

From Our Special Correspondent.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Friday, July 20, 1877.

At the approaching election in New-York a Secretary of State, a Controller, a State Treasurer, an Attorney-General, a Canal Commissioner, and a State Engineer will be voted for. In addition to this, members of both houses of the Legislature are to be chosen. It has already been stated in these columns that the Republican Party was, for the moment at least, unprepared for this contest, that its organization was broken up in several of the interior districts, and that many of its old-time leaders were bitterly opposed to some of the recent acts of the National Administration, and, because of those acts, were in no humor to work for the success of the party, thereby giving what might be regarded as an indorsement to the very policy which they opposed. Recent conversation with all the prominent State Senators now here only confirm the statements to which I refer. One of them said to me this morning: "There is no doubt in my mind that the President means to do right, but I am afraid he is not quite so well advised as he might be. Right or wrong, however, it is beyond dispute that what is known as his Southern policy has met, and still meets, with the most violent and outspoken opposition from the best Republicans in the State. His civil service programme they may agree with in time, but they can never be satisfied with his abandonment of Chamberlain and Packard." Similar sentiments were expressed by a number of Senators, and two of them—prominent men, known all over the State—assured me that, deplorable though it might be, it was none the less true that numbers of leading Republicans in this district freely expressed the opinion that a defeat of the party next Fall would be a very fitting rebuke to the policy which gave support to rebels, and a warning to Mr. Hayes that the men by whose votes he was elected not only disapproved, but contemned his action in the South Carolina and Louisiana cases. There is some fear that an effort will be made to give expression to these feelings in the State Convention. For the benefit of the half dozen gentlemen who are talking of making the attempt, it can be stated that any such effort will be killed at once, and that its originator with it will forever sink out of sight. The prevailing sentiment among the best men in the party is that no action, either in support of or in opposition to the President or his policy, should be taken, and every attempt in either direction will be very effectually nipped in the bud.

And all this very naturally leads to the question, What other course can the party take; why should the State canvass and the policy of the National Administration be connected in any way? They have nothing in common; there are just now no great issues to unite them; no questions of national importance which will be in any way affected by the election in New-York. The approaching contest in this State is a purely local matter, a fight of honest men, who have the welfare of the Commonwealth at heart, against a disreputable clique of corrupt politicians, who seek success for the gratification of their personal aspirations. It is, of course, only natural that men who risked their lives for the establishment of a great principle should feel outraged when that principle is abandoned by the man whom, of all others, they expected to sustain it. It must be admitted that Rutherford B. Hayes, for whose election the honest Republicans of this country battled so nobly; for whose success the black men of the South gave their bodies to the bullet and their backs to the lash; for whose triumph Cooker, Logwood, Mitchel, Dinkgrove, and Turner were sacrificed—it must be admitted that this man, for whom so much was done, and from whom so much was expected, has grievously disappointed many of those who trusted in him—that he has, indeed, acted in many respects as it was feared the scheming candidate of the rebel Democracy would have acted had he been elected. All this must be admitted; but what is done cannot be undone—at least not just now. The Republican Party has learned something by its recent experience, and there is reason to believe that it will bear the lesson in mind. But as three years is a long time to look ahead, it will be as well to say nothing on that score just now. In the meantime, however, it will not do for the party of Lincoln and of Seward, the party of freedom and of progress, to ape the Irishman who bit his nose off to spite his face.

Packard, the legally elected Governor of Louisiana, had to yield to the power of the White League when to that power was added the moral support of the Administration at Washington, but this is no reason why the Republicans of New-York should give the State over to the control of Tammany Hall. Daniel H. Chamberlain, a noble gentleman, an honest, faithful Republican, was elected Governor of South Carolina; elected not only under the law, but on the face of the returns, even after they had been manipulated by the agents of the White League. But his rival, fresh from an interview—a social chat, so to speak—with the President of the United States, returned to the capital of South Carolina and brought together a few regiments of his shot-gun supporters, who saluted the Federal troops as, in obedience to Mr. Hayes' order, they left the State-house. Then, still being supported by these shot-guns, he drove Gov. Chamberlain from the State, and in defiance of every principle of law, in violation of all his pledges, broke up the Republican majority in the Legislature. It was not generally expected that all this would have occurred under a National Administration elected by the law-abiding Union men of the country. But it has occurred, and of course the Republicans of New-York, like those of other States, are disappointed. Still, this disappointment will not justify them in allowing John Kelly and his creature Robinson to gain control of the Legislature and so re-district the State that for years to come the people will be unable to free themselves from the yoke of Tammany Hall. The question to be decided in New-York this Fall is not, shall the new Southern policy be indorsed—but, shall Kelly and Company rule the State. When this fact becomes apparent to the people, the result cannot long remain in doubt; indeed, there are already certain signs which indicate that the Republicans are waking up to the importance of the coming campaign, and that they will not let it go by default. The order of the President which prevents officeholders from taking an active part in politics has, of course, caused some trouble and not a little disatisfaction in some of the interior districts, but there is no doubt that this feeling will soon die out. It may be a little difficult at first to get along without the advice and assistance of the old trained workers, but at the same time I find that a large number of faithful Republicans are congratulating themselves upon the end of what was known as "the cut-and-dried system." In the words of one of them, "There is at least one consolation. At the convention this Fall we will not be obliged to wait at the keyhole of any one man's door to discover who is to be elected Temporary Chairman." Those persons who attended the convention last year will, perhaps, find a double meaning in this remark.

Regarding the condition or the plans of the Democracy, very little that is new or definite can be be said at this time. There are many indications, however, which lead shrewd political observers to the conclusion that before many weeks are over they will be fighting among themselves as they never fought before. It is now known that Secretary of State Bigelow, who sailed for Europe the other day with his patron Tilden, left the country knowing that he would meet with nothing but disgrace and defeat should he attempt to be renominated. Much has been said regarding a probable contest over what was called Attorney-General Fairchild's demand for a renomination. It is now understood that he will not allow his name to be used in the convention, and one bone of contention will thus be removed. The respectable element in the Democratic Party is trying to induce State Senator Bradley to take the nomination. He is an honest gentleman, of great ability, but history teaches that such qualifications do not tend to increase a man's popularity among the masses of the Democracy. Mr. Ross, the present State Treasurer, who has always been opposed to the Tilden clique, is supported by John Kelly, and will probably secure a renomination. Regarding the other offices nothing can be said at present. In reference to the Tammany and Anti-Tammany feud in New-York City, there is only one opinion here. Careful men of all parties unite in saying that if the Republicans, guided by the experience which they bought so dearly last year, will enter into a combination with the Anti-Tammany Democracy, John Kelly can be overwhelmingly defeated in his own stronghold. The Germans to a man are against him. The Jewish vote, which is naturally Democratic, would rejoice in his defeat. Indeed, good men of all parties, tax-payers and business men of all classes, would, it is believed, unite in overthrowing the corrupt political clique of which he is the guiding spirit. To effect this end it is suggested here that Andrew H. Green and Oswald Ottendorfer be nominated upon the combination platform for Aldermen at Large. The presence of Mr. Green in the Board of Estimate and Apportionment (his election to the Presidency of the Board of Aldermen would secure him a seat in that body) would be an effectual check upon "the new Boss," and a guarantee that the "steals" which occurred under his predecessor, Mr. Tweed, would not be repeated. The leaders of the Anti-Tammany Party are more than anxious for the combination. If it is not made—if Tammany Hall carries the election in New-York City—the Republican leaders of that City will be alone to blame.

H. C.

THE CAXTON EXHIBITION.

THE CELEBRATION AT LONDON—SPECIMENS OF THE WORKS OF CAXTON'S OWN PRESS—THE PROOF OF HIS MARRIAGE.

A London paper of July 4 says: "The objects of greatest interest in the exhibition formed to commemorate the four hundredth anniversary of the production of the first printed book in England by Caxton, are naturally the specimens of the works of his own press. Of these no less than 192 have been brought together, which represent over 80 distinct works. According to Caxtonian students there are 99 works of his press known. Of these, with three exceptions, those which are not represented by originals are illustrated by fac similes. Such a collection has never before been brought together. Nineteen specimens are sent from the Cambridge University Library, and 18 by the Duke of Devonshire, while the Bodleian, Sion College, the Archbishop of Canterbury, Earl Beauchamp, the Marquis of Ailesbury, Eton College, the Earl of Leicester, and others are contributors of smaller numbers. The Universities of Gottingen and of Ghent have each sent one work. In order to show the progress of the art in England in Caxton's hands, his works have been divided into groups according to their chronological order. Of all the books issued by Caxton only one-third have the date of imprint plainly stated. The type used for these is a clue to the date of those issued without date. There are eight clearly defined groups, according to Mr. Blades, that can be based on the type employed. Type No. 1 (as it is labeled) is the type of the books printed at Bruges, in conjunction with Colard Mansion. Type No. 2 is the first type used at Westminster, of which the first edition of the *Dictes* is the representative. It is supposed to have been brought over from Bruges to England. It lasted no longer than the end of 1478. A recast of this—that is to say, a cast made from the least worn letters and touched up and sharpened—was used from 1479 to 1481. The marks of the touching up are to connoisseurs sufficient identification in works without date. There came then a type used from 1479 to 1484 for bend lines only, a missal type, not suited for the text of books generally. The next text type appears in 1480 in *The Chronicles*, and lasts as long as 1484. A 'recast' of this was also used. Type No. 5 is seen first in the *Book of Good Manners*, and lasted till 1487. No. 6 comes in with *Feats of Arms*, 1489, and lasts over Caxton's death, Wynken de Worde, his successor, continuing the use of it. Of some of the works single copies only are known to be in existence, and 10 of these unique works are shown. Magdalen College, Cambridge, has for some reason allowed one of its Caxton treasures to be represented by a photograph only. Quite apart from the rest of the collection, and honored with a case to themselves, are the first book printed in English by Caxton at Bruges, without a date, and the first book, *The Dicles and Sayinges of the Philosophers*, printed at Westminster, with the date 1477. Mr. Elliot Stock, of Paternoster-row, whose reproductions of *Pilgrim's Progress*, Walton's *Angler*, and *Paradise Lost* are well known, has just published a most interesting fac-simile of the *Dictes and Sayinges*. It shows admirably what beauty the art of printing attained at a leap. It is by the date of this book that the time for holding the present festival has been determined. Mr. J. S. Hodson, the Secretary to the Printers' Pension, Almshouse, and Orphan Asylum Corporation, first suggested, we believe, a Caxton celebration, and adopted the then current idea that 1874 would represent the four hundredth anniversary. Mr. W. Blades, in his life of Caxton, has given reasons for fixing 1477 as the date of the introduction of printing into England, and this date, by happy but unforeseen coincidence, is the date of the jubilee of the charity of which Mr. Hodson is the Secretary, and to which the proceeds of the exhibition will be devoted. There are, besides the special Caxton collection, many other sections, reference to which must be postponed.

"There have been recently one or two fresh facts ascertained with regard to Caxton. Mr. W. Blades, in his life just issued, announces the discovery of a proof of his marriage. He also points out that the sign of his office—not in the shop, as often supposed, but within the almonry of Westminster—was not the Red Pole, but the Red Pale, one of the heraldic symbols used by the printers of Bruges, as the Black Pale also sometimes was. Among the popular accounts of Caxton which this festival has called forth, a well got up and inexpensive history of printing in England has been issued by Mr. A. C. J. Powell, of the *Printer's Register*. It is illustrated, and contains two Caxton fac similes."

NEW-YORK AND SAN FRANCISCO.

From the San Francisco Chronicle, July 15.

A week or more ago the Assessor of San Francisco completed the valuation of property for taxes and turned over his rolls to the Supervisors. About the same time the Tax Commissioners of New-York City returned their official statement to the Board of Aldermen. A comparison of the lists of the two cities will be interesting. The total valuation of real estate and buildings thereon in San Francisco is $191,845,560. The increase in 1876 is $3,053,560, or 1.6 per cent. The population of San Francisco is about 280,000, and the average of taxable real estate very nearly $685 per head. The New-York list gives a total valuation of real estate and buildings thereon of $895,063,933. The increase over 1875 is but $2,776,912, or about one-third of 1 per cent. The estimated population of New-York is 1,300,000 this year, which would give an average of real estate of about $688 per head. The total valuation for taxes in New-York this year (real and personal) is $1,101,092,093, a decrease of $9,321,101, or nearly 1 per cent. since 1876. The amount of taxes to be raised for the current year is $28,484,270, and the rate $2 65 per $100, and this will leave a deficiency. New-York is the sorest taxed city in the country, and that accounts for the decrease in her taxable valuation. The valuation of personal property this year is $206,028,160, against $218,626,189 returned in 1876.

EVIDENTLY JILTED.

They have a man on the Richmond *Enquirer* who was engaged; he was awfully ugly, and the lady jilted him. He relieves his feelings in this paragraph: "The flirt is the painted hyena of society, the lamb-fleecing, disguised, ravening wolf of the affectional fold. Her fangs drip with the gore of the foolishly fond and true. Like the hideous spectre bat of the Orinoco, she drains the last purple drop from the veins of her spell-bound victim, while her soft blandishments lull him to rest and fill his dreams with dazzling scenes of beauty and felicity. More cruel than the great war god of the Aztecs, she feasts upon the torn and bleeding hearts of her own most fervent worshipers. With savage ferocity she crunches the tenderest feelings and emotions of the human soul."

MILITARY AND WAR TOPICS.

REVIEW OF ENGLISH TROOPS.

FOURTEEN THOUSAND SOLDIERS AT WINDSOR CASTLE—THE QUEEN DELIGHTED WITH THE DISPLAY.

From the London News, July 11.

Hundreds of people, anxious not to miss the glorious spectacle of a grand review amid the beautiful surroundings of the Home Park, began to throng into Windsor hours before noon yesterday. The earliest comers were not left very long without a display on which to feast their eyes and gratify their fondness for picturesque combinations. By midday the advanced guard of the infantry divisions, that had been encamped over night behind the distant ridges of Chobham, began defiling into the park, followed by lines of scarlet-clad battalions winding among the blue shadows of the grand old trees, and massing into columns as they swept across the broad lawn by Queen Anne's ride. Arrived on the parade-ground these infantry columns halted, piled arms, laid down their valises, and proceeded to enjoy the frugal repast and rest so well earned after their long morning march by dusty roads, under the heat of a Summer sun. Much has been made by grumbling critics of the fact that half our battalions are made up of beardless youths and raw recruits, who, it was declared, would never bear the strain of long marches, to say nothing of campaigning. Recent Summer manœuvres have done much toward dispelling this idea, and the elasticity of step that marked the movements of the infantry columns when they arrived on the ground yesterday would have still further disproved the assertion, for though the march had not been long, the heat was enough to have tested the weakness of those who might have been unfit to bear the burden of a soldier's duties. The cavalry having encamped on the other side of Cheval Heath, were allowed to have their midday meal in peace before the bugle sounded "boots and saddles," and they did not reach Windsor Park until nearly 4 o'clock. By this time the little groups of loungers in the meadows had grown to thousands, and for an hour longer the stream of vehicles bringing sight-seers from the Windsor Railway stations, and lines of pedestrians flowed in undiminished volumes toward the review ground. The hour fixed for her Majesty to leave the castle was 5 o'clock. Shortly before then, the Commander-in-Chief, accompanied by the head-quarters staff, rode down the great avenue, the troops got under arms, the bugles sounded the call to attention, the troopers mounted, and then the little army stood silent and motionless under the critical eye of their leader. Numerically small as the force was, it lacked nothing of the true soldierly appearance that has so often been the pride of English commanders and the envy of foreign officers. The scene by which the troops were surrounded helped to give them an imposing appearance, for the ends of the ranks were hidden in belts of foliage, and it needed no effort of imagination to picture the double line of infantry, cavalry, and artillery as extending far beyond the ken of the spectators, and hidden in the deep woods right and left of them.

At 5:15 the first loud boom of the royal salute sounded from a battery placed on the left of the foremost line, and as gun after gun was fired the wreaths of smoke were wafted slowly across the front, adding another point of color to the charming combination of green sward, scarlet coats, gay lance pennons, and their background of cool, dark leafage. Before the film of smoke had cleared the royal procession was seen threading its way down the Long Walk and curving round the right flank of the line until it debouched on the green open space that lay between the spectators and the soldiers. The royal standard was run aloft, the troops shouldered arms, and then presented, as the bands played the national anthem, and the Queen's carriage, surrounded by a brilliant escort, came slowly across to the saluting point. Preceded by detachments of the Horse Guards, of which Lord Worcester was in command, and the head-quarters staff, Prince Christian and the Duke of Cambridge rode in front of the carriage. The Queen was accompanied by Princess Beatrice, and in two other carriages were the ladies and gentlemen of the court, the latter dressed in the curious and not very dignified Windsor uniform. After a momentary pause by the flagstaff, her Majesty's carriage moved quickly across to the right of the lines once more, and a formal inspection of these followed, while the band of each corps played its regimental tune as the cavalcade passed in front of it down the first line and up the second. When her Majesty had once more taken post under shelter of the "review oak" that

The New York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, JULY 23, 1877.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

PARK THEATRE.—BABY—Mr. W. H. Bailey, Mr. Charles Poole, Mr. E. F. Thorpe, Miss Kate Newton, Miss Linda Dietz. Matinée.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE—EVANGELINE.—Miss Vinie Clancy, Miss Lizzie Harold, Mr. George Knight, Mr. George Fortescue. Matinée.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—THE POOR OF NEW-YORK—Mr. Samuel Piercy, Miss Agusta De Forrest.

NEW-YORK AQUARIUM—RARE AND CURIOUS FISH, MAMMALIA, STATUARY, &c.—Day and Evening.

GILMORE'S GARDEN—GRAND CONCERT AND SUMMER NIGHT'S ENTERTAINMENT.

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THE "TIMES" FOR THE SUMMER.

Persons leaving the City for the Summer can have THE TIMES *mailed to their address for $1 per month, postage prepaid.*

The Signal Service Bureau reports indicate for the Middle States and New-England, south and east winds, rising, followed by falling, barometer, slightly warmer, partly cloudy weather, numerous local rains.

Up to the present time there has been no single point on any of the railroads suffering from the strike at which there has been any successful movement of trains. On the contrary, the strikers still block all traffic, whether freight or passenger, along the line of the Baltimore and Ohio Road, on the Pennsylvania Road at Pittsburg, on the Pittsburg and Fort Wayne at the same point, and at Fort Wayne also, on the Erie Road at Hornellsville, and on the Lake Shore Road at Collinville, near Cleveland. A series of attempts made yesterday to start trains on the Erie Road from Hornellsville, in this State, not only failed, but demonstrated that the military on the ground were inadequate to protect trains, and the Twenty-third Brooklyn Regiment has been ordered to the place. A portion of the Seventy-fourth (Buffalo,) the Fifty-fourth, (Elmira,) and the One Hundred and Tenth Battalion, with a battery, are encamped in Hornellsville to-night, and Inspector-General Woodward is in command. We sincerely trust that when the next movement is made at that point it will be with sufficient force, and managed with sufficient energy and judgment to save our State from any such disgraceful scenes as have taken place at Pittsburg.

In Pennsylvania, the situation is very serious. The strike of the railroad men has been made the occasion of one of the most extensive riots at Pittsburg ever known in our country, with the single exception of the draft riots in New-York in 1863, while the employes of the Pennsylvania Road at Philadelphia have stopped the dispatch of freight at that point, and a crowd of several thousand men has taken possession of the company's yards. The work of the soldiers at Pittsburg has been terribly mismanaged. It seems almost incredible that a body of some 1,000 men, regularly officered, fully armed, and aided by a battery of Gatling guns, should have been cooped up in a building for 24 hours until they were driven out by fire, and then should have been obliged to retreat for their lives beyond the reach of the mob. That the action of the troops in the first instance in firing indiscriminately on the crowd was a mistake is probable, but after such an error nothing could have been more fatal than a display of weakness. The taste of victory which the mob has enjoyed at Pittsburg may yet cost many more lives, and the least indecision in the immediate future will prove disastrous. What the Government of Pennsylvania has now to contend with is not a local strike, accompanied with violence, but a pretty extensive riot, of which the strike is a mere incident, and which may spread indefinitely if not promptly and firmly dealt with.

It would be gross injustice to what are ordinarily called the "working classes"—that is, to the portion of the community who live by weekly or daily wages—to suppose that they have any general sympathy with the spirit of the Pittsburg mob. It would, in fact, be unjust to infer that the railroad strikers themselves have been the leaders in this mob. There is a feeling that the railroad companies have imposed very hard terms on their employes, and that the wages offered were cruelly out of proportion to the past gains of the shareholders and managers, and this feeling is not without foundation. But that the reckless destruction of property, the indiscriminate pillaging, and the murderous attack upon the Militia who were engaged in enforcing the law, as they were bound to do, met with general approval from the working people we do not for a moment believe. This class know perfectly well that their own safety and the safety of their families and property depends on the maintenance of law and order. In the long run none would suffer so much as they from the prevalence of the habit among the people of taking the law into their own hands. In the recent instances the greater part of the violence committed has been by idle "roughs" who have caught the chance offered by the strikes to indulge their appetite for disturbance, and these men are the worst enemies the real working classes have to dread.

The statistics of the export of fresh meat and live stock from the United States to Great Britain show a remarkable advance within a year's time. From New-York, Philadelphia, Boston, and Portland there have been shipped since the 1st of January, meat and live stock to the value of $5,895,220, against $1,755,191 last year. Of this amount the principal portion was sent from New-York, and consisted of fresh beef, of which Liverpool took 27,980,000 pounds; London, 1,995,000 pounds; Glasgow, 6,250,000 pounds, and Hull and Bristol 560,000 pounds. The total quantity reaches the remarkable figure of 36,785,000 pounds, against 17,733,285 pounds last year. The other American ports shipped to Liverpool only, and in the following proportion: Philadelphia, 11,890,000 pounds; Portland, 990,000 pounds; and Boston 345,000 pounds, making a total of fresh beef of 50,010,000. The average price is 10¼ cents per pound. It is to be noticed that while the exports from New-York are more than three times as large as those from Philadelphia since Jan. 1, they have not increased so fast as the latter. The New-York exports have doubled, but those of Philadelphia have more than quintupled.

The Russians never sanction the dissemination of any tidings concerning their military operations until the movements are fairly accomplished. The Turks, of course, never admit that the Russians have done anything. To this day, so far as Constantinople authorities have aught to say, the Muscovites have not crossed the Balkans. By way of the Russian head-quarters, however, we are tardily informed of the occupation of the Schipka Pass by a Russian force. It was in this important passage of the Balkans that RAOUF Pasha was posted, awaiting the arrival of SULEIMAN Pasha from Montenegro. The Russians having pierced the mountain line of defense by another defile, flanked RAOUF Pasha, who has not waited for SULEIMAN, but has managed to get away, we must suppose, from the Russians, who took the pass as long ago as last Thursday.

THE POLICY THAT IS WANTED.

One substantial consideration is disregarded by those who persist in looking at the immediate future of politics from a partisan point of view. And this consideration is the supreme importance which non-partisan questions have acquired in the estimation of the great body of the people.

There are Democrats who insist upon re-opening controverted points in connection with the Presidency, and upon fighting once more on the ground traversed last February. They would reargue the decisions of the Electoral Commission, and dispute with a strange affectation of earnestness the title of Mr. HAYES to the position he occupies. If they could have their way, they would consume the time of Congress in debating questions of fact and questions of opinion which have no practical bearing whatever upon the affairs of the day. This hallucination is not confined to the brainless hangers-on of the Democratic Party. It is shared by some of the ablest and most experienced members, as may be inferred from the article of Judge BLACK in the *North American Review*, and the incessant fire that is kept up in the columns of efficient and widely-circulated newspapers. And yet the folly of the thing is apparent. You have but to speak to the first hundred you meet in the street to discover that this question of the Presidential title has passed as completely out of men's minds as though it were disposed of prior to the deluge. Nobody cares about it save as a curiosity of somewhat antique politics. As for any attempt to awaken popular interest in the griefs of Mr. Tilden or the woes of his disappointed adherents, it would be as absurd as a proposal to fight over again on paper the battles of the rebellion. The man who should now begin the campaign of 1880 would be generally laughed at as a lunatic. Yet he would be quite as wise as the man who should ask members of Congress, or their constituents, to waste their energies upon the incidents of last year's struggle.

There are also Republicans who expend their strength in vain endeavors to galvanize into life the issues of the Southern controversy. Everybody not bereft of common sense knows that the chance of putting back things to the point at which they stood when LEE surrendered is about equal to the chance of reviving in South Carolina and Louisiana the complications that existed when Mr. HAYES assumed the duties of the Presidency. It might have been possible to concentrate against the President individually a great deal of honest Republican indignation if he were supposed to have set aside his convictions, or to have disregarded his pledges, for sinister reasons. But his integrity in the premises is unquestioned. The justice of his decision and the prudence and equity of the manner in which he executed it are fairly open to dispute. The mass of the people, however, are averse to the discussion, simply because it must be practically bootless. They are not required to believe that Mr. HAYES is a second Solomon, or that his settlement of the Southern quarrel was a result of divine inspiration. It is sufficient that the quarrel is settled. To the suggestion that the Southerners are implacable in their opposition to the principles and purposes of reconstruction, and that their bad faith will compel a reopening of the questions which Mr. HAYES undertook to close, the obvious answer is, "Wait until the apprehended contingency occurs. The proper time to inaugurate a new crusade against the South and its inherited prejudices and passions will be when the South arrays itself in hostility to the new order of things." While, then, it is preposterous to call upon the Republican Party to go into ecstasies about Mr. HAYES' Southern policy, or to applaud a method of settlement which violated the party's cherished conception of right, it is equally foolish to suppose that popular enthusiasm can be imparted to a canvass by an appeal to the merits of a contest which—for the time, at least,—is ended. People are tired of the Southern question. Their interest in it may hereafter be restored, but in the meantime they are unwilling to vex themselves, or to be vexed, about proceedings which neither the President nor the Congress can now undo.

On both sides, then, extreme partisans commit an egregious mistake when they imagine that anything can be gained by digging out of the past topics for use in the present. The effort would be a failure in any circumstances. In the present condition of affairs it implies an almost incredible indifference to the position of the country and the matters which absorb the attention of the people. It cannot be doubted that the acceptance by the House of the verdict of the Electoral Commission was largely due to the out-door demand for the termination of the then impending causes of strife. The trading and industrial classes called for an adjustment of the difficulty, not in the interest of Mr. HAYES, but as an essential preliminary to the re-establishment of commercial confidence. Their feeling in regard to the Southern question is akin to this. They are glad that the question is out of the way, not because of the mode in which it was removed from the partisan arena, but because its absence affords a better chance for solving satisfactorily problems which directly concern their welfare. How far this feeling operates among Congressmen we shall know by and by. That it predominates among the people, and especially among the business classes, any one may ascertain for himself. If the representative qualities of our governmental system were as perfect in practice as in theory, we should have little difficulty in tracing in advance the course of legislation in the coming session. We should look confidently for an unfaltering resistance to subsidies in every form, and to appropriations intended to conciliate one section at the cost of others; we should look for economy in every department, and a revision and reduction of taxation; for a reform of the tariff and navigation laws; for the defeat of every attempt to tamper with the public credit, whether under the pretense of remonetizing silver, or of mitigating the inconvenience of resumption; and, generally, for such measures as shall render resumption certain. Perhaps the programme we sketch is too much for a House in which sectional intrigue may avail itself of partisan exigencies for the attainment of its ends. But it is the programme which a Republican Convention must adopt if it would consolidate and strengthen the party and justify its claim to the confidence of the country. Of mere partisanship the people have had more than enough. The policy they are hungering and thirsting for is a policy which puts ambitions and antipathies in the background, and appeals to the intelligence of the country for the furtherance of its material interests.

"NOT PROVEN."

In the case of LAFAYETTE F. GROVER, United States Senator from Oregon, the verdict, according to a local authority, is "Not proven." Those who have followed the course of this investigation will not be surprised. It could not be proved beyond a possibility of doubt that Mr. GROVER, or Mr. GROVER'S friends, paid money to any member of the Oregon Legislature for voting for the successful candidate for Governor. Such a crime would necessarily be secret. No man who received a bribe, unless he was ready to "damn himself to everlasting fame," would be willing to admit that he had sold his vote, or even his influence, for money. The briber is bound by the instincts of self-preservation to keep silence, and to turn aside the investigation by every possible artifice. Nobody saw GROVER, or his agents, bribe a legislator. No legislator admits that he was bribed, or that he knew of any man who was bribed. The nearest which any witness came to the apparent facts was in the case of one who testified at second-hand. This person said that a member of the Legislature, who was a friend of GROVER, had said that on a certain occasion, while the contest was pending, he, the legislator, was given a considerable amount of money for a member who was to be bribed to change from NESMITH to GROVER; that the money was left on the member's bed-spread, lightly covered, and that the bribee came softly in, took the cash, and went away without speaking a word to the aforesaid member, who discreetly turned his face to the wall and refrained from looking at the man who came, turned over the bed-clothes, took the money, and departed, speechless. Yet, when this ingenious go-between was put upon the witness-stand, he swore that the whole story was an invention, and that he had told it "in fun."

The evidence in the whole case was much like this. Oregon is essentially provincial. The people of one large town know the business of each other and of the citizens of the nearest towns and villages. It is evident that suspicions of the veracity of GROVER'S supporters first arose from neighborhood gossip. Men who voted for GROVER, after having promised to support another candidate, were shown to have been unusually flush of money. Those who had been in debt suddenly bloomed out into cash purchases and twenty-dollar gold pieces. The testimony adduced by the prosecution did not, as a rule, amount to much more than this. To be sure, a convert to GROVER'S party came out of a secret conference counting gold pieces as he walked. And one or two impecunious legislators who had said that if there was any money to be made they wanted to make it, were known to have had their anxiety mysteriously subdued. And they voted for GROVER. But all such evidence is only circumstantial. It really proves nothing, if we consider the case from a purely legal point of view.

We have no intention, however, to anticipate the verdict of the committee of investigation. The testimony has only reached us in an incomplete form, the fullest reports being those which have been telegraphed to the San Francisco papers from Oregon, and these printed reports are yet several days behind those which have been transmitted to New-York by telegraph. What we notice in this investigation is the lamentable indifference, not to say flippancy, with which the witnesses regarded the whole proceeding. It is evident that the men who were most interested in the inquiry considered the act of bribery, if there was a bribery, as only a smart operation which was to be concealed. There was no hesitation in making the charge that money was used. There was no show of indignation in the denial. The reply to the allegation was, "Prove it, if you can." There was an undercurrent of mirthfulness perceptible through all the inquiry. There was a suggestion of "smartness" in the attitude of the witnesses for the defense, who turned, twisted, and doubled upon their tracks. And, as soon as the investigation is over, a friendly independent newspapers, which approved the Cronin fraud of GROVER, makes haste to say "Not proven." It is natural to imagine the bribers and the bribed (if there were any) drawing a long breath of relief and saying to each other, "they didn't catch us that time."

Possibly the whole business has been the result of a scandalous misrepresentation. It is not beyond the bounds of reason that GROVER and his friends may be wholly innocent of any wrong, and absolutely free of even a wrong intention. But this is extremely unlikely. And if it were not, their conduct in the case shows a familiarity with chicane, as well as an indifference to the gravity of the charge preferred, which is, to say the least, repulsive. Has it come to this, then, that the election of a man to the high and honorable office of United States Senator can be clouded by shameful suspicion and excite scarcely a pang of popular regret? Is it true that the public morals have become so debauched that even in a pastoral State like Oregon, a Senatorial canvass may be conducted so recklessly that when it is concluded only the "smartness" of the successful workers prevents the exposure of a great scandal? There ought to be a remedy for such a shameful state of things. In the present case, we can only say that GROVER'S title to his seat in the Senate will always be under a cloud.

AGAINST DARWIN.

The Commencement season has been improved in overhauling DARWIN and Darwinism. President SEELYE, like the thoroughpaced logician that he is, planted himself, in his inaugural address, upon this principle of formal thought—that of two contradictory propositions, only one can be true, and from it demonstrated the falsity of Darwinism. As thus: DARWIN believes in the progressive improvement of species considered as a series, and he is bound to hold in consonance therewith, and as a matter of fact he does hold, that man has improved; that civilization is not original, but derived; that man was not created a perfect being, but that he emerged a very imperfect one; and that in various modes, which cannot now be specified, he has been growing more perfect with the lapse of the ages. Prof. SEELYE finds this conception utterly irreconcilable with the Biblical account of the "fall of man," and as he finds the facts—especially the moral and spiritual facts—in accordance with that account, and, indeed, explained by it, and by nothing else, he unhesitatingly rejects evolutionism. Well, logic is a good thing, but it, unfortunately, rarely makes converts. Its very perfection raises doubts. While, moreover, most thinking is so loose that contradictory and mutually exclusive propositions are honestly accepted and mentally assimilated by very many intelligent persons.

With mere formal logic CLARENCE KING did not trouble himself very much in his remarkable address to the Sheffield Scientific School of Yale College. From beginning to end his criticism was based upon the observation of facts as indisputable as any the geologist has to offer toward an approximate solution of the great mystery connected with the appearance of new forms of life upon our globe. Though Mr. KING did not refer to it, it is important to bear in mind that "the triumph of Darwinism" has only been complete in England and Germany. In Italy and our own country its success has only been partial; while in France the leading savants are almost unanimous in rejecting it. The new needle-gun Chauvinism, as represented by Prof. HAECKEL, sees in this repudiation conclusive evidence of the mental inferiority of Frenchmen. But without discussing the vexed question of the intellectual gifts of the various races and various nationalities, we may remark that it does not seem to require any very exalted mental calibre to accept or even invent transformation philosophies, as Mr. HERBERT SPENCER, the great philosopher of evolutionism, has recently demonstrated, in the most complete manner, that it is the philosophy of savage life. Perhaps the real reason for the rejection of Darwinism lies in the habits of thought of different people. One man is impressed with what it explains, and accepts the hypothesis as indubitable; another is impressed by what it overlooks, and rejects it; to one man it seems indisputable that the processes which we now see going on around us are the same in kind and degree that have been always occurring, while to another such a view is not only questionable, but in the teeth of well-observed and authenticated facts. The uniformitarian will be in the mood to accept Darwinism, while the catastrophist will be prepared to reject it.

Since the late Sir CHARLES LYELL made his great battle on purely geological grounds against catastrophism, uniformitarianism has been constantly in the ascendant. A number of years ago Sir WILLIAM THOMSON, in a famous address, spoke of it as "British popular geology," and, though Prof. HUXLEY criticised the substance of the address, he did not show that the great mathematician had misapplied terms. CLARENCE KING rightly regards the uniformitarian hypothesis as the basis—the geological basis—of Darwinism in so far as Darwinism claims to be a complete and sufficient explanation of the origin of species, and against it, consequently, he brings his strongest batteries to bear. Though not an orthodox catastrophist, for he holds, with HUXLEY, that our present geological features have been produced by agencies in part uniformitarian and in part catastrophic, yet he lays more stress on the cataclysms than on the ordinary physical agencies. He says that "sweeping catastrophism is an error of the past," but he limits the statement by the following assertions, which he believes he is fully able to sustain: "First, that the rate of physical change progressing to-day in all departments of terrestrial action is inadequate to produce the grander features of American geological history; secondly, that in the past, at intervals, the dynamic rate has been so sharply accelerated as to bring about exceptional results; and, thirdly, that these results have been catastrophic in their effect upon the life of America and the bounding oceans."

All KING'S illustrations are drawn from the geology of this continent, and on this subject he is an authority. Our present America is built upon the ruins of an older continent, the lofty chains of whose mountains were nearly coextensive with our present systems, the Appalachians and Cordilleras. This continent sunk in pre-Cambrian time, leaving only its solitary peaks, which were higher and bolder than any now upon the globe, as islands in the Palæ-American ocean. On the eastern side of this ocean, near where our present Atlantic sea-board now is, the rate of subsidence was very slow, but with accelerations and disturbances here and there. It was practically uniformitarian. But on the western side, in the neighborhood of the present Pacific coast, the subsidence was sudden, immediate, catastrophic. This seems to be a crucial case against uniformitarianism as currently preached. The palæozoic strata on both sides of this ocean are of nearly equal thickness, but the bed in which one was formed sunk by degrees, while the other sunk outright. When it is remembered that this subsidence was from six to eight miles in depth the extent of the catastrophe may be realized. Without going further into this subject, it may be added that our continent seems to have been formed by a series of catastrophes—of course, along with the ordinary agencies which we now see in progress. Mr. KING refutes the common error that catastrophes rest for their evidence on gaps in the palæontological record, on the absence of "missing links" between successive forms of life—in a word, on what DARWIN calls the "imperfection of the geological record." This is a serious mistake. "Catastrophes are far more surely proved by the observed mechanical rupture, displacement, ingulfment, crumpling, and crushing of the rocky surface of the globe. The palæontological record is as imperfect as DARWIN pleads, but the dynamic record is vitiated by no such ambiguity."

And now, what bearing has all this on Darwinism, as a complete explanation of the origin of species? It shows that the geological analogy to which much of its popularity has been due is a mistake. From the uniformity now going on in geology, we can no more infer uniformity in all the past and predict uniformity for all the future than from the perfectly cloudless sky of a Summer day we could rightly infer that there never had been cloudy days in the past nor would be cloudy days in the future. The error is the same as deducing from a short interval of peace the philanthropic dogma that no wars had occurred or would occur. Now if this conception is false in the geological world, what reason have we to think it true in the biological world? If cataclysms bringing about accelerated rates of change in the earth's surface have occurred, does it not seem highly probable, owing to the intimate connection between an organism and its environment, that such cataclysms gave rise to accelerations in the progressive development of life? This is certainly the presumption, and Mr. KING finds facts to bear it out. And, strangely enough, this evidence comes from the fossil horse which, according to Profs. HUXLEY and MARSH, supplies demonstrative proof of the truth of evolution as interpreted by the Darwinians. Mr. KING has carefully studied the county where the bones of this animal were found, and he boldly asserts that "between each two successive forms of the horse there was a catastrophe which seriously altered the climate and the configuration of the whole region in which these animals lived. If a catastrophic chasm exists between two forms successive in time, descent can hardly be said to be proved, and it seems a little too early to sing pæans over the "triumph of Darwinism." Be this as it may, Mr. KING is perfectly justified in anticipating that in the near future it will be seen that "the evolution of environment has been the major cause of the evolution of life," and in bringing about this consummation KING'S own eloquent and convincing address will bear a conspicuous part.

OPULENT BEGGARS.

Every two or three months in ordinarily prosperous times, we find some paragraph floating through the newspapers to the effect that a professional mendicant has died here or there, and that, to the surprise of everybody, he has been discovered to be worth quite a number of thousands of dollars. The surprise is very natural; any one who would not be surprised at such a discovery, if properly authenticated, would be incapable of the feeling.

These stories of rich beggars are very curious as compositions. We read not long ago that one of the fraternity, who, so far as known, had never done a day's work, had died in Aroostook County, Me., and been buried as a pauper. Some weeks after, in pulling down a wretched cabin he had occupied, about $25,000 in Government securities and $3,000 in gold coin were unearthed in the chimney corner. The account continued that the deceased had been born in the county, and had never gone out of it. To any one acquainted with Maine, especially the northern part of it, this recital cannot fail to be amusing. The beggar must have been one of the Fuggers of the county. Money is so scarce and so hard to make there in the best of times, that a person who has got $4,000 or $5,000 together by unremitting industry at a ripe age is accounted wealthy. The idea that the aforesaid beggar could have acquired $28,000 by plying his calling where hardly any one has any money, either to give or to keep, is preposterous. He must have bored the pine forests for double eagles and found them in every tree, otherwise he could not have amassed any such sum as he is credited with.

According to a New-England journal, a woman of 40, who, on the loss of her husband, began to solicit alms, and was well known at Plymouth, Mass., died there after five or six years of vagrancy, and left $10,000 or $12,000 of property—the result, says the paper, of her systematic mendicancy. This is altogether too heavy a draft on credulity. Plymouth is one of the poorest towns in the whole Republic, but one in which beggary would not be tolerated for twenty-four hours. Even if it were permitted, he or she who should beg would not be likely to get at the most over a dollar a year. And to ask us to believe that a woman could obtain thousands in five or six years is an affront to intelligence. Plymouth is as proud as poor—and she is very, very poor—and her citizens are as little likely to beg as they are to have large incomes.

These rich-beggar stories are pure inventions, of course; but it is strange the inventors are so devoid of skill and acquaintance with facts. There is no use of falsifying when nobody will believe your falsehood, for this joins blundering to dishonesty, and deepens sin by superadding stupidity. When a romancing journalist wants to be believed, he should locate his affluent mendicants here, or in some other great centre, not in the rural districts or villages of New-England, where rocks and sand are the chief sources of revenue. It is possible for us to imagine that an active beggar, in a city of from half a million to a million of people, might, by many years of dishonest industry and fraudulent perseverance, acquire a small pecuniary independence. But that he should grow to be a millionaire by depending on charity in a community where a $20 note is considered phenomenal, and where to have seen one is remembered as a financial event, involves a sense of the improbable rather embarrassing to faith.

Amazing epics whose heroes are wealthy beggars have been scarce of late in the gazettes. Even those imaginative folk, the correspondents of the country press, have not heard recently of any of that class, and this leads us to infer that they are consulting verisimilitude more than their wont. Plainly, this is no time to make anybody believe that mendicants are bloated bondholders or heavy subscribers to the national loan. Industrious, upright persons of excellent reputation are suffering too much in purse to render creations about luxurious mendicants acceptable. The hard times have had even a depressing effect on the market for lies; these show the general shrinkage in values, and are circulated only at a discount. In the flush period narratives touching rich beggars were at a premium, and taken without distrust.

If we remember, the old fellow who used to make torturing a consumptive fiddle, on the east side of City Hall Park, an excuse for eleemosynary aid was frequently set down as a capitalist disguised in old clothes and constant exhalations of cheap and copious rum. But when he broke the last screw of his dismal instrument by trying to tune it to the far-off strain of eternity, his entire worldly effects were, the degenerate Cremona excepted, an ancient and broken brier-wood pipe, two matches, and three cents, one of them so disfigured as to render necessary its withdrawal from circulation. A liberal fund for a capitalist that—was it not? Fancy what new firms of Rothschilds it would set up. The old fellow's disguise surely was very deep.

The one-legged Pole, (he was supposed to be a Pole because he called himself by a name in which a number of consonants were so tangled up at the end that it made one sneeze to attempt their pronunciation,) who importuned passers-by for silver or copper in the Bowery ten or twelve years ago, frequently figured in the newspapers as the owner of several houses and lots up town, and it was shrewdly suspected by country folk that he was the silent partner in several of the largest banking-houses in Wall-street. He, too, passed away, and all his glittering wealth proved to be half of a pewter spoon, an antique pocket-knife innocent of blades, and four canceled postage-stamps.

We recollect reading of a German woman who begged on the ferry-boats, and who at last went to Heaven by way of Hoboken—a dangerous route, it is said, with many interruptions. She was asserted to have large sums in several of the City savings banks, and to have clandestinely kept her coach-and-four. Investigation showed that a counterfeit twenty-five cent piece and an old brass knocker, on which was engraved the cabalistic letters, "P. Jones," constituted her secular possessions. It was shown, furthermore, that she had sometimes procured nineteen cents per day on the ferries, and it was presumed that her riotous mode of living, engendered by such limitless income, had destroyed her naturally fine constitution, and brought her to an untimely end.

Such is the wealth of nearly all beggars when it is examined. We doubt if there are any authenticated examples of rich professional mendicants. To be a beggar and to get rich is a contradiction in terms. Riches, any accumulation of money, in fact, generally requires self-denial, sustained exertion, shrewdness, vigilance, independence of spirit, individuality, which a beggar never has and cannot have. A man who gets money without earning it cannot keep it. To do a man good, money must come in a regular way; and the possibility of a man being a beggar presupposes him a vagabond. Who cannot take care of himself, cannot take care of money.

GENERAL NOTES.

An organ grinder from New-York says that Bridgeport and Hartford are the best cities in Connecticut for his business. People like a solemn organ with a monkey, according to his statement.

In a church at West Meriden, Conn., the other night, a crazy female shouted, between the verses of a hymn, "I adjure you, in the name of the Lord God Almighty, to trot that hymn slow." It was accordingly trotted slow.

The Whiting Mills, at Holyoke, Mass., are supplied with the new style of double-barreled telephones, and they work excellently. It is said that by their use a person standing in one mill can hear sounds ten feet from the instrument in the other.

In Washington it costs from $1 to $5 to swear on the street. When a man slips up on a piece of orange peel, he is careful to go into the nearest hotel to relieve his mind. Any hasty expression of opinion outside would be followed by an arrest and fine.

The Scranton *Republican*, tells of a suburban Alderman who made out a commitment a few days ago, recommending the prisoner to the tender mercies of the jail-keeper. Being a student of the phonetic system, he addressed his warrant to the "jail-ciper."

Burlington, Iowa, is trying to get rid of the tramp harvester nuisance by prosecuting the steamboat officers who land them. It is said that a fine of $300 was imposed on a steam-boat company for putting them ashore at that point, charging the company with illegally landing paupers.

A practical entomologist, who has given much attention to the potato bug, expresses the opinion that farmers in Maine have little to fear from the Colorado beetle. The climate is so cold that only a small portion can be expected to live through the Winter. He finds that the long time that has elapsed since they commenced their journey over the country has given time for their enemies to multiply to such an extent that they must increase slowly. Already numerous insects are preying upon their larvæ, and lately something is at work upon their eggs. He finds that not more than one in 20 of the eggs upon his vines will hatch.

THE INVASION OF TURKEY.

SCHIPKA PASS HELD BY RUSSIANS.

OCCUPATION OF THE PASS AFTER THE FIGHT AT KAZANLIK—SULEIMAN PASHA'S FORCES MOVING TOWARD JAMBOLI.

LONDON, July 22.—A Russian official account of operations in the Balkans, dated Tirnova, July 19, says: "Schipka Pass was taken to-day and occupied by a regiment with two guns. On the 17th inst. Gen. Gourko, after an engagement, in which he lost 207 in killed and wounded, occupied Kazanlik and the village of Schipka."

An Adrianople dispatch of to-day to Reuter says 18,000 of Suleiman Pasha's men have left for Jamboli, and the remainder with Suleiman himself will leave between to-day and Thursday next. The fortifications at Adrianople have been completed and will be armed in the course of a week.

A special dispatch to the *Observer* from Constantinople says Adrianople telegrams state that Rachuf Pasha defeated the Russians on Friday, and drove them behind Yeni Saghra with a loss of 3,000 men. Abdul Kerim and Redif Pashas have arrived at Constantinople.

SERVIA AND MONTENEGRO.

THE SKUPTCHINA GIVES FULL DISCRETIONARY AUTHORITY TO THE GOVERNMENT—THE MONTENEGRINS PREPARING TO BOMBARD NICSICS.

VIENNA, July 22.—The *Political Correspondence's* Belgrade special states that the Skuptchina has authorized the Government to take all steps which the situation may render necessary. The Czar has expressed to Prince Milan gratification as to the reserved attitude of Servia.

LONDON, July 22.—Reuter's Ragusa dispatch of to-day says the Montenegrin Army, except six battalions which are guarding the Albanian frontier, arrived on Saturday near Nicsics. The Prince of Montenegro is in command. It is stated the bombardment of Nicsics will commence to-morrow.

EFFECT OF THE RUSSIAN ADVANCE.

THE PANIC IN ROUMELIA—CONSTERNATION OF THE TURKISH OFFICIALS—AUSTRIA NOT YET DISTURBED—THE PROPOSED BRITISH OCCUPATION OF GALLIPOLI.

LONDON, July 22.—The announcement that the Russians had crossed the Balkans created a panic throughout Roumelia and in Constantinople, and led to the resignation of Safvet Pasha, the dismissal of Redif Pasha and Abdul Kerim. Other Ministerial changes are said to be impending. Whether these changes indicate weakness or a desperate determination on the part of the Porte is not yet apparent. The Russian progress has also created some political excitement in England. Those who advocate intervention in an anti-Russian sense were urgent for an immediate declaration of the Ministerial policy. Lord Derby's speech in favor of a continued neutral course has caused much discontent among this class, but generally is very well received.

There has been no occasion for an official declaration from Austria since the Balkans were crossed, but the best informed writers in Vienna for the foreign press declare there will be no change in Austria's attitude on that account.

Intentions to send an army corps to Gallipoli whenever Constantinople is seriously threatened have been for some time attributed to the British Government, both by its supporters and opponents.

The *Economist*, in a well-considered article under the caption "Shall we occupy Gallipoli," opposes such a measure on the ground that nothing in the present situation justifies a departure from the original declaration of neutrality; that Germany and Austria are equally interested with England in keeping Constantinople out of Russian possession, and that England should await their action or overtures for common action; that English interests are not indissolubly bound up with the possession of Constantinople by any particular power; lastly that England's paramount interest in the Eastern question lies in the maintenance of an open road to India. To defend this may some day tax her power to the utmost. She should not waste her strength on any object not intimately and immediately associated with it.

BRITISH TROOPS ABOUT TO EMBARK.

WORKING ON TROOP-SHIPS AT PORTSMOUTH DAY AND NIGHT—THE REGIMENTS TO BE DISPATCHED TO THE MEDITERRANEAN—GIBRALTAR AND MALTA THEIR DESTINATION.

LONDON, July 22.—A Portsmouth dispatch to the Press Association says men have been working on troop-ships all to-day—Sunday. It is reported that 500 troops will be dispatched in the Euphrates on Thursday next for an unknown destination, and that 1,500 more will follow on Friday in the troop-ship Crocodile.

LONDON, July 23.—The *Standard* publishes the following prominently: "We are informed that orders have been received at Aldershot for the Second, Eighth, and Sixteenth Regiments to embark for foreign service on Wednesday, and the Nineteenth and One Hundredth Regiments will be held in readiness for immediate embarkation. Our military correspondent states that these troops will go to Malta."

The *Standard's* special from Aldershot says the second battation of the Second Regiment and the second battalion of the Thirteenth Regiment are to be held in readiness to embark on Thursday and Friday respectively. Portions of the Ninety-eighth and Sixty-fourth will also embark during this week. Women and children are not to accompany the regiments, as usual. The Seventeenth Lancers, who were about to quit their camp for Leeds, have been ordered to remain.

The *Standard*, in a leader, says the rumors circulating yesterday relative to the dispatch of expeditionary forces to Gallipoli were very much exaggerated. What has really been decided is that the garrisons of Gibraltar and Malta shall be immediately reinforced. This decision is meant to indicate that England is watching events in the East with something more than anxiety. England has hitherto stood aloof from the war, resolved upon honorably maintaining her attitude of neutrality. From that resolution she would not have departed had the campaign been confined within the limits of the Czar's original proclamation. But England's forbearance has a limit. Even should it ultimately become necessary to send a British force to protect Constantinople from falling into Russian hands, the Government could not shrink from the responsibility without betraying its trust.

The *Post*, in a leading article, says the force of marines aboard the fleet will be considerably strengthened.

NOTES OF THE WAR.

The Governor General of Canada gives notice that the regulations issued by the Foreign Office respecting the observance of neutrality during the existing war between Russia and Turkey will be in force and will be observed within the Dominion of Canada, and upon the waters adjacent, on and after the 28th of July inst.

Reuter's Constantinople dispatch, dated Saturday, says the Imperial yacht Izzedin has left Constantinople with sealed orders, and it was reported she had gone to bring back Midhat Pasha. A Reuter dispatch from Malta, dated yesterday, however, says the Izzedin arrived there with dispatches for the Turkish Consul, and afterward proceeded to Creta.

CURRENT TOPICS IN OTHER LANDS.

BERNE, July 22.—Gen. Grant is now staying at Interlaken, whence he makes excursions to the mountains in the vicinity. In accordance with Gen. Grant's desire, there will be no public ovation on his arrival at Berne.

The whale-boat New-Bedford, which made the daring voyage across the Atlantic, arrived at Mount's Bay, Cornwall, at 11 o'clock Saturday night. Capt. Crapo and his wife landed at Penzance this morning. They encountered three gales, lost some of their clothing, and were obliged to lie to for 15 days. Capt. Crapo's left hand is nearly useless through constant steering. He and his wife intend proceeding to London in the New-Bedford on Monday, weather permitting.

Sir Coleman M. O'Loghlen, member of Parliament for County Clare, is dead.

THE GREAT RAILROAD RIOTS

Continued from Second Page.

THE ERIE ROAD IN POSSESSION OF THE STRIKERS.

WORK AT HORNELLSVILLE—THREE ATTEMPTS TO SEND OUT A TRAIN FRUSTRATED—THE RAILS GREASED ON HEAVY GRADES—TORPEDOES ALSO PLACED UPON THEM—THE TRAINS STOPPED, TAKEN POSSESSION OF BY THE STRIKERS, AND THE ENGINES AND CARS DISABLED—THE MILITARY UNABLE TO COPE WITH THE CROWD — REINFORCEMENTS ANXIOUSLY AWAITED.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

HORNELLSVILLE, N. Y., July 22.—At an early hour this morning operations looking toward the movement of a passenger train west were commenced. The express mail which left New-York at 11:45 A. M. yesterday was abandoned at Elmira. A special train, with Gen. D. D. Wylie, Chief of Ordnance of the Governor's staff, was made up there, to bring ammunition here, running on the mail's time. It reached here this morning at 3:25. The troops held possession of the yard, but the strikers had managed to cripple the engines and obstruct in other ways the movements of the company. About 9 o'clock troops were sent to clear and guard the Canisteo-street crossing of the railroad in the upper part of the yard where the main switches of the road are situated. They drove off the large crowd of men collected there. Lines of soldiers were posted on each side of the track at the crossing and guards placed over the switches. Crowds of people were in the streets fronting the track, and many Sheriff's deputies circulated among them. The Pacific express arrived here at 9 o'clock this morning, an hour late, consisting of two passenger coaches, a baggage car and a postal car. There were no passengers on board. Preparations were at once made to take it on its way west. The road out of Hornellsville climbs Tip Top Summit, one of the heaviest grades on the line. When the making up of the train began the strikers gathered at the West-street crossing, about half a mile from the depot, where the grade is heavy. The rails had been covered with soft soap by the strikers from the beginning of the ascent up the hill. At 10 o'clock the train was ready to leave the depot. Notices were sent to all the hotels to passengers, who had been waiting to get away ever since the strike commenced, that an effort was to be made to get a train west, to Dunkirk. Only 14 responded, the aspect of affairs being so threatening. Capt. Sullivan, of Company D, One Hundred and Tenth Battalion, was detailed, with 40 men, to accompany the train. Four men and a Sergeant were placed on the engine and two on the platforms of each car, the rest being scattered through the cars. The mail which came in with the Pacific express yesterday morning, and had been held here ever since, waiting for the make up of a train, was transferred to the car brought from the East this morning. Besides the postal car there were two passenger coaches and a baggage car in the train, which was in charge of Conductor Hiram Hurty, Engineer D. E. Cary, and Fireman Mat. Dewey. The train pulled safely out of the yard. The shanties of the trackmen line the track for half a mile west, and, as the train passed, crowds of women and children were gathered in the yards and close to the track. A short distance out of the station the engine struck the soaped track, and, although the engineer put on plenty of steam, the engine commenced slipping. At this the 500 strikers, assembled at the crossing and along the track about West-street, set up a deafening shout, and made preparations for future actions. A crowd rushed upon the track, and torpedoes were placed at intervals on the rails, to lift the locomotive from them and check its progress. Engineer Cary poured the sand from his box upon the track, and gave his engine as much speed as was possible. The men on the track waved a red flag, and a fierce demand was made from a hundred throats for the train to stop. The engineer continued letting down his sand and putting on steam. The torpedoes exploded, and the crowd yelled its defiance, but the engineer kept on. It was impossible to get up a speed of more than eight miles an hour, and as the train got in the midst of the crowd men jumped upon the engine, clambered on the steps of the cars, and clung to the platforms. The soldiers presented bayonets, and made several attempts to keep the strikers off, amid the wildest cheering and shouts of "Knock them off." "Cut her in two," &c. The men finally gained a foothold on the platforms, and took possession of the brakes, thus accomplishing the first step in gaining possession of the train. The first man who got on the train mounted the platform of the passenger-car, next the baggage-car. He pushed aside the guard, put on the brake, and in an instant the car was uncoupled. The two passenger-coaches stopped while the engine, mail and baggage-cars kept on, snapping the bell-rope, one end of which whipped about the neck of a soldier on the platform, choking him severely before it could be loosened. The scene was now the wildest imaginable. The air was rent with the determined cries of the victorious strikers. Engineer Carey stopped his engine and started back to make an effort to recouple the car, but men mounted his engine and the cars, putting on the brakes and ordering Carey to proceed with his engine if he ever wanted to go out of the yard again. Shouting strikers flocked about the locomotive. The engineer, seeing that all efforts to regain his train would be useless, started ahead with the mail and baggage cars. The strikers then rushed upon the passenger-cars in crowds. They soon overpowered the guards and ordered them to get off. The passengers, among whom were three ladies, were told to get out. The strikers then crawled in under the cars, unhooked the brake rods and bent them double. Men with axes smashed the brake wheels to pieces, entirely disabling the train. They were then started back down the grade toward the station. They entered the yard at the rate of 15 or 20 miles an hour on the main track. An engine and a coach lay on the track near the depot. The engineer had but little steam on, but commenced backing out of the way. The cars would have gone crashing into them in another moment, when Engineer "Dan" Chapman, who was near by, hurriedly turned a switch and let the rushing cars in upon it. They ran off the switch to the ground, doing no damage. After starting the cars down the hill, the crowd advanced, yelling and cheering to the military, and escorting back the guards they had taken from the cars. A thousand or more people were gathered about, and the excitement ran high. The strikers were overjoyed at their victory, and were plainly emboldened and reassured.

After the failure of this effort to run a full train out on the Western Division, the Erie officials concluded to try and get one through to Buffalo. The Buffalo Division branches off from the Western Division a short distance beyond the station. There is a heavy grade on this, commencing half a mile west. The rails on this division had also been greased by the strikers. As soon as they had performed their work on the Western Division, the men took up a position on the Buffalo track. The train that the company intended to start was ready at 11 o'clock, and was the regular No. 7. It was started in charge of M. A. Shattuck, conductor, Burt Elliott, engineer, and a strange fireman. A detachment from the Fifty-fourth Regiment was placed on the cars and engine. There was no mail car attached to the train. Just beyond the upper guard line of the yard the strikers were gathered in force. As the train neared them, they threw open a switch in spite of a guard that held it. This forced the train to stop. Instantly the men began clambering upon the engine. They bent the sand-pipe of the locomotive so that it could use no sand. The engineer started his engine back, but the strikers forced their way into the cab against the efforts of the soldiers to prevent them, and seizing the fireman, took him bodily from the engine, and the train returned to the yard. The strikers crowded around the deposed fireman and compelled him to promise not to go on another engine during the continuation of the trouble.

After these efforts to get a train out of the yard westward had failed measures were taken to send one east. Engineer Arnold was accordingly directed to take charge of an engine to make up a train. Numbers of Deputy Sheriffs were placed on the locomotives with him. While switching just out of the yard a sudden charge was made by a large body of strikers, who had been hidden behind cars and in other places. They mounted the engine and cars, putting on the brakes, and obliged the deputies and engineer to leave the locomotive. They took entire possession of the train, ran it to the bridge below the station, let the water out of the boiler of the engine, and put out the fire. The train still lies in their possession.

After these demonstrations it became apparent that the military force here was entirely inadequate to cope with the strikers, and although no statement to that effect has been made, it is generally understood that reinforcements have been sent for. Their arrival is anxiously awaited. Everything is quiet at present, but it is only a calm before a storm. The authorities at Hornellsville have issued a proclamation requesting all citizens not to take any part in the troubles, and not to congregate about the company's grounds. The sale of intoxicating drinks has been forbidden. A remarkable feature of the strike is the entire absence of drunkenness on the streets. The conductors at this place have been notified officially by the committee of strikers that they must cease aiding in the making up of trains in the yard here. If they continue to do so, the notice declares that it will be at their own risk. The yard-masters have received similar orders.

A train bringing 360 men of the Seventy-fourth Regiment from Buffalo, Col. Rickart commanding, has arrived here. It was stopped just west of the station by the strikers spiking a switch. The fireman of the train, A. T. Conkling, was forced by the strikers to leave the engine. The switch was repaired under a guard of soldiers and the train brought to the depot. The regiment is camped on the company's ground. The Fifty-fourth Regiment is quartered in the depot buildings. The One Hundred and Tenth Battalion and the battery are encamped on the south side of the company's yard. The streets are crowded with men, women, and children to-night.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

PORT JERVIS DEPOT, N. Y., July 22.—Great excitement prevails at this point. The streets are filled with knots of men discussing the strike, and many employes are urging it on. Train No. 3 has departed for the West unmolested, although a great crowd was at the depot. The utmost vigilance on the part of the authorities prevails. The meeting of employes of the Erie Road at this place, in the hall of the Brotherhood of Firemen, ended at midnight without a strike being ordered. The firemen are almost unanimous for a strike, but are held in check by influential engineers and a few of their own number who earnestly oppose it. Joshua Leach, the founder of the Brotherhood of Firemen, who was recently discharged, and Case Marshall, were prominent in urging extreme measures. They, with others, made inflammatory speeches.

TROUBLE AT PORT JERVIS.

PORT JERVIS DEPOT, N. Y., July 22—noon.—Affairs are looking more serious here. A through freight train, leaving in the night, was uncoupled several times by disaffected men who retired undiscovered when a reinforcement of men arrived. A rumor is prevalent that the firemen and brakemen will turn out at noon to-day. The Brotherhood of Firemen are now in session. The citizens generally are discouraging a strike.

Later.—The Brotherhood of Firemen held an excited session to-day, without settling the question as to whether they would join in the strike or not. At noon they adjourned until 9 o'clock this evening, when the question will probably be settled. The citizens and village officials are diligent in opposing any movement looking to a strike. A large number of special Police have been sworn in.

PROCLAMATION BY GOV. ROBINSON.

ELMIRA, N. Y., July 22.—Gov. Robinson has issued the following:

In the name of the State of New-York:

PROCLAMATION.

Whereas, The Receiver appointed by the Supreme Court of this State to take all care of the management of the Erie Railway and its properties has made known to me that a conspiracy has been formed to prevent his discharging his duty as such Receiver under the orders of said court: that the business of said road and the running of trains have been interrupted by violence which the civil authorities are unable to suppress; and whereas, the honor and good faith of the State require that it should protect the said court and its officers in the execution of its order;

Now, therefore, I, Lucius Robinson, Governor of the State of New-York, by virtue of the authority imposed upon me by the Constitution and the laws, command all persons engaged in such unlawful acts to desist therefrom, and I call upon all good citizens, and upon all the authorities, civil and military, to aid in suppressing the same and in preventing breaches of the peace.

The law recognizes and protects the right of all men to refuse to work except upon terms satisfactory to themselves, but it does not permit them to prevent other men from working who desire to do so. Unless the State is to be given up to anarchy, and its courts and laws are to be defied with impunity, its whole power must be exerted to suppress violence, maintain order, and protect its citizens in their right to work, and the business of the country from lawless interruption within our borders. It is no longer a question of wages, but of the supremacy of the law, which protects alike the lives, the liberty, the prosperity, and the rights of all classes of citizens, to the maintenance of that supremacy the whole power of the State will be invoked if necessary.

Given under my hand at the City of Elmira, in the State of New-York, this 22d day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-seven. L. ROBINSON.

By the Governor:
D. C. ROBINSON, Private Secretary.

THE FEELING IN NEWARK, OHIO.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

NEWARK, Ohio, July 22.—During the night many troops arrived, and their marching through some of the principal streets this morning caused the people of the city to quietly discuss the question as to who was right. The result of any conversation terminates with the decleration on all sides that the present situation is of a serious nature, and all counsel moderation in speech and temperate action. The people of Newark, and at every station on the road, are in full sympathy with the strikers, who are making this war, as they look at it, for their very existence. The congregations in all churches were small to-day, and those in attendance appeared to be in nervous anxiety, fearing the worst results. As yet there has been no attempt on the part of the railroad company to move trains. Gov. Young has notified the railroad authorities that he was ready to do his duty. The troops were here, and the company would be protected in starting its trains. Men were supposed to be ready to take their places on the locomotives, but when the moment arrived to start the engineers declined to leave without a regular fireman. Thus the railroad company have again failed to move their trains. With 1,000 troops at their back they could not get an engineer, out of 50 or 60, who would run the risk of going out with an inexperienced man. This settles the question about the engineers who have not struck, nor have they taken any action in the matter. They are in full sympathy with the strikers, and while they report for duty regularly they will not start on the road with tramps as assistants. After the news was received from Pittsburg of the success of the strikers there, those here took fresh courage and stand firmer to-night than at any hour during the strike. Gov. Young and staff are still here. The Governor is working hard to effect a settlement. The strikers answer him they have committed no act of violence and cannot be arrested. They are making friends of every company of troops which arrive, and in each some of the strikers find relations, or friends of former days, making the whole command in sympathy with the strikers. The militia here are composed of men finely armed and equipped, and among them are many old soldiers, but your correspondent is convinced they will not fire on the strikers unless there is an attack made on them. During the day the Baltimore and Ohio Road have had but one passenger train here, and that from Chicago. The regular passenger train from Columbus was abandoned, and no other trains have arrived up to a late hour.

The Pan-Handle Road ran a train though here with troops about 7 o'clock this evening without stopping. It is believed they were regulars from the United States Barracks at Columbus, and were en route for Pittsburg. At this hour—10 o'clock P. M.—everything is quiet, but that the trouble has just commenced is generally believed. Threats have been made that the Pittsburg programme will be repeated here should it be necessary to do so.

TROUBLE ON THE FORT WAYNE ROAD.

THE STRIKE FULLY INAUGURATED — NO FREIGHT TRAINS PERMITTED TO PROCEED—PROCLAMATION BY THE MAYOR—A CRITICAL STATE OF AFFAIRS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

FORT WAYNE, Ind., July 22.—The strike was inaugurated here by train men on the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad at 8 o'clock last night, when the crew of freight train No. 15 refused to go on duty. In a few moments several hundred railroad men assembled at the depot and announced that no freight trains should be moved until the order making the 10 per cent reduction in wages was rescinded. The railroad officers made several unsuccessful attempts to obtain crews to serve in the place of the strikers, but no one could be found brave enough to risk his life. The strikers spiked and guarded the switches, and patrolled all the side and main tracks in the city. At a late hour the Master Mechanic and the Division Superintendent, with an engine-wiper, boarded a locomotive, intending to take it out, but were prevented by the strikers from doing so, who took the engine-wiper off and used him rather roughly. The strikers then passed through the yard and pulled out all the coupling-pins, thus disabling the train and rendering its departure impossible. Several engines were then taken to the round-house, and all attempts to move trains were abandoned for the night.

About 2 o'clock this morning Mayor Zollinger visited the depot and read his proclamation warning the crowd to disperse and abstain from the obstruction of traffic and from disorder of all kinds. He was hissed down, and the proclamation was printed and circulated among the crowd this forenoon. They received it with yells of derision and laughter. A large crowd of railroad men and strikers remained at the depot all night. The drift of a certain class of public sympathy was evidently with the men and against the company. The employes of the Wabash and other railways joined the strikers, encouraging them to stick, and rendering assistance in every way possible. Several freight trains have arrived from both directions since the strike began. The strikers at once pulled out the coupling-pins and refused to allow the trains to proceed. The yard is now filled with cars, many of them containing fruit, butter, eggs, and other perishable goods. Live stock trains from Chicago were turned back at Valparaiso last night. Passenger trains have not yet been molested, and the strikers say they will not be interfered with. A freight train from the West, due here at 3 o'clock this afternoon, was detached from the engine at Arcola, 10 miles from the city, and left there, the engine coming into town, where the fireman got off and joined the strikers, being received with cheers. The engine-house has been locked up, and the shops will be closed to-morrow.

The situation is regarded as very critical. The railroad officials say that traffic will be resumed to-morrow at all hazards, but the strikers say they will resist to the bitter end. They say no troops nor Militia can be secured, and at present they are certainly complete masters of the situation. The excitement in the city is intense, and violence is apprehended to-morrow. Gov. Williams has been requested to send assistance.

Twenty minutes past 10 P. M.—Rumors are current that a general strike will be inaugurated to-morrow on the Wabash Railway. The situation is unchanged since my former dispatches, except that the strikers have held secret meetings, and received advices from Allegheny City that the officials there had offered a compromise. They sent a committee to wait upon Superintendent Gorham, and it is understood that the officers promise to make no effort to move freight trains to-night, and the strikers to abstain from violence until to-morrow, hoping to adjust the difficulty by that time.

THE OHIO AND MISSISSIPPI ROAD.

OPERATIONS OF THE STRIKERS AT VINCENNES, IND.—TWO HUNDRED FREIGHT CARS BLOCKED ON THE TRACK.

ST. LOUIS, July 22.—The *Globe-Democrat* specials from Vincennes say at 10:45 an attempt was made to get engine No. 41 hitched to a freight train just back of the shops. In less than two minutes the strikers, about 100 in number, swarmed out of the cabooses like bees and were at the engine. "You will not pull this train a mile until we get $1 50 a day," was the threat made to the yard-master. But the latter held his engine until the master mechanic got there, who thought it better to return the engine to the yards. Further efforts to move freight trains were abandoned. There are upward of 200 freight cars, mostly loaded, lying on side tracks around this city. Their contents consist of merchandise and imperishable goods, and several cars of perishable goods have been transferred to other roads from here, and will reach their destination all right.

The Indianapolis and Vincennes bridge at Worthington, about 40 miles from here, has been repaired, and trains resumed running yesterday. This is very fortunate for the Ohio and Mississippi Road, as it will prove their main outlet for stock already on the road. Open threats are made that the machine shop hands will not be allowed to go to work to-morrow, but the Master Mechanic says he is determined not to be interfered with in his department.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., July 22.—The yard men of the Ohio and Mississippi Road struck this afternoon. Fifty dismounted cavalrymen, armed each with a carbine and two revolvers, came up from the arsenal to-night and went East by the Vandalia road. It is asserted to-night that the Union Depot and Transit Company have withdrawn their reduction of 10 per cent. and restored the former wages. Whether this will prevent the men from striking is a question which cannot be answered to-night.

THE SITUATION AT WASHINGTON.

PRESIDENT HAYES AND HIS CABINET IN CONSULTATION—THE POWERS AND DUTIES OF THE EXECUTIVE—MARTIAL LAW MAY BE DECLARED—WORKING MEN IN SYMPATHY WITH THE STRIKERS—GUARDING THE UNITED STATES TREASURY—THE MAILS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 22.—The railroad riots have monopolized attention here to-day. While the President and his Cabinet were consulting over the grave situation and graver possibilities of the strike the laboring man was discussing it at the corner with his neighbor. The sympathy of the working classes, of whom there are now in Washington an unusual number unemployed, is strongly with the rioters, and although there has been no marked demonstration, indications have shown plainly that it required but the slightest agitation to precipitate trouble. Crowds of working men of both colors have been at the depots all day watching the departure of every train, and it being Sunday, with nothing else to occupy their attention, they have gathered in larger numbers than yesterday. No demonstrations were made except an occasional cheer when intelligence was announced from Baltimore, Pittsburg, or other places favorable to the strikers. There was a great deal of loud talk and threats of violence from individuals who seemed anxious to excite the crowd. Several persons were arrested at the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Depot, who were suspected to be strikers from Cumberland and Martinsburg. This seemed to have a salutory effect on the crowd, but there was no attempt to interfere with the officers. At the telegraph offices where bulletins were posted there were immense gatherings all day, and considerable feeling was shown in the interest of the strikers. Dispatches would be shouted out by some one in the crowd as often as they were posted on the bulletin boards, and each time they were received with expressions of decided approbation. Several times the excitement became so intense that a slight thing would have thrown she multitude into a fever, but there seemed to be no particular leader, and no object to tempt a riot. So the feelings were relieved by shouts and groans. The Printers' Union of this city, which is a powerful organization, met last evening and passed resolutions of sympathy with the strikers, containing an implied threat directed at the proposed reduction of wages at the Government printing office and the Navy-yard.

So great was the excitement among the laboring classes here yesterday that much concern was felt by the members of the Cabinet, Secretary Sherman especially, regarding the Government property. At least 700 people have been discharged from the various departments within the last three months, many of whom are in actual need of the necessaries of life. This fact would act as a powerful influence to incite a mob to rob the Treasury, and Secretary Sherman, appreciating the circumstances had a few cases of arms sent from the arsenal and stored in the basement of the Treasury Building. Secretary McCrary ordered all the available troops from Fortress Monroe here, and Secretary Thompson sent to the Norfolk Navy-yard for a couple of war vessels, which arrived to-day. There are now here, including the crews of these vessels, about 1,000 available men. Besides them there are over 100 enlisted men in the War Department acting as clerks, who can be detailed for military service at any time. At the instruction post of the Signal Service, at Fort Whipple, opposite Washington, are about 50 men, which would increase the force now here to nearly 1,200 if their services should be needed. With this force at hand the Cabinet feel very much easier to-night, and there is now no apprehension of trouble in Washington.

Secretary Sherman, as a wise precaution, has telegraphed the various Sub-Treasurers and other places of Government deposit to ship no money by express until further notice, and the usual money packages will not go out from here until the agitation throughout the country has subsided. Secretary McCrary and Adjutant-General Townsend were at their desks at the War Office at an early hour this morning, and were in constant receipt of dispatches from the scenes of disturbance all day. After Secretary McCrary left for the Soldiers' Home he ordered all telegrams repeated to him over a wire which has recently been erected to that point for the convenience of the President.

The President and Mrs. Hayes attended church as usual this morning. After church the President was driven to the White House where he remained in the Executive Chamber until late in the afternoon. Mr. Evarts was waiting for him when he arrived, and Secretary Thompson, Secretary McCrary, and Secretary Devens called at once. Postmaster-General Key drove in from Edgewood, the old Chase mansion, where he is living, and reached the White House about 1 o'clock. Mr. Schurz was the only member of the Cabinet who was absent, having gone to spend the Sabbath with his family who are in New-Jersey. An informal meeting of the Cabinet was then held. The powers and duties of the Executive, should the emergency arise requiring action on the part of the Federal authorities, was discussed, and the conclusion was reached that should the State Governments be unable to cope with the mob the President should at his discretion issue a proclamation declaring martial law in the districts where lawlessness prevails. This action would be preliminary to the occupation of the districts in which the insurrection exists by the military forces of the United States. The great difficulty which will be experienced by the Government in its efforts to suppress the disorders will arise from the absence of any appropriation for the Army, and, should the troubles increase, and the State authorities be unable to suppress them, it may become necessary for the President to immediately call Congress to assemble, in order that the necessary funds may be provided for transporting the Army and meeting the extraordinary expenses which would follow its movements in the emergency. The propriety of calling upon the military of States was also considered, and the general opinion expressed seemed to be against such a course. It is believed that to bring the Militia of one State to operate against the people in a neighboring State would have a very bad effect, and would aggravate existing troubles, and create a feeling of antagonism between the States which would take years to overcome. The opinion of all the members of the Cabinet is that if the Government be called upon to act it will be better to exhaust every effort to restore peace by the use of the national forces before any movement is made to call upon the Militia of States in which no insurrection exists. The members of the Cabinet concur in the opinion that the President has authority to declare martial law in insurrectionary districts, and advised that this course be pursued should it become necessary. This is the only point upon which any conclusion was reached, and the hope is indulged that the State authorities will be able to successfully quell the disturbances, and render any action on the part of the Government unnecessary. Some members of the Cabinet express themselves in favor of immediately calling Congress to assemble, in order that provisions may be made to enable the President to restore and preserve the peace. Everything will be done in the way of precaution to prevent the troubles from extending, so far as the President has the authority and means to act.

A company of Federal troops have been ordered from the Columbus recruiting office to the Allegheny Arsenal, and the Arsenal at Indianapolis and other places will also be reinforced in order to prevent mobs from supplying themselves with arms and material to continue the troubles.

The Postmaster-General last night received a telegram from Hornellsville, N. Y., signed "A Committee of Striking Firemen and Brakemen," in which they said that the United States mails were being detained by the Erie Railway officials. The strikers disclaimed any purpose to interfere with the mails or with passenger trains.

All the Western mails from this city to-night were sent to New-York by way of the Baltimore and Potomac Railroad, to be sent West over the New-York Central Road. Two trains arrived at the Washington depot of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad this evening, with only a few passengers on board, for the West, but on account of reported trouble on the road they were held in this city. The New-York train over the Baltimore and Ohio Road left the city at 10 o'clock to-night, but there were no passengers on board. There was quite a crowd assembled about the depot during the evening, though no disorder occurred. An extra Police force was on duty, but their services were not required.

Forty-five minutes past 9 o'clock P. M.—Much interest in the riotous proceedings has been manifested throughout the city during to-day and to-night, and large crowds have continued at the telegraph offices to learn the progress of events. Several newspaper offices issued repeated extras. The order for the Powhatan and Swatara to come to Washington has been revoked, and they have been ordered to Baltimore, where they will arrive this evening or to-morrow morning. They have on board 560 men, fully equipped. The Government has taken steps for the protection of the arsenals at Pittsburg and Indianapolis by ordering United States troops to these points. The troops for Pittsburg have been ordered from Columbus, Ohio, and those for Indianapolis from St. Louis. It is reported in Army circles that Lieut.-Gen. Sheridan has been ordered to Pittsburg, taking with him troops to operate in that city and vicinity. A Cabinet consultation of two hours' duration was held at the office of the Secretary of State this afternoon. Numerous dispatches, official and private, relative to the riots were read, the members severally expressing their views on the situation. Adjt.-Gen. Townsend was sent for, and questioned as to the number of available troops, the object being to distribute them to such points as may be necessary to guard the public property, the Navy to assist wherever practicable. Should the riots not be soon suppressed the Government may resort to extraordinary measures with that view. The Secretary of the Navy has given orders assigning the available force of sailors and marines under his control to the arsenals and other public buildings in various sections for the protection of public property, and they are being moved as rapidly as possible from points where they can be spared. Major James McMillan was to-day ordered to take command of the Washington Arsenal, in place of Gen. French, who is absent from the city in command of troops at Martinsburg, West Va.

THE EXCITEMENT AT CHICAGO.

NO TROUBLE YET REPORTED AMONG RAILROAD EMPLOYES—WHAT IS SAID BY THE ROAD OFFICIALS—FIREMEN AND BRAKEMEN GRUMBLING OVER THEIR GRIEVANCES—THE SITUATION IN GENERAL.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

CHICAGO, Ill., July 22.—There is no trouble as yet among the railroad employes in Chicago, but the indications are that it will not be long delayed if the difficulties in the East are not speedily settled. Railroad men of all classes are exceedingly uneasy, and although they say but little they are evidently deeply absorbed in contemplating the progress of the revolutionary movement westward. Along the tracks of several lines converging in this city little knots of firemen, engineers, brakemen, and trackmen may be seen engaged in earnest conversation, but when approached by reporters they manifest a strong disinclination to converse on the subject with outsiders, and answer all questions with ominous looks or dubious shakes of the head. To-morrow will decide the matter with them. Of course all sorts of rumors are afloat. There probably has been no time since the breaking out of the civil war in 1861 when the news was so anxiously sought for and so eagerly gathered up when found as at present. All freight movements are stopped. Orders have been given this afternoon to suspend all freight trains on the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago road. The managers will not attempt to run any freights out of Chicago until the excitement subsides. Everything was quiet about the round-houses of the Fort Wayne road to-day, there being no movements suggestive of any unpeaceful demonstrations at any of the switch yards. Notwithstanding this encouraging aspect of affairs, there is great danger that the men here may be seized with the frenzy possessing their Eastern brethren, and precipitate an extensive strike at any instant. They are fully in sympathy with the Pittsburg rioters.

An effort was made to find some of the general officers of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad, as it was rumored that upon this line a strike was probable. None of the head officers of the road could be found, and nothing official learned.

The Omaha express, which was due here at 3:30 o'clock this afternoon, was reported to be 12 hours late, and it was stated that the men on the Western Division had struck. It was stated also that it was owing to the action of the engineers and firemen in laying off that the train had been delayed. As no advices of this character have been received from any point on the line it cannot as yet be confirmed. The attorney of the Rock Island Road said the men seemed satisfied with the recent reductions, and were not likely to strike even if the Michigan Southern men did. On the latter road, the total number of men in this city who might be engaged in a strike is 300. Mr. C. E. Gorham, Assistant Manager of the Fort Wayne Road, says: The stoppage of freight trains at Fort Wayne will work its direct effects upon the yards here. So long as it continues it would hardly be possible to keep up the usual movement of freights, even though the employes refrained from interference. He is, however, prepared to receive a demand for the stoppage of trains here, and, as at Fort Wayne, the company will comply with it. This course, it is hoped, will have the effect to keep the men who make the demand within reasonable bounds.

The men on the North-western Road are in entire sympathy with the strike in the East, though they have made no demonstration thus far. They have been notified of a reduction in their wages of 10 per cent., to take effect the 1st of next month. They are not disposed to accept it, and are already murmuring and threatening among themselves to bring the company to their terms by a use of the same policy of violence which actuated the Pittsburg and Baltimore strikers. To-day a good many of these maleontents hung about the yards and round-houses, and sat along the track grumbling surlily and indulging in open and extreme expressions of approval of the conduct of their Eastern brethren. They have held several secret meetings lately, and have appointed a grievance committee to wait upon the managers and urge a retention of the present rate of wages. This committee has not yet performed its mission. Until it reports no action will be taken by the men on this road. The men themselves deny the reports of any immediate strikes. In regard to the probability of trouble, it cannot be denied that something of the kind is expected, perhaps mainly in consequence of the ramifications of the Order of Brotherhoods of Firemen and Locomotive Engineers. The Police authorities are fully cognizant of the danger, and it is quietly whispered in railway circles that they have given orders to subordinates to be prepared for an emergency at any moment. They do not expect any trouble, however, before Tuesday, if then or at all. To judge from appearances at the depots and in the yards, no immediate fear of the inauguration of a strike or strikes need be apprehended, as everything wears a quiet and cheerfully peaceable appearance. But there is no telling what a day may bring forth.

Among the people generally in this city there is much excitement. The newspapers have published extra editions all day containing the latest intelligence from the East, and the streets in the vicinity of the newspaper offices have been thronged with anxious crowds.

At the open-air meeting this afternoon, held at the corner of Halsted and Twelfth streets, a large crowd of working men was gathered. They were very noisy and demonstrative. The burden of their grievances, says the *Tribune's* report, was the railroads, and they were thoroughly in sympathy with the Pittsburg strikers. One of the more noisy men gave vent to his feelings by saying that he would lead a crowd to prevent any trains coming into the city to-morrow morning, and would even take the initiatory in tearing up the tracks. The sentiment met with a hearty reception. The heads of the Police Department and the two Militia regiments of this city were in consultation at the Central Station this afternoon. The meeting was held with closed doors. A plan of action was determined upon in case of any disturbance here, the idea being to have the two branches work in harmony if a crisis should demand their services. The *Tribune*, in its editorial to-morrow on the situation in Chicago, will say that while the railroad men here are beyond doubt most deeply in sympathy with their Eastern brethren, and may make demands and even strike, they will not resort to violence. At the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern office here to-day, General Manager Newell was considering a reduction of the pay of the employes of his road, but it cannot be ascertained what steps he has taken. It is not believed that a restoration of wages at this time would have any effect whatever, as the railway employes are no longer able to control the situation, the direction of affairs having evidently passed into the hands of communists and trades-unions, whose leadership is everywhere discernable. Manager Gorham, of the Fort Wayne Road, asked Mr. Newell to take the same step that he had in regard to the stopping of all freight trains, but Newell thought there was no necessity for this, as he would be able to get his freight through in any event, via the Canada Southern Road, with which he connects at Toledo.

A special from Omaha says, regarding the Union Pacific strike, that a committee of seven had called upon General Superintendent Clark to consult with him regarding the 10 per cent. reduction. They asked if some compromise could not be effected, but Mr. Clark replied that the order was irrevocable. He also told them that there would be no use in referring the matter to Gould and Dillon. The people expect a strike on Tuesday or Wednesday. Representative engineers from four divisions of the Union Pacific have been in Omaha for the last three or four days holding frequent secret consultations. The Chicago and Alton Railroad men are quiet. No reduction has been made by that road, and no trouble is anticipated. It may be said, however, that the situation of the men is the same as with those on the roads involved. They hold themselves subject to orders.

AFFAIRS ON THE BALTIMORE AND OHIO ROAD.

QUIET RESTORED IN BALTIMORE—THE RIOTERS APPARENTLY SUBDUED—ANXIETY REGARDING THE FUTURE—GEN. HANCOCK AND HIS TROOPS IN THE CITY.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

BALTIMORE, Md., July 22.—The quiet of the city to-night is in strong contrast with the tumult of yesterday and last night, and it is believed that the local trouble is over. The wholesale arrests of the rioters last night by the Police, under protection of the military, broke the backbone of the disorder and frightened the mob into submission; but they are still making threats, and the presence of an armed force will be needed for several days yet to overawe them. They employed themselves after dark last night in incendiarism, and caused five fires that were extinguished by the Fire Department without any very great damage being done. The most serious fire was the burning of Maughlin's mill and lumber yards, near the Philadelphia Depot. The torch was applied with the expectation of burning out all the lumber yards and mill property in the vicinity, but the firemen managed to confine the flames to the block in which they originated. The rioters also fired some cars loaded with petroleum, near Mount Claire Station, and they were entirely consumed. As affairs look now these were their dying efforts in and around the city, but there is still a feeling of anxious suspense as to the future.

Camden Station is still occupied by the Fifth Maryland Regiment, 100 Marines from Washington, and the battery of light artillery that arrived to-day from Fortress Monroe. The regulars who arrived this morning from New-York are quartered at the Sixth Regiment armory. Gen. Hancock arrived early to-day and has his head-quarters at Barnum's Hotel. If there is another riotous demonstration made to-morrow the regulars and Militia will co-operate under Gen. Hancock in the fray. There are now 600 troops in the city available for immediate duty, and they have with them two Gatling guns and six field-pieces. Although there is quiet here, the situation so far as the railroad is concerned is unchanged. The strikers hold possession of Cumberland and Keyser, and are as bold as ever in their determination to allow no movement of freight trains. Two passenger trains arrived from the West to-day, but freight transportation continues to be embargoed. It is as yet impossible accurately to figure up the list of the dead and wounded from the Friday and Saturday affrays, but the most trustworthy estimate is 13 killed and about 50 wounded. Mark J. Dowd, a citizen who was cut with a sabre on Friday night, died this morning, and William Carlin, who was shot by the Police last night, cannot live.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

BALTIMORE, Md., July 22, 10 P. M.—The condition at this hour is reported orderly in all the Police districts of the city, and, with the exception of the brickbat assault on the troops from Fort Columbus, while they were marching from President-Street Depot to Camden Depot this forenoon, when one of the soldiers was struck, but not seriously hurt, no disorder has occurred. The general opinion is that, with the revenue cutter Ewing, at Locust Point, with her guns trained on the approaches to the Government bonded general warehouses, the regular troops with batteries stationed at various points, the Fifth and Sixth Regiments, M. N. G., 500 regular and 500 picked special Police, the force is sufficient to suppress or speedily quell any violence of the strikers or plundering mobs. There are probably from 600 to 800 regulars in the city. Major-Gen. Hancock, with his staff, is at Barnum's. Gen. Barry, in command at Fort McHenry is with his battery at Camden Depot, where he has remained all day, and was, through last night. There are also at Camden Depot three companies, M, G, and D, of the Third Artillery from New-York, numbering 250 men, under command of Gen. Ayres, acting as infantry, and a detachment (infantry) of general service troops, 75 men, under command of Lieut. Sage. Eleventh Infantry, at Mount Clare Station, just within the city limits, the principal oil and cattle depot of the road; three companies, E, I, and L, of the Third Artillery, under command of Gen. Gibson, numbering 250 men, at the Armory of the Sixth Regiment, at the corner of Fayette and Front-streets; a detachment of the Battalion of Engineers, under command of Major Abbott. Besides these there are 700 marines at different points, in the Custom-house and elsewhere, on duty, under Major Heywood. These, with the State troops and city Police, are sufficient to subdue any mob that may venture on pillage or any violence. The only apprehension of danger is from the work of incendiaries.

The fearful outrages of the Pittsburg incendiaries have created a deep impression here, particularly among property-owners and business men. The morning papers all publish Sunday editions giving full accounts of the events at Pittsburg, and the issue at a late hour this evening, of a *Gazette* extra, containing the Associated Press dispatches and specials estimating the destruction of property at Pittsburg at $10,000,000, caused a sensation which immediately filled Baltimore-street in the vicinity of the newspaper offices.

Midnight.—At this hour the city is quieter than it has been since the beginning of the strike, and the authorities apprehend no trouble to-night. During the day three trains left Camden Station for Washington, and at 4:30 P. M. the regular through train for the West departed. The Western trains will run as usual to-morrow, and communication between here and Washington will be kept open.

THE NEW-YORK CENTRAL ROAD.

QUIET REPORTED ALONG THE LINE—CONFIDENCE EXPRESSED IN THE MEN—DISPATCH FROM MR. VANDERBILT.

ALBANY, N. Y., July 22.—Superintendent Tillinghast, of the New-York Central Railroad, is at Buffalo and is in telegraphic communication with various points along the line of the Vanderbilt roads. The railroad men are quiet here as yet, though a rumor prevails to the effect that a strike will be inaugurated at midnight.

SARATOGA, July 22.—The following correspondence has taken place between President Vanderbilt and officers of the New-York Central Railroad.

SARATOGA, N. Y., July 22.

To J. W. Tillinghast, Buffalo:

Your dispatch received. I have every confidence in the good sense and stability of a large majority of our employes. The whole country is now looking most anxiously on them, and I feel confident that they will sustain their reputation and that of the road, by making

FOREIGN MISCELLANY.

THE PONTON BRIDGE AT BRAILA.

THE PASSAGE OF THE DANUBE, AND HOW IT WAS ACCOMPLISHED—THE BRIDGE EXPLAINED BY THE YOUNG OFFICER WHO BUILT IT.

A war correspondent writes from Braila, June 24, as follows: "The roar of cannon in the early morning was the first intimation the people of Braila had that the Russians were already over the river, and the manner as well as the place of crossing was altogether unexpected and surprising. Everybody had been deceived by the construction of the bridge, which had been in process of construction for about 10 days. It had been nearly completed on Thursday evening, and everybody supposed that the passage would be attempted on the bridge itself, and the idea of an army crossing over in boats was one which had never occurred to anybody but the General in command. I do not know yet whether it was ever intended that the passage should be effected by this bridge. * * * I was introduced to the young officer who had built the bridge, Capt. Klemenka, and as he offered to take me over it and show it to me, I accepted the invitation. It is a splendid piece of work, strong enough to carry over the heaviest artillery, and is evidently made to last a long time. The first, 1,600 feet from the Roumanian shore, is trestle-work, built along over the railway, which before the inundation ran down to the edge of the river, where it was met by the ferry-boat. Part of the railway has been swept away, and even that which remains is still under water, and the bridge is now some five feet higher than the railway track running to it. The construction is simply immense wooden trestles on benches, exceedingly strong and solid, and they are put down on sleepers which lie along on the ground. Over this is laid a roadway of planks which is only wide enough for one wagon or cannon to pass. At the end of this trestle-work we come to the bridge proper, which is not constructed on pontons, but on immense rafts. The length of this part of the bridge is 4,750 feet, and there are 50 rafts in all. These rafts are composed of long pieces of beautiful timber, whole trunks of trees from 60 to 80 feet long, and from 12 to 20 inches in diameter at the large end. From eight to ten pieces compose each raft, and they are solidly bolted and fastened together, and anchored with strong hemp cables to heavy iron anchors dropped in the bottom of the river. The roadway is laid over this, as over the trestles. At the Turkish end we come to what was formerly the village of Gedikler, which is a village no more. It was a place of probably 25 or 30 houses, not one of which is left standing. It was first demolished by the Russian batteries to drive away the Turkish outpost that was stationed there, and when Capt. Klemenka began his bridge he found it necessary to continue the roadway to the other end, which was for the most part under water, in the best way he could. He simply used the debris and rubbish of these houses and walls to make a road which is built right over the foundation of the houses. In no other way could he get a sufficiently solid foundation on which to build. The road, therefore, goes zigzagging about from house to house, with a piece of bridge here and a piece of trestle-work there, pieced into the chaussée in the most curious manner; but this new roadway has not been continued up over the old road for more than a mile, and there remain some five or six miles to be made yet before troops can pass over it. Altogether it is a most creditable piece of work so far, and does Capt. Klemenka great honor."

MODERN FRENCH SCULPTORS.

THE NEW MASTERS IN FRANCE—THE GENIUS OF M. MERCIE—GUSTAVE DORE TURNED SCULPTOR.

A correspondent writing from Paris says: "Sculpture in France, for some reasons not easily intelligible, has never reached to the same perfection as in Italy, though its characteristics are more apt, perhaps, to captivate the uneducated eye at a first glance. The country, however, which produced Carpeaux has given birth to no worthy rival of Canova or of Marochetti. The crowning glory of French sculpture this year is an *alto-relievo* by M. Mercié. 'The Genius of the Arts Mounted on Pegasus.' It is destined for a fronton of the Louvre, to replace the equestrian figure of Napoleon III. by Barye, which fell with the Empire. M. Mercié, though young, is not at his first attempt. When still a pensioner at the Academy in Rome he exhibited a statute of David, which forced the jury to violate their rules, and to give, for the first time, a medal to a student whose course of study was incomplete. Just after the war, too, M. Mercié modeled that superb 'Gloria Victis,' which moved the heart of France, and which now, molded in bronze, stands proudly in the centre of the Square Monthalon. M. Mercié's new composition is quite worthy of his genius. It burns with the fire of youth, purified but not cooled by experience. The peculiar position of the figure, seated on one of the wings of Pegassus, may be criticised, but the grace and beauty of the whole, and the thorough mastery of the difficulties of sculpture, atone for all minor defects. Pegassus, disdaining the forces which chain uncelestial steeds to earth, is soaring through the air, proud of his own gifts, and proud of the noble burden he bears. Genius, a youth with upturned head and searching eyes, looks for inspiration. The figure which precedes with a torch is nobly conceived. There is a divinity in her whole form and gesture, a consciousness of power to guide both horse and man. Unluckily, the latter is deficient in the proportion of drawing which characterises all the rest of the group. Happy Genius, carried on to Fame by a winged horse, guided and lighted by a goddess! With far sadder attendants Genius usually traverses this world.

"M. Guillaume, Director of the Academy, exhibits a life-size group, representing a 'Roman Marriage,' conceived with sentiment and rendered with simple truth. The execution is nevertheless far beneath what we have a right to demand from such a master, and was too hasty not to betray negligence. 'Thought,' by M. Chapu, is a sitting female figure, preceding the highest type of physique and intellectual beauty. A statue of Berryer by the same sculptor, gives admirably the favorite attitude of the great royalist orator. The artist has profited by the massive folds of the advocate's robe, which is draped over the modern coat; and the execution of the whole figure is conscientious and masterly. The 'Tiger Tamer,' by Schoenewerk, is full of spirit and delicacy. The confident gesture of the man and the rage of the crouching tiger are powerfully contrasted. It is a group which presents graceful lines from every point of view; and is one of the worthiest productions of a talent which belongs to the first rank, but whose efforts are lamentably unequal.

"M. La France, a young man recently returned from the Academy at Rome, already claims his place among masters with a statue of Achilles in Repose. Though the attitude of the warrior is not very happily chosen, and the head not free from archaism, the handling is vigorous and interesting; the modeling is supple and firm, two qualities which sculptors always strive to combine, but too often without success. M. Falguiere exhibits in bronze the colossal statue of Lamartine, which was previously shown in plaster. He has made some changes in the details which can hardly be called improvements, but which rather demonstrate how even the works of an artist may be 'corrected by time.' 'Music,' by M. Delaplanche, is a classic title for a very modern young woman playing on a violin. The face radiates with life, and the figure is full of movement. The whole is conscientiously studied and carefully executed. The original manner in which the sculptor is adjusted surprises, and indeed shocks a little, but does not detract from the charm. This is indeed one of the most pleasing and meritorious works of the year. M. Gustave Doré, who has turned sculptor in emulation of Michael Angelo and Da Vinci, produces a large group, representing 'Fate and Love.' It shows an old woman with a wrinkled face and eyes which peer into futurity. With her long hands she holds the scizzors to cut the golden thread of life, which a young Cupid holds between his fingers. M. Doré's temperament fits him to combat with the sterner difficulties of sculpture; and if he had studied it seriously he would probably have excelled more than he delicate art of painting. Just now his execution is coarse, and full of inexperience; but his delineation of character is admirable. Mr. Crauks' statue of the Duke of Magenta is a great success, rendering with truth and accuracy the soldierly figure of the Marshal President, and expressed with a real and minuteness only too rare. M. Moreau Vauthier's 'Orestes' is another beautiful statue in marble, the lines being happily selected and balanced, and the touch giving with much truth the effects of tender flesh. France has lost one of her oldest and greatest sculptors this year. Ferrand died a few months ago. An excellent bust of him by M. Thomas has therefore attracted great attention. His last work was a bas-relief, 'The Adieux,' which remained unfinished at his death. This important composition is the property of the French Government; and by the harmony of its lines, its elegance of form, and the adjustment of its draperies, it recalls the best antique models, vivified with a spirit quite modern. The genius which composed the group in the front of the opera, and the figure of 'Despair' in the Luxembourg (inspired, as he unchingly confessed, by personal experience) was true until death to those lofty conceptions of art to which he had dedicated his life. M. Becquet exhibits two statues, Hector Decoudray, at the moment when he falls under the balls of the insurgents, is dramatic in its intention; but not remarkable as a work of art. It is worthy of mention only as the companion of a lovely 'Ismael,' by the same artist. This little statue is executed with a most delicate appreciation of the beauty of form. M. Blanchard's 'Hercules and Omphale' is an important undertaking, managed with good success in several particulars, but the artist found himself face to face with a great difficulty—a group where one figure was lying and the other erect. This dilemma was too much for his ability, but the qualities of modelling and drawing are praiseworthy. The group is especially unfortunate as seen from behind. One is puzzled to guess whether Omphale be a person or a heap of rags. M. Armé Millet's 'Cassandra' is notable in execution, in gesture, and in sentiment; but it is difficult to understand why the artist chose to represent the figure nude. There are a few antique figures, such as Juno and Diana (except when at her bath) which convention and propriety require should be draped, and Cassandra is of this number. The last statue worthy of notice exhibited this year is 'The Neapolitan Fisher Boy,' by M. Genoire. The form of the child is charming; the nervous hands which clutch their slippery captive truly exquisite both in conception and modeling. This is by far the most original and fascinating work in the latest exhibition of French sculpture."

"I'VE FORGOTTEN MY PURSE."

AN EXPRESSION OFTEN HEARD AMONG LADIES—HOW THEY ESCAPE BEING THOUGHT ABSOLUTELY DESTITUTE—DISHONESTY AMONG THE FAIR SEX.

A London newspaper asks: "Why is it that ladies almost invariably find themselves destitute of money when any small sum is suddenly required? If the peculiarity were of recently development indeed, the cause might not be far to seek: the sheath-like raiment of the present day leaving little room for extraneous properties, and an outside pocket located at the back of the skirt being hardly a desirable receptacle for objects of value. But the habit is of far older date; in the days when pockets were as wells, from which all kinds of surprising and miscellaneous articles were drawn at intervals, the same answer was sure to be returned when any occasion arose for the production of petty cash: 'O dear, I'm so sorry! How stupid of me! I've forgotten my purse!' Of course the needful amount is generally forthcoming; there is a man in the party whose shillings are available, or some lady to whom money is an object, and who is therefore never likely to be found without some small amount of it, being nervously sensitive lest any one should imagine her to be absolutely destitute. Another is on these unfortunates that the penalty of their richer friends forgetting their purses invariably falls.

"The woman who forgets her purse and has no money to pay for her entrance, let us say, to a picture gallery, or her catalogue, and who borrows what she requires from the friend who accompanies her, is almost certain to forget to refund what she has been lent her, and the friend, ill as she can afford to spare her scanty shillings, never likes to remind her. It is not that the feather-brained lady always means to be dishonest; often she would gladly give her friend four times the sum, if she imagined she wanted it; it is simply that it never occurs to her to think of others, and that when she has seen the pictures she begins at once to look forward to some fresh future pleasure, and forgets that she has left another to pay for the one she has just enjoyed. But though she may have no dishonest intention, she cannot bear to be reminded of her debts; it puts her so clearly in the wrong. Having been disgraceful in her carelessness in coming out without what she was certain to require, and, secondly, in having omitted at once to refund what she has borrowed. If reminded—and the most amiable and long-suffering friend, even when able to afford it, does not always care to be called upon to supply the trifling sums disbursed for exhibitions and catalogues, wasted on opera-books and French shops, or expended on tea at Prince's or at Hurlingham—she generally waxes plaintive. 'I really believe you think I meant to cheat you,' she says reproachfully. 'Of course, I remember it all perfectly. Can't you trust me?' And there is naturally nothing more to be said, a friend hardly caring to assume the *rôle* of an importunate creditor; but the amount is very rarely paid, or if it is, many of its items have frequently been forgotten. When the money is advanced by a gentleman, the forgetful fair one rarely thinks any more about the matter. It is natural she should forget her purse, equally a matter of course that he should supply anything that she may require; and, in this case, indeed, it is his fate. The squire of dames occasionally finds his post slightly expensive when ladies who have forgotten their purses require admission to botanical fêtes, concerts, or similar amusements. Why should he not try the experiment of forgetting his purse too? It would be an excellent method of educating his female friends into recollecting theirs.

"If girls were plainly taught that not to refund a sum lent, no matter how small it may be, is as clear and distinct a proof of dishonesty as to steal the same amount, those sensible people who do not forget their purses would have perhaps fewer 'bad debts' than is now unfortunately the case. No more valuable lesson can be taught young people, either male or female, than that they have no right to anything for which they cannot pay; and it would certainly be an excellent thing for the silly portion of whom we write if no one would provide them with funds for things which they generally do not want, and which, if they do require, they should remember to provide themselves with the money to pay for. Of course, if a woman honestly refunds the money on the earliest opportunity, and does not conveniently 'forget all about it,' there is no reason why, when she requires it, her friends should not oblige her; but it will be almost invariably found that a woman who does thus loyally pay her small debts is just one of the sensible people, with a calm and well-balanced mind, who has but once or twice in her life been obliged to confess, with genuine and unfeigned annoyance, 'I've forgotten my purse!'"

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., July 21.—In the Court of Quarter Sessions to-day Judge Pell sentenced Edward Lynch, Emery Hess, and Edward Wright, convicted of committing a felonious assault on a young lady named Baughman, each to 15 years imprisonment.

VICKSBURG, Miss., July 21.—The steam-boat Golden Rule sank to-day to her hurricane roof at Omega landing. No lives were lost. The boat is in an unfavorable position for raising.

COURT CALENDARS THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Westbrook, J.—Calendar called at 12 M.

Nos.	Nos.
208—Brown vs. Leddy.	96—Gaily vs. Barlow.
111—Lewis vs. Wood.	116—Bates vs. Story.
40—Harkenbrook versus Schauer.	118—Jaffray vs. Hyde.
48—Simmons, Jr., vs. Fellows.	120—Judd vs. Gibbons.
138—Mutual Life Ins. Co. vs. Trask, No. 1.	132—Murphy vs. Goerlitz.
139—Same vs. Same, No. 2.	143—Mutual Life Ins. Co. vs. Norton.
193—Morrejon vs. O'Reilly.	146—De Bussiere vs. Mutual Life Ins. Co.
200—Carter vs. Bennett.	149—De Bussiere vs. Holladay.
7—Parker vs. Baxter.	159—Bright vs. Milwaukee & St. Paul R. R. Co.
44—The Mayor, &c., vs. Harlem & N. Y. Nav. Co.	173—Mutual Life Ins. Co. vs. Norton.
46—Vasatka vs. Bohemian Nat. Society.	191—Smith vs. Smith.
49—The Mayor, &c., vs. Harris, President, &c.	195—Metropolitan Med. Co. vs. Hayden.
52—Carpenter vs. Kelly.	212—Selover vs. Shagner.
55—Lin vs. Port Royal R. R. Co.	215—Gano vs. McCune.
57—Tidd vs. Chadwick.	218—Master of Drs. L. Mott Iron Works.
58—Meriden "Malleable Iron Co. vs. Zandt.	220—Hagan vs. Wyman.
61—Charnay vs. Sturgis, Jr.	221—Matter of Opening 175th-st.
65—Chandler vs. Larkin.	223—Baldwin vs. Berrian.
68—Mapleoden vs. Murphy.	224—Jeremiah vs. Calvin, &c.
70—Bloomberg versus Churchill.	226—Republic Fire Ins. Co. vs. The Mayor.
78—Willis vs. King.	227—Vanderbilt vs. Vanderbilt.
85—Taylor vs. Broome.	232—McCord vs. Tidd.
92—Blascheck vs. Reilly, &c.	233—Devoe vs. Boyd.
	234—Foster vs. Newbrough.
	235—Wade vs. Wade.

THE COTTON MARKETS.

GALVESTON, Texas, July 21.—Cotton quiet; Middling, 11¾c.; Low Middling, 11¼c.; Good Ordinary, 10¾c.; net receipts, 27 bales; gross, 27 bales; coastwise, 1,278 bales; sales, 71 bales; stock, 9,214 bales.

SAVANNAH, Ga., July 21.—Cotton firm; Middling, 11¼c.; Low Middling, 11¼c.; Good Ordinary, 10¾c.; net receipts, 27 bales; gross, 187 bales; exports, coastwise, 173 bales; sales, 3 bales; stock, 2,016 bales.

NEW-ORLEANS, La., July 21.—Cotton very quiet; Middling, 11¾c.; Low Middling, 11c.; Good Ordinary, 10¼c.; net receipts, 26 bales; sales, 250 bales; stock, 40,400 bales.

WILMINGTON, N. C., July 21.—Cotton dull; Middling, 11¼c.; Low Middling, 11¼c.; Good Ordinary, 10¾c.; net receipts, 47 bales; exports, coastwise, 82 bales; stock, 1,061 bales.

MOBILE, Ala., July 21.—Cotton quiet; Middling, 11¼c.; Low Middling, 10¾c.; Good Ordinary, 10¾c.; net receipts, 7 bales; exports, coastwise, 242 bales; sales, 100 bales; stock, 6,735 bales.

CHARLESTON, S. C., July 21.—Cotton quiet; Middling, 11¾c.; Low Middling, 11¼c.; Good Ordinary, 10¾c.; net receipts, 67 bales; sales, 15 bales; stock, 3,248 bales.

BOSTON, Mass., July 21.—Cotton firm; Middling, 12¾c.; Low Middling, 12c.; Good Ordinary, 11⅝c.; stock, 17,630 bales.

BOSTON WOOL MARKET.

BOSTON, Mass., July 21.—Wool in active demand, market firm. Sales of Ohio and Pennsylvania, 445,000 lb. at 47c.@48c. for No. 1 and X; 50c. for choice XX, and 51c. for choice Pennsylvania XX and above. Michigan in fair demand, transactions comprising 267,000 lb. at 42c.@44c. for No. 1 and X. Michigan is quoted at 42c.@45c. A lot of 18,000 lb. New-York fleeces sold at 42½c. In Western nothing of any consequence was done; the sales have been a few undesirable lots. The demand for Combing and Delaine has been quite active; sales, 277,000 lb. at 50c.@55c. for Delaine; 55c.@57½c. for choice Combing; supplies taken as fast as graded, and stocks are sold up close. In Texas Wool a fair business is reported, including 120,000 lb. at 27c. @37½c., and the demand from manufacturers is good in this range. Territory Wools are quiet. Pulled scarce and firm; sales reported only 92,700 lb. Super and X; choice grades Super, 41c.@46c.; 32c.@35c. for coarse and low; any desirable lot is held quite firm. California active; sales, Spring, 479,000 lb. at 22c.@37½c.; Fall, 170,000 lb. on private terms."

HAVANA WEEKLY MARKET.

HAVANA, July 21.—Sugar.—The decidedly lower tone of the market abroad has relieved the stringency of this market; holders are yielding gradually to the current lower offers; Clayed Sugar, Nos. 10 to 12 Dutch Standard, 9¾@10¼ reals ₱ arroba; do., Nos. 15 to 20 Dutch Standard, 11¼@11¾ reals; Molasses Sugars, Nos. 7 to 10, at 8¾@9 reals; Mascabado Sugar, common to fair, 9½@10 reals; Centrifugal Sugars, Nos. 11 to 13, in box., 11½@12¼ reals; do. in hhds., 12 reals; stock in warehouse at Havana and Matanzas, 194,000 boxs., 12,300 bags, and 58,200 hhds.; receipts of the week, 4,500 boxs. 800 bags, and 2,700 hhds.; exports during the week, 2,800 boxs., 1,800 bags, and 2,650 hhds., including 300 boxs., 700 bags, and 2,600 hhds. to the United States. Molasses nominal. Bacon, $31@$35 ₱ cwt. Butter, $55@$65 ₱ quintal for Superior American. Jerked Beef, $5 75 ₱ arroba. Hams, $47@$54 ₱ quintal for American sugar-cured. Lard, in kegs, $34@$40 ₱ quintal; in tins, $40@$41. Potatoes, $16@$17 ₱ bbl. Honey, none here. Onions, $5 ₱ bbl. for American. Coal-oil, in tins, 58@59 reals ₱ gallon. Rosin, ordinary, $3 50, gold. Lumber, White Pine, $32 ₱ 1,000; Yellow Pine, $57 ₱ 1,000. Shooks nominal. Sugar Hogsheads, 17@18 reals; Molasses Hogsheads, 19@20 reals. White Navy Beans, 42@45 reals ₱ arroba. Chewing Tobacco, $62@$67 ₱ quintal for loose leaf; shaved, $42 ₱ 1,000. Freights—Though tonnage has diminished there is no increase in the demand; previous prices are sustained. Tobacco.—The completion of the market is only moderate; sales for export to the United States of Vuelta Abajo Vegas at $40 to $55, gold, ₱ quintal; Partido fillers at $38@$45 ₱ quintal; and a small lot of Vega Remedios fillers at $37 50. Spanish Gold, 227½@228. Exchange firm; on the United States, 60 days, currency, 2½% premium; short sight, do., 3@3½ premium; 60 days, gold, 7@7½ premium; short sight, do. 8@8½ premium; on London, 19½@19¾ premium; on Paris, 5@5⅛ premium.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—JULY 21.

SALES FROM 2 TO 3 P. M.

$25,000 D. of C. 3.65s..	77¼	200 Illinois Cen.	88
3,000 Ga. 6s, 1877	107¼	100 North-western	22¾
1,000 C. & N. W. 1st.	108	100 North-w. pf.	50⅞
2,000 N. J. C. conv..	64⅞	100 do.	50¾
1,000 do.	64¾	200 do.	50⅝
10,000 do.	65	100 do.	50½
7,000 do.	65¼	300 Cen. of N. J.	107⅜
1,000 do.	65¼	200 do.	108
1,000 N. J. C. 1st, con..	66	100 Rock Island	95¼
2,000 do.	66¼	100 do.	95⅜
10,000 H. & St. J. 8s, conv.	80½	300 do.	95
100 Del. & Hud.	87	600 do.	94⅞
200 do.	86⅜	100 do.	95
400 do.	86¼	300 do.	95⅛
100 Mariposa pf.	23	900 Wab. P. Rec.	4¼
700 West. Union	61⅝	200 St. Paul	23
200 do.	61¾	100 do.	22⅞
25 do.	61⅝	100 St. Paul pf.	58¾
400 Erie Railway	8⅛	50 do.	58½
500 Mich. Central	43½	100 do.	58⅜
500 do.	43¾	200 do.	58⅝
500 do.	43¼	200 do.	59
100 do.	43½	100 C. C. & I. C.	2½
500 do.	43⅜	300 Morris & Essex	68⅝
100 do.	43⅜	100 do.	68¼
100 N. Y. C. & H.	96	100 C., B. & Q.	99
600 do.	93⅜	200 D., L. & W.	101¼
1300 Lake Shore	50½	300 do.	101
500 do.	50¼	200 do.	101⅛
800 do.	50	200 do.	101¼
300 do.	50	600 do.	101⅜
400 do.	49⅞	1600 do.	101⅛
500 do.	50	800 do.	101¼
100 do.	50	400 do.	101⅜
800 do.	49⅞	400 do.	101⅛

MONDAY, July 23—P. M.

The weekly statement of the associated banks issued from the Clearing-house on Saturday last shows an unexpectedly large falling off in the reserve. The changes in the different items were unusually important, the loans being down $1,520,500, the specie $3,908,000, the legal tenders $1,309,500, the deposits $6,274,700, and the circulation $122,000. These fluctuations are due, in part, to the operations of the syndicate in connection with the public debt. The reduction in the surplus reserve is $3,648,825, which leaves the amout now held by the banks above lawful requirements $16,067,410.

The following shows the condition of the banks on Saturday last, as compared with the previous statement, and with the statement for the corresponding week last year:

	July 14.	July 21.	July 22, 1876.
Loans..	$252,452,700	$250,932,200	$251,682,100
Specie..	18,887,900	14,979,800	20,061,400
L. tend'r.	58,809,200	57,499,700	57,198,200
Deposits	229,088,300	222,813,600	224,705,800
Circul'n.	15,668,400	15,546,400	15,257,300

And the following the relations between the total reserve and the total liabilities of the banks:

Specie..	$18,887,800	$14,979,800	Dec. $3,908,000
Lgl t'd'r.	58,809,200	57,499,700	Dec. 1,309,500
Total reserve..	$77,697,000	$72,479,500	Dec. $5,217,500
Res've required agt. deposits..	57,272,075	55,703,400	
Excess of reserve above legl requirements..	20,424,925	16,776,100	Dc. $3,648,825

The supply of Money seeking employment was largely in excess of the demand throughout the week, and the rates for call loans were stereotyped at 1@2 ₱ cent. Early in the week some time loans were made at 4 ₱ cent., there having been some talk to the effect that the funding operations would derange the market later in the season. In the discount market prime names sold readily at 3 to 4½ ₱ cent., according to the date of maturity.

The foreign advices reported a lower market for securities at London early in the week, but a recovery followed on rumors that an armistice had been agreed to between Russia and Turkey. When these rumors were not confirmed the improvement was partially lost. At Paris Rentes were strong, and advanced. The Bank of England discount rate was not changed, and remains at 2 ₱ cent. The Bank of England reported a decrease of £50,000 for the week ending Wednesday, while the Bank of France lost 13,700,000 francs during the week.

The Sterling Exchange market was unsettled, chiefly by a slight flurry in the Gold loan market and an increased supply of commercial bills. Business was done as low as $4 84½ and $4 86½ for prime bankers' bills, the nominal rates having been reduced from $4 87 and $4 89 to $4 85½ and $4 87½. Toward the close a steadier tone prevailed, and the asking rate for long Sterling was advanced to $4 86.

The active borrowing demand for Gold, and the purchases made for the purpose of effecting settlements for the new 4 per cent. loan, caused an advance in Gold from 105¼ to 105⅜. Subsequently the price declined to 105⅛, the improvement in the London market and the easier rates for Gold loans having weakened the market, but at the close a recovery to 105⅜ took place. Cash Gold was in active demand at intervals, and commanded as high 1-64 ₱ cent. per diem for use, but at the close loans were made at 2@3 ₱ cent. per annum for borrowing.

In the Government bond market the new 4 per cent. loan attracted the chief attention, the subscriptions having reached much higher figures than had been expected. The books closed in this country on Monday with nearly $66,000,000 of the loan taken. At London, where the books were kept open until the close of business on Wednesday, the subscriptions amounted to over $10,000,000, while the returns from the Continent have not yet been made public. The Treasury issued a call for $10,000,000 5-20s on Monday, and another call for the same amount on Thursday. Still another call is expected to be made early this week. The market was in the main firm, prices yielding only when Gold declined. The 5-20s of 1865 and 1867 were also weakened slightly by the calls issued by the Treasury. In railroad mortgages the transactions were moderate. There was a good demand for the Western railway issues, and the coal roads bonds were taken quite liberally in the case of New-Jersey Central. C., C. and I. C. Firsts were an exception to the general list, declining 3 ₱ cent. State Bonds were quiet and generally lower, although the changes were slight.

Speculation on the Stock Exchange during the week was comparatively inactive, although frequent, and in some cases important, fluctuations took place. The market was irregular in its course, and was controlled almost exclusively by professional speculators. The coal stocks were in the main weak, and declined 2 to 5 ₱ cent., free sales being induced by a belief that the Reading Company will not agree to a stoppage of production, the announcement of coal sales by auction this week, and the meeting of the Directors of the Delaware and Hudson Company to consider a new mortgage of $10,000,000. Toward the close these shares made a partial recovery. The Western shares, after an early decline, became strong, and advanced 1 to 3 ₱ cent., but the improvement was not fully maintained at the close. The remainder of the list presented no feature worthy of comment.

COURSE OF MARKET—THE WEEK.

	Highest.	Lowest.	July 22.	Closing Saturday.
American Gold	105⅜	105⅛	111⅝	111⅝
U. S. 5s, 1881, coup.	111½	111¼	118⅜	118⅜
U. S. 5-20s, 1867, coup.	109⅛	108¾	119⅞	119⅞
New-York Central	94¾	93½	107⅜	107⅜
Rock Island	95⅞	93¾	108⅜	108⅜
Pacific Mail	20½	19⅝	23⅞	23⅞
Milwaukee & St. Paul	23¾	22	39½	39½
Milwaukee & St. Paul pf.	59⅞	57	71⅜	71⅜
Lake Shore	51	49⅜	53⅜	53⅜
Chicago & North-western	22½	20⅞	41¾	41¾
Chicago & North-west. pf.	52	43¾	66⅛	66⅛
Western Union	62⅝	60⅞	70⅜	70⅜
Union Pacific	65	65	80½	80½
Del., Lack. & Western	42⅜	38⅜	101⅞	101⅞
New-Jersey Central	11½	9⅜	72¼	72¼
Delaware & Hud. Canal	37	34½	103½	103½
Morris & Essex	69¾	66⅞	101⅜	101⅜
Panama	100	99	134	134
Erie	8½	7¾	14¼	14¼
Ohio & Mississippi	3½	3¼	14½	14½
Harlem	139½	138½	139¾	139¾
Hannibal & St. Joseph	13¾	12⅜	14	14
Hannibal & St. Joseph pf.	31	29	34	34
Michigan Central	44½	41⅞	45⅞	45⅞
Illinois Central	55	53½	93¾	93¾

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, July 21, 1877.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pks.	8	Lead, pigs	2,000
Beans, bbls.	20	Leather, sides	10,100
Beer, bbls.	1	Oil, bbls.	10
Buffalo robes, bales.	724	Oil-cake, pkgs.	1,010
Copper, bbls.	115	Oil, Lard, bbls.	149
Copper, cakes	185	Pork, pkgs.	1,250
Eggs, pkgs.	732	Beef, pkgs.	194
Flour, bbls.	15,894	Cut-meats, pkgs.	1,907
Corn-meal, bbls.	550	Lard, tcs.	307
Corn-meal, bags	610	Butter, pkgs.	4,184
Wheat, bushels	21,927	Cheese, pkgs.	11,149
Corn, bushels	83,974	Mixed Flour, pkgs.	1
Oats, bushels	23,997	Starch, pkgs.	2,045
Rye, bushels	3,892	Tallow, pkgs.	311
Malt, bushels	6,550	Tobacco, hhds.	274
Barley, bushels	8,367	Tobacco, pkgs.	28
Grease, pkgs.	22	Whisky, bbls.	401
Hides, bales	513	Wool, bales	201
Hops, bales	103		

COFFEE—Quiet, and quoted barely steady. Sales reported of 1,859 bags Rio, low fair, by the Dipson, at 10½c.; 5,750 bags do., low fair, by the Sapleo, at 10½c.; 183c., and at Baltimore, 5,000 bags, by the Margarita, at 17¾c.@17⅞c., and 442 bags, by the Mary Rice, at 18¾c., gold. Stocks of Rio and santos here this evening, 179,000 bags.

COTTON—Has been dull to-day for early delivery, but quoted firm on limited offerings....Sales were officially reported for prompt delivery 476 bales, (of which 241 bales were on last evening, including 47 bales to spinners, and 434 bales to speculators,) and for forward delivery business has been light, but values have favored sellers....Sales have been reported since our last of 11,500 bales, and of which 5,000 bales were on last evening, and 6,000 bales to-day, with 300 bales on the calls, on the basis of Middling, July closing at 12.33c.@12.35c.; August, 12.31c.@12.32c.; September, 12.18c.@12.19c.; October, 11.96c.@11.97c.; November, 11.49c.@11.50c.; December, 11.60c.@11.51; January, 11.63c.@11.64c.; February, 11.76c.@11.78c.; March, 11.93c.@11.90c. ₱ lb., showing an advance of 1@4 points. The principal sales for export to-day were ——— bales, and at the shipping ports 245 bales, against 765 bales same day last week. The week's exports hence have been 3,287 bales to Liverpool; also 9 bales to Ireland to day, and 3,300 bales coastwise since Sept. 1, 1876, have been 2,973,784 bales, of which 1,900,112 bales have been to the British ports, and 1,015,076 bales to the Continent.

Closing Prices of Cotton in New-York.

	Uplands.	Alabama.	N. O.	Texas.
Ordinary	10⅝	10⅞	11	11
Strict Ordinary	11⅛	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜
Good Ordinary	11⅝	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞
Strict Good Ord.	11⅞	12	12	12
Low Middling	11 15-16	12 1-16	12 1-16	12 1-16
Strict Low Mid.	12	12⅛	12¼	12¼
Middling	12 5-16	12 5-16	12 7-16	12 7-16
Good Middling	12 9-16	12 9-16	12 11-16	12 11-16
Strict Good Mid.	12 13-16	12 13-16	12 15-16	12 15-16
Middling Fair	13 3-16	13 3-16	13 5-16	13 5-16
Fair	13 15-16	13 15-16	14 1-16	14 1-16

Stained.

Good Ordinary	10½	Low Middling	11 5-16
Strict Good Ord.	11¼	Middling	11 13-16

FLOUR AND MEAL—Business in State and Western Flour was generally very tame to-day, though in nearly all instances the advantage as to prices was in favor of buyers' values having been further partially reduced 10c. @15c. ₱ bbl. The demand was mostly for home trade account....Sales have been reported since our last of 9,100 bbls. of all grades, including unsound Flour of all classes, very poor to choice, at $3@$7, mostly unsound Extras at $5 50@$5 25, and unsound Superfine at $3 75@$4 25; Sour Flour at $3 25@$7, chiefly Sour Extras, at $5 50@$6 50; some inferior to strictly choice No. 2 at $3@$4 75, mainly at $3 85@$4 50 for fair to choice Winter, and $3 25@$4 25 for Spring; very inferior to strictly fancy Superfine State and Western at $5 25@$6, mostly at $5 50@$5 90; fair to choice, at $6@$7, good to good poor to good Extra State at $6@$6 50, mainly at $6@$6 35, (with some very inferior reported sold under our quotations;) good to strictly fancy do. at $6 35@$7; City Mills Flour, in shipping grades, for West Indies, $7 75@$8 75 for strictly good to choice; do., for South America, $6@$8 75 for fair to strictly choice; do., for English market, at $6@$6 25; do., Family Extras, at $7 75@$10 50, the latter for choice; inferior to fair shipping Extra Western, $6@$6 50; good to very choice do. at $6 50@$7, and other grades at proportionately modified rates....Included in the reported sales were 2,250 bbls. shipping Extras, in lots, for which 2,000 bbls City Mills, at $5 90@$6, and 250 bbls. Minnesota clear, (mostly at $7 15@$8 50;) 1,025 bbls. do. straight Extras, (these chiefly at $8 65@$9 75, the latter for about choice;) 800 bbls. do. Patent do., (these mainly at $9 25 @$10 50, but including 100 bbls. strictly fancy at $11 25, an extreme;) 550 bbls. Wisconsin Spring Extras, Patent, (these $9 35@$9 50;) 2,100 bbls. Winter Wheat Extras, (of which 500 bbls. new Amber St. Louis at $8 85@$9 50, and 500 bbls. do. Indiana, at $8@$8 65;) 380 bbls. Superfine, 450 bbls. No. 2, and 400 bbls. unsound at quoted rates.

....Southern Flour dull to-day, and, in instances, quoted at a further partial decline of 5c.@10c. ₱ bbl. Sales reported of 300 bbls. at lots, mostly Extras, at $7@$8 (of which 220 bbls. new crop, in lots, chiefly at $8@$8 85, part for South America at $8 75@$8 85)....Of Rye Flour sales were reported of 325 bbls. in lots, including Superfine State, within the range of $4 65@$5 for fair to about choice, and up to $5 20@$5 25 for strictly choice, in small lots; market quiet.....Of Corn-meal sales were made of 1,850 bbls., including 1,100 bbls. Yellow Western, in lots, at $3@$3 30, (of which 600 bbls. Riding Sun, mostly to arrive, on the basis of $3 20, and 500 bbls. Prize

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FROM BALTIMORE TO HALIFAX, and VICE VERSA.
The A1 British Royal Mail Iron Screw Steam-ships
HIBERNIAN, 3,200 tons, Capt. Lieut. ARCHER, R. N. R.
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Leave Baltimore every fortnight, WEDNESDAYS,
FOR HALIFAX, NOVA SCOTIA.
Cabin passage to Halifax, $20 gold; Round Trip tickets, $35 gold.

This opportunity, by offering, as it were, an abbreviation of a European trip, is exceptionally agreeable to those who desire a change from the usual round of American pleasure resorts.

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With the view of diminishing the chances of collision, the steamers of this line take a specified course for all seasons of the year.
On the outward passage from Queenstown to New-York on Boston, crossing meridian of 50 at 43 latitude, or nothing to the north of 43.
On the homeward passage, crossing the meridian of 50 at 42, or nothing to the north of 42.
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.
*RUSSIA....WED., July 25|BOTHNIA...WED., Aug. 8
ALGERIA....WED., Aug. 1|ABYSSINIA.WED., Aug. 15
Steamers marked * do not carry steerage passengers.
Cabin passage, $80, $100, and $130, gold, according to accommodation. Return tickets on favorable terms.
Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at very low rates. Freight and passage office, No. 4 Bowling Green.
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FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL, CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL.
The steamers of this line take the Land Routes recommended by Lieut. Maury, U. S. N., going south of the Banks on the passage to Queenstown all the year round.
GERMANIC.....SATURDAY, Aug. 4. at 12:30 P. M.
ADRIATIC.....SATURDAY, Aug. 18. at 1 P. M.
BRITANNIC.....SATURDAY, Aug. 25. 4 P. M.
From White Star Dock, Pier No. 52 North River.
These steamers are uniform in size and unsurpassed in appointments. The saloon, state-rooms, smoking and bath-rooms are amidships, where the noise and motion are least felt, affording a degree of comfort hitherto unattainable at sea.
Rates—Saloon, $80 and $100, gold; return tickets on favorable terms; steerage, $28.
For inspection of plans and other information apply at the Company's offices, No. 37 Broadway, New-York.
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BI-MONTHLY SERVICE TO JAMAICA, HAYTI, COLOMBIA and ASPINWALL, and to PANAMA and SOUTH PACIFIC PORTS. (via Aspinwall.) First-class, full-powered iron screw steamers, from Pier No. 51 North River.
FOR HAYTI, COLOMBIA, ISTHMUS OF PANAMA, and SOUTH PACIFIC PORTS, (via Aspinwall.)
ETNA.....July 28
ANDES.....Aug. 14
FOR KINGSTON (Jamaica) and HAYTI.
CLARIBEL.....July 26
ATLAS.....Aug. 17
Superior First-class Passenger accommodation.
PIM, FORWOOD & CO., Agents,
No. 56 Wall-st.

GREAT SOUTHERN
FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.
SAILING FROM PIER NO. 27 NORTH RIVER, FOOT OF WARREN-ST., EVERY SATURDAYS at 3 P. M.
FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., FLORIDA, THE SOUTH, AND SOUTH-WEST.
GULF STREAM.....WEDNESDAY.....July 25
CITY OF ATLANTA.....SATURDAY.....July 28
SUPERIOR PASSENGER ACCOMMODATIONS.
Insurance to destination one-half of one per cent.
Goods forwarded free of commission. Passenger tickets and bills of lading issued at the office of the Company.
JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents.
Office on the pier.
Or W. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling Green,
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Great Southern Freight Line. 317 Broadway.

ANCHOR LINE U. S. MAIL STEAMERS.
NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.
Devonia....July 28, 3 P. M. | Bolivia....Aug. 11, 7 A. M.
Anchoria....Aug. 4, noon | California..Aug. 18, 1 P. M.
TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL OR DERRY,
Cabins, $65 to $80, according to accommodations
Intermediate, $35; Steerage, $28.
NEW-YORK TO SOUTHAMPTON AND LONDON.
Circassia....Aug. 4, noon | Australia....Aug. 18, 1 P. M.
Cabins, $55 to $70. Steerage, $28. Cabin excursion tickets at reduced rates. Drafts issued for any amount at current rates. Company's Pier Nos. 20 and 21 North River, New-York.
HENDERSON BROTHERS,
Agents, No. 7 Bowling Green.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.
STEAM-SHIP LINE BETWEEN NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN.
Company's Pier, foot of 2d-st., Hoboken.
Gen. WERDER.....Sat., July 21 | RHEIN.....Sat., Aug. 11
ODER.....Sat. Aug. 4 | NECKAR.....Sat., Aug. 18
RATES OF PASSAGE FROM NEW-YORK TO SOUTHAMPTON, HAVRE, OR BREMEN.
First cabin.....$100 gold
Second cabin.....60 gold
Steerage.....30 currency
Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage certificates, $30 currency. For freight or passage apply to OELRICHS & CO., No. 2 Bowling Green.

NATIONAL LINE—Piers 44 and 51 North River. FOR LONDON.
Erin..Thurs., July 26, 5 A. M. | Holland..Aug. 2, 9:30 A. M.
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
Egypt..Sat., July 28, 7 A. M. | Spain..Sat., Aug. 18, 12 M.
Iowa..Sat., Aug. 4, 12 M. | England..Sat., Aug. 25, 6 A. M.
Cabin and steerage passage, and drafts from £1 upward, issued at very low rates. Company's offices No. 69 Broadway. F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

INMAN LINE, MAIL STEAMERS.
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL
CITY OF RICHMOND.....July 28, 7 A. M.
CITY OF BERLIN.....Aug. 11, 7 A. M.
CITY OF CHESTER.....Aug. 18, 1 P. M.
From Pier No. 45 North River.
CABIN, $80 and $100, gold. Return tickets on favorable terms. STEERAGE, $28, currency. Drafts at low rates.
Saloons, state-rooms, smoking and bath rooms amidships. JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
Nos. 15 and 33 Broadway, New-York.

FOR LIVERPOOL, VIA QUEENSTOWN.
The Liverpool and Great Western Steam Company's United States mail steamers leave Pier No. 53 N. R.:
MONTANA.....TUESDAY, July 31, at 9 A. M.
WYOMING.....TUESDAY, Aug. 14, at 9 A. M.
WISCONSIN.....TUESDAY, Aug. 28, at 8 A. M.
Cabin passage, $55, $65, or $75, according to stateroom; steerage, $26; intermediate, $40.
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 20 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.,
THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.
GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.
GEN. BARNES, Capt. CHEESMAN, WEDNESDAY, July 25, Pier 16 East River, 3 P. M. MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents, 62 South-st.
SAN JACINTO, Capt. HAZARD, SATURDAY, July 28, Pier 43 North River, 3 P. M. GEO. YONGE, Agent, 409 Broadway.
H. LIVINGSTON, Capt. MALLORY, WEDNESDAY, Aug. 1, Pier 43 North River, 3 P. M. GEO. YONGE, Agent, 409 Broadway.
SAN SALVADOR, Capt. NICKERSON, SATURDAY, Aug. 4, Pier 43 North River, 3 P. M. GEO. YONGE, Agent, 409 Broadway.
Insurance ONE-HALF PER CENT. Superior accommodations for passengers. Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, Atlantic and Gulf Railroad, and Florida steamers.
C. D. OWENS, Agent A. & G. R. R., GEORGE YONGE, Agent C. R. R. of Ga., No. 315 Broadway. No. 409 Broadway.

PACIFIC MAIL AND PANAMA TRANSIT STEAM-SHIP LINES.
FOR CALIFORNIA, JAPAN, CHINA, AUSTRALIA, NEW-ZEALAND, BRITISH COLUMBIA, OREGON, &c.
Sailing from pier foot Canal-st., North River.
For SAN FRANCISCO, via ISTHMUS OF PANAMA.
Steam-ship ACAPULCO.....Tuesday, July 31
connecting for Central America and South Pacific ports.
From SAN FRANCISCO to JAPAN and CHINA.
Steam-ship CITY OF TOKIO.....Wednesday, Aug. 8
From San Francisco to Australia, and New-Zealand.
Steam-ship CITY OF NEW-YORK.....Wednesday, Aug. 15
For freight or passage apply to
WM. P. CLYDE & CO., or H. J. BULLAY, Supt., No. 6 Bowling-Green, Pier foot Canal-st., North River.

TO SUMMER TRAVELERS.
International Steam-ship Company's Line of Steamers TO EASTERN MAINE, NEW-BRUNSWICK, NOVA SCOTIA, PRINCE EDWARD'S ISLAND, &c., &c.
The steamers NEW-YORK and CITY OF PORTLAND will, until Sept. 15, leave Boston at 8 A. M. and Portland at 6 P. M., every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, for EASTPORT, Me. and ST. JOHN, N. B., for passengers only for connecting lines to Calais, Me., St. Andrews, Fredericton, Shediac, Mirimichi, and Bathurst, N. B.; Truro, Pictou, Digby, Annapolis, Kentville, Windsor, and Halifax, N. S.; Summerside and Charlottetown, P. E. I. The steamers are first class in every respect; the climate of the region to which they run is delightfully cool and invigorating, and the expenses of travel very moderate. For circular with description of the route, and any further information, apply to
W. H. KILBY, Agent,
End of Commercial Wharf, Boston, Mass.

NEW-YORK, HAVANA, & MEXICAN MAIL S. S. LINE
Steamers leave Pier No. 3 North River, at 3 P. M.
FOR HAVANA DIRECT.
CITY OF NEW-YORK, TIMBERMAN, Wednesday, July 25
CITY OF MERIDA, REYNOLDS.....Saturday, Aug. 4
CITY OF VERA CRUZ, DRAKEN.....Wednesday, Aug. 8
FOR VERA CRUZ AND NEW-ORLEANS.
Via Havana. Progreso, Champeachy Tuxpan, Tampico,
CITY OF MERIDA, REYNOLDS.....Saturday, Aug. 4
Steamers will leave New-Orleans July 22 and Aug. 13 for Vera Cruz and all the above ports.
For freight or passage apply to
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, Nos. 31 and 33 Broadway.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA
DIRECT MAIL LINE.
These first-class steam-ships sail regularly at 3 P. M. from Pier No. 13 North River, as follows:
COLUMBUS.....WEDNESDAY, Aug. 1
CLYDE.....SATURDAY, Aug. 11
Accommodations unsurpassed. For freight or passage apply to WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling Green. MCCALMONT, LULING & CO., Agents in Havana.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.
United States passports indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. MOSES, Passport Agent, No. 21 Dunne-st., corner Broadway.

SHIPPING.

STATE LINE.
NEW-YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, DUBLIN, BELFAST AND LONDONDERRY.
These first-class full-powered steamers will sail from Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st.
STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA.....Thursday, July 26
STATE OF NEVADA.....Thursday, Aug. 2
STATE OF VIRGINIA.....Thursday, Aug. 9
STATE OF INDIANA.....Thursday, Aug. 23
First cabin, $60 and $70, according to accommodations; return tickets at reduced rates. Second cabin, $45; return tickets at reduced rates. Steerage $26.
Apply to AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Agents,
No. 72 Broadway, New-York.
STEERAGE tickets at No. 45 Broadway, and at the company's pier, foot of Canal-st., North River.

GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY.
The splendid mail steamers of this company between New-York and Havre,
Calling at PLYMOUTH (G. B.) for the landing of Passengers,
Will sail from Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Morton-st., every Wednesday, beginning with
LABRADOR, SAUZEAU, Wednesday, July 25, 6 A. M.
FRANCE, TREUDELLE, Wednesday, Aug. 1, 9 A. M.
*PEREIRE, DANES, Wednesday, Aug. 8, 4 P. M.
Rates of passage greatly reduced.
LOUIS DE BEBIAN, Agent, No. 55 Broadway.

HAMBURG American Packet Company's Line, for PLYMOUTH, CHERBOURG, and HAMBURG.
SUEVIA.....July 26|HERDER.....Aug. 9
LESSING.....Aug. 2|HAMMONIA.....Aug. 16
Rates of passage to Plymouth, London, Charbourg, Hamburg, and all points in England: First Cabin, $100, gold: Second Cabin, $60, gold; Steerage, $30, currency
KUNHARDT & CO., C. B. RICHARD & BOAS,
General Agents, General Passenger Agents,
61 Broad-st., N. Y. 61 Broadway, N. Y.

RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.
GREAT TRUNK LINE
AND UNITED STATES MAIL ROUTE.
On and after June 25, 1877,
Trains leave New-York, via Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets Ferries, as follows:
Express for Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West and South, with Pullman Palace Cars attached, 9 A. M., 6 and 8:30 P. M. daily.
For Williamsport, Lock Haven, Corry, and Erie, at 8:30 P. M., connecting at Corry for Titusville, Petroleum Centre, and the Oil Regions. For Williamsport and Lock Haven, 9 A. M.
For Baltimore, Washington, and the South, "Limited Washington Express" of Pullman Parlor Cars, daily, except Sunday, 9:30 A. M.; arrive Washington, 4:10 P. M. Regular at 8:20 A. M., 1, 6, and 8:30 P. M. Sunday, 9 and 8:30 P. M.
For Williamsport, Lock Haven, Corry, and Erie, at 8:30 P. M., connecting at Corry for Titusville, Petroleum Centre, and the Oil Regions. For Williamsport and Lock Haven, 9 A. M.
For Baltimore, Washington, and the South, "Limited Washington Express" of Pullman Parlor Cars, daily, except Sunday, 9:30 A. M.; arrive Washington, 4:10 P. M. Regular at 8:20 A. M., 1, 6, and 8:30 P. M. Sunday, 9 and 8:30 P. M.
Express for Philadelphia, 7:30, 8:20, 9, (9:30 Limited,) 10:30 A. M., 1, 4, 5, 6, 7, and 8:30 P. M. Sunday, 9 A. M., 6, 7, and 8:30 P. M. Emigrant and second-class, 7 P. M.
For trains to Newark, Elizabeth, Rahway, Princeton, Trenton, Perth Amboy, Flemington, Belvidere, and other points, see local schedules at all Ticket Offices.
Trains arrive, Foot of Pittsburg, 6:30 and 10:40 A. M. and 10:20 P. M., daily; 10:10 A. M. and 6:50 P. M., daily, except Monday. From Washington and Baltimore, 6:50, 10:05 A. M., 4:10, 5:10, and 10:10 P. M. Sunday, 5:30, 10:40 A. M. From Philadelphia, 5:05, 6:50, 9:10, 10:10, 10:40, 11:50 A. M., 2:10, 4:10, 5:10, 6:50, 8:40, 10:10, and 10:20 P. M. Sunday, 5:05, 6:50, 10:40, 11:50 A. M.; 6:50 and 10:20 P. M.
Ticket Offices, Nos. 526 and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts.; No. 4 Court-st., Brooklyn; Nos. 114, 116, and 118 Hudson-st., Hoboken; Depot, Jersey City. Emigrant Ticket Office, No. 8 Battery-place.
FRANK THOMSON, General Passenger Agent.
L. P. FARMER, General Manager.

TO PHILADELPHIA
via
PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD,
THE OLD-ESTABLISHED ROUTE AND SHORT LINE between
NEW-YORK AND PHILADELPHIA.
13 Through Trains each way daily. 3 Depots in Philadelphia, 2 in New-York.
Double track, the most Improved Equipment, and the Fastest Time consistent with absolute safety.
On and after June 25, 1877,
Express Trains leave New-York, via Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets Ferries, as follows:
7:30, 8:20, 9* (9:30 limited,) 10:30 A. M., 1, 4, 5, 8, 7, and 8:30 P. M. (Sunday, 9 A. M., 5, 6, 7, and 8:30 P. M. Returning, trains leave Philadelphia 3:35, 6, 7:30, 8, 8:30, and 11 A. M., (Limited Express, 1:33 P. M.,) 2, 4, 5:30, 7, and 7:35 P. M., and 12 Midnight. On Sunday, 3:35, 8, 8:30 A. M., 4, 7:35, P. M., and 12 Midnight.
Ticket Offices, Nos. 526 and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts.; No. 4 Court-st., Brooklyn; Nos. 114, 116, and 118 Hudson-st., Hoboken; Depot, Jersey City. Emigrant Ticket Office, No. 8 Battery-place.
FRANK THOMSON, General Manager. L. P. FARMER, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD. Commencing July 1, 1877, through trains will leave Grand Central Depot
8:00 A. M., Western and Northern Express, with drawing-room car to Rochester; also to St. Albans.
9:00 A. M., Special Saratoga Express, drawing-room cars, through to Montreal.
10:30 A. M., Special Chicago and Western Express, with drawing-room cars to Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo, and Niagara Falls; also, drawing-room car through to Richfield Springs.
11:30 A. M., Northern and Western Express, with drawing-room cars for Saratoga.
3:30 P. M., Special Saratoga Express. Connects at East Albany for principal stations to Syracuse.
4:00 P. M., Albany and Troy Express. Stops at Sing Sing, Peekskill, and all stations north, except Livingston.
6:00 P. M., St. Louis Express, with sleeping cars for St. Louis, running through every day in the week; also, sleeping-cars for Watertown, Canandaigua, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and for Montreal via Saratoga.
8:30 P. M., Pacific Express, daily, with sleeping cars, for Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Cleveland, Toledo, Detroit, and Chicago, and to Montreal via St. Albans.
11:00 P. M., Express, with sleeping cars, for Albany and Troy. Way trains as per local Time Tables.
Tickets for sale at Nos. 252, 201, and 413 Broadway, and at Westcott Express Company's offices, Nos. 7 Park-place, 785 and 942 Broadway, New-York, and 333 Washington-st., Brooklyn.
C. B. MEEKER, General Passenger Agent.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.—FERRY-BOATS Leave New-York, from James-slip 30 minutes, and from 34th-st., East River, 15 minutes previous to departure of trains. Ferry-boats from James-slip after 7 P. M. On Sundays from 34th-st. only. Trains leave Long Island City (Hunter's Point) as follows: For Greenport, Sag Harbor, &c., 8:44, 9:03 A. M., 3:30, 4:06 P. M.; Sundays, 4:40 A. M. For Patchogue, &c., at 9:03 A. M., 2, 4:45, 5:23, 6:03 P. M.; Sundays, 9:15 A. M. For Babylon, &c., at 7:30, 8:44, 9:03, 11:30 A. M., 2, 4:24, 4:45, 5:23, 6:03 P. M.; Sundays, 9:15 A. M., 6:30 P. M. For Jefferson, &c., at 10 A. M., 3:30, 5:05 P. M.; Sundays, 9:30 A. M. For Northport, &c., at 10 A. M., 3:30, 4:24, 5:03, 6:42 P. M.; Sundays, 9:30 A. M., 6:30 P. M. For Locust Valley, &c., at 8:44, 11:30 A. M., 3:30, 4:24, 5:05, 6:42 P. M. Sundays, 9:30 A. M., 6:30 P. M. For Rockaway Beach, &c., at 9 A. M., 12 M., 1:15 P. M., 7:30 P. M. For Far Rockaway only. Local trains for Flushing, College Point, &c., as per time table. Ticket offices in New-York at James-Slip and Thirty-fourth-Street Ferries; at the offices of Westcott Express Company, No. 7 Park-place, No. 785 Broadway, No. 942 Broadway, Grand Central Depot, 42d-st. In Brooklyn, No. 333 Washington-st. In Brooklyn, E. D., No. 79 4th-st. By purchasing tickets at any of these offices baggage can be checked from residence to destination.

ERIE RAILWAY.
Summer Arrangement of through trains. From Chambers-Street Depot: (Pier 23d-st. see note below.)
9:00 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Cincinnati and Chicago Day Express. Drawing-room coaches to Buffalo.
10:45 P. M., daily, except Sundays, Express Mail for Buffalo and the West. Sleeping coach to Buffalo.
7:00 P. M., daily, Pacific Express to the West. Sleeping coaches through to Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cincinnati, and Chicago without change. Hotel dining-coaches to Chicago.
7:00 P. M., except Sundays, Western Emigrant train.
Above trains leave Twenty-third-Street Ferry at 8:45 and 10:15 A. M., and 6:45 P. M.
For local trains see time tables and cards in hotels and depots. JNO. N. ABBOTT, General Passenger Agent

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN AND HARTFORD RAILROAD.—Trains leave Forty-second-Street Depot for Boston at 8:05, 11 A. M., 1, 3, 9, 10, 11:35 P. M. For Boston and Albany Railroad, 8:05, 11 A. M., 12 M., 3 P. M. For Connecticut River Railroad, 8:05, 11 A. M., 12 M., 3 P. M. For Newport, 8:05 A. M., 1 P. M. For Shore Line Division, 8:05 A. M., 1, 5:15, 10 P. M. For Air Line Railroad, 8:05 A. M., 1, 3, 11:35 P. M. For New-Haven and Northamptop Railroad, 8:05 A. M., 3 P. M. For Naugatuck Railroad, 8:05 A. M., 1, 3 P. M. For Housatonic Railroad, 8:05 A. M., 3 P. M. For Danbury and Norwalk Railroad, 8:05 A. M., 1, 3, 4:40, 5:45 P. M. For Shemang Railroad, 8:05 A. M., 1 P. M. For New-Canaan Railroad, 8:05 A. M., 1, 4:40, 5:45 P. M. For local trains see time tables.

LONG BRANCH AND PHILADELPHIA VIA NEW-JERSEY SOUTHERN R. R.
Commencing June 18, 1877, steamers leave New-York, Pier No. 8 North River, foot Rector-st., connecting at Sandy Hook with trains for Long Branch, 6:20, 9:30, 10:45 A. M., and, 6, 5, and 6:15 P. M.
Ocean Grove, 9:30 A. M. and 3:45 P. M.
Philadelphia and Toms River, 6:20, 9:30, A. M., and 3:45 P. M.; Sea-side Park, Barnegat, and Beach Haven, 9:30 A. M. and 3:45 P. M.; Vineland, Bridgeton, Atlantic City, and Cape May, 9:30 A. M.; Sundays, for Long Branch, 9:30 A. M.
W. S. SNEDEN, General Manager.

LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD.
ARRANGEMENT PASSENGER TRAINS. JAN 1, 1877.
Leave depots, foot of Cortlandt and Desbrosses sts., at 6:30 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Manch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Sayre, Elmira, Ithaca, Auburn, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and the West. Pullman's sleeping coaches attached.
General Eastern office corner Church and Cortlandt sts.
CHARLES H. CUMMINGS, Agent.
ROBERT E. SAYRE, Superintendent and Engineer.

WICKFORD RAILROAD ROUTE TO NEWPORT, R. I.—Passengers for this line take 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M. express trains from Grand Central Depot, arriving at 4:18 and 8 P. M. at Newport.
THEODORE WARREN, Superintendent.

STEAMBOATS.

NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, SPRINGFIELD AND THE MOUNTAIN RAILROAD, AND INTERMEDIATE POINTS.—Steamers leave Pier No. 25 E. R. daily (Sundays excepted) at 3 P. M. (23d-st., E. R., at 3:15 P. M.) and 11 P. M., connecting with special trains at New-Haven for Meriden, Hartford, Springfield, &c. Tickets sold and baggage checked at 944 Broadway, New-York, and 4 Court-st., Brooklyn. Excursion to New-Haven and return, $1 50.

CITIZENS' LINE STEAMERS FOR TROY and SARATOGA, connecting with all railroad lines North, East, and West. FARE LOWER THAN BY ANY OTHER ROUTE. The entirely new and magnificent steamers CITY OF TROY and SARATOGA leave daily (Saturdays excepted) at 6 P. M., from Pier No. 49 N. R., foot of Leroy-st. Through tickets sold and baggage checked to all points.
JOSEPH CORNELL, Superintendent.

FOR NORWALK AND DANBURY DAILY.
Steamer ADELPHI leaves Brooklyn, (Sewell's Dock,) 2:30 P. M.; Pier No. 37 East River, 2:45 P. M., and 834 st., N. Y., connecting with Danbury and New-Haven Railroads. Reduced fare, 35 cents.
Excursion tickets, 50 cents.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS ON Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad. Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 11:30 A. M. and

STEAMBOATS.

THE NEW
PROVIDENCE LINE
TO BOSTON, via Providence Direct.
A WHOLE NIGHT'S REST.
ONLY 42 MILES OF RAIL. TIME 50 MINUTES.
The magnificent new steamer
MASSACHUSETTS,
("The Palace Steamer of the World,")
and the world-renowned steamer
RHODE ISLAND,
("The Queen of the Sound,")
Leave daily (Sundays excepted) from Pier No. 29 N. R., foot of Warren-st., at 5 P. M., arriving at PROVIDENCE at 6 A. M., and BOSTON 7 A. M. No intermediate landings between New-York and Providence.
THE OLD RELIABLE STONINGTON LINE
FOR BOSTON AND ALL POINTS EAST,
at 5 P. M. daily from Pier No. 33 N. R., foot of Jay-st.

THE GREAT
FALL RIVER LINE
FOR BOSTON,
And all points EAST, via NEWPORT and FALL RIVER.
The mammoth palace steamers
BRISTOL AND PROVIDENCE,
LARGEST, HANDSOMEST, AND MOST COSTLY STEAMERS IN THE WORLD. Full night's rest. No midnight change. Five morning trains Fall River to Boston. Steamers leave New-York daily at 5 P. M., (Sundays July 1 to Sept. 2, inclusive,) from Pier No. 28, N. R., foot of Murray-st. GRAND PROMENADE CONCERTS every evening. Tickets and State Rooms secured at all principal hotels and ticket offices, at the Pier, and on steamers. BORDEN & LOVELL, Agents.
GEO. L. CONNOR, Gen'l Pass. Agent.

OAK BLUFFS,
MARTHA'S VINEYARD,
AND
NANTUCKET.
NEW AND DIRECT ROUTE BETWEEN
NEW-YORK AND THESE GREAT
SUMMER RESORTS OF NEW-ENGLAND,
VIA
FALL RIVER LINE
AND WOODS HOLE.
Leave New-York from Pier No. 28 N. R. at 5 P. M. daily, (Sundays included.) Arrive at Oak Bluffs 8:30 A. M., and Nantucket 11:30 A. M. the next day.
3 TO 6 HOURS AHEAD OF OTHER LINES.
New-York to Oak Bluffs, $5; Excursion tickets, $9. New-York to Nantucket, $6; Excursion tickets, $10.
Returning, leave Nantucket, 1:15 P. M.; Oak Bluffs, 4 P. M.; arrive New-York, 6:30 A. M. the next day.
GEORGE L. CONNOR, BORDEN & LOVELL,
General Passenger Agent. Agents.

ALBANY BOAT---PEOPLE'S LINE.
The elegant steamers DREW and ST. JOHN leave Pier No. 41 North River EVERY WEEK DAY at 6 P. M., connecting at Albany with express trains for
SARATOGA,
LAKE GEORGE,
LAKE CHAMPLAIN,
THE ADIRONDACK AND
WHITE MOUNTAINS,
and all favorite Summer Resorts North and West.
FARE ONLY $1 50.
Messina's String Bands accompany each steamer.
S. E. MAYO, General Passenger Agent.

SARATOGA VIA PEOPLE'S LINE, FROM PIER NO. 41 N. R.—Large, new, well-ventilated boats. Fare to Saratoga, $2 70; Excursion Tickets, good during season, to Albany and return, $2; Saratoga and return, $4 40. Races commence at Saratoga July 31.

SEA BIRD—CAPT. H. B. PARKER.
For RED BANK, from Franklin-st.
LEAVE NEW-YORK. LEAVE RED BANK.
Monday, 16th... 8:00 A. M. Monday, 16th...12:00 M.
Tuesday, 17th... 8:00 A. M. Tuesday, 17th... 1:00 P. M.
Wednesday, 18th. 9:00 A. M. Wednesday, 18th. 1:30 P. M.
Thursday, 19th. 10:00 A. M. Thursday, 19th. 2:30 P. M.
Friday, 20th.... 11:00 A. M. Friday, 20th.... 3:30 P. M.
Saturday, 21st.. 12:00 M. Saturday, 21st.. 5:00 P. M.
Sunday, 22d.... 8:00 A. M. Sunday, 22d.... 4:00 P. M.

HELEN—CAPT. J. S. THROCKMORTON.
FOR RED BANK FROM FRANKLIN-ST.
LEAVE NEW-YORK. LEAVE RED BANK.
Monday, 16th... 3:00 P. M. Monday, 16th....6:30 A. M.
Tuesday, 17th... 3:00 P. M. Tuesday, 17th....6:30 A. M.
Wednesday, 18th. 3:00 P. M. Wednesday, 18th..6:30 A. M.
Thursday, 19th. 3:00 P. M. Thursday, 19th...6:30 A. M.
Friday, 20th.... 3:00 P. M. Friday, 20th.....6:30 A. M.
Saturday, 21st.. 3:00 P. M. Saturday, 21st...6:30 A. M.
Tuesday, 24th... 9:00 A. M. Monday, 23d.....3:00 P. M.

ALBANY AND TROY BY DAY BOATS.—C. VIBBARD and DANIEL DREW leave Vestry-St. Pier, N. R., at 8:35, and 24th-st. at 9. A. M., landing at Nyack Ferry, West Point, Newburg, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Saugerties, Catskill, and Hudson. Close connections with New-York Central R. R. for the West, and with Express trains for Saratoga, Montreal, and other points north. To West Point and Newburg, returning same day, $1. Tickets or coupons good on Hudson River R. R. are received on board for passage. FREE TRANSFER from and to Brooklyn, (commencing July 23,) by steamboat. Leaves Jewell's Wharf, (Fulton-st.) at 8:05 A. M. Tickets over New-York Central and for Saratoga on the wharf.

1877.—LLOYD'S DOCK, OYSTER BAY, LAURELTON, JONES' DOCK, (Cold Spring,) Long Island.—The new and fast steamer J. B. SCHUYLER, Capt. J. L. Clark, will leave New-York daily (Sundays excepted) for the above places, from Pier No. 10 East River, foot of Wall-st., at 3:45 P. M.; foot of 33d-st., East River, at 4 P. M. Stages will connect at Lloyd's Dock for Huntington.
Tickets to all landings, 60 cents.
Excursion tickets, $1.

RONDOUT AND KINGSTON.—LANDING AT Newburg, Poughkeepsie, Highland Falls, (West Point,) Cornwall, Marlboro', Milton, Esopus, connecting with Ulster and Delaware Railroad, steam-boats JAMES W. BALDWIN and THOMAS COWELL, from pier foot of Spring-st., North River, daily, at 4 P. M.

FOR CATSKILL, STUYVESANT, &c.—Steamer ESCORT from Franklin-st., North River, every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday at 6 P. M. for freight and passengers. Fare $1. Berths free.

CATSKILL AND STUYVESANT BOATS Cleave daily from Pier No. 42, foot of Canal-st., at 6 P. M., for passengers and freight. Fare $1. Berths free.

MARY POWELL, FOR WEST POINT, CORNWALL, Newburg, Poughkeepsie, Roundout, and Kingston, leaves Pier 30, N. R., (Vestry-st.,) daily, at 3:30 P. M.

INSTRUCTION.

MR. BAYARD TAYLOR SAYS: "I TAKE great pleasure in commending to parents the Academy of Mr. Swithin C. Shortlidge." This Academy for Young Men and Boys is 12 miles by rail from Philadelphia; $280 a school year for boarding, washing, gas, schooling books, &c. Payable quarterly. No extra charges. Open all Summer. Reunions every other year time. Special individual and class instruction for advanced and backward pupils. Ten instructors, two graduates of Yale College. For terms of building, gymnasium and grounds, WITHER & SHORTLIDGE, Harvard University, A. M., Media, Penn. Media has seven churches and a temperance charter.

WELLS COLLEGE FOR YOUNG LADIES, AURORA, CAYUGA LAKE, N. Y.
Full collegiate course; location unsurpassed for beauty and healthfulness; village is distinguished for refinement; the college is a home were parents may with entire confidence intrust their daughters; term commences Sept. 12, 1877. Send for catalogue.
Rev. EDWARD S. FRISBEE, President.

PENNSYLVANIA MILITARY ACADEMY,
CHESTER, PENN., opens September 12; location healthful; grounds ample; buildings commodious; thorough instruction in CIVIL ENGINEERING, the CLASSICS, and ENGLISH; careful supervision of cadets. For circulars apply to O. M. BOGART, Esq., No. 1 Nassau-st., or Col. THEO. HYATT, President.

COTTAGE SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES, Pottstown, Montgomery County, Penn.—The twenty-eighth annual session begins on THURSDAY, Sept. 13, 1877. Situated on Philadelphia and Reading Railroad, 40 miles from Philadelphia. Limited in numbers. For catalogues, apply to GEORGE G. BUTLER, A. M., Principal.

CLAVERACK (N. Y.) COLLEGE AND HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE.—54th year, opens Sept. 10. 20 instructors. 11 departments. College preparatory, English and business courses for gentlemen. For ladies, college course, with baccalaureate degree. Primary department. Rev. ALONZO FLACK, Ph. D., President.

MAPLEWOOD INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG Ladies, Pittsfield, Mass., offers thorough culture, in a very interesting climate and beautiful location. Terms moderate. Address Rev. C. V. SPEAR, the Principal, for circular.

PREPARATORY SCIENTIFIC SCHOOL, WARREN ACADEMY, WOBURN, MASS.
For circulars, address
L. S. BURBANK, Principal.

A. DODWORTH'S SCHOOL FOR DANCING, WILL REOPEN OCT. 13.
Private lessons during the Summer.

NEW-YORK CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC,
No. 5 East 14th-st., second door east of 5th-av.
(Incorporated 1865.)
A SUMMER COURSE IN ALL BRANCHES.

DREW SEMINARY AND FEMALE COLLEGE, CARMEL, N. Y.—A school for both sexes. Healthful, homelike, thoroughly conducted. Fall term Sept. 5. GEORGE C. SMITH, A. M.

HENRY W. SIGLAR'S BOARDING SCHOOL will reopen Sept. 11. A preparation of boys for college a specialty; boys under 14 years of age preferred. For circulars address PRINCIPAL, at Newburg, N. Y.

MOUNTAIN INSTITUTE, HAVERSTRAW, N. Y.—A boarding-school for 10 boys under 14 years; opens Aug. 27; pleasant location; terms moderate. Send for circular.

NEWBURG, N. Y.—MISS E. J. MACKIE'S FAMily School for young ladies and children, reopens Sept. 19; careful elementary training; excellent facilities in languages and music.

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GOLDEN HILL SEMINAR

TEMPERANCE AGITATION.

IN NEW-YORK AND VICINITY.

THE WOMEN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE CONVENTION—THE SERVICES YESTERDAY—PREACHING BY MRS. LATHROP, OF MICHIGAN.

OCEAN GROVE, N. J., July 22.—The Women's National Christian Temperance Convention held solemn services to-day in the Auditorium. Mrs. Annie Whittemeyer opened the meeting with prayer in the presence of about 7,000 persons. Mrs. Mary C. Lathrop, of Michigan, preached from the text, Acts i., 8. In presenting her ideas she said that power and force pervaded the social and moral characters of every person, but it was necessary to evolve it by education. The child of to-day is a baby in power of thought and action, but if cared for and educated its power in full manhood or womanhood will be strong for right. The Lord Jesus Christ came to unfold and develop the power of the Holy Ghost. It reaches through the realms of science, and beyond it. Man believes in God and Nature until his theories meet a line which he cannot formulate, and then he loses belief in God and studies on in darkness. Meanwhile, the Christian finds all things solved to the mind by faith. While the facts of materialism are grand, it often comes to places where it is lost in a maze; but the Christians have seen that He waved his hand over the troubled waters of the Galilean Sea and the storm was hushed. The power that accomplishes all things, working through human instrumentality, is the Holy Ghost. When we so often pray for the baptism of the Holy Ghost, do we really know what we ask for? Nine out of 10—yes, 99 out of 100, expect that on them will fall a mysterious influence which will make them happy and restful, and that sitting down under it they will be at peace. But the power of the Spirit of the Holy Ghost is one of revelations. It begins to shine upon us with a light which reveals all our sins and shams, and crowds our faces in mortification to the dust. If you shut up a room all Summer you do not see the dust within; but when the blinds are opened all the filth is manifest, and you cleanse it. So it is with the soul when you let the light of the Holy Ghost shine within it. There is the great stumbling block. When you see how dusty the room of the soul is, you get discouraged and wander back into darkness; but the dust is still there. Now, it means something, when in trouble and with white lips, you pray: "Oh God! send down upon me the spirit of the Holy Ghost." With God there are only two classes—saints and sinners. You cannot hide anything from Him. He goes behind the door and sees the glass of wine. He goes into the cellar and sees the woman's glass of beer. He goes into the man's pocket and sees the tobacco-box. He knows all of our besetting sins. The Holy Ghost reveals the sins of ambition and self-righteousness, which deprive us of the right of wearing the spotless robes of purity. Are you ready to go down into this valley of self-degradation? Are you willing to pray to God to send down upon you the power of the Holy Ghost? We have two sets of Christians in the Church; one which talks ever of its sins, as if they were pets to be always carried about with them, and another which realizes the filth of sin and the dust in the soul, and forever prays to God to be thorough with them and to make them clean. Don't believe in a theological Christ, or a historical Christ, for they never saved a soul. Believe, oh, believe in the sin-cleansing and redeeming Christ. He, and He alone, can be victorious.

The meeting was closed by a prayer offered by Bishop Simpson, of New-Jersey, who asked for the power of Christ to come and save the outcast and the intemperate. He said: "May the saving power of Christ rest on our land; come as a spirit of love to teach all of us our duty; teach the capitalists and laborers their duty; until peace reigns in our land, and all are led to Christ."

The evening session of the Women's Temperance Convention was opened with prayer by Mrs. Gale. The Twenty-first Psalm was read by Mrs. D. Newman, of Washington. Mrs. W. Wittenmeyer, President of the Women's National Temperance Union Convention, then addressed the vast audience of nearly 8,000 persons, and said: "I am glad that there is not a sinner so near hell that he cannot be saved, if he will only turn to Jesus. I have learned that the bar of that great liquor hotel, the American House, in that great liquor City of Long Branch, has been closed all day to-day, and the bar of the Hathaway House at Deal Beach was closed to-day for the first time on Sunday; both because of the persistent efforts of the temperance people. So our people are working like Gen. Newton at Hell Gate, until our tunnels, crossing each other under the foundation of intemperance, shall be charged with moral gunpowder and fired with an effect that will destroy that worse than Hell Gate. Opposition shall fall with a terrible crash. From official figures I find that three-fourths of the paupers, prisoners, and convicts in Pennsylvania last year were intemperate; the cost of their maintenance was $2,000,000, and after crediting labor there was a net loss of $1,330,931 58. How long can the business men of the country stand that burden? It cost that State over $1,500 for tobacco for its two State Prisons, but the State does not protect the desolate wives and children. The women have been following their dead for ages, seeing their sons go down to drunkard graves, and they had no voice until God sent down his power on the crusade hands. The Brewers' Congress last year pledged its sacred honor, if you know what that is, to protect the liquor business; they have even got a delegate here in Ocean Grove as a spy to watch our women. I want to tell him not to run away, but to stay here to-night, and we will pray for him until he is converted. We have rallied here as mothers, and with a mother's love we will fight for the salvation of our dear ones. We have grave responsibilities. We must train our boys correctly from the cradle to manhood, and they will help us to keep up the crusade.

A LARGE MEETING AT THE COOPER INSTITUTE—ADDRESSES BY MOTHER STEWART AND OTHERS.

There was a very large audience at the temperance meeting of the American Temperance Union, held yesterday afternoon in the large hall of Cooper Institute. The exercises were opened by the singing of the hymn, "Every Day and Hour," which was followed by an earnest prayer by Rev. Mr. Hudson, in which special allusion was made to the railroad troubles, accompanied by prayer that God would vouchsafe an amicable settlement between the laborer and the capitalist. Mr. J. B. Gibbs then rose and delivered a disjointed address, interspersed with execrable puns, that were greeted with audible hisses from various parts of the hall. Mr. George S. Weeks, the revival singer, was next introduced, and sang with fine effect the stirring temperance song, "Arouse Ye, Arouse Ye, Loyal Men and True," and then, in response to an encore, sang, with a lady vocalist, the duet, "Let the Lower Lights be Burning." "Mother" Stewart, the originator of the famous "woman crusade" in Ohio, was introduced at the conclusion of the singing, and delivered a short address. She spoke of the destruction that strong liquor was working throughout the land, and urged the necessity of counteracting its ravages. There was a great and mighty work to be done, and the time had now come for action. It was no use to simply talk and pray; men and women must go forth to work.

After further urging upon her hearers that it was their duty, as Christians, to stretch forth a saving hand to these victims of a depraved appetite, she referred to a case of reformation that had come within her own observation. In Iowa, while she was there, she had seen a very talented man, (who, during the last Administration, had served as one of the American Consuls in France,) while he was sleeping off the effects of a terrible fit of intoxication. Even while in his then helpless condition, there were about him unmistakable evidences of intelligence, culture, and refinement that his habit had not blurred out. When he recovered, she spoke to him about his fatal taste for liquor, and he thereupon signed the pledge. When she next spoke to him of the necessity of looking to Christ for strength to resist the temptation to drink, he told her that, though he believed in the power of God, he did not believe in the power of Jesus to save. Much grieved, she invited him to attend her next meeting, and he promised to be present. True to his promise, he appeared in the midst of her auditors, bearing none of the evidence of his late debauch, and deporting himself with all the grace of a refined gentleman. At her request he came forward and spoke a few words to the audience and then retired to the rear of the platform. The meeting continued for some time, when, finally, the choir were requested to sing a verse of the hymn "Ninety and Nine." The singing had but been finished a moment, when the gentleman arose from his seat and said: "Let the hymn go on." His heart had been touched by the words of the hymn, and he was anxious to learn how the lost sheep was saved by the Great Shepherd. He no longer doubted the saving power of Christ, that he had previously denied, and found divine grace necessary to sustain him against temptation. Having related this story, the speaker retired to make way for others who were present to address the meeting. After some further speaking and singing, the meeting was brought to a close.

A TEMPERANCE REVIVAL MEETING ON STATEN ISLAND.

A series of "Gospel Temperance Revival Meetings," to be held on Sunday afternoons, were inaugurated yesterday afternoon, at Hillier's Park, West Brighton, Staten Island, under the auspices of the National Temperance Society, aided by the Women's Christian Temperance Union, two of the leading members of which, Miss Almira Losee, of this City, and Mrs. Ann Eliza Woodruff, of Rahway, N. J., had volunteered to speak. At 4 o'clock the park was filled with an attentive audience, comprising many of the most prominent and respectable residents of that section of the island. There was also a large number of persons present who had come from New-York on the boats, the appearance of many of whom indicated that they belonged to a class for whose especial benefit the meetings were gotten up, and they seemed deeply interested in the proceedings. The speaking was from a platform on a gently rising knoll.

Rev. Mr. Parsons, of the Methodist Church, West Brighton, called the meeting to order, and Rev. Mr. Smith, of the First Baptist Church, Port Richmond, presided, and gave out the revival hymn "All hail the power of Jesus name," which was sung with good effect. Rev. Mr. Landon, of Grace Methodist Church, Port Richmond, read the "Parable of the Prodigal Son," and then offered a prayer invoking God's blessing on their efforts. Mrs. Woodruff was then introduced. She said that there were many prodigal sons in this country who had come from their paternal homes abroad and wasted their substance in intemperate living. After speaking generally of the great evils of intemperance, she made a strong appeal to young men, and gave an instance of having seen 20 respectable appearing young men carousing at midnight in a barroom. She had been a drunkard's wife 21 years, and knew well from experience the baneful effects of young men forming a taste for liquor. She would have all young women pause before marrying a moderate drinker, and would say to them, "If a man loves liquor better than he loves you, give him up, or he will make your home a hell." She pointed to liquor saloons near by, and said that every voter was responsible for their existence. She wondered if any rum-sellers were present, and asked how they would stand before the Bar of God and justify themselves for the men they had ruined before their bars on earth. It had been said that rum-selling could not be put down, on account of its great wealth and political power; but slavery had been put down, and a tidal wave of temperance was now sweeping over this country, whose effects promised to be of the most extraordinary character.

Miss Losee expressed her gladness at seeing so many children present, and told several interesting anecdotes about children's work in the temperance cause. She gave a very humorous exposition of the manner of adulterating liquors and beer, and told a pathetic story about a Superintendent of a Sunday-school who became a drunkard, and was now a vagrant dying in the Almshouse on Blackwell's Island. She closed by urging wives and mothers to make their homes happy and attractive, saying that many men became drunkards on account of temptations that they never would have encountered if they had pleasant homes.

After the hymn "Rescue the perishing" had been sung, several signatures were obtained to the temperance pledge and to a pledge to help to secure a strict administration of the Excise laws, after which the meeting adjourned.

SALOON KEEPERS HELD TO ANSWER.

On Saturday night Capt. Tynan, of the Fourteenth Precinct, made a second descent on the unlicensed saloon keepers in his district, and arrested a number of them. The following were arraigned before Justice Otterbourg, in the Tombs, yesterday morning, and were held to answer in bail of $100 each: William F. Mullen, Thomas Hogan, Samuel Aronson, William Brennan, Israel Winshauke, Michael Gilbride, Owen Mahon, James Byrne, John S. Gillen, John McNulty, Luke Wainwright, Daniel Murphy, Thomas Banks, Charles Lawrence, and F. O'Sullivan. These people keep places of a rather low order in Mulberry, Bayard, Mott, and Crosby streets. There were also two cases of violation of the Sunday law before Justice Otterbourg. In one case the accused, Lafay Schuler, of No. 141 Chatham-street, whose saloon door was found open yesterday morning, pretended that the saloon entrance was the only entrance to the portion of the house occupied by his family, and that the door was only open as a matter of domestic convenience. He was discharged. In the other case it was proved that Popitano Piero, of No. 26 Mulberry-street, was drawing and selling beer, and he was held to answer in bail of $100.

THE CUSTODY OF A CHILD IN DISPUTE.

Upward of four years ago Mrs. Amza H. Mott, of Patchogue, received from a foundling institute in New-York a girl baby to take care of, and for 13 months she fed, clothed, and nursed the child, receiving pay therefor from the institute. Then, being solicited so to do by the mother, and her husband consenting, she expressed a wish to adopt the little one, and was told that she could do so by repaying to the institute one-half the money she had received. This she was willing to do, and visited New-York for the purpose, but the arrangement could not then be consummated, in consequence of the absence of the institute's legal adviser. Mrs. Mott was told that she could take home and would be informed of the return of the legal adviser, expected in about six weeks. This was nearly three years and a half ago, and Mrs. Mott had not since heard a word from the institute until last week, when she was visited by one of its officers, who questioned her closely as to the faith in which the child was being reared. The institute is under Catholic auspices, and the Motts are Protestants. Since then a postal card has been received by Mrs. Mott requesting her to return the child to the institute. This the Motts, who have come to love the child as if it were their own, are disinclined to do, especially as for upward of four years the institution has virtually ignored the child's existence, and they have received nothing for its support. The child is understood to be that of the daughter of a Southern Protestant clergyman, who married a gentleman in good standing, but who shortly after the child was born came to his death in the City of New-York through dissipation. The case excites considerable feeling in Patchogue, and the demands of the institute will doubtless be resisted.

AN INCURABLE DRUNKARD.

The distressing spectacle of a son appearing against his mother at a Police Court, and asking the presiding magistrate to commit her to the Island as an incurable drunkard, was witnessed at the Tombs yesterday morning. The young man's name is Thomas Fox, of No. 287 Front-street, apparently an honest, hard-working fellow. He told Justice Otterbourg that it was useless for him to try to do anything for his unfortunate parent, as she would not keep sober while any article of dress or furniture remained to be pawned for drink. Her conduct had not only ruined herself, but disgraced her children, of whom she has four grown up. Mrs. Fox, who is seemingly a woman of about 50, would be an intelligent member of society if she were not sodden with liquor. She appeared before the court with nothing to cover her but an old wrapper, though, according to her son's statement, she had several suits of clothes in her possession a few days ago, all of which had gone into the hands of the pawnbroker and the rum-seller. When asked by the Justice how many times she had been committed to the Island for intoxication, she said that she had been sent down six or seven times. There being no alternative but to send her there again, Justice Otterbourg committed her for three months. As she left the dock she said to her son: "God help you, my boy; may you have luck is the wish of the mother whom you have treated in this way."

UNCALLED FOR ARRESTS BY THE POLICE.

The Tombs yesterday morning was crowded with female prisoners who had been arrested on Saturday night by officers of the Fourteenth Precinct patrolling the streets in private dress. Nearly all of them were old offenders, but there were a few who were evidently strangers to the scene in which they found themselves, and whose presence in court could only be accounted for by the ignorance or stupidity of the officers making the arrests. In the cases of several women whose faces were familiar to the court Justice Otterbourg discovered, in the course of his examination, that there was nothing whatever to be said against them except that they had previously been guilty of offenses for which they had been amply punished. There was no present justification for the arrest of the unfortunate creatures, and of course they were discharged. Officer Frank Wilson, who arrested three women, two of whom seemed to be well behaved and respectable, was severely reprimanded for taking them into custody without sufficient cause, and several other officers were advised to exercise more discretion in future before they deprive innocent people of their liberties. About a dozen women were discharged and the remainder were sent to the Island for their usual terms.

A "VALUABLE" MAN SENT TO THE ISLAND.

Charles Collins, of No. 122 Spring-street, was found lying on his back in the street, enjoying the blissful but stertorous repose of the truly drunken man. When asked by Justice Otterbourg, yesterday morning, what business he followed, he announced, with some little pardonable pride, that he was a musician. Further questioning brought out the admission that the only instrument with which he knew anything at all about was the bellows of the organ in St. Paul's Church, upon which he had operated with considerable effect on several occasions. The Justice asked him if he thought the church could conveniently get along without him for a while. Collins replied that his absence would seriously discommode the Trustees and the choir. "Oh, if you are such a valuable man as that," said the Justice, "they will surely come after you. Meanwhile, I will send you to the Island for a month."

DROWNED IN A SEWER.

Frederick Meyer, aged 5 years, residing at No. 239 East Forty-second-street, while playing in the street in front of his residence, fell into an excavation for a sewer in front of No. 237 East Forty-second-street, which was filled with water from the recent rains, and was drowned. His body was recovered and taken to his parents' residence, where an inquest will be held.

WATERING PLACE NOTES.

THE SARATOGA SEASON.

THE HOTELS FILLING UP—WHAT IT COSTS FOR MUSIC—PROMINENT ARRIVALS AT THE UNITED STATES—THE JEWISH QUESTION—GENERAL NOTES AND GOSSIP.

From Our Own Correspondent.

SARATOGA, Saturday, July 21, 1877.

During the past week Saratoga has been continually filling up, and now it is generally conceded that the season, considered from a financial standpoint, will be a decided success. The hotel keepers here deserve their good fortune, for they spare neither money nor pains to make visitors comfortable and to furnish them with amusement. And just how expensive some of the amusements are but few persons know. For instance, I have no doubt that even the old habitues of the Springs will be surprised to know that the music at the United States Hotel costs the proprietors nearly $1,000 a week. It must be admitted, however, that the orchestra—Stub, of New-York, is the leader—is one of the best in the country. Its performance of chamber music cannot will be surpassed. Two concerts are given each day, one in the morning and the other in the evening, and they are both attended not only by those who live in the house, but by large numbers of persons from the surrounding hotels. Indeed, the United States has this year distanced all its competitors as a fashionable lounging place. It is also the political headquarters. Messrs. Woodin, Robinson, Bradley, Bixby, Vedder, Wellman, and all the other State Senators except Baaden stop there. The latter gentleman has taken a suite of parlors at the Hotel Germania which is exclusive, if not fashionable. In addition to the Senatorial party there are now upward of 800 persons sojourning at the United States. Among those who registered during the week were Secretary Sherman and W. C. Hayes, son of the President. The prominent visitors who have received apartments at "The States" are: M. Mantilla, the Spanish Minister, and his affable and popular wife; William H. Vanderbilt and family, Arthur Leary and family, Mrs. J. A. Robinson, Marshall O. Roberts and family, Baron Thomsen and Lady Thomsen, D. B. Allen and family, George A. Osgood and family, Dr. Bedford and family, Judge Bedford, J. N. A. Griswold and family, Robert L. Cutting and family, David Leavitt and family, Senator Tobey and family, Daniel Barger and family, R. C. Livingston and family, J. Lippincott, of Philadelphia; Effingham Townsend, Gen. Z. C. Deas and wife, Pierre Lorillard and family, Admiral Livingston and family, Judge Spencer, Lieut.-Gov. Dorsheimer and wife, F. F. Gunther and wife, Mrs. G. W. Bradley, Miss Bradley, R. M. Vermilye, and Carlo Marti, of Cuba. At the Grand Union there are also a large number of prominent persons, but it is a matter of general remark that the Hilton-Seligman controversy has not tended to improve the business of the house. The Clarendon is doing exceedingly well this year, as is also Congress Hall. All the smaller hotels and boarding-houses are filled. The weather is charming just now, and parties to the lake are more numerous than during any previous season. "Hops," too, are plenty, and the German is danced two or three times every day. Indeed, Saratoga was never more thoroughly enjoyable than it is just now. This fact has already been discovered by a discriminating public, and it is predicted that all the hotels will be full before the end of the next week.

VICISSITUDES OF LAKE MAHOPAC.

WHAT THE OLD RING DID TOWARD MAKING AND THEN RUINING THE PLACE—ITS MANY MISFORTUNES OVERCOME AND PROSPERITY REVIVED—THE HOTELS AND THEIR GUESTS—THE CHIEF ATTRACTIONS.

From our Own Correspondent.

LAKE MAHOPAC, Sunday, July 22, 1877.

Since the demise of that gigantic swindle—the "Mahopac Land and Improvement Company"—this Summer resort has gradually assumed its old position among the favorite inland watering-places. Situated as it is, 1,000 feet above the level of the greatest altitude of Manhattan Island, the atmosphere surrounding it is uniformly cool, and refreshing breezes wind among its lofty hills. While Peter B. Sweeny and his host of myrmidons held sway in this region the place had a superficial life. Crowds of minor office-holders came up at the close of each week, and commencing their orgies on Saturday evening, held high carnival until Monday morning, when, having spent their week's salary and perquisites, they returned to New-York, and prepared themselves for similar dissipation at the end of the following week. Old New-Yorkers and their families, who for years have availed themselves of the advantages presented by this miniature Lake George during the Summer season, shook their heads sadly at the disagreeable change, and moved their families to more congenial localities. Now all is altered. In the places of the dissolute and degraded characters who in the palmy days of the Ring promenaded the piazzas of the Gregory House, the wives and daughters of wealthy and respectable professional men and tradesmen are to be found. In the bar-room of that hostelry hangs a well-executed water-color, representing the Gregory, as it was to have been after the completion of plans submitted by the Mahopac Land and Improvement swindle. Two additional stories were to have been added; the rear portion and wings were to have been extended; and lofty towers with gilded minarets were to have surmounted the gable ends of the building. The picture hangs there an object for the jests of the frequenters of the house and a silent commentary upon the uncertainty of schemes dependent upon criminal success.

The old railroad which was conceived and partly completed at the time the wild-cat schemes of the Tammany Ring were being consummated is about to be opened. The track was laid—the rails being of the best steel—three years ago as far as Carmel, a station about five miles from the lake. Before any trains were run, however, THE TIMES exposure overthrew the Ring. The downfall of the Mahopac Land and Improvement Company followed. Then the New-York, Boston and Montreal Railroad tumbled, and now a great portion of its track is covered with earth. A new directory has taken charge of it, with Mr. Stout, President of the Shoe and Leather Bank, as its President, and Mr. Joseph Seligman, of the syndicate, as an infinential Director; and the new officers promise to have trains running to this place in 11 months at the latest. The road will be rapidly extended to its original terminus—Montreal. The station will be erected about 500 yards south of the Gregory House, and less than 1,000 yards from Thompson's Hotel. Of course, Lake Mahopac will benefit by such an improvement. As it is, the Harlem Extension provides the only means of reaching here, and it takes about two hours to traverse a distance which ought readily to be made in an hour and a half. When the new road is completed it will be possible for commutors to leave their business at 4 or 5 o'clock P. M., and, by taking the Elevated Railroad, reach this place about 7:30 P. M. In returning to the City it will not be necessary for them to rise with the lark every day, for everybody breakfasts here at 7 o'clock, and the man of business could take his breakfast comfortably with his family and then reach his office before 10 o'clock. The number of transient guests here is considerable, and they are not inordinately taxed, either. Many young men come up regularly on Saturday night and go back Monday morning, and find their week's salary is not badly depleted. The fact is, everybody who owns property here is doing his best to restore to Lake Mahopac its lost reputation, and hotel keepers assist in the matter in every possible way.

The Gregory and the Thompson houses are the only hostelries conducted on hotel principles; the Dean and the Lake houses come next, but they are merely large boarding-houses. Then there are half a dozen boarding-houses whose owners do not denominate them hotels. The Gregory House is under the management of Mr. L. H. Gregory, formerly its owner, and he is doing his best to remove from its reputation the stain cast upon the place by its previous proprietor, who, by foolishly endeavoring to economize in the drainage of his house, poisoned the drinking water, and all but ruined the hotel. He has caused the sewerage of the house to be thoroughly overhauled, and the waste water now runs into cesspools at the foot of the hill at the rear and 1,000 yards away from the house. This hotel accommodates about 500 guests, and is now about two-thirds full. Its terms are $3 50 per day to transients, and from $12 to $25 to regular boarders. Among its guests are Mr. D. H. McAlpin, the wealthy tobacconist, and family; N. S. W. Vanderhoef and family; Major E. A. McAlpine and family; T. S. Van Valkenburgh and family; J. H. Ladew and family; E. M. Stevens; R. MacKenzie and family; Lieut. H. D. Borrop, United States Army, and wife; Lewis Maddox and family; W. W. Van Voorhis; James T. Pyle; Washington A. Hall and family; G. L. Rose; W. S. Packer and family; J. H. Blauvelt; H. D. Bullock; J. R. McAlpine; Oway Toft; A. M. Kidder, the banker, and family; Mrs. M. Emmons; J. K. Moller and family; H. B. Vanderhoef; J. B. Van Wort; E. Goodwin; Emory J. Haines and family, and Miss Finch, contralto of the Broadway Tabernacle choir, who favors the guests with a piano recital each morning.

At the Thompson House the terms are $3 50 per day for permanent boarders, and accommodations are found for 260 guests, among whom are Constant Meyer, the artist; William Harold Brown, Mrs. F. A. Conkling and family; J. M. Catlin, Robert Tannahill, and family; Mason Thompson, and family; Frank T. Wall, and family; George G. Wilson, and family; Mrs. W. W. Wall, and family; T. N. Vail, of the fast mail service; C. P. Smith, and family; Whitelight Stuart, E. Owens, and wife; G. H. Maclean, and family; M. B. Palmer, J. Nelson Tappan, Dr. W. P. Ackerman, Dr. W. H. Abercrombie, and others. The Bergen Point and Harlem Rowing Clubs will rendezvous here in August. At Dean's Hotel are found Thomas A. Patterson and family; Philip Brune and family; A. D. Engler and family; L. D. Snell and family; A. D. Schroeder and family; W. Y. Mortimer, A. D. Bramhall and family; Isaac Sherwood, Jr., and family, and Eben F. Wells. Transient guests are charged $3 per day, and permanent boarders pay from $12 to $14 per week.

Owing to prompt legislation the drainage of the lake is not now permitted until the month of September, and even then it may only be drawn off within certain limits. Three years ago the lake was drawn off in midsummer, and a great deal of sickness, of which typhoid was most prominent, followed. Since that time no village has been more healthy, and even in the vicinity of the marshes all people reside on their very borders and experience no evil results. As a matter of course, the lake forms a very important feature in the entertainment of visitors. All of the hotels own more or less boats. The Gregory House supports a handsome cabin yacht and 25 natty row-boats. These little craft are in great demand for conveying parties of two or more to Petrie Island, Paradise Island, and "the Point." The latter gentleman has taken a suite of parlors at the Hotel Germania which is exclusive, if not fashionable. In addition to the Senatorial party there are now upward of 800 persons sojourning at the United States. Among those who registered during the week were Secretary Sherman and W. C. Hayes, son of the President. The prominent visitors who have received apartments at "The States" are: M. Mantilla, the Spanish Minister, and his affable and popular wife; William H. Vanderbilt and family, Arthur Leary and family, Mrs. J. A. Robinson, Marshall O. Roberts and family, Baron Thomsen and Lady Thomsen, D. B. Allen and family, George A. Osgood and family, Dr. Bedford and family, Judge Bedford, J. N. A. Griswold and family, Robert L. Cutting and family, David Leavitt and family, Senator Tobey and family, Daniel Barger and family, R. C. Livingston and family, J. Lippincott, of Philadelphia; Effingham Townsend, Gen. Z. C. Deas and wife, Pierre Lorillard and family, Admiral Livingston and family, Judge Spencer, Lieut.-Gov. Dorsheimer and wife, F. F. Gunther and wife, Mrs. G. W. Bradley, Miss Bradley, R. M. Vermilye, and Carlo Marti, of Cuba. At the Grand Union there are also a large number of prominent persons, but it is a matter of general remark that the Hilton-Seligman controversy has not tended to improve the business of the house. The Clarendon is doing exceedingly well this year, as is also Congress Hall. All the smaller hotels and boarding-houses are filled. The weather is charming just now, and parties to the lake are more numerous than during any previous season. "Hops," too, are plenty, and the German is danced two or three times every day. Indeed, Saratoga was never more thoroughly enjoyable than it is just now. This fact has already been discovered by a discriminating public, and it is predicted that all the hotels will be full before the end of the next week.

POST OFFICES CHANGES.

WASHINGTON, July 22.—Following are the Post Office changes for the week ending yesterday:

New-England.—Postmasters Appointed—J. H. Jordan, Tilden, Hancock County, Me.; Maria A. Putnam, Cliftondale, Essex County, Mass.; Eugene Cady, Wales, Hampden County, Mass.; William H. Chapman, Watch Hill, Washington County, R. I.

New-York.—Office Established—East Hinsdale, Queens County, Daniel R. Hendrickson, Jr., Postmaster. Postmasters Appointed—Darwin Howard, Castle Creek, Broome County; Alonzo Hose, Pamelia Four Corners, Jefferson County; Josiah W. Prentiss, Pultney, Steuben County; Robert Cooper, Redfield, Oswego County; William C. Taylor, Tioga Centre, Tioga County.

New-Jersey.—Postmaster Appointed—Iselin, Middlesex County, James Dunn.

Pennsylvania.—Postmaster Appointed—Hamburg, Berks County, Milton Ludwig.

Pacific Coast.—Offices Established—Soulsbyville, Tuolumne County, Cal., William Floyd, Postmaster; Tyrone, Sonoma County, Cal., Hiram C. Smith, Postmaster; Ida, Lane County, Oregon, Wallis W. Shortridge, Postmaster; Carrollon, Cowlitz County, Washington Territory, George H. Haskins, Postmaster; Central Ferry, Columbia County, Washington Territory, Francis M. Dougherty, Postmaster; Coweeman, Cowlitz County, Washington Territory, Martin Larsen, Postmaster. Offices Discontinued—Big Pine, Inyo County, Cal.; Ortigalito, Merced County, Cal. Postmasters Appointed—J. Henry Taylor, Reveille, Nye County, Nev.; C. C. Byerth, Pekin, Cowlitz County, Washington Territory; Robert D. Attridge, Port Ludlow, Jefferson County, Washington Territory.

AN ACCOMPLICE OF BECKWITH.

Detective Timothy Golden, of the Central Office, arrived in this City yesterday from the West, having in custody a young man whom he had arrested on a requisition from Gov. Robinson. The prisoner is a well-connected man, who for several years was in the employ of B. T. Babbitt, the soap manufacturer, and the charge against him is that he was concerned with Beckwith and Lewis in the gigantic frauds by which Mr. Babbitt was swindled out of several hundred thousand dollars. There are two indictments for forgery against the prisoner, and he was confined at the Central Office. He will be sent to the District Attorney's office to-day for disposition. A reporter of THE TIMES called on Detective Golden last evening, but failed to obtain any information in regard to the arrest. The officer, acting under instructions from Mr. Babbitt, declined to give any particulars in regard to the arrest or the details of the crime with which the prisoner is charged, nor would he divulge the name of the prisoner. Mr. Babbitt was equally reticent, and the reticence is doubtless due to the fact that the prisoner is in possession of important information in relation to the operations of Beckwith, who is now in State Prison, and his confederate Lewis, who is now in prison awaiting trial.

A MAGNANIMOUS WIFE.

Patrick Walsh and his wife Mary have been married 16 years without being blessed with any children. About two years ago the discontented Patrick became enamored of Ellen McCann, and his advances toward her were reciprocated. The result was that Ellen presented Patrick with a baby, and Judge Duffy about 15 months ago ordered him to pay the mother $3 a week for the child's support. The money was paid for some time, but Patrick's wife magnanimously consented to adopt the baby, and Ellen gave her consent thereto. She, however, subsequently regretted her action, and has since annoyed the Walshes, endeavoring to obtain possession of the child. Yesterday, in the Jefferson Market Police Court, Judge Morgan warned Ellen not to annoy the Walshes in the future, and refused to give her the custody of the child.

FRIENDSHIP AND A BROKEN LEG.

A party of Germans from this City yesterday crossed the river and proceeded to Greenville, the southern portion of Jersey City, in pursuit of recreation and lager. On reaching Greenville they repaired to Jhan's Garden where they remained the entire afternoon, enjoying themselves with their families, when, in some unexplained manner, a quarrel arose between Louis Ernsfeldt and George Ott, in the course of which the latter's leg was broken by a blow from a club in the hands of the former. Ernsfeldt was arrested and committed for examination. Ott's leg was set by a physician, after which he was taken home by his friends.

ARRIVALS AT THE HOTELS.

E. R. Wadsworth, of Chicago, is at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Lieut.-Gov. Horatio G. Knight, of Massachusetts, is at the Fifth-Avenue Hotel.

Gen. H. C. Bankhead, United States Army, and Judge A. B. Leviseo, of Louisiana, are at the Brevoort House.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

At the Gospel Tent, last evening, Rev. J. W. Bonham preached on "The Great Atonement."

Ann O'Donnell, aged 34, of No. 55 Mulberry-street, fell off the back stoop of her residence, yesterday, and received severe injuries.

Ann Agnes Bell, aged 37, died yesterday at her residence, No. 517 East Fourteenth-street, from burns accidentally received on the 17th inst.

Edward Farrell, aged 20, of No. 249 Clinton-street, fell into the hold of the ship Continental, at Pier No. 42 East River, yesterday morning, and was seriously injured.

An unknown man, about 35 years of age, fell overboard yesterday at Pier No. 35 East River, and was drowned. His body was subsequently recovered and removed to the Morgue.

The remains of an unknown man, apparently about 30 years of age, were found yesterday morning floating in the dock between Piers Nos. 28 and 29 North River, and were removed to the Morgue for identification.

Officer James Connell arrested Paul Clerg yesterday morning for selling liquor in an open saloon at No. 99 Greene-street, and took him to Jefferson Market Police Court. Judge Morgan held him in default of $100 bail to answer.

Patrick McGibney rescued George Jackman, aged 7, from drowning after he had fallen into the East River from Twenty-fifth-street dock last evening, and took him to his home, at No. 421 First-avenue, in a very exhausted condition.

During a fight yesterday at No. 107 Hester-street, between Mary Shea, a blind woman, her brother Thomas, and her mother, Catharine Bowlan, Mary Shea received several slight scalp wounds. Her mother and brother were arrested.

William Pirus, the sailor on the steamer Elysia, who, while assisting in stowing cattle in the hold of the vessel at Pier No. 45 North River on Friday evening, was gored by an ox, died at the Chambers-Street Hospital yesterday from the injuries received.

At the Fifty-seventh-Street Police Court, yesterday, Michael J. Landrigan, of No. 255 First-avenue, was arraigned on a charge of assault and battery, preferred by Samuel A. Curry, of No. 350 East Seventy-fourth-street. Landrigan was held in $500 bail.

Pyramid Lodge No. 490, F. and A. M. will have its annual excursion to-morrow. They have secured the commodious steamer General Sedgwick and barge Caledonia, and will go up the Sound to Oriental Grove. The music will be supplied by Devereli's Thirteenth Regiment Band.

While Otto Schrout was sitting upon his front stoop yesterday morning, at 9 o'clock, an unknown man came along, picked up an empty chair, and hit him on the head. Schrout was sent to Chambers-Street Hospital suffering from a severe scalp wound and other injuries. The unknown assailant escaped.

Thomas McGee, aged 40, while asleep on the roof of his residence, No. 687 Eighth-avenue, early yesterday morning, rolled off to the sidewalk and was instantly killed. A similar mishap befell Richard Murphy, aged 45, of No. 67 James-street, and he received serious injuries. He was taken to the Chambers-Street Hospital.

A number of kind ladies in Stratford, Conn., have volunteered to send weekly contributions of flowers for distribution among the sick poor children of the City. The first installment was received at the Sick Children's Mission on Saturday, and, together with contributions from Morristown, N. J., and the Twelfth-Street Reformed Church Sunday-school of Brooklyn, E. D., were delivered to the sick little ones at their homes.

The parties arrested by Capt. Williams yesterday morning in the disorderly house No. 104 West Twenty-seventh-street, were brought before Judge Morgan, yesterday, in Jefferson Market Police Court. The seven male prisoners belonged to "the best society." The proprietors of the house were held in $500 bail to appear for trial, and the other prisoners were discharged, one of the "gentlemen" being fined $10 for disorderly conduct.

As Officer Kern Larkin, of the Thirteenth Precinct, was patrolling Madison-street about 3 o'clock yesterday morning, he saw John Connerty, Edward Quinlan, and Daniel Gillespie acting in a disorderly manner. They were ordered to move away, but instead of complying they attacked the officer, who was stabbed in the arm with an ice-pick by Connerty. The disabled officer called for assistance, and with the aid of three firemen the rowdies were arrested. Justice Murray held them in $500 bail to answer.

Officers Dunn and Radford, of the Central Office, on Saturday received a telegram from Sing Sing Prison, asking them to arrest Peter McKenna, a convict, who had just escaped, and furnishing them a description of the man. McKenna had been sentenced on May 14, 1875, for three years. The officers on Saturday night arrested George Dougherty, alias Smith, and locked him up in the Ninth Precinct Station-house, and yesterday arraigned him before Judge Morgan, in Jefferson Market Police Court as the escaped convict. It transpired during Dougherty's examination that he had been concerned in a burglary in Jersey City, and began discharging the prisoner, there being no evidence to establish identity.

On Saturday evening Charles Howard and his wife Mary had a quarrel at No. 13 Mott-street, during which the husband beat her severely, and threatened to take her life. She jumped to the sidewalk from a second-story window to escape his violence, and was badly injured in the fall. She was taken to the Chambers-Street Hospital, and her husband was arrested. He was before Justice Otterbourg, in the Tombs yesterday morning, and denied all the material charges made against him, claiming that the woman accidentally fell out of the window. The prisoner was remanded until to-day to give the Police time to procure witnesses.

BROOKLYN.

Rev. Henry Ward Beecher walked across the foot-path stretched from the Brooklyn Bridge towers Saturday. Mr. Beecher described his adventure as "quite an experience."

A German tailor, named John Eschenfelder, residing at No. 55 Prospect-street, cut his throat yesterday morning in so severe a manner that there is little hope of his recovery.

Upward of 2,000 pounds of sugar were reported yesterday as having been stolen from the dock at the foot of Sedgwick-street. It was the property of Messrs. Jackson & Underhill.

The first strand of No. 2 cable of the Brooklyn Bridge was lowered at both ends Saturday morning. By 6 o'clock in the evening the first of No. 1 cable was also successfully lowered.

John Kilroy was arrested on Saturday evening by Detective Campbell, of the Second Precinct, on a charge of having knocked down and robbed Mrs. Plockeno, of No. 234 Studs-street, while she was passing along Plymouth-street.

An assault, which may end fatally, was committed on Saturday evening on H. Harrison, who resides at No. 300 Bedford-avenue. He had a quarrel with an acquaintance named William Phillips, and came out of a fight with wounds which it is feared will prove fatal. Phillips was arrested, and remains in custody.

As the 3:30 P. M. train from the Greenwood depot was proceeding at a slow rate to Coney Island, four cars ran off the track in the vicinity of Sixtieth-street. H. Leroy Beaumont, of No. 34 Bowery, who was on the train, had his right leg broken. There was considerable excitement among the other passengers

The New-York Times.

VOL. XXVI.....NO. 8069. NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, JULY 24, 1877. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

THE STRIKES EXTENDING.

ALL THE GREAT TRUNK RAILROADS CRIPPLED.

RIOTING AND LOSS OF LIFE AT READING AND BUFFALO—NO FURTHER DISTURBANCES AT PITTSBURG—THE CITIZENS ORGANIZING TO PROTECT THEIR PROPERTY—THE ERIE BLOCKADE CONTINUED—A PROPOSITION FROM THE STRIKERS REJECTED—QUIET ALONG THE LINE OF THE BALTIMORE AND OHIO—STRIKES BEGUN ON VARIOUS WESTERN AND SOUTHERN ROADS—MORE TROUBLE EXPECTED TO-DAY.

The bloodshed begun at Baltimore and Pittsburg is extending. Our latest dispatches this morning report a serious riot at Reading, Penn., in which five men were killed and 25 wounded. At Buffalo the mob set fire to the paint-shop of the Lake Shore Road, and when the military interfered, a fight took place, which resulted in the wounding of a number of soldiers and strikers.

No further disturbances of a serious character occurred at Pittsburg yesterday, but the entire city was in a state of feverish anxiety, which is still unallayed. The citizens have organized themselves into a committee of safety, and being well armed have inspired the rioters with awe. A large party of roughs from Baltimore were promptly arrested on their arrival and locked up. Aside from this, the only incident of the day was a collision near the city, on the West Pennsylvania road, by which seven men were killed and eight wounded. Previous reports regarding outrages by the Philadelphia Militia, on which was based the hatred of that body, are shown by our special correspondent to be wholly unfounded, which places the Pittsburg Militiamen in a decidedly unenviable position. The city at last accounts was quiet, and no further breaches of the peace are expected.

In Philadelphia and Harrisburg the condition of affairs remains unchanged. The strikers still prevent the passage of freight trains, but no acts of violence, beyond the firing of some oil-cars at Philadelphia, are reported.

The Twenty-third Regiment of Brooklyn arrived at Hornellsville on the Erie Road yesterday afternoon. Twelve hundred Militia are now concentrated at that point. The strikers sent a committee to confer with the railroad officials yesterday, but after listening to them the officials positively refused to accede to their demands. The ringleader of the strike was arrested on an order from Judge Donohue, of the Supreme Court charging him with contempt of court in resisting the Receiver of the road. Travel is wholly stopped east and west of Hornellsville, and the latest news is to the effect that a fight is in progress there.

The strike on the Baltimore and Ohio Road continues, but no more violence has occurred. The strikers are concentrated at Cumberland and Keyser, and prevent the passage of freight trains, though passenger trains are allowed to run.

Gov. Robinson, of this State, has arrived at Albany and has expressed himself clearly on the situation. The National Guard has been ordered to hold itself in readiness to march at a moment's notice. At a mass-meeting of employes of the New-York Central held in Albany last night resolutions were passed demanding an increase of 25 per cent. in the wages paid by that road, and threatening that in case this was not complied with to strike at once. Mr. Vanderbilt, however, expresses his belief that the employes on his roads will not strike.

The men of the Columbus, Cleveland, Cincinnati, and Indianapolis Road held a conference with the President of that road in Cleveland. He agreed to furnish the employes with work, and to restore their wages on the 1st of August. Freight trains were then permitted to proceed south on that road.

At Erie, Penn., Chicago, St. Louis, Fort Wayne, Detroit, and other principal points, the situation is comparatively unchanged. Trains are more or less interfered with, and the rioters are for the present masters of the situation.

President Hayes yesterday held a consultation with the Secretary of War. During their conference dispatches were received from various points in the disturbed districts, which gave them a pretty good insight into the intentions of the strikers and their riotous allies. Later in the day a Cabinet meeting was held, all the Secretaries being present. The dispatch of Gov. Hartranft calling upon the Government to aid the State of Pennsylvania was read, and it was agreed that the President should at once issue his proclamation calling upon the rioters to disperse by to-day at noon or suffer the consequences. Major Gen. Hancock has been ordered to take command of all troops in Pennsylvania, and Major Gen. Schofield is in Philadelphia to cooperate with him.

It appears from the latest dispatches that the strike is extending rapidly in all directions. Thus far strikes have occurred on the following named roads: Baltimore and Ohio, Pennsylvania Central, Erie, Lake Shore and Michigan Southern, Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago, Pittsburg, Cincinnati and St. Louis, Vandalia, Ohio and Mississippi, Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati and Indianapolis, Philadelphia and Reading, Philadelphia and Erie, Erie and Pittsburg, Chicago, Alton and St. Louis, Canada Southern, and some minor roads. Strikes are expected to occur on the following roads: New-York Central and Hudson River, Delaware, Lackawanna and Western, Lehigh Valley, Baltimore and Potomac, and Northern Central.

In this City the members of the National Guard responded promptly to the call of Gov. Robinson, and nearly 10,000 men were under arms at the various armories last night.

THE MOB FIRED ON AT READING.

PROMPT ACTION OF A DETACHMENT OF VOLUNTEERS—ASSAILED BY RIOTERS, THEY DEFEND THEMSELVES WITH RIFLES—SEVERAL PERSONS KILLED AND A NUMBER WOUNDED—MANY POLICEMEN SHOT, BUT, UNFORTUNATELY, NONE OF THE RIOTERS INJURED—GREAT EXCITEMENT IN THE CITY.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

READING, Penn., July 23.—Another terrible story of slaughter may be added to the bloody records of Baltimore and Pittsburg. Four companies of military fired upon an assembled crowd of citizens in the very heart of this city to-night, and killed four people, shot five policemen, and severely wounded between 20 and 30 others. Night had just settled upon the city, and North Seventh-street for two squares was lined with people sitting in the cool air of evening in front of their homes. The main line of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company's road passes through the city on Seventh-street. Penn-street is the main highway, running in an opposite direction from and crossing Seventh-street at right angles. From Penn-street northward for two squares two lines of track are laid leading to the new depot. These are laid through a deep cut, with a heavy stone wall 20 feet high on either side. On this section of track the bloody work was done. At 8:10 o'clock the military marched in toward Penn-street through the cut from the depot. The military, about 350 strong, marched to the tap of a few drums, that could not be heard a square away. Few were aware of their arrival in the city, and fewer still knew that they were advancing upon the crowd. Steadily they approached, when suddenly 300 rifles were discharged in volleys, and five men dropped to the pavement. The report that the troops had fired blank cartridges is therefore incorrect. When the troops fired their first volleys they were given broadsides of rocks and stones from the tops of the walls. Quite a number of revolver shots were returned by parties in the crowd. The troops continued their firing, and men, women, and children fled in fear. They had assembled on Seventh-street to look at the train which had been stopped, and they were recklessly and indiscriminately fired into. The citizens are almost universal in their condemnation of these proceedings. In five minutes the streets were cleared. Stores were closed, and hotels and restaurants were locked up. Business had been proceeding as usual, and just before the firing not a single merchant or business man was aware of the coming of the military. The streets resembled a small battle-field, and the pavements were stained with many pools of blood. It was absolutely dangerous for men to come from the alleyways and from behind brick walls to go to the assistance of the dying. Finally the sufferers, groaning and shrieking for water, were carried to the drug stores to have their wounds dressed.

POLICEMEN WOUNDED.

Among the policemen who were on duty at Seventh and Penn streets, keeping the pavements and sidewalks clear, five were shot down as follows:

Officer ABNER JONES, shot through the back, the ball penetrating through his body.

Officer LUDWIG RUPP, shot twice through the right leg.

Officer ODEN WELLER, shot in the leg.

Officer HART, shot through the thigh.

Officer HAGGERTY, shot through the ankle.

These policemen were shot with rifle balls. They received no word, of whatever kind, warning them what was to happen. Officer Rupp, one of the best men on the force, is dangerously hurt, and fears are entertained that he cannot survive until morning. The officers had their wounds dressed at the drug stores and were taken home. Chief of Police PETER CULLEN, who was on duty near Seventh and Penn streets, had a rifle ball penetrate his coat, and Officer WEIDNER also had his coat ripped with a ball. Officer CULP narrowly escaped death, a Minne ball whistling past his head, just grazing his ear.

LIST OF THE KILLED:

Those who were shot dead are:
JOHN WEAVER,
DANIEL NACHTRIEB,
H. C. SCHAEFFER,
MILTON TRACE,

MORTALLY WOUNDED.

Those considered to be mortally wounded are:
ALEXANDER EISENHOWER, shot in the right thigh.
ALBERT MILLS, shot in the groin.
A son of Officer CHARLES GRANT, in the stomach.
VALENTINE GROFF, in the neck.
MARTIN NOONAN, in the groin.
C. RIBBLE, in the right thigh.

SEVERELY INJURED.

The following are severely wounded:
THOMAS QUINN.
H. C. BENNER.
ALDEN CASSIDY.
SAMUEL BROWN.
ELAM KISSINGER.
EDWIN BOYER.
FRANK BANNAN.
PATRICK QUINN.
—— FISHER.

Mr. WEILER, city editor of the German *Daily Post*, has a severe wound, the ball penetrating through his right ankle. He was carried to the office of the Chief Engineer of the Fire Department, H. F. Boyer, where his wounds were attended to. He told your representative that he had just stepped from the front of the Post Office, near the corner of Smith and Penn streets, when, suddenly, and without the least word of warning, he was shot down, and in all probability his limb will have to be amputated. Councilman Henry W. Corbit was found lying near the corner of Seventh and Penn streets, severely shot through the right leg, above the knee. Three minutes after the firing had ceased he was found weltering in blood, with nobody present to help him to a place of safety. He appealed to the people who subsequently arrived to help him home, which was done. A number of others, whose names it is impossible to get to-night, at least 13 more, were shot but were able to leave the terrible scene of carnage unassisted. Drs. Weidman, Beaver, Luther, Landis, McGuire, Hoffman, Davis, Reezer, Kurtz, Nagle, and many others were kept busy for hours in attending to the wounds. Those of the above, who served terms in the Army, said that the wounds reminded them of the many they dressed at the front after a hot day's battle.

One little girl was wounded. She was sitting on the front stoop of her parents' residence. One of the mortally wounded was standing two squares and a half from the shooting on South Seventh street. The rifle balls played havoc with the windows, doors, and the fronts and sides of stores and private residences.

Many of the military were badly hurt, among them being Private Steinberger, of the Allen Rifles, of Allentown, was shot in the left side of the neck, and a private of Company F struck in the abdomen by a brick or a rock. Both of these men were conveyed to one of the rear apartments of the Mansion House, where their wounds were attended to. Several of the military were struck with stones, but not seriously hurt. After the firing was over the soldiers formed along Penn-street, with their left resting on Seventh, and subsequently they marched to Penn-square, and from there proceeded to the depot of the Philadelphia and Reading Company, which is strongly garrisoned. To-night a large number of special policemen are on duty, armed with seven-shooters, and the depot has been transformed into a military post. Pickets are out, and sentinels are guarding all the train galleries and entrances. On their march through the streets they were followed but by a few persons, who hooted and shouted.

The railroaders who are at war with the Reading Company are supposed to be working quietly. Last night they burned down the Lebanon Valley bridge that spanned the Schuylkill at this point, and that cost the company $150,000. Reading's direct railway communication with Harrisburg and the West was thus cut off, freight cars were burned, and tracks interfered with. To-day has been one of the most trying periods known in the annals of railroading in Pennsylvania. All day long the city has been in a state of wild riot and disorder. The first open attack on the trains was made this afternoon, at 4:30 o'clock, at the same point where the terrible shooting of to-night took place. The strikers mounted a passing loaded coal train, put on the brakes, stopped the train, and pushed back the caboose and several loaded cars, thus virtually blockading the down track. One of the eight-ton cars was dumped on the rails. At 4:10 o'clock the down express train came along slowly on the other track. The strikers were led by a large man wearing a dark shirt and dark pants. His hair looked as if it had been recently shaved from his head. Fully 200 would rush right up squarely to the front of the approaching locomotive, waive their hands, shake clenched fists, and by many devices intimidate, and threaten the engine driver and train employes. An up freight train was compelled to go back, and the crew made to desert the cars. At one time it was feared they would run the engine into the river below the city. The up passenger and express train, due here at 6 P. M., came through the city at a fearful speed, with the engine whistling lustily. As she sped through the crowd, engineer Savacool bent low in his cab and gave the engine a full stroke in order to successfully pass the enraged men. The "Buck Rabbit" freight up from Philadelphia and the market train were compelled to halt and go no further. At this point the 6:20 passenger train, down, was stopped in the cut, where the fighting took place. Her crew were compelled to desert, and the passengers were obliged to leave. These high-handed proceedings continued until about 7 o'clock, when nearly all of the strikers left the ground for parts unknown.

Not one of the rioters is known to have been either killed or wounded. The majority, in fact all the unfortunates, were law-abiding, peaceable citizens, who had assembled at Seventh and Penn streets simply to gratify their curiosity. At this writing, 11 o'clock to-night, the city is comparatively quiet. A large body of Coal and Iron Police from the coal regions are quartered at the company's mammoth car-shops, which works, it is thought, the strikers will attempt to burn to-night. A large crowd of the friends of the railroad men procured about 50 muskets for the strikers, and there may be a bloody time before morning. Coroner Goodhart will summon his juries early to-morrow morning.

The military companies engaged in the fight were the Hamburg Rifles, Slatington Rifles, Allentown Continentals, Allen Rifles, Company I, infantry, of Catasauqua, Easton Grays, and a company of Portland, Northampton County. They arrived at 8 o'clock this evening. A number of the military, after their bloody work, threw down their arms and asked for citizens' clothes.

At 11:15 to-night the strikers have torn down the watch boxes at the street corners and proceeded down the road to tear up the tracks. From where I write can be distinctly heard a perfect hurricane of yells and cheering from the strikers in their onward march of ruin and destruction. The city is becoming turbulent again, and the outlook after midnight seems to indicate desperate work. The cry among the men is "Wages and revenge!" The Sheriff has issued his proclamation, and Mayor Evans returned home to-night from Ocean Grove on a special train in answer to an urgent summons. Town meetings will be held to-morrow to take steps to prevent any repetitions of the dark deeds of to-day.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

READING, Penn., July 23.—To-day a crowd, numbering several thousand persons, assembled along the Reading Railroad, and this afternoon they commenced stopping coal, freight, and passenger trains, only permitting mail trains to proceed. At 8 o'clock this evening seven companies of the Fourth Regiment, National Guard, of Pennsylvania, arrived, and proceeded along the railroad to Penn-street. While in the deep cut extending from Walnut two squares to Penn-street, the soldiers were assailed with stones, and immediately commenced firing. The firing was indiscriminate, the bullets doing bad work among the immense concourse of people in the vicinity of Seventh and Penn streets, among whom were many respectable citizens, as well as ladies and children. The troops fired down Seventh and up and down Penn streets. Five persons are known to have been killed, and from 18 to 25 wounded, several of them mortally. A number of other persons are supposed to have been wounded who escaped in the crowd. Among those wounded are seven members of the Police force, some of them seriously. Chief Cullen had a narrow escape, having been shot in the breast, but a thick memorandum-book turned the ball. The Police were stationed along the railroad tracks to preserve order and received the full fire of the military. A number of soldiers were knocked down and injured by large stones thrown at them.

Great excitement prevails to-night. The mob have broken into the armory of the Reading Rifles and captured all their guns. They have also taken all the weapons from a gun store. They threaten vengeance upon the military, and further trouble is feared to-night. The mob is now engaged in tearing up the railroad tracks and there is a blockade of accumulated freight and local cars. The railroad company has a strong squad stationed around all their machine-shops and other buildings in the city to prevent them from being burned. Several companies of United States regulars and the Sixteenth Regiment, National Guard of Pennsylvania, are expected to arrive during the night.

THE SITUATION AT PITTSBURG.

GREAT ALARM STILL PREVAILING—THE CITIZENS ORGANIZING TO PROTECT THE CITY FROM FURTHER VIOLENCE—THE DESOLATED DISTRICT—THE SINS OF THE PHILADELPHIA MILITIA NOT SO BAD AS REPRESENTED—EXAGGERATED AND UNTRUE REPORTS OF OUTRAGES—A TERRIBLE RAILROAD ACCIDENT RESULTING IN SEVEN DEATHS—ARREST OF A GANG OF BALTIMORE ROUGHS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

PITTSBURG, Penn., July 23.—Another day has passed, and still this city is in a condition of alarm which by the uprising again of the mob would readily become one of utter panic. The drunken rioters, satisfied with the amount of blood they had shed and the stolen whisky which they had drunk, found their way out of the city or to homes in the lowest parts of it, and were seen in large numbers sleeping along the roads where they had fallen in their drunkenness and fatigue. This morning, after a night of almost entire quiet, several stores were pillaged, but by smaller crowds than had gathered before. Mayor McCarthy, early in the day, issued the following proclamation, which was posted up conspicuously about the city:

To the Citizens of Pittsburg:

The lawlessness and violence which have boldly defied all authority and all restraint shows that it can only be suppressed through the prompt execution of stern measures. I have determined that peace, order, and quiet shall be restored to the community, and to this end now call upon all good citizens to come forward at once to the new City Hall and unite with the Police and Military now organized. I call upon all those who quietly continue at their usual places of business to refrain from participating in excited assemblages. All women and children are commanded to retire within their homes and remain there. All places where intoxicating liquors are sold will be closed forthwith, and remain secure and closed until permission is given to reopen the same. And by virtue of the authority vested in me, I hereby declare that all riotous demonstrations must and shall be put down, and that peace and order and quiet shall reign throughout the City.

WILLIAM McCARTHY, Mayor.

There had been plenty of speeches and proclamations here, and this did not inspire much confidence. The Mayor has meant well enough, but the City Government has sadly needed a head these three days, and it has not got along happily without a backbone; but the determination of good citizens to prevent further destruction of property was sufficient to impel them to co-operate in any plan of defense, and the Mayor soon had several hundred men at his command. Between 9 and 10 o'clock word came that a body of 650 armed miners were on the way to this city from Elizabeth. The excitement in the streets was renewed. In alarm nearly every storekeeper closed his place of business, and the crowds on the streets were greatly increased in size. The body of men arrived early in the afternoon, but they were not armed, and had come, they said, to protect women and children from the mob, whom they had heard were butchering them. They were met on landing by the Mayor, Gen. Negley, and the Washington Infantry, and, at Mayor McCarthy's request, they returned to their homes.

At 11 o'clock a meeting at the Chamber of Commerce was held, when a Committee of Safety was organized, consisting of 25 prominent men. Major T. Brent Swearingen was elected to command the citizen organization, and it was agreed to co-operate with the Mayor in his efforts to obtain a return to order. As the morning wore on, Gen. Negley reported that he was rapidly obtaining men that could be depended upon, over 1,000 having been enrolled. Perhaps the most gratifying sight which has been seen by the people of this city for a score of years was that of a body of 40 veterans and other volunteers, who marched through the principal streets at noon, armed with muskets and escorting two cannon and a supply of ammunition. They were frequently applauded, and their appearance stimulated recruiting.

During the morning I visited the scene of the fires of Saturday and Sunday and the spot where the Militia first fired upon the strikers and the mob. All along the line of the railroad, from the Union Depot out a distance of two miles, there is nothing but wreck and ruin. Boys at the Union Depot kept up a constant din by ringing the bells of scorched and ruined locomotives. The tracks were strewn with rods and bands of iron, and the running gear of cars and the rails were red and grotesquely warped by the heat. Probably not a half-mile of good track remains in the whole distance, though the tracks lie a dozen abreast at some points. The ruins still smolder, and men and boys—very like the men and boys who took part in the vandalism of Sunday—were rummaging the ruins for odds and ends. The spectacle of such wholesale destruction, wantonly done, was terrible, yet the crowd had apparently not thought what the effect would be. Indeed, they deem it a good thing that so much work was thrown away, for I have overheard some of them saying, "It's a good thing for us; they'll have new shops and locomotives, and that will make work." The round-houses are utterly ruined, and within their crumbling walls are more than 100 locomotives, while a smaller house contains a large number. The crowds about it were large, but many persons came to look at the devastation. Upon the hill, opposite where the crowd stood that provoked the Militia on Saturday with stones, a large crowd of rioters, and there were also strikers among them, surrounded the two captured brass guns of Knapp's Battery. They were a hard lot of men in appearance, and they were evidently waiting for business. Perhaps half of them were asleep on the ground, while a score or more lounged over each of the carriages. While in the neighborhood I inquired about the child reported to have been killed while in its mother's arms on Saturday. This incident was made the excuse for reviling the Philadelphia Militia. My informant, one of the rough party, said he knew the woman, and declared that the child—which was a neighbor's, and not her own—was uninjured. It comes out to-day that neither of the Pittsburg Militiamen were killed by the much-hated Philadelphians, but were shot from the rear by Pittsburg citizens. The Colonel of the regiment has declared to-day that his men were not shot by military, and the fact takes away the last flimsy excuse which the Pittsburg Militia had for refusing to aid the Philadelphians. There is no doubt that this disaffection contributed to the mob spirit and its direful results along Penn-avenue. I saw many railroad men, and not a few of the men whom I had seen on Sunday skillfully handling the locomotives and cars so that the rioters could destroy them, yet half of Pittsburg still believes the foolish fable that the strikers were not in the mob. The guns held by the strikers were soon after noon given up, but not until they had been spiked by one of the roughs, who rather unskillfully jammed three-cornered files into the vents. The spiker, William Duncan, was afterward arrested and locked up.

This afternoon there was a parade for the purpose of showing the riotous people what force there is to oppose them if they rise again. The line included the Duquesne Greys and the Nineteenth Regiment, Col. Gray, with a number of veterans and the battery which had appeared earlier in the day. It was reported that they were going out to bring back from Sharpsburg the Philadelphians who had been driven out of the round-house, but they only marched to Twenty-eighth-street and back. Fifty mounted policemen are organizing under Major Paul, and will begin patrolling the city to-night.

A terrible report was circulated to-day, to the effect that 15 Philadelphians, three dead and the rest wounded, had been burned in the round-house; but it cannot be traced to any trustworthy source. The loss on their part is thought to be nine or ten killed and perhaps 20 wounded, but of the many rumors afloat here it would be possible to construct a story that would recount circumstantially the death of all the 600 Philadelphians and not less than 200 rioters.

During this afternoon the excitement among all classes of citizens increased. The telegraph offices were thronged with persons sending information to anxious friends, many Pittsburg people being out of the city for the season. The newspaper offices were surrounded by great crowds, and editions of the different journals were issued hourly and eagerly purchased. Perhaps the best news of the day to many was the morning report that Sheridan was coming with United States troops. This report was strengthened this evening by one that he had reached a point over the mountains by rail, and, being unable to come by rail farther, was marching 3,000 men to Pittsburg. The President's proclamation was gratifying to the few men here who regretted that so little vim and pluck had been evinced at the right time by the authorities. Following the receipt of the message, and indicating that it means business, came a requisition upon the arsenal at this point for arms, to be transferred to Gen. Negley for the use of the defending forces.

The strike on the Allegheny Valley Railroad is now so complete that the strikers are in full possession, and the yards are full of unemployed engineers and firemen. All accommodations are discontinued, but through trains run through behind time. Strikes occurred in several of the factories about the city to-day, and at the Edgar Thompson Steel Works, Braddock's, the men were compelled to stop by strikers from McKeesport. During the morning a gang of thieves broke open and robbed freight cars on the Virginia and Charleston Railroad just above the Monongahela Suspension Bridge, carrying off a large quantity of goods.

A great many persons are detained here who would gladly leave, but cannot. Those who stay about the depots of the roads which get out irregular trains manage to start with a very pleasant sense of fear that their journey may be quickly cut short.

The Adams Express Company have not lost any of their freight, it having all been removed from the depot before the fire reached it, the strikers helping them to get it out.

The Pennsylvania Railroad is said to be inflexible in its refusal to accede to the demands of the strikers. It is said that the officers have said they will not yield if a wheel never turns again on the road.

A terrific accident, attributable no doubt to to the confusion which has arisen through the strike, occurred this afternoon. The Philadelphia express east and the through mail west on the Pennsylvania Railroad, by way of the West Pennsylvania Railroad, met on a single track at Guyasuta Station. The mail train was running at the rate of 30 miles an hour, and the express at a lower rate of speed. The trains were telescoped, both engines being covered up in the wreck. Both engineers were killed instantly. A fireman named Luther was buried under the wreck and his body has not been recovered. The mail agent and the express agent named Luther, a son of the fireman of the express, train were also killed. Seven men, including those missing and in the wreck, were killed, and eight or nine wounded.

A member of Hutchinson's Battery has complained bitterly of what he terms the cowardice of the Pittsburg Militia, and says that not a Gatling gun was fired during the entire excitement. The Philadelphia troops are encamped not far away from this city, and they will probably return in a day or two. They left the round-house only because they were driven out by fire. They are defended by those who know them well from the gross charges of drunkenness and cruelty that have been made against them. Gen. Latta is unmercifully denounced for his flight from this city during the excitement, and the return of Gov. Hartranft is looked forward to as a promise of effective head and hand work.

An important arrest made to-night was that of a lot of tramps and thieves from Baltimore. They were on the mail train from Baltimore, on the Baltimore and Ohio Rail road, and, after leaving Cumberland, took possession of the train and ran it to this city. Superintendent Hyndman, of the Pittsburg Division of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, learned of the affair at his head-quarters in Connellsville, and telegraphed to the Mayor of Pittsburg. The Mayor at once organized a force of Police, and as the unwelcome visitors stepped from the cars at the depot, corner of Grant and Water streets, each man was received by a hospitable policeman and carefully guarded to the Central Station-house. The visitors were then searched and relieved of a considerable amount of fire-arms and ammunition and locked up in cells for future disposition. The civil authorities deserve great credit for the manner in which this delegation was received and the arrest is gratifying, as showing that the authorities are getting the upper hand. The city is quiet.

SERIOUS OUTBREAK IN HARRISBURG.

A MOB THREE THOUSAND STRONG IN THE STREETS—PILLAGING GUN STORES—THE SOLDIERS AND FIREMEN HOLDING THE RIOTERS IN CHECK—SERIOUS TROUBLE ANTICIPATED TO-DAY.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

HARRISBURG, Penn., July 23.—The outlook at this place to-night wears a serious phase. There are assembled at the depot, foot of Market-street, 3,000 turbulent spirits, bent on violence and plunder, and it is greatly feared that they will accomplish both. The authorities are powerless to protect property, and the mob seem to know it. Only the presence of the troops at the arsenal restrains the mob. There are 1,000 soldiers at the State arsenal, comprising the whole of Gen. Sigfried's division. The building has been put in defense with Gatling guns and double-shotted cannon, in expectancy of receiving a visit from the mob, who threaten to attack the military at the first opportunity.

A meeting of the strikers was held this morning at West Harrisburg, at which a committee was appointed to consult with Superintendent McCrea and demand a return to the wages of 1871, or 20 per cent. more than is now being paid. The committee have not yet waited on Mr. McCrea. All the books and papers have been removed from the Pennsylvania and Reading Depots, as threats have been openly made by the rioters that they will burn these buildings. No business has been transacted at either to-day, and on the Reading Road but two trains have been started since yesterday noon. Superintendent McCrea, of the Pennsylvania Road, informed THE TIMES correspondent that the rumor that he has advised Col. Scott to suspend all traffic, freight, passenger, and mail, for an indefinite period, is untrue. No such advice was tendered.

A number of soldiers on their return from Altoona to Philadelphia were put off the train at Rockville, five miles above this city, this morning. They wandered about the suburbs of the city, and were captured by the strikers, who took their guns and ammunition and turned them loose. The strikers then formed in procession, headed by a drum corps, and marched through the upper part of the city. After parading, the mob held a meeting in the round-house, which was addressed by a number of speakers. Mayor Patterson appeared on the scene, and appealed to the rioters as an old railroader to keep the peace and deliver up the captured arms. The strikers responded that they would give up the arms on condition that they would not be used against them, which the Mayor promised, and the guns were delivered to his care.

This afternoon the First City Troop, of Philadelphia, commanded by J. Loudon Snowdon, Postmaster of Philadelphia, were discovered in the woods near the arsenal, whence they had wandered when put off the cars at Rockville. They were immediately captured and given quarters in the camp. The men of the City Troop were overjoyed at the prospect of protection, as they had been wandering in the country all day, and when discovered were negotiating for a number of farmers' wagons to take them to Philadelphia. They say they did not come to Harrisburg because they feared the violence of the rioters. Hon. Samuel J. Randall, Speaker of the National House of Representatives, was not with the City Troop, of which he is a member. He remained in Philadelphia. About 9 o'clock this evening another military company arrived from Lebanon to go into camp here. They were disembarked below town, and marched direct to the arsenal. The presence of a uniformed soldier has the effect of infuriating the strikers, and they say they will brook no interference from the military. Four hundred working men from Lebanon are reported to be on the road marching to this city to join the strikers. A large number of the hands in the industrial establishments at the lower end of the city have quit work and joined the crowd surrounding the depot. Added to these are a large number of tramps, who have flocked hither in hope of plunder, and who are seeking a pretext to start a riot, in order to inaugurate a reign of terror. Gen. Siegfried has established his head-quarters at the Lochiel House in this city, and is in telegraphic communication with the camp. He is intently watching the situation, and, if necessary, will order the troops to double-quick to the city and protect property. The guns captured in the Mexican war and planted on Capitol Hill, near the Mexican Monument, have been spiked in order to prevent the strikers from using them. Every precaution has been taken to prevent a riot, but it seems as if the mob were determined on deeds of madness, and morning may witness scenes of bloodshed.

Late in the day the strikers broke into a gunstore in the lower part of the city, and were proceeding to gut it, when the Mayor appeared on the scene and prevailed on them to give up their intention. The mob is still about the gunstore, and are silent and sullen. The city is intensely excited.

Thirty-five minutes past 1 A. M.—A mob made an indiscriminate attack on the stores at the foot of Market-street, near the depot. Every store that was supposed to contain guns was gutted, and the mob proceeded to arm itself. A proposition from one of the leaders to burn the *Telegraph* printing-office was met with demoniac yells, and they proceeded to accomplish their purpose. In the meantime Sheriff Jennings summoned a posse of 500 citizens, armed them with revolvers, and guarded the *Telegraph* building. The fire alarm was struck, and the firemen as they responded were given places in the ranks of the Sheriff's posse and their apparatus taken back to the houses. Shortly after 12 o'clock the Sheriff ordered a move on the strikers who were massed at Fourth and Market streets. The mob fell back, but not before two rioters with guns in their hands were captured. The posse advanced as far as the railroad track, the mob meanwhile fleeing across the canal bridge, where they are at present. The Mayor attempted to prevent them from breaking into the gun shops, when a rioter pointed a gun at his head and snapped it. He is known and will be arrested. The citizens have organized a Vigilance Committee, which is now guarding the principal buildings. As I write the Western Union office is guarded by Vigilants, the rioters having threatened to mob it and kill the operators. A reign of terror exists, but a show of firmness may have the effect of subduing the mob. The citizens are determined that there shall be no Pittsburg scenes enacted here, and by to-morrow the Sheriff will have 1,000 men armed to guard the buildings. It is useless to hope to subdue the mob.

Two o'clock A. M.—The Sheriff addressed the mob here, and ordered them to disperse. His address was received with hoots and jeers. A striker who attempted to strike the Sheriff was promptly arrested, and before the mob had time to come to the rescue they were confronted by the drawn pistols of the *posse*, and the prisoner was taken to jail. The city is now quiet. The Citizens' Vigilance Committees are masters of the situation without the shedding of a drop of blood.

THE EXCITEMENT IN PHILADELPHIA

A DAY OF ANXIOUS TUMULT—THE RAILROAD BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS STRONGLY GUARDED AND THE MOB HELD IN CHECK—AN INCENDIARY FIRE—COL. SCOTT'S DETERMINATION.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., July 23.—This has been a tumultuous day for Philadelphia, but, very happily, up to 11 o'clock the trouble has been more in the anticipation than in the actual occurrence. The backbone of the strike is evidently broken, as far as matters stand now, but what will be the result when an attempt is made to move freight trains can only be surmised. There are very few freight trains here, so the difficulty cannot be of long standing. During the early part of the day it was exciting in the extensive yards of the railway company. The city Police, in order to have affairs entirely under their control, by a most judicious movement drove the crowd back a couple of blocks all along the boundary line of the yard, force being necessary at times. At 5 this afternoon the Police held all the bridges connecting with West Philadelphia, and only allowed such persons to cross as resided there or else were on the horse cars.

To divert the strict attention maintained by the authorities some of the malcontents set fire to an oil train about noon, and destroyed several cars on the Junction Road. The incendiary was arrested, and as two firemen were injured by the explosion of a tank, it is probable that it will be very severe for him. This did not cause the authorities to relax their watch in the least, but served to cause a change in the sentiment of the people, who at once saw that the object of the mob following the strikers was to cause an unnecessary destruction of property and not to aid the men in procuring an increase of wages. It served to increase the excitement. The streets resembled the early days of the rebellion, the newspaper bulletin boards being surrounded by anxious people, who awaited the announcement of each event.

The strikers have not been idle during the day. Several meetings have been held, which were largely attended early in the day, but fizzled out at night. The decision of Col. Scott not to move any freight over his road at present has saved trouble. He to-day refused to restore the 10 per cent. taken off the wages of the engineers on June 1, notwithstanding the appeal of a committee. This, it is believed, is the next move to be made, and unless the advance asked for is given and the old rate of wages restored, the engineers of the passenger locomotives will have the pretext for striking, and there will be a cessation of railroad travel for some days.

Mayor Stokley this afternoon called a private meeting of citizens, who took measures for aiding in the suppression of a riot should one occur. Affairs assumed a more healthful shape about 3 o'clock, when a detail of over 100 marines, commanded by Lieut. Hayward, and who did duty at Baltimore, arrived here and took position on the bluff south of the Gallowhill-street bridge, where they could sweep the yard if trouble occurred. Gen. Hancock and a number of regulars made their appearance, and Chief Jones immediately relieved some of his Policemen who had been doing continuous duty since Thursday night last, and not sleeping more than one hour a day. They deserve the highest praise, and had it not been for their well directed efforts Philadelphia would have suffered the fate of Pittsburg.

THE FEDERAL POWER INVOKED.

PITTSBURG, Penn., July 23—3 A. M.—The following has just been received here and forwarded to Washington:

HARRISBURG, Penn., July 22.

To Rutherford B. Hayes, President of the United States, Washington, D. C.:

Domestic violence exists within the State of Pennsylvania, in the City of Pittsburg, and along the line of the Pennsylvania Railroad and other railroads in said State, which the authorities are unable to suppress, and the Legislature of Pennsylvania cannot be convened in time to meet the emergency. I have, therefore, to request you, that in conformity to the Constitution of the United States you shall furnish me with a military force sufficient to suppress disorder and protect persons and property against domestic violence. JOHN F. HARTRANFT,
Governor of Pennsylvania.

WASHINGTON, July 23—1 P. M.—The following proclamation has just been issued:

By the President of the United States of America:

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas, it is provided in the Constitution of the United States that the United States shall protect every State in this Union on application of the Legislature or of the Executive (when the Legislature cannot be convened) against domestic violence; and,

Whereas, the Governor of the State of Pennsylvania has represented that domestic violence exists in said State, which the authorities of said State are unable to suppress; and,

Whereas, the laws of the United States require that in all cases of insurrection in any State, or of obstruction to the laws thereof, whenever in the judgment of the President it becomes necessary to use the military forces to suppress such insurrection or obstruction to the laws, he shall forthwith by proclamation command such insurgents to disperse and retire peaceably to their respective abodes within a limited time.

Now, therefore, I, Rutherford B. Hayes, President of the United States, do hereby admonish all good citizens of the United States, and all persons within the territory and jurisdiction of the United States, against aiding, countenancing, abetting, or taking part in such unlawful proceedings, and I do hereby warn all persons engaged in or connected with said domestic violence and obstruction of the laws to disperse and retire peaceably to their respective abodes on or before 12 o'clock, noon, of the 24th day of July, instant.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the City of Washington, this 23d day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-seven, and of the independence of the United States of America the one hundred and second. R. B. HAYES.

By the President.
WILLIAM M. EVARTS, Secretary of State.

BLOODSHED IN BUFFALO.

LAKE SHORE PAINT SHOPS FIRED—FIGHT BETWEEN TROOPS AND RIOTERS — MANY WOUNDED.

BUFFALO, N. Y., July 24—2 A. M.—The mob have just fired the Lake Shore paint-shop and a number of cars.

The Westfield Company were driven from their quarters after wounding a number of the rioters. Some members of the company were shot by the mob, who had gained possession of the company's rifles.

BUFFALO, N. Y. July 24—3:15 A. M.—The mob have ceased all further depredations and quiet reigns. Only one car was burned. The fire in the paint shop was put out before spreading. Two of the mob are reported killed, and five wounded.

THE MOB LARGELY REINFORCED—SEIZURE OF A PASSENGER TRAIN—THE VOLUNTEERS ATTACKED AND FORCED TO FLY.

BUFFALO, N. Y., July 23—7 P. M.—The mob, reinforced by large numbers, called at the car shops of the Lake Shore and Erie companies and ordered all the workmen there to quit, which they did forthwith. No serious demonstrations are as yet being made. About 4 o'clock this afternoon a Buffalo and Jamestown train, which leaves the Erie depot, on arriving at Compromise Crossing, two miles from the depot, had a passenger coach detached and shoved on the Central track, and the fireman was forcibly taken from the engine. Superintendent Doyle, who was on the train, remonstrated with the strikers, stating there had been no reduction of wages on their road, nor had there been any since its inauguration. The effect of this statement was the bringing back of the coach by the strikers, who coupled it on, and assured the Superintendent that nothing should be done in any way to interfere with the working of his road.

Early in the afternoon an assault was made by nearly 2,000 rioters on about 200 soldiers who were guarding the Lake Shore round-house. The military were obliged to le

Central, and from the Lake Shore Roads. Several detectives were also on the train.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., July 23.—At East Syracuse to-night a meeting of freight conductors, brakemen, and firemen was held, at which it was unanimously resolved that unless the New-York Central Railroad authorities restored the wages paid prior to July 1 there would be a strike. Telegrams were sent to President Vanderbilt to that effect, none of which were replied to. Unless a favorable answer is received by 10 o'clock to-morrow morning the men will quit work. There is considerable excitement in this city.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., July 23.—The trainmen were ordered to strike at East Syracuse at 7 o'clock this evening. No trains are allowed to move, but everything is quiet. A feverish feeling exists in Syracuse, but no fears of violence. The city authorities are well prepared for any emergency. Not the least fear is entertained. A compromise is anticipated.

A BLOCKADE AT ROCHESTER.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., July 23.—No trains for the West left Rochester to-day. the railway officials fearing that their cars would be destroyed by the mob at East Buffalo. The hotels here are filled by passengers who are unable to proceed, and in many cases ladies unaccompanied by their male relatives are seriously inconvenienced for funds to pay the unexpected demands upon them. It was rumored during the day that the hands here would strike this evening, but up to midnight they had made no demonstration. Rochester is now as quiet as usual, and no trouble is apprehended, but to make assurance doubly sure the Mayor, Sheriff, and city officials have been in consultation, and have made arrangements to call out the entire Police force and a battery of light artillery at a moment's notice. It is hoped that to-morrow trains will be allowed to run to Buffalo as usual, but the railway managers, who evidently express more confidence than they really feel, are unable to give any definite information on the subject.

THE NEW-YORK CENTRAL TO RESCIND ITS REDUCTIONS OF WAGES.

A committee of the railroad laborers employed in the New-York Central repair yard yesterday afternoon waited upon Superintendent Tousey, at the Grand Central Depot, in relation to the 10 per cent. reduction made in their wages, and were assured by him that the reduction would be restored at the end of the month, and the committee reported this information at the yard last evening, and this probably had the effect of keeping things quiet. All the freight trains were made up, and left without any disturbance, and everything went on in its usual routine.

INTERVIEW WITH MR. VANDERBILT.

HE STILL EXPRESSES CONFIDENCE IN HIS EMPLOYES—THE STRIKE ON THE LAKE SHORE ROAD EXPLAINED—HE WILL RUN TRAINS SO LONG AS HE IS PROTECTED.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

SARATOGA, N. Y., July 23.—Your representative called on William H. Vanderbilt at the United States Hotel at 4 o'clock to-day, and in response to an inquiry as to the situation and the possibility of the employes of the New-York Central Road taking part in the strike, stated his views very clearly. In regard to the Lake Shore Road, he said that the demands made for a restoration of the former rates of wages were not to be entertained for a moment. The owners of the road could not consent to let the employes manage it. "There is a great principle involved in this matter," said Mr. Vanderbilt, "and we cannot afford to yield, and the country cannot afford to have us yield."

How do you account for the strike occurring on the Lake Shore Road?

Mr. Vanderbilt—The men are different on that road, and are not so thoroughly identified with us as the men on the Central. There are intelligent, sensible men among them, but they are not equal as a class to the employes of the Central Road.

Have you any reason to expect that the strike will extend to the Central?

Mr. Vanderbilt—None at all. The rioters at Buffalo are not railroad men, and our men should not be held responsible for the acts of the thieves and cut-throats in that city. I put great confidence in our men. There is a perfect understanding between the heads of departments and the employes, and they appreciate, I think, so thoroughly the identity of interest between themselves and us that I cannot for a moment believe that they will have any part in this business. I am proud of the men of the Central Road, and my great trust in them is founded on their intelligent appreciation of the business situation at the present time. If they shall stand firm in the present crisis it will be a triumph of good sense over blind fury and fanaticism. Our business relations with all our men on the Central are shaped, as they fully understand, by the emergencies of the business situation. Their hope, like ours, is for better times. We have simply done what we have been obliged to do, and they comprehend this thoroughly.

In case of trouble, what then?

Mr. Vanderbilt—We shall run trains just as long as the public authorities afford us protection from desperadoes. The railroad is an institution for the accommodation of the public, and, as such, is entitled to public protection. When we can no longer run our trains we shall close our shops, but we shall control our roads so long as we run them. No demand made in a juncture like the present, or accompanied by a display of force or intimidation, will receive any consideration at our hands, and so far as the Central is concerned we do not expect any trouble. The persons I notice who are doing much of the mischief are not railroad men at all, and I expect that our Central employes would defend the property of the railroad rather than take sides with the rioters. They are men generally who are proud of their road, and whose instinct would lead them to fight for it rather than against it.

The conversation with Mr. Vanderbilt, which was very brief, impressed your correspondent with the conviction that Mr. Vanderbilt, while deploring the troubles that have thus far occurred, remains firm in the belief that his own road, the Central, will not be drawn into the crazy émeute.

GOV. ROBINSON'S DETERMINATION.

ALL THE STATE TROOPS ORDERED TO HOLD THEMSELVES IN READINESS—WHY THIS COURSE WAS TAKEN—WHAT HE LEARNED FROM RAILROAD MEN.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

ALBANY, N. Y., July 23.—Adjt.-Gen. Townsend has been in receipt of telegrams from various quarters every hour during the day. These mainly tendered the services of troops from various precincts, but about 4 o'clock P. M. he received one fron Oneonta, N. Y., which awakened considerable interest. It read as follows:

I am on my way to Albany. You will direct the Major-General of each division in the State to hold his command in readiness for service at a moment's notice, subject to my orders.

L. ROBINSON, Governor.

The Adjutant-General, through his assistant, Col. Alfred H. Taylor, immediately made the necessary order by telegraph, and to-morrow morning 2,800 men will be ready to move at the Governor's call to any required point. The Adjutant-General was not informed exactly what information called forth the Governor's order, but he believed it was information of a general insurrection throughout the State. The Governor arrived here to-night at 7:10 o'clock from Elmira, accompanied by his private secretary, David Robinson, and repaired at once to his residence, No. 138 Eagle-street. On the route he was in receipt of telegrams from the seat of trouble at every station. It was at Oneonta that he determined upon the order reported above. Gen. Woodward, commanding the western part of the State, reported to him at Oneonta that the disaffection was spreading, and that it would be wise to call forth more troops. Upon this the Governor issued his order. At his residence to-night the Governor, in reply to inquiries of your correspondent, remarked: "The strike purports to be one of railroad employes, but that in my opinion is a very small element in it. I have traveled from Elmira here to-day, and saw the employes on both the Erie Road and the Albany and Susquehanna, and all were satisfied with their pay and position. They say the disturbances are stirred up and kept going by disorderly outside men who make use of them to destroy property, with a view to bringing on a condition of lawlessness and plunder, not reflecting that after they have plundered their employers the next thing will be for them to plunder each other, having overthrown the law that protects them all. It was also suggested to me by these same men that a good many persons out of employment wished to place the railroad men in misconduct and get their places. They knew that I was Governor while talking. It is really difficult to discover what the Erie strike is for. Very little is said in regard to wages. Even after the recent reduction of 10 per cent. the wages are higher than those of any ordinary laborer or any railroad laborer of the same class. On the Delawars and Hudson (Albany Division) I talked with a conductor and a very intelligent engineer, and they said there was no difference between them and their employers. Before their wages had been reduced the necessity for it was explained, and they saw it and agreed to it."

In conclusion the Governor said that if it were necessary to re-establish the Government and overthrow anarchy, not only the whole National Guard should be called out, but 100,000 men more.

THE TROUBLE ON THE ERIE ROAD.

A CONFERENCE BETWEEN THE STRIKERS AND RAILROAD OFFICIALS—THE PROPOSITION FOR A SETTLEMENT REJECTED BY MR. JEWETT'S REPRESENTATIVES—ARRIVAL OF THE TWENTY-THIRD REGIMENT AT HORNELLSVILLE—THEY ARE JEERED AND HOOTED BY THE MOB—RUMORS OF REINFORCEMENTS FOR THE RIOTERS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

HORNELLSVILLE, N. Y., July 23.—About midnight last night there was a meeting held by the strikers at their head-quarters, opposite the depot, at which John Livingston, of New-York, claiming to be the attorney of the Erie Railway Company, and to represent $10,000,000 of the stock by proxy, appeared and addressed the men. He said that it was the wish of the stockholders that the difficulties between the company and the men should be settled at once and amicably, and that he had assurances that if the men would accept the 10 per cent. reduction of July 4, and go to work, the officials would condone this strike and reinstate the discharged men. The strikers agreed to take the matter into consultation at a meeting to be held at 10 o'clock this morning. Fearing, however, that a movement might be made to arrest the leaders in a body at the meeting, it was not held, and the quarters of the men were changed to the Nichols House, about half a mile from the depot, in the central part of town. A delegation of the strikers held a consultation with their counsel, Horace Bemis and Miles W. Hawley, and a proposition to the company was drawn up. General Superintendent Bowen consented to receive a committee from the men and listen to what they had to offer. This is the first committee that has been recognized during the strike. B. J. Donohue, representing the trackmen; Bennett, Chairman of the Brakemen's Committee of the Susquehanna Division, and a delegation representing the firemen, accompanied by M. W. Hawley, were escorted through the lines and visited the General Superintendent at his head-quarters in the Directors' car. There were present with Mr. Bowen Assistant Receiver Shearman, Assistant General Superintendent Chanute, P. P. Wright, Superintendent of Transportation, and W. W. McFarland, counsel for the Receiver. The spokesman of the committee was B. J. Donohue. He said the men wanted to meet the company in a spirit of fairness. They intended to resort to no violence. The men felt that they had cause for grievance. He had counseled moderation among them. Mr. Bowen asked for their proposition, and Donohue read the draft of what the men thought was concession enough on their part and not too much on that of the company. It was as follows: Brakemen to go to work at the reduced wages, 10 per cent., and the company to pay for the extra hours they work; switchmen the same. If ten hours constitute a day, firemen to be paid as follows, according to their years of service: $1 00, $1 92, $2 03, and $2 14, substantially a reduction of 10 per cent. Firemen to be promoted according to merits and years of service. Trackmen in the Hornellsville yard to receive $1 50, and on sections $1 40, with free rental of the company's land along the track, unless there is or may be agreements otherwise. Passes to be issued as heretofore. All committee men discharged to be reinstated. Mr. Bowen said that he was very glad to meet the men, but the Receiver's orders were that a settlement could be made on no other grounds than those he had stated from the beginning. Mr. Donohue asked if Mr. Jewett would reinstate the men discharged. The General Superintendent replied: "He will not."

Mr. Shearman (firmly)—You may rest assured that he will not.

The men arose to retire and Mr. McFarland requested them to listen to him a moment. He said to them that they could not compel compliance with their demands, and that the Receiver, as the agent of the Supreme Court of this State, was determined to enforce his authority. He told the men that they were in contempt of the highest court of the State, and violating the strictest penal statutes of this State. He counseled them to return to their allegiance, trust to the magnanimity of the officials to adjust their difference, and not call upon themselves the consequences of resistance. This closed the interview, and the momentary hope of amicable settlement that had prevailed throughout the place was dispelled. During the interview Mr. McFarland declared to the men that John Livingston was not a representative of the shareholders. He represents nobody, he said.

Hornellsville is a place of some 8,000 inhabitants, and the eastern terminus of the Western and Buffalo Divisions and the western terminus of the Susquehanna Division are here. The company's yard contains about 40 miles of track and side-ways, and the immense repair shops and round-house of the three divisions named. The place lies in a broad plain in the Canisteo Valley, and the railroad ascends a heavy grade to the westward. Eastward the road is nearly level. The situation is advantageous for the strikers, and has been the head-quarters of two previous serious demonstrations of this kind.

The news that the Twenty-third Regiment was on its way here from New-York caused considerable stir to-day, and it was believed by many that the strikers along the line would take every means to prevent the safe passage of the train carrying it. The progress of the train was reported to the Erie authorities here, but outside of them it was not known whether or not it was meeting with trouble. Leaving New-York as it did at 11 o'clock last night, and making average time, it should have arrived here by noon to-day at furthest. The delay in its arrival led to the general opinion that the train was being harassed by sympathizers with the malcontents here. The first intimation of its approach to Hornellsville was the quick forming of the Fifty-third Regiment in line, and its starting on the double-quick down the railroad track toward Boiling Bridge. The startling cry was raised, "The strikers have attacked the soldier train." The smoke-stack of a locomotive could be seen beyond the bridge about a mile down the track. The excitement was soon allayed, however. The train had reached the spot mentioned but had been flagged by a party of strikers, who had torn up a rail ahead, before the train was brought to a standstill. A number of the men boarded the engine. They ordered the engineer, J. W. Babcock, of Adrian, to get off, and forced the fireman off. The engineer refused to stir from his post. While these men were busying themselves with the engineer and fireman, others were at work crippling the engine. They drew out the key from the side-rod and started other keys. The Twenty-third Regiment was ordered out for duty by Col. Ward, and the Seventy-fourth appeared on the bridge at the same time. The strikers fled to their hiding places, the engineer replaced the missing keys with pieces of broomstick, and the men that went down from the yard with the soldiers relaid the track under their guard. The train was run slowly up to the depot, the Seventy-fourth marching in advance. The Twenty-third Regiment got off the cars in the lower part of the yard and marched across to and up Loder-street, crossing there, and thence to the depot. The appearance of the men was fine and created most favorable comment among the hundreds that crowded the streets on their arrival. There was no demonstration along the route from New-York until the train reached Susquehanna Depot, where the crowd, in sympathy with the strikers, jeered and insulted the soldiers. "New-York roughs," "Plug-uglies," and similar epithets were showered upon them. The train stopped there for breakfast at 8 o'clock this morning. From Susquehanna on the stations were all crowded with hooting railway employes. At Waverly the brakeman on the rear platform of the train was driven from the car by a crowd. Upon reaching Addison, 30 miles east of Hornellsville, the regiment was taken from the passenger-coaches in which it left New-York and transferred to a train of freight-cars, in which it reached Hornellsville as stated. Pending the disposition of them by the General commanding, the men besieged the telegraph office in squads to announce their safe arrival to friends at home. They will be quartered for the night in cars in the yard. There are now about 1,200 soldiers stationed here.

Since Friday night there has been no railroad communication from this place. There are a large number of passengers here waiting for a chance to get away. Some who live in the East have given up hope and taken wagons to Bath, on the Rochester Division, where trains have been run as usual. There is the first sign of activity in the yard at this station this evening since yesterday morning. Engines are busy preparing trains to be started out. It is not likely, however, that any attempt will be made before daylight to-morrow.

Word has been received that a large body of men are on their way from Salamanca on a stolen train to join the strikers. Two cars loaded with railroad iron and placed on the track at the head of Tiptop grade, for the purpose of starting down against any advancing train, have been unloaded by the company and thrown from the track. The track is torn up, both east and west of Hornellsville. The wrecking cars have been ordered to be ready to accompany a train that will be started east at 5 o'clock in the morning under a guard from the Twenty-third Regiment. This regiment is doing guard duty to-night.

The following notice was received and published this morning:

ERIE RAILWAY COMPANY, RECEIVER'S OFFICE.
GENERAL ORDER.—The Receiver fully appreciates the fidelity of his officers, agents, and men who have remained true to their duty in the present emergency, and such fidelity will not fail to be properly recognized. No compromise will be made with and no concession will be made to those misguided men who are, have been, or may be false to their trust and violators of the law. And all persons are warned that no one has the right to represent or speak for the Receiver except his regular officers. Any other person pretending to do so is an impostor. The Receiver is induced to believe that the large majority of the employes now neglecting their duty are acting under the coercion and terror of lawless and desperate men, most of whom are strangers and have never been in his service. All well-disposed employes will be protected.

H. J. JEWETT, Receiver.

While B. J. Donahue, the leader of the strike, was at supper at the Nicols House to-night, he was arrested by Sheriff Sherwood on a warrant sworn out by Receiver Jewett, and issued from the Supreme Court of New-York by Judge Donohue, on the charge of contempt of Court. The Sheriff was supported by deputies, but the arrest was so quietly made that only two or three of the strikers knew of it and no rescue was attempted. Few strikers were around the hotel, as the men have been posted at different points along the railroad: but a handful are now congregated about the village lock-up where Donahue is confined. Bail to the amount of $2,500 is required for his appearance before Judge Donohue in New-York on the 27th inst. to answer. Beemis & Hawley, Donahue's counsel, hold that the writ on which he was arrested is illegal, and will not recognize it by procuring bail. Donahue says he can procure $100,000 bail if necessary.

Reports of trouble east and west of here are rife. One is that the strikers at Adrian, east of here, stole two engines of the company to-day and have carried crowds of men to Corning.

THREE MORE ROADS ADDED TO THE LIST—NO MAILS RECEIVED—PASSENGERS DELAYED.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

ERIE, Penn., July 23.—The strikers here have not interfered with the running of passenger trains. The Lake Shore men went out yesterday morning, the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad hands in the afternoon, and the Erie and Pittsburg trainmen this morning. Business with the roads is entirely suspended. On the Lake Shore Road this morning the Toledo express, due at 10:15 o'clock, did not run, and the only train that came in rough from Buffalo was the fast St. Louis express. This afternoon Mr. Vanderbilt was on the only passenger train that came through from Buffalo to-day. No mails have been received since last night. The express train due here at 3:55 P. M. from Cleveland was on its arrival shifted to a siding and left there. Later in the day some of the strikers fired up a locomotive and took the train, which contained several passengers, on through to Buffalo. The day express on the Erie and Pittsburg Road left on time, but the other trains to and from Pittsburg have been abandoned. Nothing is doing on any of the roads leading into Erie, and no trains will be sent out until about noon to-morrow. Gen. Hindekoper arrived at Greenville this morning and sent the Militia that was there awaiting orders to their homes. The Erie companies arrived home safely.

THE BALTIMORE AND OHIO ROAD.

NO FURTHER DISTURBANCES — THE REGIMENTS BEING RECRUITED—THE RAILROAD COMPANY DETERMINED TO RESIST THE DEMANDS OF THE STRIKERS—PASSENGER TRAINS NOT INTERRUPTED—THE RIOTERS CONCENTRATED AT CUMBERLAND AND KEYSER—GEN. FRENCH RELIEVED ON ACCOUNT OF A CONFLICT OF AUTHORITY.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

BALTIMORE, Md., July 23.—While the city was entirely quiet to-day, the feeling of suspense continued, and the military are still guarding the property of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad at Camden Station and Mount Clare. There are now 700 troops at Camden Station, including the Fifth Regiment of the Maryland Militia, and the regulars, who are composed of the Engineer Corps, two companies of the Third Artillery, and an infantry detachment. Gen. Barry has his head-quarters in a Pullman car at the station, which to-night presents the appearance of an armed camp. Field pieces and Gatling guns are trained along all the approaches, and a strong guard extends around the whole extent of the depot yards. The Marines who arrived from Washington on Saturday night left this morning for Philadelphia. As they proceeded down Pratt-street they were hooted at by the crowd, but not otherwise interfered with. This morning's papers contained calls for recruits for the Militia, and about 200 men enlisted in the Fifth Regiment to-day. About 50, who had carried arms previously, were marched down to Camden Station, and the rest were left at the armory, to be drilled to-night. Over 300 men were enlisted for a new regiment to take rank as the Seventh, and about a hundred were enrolled as an artillery company. Application has been made to Gen. Barry to furnish them with guns, and he has referred the requisition to Washington. There are on hand plenty of arms for infantry. The companies of the Third Artillery that arrived yesterday from New-York, and were quartered last night at the Sixth Regiment Armory, about 4 o'clock this morning gathered up the arms and ammunition at that armory and took them up to the Fifth Regiment Armory for the purpose of arming the new recruits. The regulars then marched to the depot, where they are now bivouacked.

Rumors have been circulated to-day that the railroad company is willing to surrender to the strikers, but I learn on the highest authority that this is not true. The company propose to fight it out, and now look to the United States Government to protect such trains as may be moved. It is certain that the company will continue to defy the strikers and insist on the enforcement of the rates of wages which gave occasion to the strike. There will be no attempt for the present to move any freight trains. A few passenger trains are being run over the Washington branch, but travel is so light that four trains daily, each way, amply accommodate it. A passenger train came in from the West to-night and one was started out. The orders are that there shall be no running of the passenger trains after dark.

The rioters along the road are concentrated at Cumberland and Keyser. They allow passenger trains to pass, but are as determined as ever to prevent any movement of freight. Business in Baltimore is very seriously feeling the effect of the blockade. Scarcely anything was done today on the Corn and Flour and Provision Exchanges, as there was no security in either buying or selling for delivery.

A dispatch from Cumberland says Gen. French has been relieved and Gen. Getty ordered to Cumberland to take command. An explanation for the relief of Gen. French will probably be found in a special to the *Sun* from Cumberland in its late edition this morning. Gen. French, with his troops, arrived at Cumberland at 6:30 P. M. yesterday from Martinsburg. The *Sun* special says: "Shortly after the arrival of the troops a sharp and exciting conflict of authority took place between Gen. French and Col. T R. Sharp, Master of Transportation, which has caused quite a commotion. Gen. French, immediately after arriving, reported to Major H. Kyd Douglas, Aide-de-Camp, and acting for Gov. Carroll, and expressed a wish to have the train continue to Wheeling, whither he said he would go with his command. Major Douglas said he could not undertake to run the railroad; that it would be risky business to go on without orders, and that he would report to Col. Sharp. Gen. French replied that he would not be governed by Mr. Sharp, and the risk was his own, and that the United States Government was now running the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. Gen. French then returned from the hotel to his private car attached to the troop train, where Mr. Sharp went to see him. Col. Sharp explained that the train was ordered to Cumberland, and there were no orders to proceed further. Gen. French said, excitedly, that he didn't care; he was going on. Mr. Sharp said that this was not a time of war, and that he understood the United States troops were to act under instructions from the Governor of the State. Gen. French said that he had charge of the railroad, and the train should go. Mr. Sharp replied that the train should not go, and left the car. Gen. French said: "The train shall go, and if you are going to be an obstruction, instead of co-operating, I will order your arrest and send you to Baltimore." Mr. Sharp returned to the hotel. Gen. French remained in the car, and ordered a guard for the arrest of Mr. Sharp if the train did not proceed after a reasonable time. Lieut. Hoyle and a guard of four soldiers were stationed on the platform to execute the order. Immediately afterward, in conversation with your correspondent and a number of other newspaper men, Gen. French said: "I have telegraphed to the President asking to be relieved if I am to be under the orders of Master of Transportation Sharp. If he had not stopped me I would be at Wheeling now. The strikers have stopped the troop train." While he was yet talking the whistle blew and the train moved on. Major Douglas had consulted with Col. Sharp, and it was determined to run the train on to Keyser, until they telegraphed for orders to Washington. Gen. French had possibly grown tired of moving his men from place to place. Gen. French was of the opinion that the freight trains should be moved without delay, and doubtless was about to distribute his men along the line with that purpose.

Gen. Hancock has telegraphed, through Gov. Carroll, that Gen. French had orders to make his head-quarters at Cumberland or Keyser, and therefore had no orders to go to Wheeling. He was accompanied by Col. Delaplaine, acting for the Governor of West Virginia.

A special dispatch from Cumberland, dated 4 P. M., says: Nothing will be done here in the way of starting trains until Gen. Getty arrives to-morrow. Gen. French left here at 2 o'clock this afternoon, in citizen's clothes, for Washington, where he will report to the War Department. He was relieved of his command here at his own request, communicated in sharply worded dispatches to the War Department and Gen. Hancock, in which he charged rudeness and improper assumption of authority upon the road officials. There is a large crowd and much excitement, but little real disorder here.

The Coroner's jury to investigate the cause and circumstances of the death of the 10 men killed by the soldiers of the Sixth Regiment, M. N. G., in the Priday riot, met at 10 A. M. to-day, at the Middle Station. They visited the the Washington University Hospital and viewed the body of Mark J. Doud, who died on Sunday from his wounds. Dr. A. J. Coskery, who made the post-mortem examination, testified that the wound was made by a bullet, and not by a sword or sabre, as at first supposed. He showed pieces of lead taken from the brain, and testified that the wound was of such a nature as to preclude the possibility of its being made with a sword. After this evidence, as it was impossible to procure the attendance of soldiers as witnesses, and for other obvious reasons, it was decided to adjourn the further investigation till Monday next.

THE ROADS AT INDIANAPOLIS.

ALL STOPPED SAVE ONE—POSTAL CARS PERMITTED TO PROCEED.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., July 23.—All midnight passenger trains, as they were about to leave the depot, were notified by strikers that only the postal car and engine would be allowed to depart. They made an exception, however, in favor of the Indianapolis, Cincinnati and Lafayette Road; but notified them that this would be their last train. The rest of the trains were abandoned, or proceeded with only the postal car and engine.

STRIKERS ON OTHER ROADS.

STRIKERS ON THE BALTIMORE AND POTOMAC AND NORTHERN CENTRAL APPREHENDED —A DECISION TO BE REACHED TO-DAY.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

BALTIMORE, Md., July 23.—It is feared that to-morrow will witness a strike of the train hands on the Northern Central and Baltimore and Potomac Roads, both of which belong to the Pennsylvania Company. Meetings of the men were held this afternoon, at which they demanded a restoration of wages to what they were before the 10 per cent. reduction. Committees of the men waited on the officers to-day, but got no satisfaction. It seems that the authorities are standing off for instructions from Col. Scott before giving the workmen a definite answer. Trains on the Northern Central and Potomac Roads went out on regular time to-night. The strikers are willing to wait for an answer until to-morrow.

THE SITUATION AT CHICAGO.

NO LAWLESS DEMONSTRATION MADE AS YET —LABORING SOCIETIES HOLDING MASS-MEETINGS—HOW THE ALTON AND ST. LOUIS ROAD WAS BROUGHT INTO THE STRIKE—ACTION OF OTHER ROADS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

CHICAGO, Ill., July 23.—It was anticipated last night that there would be some action taken by the railroad men here to-day, and that serious difficulty might ensue. The exciting events in Pittsburg, and the action of employes of various roads East in joining hands with the strikers and declaring their intention to work no more until their demands were complied with, had its effect in Chicago, so far at least as earnest sympathy on the part the of laboring and idle classes was concerned. Everybody expected a demonstration of some sort, but up to 10 o'clock this evening there has been nothing done beyond the holding of a mass-meeting by the labor societies, of which I will speak further on. This morning the Michigan Southern Manager received a dispatch from William H. Vanderbilt, requesting the employes of the road not to strike, and stating that the wages of the men would be raised when business justified it. As soon as the news of the strike at Toledo was received, orders were given to receive no perishable freight for points east of that city, the entire line being blockaded with strikers. Mr. Newell, General Manager of the Michigan Southern, is in Cleveland. An employe of the Michigan Southern told your representative that the trainmen and firemen would probably strike here to-morrow morning. Vanderbilt's letter has very little effect on them. The Illinois Central Managers feel confident that there will be no trouble with their men, as there was a conference between the officers of the road and a delegation of engineers from each division in May, when an understanding was arrived at. The officers of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Road reported everything quiet up to a late hour to-day, and say they do not anticipate any trouble. The Chicago, Alton and St. Louis Road has been drawn into the trouble, but not by its own employes; it was forced into closing its freight-house in East St. Louis through the threats of strikers there. It was rumored from Bloomington this morning, where the company has extensive shops, and employs between 2,000 and 3,000 men, that a strike had occurred, but to this hour there had been no information. The Assistant Superintendent says there will be no trouble there unless the men are forced into it.

The strike on the Baltimore and Ohio Road had this morning reached Garrett, Ind., the eastern terminus of the Chicago Division. Beyond driving firemen off the engines and preventing the engines leaving the yard, nothing was done. All freight business has been abandoned on this road from here, and passenger trains are only running as far as Chicago Junction, the eastern terminus of the Western Division. The company hope to have these trains running as far as Wheeling to-night.

On the Pittsburg and Fort Wayne Road trains are arriving and departing as usual. Mr. Gorham, General Manager of this road, says he has not received any information as to whether his company has acceded to the demands of the strikers, as was stated by the morning papers here. He doubted the truth of the statement, unless the papers have sources of information not open to him. Mr. Keep, President of the North-western Road, reported everything quiet there this afternoon. Matters are also quiet on the Milwaukee and St. Paul, Chicago, Danville and Vincennes, and the Chicago and Pacific Roads. The men at the Michigan Central round-house are much dissatisfied, and said to-day that if the New-York Central folks struck they also would do so.

This evening a mass-meeting was held in the square at the corner of Madison and Market streets. It is estimated that there were from 15,000 to 20,000 people present. A great proportion of these were laboring men, members of the various labor unions, who came upon the scene with fifes and drums and a great array of torches. They were addressed by several local speakers, most of whom counseled moderation. One of the speakers was ripe for any act that might be thought best, advising his hearers to take the cause into their hands and right the wrongs existing between themselves and capital by the musket if necessary. A series of resolutions was adopted. They recite that

Whereas, Upon the principal railroads of the United States a conflict is pending caused by reduction of wages, and a cut-throat warfare has been persistently kept up between the rival railroads, in which not stockholders, nor officials, are levied upon in the general reduction of expenses, but wages have been steadily cut down until human nature can no longer suffer in silence; and, whereas, at all times the reduction of wages among the working classes is a direct injury to society; and, whereas, the National Government could, if properly reformed, take possession and operate all the railroads and telegraph lines of the country; and, whereas, the existence of wealthy and powerful corporations is dangerous to the welfare of the Republic, and is fast inaugurating a monarchy of capital; therefore

Resolved, That all working men and good citizens throughout the United States are earnestly called upon to unite in a general demand that proper steps be taken by our National Government to enable the people gradually to obtain possession of and operate all railroads and telegraph lines.

Resolved, That to immediately stop the terrible and merciless operations of free competition among working men, we call upon all comrades of toil to commence, without further delay, the organization of a great federation of labor, and assisting and encouraging the building up of a strict and sensible trades-union upon a national and international basis, and aiming at political power to secure legislation in the direct interest of the working classes.

Resolved, That the hours of labor must be reduced as new labor-saving machinery is developed; else the most terrible consequences will ensue and the civilization of the nineteenth century become a farce.

At a late hour to-night the Chicago and North-western Company acceded to the demands made by their employes, and no further trouble is expected in that quarter. There had been no dreaded revolt, but the thing was threatened.

The switchmen on the Michigan Central, in this city, struck this evening. A special from Quincy to-night says the men there have determined to strike to-morrow, unless the company, the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy, accede to their demand.

Gov. Hartranft will arrive here at 2 o'clock to-night en route home by special train.

CHICAGO, Ill., July 23.—At 11:45 o'clock to-night the special train over the North-western Railroad bringing Gov. Hartranft arrived in this city, having made the run from Omaha in about 12 hours, a distance of 495 miles. The Governor left at midnight via Pittsburg and Fort Wayne for the East.

MOVEMENT OF TROOPS.

REGULARS AND VOLUNTEER SOLDIERS ORDERED TO THE FRONT—INFANTRY AND ARTILLERY TO BE USED AGAINST THE MOB.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., July 23.—Troops from Fort Adams for Baltimore started at 7 o'clock this morning, via Wickford.

WASHINGTON, July 23.—Gen. Schofield, who arrived here this morning and called on the President, has been requested to proceed to Philadelphia to confer with Gen. Hancock.

SCRANTON, Penn., July 23.—The military companies under command of Col. Lewis left here for Wilkesbarre this morning. The Third Division of the Ninth Regiment is concentrating there to be ready for an emergency. The firemen along the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad will make a demand to-morrow, and, if refused, will strike.

BOSTON, Mass., July 23.—At 11 o'clock this morning United States Troops, consisting of Company L, First Artillery, 29 men; Company D, First Artillery, 24 men; and Companies I and A, First Artillery, 50 men, left here for Baltimore via the Boston and Albany Railroad.

BUFFALO, N. Y., July 23.—The battery and cavalry attached to the National Guard were ordered out at noon to-day to guard against any further outbreak. No passenger trains on the Central, Lake Shore, or Erie Roads are allowed to go out. There has been no interference with mail trains.

TRENTON, N. J., July 23.—The State authorities have ordered the Seventh Regiment to be ready at a moment's notice, and this morning Company A took charge of the State Arsenal

FORTRESS MONROE, Va., July 23.—Gen. George W. Getty, commandant of the Artillery School, has received orders from Gen. Hancock to join him at Baltimore and take command of the troops on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. Capt. Ward, aide-de-camp on Gen. Hancock's staff, who is here on an inspection tour, also leaves to-night for Baltimore.

WASHINGTON, July 23.—In the War Department this morning there was a scene of unusual activity, and numerous telegrams were being transmitted between the department and the various military commanders, especially Gen. Pope, commanding the Department of the Missouri, and Gen. Hancock, commanding the Military Division of the Atlantic, in regard to the movements of troops for the protection of public property. Adjt.-Gen. Townsend, with a corps of assistants, was at the department throughout the night, but all the officers are very reticent as to the plans and action of the authorities. At 10 o'clock a special meeting of the Cabinet was called, and is now in progress.

CHESTER, Penn., July 23.—The Morton and Hartranft Rifles have been ordered to Paoli.

OSWEGO, N. Y., July 23.—Battery F, Third Artillery, stationed at Fort Ontario, has received orders to be in readiness to go to Pennsylvania.

WATERTOWN, N. Y., July 23.—The United States troops at Madison Barracks, Sackets Harbor, have been ordered to prepare for immediate departure for Pittsburg by special train.

PORTLAND, Me., July 23.—The artillery company garrisoning Fort Preble started for Pittsburg this morning.

WASHINGTON, July 23.—The War Department has received information to the effect that a large portion of the Twenty-third Infantry left Fort Leavenworth, Kan., to-day, for St. Louis, and will reach that city during the night.

LOCKPORT, N. Y., July 23.—By order of Gen. Rogers, the Niagara Light Guards of this city left for Buffalo to-night.

PEORIA, Ill., July 23.—Col. Cosgrove, commanding one of the State regiments, has orders from Adjt.-Gen. Hilliard to have the troops take possession of their arms and hold themselves ready to move. They are now at the armory awaiting orders.

ALBANY, N. Y., July 23.—The Governor arrived here to-night. He has issued orders to have all the National Guard prepared for active service.

WILKESBARRE, Penn., July 23.—The entire Third Division will rendezvous here. The Ninth Regiment is camped at Lee Park. Considerable excitement prevails in the city.

OSWEGO, N. Y., July 23.—Battery F, Third Artillery, left here at 10 A. M. for Baltimore.

PHŒNIXVILLE, Penn., July 23.—Sixty men, fully equipped, left here this afternoon, having orders to concentrate at Paoli. The Griffin Battery of 60 men, mounted, and four guns, followed soon after.

ALLENTOWN, Penn., July 23.—The Fourth Regiment, Col. Good commanding, has just received orders to go to Reading immediately. They will leave about 5:30 P. M., all being armed with breech-loaders.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., July 23.—Battery F, Third Artillery, from Fort Ontario, passed through here to-night en route to Baltimore. Samuel Sloan, President of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, passed here to-night, going south. He was reticent about the troubles on his road. Cases of ammunition passed north on the cars to-day for points on the New-York Central.

ATLANTA, Ga., July 23.—The troops here have been ordered to be ready to march.

WATERTOWN, N. Y., July 23.—Battery H, United States Artillery, from Madison Barracks, Sacketts Harbor, passed though this city to-day en route for Baltimore, via New-York. The State Militia of the Fourth Division, composed of the Thirty-fifth Battalion, of Watertown, and Second Separate Company of infantry, located at Louisville, received orders to-day to hold themselves in readiness to move on receipt of orders.

CHICAGO, Ill., July 23—Midnight.—Adjt.-Gen. Hilliard has formed his head-quarters in Springfield, and sent orders to all commanders of State Militia to hold their troops in readiness for immediate service. Preparations have been made in this city to protect life and property by military power if necessary.

HARTFORD, Conn., July 23.—Col. Tyler, of the First Connecticut Regiment, has informed Adjt.-Gen. Franklin that his command will be ready for transportation at five hours' notice, subject to the order of the Governor or President of the United States.

ERIE, Penn., July 25.—The Seventh Division of the Pennsylvania Militia, which was ordered to Pittsburg on Saturday evening from here, returned to-day by order of Gen. Huidekoper, on account of the impossibility of breaking the railroad blockade at Rochester, Penn. Several companies which started down the Allegheny Valley Railroad were totally without ammunition, and eight companies on the Erie and Pittsburg Road had but 14 rounds. Gen. Huidekoper made his way into Pittsburg at midnight on Saturday night in citizen's dress, and proceeded to the Allegheny Depot, where a battery had been placed in position to drive back his troops on arrival at the Union Depot. He was at once placed in command by Adjt.-Gen. Latta, as Gen. Pearson had not been seen since the first encounter the previous night, when Huidekoper attempted to mass his troops with the Philadelphia troops at Braddock's and smuggled 6,000 rounds of cartridges through the rioters and on to a steamer which he boarded early Sunday morning, and went down the Ohio to his own troops at Rochester. On reaching there he found a blockade of freight, which would render progress impossible, and all the telegraph wires were tapped. He then arranged to take his command up to the city on the steamer, but the news of the escape of 400 Philadelphia troops from the burning round house decided him to wait for further reinforcements, as he had but 250 men with him.

CITY TROOPS UNDER ARMS.

THE SEVERAL REGIMENTS IN THE FIRST DIVISION AT THEIR ARMORIES—3,000 MEN READY FOR ACTION.

The several regiments received their orders at different hours from 9 until 11 o'clock. The last command to assemble was the Twelfth Regiment, whose Colonel could not be found until a late hour. The Ninth Regiment assembled at its armory, 500 men, under command of Col. J. R. Hitchcock; the Seventy-first, 200 men, Col. Richard Vose commanding; Eleventh, 200 men, under command of

THE ELECTIONS IN FRANCE.

POLITICAL AND OTHER NOTES.

ALL QUIET THROUGHOUT THE REPUBLIC—THE AIMS OF THE ORLEANISTS AND BONAPARTISTS — EX-MINISTER WASHBURNE—STORY OF A SOLDIER.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Monday, July 9, 1877.

If perfect tranquillity throughout the country can be regarded as a symptom of success, then we may have a good word to say for the present Government. Certainly things were never duller, even in midsummer, and there are no striking points in our daily budgets of news. In France we have little of interest to put into the journals. It must be confessed that this is strongly in favor of the Government, for if there were any great amount of discontent in any quarter we should be made aware of the fact. I have been greatly struck by this, and by the seeming change that is operating in public opinion. A month ago I felt confident that the nation would resent the brusque and uncalled-for overthrow of Jules Simon, involving a very serious blow to the Republic, but I begin to think that the act of the 16th of May stands a very good chance of being accepted. If there is a Republican majority in the next Assembly, it will be greatly diminished, according to present appearances, and if time were allowed it might disappear altogether. The question now is whether or not Marshal MacMahon will take the time that is required, in case the elections are adverse, by sending the new Chamber back to the country for the purpose of gaining three months more time in which to work upon the people. This course is advocated by several journals, and more than one has gone so far as to say that the Marshal would dissolve again, and be justified in continuing to dissolve until he got a Chamber to his mind. Under a republican or constitutional form of government this looks a little like violence, but the law is so framed that it can be done without any sort of illegality. The parties now sustaining the Marshal took up arms on the 16th of May for the purpose of overthrowing the Republic, and we cannot wonder if they now employ all the means at their command for carrying out the plans then adopted. At first it was supposed that the nation would rise up against them, but since the people show no disposition to oppose them, the only obstacle to success will be quarrels among themselves. The movement was made by the Orleanists, just as they planned the coup d'état of 1851, with the hope of turning it to their own profit. But the Bonapartists have been clever enough to get inside, to get possession of the most important places, and already the Orleanists are beginning to complain of being crowded. They wanted the Marshal to make a coup d'état in favor of the Comte de Paris; but the Bonapartists have worked so cleverly that if one is made it must be to the advantage of Napoleon IV. Each of the three monarchical parties wish the Marshal to play the rôle of Monk, and there is no telling what he may do in the end, since he has given up the rôle of a Washington. The coalition does not appear to be particularly solid, and it may be broken up before the date of the elections.

Mr. Washburne was invited to several banquets on the Fourth of July, but preferred to pass the day with his own countrymen, and hence met them at the house of Dr. Evans. Among the invitations sent to him was one from the "Franco-American Union," and the following correspondence has been published:

M. le Ministre:

A year ago we had the honor and satisfaction of inaugurating with you, at a Franco-American banquet, the project of a great international movement to consecrate the memory of the Union of the American Republic and the fraternal alliance of our two peoples. To-day, when you are about to quit France, where you have such sympathetic souvenirs, we had wished to offer you, in a last reunion, the expression of our regrets, and to celebrate with you an anniversary equally dear to the friends of liberty on both sides of the ocean. But your compatriots have urged their legitimate claims upon you on that day, and it only remains for us to send you our farewells and good wishes. We shall feel grateful if you will bear across the seas the expression of our confidence that the coming year both hemispheres will see two sister Republics unite in a heartfelt manner in the inauguration of the great symbol which will personify the liberty of the two worlds in that pacific fête of industry and universal science to which France has invited all nations.

F. D. LABOULAYE,
H. MARTIN,
DIETZ-MOUNIN,
A. LAMBERT,
TALLEYRAND-PERIGORD.

To this Mr. Washburne replied:

"Your letter of the 4th of this month flatters me and touches me greatly. It recalls a work in which I had myself associated with great hearts and great minds, and which consecrates in an imperishable form the imperishable date of the freedom of my country and its alliance with yours. I regret, gentlemen, my inability to accept your invitation, having been bound by a previous engagement. But in this purely American banquet, where I was surrounded by my compatriots living in your country, France was not absent, and each of us rendered homage with glad hearts to her generous hospitality, to her fecund activity, and to that warmth of feeling which makes the French sympathetic everywhere. I thank you for counting upon me to bear across the Atlantic the expression of your wishes that the United States may accept the hand which France now stretches out to her, and come and fit with her in this universal gathering. The preparations for which I can follow even from this Legation, in this Champ de Mars, which has become a field of emulation, where the only combats will be those profitable to humanity. Believe me, gentlemen, I shall never forget either the welcome given me in your country or the many evidences of respect that you and your compatriots have so often bestowed upon me; and I pray you to receive the assurance of my most cordial sympathies."

I must state that this is translated from the French, which was, perhaps, itself translated from the original, and there may be some faults of style and errors of words. Washburne is always a forcible and easy writer, and hence I feel sure that something has been lost by this double translation. But the feeling at the bottom is still there, and will be generally appreciated. Mr. Washburne has made a very popular Minister, and the French express many regrets for his departure.

To be active and pass for dead; to return to one's native village after 10 years' absence, and be called a jail-bird; to be snubbed by everybody, and hear general astonishment expressed that you are not dead, is not exactly the thing to make one's return agreeable. This has just happened, however, to an honest workman named Alfred Loichot, of the Commune of Bizot. He left home at the age of 21 to satisfy the law of recruitment, and entered the service as a soldier. For five years he remained with his regiment. Having no near relatives at Bizot, he did not return there when his term of service had expired, but traveled about for 10 years in various countries, working at his trade of watch-maker. Last year Loichot found a lady whom he admired, and a contract of marriage was made between them. In order to marry, however, he had to go back to Bizot and procure copies of some papers that he had lost, such as his birth act and extract from his baptismal act, demanded by the French law. A singular greeting awaited him at Bizot. After being insulted by all those whom he had known, he went to the Mairie to be treated as a jail-bird. Furthermore, the employes of the Mairie informed him that he need not try any of his tricks upon them, for Alfred Loichot was dead, having died while at the hulks of Toulon. Loichot flew into a rage, stormed and raved, until the gendarmes came in to calm him, and then he was shown the record of his death in due form. It was a long time before the unfortunate man could get his head clear enough to comprehend the situation, for wherever he turned he found nothing but outrage and insult.

At length, however, he fell upon a friend who listened to his story. While a soldier, in the garrison at Besancon, Loichot had been robbed of his papers, his watch, and his money, and no trace of the thief or the property were ever found in Besancon; but, happy to find himself of an honest name and papers *en règle*, the thief had joyously adopted the name of Loichot. With it he went to Marseilles, where he committed several crimes, and where he was finally captured by the Police. When questioned respecting his identity, he boldly declared that he was Alfred Loichot, of Bizot, and he was condemned to six years reclusion under this name. He was sent to the Maison Centrale of Nimes. After a two years' stay there, he took it into his head that he would rather pass the rest of his days at Cayenne than four more years in prison, and nearly assassinated one of the guards for no other reason. For this he was sentenced to 10 years at hard labor, and sent to the hulks of Toulon, where he died early in the year 1871. The death act bore the name of Loichot, and a copy of it was sent to be registered in the Mairie of Bizot. The real Loichot knew nothing about all this until he returned, as above related. Acting upon the advice of his friend, he brought a suit against the Mayor for the purpose of his rehabilitation. This suit has just been decided in his favor, and the necessary papers given him for his marriage.

NOT THE PARSON.

A KANSAS MINISTERIAL CHARACTER, AND THE MAN WHO WAS MISTAKEN FOR HIM.

From the Atchison (Kan.) Champion.

There is a character well-known in eastern Kansas named Parson Holliday, a Minister by trade and a horse trader by profession, who has applied both vocations with remarkable persistency if not remarkable success. In every county in this part of the State, Parson Holliday has held services and traded horses, and those who know him best say there is not a man in the country who can smooth over a blemished animal or sleek up a horse better than old Holliday, and he has a faculty for stumbling over the truth that has made him a record that stands out like a bright and shining light, and none can approach him. His sermons are wonders in their line, and when he undertakes to revive a school district it is said the devil makes out a clear quit claim deed to all interest in the premises. It was Parson Holliday who went up into Marshall County, on Wolf Creek, to stir up the brethren who had been very lax for a period. The case was presented to the Parson, and all the circumstances detailed to give him a full understanding of the difficulties of the undertaking. When they had finished the Parson took off his hat, raised his eyes to heaven, and, silently pronouncing a few words, swore by St. Peter that he would go to that perishing district and convert that settlement if he had to baptize every — in the creek. And he did go, and converted two quarter-horse men and traded them two balky mules and a spavined pony for three of the best horses in the State, and took the horses down to Oskaloosa and broke all the race horsemen in Jefferson County.

But things finally commenced to go hard with the Parson. Misfortunes overtook him, and he finally found himself cast out of everything and no vacancies in the ministerial profession. While in this dilemma, and in a fit of absent-mindedness, he went to a farmer's pasture, and taking two horses started for other scenes. The Jefferson County authorities posted the Parson, with full description of man and horses, and, being much attached to the eccentric but absent-minded man, they offered a reward of $100 for him. Marshal Dobson received one of these descriptions. Now to the other part of the story. Day before yesterday a meek and mild-eyed man rode into town, and, after perambulating around, stopped at Jesse Crall's livery stable and inquired if there was any checker-game in town. At George Held's restaurant there are three or four men who put in every spare moment playing checkers, and one man who has not lost a game in 10 years. A strange light shone in the eyes of the mild-eyed man when this information was furnished him, and asked to be led to the man who had thus held the victor's palm for 10 years. They met and played all night, the mild-eyed man winning 28 out of 29 games. When a looker-on would involuntarily rip out a strong adjective the new checker-player would gently remonstrate with him, and in the latter part of the checker engagement, when he wanted to play for $2 a game, he would say "swagger language" would not do, and in many other ways he acted strange and peculiar.

Yesterday morning two men came along, and seeing the mild-eyed man sitting in front of the restaurant, they immediately accosted him by the name of Holliday, and inquired after his health. And all this happened within the ear-shot of a policeman. He hurried to the Marshal and informed him that Parson Holliday was up at Held's restaurant, and he could already feel the smooth $100 reward he would get. The Chief of Police was soon on the spot, and the checker-player was taken in charge. His indignation knew no bounds, of course, for he was the wrong man, but it took the Police force all the forenoon to separate the identity of the mild-eyed checker-player who had beat Atchison's champion 28 games out of 29, and a preacher who had whooped up things on Wolf Creek.

DEATH FROM HYDROPHOBIA.

A CHILD AGED TWO YEARS DIES FROM THE BITE OF A RABID SPITZ DOG.

Coroner Woltman was requested yesterday to inquire into the circumstances attending the case of Thomas Phillips, aged 2 years, who, according to the certificate of the attending physicians, died from the effects of hydrophobia. On the evening of June 9, while the child was playing on the door-step of his residence, No. 115 Spring-street, he was attacked by a rabid Spitz dog, which bit him several times on the calf of the left leg. Persons who were witnesses of the occurrence at once removed the boy to a neighboring drug store, where the wounds, seven in number, were thoroughly cauterized with nitric acid. Dr. W. J. Savage, of No. 119 East Twelfth-street, was summoned by the child's parents. The physician applied equal portions of carbolic acid and glycerine, and prescribed a lotion of the same. The wounds, the majority of which were slight, soon began to heal kindly, and after eight days the boy had apparently entirely recovered from the effects of the dog's savage attack. On Friday morning, however, he manifested hydrophobic symptoms. When his mother proceeded to give him his usual morning bath he became terrorstricken at the sight of the water, screaming aloud and wildly clutching his mother's clothing. Dr. Savage, who was again called to attend him on the following evening, found the little sufferer somewhat feverish, but showing no tendency to convulsions. Chloroform was administered, but with little effect, for, a few hours after, the child was seized with convulsions, accompanied by frothing from the mouth and an aversion for liquids of any kind. Even a draft of cool air caused him to cry out with terror. These symptoms were continued through Saturday night and Sunday morning. His death, which ensued at 3 P. M. on Sunday, was, however, comparatively painless, the little patient having about an hour previous sank into a condition of exhaustion.

PALLONE AND TAMBUROLLO GAMES.

The pallone players gave an excellent exhibition on the grounds at Sixty-ninth-street and Madison-avenue yesterday afternoon. Biancheni and Vespignani, who wore blue sashes, were pitted against Cipolloni and Martini, who had red sashes. Eleven games were played, the "reds" winning seven and the "blues" four. The event of the day, however, was to have been a tamburollo game between the McQuade brothers, the Casey brothers, and four of the pallone players. At 5:30 o'clock a telegram was received from B. McQuade stating that he was ill and could not come to the ground. Not wishing to disappoint the persons present, a match was made between James Keating, the champion racket player of England, and John Renihan, a well-known New-York amateur, on one side, and Banzanti and E. Maestrelli, of the pallone players, on the other. Keating and his partner used the racket, while the Italians used the tamburollo, which is very much like a tambourine, but stronger and smaller. The instrument used by the Italians being very elastic, they were enabled to knock the ball much further than their opponents, and consequently had very much the advantage in the play. Two games of seven points each were played, and they were both won by the pallone players. The score in the first game was four to three, and in the second game five to two. After the match was over Renihan and Keating practiced a little with the tamburollo against their former opponents. To-day the furniture of the Pallone grounds will be sold at Sheriff's sale, but an effort will be made to induce the buyer to allow the fixtures to stand for a few days so that another match may be played.

THE ALBION SOCIETY'S PICNIC.

The third annual picnic of the Albion Society, of this City, which was held at Jones' Wood Colosseum yesterday, was well attended, and consisted of a series of athletic sports in the afternoon, followed by dancing in the evening. A foot race of 100 yards, which was opened with a dead heat between H. Ransom and W. Stokes, and was followed by a walk over for J. A. Henry and a heat for E. Smith, was won by J. A. Henry in 11 seconds. An interesting race of 220 yards between boys of from 5 to 14 years of age was won by O. Pryer, aged 10, in 31 seconds, L. W. Tindale, aged 6, came in second. Considerable merriment was created by a sack race, won by H. Ransom, with E. Henney second, and H. Hutchinson third. The remaining four of the seven who had started having distributed themselves at different points along the course. An "old men's race," of 220 yards, was won by G. Lud in 36½ seconds. W. J. Duffy won a well contested half mile dash in 2:17. Three walking matches took place, the successful competitors being Messrs. Griffiths, Holske, and Tilley. The prizes given were chiefly gold medals. The course on which these trials of speed were had is one-eighth of a mile in length. Mr. Edward Plummer, of the Caledonian Club acted as referee, and Messrs. Moore, of the Scottish-American Club, and Nicholson of the Caledonian Club were the judges.

DRUNKENNESS IN IRELAND.

The Inspectors-General of Prisons in Ireland again call attention, in their report for the past year, just issued, to the progressive increase since 1867 in the numbers committed for drunkenness in that country. In that year the commitments to the county and borough jails for this offense numbered only 6,845; in 1868 they reached 7,034; in 1869, 7,510; in 1870 they rose to 8,963; in 1871 to 9,402; in 1872 they were 8,110; in 1873 they were 9,774; in 1874 they increased to 14,008; in 1875 to 14,365, and in 1876 to 17,646, being an increase during that period of 11,001. These numbers do not include the commitments for drunkenness to bridewells, which were fewer by 5,020 in 1876 as compared with those in 1867, the numbers having been in the latter year 7,624; in 1870 they decreased to 2,186; but in 1874 they rose to 2,439, while in 1875 they again fell to 2,276. In 1876, however, they again increased to 2,504. The inspectors repeat the observations they have made in former reports, that short sentences of imprisonment for drunkenness have little or no deterrent effect, as in most cases they provide the offenders with comfortable shelter and medical advice during the time that they may be recovering from the effects of their excesses. It is urged that power should be given to justices to imprison for drunkenness without as well as with the option of a fine, as such payments in many instances do not check the recurrence of the offence.

THE CHARTER OAK COMPANY

PROGRESS OF THE INVESTIGATION.

REPREHENSIBLE MANAGEMENT OF THE OLD OFFICERS — DEFECTIVE ACCOUNTS — NO CHECKS ON DISHONEST OR INCOMPETENT OFFICIALS — THE SHOWING AS SEEN BY THE CHAIRMAN OF THE BALTIMORE SHAREHOLDERS' COMMITTEE — OUTLINE OF WHAT THEY WILL REPORT.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

HARTFORD, Conn., July 23.—This afternoon Hon. William Bross, W. J. Davis, George Sherwood, and Rev. Mr. Ryder, representing the Chicago policyholders of the Charter Oak, arrived in Hartford. They have been busily at work since 3 o'clock, and have made some headway, but decline to tell what the result of their inquiries has been. There will be a meeting in the morning of all the delegations here from different places before the matter is called in court. This is to secure unity of action. To-night, in conversation with Hon. F. P. Stevens, Chairman of the Baltimore committee, who has been very diligent in searching into the affairs of the concern, I learned some interesting facts from his investigation. It appears that the old management was the rock on which the old company came near splitting. From 1868 to December, 1875, no record was kept of the meetings of the Board of Directors. In that time, one of the officers says, there was no cash account settled and no trial balance of the books made. There was a cash-book but no ledger. Mr. White, who had charge of all that work under the old management, says his cash was settled once a year, but the other officers state differently. Another fact, showing the loose way in which business was done then, is that the Treasurer and the other officers were not made to give bonds for the correct performance of their duties and the security of the funds. That condition remains still. At the time of the old board's retirement they claimed among their assets $3,000,000 in premium notes. Examination by Commissioner Stedman and his clerks shows that this sum was short $1,000,000.

"Now," said Mr. Stevens, "I should like to know where that money went. It was not a matter of shrinkage, but a clear case of robbery or the grossest looseness. It took the Commissioner four months to find this, the matters were so mixed. When the present Board of Directors took charge of the concern they found the books in such a state that they were obliged to close them up and open an entirely new set. There had been no system about receiving and paying out money. The Treasurer was allowed to draw and sign checks at will, and to have the handling of all the funds without anything to control his movements. The new managers have done away with that plan and perfected a system which they claim precludes the possibility of fraud. With regard to checks, they are all filled by the Cashier, who has no authority to sign them; and then they are signed by the President or Secretary, who never fill them out. All the money that comes in is received by Mr. Stevens, the Secretary, who makes a memorandum of each item in his private book and then hands the amounts over to the Cashier, who enters them upon his books. From his hands the money goes to the Treasurer. Each night the accounts are settled and compared. In this way all are prevented from stealing, because one keeps watch upon the other. I was shown evidence to-day which proves beyond all doubt that on the 1st of July the company's assets were $600,000 larger than they were on the 1st of January, exclusive of the New-York investment. So far as I have been able to see from my investigation I am led to believe that the new management have conducted the company's affairs with great wisdom. Of the previous board, however, I can only speak in terms of unqualified condemnation. Their handling of the funds of the company was criminally reckless. With regard to the investment in New-York, I also think Mr. Furber has acted for the best interests of the company. Of course, I cannot say what the character of the acts in the Universal and other companies has been, but in managing the finances of the Charter Oak I must say that I cannot see how he could have done better. If the New-York matter is not satisfactory, however, Mr. Furber holds the $1,000,000 worth of Connecticut Valley stock as collateral security for the fulfillment of the bargain, and offers to have the whole matter put back as it was before the property was purchased. When Furber and Wiggin came in, if I understand aright, the company was on the very verge of wrecking. Now it is in a condition, I am led to think by all I can discover, which will allow it to proceed if no dividends are paid for the next 12 months, without any additional stimulus. I am sure the company will be in a better condition than almost any of the others doing business now.

"If to-morrow the Court decides that a Receiver shall be appointed, the officers will apply for the testimony, to which privilege they are entitled by law. That will employ at least a year, during which time a temporary Receiver may be appointed. If, on the other hand, the Insurance Committee report that the affairs are in a condition to allow the company to go on, the Insurance Commissioner will withdraw his application, and the new Board of Directors will step in. Mr. Stedman, I believe, has not taken much stock in this special committee's report from the first, and in making the application has yielded to the popular clamor in opposition to his own sentiments."

A member of the committee who have been examining the books of the company said to-night: "We are on the last of the matter now, and expect to finish to-night so as to make our report in the morning. Still, we may be delayed and ask for another adjournment, in order to complete our task. We have been surprised at the condition of the company's assets, and when our report is made we shall make a showing that will gratify the people beyond their expectations. We were prepared to find the funds in a very bad condition, but they are not so hopeless as we had been led to believe." Is the company able to go on as it stands now, I asked. "That I cannot be allowed to tell you now. Perhaps I have said more already than I ought. In the morning, and when the report is made, you will know it all. I will say no more now."

TRIAL OF SUPERINTENDENT ELLIS.

REPLY TO THE CHARGES—TESTIMONY FOR THE PROSECUTION BEGUN—ADJOURNMENT OWING TO MR. ELLIS' ILLNESS.

SARATOGA, N. Y., July 23.—In the Senate to-day, Mr. McGuire, for the respondent, Ellis, answered the charges heretofore presented. The answer admits that the reports were made to him by special examiners, as charged by the Governor in his messages of April 5 and 23, 1877, relating to the Third-Avenue Savings Bank; on the Bond-Street Savings Bank in March, 1875; also, relating to the People's Savings Bank and the Abingdon-Square Savings Bank in November, 1875; but denies that there were any violations of the charters of these or other banks reported on by the examiners, or neglect of duty, and avers that by the law relating to the Bank Department he was allowed large discretion in the supervision of the banks, and only exercised the same in his best judgment.

Mr. Tracy opened for the prosecution, reading from the reports of the Bank Department and the testimony taken by the committee, commenting thereon.

Mr. Samuel H. Hurd, Receiver for the Third-Avenue Savings Bank, was call and sworn. The necessary papers not having arrived, witness stood aside and Abram Sellers, his assistant, was called and sworn, but Mr. McGuire for respondent objected to his testimony as immaterial. The Senate voted to receive the testimony of the witness, and took a recess till 4 o'clock.

When the Senate met the counsel for Mr. Ellis read a telegram from Mrs. Ellis, that her husband was sick and unable to appear. Deeming it unsafe to proceed without him, they moved an adjournment, which was agreed to.

A NEAT PROJECT.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The neat little project that was opened in the Board of Aldermen yesterday promises great things for some one. It is very plain to business men, and must be to any one that will examine the subject, that if the streets south of Houston-street ever were equal to requirements of traffic they now are, and will be for 10 years to come. If the Aldermen think otherwise, perhaps by removing one-half of the 3,000 unused trucks, wagons, carts, and grocers' wagons that now occupy 15 per cent. of street surface between Fourteenth and Chambers streets, west of Broadway, they may find sufficient surface for all purposes required for the next decade, and this state of things holds equally true of all streets south of Fourteenth-street, river to river. In Houston-street, west of Bedford-street, Greenwich and Washington streets, south of Gansevoort-street, fully 25 per cent. of street surface is so occupied, and very many other obstructions exist, so that every car (these three streets have single tracks) on every trip has to stop and wait for teams to find a vacant spot to turn out and permit the car to pass. This state of things is nearly as bad over all the east side south of Fourteenth-street. These resolutions open an immense mine for something, and it is a subject of grave importance, well worthy of your investigation and ventilation.

To prove the truth of my statement, your reporters have only to examine the streets running to the wharves from Desbrosses to Fourteenth-street, and if that is not convincing as to the extent and gravity of the evil, I shall be happy to name other points for their examination. There are some other matters that the Aldermen might employ their time upon that can be easily named, that will result in much good to the business community, and one thing is the obstruction of the streets by market wagons, when it is a fact known to every family that their presence does not insure 1 cent to the benefit of the consumer, only to the corner store man, and yet they blockade a greater part of the business streets south of Houston and west of Hudson-street and West Broadway, till toward the middle of the day. Perhaps our Aldermen are not aware of these two evils, or they might not have considered their little preamble and resolution, and perhaps you may enlighten them by examining and reporting on these points. C. A. M.

NEW-YORK, Friday, July 20, 1877.

P. S.—I do not suppose our Fire Department are aware that there is a little pile of a thousand or two empty dry goods boxes on South Fifth-avenue, near Grand-street, and another smaller one on West Broadway, near York-street. They are harmless enough in themselves, doubtless, but look dangerous considering their surroundings.

THE FAR-WEST INDIAN WAR.

THE NEZ PERCES DISINCLINED TO HOSTILITIES—PARTIES OF JOSEPH'S BAND TRYING TO ESCAPE INTO THE BIG HORN COUNTRY.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 22.—A special dispatch from Walla Walla, Washington Territory, of this date, says: "The following letter is from John A. Simms, United States Indian Agent at Fort Colville: 'Knowing the anxiety that is felt in regard to Indian matters in your section, the Post Commander at Fort Colville and myself have spared no pains to ascertain if there is any probability of the dissatisfaction among the Nez Perces spreading to the tribes of this agency and vicinity. Our last messenger returned this evening from Chief Moses' camp, and reports him as expressing himself friendly, and altogether disinclined to take part in the present hostilities. The messenger says Moses has given his promise never to take up arms against the whites and he intends to keep his word. He adds that no danger need be apprehended from Moses or his people, and that he could say as much for the other Indians on the Columbia River. Moses desires that word shall be sent to the Crab Creek settlers and others who have left their homes, to return and take care of their property, and that he will be responsible for their safety. I will add that I have just seen two settlers who have places between Crab Creek and the Columbia, and who intend returning there to-morrow. They give it as their opinion that no particular danger need be apprehended, and that the settlers generally return with perfect safety. From all I can learn they would run no risk in so doing. There appears to be no probability of the organization of a hostile force among them. The Indians assert that most of the depredations on Crab Creek were committed by white men, who have, through interested motives, magnified whatever cause of alarm there was.'"

HELENA, Montana, July 23.—Advices from Missoula to the morning of the 21st inst. report 18 lodges of hostile Indians having come over the Lolo trail. The Indians are coming in fast, and all the settlers are moving into stockades. The Indians appear to be trying to escape through the upper end of Bitter Root into the Big Horn country. There is no doubt that they belong to Joseph's band. A mail rider says it is reported that quite a number of Indians are wounded. A company of soldiers left Fort Ellis for Missoula yesterday. Others will follow from other posts as speedily as possible.

THE RACES AT SARATOGA.

SECOND DAY OF THE MEETING—A GOOD DAY'S SPORT ANTICIPATED—THE STARTERS—THE BETTERS.

SARATOGA, N. Y., July 23.—Another splendid day's racing is promised for to-morrow, equaling in interest that of Saturday last. The first race to be decided is the Alabama Stakes for 3-year-old fillies, and of the 50 nominations a field of nine competitors is announced to start. Col. McDaniel's b. f. Lady Salyers, half-sister to Big Sandy, is well thought of, and as Evans is to have the mount she will be well handled in the race. The Colonel, like Mr. Belmont, has had very bad luck lately, and it is time for them to capture a race. Mr. Belmont will be represented by Baroness, a daughter of Kentucky and Lady Blessington, and consequently a full sister to those two good, fine racers, Count D'Orsay and Countess. Susquehanna started but once this year, and then in the Maryland Stakes, at Jerome Park, one mile, running third to Zoo Zoo. The next on the list are the two fillies, Idalia and Zoo Zoo, belonging to the Lorillard brothers, who will again renew the contest for superiority which began early in the Spring. Idalia, however, acted so outrageously at Long Branch that she has lost many friends, yet she is strongly backed to beat her big antagonist. Doswell & Cammack will start Grecian Maid, who is very fast. William Cottrill will start Aunt Betsey, who ran second to Zoo Zoo in the West End Hotel Stakes in a terrible rain-storm, and she was only beaten a length. Oden Bowie's Oriole is one of the most troublesome customers in the race for Zoo Zoo to tackle, and she will doubtless run well forward, as she has done heretofore. The last on the list is E. W. Cameron's Impudence, who will make her début on this occasion. There are many who think that the severe race for the West End Hotel Stakes may have made Zoo Zoo somewhat sore, and are betting against her on that account.

The second race will be the Flash Stakes for 2-year olds, and there will be a grand scramble among the light weights for a lead, as they have to carry the new weights, viz.: colts 110 pounds, and fillies 107 pounds. Of the 35 nominations 10 are announced as starters, and include Daniche, Dr. Koestler, Eugene M. Robinson, Duke of Magenta, Fawn, the Withers filly, by Imp. Lutchman, out of Geneva Jeffersion, Clubhouse filly Jet, by Vauxhall, out of Heather Bell, and Alleveur. The third race is a free handicap, for all ages, one mile and a quarter, and nine of the entries have accepted the weights. These are Wash. Booth, Bill Bass, Red Coat, Ambush, Waller, Joe, Viceroy, Diamond, and Frank Ford. This field is something puzzling to the betting men, and few of them have settled convictions in regard to the result. The handicap steeple-chase over the usual course of two and three-quarter miles has Trouble, Redding, Doubtful, and Bencher. The book-makers tried hard to do some business on the first three events, but attracted little attention, a people preferring to spend the afternoon on the race track. The combination books are just now the rage, as a well-known follower of the race struck the combination on Saturday and won $1,000 on an investment of $10. This has foolishly concentrated a deal of attention to this species of lottery swindling, as the winning of Nickajack some years ago at Jerome Park did to the mutual pools, when each $5 invested brought back $1,178. The betting in the pools at the track this afternoon was as follows:

ALABAMA STAKES.

Zoo Zoo	$150	$180
Oriole	85	90
Idalia	75	85
Belmont's entries	65	70
Lady Salyers	40	55
Field	30	20

FLASH STAKES.

Fortection	$130	$125
Duke of Magenta	75	70
Fawn	55	40
Grinstead's entries	35	30
Daniche	20	25
Field	30	20

MILE AND A QUARTER.

Viceroy	$120	$125
Waller	65	60
Ambush	65	65
Fraud	40	40
Joe	25	30
Bill Bass	25	20
Red Coat	25	20
Diamond	15	20
Washington Booth	15	10

ARREST OF ALLEGED MURDERERS.

PORT JERVIS, N. Y., July 23.—James McCurie, an Erie Railway employe, was found dead near this village on the morning of July 5. The Coroner's jury found that he had been murdered by parties unknown. Suspicion was directed against two tramps who were seen in that locality, and efforts have been made to arrest them. A dispatch was received by Assistant District Attorney J. W. Lyon to-day, informing him that they had been arrested in Honesdale, where they are held for examination.

THE BLOWN-UP STEAMER G.S. WRIGHT.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., July 22.—A dispatch from Portland, Oregon, gives the sworn statement of "Billy Coms," an Indian, relative to the fate of the survivors of the blown-up steamer George S. Wright. His testimony confirms the previous report of the murder by Indians of all who gained the shore. The murdered men were the Captain and mate of the steamer, three soldiers, and an officer, who is described as a big, stout man, with black whiskers and dark complexion.

ACCIDENT TO A STEAM-BOAT.

As the steam-boat Pomona, Capt. Underhill, was coming up from Staten Island yesterday afternoon, one of her steam-pipes burst, creating some excitement among the passengers, but the engineer is the only person known to have been hurt. He was scalded. The Pomona's passengers were taken off by the steamer Thomas Collyer, Capt. Gara.

LAW REPORTS.

THE CONNOLLY WILL CASE.

CLOSING ARGUMENT OF MR. CLINTON—BITTER DENUNCIATION OF MR. M'KEON—AN EXCITING SCENE AT THE CLOSE OF THE ARGUMENT.

The summing up in the Judge Connolly will case was concluded yesterday, Mr. Henry L. Clinton making the closing argument in support of the will. Mr. Clinton referred to the peculiar manner in which Mr. McKeon, opposing counsel, had showed his tender regard for the memory of Judge Connolly, saying it was extraordinary that he should make the Judge's daughter seem to be the destroyer of her father's reputation. During her life counsel had prevented her from receiving a liberal provision, and did all he could to injure her good name. It was reserved for the counsel of the Executors [Mr. Clinton] to protest against casting suspicions on Mrs. Healy's purity.

At this point Mr. McKeon exclaimed, in an excited manner, "I protest against this misrepresentation. The evidence was that Judge Connolly suffered from a hallucination of that character."

Surrogate Calvin stated the opposing theories of the respective counsel with regard to this point, and said that, so far as was consistent with the rights of clients, he desired that there should be no unseemly personal altercation concerning this unhappy family quarrel.

Mr. Clinton, in resuming his argument, said that Judge Connolly's daughter being dead, there would be no benefit to her estate, or to her husband, from a successful contest of the will. The counsel for the contestant, in carrying on the contest, was endeavoring to prevent the husband of Mrs. Healy from receiving any benefit through the probate of the will. If the will were admitted, Mr. Healy would receive $2,000 a year, that had accrued up to the time of his wife's death as her personal property. If the will were rejected, all the personal property would be devoted to the payment of debts against the estate, and would not be sufficient for that purpose. The real estate would revert to the heirs of Mrs. Healy, who were identical with the heirs of her father. "Were we to judge of Mr. McKeon," said Mr. Clinton, "by his conduct here at the last meeting, it would be supposed that he was smitten with partial insanity. He seemed to be afflicted with a delusion. Partial insanity takes peculiar and most interesting forms. Somebody in the court-room here last Wednesday, when Mr. McKeon, in his peculiar way, fired himself off, must have thought that his peculiar delusion consisted in believing that he was a gun, while others would have thought that he was a 'son of a gun.' Yet counsel is not so crazy after all. Like Hamlet, his madness has too much method."

Mr. Clinton wanted to reply to the attack made upon him recently by McKeon, but the Surrogate stopped him. He concluded by averring that there were no merits in the contest, and that it should never have been initiated.

The Surrogate reserved his decision.

Mr. McKeon then sprang to his feet with flushed face and flashing eyes, and in reference to Mr. Clinton's allusion to his political record said: "I will only say to counsel that if he will publish my record I will be very much obliged to him."

Mr. Clinton—Then why do you object to my doing so in court?

Mr. McKeon (shaking his finger at Mr. Clinton)—I will hold not him responsible, but the man behind him, the man who rules Tammany Hall.

Mr. Clinton—I happen to have a long memory. All I got I got of my own memory and I know of my own knowledge. We will talk about it out of court.

Mr. McKeon—I know the man who rules you.

Mr. Clinton—You backed out and hauled down the white flag for money—for office.

Mr. McKeon—I will be much obliged if you will publish it. I never have got during the whole course of my life one-fifth of what the other man I am after got.

Mr. Clinton—You sold out cheaper, that is all. You got a great deal more than you were worth.

COURT NOTES.

Joseph Hogan and Frank Glenn, the sailors of the American schooner William Slater who were held by Commissioner Shields on a charge of mutiny, were discharged yesterday, the expected evidence against them having failed to arrive from Guadaloupe.

George Davis, who was convicted in the Court of General Sessions of receiving stolen goods, but in whose case the Supreme Court, General Term, ordered a new trial, applied to Judge Westbrook, in Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday for writs of habeas corpus and certiorari looking to his release on bail. The writs were granted and were made returnable on the 25th inst.

The old suit of the United States against Anton Greiff & Co., importers of ribbons and laces, to recover $150,000 for alleged undervaluation of imported goods, was called on for trial some time since, and a juror was withdrawn, the Government not being ready to go on. The Government has discovered sufficient evidence to warrant a trial, which will begin at the earliest opportunity.

John A. Foley, as attorney for the Department of Buildings, obtained an injunction from Judge Westbrook, in Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday, restraining the Hebrew Anshi Suwalk (Jewish) Association from holding religious services on the third and fourth floors of No. 207 Chatham-street until the proper fire escapes and means of ingress and egress have been provided. It seems that very nearly 200 persons are in the habit of frequenting the place several times per week. The association says it is only the lessee of the premises, and that it is the landlord's business to attend to the matters complained of.

ATTACHING RAILROAD PROPERTY.

The case of Iselin against the Port Royal Railroad Company and the Georgia Railroad and Banking Company was before Judge Westbrook, in Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday, on a motion to vacate an attachment against the Georgia Company. It seems that the Port Royal Company issued $2,500,000 of bonds, which were guaranteed by the other company. Among the bonds were $500,000 worth of what is known as sinking fund convertible bonds. Default was made in 1873 in the payment of the interest on the ordinary bonds, and a foreclosure suit was begun at Savannah, Ga. This suit has been proceeded with, but as yet no sale of the road has been had. The interest on the sinking fund convertible bonds was paid up to May 1 of the present year, when default was made in such payments. The plaintiff owns 45 of the bonds, and brought suit on them, principally against the Georgia company, which was the guarantor. An attachment was issued against the latter company, and Judge Westbrook, after hearing argument, yesterday denied a motion to vacate the attachment.

A DEPRECIATION IN VALUE.

The case of L. A. Tidd against George W. Chadwick and L. A. Brown was before Judge Westbrook, in Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday, on a motion to vacate orders of arrest against the defendants, who are now in Ludlow-Street Jail. In the action the defendants are accused of swindling in some real estate transactions. The defendants have also been accused of complicity in some of the transactions leading to the $64,000 forgery on the Union Trust Company. McGregor Steele, who appeared for the defendants, suggested something about the depreciation of the property involved in the action, when A. H. H. Dawson, the plaintiff's counsel, said that if the defendants "got hold of the Angel Gabriel's horn, it would depreciate the value of the time forward." Judge Westbrook reserved his decision on the motion to vacate the orders of arrest.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

By Judge Donohue.

Downey vs. Downey.—Decree of divorce granted to plaintiff.

Phillips vs. Phillips.—Decree of divorce granted with custody of child to plaintiff.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Sedgwick.

Snow vs. Hogan et al.—The decision of Judge Curtis shows that in any event the plaintiff cannot be aggrieved by the answer containing the matter charged to be indefinite or irrelevant. Motion denied, $10 costs to abide event.

*Rapp, Administrator, &c., vs. He

The New York Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, JULY 24, 1877.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

PARK THEATRE.—Babt—Mr. W. H. Bailey, Mr. Charles Poole, Mr. E. F. Thorpe, Miss Kate Newton, Miss Linda Dietz. Matinée.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.—Evangeline.—Miss Vinie Clancy, Miss Lizzie Harold, Mr. George Knight, Mr. George Fortescue. Matinée.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—The Poor of New-York.—Mr. Samuel Piercy, Miss Agusta De Forrest.

NEW-YORK AQUARIUM.—Rare and Curious Fish, Mammalia, Statuary, &c.—Day and Evening.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.—Foor Jo.—Miss Mary Cary.

GILMORE'S GARDEN.—Grand Concert and Summer Night's Entertainment.

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☞ Advertisement for The Weekly Times must be handed in before 6 o'clock this evening.

THE "TIMES" FOR THE SUMMER.

Persons leaving the City for the Summer can have The Times *mailed to their address for $1 per month, postage prepaid.*

The Signal Service Bureau reports indicate for the Middle States and New-England, south-east, veering to westerly, winds, falling barometer, warmer, partly cloudy weather, and local rains.

The area of the railroad strikes did not perceptibly expand yesterday, while the area of violence was very decidedly contracted. The employes of the New-York Central have made at Albany a demand for an increase of 25 per cent. on the wages at present paid them, and in the probable event of a refusal, they will strike this morning. That is a serious piece of news for New-York; and there can be no doubt that a strike on the Central would be the signal for a vast and sudden extension of the whole movement. It is by no means certain that it will be possible to keep the striking mania out of large manufacturing establishments in States like Ohio, Pennsylvania, and New-York, and it seems likely that the events of to-day will determine whether the struggle will be confined to its present dimensions or become the most bitter and wides-pread contest between capital and labor which the world has seen. The mob that ordered workmen in all branches of industry to turn out into the streets at Zanesville yesterday, and the orator who told them to look to the Democratic Convention for consolation, are fair samples of the influences with which we may have to deal nearer home. Panic should by all means be avoided, but the more clearly the fact is recognized that we live in the midst of very inflammable materials, the more likely are our public officials to be impressed with some needful sense of the danger of playing with fire.

While it may be desirable to preserve a clear line of distinction between the anarchy and bloodshed which have attended these strikes and the avowed purposes of the men who caused them, the strikers must be held responsible for setting the example of lawlessness which has already led to the destruction of millions of property and the loss of scores of human lives. That we have seen the last of this is far from certain, and it is perfectly obvious that neither the strikes nor their accompanying disorders would have attained any such dimensions but for the imbecility of the State and local authorities whose duty it was to cope with them. Sunday's performance at Hornellsville was simply equivalent to putting a premium on disorder, and whoever is responsible for making so ridiculously inadequate a provision for a grave emergency, as was made at that point, will be indirectly responsible for the spread of the striking fever, with all its accompanying evils, throughout this State. Gov. Robinson is obviously trying to atone by excessive vigor for the tardy and half-hearted action which allowed the strikers to demonstrate their power. While he is in this humor he might profitably cast his eye on the proceedings of certain demagogues in this City, who, unfortunately, occupy official positions, and who have begun to play into the hands of the rabble. Some timely warning to these persons would be better than to wait for duly authenticated information that the City is the scene of riotous demonstrations which the authorities are unable to suppress.

Mayor Ely, Police Commissioner Smith, and Park Commissioner Martin have agreed to allow a body of mischievous agitators, calling themselves the representatives of "the Working Men's Organization of the City," to take possession of Tompkins Square, to-morrow evening, for the purpose of holding a mass-meeting. It is tolerably well-known that the promoters of this movement represent only a parcel of fanatics and ragamuffins, and that a mass-meeting under such auspices and at such a time will be an invitation to riot. In fact, the discussion in any large assemblage whatever of the rights and wrongs of the railroad dispute can have but one effect in the present excited state of public feeling. To permit their discussion by a set of crack-brained Communistic orators before thousands of possibly active sympathizers with the strike, is rather worse than a blunder. It is a direct attack on the peace and safety of the City by men who are intrusted with the keeping of both, and it is all the more despicable that it proceeds from the cowardice of the political demagogue as obviously as did Mayor Hall's memorable order about the Orange parade. Messrs. Ely, Smith, and Martin cannot revoke the permission they have granted without exciting some riotous protest, and law-abiding citizens may consider themselves exceptionally fortunate if the meeting passes off without adding other elements of disorder to those already in existence.

The crazy talk indulged in at Germania Hall last night is an earnest of what may be expected from the speakers at Tompkins-square. The Chairman made a most ingenious contribution to the inducements to riot by urging his hearers to disobey any proclamation that might be issued by President Hayes, because he was not legally elected. The meeting, however, showed a gleam of sense in refusing to admit politicians among their speakers to-morrow, and if people could only be induced to treat these agitators as rather more ridiculous than mischievous, their Tompkins-square demonstration might be regarded as nothing worse than a petty nuisance. The danger lies in bringing together an ignorant and impressible crowd of laborers—reinforced, perhaps, by railroad strikers from the City and its vicinity—who will take the rant of Messrs. Conroy, Cashman, &c., to be something more than empty and meaningless vaporing. The Police have been warned in advance that no more clubbing will be tolerated; it might be well to let the orators understand that they will be held personally responsible for the result of their talk on the mob that may assemble to listen to them.

It will be seen by our Washington dispatches that the Government is not disposed to deal with the Direct Cable Company quite so complaisantly as that corporation has evidently expected. The act which authorized this company to land its cable on the shores of the United States made it a condition precedent to the use of this authorization that the company should bind itself to remain independent of other companies, and in a position to give the public the benefits of competition. This understanding became a part of the contract between the company and the Government, and the Secretary of State now reports that it has been violated by the recent agreement between the Cable lines by which a substantially uniform rate was established. The President has accordingly directed that the company be notified that the contract with the Government will be strictly enforced, and that the company must withdraw from the combination or give up its privilege. There is something very refreshing in this way of dealing with a powerful corporation, and it is to be hoped that the Government will be able to protect the rights of the public, though the task may not prove so simple as it seems.

Special cable dispatches to The Times report a highly excited feeling in England. The departure of a powerful fleet, carrying a large force of men, to a vaguely indicated destination, and other warlike movements, have revived all the old war rumors. It is even declared that the British Government has given its ultimatum to Russia, and will now be in readiness to declare war, if necessary. The inquiries pressed upon the Ministry in Parliament do not satisfy the friends of peace. They say that the explanation that the reinforcements are for the garrison at Malta is not made in good faith, and that the troop-ships may be, or will be, diverted to another destination, Gallipoli being the point for which it is suspected that this force is really intended. All this means, of course, that it is popularly believed in England that the time has come when the Government will intervene in behalf of Turkey. This is mere surmise, but the interests of other nations are certainly becoming seriously involved in the struggle for "the sick man's inheritance."

THE PROTECTION OF THE CITIZEN.

With rare discrimination, the mob at Pittsburg, the other day, confined their destructive energies to the property of the railroad corporation. They had no spite, they said, against private citizens. And, in one instance, such was their tenderness for the interests of non-combatants that they actually carried a citizen's pile of lumber from the vicinity of the round-house which they had set on fire. This is all very fine, and is supposed to reflect credit upon the rioters, who, in the midst of wrath, remembered justice to unoffending people. Nevertheless, such are the conditions of interdependence in a republic like ours, that the rioters could not destroy the property of a corporation without laying a new burden on their fellow-citizens and on themselves. Some of the demagogues who hounded on the mobs in Pennsylvania and West Virginia had a word to say about the bloated corporations who are oppressing the people. These were the gorged monsters whose ill-gotten wealth was to be burned up in the fire. So men went into the work of destruction without stopping to think that each blow of the axe, each new burst of flame, added dollars and cents to the taxes to be levied next year in the State.

Citizens and corporations pay taxes to City and State for the support of Government. One of the obligations due the citizen, or corporation, is that of protection and defense in all lawful pursuits. The Pennsylvania Railroad Company, for example, pays a tax to the City of Pittsburg or to the county in which its property is situated. The city is bound to protect that property. A riot breaks out; the city or county is unable to defend the property against the mob. The State, even, may be unequal to the task. No matter; the city and county are responsible for every dollar of the damage done. The railroad corporation may lose much money by the interruption of its business, and for this there may be no adequate compensation. But, when all is over, the net value of the property destroyed will be ascertained, and the city or county will be compelled to pay the bill. The local authorities may go to the Legislature for relief; and the State may pay; and thus the damages, instead of being assessed on one community, will be spread over a whole State. The result is the same. That impersonal thing which we call the Government is bound to defend and protect its citizens—against riot as well as against foreign invasion. Every man who pays taxes in Pennsylvania, as part of the people's Government for the people, may be taxed for the expenses of the railroad riot.

It is hardly necessary to refer to examples to enforce the meaning of this lesson. But we have had in New-York City, as lately as 1863, a fair illustration of the blind fury of a mob overreaching itself. In that year certain evil-disposed persons, inflamed by demagogues, riotously signified their opposition to the draft for military purposes. The mob killed several people, gutted buildings, interrupted business, and destroyed property. But the war and the draft went on, and the City of New-York paid $1,500,000 to indemnify those who had suffered by the riot. The City and the citizens were the ultimate and innocent sufferers by that piece of brutal frolic. Another sort of mob rose up when Lincoln was assassinated, in 1865, and sacked two or three "secesh" newspaper offices in San Francisco. In course of time the city paid every dollar of damage sustained by those newspaper publishers; and if the tax-payers did not pay the bill twice over, they were fortunate. In other instances the State has indemnified those who have lost by riot, and the taxation to raise the amount needed has been distributed over the whole population.

Of course, the Government, as we are now considering it, is the people. For, however we may look at the subject, the burden eventually falls on individual citizens. The individual citizen, as we have shown, is not only entitled to protection, but he is liable to duty. He *must* pay taxes, and he *may* be required to serve in a militia force to repel invasion or put down rebellion. In West Virginia, it appears, the authorities were so unprepared for domestic violence that there were only two Militia companies in the State when the riot broke out at Martinsburg. The Legislature, which had imposed taxes, had neglected to provide for the reorganization of the volunteer Militia to defend the tax-payers, in case of insurrection or domestic violence. Consequently, the Legislature, by and by, will have to make provision for paying a heavy bill of damages arising from this failure to do its duty. In Pennsylvania, on the other hand, the Militia were ready, but they were not well trained. If there had been a holiday parade, the volunteers would have been applauded as they marched down Chestnut-street, Philadelphia. Not being on parade, they did not appear so well. When loafers threw stones at one of the Militia companies, the men whirled in their places and fired on the crowd. Drilled soldiers would have passed on as stolid as a machine.

It was natural that we should turn to the United States forces when we look for drilled soldiers. So far as we have them, these men are drilled; and they have done their duty. One thousand of them are worth all the militiamen so far brought into the service. But, unhappily, the United States Army is unpopular with the men who hold the purse-strings in the last Congress. They left it without any money for expenses or for recruiting. Consequently, although we have two Indian wars on our hands, a disturbed frontier line to defend in Texas, and a serious domestic disturbance to quell, the United States Army, which is the last resort in this particular emergency, is reduced to a skeleton. If the gentlemen who said in Congress, last Winter, that we did not need any Army, and that the frontiersmen would take care of the Indians, had been plotting to make the railroad riots successful, they could not have done better. It is another case in which law-makers, while levying taxes and regulating corporations, have failed to provide adequate protection for the subjects of their legislation. It is a bitter lesson. Let us hope that it will be also profitable to those who make laws for the States and for the Republic.

THE DISORDERLY ELEMENT.

The violence which has accompanied the railroad strikes has been unprecedented in extent, but is by no means inexplicable. As we have already remarked, it would be an error to take it as an illustration of the spirit of the working classes, or even to lay the greater part of it to the charge of the strikers themselves. But the share which the latter had in it, and the amount and kind of sympathy which the lawlessness we have seen has met with, have been exceedingly discreditable. They are also the signs of certain tendencies at the bottom of American society which have long been watched with anxiety, and which may yet make a good deal of trouble.

The rioting spirit that has prevailed for the past week is due in the main to two general causes—one the unhealthy development of trades-unionism, the other the growth of an idle and vicious class which necessarily goes on, *pari passu*, with the increase of our population, its concentration in cities of greater or less size, and the segregation of workers in special trades and classes in consequence of the subdivision of labor. The evil side which has been seen in American trades-unions for a long time has been deeply regretted by the more intelligent of their members, and by all who have recognized in these organizations instruments capable of doing much good, of securing justice for labor in its essential relations to capital, and of bringing wage-laborers themselves up to a higher standard of intelligence, efficiency, and general well-being. It has taken form mainly in the abuse of power, in the resort to compulsion where compulsion was neither expedient nor justifiable. This has been due partly to the want of reflection and sufficient information among the unionists, but chiefly to the reckless ambition of demagogic leaders. The unions are, on a small scale, democratic societies; and they have fallen a prey to the schemers who have always infested such societies. The small direct personal interest of each member has proved too weak a motive to make head against the restless passions of ambitious leaders. No one member has had much to lose immediately by letting a violent and unscrupulous man get into a position of influence, while the aspirant himself had much to gain. Once in position, such leaders have found it necessary to foment trouble, in order to obtain occasions to show their power, and even in order to make their petty profits therefrom. In this way the greater part of the hopeless, wasteful, unavailing strikes into which various trades have been dragged have taken place, and in the majority of cases a deliberate expression of the candid opinion of the body of the men interested would have prevented the strikes, or at least prevented lawlessness when the strikes occurred.

But there has, nevertheless, been a certain spirit of lawlessness among the body of the trades-unions. In the recent strikes there has been a general and prompt readiness on the part of all the class affected to step boldly across the line of right and law, and not only to assert their own resolution not to work, but to prevent others from working, however much they wished to do so. The strikers have not been responsible for all the violence—perhaps for very little of it—but they began it by intimidating the men who took their places, and by stopping trains by main force. There is only a difference in degree between this and firing cars, burning depots, and stoning soldiers and policemen. The wrong was a double one, because it not only injured the property rights of employers, but it also took the bread from the mouths of men who were willing to work and for whom work was waiting. An organization which fosters such conduct is not only badly led, but its members are actuated by a bad spirit, unworthy of the citizens of a republic, and entirely unworthy of the high aims proposed by the trades-unions themselves.

But the most conspicuous, if not the most important, feature of the riots at Baltimore and Pittsburg, has been the share taken in them by the thieves, ruffians, and loafers of the respective places. It is not to be denied that these, forming our "dangerous class," are every year growing more numerous. Perhaps their increase is only relatively to their former numbers, and not relatively to the entire population. There is no accessible information to determine that question. But supposing that to be the case, the actual increase is plain, and the consequences to which it may lead are only too clearly to be read in the history of the troubles of last week. The wanton destruction of property has been very great and the loss of life has been considerable. The possibility of such a riot as took place at Pittsburg in a comparatively small city, whose population is principally industrial, and which forms one of the chief railroad and manufacturing centres of a powerful State, is certainly a fact to which we cannot give too much attention. What occurred on Saturday and Sunday at Pittsburg, may happen at Buffalo, at Albany, at New-York, at any large town, when the occasion offers. Apparently the occasion, in this case, was not a very threatening one, but the events which attended it have shown that there are capacities for disorder in our cities which cannot safely be overlooked. In short, with our growth in wealth and numbers and in industrial activity, we are gradually acquiring those elements of vice and lawlessness which we had fondly hoped were confined to the older and less liberal countries of Europe. As our people are crowded, they grow restless; the indefinite capacity of expansion upon untried lands is being lost; the struggle for advancement begins to change here and there into a struggle for existence, and with these changes come the opportunities and temptations for violence. The situation constantly becomes more complex, and it will yet tax all the moderation, courage, and wisdom of our people to properly meet it.

THE FISHERIES COMMISSION.

The International Commission for the settlement of the fisheries question has so far managed to preserve something like diplomatic secrecy. A Halifax dispatch now and then reminds us that the Commission is a verity, and that what promises to be a tedious discussion has been actually begun. We have been permitted to know that the agents of the United States some time ago put in their reply to the Canadian case, and that the Canadian rejoinder is in preparation. There the trustworthy information ends. It is understood, moreover, that a very wide difference exists between the estimates as to the relative money value of the privileges acquired by this country and the privileges conceded; but as this difference was apparent from the beginning, it excites no surprise. A trifling diversity might easily have been overcome without the intervention of a body whose decision is sure to be unsatisfactory to one party or the other. And as the interests involved really are more important than those unacquainted with the subject might suppose, there is evident propriety in the suggestion that the public shall be from time to time apprised authoritatively of the basis on which the proceedings are conducted and of the progress actually made. Only thus shall we be spared the guess-work and misrepresentation which are most likely to excite ill-feeling during the inquiry and when its result is finally announced.

Above all things, a distinct understanding of the scope and authority of the Commission is desirable. As between the United States and Great Britain, the probability of disagreement upon these points seems to be slight. The conduct of both powers in connection with the Treaty of Washington proves that both entered into the various arrangements covered by the treaty with a sincere desire to make it the means of adjusting amicably every outstanding cause of dispute. It has been so regarded on both sides of the Atlantic. We assume as a matter of course, then, that the adjustment of the fisheries question was intended to be as binding and complete as that of the Alabama claims. On any other supposition, the formality of a Commission might have been dispensed with. If, for example, the purpose contemplated was to settle the minor matter of compensation as between the relative gains and losses of American and Canadian fishermen under the treaty, and to leave the major matter of international right untouched, the Commission would be justly regarded as little better than a mockery. Its work must be thorough to be useful. Its powers must be plenary to be adequate. On this hypothesis our Government has become a party to the Commission, and the recent comments of the London *Times* showed that the same conception prevails in England. There, as here, the Commission is looked upon as an agency for removing the only remaining source of difficulty between the two nations.

The Canadians, however, put another construction upon the authority and functions of the Commission. Accepting the Toronto *Globe* as their most influential exponent, it is apparent that their indirect participation in the business of the Commission presupposes a limitation of its powers that would render it all but valueless. To the remark of the *Globe* that "there is certainly not the slightest intention on the part of Canadians to surrender so valuable a privilege" as that provided for "for less than it is worth," we reply that the United States do not propose to pay more than the privilege is worth, and that the question of value is the precise question to be determined by the Commission. But when the *Globe* goes on to exclude from the jurisdiction of the Commission the old and irritating dispute in regard to the headlands, and to declare that this and other grounds of difference must be left over for separate adjustment by treaty, it assails the ground upon which alone the measure sanctioned by the Joint Commission can be defended. It is impossible to separate the question of value from the question of international right, since the elements of calculation which enter into the former are largely contingent upon the merits of the latter. Thus, if the colonial pretension respecting the headlands line were assented to, one item of the account would vary materially from the same item framed with reference to the American claim. So with other points which the leading Canadian journal would reserve for negotiation at another period. They are all more or less of the essence of the question of compensation which is before the Commission. As a means of adjusting the international difference, it would be unworthy of attention if the long-standing causes of vexation, and withal of danger, were suffered to remain untouched. The Canadians delude themselves if they imagine that compensation can be arranged irrespective of the fishing rights already possessed by this country, and that the vital question of right can be held back for use when next reciprocity comes to the surface at Washington.

We do not ignore the reasonableness of the feeling with which Canada discusses the subject as between itself and the parent country. It considers itself aggrieved by the various concessions exacted from it under the Washington Treaty; and it may well resent an exposition of imperial policy which implies a perpetual obligation to submit to sacrifices for the promotion of imperial objects. From this point of view, the impatience manifested when the London *Times* reads the Canadians a lesson on the virtue of cheerful submission to one of the penalties of their position, is quite intelligible. With this aspect of the matter we have nothing to do. It is a family quarrel, and a good deal may be said on either side. What this country may insist upon is, that the fisheries question shall not be complicated by the introduction of matters which concern only the British Government and the Dominion. If Canada suffers from the terms imposed upon it in the interest of the Empire, its complaint lies against the Empire, not against the United States. It must not ask us to pay for the negligence or blundering of its representative in the Washington Commission. Nor must it expect this country to acquiesce in any interpretation of the duties and authority of the Halifax Commission, which forbids the adjustment of all that is serious in the fisheries question.

THE TRUE THEORY OF DRUNKENNESS.

There is no one abler in his way than a New-England philosopher. There has never been any international contest between a New-England and a German philosopher, as there once was between Mr. Heenan and Mr. Sayer, but could such a match be arranged, competent judges are of the opinion that the New-England champion would beat his opponent at least two hundred words per minute, and during that brief period would propound more theories, based upon lighter hypotheses, than any living German could possibly propound in twice the time.

When, therefore, a leading New-England philosopher invents a new theory to account for the tendency of the Northern races to drink ardent spirits, he deserves a respectful hearing. It has generally been the accepted theory that men drink either because they are thirsty or because they wish to become intoxicated. This is, however, as the philosopher clearly shows, a thoroughly unscientific theory, since it is perfectly intelligible, and is based wholly upon facts. The truly philosophic mind looks below the surface of things, and seeks the cause of any given phenomenon in something that has no apparent connection with it. Thus, our New-England philosopher finds the cause of drunkenness in the prevalent habit of wearing black clothing. No one has hitherto claimed that any connection existed between black clothing and drunkenness, but now that it has been pointed out, the connection is wonderfully clear.

It is well known that black cloth prevents the passage of light. No light ever illumines the depths, and much less the surface, of the wearer of black broadcloth or black bombazine. Hence it is evident that the wearers of black never know the healthful stimulus of light. Naturally they droop and pine under this lack of one of the chief necessaries of life, and seek to supply its place with such pernicious stimulants as ardent spirits and tea. When we remember that black clothing is worn almost exclusively among Northern nations, and that it is among the same nations that intemperance makes its worst ravages, we at once perceive that these two facts stand in the relation of cause and effect.

There is one apparent exception to this rule. The native kings of Africa, who inhabit the hottest country on the globe, and who never wear black clothing, or, indeed, any clothing worth mentioning, are notoriously addicted to drunkenness. Indeed, the capacity of a native king for rum is practically unlimited and were rum as abundant in that benighted country as are native kings, the latter would never meet with the accident of being sober. Nevertheless, the drunkenness of the African native kings is really a confirmation of the New-England philosopher's theory. Although they do not wear black clothes, they constantly wear extremely black skins, which are totally impervious to light. Thus we can readily explain their fondness for ardent spirits, and, if we are reasonable men, we cannot blame them for what is really the fault of their opaque covering.

This clear and scientific analysis of the cause of the use of stimulating drinks enables us to grasp the true method of eradicating drunkenness. We can see the folly of trying to persuade men to abstain from drinking ardent spirits while they continue to shut themselves off from the healthful stimulus of sunlight. Argument and persuasion can never cure the disease while the cause remains untouched. The advocates of temperance must begin by exposing the terrible consequences of wearing black clothes, and must denounce the black coat as the cause of dram-drinking among men, and the black bombazine dress as the chief agency in leading ladies, and especially widows, into the deplorable habit of tea-drinking. White clothing must be praised as the only strictly moral covering which conscientious people can wear. A series of songs in imitation of those now sung in praise of water must be written and sung at future temperance meetings, and many a wearer of body and soul destroying broadcloth will be led to reformation when he hears the inspiring chorus,

"White trousers, white coats, and white waistcoats for me!
And black for the tremulous debauchee."

The tailors who pander to the wicked appetite for black clothes must be sternly put down, and a prohibitory law forbidding the manufacture and sale of black cloth of any kind, except for funeral purposes and upon the written prescription of an undertaker, should be passed and enforced. Not only must these measures be advocated with all the eloquence that temperance orators possess, but a society for whitewashing the native African kings, and thus counteracting the immoral influence of their black skins, should immediately be formed. With the aid of a few ship-loads of lime, the native kings, who have a national fondness for whitewash, could be speedily brought under the regenerating influence of sunlight, and thus be led to conquer their fondness for rum. Thus Africa could be made a sober and temperate land, and the degrading spectacle of intoxicated native kings constantly propounding abstruse conundrums to one another and remarking yah! yah! when informed of the correct answers, would no longer vex the souls of estimable missionaries.

The day is undoubtedly coming when the whole American people, dressed exclusively in white duck or white flannel, will all be members of one vast temperance society, pledged to total abstinence from black in every form. Doubtless, there will be half-hearted reformers who will pretend that it it not wrong for a man to take a little pair of black trousers for his stomach's sake, and very possibly there will be fanatics who will insist that dark purple or dark brown are not a whit better than black. Still, in spite of open opponents and over-zealous friends, the great cause of white clothing must ultimately triumph. With its triumph drunkenness will cease. Occasionally, an unfortunate negro who exhausted his supply of whitewash may yield to a revived appetite for rum; but if philanthropists will take measures to make whitewash and brushes plentiful and cheap, and if a society organized expressly for the purpose will see to it that every American citizen of African descent is thoroughly whitewashed at least twice a week, intoxicated colored persons will be as scarce and as difficult to find as is a chicken within the neighborhood of a colored camp-meeting.

GENERAL NOTES.

The hard times have been severely felt by the liquor dealers of Philadelphia. A careful survey of the field by the licensing authorities has made known the cheering fact that in some wards nearly one-third of last year's retail dealers have quit the business because it failed to pay.

Boston papers say the catch of mackerel this year is quite light. They seem to have deserted their usual swarming grounds on the Massachusetts coast, and either remain in deep water or have gone on an excursion to northern waters for the season, some 50 vessels having sailed for the St. Lawrence mackerel fishery since the Fourth of July.

A recent examination in spelling in Albany produced the following variations: Syracuse—Cirieuse, Seyercouse, Cyrecuse, Seryeuse, Sericuse, Sarieuse, Sceruse, Serieus, Shricus, Sirieuse, Serikuse, Sarryeus, Syrucus, Saryeuse, Syreuecuse, Searecuse, Syraucus, Serocous, Syreous, Seyeuse, Seraceuse, Sarragus, Seyracus, Sireeus, Syrercuse.

A San Francisco paper complains that it hears no favorable news, nor much news of any kind, of the fish planted in the waters of the State during some years past. It was hoped that the lobsters planted in the bay would have done credit to themselves, and would have shelled out handsomely; but they seem to have clawed off somewhere.

A tramp called at a farm-house near Kennebec, Me., the other day, and asked for money with which he could purchase something to eat. The man of the house gave him a fifty-cent scrip, pretty well worn, but genuine, which he examined very critically. The tramp returned it, remarking that he didn't think that would pass, and he shouldn't care to run the risk of taking it!

The Montgomery (Ala.) *Advertiser* corrects a statement which has been going the rounds, that one-fifth of the land in the State still belongs to the United States. The different land offices, it says, are now busily engaged in preparing lists of the Government land, and it is more than probable it will be found that the Government owns only one-eighth of the area of the State. A great deal of the land is poor, but many valuable tracts are still unlocated.

Summer travel to the seaside and the mountains, say the New-England papers, does not show that times are hard. The White Mountains are getting more visitors than they had last year, and a good many are going to Vermont and the Green Mountains. Sunday before last there were over 150 guests at the Mount Mansfield House at Stowe. On the corresponding Sunday of a year ago there were but 50.

The Lebanon (Penn.) *Times* has found the champion mean man. He is a farmer, who, finding some young girls in his fields picking berries, permission having been given them by the hired hand, deliberately tore the baskets from them, emptied the berries on the grass, and started for home to get a basket to carry them away. In the meantime the girls returned, and trampled all the berries into the ground.

St. Louis is endeavoring to establish a direct trade with South America. An agent for 25 of the leading manufacturing and commercial houses of that city recently started for Venezuela. He took with him samples of flour, furniture, trunks, tin and metal ware, carriage furnishings, beer and ale, soaps and candles, agricultural implements, perfumery, fancy articles, books and stationery, Catholic Church service articles, matches, wire fence, gas machines, provisions, iron goods, crackers, and bags and barrels.

THE WAR IN THE EAST.

AN ENGLISH ULTIMATUM TO RUSSIA.

IMPORTANT CORRESPONDENCE BETWEEN THE RUSSIAN AND ENGLISH GOVERNMENTS—THE TROOPS ORDERED TO MALTA TO REPLACE TROOPS NOW AT SEA FOR OTHER DESTINATIONS—WARLIKE TALK EVERYWHERE IN LONDON.

Special Dispatch by Cable to the New-York Times.

LONDON, July 23.—In my dispatch of Friday evening I cabled to you the appointment of Rear Admiral Commerell to the iron-clad Agincourt, as convoy to several transports for special service, and the fact that he, with Admiral Symonds, another distinguished naval officer, held a conference with the Queen at Windsor. The significance of these occurrences was confirmed last night and to-day by the great activity in naval and military circles, and points to early action of serious import to the country. On Saturday, important communications passed between the Government and the Russian Foreign Office. The British Cabinet, without any doubt, regard the war as approaching a crisis in which Great Britain should be represented effectively on the spot. The present departure of troops is designed to fill vacancies at Malta, Gibraltar, and other points, the troops from which positions, I am informed on the best authority, are at this moment at sea for destinations not yet announced.

It does not follow, however, that England intends any immediate action, for even the *Daily News* says there are reasons, quite reconcilable with the Earl of Derby's assertion of a strict neutrality, why the Government should desire to increase the forces in the Mediterranean. On the other hand, there is a firm belief in some well-informed and trustworthy quarters that the Government has sent its ultimatum to Russia which, if not agreed to by the Czar's Government, will necessitate a declaration of war by England.

At 9 o'clock to-night the House of Commons presented a scene of the greatest animation, the benches on both sides of the hall being crowded, and the lobbies behind and at the sides of the Speaker's chair and the galleries being filled to overflowing by spectators and peers from the upper house. There were all the indications that business of unusual importance was expected to come up. The subject that awakened all this commotion and fever of expectancy was no less than the policy of the Government in relation to the conflict in Eastern Europe, upon which a declaration was expected. The Marquis of Hartington, the leader of the Liberal Party, when the proper moment had arrived, arose and asked the Chancellor of the Exchequer for an explanation of the sudden order for the embarkation of troops for foreign service, as represented in the newspapers. Sir Stafford Northcote, in reply, stated that the rumors had this much of a foundation, that the Government in the present unsettled state of European affairs considered it necessary to raise the garrison of Malta to the full complement.

This answer is generally felt to be unsatisfactory, and in the lobbies and the clubs the belief is as strong as it was before that the Government is preparing to occupy Gallipoli, on the Dardanelles, in accordance with the plans previously outlined in these dispatches, for the defense of Constantinople.

In the present temper of the English people the atrocities perpetrated by the Russian troops against the Mussulman population in Bulgaria are causing a deep feeling of indignation. There is also a strong disposition to suspect Austria of being afraid to make a movement hostile to Russia, or of having obtained fresh guarantees that her peculiar interests will not suffer by any result the Russians may reach in the struggle with the Sublime Porte. Again Russia is also suspected of being leagued in a secret treaty with Italy, who is in turn believed to be backed by Prince Bismarck, all of which complications are elements that can scarcely be considered friendly to Austria. Meanwhile Roumania has planted her standard on Turkish soil: the Montenegrins are once again coming vigorously into the foreground. Servia is held in restraint by a Russian leash which will slacken or tighten as the interest of the Czar may dictate, and the mightiest ships the world has ever seen are sailing with troops from England for Malta, a destination which may change at any moment. England has not really been excited until now, and to-night the talk everywhere is warlike.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

LONDON, July 23.—All the papers repeat and confirm the information relative to the reinforcement of the Malta garrison by the Second Battalions of the Second and Thirteenth Regiments. Each consists of about 900 men. The correspondent of the *Times* at Portsmouth, telegraphing on Sunday night, says: "Although Malta is mentioned as the destination of the troops, Gallipoli is still believed to be the point aimed at. It is known that Col. Edwards, of the Royal Engineers, was sent there a few weeks ago on a secret mission, the object of which, it is stated, was to report as to the depth of water of its approaches and the capabilities of the town for defense." The *Times*, in a leading article, while hoping the Government will be able to give assurances in Parliament to-day that there is no present necessity of sending troops further than Malta, is evidently prepared to hear of more decided action; but the writer thinks the Government could be justified in the occupation of Gallipoli by nothing but overwhelming necessity. The article concludes as follows:

"The way to Constantinople is very far from being open, and might, even yet, be closed with a wrench. While it is easy to understand that there should be a panic in Constantinople, there is no excuse for a panic in England. Meanwhile, the Russian authorities cannot too soon direct their attention to a very different matter. They will see that the testimony of the foreign correspondents at Shumla to the atrocities committed by the Cossacks is a very serious document, and they cannot too soon punish the wretches by whom those infamies were committed. Even in the heat of battle no State can afford to outrage the feelings of humanity, and if Russia were to condone such crimes, she would be judged much more severely than Turkey."

The *Daily News* (strong pro-Russian) has the following telegrams:

"VIENNA, July 23.—I hear that Prince Gortschakoff is collecting proofs of various occurrences at the seat of war which show that he considers that England is not acting upon the strict rules of neutrality. The Prince's first intention was to embody the materials obtained in a circular, but he has decided to reserve them for a fitting opportunity, which, he is reported to have said, Lord Derby may himself soon supply."

"BERLIN, July 23.—The officials at the Russian Embassy here threateningly declare England's open support of Turkey would immediately release the Czar from the disinterested promises he made at Livadia, and enable him to dictate his own terms of peace."

The Russian press is furious in its attacks upon England's "perfidious policy," and predicts serious difficulties. The *Journal de St. Pétersbourg* remarks in reference to recent questions in the English Parliament, touching alleged Russian cruelties, that Parliament should appeal to the opinion of Gen. Kemball, who has the Turks at his side and the Russians before him.

In the House of Commons, this evening, Sir Stafford Northcote, Chancellor of the Exchequer, in reply to a question by the Marquis of Hartington, said: "The rumors about the dispatch of troops are founded upon this, that the Government thought it right, in the present unsettled state of the Mediterranean, to raise the garrison of Malta to its full complement. That is the only answer I can give." In the House of Lords, Lord Derby, in reply to a question by Lord Granville, said: "I have no difficulty in answering a question which, under the circumstances, is natural and opportune. What has

happened is this: The Mediterranean garrisons, as I understand, are at present below their full complement, and in the uncertain and disturbed condition of Europe it has been thought desirable they should be strengthened to the extent of about 3,000 men. That is the sole foundation for the newspaper statements."

LONDON, July 24.—The *Standard's* Plymouth special reports that the Admiralty has telegraphed to the Devonport dock-yard asking when the Simoon and Himalaya, troop-ships, would be ready for sea. The dock-yard authorities replied that the Simoon would be ready on the 1st of August and the Himalaya early in September.

Notwithstanding Lord Derby's statement, sensational reports continue as to activity in the dock-yards and military preparations. The *Standard's* Aldershot correspondent mentions, for instance, that two cavalry regiments, four additional battalions of infantry, some troops of the engineers and army service corps as likely to proceed on foreign service.

THE ATTITUDE OF OTHER POWERS.

GENERAL UNEASINESS GROWING OUT OF THE RUSSIAN ADVANCE IN ROUMELIA—THE SUSPECTED RUSSO-ITALIAN ALLIANCE—GERMAN SYMPATHY WITH RUSSIA—RUSSIANS REPORTED TO HAVE CROSSED THE MONTENEGRIN FRONTIER—AUSTRIAN INTERESTS.

LONDON, June 23.—The rumors which have been agitating the European Exchanges the past three or four days are an accurate reflection of the uneasy feeling in high political quarters at the Russian advance in Roumelia and the strained relations between the various powers. The report, for a long time current, of a Russo-Italian alliance, has recently assumed new prominence in consequence of an Italian naval demonstration in the direction of the Adriatic, which is believed to be Russia's hint to Austria to keep quiet. The German Court party is in thorough sympathy with Russia and is using all Germany's influence to prevent interference from any quarter. The Ministerial newspapers of Berlin warn England that her interference would simply enable Russia to make peace in disregard of such British interests as are not also European interests, (meaning Asia Minor.) France is regarded, politically, as a cipher, but she is, militarily, an ample makeweight against any action by Germany. It is feared by English Russophodes that Austria may, besides other inducements to neutrality, be influenced by promise of a material share in the results of the Russian campaign. Having this fear, Austria is regarded as England's sure ally if interference becomes necessary. It is the almost universal belief in England that the Cabinet would take action in a sense hostile to Russia immediately if confident of popular support, but there is no considerable war party in England, and there is a considerable and energetic peace party, though the vast majority of Englishmen sympathize with Turkey and distrust Russia. The Russians equally dislike England, and the mutual animosity seems to be increasing daily.

A special dispatch from Pesth to the *Standard* says: "Turkish troops have crossed the Montenegrin frontier with the object of preventing Prince Nicholas from besieging Niesics. Much satisfaction is expressed in political circles here at the action of the British Cabinet for the protection of British interests in the East. It is regarded certain that the Austro-Hungarian Government will very shortly follow the example of England. The Ministerial journals insist that Austrian interests should be protected not only north of the Balkans, but at Constantinople and in the Dardanelles. The departure of the Italian fleet for Taranto has increased the suspicion already entertained by the Austrian Cabinet in regard to the policy of Italy."

LONDON, July 24.—The *Standard's* Vienna correspondent reports that Signor Melegari, Italian Minister of Foreign Affairs, has sent a note to the Italian Ambassador there stating that Italy does not covet any Turkish territory.

Reuter's telegram from Belgrade announces that the Skuptschina has granted the Minister of War a credit for the maintenance of a corps of observation on the Turkish frontier, and for the establishment of a camp of 24 battalions of Militia. The Minister of Finance has been empowered to enforce payment of subscriptions to the war loan which are still in arrears.

The *Times'* Vienna correspondent telegraphs as follows: "Russian newspapers to hand this morning declare that if the English fleet enters the Bosphorus it will there encounter the Italian squadron." The correspondent adds: "Grave and seemingly just apprehensions are felt as to the attitude of Italy, which, it is stated, has already concluded a convention with the Russian Government."

FIGHTING RENEWED IN MOTENEGRO.

VIENNA, July 23.—The *Political Correspondence's* dispatch from Zara says it is stated that the bombardment of Niesics has been proceeding since Saturday.

LONDON, July 24.—The *Times'* Ostrok correspondent announces that Fort Vir, at the southern entrance of the Duga Pass, with a garrison of 60 Turks, surrendered this morning after a few hours' bombardment.

A SERIOUS BUSINESS EXPOSURE.

NEW-YORK DRY GOODS FIRM ALLEGED TO BE INVOLVED IN A FRAUDULENT MISREPRESENTATION OF A BANKRUPT'S ASSETS AND LIABILITIES TO THE INJURY OF OTHER CREDITORS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

CHICAGO, Ill., July 23.—F. N. Hamlin, of this city, has filed in the United States District Court here, in the nature of a petition for the adjudicating as bankrupts of himself and Robert W. Hale, as copartners, a statement which is likely to create somewhat of a breeze, since it charges some very ugly things against parties high in commercial circles, even so high as H. B. Claflin & Co., of New-York. The document sets forth that Hamlin became a merchant here in 1865, and made large purchases of H. B. Claflin & Co., buying of and paying for to that house, while doing business, goods worth nearly $10,000,000. Matters went along swimmingly till the Chicago fire, at which the petitioner's firm lost $500,000. These losses made a compromise necessary. The firm then owed Claflin about $870,000, and other persons $600,000. Under these circumstances, but wrongfully, as the petitioner confesses, at the direction and request of H. B. Claflin, Hamlin represented his assets at about $350,000 less than they actually were, and among his firm's liabilities represented the liabilities to H. B. Claflin & Co. about $350,000 less than they really were. The petitioner says this deception was to enable Hamlin, Hale & Co. to save $350,000, so as to be able to pay it to H. B. Claflin & Co., and accordingly at the direction of Claflin the false representations were made and the above named sum was paid to "H. B. Claflin & Co., in fraud of the rights of the other creditors." A short time after, the petition says, Hamlin went to New-York and consummated the arrangement with Claflin, having been called down by a telegram from one of the members of the New-York firm. The whole matter has been brought out through a quarrel between Hamlin and Hale, in which each one is endeavoring apparently to rival the other in exposing the secrets of the firm when they were doing business together.

THE DIRECT CABLE COMPANY.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 23.—When the corporation known as the Direct Cable Company, owning one of the transatlantic telegraph lines, secured a charter from Congress, it was expressly stipulated in the act of incorporation that they should remain independent and not amalgamate in any way with other cable companies so as to destroy competition. It having been made known to the President that this stipulation was being violated, the State Department was directed to investigate the matter. At the Cabinet meeting to-day Mr. Evarts reported that this company had made an arrangement with the Anglo-American Company in regard to the transmission of messages which was a violation of the spirit of the act of Congress, and he was directed by the President to notify the company that this arrangement, which practically effects a monopoly, must be discontinued, or this Government will not permit the company to use its coast as the terminus of its line. This company is controlled by English capitalists, and has been doing business in connection with the Atlantic and Pacific Telegraph Line. The arrangement recently made by them was a combination with the other cable line by which competition was in reality destroyed.

THE STRIKES EXTENDING.

(Continued from Second Page.)

COMPLETE BLOCKADE AT ST. LOUIS.

FIVE THOUSAND STRIKERS AND 3,000 LABORING MEN AS ALLIES IN POSSESSION OF THE UNION DEPOT AND ALL FREIGHT STOCK—ORDERLY BUT DETERMINED CONDUCT OF THE MEN—THE EXCITEMENT FANNED BY RUMORS OF VIOLENT SCHEMES IN CONTEMPLATION—NOISY DEMONSTRATION BY INTERNATIONALS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., July 23.—The St. Louisans have not till to-day realized the full extent of the railroad strike. Business is at a dead lock, and crowds have been congregating on the streets all day. Men who have laughed at the so-called insignificance of labor strikes shake their heads ominously and wonder where the end will be. The striking mania did not reach here until yesterday, as stated in last evening's dispatches, but to-day it has assumed enormous proportions. The strikers, numbering 5,000, with 3,000 laboring men as allies, "hold the fort" with a persistency and yet with a quiet bearing which is winning for them hosts of friends and sympathizers. The sun had hardly risen upon the situation this morning when squads of strikers, working under able advisers, were distributed at important points along the roads. The Union Depot was the principal point of attraction in the city for idle spectators, and thither flocked merchants, beggars, men of leisure, and even women; but there was also that ever-dangerous element amid the throng, the thieves and plunderers. These are just now all St. Louis has to fear, for, thus far, the strikers have behaved soberly and with discretion. To no other source can the terrible rumors which have been afloat here be traced than to the vicious element referred to. Stories went from one to another that the bridge was to be blown up with dynamite, and the eastern approach of 200 yards of wood work burned to the ground, while some fiend started the news that the tunnel was to be stopped up by a series of blasts in the roof, which would precipitate débris enough to obstruct railroad transit for weeks. Still another report was that a plot had been laid by the strikers to tear down the walls of the jail, situated just above the Union Depot, and turn loose its imprisoned murderers, thieves, and robbers. So wide-spread were these flying stories that the jailor ordered out a battery of 6-pounders, and stationed them at the entrances, ready for the attack.

At East St. Louis the scenes were animated. Had it been possible for a freight train to run the blockade at the Union Depot in this city it would have been impossible to get past the strikers on the other side of the river. The dawn of day disclosed 500 strikers stationed at the various switch-locks in that eastern suburb. This number was swelled to 900 before noon by a strike of the laborers at the Missouri Car Works, on that side of the river. Not a freight train reached East St. Louis from either direction, but the passenger trains were unmolested, the strikers themselves appointing 10 operatives to attend the relay. At 11 o'clock a Chicago engineer attempted to run out a long train of freight on the Chicago, Alton and St. Louis Road, and made a desperate effort to get off. He had gone with his train nearly half a mile, when he saw the switch had been opened, and then he reversed his engine and went sadly back to the yard, where the engine was taken care of by the strikers, who put out the fires and placed a guard over it.

No violence has been committed yet, and the firing of a pistol by an East St. Louis man, who pointed the weapon to the sky, was unanimously deprecated by the strikers. All the saloons in East St. Louis have been closed. The saloonists refused to obey the Mayor's proclamation, but the strikers took the matter in hand and effectually carried out the behest. The Missouri Pacific employes struck this morning and carried their point, which was the same wages as paid prior to Jan. 1. The Iron Mountain men are also at work, but all others, besides these two, are on a dead lock as to freight. The strikers will not allow stock to be received or shipped at the stock yards, but are willing to allow feed cars for their cattle to roll up to the gates.

Sheriff Weber and a posse of five men are in East St. Louis watching the progress of events. A Belleville, Ill., a Militia company has been ordered by Gov. Cullom to hold itself in readiness. Mayor Bowman, of East St. Louis, tried to play the roll of pacificator, and was empowered by the Executive Committee of the strikers to see what he could do with the railroad officials. His mission was not as fruitful of success as was anticipated, and the attitude is unchanged. The Mayor and Governor have faith in their power to quell any insurrection in the State, and the Sheriff has already picked out an immense posse to be called out at a moment's notice.

It is not anticipated that there will be any strikes on the roads west of the river, but the people are in great apprehension of serious trouble from the discontented classes, and the civil and military authorities are preparing to quell any disposition to lawlessness. Gen. Jeff C. Davis has arrived from Leavenworth with two companies of infantry, and has taken command of this military post. Much excitement prevails in the streets of the city to-night in consequence of the noisy procession of the International Society, 3,000 strong, and their hostile declarations. They held a monster open-air meeting, at which 5,000 persons were present, and speeches of a very incendiary character were made, threats of burning or tearing down certain buildings being boldly made. At 11:45 P. M. they are still marching and hurrahing through the public thoroughfares.

THE SITUATION AT CLEVELAND.

A COMPROMISE ON THE CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS, CINCINNATI AND INDIANAPOLIS ROAD — TERMS DICTATED BY THE STRIKERS—FREIGHT TRAINS STARTED SOUTH.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, July 23.—At noon to-day the men employed in the shops of the Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati and Indianapolis Road, having received no satisfactory reply to the communication sent on Friday to the President of the road requesting that the old pay be restored, decided to join their companions of other roads in the demand for higher pay. Three hundred of them accordingly quit work without a moment's further warning and filed out into the streets. Mr. J. H. Devereux, President of the road, and Mr. E. S. Hunt, General Superintendent, arrived upon the scene at about 2 o'clock P. M. Meanwhile the firemen and brakemen had all struck, thus making a large and excited concourse. Mr. Devereux spoke to the men, explaining that he, as President of the road, had always endeavored to do what seemed best for the interests of both men and stockholders. He was at first received with derisive jeers, but soon got the attention of the crowd. He explained that the present cut was owing to the fact that there had been too much competition between leading lines, and that there is at present an endeavor being made, both in St. Louis and New-York, to pool the earnings of the competing lines, by which it will be possible to raise the pay of men from the increased earnings. He said that the road is making no money, and the stockholders blamed him for paying too much to the employes. At the close of Mr. Devereux's speech he answered a large number of questions presented by different workmen in the crowd, and at length the following compromise was brought about: The men will resume work. They shall have 10 hours' work, and the 10 per cent. shall be restored on the 1st of August. The President also pledged the men that this should be a permanent arrangement. Accordingly several freight cars have already gone South, and in the morning the work on the road and in the shops will be resumed as usual. There is, however, some talk of interference upon the part of the employes of the Lake Shore Road, the latter claiming that the men on the other road have not stood out for the full amount of the claim. How this will be settled time alone can tell.

At Collinwood the men are quiet and orderly but determined. They sit around in little groups discussing the news and talking over the prospect for the future. No passenger trains are permitted to run east on the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern to-day by the authorities of the road, on account of the stopping of trains at Buffalo. This forenoon the men in the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern freight-house struck, and are allowing no freight to be hauled. At 2 o'clock P. M. the striking Lake Shore men held a meeting, at which a committee of 10 was appointed to wait upon the authorities of the road. The resolutions passed by the meeting at Collinwood last night, were presented to General Superintendent Paine this morning, but he said that he is powerless to act in the matter, and has laid it before President Vanderbilt by telegraph. An answer to this is anxiously awaited by the strikers.

The men at Collinwood to-day held a meeting in regard to what should be done with the cattle in the cars that have been stopped. It was finally decided to permit the railroad company to drive them by the country roads to the stock yards at Painesville, some 25 miles east of here. The cars are accordingly being unloaded, and the cattle that were turned loose on Moor's Common last night are also being gathered into the herds and started on the route.

MOB VIOLENCE AT CINCINNATI.

CROWDS GATHERED ABOUT THE DEPOTS—SWITCHES SPIKED BY RINGLEADERS—A RAILROAD BRIDGE BURNED—ACTION OF THE RAILROAD COMPANIES.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, July 23.—No attempt is made to run trains on the Ohio and Mississippi road to-night, the strikers being in full control. The Managers of the different railroad lines centreing in Cincinnati have agreed that nothing shall be done to provoke violence. If the men object to the running of trains the companies will promptly stop them. There is a great dread of provoking a riot in this city where thousands are only awaiting the signal to begin the work of plunder. The Ohio and Mississippi and Lafayette depots are now surrounded by large crowds. At the latter place the leaders have taken charge and have spiked the switches and put an end to the movement of all trains. These are not strikers or connected in any way with railroads, but call themselves workingmen. Men on the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton Road will not accept the propositions of President Shoemaker to restore their wages to the old rates unless he specifies a given time in which they will be adhered to. It is reported that Mr. Shoemaker will reply, withdrawing his concession, and declaring that the company is ready to stop all trains. The prospects seem favorable for a general suspension of railway travel in this quarter within a few days.

A fire alarm has just sounded, and it is ascertained that the strikers have just set fire to the railroad bridge over Mill Creek.

Passenger trains on the Little Miami and Indianapolis Roads are running as usual but no freight trains. A band of music, followed by a crowd of so-called workingmen, paraded the streets early in the evening and finally halted at the Court-street Market space where they were addressed by the same speakers who appeared there yesterday, and Mayor Moore. The spectators were chiefly moderate in their tones, and at the close a call was read for a general meeting of all workingmen in the city at 7 o'clock in the morning, but no place for meeting was mentioned. With the exception of in the vicinity of the depot, in the lower part of the city, and the place where the meeting was held, the streets have been very quiet to-night, but there is quite a feeling of anxiety among the better class of inhabitants over the situation, which does not improve.

THE STATE CAPITAL OF OHIO.

THE CITY IN POSSESSION OF A MOB OF ROBBERS AND TRAMPS—RAILROAD MEN AIDING THEM—CANAL MEN ON THEIR WAY TO NEWARK.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, July 23.—The mob which raided private establishment to-day closed up nearly all the rolling mills, machine shops, and factories on the west side of the river. The mob was not composed of railway men, but of tramps, miners, and idle roughs, who seem to have but recently come to the city. No violence was offered by the mob, as the operatives quit work, and the shops suspended on their first demand in almost every case. In a few instances protests were made, but the invariable reply was "shut up or burn up." The striking railroad men deny any connection with the raids on shops, and say they are not responsible for the actions of the mob. There is much excitement in the city, and fears are entertained of excesses by the mob. Warrants were issued for the arrest of several leaders this afternoon. The railroad officials have ordered the shops to be closed, and no freight to be received for the present, in consequence of which, business is somewhat embarrassed. The Mayor has issued a proclamation calling on the citizens to avoid forming in crowds and warning all that rioters will be vigorously punished. Special policemen are being enrolled to the number of several hundred, to act in case of emergency. At about 4 o'clock, a large crowd at Goodale Park was being addressed by striking railroader, when a report arrived that an attempt would be made to start a freight train west over the Indianapolis Division of the Pan Handle Road and the crowd immediately rushed for the side track in the yard where the train was supposed to be standing, but it was discovered that there was no intention to start the train. The crowd then started for the Union Depot, the assemblage numbering several thousand people.

It was feared at one time that the afternoon passenger train west would be stopped by the mob, but the fear proved groundless. The mob stopped the regular freight train for Springfield over the Cincinnati, Sandusky and Cleveland Road at 11 o'clock this morning. Several freight trains on various local roads went out to-day, but none on through lines. It is reported that a large number of miners from Shawnee are on the way to Newark to join the strikers. A committee of citizens, headed by the Mayor, waited on General Manager Quincy for the purpose of securing a train to go out and intercept the miners. The train was refused for fear the miners would board it and run to Newark. The report of the miners coming has caused much excitement among the citizens of Newark. A committee has started to meet the miners who left Shawnee at 4:15. It is reported that the miners number upward of 1,000 men. No freight trains have gone out yet, and it is believed that any attempt to take them out, if hands can be found, will result in bloodshed. The tide of public opinion is changing since the outrage at Pittsburg.

THE MOB AT FORT WAYNE.

RAILROAD SHOPS CLOSED BY THE STRIKERS—SPECIAL MEETING OF THE CITY COUNCIL HELD—PROPERTY TO BE PROTECTED—A BITTER FEELING.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

FORT WAYNE, Ind., July 23.—The striking trainmen assembled in force this morning and compelled the closing of the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago shops, employing 1,000 men. The trackmen and switchmen on this division of the same road also refused to work, and flocked to the city, where they joined the strikers. The situation looked very critical at noon, when threats were made that every railway shop and manufactory in the city would be forced to shut down. The Mayor, therefore, called the City Council together in special session, and they passed resolutions ordering the strikers to disperse, compelling all saloons to close up, and providing for the employment of 200 extra policemen to preserve order and guard railroad property. This force has been sworn in, and is on duty to-night.

The strikers held a large meeting this afternoon and adopted resolutions, which were sent to the officials, making the following demands of the railroad:

First—The restoration of the wages paid prior to June 1.

Second—The re-employment of all men suspended at that date.

Third—The abandonment of the classification in rank and pay of engineers.

An address to strikers was also adopted, requesting them to abstain from violence and injury to person and property. This was circulated and met with a good reception. However, since the receipt of the news from Pittsburg that the officials refuse to compromise, a bitter feeling is again manifested. It is feared that the passenger trainmen here will strike to-night. On the Wabash Road freight trains left as usual to-night, although a strike was expected on that road. The strikers say all railway shops and private manufactories in the city will have to shut down to-morrow.

THE FEELING AT DETROIT.

EVERYTHING QUIET, BUT MUCH UNEASINESS FELT—THE CITY OFFICIALS PREPARED FOR TROUBLE—THE CANADA ROADS.

Special Dispatch to The New-York Times.

DETROIT, Mich., July 23.—Everything continues quiet in this city and on the more important railroads which centre here. The Lake Shore is the only road which runs into this city upon which there has been any strike, and no effects of it are visible at its depot here as yet. Freight has gone out on its Detroit branch to-day as usual, but this, it is expected, will be stopped to-night. On the Michigan Central there have been some recent reductions in wages, but they were made after a full understanding with the men, and there is no sign of discontent. Its managers do not expect any trouble, unless the strikes elsewhere shall be long continued and create a feverish feeling of general extent. On the Detroit and Bay City, Detroit and Lansing, and Detroit and Milwaukee Roads—all purely State roads—there are no symptoms of any trouble. On the Canada roads, the Canada Southern, the Great Western, and the Grand Trunk, of which this is the western terminus, there have been recent negotiations between the employes and the managers as to the rate of compensation, and their officers here assert that an amicable understanding was reached, and that there will be no trouble. This morning a private conference was held here of the city and county authorities, the officers of the Police force, and the railroad managers, and it was determined to make ample provisions to meet any possible outbreak, although it was agreed that this was only a matter of prudence and not of necessity. The authorities are very reticent, but there is no doubt that the Sheriff, Police force, and local Militia companies are in a state of readiness and will be kept so some days. Special dispatches report all quiet thus far at the important stations in the interior of Michigan.

ACTION OF OTHER RAILROADS.

THE SITUATION IN KENTUCKY—AFFAIRS ON THE UNION PACIFIC—WESTERN RAILROAD TROUBLES—THE CENTRAL PACIFIC AND OTHER ROADS.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., July 23.—A committee of the Louisville and Cincinnati Short Line Railroad men, appointed at a meeting on Sunday, called on Chancellor Bruce while in open court this morning, and through the attorney of the road, according to their instructions, requested that the order for a reduction of wages, to take effect from the 1st of August, be rescinded. Judge Bruce immediately ordered that the circular of Mr. McLeod making the reduction be withdrawn. The matter did not come before Receiver McLeod, for the reason that he is out of the city and beyond the reach of the telegraph. The following official message was telegraphed over the wires of the Louisville, Cincinnati and Lexington Railroad this morning:

To all Agents and Employes of the Louisville, Cincinnati and Lexington Railroad:

In the absence of Receiver McLeod, who cannot be reached by telegraph, Chancellor Bruce this morning, in open court, on application of parties in interest, issued an order withdrawing the circular that announces a reduction in pay. The employes are congratulated on the happy result, and their temperate and peaceful action in the premises.

J. E. REEVES, Master of Transportation.

CHEYENNE, Wyoming, July 23.—The employes of the Union Pacific Railroad received notice last evening from General Superintendent Clark, that the order of the President reducing their wages, to take effect Aug. 1, is rescinded. This gives general satisfaction, and averts all danger of a strike.

OMAHA, Neb., July 23.—The Union Pacific Company this morning rescinded their recent order for a reduction of wages. No danger is apprehended.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., July 23.—The Vandalia Railroad men struck at 12 o'clock M. Passenger trains will not be stopped.

BETHLEHEM, Penn., July 23—2 P. M.—At this hour all is quiet on all the roads centering here. Employes on the Central Railroad of New-Jersey are opposed to a strike. The Lehigh Valley officials appear entirely unconcerned and anticipate no trouble, notwithstanding the rumors and reports to the effect that there will be a strike before midnight. A rumor was circulated to-day that the word would be given at 2 o'clock this afternoon. Considerable excitement is manifested throughout the establishment of the Bethlehem Iron Company, and the men are determined in the event of a strike of the Lehigh Valley Road to join them. As the mill employs between 2,000 and 3,000 hands, serious trouble may result.

RICHMOND, Va., July 23.—The General Passenger Agent of the Richmond and Danville Road says all is quiet with their men, and that there is no probability of trouble in the South. All Southern and Western travel can get through over the Piedmont Air Line.

EVANSVILLE, Ind., July 23.—Considerable excitement is caused here by the railroad strikes, but no trouble is anticipated. The railroad officials of the Evansville and Terre Haute, the Evansville, Henderson and Nashville, the St. Louis, and the South-eastern were interviewed yesterday, and state that the strike will not affect the trains running into this city.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., July 23.—There was a feverish state of feeling here all day yesterday concerning the railroad strikes, this being the terminal point and head-quarters of many of the trunk lines, and there being a large number of railway employes concentrated here. While there was intense excitement among the men, nothing definite was done except that at a meeting in the afternoon they agreed to be governed by the action of the railroad employes at St. Louis and Chicago. It is reported that the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Road notified their employes to-day that the wages recently reduced would be restored to the former figures on Aug. 1.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., July 23.—Some time ago the Central Pacific Railroad Company made a reduction of 10 per cent. on the wages of all the employes, which went into effect on June 1. It is now announced that the company have rescinded the reduction, and will continue to pay the full rates in silver. The working men in the city held an informal meeting yesterday, and adopted resolutions expressing sympathy with the Eastern strikers in their efforts to keep up the standard of wages, but deprecating all resort to violence.

DETROIT, Mich., July 23.—The Canada Southern employes at Grosse Isle and Amherstburg struck this evening. Freight traffic is stopped by the act.

ELMIRA, N. Y., July 23.—The Northern Central Railroad shop men, numbering 200, struck this morning. The Erie trackmen on the Susquehanna Division struck at noon. The brakemen and firemen on the Northern Central have joined the shop-men. Gov. Robinson and his private Secretary have left for Albany. Everything is orderly in the city, but a deep feeling exists.

WILKESBARRE, Penn., July 23.—The Lehigh Valley men are expected to strike to-night. If they go out, the miners will make common cause.

OMAHA, Neb., July 23.—A meeting called by Union Pacific shopmen was held here to-night. There was a large attendance, mostly composed of the lower class of workingmen, boys and roughs. They expelled newspaper reporters and adjourned to the streets, and marched around the town hooting and hollering, but doing no damage. No action was taken, but it was said that a committee have decided to demand the rescinding of a former order for a reduction. But few have stopped work, among the better class a good feeling has been exhibited since the order of July 1 was rescinded.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., July 23.—President Gowan, of the Reading Road, has offered a reward of $10,000 for information leading to the arrest and conviction of the parties who fired the Lebanon Valley Bridge, at Reading, last night.

LEBANON, Penn., July 23.—No passenger or freight trains have arrived here from the East or West on the Lebanon Valley Railroad. The trains on the Lebanon and Tremont Railroad are undisturbed.

COLUMBIA, Penn., July 23.—The situation here remains about the same, with the exception that the passenger train engines are allowed to leave the round-house now, and passenger trains are allowed to pass unmolested. As yet everything is quiet.

TERRE HAUTE, Ind., July 23.—The employes of the Vandalia Railroad waited upon President McKeen at his office here this forenoon, to get his answer to the proposition made yesterday for a restoration of their wages, the increase demanded being 15 per cent. Mr. McKeen responded that he should have to consult his Directors and the officers of other lines with which the Vandalia is in alliance, and said he would give a final answer to-morrow morning at 9 o'clock. Meanwhile all the freight trains are stopped, and only the passenger traffic is continued. Between 500 and 600 men here are on a strike. All are quiet and orderly, and no violence is feared. The Indianapolis and St. Louis employes are also on strike. One freight train on that line has been abandoned at Carbon. The strikers are firemen, brakemen, section men, and machinists.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., July 23.—The conference held this morning between the Committee of Employes and the President of the Vandalia road was broken off at 11:50 A. M., and a strike began at 12 o'clock. Passenger trains will run as usual, but no attempt will be made to run freight trains. The strikers include all the shop men. The machine shops at Terre Haute have been closed and the fires put out. The Indianapolis and St. Louis men have followed the Vandalia men and no freight trains will be moved after 12 o'clock, between Indianapolis and St. Louis. No violence or destruction of property is anticipated. There is no change on the other roads since last night.

TOLEDO, Ohio, July 23.—At 1:30 P. M. to-day a delegation of strikers waited upon the engineers and firemen of the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railroad at the Air-line Junction, near this city, and ordered them to run their engines into the round-house, which order was complied with. All westbound freight trains have been abandoned, and orders have been issued to station agents to receive no stock or freight of any description for any point. This order puts an end for the present to all freight traffic on the main line and the Air Line routes between this city and Elkhart, Ind., and also on the Detroit Division of the Lake Shore Road. No disturbance or demonstrations of violence have occurred, and at present there are no indications of the other roads centring here becoming involved in the strike.

LEBANON, Penn., July 23.—A large crowd of people congregated at the depot this evening to await the arrival of the passenger train from the East. The Militia have all left here for Harrisburg. Several fights took place this afternoon between the Militia and citizens. Freight trains have arrived here from Reading, via Auburn and Pine Grove. The excitement is abating.

EASTON, Penn., July 23.—There has been no strike here as yet, and nothing is definitely known; but those supposed to be well informed say there will be a strike to-morrow on the Lehigh Valley, Delaware, Lackawanna and Western, and New-Jersey Central Roads.

LONDON, Ontario, July 23.—The Manager of the Great Western Railroad has issued a circular modifying the proposed reduction as follows: Under $30 per month, the old pay; from $30 to $40, 7½ per cent. reduction. Many are inclined not to submit.

COMMUNISM IN THE WEST.

MEN COMMANDED TO QUIT WORK—LABORERS AND MECHANICS ORDERED ABOUT BY MOBS—CONSOLATION IN THE OHIO DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION.

ZANESVILLE, Ohio, July 23.—At 9 o'clock this morning 2,000 men assembled in front of the new hotel being built under contract for J. B. Townsend, and commanded the men working on the building to quit work, which they did, and they all assembled in front of the Court-house, where the crowd was addressed by Henry Blandy, who counseled moderation and told them to look to the Democratic Convention for consolation. After the speech large crowds marched to the different manufacturing places in the city, compelling the men to quit work. They also waited on Messrs. Townsend & Burgess, proprietors of a street railway, compelling them to haul off the street cars. Mayor McCowan requested that the saloons be closed. No violence is anticipated. About 50 manufacturing establishments are idle this afternoon.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, July 23.—About noon the strikers to the number of 300 went to the rolling-mill, and compelled the employes to suspend work. They also went to the pipe works, the Wassel Fire-clay Company's works, Patten's peat works, Adams' planing-mill, Franklin Machine Works, Peters' sash works, and other factories, the employes of which joined the strikers as they went along. The entire mob also had dinners with them, and, to the number of 2,000 marched to the Union Depot, where they dined. No violence was used.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., July 23.—This afternoon a man was arrested on Montgomery-street carrying a banner inscribed with a notice for working men to meet this evening to give expression with the eastern strikers. He was released on promise of discontinuance of his action. A deputation waited on the Mayor, assuring him that no violent counsels would be offered at the meeting. Regular, special, and substitute Police will be held in readiness to prevent any breach of the peace. The National Guards will also be held ready for action. Many unemployed men have hung around the bulletin-boards during the day, some of them expressing themselves in favor of the Eastern rioters' proceedings, but it is not believed that any violence will follow the evening meeting. The action of the Central Pacific Company in restoring the wages was without reference to the recent strikes, having been decided upon last Wednesday, after a conference with the employes.

ACTION OF THE GOVERNMENT.

NUMEROUS DISPATCHES RECEIVED BY THE PRESIDENT—GOV. HARTRANFT'S APPEAL—A PROCLAMATION ISSUED—THE CABINET MEETING—THE CAPITAL WELL PROTECTED.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 23.—The President and Secretary McCrary remained at the residence of Secretary Evarts last night until after 12 o'clock, receiving dispatches from the disturbed districts, and communicating with commanders of military detachments which were moving toward the scenes of riot. Adjt.-Gen. Townsend remained with the President and Secretary of War, and after they returned to the Soldiers' Home repaired to the War Department, where he continued until morning communicating with the military forces, and repeating all important messages to the Secretary at the Home. The President and members of the Cabinet were at the White House at an early hour this morning, and continued in consultation until noon. A large number of telegraphic dispatches from Gen. Hancock and other military officers, Gov. Hartranft and Mayor Stokley, of Philadelphia, Thomas A. Scott, President of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad, and other citizens, were submitted by Secretary McCrary with reference to the condition of affairs in Pennsylvania. Gov. Hartranft called upon the President for Federal assistance, and in accordance with this request a proclamation was directed to be issued. In view of the threatening aspect of affairs at Philadelphia it was decided to send all available troops to that city, and Gen. Hancock was directed to remove his head-quarters there from Baltimore. Gen. Schofield, who had been summoned here by Secretary McCrary from West Point, was also directed to proceed to Philadelphia, and left Washington on the noon train. Gen. Hancock was instructed to make such disposition of his troops along the line of the Pennsylvania Railroad as will suppress disorder and protect the company's property. The dispatches received from Gen. Hancock state that the presence of Federal troops has had a salutary effect, the mob everywhere showing respect for the authority of the Government. The President regards this disposition of the people toward Federal troops as an evidence that the spirit of communism does not obtain, and that the Government will be able to establish order in a few days.

The discussion in the Cabinet meeting developed an intention on the part of the Government to deal with mobs in a summary manner. The orders given Gen. Hancock are positive and explicit, and those who have any regard for their lives should refrain from assembling in the vicinity of places where outbreaks are likely to occur. The same orders have been sent to other officers commanding troops in troubled districts. After 12 o'clock to-morrow, the hour at which all assemblages in Pennsylvania are commanded by proclamation of the President to disperse and go to their homes, Gen. Hancock will proceed to carry out his orders, and break up all unlawful gatherings at all hazard. The question of declaring martial law in localities threatened with disturbances was again discussed, but it was decided that the situation does not yet warrant such extreme action. If there is no improvement to-morrow, such a proclamation may be expected, and also notification to the Militia of all the States to hold themselves in readiness to report to the Secretary of War for orders. Gen Hancock will command the Eastern States, with head-quarters in Philadelphia, and Gen. Pope the Western States, with head-quarters at St. Louis, and will distribute what troops they have along the lines of railroads where they can be used to the best advantage. At the conclusion of the Cabinet meeting, Secretaries McCrary and Thompson were waited upon by a committee of citizens of Washington, who expressed their appreciation of their efforts to protect this city. They were assured that ample provision had been made to protect the capital, and that no apprehensions whatever were entertained with reference to Washington.

The War Department has determined to keep the troops at Fort Erie, Ogdensburg, and Sackett's Harbor on duty at those posts for the present, in order that they may be used to suppress disturbances that may arise in those localities.

Emissaries of the Pennsylvania Railroad strikers came to Washington to-day and waited on the employes of the Baltimore and Potomac Railroad Company for the purpose of inducing them to strike. It is said they replied that they would run passengers and mails, but not troops. A report prevailed of a riot at the depot of that company, but this originated in the arrest of a drunken man by a policeman, which soon attracted a large crowd. With this exception affairs there are more than usually quiet. The trains leave and arrive as usual, though the number of passengers is few. At the Baltimore and Ohio Depot in this city there was no disturbance whatever this evening, and but few persons were around the building. One or two trains only arrived from Baltimore with but few passengers. A report was circulated about 10 o'clock that there was trouble at this depot, but there was no truth in it. Just opposite the depot a new building is in course of erection and a neighboring sewer broke, flooding the cellar and sidewalk. A steam fire engine was called into service to pump the water out, and this gave rise to the rumor that there was trouble at the depot.

The Adams Express Company advised the Treasury Department this morning that for the present it will not transport money packages between New-York and Washington, considering such service to be unsafe.

Orders have been issued from the War Department directing Gen. Pope, commanding the Department of the Missouri, who has his headquarters at Fort Leavenworth, Kan., to send all the available forces from that place to St. Louis for the protection of public property there, and go to that city himself, if he deems it necessary. Gen. Ruger, commanding the Department of the South, has been ordered to send three companies of infantry to Louisville, Ky., and Jeffersonville, Ind. The six companies of the Twenty-second Infantry enroute from the Sioux country to the Department of the Lakes, have been ordered to stop at Chicago, and are now at or near that city.

A meeting was held here to-night of the Labor League of the District of Columbia, together with members of the Central Council from abroad, Mr. Hodnett, President of the order, in the chair. He stated that from information received at head-quarters to-day the final hope of the strikers now rested upon New-York, and that all efforts would be made to throw that City, Brooklyn, and Jersey City into confusion and insurrection; therefore, the meeting should caution the Labor League of New-York from lending countenance to, or in any way aiding or abetting such wrongful acts. Michael Scanlon, formerly editor of the *Irish Republic*, and United States Assessor of the Third District of New-York, said he had as many personal and devoted friends in New-York among all the laboring organizations of that City as any man in America, and he ventured to assert that they would heed what he said when he appealed to them as Irish-Americans to stand by law and order and save the only Government on the face of the earth which gives liberty to all mankind. He spoke of the precautionary measures necessary to be taken to save not only the city, but the whole Republic from threatened anarchy and destruction. Jacob D. Felthousen, as a German-American, counseled moderation and entire submission to law. Finally, the entire League appealed to the working men of New-York, of all nations and creeds, to honor their great City, and the name and cause of labor everywhere, by abstaining from any demonstration against the peace and prosperity of the whole people of the United States.

AMUSEMENTS.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.

A dramatization of Dickens

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—JULY 23.

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—10. A. M.

$7,000	N. W. C. C. G.	87	100	Illinois Cen.	57
500	West. Union	60½	200	St. Paul pf.	58
100	do.	60⅜	300	do.	57
2000	do.	60⅛	200	do.	58⅜
200	do.	60	300	do.	56⅝
600	do.	60⅛	300	do.	56⅜
200	do.	60¼	300	do.	56⅝
200	do.	60¾	700	do.	57
1900	do.	60⅝	200	do.	57¼
600	do.	60⅞	300	do.	57
400	do.	60⅝	500	do.	56⅝
400	do.	60⅝	500	do.	56⅝
600	do.	60⅝	200	do.	56¾
200	do.	60¾	700	do.	57¼
300	Pacific Mail.	19	100	do.	57⅛
1000	do.	19⅛	200	do.	57⅛
1700	Del. & Hud.	38	500	do.	57⅜
200	do.	34⅞	500	do.	57⅝
100	do.	34¾	900	do.	57⅞
15	Wells-Fargo	82	700	Erie Railway	7
300	N. Y. C. & H.	92¾	400	do.	6⅞
300*	do.	92½	1700	do.	7
500	do.	92¾	300	North-western	20½
100	do.	92	100	do.	19½
100	do.	91⅞	100	do.	19¾
400	do.	91⅝	300	North-w. pf.	49½
500	do.	92	100	do.	49
100	do. c.	92	100	do.	48
500	do.	91⅞	100	do.	47
100	do.	91⅝	100	do.	46
500	do.	91¾	500	do.	45½
200	do.	91¾	700	do.	47¾
500	do.	91¾	700	do.	47¾
300	Lake Shore	48¾	700	do.	47¾
100	do.	48⅝	200	do.	47⅝
500	do.	48½	300	do.	47½
100	do.	48⅜	300	do.	47⅜
225	do.	48⅜	100	Rock Island.	92¾
400	do.	47¾	400	do.	92⅝
500	do.	47½	500	do.	93
1000	do.	48⅜	300	do.	93¼
500	do.	48⅜	200	do.	93¼
50	do.	48½	200	do.	93¼
100	do.	48¾	100	do.	93¼
600	do.	48⅞	200	do.	93⅜
600	do. c.	49	200	do.	93⅜
600	do.	48⅞	200	do.	93⅜
100	do.	48¾	200	do.	93
100	do.	48⅝	200	do.	92¾
100	do.	48¾	400	D., L. & W.	39½
700	do.	48¼	200	do.	39⅜
500	do.	48⅝	500	do.	39
100	Michigan Cen.	57	200	do.	39⅛
100	do.	57	100	do.	39
500	do.	56⅞	100	do.	38⅞
100	do.	57	1300	do.	38
100	do.	57	200	do.	38⅜
100	do.	57	100	do.	38⅞
100	do.	57	200	do.	38⅞
100	do.	57	100	do.	39
100	do.	57	100	Morris & Essex.	67
100	do.	57	1300	do.	66½
100	do.	57	200	do.	66¾
100	do.	57	100	do.	66
700	St. Paul.	58	900	do.	66⅜
200	do.	58	800	do.	66¾
200	do.	58	100	do.	66¾
300	do.	58	200	do.	66¾
200	do.	58	200	do.	67
300	do.	58	400	do.	67¼
200	do.	58	200	do.	67⅛
100	do.	58	200	do.	67⅜
100	do.	58	100	do.	67⅜
100	do.	58	100	do.	67⅜
100	do.	58	100

SHIPPING.

TO SUMMER TOURISTS.

ALLAN STEAM-SHIP LINE
FROM BALTIMORE TO HALIFAX, and VICE VERSA.
The A1 British Royal Mail Iron Screw Steam-ships
HIBERNIAN, 3,200 tons, Capt. Lieut. ARCHER, R. N. R.
NOVA SCOTIAN, 3,200 tons, Capt. RICHARDSON.
CASPIAN, 3,000 tons, Capt. STOCKS.
AUSTRIAN, 3,000 tons, Capt. WYLIE.
Leave Baltimore every fortnight, WEDNESDAYS,
FOR HALIFAX, NOVA SCOTIA.
Cabin passage to Halifax, $20 gold; Round Trip tickets, $35 gold.

This opportunity, by offering, as it were, an abbreviation of a European trip, is exceptionally agreeable to those who desire a change from the usual round of American pleasure resorts.

For further information apply to
A. SCHUMACHER & CO., No. 5 South Gay-st.,
Baltimore, Md.

CUNARD LINE B. & N. A. R. M. S. P. CO.

NOTICE.

With the view of diminishing the chances of collision, the steamers of this line take a specified course for all seasons of the year.

On the outward passage from Queenstown to New-York or Boston, crossing meridian of 50 at 43 latitude, or nothing to the north of 43.

On the homeward passage, crossing the meridian of 50 at 42, or nothing to the north of 42.

FROM NEW-YORK FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.
*RUSSIA.....WED., July 25 | BOTHNIA.....WED., Aug. 8
ALGERIA...WED., Aug. 1 | ABYSSINIA.WED., Aug. 15

Steamers marked * do not carry steerage passengers.

Cabin passage, $80, $100, and $130, gold, according to accommodation. Return tickets on favorable terms.

Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at very low rates. Freight and passage office, No. 4 Bowling Green. CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

PASSENGERS PER STEAM-SHIP RUSSIA embark from the Cunard Wharf, foot of Grand-st., Jersey City, at 4 P. M. on WEDNESDAY, 25th July, 1877.
CHARLES G. FRANCKLYN,
No. 4 Bowling Green, New-York.

WHITE STAR LINE.

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL, CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL.

The steamers of this line take the Lane Routes recommended by Lieut. Maury, U. S. N., going south of the Banks on the passage to Queenstown all the year round.
GERMANIC.....SATURDAY, Aug. 4, at 12:30 P. M.
ADRIATIC.....SATURDAY, Aug. 18, at 1 P. M.
BRITANNIC.....SATURDAY, Aug. 25, 4 P. M.

From White Star Dock, Pier No. 52 North River.

These steamers are uniform in size and unsurpassed in appointments. The saloon, state-rooms, smoking and bath-rooms are amidships, where the noise and motion are least felt, affording a degree of comfort hitherto unattainable at sea.

Rates—Saloon, $80 and $100, gold; return tickets on favorable terms; steerage, $28.

For inspection of plans and other information apply at the Company's offices, No. 37 Broadway, New-York.
R. J. CORTIS, Agent.

ATLAS MAIL LINE.

BI-MONTHLY SERVICE TO JAMAICA, HAYTI, COLOMBIA and ASPINWALL, and to PANAMA and SOUTH PACIFIC PORTS. (via Aspinwall.) First-class, full-powered iron screw steamers, from Pier No. 51 North River.

For HAYTI, COLOMBIA, ISTHMUS OF PANAMA, and SOUTH PACIFIC PORTS, (via Aspinwall.)
ETNA.....July 28
ANDES.....Aug. 14
FOR KINGSTON (Jamaica) and HAYTI.
CLARIBEL.....July 26
ATLAS.....Aug. 17

Superior First-class Passenger accommodation.

PIM, FORWOOD & CO., Agents,
No. 56 Wall-st.

GREAT SOUTHERN
FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE,

SAILING FROM PIER NO. 27 NORTH RIVER,
WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS at 3 P. M.,
FOR CHARLESTON, FLORIDA, THE SOUTH, AND SOUTH-WEST.

GULF STREAM.....WEDNESDAY.....July 25
CITY OF ATLANTA.....SATURDAY.....July 28

SUPERIOR PASSENGER ACCOMMODATIONS.

Insurance to destination one-half of one per cent.

Goods forwarded free of commission. Passenger tickets and bills of lading issued and signed at the office of
JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents,
Office on the pier.
Or W. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling Green,
Or BENTLEY D. HASELL, General Agent
Great Southern Freight Line, 317 Broadway.

ANCHOR LINE U. S. MAIL STEAMERS.

NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.
Devonia....July 28, 5 P. M. | Bolivia....Aug. 11, 7 A. M.
Anchoria....Aug. 4, noon | Caledonia....Aug. 18, 1 P. M.

TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL OR DERRY.
Cabins, $65 to $80, according to accommodations
Intermediate, $35. Steerage, $28.

NEW-YORK TO SOUTHAMPTON AND LONDON.
Utopia.....Aug. 4, noon | Alsatia....Aug. 18, 1 P. M.
Cabins, $55 to $70. Steerage, $28. Cabin excursion tickets at reduced rates. Drafts issued for any amount at current rates. Company's Pier, foot of North River, New-York. HENDERSON BROTHERS,
Agents, No. 7 Bowling Green.

GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY.

The splendid mail steamers of this company between New-York and Havre,
Calling at PLYMOUTH (for London, S.),
for the landing of Passengers,
Will sail from Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Morton-st., every Wednesday, beginning with
LABRADOR, Capt. SAUNIER, Wednesday, July 25, 8 A. M.
FRANCE, Thursday, August 2, 9 A. M.
*PEREIRE, Capt. DANIEL, Wednesday, Aug. 1, 9 A. M.

Rates of passage greatly reduced.
LOUIS DE BEBIAN, Agent, No. 55 Broadway.

HAMBURG American Packet Company's Line, for PLYMOUTH, CHERBOURG, and HAMBURG.
SUEVIA.....July 26 | HERDER.....Aug. 9
LESSING.....Aug. 2 | HAMMONIA.....Aug. 16

Rates of passage to Plymouth, London, Cherbourg, Hamburg, and all points in England: First Cabin, $100, gold; Second Cabin, $60, gold; Steerage, $30, currency
KUNHARDT & CO., C. B. RICHARD & BOAS,
General Agents, General Passenger Agents,
61 Broad-st., N. Y. 61 Broadway, N. Y.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, No. 91 Duane-st., corner Broadway.

RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.
GREAT TRUNK LINE
AND UNITED STATES MAIL ROUTE.

On and after June 25, 1877,

Trains leave New-York, via Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets Ferries, as follows:

Express for Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West and South, with Pullman Palace Cars attached, 9 A. M., 6 and 8:30 P. M., daily.

For Williamsport, Lock Haven, Corry, and Erie, at 8:30 P. M., connecting at Corry for Titusville, Petroleum Centre, and the Oil Regions. For Williamsport and Lock Haven, 9 A. M.

For Baltimore, Washington, and the South, "Limited Washington Express" of Pullman Parlor Cars, daily, except Sunday, 9:30 A. M.; arrive Washington, 4:10 P. M. Regular at 8:20 A. M., 1, 6, and 8:30 P. M. Sundays, 9 and 8:30 P. M.

Express for Philadelphia, 7:30, 8:20, 9, (9:30 Limited,) 10:30 A. M., 1, 4, 5, 6, 7, and 8:30 P. M. Sunday, 9 A. M., 5, 6, 7, and 8:30 P. M. Emigrant and second-class, 7 P. M.

For trains to Newark, Elizabeth, Rahway, Princeton, Trenton, Perth Amboy, Flemington, Bridgeton, and other points, see local schedules at all Ticket Offices.

Trains arrive from Pittsburg, 4:30 and 10:40 A. M. and 10:20 P. M., daily; 10:10 A. M. and 6:50 P. M., daily, except Monday. From Washington and Baltimore, 6:50, 10:05 A. M., 4:10, 5:10, and 10:10 P. M. Sunday, 6:50, 10:40 A. M., 5 P. M. From Philadelphia, 5:05, 6:50, 9:10, 10:10, 10:40, 11:30 A. M., 2:10, 4:10, 5:10, 6:30, 8:40, 10:10, and 10:20 P. M. Sunday, 5:05, 8:50, 10:40, 11:30 A. M.; 6:30 and 10:20 P. M.

Ticket Offices, Nos. 526, 944, and 1,244 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts.; No. 4 Court-st., Brooklyn; Nos. 114, 116, and 118 Hudson-st., Hoboken. Depot, Jersey City. Emigrant Ticket Office, No. 8 Battery-place.

L. P. FARMER,
FRANK THOMSON, General Passenger Agent.
General Manager.

TO PHILADELPHIA
via
PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

THE OLD-ESTABLISHED ROUTE AND SHORT LINE between
NEW-YORK AND PHILADELPHIA.

13 Through Trains each way daily. 3 Depots in Philadelphia, 2 in New-York.

Double track, the most Improved Equipment, and the Fastest Time consistent with absolute safety.

On and after June 25, 1877,

Express Trains leave New-York, via Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets Ferries, as follows:

7:30, 9:30, 9:30 limited, 10:30 A. M., 1, 4, 5, 6, 7, and 8:30 P. M. Sunday, 9 A. M., 5, 6, 7, and 8:30 P. M.

Returning, trains leave Philadelphia 3:35, 6, 7:30, 8, 8:30, and 11 A. M. (Limited Express, 1:35 P. M.,) 2, 4, 5:30, and 7:35 P. M. and 12 Midnight. On Sunday, 3:35, 8, 8:30 A. M., 4, 7:35, P. M., and 12 Midnight.

Ticket Offices, Nos. 526 and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts., No. 4 Court-st., Brooklyn; Nos. 114, 116, and 118 Hudson-st., Hoboken. Depot, Jersey City. Emigrant Ticket Office, No. 8 Battery-place.

FRANK THOMSON, L. P. FARMER,
General Manager. General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.

—Commencing July 1, 1877, through trains will leave Grand Central Depot

8:00 A. M., Western and Northern Express, with drawing-room car to Rochester; also to St. Albans.

9:00 A. M., Special Saratoga Express, drawing-room cars, through to Montreal.

10:30 A. M., Special Chicago and Western Express, with drawing-room cars to Niagara Falls; also, drawing-room car through to Richfield Springs.

11:30 A. M., Northern and Western Express, with drawing-room cars to Rochester; also to St. Albans.

3:30 P. M., Special Saratoga Express. Connects at East Albany for principal stations to Syracuse.

4:00 P. M., Albany and Troy Express. Stops at Sing Sing, Peekskill, and all stations north, except Livingston.

6:00 P. M., St. Louis Express, with sleeping cars for St. Louis, running through every day in the week; also, sleeping-cars for Watertown, Canandaigua, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and for Montreal via Saratoga.

8:30 P. M., Pacific Express, daily, with sleeping cars, for Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Cleveland, Toledo, Detroit, and Chicago, and to Montreal via St. Albans.

11:00 P. M., Night Express, with sleeping cars, for Albany and Troy. Way trains as per local Time Tables.

Tickets for sale at Nos. 252, 261, and 413 Broadway, and at Western and Northern Company's offices, Nos. 7 Park place, 785 and 942 Broadway, New-York, and 333 Washington-st., Brooklyn.

C. B. MEEKER, General Passenger Agent.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.—FERRY-BOATS Fleave New-York from James-slip 30 minutes, and from 34th-st., East River, 15 minutes previous to departure of trains. Ferry-boats from James-slip after 7 P. M. On Sundays from 34th-st. only. Trains leave Long Island City (Hunter's Point) as follows: For Greenport, Sag Harbor, &c., 8:44, 9:03 A. M., 3:30, 4:06 P. M.; Sundays, 4:40 A. M. For Patchogue, &c., at 9:03 A. M., 2, 4:45, 5:23, 6:03 P. M.; Sundays, 9:15 A. M. For Babylon, &c., at 7:30, 8:44, 9:03, 11:30 A. M., 2, 4:24, 4:45, 5:23, 6:03, 8:30 P. M.; Sundays, 9:15 A. M., 6:35 P. M. For Port Jefferson, &c., at 10 A. M., 3:30, 5:05 P. M.; Sundays, 9:30 A. M. For Northport, &c., at 10 A. M., 3:30, 4:24, 5:05, 6:42 P. M.; Sundays, 9:30 A. M., 6:30 P. M. For Locust Valley, &c., at 8:44, 11:30 A. M., 2, 3:30, 4:24, 5:05, 6:42 P. M.; Sundays, 9:30 A. M., 6:30 P. M. For Rockaway Beach, &c., at 9, 10:20, 11:30 A. M., 1:30, 2, 3:30, 4:24, 5:05, 5:43 P. M. For Far Rockaway only — Sundays at 9:15, 10, 11 A. M., 1:30, 3:10, 6:30 P. M.;—6:35 to Far Rockaway only. Local trains for Flushing, College Point, &c., as per time table. Ticket offices in New-York at James-slip and Thirty-fourth-Street Ferries; at the offices of Westcott's Long Island Express Company, No. 7 Park-place, No. 785 Broadway, No. 942 Broadway, Grand Central Depot, 42d-st. In Brooklyn, No. 323 Washington-st. In Long Island City, E. D., No. 79 4th-st. By purchasing tickets at any of the above offices baggage can be checked from residence to destination.

ERIE RAILWAY.

Summer Arrangement of through trains. From Chambers-Street Depot. (For 23d-st. see note below.)

9:00 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Cincinnati and Chicago Day Express. Drawing-room coaches to Buffalo.

10:45 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Express Mail for Buffalo, Dunkirk, and the West. Sleeping coach to Buffalo.

7:00 P. M., daily, Pacific Express to the West. Sleeping coaches through to Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cincinnati, and Chicago without change. Hotel dining-coaches to Chicago.

7:00 P. M., except Sundays, Western Emigrant train.

Above trains leave Twenty-third-Street Ferry at 8:45 and 10:15 A. M., and 6:45 P. M.

For local trains see time tables and cards in hotels and depots. JNO. N. ABBOTT, General Passenger Agent

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN AND HARTFORD RAILROAD.

—Trains leave Forty-second-Street Depot for Boston at 8:05, 11 A. M., 1, 3, 9, 10, 11:35 P. M. For Boston and Albany Railroad, 8:05, 11 A. M., 3, 9 P. M. For Connecticut River Railroad, 8:05, 11 A. M., 3, 9 P. M. For Newport, 8:05 A. M., 3 P. M. For Shore Line Division, 8:05 A. M., 1, 3, 5:15, 10 P. M. For Air Line Railroad, 8:05 A. M., 1, 3, 11:35 P. M. For New-Haven and Northampton Railroad, 8:05 A. M., 3 P. M. For Naugatuck Railroad, 8:05 A. M., 1, 3 P. M. For Housatonic Railroad, 8:05 A. M., 3 P. M. For Danbury and Norwalk Railroad, 8:05 A. M., 1, 3, 4:40, 9 P. M. For Shepang Railroad, 8:05 A. M., 3 P. M. For New-Canaan Railroad, 8:05 A. M., 1, 4:40, 5:45 P. M. For local trains see time tables.

LONG BRANCH AND PHILADELPHIA
VIA NEW-JERSEY SOUTHERN R. R.

Commencing June 18, 1877, Steamers leave New-York, Pier No. 8 North River, foot Rector-st., connecting at Sandy Hook with trains for Long Branch, 6:20, 9:30, 10:40 A. M., 3:45, 5, and 6:15 P. M.

Ocean Grove, 9:30 A. M. and 3:45 P. M.

Philadelphia and Toms River, 6:20, 9:30, A. M., and 3:45 P. M.; Sea-side Park, Barnegat, and Beach Haven, 6:20 A. M. and 3:45 P. M.; Vineland, Bridgeton, Atlantic City, and Cape May, 9:30 A. M.; Sundays, for Long Branch, 8:30 A. M.

W. S. SNEDEN, General Manager.

LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD.

ARRANGEMENT PASSENGER TRAINS. JAN 1, 1877.

Leave depots, foot of Cortlandt and Desbrosses sts., at 6:30 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Sayre, Elmira, Ithaca, Auburn, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and for Western and Northern Canada.

8:30 P. M., Pacific Express, daily, with sleeping cars, for Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Cleveland, Toledo, Detroit, and Chicago, and to Montreal via St. Albans.

11:00 P. M., Express, with sleeping cars, for Albany and Troy. Way trains as per local Time Tables.

Tickets for sale at Nos. 252, 261, and 413 Broadway, and at Western and Northern Company's offices, Nos. 7 Park place, 785 and 942 Broadway, New-York, and 333 Washington-st., Brooklyn.

C. B. MEEKER, General Passenger Agent.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.—FERRY-BOATS Fleave New-York from James-slip 30 minutes, and from 34th-st., East River, 15 minutes previous to departure of trains. Ferry-boats from James-slip after 7 P. M. On Sundays from 34th-st. only. Trains leave Long Island City (Hunter's Point) as follows: For Greenport, Sag Harbor, &c., 8:44, 9:03 A. M., 3:30, 4:06 P. M.; Sundays, 4:40 A. M. For Patchogue, &c., at 9:03 A. M., 2, 4:45, 5:23, 6:03 P. M.; Sundays, 9:15 A. M. For Babylon, &c., at 7:30, 8:44, 9:03, 11:30 A. M., 2, 4:24, 4:45, 5:23, 6:03, 8:30 P. M.; Sundays, 9:15 A. M., 6:35 P. M. For Port Jefferson, &c., at 10 A. M., 3:30, 5:05 P. M.; Sundays, 9:30 A. M. For Northport, &c., at 10 A. M., 3:30, 4:24, 5:05, 6:42 P. M.; Sundays, 9:30 A. M., 6:30 P. M. For Locust Valley, &c., at 8:44, 11:30 A. M., 2, 3:30, 4:24, 5:05, 6:42 P. M.; Sundays, 9:30 A. M., 6:30 P. M. For Rockaway Beach, &c., at 9, 10:20, 11:30 A. M., 1:30, 2, 3:30, 4:24, 5:05, 5:43 P. M. For Far Rockaway only — Sundays at 9:15, 10, 11 A. M., 1:30, 3:10, 6:30 P. M.;—6:35 to Far Rockaway only. Local trains for Flushing, College Point, &c., as per time table. Ticket offices in New-York at James-slip and Thirty-fourth-Street Ferries; at the offices of Westcott's Long Island Express Company, No. 7 Park-place, No. 785 Broadway, No. 942 Broadway, Grand Central Depot, 42d-st. In Brooklyn, No. 323 Washington-st. In Long Island City, E. D., No. 79 4th-st. By purchasing tickets at any of the above offices baggage can be checked from residence to destination.

STEAMBOATS.

RONDOUT AND KINGSTON.—LANDING AT Newburg, Poughkeepsie, Highland Falls, (West Point,) Cornwall, Marlboro', Milton, Esopus, connecting with Ulster and Delaware Railroad, steam-boats JAMES W. BALDWIN and THOMAS CORNELL, from pier foot of Rastrigot, North River, daily, at 4 P. M.

STEAMBOATS.

THE GREAT
FALL RIVER LINE
FOR BOSTON,

And all points EAST, via NEWPORT and FALL RIVER.
The mammoth palace steamers
BRISTOL AND PROVIDENCE,
LARGEST, HANDSOMEST, AND MOST COSTLY STEAMERS IN THE WORLD. Full night's rest. No midnight changes. Five morning trains Fall River to Boston. Steamers leave New-York daily at 5 P. M., (Sundays July 1 to Sept. 2, inclusive,) from Pier No. 28, N. R., foot of Murray-st. GRAND PROMENADE CONCERTS every evening. Tickets and State Rooms secured at all principal hotels and ticket offices, at the Pier, and on steamers. BORDEN & LOVELL, Agents.
GEO. L. CONNOR, Gen'l Pass. Agent.

THE NEW
PROVIDENCE LINE
TO BOSTON, via Providence Direct.
A WHOLE NIGHT'S REST.
ONLY 42 MILES OF RAIL. TIME 60 MINUTES.
The magnificent new steamer
MASSACHUSETTS,
("The Palace Steamer of the World,")
and the world-renowned steamer
RHODE ISLAND,
("The Queen of the Sound,")

Leave daily (Sundays excepted) from Pier No. 29 N. R., foot of Warren-st., at 5 P. M., arriving at PROVIDENCE at 6 A. M., and BOSTON 7 A. M. No intermediate landings between New-York and Providence.

THE OLD RELIABLE STONINGTON LINE,
FOR BOSTON AND ALL POINTS EAST,
at 5 P. M. daily from Pier No. 33 N. R., foot of Jay-st. Brooklyn passengers transferred free by steam-boat leaving Jewell's Wharf, Fulton Ferry, at 4:25 P. M., and landing at above piers.

OAK BLUFFS,
MARTHA'S VINEYARD,
AND
NANTUCKET.
NEW AND DIRECT ROUTE BETWEEN
NEW-YORK AND THESE GREAT
SUMMER RESORTS OF NEW-ENGLAND,
VIA
FALL RIVER LINE
AND WOODS HOLE.

Leave New-York from Pier No. 28 N. R. at 5 P. M. daily, (Sundays included.) Arrive at Oak Bluffs 8:30 A. M., and Nantucket 11:30 A. M. the next day.

3 TO 6 HOURS AHEAD OF OTHER LINES.

New-York to Oak Bluffs, $5; Excursion tickets, $9. New-York to Nantucket, $6; Excursion tickets, $10.

Returning, leave Nantucket, 1:15 P. M.; Oak Bluffs, 4 P. M.; arrive New-York, 6:30 A. M. the next day.

GEORGE L. CONNOR, BORDEN & LOVELL,
General Passenger Agent. Agents.

ALBANY BOAT---PEOPLE'S LINE.

The elegant steamers DREW and ST. JOHN leave Pier No. 41 North River EVERY WEEK DAY at 6 P. M., connecting at Albany with express trains for
SARATOGA,
LAKE GEORGE,
LAKE CHAMPLAIN,
THE ADIRONDACK AND
WHITE MOUNTAINS,
and all favorite Summer Resorts North and West.

FARE ONLY $1 50.

Messina's String Bands accompany each steamer.

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THE NEW
PROVIDENCE LINE
TO BOSTON, via Providence Direct.
A WHOLE NIGHT'S REST.
ONLY 42 MILES OF RAIL. TIME 60 MINUTES.
The magnificent new steamer
MASSACHUSETTS,
("The Palace Steamer of the World,")
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SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.
The up-town office of THE TIMES is located at
No. 1,258 Broadway, south-east corner of 32d-st. Open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received and copies of THE TIMES for sale.
ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

CHAMBER-MAID, OR PARLOR-MAID, OR CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—By a Protestant young woman; is a first-class servant; City reference. Address M. S., Box No. 275 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,258 BROADWAY.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—PROTestant; is first-class and capable of assisting in any other work; best City reference; country or City. Call at No. 333 East 29th-st., for two days.

CHAMBER-MAID AND LAUNDRESS.—BY a capable girl; best City references: City or country. Above trains leave Twenty-third-Street Ferry at 8:45 and 10:15 A. M., and 6:45 P. M. Address A. B., Box No. 280 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,258 BROADWAY.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—WITH best City reference; no objection to the country; will assist in washing. Call at No. 836 3d-av., corner 51st-st., third bell.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A Protestant girl; neat, willing, and obliging; good references. Call at No. 224 West 27th-st., Room No. 12.

COOK.—AS THOROUGH COOK; UNDERSTANDS French and English cooking; splendid baker of bread and biscuit; makes every kind of dessert; unexceptionable reference; City or country. Call at No. 157 West 33d-st., near 7th-av.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK, WHO THOroughly understands her business in all its branches; no objection to the country; willing to do coarse washing. Can be seen at present employer's, No. 15 East 45th-st.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS ENGLISH COOK; understands family cooking thoroughly; City or country; five years' City reference. Address two days M. R., Box No. 278 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,258 BROADWAY.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS ENGLISH COOK IN private family; understands all branches; City or country; best City reference; excellent baker. Call at No. 361 4th-av., in store.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A RESpectable young girl as plain cook, first-class washer and ironer, or as laundress; references. Call for two days at No. 339 1st-av., in baker store.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT cook; understands all kinds of family cooking; will assist with washing if required; best of City references. Call at No. 217 East 25th-st.

COOK.—BY A FRENCH COOK (CORDON BLEU) having ten years' practice in America, in a private family; best City references. Address French Cook, in the grocery store, No. 152 Wooster-st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS FIRST-class cook in a private family; soups, meats, pastries, and jellies; best City reference. Call at No. 23 West 18th-st., rear, top floor.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A RESpectable girl, or do general house-work; good City reference. Call at No. 207 East 44th-st., rear house.

COOK AND ASSIST WITH WASHING.—BY a girl; excellent baker; best City reference; City or country. Call at No. 68 East 61st-st.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A young girl; has good references. Call at No. 334 East 36th-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

COOK.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS COOK AND to assist with washing; City or country; good references; no cards. Call at No. 217 East 35th-st.

COOK OR LAUNDRESS.—AS FIRST-CLASS cook or laundress in a small private family; references from last place. Call at No. 236 East 29th-st.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A young English girl, to cook, wash, and iron; City or country; City reference. Call at No. 237 East 24th-st.

DRESS-MAKER.—BY A FIRST-CLASS DRESSmaker; having latest French styles for suits and princess dresses; ladies own material made at short notice; fine work done, fitting perfect. Call or address Miss Britton, No. 100 West 24th-st., near 6th-av.; entrance 24th-st., up-stairs.

DRESS-MAKER.—BY A COMPETENT OPERAtor on the Wheeler & Wilson machine, by the day or month; thorough dress-maker; can cut and fit; City references. Address J. B., Box No. 254 TIMES UPTOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,258 BROADWAY.

DRESS-MAKER.—BY A COMPETENT DRESSmaker and operator on Wheeler & Wilson and other machines wishes few engagements; no objection to country; best references. Call at No. 114 West 38th-st.

HOUSEKEEPER, &c.—BY A COMPETENT person as working housekeeper, and is a good needlewoman, or would go as monthly or sick nurse; good City references. Call or address for three days, 1,042 3d-av., between 61st and 62d sts., stationery store.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A YOUNG GIRL TO TAKE care of or assist in house-work; willing and obliging; City or country; home more than wages. Call for two days at No. 431 East 113th-st.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A VERY RESPECTABLE woman; is a good cook and excellent washer and ironer; City or country; best City reference. Call at No. 856 6th-av., third floor, back.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A YOUNG GIRL TO DO general house-work in a small private family; good City references. Call at No. 236 East 37th-st.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN OF 28; not afraid of work; no objection to the country. Call at No. 1,055 3d-av., between 62d and 63d sts.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL; general house-work; best of City reference. Call at No. 241 West 33d-st.

LADY'S MAID.—BY A FRENCH LADY'S MAID, to go to the country, in a private family; understands dress-making perfectly; good references. Address L. P., No. 863 8th-av.

LADY'S MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS lady's maid and seamstress; best City references. Call at No. 62 East 51st-st., top floor.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A SWEDISH GIRL AS LAUNdress, or would assist in chamber-work; City or country; best City reference. Call at No. 229 East 29th-st., two flights up.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNdress; understand pufting and fluting; or as chamber-maid and laundress; City or country; best City reference. Call at No. 126 West 20th-st.

NURSE.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN; IS A woman of long experience; understands thoroughly the care and management of an infant, bringing it up on the bottle; good City reference given; no objection to the country. Can be seen at No. 111 West 15th-st., front basement.

NURSE.—BY AN EXPERIENCED WOMAN AS lady's nurse, with best of references; City or country. Address Mrs. B., Box No. 269 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,258 BROADWAY.

NURSE.—BY A YOUNG GIRL; CAN TAKE FULL charge of a baby; will do chamber-work if required; good reference. Call two days at No. 213 East 25th-st., in store.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY DAY OR WEEK; UNDERStands all kinds of family sewing and dress-making; is a good operator on Wheeler & Wilson machine. Call at No. 474 West 22d-st.

USEFUL WOMAN.—A RESPECTABLE MARried lady wishing to return to England, offers her services with any family going out. Address M. A. F., No. 206 East 46th-st.

WASHING.—BY A RESPECTABLE COLORED woman; 50 to 75 cents per dozen; also suits done up; City reference. Call at No. 865 6th-av., near 49th-st., first floor.

WASHING.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, washing at home; good City reference. Call at No. 215 West 18th-st.

WASHING.—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS; family or gentlemen's washing done up neatly and sent home promptly. Call or address 115 West 33d-st.

WASHING AND IRONING.—TO TAKE IN OR to do at the house. Call on Mrs. Margaret Richards, No. 238 West 47th-st., in the rear.

WASHING.—BY A COMPETENT COLORED laundress a few families' washing; fine fluting and evening dresses a specialty. Call at No. 117 West 38th-st.

MALES.

A YOUNG MAN, WILLING AND INDUSTRIOUS, desires a responsible position; good references; salary moderate. Address B. K., Box 115 *Times* Office.

BUTLER.—BY A YOUNG MAN; SINGLE; NATIVE of England; has lived as head waiter; also, single-handed in private families; good experience as above; City or country; good reference given. Address A. B., Box No. 272 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, No. 1,258 BROADWAY.

BUTLER.—BY A COMPETENT MAN; SINGLE; native of England; as head waiter, or single handed in a private family; City or country; no objections to remain all the year; 13 months' references. Address A. B., No. 1,256 Broadway, in tailor store, for two days.

BUTLER.—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, BY A SCOTCH Protestant man; thoroughly understands his business; good reference. Call or address J. B., No. 102 West 45th-st.

COACHMAN.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COACHMAN; a careful, stylish driver; willing and obliging; has lived four years with present employer; leaves on account of selling out; can be well recommended; City or country. Address Ryan, Box No. 281 TIMES UPTOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,258 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—THOROUGHLY understands his business; highly recommended from his employers; lived six years in one place; willing and obliging to any part; first-class reference. Address Coachman, care Mr. Phipps, Green's Farms, Conn.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY FIRST-CLASS coachman; single man; good careful City driver; also, take care of a gentleman's road horses; thoroughly understands taking charge of a gentleman's place; no objection to any part; first-class reference. Address Coachman, care Mr. Phipps, Green's Farms, Conn.

COACHMAN.—BY A SINGLE YOUNG MAN WHO understands his business thoroughly; has got the best of City references from last employer; is sober, honest, and willing. Call or address Coachman, No. 144 5th-av., corner 19th-st., in harness store.

COACHMAN.—BY A COMPETENT SINGLE MAN; thoroughly understands his business; will be found willing and obliging; City or country; seven years' City references from last employer. Address B, Box No. 223 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN.—BY A YOUNG SCOTCHMAN; thoroughly understands the care and treatment of horses, harness, and carriages; temperate; can give satisfactory reference where a good man is required. Address A. B., No. 247 West 19th-st., basement.

COACHMAN.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COACHMAN; careful, stylish driver; willing to make himself useful; lived four years with present employer; leaves on account of selling out. Call or address H. H., No. 17 East 30th-st., for two days.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—BY A SINgle; sober, Protestant man; understands the proper care of horses, harness, and carriage, and is a careful driver; willing to be generally useful; best City reference. Address T. H., Box No. 204 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN OR GROOM AND COACHMAN.—By a Protestant; understands his business; good City reference. Address for two days, W. M., No. 154 West 27th-st.

COACHMAN.—BY A FIRST-CLASS MAN WHO thoroughly understands his business; City or country; has some highly recommended from his last employer. Address J. D., Box No. 204 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A PROTESTant single man; can milk, and will make himself generally useful; has some of the very best City reference. Address C. M., Box No. 244 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—BY A Scotchman who understands the care of fast horses, and will make himself generally useful; can be highly recommended. Address D., Box No. 223 *Times* Office.

GARDENER.—BY A THOROUGH, PRACTICAL landscape gardener, conversant in all departments pertaining to horticulture and agriculture; plans for country seats, cemeteries, and private parks furnished and neatly executed; best City reference. Address H. H., New-Rochelle, Westchester County, N. Y.

GARDENER AND USEFUL MAN.—BY A SINgle man; understands fruits, flowers, and vegetables; can milk, care horses if required; moderate wages; best City reference. Address E. B., Box No. 231 *Times* Office.

PORTER, &c.—BY A GERMAN PROTESTANT, who can read and write English, as porter, salesman, or janitor; is a cabinet-maker by trade. Address G. P. D., No. 311 Devoe-st., Brooklyn, E. D.

THE UNDERSIGNED WISHES TO FIND employment for a gentleman of good character and habits, who is an experienced accountant, extra fine penman, and of undoubted integrity. Address HENRY L. PIERSON, Jr., No. 24 Broadway.

USEFUL PERSONS.—A RESPECTABLE MAN and wife desiring to go to Europe, offer their services, the care of children, baggage, &c., before and after landing. Can produce best of references. Address Europe, Box No. 295 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,258 BROADWAY.

USEFUL

EFFECTS OF THE STRIKE.

SOME OF ITS LOCAL ASPECTS.

FEELING OF UNEASINESS AT THE GRAND CENTRAL DEPOT—IT IS NOT BELIEVED THAT THE STRIKE WILL EXTEND EAST OF BUFFALO—NO EXCITEMENT AT THE ERIE DEPOT.

There was a feeling of uneasiness and uncertainty in and about the Forty-second-Street Depot all day yesterday, but nothing occurred there to give rise to any special alarm, nor would the officers of the road say that they anticipated immediate trouble hereabouts. Mr. Toucey, General Superintendent of the New-York Central and Hudson River Road, said early in the afternoon that there was then no prospect that the strike would extend east of Buffalo, but later in the day he was not so sanguine in his expressions, though he declined to give any particular reasons for his opinions in either instance. He said he was constantly receiving dispatches from Mr. W. H. Vanderbilt, who is at Saratoga, and from the scene of the strike, but they threw no new light on the situation of affairs at the disturbed points. When asked if there was any probability that Mr. Vanderbilt would concede the demands of the strikers, Mr. Toucey replied that there would be no reduction of wages if the business of the road warranted the officers in maintaining the old rates. This statement may mean much or little. The Superintendent expressed great confidence in the men employed by the company here and at other points between here and Buffalo. As a rule, he said, they were men of pretty sound sense, and he believed that they could not be led into error very easily. As to the Harlem Road, there was no indication of dissatisfaction among any class of employes, and at Rochester, one of the principal points on the Central route, the usual business was conducted without any interruption, except such as was occasioned at other places. Passengers and mails were being transported regularly between here and Buffalo, but Mr. Toucey would not vouch for anything going through beyond the latter point. Mr. Vanderbilt, he said, was in constant communication with the authorities of the State and City, and if the worst should happen he hoped to procure sufficient protection for his men. As to the probable duration of the strike, Mr. Toucey said he believed the beginning of the end had been reached. It was no longer a strike as between the employed, and the employer on individual lines of railway—it was a revolution in which the opposing forces were capital and labor. "It is needless to say," remarked Mr. Toucey, "that in the very nature of things this antagonism cannot last much longer, though I do not care to say just now how, in my opinion, the serious problem that has presented itself may be solved."

A TIMES reporter went among the employes in the yard and at the round-house of the New-York Central, but he did not succeed in getting the views of any of them except in one instance, when a jolly-looking engineer very emphatically, remarked, "I don't care a —— one way or the other." The men were very courteous, and several of them acted as if they wanted to say something, but were afraid of getting themselves into trouble in some quarter or other. As to the dispatch sent by Mr. Vanderbilt, expressing confidence in his men, they said it was fair enough in its tone, and they had no doubt that he would fulfill to the letter any promises he might make.

There was little or no excitement at the Erie Railway Depot yesterday, although, during the morning, several crowds of laboring men out of employment congregated around the place. The employes of the company gathered in knots and discussed the strike, but their comments could not be overheard, as they dispersed whenever a stranger or an official approached them. None of them would talk to outsiders about the strike, nor reveal their sentiments toward the company employing them. This conduct was, apparently, ominous of a strike, but the Erie officials professed not to regard it with fear. They said that the men had been in the employ of the company for years, and were too loyal to work it harm.

The brakemen and firemen of the Pennsylvania Railroad held no meeting during the day, but a party of the latter waited on General Superintendent Barker, of the Pennsylvania Railroad, and told him they would not leave their places. There appeared to be no excitement among the men working in the railway depot and on the switching trains. The officials of the Pennsylvania Company said they did not anticipate a strike, but that if one did occur they would devote all their energies to saving the property of the corporation. The Pennsylvania Company sold through tickets yesterday, and at 9 o'clock in the morning a train for the West was dispatched from the Jersey City depot. It was believed that the train would get through by switching to the West Pennsylvania branch at Blairsville Intersection, 60 miles east of Pittsburg, and thence to Allegheny City. The way and local freight trains moved in and out of the depot on time during the day.

There was a large crowd about the Grand Central Depot until midnight, and an unusually large detail of policemen were posted there, under command of a Sergeant and roundsman. Inspector Thorne was in attendance at the sub-precinct station in the depot building for several hours, but he said he was not there officially. There was no disorder of any kind, and policemen and citizens appeared to feel satisfied that the Central would escape a strike here, at least. The police are quite intimate with the railroad employes, and they say that the men have no desire to join the strikers, and will not do so unless some emissaries of the rioters in other sections come here and forces them to quit work. No trouble is apprehended on the New-York, New-Haven, and Hartford Road, as most of the employes live along the line of the road, and have been working on it for a greater or less number of years. The Superintendent of the Harlem Road said last night that he did not believe that there would be a strike on any part of the line, no matter what might happen on any of the others. He was also of the opinion that the strike at Buffalo would not extend much if any further. It was evident that Superintendent Toucey, of the Central, entertained a similar opinion, as he left the depot early in the evening, though he promised to return shortly afterward. He remained there until 10 or 11 o'clock at night. A TIMES reporter saw him at his residence at 10:30, and was told that there was no new information to impart. The strike seemed to be confined to Buffalo, where the canal men had incited the railroad employes to riot and disorder. Mr. Toucey thought the aspect would not be so serious were it not for this new element in the complications.

Though every person in authority seemed confident that Rochester and places between thereand Buffalo had so far escaped a strike, the ticket agent at the Central Depot would not sell any tickets through to Buffalo last night. He would not sell any for any point beyond Rochester, his reason being that the road is not safely open from there to Buffalo. The usual trains arrived and departed on time.

EFFECT ON THE PRODUCE MARKETS.

Business in produce and merchandise was seriously affected yesterday by the reports and rumors relative to the railroad strikes and riots, which, it was believed, would, if prolonged, lead to the interruption of important supplies of leading articles of produce en route for the seaboard, and of the transportation of merchandise westward, thus gravely disturbing the course of trade at a critical period of the year. At the Produce Exchange, dealings in flour, grain, provisions, and other articles of produce were quickened to some extent by the apprehension of at least a temporary cutting off arrivals by rail from the interior, and prices were quoted generally stronger; on grain, as a rule, much higher, though this improvement was also due in good part to the more favorable foreign advices and the break in ocean freights on the berth. Unusually liberal purchases of Western steam lard were made for prompt delivery, the market closing firmly. Dressed hogs were also in active request at advanced figures. Whisky was dearer and freely taken at the ruling quotation. Petroleum interests were utterly devoid of life as to actual transactions, the railroad difficulties rendering it dangerous for sellers to guarantee deliveries, and prices were more or less nominal, especially for refined, on options earlier than September. General merchandise was lightly dealt in, buyers having been unwilling to make purchases, in view of the difficulty of forwarding supplies to the interior, but values were not disturbed materially. In the ocean freight line, room by steam vessels, particularly of the regular lines, requiring prompt dispatch, was offered more freely, and, for grain, immediate shipment at much lower figures, but the engagements were checked by the rise in the prices of grain, and the threatened diminution of the expected receipts at the seaboard. The situation generally was regarded by business men as of the gravest character.

EFFECT ON THE STOCK AND GOLD MARKET.

The effect of the railroad troubles on the stock market was much less than has been apprehended. At the opening of the board there was a sharp decline in the stocks of leading railways, attended by considerable excitement, North-western preferred falling 5 per cent., and most of the trunk lines declining from 2½ to 3 per cent. New-York Central fell from 93¾ to 90, on the strength of rumors that the employes of that road were joining in the general uprising, but it subsequently recovered to 91½ on the receipt of more favorable intelligence. By noon the more pacific tone of dispatches from the West had a perceptible effect in strengthening the market, and when the hour of closing arrived popular confidence was quite generally restored. A strong undercurrent of sympathy with the strikers, as far as their lawful demands were concerned, was observable among the brokers, but men of all opinions joined in denouncing their outrages on life and property. Considerable uneasiness was felt among the older and more experienced members at the possibility of continued trouble, but as far as the Metropolis was concerned the idea of a conflict was generally scouted. The news in the Gold Room resulted in a rise of ⅝ per cent., and a subsequent fall to within ⅛ of 1 per cent. of Saturday's prices.

THE DELAY OF THE MAILS.

Mr. Veil, the General Superintendent of the Railway Mail Service, was in consultation yesterday at the New-York Post Office with Mr. R. J. Jackson, the Superintendent of the Railway Mail Service in this City, and, in response to questions, said that the mails for Eastern Ohio and Western Pennsylvania were greatly delayed by the rioters, and would be for several days. Superintendent Jackson received a telegram yesterday from Acting General Superintendent Bailey at Washington to the effect that the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad might discontinue all trains, and in that event the Western mails from Washington and Baltimore would go via Canandaigua and the New-York Central. He also received a dispatch from Cincinnati that the mails from that city for New-York and the East were dispatched on Sunday night and yesterday morning via Cleveland, and that all passenger trains, including the Pan Handle, left Cincinnati yesterday morning on time. Mails which left New-York on Saturday night were detained at Pittsburg. Postal car No. 2, of the Pennsylvania Railroad was destroyed at Pittsburg, but no mail matter was lost.

ACTION OF THE POLICE BOARD.

The Police Board yesterday adopted measures to quell any disturbance which might arise within the City limits. An order was issued to temporarily discontinue all leaves of absence, and Capt. Mount, of the Nineteenth Precinct, was directed to immediately remove his command to the new station-house in East Fifty-second-street, in the neighborhood of the Grand Central Depot. Commissioners Smith, Nichols, and Erhardt spent several hours in consultation at Police Head-quarters last night. Superintendent Walling, who had detailed several detectives to watch the proceedings at the Germania Hall meeting, periodically reported progress. Mayor Ely drove to the Central Office about 8 P. M., and after remaining closeted with the three Commissioners over an hour went down town, but returned at 10 P. M., and subsequently drove up town. The Commissioners declined to communicate the subject of their deliberations, and Superintendent Walling was equally reticent. Several communications passed between the Superintendent and Gen. Shaler, whose head-quarters were at Fireman's Hall, in Mercer-street.

MARSHAL PAYN'S PREPARATIONS.

The action of the rioters on the Erie Railway in detaining mail trains at Hornellsville, makes them amenable to the United States laws, inflicting heavy penalties for such an offense. In view of the probability of the United States Marshal of this district being called upon to arrest violators of this law, he yesterday notified all his deputies to assemble at his office this morning, to be ready for any emergency. In case of necessity, Marshal Payn has power to add to his force of deputies.

THE CITY MILITIA UNDER ORDERS.

ASSEMBLING AT THE ARMORIES FOR DUTY—PREPARING FOR ANY EMERGENCY—200,000 ROUNDS OF AMMUNITION AT THE ARSENAL.

The excitement among the various regiments of the National Guard yesterday was intense, and at nearly all the armories in the First Division men were found discussing the situation during the entire day. As soon as the hour for closing business arrived the members of the various regiments flocked to their respective company rooms. At 4:55 P. M. Col. Carl Jussen, Acting Assistant Adjutant-General of the First Division, received the following order from Albany:

ALBANY, N. Y., July 22, 1877.

Major-Gen. Alexander Shaler, Commanding First Division, National Guard:

The Commander-in-Chief directs that you have your entire command ready for service and hold them subject to his order. FRANKLIN TOWNSEND, Adjutant-General.

Col. Jussen telegraphed this message to Major-Gen. Shaler, who was in waiting for such an emergency at his office in Broadway, and the latter at once repaired to his head-quarters, from which, after consultation with his Adjutant-General, he issued the following order:

HEAD-QUARTERS FIRST DIVISION, N. G. S. N. Y., NEW-YORK, July 23, 1877.

GENERAL ORDERS No. 8.—In obedience to orders from the Commander-in-chief this Division will assemble at the armories of the several organizations without delay.

By order of Major-Gen. ALEXANDER SHALER. CARL JESSEN, Colonel, Division Inspector, and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

This order was telegraphed to the Colonel or officer commanding each regiment, to the Generals commanding the First, Second, and Third Brigades, and to the staff officers of the First Division. Col. C. B. Mitchell, Chief of Artillery, was the first officer to respond in uniform. When the order was transmitted by the commanding officers of the several regiments to their commands the response was the immediate assembling of those in the City.

Col. Creney was in charge of the State Arsenal, at Thirty-fifth-street and Seventh-avenue, in the absence of Brig.-Gen. Wylie, and said that he was fully prepared for any emergency. Two hundred thousand rounds of 70-calibre ammunition was stored in the arsenal, out of which 10,000 rounds were sent over to the Thirteenth Regiment, Brooklyn, yesterday afternoon, upon the commanding officer's requisition. No guard was kept at the doors of the building for fear of alarming the striking classes of different trades, whose representatives have long been in the habit of rendezvousing in a neighboring saloon. Police officers were, however, stationed in the vicinity of the arsenal, who kept a watch over the place.

COMMUNISTS COMING FORWARD.

PERMISSION TO HOLD A MASS-MEETING AT TOMPKINS-SQUARE GRANTED BY PARK COMMISSIONER MARTIN.

A deputation headed by Gustus H. Schwab called upon Commissioner Martin, at the office of the Park Department yesterday morning, and requested the privilege of holding a mass-meeting in Tompkins-square to-morrow evening in order to express their sympathy with the strikers. Mr. Martin, in reply, said that he would consult with his colleagues before granting the request. Soon afterward the Commissioner called at the City Hall in order to confer with the Mayor on the subject, but the latter was absent. The Mayor, however, returned later in the day, and the Commissioner had a brief interview with him. While they were engaged in conversation, Police Commissioner Smith entered the room and joined in the discussion. The Mayor said that he could not see any impropriety in holding the meeting, so long as it was proposed to conduct it peaceably, and Gen. Smith remarked that he coincided with the Mayor, and that due precautions would be taken by the Police Board to preserve the peace. Commissioner Martin, who agreed with the Mayor and Gen. Smith, then left to consult with his colleagues.

At about 4 P. M. "Citizen" Justus H. Schwab, "Citizen" David Conroy, and Messrs. Pfeffer and Ritzler, also communists, paid another visit to Park Commissioner Martin for the purpose of obtaining the desired permission. Mr. Martin accorded the necessary permission, but asked the delegation to put their petition in writing. They did so in the following words:

JULY, 23, 1877.

To the Honorable the Park Commissioners of the City of New-York:

GENTLEMEN: We the undersigned committee, representing the Working Men's Organization of this City, do most respectfully request your honorable board for to let us have Tomkins Parade for to hold a mass-meeting on Wednesday evening.

DAVID CONROY, Chairman.
JUSTUS H. SCHWAB, Vice-Chairman.
ROBERT PFEFFER.
JACOB RITZLER.

Mr. Martin, as President of the Department of Public Parks, then made an order allowing the working men's organizations represented by the above persons to hold the meeting.

The delegates claimed that they had been elected at a meeting of workmen held in First-street, near the Bowery, on Sunday night. Citizen Conroy, who constituted himself the spokesman of the party, had much to say about Republican iniquities, charging, among other things, that the party named had stolen the Presidency. In this nefarious work they were aided, he was sorry to say, by some drunken Democrats. Leaving national politics, citizen Conroy assured Commissioner Martin that the demonstration in the Park would be of a most peaceable character. Conroy said he was opposed to any sort of violence. The object of the meeting was to "harmonize" the differences between the strikers and the railroad companies, and to urge the citizen soldiery to refrain from acting against the strikers. Citizen Schwab had much to say about the aristocratic militia men who fired on the people in Pittsburg. Upon leaving, the delegation told Mr. Martin to be sure and have the platform ready, and to see that the Police did not interfere. To a TIMES reporter Mr. Martin said that he thought it was best to permit the meeting. Serious results, he thought, might follow at this time if it were prevented. Informally the Police Commissioners had given their consent to the holding of the meeting.

A MEETING OF INTERNATIONALS AND OTHERS IN THE BOWERY — INFLAMMATORY SPEECHES MADE.

The large meeting-room at the rear of the Germania Assembly Rooms, on the Bowery, near Houston-street, was crowded last evening by working men and others in response to a call prepared at a meeting held some days ago. Besides the working men, there were many "Social Democrats" and a large number of communists present. Mr. Justus H. Schwab, of communistic notoriety, called the meeting to order and nominated as Chairman David Conroy, of the Horseshoers' Union. Conroy, being elected unanimously, addressed the meeting at length. He said the object of the meeting was to make arrangements for a monster demonstration in Tompkins-square on Wednesday evening, and to take measures for the relief of the railroad men on strike. The strike, he said, was a struggle between impoverished labor and exacting capital. Fourteen years ago, the speaker said, the capitalists wanted labor to shoulder a musket because they were too lazy to do so themselves, and the result was a riot. "Tom" Scott thought that men should support themselves and their families on 90 cents a day. Here the speaker was interrupted by excited cries of "Hang Scott to a lamp post." Conroy, continuing, said that the men who were now on strike defended the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad during the war, and they had the best right to it. He wanted the National Government to buy up the railroads and run them in the interest of the working men. The same course should be pursued by the Municipal authorities in reference to the gas companies and the horse railroads. The speaker declared that President Hayes was not legally elected, and called upon his hearers to refuse to obey any proclamation that Mr. Hayes might issue. The speaker concluded with a vague threat to enlist 75,000 men for the purpose of bringing about a state of affairs at Washington similar to that created in France by Louis Philippe.

The committee appointed to wait on the Park Commissioners then reported that the use of Tompkins Park had been given for a mass-meeting to be held on Wednesday night. Justus Schwab then announced that there were but $11, which had been collected at the last meeting, in the treasury. A collection which was taken brought the amount up to $12 50. Speeches of a more or less inflammatory character were then made by George Winter, Leander Thompson, George Tully, and a Mr. Cashman. Mr. Demarest, of the Paris Commune, was afterward added to the list. After much noise and confusion, Messrs. Cashman, Thompson, Conroy, Winter, Jonas, Swinton, and Walster were chosen to speak at the mass-meeting on Wednesday evening. Among those nominated as speakers were ex-District Attorney Sullivan, Richard O'Gorman, Henry Ward Beecher, and Maddox, the "Labor Reformer." The names of Sullivan and O'Gorman were received with hisses and cries of "No politics," and that of Mr. Beecher with laughter and shouts of derision. It was objected to Maddox, who made a strong appeal in his own favor, that he was not a working man. Cashman, in the course of a speech, said he noticed several detectives in the room. He wished to give them notice, he said, that the working men of New-York would not stand a repetition of the Tompkins-square clubbing business. Passing to politics the speaker said that Tammany Hall was directly responsible for the strike on the railroads by cutting down the wages of the working men. The speaker was interrupted by cries of "No politics," &c. About the close of the meeting Park Commissioner Martin was seen coming into the room, but his presence attracted no especial attention.

BROOKLYN MILITARY MOVEMENTS.

DEPARTURE OF 150 MEN OF THE TWENTY-THIRD REGIMENT FOR HORNELLSVILLE—OTHER REGIMENTS IN READINESS TO DEPART.

Of the 300 members of the Twenty-third Regiment who were unable to leave with the main body on Sunday night for Hornellsville, 150 left last night. Early yesterday morning Major Barnes, Brevet-Major and Capt. A. H. Williams, of Company G; Capt. Truslow and Lieut. Volck, of Company B; Capt. Willis L. Ogden, of Company K, and Dr. N. A. Robbins, were at the armory. By 5:30 P. M. nearly 150 had mustered, and at 6 o'clock they marched off to Wall-Street Ferry, from which they proceeded direct to the Erie depot where they were met by the Train-master and assigned to three cars in train No. 3, which left for Hornellsville at 7:30 o'clock. The men numbered 110, including officers, rank and file, and drum corps. Major A. C. Barnes was in command of the battalion, assisted by Capt. C. E. Truslow, Capt. Ogden, and Capt. Williams. The men were all in high spirits, and apparently ready for action.

Owing to a dispatch received from Inspector-General Woodward by Capt. John A. Edwards, commanding the Gatling Battery at the corner of Henry and Cranberry streets, the men, 48 in number, have been in constant attendance at the City Armory in readiness to go to Hornellsville at the briefest notice. The guns are four in number, and the men carry revolvers and the other arms, officers above the rank of Lieutenant. The officers are: Captain, John A. Edwards; First Lieutenant, P. I. Hoffman; Second Lieutenant, Charles Beebe; First Sergeant, F. E. Tower; Sergeants, Ibbotson, McIntyre, Dawley, and Whitlock.

At the armory of the Thirteenth Regiment, corner of Hanson-place and Flatbush-avenue, there was continued excitement. Several of the officers have been in constant attendance, and every preparation has been made to dispatch the regiment whenever orders are received.

Col. James McLeer, Lieut.-Col. Scharig, Major Harry Michel, and other officers of the Fourteenth Regiment, held a consultation and took steps to facilitate the mustering of the regiment, in the event of its services being required.

The officers of the Twenty-eighth, Twenty-second, and Forty-seventh Regiments, who have their head-quarters in Williamsburg, have also notified the men to be in readiness to start. Last evening detachments mustered in the armory of their armory and indulged in "street firing practice."

The officers of the Separate Troop Cavalry, Eleventh Brigade, and Battery B, the Fifteenth Battalion, and Separate Troop, Fifth Brigade, are also making the necessary preparations against any contingency.

The following general orders were issued yesterday from military head-quarters:

HEAD-QUARTERS SECOND DIVISION, N. G., S. N. Y., July 23, 1877.

GENERAL ORDERS No. 4.—I. The organizations composing this division, with the exception of the Seventh Regiment, Separate Troop, Cavalry, Eleventh Brigade, Separate Company of Infantry, Second Division, will assemble forthwith at their respective head-quarters, armed, uniformed, and equipped for active service. The Thirty-second Regiment will proceed to the armory of the Twenty-third Regiment and protect the building and property until properly relieved. The Fourteenth Regiment, Col. James McLeer commanding, will be held in reserve for any emergency.

II. Brig.-Gen. James Jourdan, commanding the Fifth Brigade, and Brig.-Gen. Ira L. Beebe, commanding the Eleventh Brigade, are charged with the duty of seeing that this order is properly complied with.

III. The organizations not excepted will remain on duty until relieved by competent authority at their respective head-quarters.

THOMAS S. DAKIN, Major-General, Commanding the Second Division.

HEAD-QUARTERS ELEVENTH BRIGADE, N. G., S. N. Y., BROOKLYN, July 23, 1877.

GENERAL ORDERS No. 8.—I. In pursuance of General Orders No. 5, C. S., from Head-quarters Second Division, the Fourth and Thirty-second Regiments, Infantry, and the Gatling Battery, will assemble forthwith at their respective armories fully armed, equipped, and prepared for service, the battery dismounted, and await further orders from these head-quarters.

II. The Thirty-second Regiment will proceed to the armory of the Twenty-third Regiment, Claremont-avenue, and protect the building and property until properly relieved.

By orders of Brig.-Gen. Ira L. Beebe.
WILLIAM R. BUNKER, Assistant Adjutant-General.

Gen. T. S. Dakin, commanding the Second Division of the National Guard, received orders similar to those sent to Gen. Shaler in this City, and immediately directed the forces under his command to hold themselves in readiness. In response to a requisition on the arsenal in this City, Gen. Dakin was told to send an officer with men, and that 15,000 rounds had been already sent to the Fifth Brigade. Before 9 P. M. about 250 members of the Thirteenth Regiment were mustered at the Flatbush Armory. A very large crowd gathered outside the building, and good-humoredly "chaffed" the Militiamen as they arrived. There was a notable absence of the "rough" element in the crowd. At the armory of the Gatling Battery, corner of Cranberry and Henry streets, about 30 men, commanded by Capt. J. A. Edwards, were present. The armory of the Twenty-third Regiment, on Claremont-avenue, was under the protection of the Thirty-second Regiment, about 200 members of which were present during the evening. At both the latter, as at the first-named armory, there were crowds of spectators, but the feeling which prevailed was not at all unfriendly, and no fears were entertained of any hostile outbreak.

AT THE BROOKLYN RAILROAD DEPOTS.

The freight agents of the Hudson River and New-York Central, the Pennsylvania, and Erie Roads in Brooklyn, E. D., say that their places are open for freight, but that "shippers are distrustful, and hence they have nothing to do." At the Erie depot, from which place two boat-loads of laden cars are sent daily, Mr. Packard, the Superintendent, said that he had only received 25 barrels of sugar from Havemeyer." Quite a large number of men out of work on account of the strike were gathered about the depots. One of them, more outspoken than his fellows, declared that he would willingly take the place, at 75 cents a day, of some of the soldiers who are going down to the scene of the trouble, for, said he, "then I would have a chance to kill some of those fellows who by their work now are killing me and mine by keeping me from work."

FEDERAL TROOPS FOR PHILADELPHIA.

A special train waited in the depot of the Pennsylvania Railroad, at Jersey City, the whole of Sunday night for the detachment of regular troops which Quartermaster-General Ewald telegraphed would start for Pittsburg. The soldiers, however, did not arrive. At 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon, Light Batteries C and M, belonging to the Third Regiment of Artillery, United States Army, reached the depot, and a special train was made up for their transmission to Philadelphia. This was the force that it was intended to send away on Sunday night. The delay was caused by the fact that the original arrder for Batteries A and B to go to Pittsburg as infantry was countermanded by the War Department, which commanded them to take their artillery, and changed their destination to Philadelphia, where they are either to aid in suppressing the rioters, or to await orders to go to some other point. The members of Battery M were armed with carbines, and went as infantry. The batteries came from Fort Hamilton, where they have been stationed for four years. They are under the command of Major Sinclair, the subordinate commissioned officers being Lieuts. Thurston and Humphreys. The force comprises 110 men. There are four guns in Battery M, which are of 3-inch calibre, and carry 10-pound shot. Five caissons, carrying fixed ammunition for use in street fighting, are also provided. Extra wheels, and other paraphernalia of a battery prepared for field service, are carried on the caissons. The battery has something of a record, it having been employed during the Mexican War, when it was commanded by Capt. Braxton Bragg, afterward the Confederate General. During the Battle of Buena Vista, Gen. Taylor gave the familiar command to Bragg while in charge of the battery, "A little more grape, Capt. Bragg." The battery was also employed during the Rebellion.

The appearance of the United States troops on Montgomery-street, Jersey City, created a great deal of excitement. Crowds of people flocked around them, and remarks uncomplimentary to them were freely indulged in. The soldiers were a hardy-looking set of men, and wore clothing that looked as if it had been worn during hard field service. Their haversacks and canteens had also a rather battered look. Some of the men with whom THE TIMES reporter conversed expressed regret that they should be ordered to oppose laboring men, and said they hoped that they would not be obliged to use their guns.

Two companies of the First United States Artillery from Fort Columbia, New-London, under command of Gen. J. M. Brannon, arrived in the City yesterday morning by way of the Harford and New-Haven Road. The men were marched to the Forty-second-Street Ferry immediately, where they embarked for Jersey City, proceeding thence without delay to Philadelphia. At about 6 P. M. three companies of regulars, numbering about 200 men, arrived from Newport, having a similar destination, and at 10 and 11 P. M. two other detachments came in on the Boston trains and were also taken to Jersey City. The last company to arrive was Company H, First Artillery, from Fort Preble, Portland. It numbered only 28 men.

THE SITUATION IN NEW-JERSEY.

GOV. BEDLE ORDERS THE STATE TROOPS UNDER ARMS — ASSEMBLYING OF THE VARIOUS REGIMENTS—THE FEELING IN JERSEY CITY AND NEWARK.

At midnight of Sunday, Gov. Bedle, of New-Jersey, who was then at Long Branch, alarmed by the reports of what the strikers and their sympathizers were doing in the West, telegraphed to Major-Gen. Mott, at Trenton, to notify the Colonels of the various regiments of the State of New-Jersey to prepare their commands for instant service at any place trouble might arise. The result of this order was that the Fourth and Ninth Regiments, Cols. Steele and Hart, were put under arms in Jersey City and Hoboken; the First and Fifth Regiments, Cols. Berard and Allen, in Newark; the Third Regiment, Col. Morrell, in Elizabeth; the Sixth and Seventh Regiments in Trenton, and lesser bodies of Militia at other places. The regiments in Trenton are under the command of Major-Gen. Mott. Those in Jersey City and Hoboken are commanded by Brig.-Gen. Plume. The members of the Fourth Regiment assembled in the armory, Nos. 23 and 25 Newark-avenue, and were kept under strict discipline. The members of the Ninth Regiment assembled in the armory, in Odd-fellow's Hall, Hoboken. The first to arrive were sent out to summon their absent comrades, and a squad was stationed at the Hoboken Ferry to apprehend Militiamen who were on their way to business in New-York. As soon as the regiment had been served with ammunition, Col. Hart marched it to the Elysian Fields, where the soldiers were kept at rest until last evening, when they were taken back to the armory. There is a battery of artillery in Jersey City under the command of Capt. Heller, but it is not expected to be of much value if street fighting should occur. The guns are rifled, of 3½-inch calibre, and carry 10-pound shot. There was no fixed ammunition at hand yesterday afternoon, and Capt. Heller was in a quandary as to what to do if his force were called upon for service.

Gov. Bedle returned from Long Branch early yesterday morning, and spent the day at Police Head-quarters in Jersey City, in consultation with Mayor Siedler, Chief of Police Nathan, the members of his staff, and the officers of the Militia force. He informed a reporter of THE TIMES, at noon, that he did not anticipate the occurrence of a riot at any place in New-Jersey, and he had called out the Militia merely as a precautionary measure, for which purpose he declared that he had 3,000 soldiers in readiness to meet rioters, and he believed he could speedily suppress any outbreak that might occur.

Last evening seven companies of the State National Guard left Trenton to concentrate at New-Brunswick. They number nearly 300 men. At New-Brunswick they will get orders to move elsewhere, it is though; that part will go to Jersey City, and part remain at New-Brunswick to guard the railroad bridge at that place. Ammunition was forwarded to Jersey City.

Everything was quiet in the city, although a large number of people were at the depot and considerable excitement prevailed.

At 2 P. M. yesterday Gen. De Hart sent Col. Morrell, commanding the Third Regiment, at Elizabeth, an order to have the regiment ready for marching orders. The signal, 10 strokes, was rung on the fire-alarm bells. Companies A, B, and C assembled at the Market Hall Armory, where they remained awaiting further instructions.

Mayor Townley and Sheriff Thompson, of Elizabeth, received official notices last evening, from the Receiver of the Central Railroad, and from the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Company, that they feared riots in the city and country from strikers on their roads, and requesting them to protect their property. At 9 o'clock the third alarm was rung on the fire bells, and the Third Regiment received orders to proceed to Hackensack Bridge to protect the same from incendiaries.

Two companies of the Fifth Regiment Militia went from Newark to Pennsylvania Bridge, over the Hackensack, where there was some fear of trouble. The Second Regiment has been waiting orders all day at the Armory. It is 850 strong, and is hourly expecting to be called to Dover, where there is trouble. The Post Office is guarded by carriers and other employes.

In Jersey City yesterday there were many indications of an outbreak. There were many men in the streets who showed by their behavior that they only needed a bold leader to begin a work of destruction. These fellows began to appear on the streets as early as daybreak, and at 7 o'clock in the morning Newark-avenue and Montgomery-street were lined with them from Grove-street to Hoboken. The greater number of them congregated on the corners of the streets that cross the main thoroughfares mentioned above near the Pennsylvania Railway Depot. At first they commented upon the occurrences of the two previous days in Pittsburg as they were read aloud to them by one of their number. Afterward they separated into small groups and discussed the occurrences with a great rigor and excitement. Last night Sheriff Laverty swore in a large number of deputies, and City Clerk Scott also administered the oath to about 100 special policemen, who, with the regular force not on duty elsewhere, were detailed to guard the New-Jersey Depot, threats to burn which had been made, though not, so far as could be learned, by men in the employ of the company.

About 2,000 working men, the majority of whom are unemployed, assembled in front of the Court-house in Newark last evening, to take action in favor of the strikers. After a few preliminary proceedings the meeting adjourned to Turn Hall, where it organized by choosing an ex-railroad man known as "Gen." Kenyon, Chairman, and Michael J. Corcoran, Secretary. The latter is an Irish refugee of 1848, an ex-Confederate, and a Fenian who fought under O'Neil in Canada. Speeches were made by Joseph A. Beecher, and by John Kellett and C. E. Fuller. Resolutions were passed denouncing the railway monopolists and upholding the rights of the strikers, while deprecating any resort to violence. There are fully 10,000 unemployed men in Newark, and much uneasiness exists as to the future, especially if the troubles in the South and West continue. Mayor Yates issued a proclamation early in the day, calling upon the people to absent them from all public meetings which might tend to promote excitement, but so far there has been no attention paid to it.

While the train was being made up last evening at the Pennsylvania Railroad depot in Jersey City to convey Batteries C and M of the Third Artillery, United States Army to Philadelphia, a party of agitators from New-York appeared in the crowds congregated along Montgomery-street and Railroad-avenue and distributed circulars announcing that a labor meeting was to be held in the evening at Germania Hall, in this City. The tone of the circular was incendiary in the extreme. Some of the agitators visited the "round-house" of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, on Warren-street, and informed a party of engineers congregated there that the one who should attempt to take out of the depot a train containing troops would be shot. When the train was ready to start it was impossible to get an engine. At least a dozen engine drivers declared that they would not imperil their lives by opposing a mob. Superintendent George W. Barker went to Gov. Bedle and Inspector Morrison was dispatched thither with a force of 65 men. He stationed the policemen along Railroad-avenue, from Warren-street to the depot building, and at the same time 55 special policemen were sent to guard the "round-house." The officers endeavored to disperse the crowds, but the loungers refused to go away, saying, in response to the officers, that they were good citizens and had a right to remain on the street. Desiring to avoid a conflict, Inspector Morrison ordered his officers to confine their efforts to keeping the crowd back from the railroad tracks. Superintendent Barker then ran two long trains of freight cars up to cover the stretch of track above Warren-street. These precautions against violence having been taken, he called for an engineer to take out the troop train. To this call Engineer Humphrey McDaniel responded. The train went out of the depot at great speed, and was far beyond the reach of the crowd before they knew it had moved. After this the crowd apparently lost spirit, and gradually dispersed.

As train No. 151 was passing Newark-avenue at 8:30 o'clock last evening a party of loafers stoned it, and some passengers were hurt. Gov. Bedle received a dispatch last night that 20 men were found concealed in the meadow grass near Fish-house Station. It was not stated how they were found nor for what purpose they were concealed.

PROCLAMATION BY GOV. BEDLE.

At 6 o'clock last evening Gov. Bedle issued the following proclamation:

To the People of the State of New-Jersey:

In the present state of the public mind, I warn all citizens to keep at their homes and places of business, avoiding all gatherings in the streets, so as to give no encouragement by their presence to evil-disposed persons. Let every good citizen now by word, act, and sentiment, aid the authorities in securing perfect peace. Sheriffs and officers of cities are particularly requested to exert all their powers in a calm, judicious, but effectual way, to protect life and property from all lawlessness, and thereby save counties and cities from any liability under our statute for destruction of property by mobs. The whole power of the State will be used for the maintenance of the laws. Inaction every person disposed to disturb the peace to desist at once, and thereby prevent any necessity for the use of the State force.

Given under my hand, at the City of Trenton, this 23d day of July, A. D. 1877. J. D. BEDLE.

By the Governor:
JOHN A. HALL, Private Secretary.

A STRIKE OF FINISHERS IN BROOKLYN.

Yesterday morning the finishers employed in the Tuttle & Bailey Manufacturing Company's works, in North Tenth-street, Brooklyn, Eastern Division, withdrew from the shop, as they objected to the 35 per cent. reduction in the scale of wages. During the day they held an executive meeting to consider what definite action they should take. A majority of them are in favor of supporting the molders who struck on Saturday night, determined not to work at the rates proposed. The men say that they have been already reduced so starvation wages, and to still further reduce them 35 per cent. would be to kill them and their families.

ECONOMY ON THE LONG ISLAND ROADS.

All the conductors and engineers on the Long Island railroads receiving $100 pay monthly are notified of a reduction of 10 per cent. after Aug. 1.

MR. JOHNSON EXPLAINS.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The most distasteful of all things to me is a newspaper controversy. I have no desire to have one, more especially on such a disagreeable topic as the Seligman-Hilton imbroglio; but my attention has been called to a reported interview with Judge Hilton in your issue of the 19th, concerning an application made by myself for entertainment at the Grand Union, as to which statements or rather insinuations are made that I cannot either in justice to Mr. Wilkinson or myself pass by unnoticed.

I quote the following from your publication of the interview:

"In reply to the reporter's inquiry as to whether there was any truth in the newspaper reports as to his attempt to qualify his position by making exceptions and inviting particular individuals, for effect upon a certain class of Jews, Judge said that there was no truth whatever in these reports; that he had made no change whatever in relation to the method of management of the Grand Union Hotel, and had no reason to make any. He supposed there was no difficulty in the way of any one who wished to apply, by letter or otherwise, for rooms; and he supposed that Mr. Johnson did so apply, and got a civil answer; he said that he had not the pleasure of knowing Mr. Johnson, and only knew of the subject referred to by having read it in the papers."

The idea thus sought to be conveyed is, that in making application for rooms at the Grand Union, I had either purposely concealed the fact that I was a Jew, or that my letter was answered in a formal, civil, business way, without knowledge on the part of the person by whom the reply was written of my faith. I admit that my name is "well calculated to deceive;" but Mr. Wilkinson, with whom personally my correspondence was conducted, has known me for years, and being an old resident of Cincinnati, where I have lived all my life, and where I am generally known, knew full well, as I am proud the whole world should know, that I am a Jew. Whether or not I come within the proscribed class, "Seligman Jew," I cannot as yet determine, nor shall I be able so to do, until Judge Hilton defines the term. My acquaintance with Mr. Joseph Seligman is but slight, but so far as it has been within my province to observe him, I have found him a well-behaved, courteous gentleman.

Judge Hilton says that he has not the pleasure of my personal acquaintance—the loss, I assure him, is his; those who do know me, I believe, esteem me as honest, well-behaved, and fair-minded; as a professional man—and we are both of the same cloth—though I am unfortunately but a Jew, and he a Gentile, I believe I may claim, without egotism, that I am his peer; but as he has abandoned the pursuit of the law, and become a mere tradesman, and, as business with that class is conducted almost solely by references, let me refer him, as to my standing both professionally and as a gentleman, to our mutual friend, H. H. Anderson, Esq., attorney

The New-York Times.

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THE REIGN OF MOB LAW.

THIEVES AND RUFFIANS STILL LEADING THE STRIKERS.

THROUGH TRAVEL ON THE NEW-YORK CENTRAL LINE SUSPENDED—THE LAKE SHORE STRIKERS DETERMINED TO HOLD OUT AGAINST THEIR EMPLOYERS—MOBS COMPELLING MEN TO STOP WORK IN CHICAGO AND CINCINNATI—A THREATENING ASPECT OF AFFAIRS AT CLEVELAND—QUIET RESTORED AT PITTSBURG—NO CHANGE IN THE SITUATION AT PHILADELPHIA OR BALTIMORE — TRAVEL SUSPENDED BETWEEN THE SEABOARD AND THE MISSISSIPPI RIVER—NO FURTHER REPORTS OF VIOLENCE.

The great railroad strikes are extending, and the culmination of the troubles has not, apparently, been yet reached. Passenger and freight traffic is now almost wholly interrupted from the Atlantic seaboard to the Mississippi River, and from the Canada border to the Virginia line and Ohio River. No more bloodshed has taken place, so far as reported, but there appears to be imminent danger of violence at various points.

The employes of the New-York Central Road at West Albany yielded to the striking mania at noon yesterday. The shops of the company were visited by a motley gang of strikers, loafers, and roughs, and the workmen were induced to come out easily, the strikers say, but others state that much persuasion was necessary. At a large meeting in the Capitol Park a striking brakeman exhorted his companions to hold out, and was cheered; while a workman who denounced the interference of outsiders was hooted and hissed. The crowd appeared to be largely composed of the persons he called "outsiders." The mob visited East Albany and tore up the freight tracks, but did no other violent act. The Ninth Regiment from this City arrived at Albany safely and is comfortably quartered at the Delavan House; the train conveying the regiment was stoned at Scarborough. The Central strikers in the vicinity of Syracuse show no disposition to resort to violent acts, but assert their determination to persist till they gain their end. The interruption of through trains and transportation on the Central Road is absolutely complete.

At Cincinnati a crowd of thieves and ruffians were allowed to stop the trains on several railroads, after which they proceeded to various railroad shops and other factories, and compelled the men against their will to quit work. The Police were in a state of masterly inactivity and did not make any attempt to prevent this lawlessness. The consequence was that an embargo was placed upon all travel out of the city, and several thousand people residing in the suburbs were prevented from reaching their homes.

At Pittsburg quiet has been restored, but the strikers are still determined to resist the railroad companies. Gov. Hartranft arrived last evening, and this reassured the citizens, who now feel secure against further violence. Those citizens who at first sympathized with the rioters now deplore their mistake, and it is stated by our correspondent that, notwithstanding assertions to the contrary, the strikers and rioters were in a large measure identical. Sheriff Fife, who, it was reported, had been killed on Saturday, turned up alive and unhurt yesterday, and had a quarrel with the authorities about the payment of special officers. The trouble at Pittsburg may be considered as at an end, though the strike continues.

The strikers on the Erie Road also hold out. A train was started east from Hornellsvile yesterday, and, after meeting with various obstructions, reached Elmira in safety, and proceeded on its way, so far as heard from, undisturbed. The second detachment of the Twenty-third Regiment reached Hornellsville late in the afternoon, after many vicissitudes. A party of rioters ran ahead of the train from Corning, displacing rails and placing obstructions upon the track, till at last a company of soldiers went forward and dispersed them. Four more of the leaders of the strike were arrested yesterday and locked up. Donahue, the chief of the strikers, remains in prison.

From Philadelphia and Baltimore no important events are reported. The strikers at both places are held in check, and hopes of a resumption of traffic are entertained. Three freight trains were dispatched for New-York over the Pennsylvania Railroad during the afternoon, and were not molested.

No further breaches of the peace have occurred at Reading or Harrisburg, and there is no news of a noteworthy character from those points. In Central Ohio, also, quiet continues, but the strikers still refuse to accede to the terms of the railroad companies, and all traffic is suspended.

The strikers on the Lake Shore Line made no violent demonstrations yesterday, but they appear to grow more resolute in their purpose from hour to hour. Their centre of activity is at Cleveland, and their numbers are swelled by crowds of men, who are strangers in the city, yet who participate in the strikers' movements and deliberations. Our latest dispatches from Cleveland show that the city is in constant fear of an outbreak. The Lake Shore strikers at Erie, Penn., evinced a very conscientious regard for the sanctity of the United States mails yesterday, and were highly displeased because a mail train was stopped there by Mr. Vanderbilt's orders.

A great crowd of strikers and their sympathizers paraded the streets of Buffalo yesterday, and vainly tried to induce the workmen in the various shops to join them; the 2 Police, aided by 25 the citizens, succeeded in preventing them from recruiting their ranks by force. The city is well guarded by Police and military, sufficiently, it is thought, to quell any disturbance.

The strike has not extended east of the Hudson River, and the managers of New-England lines apprehend no trouble.

The firemen on the Morris and Essex branch of the Delaware and Lackawanna Road struck last night at Hoboken, and to-day the engineers and brakemen will follow their example. The train hands on the Central Railroad of New-Jersey were to strike at 4 o'clock this morning.

The employes of all the numerous roads centering at Chicago, except the Northwestern, are on a strike. Not satisfied with forcing all railroad employes to quit work, the strikers compelled other workmen to cease their labors. Lumber yards, stone yards, manufactories, and other large establishments were visited and the employes forced to join the procession, which soon numbered thousands. The Mayor of the city issued a proclamation, and an extra force of 200 men were sworn in as Police. Two battalions of State troops were on duty at their armories, and a regiment of United States regulars was momentarily expected to arrive. It was believed by the city authorities that they would be able to prevent the rioters from doing damage to public and private property.

At Indianapolis the strikers are in possession of all the roads leading into that city. Postal cars only are allowed to leave the city. The Sheriff of the county is a member of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, but that order has assured him they will stand by him in protecting property. Two of the roads in possession of the mob are in the hands of Receivers, and the United States Marshal, doubtless acting under advice of the District Judge, decided to attempt sending a train out on one of them.

A body of strikers left East St. Louis at an early hour yesterday, crossed the river, and entering the city, marched to the shops of the Missouri Pacific Road. Here they forced the train men and others to cease work. All the passengers and express cars for the East were stopped. There was no permanent interference with the mail. The strikers say there is no middle ground in their case; that it is either absolute victory or defeat with them. They have put a total embargo on freight and passenger traffic.

At San Francisco on Monday last the working men threatened the Chinese quarter, and but for the prompt and courageous action of the Police, a bloody riot would have occurred. The rioters tried hard to reach that portion of the city occupied by Chinese, but were prevented. They succeeded in burning down a Chinese wash-house, and a woman was barely saved alive from the upper story of the building.

President Hayes and his Cabinet were greatly elated yesterday over the situation in Pennsylvania. Gen. Hancock and Gov. Hartranft are in frequent communication with the Government, and expressed themselves favorably. At the War Department some uneasiness was felt concerning affairs in Chicago. Assistant Adjt.-Gen. Drum, in the absence of the Lieutenant-General, was authorized to issue arms to citizens, that they might defend their property if necessary. In the language of Secretary Evarts, telegraphed to a prominent gentleman in this City, "the President will exhaust all constitutional means to suppress disturbances, preserve the peace, and protect property." The mail service has been much disturbed, but arrangements have been made by which letter and paper bags will be sent West over the Canada lines.

The strike has extended to the Canada roads. At some places personal violence was threatened to those who hesitated. On the Grand Trunk Road, however, a consultation was held between the officials and the employes, which resulted in an amicable arrangement. The Great Western Road also acceded to the demands of the men on that line.

THE NEW-YORK CENTRAL.

THE WORKMEN IN THE WEST ALBANY SHOPS PERSUADED TO QUIT WORK—A MEETING OF THE STRIKERS IN CAPITOL PARK—A WORKMAN DENOUNCES THE OUTSIDERS, AND IS HOOTED AT—A TALK WITH THE STRIKERS—WHAT DEPENDS UPON THE LOYALTY OF THE ENGINEERS—THE NINTH REGIMENT'S TRAIN STONED AT SCARBOROUGH—NO VIOLENCE OFFERED THEM AT ALBANY.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

ALBANY, N. Y., July 24.—Even the strike, with its attendant rumors of riot and rapine, can hardly rouse this drowsy city from the lethargy in which it lingers nine months in the year. To-day, while the strikers were holding a noisy meeting in the Capitol Park, at the head of State-street, no appearance of excitement disturbed the usual business calm in the lower part of the city. Notwithstanding this apparent quiet among the people, however, the civil authorities were in earnest consultation, and during the day prepared for the protection of the city in case of an outbreak.

The men who participated in the meeting held in the Capitol Park Monday evening concluded, after they had adopted the resolution asking for an increase of 25 per cent. in their pay, to remain out until their demands were complied with. In pursuance of this purpose they met again this morning in the Capitol Park, but after some informal consultation started for West Albany, where the shops of the New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad are located. There was no recognized leader. The men straggled away in small bodies of five and six. A short distance outside the town, however, they closed up, and were joined by a number of roughs and half-grown boys. These additions gave the crowd the appearance of an angry mob, and when they got to the shops at West Albany it did not require much persuasion to induce the 300 or 400 men at work there to quit work. The strikers say the men stopped work readily, because they were in sympathy with those already out, while the railroad officials assert that their men took the course they did this morning for the purpose of avoiding a collision which might have resulted in the destruction of the company's property. After the shops had been closed a meeting was held, at which the following dispatch was read:

SARATOGA, July 24, 1877.

Committee of Employes of the New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad:

The public interests should not suffer from any differences between the road and its employes. Keep at work until the excitement is over, and a fair conference can be had.

WILLIAM H. VANDERBILT.

The reading of the dispatch was received with shouts of derision, but whether they proceeded from the strikers or the outside rabble it would be hard to determine. After some speech-making had been indulged in, it was resolved to hold another meeting in the Capitol Park at 4 o'clock in the afternoon.

Meantime the strikers compelled the switch and track men to quit work and placed themselves in position to stop all freight trains. In a few moments an opportunity was offered to carry out their intention. A freight train coming east and one bound in the opposite direction were stopped, the coupling-pins connecting the engines removed, and the cars left standing on the track. The strikers next compelled the engineer of a switch engine to take the train to the round-house. This had hardly been accomplished when a western bound train was seen approaching on the passenger track. A rush was made for the depot, the mob raising a great shout. The train was a mixed one, made up of 15 freight, 1 baggage, and 2 passengers cars. The strikers disconnected the freight cars, but permitted the passenger cars to proceed.

About 2 o'clock the railroad strikers and a large number of the rough element began to move toward the Capitol Park, at the head of State-street. The meeting was called for 4 o'clock, but the men seemed to be in no hurry to organize. They lounged on the Capitol steps, and stood around in groups under the trees, discussing the situation until nearly 5 o'clock. At length, the crowd having assumed large proportions, a young brakeman named Van Dusen, taking a position about midway up the flight of steps leading to the old Capitol, called the meeting to order and made a somewhat inflammatory speech. He appeared to be an educated man, used good language, and had a fine voice. The applause was frequent and hearty during his address. He said that to make the strike successful, it would be necessary for the engineers to come out, and if it were impossible to make them come quietly, they should be forced to quit work. Gov. Robinson was denounced by the speaker for ordering the Ninth Regiment to Albany. The strikers were fighting for bread, and if they were given bullets, they would give bullets in return.

At the conclusion of Van Dusen's speech much disorder prevailed for a while. The crowd seemed to become excited, and swayed to and fro, muttering angrily. Several motions were made, but, owing to the noise and confusion, it was impossible to catch them. While the confusion was at its height, a tall, athletic young workman, named McKenna, forced his way up the steps. In a moment he had secured attention. It was only for a moment, however. Raising his voice he denounced, in tones that rang all over the park the outside element which, he said, was engaged in an attempt to make trouble for the strikers. He, for one, would turn against any man who would raise a hand against the company's property. This announcement was received by some of those present with loud cries of dissatisfaction. At length, after much talking, an executive committee of 20 was appointed to lead the movement and represent the strikers; at least a motion to that effect was carried. Soon after the crowd dispersed with cheers, and started for West Albany.

About 1,000 men and half grown boys went to Greenbush, East Albany, taking in the freight-house in their way, and compelling the men at work there to leave. Some of them passed through the yard of the Central depot and forced the switchmen having charge of the rails over which the passenger trains run to stop work; the switchmen returned, however, after the mob had passed by.

While the meeting was in progress in the Capitol Park, I went through the crowd to try and ascertain its character. In the centre, near the speakers, were clustered a small number of railroad men, easily distinguished by their bronzed faces, hardy looks, and manly bearing. Outside of these a crowd of soft-handed, flabby-faced fellows, such as one can see any time loafing about the streets and parks of a city, formed a circle two or three feet deep. Mingled with these and on the outskirts of the crowd were a number of laboring men, out of work, and in attendance, probably, because they had nothing better to do. Citizens of Albany drawn to the Park by curiosity swelled out the proportions of the crowd. At the close of the meeting I had interviews with several of the strikers. They were orderly, quiet men, and deprecated any violence. In order to prevent as much as possible the presence of the outside element, they had determined among themselves to hold their meetings in future at West Albany. As to the cause of the strike, it had been in contemplation for some time. The men could not stand the repeated reductions, and they did not conclude to quit work until many of them got so much in debt for the necessaries of life that the grocers and butchers would give them credit no longer. The reduction of July 1, set down by the company at 10 per cent., was in reality more than 20 per cent., because the mechanics, such as painters, were not allowed to work more than eight hours a day. The strikers were very much annoyed at the publication in some of the papers of a statement to the effect that at the meeting held in the Capitol Park on Monday night they demanded an increase of 25 per cent., and that what they had lost by the reduction in the past should be made up. In the shops of the company at West Albany the best mechanics can now earn but $1 20 a day; the increase demanded would give them about $1 75 a day. As for the switchmen, trackmen, and laborers who got from 80 cents to $1 a day, they declare it impossible to support themselves and their families while provisions are so high, while paid at that rate. The strikers indignantly deny that they compelled the men to leave the shops at West Albany. They say that it was well understood among all the men that they should quit work when requested by those appointed to negotiate with the company.

About 6:30 this evening I had a conversation with State Senator Wagner, who, when asked his opinion as to the duration of the strike, declared positively that if the engineers remained loyal it would be practically over to-morrow. He had come from Saratoga during the forenoon with a Committee of Engineers, who had waited on Mr. Vanderbilt, and he knew that a perfect feeling of harmony prevailed. When the Ninth Regiment arrived they would be sent to West Albany. Under the protection thus afforded the engineers could move the freight trains and the men who were willing to work could go into the shops without fear of molestation. Everything, he said, depended upon the loyalty of the engineers of the New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad. As to employes generally, Mr. Wagner said, a better class of men did not exist anywhere; free from outside interference they would remain loyal to the company. While Senator Wagner was speaking the crowd which had gone to Greenbush began to return. Mr. Wagner called attention to the fact that not one in 30 of them were railroad men.

The Ninth Regiment arrived here, under command of Col. Hitchcock, about 9:30, an hour late. The train was stoned at Scarborough, a station between New-York and Sing Sing, but fortunately none of the men were hurt. At Poughkeepsie the soldiers were given sandwiches. At Greenbush, outside of Albany, the train was stopped and one company detailed to guard the draw-bridge while the cars passed over. A crowd of citizens, in which there were many strikers, surrounded the Central Depot when the Ninth arrived. No cheers were given, but much admiration was expressed for the men as they marched out of the depot with fixed bayonets and into the Delavan House, where they are quartered for the night.

There is a feeling of uneasiness in the city to-night, owing to the fact that some of the strikers have declared their intention to resist the moving of the freight cars. Mayor Banks issued a proclamation to-day urging the workingmen to abstain from liquor, to avoid heated discussions, and to refuse to allow themselves to be influenced by outsiders. The Mayor declares his intention to preserve the peace at all hazards, and calls upon all able-bodied citizens to enroll as special policemen. Major-Gen. J. B. Carr, in command of the Ninth Division, said to-day that he would raise the blockade of freight cars at West Albany to-morrow at all hazards. Besides the Ninth New-York, there are now in the city under arms the Tenth and Twenty-fifth, of Albany; the Burgess and Jackson Corps, of Albany, and the Tibbetts Corps, of Troy. There may be some trouble and even bloodshed here to-morrow, when the freight cars are moved, but it is hoped that the good sense of the strikers will be sufficient to restrain them, while the military force is considered large enough to suppress the mere mob. Gov. Robinson did not leave his house yesterday, but was in constant receipt of dispatches from military men and others, offering their services to suppress any outbreak that may take place.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., July 24.—No overt act has yet been committed. The undercurrent of excitement is strong. The freight yards east of Rochester were lively yesterday but the prompt action of the authorities nipped the disturbance in the bud. A hard looking crowd came down from Buffalo but was completely overawed by the Police.

Since 5 o'clock Monday, no trains went on west except on the Falls Branch. Last evening the employes had a meeting but decided not to strike until Mr. Vanderbilt was heard from on the restoration of the 10 per cent. reduction. There was no disturbance last night. A young chap was arrested and locked up for fomenting strife. All the members of the Fifty-fourth Regiment are ordered ready for duty. To-day the Pacific express came through from New-York, an hour late. At noon the Blue Line freight train went on the Falls Road under Police guard. An engine and tender came through from Buffalo this morning. The 3 o'clock train bound east on the direct road left the depot with a good number of passengers, accompanied by four detectives. The 3:05 Auburn train also left, escorted by members of the Police force. Both trains passed East Rochester without being molested. An emigrant train arrived from the east without hindrance, and proceeded on its way to the Falls. By reason of there being so few men here it is anticipated that even if there should be a strike, the disturbance will not be very great unless the strikers are assisted by outsiders. So far the Police have done nobly, and have kept everything as orderly as possible.

Early this morning Geddes' cooper shop was burned. The loss was $12,000. It was probably a case of incendiarism, through the agency of the striking coopers.

RONDOUT, N. Y., July 24.—Serious apprehensions were entertained of an outbreak here to-day, and efforts were made to create a strike by the vicious and unemployed men; but the railroad employes and a majority of the laborers on the coal dock failed to co-operate. The Sheriff and Mayor took vigorous steps to quell any disturbance. The Twentieth Battalion, with all other State troops, was ordered to assemble and has been at the armory since 1 o'clock. The Sheriff, Mayor, and other prominent citizens telegraphed Gov. Robinson not to remove the military unless he replaced them, and it is not believed that they will be ordered elsewhere.

ALBANY, N. Y., July 24.—At 4 o'clock the workmen, having returned from West Albany, again met in the Capitol Park, where incendiary speeches were made by a few, while other speakers counseled forbearance. A committee was finally appointed to proceed to the freight house of the Central Depot on Water-street and take possession of it. When they arrived there the men at work were told to desist, and some refusing, they were taken by the shoulders and put out into the streets. After leaving the freight-house the strikers visited in regular order the round-house and elevator, and forced the men to desist from work. At the latter place grain was being transferred from the cars to boats. From there the men surged across the old railroad bridge spanning the Hudson River at the foot of Lumber-street, and when once on the Greenbush side an attempt was made to tear up the tracks there. This bridge is the one used for freight trains exclusively, and the designs on the tracks were intended to stop the freight traffic. The tracks were finally destroyed on the Greenbush side, thus stopping all movements of freight from west to east and south. All the freight cars at West Albany were moved west after the rioters had left there this afternoon.

On their way down State-street the Citizens' Corps of Troy were met and greeted with hisses and derisive shouts, but no assault was made on them. This corps went directly to the armory of the Tenth Regiment, where they are now awaiting further orders.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., July 24.—The New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad strikers at East Syracuse have sent the following communication to the editor of the *Standard*:

SYRACUSE, N. Y., July 24, 1877.

By order of Committee of Conductors, Brakemen, and Firemen of the New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad:

No person or persons not employed by the company shall take any part in the strike, nor will the be allowed on the company's ground. The committe has appointed guards to watch the cars and branches and to protect the company's property in the yards. No violence will be undertaken to any person or persons, as they wish to conduct the strike in a gentlemanly manner, and hope that it will be all right soon. COMMITTEE.

The strikers at East Syracuse are very orderly, and I am informed by Master Mechanic Watkins that they will neither commit nor permit others to commit any violence whatever to persons or property. An embargo has been laid upon freight trains running both east and west, but there is no restriction whatever upon passenger travel. An outsider counseling the destruction of railroad property was driven from the yard with sticks and stones this afternoon by the railroad men, who seem determined to permit no lawlessness or interference, but are equally determined to hold out till a restoration of former rates is accorded. Passenger trains go west as far as Rochester, but none have arrived from Buffalo since yesterday. The Black Rock accommodation was stopped at West Albany and the freight cars disconnected, but the passenger cars came through. There is no trouble with passenger trains, save at Buffalo.

Gen. D. P. Wood, of Syracuse, commanding the Sixth Division, National Guard, is under marching orders, and the Fifty-first Regiment is now guarding the Armory. Every precaution is being taken, but there is no probability of a violent outbreak. There is a very intense feeling, and the streets are full of citizens, but there is no disposition whatever toward infraction of the laws.

UTICA, N. Y., July 24.—There are no symptoms of a strike among the Utica employes of the New-York Central Road. The train hands on this entire division are in excellent temper, and will help protect the company's property if it is attacked.

BINGHAMPTON, N. Y., July 24.—The Forty-fourth Battalion and an independent battery were ordered out this forenoon, and assembled during the day. Both organizations are on guard to-night. All the merchandise in the depots was drawn back to the shippers, on account of fears of an outbreak. To disorderly demonstrations have occurred as yet and no bodies of strikers are known to be assembled here. The few Erie trains on this division run irregularly and very slowly. Obstructions were placed on the track at Owego last night, and train No. 5 was slightly damaged. To-day the track near Owego was torn up, and train No. 8 was delayed an hour or more.

ALBANY, N. Y., July 24.—The Utica local train has just arrived here on time. The men are in immense numbers on either side of the tracks between here and West Albany, and stop all freight trains.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., July 25.—The city authorities have taken the necessary precautions to prevent violence. Everything is amicable thus far. A few passenger trains are running between here and Syracuse. Railroad officials will give no information. No troops have arrived from any source. The Fifty-fourth will remain at home.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., July 24.—The freight conductors, firemen, and brakemen, at East Syracuse, struck this afternoon. The following dispatch was sent:

EAST SYRACUSE, July 24.

To William H. Vanderbilt, Saratoga, N. Y.:

We, the employes in general, have quit work till our pay is restored as it was prior to July 1, 1877.

EMPLOYES.

The machinists at East Syracuse, numbering 100, also struck. Six hundred freight cars, 70 engines, and 40 trains of freight are stopped at East Syracuse. The strikers have disabled

force of their own men to guard and protect the property of the company.

THE BLOCKADE AT BUFFALO.

NONE BUT MAIL TRAINS ALLOWED TO MOVE—GANGS OF STRIKERS AND LOAFERS TRYING TO CREATE A STRIKE AMONG WORKMEN IN THE CITY—THE POLICE AND MILITARY PREPARATIONS—GRAIN CARS SET ON FIRE.

Special Dispatch to The New-York Times.

BUFFALO, N. Y., July 24.—The railroad strikers have been quiet during the day. No violent act has been committed by them. They contented themselves with gathering in groups along the tracks and quietly discussing the situation. As no trains were run out the strikers had no opportunity to make any demonstrations similar to those of yesterday. No trains were sent out on the Central and Lake Shore Roads. The Erie mail train this morning started out guarded by a detachment of Batavia militia, and got through all right. Passenger trains are still running on the Canadian roads. No freights have started on the Canada Southern however. Gen. Rogers, this morning, telegraphed for the Jamestown militia company, but the engineers refused to run a train to carry soldiers.

During the day large gangs of men and boys, strikers and sympathizers, visited manufacturing establishments in the city, and tried to induce the men to quit work and make the strike general. In every instance they were dispersed by the Police. Some arrests were made. The appearance of the strikers in the streets caused great excitement. Threats were made by them to storm No. 2 Police Station to free the prisoners confined there, but they were not carried into effect.

The Westfield company, Capt. Towle, which had a fight with rioters last night, arrived in the Central depot at 10 A. M., eight members were wounded in this skirmish, but none fatally. The company claim that they shot and killed seven or eight rioters. Michael Lyons, aged 18, an Erie striker, who was shot through the lung in the affray, died at 4 A. M. A Coroner's jury has been impanelled.

The mob last night is supposed to have been composed largely of men out of employment in sympathy with the railroad strikers. The military now here include the Sixty-fifth Regiment, companies from Lockport, Batavia, Warsaw, the Westfield Battery, and the Thirty-first Brigade Cavalry Troop. Nearly all are quartered in the Central Depot, and prepared to move on the rioters.

This afternoon the coal-heavers struck, but were dispersed by the Police. One arrest was made. The Police Commissioners swore in about 150 special Police to-day. They are on streets to-night guarding property. Large numbers of special Deputy Sheriffs and special citizen's patrol are also on duty.

This evening the military was drawn up in the depot ready to move, but all is quiet along the tracks, though a large crowd gathered at East Buffalo and stoned the depot. At 10:45 a number of grain cars at the trestle-work were set on fire. A large force of Police was ordered to the spot.

THE EIGHTH ORDERED TO BUFFALO.

At 1:30 this morning Gen. Shaler received a telegram from the Governor ordering another regiment to report to Buffalo forthwith. Gen. Shaler decided to send the Eighth Regiment, of this City, Col. George D. Scott commanding, which will start by the first train. The regiment numbers about 300 men.

MR. VANDERBILT'S VIEWS.

A QUESTION FOR THE AUTHORITIES TO SETTLE—HIS MEN FORCED TO QUIT WORK.

SARATOGA, N. Y., July 24.—A better feeling prevails here to-day. Among all classes interest naturally centres in the action of the New-York Central management, and the probable course of that road. At about 8 o'clock this evening I found Mr. Vanderbilt sitting on the piazza in front of his cottage at the United States. His hands were full of crumpled telegrams, and he seemed somewhat wearied, but spoke freely as usual of the situation. In reply to the question what he proposed to do now that the men at Albany had struck, Mr. Vanderbilt replied that he was "not informed of any strike on the part of the Central employes. They had been driven out of the shops by a crowd of rioters, and had been forced to stop work. That was all there was of it."

Reporter—What about the demand for an increase of 25 per cent. in wages?

Mr. Vanderbilt—I have received no such demand from the men of the Central. A dispatch was received last night embracing something of that sort, but I would not insult the men of the Central by attributing it to them. No such demand has been recognized. It was not signed by anybody, and I have not paid any attention to it. The shops have been visited by a mob, and my men have been forced to quit work. The desperate men who have done this are not the Central men, but probably men out of employment, who would like the situations of those who are work. They belong to the "rough" element, and have coerced the Central employes to leave the shops.

It is a question now for the authorities to settle. When my men can be protected business will be resumed; until then the shops will remain closed. I do not hold my men responsible for the stoppage, and they will have no part in the disturbances. They have no more to do with the trouble than you or I have. It is a matter now for the Government to take care of. These rioters are simply wild, reckless men.

Mr. Vanderbilt said that there was no action to be taken different from the course already pursued. "One man knows as much about it as another. We shall endeavor," he said, "to protect our men in the performance of their duty, and that is all that we can do. When the1 are forced to stop work it is for the authorities to protect us. We shall also protect our property as long as we can."

He also expressed the opinion that the worst part of the outbreak was over, the public recognizing pretty generally the fact that the rioters belong to the communistic classes, and manifesting a disposition to pillage and destroy private property. In regard to the so-called demands of the strikers, Mr. Vanderbilt recognized nothing of the sort. Present circumstances forbid anything like negotiations even. If his men should strike there would be no talk about terms, conditions, or anything of the sort. He still had the utmost confidence in the integrity of his men, except as they were forced to stop work through outside interference. The conditions of law and order are the first thing to be sought for."

Mr. Vanderbilt's feeling in regard to the Central employes appears not to have undergone any change since yesterday. He does not seem to apprehend any difficulty with them. The entire difficulty springs from outsiders, in his judgment, and should be so dealt with.

THE STRIKE ON THE ERIE ROAD.

A TRAIN STARTED EAST FROM HORNELLSVILLE UNDER A STRONG GUARD—OBSTRUCTIONS ON THE TRACK REMOVED—THE REMAINDER OF THE TWENTY-THIRD REGIMENT ARRIVE AFTER A HAZARDOUS RIDE—RAILROAD WRECKERS DRIVEN AWAY—FOUR MORE RINGLEADERS ARRESTED.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

HORNELLSVILLE, N. Y., July 24.—At 7 o'clock this morning a train consisting of two locomotives, a wrecking car, two postal cars, and three passenger coaches was ready to leave the depot at this place, going east. The One Hundred and Tenth Battalion, Col. Smith commanding, was placed in the coaches. Four picked men from the Twenty-third Regiment were stationed on each locomotive. The remainder of the regiment was formed into an escort for the train, a line extending its entire length on each side and a strong detachment bringing up the rear. The postal cars were placed at the rear of the train to prevent any possible chance of the other cars being detached without obstructing them. Conductor Ryerson Stuart had charge of the train, under orders of Col. Ward, of the Twenty-third Regiment. The engines were run by Engineers Dewitt and Frisbie. The train made its way slowly out of the station, and met with no obstructions until it was two miles away. There the rails were unjointed and two freight cars thrown across the track on the ties. The wreckers repaired the damage to the track and removed the freight cars under guard in a few minutes, and the train proceeded as before. The Twenty-third Regiment escorted it about four miles on its way, and then marched back to Hornellsville.

At Canisteo there were slight obstructions, and three-quarters of a mile east of there is a curve where a rail had been taken out and thrown in the Canisteo River. This was fished out and replaced. A short distance further on other rails were missing, but were replaced with a little delay. From there to Addison there were no obstructions, but a large crowd of strikers were assembled. No attempt was made to delay the train, which was ordered to proceed cautiously on to Corning. On entering the yard at that place a freight car was found off the track and a switch thrown open and spiked. The strikers were assembled in large numbers. The repairs were promptly made, but before the station was reached other serious obstacles were met. In repairing these the whole force of the One Hundred and Tenth Battalion was necessary to surround and protect the workmen, 12 in number. The crowd was noisy and demonstrative, but committed no overt act, although defying the soldiers to shoot. The station was reached at 12:30, where the train leaving New-York at 7 o'clock last evening had arrived and was awaiting the arrival of the train east. It contained 128 more members of the Twenty-third Regiment and a number of passengers. Its engineer and fireman had been thoroughly terrorized by the crowd, and the latter had left his post. The engineer had also resigned his station. J. W. Frisbie, one of the engineers on the eastward-bound train, who had already been twice compelled to leave his engine on previous occasions during the present strike, aided by the persuasion of others, induced the frightened engineer again to assume command of his locomotive. Before the trains separated, however, he again resigned, but Frisbie finally gained a promise from him to proceed with his train at all hazards. The eastward-bound train at 2 o'clock got away from Corning and reached Elmira safely, and at last accounts had suffered no molestation on its way to New-York.

The train coming this way had not been obstructed until it reached Corning. It started from that place simultaneously with the eastward train. The engineer could get no fireman, and ran the engine alone, taking the risk of violent threats. The railroad crosses the Chemung River by an iron bridge half a mile this side of Corning Depot. As two rails had been torn up since the passage of the train east over it, and thrown into the river, to replace them rails were taken from the third or Lehigh Valley rail that runs on the Erie from Waverley, west. The crowd of strikers, at least 200 strong, had followed the train from the depot hooting and yelling. While the repairs were making on the bridge the Twenty-third Regiment and guard over the workmen and a large number of the strikers proceeded on up the track. A short distance beyond the iron bridge another short bridge carries the road over a stream. Here two freight cars were placed with the wheels on the ties. On being removed a rail was found to have been taken up and thrown into the river, and a long delay was occasioned. A mile and a half this side of Corning, is the station of Painted Post. There the Rochester Division of the road branches off to the northward and there are many side tracks. At the junction of the main road and the division the switch was turned and spiked, rails were torn up for a long distance, and car after car run off the track in the way of the advancing train. Two hours were spent in getting out of the yard at Painted Post. From there on for several miles rails were removed at short intervals. The strikers kept about two miles ahead, harassing the train by their effective action.

At last Major Barnes, of the Twenty-third, called out Capt. Williams, with his company, and ordered him to proceed ahead of the train on the double-quick, overtake the strikers, and fire upon them if overtaken and found in the act of obstructing the road. The soldiers came upon the strikers two miles ahead. They were in the act of running a freight car on the ties. The company was halted and drawn up in line, the word was given to load and take aim, but before the decisive word to fire was given the crowd broke and fled to the woods like frightened sheep. From that spot on no delay was encountered until the train reached the locality two miles east of Hornellsville, where the first obstruction was met with by the advancing train this morning. Two freight cars were found on the ties, and were removed. The train had advanced but a few yards when suddenly the engine ran off between the tracks, followed by the wrecking car. The strikers had unspiked a rail, but left it in position, so that the danger was not seen by the engineer. This occurred in sight of Hornellsville, and Major Barnes concluded to form his men into line and march them into the station. The soldiers were met by an escort from the Twenty-third, already here, at the scene of the last accident. Gen. R. L. Howard, the officer commanding here to-day; Col. Ward, Superintendent Bowen, and other officials awaited the appearance of the soldiers in the lower part of the yard. They halted at the spot and were welcomed by Col. Ward. Cheer after cheer was the response. The men were then started toward the depot, and as they passed the cars in which the Seventy-fourth Regiment are quartered they were met with loud hurrahs. The comrades of the anxiously-awaited soldiers received them with a perfect ovation. They had been 24 hours on the road, and were eight of these in coming from Corning, less than 40 miles.

It was the intention of the company to start a train westward this morning on the arrival of the Twenty-third, but the dispatches that were received at intervals detailing the difficulties east rendered a delay in future plans. No trains will be started until morning. To the west serious difficulty is anticipated.

Barney Donahue, the arrested leader of the strike, was brought within the lines to-day, and is confined in a room in the depot under guard. Four other ringleaders have been arrested and are similarly confined. No person is permitted to see them. The strikers have had men posted on the hills surrounding Hornellsville all day, surveying operations in the yard through glasses. To-night a procession of boys marched through the streets carrying a transparency representing labor clutching capital by the throat. Large bodies of strikers are stationed along the road west of here, and it is reported that 100 Indians from the Cattaraugus reservation have joined them.

THE READING RIOT.

TEN MEN KILLED AND OVER FORTY WOUNDED IN MONDAY NIGHT'S FIGHT—THE MILITARY STONED YESTERDAY—THE CITIZENS ORGANIZING FOR DEFENSE—ARRIVAL OF UNITED STATES TROOPS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

READING, Penn., July 24.—Last night's carnage was followed by a day of comparative quiet. The arrival from opposite points of part of the Sixteenth Regiment, National Guard, this morning at Seventh and Penn streets, where the rioters were congregated, and the Easton Grays of the Fourth Regiment, gave rise to a street altercation. The mob pelted the Easton boys with stones and would have been rewarded by a musketry discharge but for the interference of the Morristown company who threatened a cross-fire on the Easton Greys. The military then formed and marched down Penn-street and out of Fifth followed by a hooting crowd and insulted with all manner of epithets. The Norristown company subsequently stacked their arms and refused to operate against the mob. Some even threw their arms away, while most of them distributed ammunition among them. All the State Militia have been sent home, their presence here doing no good. Six hundred regulars, First Artillery, United States Army, under command of Gen. Hamilton, arrived here this evening. They brought with them camp equipage, provisions, and a large supply of ammunition. They are quartered near the Philadelphia and and Reading Depot. Their presence has caused an immense change in the aspect of again, and the city is quieter than on a Sunday evening.

Ten persons were killed and over 40 wounded in last evening's fracas. They were all Harrisburg people. Besides these, some 20 soldiers were wounded. The soldiers have been severely condemned for last night's indiscriminate slaughter. Two of the ringleaders of the mob were shot dead in the melée, but comparatively few were hit, as they sheltered themselves in the crowd. Mayor Evans will issue a proclamation to-morrow, calling for 1,000 volunteers for patrol duty until the reign of terror is at an end. Special policemen were sworn in this evening. An informal meeting of citizens was held this evening directing the above action. The mob still retains possession of the road. The tracks have been torn up for some distance, and mail communication is kept up by a transfer of mail matter to pony express at a point below the city. If the transportation of coal is not effected before the close of the week, some of the largest iron manufacturers will be compelled to close their shop. A freight car loaded with tobacco was refied of its contents. A large quantity of rifles and ammunition which had been stored away by the rioters, was captured by the police to-day.

QUIET RESTORED AT PITTSBURG.

THE CITY NOW FREE FROM DANGER FROM THE MOB, BUT SHORT OF PROVISIONS—THE FORTY THIEVES FROM BALTIMORE SENT TO THE WORK-HOUSE—THE MISPLACED SYMPATHY OF PITTSBURG'S LEADING MEN—THE DEAD SHERIFF ALIVE AGAIN—ARRIVAL OF GOV. HARTRANFT.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

PITTSBURG, Penn., July 24.—The more active citizens of this place having taken virtual charge of the business of protecting the city from violence, and succeeded in infusing some sort of sense into the minds of the officials, the city is free from dangers at the hands of the mob, but it is still very seriously embarrassed by the strikers, whose combinations are becoming larger, and the individual leaders of resistance to the railroad companies are more dictatorial than ever. In consequence of the interruption of freight trains, the supplies which usually reach this city by rail are becoming short. The factories are complaining of a lack of fuel, and will be obliged to shut out their hands if a concession is not soon made by one side or the other. At the hotels the milk supply is scanty, so that guests have to trim their coffee and tea sparingly, and, what is of more consequence, the truck in the markets is not sufficient to meet the demand. Strangers who intended to visit the city have been warned off by their friends, and commercial travelers have gone west, avoiding it. There are many country wagons in town every day, and they all drive about the ru

special officers, but if anything was done worth knowing it has not yet been made known.

The New-York papers are eagerly sought for when they arrive, and the tone of their criticisms upon the management or mismanagement of the mob by the authorities are read with profound attention. If the concern of Pittsburg about her good name had only been awakened a day sooner, the humiliation which many of her citizens now feel and acknowledge, and the fear of the heavy consequences which must inevitably follow, might have been avoided.

To give an idea of the extent of the loss on buildings and tracks by the burning of the depot, shops, and locomotives, a few dimensions will be interesting. Nearly all the buildings were built of brick. The repair shops on Liberty-street were 1,300 feet long and 170 wide; the round-houses were each 274 feet in diameter, with 38 and 44 tracks, and contained 125 locomotives; the car-shop consisted of a main building and two wings, altogether 300 feet long and 69 wide. There was a blacksmith-shop 80 feet long and 40 wide; a lumber-house, 100 by 50; the locomotive repair shops, 180 by 60; the machine-shop, 217 by 69, and the smith shop, 110 feet long. Besides these buildings, there were many smaller ones used as sand-houses, oil-houses, and lumber sheds, the transfer depot, offices of Pullman's cars, Dispatcher's office, and the Union Depot. The last building was worth $300,000. The precise number of cars destroyed is not and will not be known for some time, and will not fall far short of 1,000.

As the sun went down to-night at the hour when the streets were well-nigh deserted in the business part of the city, the long roll of muffled drums was heard, and a funeral procession passed along Fifth-avenue. A company of the Duquesne Greys, carrying their flag twined with crape and with arms reversed, escorted four hearses to the West Pennsylvania Depot. They contained the bodies of Lieut. Ash, who died to-day after the amputation of his leg, and three other Philadelphians who fell in the Saturday encounter. The city is quiet to-night, and no more trouble is anticipated. The mails were to-day received, and dispatched as usual east and west, except over the Cleveland and Pittsburg Road, over which no mails have been sent for two days. The mail has been very heavy.

Gov. Hartranft arrived here about 7:30 o'clock, and went to the Monongahela House, where he was received by a number of prominent Pittsburgers, who expressed to him their great satisfaction in welcoming him back to Pennsylvania in the present state of affairs. In conversation with your correspondent, Gov. Hartranft said that he came unprepared to express his views of the situation. He had not yet met the members of his staff and the State officers with whom he desired to consult, and would have nothing to give to the public at present. He would not say that he had no plans of action for preventing further violence, but said that if he had he should not care to make them known. An extra telegraph wire was immediately put up for his convenience, and he will probably make Pittsburg his head-quarters until the necessity for remaining here in part. His coming inspires general confidence that vigorous measures are to be adopted to secure the uninterrupted use of the railroads by all the companies in the State.

THE KILLED AND WOUNDED IN SATURDAY'S RIOT.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, July 25—2 A. M.—Major Walter G. Wilson, aide de camp on Gen. Barton's staff, telegraphs at 2 o'clock this morning the following official list of killed, wounded, and missing of the Philadelphia troops, who participated in the battle at Pittsburg on Saturday night:

KILLED.

Private ALEXANDER MILLER, Company H, Sixth Regiment.
Private W. B. GILLIS, Company E, Sixth Regiment.
Private G. K. STEVENS, Sixth Regiment.
Corp. J. HENNESSY, Company B, Sixth Regiment.
Lieut. J. DORSEY ASH, Keystone Battery.

WOUNDED.

Lieut. E. J. STEWART, State Fencibles.
Sergt. LEGRAND ENSIGN, Keystone Battery.
Sergt. W. C. BERNARD, Weccacoe Legion.
Private J. MACFELAND, Weccacoe Legion.
Private DAVID FOSTER.
Private JOHN SHULTZ.
Private ALBERT WAGNER.
Private THOMAS ROGER.
Sergt. EDWIN COWLES.
Private WILLIAM BEAM.
Capt. M. C. WRIGHT.
Corporal WILLIAM F. CLAR.
Private SAMUEL HESS RAMSEY.
Corporal HENRY SHAW.

MISSING.

Private EINDER, Company D, First Regiment.
Corporal C. E. GLENTWORTH.
Private H. MATSINGER.
Private JOHN OWENS.
Private JAMES SOWLE.
Private FRANK MILLS.
Private GEORGE WALLS.
Sergt. GEORGE DARRS, Sixth Regiment.
Sergt. H. WILLIAMS.
Private WILLIAM FRITZ, Second Regiment.
Musician KERR.
Private LESYEAU, First Regiment.

One officer and 23 men of the Third Regulars are missing.

THE PHILADELPHIA STRIKERS.

THE AUTHORITIES IN FULL CONTROL OF AFFAIRS—THREE FREIGHT TRAINS DISPATCHED FOR NEW-YORK—TROUBLE AMONG THE LABORERS ON THE READING COAL WHARVES ANTICIPATED—A CONGRATULATORY PROCLAMATION.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., July 24.—It is getting to be a query here what has become of the strikers and their followers. While rioting has been rampant in the small towns near this city, Philadelphia has been—particularly free of anything serious. Rumors of concentration fly thick and fast. The "true inwardness" of the crowds who follow the strikers was developed this morning before daylight, when a young man, who at a glance it could be seen was not a railroader, fell in with some Police detectives who were in disguise, mistaking them for railroad men, and asked why they didn't keep the thing up and make it hot for them. He said we could have "cracked" that place over there (referring to the Centennial National Bank opposite the depot.) Thus it will be seen that the idea of the mob which had loitered about the depot was to wait until the trouble began, and then pillage the public institutions. The man was immediately cased for by the officers.

The police officers this morning reported a number of disturbances of a minor character. About 11 o'clock, after consultation with the military officers, Col. Scott determined upon a bold movement, which was successfully accomplished. By his order the fires were started in the locomotives, which had been drawn on Sunday. This was for the purpose of dispatching three freight trains to New-York, being the first bold movement made toward the resumption of business. At about 3:30 o'clock the first train was started from near Mantua and the reports received up to 9 o'clock were to the effect that the train had passed New-Brunswick without molestation. While the first freight train was preparing to start, Capt. Chastean, of the Park Guard, attempted to clear the bluffs at the head of Thirty-sixth-street, of a large gang assembled ostensibly to play base-ball. Some railroad people encouraged the crowd to disobey the order, whereupon the Captain addressed them, stating that he was charged by the Mayor of Philadelphia, under his proclamation for the preservation of peace and protection of this railroad. "In this," he said, "I understand you are to be protected, and myself and guard are prepared to lay down our lives in the execution of this order. If, however, when persons are ordered off these bluffs, and you encourage them to resist the officers, then you imperil your lives. These guards are instructed [illegible]

you. If you persist in encouraging rowdyism you will readily ascertain what are my instructions." At this point the Captain was interrupted by one of the railroad men, who asked him: "Have railroad men no rights any more?" The Captain replied: "If I know anything about President Scott he does not permit his engineers to leave their locomotives on the track under steam and go up on high bluffs to play base-ball." As the guards were well armed, the crowd, which numbered some 400 or 500, deemed retreat wise, and sullenly moved off.

Two other trains were moved toward New-York afterward. In addition to the First Artillery from Newport, which arrived at 3 o'clock this morning, this afternoon 125 men more, artillerymen, arrived, coming from Sackett's Harbor, Plattsburg, and Oswego. These comprised Companies H, of the First Artillery, and Companies F, H, and K, of the Third Artillery, commanded by Col. John Hamilton. They proceeded to the old New-York Depot and were there transferred to cars of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad for the purpose of being transferred to Reading, as the new from that place was of a startling character, the mob having taken possession of Mr. Gowen's road, torn up the tracks, and otherwise made matters very lively. They are armed with Sprinfield breech-loading rifles, and have 200 rounds of ammunition per man. It is presumed that the seat of war will be transferred in a couple of days to the Reading Coal Wharves at Port Richmond, as the workmen there are decidedly bitter, some of them receiving but 60 cents per day. It is usual, the dispatches said to-day, for 25 coal trains to arrive here every day, but up to 3 o'clock but one train had arrived. There are 1,200 men employed around these wharves, from which the Reading colliers receive their freight for Boston, Providence, and the East. There is work enough to keep the men employed to-morrow, but after that time they will be idle until coal can be mined in the interior of Pennsylvania and sent down here. This will cause a cessation of shipments, against the avowed intention expressed by Mr. Gowen a month ago to the great coal companies in New-York, and cause a short supply in the Eastern States.

This afternoon Mayor Stokely issued the following proclamation:

MAYOR'S OFFICE,
PHILADELPHIA, Penn., July 24, 1877.

To the Citizens of Philadelphia:

On Sunday last I issued to you my proclamation informing you that a tumult and violence existed in various parts of this Commonwealth, and appealing to your patriotism and pride to uphold my hands in maintaining peace and quiet in this city. The noble manner in which you have responded to that appeal is now a matter of comment over the entire continent, and I constantly receive telegrams and letters to that effect; for while anarchy and bloodshed have affected many of our sister cities, Philadelphia, the home of the mechanic, has put herself squarely upon the side of law and order, and has maintained her fair fame and name. The result is no more than I expected. Ours is the great manufacturing centre of the Republic. Our people are engaged in industrial pursuits. Their earnings are invested in their dwelling-houses. If rioters should be permitted to obtain an hour's control, the humblest would suffer with the wealthiest. The householders would be compelled to repair the damage from their hard-earned wages. The people of Pittsburg are now brought face to face with this stern reality, and are deeply regretting that they did not start firmly and combine together to maintain the public peace. Let us profit by their terrible and sad experience. I call upon you to sustain my Police officers in their present arduous and fatiguing duties, and to mold such a healthy sentiment among all classes of society as shall entitle us to additional claim to be called the City of Brotherly Love. I thank you for the organizations which have tendered me their services, and thus enabled me to largely augment my force. These commands I will retain in the public service for the present.

W. S. STOKLEY, Mayor.

He also gave orders to increase the Police force temporarily to 2,400 men, in order to relieve the 1,200 who have been on duty since last Sunday. Some of these men had not slept since Sunday morning until to-night, and had but two meals in all that time, and it is necessary now to guard all the railroad depots, as well as the residence of Col. Thomas A. Scott, a special detail having this duty.

Numerous stragglers are arriving here from the Philadelphia Militia which was in Pittsburg. Major Baugh, of Gov. Hartranft's staff, arrived here this evening minus his uniform and accoutrements, which were captured from him. He reports the Philadelphians encamped at Blairsville, 54 miles from Pittsburg. They have no tents, or blankets, are sleeping in the open air, and many of them are ill from exposure. Added to their other discomforts, their stock of provisions is short, and unless the people of Pittsburg send them provisions, as promised, they will be compelled to go on a foraging expedition. At last accounts the famous city troop of Philadelphia were captives at the State Arsenal at Harrisburg, and recruits were sent for. They departed to-night.

The reports received at 10 o'clock were to the effect that all three of the freight trains had arrived safely, one at Jersey City, and two at Perth Amboy.

The strikers and their followers attempted to hold a meeting here to-night at Kelley's Hall. At the request of Mayor Stokley they were refused admission to the hall, and then they attempted to hold a meeting on the sidewalks, but a detachment of the Seventeenth District officers under Lieut. Schooley dispersed the mob. An attempt was made to fire the stables of the mule teams of the Reading Railroad at Sixteenth and Hamilton streets to-night, but was frustrated by the Police.

A GENERAL STRIKE AT SCRANTON.

THE EMPLOYES OF THE LACKAWANNA IRON AND COAL COMPANY, OF THE DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND WESTERN RAILROAD, AND OF THE DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL COMPANY QUIETLY QUIT WORK—NO DISTURBANCE AND NONE ANTICIPATED.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

SCRANTON, Penn., July 24.—This afternoon the community of Scranton was taken by surprise when they learned that the employes of the Lackawanna Iron and Coal Company had struck, and that events of a more stirring nature were hourly expected. At the Company's works there had been no notice, no tremonition of the deep-seated disaffection which manifested itself shortly after 12 o'clock in the upper rolling-mill, where the men, at the sound of the gong, left off work and returned from the place cheering. They were peaceable and orderly, however, and marched in a body to the Steel Works where they were speedily joined by the men employed at that place. They then proceeded to the machine shops where a similar scene was enacted.

At 6 o'clock last evening the firemen in the employ of Delaware and Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company, having received an unfavorable answer to their request for a restoration of the 10 per cent. reduction, retired from work, and the yard hitherto noted for its activity was soon as quiet as the grave. The action was preconcerted, the firemen having given notice that they would retire at that hour unless a favorable answer was previously received, and they kept their word. There was no unseemly haste about the matter, no excitement, no evident desire to get away from the engines, although the answer was known long before the time specified, and the men behaved themselves in an orderly manner. The engines were transferred from the round-house to the yard and the fires drawn from them, after which they were left in good order. The rows of coal-cars waiting to be made up were allowed to remain.

Simultaneously with the strike on the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Road, the firemen in the employ of the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company quit work, their demand having been rejected. A committee of firemen waited on Superintendent Manville, at Carbondale, and received from him the answer that the company could not accede to the request for a restoration of the 10 per cent. reduction which recently went into force along the line. This news was attended with an effect similar to that which took place on the Delaware, Lackawana, and Western road, showing that the firemen on both lines were united.

The best of order prevailed. Meetings were held at different points in the city by the working men and miners, and the situation discussed calmly and intelligently.

PROCLAMATION BY GOV. HARTRANFT.

PITTSBURG, July 24.—Gov. Hartranft has issued the following proclamation:

PITTSBURG, July 25, 1877—1:30 A. M.

To the People of the State of Pennsylvania:

Whereas, there exists a condition of turbulence and disorder within the State, extending to many interests and threatening all communities, under the impulse of which there has grown up a spirit of lawlessness requiring that all law-observing citizens shall organize themselves into armed bodies for the purpose of self-protection and preserving the peace; therefore I, John F. Hartranft, Governor of the State of Pennsylvania, do hereby recommend that all citizens shall organize themselves into associations, with such arms as they can procure, for the purpose of maintaining order and suppressing violence, and all good citizens are warned against appearing in company with any mob or riotous assembly, and thus giving encouragement to violators of the law.

J. F. HARTRANFT, Governor.

ALL QUIET AT HARRISBURG.

THE STRIKERS DECLARE THAT THEY WILL STOP ALL MAIL AND PASSENGER TRAINS TO-DAY IF THEIR DEMANDS ARE NOT ACCEDED TO—MORE STRIKES ANTICIPATED.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

HARRISBURG, Penn., July 24.—The city is quiet, the rioters, after the lesson they received last night, not daring to mass for an attack. The striking railroaders of the Pennsylvania Railroad are guarding the company's property to-night. Two thousand citizens, in companies of 100, are patrolling the streets. Mob rule no longer reigns here. The strikers held a meeting this morning. There were about 300 present. A resolution was adopted declaring that if the railroad company did not accede to their demand for an advance of 20 per cent. in their wages, the strikers would stop all passenger and mail trains. The company is given until 6 o'clock to-morrow evening to answer the demands of the strikers, and then, if refused, they will act in accordance with the resolution. A resolution was passed at the meeting that all the trains on the Schuylkill and Susquehanna Railroad shall be stopped at the same time. The Schuylkill and Susquehanna men say they will run their trains, and do not want to join the strikers. The train hands on the Cumberland Valley Railroad are all armed with rifles, and are determined to shoot all strikers who molest them. They say they have no cause to strike, and their trains shall not be stopped. Four hundred regulars will arrive in this city to-morrow morning from Philadelphia. Gov. Hartranft will arrive here to-morrow morning. The following dispatch has just been received:

PITTSBURG, Penn., July 24.

Major-Gen. James W. Latta, Adjutant-General:

The Governor has just arrived here and will remain until 3 A. M. He was cheered by the strikers at each point where the train stopped in and below Allegheny.

M. S. QUAY.

THE BALTIMORE ROADS.

PASSENGER TRAINS RUNNING ON THE BALTIMORE AND OHIO AND BALTIMORE AND POTOMAC AND NORTHERN CENTRAL ROADS—COL. SCOTT'S EMPLOYES ASK A RESTORATION OF DEDUCTED PAY, AND WILL CONTINUE TO WORK TILL HE CAN REPLY.

BALTIMORE, Md., July 24.—Passenger trains are running to Washington and West on the Baltimore and Ohio Road, and all trains on the Baltimore and Potomac and Northern Central Roads, as usual.

The *Gazette* explains the condition on the Northern Central Road, saying: "Among the employes of the Northern Central Railway and the Baltimore and Potomac Railroad Companies recently there has been considerable dissatisfaction on account of the reduction of 10 per cent. on their pay on the 1st of July. This feeling gradually strengthened until noon yesterday, when a meeting was held at the Mount Vernon Works, at which were represented the engineers, conductors, firemen, brakemen of the freight trains, the yard hands, as also the various branches of the workmen in the shops, excepting the machinists and blacksmiths, who had no knowledge of the meeting. A resolution was adopted asking the Directors to pay the amount deducted on the 1st inst., as also the 10 per cent. taken off four months previously, and to restore the pay to what it was at that time. A committee of eight or nine, representing each class of those at the meeting, was appointed to wait on Mr. George C. Wilkins, Superintendent of the two roads, and inform him of what they desired. At 4 o'clock the committee proceeded to the Union Depot and had an interview with Mr. Wilkins, John W. Davis, the General Agent of the company being present. These gentlemen informed the committee that they had no authority to act in the matter either way, but that it remained with the President, Col. Thomas A. Scott, and the Directors, to whom the requests of the committee would be forwarded. A decisive answer would be given at 4 o'clock this afternoon. The committee stated that the employes would continue to discharge their respective duties until the decisive answer was received this afternoon; if the answer was entirely favorable they would continue, but if it was not they would all withdraw from the service of the company. The men say that in the latter event they will not do any injury to the property of the company, but at the same time will not allow any other persons to take their places. The trains of the two companies went out subsequently as usual and will likewise do so to-day.

A reply was given this afternoon to the application of the employes of the Northern Central and Baltimore and Potomac Railroad for restoration of the wages paid previous to the reduction, by Mr. Wilkins, the Superintendent of the two roads.

Mr. Wilkins informed the committee that their application had been forwarded to Col. Scott, at Philadelphia, and his response was that it would be laid before the Board of Directors; that their attention was at present occupied in such important matters it could not receive immediate attention, but it would be considered. Col. Scott thanked the employes for their finelity to the interests of the companies. Subsequently the shopmen held a meeting and resolved to continue at work. The trainmen will hold a meeting to-morrow.

The following statement is published here to-day:

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, CITY HALL,
BALTIMORE, Md., July 23, 1877.

To the Honorable Board of Police Commissioners of Baltimore City:

GENTLEMEN: I take this early opportunity of conveying to you my sincere admiration of the efficient manner in which the Police under your control have been managed during the trying and critical scenes of the past few days. Our citizens are taught to rely upon the energy of the civil process for the protection of their lives and property, and fortunately on this sad occasion it has been clearly shown that their confidence was not misplaced. The untiring activity of the men, and their bold assaults upon the lawless crowds assembled, have excited the admiration and gratitude of our citizens, and carried conviction to the minds of all that peace and order will be restored without the effusion of blood. Allow me to thank you for the readiness with which you have responded to every call which, as the representative of the State, I have made upon you.

JOHN LEE CARROLL.

GEN. FRENCH'S RECALL.

HIS DISPUTE WITH THE BALTIMORE AND OHIO OFFICIALS—BOTH SIDES OF THE STORY—CHARGES OF DRUNKENNESS WHICH GEN. FRENCH DENIES—THE ROAD OFFICIALS CHARGED WITH INSOLENCE.

BALTIMORE, Md., July 24.—Col. Thomas R. Sharp, Master of Transportation, and Mr. John K. Cowen, counsel of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, and Col. J. Kyd Douglas, the Governor's Aide, furnished the following explanation in regard to the difference between Gen. French and Col. Sharp referred to yesterday: There was no refusal to furnish transportation to Gen. French from Cumberland to Keyser. He was told, however, that the special troop train would not go to Wheeling without orders from Vice-President King, of the Baltimore and Ohio, and the reasons for this were: First, the condition of the road west from Cumberland; second, the drunken condition of Gen. French, and third, this was an irregular train, and no notice had been furnished Col. Sharp or any one else that Gen. French desired to go beyond Cumberland. No provision whatever was made to run this train over the mountains. Doubtless the strikers had notified the agent at Keyser that as there was no provision made to run this train parties on the line of the road might think that it was a freight train and commit some depredation. The company had furnished three gallons of whisky and two dozen bottles of ale within 24 hours for use in Gen. French's private car, and on arriving at Cumberland fresh supplies of ale were asked for. Col. Sharp was informed that Gen. French, when he left Martinsburg, had given orders to go to Cumberland, but Col. Sharp received no communication whatever to this effect from Gen. French. Gen. French had telegraphed on Saturday night to Col. Sharp that he wanted a special train in order that he might move his head-quarters at pleasure, and this had been furnished in answer to his request. Col. Sharp has not been advised that he was to receive orders for the running of trains from others than the President or Vice-President of the company. "If in my judgment," said Col. Sharp, "it is not safe to run a special or irregular train, I certainly am not authorized to do it, except upon the order of my superior officers, the President and Vice-President."

Col. Douglas also states that Gen. French's orders were to report to the Governor of the State, and upon arriving at Martinsburg the General reported to him [Douglas] as the Governor's representative; said he recognized his authority, and requested him to order Col. Sharp to send the train on. Col. Douglas said he would communicate Gen. French's request to Gov. Carroll for orders, but that he did not propose to run the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company.

Gen. French has furnished a statement for publication, which is backed by his officers. All the officers of Gen. French's command have also telegraphed the Adjutant-General that the report of his drunkenness is utterly false. The following is Gen. French's statement, dated to-day:

"I received the telegram at Martinsburg yesterday afternoon to bring the troops and establish my head-quarters here. I telegraphed to Sharp to furnish me a special car to bring me to Cumberland. I put in two companies of artillery, and, with a full consultation with Col. Delaplaine, the Aide of the Governor of West Virginia, it was decided that I should come here, assume command, and then run up the road as far as Grafton, and that he and I should proceed to Wheeling to see the Governor of West Virginia, who had been telegraphed of our coming. When I arrived here I remained long enough to issue my orders assuming command, and seeing Col. Douglas, of Gov. Carroll's staff, I went back to the car and gave orders to move ahead. I was informed that Col. Sharp said that he had no orders to go on. I asked one of my officers to go and see Col. Sharp and tell him that I was very anxious to go forward, and that it was very important I should, without attracting any attention here. This officer reported to me that Col. Sharp said that if Gen. French wanted to see him he must come to his office. I told the officer to tell Col. Sharp I wanted to see him in my car in reference to the cause of the delay. After a long time Col. Sharp came to the car, and I asked him why we were detained there. A large crowd had meantime gathered around the train. He told me he was waiting to get a dispatch from the Vice-President of the road, to know whether I would be permitted to go on. I told him I was the judge whether I should go on or stay; that I was acting under the orders of the War Department and was given a wide discretion. He then went out of the car, and I telegraphed the state of the case to the Adjutant-General, and received a dispatch in return that Sharp was ordered to obey my orders. The train was then started, and when it got to Keyser it was quite late in the night. I was there instructed by an order from the War Department to remain till further orders were received. Meanwhile, I wrote a dispatch to the War Department complaining of the agents of the road, and requesting that some other officer might be detailed to relieve me. I have received a dispatch directing me to turn over my command to the next officer in rank. I will give my word of honor, if any whisky was sent into the officers' private car I did not see it. The only articles furnished that I know of were a jug of seltzer and a bottle of claret. I have a peculiar kind of temper, and when I am aroused might create the impression that I had consumed 30 gallons of proof instead of three, as charged by the railroad officials. I am willing that the fullest inquiry should be made, and for this I give my free permission. Sharp had no business to stop my car while on Government duty and not on that of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. I suppose their motive was a good one, but I was not informed of it. I went up the road to free the trains, as had been done at Martinsburg. I had troops enough to do it. I intended to leave a battalion at Keyser and one at Grafton, and thus keep the whole road open. I started back to Baltimore at 2 P. M. to report to the Adjutant-General. I had been under orders to go to California, but this railroad business changed my plans. I think it will encourage others if the officials put whisky on board that they should turn afterward on the officers for accepting the hospitality."

In connection with the above the following telegrams explain themselves:

WASHINGTON, July 21.

To Gen. French, Martinsburg, West Va.:

The Governor of West Virginia has requested that your head-quarters be not moved from Martinsburg for the present. Gen. Hancock will be at Baltimore to-morrow morning, at Barnum's. Your written report has been submitted to the Secretary. No doubt it will be eminently satisfactory to him, as have been all your other reports.

VINCENT, A. A. G.

WASHINGTON, July 21.

To Gen. French, Commanding, Martinsburg, West Va.:

The Secretary of War directs that you send such portion of your command as you can spare to Cumberland, there to report to Col. Douglas, of Gov. Carroll's staff, to act under orders of Governor. Acknowledge receipt, and report, keeping Governor of West Virginia advised.

VINCENT, A. A. G.

MARTINSBURG, West Va., July 21.

To Col. Sharp:

Have special train here subject to my orders. I may or may not shift my head-quarters. Communicate this dispatch to Capt. Rodgers.

FRENCH, Commanding.

TRAIN ON A SWITCH SOMEWHERE BETWEEN CUMBERLAND AND KEYSER, July 22—9:40 P. M.

To Major-Gen. Hancock, Baltimore:

We started from Martinsburg at 3:45 P. M. This train is now stopped. Why or by whose orders I do not know. Should be at Grafton now, permitting me to meet the Governor of West Virginia, as by agreement. The officials of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad have been rude to my subalterns, and unless the Government takes control, the line, which is now perfectly clear, or would have been by to-morrow, will require the States of Maryland and West Virginia to keep it open. The Army has done its duty. The soldiers detained in the cars are suffering by the assumption of this official.

FRENCH.

P. S.—Your dispatch received at 9:40 P. M. the 22d inst. I have determined not to be stopped again. I will arrest any officials of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad who attempt to interfere with the orders I receive from the Secretary of War or yourself.

WASHINGTON, July 22.

To Gen. French, Cumberland, Md.:

You will take orders from Gen. Hancock only, in addition to those already given. The railroad officials are not to interfere or control.

GEORGE W. MCCRARY, Secretary of War.

BALTIMORE, Md., July 22.

To Gen. William H. French:

Vice-President King has sent a telegram to Mr. Sharp to obey your orders in the matter of furnishing trains. By command Major-Gen. HANCOCK.

MITCHELL, Aide-de-Camp.

KEYSER, July 23—12:25 A. M.

To Major-Gen. Hancock, Barnum's Hotel:

Telegram received. Orders have been obeyed. I had assumed command and established by head-quarters at Cumberland at 6:45 P. M., to follow up the proclamation of the President of the United States. My being detained here, instead of being at Grafton, is due to the insolence of railroad officials, not only to myself, but to my subordinates. If I cannot act independently of them in the delicate duties which have heretofore been performed by me with satisfaction to the War Department, and without shedding the blood of the employes of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, it would be preferable to have another officer, who would be less objectionable to that corporation.

W. H. FRENCH,
Colonel and Brevet Major-General, Commanding.

THE EFFECT IN BOSTON.

EMISSARIES OF THE STRIKERS AT WORK IN THE EAST—UNEASINESS AMONG THE BOSTON AND ALBANY EMPLOYES—A WORKINGMEN'S MEETING—PRODUCE PRICES GOING UP—FEW PASSENGER TICKETS SOLD.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

BOSTON, Mass., July 24.—There is a feeling of uneasiness here over the vague reports of the approach of the great strikes east along the Boston and Albany Road, and at the murmurings of the disaffected working men. To-night there was an out-door demonstration, in accordance with a published call, addressed to the working men of Boston to meet in the square in front of the Providence Station to consider, as the call expressed it, the outrage and wrong which has already driven the railroad employes in five States to the last desperate expedient to obtain justice, culminating in the wanton destruction of human life and imperilling the peace of the whole country. A large crowd was attracted, among others many roughs and lawless fellows. Fortunately the speakers generally did not indulge in any incendiary talk, one or two even denouncing riotous proceedings and urging the use of the ballot instead of the club and the incendiary torch. There was no disturbance, the noisy ones in the crowd contenting themselves with simply cursing the capitalists and shouting, jeering, and yelling. There were no Police in uniform present in the crowd, the desire being to prevent any provocation, but many were present in citizen's dress, and large members were in the stations near by ready for any emergency, while a lot of mounted Police were bivouacked back of the City Hall. It is a fact that men are in the city, representing the strikers, urging the railroad men on all the roads here to unite in a strike, leaving their trains and work at the same moment, and it is feared that they may succeed. There is no doubt that they are bringing to bear a strong pressure. There was something of a demonstration at the Boston and Albany Station in this city to-night. A crowd of roughs gathering with the avowed purpose of "smashing things." As the trains came in there was a large posse of Police present, and no disturbance followed. These roughs came from the workingmen's meeting, and marched through the streets with much noise and bluster.

The city and State officials have made every preparation for trouble. The Militia of the State are under orders to be ready for a sudden call, and the companies stationed in this city are ready for business at a moment's warning. At the first signal of disturbance the arsenals at Framingham and Cambridge will be garrisoned and the entire military force of the State put under arms. Should the President find it necessary to call in the aid of the Militia, it has been suggested that the first invitation would come in the direction of Connecticut or Massachusetts for the reason that New-York Militia would be needed at home. Orders have been received at the Navy-yard that the whole force of marines be put in readiness to move at a moment's notice, should the strike attain such dimensions as would render it necessary to call out the corps at present in this yard.

The commercial and manufacturing interests of the State are seriously affected, as are those of other cities, by the strike. Grain and breadstuffs are rapidly advancing, and there is a general feeling of insecurity among sellers and buyers, which only the restoration of quiet can remove. In the iron traffic there has been an entire suspension of business, as the country from which supplies are drawn is in anarchy. Refiners and manufacturers of petroleum oil are likely to suffer from a lack of the material with which to fulfill their contracts, which are heavy. The effect of the strike on the beef market is already quite marked, prices having advanced 1 cent a pound. It is thought that by the first of next week the advance will be still larger, because of the impossibility of transporting cattle from the West. Should the New-York Central Road become generally involved in the strike, the interference with the cattle trade would be very serious, and the price of beef would go up correspondingly. The cattle trains at Watertown and Brighton this morning brought their usual freight, but buyers were shy; trade was not so lively as in ordinary times.

The Erie office in this city was the first to receive notice to refuse all freight, and yesterday morning Mr. Holderman, of the Pennsylvania Central, received notice to the same effect. A few passenger tickets are sold, but people are advised to wait a few days before taking passage. No limited tickets are sold, and no guarantees of Passengers getting through are made through trains still run around Pittsburg and over the Fort Wayne Road to Chicago. The Boston office of the Michigan Central Road is purchasing back tickets already sold, and the Merchants' Dispatch Line have also stopped all transportation, and their many employes, who are paid by the day, are thrown out of employment.

THE NEW-ENGLAND ROADS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., July 24.—No trouble is anticipated by the railroads centering here, which are the Boston and Albany, New-York and New-Haven, and Hartford and Connecticut River. The managements of these roads have given no serious cause for complaint, and their employes are generally well disposed. The Boston and Albany have sent no freight west of Pittsfield to-day, and have 50 men guarding the depot there. The only trouble anticipated is from the New-York Central workmen interfering with workmen at the Boston and Albany shops at East Albany. The Connecticut River Road is sending freight West by way of the Northern Transit Company and the great lakes. It is generally expected that New-England will not be invaded by the strike, but there is considerable anxiety among railroad managers.

THE NEW-HAVEN AND HARTFORD.

NO TROUBLE YET—MILITARY PREPARATIONS AT HARTFORD—A SUPERINTENDENT WHO IS DETERMINED NOT TO HAVE AN INTERRUPTION OF TRAVEL.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

HARTFORD, Conn., July 24.—The authorities here are doing their best to prepare for possibilities in case of a strike on the New-York, New-Haven and Hartford Road. This afternoon Adjt.-Gen. Franklin, of the State Militia, ordered that the State Arsenal and all the armories in the city should be guarded to-night by sentries, 30 of whom have been selected out of the Militia. Arrangements have been made, by which, in case of a sudden outbreak among the laborers, a signal is to be struck on the fire bells, whereupon the entire Militia will turn out at once. C. S. Davidson, Superintendent of the line, said to-day: "I have not the slightest apprehension that our men have any idea of striking; they are well paid and apparently contented. The only possibility of trouble is that, by contact with the Boston and Albany men at Springfield, they may become unruly; but even in that case I don't think there will be much trouble." "I am given to understand, Mr. Davidson, that a circular has been distributed among your men signed by Arthur, Chief of the Brotherhood of Engineers." "That is possible, though I hardly deem it probable. Only about one-half of our men belong to that organization. If there is trouble with them we can do without their services, and fill their places with men who will do their duty." "If the freight men strike, what course will you pursue?" "We shall carry on our business. If necessary, I will take an engine myself, and all strikers between here and the infernal regions shall not prevent me from running it over the road. I am sick about hearing of men knuckling under to these outlaws. There is no necessity for it. I believe the wages which the men on this road receive are about 40 per cent. above those proposed to Western strikers. On the Hartford Division the engineers get $90 per month, firemen $45, freight brakemen $40 and $45. The distance traveled each day is 125 miles, six days in the week. On the New-York Division engineers draw $102 50 per month, firemen $45, and brakeman $35. The miles traveled daily number 152, and the men work five days each week. The officers believe in paying the engineers good wages, on account of the responsibility attaching to their positions, and they say that it "pays." The wages of the men have not been cut down for 14 months, and at that time every man, from the President downward, had his pay reduced 10 per cent." Mr. Davidson is very determined in the matter, and those who know him say he will not submit to coercion in case of a strike without a bitter struggle.

Gov. Hubbard arrived here last night from Newport. He came to perfect arrangements by which the State Militia should be put on their guard and act in unison if trouble arose. He told me to-night that he had been closeted all day with with Adjutant-General Franklin, Quartermaster-General Couch, and Col. Tyler, of the First Regiment. As a result of the conference a quantity of ammunition has been sent from Bridgeport, and is stored at the Hartford Arsenal here. At this place there are also two Gatling guns and a large number of rifles and small arms. We do not anticipate any immediate trouble, but if the Boston and Albany men strike they will come in contact with the men of this road at Springfield, while the New-York Central strikers will meet them at the other end. Thus they will be placed between two fires, and that may lead to a general strike here. We are prepared, I think, to resist any attempt at violence. The First Regiment will respond as a whole, and the Second Regiment say they can furnish 500 men on a moment's notice.

THE NINTH NEW-YORK REGIMENT.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., July 24.—The Ninth Regiment under Col. Hitchcock, 10 companies, 642 men, left the Grand Central Depot on special trains at 4:45 P. M. They were not to have left until 5 o'clock, but a dispatch from Albany calling on Major-Gen. Shaler to hurry the departure of the men was so urgent that the command left the armory at once, without knapsacks, for the depot and embarked. As the cars moved out the men gave three cheers, which were answered with a will by the throngs of employes and passengers on the platform. The train shot out of the Grand Central Depot, and, as it passed under the bridges overhead, crowds of people on them waved their handkerchiefs and uttered "God speed and safe returns" to the Ninth. Over the way the work of preparation began among the Military. Twenty rounds of ammunition were served out to each man before Spuyten Duyvil was reached.

Just before leaving the depot Col. Hitchcock received a dispatch stating that Rifle Inspector Harding would meet the cars at Albany. The train of 10 cars was drawn by engine No. 60, W. H. Vanderbilt, under Engineer W. H. Robinson and Conductor Philip Kenney, who came down from Albany to take the train up. Col. Hitchcock took every precaution to prevent disturbance. He stationed sentries at each car door, and made the officers remain in the cars with their companies.

As the train was passing by the depot at Scarborough, some working men threw stones at the train, and John Germs and C. C. Campbell, of Company F, were struck by the missiles. At Poughkeepsie Col. Hitchcock received the following dispatch:

NEW-YORK, July 24, 1877.

COL. KINNEY: Inform the Colonel that the mob had [illegible]

are from 500 to 700. He should be ready for them, and you should run on slow and cautiously, following directions of Col. Hitchcock.

J. M. T.

Preparations for the worst were made by the officers, and trouble is apprehended.

ACTION OF THE GOVERNMENT.

THE CABINET AGAIN IN SESSION—PRESIDENT HAYES FREQUENTLY INFORMED OF EVENTS—THE WAR DEPARTMENT ADVISED OF AFFAIRS IN CHICAGO—ARMS TO BE FURNISHED STATE AUTHORITIES—DISPATCH FROM THE SECRETARY OF STATE.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 24.—The Cabinet met again to-day, but did very little besides the consideration of matters connected with the strike. Secretary McCrary presented a basketful of dispatches from various points, and reported the distribution of troops. The Cabinet congratulated themselves on the effect the presence of troops has had in Philadelphia and elsewhere, and hope to see the same results in Chicago and St. Louis. A dispatch from Gen. Hancock stated that he and Gov. Hartranft proposed to go over the Pennsylvania Railroad to-morrow and meet the strikers at the several points of disturbance, to try the effect of moral suasion.

The War Department has been kept fully advised of affairs in Chicago to-day by Gen. Drum, who is in command of the Military Department of the Missouri in the absence of Lieut.-Gen. Sheridan. The situation there causes some uneasiness, for the reason that a sufficient number of troops cannot be thrown into Chicago to promptly check any disorder that may occur. All available troops will, however, be immediately forwarded. Gen. Drum has been directed to act in concert with the city and State authorities to preserve the peace, and is authorized to

...ble to enter Newark, having only 20 pounds of steam instead of 130, and another engine was obliged to be sent for to drag it up Newark Hill. It was also stated that six trains were blockaded at Newark. This it was asserted was the consequence of the inefficiency of the person substituted for the regular fireman, and was regarded as the natural outcome of the folly of engaging ordinary laborers to perform the work of skilled mechanics. The butchers attached to the Pavonia abattoir have expressed sympathy with the strikers, and are relied upon by the latter for support in their effort to stop the trains, should that measure be resorted to.

Meanwhile the railway authorities, alive to the exigencies of the occasion, have not been slow to adopt measures of precaution. In the first instance, every indication of hostility to the strikers is carefully suppressed, and no one is more willing to admit the good character of the strikers than the officers of the railroad. With but few exceptions they are all men who have been brought up from boyhood in the service of the company, and they are unwilling to believe they would resort to violence. A conflict of opinion here arises between the firemen and the Assistant Superintendent of the road, Mr. Griffith, as to the manner in which the trains have been run from the depot. Mr. Griffith assured the writer that the work of the firemen was performed by other employes of the company, and the firemen have no hesitation in denouncing this statement as false and absurd. They maintain the engineers would not be permitted to work with them, even if they felt so disposed, for doing so would necessarily involve expulsion from their society. The incoming trains last night were not noticeably late; and the expectation that the train at 1.45 would be stopped outside of Newark was doomed to disappointment. The officers of the road profess to have no fear of violence, but are under the apprehension that the engineers and brakemen will strike in a body to-day.

The measures taken to prevent a riot were considerable. Early in the afternoon a communication was received by Mayor Russell from President Sloan, the character of which was not disclosed. Its purport, however, may be gleaned from the fact that a consultation immediately afterward was had between the Mayor, Police Commissioners Russell, Judge Bischoff, McAdams, and McQuerter, and Chief Donovan. At Police Head-quarters, and 30 picked men were placed in station to be prepared for any emergency. The Tenth Regiment of the New-Jersey State troops at the Elysian Fields, was also communicated with and directed to be ready to move at a moment's notice. Superintendent Chase, of the Hoboken Ferry, was also instructed to have a boat ready to bring the Ninth Regiment from their present quarters to the foot of the Hoboken Depot. Though these preparations were pretty extensive, there was no real expectation of an outbreak last night. The Mayor and the Police Commissioners scouted the idea, and stated that trouble would only arise from the mischievous and criminal interference of outsiders. With the latter class they expressed themselves abundantly well able to deal, and they promise them a warm reception should they make their appearance in Hoboken. As the matter rests, unquestionably there will be no disturbance in Hoboken, unless the rioters are incited by the example or presence of outsiders. Yet a possible disturbance in New-York or Jersey will fan into a flame the dormant spirit of riot. Toward midnight the crowds around the depot became larger and a little more noisy and demonstrative, but no rioting was anticipated. The action of the engineers to-day will have a good deal to do with their future conduct.

A LABOR MEETING AT NEWARK.

A mass-meeting of working men was held in front of Military Park, Newark, last night. Addresses were made by Leander Thompson and Isaac Bennett, of New-York. Resolutions were read and adopted, as follows:

Whereas, The great strike of railroad men is the direct result of the grinding-down process introduced some years ago by the overbearing railroad monopolists; and

Whereas, The railroad companies control the Congress of our nation, the Legislature of our State, and the community of our city, in order to crush the rights of working men and citizens of this country; and

Whereas, The authorities have demonstrated their servility to serve the enemies of freedom, and have convinced the working men that they are prepared to shoot them down if they should dare to exercise themselves from bondage and tyranny; be it therefore

Resolved, That we extend our hearty sympathy to the striking railroad men of all the companies; that we will stand by them in the battle for existence. Their cause is our cause now and ever.

Resolved, That we protest against military interference, the disfranchisement of the laboring class, and against the action of the Newark City authorities in denying us the constitutional right of using the public park for free assemblage.

Resolved, That we appeal to all working men to organize and form one strong combination. Resistance to oppression is a duty, the abolition of the money power a necessity; our condition demands it, our children ask it, and future ages will justify us.

Thompson in his address said: The working men should resist the tyranny of capital. Our wise statesmen offer the hangmen's rope and the soldier's bullet as the only remedies, but these will not do. What cares the railroad king who may be chosen legislators, so long as he has the money to dictate what laws may be enacted! It is Congress that is specially to blame, but if the people, in the justice of whose cause lies their strength, will take the remedy into their own hands and organize for action, we must needs have better laws. Should all the trades-unions unite in a strike in this part of the country, a famine would be the result in a few weeks, and the strong military arm that is put forth to-day to suppress liberty would then be used to compel laboring men to assume work at remunerative prices."

NOTES FROM DIFFERENT SECTIONS.

OSWEGO, N. Y., July 24—3:30 P. M.—The freight trains on the Oswego and Syracuse Division of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad have been suspended. The Forty-eighth Regiment, N. G., are held in readiness for orders.

SCRANTON, Penn., July 24.—The Firemen on the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western, Delaware, Hudson and Lehigh, and Susquehanna Railroads struck work at 6 o'clock this evening, their demand for a restoration of the 10 per cent. in their wages having been refused. The men in the employ of the Lackawanna Iron and Coal Company, to the number of 1,500, struck work for an increase of wages, at noon to-day. The Mines are all thrown idle. Considerable uneasiness is felt in the valley. Mayor McKune has issued an appeal to citizens to preserve law and order.

EASTON, Penn., July 24.—The firemen on the Morris and Essex Railroad struck at 6 o'clock this evening, thus virtually closing that road to all except freight trains, and it is reported that this action is also general on the Delaware, Lackawanna, and Western Railroad.

AT THE PENNSYLVANIA DEPOT.

There was no excitement in or about the depot of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company yesterday. It was guarded by regular and special policemen, and no rough-looking fellows were permitted to lounge in the vicinity. The trains ran on time, and the employes worked as earnestly as if they had never meditated a strike. The members of the Fourth Regiment were still kept on duty in the armory on Newark-avenue, and the Police who were off duty slept on the top floor of the City Hall, on cots, or lounged in the vicinity of the Police Head-quarters. The following circular was drawn up on Monday by the counsel of the Pennsylvania and Delaware, Lackawanna, and Western Railroads, ex-Congressman Scudder, and ex-Attorney General Vanatta, and, having been approved by the officials of the companies, was sent yesterday to Gov. Bedle and to each Mayor and Sheriff along the lines of the railways:

"You are hereby respectfully notified, pursuant to the act of the Legislature of the State of New-Jersey, entitled 'An act to provide for compensation to persons whose property may be injured or destroyed in consequence of mobs or riots,' approved March 11, 1864, that the —— Company have reason to suspect and do believe that the property of said company in the —— is in danger of being destroyed or injured in consequence of a mob or riot in your ——.

"The fact has been brought to the knowledge of said companies by the daily newspapers and otherwise that mobs and riots, in connection with and growing out of strikes of workmen employed on railroads, have recently occurred in the States of Maryland, West Virginia, Ohio, Pennsylvania, New-York, and elsewhere, under and attended with such circumstances as to indicate that such strikes, with their attendant mobs and riots, have occurred in pursuance of a plan agreed upon, understood, and concurred in by certain classes of railroad employes, and particularly firemen and brakemen employed on trains of the Central Railroad System of the United States, including New-Jersey. The information we have is that at this time (July 23, 1877) all the railroad stations in the City of Philadelphia are in the possession and under the control of riotous mobs. We have information of secret meetings being held by the firemen and brakemen in the employ of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company on the Morris and Essex Division, with other workmen in the same kind of service on other railroads, and the conduct of those men indicates that they are contemplating a strike.

"You are, therefore, requested to take all legal measures to protect the property of the company hereinbefore named from destruction or injury by any mob or riot in your ——.

"President of the companies above named.

"Dated July 23, 1877."

It was reported yesterday morning that the employes of the Pennsylvania Railroad had definitely determined to strike unless all of them were paid for the time they have had to remain idle since the beginning of the strike. The rumor appears to have been premature. In the afternoon a meeting of engineers, brakemen, and firemen was held in the hall at the corner of Seventh-month and Washington streets. The proceedings were altogether secret. A committee composed of Preston Moffatt, President of the local division of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, and two other persons, left the meeting and waited upon Superintendent Barker. The conference which ensued was very long, and at its conclusion the committee returned and reported to the meeting. Neither Mr. Barker nor any of the workmen would state the nature or result of the conference. It is understood, however, that the meeting decided that a strike must occur unless all freight crews who are compelled to remain idle until the difficulties now occurring shall cease are paid for their time. Mr. Barker, it is said, refused to accede to the demands of the workmen, but said his final answer must depend upon the action of the railway officials in Philadelphia. He telegraphed the ultimatum of the meeting to President Scott, and will convey the latter's answer to the workmen to-day. All was quiet in the neighborhood of the company's shops at the Meadows. There are 500 Militia there, and at either end of the Hackensack bridge. Two of the bridges over the Passaic River are guarded, but all the others are left uncared for. It is estimated that the value of the 15 bridges over the two rivers is about $4,000,000.

LOCAL ASPECTS OF THE STRIKE.

AT THE GRAND CENTRAL DEPOT AND ALONG THE HUDSON RIVER AND CENTRAL RAILROAD—FEW RAILROAD MEN REPORTED AMONG THE STRIKERS AT WEST ALBANY — PRECAUTIONARY MEASURES IN THIS CITY.

Aside from the arrival of a small detachment of regular troops from Boston in the morning, and the departure of the Ninth Regiment, N. G. S. N. Y., for Albany in the afternoon and evening, there was no cause for excitement at the Grand Central Depot yesterday, and matters were very quiet in the vicinity—so quiet, in fact, that many were led to remark that it might be "the calm that precedes the storm." The employes went about their customary work in the usual way, betraying no signs of dissension or discontent, and, to all outward seeming, totally oblivious of the great strike. Superintendent Toucey was at his office the greater part of the day, and remained about the depot until midnight. He was in quite a hopeful mood, and spoke freely about the labor troubles. It seemed to him, he said, as if order would soon be restored at the places where the strike was raging, and there was good reason for believing now that this City would escape the scenes of riot and bloodshed which had been so frightfully prevalent elsewhere. It would not surprise him, however, if the strike in its most uninviting forms should reach here at any moment. No doubt unprincipled persons were using every effort to create discontent and incite disorder by means of bad counsel and specious labor arguments, but he had great faith in the common sense of the railroad employes hereabout, and was almost confident that they would not permit themselves to be driven or cajoled into the ranks of the malcontents.

As to the condition of affairs on the New-York Central, Mr. Toucey said there was no particular change to note since the preceding day, and no indication that any change of importance would speedily occur. In Rochester, the city authorities seemed to be in complete control—the natural result of the thorough and energetic manner in which they faced the difficulty from the outset. In consequence, no doubt, of the officious interference of outsiders there was a strike in progress at West Albany, but there was hope that it would not prove very formidable. The Railroad Company had detectives among those who were trying to incite a riot, and it had been learned from them that the strikers formed only a very small part of the crowds that were parading through the streets. A dispatch from one detective read thus:

"We are moving on West Albany 300 strong. There are a few railroad men among us." So far Mr. Toucey said the business of the road here in the City, aside from the Western freight traffic—in which branch, of course, nothing is doing—is moving along smoothly. No very serious outbreak is apprehended, and, from the best information that could be gathered, the workmen did not particularly sympathize that any should occur. Some of them had addressed a petition to Mr. W. H. Vanderbilt, asking for an increase in wages, but it was not probable that he would consent unless he was convinced that it would be right to do so. He could not be coerced into acceding to extortionate demands.

The report published yesterday morning that an agreement had been entered into between Mr. Toucey and a committee of workmen, whereby a reduction of 10 per cent. in their wages would be restored in a short time, is pronounced altogether incorrect by that gentleman. It is true he was waited on by a committee, but he says it was for a different purpose altogether. There was no intention of increasing any wages anywhere just at present.

At midnight Mr. Toucey was in possession of no additional particulars from the scenes of trouble on his road. The passenger trains had departed and arrived punctually on time during the day and evening, and the road was open to Niagara Falls, whence passengers for Buffalo could very easily reach their destination. No trouble had been experienced in handling mail matter. All the rumors that had been flying about the City during the evening concerning the extension of the strike area on the New-York Central, and its rapid approach toward this City, were spiced with but little foundation, and, as a parting word at midnight, he could say that the aspect looked brighter.

All was quiet at the Central freight depot at Thirtieth-street last night, as far as the immediate prospect of a strike was concerned. In order to be prepared for all contingencies, the number of night watchmen was doubled, and other precautions observed, such as are only manifested on extraordinary occasions. During the night the engines not in use were sent back from Albany in order to prevent their seizure or destruction by the strikers at that point. Less than one-fourth of the usual number of freight trains arrived at Thirtieth-street last evening. The passage of all freight trains across the bridge at Albany being prohibited by the strikers. The passenger traffic, both suburban and through, was undisturbed.

Sergt. Gastlin, of the Western Steamboat Squad, reported yesterday that the freight receiving depot of the New-York Central Railroad at Piers Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5, North River, and that of the Erie Railway at Piers Nos. 38 and 39 North River, were closed at 2 P. M., throwing out of employment a large number of longshoremen and laborers. Everything was reported quiet along the river front.

THE LABOR MEETINGS.

WHAT THE LEADERS SAY—WHAT THEY INTEND TO DO AT TOMPKINS-SQUARE—THEY WILL FORCIBLY RESIST ANY INTERFERENCE—THE PROPOSED COOPER UNION MEETING.

Justus H. Schwab, Chairman of the Committee of Arrangements for the Communistic labor meeting to be held in Tompkins-square this evening, was in his lager beer saloon, No. 50 First-street, last evening, consulting with his associates in the scheme. Among the organizations announced to take part in the demonstration are the Cigar-makers', Cabinet-makers', Machinists', and Blacksmiths' Unions, and several others whose names are to be published to-morrow afternoon. During the evening Pedro Figueras, Juan Pimargal, and Manuel Cadiso, who said that they represented a number of Spaniards desirous of participating in the meeting, gave their names to Mr. Schwab and said their countrymen would be present in large numbers. The programme, which has only been partially made out, provides for English and German speaking stands, in addition to others to be arranged this afternoon. Mr. John Swinton is to preside at the English stand, and Mr. Schwab at the German. M. Demarest is to speak in French at one of the stands, and provision is to be made for Spanish speakers. It was the determination last evening that there should be no instrumental music or decorations, the committee saying that they could not afford these accessories. There will, however, be placards containing mottoes of a communistic character, and it is probable that the "Marseillaise," "Star Spangled Banner," and similar songs will be sung. Messrs. Schwab, Mackin, and others present last evening, said that the meeting would be peaceable unless it was interfered with, but that they would be prepared to resist if necessary, and would not be placed in the jeopardy they were in 1874. Mackin said: "We will go armed," and Schwab said: "If the Police and Militia leave us alone there will be no trouble, for if any of our own men become disorderly we will make them behave themselves." Schwab and Mackin both said that the Police caused the riot in 1874. Schwab denounced Mr. Bedell as having "acted a contemptible role last Sunday night," and as having "forfeited all his previous claims to be considered the friend of the poor and oppressed." Schwab said that all those who attended the Tompkins-square meeting this evening would go to the Cooper Institute trades-union meeting to-morrow evening, and that successive meetings would be kept up until the working men were thoroughly awakened to the necessity of organization in order to obtain their leading objects, which were that the Government should control and operate railroads, telegraph lines, and other great enterprises now in the hands of capitalists, and thus give the working men full employment at fair wages. They would not rest until these objects were accomplished. The meeting this evening was to start this movement, and also to express sympathy for the strikers now out of employment. If the Park Commissioners rescinded their permission for the meeting they would "go a new way, and force their way into the square." They would not "be fooled as they had been in 1874." The organizations that attended the meeting, he said, could go in bodies or individually, but it was probable that they would go individually. Strong resolutions, about the meaning of which there could be no mistake, would be presented, but their preparation had not yet been completed. In addition to the members of organizations in this City, and sympathizers not connected with them, there would be delegations present from the social democratic organizations of Brooklyn, Williamsburg, Jersey City, Hoboken, Newark, and the striking silk weavers of Paterson. While Schwab was talking he received a dispatch from the Chairman of the Internationalists, of Chicago, saying that 25,000 unemployed men were about to hold a mass-meeting in that city, but were waiting to see what the Tompkins-square meeting would do. Schwab's saloon was crowded during the entire evening by excited working men and communists, who were loudly discussing the merits of the strikes, and threatening to make to the death if they are opposed at the meeting this evening.

A meeting of delegates of trades unions that are to participate in the labor meeting at Cooper Institute to-morrow evening was held last night at Coburger Halle, No. 10 Stanton-street. The organizations represented were the Custom Tailors, Cigar-makers' Union No. 144, Men's Boot-makers' Union, Cabinet-makers' Union, Ladies' Shoemaker's Union, (custom work,) Carvers' Union, Fresco Painters, and Typographical Union (German) No. 7. About 100 delegates were present. John Fortune, of the Tailor's Union, who presided, wanted it distinctly understood that the Cigar Makers' Union would not participate in the Tompkins-square meeting this evening, and that its participation had been announced without authority. A delegate wanted to know whether the Cooper Institute meeting was to be held with a view of having a larger meeting grow out of it, and the Chairman responded in the affirmative. Another delegate wanted a plan of organization to be advocated at the Cooper Institute meeting, but the proposition was laughed down as visionary. The delegate then became excited, and said that if the rich men would not do this the poor men should take the money from them by force. After it had been resolved that no one not prominently connected with the trades-union movement should be permitted on the platform at Cooper Institute, the meeting adjourned to this evening, when a committee is to announce a formal programme for the meeting to-morrow evening.

ACTION OF THE POLICE BOARD.

Yesterday was rather an exciting day at Police Head-quarters, all the officials being busily engaged in making preparations to meet any trouble that may arise to-day. The Commissioners and Superintendent are fully awake to the emergency, and no matter from what quarter the trouble may come the Police will not be caught napping. The entire force have been on duty since Monday morning, and that portion of the force not engaged in the regular patrol duty is kept on reserve at their various station-houses. The regular force of several precincts has been strengthened by drafts from other precincts, and every precaution that human foresight could suggest has been taken to check any disorder at its commencement. The entire detective force is continuously on duty scouring the City, and, by constant reports, keep the Superintendent advised of any unusual or suspicious assemblages that come under their observation. During the afternoon the Police Central Office was connected with the main City line of the Western Union Telegraph office, so that almost instantaneous communication can be had with all parts of the City in addition to the ordinary channel of the Police telegraph. The Commissioners held a meeting during the forenoon, but what action was taken in regard to the impending danger was not divulged. A long conference was held at the Central Office last night, at which Commissioners Erhardt and Nichols, Superintendent Walling, ex-Police Commissioner Thomas C. Acton, ex-Judge Fullerton, and Aldermen Howland and Morris, and Counselor MacLean, were present. Inspector Dilks was telegraphed for and received some special instructions which naturally were kept secret. While the conference was in session Inspector Murray, of the First District, who had been absent on his Summer vacation, reported for duty, and will take command of his district at 6 A. M. to-day. The following orders were issued by telegraph last night:

GENERAL ORDER No. 1.—Commanding officers of precincts will remain at their station-houses and be ready to act at a moment's notice.

GEO. W. WALLING, Superintendent.

GENERAL ORDER No. 2.—To all Precincts: In case of a derangement of your telegraph lines, communicate at once to this office through the District Telegraph Company.

GEO. W. WALLING, Superintendent.

The Police authorities were in constant communication with the head-quarters of Gen. Shaler by the Police telegraph wire, connecting the Central Office and the head-quarters of the Fire Department in Mercer-street.

In relation to the so-called working men's meeting to take place in Tompkins-square this evening, Gen. Smith, President of the Board of Police, said yesterday that he was confident that the Police force was sufficiently able to cope with any disorder that might arise therefrom. He had assured Mayor Ely of this fact, and the Militia would only be called upon to assist the civil authorities if the trouble assumed a serious aspect. The Police arrangements for the meeting have not yet been fully decided on, and they will not be given for publication at present. They are being determined on by Superintendent Walling and Capt. Allaire. Inspector Murray and Capt. McCullagh, of the Seventeenth Precinct, will have immediate command of the force detailed for the meeting. The river front will be closely watched by the Steam-boat Squad, and timely notice of the landing of any gangs of roughs from Brooklyn or New-Jersey will be given to Police Head-quarters.

Yesterday the President of a City bank called on Superintendent Walling and informed him that, as the building was undergoing alterations and the roof was off, the officers of the bank had some apprehensions for its safety in case of disorder in the City. A special guard of policemen has been detailed to watch the premises.

THE NATIONAL GUARD MOVEMENTS.

THE MEN EAGER AND ENTHUSIASTIC FOR ACTIVE DUTY—THE NINTH REGIMENT ORDERED TO ALBANY—THEIR DEPARTURE YESTERDAY AFTERNOON.

The excitement among members of the National Guard yesterday was unabated, and the men were eager and enthusiastic to join the country regiments in the north in the work of suppressing the strikers. Major-Gen. Shaler and his staff remained at division head-quarters during the night and all day yesterday. At daybreak the General and Col. Mitchell, Chief of Artillery, took a cab and drove to the State Arsenal, where arrangements were made to have Battery K, Major Hoelzle commanding, provided with Gatling and howitzer guns and horses, in order that it might be in readiness to move at a moment's notice. Orders were next issued to the commanders of the three brigades directing them to cause morning returns to be made of the actual strength of their several commands. In response to the order, the several regiments, troops, and batteries reported the following numbers present: Fifth Regiment, 184; Seventh, 589; Eighth, 282; Ninth, 500; Eleventh, 210; Twelfth, 284; Twenty-second, 311; Sixty-ninth, 376; Seventy-first, 360; Battery K, Artillery, 48 men; Battery B, Artillery, 57 men; Separate Troop Cavalry, Major Karl Klein commanding, 36 men, and Washington Grey Troop, 35. The Third Regiment Cavalry, Col. J. H. Budke commanding, failed to make a report. At about 1 o'clock Gen. Shaler received the following telegram from general head-quarters.

GENERAL HEAD-QUARTERS, STATE OF NEW-YORK, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, ALBANY, N. Y., July 24.

SPECIAL ORDERS No. 77.—Major-Gen. Alexander Shaler, commanding the First Division N. G. S. N. Y., is hereby ordered to forward the Ninth Regiment National Guard, fully uniformed and equipped, to the City of Albany immediately. Its commanding officer is directed to report to Major-Gen. J. B. Carr, commanding the Third Division, whose head-quarters are in this city. Each man will be supplied with forty rounds of ball cartridges. The agent of the New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company will furnish transportation on application by the commanding officer.

By order of John Cochrane, Commander-in-Chief.

FRANKLIN TOWNSEND, Adjutant-General.

In response to the order, Gen. Shaler at once transmitted the following order to Col. Hitchcock:

HEAD-QUARTERS FIRST DIVISION, N. G., S. N. Y., NEW-YORK, July 24, 1877.

SPECIAL ORDERS No. 32.—Pursuant to Special Orders No. 77, C. S., G. H. Q., the Ninth Regiment will at once proceed, fully uniformed and equipped, to Albany, N. Y., and report to Major-Gen. J. B. Carr, Commanding the Third Division National Guard, upon its arrival in that city. The commanding officer will see that his command is provided with 40 rounds of ball cartridge per man, and will apply to the agent of the New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad for transportation.

By order of Major-Gen. Alexander Shaler.

CARL JUSSEN,
Colonel and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

Upon receiving the order, Col. Hitchcock caused his Adjutant to read it to his command. The men immediately became wild with enthusiasm, and at once began to make preparations for the march. These arrangements were completed, and at 4 P. M. the drum-corps beat the "assembly;" 500 men responded to the call, and the command was formed in a hollow square around the drill room. Col. Hitchcock next delivered a short address to the men. He told them that this trip "meant business." They were going to perform a soldier's duty, and it might be attended with disastrous results to some of them. He assured them, however, that he should ask nothing of them which he would not perform himself. He should place himself under orders of his superior officers, and he wanted his men to obey orders, and not to "fire a shot without orders, even if they were brickbatted to death." The speech was received with cheers of approval, and as a parting word it was decided that the regiment should not now ready the start was effected. The line of march was through Twenty-sixth-street to Fifth-avenue, thence to Forty-second-street, and through the officers' enfrance to the Grand Central Depot. All along the route crowds of people assembled, and several hundred men and boys followed in the wake of the troops, which evidently under the impression that a local strike was somewhere in progress, which the Ninth was about to subdue. The railway officials kept the crowd from entering the station, and a rush was made by the spectators for the bridges crossing the tracks at Forty-third and Forty-fourth streets, and both structures were soon black with people. The men entered a special train of 10 cars which was in waiting for them, and in less than two minutes the train was under way for Albany. As the long line of coaches passed out of the depot the crowd on the bridges cheered, and received hearty responses from the soldiers. The officers in command were Col. James R. Hitchcock, Lieut.-Col. M. P. L. Montgomery, Major John T. Fryer, Capts. J. C. C. Tallman, William J. Kirkland, Thomas D. Cottman, Solomon E. Japhe, William P. Walton, George Auld, Reuben A. Britton, and James A. Mulligan. Ex-Col. Charles Braine accompanied the regiment as an aid on Col. Hitchcock's staff. The men expected to meet with their first "brush" with the strikers at Poughkeepsie, where it was rumored that the railroad bridge was under the control of the mob.

The other regiments amused themselves in their quarters in various ways, but very few were allowed to leave the buildings, and only upon passes countersigned by their commanding officers. The Twelfth Regiment blended recreation with instruction, by going through the ceremony of guard mounting, before posting its sentries, morning and evening. The artillery corps of the Seventh Regiment was reorganized, and its 4-pounder guns were brought down from the State Arsenal where they had lain since the regimental encampment last year. The pieces were limbered and made ready for active service, and the caissons were repacked with ammunition. Considerable guard duty was found necessary in the Seventy-first Regiment, owing to the exposed position of its armory, and regular pickets patrolled the four sides of the building.

During yesterday the men and officers of the National Guard stationed in the armories in Brooklyn were relieved in convenient squads for rest and refreshments, and the temporary departure of small bodies of men from their head-quarters at different times gave rise to a rumor in the evening that the regiments were being gradually discharged. This is not the case, however. A TIMES reporter was informed by Gen. Dakin that all the men available would be kept under arms until orders were received from the Governor of the State, and all possible chance of public disturbance were past. Gen. Dakin and his staff have been in constant attendance at the military Head-quarters, and during the whole of yesterday relatives and friends of the members of the Twenty-third Regiment, alarmed by the sensational rumors afloat, called frequently to obtain official and accurate information.

THE FEELING AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE.

The feeling at the Stock Exchange yesterday was decidedly improved in tone from the previous day, the general opinion being that the railroad tumults had reached their height and would speedily subside. At the opening prices declined, as had been expected, from ½ to 1¾ per cent., but subsequently revived, and an advance of ½ and 1 per cent. was noted. Later in the day a slight falling off occurred, caused by disquieting reports from Chicago and Western railroad centres, as well as the partial stoppage in domestic exchange. There was a general feeling of uneasiness in regard to the increasing non-receipt of drafts from the West, as well as the cessation of bond transfers between New-York and Washington, and apprehension was expressed lest a continuance of the strikes should blockade not only the freight but the banking and financial business of the entire country. There were many, however, who took a more hopeful view. President Meigs spoke confidently of the future, and thought that the worst of the trouble was about over. "We are now experiencing," said he, "the legitimate results of the war. During the actual fighting and for years afterward, we thought we were getting rich, when actually we were destroying money, lives, and property to an unprecedented extent." In regard to the meetings of working men and Communists, which have been advertised to be held during the week, Mr. Meigs thought that the action of Mayor Ely in permitting them to be held was judicious, provided a proper display of force was made by the authorities. Let the would-be rioters, he said, once understand that the military and Police were fully competent to deal with them, and there would be no trouble. Among the majority of the brokers, however, the Mayor's action was loudly denounced. Said one man, "You might as well play with fire around a powder magazine as to allow inflammatory meetings of working men in the present excited state of public feeling. If any trouble comes from this the Mayor and Police Commissioners ought to be made to foot the bills." Similar expressions were heard on all sides, and while a majority of the Board were evidently not unfriendly to the bona fide working men, there was no disposition to trifle with professional "agitators" of the class who are now coming forward.

THE EFFECT ON THE MEAT MARKET.

One of the serious results of the present strike is the stoppage of food on its way to this City, and especially of meat. Five hundred cars, containing 9,000 head of cattle, arrive at this market on the average every week at this season of the year. Since last Friday only eight cars have come in, bringing but 144 beeves. There are at present 500 cars of cattle detained by the strike in Pittsburg. These cars contain 9,000 beeves, or just a week's supply. At Buffalo, 400 cars, containing 7,200 beeves, or nearly another week's supply, are detained. The price of beef in this City has consequently risen since Friday 1½ cents per pound, and by this morning will have gone up fully 3 cents per pound. Should the strike continue the price will go up still higher. The stock of cattle at present in this market cannot last long, the neighboring country cannot supply sufficient to meet the demand, and if there are no large arrivals from the West within a few days, New-Yorkers will have to do without flesh food altogether or pay very extravagant prices for the little they will be able to buy. Some of the wholesale butchers on Monday were unable to supply their customers with any meat. Yesterday many of them could get only a partial supply for themselves, and this morning quite a number of them can get no fresh meats at all. These men evince much concern about the matter, and talk wildly of a meat panic, and of the destruction of the foreign beef trade. The better informed meat dealers in Washington Market, many of whom were yesterday visited by a TIMES reporter, say that while it is true that those who are engaged in shipping beef to England under contracts already made will lose quite heavily for the present because they will be obliged to pay more for beef at wholesale in this country than they can get for it at retail in Liverpool, yet the reaction which will set in as soon as the railroads are reopened to traffic will more than make amends for present losses. It is also mentioned as a particularly fortunate thing that the present scarcity of meat comes at the hot season, when few persons care much for meat at all, and when all are able to do well without it.

There is some comment among the butchers as to another aspect of the present situation. It is said that there are not accommodations either at Pittsburg or at Buffalo for the large number of cattle now at those places, to say nothing about those which are on their way from further west. These cattle, the butchers say, will suffer from lack of food and water, and be brought to a feverish condition. The weaker among them will be unfitted, and some to account of their struggles with the others, and will arrive here in a condition altogether unfit for food, but will be slaughtered, sold, and consumed to meet the demand. Even in ordinary times, it is said, some of the best of cattle are so badly bruised by the jamming in the cars that they are unfit for food when killed within a week after landing. It is also said that the hogs which come to this market are usually in such a feverish condition upon their arrival here that they are killed within a very few hours after landing, in order to get their flesh on the market quickly, because it is said that fully 50 per cent. of them would die if they lived alone for 48 hours. It is claimed that these evils will be aggravated very much by the circumstances in which the stock is placed by the present strike, and it is said to be a matter of the gravest importance that Mr. Bergh should take the matter in hand, and allow none of the detained cattle to be slaughtered within at least six days, and none of the hogs within 48 hours after their arrival.

There are some dealers who insist that the stock in Pittsburg and Buffalo will be amply cared for, as, in view of the exceptionally good prices they will bring when they get here, it will pay their owners to look well after them. These dealers say that as the people of Pittsburg know of the strike as soon as ourselves, they withheld all stock from shipment, and that as soon as the roads are reopened, 24 hours will be ample time to get a full supply of meat for this market. Pork and mutton are as scarce as beef, and are likewise advancing in price. Beef, which on Friday last brought only 11¼ cents per pound, live weight, sold on Monday for 13, and yesterday for 14. Mutton had gone up from 10 cents to 15 cents, and lamb from 12½ cents to 17 cents. These figures have reference to the better grades of meat. Inferior grades have gone up even more in proportion, there being more of such meat sold, and the laboring classes, who buy it, generally consuming much more meat in hot weather than do the purchasers of the better kinds of meat.

THE EFFECT ON THE PRODUCE TRADE.

Merchants were much embarrassed yesterday by the difficulties (growing out of the railroad troubles) relative to the transportation of produce and merchandise by rail, east or west; and, in consequence, business operations were seriously impeded. The grocery, metal, hide, leather, wool, and kindred interests were adversely influenced, in this way, and comparatively light dealings were reported, with values quoted as more or less unsettled. Breadstuffs provisions and cotton were also somewhat disturbed through the agency of the same causes; yet, in these commodities, transactions reached a fair aggregate—flour and grain, as a whole, ruling stronger, though variable; and provisions showing steadiness in most instances, with dressed hogs and bacon quoted dearer. Ocean freights were brisker on berth and charter, with the most important contracts reported for grain and petroleum, the grain charters at firmer rates, and the grain engagements on the berth for this next week's shipment at low figures. Some engagements of respectable magnitude were reported of refined sugar, tobacco, and provisions for European ports; in the instance of provisions, represented as made in part conditional on the receipt of the stock from the interior in due season. The uncertainty as to the forwarding of merchant dise to the interior by rail worked against the grocery, dry goods, boot and shoe, hardware, and similar interests, buyers having shown reluctance to purchase with freedom, pending the solution of the carrying difficulty. Complaint was made of the derangement of the domestic exchange interest by the irregularity of the mails, and of the resulting inconvenience to business people, which was represented as severely felt at prominent points in the interior, notably at Chicago, in connection with the produce trade.

THE MAILS NOT OBSTRUCTED.

Railway Mail Superintendent R. C. Jackson received a dispatch yesterday from Acting General Superintendent Bailey, from Washington, that a daily through train would be dispatched at 7:55 A. M., over the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, and that all mails for Alabama, Mississippi, Tennessee, and Louisiana, from this City and Philadelphia, are to be sent by way of Washington. Mr. Jackson said that all the mails due in this City yesterday except one had come through on this except the one from Cincinnati, which was to have come via Pittsburg, but had probably been detained by changing the route to the New-York Central. Last evening Mr. Jackson said that they had resumed sending mails west over the Pennsylvania Road, not because they were positive that there would be no further obstructions on that line, but for the reason that the chances for detention appeared no greater now on the Pennsylvania Road and its connections than on the New-York Central and Michigan Central. The stoppages at any places, however, were only temporary, and, as soon as made, means were taken to send the mail matter round such places by means of the most available conveyance. Acting Superintendent Richards, of the New-York Post Office, said yesterday that all the Western mail matter sent to this City has arrived.

ACTION OF MARSHAL PAYN.

All the United States Deputy Marshals reported for duty yesterday morning at the Marshal's office, in order to be in readiness should their services be required. No definite action was taken yesterday, but Marshal Payn stated that he was prepared for any emergency that might arise, and could soon concentrate a sufficient force of deputies to protect any Government property in this City.

THE LIFE INSURANCE COMPANIES.

The United States and Mutual Life Insurance Companies announce that they will waive the sections in their policies which absolves the companies from payment of losses in case the policy-holders are killed in military service. They hold at this time it is a matter of duty for the Militia to protect the rights of citizens, and the families of those killed in so doing will not be debarred from recovery.

THE CITY RAILROADS.

A TIMES reporter yesterday visited the head-quarters of the different City railroad companies, to ascertain if any trouble was anticipated on the part of the employes. The officers, in every instance, expressed their highest confidence in the fidelity of their men, and stated that no strike was contemplated. The employes themselves were decidedly adverse to any striking.

POLICE PRECAUTIONS IN BROOKLYN.

The necessary steps have been taken by the Brooklyn Police authorities to meet any emergency. Gen. Jourdan, Commissioner Hurd, and Inspector Waddy held a long consultation yesterday, and precautionary measures were satisfactorily completed. Every available member of the force, including the detective squad, is held in readiness to turn out at the shortest notice. Special telegraphic arrangements have been completed between Police Head-quarters and the precincts, and with the stations in Long Island, Jersey City, and New-York. The effect of these arrangements will be that in the event of a riotous outbreak anywhere in the city or vicinity, it can be coped with by simultaneous joint action on the part of the Police and military.

GOOD ADVICE TO THE WORKING MEN.

The following circular has been addressed by a working man to the railroad and working men of the country:

To the Railroad and Working Men:

COMRADES: Stand still where you are, and think before you go further in the troubles around us. An hour's work may cost millions of money and hundreds of lives! All the lives lost will not be on one side only, and the money will come back on the people to be paid for out of the taxes of us all. Powder burns more than one hand when it is used. Don't burn your own hands with it!

Those strikes are doing great damage to business, and will cost a great deal of money. Neither capital nor labor can afford to stand such heavy losses, and it is better to work on, knowing that a peaceable and honorable course will gain in the end, than by doing wrong to get an advantage which cannot last.

Keep on the side of law, and keep the law on your side!

There is a great deal of talk about capital being the enemy of labor. This is not true. Capital and labor must work together. The capitalist and the laborer are partners in business, and it requires good faith on both sides to make business profitable. Neither can prosper alone.

Beware of men who talk violence, riots, and bloodshed! They are your worst enemies. All the expenses, and losses, and damages, will be paid by the City or State, and only add so much the more to your taxes. Every working man who talks about riots is preparing to lay more taxes on his own shoulders. The times are hard now. Will you make them harder? The best way is to go to work, keep the wheels moving in all branches of business, and avoid everything that makes an unfriendly feeling with those who have all the risks of the business, both for themselves and you.

Turn away from bad advisers, and above all "don't unchain the tiger!"

A WORKING MAN.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, July 24, 1877.

THE PHILADELPHIA TROOPS.

CONDITION IN WHICH THE BLACK HUSSARS RETURNED FROM PITTSBURG—STORY OF A WOUNDED MAN.

From the Philadelphia Press of Yesterday.

A gentleman who yesterday arrived from Pittsburg made the following statement concerning the condition of some of the returning Militiamen. Attached to the train on which he came was a darkened car, in which, he says, were huddled about 30 members of the Black Hussar Regiment, who had escaped from the round-house at Twenty-eighth-street. Many were wounded. The train in passing through the city slowed at every switch, and soldiers who were in hiding jumped on. These men wore their pantaloons inside out, and had th

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, JULY 25, 1877.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

PARK THEATRE.—Baby—Mr. W. H. Bailey, Mr. Charles Poole, Mr. E. F. Thorpe, Miss Kate Newton, Miss Linda Dietz. Matinée.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.—Evangeline.—Miss Vinie Clancy, Miss Lizzie Harold, Mr. George Knight, Mr. George Fortescue. Matinée.

BIBLO'S GARDEN.—The Poor of New-York.—Mr. Samuel Piercy, Miss Agusta De Forrest.

NEW-YORK AQUARIUM.—Rare and Curious Fish, Mammalia, Statuary, &c.—Day and Evening.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.—Poor Jo.—Miss Mary Cary.

GILMORE'S GARDEN.—Grand Concert and Summer Night's Entertainment.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

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THE "TIMES" FOR THE SUMMER.

Persons leaving the City for the Summer can have The Times *mailed to their address for $1 per month, postage prepaid.*

The Signal Service Bureau's reports indicate, for to-day, in lower lake region, the Middle States, and New-England, south-east to south-west winds, stationary or higher temperatures, falling barometer, and partly cloudy weather.

Traffic on the New-York Central is virtually suspended; every railroad in Illinois, save the North-western, is in the hands of the strikers; the blockade continues all but unbroken in Maryland, West Virginia, and Pennsylvania; the railroad system of Ohio and Indiana might as well be non-existent; one railroad after another is falling under mob rule in Missouri, and by this afternoon traffic is likely to be stopped throughout the entire State of New-Jersey. In fact, from the Mississippi to the Hudson, and from a line slightly north of the Canadian border to a line slightly north of the Potomac, there will be to-day an all but total stoppage of railway trains. The moving of a train out of Hornellsville, the running by the strikers themselves of some trains out of Pittsburg, and the sending out in spite of them of a freight train or two from Philadelphia, are among the few notable exceptions to this alarming and perfectly unexampled interruption by force of the business of land transportation in half a dozen of the most populous States of the Union.

The stoppage of work by the men employed by the Lackawanna Iron and Coal Company is the first significant indication of the probability that the great strike will extend beyond the ranks of the railroad employes, and that the struggle which yesterday received so terrible an impetus will assume the proportions of a bitter contest between labor and capital in some of the most important industrial centres of the country. In view of the possibilities of such a trial of strength, it cannot be too frequently called to mind that the following provision of the Revised Statutes of the State of New-York is the law of every State in the Union.

"Whenever any building or other real or personal property shall be destroyed or injured in consequence of any mob or riot, the city or county in which such property was situated shall be liable to an action by or in behalf of the party whose property was thus destroyed or injured for the damages sustained by reason thereof."—*3 Revised Statutes, (Sixth Edition,) page* 867, *section* 1.

Nor can it be too clearly understood that State and local authorities are bound to see that the laws are not reduced to a dead letter which make the stoppage or obstruction of any railroad engine, machine, or carriage a misdemeanor, which make the entrance upon any railroad track a trespass, and the breaking, removing, or injuring any rail, bridge, structure, or way a felony. The occurrences of the last few days, and those which are likely to follow them, will make brisk work for the courts, and hard times for tax-payers for a year or two to come.

Chicago fell without a struggle into the hands of the strikers, between whom and the riotous element ouside of their own ranks there is in this, as in most other cases, no distinction whatever. Nearly every important workshop and factory in the city were emptied of their occupants by the Chicago mob, the employers advising their men to quit work to avoid the risk of the destruction of their property. A more perfect illustration of the helplessness of our municipal governments in the face of popular tumult could hardly be imagined. The authorities of Chicago did absolutely nothing on the eve of impending trouble, and when it came, they seem to have been absolutely incapable of devising any remedy, save that of waiting for the presence of United States troops to protect the lives and property which it is their chief business to defend. It will simply be due to the moderation of the mob if there be not a serious loss of both in the course of the next twenty-four hours. In the meantime, Chicago is a city without a government, and presents a most inviting field for that numerous class of its population which is ready to take advantage of any opportunity to correct the inequalities which exist in the distribution of personal and portable property.

A similar state of things exists at Cincinnati, only in this case many of the railroad men appear to have yielded to the mob against their will. The city officials were panic-stricken; the Police were nowhere; the Militia were 200 miles away, and the railroad authorities were too much frightened to allow the men who wished to defend their right to work to resist the compulsion applied to them. It is nonsense to talk of the socialist revolt which is the standing danger of older countries being a visionary peril here, when one great city after another falls without a blow under the control of a mob of reckless and law-defying men. Liberty and order are simply incompatible unless we can have local Governments strong enough to cope with any such emergency as those under which they are, one after another, hopelessly breaking down. While such Governments continue to be the products of rampant demagogism successfully catering to the passions of the ignorant and the vicious, it is perhaps not strange that they should yield to the first outbreak of the power which called them into being. The law-abiding people of the United States are witnessing the terrible penalty which their neglect of able and honest instrumentalities of municipal government has entailed, and let us hope that the lesson will not be thrown away.

It is a curious commentary on the traditional frankness of the British Government that the English newspapers are busily proving that the Ministers told a falsehood when they explained that the troops sent to the Mediterranean were only reinforcements for Malta and Gibraltar. With common consent, it is agreed that this is "a white lie," if there be such a thing. For instance, the London *Morning Post*, which is strongly anti-Russian, says that the troops are not intended for the points which the Chancellor of the Exchequer said were to be reinforced. The anti-Ottoman newspapers, of course, say the same thing, and furiously attack the Ministry for their duplicity and disingenuousness. Both parties agree in the statement that the Ministers have lied about this business. Five troop-ships, with full complements of men, are preparing with what the London newspapers call "feverish activity." Two more ships are expected to be put in commission forthwith. As one of these vessels could carry the needed "reinforcements"—3,000 men—in two trips, it is not surprising that the quidnuncs should declare that these extraordinary preparations mean war, that the reinforcement of the Mediterranean garrisons is transparent humbug, and that the troops are destined for Turkey.

POLITICAL ASPECTS OF THE TROUBLE.

The rebellion taught us some useful lessons, and enforced enlarged ideas as to the powers and functions of republican government. The present revolt against the laws of social order indicates the existence of dangers of another sort, and the necessity of making prompt provision for the difficulties which develop them. It is not more certain that the national authority may employ all requisite means for its own maintenance unimpaired than that it is bound to keep in its own hands the force required for the attainment of objects to which local authority is unequal. As the supreme power, charged under the Constitution with the performance of great duties, it must have at its disposal resources which, in civil contention as in actual war, will insure respect for its pretensions. The first essential is an adequate regular Army. This element of strength our Government has been denied. Democrats in Congress, and demagogues out of it, have insisted that a Republic needs no regular soldiery, and, in fact, is endangered by their presence. On this pretense, and with the further plea of economy, the military force of the country has been reduced to a point that is obviously insufficient for its ordinary wants. The troubles in the Indian territories are formidable simply because of the absurd feebleness of our available military reserve; and for the same reason the paltry raids on the Mexican frontier are a source of perpetual uneasiness. If the possible exigencies of the public service called for nothing more than the means of keeping the Indians in subjection, maintaining a patrol on the Rio Grande, and occupying in formal fashion the scattered forts, the cutting down of the Army to its present standard would be inexcusable. The Democratic majority in Congress are responsible for a reduction which has rendered the Government incapable of meeting satisfactorily the ordinary difficulties to which it is exposed.

The extended and complicated troubles which have grown out of the strikes of railroad workmen show that the Federal authority can alone be relied upon for the preservation of order in any great emergency connected with our commercial and industrial system. The railroads are for the most part the creatures of the States through which they run. Their charters are derived from State Legislatures, of which, in turn, their managers have in some instances become the masters. Every road, moreover, is now but a part of a system whose ramifications make it subject to the laws of various States. The injustice inflicted upon the creditors of a great railroad enterprise by the conflict of local jurisdiction has been often enough demonstrated since the collapse of 1873. Evils of a more formidable kind are revealed by passing events. The railroad system, local in its origin and local in its subordination to civil authority, has become national in many of its characteristics. The main trunk routes, composed, may be, of many roads, are so many arteries, whose healthy action is indispensable to trade and travel. Let one of them be cut, or so clogged that it no longer serves its purpose, and the interests which suffer extend across the continent. Let all of them be injured, and the whole country must pay the penalty. The movements of inter-State commerce are suspended. The East is deprived of its food supplies, and the West of its markets. Passenger traffic is obstructed and uncertain. Even the mails are interrupted and everywhere precarious. Add to these unfavorable conditions the incipient stages of anarchy, and we have, in brief, the situation as it is to-day. Are we to be told that the Federal Government should take no cognizance of what are in effect great national highways, and should leave them exposed to the vicissitudes of local conflict, with no other supervising authority than that which local jurisdiction affords?

The question is a wide one in its bearing upon the future of railroads. We look at it now only in relation to the protection of life and property, and the efficient performance of the service which has grown into a national necessity. The most ardent worshiper of State rights must confess that the spectacle presented during the last few days is not likely to give the world a favorable estimate of the way in which States discharge their first and highest duties. They are clothed with powers which, rightly used, are presumed to be sufficient for the maintenance of order within their respective borders. Their local military organizations are supposed to be admirably adapted for all probable domestic emergencies, and furnish the favorite Democratic pretext for a crusade against a standing army. Under the first serious trial they have endured, apart from the civil war, they have ignominiously broken down. West Virginia, where the mischief began, is literally destitute of citizen-soldiers. It had not the means of suppressing a disturbance which a few score resolute and disciplined men would have quelled in half a day. Maryland could not protect the trains of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, whose chief officer appealed to the President for succor. Pennsylvania has its crack regiments, and points with childish pride to their parades. How little they are to be depended upon the early events at Pittsburg, followed by the cry of Gov. Hartranft for Federal help, sufficiently prove. The "sunshine soldier" lost his head in the presence of a mob, and aggravated the disorder he should have put down. The subsequent blunders at Harrisburg and Reading further exemplify the same painful story. In Ohio things have been no better. And in New-York they furnish little excuse for boasting. The main reliance everywhere is upon the Federal Government, which the Democratic Party in all these States have striven to cripple in a military sense. The only authority which stands between property and its communist enemies,—between society and the anarchy with which it is menaced,—is that very authority which men like the President of the Pennsylvania Railroad, and Democratic politicians of all grades, would fain have rendered powerless. Feeble it is, confessedly; if their will were law, it would not have had a company at its command to stem the rising tide of revolution.

Just as the Democratic theory in the matter of State rights was incompatible with the integrity of the Union, so the Democratic policy in regard to the military power of the Federal Government would make it incapable of performing its most urgent duties. It needs above all things an increase of the regular Army, as the force upon which the country must depend in such a conflict as that now in progress. The days are over in which this country could rejoice in its freedom from the elements of social strife which have long abounded in old countries. The passing trouble will come to an end, of course. Whatever the results of the strikes, as between the railroad companies and their workmen, the supremacy of law will be quickly re-established. What then? To acquiesce silently in Mr. Thomas A. Scott's management of Pennsylvania law-makers, or in the Democratic tactics that would starve the Army out of existence, would be to invite a recurrence of calamities. We cannot too soon face the unwelcome fact that we have dangerous social elements to contend with, and that they are rendered all the more dangerous by the peculiarities of our political system. Time will be wanted for such a reconstruction of our legislation, general and local, as shall correct the abuses inseparable from the influence now exerted by corporations over the Legislatures of States. There should be no delay, however, in the adoption of measures required to impart to the Federal Government sufficient physical force for the maintenance of domestic order in any conceivable emergency. Only a strong Government can grapple promptly with the varied forms of danger that are now strewn thickly over one-third of the Union.

THE FORCE OF "SYMPATHY."

In San Francisco, the other day, when the news of the great railroad strike reached there, the working men were in a state of commotion. By "working men" we mean not so much men who work, but men who call themselves such, in contradistinction to those who pay taxes and have some interest in the perpetuity of good order and a regular Government. It is said that times are dull in California, and that the flush period has long since passed. Time was when a man who carried a trunk from a wharf to the main hotel, five blocks distant, was ill-paid with a five-dollar gold coin. Now, the degeneracy of the times is marked by the introduction of the silver half-dime, heretofore unknown, and a tariff of prices on which the original Forty-niner looks with profound scorn. Nevertheless, though money is no longer picked up in the streets, and people must work for a living, there is neither want nor destitution. But the cry of "the oppression of capital" is as fashionable there as here. And when the reports of the strikes at Martinsburg, Pittsburg, and Baltimore reached San Francisco, there was an answering throb from the ranks of those who have earned their living, these many years, as officers and managers of the Labor League.

Necessarily, there was a call for a meeting. The Anglo-Saxon who does not call a meeting and make speeches has forfeited his birthright. The California "working men" called a meeting and made speeches. They had no grievance. They were paid according to the rate which they had fixed upon, and which the Legislature had obsequiously enacted as the legal standard of remuneration for labor. They run no railroads, and the few men who work on the only railroad running out of the State have dictated their own terms of payment. Nevertheless, they met and passed resolutions and made speeches glorifying the cause of labor and stigmatizing all property as robbery. But, somehow, the speeches and resolutions, admirable though they were in their rhetoric and inflammability, seemed to come short of the requirements of the hour. Their "oppressed fellow-citizens" on the other side of the Rocky Mountains were burning railroad buildings, looting freight trains, and mobbing peaceable citizens. Was there nothing by which the San Francisco laboring man could evince his sympathy with his Eastern brother crushed beneath the juggernaut of capital? In a moment of inspiration some man said "Chinatown." It was a watch-word for freemen. The working men adjourned to kill the Chinese and burn their quarter of the city.

Of course, we shall be told that this was the result of an unreasoning and unreasonable race prejudice. The "working men" had a dim notion that they owed the Chinese a grudge. In default of railroad property to burn and a State Militia to fight, they sallied out to brain the Chinamen and lay waste their dwellings. The infection had spread to the "Labor League," and, while one branch was making war on incorporated interests, the other was making war on the Chinese. In the East, the railroads represented the tyrant, Capital. In the far West, the miserable Mongolian, who has neither vote nor influence, stood forth as the obnoxious representative of everything that is hostile to the "working man." Is it any wonder, then, that the mob, fired with inflammatory resolutions and speeches, went from their hall to the Chinese quarter, resolved to exterminate every Mongolian and wipe out the hated race? If the local Police had not barred the way, and with clubs and other persuasives restored reason to the "working men," not a Chinaman would have been left to tell the tale. As it was, the mob was confronted by a more determined front than a Pennsylvania Militia regiment could have shown. There was no riot.

It does not make much difference as to the alleged grievance of the rioter. In West Virginia, for example, the brakemen and firemen on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad made an insurrection because they were paid small wages. Fired by their example, the working men of San Francisco burned Chinese houses, and attempted to "clean out" Chinatown. There seems to be no community of interest between the railroad striker and the anti-Chinese rioter. But there is a subtle chord of sympathy. Both of these widely-separated insurgents protest that they are the victims of a system of cheap labor which debases them. Therefore, they say, we will revolt and lay waste until we are paid at our own rates. In the East, the railroad corporations are the victims, because they can get cheap labor. In the West, the Chinese suffer, because they furnish cheap labor. In either case, the riotous element is brutal and tyrannical. It is a foreign element, not born on American soil, for here we have for many years taught that labor, like everything else, is free. Here is a wholly foreign sentiment which declares that Chinese labor has no right to exist in a free country. Our adopted citizens have not learned the lesson of freedom. The Republic is free to all who come and obey the laws. It is not the refuge of one race, nor of many races against one. And when the California ruffian, whatever his place of nativity, signifies his discontent by raiding the settlement of peaceable Asiatics, he shows that he is unfit for American citizenship. He has forfeited his right to live under the protection of the American Republic.

TURKEY'S NEW WEAPON.

Testwood, the Lollard, when arraigned before the Bishop of London for gazing around him during the elevation of the Host, instead of fixing his eyes reverently on the ground, only replied, "I pray you, my Lord, which way looked he that saw me?" This *tu quoque* argument is Turkey's last and best device against Russia—a device so ably carried out, and so thoroughly adapted to the present crisis, that it may safely be ascribed to some shrewd foreign diplomat in the Turkish service rather than to the stolid Ottoman himself. Thus far the sympathies of Europe have been unanimously against the Turk as a murderous oppressor. Now, by one master stroke, he has transformed himself from the oppressor into the oppressed, and the same wonder-working spell changes the "down-trodden Bulgarian" into the destroyer whose approach crowds every fortress with panting fugitives, while Russia, no longer the high-souled champion of oppressed Christianity, stalks across the stage in a glare of burning villages, with drops of innocent blood falling from the spears of her attendant Cossacks. In a word, the Eastern crusade is suddenly transmuted into a highway robbery committed by the savage Christian upon the poor, harmless infidel, and the fight is no longer St. George against the Dragon, but St. Dragon against the George.

As regards "atrocities," there is probably but little to choose between Turk and Russian. The Tartar and Slavonic races, of which they are the offshoots, are proverbially careless of life; and the war now raging contains every element of bitterness which can inflame man against man—national rivalry, enmity of race, religious hatred. In short, the reciprocal feeling of the two combatants is of the kind so pithily expressed by Nelson: "My boys, love your enemies, but hate a Frenchman like the devil." But all this matters nothing to England. Turkey possesses at this moment one virtue outweighing all else in English eyes—she is getting the worst of it. The honest veteran who pitied the Evil One because "everybody seemed to be against him somehow," expressed the strongest instinct of the national character, and one to which the strangest anomalies of British history are due. Fifteen years ago, the freest nation in Europe openly applauded a war waged by slaveholders for the extension of slavery; and the same instinct of siding with the weaker cause, whether just or no, is now impelling a free Christian people to enter the lists in behalf of a baneful Mohammedan despotism of which the world has long since grown weary.

Whether true or not, the report of a contemplated occupation of Gallipoli by English troops will undoubtedly raise the drooping spirit of Turkey; but, on the other hand, the defiant and even menacing tone suddenly assumed by Russia would seem to imply that she at length feels herself strong enough to throw off the mask. That such a well-known advocate of moderation as Prince Gortschakoff should begin to hint at strong measures cannot but confirm the current rumors of a Russo-Italian alliance, and a good understanding between the Courts of Berlin and St. Petersburg. The movements of the Italian fleet may very possibly be innocent enough, but they will have their weight with Austria; while the redoubled activity of the Russian forces, the continued fighting in Bulgaria, the march of fresh troops toward the centres of action both in Europe and Asia, the advance of Gen. Gourkho through Northern Roumelia upon Adrianople, all show that Russia is bent upon improving the time granted her by diplomatic complications. Much now depends upon England. Any open anti-Russian demonstration on her side, apart from its inevitable effect upon Turkey and the Mohammedans of India, might easily precipitate a general explosion. With such encouragement, the war spirit of Hungary would probably rise to a height, and whirl away with it the hesitating Cabinet of Vienna. Germany would then be called upon to interpose in behalf of her Russian ally. France might be tempted to side against Germany, and Italy to wreak her ancient grudge upon Austria, and a universal convulsion from the Caspian to the Atlantic would verify anew the old saying, that the beginning of strife is like the letting out of water.

THE FIGHT OF THE OHIO DEMOCRACY.

A BITTER CONTEST EXPECTED TO-DAY AT COLUMBUS—THE PENDLETON AND EWING FACTIONS—THE PLATFORM AS IT WILL PROBABLY BE CONSTRUCTED.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

Columbus, Ohio, July 24.—Delegates and others to the Democratic State Convention to-morrow have been arriving during the day and evening in large numbers. The convention will scarcely be as largely attended as was anticipated, owing to the interruption of travel by the railroad strike; yet it will be fully as large as usual. There is a great multiplicity of candidates for all the State offices to be filled this Fall. For Governor, there are at least seven candidates, (all of whom are here,) as follows: R. M. Bishop, George L. Converse, Tom Ewing, Durbin Ward, J. W. Heisley, Congressman Vance, and Gen. Rice. Each of these seems to have a respectable backing. Durbin Ward is much in the lead. He will probably have on the first ballot double the number of votes cast for any other man. Converse will have the next highest. Ewing's position is one of indifference. He tells his friends he is not really a candidate, but would not feel at liberty to decline the nomination, if tendered. His desire is to defeat Converse, who, it is said, has an understanding with Pendleton to make the latter United States Senator, in the event of the Democrats gaining a majority in the next Legislature. The bitter contention that has been going on between Converse and Ewing causes a pretty strong feeling among the delegates to give both gentlemen the go by.

Your correspondent has the best of authority for saying that the platform which is already virtually agreed upon will declare:

First—For the recoinage of the silver dollar, to be an unlimited legal tender for public and private debts.

Second—The unconditional repeal of the Resumption act.

Third—No further contraction of legal-tender or greenback currency.

Fourth—Congratulating the country that the Democratic policy regarding the South insisted upon by the party for the last 10 years has been adopted by a Republican President.

No references will be made to the national banks, and it is not probable that any specific allusion will be made to the present labor strikes. But little is heard about further issues of paper currency, and it is not believed the convention will do more on that subject than is outlined in this dispatch.

PENDLETON AND THE CONVENTION.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

Cincinnati, Ohio, July 24.—The indications to-night point to a large gathering of the Democracy at the State Convention at Columbus to-morrow, if the running of the trains will permit. A large number of candidates for the positions on the ticket are already on the ground, and a lively squabble is looked for over the nominations. The bitter fight between the Pendleton and Ewing factions has had the effect to bring many second-rate candidates to the front, and the prognostications to-night are that Durbin Ward is the coming man for the head of the ticket. Exactly who this means for United States Senator does not appear, but it is known that Ewing will make a strong fight. Pendleton denies that he has formed any combination with Converse or any one else with a view to gaining strength for the Senatorship, but it is certain that some very vigorous and widely-extended work has been done in that interest. There is a good deal of talk about the platform. Mr. Pendleton, who, by the way, will not attend the convention, thinks the Democracy will declare for the remonitization of the silver dollar, the retention of greenbacks as the best currency the Government ever had, and the gradual extinction of the national banking system. He also says that he believes the convention will approve of the course of President Hayes in the South, as illustrating the wisdom of what the Democrats have maintained for years regarding local government in the Southern States.

Attempts are already being made by the rural Democratic press to turn the present labor troubles to political account. The organ of the party at Steubenville, the scene of the disgraceful riot a day or two since, declares that had William Allen been elected in 1875 instead of Hayes, this state of things would never have been. If the convention to-morrow fairly reflects the spirit of county conventions throughout the State there will be a loud call for more greenbacks. It is not improbable, however, that some of the wiser heads may succeed in curbing the tendencies of the delegates in this direction, and in preventing too broad a declaration for inflation in the platform.

THE MEXICAN REPUBLIC.

THE FRONTIER OUTRAGE QUESTION—GEN. TREVINO'S ACCOUNT OF HIS INTERVIEW WITH GEN. ORD—PEACE THROUGHOUT THE LAND.

Havana, July 24.—The French mail steamer arrived here from Vera Cruz to-day, and brings the following intelligence from the City of Mexico, dated July 16: The excitement caused by events affecting the frontier has mostly subsided. Minister Foster's memorandum was not allowed to appear in the newspapers, and therefore many vague reports as to its contents were circulated. The press urge that the official paper shall publish the memorandum. The military forces on the Rio Grande have been greatly increased. The official *Diario* publishes an account given by Gen. Trevino of an interview with Gen. Ord at Piedras Negras, dated Monterey, June 30. Gen. Trevino says Gen. Ord contended that the troops of both nations following the trail of robbers should continue the pursuit to adjoining territory, and inform the authorities in such territory of their operations. Gen. Trevino replied that in his opinion no such power could be assumed, not even with the consent of their respective Governments, unless approved by their houses of Congress. He would make the utmost exertions to correct the crimes perpetrated on the American line. Gen. Ord stated that his Government proposed nothing hostile to Mexico. The interview ended amicably. Two battalions of infantry left Vera Cruz on the 10th for Matamoros. Peace is reported to prevail throughout the Republic.

RAILROAD LITIGATION.

St. Albans, Vt., July 24.—At the Special Term, Supreme Court, a hearing was begun to-day on the appeal of the Trustees and Receivers of the Central Vermont Railroad from Chancellor Royce's *pro forma* order dismissing their petition for an order of sale of the Central Vermont and Vermont and Canada Railroad.

THE GEORGIA CONSTITUTION.

Atlanta, Ga., July 24.—The Convention to-day made lobbying a crime. The Committee on the Bill of Rights reported that the people of Georgia had an inherent right to alter or abolish their Constitution or form of government. After a long debate the words "or form of government" were left out.

THE REIGN OF MOB LAW.

Continued from Third Page.

A SERIOUS TIME IN CHICAGO.

THE CITY IN POSSESSION OF COMMUNISTS—HONEST MEN DRIVEN FROM THEIR WORK—RAILROAD EMPLOYES FORCED TO QUIT LABOR—THOUSANDS OF MEN FILLING THE STREETS—EXTRA POLICEMEN SWORN IN AND THE MILITARY ON DUTY AT THEIR ARMORIES.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

Chicago, Ill., July 24.—The freight men, yard men, and track men, employes of all the railroads centring in Chicago, except the North-western, struck to-day, and the lumber-shovers of the lumber-yards threaten to do likewise. The trouble first commenced at the Michigan Central freight-house, where the men formed in a crowd and went to the Illinois Central, where they compelled the men there engaged to join them. Thence they went to the Baltimore and Ohio Road, where they were joined by more men. The crowd, then numbering about 300, started for the Rock Island yards, between Fourteenth and Sixteenth streets, where the men were taken from their engines and told that they must quit. The water was shut off at the tanks, rendering it impossible to obtain water for the engines. After this the crowd started for the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy yards, where they found no trouble in persuading the men to run their engines in and desert them. Every movement seemed to be carried out on a preconcerted plan. When the crowd arrived at the Rock Island freight-house the agent closed the doors, fearing trouble, but Assistant Superintendent Merrill ordered the doors opened and to proceed with business as usual with what help they could get. The crowd visited the Chicago, Alton and St. Louis freight depot, but were met by the men of that road who had quit, the company having stopped traffic, both passenger and freight. The crowd then scattered into small parties, one of which, numbering about 250 men, marched north to Van Buren-street, across the bridge to Market-street, stopping at the stone-yard of J. E. Bush, where there were about 35 men at work. They tried to persuade the men to join them, but they refused, saying they were satisfied. Some loud talk was indulged in, but the stone-men were firm, so the crowd left.

The strikers made their next move on the West Side on the switch grounds, along Sixteenth-street. In passing from the South Division their numbers had swelled considerably, and now amounted to 10,000 persons. About every tenth person had a heavy cane or piece of wood in his hand. The switchmen on the Pittsburg and Fort Wayne Road were first attacked. If any resisted, the leaders of the strikers told them that the switchmen, engineers, and laborers on the Michigan Central, Illinois Central, and Baltimore and Ohio Roads had all peaceably stopped labor. This generally induced the men to quit. If any one hung on after this the threatening attitude of the crowd soon forced them off. The crowd then ran after each engine, waving their sticks in the air. The engineers, without exception, immediately stopped running their engines, uncoupled the freight behind, and ran their engines to round-house or side tracks. The employes on this road seemed, on the whole, rather inclined to join with the strikers. They had been exasperated by the false report that their wages were to be raised, and by the understanding that the road had persistently refused any concessions. From this road the strikers went to the switch-tracks of the Chicago, Alton and St. Louis Road. The men here were a little loth to leave because their wages had not been cut as much as some other roads, but they had no alternative. The crowd made it perfectly plain that they must strike, and they stopped their engines. The constantly increasing crowd went west to the round-house of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Road. They entered the building, shouting wildly. The laborers in the shops connected with the house were compelled to stop the machinery and put out the fires. The bosses of the house were looked to for orders in the matter, but they were conscious of their own helplessness and allowed matters to take their own course. A number of engineers were switching in the vicinity; the crews drove their engines to the side-track, and left them there, immediately on the approach of the crowd.

At this time there were nearly 30,000 persons standing around. They said that they did not wish to destroy life nor property, as had been done in Pittsburg, but they would prevent the railroads from earning anything unless they paid such wages as a man could support his family on. Another collection of men, who first came together at the switch yards near Sixteenth and Halsted streets, marched from that place to the corner of Canal and Adams streets. These men were not aggrieved railroad men; they were roughs, loafers, and dead beats. They made their first onset upon Wilson's packing-house at that point. The laborers inside did not want to stop, but Mr. Wilson, seeing that the mob were determined to have their own way or cause destruction of property, told the men to stop. The crowd then went north on Canal-street, stopping every kind of work. A band of from 12 to 20 would enter a shop or factory with clubs, and force the men to cease working. When they complied, the mob proceeded to the next large factory with the same result. The employers quickly took in the whole matter, and yielded. Every house on Canal-street, between Adams and Kinzie streets, which employed any considerable number of men allowed their men to go. Some dismissed the men and closed their works before the mob came by. Such was the action of the Crane Brothers, who employ 300 men; of Peter Schuttler, and others. Among the larger works which the mob stopped were the Excelsior Iron Works, National Boiler Works, Greenebaum's Iron and Nail Works, C. G. Dixon's Wood Moulding Company, and Chicago Die and Machine Works. There were some gun stores into which some of the roughs entered, but were disappointed on finding that the means of killing had been removed. After closing the shops on Canal and Jefferson streets, the mob separated into small bodies of 150 to 200, and went in all directions on the West Side, closing up every house which gave employment to any considerable number of men.

The strikers having reached Sweet, Dempster & Co.'s hat and cap factory, on Monroe-street, between Franklin and Market, demanded that their workmen cease their labors. Affairs on the Michigan Southern Railroad have reached a critical condition. The strike on this road extends nearly along the entire line. A section between Chicago and Cleveland remains undisturbed, but the events which are taking place now point to the stoppage of all business until either one side or the other yields. The freight business has been entirely suspended, with its resumption indefinite. The magnitude of the strike on this road can be conceived when it is stated that in ordinary prosperous times the company employs a force of about 10,000 men. Taking everything into consideration, this morning the Michigan Southern officials took steps to preserve their property in the event of the outbreak of a violent demonstration. The freight-houses contained considerable valuable property, the loss of which would cost the company a large sum to replace. All of it that could be removed has been taken to a place of safety. The freight and passenger cars remain on the Chicago and Rock Island tracks. The officials have promised the strikers that an amicable settlement will be arrived at soon.

The men on the North-western Road could not join the mob as their old wages had been restored, and they have no grievance. Before striking this morning, a delegation waited on the Michigan Central officials, and asked for a restoration of wages, but it was refused, thereupon they left the yards and round-houses. The strikers include the car washers, engineers, switchmen, firemen, and freight-handlers. Superintendent Gorham, of the Fort Wayne Road, says that that company has not acceeded to the demands of the strikers, and will not. The Chicago, Alton and St. Louis Road suspended all business in this city to-day at 12:30 o'clock. The ticket offices along the road have been notified to sell no tickets and receive no freight until further orders. The officers say that not a wheel shall turn on the road till the troubles are over. The coal-heavers along the Chicago River have all suspended work. The strikers have taken all engineers and firemen from the engines of the Rock Island Road in the yards in the south-western part of the city. Three hundred veterans, all members of the Grand Army of the Republic, are in session at the Grand Pacific Hotel this afternoon. Arms will be furnished them if necessary.

The crowd of strikers on the West Side is reported to have reached 3,000. The First and Second Regiments are under arms at their armories. One hundred special policemen were sworn in this afternoon. Mayor Heath has issued a proclamation calling upon the citizens to organize patrols and keep their women and children off the public highways. He calls upon the working men to remember that all industries are suffering from the financial depression throughout the country, and that acts of violence, instead of tending to rectify their wrongs will deprive them of all sympathy. All saloons are also ordered closed after 6 o'clock P. M. to-day until further notice. Some time ago six companies of the Twenty-second Regiment, United States Infantry, on duty in Dakota, were ordered to report here for duty on the lakes. The prevailing excitement caused the military authorities in this city to hasten the arrival of this command, and they will reach here to-morrow. If needed the men, 300 strong, will be retained in this city, and if not they will be distributed at other points. They are veteran Indian fighters, and can be relied upon.

A crowd numbering 300 surrounded two engines on the Michigan Central Railroad at the foot of Randolph-street about 2:30 o'clock this afternoon, taking possession of them and compelling the engineers to run their engines into the round-houses. The crowd then marched to the Michigan Central freight-house, and were met at the main entrance by Assistant Superintendent Wentworth, who demanded their business. They refused to give any answer, but insisted upon entering, which was prevented by Mr. Wentworth, assisted by several men, who stood in the doorway. For a few moments clubs were used by the crowd. The crowd was pacified upon allowing six of their number to enter the freight-house to satisfy themselves that there was no one at work. They then moved west on Lake-street, heading for the North-western shops.

Judge Drummond has forwarded instructions to the United States Marshal for the Southern District of Illinois to the effect that any persons interfering with the property of the St. Louis and South-eastern Road, which is in the hands of the United States Court, will be held to be guilty of contempt of court, and on conviction will be summarily dealt with. He also sent a telegram to Judge Gresham, of Indiana, advising him to issue a similar order. A large number of strikers were arrested this afternoon on the charge of inciting a riot. Nearly every planing mill and lumber yard in the city closed this afternoon. The workmen may be said to be in, but not of the strike. A committee of sailors issued a proclamation this afternoon demanding higher wages. There have been no demonstrations since 6 o'clock to-night. The *Tribune* says that with the failure of to-day the danger of mob rule in Chicago has passed. That there was an effort to institute a riot cannot be denied, but the ending of the endeavor is most important, as showing the utter impracticability of establishing anarchy in this city. This evening a few communists have been busy endeavoring to get up meetings, in the hope that they might fan into a flame the efforts of the day. Some 3,000 or 4,000 assembled in Market-street Square to listen to speeches from leaders of the mob. An effort was made to make these speeches pacific, but there was a manifest inclination to stir up a row if occasion were offered, and when the orators arrived at this point the Police charged and cleared the crowd.

MOB LAW IN CINCINNATI.

THE RAILROAD EMPLOYES FORCED TO QUIT WORK BY A MOB OF THIEVES AND BLACKLEGS—THE POLICE INACTIVE—ALL TRAVEL TO OR FROM THE CITY STOPPED—THE CITIZENS ARMING—RIOTERS FROM PITTSBURG LEADING THE RABBLE.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

Cincinnati, Ohio, July 24.—The situation at this point to-night is alarming. The strike has passed entirely out of the control of the railroad men, and the thieves and tramps are in command. The authorities have permitted the worst criminal characters in the city to join with the communist agitators in inciting disturbances, and Cincinnati is beginning to reap the fruits. The fact was amply demonstrated early this morning that the firing of the Ohio and Mississippi bridge across Mill Creek last night was not the work of the strikers. After the fire at the bridge had been put out and the drunken rioters had tired of their work, they repaired to a point on the river sufficiently remote to secure them from Police interference, and at early dawn completely gutted all the market and milk wagons that were coming into the city at that hour. This morning three of the ringleaders of this mob were arrested and are lodged in jail. The Police Commissioners held an informal meeting at 11 o'clock this morning and completed preparations for any possible emergency. Large numbers of citizens have been sworn in as special Police.

This afternoon a crowd of perhaps 1,500, composed mostly of boys from 13 to 21 years of age, and backed up by sullen, vicious-looking men, with their hands behind their backs, surrounded the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton Depot. As the 2:30 train was about to leave a boy of not more than 18 sprang upon the engine, which had not yet been coupled to the train, and pulled the throttle. The engineer, who was near by, jumped on the engine in time to save it from destruction. The crowd then demanded that he should come down, but he stood by his post until an order came from President Shoemaker to run the engine into the round-house and abandon all trains for the day. The mob, headed by two or three villainous-looking men, then started for the machine and repair shops of the company to force the employes to quit work. At the rail shop they were met by an officer of the road who asked them if they were railroad men or strikers. They answered "No;" but they wanted those shops closed up. The workmen at last yielded against their will and left the shop. The crowd then went through the yard, taking each shop in succession, and compelling the men to quit work. This is the nature of the strike on the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton Road. The company's employes say that if they had been permitted they would themselves have driven back the mob and started trains.

After these successes the mob met with little opposition. Trains were stopped on the Marietta and Cincinnati Road, and it is believed that within a few hours the city will be cut off from communication with the outside world by rail. Loud condemnation is heard on all hands of the inactivity of the Police, who have, so far, stood by and watched the progress of the rioters without lifting a hand. The entire Militia force of the city is 200 miles away, and it is beginning to be felt that the only protection of life and property is to be found in vigilance committees and individual efforts by citizens. The demand for muskets and revolvers has been

purpose the city will be left in a most forlorn condition. Already private conveyances are at a premium, and a lively passenger traffic is springing up on the canal.

Dispatches from various points in the State report affairs generally quiet, but the strikers are in undisputed control. Several hundred coal miners in Central Ohio struck to-day.

THE LAKE SHORE STRIKERS.

THE MEN QUIET AT COLLINWOOD—CATTLE ON THE BLOCKADED TRAINS DYING OF THIRST—THE STRIKERS RECITING THEIR WRONGS—WORKMEN DRIVEN FROM THEIR WORK—A GLOOMY PEOPLE.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, July 24.—Everything presents the appearance of a Sunday in a New-England village at Collinwood, the little station where the Lake Shore round-house and shops are located. There are no crowds, no threats—simply the men sitting around in small groups, arrayed in their holiday attire, talking over the situation. The men have been anxious of late to have the remaining cattle cars unloaded, but the yard-master of the Erie Division has seemed to be very slow in doing this. They say that it is cruel to let the animals suffer. About 550 cattle have already been driven to Painesville, and others will probably follow. A very large number of the animals have died. One car, containing 1,500 fowls, gives forth an almost intolerable stench. The dead hogs are being carted away to the soap factories, and many of them buried to avoid the plague that must soon follow if the dead animal matter is not removed. Great trouble arises from insufficient means of watering the cattle, and scores of them are constantly dying of thirst. There is, of course, much feeling against some of the officials of the road, the men saying that if the officers had treated them properly they would not have complained of the reduction.

Two meetings were held in Collinwood by the strikers to-day. At the first one, held at 10 A. M., the prospects of their propositions being acceded to were fully discussed. The sum of what was expressed was that President Vanderbilt cannot exercise his power here as he could in a monarchy. This is a republic, and the poor man shall have his rights and his family must be supported. Furthermore there will be no trouble here at Collinwood, no fights or arson, if the Militia is kept back; but the moment the Militia is used in the support of monopoly, then the laborer will no longer keep quiet. There is much feeling among the men over the question of passes. One man said: "Suppose I am ordered to run my train down to Cleveland; I get for this 16 cents, but I must return here to report to my superior, and for that I must pay my fare of 25 cents." He felt that this was an unbearable outrage. Another grave complaint lies in the fact that the men are only paid while in actual service. For instance, if a man runs from Collinwood to Toledo, which would take a little more than a day, he would be paid for that; but he is liable to lie off there for three days without pay, although required to be ready to report for duty at any moment. In this way the small pay earned is entirely absorbed.

At the afternoon meeting the following resolution was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That we, as a body of railroad men, will abstain from all intoxicating liquors during this trouble.

All property belonging to the railroad company at this point shall be respected and protected to the utmost of our ability.

At a mass-meeting of the men held in Tammany Hall, in the city, during the forenoon, to receive any communications which the officials of the road had to make, resolutions similar to the above were passed, and the men expressed themselves anxious to preserve order. President Vanderbilt's dispatch that he could make no concessions to them was read, and the meeting adjourned to meet again late in the afternoon.

The men employed in the Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati and Indianapolis shops were on hand to go to work this morning, but there being a large crowd of disaffected workmen from other roads on the ground with the intention of preventing them, it was thought prudent by the officers not to attempt to work to-day, and a holiday was accordingly taken. Some of the men expressed themselves dissatified with this action, saying that they were ready to defend their right to work with force, if necessary.

The men employed in the Atlantic and Great Western freight-house were ordered to stop work by the strikers, and have done so. The trains on this road, as also on the Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati and Indianapolis Road, are running regularly. The prospect here is probably darker than at any previous time. The strikers are quiet, simply because unopposed, but if their terms are not acceded to within a few days it is hard to foretell what may come.

Eleven o'clock P. M.—The situation here to-night is serious. The strikers have begun going round among the railroad shops, rolling-mills, and other manufactories, demanding that the employes quit work. Mutterings and threats are heard on all sides. The city is ominously quiet, but there is a large number of strangers in town, who fraternize with the strikers and take a leading part in their deliberations.

The city authorities are quietly organizing a strong force of citizens to act as a Vigilance Committee for the protection of property. If Vanderbilt holds out against the demands of the Lake Shore train men it is impossible to predict where the trouble may end.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

ERIE, Penn., July 24.—The following message explains itself:

ERIE, Penn., July 24.

To President R. B. Hayes, Washington, D. C.:

The Lake Shore Company has refused to let United States mails go east of here. We would be pleased if you would in some way direct them to proceed with the mail and also passengers.

A COMMITTEE OF FIREMEN AND BRAKEMEN.

The general feeling in the community is that the Railroad Company is not justified in stopping passenger trains.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, July 24.—Mr. John Newell, Manager of the Lake Shore Road, this evening sent word to the strikers that he should be pleased to confer with their committee, but it was found impossible to get the committee together. A committee from the Lake Shore strikers was appointed at a meeting this evening to visit the Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati and Indianapolis and the Atlantic and Great Western men to persuade them, if possible, to join in the strike, but they were instructed to refrain from violence in every form.

TOLEDO, Ohio, July 24.—Extra trains are made up and run west from here on the Lake Shore Road, taking the place of the through trains abandoned east of here. A meeting of train men was held last night. About 500 persons were in attendance. Resolutions similar in character to those passed by like meetings in other cities were adopted, also one requesting the Mayor to close the saloons until the strike is over. Another meeting was called for to-night.

AFFAIRS IN CENTRAL OHIO.

THE EXCITEMENT ABATING AT COLUMBUS, ZANESVILLE AND NEWARK.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, July 24.—The excitement over the Railroad strike is very much abated here to-day, and no disturbance of any consequence has occurred. A thorough organization of 500 special policemen, operating under the direction of regular police officers, seems to have not only deterred lawlessly disposed persons, but inspired public confidence. A meeting of about 200 train and shop men was held at the City Hall to-night. They expressed a determination to hold out until Col. Scotts wheels go around at the old schedule of prices. All the better class of railroad employes, as well as persons employed in the various manufacturing establishments of this city are outspoken in their denunciation of the crowd of rowdies who yesterday went around and compelled all honest laborer in all prominent establishments to quit work. There has been no attempt to-day to exercise that kind of high-handed proceedings. Several leaders of yesterday's mob have been arrested and are in the lockup. This afternoon the Captain of Police organized a squad of patrolmen to disperse a gang of about 100 lawless men and boys who were defiantly occupying a wooden enclosure in the north-eastern limits of the city. They belonged to the rowdies who yesterday paraded the streets and defied the Police authorities. Capt. Engelke and his men put them to flight, and captured 30 of their number. A committee of firemen and brakemen to-day addressed a note to D. W. Caldwell, General Manager of the Pittsburg, Cincinnati, and St. Louis Road, pledging protection to the company's property, provided they are not driven to resistance by the attempts of the railroad officials to remove freight trains. They ask to be assured that no attempt to move freight shall be made until the differences between the different railroad officials and their respective employes have been duly adjusted.

At Newark, the junction of the Baltimore and Ohio and Pittsburg, Cincinnati, and St. Louis Roads, 35 miles east of here, the condition of affairs is much more encouraging than for the last three or four days. A more harmonious understanding seems to have grown up between the citizens and the railroad strikers. They have jointly organized for the preservation of order and the protection of lives and property. During the forenoon of to-day word was received at Newark of the coming of a large body of armed roughs from the coal mines at Straitsville to join the strikers. The latter, it is said, immediately set about to co-operate with the citizens to induce the miners to return to their homes, as their presence or assistance was not wanted. Accordingly, a committee of citizens and strikers met the miners about 10 miles from Newark and persuaded them to return to Straitsville.

At Zanesville, quiet reigned until about 9 A. M., when the Street Railroad Company undertook to run their cars, agreeing to pay the drivers an advance of 50 cents per day, but a crowd of strikers forced the drivers off and threw the cars from the track. This action caused the citizens of Zanesville to become very indignant, and a meeting was held at the Mayor's office, and all pledged themselves to obey the orders of the Mayor to prevent further depredations in that quarter by riotous strikers or other lawless persons.

THE SITUATION AT ST. LOUIS.

ALL PASSENGER AND FREIGHT TRAINS STOPPED—AN ATTEMPT TO INTERFERE WITH THE UNITED STATES MAIL CAR ON THE VANDALIA ROAD—INDIGNATION OF THE MOB—AN ENGINEER ORDERED TO LEAVE THE CITY—THE BELLEVILLE MINERS AIDING THE STRIKERS—RAILROAD EMPLOYES IN ST. LOUIS COMPELLED TO QUIT WORK.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., July 24.—The day opened here quietly, with the strikers still in possession of the field, and with renewed confidence in their ability to hold it. The night passed off without any disturbances, though there was some marching through the streets and a number of speeches made in different parts of the city by the working men, most of which were temperate in tone, but in sympathy with the strikers. The Executive Committees of the striking railroad men, one in East St. Louis, and the other in this city, had not come to a final conclusion last night as to whether they should order the stoppage of passenger coaches. This morning at an early hour trains began leaving as usual from the Union Depot, and continued to pass the relay depot at East St. Louis up to the time of the 8:30 train on the Vandalia line. By this time by far the largest band of strikers that has yet concentrated at East St. Louis were congregated just above the relay, and were in a compact body, listening to the discussion of the ringleaders as to the propriety of cutting off the passenger coaches. The rank and file shouted loudly for the measure. The discussion was abated by the appearance of the Vandalia train, which came steaming up, running almost into the large gathering. Four hundred strikers and at least 5,000 spectators were in the crowd. The train is bound to stop at the relay depot, in order to get from the switches to the main track. As the engine stopped, Jack Benson, one of the Executive Committee, uncoupled the mail car from the passenger car. Here was the first overt act committed against the direct interests and convenience of the traveling people whose rights the strikers have all along contended they would protect. Conductor McMahon saw at once his own weakness to resist the mob, and quietly asked permission to proceed, as he had relied on the honor of the East St. Louis strikers, after having received the permission of the Union Depot men to leave unmolested. He was informed that he could proceed with the mail car, as the strikers had nothing to say against the Government they lived under. McMahon saw the utter hopelessness of his case, and went to the depot to telegraph his misfortune to officials on this side, and in his absence Benson reflected that he had been acting with undue haste. A majority voice of the East St. Louis committee then allowed the train to proceed. The train contained 120 passengers, most of whom were booked for Chicago. There was some little consternation manifested among the ladies and children on the train at the sight of the rough looking crowd, heightened by the clamor of the occasion. The crowd dispersed and distributed itself about the Relay House in squads. The indignation of the rank and file at the committemen allowing the train to move on was manifest on every hand.

An hour after it was agreed by the joint committee that no passenger train should pass out from the Union Depot on this side of the river. The Ohio and Mississippi morning express, therefore, went out with nothing but the mail car attached to the engine, and looked lonely enough as it sped along in a bob-tail sort of a way. An engineer named Mike Conlan, whom the strikers claim was recently attempting to "rat," was allowed 24 hours to leave the town. Ten minutes would have been sufficient, for Mike immediately took a walk. At 5 o'clock a large delegation of strikers, marshalled by the Executive Committee, and headed with fifes and drums, marched to the Missouri Pacific machine shops to demand the employes, 300 in number, to stop work. The employes expressed sympathy for the cause of the strikers and hoped they would win, but could not see why they should quit work when satisfied with their wages. This action was received with many denunciations from the strikers, but they accepted the situation. The East St. Louis portion of the delegation returned on an engine appropriated for the occasion and announced the news to an anxious crowd at the other end of the bridge. This, together with the information that the order not to allow passenger trains to go out had been rescinded excited the crowd to a pitch even more exciting than the morning episode with the Vandalia trains. Considerable liquor had been drank in St. Louis by the East St. Louis delegation, and took effect about the time the malcontents reached the other side. One man wanted to commence burning and destroying freight trains at once, proclaiming his intentions aloud, but he was soon hushed up by the sober elements, and the crowd again dispersed.

The Belleville miners, comprising the Madison and St. Clair County districts, held a meeting in Belleville to-day, and agreed to support the strikers, 1,500 strong. Although the Missouri Pacific acceded to the terms of the strikers yesterday, the workmen on that road will not be allowed to work till all the roads come to terms. An engine of that road was busy making up freight trains, but this work came to a sudden stop at 11 o'clock this morning, a committee waiting on them with the the request that they stop work, which was agreed to. Chief of Police McDonough was informed of this overt act, and immediately armed nearly his whole force with muskets, and had them in line at the Four Courts building. A delegation of working men called at the Mayor's office this forenoon and requested him to inform President Hayes that the appearance of the military on the ground would only aggravate the present complexity. The Mayor did not reply decisively either way, but expressed deep sorrow at the prevailing demoralization the strike has caused in the city. Business is at a standstill, and the commission merchants are storing everything. No freight is allowed to be taken from the freight cars on the track, and country merchants are sending to St. Louis for stores in wagons. At a later hour in the day the strikers came over 400 strong, and again visited the Pacific machine shops, when the machinists acceded to their demands and quit work in a body.

Later.—It is reported that the Executive Committee of strikers have rescinded the order to prevent passenger trains leaving East St. Louis, and that some of the trains will leave this evening, but several of the companies will refuse to turn a wheel. Gen. Wilson, Receiver, of the St. Louis and South-eastern Railroad, has made a formal request of Mayor Bowman, of East St. Louis, to arrest the strikers, which the Mayor refuses to do, giving as a reason his inability to do so. Gen. Wilson was much incensed, and wants Mayor Bowman to send for Militia, and this the Mayor refuses to do unless under inquiry from Gov. Cullom, of Illinois. A party of strikers visited the Plum-Street Depot of the St. Louis, Iron Mountain, and Southern Roads this afternoon, and notified the employes there they must quit work. The agent at the depot telegraphed to the general office for instructions and was ordered to close the depot. This was done, and no freight trains will leave there to-night, but passenger trains will go out as usual. The men on this road have manifested no disposition to join in the strike, and if they do take part in it, it will be due to outside pressure too strong for them to resist.

The greatest excitement prevailed in the latter part of the day and continues to-night. There is profound fear among the citizens that the present crisis will culminate in bloodshed and great damage to property. The arrival of Gen. Jeff. C. Davis, with six companies of regular infantry, has had no visible effect in breaking the spirit of the strikers, and they continue to be as bold as ever in declaring their purpose to force the railroads to succumb. About 6 o'clock a body of 200 strikers seized an engine and nine cars of the North Missouri Railway and, proceeding to the round-house of that company in the northern part of the city, had a conference with the employes of the road, who agreed that hereafter no freight trains will be permitted to pass over the road.

This evening the Mayor called a secret meeting of city officials and a few citizens of prominence to consider the most expedient means of preserving the peace. It has been learned that the meeting agreed that the gravity of the situation was such as to demand that the citizens be organized at once, and a number of men of military experience were selected to organize companies of volunteers to be prepared in case of emergency to protect private and public property. The Society of the Internationals are busy in fomenting the riotous feeling, and held two large meetings to-night at different places, at which speeches filled with incendiary sentiments were made, direct threats of the torch being made against the property of certain obnoxious corporations. After the meetings they marched through the streets in a noisy manner. Gen. Davis stated to-day that the purpose of his coming here was to protect United States property, and that he would not interfere with the strikers except in cases of riot amounting to insurrection. He expressed the opinion that the situation was very critical, and that the indications were that trouble of a sanguinary character will likely occur. The troops are stationed to-night at the Arsenal, four miles from the Union Depot, where the strikers are congregated. The employes at the zinc works and the iron foundries in St. Louis joined the strike at a late hour this afternoon, and intelligence from that vicinity is of the most alarming character, the strikers filling the streets, many being intoxicated and indulging in noisy demonstration.

In obedience to the request of the Mayor, a closed meeting of citizens took place at the Court-house, and by 10 o'clock three companies of volunteers had been enlisted, and placed under officers selected by a military committee. Gen. Smith, a well-known cavalry leader during the war, was elected as chief military officer of the volunteer forces in the city. He directed that one company remain at the Court-house and another be sent to guard the water-works, which are said to be in peril from the mob. The members of the other company were sent home, with directions to sleep on their arms, in readiness to meet at a given place at a given signal.

MISSOURI, KANSAS AND TEXAS ROAD.

THE STRIKE AT SEDALIA—ALL FREIGHT TRAINS STOPPED—MEETING OF THE EMPLOYES.

SEDALIA, Mo., July 24.—The employes of the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railroad struck this morning. About 10 o'clock the stock train came in from the South, and on arriving here the men ran the engine into the round house, and then took the stock cars down to the stock yards, unloaded the stock, returned the cars to the depot and delivered them to the Division Superintendent, saying that they would work no longer till three months' back pay was paid and their wages returned to the figures paid before the last two reductions. There have been no freight trains moved to-day. The passenger trains are running as usual. The men are quiet, but apparently determined. An informal meeting was held this morning, and the men were addressed by the Treasurer, Col. Jaynes, who promised the men that their grievances would be seriously considered by the company. There will be another meeting at 3 P. M., when the men will pass resolutions to be considered by the officers.

LINES ENTERING INDIANAPOLIS.

THE CITY PRACTICALLY IN THE HANDS OF STRIKERS — BUSINESS STOPPED COMPLETELY — TRAIN-BOUND WOMEN AND CHILDREN SENT HOME—RAILROAD OFFICIALS DETERMINED TO STAND FIRM—MEETING OF CITIZENS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., July 24.—All day the city has been practically in the hands of the strikers, although there has been no violence. The strike extends so as to interrupt travel completely. Four roads centring here, the Bloomington and Western, the Peru and Chicago, the Hamilton and Dayton, and the Jeffersonville and Madison Roads, have been struck against by their own employes. Business is stopped completely, no passenger or freight trains being allowed to leave the city. Committees wait upon the train crews on their arrival, and tell them they had better not take their trains out. The men were a unit in this opinion, for they did not take their trains out. The committee did not make any threats whatever, going about their business in a matter of fact and quick manner, suggestive of infinite self-confidence. Their manner was such as to produce respect and obedience. Not the slightest movement looking like violence was attempted, and no explanations were volunteered or asked. Everything moved like clock-work, an unseen power moving the lever and directing the movement of the strikers without a hitch. The mails were not interfered with, and full passenger crews were allowed to go out with the postal cars, but no passenger attachments were tolerated. Nearly 100 travelers were in the waiting-rooms at the Union Depot. Many of them are ladies, who have started on short journeys unaccompanied, to whom the inconvenience of their position occasions much anxiety and even suffering. Some of the passengers are on their way to the bedside of sick and dying friends and relations. Among these last was a lady on her way to Texas to the bedside of a dying child, who begged piteously to be allowed to go on a mail train, but was refused.

On the Vandalia Road the usual train was backing in with a mail car and two passenger coaches, when the strikers' committee at the Union Depot boarded the train, ordering the engineer to return to the roads. A compromise was afterward made, the train being allowed to leave with the mail car, and baggage, in the latter of which the women and children who have been detained here several hours, were allowed to depart. As this train was starting an excited individual clambered into the car, drawing a revolver, and declaring that he had important business in St. Louis, whither he would go or have blood. Three or four ladies fainted, and there was great excitement until two or three bystanders pulled him off the car. It went without him. The railroads seem to have come to a full understanding themselves, and have agreed to hang on as long as there was anything to hang to. As one of the Knights of the Footboard remarked, "it is now or never with us. We can never have a stronger organization, and the country was never so ripe for a movement of this description." Another man stated that the organization included not only railroad, but artisans in every department of industry, and if the strikers did not accomplish what was demanded, there would be a strike of all industrial classes, bringing the business of the entire country to a stand still. An idea of the extent of the strike may be obtained from the statement that on the 1,100 miles of railroad in Indiana alone business is entirely suspended by reason of the Indianapolis strike, and the Indianapolis roads, with Illinois and Ohio continuations, swell the total number of miles to 2,100. The office clerks and section hands and nearly all employes are of course thrown out of work temporarily by the stoppage of trains.

Through the personal interposition of Mayor Caven the strikers' committee at the Union Depot was induced to let the trains containing women and children depart this afternoon. All operations of strikers are in the hands of the committee, who wear a white badge, and are recognized by men as Captains. One of the leaders said they are firm, and are resolved to hold out until their demands are complied with. One of them said they would continue the blockade for six months, if it were necessary, to secure an increase of wages. This evening, upon consultation with Judge Gresham, of the United States Court, the strikers agreed to allow trains on the Bloomington and Western Road and the Cincinnati and Lafayette, both of which are under Receivers appointed by the court, to go out, and they left on time. Judge Gresham has determined to operate these roads, and Marshal Spooner was under orders to swear 1,000 deputies. The strikers fear collision with the United States, and the Pan Handle Road having abandoned even postal cars, they say a postal car will be run over that road to-morrow by them. Postmaster Holloway, of course, will not intrust the mail to the care of unauthorized lawless men. A large public meeting was held in front of the Court-house and was presided over by Mayor Caven. Two thousand 500 of the substantial citizens were present and pledged themselves to aid and preserve order. A committee of 75 was appointed, and an enrollment will be made to-morrow morning and men sworn in as special policemen and Deputy Sheriffs. The situation in Indianapolis is practically the situation in all the railroad towns of the State. At Vincennes, Terre Haute, Logansport, Fort Wayne, and elsewhere, travel and traffic are suspended, but no violence is reported as yet. The strike has not spread to any other industry, though the sympathy of all laboring men is with the strikers. In obedience to the request of Mayor Caven all saloons are closed. Twenty-four hours longer will tell whether we shall have violence or a peaceable settlement of the trouble. The citizens and authorities are determined to uphold the law. Gov. Williams will not order out the militia until active violence is committed.

THE FEELING AT FORT WAYNE.

WORKINGMEN FORCED TO STRIKE IN A SPOKE FACTORY—THE RAILROAD SITUATION UNCHANGED—THE MEN ON THE WABASH ROAD READY TO GO OUT.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

FORT WAYNE, Ind., July 24.—This morning 350 employes of Old's spoke factory struck, those who were unwilling to stop being compelled to do so. The strikers held a large meeting this afternoon, and decided not to allow the shops to open until a general increase of wages was made. The situation on the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad is unchanged. A large force is on duty to-night guarding the shops and rolling stock of this company. The Wabash Railway employes to-day decided to strike unless their wages were restored to ante-pantic prices. Subsequently a message was received from General Manager Hopkins, now at Toledo, asking a postponement of the strike until a committee could come to that city to consult with him. This was agreed to, and a committee has just left to endeavor to effect a compromise. The employes of the Grand Rapids and Indiana Railroad have announced their intention to strike to-morrow unless their wages are increased 10 per cent. by that time. The best of order is maintained at present, but 2,000 persons are assembled at the South Depot ready for action.

The strikers visited the Bee Line yard in this city this morning to see that the usual freight trains did not leave. They were shown the official notice that the June scale of wages would be restored. The strikers immediately said, "Go ahead: we have nothing more to say," and the freight went out. All the freight trains on this road ran as usual until stopped by men from other roads. The first passenger train to go East over the Baltimore and Ohio Road since Saturday went about noon to-day.

THE STRIKERS AT TERRE HAUTE.

ALL THE RAILROADS CONTROLLED BY THE MOB—ONE MAIL TRAIN TO BE RUN ON EACH ROAD DAILY—THE ORDER OF A WESTERN PRESIDENT — RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED BY THE STRIKERS.

TERRE HAUTE, Ind., July 24.—Strikers are in undisputed control of all the railroads here. All trains have been stopped on all the roads, except the Terre Haute and Evansville, which road has never reduced wages. The United States mail has not been interfered with. It is understood that the east and west roads will run one mail train each way daily, but that they will make no effort, to carry passengers. The Logansport Road sent out a locomotive with a mail car this evening. The railroads upon which traffic is stopped are the Vandalia, the Indianapolis and St. Louis, the Illinois Midland, the Terre Haute and Logansport. There has been no rioting or violence, and scarcely any drinking. A message was received by the strikers to-day, offering the services of 300 miners at Brazil, but the offer was declined. The railroad managers seem disposed to avoid in every possible way a collision with the strikers and to await developments elsewhere. President Colket of the Terre Haute and Danville Road, who is absent from the city, telegraphed that if the force on his road was dissatisfied and wished to strike to take off the trains, close the yards, lock the doors, and nail up the gates. It is now believed that the largest manufacturing establishments here will close for lack of coal. At a meeting of the railroad strikers to-day the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, The present condition of the country is one demanding the most serious considerations, followed by a prompt and vigorous action of the laboring classes of the population; and whereas an effort is made by a portion or perhaps all of the subsidized agents of capital to make the impression that the unsettled state of the country is due to the employes of the railroads alone, when in truth and in fact it is oppressed labor exercising the inherited right of revolution against the tyrannical action of capital; therefore

Resolved, That we now appeal to our fellow-citizens of all classes for their sympathy and aid in this our resistance to the encroachment of capital upon unprotected labor.

Resolved, That we deprecate the spirit of vandalism in any shape that it may present itself in, and that, in order to secure all persons and their property from violence as well as safe protection to ourselves, we recommend the appointment of a Committee of Safety, to consist of one member from each branch of labor which have or may hereafter join us in this movement, the said committee to have the power to appoint a Chairman, one having both civil and military distinction, to preside over their deliberations.

Resolved, That said committee be authorized to draw and present to the body comprising the movement, such rules as they may deem proper, and make such suggestions as they may deem fit for the action of the main body.

Resolved, That we sincerely and most sympathetically declare once and for all that our object is alone to obtain certain rights wrenched from us by the combination of capital, and that as soon as our object is obtained, then this organized movement is to be abandoned, but not till then.

THE OUTLOOK AT DETROIT.

NO MOVEMENTS OF FREIGHT WEST—PRESIDENT JOY'S REPLY TO A COMMITTEE REPRESENTING THE MICHIGAN CENTRAL ROAD—HALF A LOAF OR NO BREAD AT ALL—THE GENERAL CONDITION EXCEEDINGLY FEVERISH.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

DETROIT, Mich., July 24.—The outlook is not so favorable at this point. At the Central Depot matters have progressed as usual all day, but no freight has been received to go west of Jackson on account of the Chicago troubles. At noon a committee arrived, appointed by the meeting of employes held last night at Jackson, to protest against the reductions in wages, and at once waited upon J. F. Joy and Superintendent Ledyard. The operatives stated that they could not afford to work for the wages proposed to be paid by the company after the 1st of August, and asked if some compromise could not be effected.

Mr. Joy, in reply, said that the reduction would have to be enforced. The company had been forced to reduce salaries, from the President down, or else discharge a large number of employes. It was a question of half a loaf or no bread, and it now remains for the employes to choose which they will accept. In any event, the Michigan Central will make no compromise with the men, whether they strike or not. The delegation then withdrew and returned to Jackson this afternoon. The Central management here feel confident that there will be no serious trouble on this part of their line, but the outlook has undoubtedly changed for the worse in 24 hours. On the Detroit Division of the Lake Shore Road everything is quiet, but no freight trains are running.

From the various Michigan roads there are no reports of any strikes, but the general condition is exceedingly feverish. The authorities are quietly providing for all contingencies, and the Sheriff, Police Commission, and Militia are ready for prompt action. Measures have also been taken to prevent any effective raiding of gun shops and arsenals in this city, in case of an outbreak. Gov. Crosswell has been in this city to-day, in consultation with the local authorities, and went on to Lansing this afternoon.

RIOTOUS CROWDS IN LOUISVILLE.

DESTRUCTION OF WINDOWS AND DOORS OF THE FREIGHT DEPOT AND OF THE PULLMAN SLEEPING CAR COMPANY'S BUILDING AND OF THE HOUSES OF PROMINENT OFFICIALS.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., July 24.—An attempt to hold a meeting to-night to pacify the working men was a failure. Two thousand persons assembled, but nothing formal whatever was acted upon. Mayor Jacobs endeavored to speak, but was hooted down. Five or six hundred went out to Seventh-street when the meeting broke up. Many of them were boys and negroes. They threw stones into windows and broke street lamps as they proceeded. Upon reaching Ninth-street and Broadway, the mob attacked the freight depot of the Louisville and Nashville Great Southern Railroad, smashing its windows and doors. They then marched to Tenth-street and wrecked the windows of the Pullman Sleeping Car Company's buildings. Proceeding up Broadway with loud yells, they stoned all the fine houses on this street until Third was reached. Coming into this avenue, Mayor Jacobs' house was attacked, then that of Dr. E. D. Standiford, President of the Louisville, Nashville, and Great Southern Railway, was attacked in the same manner, and along Walnut-street houses and stores met the same fate. At Flood and Green 50 policemen placed themselves in line, and when some one in the crowd yelled to attack them the officers opened fire, shooting over the heads of the mob, who scattered in all directions. The damage done cannot be estimated.

The excitement is great and the arrival of arms and ammunition from Frankfort is waited with anxiety.

RIOTING IN SAN FRANCISCO.

WORKING MEN ENDEAVORING TO MOB THE CHINAMEN—THEIR EFFORTS PREVENTED BY A STRONG POLICE FORCE—HOODLUMS AND RUFFIANS.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., July 23.—The working men's meeting, which numbered about 10,000, broke up at 10 o'clock without making any violent demonstrations as a body. Shortly before adjournment a portion of the crowd wrecked a Chinese wash-house in the neighborhood. The mass of the throng dispersed toward their homes, but several hundred banded together and proceeded to the corner of Geary and Leavenworth streets, which is occupied by a two-story frame building, containing a Chinese laundry and fruit store on the ground floor, and the residence of the family above. The crowd attacked the Chinese place, broke the street lamps and set the building on fire. A white woman was barely saved alive from an upper story. The mob impeded the firemen and cut the hose, and the building was destroyed. They then came down Geary-street to Dupont-street, with the evident intention of raiding the Chinese quarters. On their way they attacked and closed up a number of Chinese washhouses. By the time they reached Dupont-street they numbered 500 or 600. Here they were met by a force of Police, who formed in line across the street. The rioters attempted to break through the line, but the Police stood firm, and, being promptly reinforced from the City Hall, with a free use of clubs beat back the crowd. In the present situation the Police hold Dupont-street, at the corner of Pine-street, against the main body of the mob, while strong squads are posted at the intersections of the streets crossing Dupont, the main object being to keep the mob out of "China-town." The mob evidently lack leaders, and their movements are without concert. They make little show of resisting the Police other than crowding upon them, yelling at and deriding them. The general impression among the authorities is that by vigilant and determined action on the part of the Police the crowd can be held in check during the night, though their slogan of "China-town" at 1 o'clock" is ominous. The Militia remain at their armories, not having yet been called upon for service.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., July 24—12:30 A. M.—At this hour all is quiet and the trouble appears to be over for the night. The crowd that two hours ago blocked the southern end of Dupont-street has dispersed and the Police are masters of the situation. All the streets leading to the Chinese quarter are strongly guarded, and no one is allowed to pass along Dupont-street. Thus far no use of fire-arms has occurred, except in the case of the shots fired into the crowd at the meeting. The person who fired was arrested and locked up. This action was prompted by a pure love of mischief. During the contest of the Police with the mob on Dupont-street, several stones were thrown at them, hitting one or two of the force, but doing no injury in consequence. While the disturbance was in progress at the south end of Dupont-street, another mob, numbering 500 or 600, gathered at the northern extremity of that thoroughfare, wrecked a few Chinese houses, and attempted to penetrate into the Chinese quarter, but they were finally forced back by the Police, and at latter advices had dispersed. During these attempts to assail their quarter the Chinese manifested much alarm, and early in the evening every door and shutter was closed fast, and not a Chinaman was to be seen on the streets. About 11 o'clock the crowd collected in front of the Chinese Mission on Washington-street, above Stockton, and stoned the windows, but were driven off by the Police before affecting much damage.

It appears that the fire by which the building corner of Geary and Leavenworth streets was destroyed originated by the smashing of a coal-oil lamp in the Chinese portion of the building by a stone thrown through a window. Although all is at present quiet, the Police and military authorities are fully alive to the gravity of the occasion, and vigilance will not for a moment be relaxed. The prompt and courageous action of the Police barely prevented a bloody riot, for had the mob gained the heart of the Chinese quarter it would have been impossible to foretell the result. It is well understood that not only at present, but at all times, there is a deep and widespread feeling among both laboring and hoodlum classes against the Chinese, which only lacks a favorable opportunity to break out into open hostility. It is believed, however, with prudence and vigilance, immediate danger is over, and that if quiet can be maintained during the remainder of the night there will be no further trouble. It is quite probable that, in view of the possible future disturbances, efforts will be made to effect some organized action among the better class of citizens, looking to the maintenance of law and order.

Ten o'clock A. M.—All is quiet in this city this morning. No further disturbance occurred during the night.

Every precaution is being taken to insure order during the night. A full regular and special Police force will be on duty all night. The Militia are now assembling at their armories, where they will remain till further orders. Extra arms have been served to the Police. The authorities are of the opinion that if to-night passes without disturbance, trouble may be considered at an end. It is reported that some prominent manufacturers have received letters threatening the burning of their establishments. At about 6 P. M. a gang of young roughs broke down a Chinese wash-house on the corner of Hyde and Union streets. A squad of Police were sent out to restore order. Down town everything thus far is quiet, though the streets are rather more thronged than usual.

THE CANADA RAILROADS.

PASSENGER TRAINS RUNNING ON THE CANADA SOUTHERN—NO FREIGHT MOVING — A SCHEDULE OF PRICES AGREED UPON BETWEEN THE EMPLOYES AND OFFICERS OF THE GREAT WESTERN ROAD.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

DETROIT, Mich., July 24.—The Canada Southern is running passenger trains on its Michigan Division as usual, but no freight is moving, and at the Grosse Isle crossing of the Detroit River the strikers are in possession and watching all trains. On the Grand Trunk Road there are no reports of any trouble. The Great Western has been running all trains as usual. Two through freights have left since noon. The transfer boats are carrying loaded cars across the river, and all yardmen and other employes in Windsor are at their posts. A committee of firemen and engineers, appointed at a meeting last night, left Windsor this morning for Hamilton, bearing a petition to Manager Broughton not to reduce their wages above 5 per cent., they being willing to meet the first proposed reduction of 10 per cent. half way. This afternoon official news was received from Hamilton that the operatives' committee had met Manager Broughton, had stated their case, and that the following schedule of reduction had been agreed upon: On salaries of $30 and under no reduction; over $30 and up to $45, 2½ per cent. reduction; on $45 salaries and over, 5 per cent. reduction. This arrangement is to continue for three months. Thus all danger of a strike on the Great Western is averted for the present, at least.

ST. THOMAS, Ontario, July 24.—The strikers on the Canada Southern held a meeting to-night, and unanimously adopted a resolution demanding the recall of the circular ordering the 10 per cent. reduction; that strikers be not discharged; that a regular pay day be established, and that all back pay be settled before Aug. 15. They also resolved not to work, nor allow others to fill their places, nor to allow traffic by mail cars, until the company agrees to the above terms.

THE SOUTHERN RAILROADS.

PRICES RESTORED ON THE LOUISVILLE AND NASHVILLE ROAD—SEVERAL LINES REFUSING FREIGHT—AN ATTEMPT TO GET UP A RIOT IN LOUISVILLE.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., July 24.—A committee of workmen of the Louisville, Nashville and Great Southern Railroad, appointed to wait on Dr. E. D. Standiford, President, and demand the restoration of the wages reduced on the 1st of the present month, did so at noon. The result was that the road agreed to restore the former wages, and the men went away apparently satisfied, shaking hands with the President as they left. There is no fear of trouble on the Louisville, Cincinnati and Lexington, as the reduction order has been rescinded. The Jeffersonville, Madison, and Indianapolis and Ohio and Mississippi lines terminating at Louisville, are refusing freight and passengers.

In the city to-day a gang of negro sewer-men stopped work, and with picks, shovels, hoes, &c., on their shoulders, marched through the streets, stopping all other laborers. Before night there were several hundred, including some whites. Mayor Jacob has issued a proclamation, calling on them to disperse. All the Police are on duty, doubly armed, and arms have been ordered from Frankfort Arsenal. There is a determined spirit manifested among good citizens to quell any disorder.

MILITARY NOTES AND ORDERS.

WHITEHALL, N. Y., July 24.—The second separate company of the Tenth Brigade, under command of Lieut. Bascom, left this afternoon for Troy. The first separate company from Port Henry leave to-night.

TROY, N. Y., July 24.—The military companies of Cohoes, Glenn's Falls, Whitehall, and Port Henry have been ordered here immediately. Upon their arrival the Citizens' Corps goes to Albany. Everything is quiet. No riot is expected, but preparations are being made for any emergency.

OSWEGO, N. Y., July 24.—The Forty-eighth Regiment is assembled at its armory, under arms, awaiting orders. All is quiet here.

WASHINGTON, July 24.—Advices having been received at the War Department to the effect that an uneasy feeling prevails in Chicago, and that trouble was anticipated in that city, the Secretary ordered a strong force of infantry to proceed to Rock Island, Ill., and there await further orders. Eight additional companies of infantry have also been ordered to St. Louis to await further orders. Six companies of the Twenty-second Infantry, which have been on duty in the Sioux country for some time past, are now on their return to the Department of the Lakes, and have been ordered to stop at Chicago. They are now in the immediate neighborhood of that city.

WASHINGTON, July 24.—Information has been received at the War Department to the effect that six companies of the Twenty-third Infantry, under command of Gen. Jeff. C. Davis, arrived at St. Louis last night from Fort Leavenworth. Other troops will follow them immediately should there be an outbreak in that city, as there are portions of various regiments within a few hours of the city. Gen. Hancock, in command at Philadelphia, notifies the Secretary of War that his troops have all arrived there and are comfortably quartered. He has quite a large force at his disposal, including several batteries of artillery.

SAVANNAH, Ga., July 24

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—JULY 24.

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—10. A. M.

100 Del. & Hud.....s3. 35 | 500 North-west. pf..... 46
200 do.....35½ | 100 do.....46¼
100 do.....35 | 100 do.....46¾
100 do.....35⅛ | 300 Illinois Cen.....55
100 West. Union.....61¾ | 100 do.....c. 55⅛
500 do.....61⅝ | 100 do.....54⅜
300 do.....61⅝ | 200 do.....54¼
400 do.....61⅝ | 1700 do.....54
800 do.....61⅝ | 200 do.....54⅛
900 do.....61½ | 100 Cen. of N. J.....10
700 do.....61¾ | 75 do.....10½
700 do.....61⅝ | 1100 Lake Shore.....47
1100 N. Y. C. & H.....90 | 1000 do.....46⅞
300 do.....89¾ | 2000 do.....46¾
200 do.....89½ | 500 do.....46⅞
100 do.....89¾ | 1000 do.....46⅞
1000 do.....90 | 1000 do.....47
200 do.....90¼ | 100 do.....47⅛
300 do.....90 | 350 do.....47¼
200 do.....89⅞ | 300 do.....47
200 do.....90 | 100 do.....s3. 46⅞
100 do.....90¼ | 1500 do.....91
900 do.....89⅞ | 500 do.....91⅛
100 do.....90¼ | 200 do.....91⅜
100 do.....90¼ | 200 do.....91⅝
100 Pacific Mail.....19 | 100 do.....91¾
700 D., L. & W.....39⅛ | 600 do.....91⅞
100 do.....39¼ | 200 do.....91⅝
200 do.....39¾ | 200 do.....91⅞
100 do.....39⅝ | 200 do.....91⅝
1000 do.....39 | 200 do.....92
800 do.....38⅞ | 200 St. Paul.....20½
100 do.....39 | 300 do.....20¾
100 Mich. Cent.....s3. 91 | 600 do.....20⅞
400 do.....40¾ | 200 do.....20⅞
200 do.....40⅞ | 100 do.....20⅝
400 do.....41 | 700 do.....20
100 do.....41 | 300 St. Paul. pf.....59¾
500 do.....41⅛ | 200 do.....56⅜
500 do.....41⅛ | 200 do.....56
1000 do.....41 | 200 do.....56⅜
400 North-western.....s. 70¼ | 100 do.....56⅛
450 do.....70¾ | 200 do.....56⅜
100 do.....s3. 70 | 200 do.....56

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—10:15 AND 11:30 A. M.

$3,000 U. S. 6s, '81, R.....112¼ | $21,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65 R.....b.c. 106⅞
10,000 U. S. 5-20 R., '65 N.....b.c. 106⅞ | 10,000 do.....12.106⅞
10,000 U. S. 6s, '81, R.....109 | 15,000 U. S. 5s, '81, R.....108⅝
10,000 U. S. 4s, 1907, R.....12.106

FIRST BOARD—10:30 A. M.

25,000 La. 7s, con.....78½ | 300 L. S. & M. S. b.c. s3. 47⅞
5,000 do.....78⅝ | 100 do.....47⅞
15,000 do.....b.c. 78 | 400 do.....47¼
15,000 Tenn. 6s, new.....43½ | 100 do.....c. 47¼
1,000 Mo. 6s, '77.....100¼ | 300 do.....47¼
32,000 N. J. C. 1st con. 6s | 200 do.....47⅜
9,000 N. W. C. G.....86 | 800 do.....47½
32,000 M. & St. L. 1st 7s | 700 do.....47⅜
8,000 M. & E. 2d.....107½ | 400 do.....47¾
1,000 D. & H. K., '77.....99 | 1200 do.....47¾
4,000 do.....b.c. 98 | 100 do.....s3. 47¾
5,000 do.....b.c. 98 | 100 do.....47¾
4,000 do.....b.c. 89 | 100 do.....47⅞
10,000 R. & St. J. 8s, conv.....89½ | 200 do.....c. 47¾
5,000 M. So. 1st.....102¾ | 500 do.....47¾
1,000 N. O. Mo. 1st.....101¾ | 200 do.....s3. 47¾
4,000 do.....101¼ | 300 do.....47¾
1,000 Un. P. 1st.....105½ | 1050 do.....47¾
4,000 Un. P. 7s, l. g.....108 | 1700 do.....47¾
5,000 Un. Pac. s. f.....97⅝ | 18 do.....47¾

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

$1,000 D. of C. 3.65s.....79¼ | 200 Erie Rail.....b.c. s3. 27¾
2,000 C. & N. W. 1st.....107 | 100 C. & N. W. pf.....b.c. 47¾
5,000 W. C. C. G.....85½ | 200 do.....47¾
5,000 Ohio & M. c. s. f.....87 | 200 do.....47¾
10,000 do.....b.c. 87 | 200 do.....47¾
10,000 do.....12.109 | 100 do.....47¾
10,000 U. S. 4s, 1907, R.....12.106 | 600 do.....47¾
FIRST BOARD—10:30 A. M.

25,000 La. 7s, con.....78½ | 100 Erie Railway.....9½
15,000 do.....b.c. 78 | 200 Rock Island.....91
15,000 Tenn. 6s, new.....43½ | 100 do.....92¾
1,000 Mo. 6s, '77.....100¼ | 300 do.....92¾
32,000 N. J. C. 1st con. 6s | 200 do.....92¾
9,000 N. W. C. G.....86 | 800 do.....47½
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2,000 C. & N. W. 1st.....107 | 100 C. & N. W. pf.....b.c. 47¾
5,000 W. C. C. G.....85½ | 200 do.....47¾
5,000 Ohio & M. c. s. f.....87 | 200 do.....47¾
10,000 do.....b.c. 87 | 200 do.....47¾
10,000 do.....12.109 | 100 do.....47¾
10,000 U. S. 4s, 1907, R.....12.106 | 600 do.....47¾

TUESDAY, July 24—P. M.

Speculation on the Stock Exchange was influenced again to-day by the advices in regard to the railroad strikes, although not to the same extent as it was yesterday. In the early transactions there was a decline of ½ to 1¾ ₱ cent., which, however, was followed by an advance of ½ to 2 ₱ cent.; and this improvement was, in turn, lost in the late transactions, the market closing weak at or about the lowest figures of the day. The dispatches received during the afternoon announcing that the strike was extending, had an unfavorable influence, and caused the depression which prevailed at the close.

The total transactions reached 146,483 shares, which embraced 25,700 Lake Shore, 21,550 St. Paul, 21,264 New-York Central, 16,300 Delaware, Lackawanna and Western, 13,100 Western Union, 11,850 Rock Island, 10,100 Michigan Central, 9,900 North-western, 3,900 Illinois Central, 3,900 Morris and Essex, 3,100 Delaware and Hudson, and 1,029 New-Jersey Central.

Lake Shore opened 1 ₱ cent. lower at 47, fell off to 46¾, rose to 47⅜, and reacted to 46¾. St. Paul common declined to 20, rose to 21⅝, and reacted to 20½. The preferred fell off to 56, advanced to 57⅝, and dropped to 55½. New-York Central declined to 89½, rose to 90¾, and finally touched 89⅜. Delaware, Lackawanna and Western fell off to 38⅞, advanced to 39⅝, and declined to 38¾ at the close. Western Union opened and closed at 61¾, with sales in the interim at 61¼ and 62¼. Rock Island opened at 92 and declined to 91, against 93⅛ at the close yesterday, recovered to 92⅝, and at the close dropped to 90½. Michigan Central ranged from 40½ to 41½, closing at 40⅝, against 41¾ yesterday. North-western common declined from 70¼ to 70. The preferred opened at 46, against 47¾ at the close yesterday, rose to 48, and finally reacted to 46. Illinois Central dropped to 54, and closed at 55, against 55¾ yesterday. Morris and Essex ranged between 66⅜ and 66, Delaware and Hudson between 35¼ and 34⅜, and New-Jersey Central between 10½ and 10. Fort Wayne touched 84¾ and Pittsburg 75¾. Express shares opened weak, but were firmer at the close.

There was a further hardening in the rates for Money to-day, growing out of the general situation. The rates for call loans advanced to 3½@4 ₱ cent., but just previous to the close of bank hours, when most of the brokers had made up their bank accounts, offerings were made at 2 ₱ cent. The discount market was also firmer, and prime mercantile paper was done at 4 to 6 ₱ cent., according to the date of maturity. Many of our merchants have drafts in the mails from the West which are delayed in consequence of the interruption of railway traffic, and the inconvenience resulting therefrom is by no means inconsiderable. Unless the mails are got through with more regularity than at present, the demand for discounts both at bank and on the street may be increased. The following were the rates of exchange on New-York at the undermentioned cities to-day: Savannah, buying, 3-16; selling, 5-16; Charleston, buying, ⅛@3-16 discount; selling, ¼; Cincinnati, nominal; buying, 1-10; New-Orleans, commercial, ⅛@5-16 premium; bank, ¼ premium; Chicago, nominally 80 discount; St. Louis, par.

The foreign advices reported a firm market at London for Consols, which closed at 94⅜ for both money and the account. United States bonds were also firm, with a fractional improvement in the early dealings, and closed at 105⅜ @105½ for new 4½s, 106⅛@106¼ for 1867s, 109⅞@110 for 10-40s, and 106¾@107 for new 5s. American railway shares were reported as hesitating, pending the result of the riots, but the "hesitation" resulted in an advance in Erie to 7¼ for the common and 17 for the preferred. New-York Central and Illinois Central showed a slight decline at the opening, but closed firm at yesterday's prices, namely, 90 and 54 respectively. The Bank of England lost £500,000 bullion on balance today. Rentes at Paris were firm at 107f. 50c. @107f. 55c.

The Sterling Exchange market was dull, and rates were more or less nominal. Actual business was at about $4 85 for prime bankers' 60-day bills, and $4 86½@$4 87 for demand.

The Gold speculation was quiet and firm at 105⅜@105⅞, which were respectively the opening and closing quotations. Cash Gold loaned flat to 3 ₱ cent. per annum for use until the close, when 1-64 ₱ cent. per diem was paid in exceptional instances.

There was a firm undertone to the Government Bond Market, and prices were well maintained. 1865s, new, rose to 106⅞, and 1867s to 109. The new 4 ₱ cents declined from 106 to 105½. Railroad mortgages were weak and lower. The business amounted to $151,000. Ohio and Mississippi consolidated sinking funds fell off 2 ₱ cent., to 86, the other issues recording a decline ranging from ½ to 1 ₱ cent. New-Jersey Central consolidated Firsts fell off to 63, Morris and Essex Firsts to 116, Delaware and Hudson registered of 1877 to 98, Chicago and North-western consolidated Gold coupons to 85½, Hannabal and St. Joseph convertibles to 89½, North Missouri Firsts to 101¼, Toledo and Wabash, St. Louis Division, to 75, Chicago and North-western Firsts to 107, and Central Pacific, California and Oregon Branch, to 87¾. State bonds were dull except for Louisiana consols, which fell off to 78, and recovered to 78½. Missouri 6s of 1877 sold at 100¼, Tennessee new at 43⅝, and District Columbia 3-65s at 79¼.

The exports of produce from the port of New-York for the week ending this date were $6,121,505, against $4,790,941 for the corresponding week in 1876, and $5,793,286 in 1875. The total exports of produce from the port since Jan. 1, this year, were $152,533,091, against $147,688,229 for the corresponding period in 1876, and $144,952,317 in 1875.

UNITED STATES TREASURY,
NEW-YORK, July 24, 1877.

Gold receipts	$518,033 84
Gold payments	374,210 13
Gold balance	83,758,624 14
Currency receipts	488,403 75
Currency payments	431,120 03
Currency balance	49,174,383 10
Customs	463,000 00

CLOSING QUOTATIONS—JULY 24.

	Monday.	Tuesday.
American Gold	105⅞	105⅞
United States 4½s, 1891, coup	105⅝	105½
United States 5s, 1881, coup	111¼	111⅜
United States 5-20s, 1867, coup	108¾	109
Bills on London	$4 85@$4 85¼	$4 85
New-York Central	93⅝	89⅜
Rock Island	93¾	90½
Pacific Mail	19⅜	19¼
Milwaukee and St. Paul	21	20½
Milwaukee and St. Paul pref	56⅞	55½
Lake Shore	48	46¾
Chicago and North-western	20¾	19
Chicago and North-western pref	47¾	46
Western Union	61¾	61¾
Union Pacific	64	64
Delaware, Lackawanna and Western	39⅛	38⅞
New-Jersey Central	10¼	10¼
Delaware and Hudson Canal	35⅛	34⅜
Morris and Essex	67¼	66
Panama	97½	97½
Erie	7¼	7¼
Ohio and Mississippi	27⅞	27⅞
Harlem	138¼	138½
Hannibal and St. Joseph	11⅜	11¼
Hannibal and St. Joseph pref	28	28
Michigan Central	41¾	40⅝
Illinois Central	55¾	55

*Ex-dividend.

The extreme range of prices in stocks and the number of shares sold are as follows:

	Highest.	Lowest.	Number of shares.
New-York Central	90⅜	89½	21,264
Erie	7¼	7¼	600
Lake Shore	47⅜	46¾	25,700
Wabash	3¾	3¾	600
North-western	70¼	19	2,160
North-western preferred	48	46	7,800
Rock Island	92⅝	90½	11,850
Fort Wayne	85	85	370
Milwaukee & St. Paul	21⅝	20	5,100
Milwaukee & St. Paul pf	57¾	55½	16,450
Pittsburg	75⅞	75¾	700
Del., Lack. & Western	39⅝	38¾	16,300
New-Jersey Central	10½	10	1,029
Delaware & Hudson Canal	35¼	34⅝	3,100
Morris & Essex	66⅝	66	3,900
Illinois Central	55⅜	55	10,100
C., B. and Quincy	97	97	100
Chicago & Alton	82	82	300
Dub. and Sioux City	43½	43½	100
Iron Mountain	9	8½	200
Hannibal & St. Joseph	11¼	11	350
Hannibal & St. Joseph pref	28	28	100
Ohio & Mississippi	27⅞	23¾	600
Western Union	62¼	61¾	13,100
A. and P. Telegraph	20	19¾	200
Pacific Mail	19¼	19	400
Total sales			146,483

The following table shows the half-hourly fluctuations in the Gold market to-day:

10:00 A. M.	105⅜	1:00 P. M.	105⅝
10:30 A. M.	105⅜	1:30 P. M.	105⅝
11:00 A. M.	105⅞	2:00 P. M.	105⅝
11:30 A. M.	105⅜	2:30 P. M.	105⅞
12:00 M.	105⅜	3:00 P. M.	105⅞
12:30 P. M.	105⅜		

The following were the closing quotations of Government bonds:

	Bid.	Asked.
United States currency, 6s	124⅜	125½
United States 6s, 1881, registered	110⅞	111
United States 6s, 1881, coupons	112¼	112⅜
United States 5-20s, 1865, new reg	106⅜	107
United States 5-20s, 1865, new coup	106⅞	107
United States 5-20s, 1867, registered	108⅞	109⅛
United States 5-20s, 1867, coupons	108⅞	109⅛
United States 5-20s, 1868, registered	111	112
United States 5-20s, 1868, coupons	111	112
United States 10-40s, registered	112¼	112⅜
United States 10-40s, coupons	112⅞	113⅛
United States 5s, 1881, registered	109⅞	110
United States 5s, 1881, coupons	111	111⅛
United States 4½, 1891, registered	108⅛	108⅝
United States 4½, 1891, coupon	108⅛	108⅝
United States 4s	105½	106

The Sub-Treasurer disbursed in Gold coin $87,000 for interest, $29,000 for called bonds, and $1,000 Silver coin in exchange for fractional currency.

The following were the Gold clearings by the National Bank of the State of New-York to-day:

Gold cleared	$30,385,000
Gold balances	1,775,690
Currency balances	1,888,406

The following is the Clearing-house statement to-day:

Currency exchanges	$50,117,812
Currency balances	3,269,925
Gold exchanges	4,198,141
Gold balances	608,425

The following were the bids for the various State securities:

Alabama 5s, '83	40	N. Y. 6s, G. L'n '93	119
Alabama 5s, '86	40	N. C. 6s, old, J. & J.	17
Alabama 8s, '86	40	N. C. 6s, A. & O.	17
Alabama 8s, '92	40	N. C. 6s, N. C. R. J. & J.	65
Arkansas 6s, funded	20	N. C. 6s, N. C. R. A. & O.	65
Ark. 7s, M. & L. R.	5	N. C. 6s, do. c. of J. & J.	48
A. 7s, L. R. P. B. & NO.	5	N. C. 6s, do. c. of A. & O	48
A. 7s, M., O. & R. R.	5	N. C. 6s, F. A. '66	9
Ark. 7s, Ark. C. R.	5	N. C. 6s, F. A. '68	8¾
Connecticut 6s	106	N. C. 6s, n. b. J. & J.	7
Georgia 6s	102½	N. C. 6s, n. b., A. & O.	7
Georgia 7s, n. b	107	N. C. S. T. class 1	2
Georgia 7s, indorsed	105½	N. C. S. T. class 2	2
Ga. 7s, Gold bonds	107	N. C. S. T. class 3	2
Ill. coup. 6s, 1879..101		Ohio 6s, '81	105
Illinois War Loan	101	Ohio 6s, '86	111
Kentucky 6s	103	S. C. 6s	38
Louisiana 6s	45	S. C. 6s, A. & J	37
Louisiana, 6s, n. b.	45	S. C. 6s, A. & O	37
La. 6s, n. Fl. Dbt	40	S. C. 6s, F. Act '66, '67	37
Louisiana 7s, Pon'y	45	S. C. L. C. '89, J. & J.	45
Louisiana 6s, L. ba	40	S. C. L. C. '80, A. & O.	45
Louisiana 8s, L. ba	40	S. C. 7s, '88	38
La. 8s, L. ba. of 75	40	S. C. Non-Fund. ds	11¾
Louisiana 7s, Con	78¼	Tenn. 6s, old	43½
Mich. 6s, 1878-'79..101		Tenn. 6s, n. b	43⅝
Mich. 7s, 1890	110	Tenn. 6s, n. b. n. s	43½
Mo. 6s, due in 1877..100¼		Virginia 6s, old	30
Mo. 6s, due in 1878..100¼		Vir. 6s, n. b. '66	30
Fig'g bs., due 1894-5..106		Virginia 6s, n. b. '67	30
Ls. os. due '82-90in. 106		Vir. 6s, Con. bonds	78
H. & St. J., due '86..105½		Vir. 6s, ex mat. coup	63½
H. & St. J., Con. 2d s	45	Vir. 6s, Con. 2d s	45
N. Y. 6s, G. L'n '91.119		Vir. 6s, Def. bonds	5
N. Y. 6s, G. L'n '92.119			

And the following for railway mortgages:

Bost., H. & Erie 1st	10	Erie 3d 7s, '83	105½
B. C. R. & N. 1st 5s	41	Erie 5th 7s, '88	100½
Ches. & O. 6s, 1st	22	Long Dock Bonds	110¼
Chic. & Alton 1st	116½	B., N. Y. & E. 1st '77	102
C., B. & Q. Sp. c. 1st	113	B., N. Y. & E. l. b	100
C., B. & Q. con. 7s	107½	B., N. Y. & E. n. 1916	104¼
C., R. I. & P. 1st, 7s	108⅜	B. & S. W. Jc. & Sc. Con	89⅜
C., R. I. & P. 6s, 1917	107	Buffalo 6s, 1st, for Chi	103
C. R. of N. J. 1st, new	113	Clev. & Tol. S. F	108
C. R. of N. J. 1st, con.	61½	Clev., P. & A. old bs	103½
C. R. of N. J. Conv	59	Kal. & W. Pig. 1st	88
L. & W. B. Con. G'd	25	D. M. & F. 1st 7s	1906 108½
Am. D. & Imp. bds	41	L. S. Cons. C. 1st	106
M. & S. P. 1st 7s, sf.	90	Mich. C. 7s	1902 92½
M. & S. P. 1st, I. & D.	87⅜	N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1st, '82	102
M. & S. P. 1st, C. & M.	97	N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1883	106¼
Chic. & N. W. S. F.	111	N. Y. C. & H. 1st C.	117
C. & N. W. 1st. bds.	107	O. & M. Cons. S. F.	86
C. & N. W. Con. bds	106	O. & M. Cons	85
C. & N. W. Ex. bds	103	O. & M. 2d Cons	32
C. & N. W. 1st	107	Cen. Pac. G'd bs	97
C. & N. W. C. G. bds	86	Cen. P. San J. B'ch	89
C. & N. W. R. G. bds	85½	Cen. P. S. A. bs	108
Peninsula 1st Con	103½	Western Pacific bs	100
Chic. & Mil. 1st	106	Union Pac. 1st bs	105½
Winona & St. P. 2d. 63		Union Pac. L. G. 7s	102⅞
Del., L. & W. 1st	107	Pac. R. of Mo. 1st	102¼
Morris & Essex 1st	115	P., F. W. & Chic. 1st	81
Mor. & Essex 7s, '71	98	P., Ft. W. & Chic. 3d	102
Mor. & Essex 1st C.	80	R., W. & Og. C. 1st	40
Del. & H. C. 1st, '77	98	St. L. & I. M. 1st	101
Del. & H. C. 1st, '84	86	Tol. & W. 1st ex	105
Del. & H. C. 1st, '91	86	Tol. & W. ex C	94
D. & H. C. 7s, '94	91	Tol. & W. 1st, St. L. D.	75
D. & H. C. 1st, Pa.	116	P., F. W. & Chic. 2d	25
Alb. & Sus. 1st bds	108½	Gt. Western 1st, '88	105
Rens't & Sar. 1st C.	112	Gt. Western ex C	93
Rens't & Sar. 1st R.	112	Pekin, L. & Dec., 1st	60
Erie 2d 7s, '79	105½	West. U. bs. 1900 C.	101½
		West. U. bs. 1900 R.	102

And the following for City bank shares.

America	130	Import. & Traders'	194
Central National	100	Irving	118
Commerce	124½	Manhattan	138
Continental	70	Merchants'	115
Corn Exchange	131	New-York	109
First National	250	Park	300
Fourth National	97	Republic	100
Fulton	115	State of N. Y. (new)	117½

PHILADELPHIA STOCK PRICES—JULY 24.

	Bid.	Asked.
City 6s, New	111¾	112
United Railroads of New-Jersey	131	131½
Pennsylvania Railroad	27⅞	27⅝
Reading Railroad	11⅜	11½
Lehigh Valley Railroad	32½	32⅝
Catawissa Railroad preferred	30	32
Philadelphia and Erie Railroad	7	8
Schuylkill Navigation preferred	7	8
Northern Central Railroad	13	14
Lehigh Navigation	17¼	17½
Pittsburg, Titusville and Buffalo	6	7
Hestonville Railway	11	11½
Central Transportation	27	28

The Pacific Bank has declared a quarterly dividend of *Three* ₱ *cent*, payable Aug. 1.

CALIFORNIA MINING STOCKS.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., July 24.—The following are the closing official prices of mining stocks today:

Alpha	10¼	Justice	7¾
Belcher	3½	Kentuck	3½
Best & Belcher	11¾	Leopard	1¼
Bullion	4½	Mexican	9
Consolidated Virginia	28¼	Northern Belle	16¾
California	20¼	Overman	14¼
Chollar	27	Ophir	13
Confidence	5¼	Raymond & Ely	9
Caledonia	3	Silver Hill	1½
Crown Point	4	Savage	5¼
Exchequer	5¾	Segregated Belcher	22¾
Gould & Curry	8¼	Sierra Nevada	4½
Hale & Norcross	3½	Union Consolidated	4¾
Imperial	1	Yellow Jacket	7¾
Julia Consolidated	3¾	Eureka Consolidated	27

THE LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

BUFFALO, N. Y., July 24.—Only 1 car of Lambs was received during the past 24 hours. Nothing shipped since Saturday, so there is now here on hand 120 cars of Cattle, 10 cars of Sheep, 2 cars of Lambs, and 15 cars of Hogs, principally awaiting shipment East. The sales yesterday, late in the day, and this morning, were about 150 of Cattle, good stock, to Eastern dealers, at strong last week's prices to a shade advance. Tail ends, and a few loads of common stuff, remained unsold. City butchers are buying slowly. There were no sales of Sheep, Lambs, or Hogs, and none offering.

WATERTOWN, Mass., July 24.—Cattle—Receipts, 1,583 head; market firm; trade active; best grades higher; it is feared there may be some difficulty shipping from the West by way of the Boston and Albany Railroad, which would help sales. Northern choice, $6 75; extra, $6 50; fair quality, $6 25@$6 75; second do., $6 00@$6 50; third do., $5 50@$6 25. Sheep and Lambs—Receipts, 3,658 head; supply checks a chance for a rise 63c. is the highest rate on Lambs, 5½c. on Sheep. Veal Calves, 5c. @6½c.

CHICAGO, Ill., July 24.—Cattle—Receipts, 2,700 head; shipments, 400 head; very few sales: Texans, $2 25@$3 60; common to good Cows, $3 05@$3 75. Hogs—Receipts, 8,000 head; shipments, 1,820 head; no sales for shipping; nothing doing. Sheep—Receipts, 400 head; quoted at $2 75@$4 75.

The Sterling Exchange market was dull, and rates were more or less nominal. Actual business was at about $4 85 for prime bankers' 60-day bills, and $4 86½@$4 87 for demand.

The Gold speculation was quiet and firm at 105⅜@105⅞, which were respectively the opening and closing quotations. Cash Gold loaned flat to 3 ₱ cent. per annum for use until the close, when 1-64 ₱ cent. per diem was paid in exceptional instances.

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The following were the Gold clearings by the National Bank of the State of New-York to-day:

Gold cleared	$30,385,000
Gold balances	1,775,690
Currency balances	1,888,406

The following is the Clearing-house statement to-day:

Currency exchanges	$50,117,812
Currency balances	3,269,925
Gold exchanges	4,198,141
Gold balances	608,425

The following were the bids for the various State securities:

Alabama 5s, '83	40	N. Y. 6s, G. L'n '93	119
Alabama 5s, '86	40	N. C. 6s, old, J. & J.	17
Alabama 8s, '86	40	N. C. 6s, A. & O.	17
Alabama 8s, '92	40	N. C. 6s, N. C. R. J. & J.	65
Arkansas 6s, funded	20	N. C. 6s, N. C. R. A. & O.	65
Ark. 7s, M. & L. R.	5	N. C. 6s, do. c. of J. & J.	48
A. 7s, L. R. P. B. & NO.	5	N. C. 6s, do. c. of A. & O	48
A. 7s, M., O

SHIPPING.

TO SUMMER TOURISTS.

ALLAN STEAM SHIP LINE
FROM BALTIMORE TO HALIFAX, and VICE VERSA.
The A1 British Royal Mail Iron Screw Steam-ships
HIBERNIAN, 3,200 tons. Capt. Lieut. ARCHER, R. N. R.
NOVA SCOTIAN, 3,200 tons. Capt. RICHARDSON.
CASPIAN, 3,000 tons. Capt. TROOP.
AUSTRIAN, 3,000 tons. Capt. WYLIE.
Leave Baltimore every fortnight, WEDNESDAYS.
FOR HALIFAX, NOVA SCOTIA.
Cabin passage to Halifax, $20 gold; Round Trip tickets, $35 gold.

This opportunity, by offering, as it were, an abbreviation of a European trip, is exceptionally agreeable to those who desire a change from the usual round of American pleasure resorts.

For further information apply to
A. SCHUMACHER & CO., No. 5 South Gay-st.,
Baltimore, Md.

CUNARD LINE B. & N. A. R. M. S. P. CO.
NOTICE.

With the view of diminishing the chances of collision, the steamers of this line take a specified course for all seasons of the year.

On the outward passage from Queenstown to New-York or Boston, crossing the meridian of 50 at 43 latitude, or nothing to the north of 43.

On the homeward passage, crossing the meridian of 50 at 42, or nothing to the north of 42.

FROM NEW-YORK FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.
*RUSSIA...WED., July 25|BOTHNIA...WED., Aug. 8
ALGERIA...WED., Aug. 1|ABYSSINIA...WED., Aug. 15
Steamers marked * do not carry steerage passengers.
Cabin passage, $80, $100, and $130, gold, according to accommodation. Return tickets on favorable terms.
Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at very low rates. Freight and passage office, No. 4 Bowling Green. CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

PASSENGERS PER STEAM-SHIP RUSSIA embark from the Cunard Wharf, foot of Grand-st., Jersey City, at 4 P. M. on WEDNESDAY, 25th inst., 1877.
CHARLES G. FRANCKLYN,
No. 4 Bowling Green, New-York.

WHITE STAR LINE.
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL, CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL.

The steamers of this line take the Lane Routes recommended by Lieut. Maury, U. S. N., going south of the Banks on the passage to Queenstown all the year round.

GERMANIC	SATURDAY, Aug. 4, at 10:30 P. M.
ADRIATIC	SATURDAY, Aug. 18, at 1 P. M.
BRITANNIC	SATURDAY, Aug. 25, 4 P. M.

From White Star Dock, Pier No. 52 North River.

These steamers are uniform in size and unsurpassed in appointments. The saloon, state-rooms, smoking and bath-rooms are amidships, where the noise and motion are least felt, affording a degree of comfort hitherto unattainable at sea.

Rates—Saloon, $80 and $100, gold; return tickets on favorable terms; steerage, $28.

For insertion of plans and other information apply at the Company's offices, No. 37 Broadway, New-York.
R. J. CORTIS, Agent.

ATLAS MAIL LINE.
BI-MONTHLY SERVICE TO JAMAICA, HAYTI, COLOMBIA and ASPINWALL, and to PANAMA and SOUTH PACIFIC PORTS. (via Aspinwall). First-class, full-powered iron screw steamers, from Pier No. 51 North River.

For HAYTI, COLOMBIA, ISTHMUS OF PANAMA, and SOUTH PACIFIC PORTS. (via Aspinwall.)

GUYANA	July 28
ANDES	Aug. 14

FOR KINGSTON (Jamaica) and HAYTI.

CLARIBEL	July 26
ATLAS	Aug. 17

Superior First-class Passenger accommodation.
PIM, FORWOOD & CO., Agents,
No. 56 Wall-st.

GREAT SOUTHERN
FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE,
SAILING FROM PIER No. 27 NORTH RIVER,
FOOT OF CHAMBERS-ST. and SATURDAYS at 3 P. M.
FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., FLORIDA, THE SOUTH, AND SOUTH-WEST.

CITY OF ATLANTA	WEDNESDAY, July 25
CITY OF AUGUSTA	SATURDAY, July 28

SUPERIOR PASSENGER ACCOMMODATIONS.
Insurance to destination one-half of one per cent.
Goods for capital free of commission. Passenger tickets and bills of lading issued and signed at the office of
JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents,
Office on the pier.
Or W. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling Green.
Or BENTLEY D. HASELL, General Agent
Great Southern Freight Line, 317 Broadway.

ANCHOR LINE U. S. MAIL STEAMERS.
NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.

Ethiopia	July 28, 5 P. M. | Bolivia ... Aug. 11, 7 A. M.
Anchoria	Aug. 4, noon | California ... Aug. 18, 1 P. M.

TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL OR DERRY.
Cabin, $35 to $80, according to accommodations
Intermediate, $35; Steerage, $28.

NEW-YORK TO SOUTHAMPTON AND LONDON.

Circassia	Aug. 4, noon | Arabia ... Aug. 18, 1 P. M.

Cabins, $55 to $70. Steerage, $28. Cabin excursion tickets at reduced rates. Drafts issued for any amount at current rates. Company's Pier Nos. 20 and 21 North River, New-York.
HENDERSON BROTHERS,
Agents, No. 7 Bowling Green.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.
STEAM-SHIP LINE BETWEEN NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN.
Company's Pier, foot of 23-st., Hoboken.

Gen. WERDER	Sat., July 28 | RHEIN ... Sat., Aug. 11
FRISIA	Sat., Aug. 4 | HERMANN ... Sat., Aug. 18

RATES OF PASSAGE FROM NEW-YORK TO SOUTHAMPTON, HAVRE, OR BREMEN.

First cabin	$100 gold
Second cabin	60 gold
Steerage	30 currency

Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage certificates, $30 currency. For freight or passage apply to
OELRICHS & CO., No. 2 Bowling Green.

GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY.
The splendid mail steamers of this company between New-York and Havre,
Calling at PLYMOUTH (if, &c.), for the landing of Passengers,
Will sail from Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Morton-st., every Wednesday, beginning with

LABRADOR, SANGLIER,	Wednesday, July 25, 6 A. M.
FRANCE, PAUBELLE,	Wednesday, Aug. 1, 6 A. M.
PEREIRE, DANRE,	Wednesday, Aug. 8, 4 P. M.

Rates of passage greatly reduced.
LOUIS DE BEBIAN, Agent, No. 55 Broadway.

NATIONAL LINE—Piers 41 and 51 North River.
FOR LONDON.

Erin Thurs., July 26, 6 A. M.	Holland Aug. 2, 9:30 A. M.
Egypt Sat., July 28, 7 A. M.	Spain Sat., Aug. 18, 12 M.
Cain Sat., Aug. 4, 12 M.	England Aug. 25, 6 A. M.

Cabin and steerage passage, with drafts from £1 upward, issued at very low rates. Company's Office, No. 69 Broadway. F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

INMAN LINE. MAIL STEAMERS.
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

CITY OF RICHMOND	July 28, 7 A. M.
CITY OF BERLIN	Aug. 11, 7 A. M.
CITY OF CHESTER	Aug. 18, 1 P. M.

Rates from $80 to $100, gold. Return tickets on favorable terms. STEERAGE, $28, currency. Drafts at low rates.
Saloons, state-rooms, smoking and bath rooms amidships.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
Nos. 15 and 33 Broadway, New-York.

FOR LIVERPOOL, VIA QUEENSTOWN.
The Liverpool and Great Western Steam Company's United States mail steamers leave Pier No. 53 N. R.:

MONTANA	TUESDAY, July 31, at 9 A. M.
WYOMING	TUESDAY, Aug. 14, at 9 A. M.
WISCONSIN	TUESDAY, Aug. 28, at 8 A. M.

Cabin passage, $55, $65, or $75, according to stateroom steerage, $28. Intermediate, $40.
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 29 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.,
THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.
GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.
GEN. BARNES, Capt. CHEESMAN, WEDNESDAY, July 25. Pier 16 East River, 3 P. M. MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents, 62 South-st.
RAPIDAN, Capt. KEARTON, SATURDAY, July 28. Pier 43 North River, 3 P. M. GEO. YONGE, Agent, 409 Broadway.
H. LIVINGSTON, Capt. MALLORY, WEDNESDAY, Aug. 1. Pier 43 North River, 3 P. M. GEO. YONGE, Agent, 409 Broadway.
SAN SALVADOR, Capt. NICKERSON, SATURDAY, Aug. 4. Pier 43 North River, 3 P. M. GEO. YONGE, Agent, 409 Broadway.

Insurance ONE-HALF PER CENT. Superior accommodations for passengers. Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, Atlantic and Gulf Railroad, and Florida system.
C. D. OWENS, GEORGE YONGE,
Agent A. & G. R. R., Agent C. R. R. of Ga.,
No. 315 Broadway. No. 409 Broadway.

PACIFIC MAIL AND PANAMA TRANSIT
STEAM-SHIP LINES.

FOR CALIFORNIA, JAPAN, CHINA, AUSTRALIA, NEW-ZEALAND, BRITISH COLUMBIA, OREGON, &c. Sailing from Pier foot Canal-st., North River.
For SAN FRANCISCO, via ISTHMUS OF PANAMA.
Steam-ship ACAPULCO.....Tuesday, July 31
connecting for Central America and South Pacific ports.
From SAN FRANCISCO to JAPAN and CHINA.
Steam-ship CITY OF TOKIO.....Wednesday, Aug. 8
From San Francisco to Australia, and New-Zealand.
Steam-ship CITY OF NEW-YORK..Wednesday, Aug. 15
For freight or passage apply to
WM. P. CLYDE & CO., or H. J. SULLAY, Supt.,
No. 6 Bowling-Green. Pier foot Canal-st., North River.

TO SUMMER TRAVELERS.
International Steam-ship Company's Line of Steamers TO EASTERN MAINE, NEW-BRUNSWICK, NOVA SCOTIA, PRINCE EDWARD'S ISLAND, &c., &c.
The steamers NEWPORT and CITY OF PORTLAND will, until Sept. 15, leave Boston at 8 A. M. and Portland at 6 P. M., every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, for EASTPORT, Me. and ST. JOHN, N. B., forwarding passengers by connecting lines to Calais, Me., St. Andrews, Fredericton, Shediac, Miramichi, and Bathurst, N. B.; Truro, Pictou, Digby, Annapolis, Kentville, Windsor, and Halifax, N. S.; Summerside and Charlottetown, P. E. I. The steamers are first class in every respect; the climate of the region to which they run is delightfully cool and invigorating, and the expenses of travel very moderate. For circular with description of the route, and any further information, apply to
W. H. KILBY, Agent,
End of Commercial Wharf, Boston, Mass.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA
DIRECT MAIL LINE.
These first-class steam-ships sail regularly at 3 P. M. from Pier No. 13 North River, as follows:

COLUMBUS	WEDNESDAY, Aug. 1
CLYDE	SATURDAY, Aug. 11

Accommodations unsurpassed. For freight or passage apply to WILLIAM P. CLYDE & Co., No. 6 Bowling Green. McKELLER, LULING & CO., Agents in Havana.

SHIPPING.

STATE LINE.

NEW-YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, DUBLIN, BELFAST, AND LONDONDERRY.
These first-class full-powered steamers will sail from Pier No. 45 North River, foot of Canal-st.

STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA	Thursday, July 26
STATE OF NEVADA	Thursday, Aug. 2
STATE OF VIRGINIA	Thursday, Aug. 9
STATE OF INDIANA	Thursday, Aug. 23

First cabin, $60 and $70, according to accommodations; return tickets at reduced rates. Second cabin, $45; return tickets at reduced rates. Steerage $26.
Apply to AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Agents,
No. 72 Broadway, New-York.

STEERAGE tickets at No. 45 Broadway, and at the company's pier, foot of Canal-st., North River.

NEW-YORK, HAVANA & MEXICAN MAIL S. S. LINE
Steamers leave Pier No. 3 North River, at 3 P. M.
FOR HAVANA DIRECT.

CITY OF NEW-YORK, TINKERMAN	Thursday, July 26
CITY OF MERIDA, REYNOLDS	Saturday, Aug. 4
CITY OF VERA CRUZ, DRAKE	Wednesday, Aug. 8

FOR VERA CRUZ AND NEW-ORLEANS.
Via Havana. Progreso, Champeachy Turpan, Tampico.

CITY OF MERIDA, REYNOLDS	Saturday, Aug. 4

Steamers will leave New-Orleans July 22 and Aug. 12 for Vera Cruz and all the above ports.
For freight or passage apply to
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, Nos. 31 and 33 Broadway.
For Havana, Steam-ship CITY OF NEW-YORK postponed till THURSDAY, July 26.
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS.

HAMBURG American Packet Company's Line, for PLYMOUTH, CHERBOURG, and HAMBURG.

ALLEMANNIA	July 28 | HERMANN ... Aug. 9
LESSING	Aug. 2 | HAMMONIA ... Aug. 16

Rates of passage to Plymouth, London, Cherbourg, Hamburg, and all points in England: First Cabin, $100 gold: Second Cabin, $60, gold; Steerage, $30, currency
KUNHARDT & CO., C. B. RICHARD & BRO.,
General Agents, General Passenger Agents,
61 Broad-st., N. Y. 61 Broadway, N. Y.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, No. 91 Duane-st., corner Broadway.

RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.
GREAT TRUNK LINE
AND UNITED STATES MAIL ROUTE.
On and after June 25, 1877,
Trains leave New-York, via Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets Ferries, as follows:
Express Trains for Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West and South, with Pullman Palace Cars attached, 9 A. M., 6 and 8:30 P. M., daily.
For Williamsport, Lock Haven, Corry, and Erie, at 8:30 P. M., except Sunday. For Corry for Titusville, Petroleum Centre, and the Oil Regions. For Williamsport and Lock Haven, 9 A. M.
For Baltimore, Washington, and the South, "Limited Washington Express," of Pullman Parlor Cars, daily except Sunday, 9:30 A. M.; arrive Washington, 4:10 P. M. Regular at 8:20 A. M., 1, 6, and 8:30 P. M. Sunday, 6 and 8:30 P. M.
Express for Philadelphia, 7:30, 8:20, 9, (9:30 Limited,) 10:30 A. M., 1, 4, 5, 6, 7, and 8:30 P. M. Sunday, 9 A. M., 5, 6, 7, and 8:30 P. M. Emigrant and second-class, 7 P. M.
For trains to Newark, Elizabeth, Rahway, Princeton, Trenton, Perth Amboy, Flemington, Belvidere, and other points, see local schedules at all Ticket Offices.
Trains arrive: From Pittsburg, 6:50 and 10:40 A. M. and 10:20 P. M. daily; 10:10 A. M. and 6:50 P. M., daily, except Monday. From Washington and Baltimore, 6:50, 10:05 A. M., 4:10, 5:10, and 10:10 P. M. Sunday, 6:50, 10:40 A. M. From Philadelphia, 8:05, 6:50, 8:10, 10:10, 10:40, 11:50 A. M., 2:10, 4:10, 5:10, 6:50, 8:40, 10:10, and 10:20 P. M. Sunday, 5:05, 8:50, 10:40, 11:50 A. M., 6:50 and 10:20 P. M.
Ticket Offices, Nos. 526 and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts.; No. 4 Court-st., Brooklyn; Nos. 114, 116, and 118 Hudson-st., Hoboken; Depot, Jersey City. Emigrant Ticket Office, No. 8 Battery-place.
FRANK THOMSON, L. P. FARMER,
General Manager. General Passenger Agent.

TO PHILADELPHIA
via
PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.
THE OLD-ESTABLISHED ROUTE AND SHORT LINE between
NEW-YORK AND PHILADELPHIA.
13 Through Trains each way daily. 3 Depots in Philadelphia, 2 in New-York.
Double track, the most Improved Equipment, and the Fastest Time consistent with absolute safety.
On and after June 25, 1877.
Express Trains leave New-York, via Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets Ferries, as follows:
7:30, 8:20, 9, (9:30 limited,) 10:30 A. M., 1, 4, 5, 6, 7, and 8:30 P. M. Sunday, 9 A. M., 5, 6, 7, and 8:30 P. M.
Returning, trains leave Philadelphia 3:35, 6, 7:30, 8, 8:30 and 11 A. M., (Limited Express, 1:35 P. M.,) 2, 4, 5:30, 7 and 12 Midnight. On Sunday, 3:35, 8 8:30 A. M., 4 7:35, P. M., and 12 Midnight.
Ticket Offices, Nos. 526 and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts., No. 4 Court-st., Brooklyn; Nos. 114, 116, and 118 Hudson-st., Hoboken Depot, Jersey City. Emigrant Ticket Office, No. 8 Battery-place.
FRANK THOMSON, L. P. FARMER,
General Manager. General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—Commencing July 1, 1877, through trains will leave Grand Central Depot:
8:00 A. M. Western and Northern Express, with drawing-room cars for Rochester and St. Albans.
9:00 A. M. Special Saratoga Express, drawing-room cars, through to Montreal.
10:30 A. M. Special Chicago and Western Express with drawing-room cars for Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo, and Niagara Falls. also, drawing-room car through to Richfield Springs.
11:30 A. M., Northern and Western Express, with drawing-room cars for Rochester, Albany, and Troy.
3:30 P. M. Special Saratoga Express. Connects at East Albany for principal stations to Syracuse.
6:00 P. M. Albany and Troy Express. Stops at Sing Sing, Peekskill, and all stations north, except Livingston.
6:00 P. M., St. Louis Express, with sleeping cars for St. Louis, running through every day in the week; also, sleeping cars for Watertown, Canandaigua, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and for Montreal via Saratoga.
8:30 P. M. Pacific Express, daily, with sleeping cars for Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Cleveland, Toledo, Detroit, and Chicago, and to Montreal via St. Albans.
11:00 P. M., Express, with sleeping cars, for Albany and Troy. Way trains as per local Time Tables.
Tickets for sale at Nos. 252, 261, and 413 Broadway, and at Western Express Company's offices, Nos. 7 Park-place, 785 and 942 Broadway, New-York, and 338 Washington-st., Brooklyn.
C. B MEEKER, General Passenger Agent.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.—FERRY-BOATS leave New-York from James-slip 30 minutes, and from 34th-st., East River, 15 minutes previous to departure of trains. No boats from James-slip after 7 P. M. On Sundays from 34th-st. only. Trains leave Long Island City (junction Fox) as follows: For Greenport, Sag Harbor, &c., 8:45, 9:45 A. M., 4:05 P. M. Sundays, 8:45 A. M. For Patchogue, &c., at 9:03 A. M., 2, 4:45, 5:23, 6:03 P. M. Sundays 9:15 A. M. For Babylon, &c., at 7:30, 8:44, 9:04, 11:30 A. M., 2, 4:24, 4:45, 5:23, 6:03 P. M. Sundays, 9:15 A. M., 4:35 P. M. For Port Jefferson, &c., at 10 A. M., 3:30, 5:05 P. M. Sundays, 9:30 A. M. For Northport, &c., at 10 A. M., 3:30, 4:24, 5:05, 6:42 P. M. Sundays, 9:30 A. M., 6:30 P. M. For Locust Valley, &c., at 8:44, 11:30 A. M., 2, 3:30, 4:24, 5:05, 6:42 P. M. Sundays, 9:30 A. M., 6:30 P. M. For Rockaway Beach, &c., at 9, 10:20, 11:30 A. M., 1:30, 2, 3:30, 4:24, 5:03, 5:43 P. M. Sundays, 10:1 or Rockaway only.—Sundays at 10:15, 10, 11 A. M., 1:30, 3:10, 6:30 P. M.—6:35 to Far Rockaway only. Local trains for Flushing, College Point, &c., as per time table. Ticket offices in New-York at James-slip and Thirty-fourth-street Ferries; at the offices of Westcott's Long Island Express Company, No. 7 Park-place, No. 785 Broadway, No. 942 Broadway, Grand Central Depot, 42d-st., in Brooklyn, No. 338 Washington-st., in Brooklyn, E. D., No. 79 4th-st. By purchasing tickets at any of the above offices baggage can be checked from residence to destination.

ERIE RAILWAY.
Summer Arrangement of through trains. From Chambers-Street Depot. (For 23d-st. see note below.)
9:00 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Cincinnati and Chicago Day Express. Drawing-room coaches to Buffalo, Dunkirk, and Chicago without change.
10:45 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Express Mail for Buffalo and the West. Sleeping coach to Buffalo.
7:00 P. M., daily, Pacific Express to the West. Sleeping coaches through to Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cincinnati, and Chicago without change. Hotel-dining-coaches to Chicago.
7:00 P. M., except Sundays, Western Emigrant train.
Above trains leave Twenty-third-Street Ferry at 8:45 and 10:15 A. M., and 8:45 P. M.
For local trains see time tables and cards in hotels and depots. JNO. N. ABBOTT, General Passenger Agent

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN AND HARTFORD RAILROAD.—Trains leave Forty-second-Street Depot (or Boston at 8:45, 11 A. M., 1:3, 9, 10, 11:35 P. M. For Boston and Albany Railroad, 8:05, 11 A. M., 3, 9 P. M. For Connecticut River Railroad, 8:05, 11 A. M., 12 M., 3 P. M. For Newport, 8:05 A. M., 1 P. M. For Shore Line Division, 8:05 A. M., 1, 3, 5:15, 10 P. M. For Air Line Railroad, 8:05 A. M., 1, 3, 11:35 P. M. For New-Haven and Northampton Railroad, 8:05 A. M., 3 P. M. For Naugatuck Railroad, 8:05 A. M., 1, 3 P. M. For Shepaug Railroad, 8:05 A. M., 3 P. M. For Danbury and Norwalk Railroad, 8:05 A. M., 1, 3, 4:40, 9 P. M. For Shepaug Railroad, 8:05 A. M., 3 P. M. For New-Canaan Railroad, 8:05 A. M., 1, 4:40, 5:45 P. M. For local trains see time tables.

LONG BRANCH AND PHILADELPHIA VIA NEW-JERSEY SOUTHERN R. R.
Commencing June 18, 1877, steamers leave New-York, Pier No. 8 North River, foot Rector-st., connecting at Sandy Hook with trains for Long Branch, 8:20, 9:30, 10:40 A. M., 3:45, 5, and 6:15 P. M.
Ocean Grove, 9:30 A. M. and 3:45 P. M.
Philadelphia and Toms River, 8:20, 9:30, A. M., and 3:45 P. M. Sea-side Park, Barnegat, and Beach Haven, 8:20 A. M. and 3:45 P. M.; Vineland, Bridgeton, Atlantic City, and Cape May, 9:30 A. M.; Sundays, for Long Branch, 9:30 A. M.
W. S. SNEDEN, General Manager.

LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD.
ARRANGEMENT PASSENGER TRAINS. JAN 1, 1877.
Leave depots, foot of Cortlandt and Desbrosses sts., at 6:30 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Sayre, Elmira, Ithaca, Auburn, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and the West. Pullman's sleeping coaches attached.
General Eastern office corner Church and Cortlandt sts.
CHARLES H. CUMMINGS, Agent.
ROBERT H. SAYRE, Superintendent and Engineer.

WICKFORD RAILROAD ROUTE TO NEWPORT, R. I.—Passengers for this line take 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M. express trains from Grand Central Depot, arriving at 4:18 and 7 P. M. at Newport.
THEODORE WARREN, Superintendent.

STEAMBOATS.

RONDOUT AND KINGSTON.—LANDING AT Newburg, Poughkeepsie, Highland Falls, (West Point,) Cornwall, Marlboro', Milton, Esopus, connecting with Ulster and Delaware Railroad, steam-boats JAMES W. BALDWIN and THOMAS CORNELL, from pier foot of Spring-st., North River, daily at 4 P. M.

FOR NORWALK AND DANBURY DAILY.
Steamer ADELPHI leaves Brooklyn, (Jewell's Dock,) 2:30 P. M.; Pier No. 37 East River, 2:45 P. M., and 334-st., 3 P. M., connecting with Danbury and New-Haven Railroads. Reduced fare, 35 cents.
Excursion tickets, 50 cents.

FOR CATSKILL, STUYVESANT, &c.—Steamer ESCORT from Franklin-st., North River, every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday at 6 P. M. for freight and passengers. Fare $1. Berths free.

CATSKILL AND STUYVESANT BOATS leave daily from Pier No. 42, foot of Canal-st., at 6 P. M. for passengers and freight. Fare $1. Berths free.

STEAMBOATS.

THE GREAT
FALL RIVER LINE
FOR BOSTON,
And all points EAST, via NEWPORT and FALL RIVER.
The mammoth palace steamers
BRISTOL AND PROVIDENCE,
LARGEST, HANDSOMEST, AND MOST COSTLY STEAMERS IN THE WORLD. Full night's rest. No midnight changes. Five morning trains Fall River to Boston. Steamers leave New-York daily at 5 P. M., (Sundays only, 6 Sept. A increase,) from Pier No. 28, N. R., foot of Murray-st. GRAND PROMENADE CONCERTS every evening. Tickets and State Rooms secured at all principal hotels and ticket offices, at the Pier, and on steamers. BORDEN & LOVELL, Agents.
GEO. L. CONNOR, Gen'l Pass. Agent.

THE NEW
PROVIDENCE LINE
TO BOSTON, via Providence Direct.
A WHOLE NIGHT'S REST.
ONLY 42 MILES OF RAIL. TIME 60 MINUTES.
The magnificent new steamer
MASSACHUSETTS,
("The Palace Steamer of the World,")
and the world-renowned steamer
RHODE ISLAND,
("The Queen of the Sound,")
Leave daily (Sundays excepted) from Pier No. 29 N. R., foot of Warren-st., at 5 P. M., arriving at PROVIDENCE at 6 A. M., and BOSTON 7 A. M. No intermediate landings between New-York and Providence.
THE OLD RELIABLE STONINGTON LINE,
FOR BOSTON AND ALL POINTS EAST,
at 5 P. M. daily from Pier No. 33 N. R., foot of Jay-st. Brooklyn passengers transferred free by steam-boat leaving Fulton Wharf, Fulton Ferry, at 4:29 P. M., and landing as above piers.

OAK BLUFFS,
MARTHA'S VINEYARD,
AND
NANTUCKET.
NEW AND DIRECT ROUTE BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND THESE GREAT SUMMER RESORTS OF NEW-ENGLAND, VIA
FALL RIVER LINE
AND WOODS HOLE.
Leave New-York from Pier No. 28 N. R. at 5 P. M. daily, (Sundays included.) Arrive Oak Bluffs 8:30 A. M., and Nantucket 11:30 A. M. the next day.
3 TO 6 HOURS AHEAD OF OTHER LINES.
New-York to Oak Bluffs, $5; Excursion tickets, $9. New-York to Nantucket, $6; Excursion tickets, $10.
Returning, leave Nantucket, 1:15 P. M.; Oak Bluffs, 4 P. M.; arriving New-York 6:30 A. M. the next day.
GEORGE L. CONNOR, BORDEN & LOVELL,
General Passenger Agent. Agents.

ALBANY BOAT---PEOPLE'S LINE.
The elegant steamers DREW and ST. JOHN leave Pier No. 41 North River EVERY WEEK DAY at 6 P. M., connecting at Albany with express trains for
SARATOGA,
LAKE GEORGE,
LAKE CHAMPLAIN,
THE ADIRONDACK AND
WHITE MOUNTAINS,
and all favorite Summer Resorts North and West.
FARE ONLY $1 50.
Mendza's String Bands accompany each steamer.
S. E. MATO, General Passenger Agent.

SARATOGA VIA PEOPLE'S LINE, FROM PIER NO. 41 N. R.—Large, steady, well-ventilated boats. Fare to Saratoga, $2 70; Excursion Tickets, good during season, to Albany and return, $2; Saratoga and return, $4 40. Races commence at Saratoga July 21.

ALBANY AND TROY BY DAY BOATS.—C. VIBBARD and DANIEL DREW leave Vesey-st. Pier, N. R., at 6 P. M., and 34-st., 6:30 P. M., daily, for Nyack Ferry, West Point, Newburg, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Saugerties, Catskill, and Hudson. Close connection with New-York Central R. R. for the West, and with Express trains for Saratoga, Montreal, and other points north. To West Point and Newburg, returning same day, $1. Tickets or coupons good on Hudson River R. R. are received on board for passage. FREE TRANSFER from and to Brooklyn (commencing July 24) by steamboat. Leaves Jewell's Wharf, (Fulton-st.,) at 8:05 A. M. Tickets over New-York Central and for Saratoga on the wharf.

SEA BIRD—CAPT. H. B. BARKER.
FOR RED BANK, FROM FRANKLIN-ST.

Leave New-York.	Leave Red Bank.
Monday, 23d	3:00 P. M. | Monday, 23d	6:45 A. M.
Tuesday, 24th	3:00 P. M. | Tuesday, 24th	7:00 A. M.
Wednesday, 25th	3:00 P. M. | Wednesday, 25th	7:00 A. M.
Thursday, 26th	3:30 P. M. | Thursday, 26th	7:00 A. M.
Saturday, 28th	10:00 A. M. | Friday, 27th	7:00 A. M.
Monday, 30th	3:00 P. M. | Saturday, 28th	6:30 P. M.
Tuesday, 31st	3:00 P. M. | Monday, 30th	6:30 A. M.
	| Tuesday, 31st	6:30 A. M.

HELEN—CAPT. J. S. THROCKMORTON,
FOR RED BANK, FROM Franklin-st.

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Tuesday, 24th	3:00 A. M. | Monday, 23d	3:00 P. M.
Wednesday, 25th	3:00 A. M. | Tuesday, 24th	3:00 P. M.
Thursday, 26th	9:00 A. M. | Wednesday, 25th	3:00 P. M.
Friday, 27th	9:00 A. M. | Thursday, 26th	3:00 P. M.
Saturday, 28th	3:30 P. M. | Friday, 27th	3:00 P. M.
Monday, 30th	3:00 P. M. | Monday, 30th	6:30 A. M.
Tuesday, 31st	3:00 P. M. | Tuesday, 31st	6:30 A. M.

NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, SPRINGFIELD, AND WHITE MOUNTAINS MONTREAL AND INTERMEDIATE POINTS.—Steamers leave Pier No. 25 N. R. daily (Sundays excepted) at 3 P. M. (234-st., E. R., at 3:15 P. M.) and 11 P. M., connecting with special trains at New-Haven for Hartford, Springfield, &c. Tickets sold and baggage checked at 944 Broadway, New-York, and 4 Court-st., Brooklyn. Excursion to New-Haven and return, $1 50.

CITIZENS' LINE STEAMERS FOR TROY and SARATOGA, connecting with all railroad lines North, East, and West. FARE LOWER THAN BY ANY OTHER ROUTE. The entirely new and magnificent steamers CITY OF TROY and SARATOGA leave daily (saturdays excepted) at 6 P. M. from Pier No. 49 N. R., foot of Liberty-st. Through tickets sold and baggage checked to all points.
JOSEPH CORNELL, Superintendent.

1877.—LLOYD'S DOCK, OYSTER BAY. LAURELTON, JONES' DOCK, (Cold Spring,) Long Island.—The new and fast steamer J. B. SCHUYLER, Capt. S. L. Clark, will leave New-York daily (Sundays excepted) for the above place, from Pier No. 10 East River, foot of Wall-st., at 3:45 P. M.; foot of 23d-st., East River, at 4 P. M. Stages will connect at Lloyd's Dock for Huntington.
Tickets to all points, 60 cents.
Excursion tickets, $1.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS ON Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad. Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 11:30 A. M.

MARY POWELL, FOR WEST POINT, CORNwall, Newburg, Poughkeepsie, Rondout, and Kingston, leaves Pier 39, N. R., (Vesey-st.,) daily, at 3:30 P. M.

DIVIDENDS.

ESTABLISHED 1787.
KNICKERBOCKER FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, OF NEW-YORK, 29 WALL-ST.
NEW-YORK, July 11, 1877.
AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS held this day, the usual semi-annual dividend (Five) per Cent. on the capital stock of the company was declared, payable on and after July 16, 1877.
The transfer-books will be closed from this date until the 16th inst.
E. W. ALBRO, Secretary.

CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 156 BROADWAY NEW-YORK, July 5, 1877.
A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF (8) EIGHT PER CENT. is declared, and payable on demand.
G. T. PATTERSON, Jr., Secretary.

OFFICE OF LENOX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 158 BROADWAY. NEW-YORK, July 19, 1877.
FORTY-FIRST DIVIDEND.
The Board of Directors have declared the usual semi-annual dividend of 5 per cent. from the earnings of the past six months, payable on demand.
A. H. WALTON, Secretary.

FORTY-FIFTH DIVIDEND,
STUYVESANT
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 122 Bowery and No. 200 Broadway.
NEW-YORK, July 12, 1877.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of EIGHT PER CENT., payable on demand at the office, No. 122 Bowery.
GEO. B. RHOADS, Secretary.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, July 18, 1877.
A DIVIDEND OF TWO (2) PER CENT. HAS been declared by this company, payable on the 1st day of September next, to the holders of the capital stock of this company as registered at the close of the 14th day of August next, after which, and until the 5th day of September, the transfer-books will be closed.
L. V. F. RANDOLPH, Treasurer.

EXCHANGE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 172 BROADWAY, CORNER OF MAIDEN-LANE,
NEW-YORK, July 14, 1877.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE DEclared a semi-annual dividend of Five per Cent., payable Aug. 1. Transfer-books will be closed from July 25 to Aug. 1.
G. W. MONTGOMERY, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE MANHATTAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK CITY, No. 68 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK, July 12, 1877.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a semi-annual dividend of TEN PER CENT., (10,) payable on demand.
LOUIS P. CARMAN, Secretary.

THE AUGUST COUPONS OF THE REAL estate first mortgage bonds guaranteed by the Mercantile Trust Company will be paid at the office of the company, Equitable Building, No. 120 Broadway, on the 1st day of August next.
E. L. MONTGOMERY, Treasurer.

ST. NICHOLAS INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 166 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 21, 1877.
THE USUAL SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND of Five per Cent. has been declared payable on the 1st day of August, 1877.
J. D

THE REIGN OF MOB LAW.

TROUBLE ON OTHER ROADS.

(Continued from Fifth Page.)

Superintendent of the Vandalia Line, received a dispatch this morning from the employes at Mattoon, on the Indianapolis and St. Louis Road, demanding an advance of 20 per cent. on their wages by noon to-day or they would cease work. The Major answered that inasmuch as all the trains on the road had been stopped by the strikers here prior to the receipt of this dispatch, it did not seem necessary to make a further reply.

LAFAYETTE, Ind., July 24.—The Wabash men on the Eastern Division struck at noon to-day. The freight trains have all been stopped, but passenger trains are allowed to run as usual. A committee will meet Mr. Hopkins at Fort Wayne to-night to consider their differences. All is quiet about the depot here.

TERRE HAUTE, Ind., July 24.—A strike on the Illinois Midland Railroad will probably take place to-day, more particularly for back pay.

DETROIT, Mich., July 24.—About 100 employes of the Grand Rapids and Indiana Railroad held a meeting last evening at Grand Rapids, and drew up and presented President Hughart a petition asking that their wages be restored to what they were previous to the 1st of June. President Hughart promised to meet them to-day and give his answer. As yet it has not been made public. Everything is quiet and orderly there. There is no strike among the workmen on the Michigan Central Road here, and none is anticipated. Trains leave and arrive with their accustomed regularity.

EASTON, Penn., July 24.—The 6 o'clock freight train leaving here was run from the depot as far as the round-house in Phillipsburg, when the engine was detached and the train left standing. It is understood that the employes of the Lehigh Valley Road and of the Belvidere Delaware road will not strike unless forced to do so. The Brakemen's Brotherhood of the Lehigh Valley Road are now in secret session. Nothing definite can be learned of the main line of the Central Road of New-Jersey. The engineers, however, have decided not to run with green crews. The Sheriff of Warren County, N. J., was instructed to-day by the Board of Freeholder to deputize a sufficient number of men to preserve the public peace. At present he has 300 men.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., July 24.—A Kansas City, Mo., special of last night says a meeting was held there last night composed of several hundred laboring men, railroad employes, and others. A committee of railroad men and packing-house employes submitted resolutions, the principal feature of which was that a demand be made by the trainmen and trackmen on the railroad authorities for the restoration of their wages to what they were on the 1st of January, 1874, and should the demand be refused, to cease work at noon to-morrow. The passenger and mail trains will not be interfered with, but freight trains will be stopped. The resolutions were adopted. The Rock Island and Pacific was the only railroad which took shipments of live stock for the East yesterday. It looks now as if the strike would extend to the trades-unions, especially the coopers.

PITTSFIELD, Mass., July 24.—The President of the St. Louis and Iron Mountain Road, now here, has received news that his employes would strike to-day.

DETROIT, Mich, July 24.—Later information received here states that the strike is general all along the Chicago and Canada Southern main lines and the Toledo and Detroit Division. A meeting was held at Grosse Isle last night, at which M. D. Woodford, Division Superintendent, was present and addressed the meeting. Resolutions were adopted demanding that the company restore the wages to the same standard that they were before the recent reduction, establish a regular pay-day, and immediately advance the three months, back pay now due. Speeches were made advising the men to keep cool. A stock train that was transferred from the Lake Shore Road to go East via the Canada Southern, was brought back to this side and unloaded.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., July 24.—The strike of railway employes occurred as previously agreed upon, at noon to-day, since which time no freight trains have been allowed to leave the city. Soon after 12 o'clock a crowd of about 250 strikers collected at the depot, marched to all railroad shops in the city, and compelled the workmen to cease work. They also visited Plankinton & Armours' Packing-house, the elevators, different building in process of erection, and all places where labor was being performed, and compelled complete cessation of manual labor all over the city. There has been great excitement here to-night, and all the saloons were ordered closed at 7 P. M. A meeting of citizens was held, and measures were taken for the protection of private property, and for putting down a riot should one occur.

RICHMOND, Va., July 24.—The employes of the Chesapeake and Ohio Piedmont Air Line, and Richmond, Fredericksburg and Potomac Railroads signed papers in deprecation of the condition of affairs North and West, and asserting their intention not to strike.

NOTES OF THE STRIKE.

At Shenandoah yesterday the miners of the Philadelphia Coal Company, numbering 500 men, struck against a reduction of wages ranging from 10 to 25 per cent.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, July 24.—The evening train on the Narrow Gauge Railroad running out to the eastern suburbs of this city, met with an accident in which four persons were killed and a number wounded.

ALLENTOWN, Penn., July 24.—Several hundred men collected near the Reading Depot at midnight. They are very demonstrative, and express an intention to stop all trains there, but as none are to leave to-night, no trouble is anticipated.

BOSTON, July 24.—It is reported that a messenger from the Baltimore and Ohio Road has been on the Eastern, and Boston and Maine Roads, inciting the employes to strike, but was unsuccessful. The men, although dissatisfied with the present pay, do not deem a strike advisable.

A special dispatch from Worcester says:

"The streets here to-day are full of rumors of a proposed strike by the engineers of the Boston and Albany Railroad. It was at first reported that the strike would take place at 4 o'clock this afternoon, but no such movement has yet been made. The officials of the road anticipate no trouble unless the men on the New-York Central join the strikers. Some of the yardmen in this city express the opinion that if the men on the New-York Central strike there will be a strike here within 24 hours."

PITTSFIELD, Mass., July 24.—The Boston and Albany Railroad is detaining all westward-bound freight at this point, and placing it under a guard. The men employed here disclaim any intention of striking.

THE WEATHER.

SYNOPSIS AND INDICATIONS.

WASHINGTON, July 25—1 A. M.—The barometer has very generally fallen; it remains highest off the South Atlantic coast, and is low in the Northwest and Manitoba and east of Maine; south-east winds prevail, with partly cloudy weather over the upper lakes and the North-west, and with light rains over the Ohio Valley and Gulf States; southwest winds generally prevail throughout the Atlantic States, and with light rains in the Middle States. The rivers have generally fallen, especially at Nashville and Vicksburg. The Ohio has risen at Cincinnati.

INDICATIONS.

For Wednesday, in the lower lake region, the Middle States, and New-England, south-east to south-west winds, stationary or higher temperatures, falling barometer, and partly cloudy weather.

For the South Atlantic States, stationary or falling barometer, south-east to south-west winds, warmer, clear or partially cloudy weather will prevail.

For the Gulf States, Tennessee, and Ohio Valley, falling barometer, increasing south and east winds, partly cloudy weather, with local rains.

For the Upper Mississippi and Lower Missouri Valleys and the upper lake region, falling barometer, warmer south and east winds, partly cloudy weather.

Reports are missing from Canadian stations.

The rivers will remain stationary or fall slightly.

CRUISE OF THE BROOKLYN YACHT FLEET.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., July 24.—The Brooklyn yacht squadron sailed this morning from Greenport, Long Island. Two of the yachts, the Arrow and Ada, came direct to this port, a distance of about 60 miles, and had a very pretty race on the way, the Ada, which is handled entirely by Corinthians, sticking with wonderful but ineffectual persistency to her famous competitor. The schooners Madeline, Katelle, and Myrtle, and the sloop Kate laid their course for Block Island, intent on fishing, and have not yet arrived at this port. Rear-Commodore Huntley's sloop yacht, the Niantic, arrived this evening from Essex, and will join the squadron.

A PARIS ORDER FOR AMERICAN SILKS.

Two of the largest silk mills in Paterson, N. J., have just received an order from Paris for the manufacture of a certain description of silk goods. This is believed to be the first order received from Europe for American silks. If it is satisfactorily filled, a considerable trade in this special line of silks is anticipated by the Paterson manufacturers. The strike of the silk operatives here is confined to the ribbon-weavers. One mill, which is principally engaged in the weaving of scarfs and handkerchiefs, began on Monday to work two sets of hands, running until 12 o'clock every night. The trade generally is dull.

THE INDIAN WAR IN IDAHO.

DETAILS OF THE OPERATIONS OF GEN. HOWARD AND CHIEF JOSEPH FROM OFFICIAL SOURCES—JOSEPH'S CONTEMPT FOR THE FIGHTING QUALITIES OF THE SOLDIERS.

WASHINGTON, July 24.—The following official details of Gen. Howard's movements and those of Chief Joseph have been communicated to the Government by Inspector Watkins, under date of Lapwai, 12th inst. The hostiles, after crossing the Salmon and going in the direction of the Weiser River, doubled back to the north and recrossed the Salmon at a point some 12 miles below the former, crossing at the mouth of White Bird. Gen. Howard followed with the infantry, leaving the cavalry on this side to guard against Joseph taking just the course he has taken. Col. Whipple's command of cavalry were directed to go to the forks of the Clearwater and ascertain the intention of Looking Glass, who was supposed to be running a recruiting station for Joseph. This was accomplished and the Indians driven off. They were some 1,200 in number. One Indian was killed and three wounded in this movement. Col. Whipple then returned to Norton's Station, on the Cottonwood. Col. Perry, in the meantime, with the remnant of his command, came to Lapwai with a pack train, and left again on the 3d to join Whipple on the Cottonwood, having a small pack train in charge. On the evening of the same day Lieut. Raines, with 10 men from Whipple's command, while making a reconnoissance on this side of the Cottonwood, was surrounded by Indians, and all the men were killed. Their bodies were left by the road-side. On the morning of the 4th Col. Perry reached the scene of the massacre of Lieut. Raines, and was fiercely attacked, and but for the timely arrival of Whipple's command would have been annihilated. More or less fighting has occurred every day since between the Indians and the cavalry near the Cottonwood, but the Indians have universally come off the victors. In the meantime Gen. Howard turned back, following the trail of the hostiles, and began to recross the river. This probably induced Joseph to make a desperate effort to get past the cavalry, as after the crossing of Gen. Howard he would be between two fires. Accordingly he burned his lodges and loose property, left the cattle and poorer horses grazing on the praries, and while he attracted the attention of the cavalry by making bold dashes at them, and scouring the country in the vicinity with small bands, his women and extra horses were taken across the open country between the Cottonwood and Mount Idaho, and sent to the Klamath. The Indians were exceedingly bold and daring. While the women were passing in plain sight of the troops the latter were charged by the Indians, who, by superior horsemanship and the display of the greatest bravery, kept the cavalry at bay. Several citizens from Mount Idaho, who came out to join with the soldiers, were killed, but not before they had inflicted severe punishment on the Indians.

Our Indian scouts and messengers say that Joseph makes very light of the fighting qualities of the troops, and says he can whip the entire fighting force of Gen. Howard, and intends leaving his women in a safe place and returning to Idaho. He has constantly had his friends among the Indians on the reserve, particularly at Klamath, and has used every inducement to get friendly Indians to join him. His unparalleled success has excited the admiration of the young braves, and a few from among the treaty Indians have joined him. Inspector Watkins thinks that Joseph is a superior war chief, and that he will be able to unite 500 warriors under his leadership if not checked before he reaches the Bitter Root Mountains. More troops are needed, so that different columns can be formed to intercept and flank him.

Inspector Watkins further says: "Under the authority of the General to enlist Indian scouts, we have already armed and uniformed 34 from the Lapwai Reservation. Thus far they have all been trustworthy, and have rendered valuable service. Much feeling is expressed by the citizens of Lewiston over this course. They doubt the loyalty of all the Nez Perces, and call it folly to arm them. But I have full faith in the friendship of all that we have enlisted and armed as scouts, and have signified my willingness to bear the responsibility. Gen. Howard wrote to me to select and have equipped as many as possible. Joseph sent word yesterday that he intended to take Lapwai. I regard this simply as a boast, but the Indians here fear it and are getting ready to fight him."

The Inspector fears it will take some time, and require about 1,000 more troops, to end the war successfully.

DARING ESCAPE OF A CONVICT.

DESCENT FROM A THIRD-STORY WINDOW OF THE CONNECTICUT STATE PRISON BY MEANS OF A ROPE IN DAYLIGHT.

HARTFORD, Conn., July 24.—James McCabe, a notorious New-York cracksman, escaped from State Prison at Weathersfield this afternoon by filing away a bar from a third story window adjoining a corridor, and thence lowering himself to the ground by a rope. He escaped in citizens' clothing, which he had surreptitiously obtained, leaving his prison suit in his cell. This is the most daring escape in the history of the prison, as it occurred in broad daylight, but McCabe had an advantage in being freed from his convict dress and making his exit on the front of the prison, whence his escape was unobstructed by fences. It is believed that he had assistance from outside, friends from whom he obtained clothing, the rope, and money, with which he is reported to have been liberally provided. McCabe was arrested three years ago for robbing a Hartford jewelry store at 8 o'clock in the morning, during the temporary absence of the clerk. He was captured an hour later with his booty, and the Superior Court being in session that day, he was tried, sentenced and lodged in State Prison in just seven hours after his crime was committed. For a long time after sentence he was troublesome to the prison officials, but having recently assumed the sanctimonious dodge he won their confidence, was detailed as a hall tender, and to-day made good use of his opportunities to regain his freedom. McCabe's right name is said to be Joseph Abrahams.

THE DELAWARE PEACH-GROWERS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

DOVER, Del., July 24.—At the State Convention of peach-growers held here to-day resolutions were passed recommending the destruction of trees if they do not prove more remunerative than in the past four years, and recommending growers to abstain from signing the contracts offered by the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad. A resolution was also adopted requesting the Governor to organize military companies for the protection of the State in case the railroad strike extends this far. The meeting has been looked forward to with intense interest, on account of the growers being at war with the railroads. All peach shipments to New-York by rail have been stopped by strikers.

SOUTH CAROLINA AFFAIRS.

CHARLESTON, S. C., July 24.—The investigation now going on in Columbia of the public plundering during previous administrations has resulted in the issuing of criminal warrants for the arrest of a number of the members of the Ring. Ex-Gov. F. J. Moses was arrested here to-day, charged with having, as Speaker of the House of Representatives, in 1872, issued fraudulent pay certificates. He will be taken for trial to Columbia, where, it is understood, numerous other criminal charges await him.

POWDER-MILLS EXPLOSION.

BOSTON, Mass., July 24.—Six mills of the American Powder Company at Acton, Mass., exploded in succession this morning, the cause of which is supposed to have been carelessness in cleaning out one of the mills. Phineas Keefe was killed and Hiram Drew probably mortally wounded. Nearly a dozen other employes barely escaped. The loss is estimated at about $10,000.

BOAT RACE POSTPONED.

ST. JOHN, New-Brunswick, July 24.—The Smith-Ross race, which was postponed till this afternoon, has been further postponed till morning, on account of rough water and high winds.

THE CONFLICT IN THE EAST.

TURKISH DEFEAT IN ROUMELIA.

RAOUF PASHA REPORTED DEFEATED, WITH LOSS OF 15,000, AT ESKI-SAGHRA—OTHER BATTLES WITH REVERSES TO THE TURKS—REPORTED RUSSIAN REVERSE AT KALAFER.

LONDON, July 25.—The *Times'* Bucharest correspondent sends the following: "Reports current here assert that Raouf Pasha had surrounded the Russian force at Eski-Saghra, but he has been defeated with the loss of 15,000 killed, wounded, and prisoners. From the source of the report, which is through a high personage, I am inclined to believe that a great Russian success has been achieved, although the above figures may be exaggerated. An engagement has been fought at Kalafer, but no particulars are given. A Russian reconnoissance upon Plevna discovered between 30,000 and 40,000 Turks who evidently intended to threaten Russian communications. It is stated here that the Grand Duke Nicholas hastily concentrated a superior force and routed them, but I have no further details of the affair at present."

The *Times'* Vienna correspondent says it is confirmed that the Russians have been defeated near Kalofer. Consequently men's minds are becoming calmer at Philippolis.

The same correspondent altogether discredits the reports about Turkey suing for peace. He says he had a private interview with the Ottoman Ambassador in Vienna, who is ignorant of anything that could justify a rumor to that effect.

ENGLAND AND AUSTRIA.

THE BRITISH PREPARATIONS ON A GREATER SCALE THAN FOR MERELY REINFORCING MALTA—THE MINISTERIAL EXPLANATION WHOLLY INSUFFICIENT—AUSTRIAN INTERESTS—TEMPER OF BOTH HUNGARIANS AND AUSTRIANS.

LONDON, July 24.—In relation to the Mediterranean reinforcements there seems to be a general feeling in the press that the extent of the preparations are greater than required by such a comparatively insignificant measure as the dispatch of a reinforcement of 3,000 men to the Malta garrison. One paper pertinently inquires why, as one troop ship could in two trips take 3,000 men, should five troop-ships be preparing with feverish activity, and the preparation of two others—the Simoon and Himalaya, at Devonport—be in contemplation.

The London papers publish long strings of items of military and naval intelligence, and doubtless put an exaggerated interpretation on many events, such as the forthcoming regimental inspections, &c., which may be matters of mere routine, which would pass unnoticed in ordinary times. But this shows the interest evoked, and among the mass of news some certainly indicates that the Government has an eye to eventualities. Thus the *Times'* Liverpool correspondent telegraphs: "There is an apparently well-founded report that provisional charters have been made with three of the leading steam-ship companies to supply each two first-class vessels. It is also believed that the well-known Australian liner Great Britain is getting ready for sea on account of the Admiralty, she being exceptionally suited for the transport of cavalry. There is good reason for stating that the Admiralty have given out large contracts for ship stores to private firms in Liverpool."

The *Times'* Portsmouth correspondent says shipwrights are to be kept employed in relays on the troop-ships throughout the night. Each troop-ship will carry a couple of flat-bottomed boats, and the utmost efforts must be made to get these ready. Nevertheless, there is every reason for supposing the troop-ships will be ready as soon as the troops. The leading articles in the various papers also do not seem to take Lord Derby's explanations literally. Thus the *Times*, which advocates non-intervention, refers to the false and exaggerated interpretation which was placed by the extreme section of the supporters of the Ministry on the original dispatch of the fleet to Besika Bay and every subsequent move of the Government. After quoting Lord Derby's last night's speech in the House of Lords, the *Times* says: "This being the official explanation, we can only regret that the Government should be fated to produce such a misunderstanding."

The *Morning Post*, which favors English intervention, says the troops are not sent out for the purpose of defending Malta or Gibraltar. These strongholds are in no danger, and, as far as they are concerned, there is no need to add to the forces they at present possess; but events may arise in which it will be necessary for the Government to have close to the points at which the interests of this country may be threatened a body of troops that can be immediately sent to whatever position it may be found necessary that they should occupy as the vanguard of an army which may be required to maintain not only the interests but the honor of England.

A special dispatch from Pesth, published in the second edition of the *Standard*, says: "A number of Deputies of the Hungarian Parliament, without distinction of party, are preparing for Thursday a great national meeting in favor of the Turks. Deputy Baron Kars will submit a resolution that the Hungarian nation, indignant at the horrors committed by the Russians in Bulgaria, should address to the Government a petition demanding that the Austrian Covenant come to an understanding with the English Government with a view of obliging Russia to make peace, while perserving the integrity of the Ottoman Empire."

The *Times'* Vienna correspondent, who is not only exceptionally well informed, but careful and not addicted to exaggeration, telegraphs the following: "The rapidity with which affairs in the East are developing cannot but produce a vivid impression upon public opinion in Austria-Hungary, and this impression is reflected in the press of the two countries. Thus for some days back the Austrian papers demand, with ever increasing vehemence, that Austria should take active steps. Meantime, there has been an entire change of thought in Hungary. Public opinion, which at first loudly called for intervention in favor of Turkey, now demands that steps be taken to protect the interests of Austria-Hungary without, however, indicating the limit of these interests. Count Andrassy, who, up to the present, has preserved a reserved and expectant attitude, will have much to do to hold up against these manifestations of public opinion until the moment when events will allow the Vienna Cabinet to employ a more decided policy."

LONDON, July 25.—The reports concerning military preparations continue. It is stated that two infantry regiments are to be dispatched from Chatham to the Mediterranean. The Press Association's Chatham correspondent says all the corps in the Chatham garrison are being raised to their full war strength. It is understood that a detachment of the Army Service Corps stationed at Shorncliffe has been ordered to hold itself in readiness to proceed to Gibraltar. The Duke of Cambridge visited Woolwich to-day and inspected the Third Battalion of the Rifle Brigade, which has recently been brought up to its full war strength—900—of whom only 100 are recruits. This inspection attracts some attention, as the notice that it would take place was unusually short.

The Berlin correspondent of the *Standard* gives details of various Russian preparations for the defense of the Baltic. A frigate has arrived at Helsingfors to lay torpedoes. Torpedo operations at Wilborg have been completed. An iron-clad battery is to be sent to Duenamunde.

The *Post's* Berlin correspondent telegraphs that, despite the good relations between Russia and Austria, the Warsaw and Terespol Railway Company has received an advance of 400,000 roubles for the erection of a temporary barracks in case it should be found necessary to concentrate an army of observation on the Austrian frontier.

A dispatch dated La Valetta, Tuesday, says the *Malta Times* states that a report is current in well-informed quarters of La Valetta that the Mediterranean fleet has received orders to proceed very shortly to Gallipoli.

TALK OF PEACE AMONG RUSSIANS.

DISPOSITION MANIFESTED AT HEAD-QUARTERS TO ENTERTAIN AN APPLICATION FOR PEACE—THE GOLOS ON PEACE.

LONDON, July 25.—The *Daily News'* correspondent telegraphs from Biela, Monday, as follows: "I understand that there are no objections in Russian head-quarter councils to give fair consideration to propositions for peace at the present juncture, but that there can be no question as to the direct advance with all due speed on the Turkish capital if the Turks do not avert this movement by suing for terms which will give satisfaction to Russia."

The *Post's* Berlin correspondent says the *Golos* hints at the possibility of early negotiations for peace, although in a guarded and reserved manner.

THE BULGARIAN CAMPAIGN.

BRISK FIGHTING ABOUT RUSTCHUK—COMMUNICATION BETWEEN CONSTANTINOPLE AND ADRIANOPLE THREATENED.

LONDON, July 24.—There are indications of sharp fighting before Rustchuk and near Silistria, but nothing definite is known.

Lieut.-Gen. Mehemet Ali telegraphs from Shumla accounts of several minor affairs, all tending to show that the Turks are beginning to oppose the Russian advances.

An Adrianople telegram states that the railway to Philippopolis is interrupted and that a Russian corps from Islimiyeh (Slivno) has reached Kirkkilissa, where a battle is expected. Kirkkilissa is 30 miles east of Adrianople, and a successful movement in that direction would place the Russians between Adrianople and Constantinople.

A special dispatch from Shumla to the *Daily Telegraph* says troops are being dispatched thence through the Bogza Pass to Adrianople.

LONDON, July 25.—The *Standard* has received the following dispatch from Shumla, dated July 24: "The Russians commenced an attack on the outworks of Silistria this morning." The same journal has the following from Bucharest of July 24: "The Roumanian troops at Turnu-Magurelli will cross the Danube tomorrow to garrison Nikopolis, the Russian force at Nikopolis being required to move against the Turks, who are concentrating at Plevna."

A Constantinople dispatch says: "The Porte's circular charging the Bulgarians and Russians with massacring Mussulman inhabitants gives the names of the various Mussulman villages in which the Russians massacred almost all the inhabitants. The circular claims that only one survivor is believed to have escaped of 1,900 inhabitants of the Mussulman village of Baloven."

A dispatch from Varna of July 24 says: "The Russians having arrived within a short distance of this town, a large number of fugitives are embarking on Greek and Turkish vessels."

Several specials agree that Ahmed Eyoub Pasha, the Turkish commander in Bulgaria, has expelled all newspaper correspondents, and even the English and French military attachés, from his camp. It is believed he has taken this step because he contemplates some important military operation.

A RIFLE TEAM FOR CREEDMOOR.

SECOND DAY OF THE COMPETITIVE FIRING AT CAMBRIDGE, ENGLAND—ORDER OF MERIT OF COMPETITORS IN THE TWO DAYS' SCORES.

LONDON, July 24.—The rifle competition for the selection of an international team was continued at Cambridge to-day. The weather was better, but the wind was still strong and shifty. Mr. Ferguson, of Scotland, again headed the score, his aggregate for the two days being 403. Mr. Rigby was second, with an aggregate of 388. The following is the present order of merit of the other competitors at the close of two days' shooting: Dunlop, of the London-Scottish; Fenton and Humphrey, both of the English eight; Mr. Evans, Sir Henry Halford, Mr. Pigott, the two latter of the English eight; Messrs. Gilder, Young, and Dyas, the two latter of the Irish eight; Messrs. Fraser, Peterkin, and Smith, the latter of the English eight; and Messrs. Greenhill and Traill. The following are to-day's scores:

	800 yards.	900 yards.	1,000 yards.	Total.
Ferguson	68	67	60	195
Rigby	63	65	63	191
Dunlop	67	64	57	188
Col. Fenton	66	62	55	183
Humphrey	65	57	58	180
Halford	59	62	57	178
Pigott	60	61	52	173
Gilder	52	70	55	177
Major Young	66	63	49	178
Dyas	45	58	63	166
Fraser	64	50	51	165
Peterkin	51	63	59	173
Smith	60	57	60	177
Greenhill	63	61	51	175
Traill	56	54	45	155
Major Bland	52	59	55	166

MISCELLANEOUS CABLE NOTES.

THE DISHONEST SCOTLAND YARD DETECTIVES—THE VOTE OF CENSURE ON EARL BE... CONSFIELD RESCINDED—LOSS OF LIFE AT SEA.

LONDON, July 24.—Chief Inspector Druscovitch, of the Scotland Yard Detective force, who with several other officers of that force is awaiting trial on a charge of conspiracy to defeat the ends of justice in a confidence case in which a number of betting men were convicted of defrauding the Countess of Goncourt to the amount of $50,000, attempted to hang himself in the House of Detention, but was rescued with difficulty.

The House of Commons, last night, rescinded without a division, the vote of censure recently passed concerning Earl Beaconsfield's appointment of Mr. Pigott to the Stationery Office.

The British bark Ambassador, Capt. Prehn, from New-York April 21, for Melbourne, put into Cape Town on the 27th of June, with loss of boats, wheel, and compass, and otherwise damaged, having encountered a heavy gale. The Captain, second officer, and three men were washed overboard.

The American bark Annie Torry, Capt. Cooper, from Havre July 21, for Charleston, has been towed into Cowes, Isle of Wight, dismasted, and with hull greatly damaged. She was in collision last night off St. Albans Head, and was abandoned.

BERNE, July 24.—Gen. Grant has arrived here. He will go to Geneva on Thursday to be present at the opening of the American Church.

FALL OF A BRIDGE WITH FIFTEEN MEN.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, July 24.—The middle span of the Cincinnati, Georgetown, and Portsmouth narrow-guage railroad bridge, over the Little Miami River, about two miles above Linwood, and within 10 miles of this city, fell about 3 o'clock this afternoon, precipitating 15 laborers a distance of 45 or 50 feet. Three of them were instantly killed, and another has since died. Two others are fatally injured, and eight more or less severely wounded. The accident is attributed to weak trestle-work falling to sustain the superstructure. The names of the dead are as follows: ——— Willard, the foreman, of Cochocton; Daniel Gibbons, of Newtown; Berry Young, of Hainesville; Jacob Hess, a resident of the neighborhood where the accident occurred.

HEAVY FAILURE IN BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, Md., July 24.—Woods, Weeks & Co., proprietors of the Baltimore Sugar Refinery, have made an assignment. Their liabilities are $755,000, of which $430,000 is secured by mortgage upon private property and collaterals of various kinds. The assets are estimated by creditors at $264,000, and by Woods, Weeks & Co. at $600,000. Their refinery, which cost over $700,0000, is valued by the creditors at $10,000.

BUSINESS FAILURES.

Artemus Knapp assigned his property for the benefit of creditors to Noah P. Ives yesterday.

August C. Borges and John C. Borges, composing the firm of Borges Brothers, grocers, of No. 1,066 Third-avenue, assigned their property to Henry Gaffken.

Register Allen has adjudicated Noah and John Worrall, iron founders at No. 28 Elm-street, bankrupts on their own petition. The total liabilities amount to $189,689 17, of which Noah Worrall owes $83,800. The firm's assets are given at $25,000, and Noah Worrall has real estate valued at $105,000. The largest creditors are Mrs. G. A. Worrall, $40,580; Mrs. S. A. Palmer, $28,472; John Eastwood, $20,000; W. B. Worrall, $18,326; Mrs. S. A. Adams, $12,000.

TROTTING AT CLEVELAND.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, July 24.—This was the first day of the Cleveland Jockey Club races. The track was in fine condition, and the attendance large. The following are summaries:

FIRST RACE.—For 2:23 class; purse, $2,500; $1,250 to first, $625 to second, $375 to third, and $250 to fourth. Four heats were trotted, Mazamanie taking the last three, and White Stocking taking the first. Powers took third money, and Amy B. fourth. Time—2:21¼; 2:24; 2:22¼; 2:20¾.

SECOND RACE.—For 2:34 class; purse, $2,000; $1,000 to first, $500 to second, $300 to third, and $200 to fourth. Six heats were trotted, Hannis taking the last three. Sheridan took second money, Pritchard third, and David fourth. Time—2:27; 2:23; 2:25¼; 2:23¼; 2:24¾; 2:26¼.

THE CHARTER OAK COMPANY

PROBABILITY OF ITS CONTINUANCE.

MODIFICATION OF THE INJUNCTION SO AS TO PERMIT THE TRANSACTION OF CERTAIN BUSINESS—RESOLUTIONS OF THE COMMITTEES OF THE POLICY-HOLDERS—OPINIONS OF PROMINENT MEMBERS—LOOKING ABOUT FOR A NEW SET OF OFFICERS—GEN. HAWLEY, MARSHALL JEWELL, AND MR. BATTERSON SPOKEN OF.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

HARTFORD, July 24.—At 10:30 this forenoon, in the Superior Court room, before Judge Pardee, the case of the Charter Oak Life Insurance Company, to show cause why a Receiver should not be appointed, came up by adjournment from last week. The room was filled almost to suffocation, and there were many among the audience who were from other and distant cities. Among those present were Hon. William Bross and Rev. Dr. Ryder, of Chicago, Hon. F. P. Stevens, of Baltimore, Hon. Joseph R. Hawley, Judge Wiggin, of the Charter Oak, Col. Greene, of the Connecticut Mutual, and others living here or elsewhere. The counsel appearing were: C. E. Perkins, for Insurance Commissioner Stedman, A. P. Hyde, for the company; Senator Eaton, for the main body of policy-holders, and Messrs. Buck & Johnson, employed exclusively by small sections of the policy-holders. The proceedings were opened by a proposition to adjourn the court for a week longer, in order to give the Insurance Committee time to finish their labors, which they announced that they had been unable to do up to this time. The proposition was acceded to by the counsel for all the different factions without much discussion. Mr. Buck rose and said he should like to ask Insurance Commissioner Stedman what would be his action if the committee were to report favorably for a continuation of the company's business with its present assets. Mr. Perkins stated that as counsel for Mr. Stedman he should advise him to withdraw his suit immediately upon such a report being made; and he [Perkins] was morally certain that such a course would be adopted.

After some discussion the injunction was modified still more than at the last sitting of the court by the insertion of the following clauses:

In the Matter of the Application of the Charter Oak Life Insurance Company:

Upon a further hearing in this case, held by adjournment on the 24th day of July, A. D. 1877, upon motion and hearing the following order was made, namely: The injunction heretofore granted in this case is hereby modified as follows, namely: The said company is hereby allowed to expend the money of the company for the following purposes: First, To take and print evidence in suits now pending for or against said company, and to pay attorneys and witnesses for taking such testimony, excluding all past attorneys' fees; second, such sums as are necessary to continue and procure such fire insurance as is needed on the property of the company, whether owned by it or mortgaged to it; third, to pay the installments which fall due to Rowland Swift, Trustee in the matter of the New River Car Company, as to pay off a mortgage on the property on the corner of Broadway and Exchange place, in New-York City, amounting to about $68,000. Also, to make contracts for the following-named purposes, to wit: first, to release mortgaged property when the mortgaged debt has been, or may be, paid in cash; also to release the New Saybrook Company debt, upon a release from it of the property mortgaged or held by the Charter Oak Life Insurance Company; second, to bid in property sold on foreclosures brought by the company at a price not exceeding the debt and all expenses; third, to issue permits on life insurance policies to enable the insured to comply with the requirements and conditions of the policies; fourth, to issue paid up policies upon the surrender of former policies, and by consent and agreement of the company it is hereby ordered that a credit be allowed by said company on all premium notes held by the company after the 15th day of July, 1877, until and including Monday, the 6th day of August, A. D., 1877.

DWIGHT W. PARDEE,
A Judge of the Supreme Court of Connecticut.

HARTFORD, July 24, 1877.

The court then adjourned the case until Monday, July 30, at 2 P. M.

Senator Eaton, in speaking of the probabilities of the committee's report, said in my hearing to-day that while the committee had not spoken to him formally in the matter, they had given him to understand beyond all reasonable doubt that their report would not be otherwise than favorable to a continuation of the company's business with its present assets. The Senator said: "I make this assertion officially in the capacity of counsel for 3,000 policyholders of the Charter Oak."

This afternoon a meeting of the committees representing the policy-holders in Illinois, Maryland, New-York, Ohio, Indiana, and Connecticut was held at the United States Hotel. Gov. Bross, of Chicago, was chosen Chairman, and H. C. Turnbull, Jr., of Baltimore, was elected Secretary. A committee, composed of Hon. F. P. Stevens, of Baltimore; Rev. Dr. Ryder and George Sherwood, of Chicago, was appointed to draw up suitable resolutions for the information of the policy-holders. After an hour or two they returned the following, which were adopted:

Resolved, That we consider it reasonably certain that the Charter Oak Life Insurance Company will not pass into the hands of a Receiver, and that the management of the company will be committed to an entirely new set of men, in whose hands it is believed the interests of the policy-holders will be safe.

2. That we strongly urge policy-holders not to allow their policies to lapse on account of the assumed insolvency of the company, but to continue them in force as heretofore. Those policy-holders who have permitted their policies to lapse since July 15, inst., may restore them to full force if the payment of the premium due be made on or before Aug. 8, next, as consented to by the company and ordered by the court this morning.

3. That we make this statement as to the probable effort to rescue the Charter Oak from its financial embarrassment with the express understanding that the present high salaries paid to the company, and all exorbitant expenditures of every kind, shall be radically reduced.

H. C. TURNBULL, JR., Secretary.

HARTFORD, Conn., July 24, 1877.

The Baltimore committee left for home this afternoon by the New-York boat. The other gentlemen who have remained are not yet decided when they will start. John A. Finch, who represents the Auditor of Indiana, in which State there is no official supervision of insurance affairs, will remain some time, and says he intends to examine the affairs of the company personally. He does not seem to have much faith in the work of the insurance committee; still he has made no investigation so far, and is favorably disposed toward the company. He simply expresses fear that in their zeal to keep the concern from sinking they have been too liberal in their work. Mr. Stevens, of the Baltimore committee, gave me another fact with regard to the management of the company, which he learned this afternoon. He said that the Directors have been in the habit of receiving the premiums on policies and handing them over to the officers, afterward collecting their commissions upon them, just as if they were agents of the concern. Exactly how much this will be found to amount to is not known. The Directors get no other compensation for their services, but still this kind of work is scarcely fair.

Dr. Ryder, of the Chicago delegation, said to-night: "We are getting better news every minute. I can say beyond all doubt that the company will go on all right. The report of the Insurance Committee will be ready for publication to-morrow, and then all will be smooth sailing."

A member of the Insurance Commission, while very guarded in his utterance, says this evening: "We shall be out of the woods before to-morrow afternoon. The only question not yet fully settled is who shall take the offices. We had reached a conclusion as to who we would like to have in the various places, and had the whole matter almost arranged, when it was knocked in the head by one or two of the chosen ones, who declined positively to be identified with the new management in any way. If we can get their places filled by persons who are satisfactory to the people, and who will be trusted by the people, the whole matter will be done with." "Can you give me the names of those you have decided upon?" I inquired. "Not without violating confidence; but I am at liberty to say they will be men about whom there can be little doubt."

Gov. Bross said: "For myself I hope that Gen. Hawley will be prevailed upon to serve. Everybody will have confidence in him. I, for one, know his record, and am satisfied that if he said the company was able to continue there would be no person in the country who could doubt it."

There have been stories to the effect that Gen. Hawley was one of the gentlemen who declined to serve. I have not been able to trace them to a trustworthy source, however, but there can be little doubt that Mr. Batterson, of the Travelers Company, and ex-Gov. Marshall Jewell, have been chosen to fill positions upon the new board. I am told in a roundabout way, the source of which I believe was in the committee-room, that Mr. Batterson would be the new President. There is now no doubt whatever that the company will go on with its business, and that the application for a Receiver will be withdrawn.

ROYAL CANADIAN INSURANCE COMPANY.

ALBANY, N. Y., July 24.—Certificates of authority to transact business in New-York were to-day issued to the agents of the Royal Canadian Insurance Company. A statement showing the company's late impairment fully made up and $200,000 surplus in the United States was required by Deputy Superintendent McCall, in the absence of Superintendent Smyth.

RAILROAD ACCIDENTS.

BOYKINS, Va., July 24.—A construction train collided with the pay train at Boykins this morning at 11 o'clock, on the Seaboard and Roanoke Railroad. Both engines were badly smashed. A regular passenger train, with delegations from Montgomery, Macon, Augusta, Columbia, and Wilmington to the Postal Convention was delayed three hours.

ATLANTA, Ga., July 24.—An up train on the Georgia Railroad ran into some cows to-day, when the engine was overturned and the express and baggage car and two coaches were burned. The engineer was burned to death

The New-York Times.

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THE WAR ON THE RAILROADS

TRAFFIC STILL SUSPENDED.

END OF THE ERIE STRIKE—A COMPROMISE AGREED UPON—SERIOUS DISTURBANCE AT CHICAGO QUELLED BY THE POLICE—THE NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND LAKE SHORE ROADS STILL OBSTRUCTED—QUIET PREVAILING AT BALTIMORE, PHILADELPHIA, CINCINNATI, READING, AND BUFFALO—BRUTAL ATTACK BY THE MOB ON CHINESE LABORERS IN SAN FRANCISCO—THE DELAY OF THE MAILS AND WHO IS TO BLAME FOR IT—PRESIDENT HAYES DETERMINED TO PRESERVE THE PEACE.

No new features of especial interest were developed in the great railroad strikes yesterday, although the embargo on freight and passenger travel continues, and there are no immediate prospects of a resumption of general traffic. A compromise was proposed by the strikers on the Erie Road, which was finally accepted by the company. In a few instances passenger trains have resumed their regular trips, but there is no uninterrupted travel on the great trunk lines. The Erie, however, will resume business to-day.

President Hayes has announced that, in case of further acts of violence, he will proclaim martial law and call for volunteers. The mails are seriously delayed, and for this the strikers claim the railroad authorities are to blame. In response to inquiries from the Post Office Department, Col. Scott and Mr. Vanderbilt sent word that they would gladly fulfill their contracts if the Government would protect their employes and property.

The communistic meeting at Tompkins-square last evening was a fizzle. There were about 5,000 persons present, but a great number of these were curiosity-seekers, and the working men of the City were only sparsely represented. The principal speaker was Mr. John Swinton. Resolutions were passed expressing sympathy with the strikers and denouncing railroad corporations, and advocating the formation of a Working Men's Party.

The intelligence from Albany is to the effect that quiet prevails. The military are in readiness for any emergency, but there are no indications of approaching disturbance. The New-York Central officials, in answer to inquiries concerning the resumption of work in the shops, say that this will be coincident with a resumption of traffic on the whole line. Several cases of sunstroke have occurred among the soldiers.

Tidings from Philadelphia are encouraging. All is tranquil, and prospects of a resumption of business are brighter. The peach-growers will not suffer so severely, it appears, as was feared. The remains of several of the victims of the Pittsburg rioters have arrived. Gov. Hartranft had reached Philadelphia at latest advices, and had authorized the formation of two regiments, to consist mainly of men having seen service.

Several serious disturbances occurred at Chicago, but, happily, they were soon suppressed by the determined action of the city Police force. The strikers and their allies formed in procession and marched upon one of the largest freight depots in the city. Here, however, they were met by a division of Police, who charged upon them and drove them in confusion from the vicinity. Subsequently another procession of rioters in the West Division of the city made an onslaught on the Police, but were also repulsed. On this occasion shots were exchanged, and two policemen were seriously wounded. Late in the afternoon a howling mob of 8,000 riotous strikers surrounded 20 policemen and treated them shamefully. The Police determined to cut their way out, and did so in a brave manner. Three of the rioters were killed and seven wounded. Several policemen were seriously injured. Four hundred policemen were subsequently sent to the scene of the occurrence, and the mob was quickly dispersed. Another gang of strikers drove several United States revenue officers from their duty. Most of the sailors struck for increased wages, and very few vessels were able to leave the port. Business in the city was suspended generally. The Board of Trade passed resolutions calling on the President and Governor to exercise their constitutional power to the fullest extent to stop lawlessness and to protect life and property. The Common Council met and authorized the Mayor to expend all the money he deemed necessary. Five thousand citizens have been enrolled to do duty under orders of the Police Department.

No outbreak has yet occurred at Detroit. Business progresses as usual on the Eastern Division of the Michigan Central Road, but the other lines are at a stand-still. A few bad characters made an attempt to burn the repair-shops of one of the roads, but it was not successful. A committee of the strikers undertook to run one of the roads on their own account, ostensibly to carry the mail. A rural Postmaster intrusted a pouch or so into the hands of the strikers, but all other Postmasters refused to do so. On their arrival at Detroit these lawless mail-carriers were near being imprisoned for trespassing, under the State law, and would have been but for a hasty retreat on their part from the Police squad sent to arrest them. Twenty-two suspicious-looking individuals were arrested and sent to the House of Correction for 90 days. The State Militia has gone into encampment.

In San Francisco a brutal attack was made on "Chinatown." Quite a large mob marched through the streets, cleaning out every Chinese house in their way, the occupants abandoning them to secure personal safety. Finally the mob was attacked and roughly used by the Police, and after a severe club exercise quiet was restored. The outrages are perpetrated principally by gangs of hoodlums. An Executive Committee of citizens have provided men and means to prevent, if possible, a further breach of the peace. The Superintendent of the Central Pacific Railroad has applied to the authorities for protection.

The embargo at Kansas City, Mo., is a complete one. No freight trains have been allowed to leave the city. Workmen on the railroads, in the packing-houses, and elevators were compelled to cease work, and a complete cessation of manual labor was enforced all over the city. A meeting of citizens was held and measures taken for the protection of private property and for putting down a riot should one occur.

All was quiet yesterday at Fort Wayne, Ind. On some of the roads trains were permitted to proceed, but for the most part traffic was at a stand-still. A secret meeting of the strikers was held last night. At other points in the West more or less uneasiness was felt by citizens. A report from Milwaukee is to the effect that no fears are entertained of a strike at that place.

The strike has reached as far south as Texas. The employes on the Texas-Pacific Road have demanded not only three months back pay due them, but the withdrawal of the late order of 10 per cent. reduction. The men are behaving quietly, and no violence is anticipated.

THE STRIKE ON THE ERIE ENDED.

AN AGREEMENT DRAWN UP BY THE MEN AND ACCEPTED BY THE COMPANY—WORK TO BE RESUMED THIS MORNING—THE TEN PER CENT. REDUCTION ACCEPTED BY THE MEN.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

HORNELLSVILLE, July 26.—The Erie strike is over through the efforts of Horace Benis and Miles W. Hawley, counsel for the strikers. Another meeting of the men was called this evening, at which an agreement was drawn up, and a committee and their counsel presented it to Mr. Bowen. It was modified in some particulars, and subsequently adopted by the men at 12:30 by only a few dissenting voices, and accepted by the company. The terms are as follows: The firemen and brakemen to go to work at the reduction of 10 per cent.; no men engaged in the strike are to be proceeded against or discharged, except those who have destroyed the company's property; the reinstatement of the committee who were discharged is left to the Superintendent of the divisions in which the dismissals occurred, and the brakemen are to go to work at the wages they received before July 1. the case of Donahue, in the settlement, is left to the counsel of the Erie and that of the strikers to arrange. The proceedings against him will doubtless be discontinued. It is the generally expressed opinion that the bearing and conduct of the Twenty-third Regiment led largely to the result that has been reached. The troops will be recalled as soon as orders can be received from the Governor. The men go to work at 6 o'clock this morning. There is great rejoicing in Hornellsville.

ELMIRA, N. Y., July 25.—The train that was thrown from the track west of Owego had between 25 and 30 passengers. One rail had been certainly removed, and the spikes drawn from eight or ten more. Two passengers and a brakeman were injured, but very slightly. Caroline Whippy, of No. 160 West-street, New-York City, received a slight cut on the forehead. Emma L. Shaffer, of No. 139 Monmouth-street, Newark, N. J., sustained a bruise on the head. F. Bradley, a brakeman, sustained an injury on the hip. The passengers were sent back to Owego, and then brought to this city.

PORT JERVIS DEPOT, N. Y., July 25.—Early this morning five gallon cans of kerosene, with other combustible matter, was found on the wooden railway bridge over the Neversink River, at the lower end of the village. It is supposed that it was intended to burn the bridge, but the incendiary found that the bridge was guarded, and left without making the attempt. Quiet reigns in the village, and all fears of a strike have about vanished. The Brotherhood of Firemen were not in session this evening. Some of that fraternity who have previously urged a strike are now vociferous in condemning it. Large numbers of special police are still on duty, guarding the bridges, shops, &c. All local trains on the Eastern and Delaware Divisions are running on time.

SERIOUS TROUBLE IN CHICAGO.

DETERMINED EFFORT ON THE PART OF STRIKERS TO CONTROL THE CITY—THEIR ENDEAVORS THWARTED BY A BOLD POLICE FORCE—SEVERAL MOBS DISPERSED — UNITED STATES REVENUE OFFICERS DRIVEN FROM THEIR DUTIES—ACTION OF THE RAILROAD COMPANIES—5,000 CITIZENS ENROLLED TO DO DUTY AS POLICEMEN.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

CHICAGO, Ill., July 25.—The riotous demonstrations in this city took a more definite turn to-day, and resulted in a conflict—short, sharp, and decisive—between the mob and the Police, which resulted for the time being in quelling, to a certain extent, the lawless purposes of the gangs which have paraded the streets the past two days. The first point attacked by the mob this morning was the lumber district. Two or three thousand rioters were early reported marching west on Twenty-second-street, beyond Halstead. The Police were at once hurried to the scene. Next came Kinzie-street, with its mob of 500, and close on the heels of the two come a report that a large mob was congregating at the North Chicago Rolling-mills, and a serious time was anticipated, as that locality contains many of the communistic Bohemians and belligerent Poles, and others of the worst classes. Timely arrangements were made, however. The Armory Police took the threatening crowd at the corner of Taylor and Sherman streets this morning, and, after driving them across to the stone yards and West Polk-street, dispersed them without any bloodshed. This forenoon a mob crossed from the North to the South Division, and began demonstrations. They passed along the piers, forcing the men to quit work and join their number, and passed on to the Michigan Central freight-house. At this point they were pounced down upon by a strong body of Police that had been stationed there to guard the company's property. The suddenness of the assault demoralized the crowd at once, and they began to beat a hasty retreat. The officers dived into their midst wielding their clubs without mercy. Men would drop from blows on the head and crawl off for safety with the blood streaming from their wounds. Every time a club struck a blow it made a skull crack. All were treated alike, no matter how loud their protestations that they did not belong to the mob.

At 12 o'clock a crowd moved to the large lead works on Fifteenth-street, employing 100 men, and forced them to close. They then went to the State-street car barns and compelled the horse cars to suspend. At 1 o'clock no cars were running on the South Side, all the lines having stopped, and this state of affairs continued a couple of hours. On the West Side the mob visited the planing mills that did not shut down yesterday and forced a suspension of business. An attempt was made to stop work at the United States Rolling Stock Company's works, but the laborers showed no disposition to leave their situations. The mob, about 300 in number, became very demonstrative, and made bold threats. A squad of Police from the Hineman-Street Station was secured, and an attempt was made to arrest the ring-leaders. This precipitated the trouble, and the mob began to assail the police with such missiles as came in their reach. Stones and sticks were kept flying in the faces of the officers, until at last the latter drew their revolvers and fired a volley into the air above the heads of the rioters. Many of the roughs were armed and returned the fire, but no person was killed. The mob dispersed. The result of the skirmish was two wounded Police officers.

Other demonstrations were made on the West Side, and business generally was suspended. During the day the Police arrested a large number of men caught in the act of inaugurating violence. A mob collected on Claybourne-place this afternoon, and before the Police officers could arrive, took possession of the Phœnix Distillery, driving the United States officers out of the building. Most of the sailors at this port struck to-day for $1 50 per day. Very few vessels left the port. An endeavor was made to resume work with some engines in the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy switch-yards to-day, but a mob at once drove the men off. They drew the fires and left the engines on the track.

The Executive Committee of the Working Men's Society of Illinois, which represents the communistic element, issued resolutions to-day declaring that the present movement has the sympathy of the people; that the working men should unite with the railroaders to assert their strength; that private residences and institutions will not be touched, but that the largest establishments will be made to shut down, and if they did not, the displeasure of the working men would be incurred. Everything is quiet on the Chicago, Alton and St. Louis Road. Not a wheel has turned since 10 o'clock last night, and Mr. McMullen, General Superintendent, says none will move until he gives the word, and he won't do that until the trouble is over. He sent a dispatch to President Hayes to-day, saying the United States Government could run the Chicago, Alton and St. Louis Railroad if it wanted to, but that they [the company] were unable to do so.

All trains arrived and departed with regularity on the Rock Island Road up to noon to-day, but the company will not receive any more freight. W. H. Vanderbilt, of the Lake Shore Road has promised he will meet the employes half way in any reasonable demand, and counsels moderation. Traffic on the Baltimore and Ohio Road is suspended with the exception of one mail train daily. The Board of Trade of this city to-day passed a resolution directed to President Hayes, to the effect that the Governor of the State and the President of the United States be earnestly requested to at once exercise the full limit of their constitutional power in providing means of suppressing lawlessness and protecting life and property, and that the Governor be requested, in case of any doubt on his part as to the power of State authorities to effectually preserve the public peace of this city to call on the President of the United States for assistance. The City Council meet this afternoon, and authorized an expenditure by the Mayor of all money that he should deem necessary to suppress the strike. The Council, by resolution, calls upon all good citizens to enroll themselves for the maintenance of order. The Mayor has issued another proclamation, calling for the enrolling of 5,000 citizens to do duty as they may be assigned by the Police Department. This has been pretty generally responded to. Six companies of the Twenty-second Regular Infantry arrived here this afternoon, and marched through the city to the lake front, where they are rendezvoused. They were vociferously cheered as they marched through the streets. The strike has almost demoralized nearly every department of business. Merchants are unable to forward goods, and are merely keeping their stores open as a matter of form. Business at the banks is at a complete stand-still. No money can be shipped to the interior, and no currency can be received from New-York. Exchange is virtually unsalable, from the fact that it is deemed useless to remit East with the expectation that it will go through.

BLOODY RIOT ON THE WEST SIDE.

TWENTY POLICEMEN SURROUNDED BY 8,000 HOWLING RIOTERS—BRAVERY OF THE OFFICERS—THREE OF THE MOB KILLED AND SEVEN WOUNDED—SEVERAL POLICEMEN INJURED—STIRRING WORDS SPOKEN BY REV. ROBERT COLLYER.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

CHICAGO, Ill., July 25—*Midnight.*—The most serious collision to-day between the rioters and the Police occurred this evening. It seems that the mob on the West Side had become augmented to at least 8,000 individuals, and congregated in the vicinity of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy round-house. It was presumed from the demonstrations made by these parties that they would make a serious attempt to destroy the railroad property, and particularly the round-house. A detachment of Police was sent to the scene of trouble, and the officers on arriving there were suddenly surrounded by the mob. Finding themselves in the heart of this howling body, and numbering only 20 all told, the Police began to cut their way out. They were assailed on all sides with volleys of stones, and they used their weapons freely, firing into the air. Before they had reached the outskirts of the mob three of the rioters had been killed and seven wounded. Several of the policemen are badly injured. The Police made their way back to the station, whereupon a body of special and regular policemen numbering 400 men was sent to the spot to preserve order. They succeeded in quelling the disturbance and saving property. Shortly after this the Second Regiment State Militia, and a company of the Twenty-second regulars moved south to the vicinity of the point where this disturbance occurred.

This afternoon a mass-meeting was held at the Tabernacle, at which Hon. C. B. Farwell presided. Speeches were made by a large number of prominent gentlemen. In the course of his address, Rev. Robert Collyer said: "As God lives, and as my soul lives, I would rather die in 20 minutes in defense of order and of our homes against these men than live 20 years of as happy a life as I have lived these 50 years." The Communists and a large number of strikers attempted to organize a meeting to-night, but were dispersed by the Police. A *Tribune* special from Decatur says the firemen and brakemen on the Toledo, Wabash and Western Road at that point have formally joined the strikers, and agreed to hold all freight trains. At Burlington, Iowa, the strike has begun in earnest.

THE CINCINNATI BLOCKADE BROKEN.

TRAVEL RESUMED ON ALL THE ROADS—THE FREIGHT TRAFFIC STILL SUSPENDED—BELIEF THAT A SETTLEMENT WILL BE REACHED IN A FEW DAYS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

CINCINNATI, July 25.—The railroad blockade has been broken here to-day and order pretty generally restored. No sooner did the Police force show a disposition to use their clubs and revolvers than the mob of thieves and roughs slunk back into the holes from which they had emerged. Attempts were made once or twice during the day to stop outgoing trains, but half a dozen of the railroad men, armed with coupling pins, drove the rioters from the track, and the trains went through. The Ohio and Mississippi Road is the only one on which passenger and mail trains are not running on usual time. Freight traffic on all roads is, however, entirely suspended, and it is this that is now giving the most serious aspect to the situation. Some of the heaviest manufacturing establishments are compelled to shut down for lack of material to go on, and all branches of business depending on the railroads are practically at a standstill. The business of wholesale merchants is confined to shipments by river and canal. Meetings are being held to-night at various points by railroad employes and managers, and it is believed that in a few days an understanding will be established. The action of the railroad men in disavowing the deeds of tramps and bummers, and offering their services to fight them if necessary, has had a salutary effect. It is the universal feeling that if the Police authorities had made any attempt to do their duty the disgraceful scenes of yesterday would not have been enacted.

THE NEW-YORK CENTRAL.

ALBANY TRANQUIL—THE MILITARY POSITION—RAISING OF THE FREIGHT BLOCKADE—STRIKERS' DEPUTATION TO MR. VANDERBILT—WHEN THE SHOPS WILL RESUME WORK—SUNSTROKES AMONG THE SOLDIERY—BRIGHTER PROSPECTS.

Special Dispatch to The New-York Times.

ALBANY, N. Y., July 25.—Albany has fallen back into its normal condition of sluggishness. Yesterday, toward evening, some little excitement was created by the meeting of the strikers at the Capitol Park and the arrival of the troops from New-York; to-day the city is not only quiet but exceedingly dull. The strikers attempted to hold another meeting opposite the old Capitol this morning, but they could not get a sufficient number of men together to make it worth while to organize.

At 8 A. M. the Ninth Regiment went by special train to West Albany. Later on they were joined by the Tenth Regiment, the Troy Citizens' Corps, the Burgesses Corps, the Jackson Corps, and a portion of the Twenty-fifth Regiment. All the men were under command of Gen. Carr. After Gen. Carr had placed his men in position, a small number of the strikers attempted to hold a meeting in the freight yard, within the lines. They were ordered off and went without resistance, contenting themselves with calling a company of the Ninth, sent to carry out the order, some unhandsome names. The meeting soon broke up, and for the remainder of the day perfect quiet reigned in the vast yards at West Albany.

During the morning many of the Central employes applied for work, but, as no orders had been received to open the shops, the applications were in vain. Gen. Carr carried out to the letter his promise of yesterday to raise the freight blockade. The first freight train for the West was started at 11:45 A. M., and immediately afterward Gen. Carr sent the following dispatch to Mr. Vanderbilt:

HEAD-QUARTERS THIRD DIVISION, FREIGHT-YARDS, WEST ALBANY, July 25, 1877.

To William H. Vanderbilt:

I have opened the blockade at East Albany, Albany, and West Albany. I sent the first freight train through from the West, leaving here at 11:45 o'clock. The strikers held a meeting some distance from the lines, and appointed Kiernan and Smiley a committee to wait on you at Saratoga.

J. B. CARR, Major-General,
LEE CHAMBERLAIN, Colonel and Assistant Adjutant-General.

Kiernan and Smiley, the men alluded to in the dispatch, joined with a similar committee from Syracuse, and proceeded to Saratoga to confer with Mr. Vanderbilt.

An attempt was made by some roughs to switch off the special train conveying the Tenth Regiment from the Central Depot to the yards at West Albany, about 10 o'clock this morning, but it was frustrated by one of the employes of the road who is at present on strike. The manner in which the switch was turned would have had the effect of throwing the train off the track. Corrigan, the striking employe referred to, turned back the switch, for which he was abused and threatened by the roughs. He replied defiantly that there was not one railroad man among those who turned the switch, and that the strikers could manage their own business in their own way without any aid from outsiders. In response to inquiries in regard to the resumption of work at the shops, General Superintendent Tillinghast sent a dispatch, in which he says "The question is, will the road be permitted to resume its trains and traffic? If yes, then the services of the men at the shops will be required, but if we are not allowed to run our entire traffic we will not need a force in the shops. Hence, we must first get trains moving again, and when that is done resume work in the shops. I have given orders to make an effort to get the yard men at work and trains moving again. If successful, we will then open the shops to any that will return to work. If not, we will keep them closed."

The proclamation issued by Gov. Robinson to-day has had perhaps as much effect in preserving order as the presence of the military. The offer of $500 reward for the arrest and conviction of any person found tearing up a rail or in any other way interfering with a train will, it is believed, have a most salutary effect. Copies of the proclamation have been telegraphed to every Sheriff and civil officer in the State, with instructions to have it posted up in prominent places.

Adjt.-Gen. Townsend's office has been all bustle and activity to-day. Troops are being disposed at different points all over the State. Something of the strictness of war times is observed in the secrecy with which the orders are issued. The Adjutant-General says the celerity of movement and the high discipline exhibited by the National Guard is very gratifying. The Eighth New-York passed here to-day on their way to Buffalo, stopping an hour for dinner at the Delavan. The Delavan has been more like a barracks than a hotel for the past two days. It has furnished thus far to soldiers 3,300 meals, 950 being served to-day on 55 minutes' notice. So complete, however were the commissariat arrangements of the proprietors that the other guests of the hotel were not in the slightest degree incommoded.

In the West Albany freight yards to-day the soldiers suffered terribly from the heat. The following cases of sunstroke were being attended to this afternoon in an hospital improvised in the freight office: Sergt. Piket, and Privates Wolfe, Shelley, Dowling, Holmes, Cave, and Pfeiffer, all of the Tenth Regiment. Private Norris, of the same regiment, is suffering from a sprained ankle. The hospital is under the charge of Division Surgeon Burton, of Troy, and Regimental Surgeons Roof, of New-York, and Balch, of this city.

It was rumored to-day that unusual quiet at the freight yards and shops, and the absence of any considerable number of strikers, was owing to the fact that a scheme was being planned to fire the yards to-night and tear up the tracks at points far distant from those now in possession of the military. Neither of these rumors need be credited. The fact is very well understood that if the extensive shops at West Albany were burned down, either by accident or otherwise, they would never be rebuilt again in the same place. The present site was chosen when the Corning interest controlled the Central, and before the road came under the management of the late Commodore Vanderbilt. He would have selected another site. The strikers therefore, and the villagers generally, have a very strong interest in protecting the property. As to the rumor in relation to tearing up the tracks, the strikers know that whatever public sympathy they now have would instantly disappear if any attempt were made to endanger the lives of passengers. Gen. Carr said this afternoon that the troops would probably remain here 10 days; by that time it is expected perfect order will have been restored all over the State.

Post No. 5, Grand Army of the Republic, tendered their services to the Adjutant-General this morning. Gen. Townsend assured them that if occasion required he would gladly accept their offer. The Governor still continues to receive dispatches from veteran soldiers offering to raise companies and take the field.

SYRACUSE, July 25.—The situation at East Syracuse is virtually unchanged. The men do not seem to be riotously inclined, and, by order of their committee, the saleof liquor has been positively prohibited in that locality. At 8:30 this evening the Eighth New-York Regiment arrived by special train, and are now quartered at the armory. A part of the Forty-eighth New-York is also here from Oswego. It is understood that in the morning a grand forward movement will be made on the strikers at Dewitt, which will result in their expulsion from the company's yard, whereupon trains will begin running at once. Lint and bandages are being prepared for the use of the troops, but no armed resistance is really apprehended.

THE MOB AT BUFFALO.

DETERMINED ACTION OF THE PEOPLE TO PREVENT VIOLENCE—THE BEST CITIZENS DOING GUARD DUTY—MR. VANDERBILT DECIDES NOT TO RUN ANY TRAINS. UNTIL THE MOB HAS DISPERSED—EFFORTS OF THE LEADERS TO INDUCE STRIKES.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

BUFFALO, July 25.—There is less anxiety to-day among the citizens of Buffalo than there has been at any time during the week. The people are thoroughly alive to the situation, and they are now well prepared for any demonstration which may be made by the rioters. There are fully 1,600 Militiamen here, and they are used to good effect in guarding the depots and outer railway property. The principal work of keeping down the rioters, however, devolves upon the Police force of the city. Thus far they have done their duty nobly, and are winning golden opinions on every hand. Under the command of their Superintendent, Col. Byrne, they have been thoroughly drilled, and in the present emergency have well demonstrated the completeness and efficiency of their discipline and training. The charge on the mob at the stock yards last evening was an exceedingly gallant affair, and has done much to prevent the general riot which was at one time threatened. Several well-known roughs were arrested, and scores of others so disabled by well-directed cuts from the heavy batons of the policemen that they will be unable to create further disturbances.

In addition to the military and Police force now on duty, the Buffalo division of the Grand Army of the Republic, numbering 1,800 veterans, is under arms and ready for duty at a moment's notice. Besides this force, nearly 300 citizens have enrolled themselves as special policemen and special deputy sheriffs, without pay. They have all been armed with navy revolvers and heavy batons, and provided with white silk badges, by which they can be distinguished. They have entered the service in earnest, and though many of them belong to the rich and influential class, they do duty as patrolmen in all parts of the city. Among those on duty during the whole of last night were Henry Richmond, son of the late Dean Richmond, and E. W. Daniels, late Collector of the Port of Buffalo. Gen. Root, one of the best-known men in the city, is serving as a private in Company D. of the Buffalo Guard. He was on guard last night at the depot, and in the discharge of his duty refused passage to the Captain of a Batavia company, who demanded admittance. For a time the Captain was indignant, but suddenly he stopped, and, looking closely at the guard, said: "My God, Sir, are you Gen. Root?" "Yes," said the General. "And I," continued the Captain, "was one of your sergeants, and served with you all through the war." This was the truth. The former General officer was defending his home as a private in the ranks, and, in obedience to orders, he refused passage to a Captain who had been his Orderly. This incident, and a hundred others of the same kind which could be related, illustrates the spirit in which the people of Buffalo are working to prevent a repetition of the terrible occurrences which desolated Pittsburg. It is now believed that their determined action and the bold front which they present have so overawed the rioters that there will be no bloodshed here and no destruction of property.

The strike, however, may continue for several days, as neither the railroad officers nor employes show any signs of retreating from the positions which they have taken. It can be stated positively that no trains will be run out of Buffalo on the New-York Central Road until they can be dispatched without any fear of danger from strikers or their friends. The mails have not left here by way of Rochester for two days, and this morning a committee of the strikers telegraphed to the Postmaster-General at Washington that they were being detained by the officers of the road, and not by the discontented employes. This is to some extent true. The strikers desire to have mail cars run, and have notified the Postmaster that they will send engineers, conductors, and firemen out with them, but say that they will tear up the track from Buffalo to Rochester rather than let a passenger coach go through. To-day, acting no doubt upon the suggestions conveyed in the strikers' telegrams, the Postmaster-General sent a dispatch to Mr. Tillinghast, General Superintendent of the New-York Central, asking him why his company failed to forward the mails. Mr. Tillinghast replied that the contract of the New-York Central Company with the Government provided that the mails should be carried on regular passenger trains and not on specials. The passenger trains could not be run because of the demonstrations of a mob of armed and desperate rioters, who threatened the property of the company and the lives of its servants. When this mob was dispersed by the Government or otherwise, and order was restored, passenger and mail trains would be run as usual. It is now understood in well informed circles here that this dispatch embodies the programme which has been decided upon by the managers of the New-York Central and Hudson River Roads. They have determined that they will not yield one inch to the strikers, and they will not allow them to dictate which trains shall be run and which stopped. They intend to conduct their business in their own way, and until the national or State Government is able to protect them in their rights, and they are permitted to run all classes of trains, they will cease business altogether. In this decision Mr. Vanderbilt now supports the other officers of the road. This determination will make the strikers liable to punishment by the United States Courts for preventing the passage of the mails, as well as to the State authorities for inciting a riot.

Gen. McDougall, United States Marshal of the Northern District of New-York, arrived here this morning, and expressed a determination to use all the force he could command to protect the interests of the Government and secure the forwarding of the mails. Gen. McDougall is accompanied by the Forty-ninth Regiment, National Guard, 350 strong, and provided with 30 rounds of ball cartridge to every musket. The Forty-ninth is now on duty at the Central Depot.

During the day and evening the ringleaders of the mob, who are well known and will be arrested in due time, have been making desperate efforts to induce the employes of the iron shops and other large manufacturing establishments to join the strikers. To this end they have sent parties of men and boys to several of the shops and instructed them to use force, if necessary, to make the men leave their work. In three or four instances crowds of rioters attempted to carry out this programme, but by the vigilance of the Police they were prevented from doing so, and a number of their leaders were arrested. The distress among several of the passengers who are detained here by the strike is deplorable. A number of ladies, some of them accompanied by children, are entirely destitute of money and dependent upon strangers for support. There are loud complaints against the railway companies for their refusal to aid persons of this class.

The Mayor's proclamation, ordering all good citizens of Buffalo to remain off the streets after 10 o'clock at night, has been generally obeyed. There has been no disturbance, and at this writing (1 A. M.) the city is quiet and the mob absolutely under control. The Eigth Regiment of the State National Guard is to arrive here at 2;30, and will be received by a company of citizens and delegates from the Grand Army of the Republic.

WHAT THE MEN COMPLAIN OF.

THE OLD AND THE NEW RATES OF PAY.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

BUFFALO, N. Y., July 25.—There have been so many conflicting statements regarding the reductions in the pay of men employed on the trunk lines running out of this city, that your correspondent has been at some pains to discover the exact truth in the matter. During interviews with officers of the Erie and other roads, it has been ascertained that the reductions have not been nearly so heavy as is claimed by the men, and the present rates are much higher than they represent. On the Erie Road the average pay of engineers in 1876 was $107 90 per month. This year, with 10 per cent. off, the only reduction made, the average is $97 12 per month. The average pay of firemen in 1876 was $64 57 per month; this year it is $58 12 per month. On the New-York Central Road last year the pay of engineers was $3 50 per 100 miles; it is now $3 15. The average trips are 150 miles, for which, last year, engineers received $5 25, they now get $4 72½. The pay of firemen is just one-half of this. It is the only reduction that has been made in their pay for five years. Switchmen and yard workmen receive from $25 to $70 per month, a reduction of 10 per cent. from last year. Brakemen are paid by the trip of 150 miles; last year they received $2 15; now their pay is $1 90. Conductors, in 1876, received $2 87 for a trip of 150 miles, and now get $2 60, the average time of each trip being, on freight, 11 hours, and on passenger trains five hours. The pay of Lake Shore employes in 1876 was: Engineers, $3 37 per trip of 88 miles; conductors, $2 50; firemen, $1 69; brakemen, $1 65; night yard conductors, $80 per month; night yard switchmen, $70; day yard conductors, $70 per month; day yard switchmen, $60. In 1877 the reduced scale is as follows: Engineers, $2 93 per trip; conductors, $2 25; firemen, $1 47; brakemen, $1 50; night yard conductors, $72 per month; night yard switchmen, $63; day yard conductors, $63; day yard switchmen, $54.

THE MOB AT SYRACUSE.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., July 25.—There has been no change in the situation to-day. Notwithstanding an order to strike, a large number of machinists kept at work. A meeting of machinists was held to-night, at which it was resolved to postpone action till to-morrow. At East Syracuse this evening, a live stock train ran past the yard, and proceeded toward Albany. The strikers were astonished to find that the train was not going to stop. They seized an engine and started in pursuit. They overtook it about six miles east of Syracuse and ordered the fireman to leave the engine. He did so, and the strikers brought him back to Syracuse. The stock train then proceeded east without a fireman. The strikers patrol the yards at Dewitt and allow no outsiders to enter. The Eighth New-York Regiment, Washington Greys, 500 strong, en route for Buffalo, were stopped in this city to-night by orders from the Adjutant-General. They are now quartered in the armory. Superintendent Tillinghast notified the Sheriff that a mob of men formerly employed by the railroad company had seized the company's property at East Syracuse, and appealed to him to protect the property of the company. It is understood that the military will move on the strikers at East Syracuse to-morrow morning, and that the trains will commence running again. The city is quiet, and there is no appearance of disturbance to-night.

A WARNING FROM GOV. ROBINSON.

THE LAW AGAINST OBSTRUCTING RAILROADS QUOTED—A REWARD OFFERED FOR THE CONVICTION OF VIOLATORS.

ALBANY, N. Y., July 25.—The Governor has issued the following:

PROCLAMATION BY THE GOVERNOR.

STATE OF NEW-YORK, EXECUTIVE CHAMBER, ALBANY, July 25, 1877.

I deem it my duty to invite the special attention of all the citizens of this State, and especially of such persons as are now attempting to interfere, by unlawful means, with the running of railway trains, to the following act, passed by the Legislature at its last session:

CHAPTER 261. An Act to punish trespassing on railroads. Passed May 10, 1877.

The People of the State of New-York represented in Senate and Assembly do enact as follows:

SECTION 1. Any person who shall willfully place any obstruction upon any railroad, or loosen, tear up, or remove any part of a railroad, or displace, tamper, or in any way interfere with any switches, frogs, rail, track, or other parts of any railroad, so as to endanger the safety of any train, or who shall willfully throw any stone or other missile at any train on any railroad, shall, upon conviction thereof, be punished by imprisonment in a State prison not exceeding 10 years, or liable to a fine not exceeding $1,000, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

SEC. 2. This act shall take effect immediately.

I warn all persons engaged in the violation of the above law to desist therefrom, and I call upon all Sheriffs, Magistrates, District Attorneys, and other civil officers, and upon all good citizens, to aid in the enforcement of the said law, and of punishment of all who are guilty of its violation; and I hereby offer a reward of $500, to be paid upon the arrest and conviction of each and every person who shall be guilty of a violation of the said act. The failure or omission of any Sheriff, District Attorney, or other civil officer, to take the most active steps in his power to enforce the provisions of this act will be considered sufficient cause for his removal.

By the Governor: LUCIUS ROBINSON.
D. C. ROBINSON, Private Secretary.

PITTSBURG STRIKERS' GRIEVANCES.

NO CHANGE IN THE OUTLOOK—ALL FREIGHT TRAFFIC STILL UNDER EMBARGO, AND NO PROSPECT OF A SETTLEMENT—THE WAGES AND THE REDUCTIONS—CAUSE OF THE STRIKE PLAINLY RESTATED—PROVISIONS RUNNING SHORT AND ANOTHER RIOT FEARED.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

PITTSBURG, Penn., July 25.—This city continues to be in a quiet condition, but the strike is no nearer to a settlement, so far as appearances go, than it was on Saturday morning. On all the roads except the Allegheny Valley, the passenger trains to all, except a few local points between the Union Depot and Blairsville, have run as usual, but not a load of freight has moved. To ascertain the feeling of the strikers and to be able to present a full account of the causes which led to this strike, I this morning hunted up, with some difficulty, a number of brakemen conductors, and engineers who are striking. Most of these men board along Penn-avenue, a street parallel to the road and one block distant from the railroad track. Mistaking me at first for a representative of a local newspaper, they were determined not to speak, as they have become disaffected toward the Pittsburg people since the sympathy that was so freely given to the strikers has been directed toward law and order. They soon became communicative, and even sent out into the neighborhood to find spokesmen who comprehended the situation and could express the demands of the men more clearly. It seems from their own accounts that not since the panic of 1873 has there been any general reduction of wages until the 1st of June. The pay of engineers established in 1873, was: For a Conemaugh run, a distance of 92 miles, as follows: First class, $3 50; second, $3 20; third, $2 80; fourth, $2 60. For an Altoona run, a distance of 117 miles, they were paid, first class, $4 10; second, $3 70; third, $3 40; fourth, $3. These salaries were all reduced 10 per cent., making the lowest class Conemaugh run worth $2 34, and the lowest Derry or Altoona run worth $2 70. The men say that in busy times the engineers at these rates could make large wages, but during the depression of business they have not done as well as formerly. The brakemen and fireman are paid the same wages, so that a description of the difficulties of one applies to both classes. Up to June 1 a Conemaugh run paid a brakeman $1 80, and an Altoona run $2. The reduction brought these runs down in price respectively to $1 65 and $1 80. The yardmen, engineers who ran only the drilling and shifting engines, were reduced from $3 72 to $3 12 per day. There are three classes of conductors, graded as the engineers are, by their terms of service. Their wages were reduced on June 1 from $2 70 to $2 43 for the first class, $2 45 to $2 21½ for the second class, and $2 20 to $2 for the third class. It should be explained, however, that none of these prices were paid except where the full run was made. If but a part of it was made, then the men were paid but for this part. Sometimes they would make two runs a day, and they have been able in busy times to make 12 runs or days in a week. The trackmen and switchtenders have been paid from $1 25 to 80 cents a day, depending upon the sort of work which they performed. At Altoona the shopmen say they were paid 80 cents a day, but that they could make but five days in the week, and could not live on $4 and support their families.

All this the railroad men told me had nothing whatever to do with the strike. They would probably have submitted to a reduction, but they could not abide the odious "double-header" edict. On July 16. Superintendent Pitcairn issued an order that on and after July 19 two trains each were to be run on the National and Union lines, 36 cars to a train, with pushers between Derry and Pittsburg. All freight trains were to be double-headers, 36 cars to a train, or as many cars as two locomotives could draw, according to the judgment of the dispatcher, and the loading in the cars. The double-headers were not an entirely new thing. They were introduced immediately after the panic of 1873, but at that time, say the strikers, they were not skilfully handled, and much damage was done by the pusher engines to cars. Last Fall they were put in use again, and then they caused dissatisfaction among the men, who complained of the increased amount of labor imposed upon them. The usual train is an engine and 18 cars, manned by an engineer and fireman, a conductor, two brakemen and a flagman. When a double-header was used, the same crew, excepting an engineer and a firemen for the pusher, was used for the 36 cars. This resulted in the idleness of many brakemen and conductors. It was to the increase in the amount of labor and the virtual discharge of many men to which the strikers objected; they therefore on the 19th refused to let the first double-header go out, and they found the other employes full of sympathy, ready to be pursuaded to quit work by

settlement is not soon made, yet to-night there is no prospect of any arrangement.

AFFAIRS AT HARRISBURG.

THE STRIKERS RECEDE FROM THEIR ORIGINAL DEMANDS AND SUBMIT A NEW PROPOSITION—NO PROBABILITY THAT THE COMPANY WILL SUBMIT—PASSENGER TRAINS TO BE STOPPED ON THE PENNSYLVANIA ROAD.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

HARRISBURG, July 25.—The strikers held a meeting here this morning, and resolved, like their Altoona brethren, to recede from their demand of 20 per cent. advance on their wages, and ask 10 per cent. on the wages paid prior to June 1, 1877. They also demand the resignation of Frank Thomson, the General Manager of the Pennsylvania Road. A delegation presented the resolution to Superintendent McCrea this afternoon, and that official told them that he would lay their case before the Board of Directors; that he, on his own responsibility, could not change the rate of wages, as he had no authority in the matter.

THE TIMES correspondent had an interview with a prominent railroad official here to-night, who is in a position to know what the company will do. The official said that he did not believe the company would accede to the request of the men; that it would be setting a precedent dangerous to railroads for all time to come. He further stated that if the strikers wanted to go to work to-morrow they could not do so, nor could they for several weeks to come, as it will take some time to shape affairs from their present chaotic state. One effect of the strike here is to reduce the amount of provisions in the city, and merchants find themselves without a stock of goods, and no means of transporting any from the city. A sense of security has spread over the striking portions of the State since Gov. Hartranft entered its borders. The Governor passed through this city to-day on his way to Philadelphia. He warmly commended the authorities here for the summary manner in which they dealt with the riotous mob.

A meeting of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers was held this morning, at which a proposition to strike was submitted. It is not known what action was taken, as they have kept it secret. The strikers have resolved to stop all passenger trains after 10 o'clock to-night. Eleven hundred vigilants still patrol the streets, but the mob keeps under cover.

READING OUT OF DANGER.

THE MOB FRIGHTENED INTO SUBMISSION BY THE UNITED STATES TROOPS—ARREST OF RIOTERS—ANOTHER INCENDIARY FIRE.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

READING, Penn., July 25.—This community may be regarded as out of danger from sack and pillage for the present. The presence of the First Artillery, United States Regulars, has completely subdued the mob. At an early hour this morning the repairmen and wreckers were at work, protected by a squad of the Coal and Iron Police under Capt. Linden, who arrived with 10-shooter Spencer rifles. Two cart-loads of brick bats and stones, the missiles of the mob, were hauled out of the deep cut where the unmilitary coup of the Fourth Regiment on Monday night piled three score to the earth. The tracks were laid and all the freight and passenger trains were run upon schedule time during the rest of the day. Freight to New-York and the East is shipped by way of Philadelphia owing to the strike on the Lehigh Valley Railroad. Hundreds of citizens have enrolled their names in answer to the Mayor's call for volunteer firemen. A number of arrests were made to-day by the Police, and warrants have been issued by the score for the fugitive rabble. It is alleged that the bridge-burners, who are known to be strangers, will be arrested in a day or two, and summary justice executed upon them. The Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company offer a reward of $15,000 for their arrest. The Reading forces, in this city, was fired to-day while the employes were at dinner. The fire was quickly extinguished, however. It is believed to have been the work of the incendiary mob. The extensive shops of the railroad company in this city and the works of Seyfert, McManus & Co. were illuminated last night and a strong guard of men placed inside. The regulars have picketed the freight and passenger depots, and no one is allowed inside of either structure except passengers and employes. Strict military discipline is maintained. A report that the regulars would leave to-morrow is without foundation, as they will stay here as long as their services are needed. Officer Rupp, who received two slugs in his ankle, had his leg amputated to-day.

THE SITUATION AT PHILADELPHIA.

GENERAL TRANQUILLITY AND CONTINUED UNEASINESS—BUSINESS AT A TEMPORARY STANDSTILL—RISE IN PRICES—PROSPECTS FOR THE PEACH CROP—MEETING OF THE BOARD OF TRADE.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn. July 25.—The strike of the railroad employes in this city still continues, although there is no resort to violence or outrages of any kind. Gen. Hancock is of the opinion that it is not the calm which precedes a storm, but thinks that the clouds are scattering. Notwithstanding these assurances of peace, the greatest vigilance is maintained and there is a feeling of uncertainty as if trouble might arise at any moment. The people are not possessed of a wholesome idea of security yet, and the railroad magnates do not know at what minute there may be an attack on their roads. The reaction is beginning to set in, and in a few days it will be found that the working men in other sections of the country who have caused the stoppage of supplies for their fellows in the large cities have wrought an injury which may lead to bread riots unless matters are speedily toned down and the channels of business opened.

It was learned to-day from numerous merchants that these troubles had caused an entire cessation of business, and that the outlook for some time to come was indeed gloomy. This they say will be temporary only, but how long that means they are unable to state. Meat has advanced 2 to 3 cents per pound, and the drovers are scouring the country hereabouts for cattle, paying exorbitant prices, in order to supply their customers. The prices of breadstuffs has risen, and grain has also taken an upward turn. In the meantime the strikers have not succeeded in having their salaries raised, but have enhanced the cost of living here to such an extent that even the pittance they received before the troubles will not go more than half as far as it did before.

The shipment of peaches, which occasioned great concern on the Delaware and Maryland Peninsulas will, it is learned to-night, proceed as usual, since trains can be run to New-York and cargoes be sent each on time. The early variety of peaches are not destined for the Western markets but for home consumption at near points, hence there will not be the irretrievable ruin in that section which was feared a few days ago. The officials of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company are authority for the statement that no freight trains will be started for the West for some time yet, first, for the reason that there is no freight, and, secondly, because the strikers will not allow the trains to pass Harrisburg, Altoona, and other points on the road. Notwithstanding the reports that all is quiet at these places, the men are determined that no freight shall be moved, and the officials of the road do not relish having any more property destroyed. Because there is no bloodshed and rioting in the interior of the State, it does not follow that the strikers are weakening, but rather that they are massing and organizing for the final blow. To meet this expected trouble is what concerns Col. Scott and the other railroad magnates at present. In the, meantime, it is certain that there will be great destitution among railroad employes, as they have no resources, and even those who desire to work are forced to idleness.

The Board of Trade of this city met to-day, and passed resolutions that the interruption of the transportation of the country demands the prompt and efficient action of the Government, as this state of things menaces the highest interests of every individual in the country, and endangers the social, commercial, financial, agricultural, and all departments of labor. The Board prays the Government to call for the aid of a sufficient number of volunteers, or to adopt such other measures as will place the peace of the country on a sound basis, put an end to violence, and assist in the punishment of violators of law.

Resolutions similar in tone were also adopted by the Commercial Exchange this morning.

Four of the bodies of the Militiamen who were killed in the riot at Pittsburg arrived here. There was a large crowd of mourners at the Pennsylvania Depot, but a scene of violent grief was prevented by the fact that the boxes in which the remains were deposited contained no marks to distinguish one from the other. David Schuyler, of Schuyler & Armstrong, undertakers, volunteered his services to take charge of the bodies, and they were handed over to him and taken to his warerooms for identification. Among them were the remains of Second Lieut. J. Dorsey Ash, of the Keystone Battery, and Private George Stevenson, of Company K, Sixth Regiment. By a mistake of the railroad people these bodies were changed, and Private Stevenson's remains conveyed in a hearse to the armory of the battery where a guard was placed over the box. The cortége moved through several of the streets to the late residence of Mr. Ash. In the meantime Ash's body had been placed in the undertaker's room for identification. When a friend of the deceased made the disagreeable discovery that the battery members had been doing honors to the wrong body, the remains of the other men were identified as those of privates W. B. Gilles, Company E, and Alexander Miller, Company H, Sixth Regiment. These are said to be the only dead bodies belonging in Philadelphia, which are known to have been in Pittsburg and the announcement has caused considerable consternation among many families here, as there are yet about 25 men missing, and their relatives are prone to believe they have met death at the hands of the mob, somewhere.

In conversation with Mr. Henry Ash, a brother of the deceased soldier, it was learned that the stories about the Philadelphia troops being roasted alive in the Pittsburg roundhouse are merely sensations, and that there is no truth whatever in them. He was in Pittsburg and returned with the body of his brother.

Parties who came down from the western part of the State to-day report the strikers ranged along the line of the road in immense numbers. The Philadelphia troops are still at Blairsville Intersection, without tents or blankets, and had it not been for the kindness of the people in that vicinity and the better class of people at Pittsburg they would have starved to death. Col. Peter Kyle, with some 60 stragglers, is at Altoona, the men sleeping in the cars and the strikers feeding them. Large numbers of the men have deserted, or else obtained what is familiarly known as French leave of absence, nearly every train bringing in squads of from 15 to 20. Many are marching to Philadelphia. While there is no doubt of the bravery of the troops from this city, it is an admitted fact that they are badly officered, and, after this trouble is over, there will be a year's work in courts of inquiry to settle the status of many men who have crept into high positions in military command through political influence, and who are responsible for making the Militia of this city the laughing-stock of the country, when they really do not deserve such harsh comments as have been passed upon them in all cases.

Gov. Hartranft arrived here this afternoon, but refused to communicate his plans for the suppression of the troubles. He took up quarters at the office of the Western Union Telegraph Company, where he placed himself in communication with President Hayes and his command in the State. He has authorized the formation of two additional regiments of the State militia, to be known as the Twentieth and Twenty-first Regiments. The Twentieth Regiment is to be composed of the veteran corps, and men who have been to the front in more trying times than railroad strikes; the Twenty-first Regiment is to be composed of members of the Grand Army of the Republic, and will be commanded by Col. S. Irwin Gwin, Department Commander of the order for the State. This would seem to indicate that the Governor intends to inaugurate a vigorous campaign against the strikers, and that the men whom he will call upon will be taken for a period of about three months. All the military organizations in the city are still under marching orders, and it is probable they will soon be called upon.

The work people in the vicinity of the Richmond coal wharves and the upper part of the city where are situated the majority of the carpet, cotton, and woolen mills, attempted to hold two mass meetings to-night but were prevented by the Police. They were both incendiary in character, circulars being distributed, arraigning the capitalist as a thief and plunderer, and the enemy of the working man. At York and Amboy there were about 5,000 people congregated. The Police made a descent on the crowd and ordered them to disperse, when they were pelted by a shower of stones. They then resorted to the clubbing process and the mob soon retreated. Seven arrests were made of parties who acted as ringleaders. At Beach and Laurel there was another large gathering and five arrests were made there. All the parties were charged with inciting to riot. Very few of these people are railroad men, but belong to a party of chronic strikers in the old Kensington District of Philadelphia. The majority of the ring leaders were what is denominated as labor-reform agitators, and a very dangerous class of people at the present time.

It has just been learned from a member of Gov. Hartranft's staff that the new regiments taken into service last night will be put into commission as soon as they can be got ready, which will be in a couple of days. The State has plenty of arms and equipments for them and they will be supplied at once. The Governor has established his headquarters for the campaign at the Mutual Life Insurance Building, Tenth and Chestnut streets, where he will remain until the troubles have ended. He is attended by a majority of the members of his staff, who are busy organizing the State Militia.

VIOLENCE AT SHAMOKIN.

AN ATTEMPT TO RAID ON THE NORTHERN CENTRAL RAILWAY DEPOT—ONE MAN FATALLY SHOT—STABLES SET FIRE TO BY STRIKING MINERS.

POTTSVILLE, Penn., July 25.—Workmen's meetings were held at Shamokin this evening. A number of men were offered work at $1 a day, but refused. Others who were willing to accept this were hissed and hooted at. Crowds of men paraded the streets, and an attempt was made to raid the Northern Central Railway Depot, but 70 citizens, fully armed, who had been organized to protect the town, dispersed them. A man named Weist was shot while standing at the door of his house, and at 11 o'clock to-night was dying.

Fifteen minutes after 11 P. M.—The citizens are still organizing and patrolling the streets, and the discontented men seem to have left for their homes. It is reported that the tracks are torn up between Shamokin and Excelsior Station.

At Shenandoah a number of men from the mines and their neighborhood came to town making a disturbance, and soon after their arrival fire was seen in the direction of the Philadelphia Coal Company's mines, and it was believed to be in the extensive breaker of No. 4 mine. The stables connected with the breaker were burned, with a number of mules. Sheriff Werner was telegraphed to, and organized a posse of men, and immediately left for Shenandoah by special train.

The proceedings of the miners at the meeting held at Mahanoy City to-night were kept secret.

THE SCHUYLKILL REGION.

EVERYTHING QUIET—A DEMAND FOR WORK OR BREAD.

POTTSVILLE, Penn., July 25.—Advices from Mahanoy and Shenandoah represent everything quiet. The miners employed in one of the Philadelphia and Reading Company's mines at Mahanoy and those employed in the Philadelphia Coal Company's mines near Shenandoah are still out against the reduction of wages. The other mines are all being worked as usual. Another meeting of the men is to be had at Mahanoy City this afternoon. The result of yesterday's meeting is not yet known.

The meeting of the men at Shamokin last night, though large, was quiet and orderly. They demanded work or bread. Some of the prominent citizens counseled peace, promising to aid those in need of assistance. A number of the citizens afterward held a meeting and decided to raise several thousand dollars for the purpose of giving employment on the streets for temporary relief. All railroad men throughout the Schuylkill region are quiet.

1 *A. M.*—Advices from Shamokin represent that all is quiet now. Four rioters were wounded by the Citizens' Committee; two seriously. It is believed that the mob had no fire-arms. A committee of citizens telegraphed to Gen. Latta for troops. The mob gutted the Reading Depot, carrying off a considerable quantity of goods. The operator on duty together with several men, escaped through a back door.

COL. THOMAS A. SCOTT EXPLAINS.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Your paper of this morning makes an infamous attack upon me. There is not a particle of truth in any of its allusions, and I am surprised that a paper like THE NEW-YORK TIMES would give utterance to such statements. I think the record of my life, personally and officially, has been such that in all cases where Governmental, State, or city authority, or any other, needed aid to enforce law and order, I have given every aid and support that was possible. The evil of this attack is not confined to me, or I should not have noticed it at all, but in this hour, when all the large and best interests of the country are in danger through violence, it is calculated to do immense harm. It is simply giving broad encouragement to strikers and rioters to continue their interference as against the loyal in the service of the various roads and manufacturing and other interests of the country. I believe that all good citizens desire the immediate restoration of law and order in all parts of the country, as set forth in the leading portion of the article referred to. I trust that you will give this refutation of the statement which appeared in your columns as widely extended notice as the public have received through the circulation of your paper to-day.

THOMAS A. SCOTT.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, July 25, 1877.

THE SITUATION IN MARYLAND.

CONTINUED QUIET IN BALTIMORE—PASSENGER TRAINS RUNNING REGULARLY—THE SUPPLIES OF COAL NEARLY EXHAUSTED—A GLOOMY VIEW OF THE BUSINESS SITUATION.

BALTIMORE, Md., July 25.—All is quiet in this city to-day. The passenger trains over the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore, the Northern Central, and the Baltimore and Potomac Roads are moving with regularity. On the Baltimore and Ohio Road passenger trains are running to Washington and the West. The regular passenger train which left Camden Station yesterday morning for Cincinnati arrived there this morning only a little behind time, and the regular trains left that city for Baltimore this morning. Public attention in this city to-day is concentrated on the meeting in New-York to-night, and the deepest interest is felt in the result.

The supplies of bituminous coal are being exhausted. One of the larger coal shippers said yesterday that he had secured the loan from another firm of enough coal to supply steamers to fill contracts. He took a gloomy view of the situation, and believed if the railroad transportation troubles continued 10 days longer few, if any, of the steamers trading with Baltimore would be able to get coal, and would have to stop unless they brought supplies from other places—from where, he did not know. Twenty-five vessels are in port chartered to load coal, and charges of demurrage for detention, averaging $100 a day for each, will be exacted. The demurrage alone will be a heavy item in the losses. Eight or ten other vessels are on the berths to load petroleum for Europe, but there is no oil for them, and the laborers required to load them are out of work. The contract to send out these cargoes cannot be filled. Demurrage charges as high as $500 a day will be the result, and there is a probability that some shippers will abandon their contracts altogether rather than meet the losses which detention may entail.

At Locust Point, along the coffee, salt, and other Fell's Point wharves, and at the up-town docks, the hundreds of laborers required to load and unload vessels are idle, because no freight can be received or shipped out of the city. The quietness of Sunday reigns in localities heretofore noisy with the hum of industry. There is a growing fear of the distress which seems to be inevitable among the laboring classes that are not strikers and are willing to work when there is anything for them to do.

The Board of Directors of the Corn and Flour Exchange to-day passed the following resolutions:

Whereas, A state of rioting and anarchy, interfering with every form of honest labor, exists in many of the chief cities of the Union and along the principal lines of railroad, and is rapidly spreading to the imminent danger of peaceable citizens and the complete disorganization of all business; and

Whereas, The various State and municipal forces are unquestionably inadequate to cope with this emergency, and to afford protection to the voluntary workers; therefore be it

Resolved, That an urgent appeal be made to the President of the United States for the utmost military protection authorized by the Constitution, even to an increase of the present military forces.

CUMBERLAND, Md., July 25.—Advices have reached here that food is getting very scarce at Frostburg, Md., a mining town of 4,000 inhabitants, 15 miles from here. It is said there are not 10 barrels of flour in the town, and that the miners threatened a raid on Cumberland. This had something to do, it is supposed, with the appointment of special Police.

Several of the excursion party who were gobbled up at Pittsburg on the train captured by tramps belong to some of the best families here.

A citizen who went to buy flour here yesterday says that only a few barrels remain for sale in Cumberland. Wheat will be brought from the country to the mill at this place.

Edward Lowry, charged with attempting to rescue the ringleader Rench, made no defense to-day before Justice Widener. He admitted his guilt, and was released on the payment of $10 fine and costs, being the smallest punishment for the offense.

FREDERICK, Md., July 24.—In consequence of threats by the strikers on the Pennsylvania Road at Columbia that they had all things in readiness to destroy the bridge at that point by fire, and also prevent the running of passenger trains unless the freight traffic ceased on the Frederick Division, Mr. P. Janny, the agent here, issued a notice this morning that all freight operations will be suspended at this point for the present. Similar notice has been issued by the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, so that Frederick is practically cut off from the business world. There has been considerable excitement here during the past few days, and much solicitude is felt, especially in view of the fact that large numbers of tramps with defiant mien are entering the city. Twenty-five or thirty were, by order of the Mayor, escorted out of the city by the Police on Monday night, and they are said to be assuming a threatening attitude outside of the town.

THE CANADA RAILROADS.

NO PASSENGER TRAINS PERMITTED TO PROCEED EAST—ALL QUESTIONS ON THE GREAT WESTERN ROAD SATISFACTORILY ARRANGED.

ST. THOMAS, Ontario, July 25—3 A. M.—A Great Western Railroad train, ordered to take Canada Southern passengers, was taken possession of by strikers at 1 o'clock this morning, and had to go back to the Air Line depot. The strikers positively refuse to let the express train, which has many passengers, move East. The crowd is just now dispersing and everything so far is quiet, although some personal disputes at about midnight looked like trouble. The officers of the road have been in consultation until now, freely mixing with the strikers, and a much better feeling is beginning to prevail.

Traffic on the Canada Southern Road was entirely suspended up to 5 o'clock this afternoon. Everything remains perfectly quiet. The men held meetings and appointed a deputation to wait on Mr. Tillinghast at Buffalo. W. K. Muir is expected to arrive here to-night.

HAMILTON, Ontario, July 25.—There is no strike on the Great Western Line, and no prospects of one, as all questions between the employes and the management have been satisfactorily arranged. Their trains are running regularly.

LONDON, Ontario, July 25.—A second mass-meeting of the Great Western Railway employes was held last night, whereat resolutions were adopted agreeing to a 5 per cent. reduction, but rejecting the larger proposal of the management.

Later.—It is understood that the dispute on the Great Western Railway has been compromised for a term of three months at a reduction of 2½ per cent. below $45, and 5 per cent. over that salary. All trains on the Great Western Road are running on time.

The differences between the Great Western Railroad Company have been amicably adjusted. Trains are running regularly.

DETROIT, Mich., July 25.—Little excitement has been created here by the strikes on the Canada Southern and Lake Shore Roads. No trains are running on the Canada Southern, and only an occasional passenger train on the Detroit Division of the Lake Shore.

BUFFALO, N. Y., July 26.—The strike on the Canada Southern became general last night, and no trains on that line are leaving Fort Erie.

NO OUTBREAK YET AT DETROIT.

BUSINESS GOING ON AS USUAL ON THE EASTERN DIVISION OF THE MICHIGAN CENTRAL ROAD—AN ATTEMPT TO BURN THE REPAIR SHOPS—DISPATCH FROM JOHN TILLINGHAST—EXTRAORDINARY ATTEMPT TO GET POSSESSION OF THE MAILS—THE STATE TROOPS ORDERED INTO ENCAMPMENT.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

DETROIT, Mich., July 25.—There is no outbreak here as yet. On the Michigan Central Road matters at this end of the line are going on as usual, except that no through freight is being handled, but way freight is very freely sent and received at stations in this State. Early this morning an attempt was made to burn the repair shops of this road in the yard here. An empty car alongside of the building was partially filled with cotton used in packing wheels, and this material, having been freely anointed with kerosene, was set on fire. Luckily, the flames were discovered and extinguished by employes of the road. This outrage was undoubtedly the work of thieves. General Superintendent Ledyard, of this line, said to-day that the road will make no resistance whatever to strikers. If freight trains are interfered with they will be abandoned and the men discharged. When the passenger trains are stopped the whole business of the road will be suspended. The railroad companies are not making any money by running, and they will not lose anything by lying still. The strikers and the public, in such a case, will be the only sufferers.

On the Canada Southern Road to-day, Superintendent Woodward issued an order for the suspension of the running of trains, and advised President Tillinghast of the state of affairs. In answer to this dispatch the following telegram was received this morning by General Passenger Agent Snow:

F. E. Snow, General Passenger Agent, Detroit:

You are right. Stop all trains until further notice, and shut up the road entirely. That is just what I have done with the New-York Central. I want a few reliable men selected to watch and guard the property at such points as may be necessary, and suspend all other men and service until we can get free from mob law.

JOHN TILLINGHAST.

Upon receipt of this telegram Superintendent Woodford issued a general order discharging the entire force of employes of the road, with the exception of the telegraph operators. The following dispatch was sent from Grosse Isle this morning:

To President Hayes:

MR. PRESIDENT: The officials of the Canada Southern Railway have refused to allow the transportation of the United States mails. We offer our services to the Government to ship them. Men, engines, and postal cars are ready. We await instructions.

WORKINGMEN'S COMMITTEE.

Pursuant to this dispatch, about noon a number of strikers took possession of a Canada Southern engine and mail car, induced the Postmaster at Grosse Isle to entrust them with the mails, and started for Detroit. At Trenton the Postmaster himself boarded the train with his mail-bags. Other Postmasters along the line refused to hand over their mails. Arrived at Detroit the voluntary servants of the public sent what mail matter they had up to the Post Office, and offered to take the local mails back with them and deliver them along the road. Postmaster Kaple refused to trust any mails in their hands. After freely expressing their opinion of Detroit Post Office officials, the strikers went down to the Michigan Central yards for the purpose of running the train back, but in the meantime General Agent Frank Snow had sent for a squad of Police, and when the strikers called on him he informed them that the engine and car were property of the Canada Southern Company, and if they attempted to run them back they would be arrested for trespassing, under the State law. The squad of Police had arrived at the depot, and the strikers seeing them, remarked that they understood that business, and marched up town again. The local authorities continue taking precautionary steps. The police force has been filled to its maximum, and this afternoon the Chief of Police issued the following public address, to which prompt response is being made:

To provide for any unforseen exigency the Board of Commissioners have completed such arrangements that the regular force will be immediately reinforced by a selected body of 300 specials. With the concurrence of the Mayor, the board consider it also prudent to ask that such citizens as would be willing to co-operate with the Police, upon an instant summons in an emergency, will leave their names and address with the undersigned at the office in the City Hall.

The arrival of many tramps and thieves having also been noticed by the detectives, orders were issued for the arrest of all vagrants and suspicious characters, and to-day 22 of these gentry have been taken up and sent to the House of Correction for 90 days. The State authorities last night determined upon another measure of prudence, and the Adjutant-General issued telegraphic orders to all companies of the State Militia to go into encampment this morning, the First Regiment at Jackson, the Second at Grand Rapids, and the Third at Detroit. The State Militia expected to go into yearly encampments, but two weeks ago the military authorities decided to omit it this season, and so informed the companies, consequently the orders of last night took them all by surprise. Nevertheless, the companies responded promptly, and by 10 o'clock this morning were on their way to their respective destinations. Town-gilt the two Detroit companies, and companies from Bay City, Port Huron, East Saginaw, and Flint, are in camp near Fort Wayne, just below this city, nearly 400 strong. Advices from Jackson also report the arrival there of the Mason, Lansing, Ann Arbor, Jackson, and Ypsilanti companies, with the Adrian, Tecumseh, and Monroe organizations on the way. The companies of the Second Regiment are also arriving at Grand Rapids. None of these movements have been attended by any excitement, although there were some manifestations of suppressed feeling at Jackson and Grand Rapids. Every company except that from Marquette will reach its destination before to-morrow morning. The Third Regiment, in camp at Fort Wayne, are supplied with 10,000 rounds of ammunition, and the other regiments are equally well provided for. The ammunition, tents, camp equipage, &c., of the Third were moved from the armory in this city to the grounds early this morning. There was some disposition to dodge this service manifested on the part of members of the Detroit companies, but all delinquents were promptly brought in by corporals' guards, which were detailed for that duty. At Grand Rapids some recusant members have been brought into camp in irons. The night has closed in with everything peaceful in this vicinity.

BOSTON PEACEABLE.

ALL EXCITEMENT AT AN END—NO ANTICIPATIONS OF TROUBLE—RAILROAD EMPLOYES DECLINE TO STRIKE—BUSINESS UNFAVORABLY AFFECTED BUT NOT PARALYZED.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

BOSTON, Mass., July 25—The excitement of last evening, caused by the noisy but insignificant demonstration in behalf of the strikers, has completely died out in Boston. In fact, the city has not seen a duller day for years, and in the evening there was even less of a stir around the railroad stations than usual. Interest in the strike has fallen off in view of the news that overt acts are generally abandoned. It is not probable that there will be the slightest trouble on any of the railroads centering here. A good many emissaries of the New-York Central have been here trying to persuade the Boston and Albany men to strike, but apparently without the slightest success. Business goes on as usual, and the employes generally disclaim any intention of striking. The tone of conversation in trade circles to-day was not altogether despondent should a general blockade occur on the Western railroad lines so that communication by rail should be stopped. There is some talk of returning to the old-fashioned slow and sure method of highway transportation between the points where railroads cease to be available. The uncertainty and general feeling of insecurity as to the immediate future was shown in extremely light sales, buyers being very wary and sellers by no means agreed as to prices, but there is a general feeling that confidence must be maintained, and the emergency met coolly and calmly. In stocks there has been much less disturbance than might have been imagined. The public are perfectly confident of security against trouble here. If any should be attempted, the city and State authorities work together, and have laid their plans so that the slightest disturbance will be promptly suppressed, and not even the semblance of a riot allowed to be seen in the streets of Boston.

THE SITUATION IN HARTFORD.

QUIET PREVAILING—SOLDIERS IN CONSULTATION—A DEFINITE LINE OF ACTION.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

HARTFORD, Conn., July 25.—The situation here with regard to the railroad men is still quiet, and will remain so, without doubt, for the present. Another lot of ammunition consigned to Gov. Hubbard arrived to-night. The guards are still on duty at the armories here, and also at the State Arsenal; in addition, sentries have been placed at every armory in the State. The Colonels of the four regiments had a long conference with Gov. Hubbard and Gen. Hawley to-day, at which a complete line of conduct in case of trouble was determined upon.

NOTES OF THE STRIKE.

LYNN, Mass., July 25.—A notification has been received by all the prominent shoe manufacturers in Lynn from Southern and Western railroad companies not to ship any more shoes South or West until the strike is ended. The shoe shipments made yesterday got no further than Boston and there remain.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., July 25.—Little squads of New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad trainmen, whose work was temporarily interrupted by the Albany strike, are gradually passing southward to join their cabooses and to take their regular freight trains out.

MAUCH CHUNK, Penn., July 25.—The striking brakemen on the Lehigh and Susquehanna Division have posted a notice saying they will protect the company's property from violence. There is no disturbance.

SEDALIA, Mo., July 25.—Railroad matters here remain in *status quo*. A written demand for redress of grievances and increase of pay was handed to Major Garner, Superintendent of the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Road, by the employes, at 9 o'clock this morning. Twenty-four hours has been allowed the company for consideration. All work in the Missouri, Kansas and Texas shops was stopped this morning. The men are quiet, but determined. No drunkenness or violence is observable, and they have pledged themselves that none shall occur. The employes of the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Road have not been paid for three months. The city is quiet; no trouble is apprehended, and the strikers have the sympathy of the people. No freight trains are moving, but passenger trains are not molested.

OMAHA, Neb., July 25.—It is generally believed that all danger of a strike or further trouble on the Union Pacific or the other roads in this State has passed. The employes of all the roads are quietly at work, and no disorderly demonstrations have been made. The action of General Superintendent Clark in rescinding the order for reduction of wages and the orderly, quiet, and sensible action of the employes is universally commended.

At a meeting of the Union Pacific shops held here this evening, General Superintendent Clarke declared he would protect the property of the company from all harm. Everything is quiet here to-night.

LAFAYETTE, Ind., July 25.—There is no change in the situation here. All the roads out of here are running passenger trains.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., July 25.—No fears of a strike are entertained in this city. A mass-meeting of socialists was held last evening to consider the strike. The speeches were temperate, and did not tend to excite the working men. Resolutions were adopted expressing sympathy with the railroad men whose wages have been reduced, but counseling peaceable measures to insure justice. The speakers dwelt on the theory that all corporations should be dissolved and the Government run the railroads. The men of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railroad have no reason to strike, their wages not being reduced.

EVANSVILLE, Ind., July 25.—The employes of the St. Louis and South-eastern Railroad Company struck to-night. A meeting was held at the round-house, and an order was issued prohibiting all freight trains from moving after 12 o'clock to-night. Resolutions were adopted. The meeting was one of secrecy. This strike does not affect the Southern Division from here to Nashville, and no mail, express, or passenger trains will be molested.

AUDENRIED, Penn., July 25.—The Beaver Brook Mines have conformed to the demand of the miners who struck yesterday, and the men have resumed work. It is believed their success will encourage other miners in this vicinity to follow their example.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., July 25.—The molders, some 40 in number, in the Howe Sewing-machine Factory, struck work yesterday, and expected that the other workmen in the shop would follow their example. They say they will not resume work until they receive the back pay due them, or some satisfactory assurance is given them in regard to the payments for the past and future.

GALVESTON, Texas, July 25.—Special dispatches to the *News*, from Marshall and Dallas, reports strike on the Texas Pacific Railroad. The men demand three months' back pay and a withdrawal of the late order for 10 per cent. reduction of wages. The shops at Marshall were closed yesterday at noon, and no freight trains have passed over the road since then. The strikers are conducting themselves in a peaceable manner. No violence is apprehended. They are very sanguine of having their wages restored. It is evident that they have the sympathy of the people. Mail trains will be allowed to run.

MILITARY NOTES AND ORDERS.

WASHINGTON, July 25.—A dispatch received at the War Department this morning announces the safe arrival of six companies of the Twenty-third Infantry, under command of Gen. Jeff. C. Davis, at St. Louis, last night, and that they proceeded to their quarters without molestation. Other companies of infantry are en route to various points in the West from the Department of the Gulf.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., July 25.—A United States revenue cutter, having on board 50 United States marines from the Brooklyn Navy-yard, broke down near Dobb's Ferry last night, and the marines were transferred to the Hudson River Railroad and sent to the Watervliet Arsenal to-day.

AUBURN, N. Y., July 25.—At 8 o'clock last evening the Forty-ninth Regiment Col. J. E. Stoke commanding, received marching orders, and got ready in 15 minutes, but owing to the non-arrival of the cars did not leave the city until 12:30 this morning. Their destination is Buffalo. Many friends of the soldiers were at the depot.

TROY, N. Y., July 25.—About 1,000 effective troops are under arms in this city.

ALBANY, N. Y., July 25.—The Jackson Corps, an independent organization, tendered their services yesterday. The offer was accepted, and the corps went on duty this morning—sixty men armed with Enfield rifles, and each supplied with 50 rounds of cartridges.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., July 25.—Gov. Hartranft has authorized the formation of two additional regiments of State Militia, to be known as the Twentieth and Twenty-first Regiments. The Twentieth Regiment is to be composed of the Veteran Corps of the First Regiment, and the Twenty-first of the Grand Army of the Republic.

DETROIT, Mich., July 25.—The annual encampment of the Michigan State Militia has been ordered to take place at once. The principal rendezvous will be at Detroit, Jackson, and Grand Rapids.

CHARLESTON, S. C., July 25.—All the regular troops in Columbia, excepting the band, have left for Washington to-night. Batteries E and I of the Fifth Artillery, hitherto stationed at Summerville, near Charleston, left here by rail under orders to report to Gen. Hancock, at Washington. The only United States troops remaining in the State is one light battery at Summerville, which is under orders to be ready to move at a moment's notice.

NEW-ORLEANS, La., July 25.—All the United States troops except a squad to protect public property left this city to-day for Louisville, where they will be joined by companies from Baton Rouge, Jackson, and Holly Springs. These troops are commanded by Gen. De Trobriand. It is understood that Col. Floyd Jones, now at Mobile, has also been ordered to concentrate his regiment at Louisville.

NORFOLK, Va., July 25.—Battery M, Second United States Artillery, arrived here to-day from Fort Johnson, Charleston Harbor, and left to-night for Baltimore. Orders were received here to-day to prepare all monitors at this station for service at once.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., July 25.—The troops at the United States Arsenal at this place left for Louisville this afternoon.

OMAHA, Neb., July 25.—Six companies of the Ninth Infantry leave here to-day for Rock Island, Ill.

FORTRESS MONROE, Va., July 25.—Company G, First Artillery, left here for Washington this evening.

(Continued on Fifth Page.)

THE DEMOCRATS OF OHIO.

A WEAK STATE TICKET NOMINATED.

CONSEQUENCES OF THE BITTER FIGHT BETWEEN THE LEADERS—NOBODIES AND POLITICAL TRICKSTERS CHOSEN—A PLATFORM WITH BUT TWO CONSISTENT PLANKS, ONE FAVORING UNLIMITED RUM, AND THE OTHER OPPOSING LAWS FOR PROTECTING THE BALLOT-BOX.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, July 25.—At the Democratic Convention to-day every county in the State was represented, and every delegation was full, with not even a contested seat. The Democracy came together with remarkable unanimity, and the convention was unusually large, there being 735 delegates in attendance. A marked feature of the convention was the unusually fine personnel of the delegates. If one might judge by the exterior evidences, the conclusion would be arrived at that the Ohio Democracy had wisely discovered that they must put forth the very best men in the party, if they expect to wrest the State Government from Republican control this Fall. Notwithstanding this fact, the proceedings would have been at once recognized as those of a Democratic assembly by even a casual observer, from the continual confusion and general disorder which prevailed throughout. The proceedings were much delayed by this means, though there was no violent outbreak until near the close of the convention, when the Hamilton delegation, which was the disturbing element all day, got into a lively dispute, during which they applied very opprobrious epithets to each other, but no blows were struck.

The delegates were somewhat verbose in presenting the names of their favorites for the suffrages of the Convention. Each and every one claimed that his man had a good war record and would help victory to perch upon the Democratic banner. The ticket nominated is variously regarded. The comments among Democrats themselves do not show much enthusiastic feeling over the nomination for Governor. Mr. Bishop is a religionist of the strict Presbyterian order, and it is thought will on that account be somewhat distasteful. A prominent German journalist said to-night that almost the entire German vote of Cincinnati would be lost to the Democracy thereby. Mr. Bishop is a wholesale grocer, of Cincinnati, but one who is not well known, and has figured but little in public affairs. He was member of the late Constitutional Convention, and is a Trustee of the Cincinnati Southern Railroad. It is not learned that he has made a record for himself upon any of the great questions of the day. The nominee for Lieutenant-Governor is generally admitted to have been much better selected, from a party point of view, than that for the first place on the ticket. Gen. Jabez W. Fitch, widely known as the old Democratic war horse of Cuyohoga, is an easy-going old bachelor of the legal persuasion, who has sufficient income to live without a practice, and is something of a "sport." He is a man of only average abilities and mediocre attainments, and not such a one as would be supposed to make a good presiding officer; but he is of that "jolly-good-fellow" class who are so often carried into places of power by social reputation. Judge Pillars, who was nominated for Attorney-General, is a legal gentleman of average calibre from Allen County, and was given the nomination as a bait to the north-western counties. Judge Pillars was a member of the Legislature in 1873 and 1874, and made himself quite famous as the author of the anti Capital Punishment bill. A. J. Howells, the nominee for Treasurer of State, is a self-made man and a prominent manufacturer of Tuscarora Valley. He is regarded as a good selection. J. J. Burns, who represented the public schools on the ticket, is unknown to fame, except as Superintendent of schools in the county village of Belmont. Charles S. Smart, the present State Commissioner, is a man of acknowledged abilities, who would undoubtedly have done more credit to the party as their nominee than the man upon whom the choice did fall.

THE CONFLICT IN THE EAST.

PROGRESS OF THE CAMPAIGN.

CORRESPONDENTS AT THE FRONT AND ELSEWHERE—FAILURE OF THE RUSSIAN ATTEMPTS IN ASIA—VALOR AND ABILITY OF TURKS UNDERESTIMATED—THE GARRISON AT KARS—A WEEK OF STRANGE RUMORS.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, Saturday, July 14, 1877.

One would have thought that the general sympathy which Americans have shown for Russia would have had some weight with the great chiefs on the Danube in the matter of a passport for one of the most experienced military correspondents of THE NEW-YORK TIMES. But neither the influence of the Stars and Stripes, the letters of recommendation from high quarters, nor the high character of the man himself have had any effect upon the Russians in favor of your Bucharest correspondent's applications to go to the front. Fortunately, this has not interfered much with the collection of news for THE TIMES, as you have other correspondents and other sources of information which keep you *au courant* with affairs. But we have all been anxious that your Bucharest correspondent should have been at head-quarters, and it does not say much for the Russian estimate of American sympathy that he is turned back "without rhyme or reason," and no word of explanation given. The incident of deliberate firing on the American and English flags at Rustchuck is further evidence that the Russians are no respecters of persons or nations. They have, however, taken Mr. Forbes, of the *Daily News*, to their heart, but the *Daily News* is the slavish friend of Mr. Gladstone and the Czar. Even this Russian advocate in London, is, however, obliged to admit that the campaign in Asia is a complete failure, and it does so today in honest English language, which will surprise St. Petersburg, for that city regards the *News* as its own. But this able London journal, notwithstanding its earnest partisanship, is not going to hide its head with the ostrich in the desert. Its leading article today is a masterly review of the Russian disasters in Asia, so hard at first of belief, coupled as they were with the persistent reports of victory sent out by the Russian Agency. It is singular that the *Daily News* to-day commences its editorial almost in the words of my cable to you dispatched yesterday morning: "The relief of the garrison of Bayazid, brilliantly accomplished last Tuesday by Gen. Tergukanof, is the one solitary feature of the war in Asia on which the Russians can dwell with satisfaction in the history of the last eventful month." It is satisfactory to feel that you had the earliest descriptive account of that splendid achievement, the first warlike romance of the war.

Apart from this one glint of glory that illuminates the Russian flags in Asia, they have shown a marvelous incapacity, coupled with an arrogance something akin to that of the French when they first flung themselves upon the solid hosts of Germany. The Czar and Melikoff thought they were the Germans in this campaign of Asia, and that the Turks were the French. I do not put this disparagingly to the French nation, whose gallantry is undoubted, but merely as a parallel of illustrations in connection with their last disastrous war. The Russian Generals underestimated the valor and ability of the Turks. With the audacity of a civilian who is expected to be reticent on military affairs, I pointed out over and over again in these columns the probabilities of serious disappointment to the Russian hopes, even at the height of their first successes. But a large party, both in England and America, prophesied a speedy occupation and annexation of Armenia; and the first bulletins of Turkish successes were denounced as Turkish lies. An American correspondent at the war, on his way through London some months ago, told me that he expected to be home in the Autumn, with the war at an end, the Russians master of Asia and Constantinople, and the conditions of peace ratified; for his chief had told him that that Russian bear would come down on that Turkey and mash him up in less than a month." This idea, I know, was very prevalent among Americans in London, and they reflect opinion at home pretty closely. The stubborn fight which Turkey has made has won from them a certain amount of admiration, for the Anglo-Saxon worships pluck wherever he finds it. By this time America understands that the war is no small matter, even if it be confined to the Turks and the Russians, and that the Ottomites are not the played-out people they have been represented. Your Bucharest correspondent records some recent cases of Turkish atrocities, but he is writing, though with a large degree of independence, still under the official eye of Russia, and he hears no accounts of the horrors of the Russian advance in Europe. War must always be a history of atrocious deeds, and when the story of this campaign comes to be told it will be found that the savageries of the Russians are not outdone by the brutalities of the Turks. Looking at this bloody business from the neutral platform of the United States, you will be able to hold the scales of judgment between the belligerents much more evenly than we can in England, where feeling runs high on both sides, though not higher than it did in connection with the great American war of North and South.

If the Russians had continued to postpone their crossing of the Danube, to make the passage under the prestige of great victories in Asia, they would still be on the wrong side of the river; and if their Generals are wise they will not disregard the lesson of their defeats elsewhere. Though the relief of Bayazid is a great fact, it can have but little practical influence in the closing acts of the campaign. The *Daily News'* military editor says:

"Mukhtar Pasha's Army is now so large that he may make Kars the base of new operations. The fortress is uninjured, supplies of all kinds are now abundant, and the place will be revictualed, so that its capture by blockade will be virtually out of the question. Informed by dearly-bought experience, the Russians will have not only to reinforce their Army, but to frame a new plan of campaign. Already the Czar has ordered a large body of scientific officers to report to the Head-quarters of the Army of the Caucasus, and large reinforcements are on their way to Armenia. We may be sure that recent defeats will stimulate the Army to wipe out all traces of its recent misfortunes; and if the first part of the campaign is ended, the second is about to begin, and the advantages which have been wasted are irrecoverable."

The past week has been a week of strange rumors. The Ministerial interviews with the Queen; her Majesty's going to and fro between Windsor and London, though fully explained by garden parties and state concerts, have given rise to all kinds of rumors. As I cabled you, the *Daily Telegraph* considered it necessary to contradict the report that Lord Beaconsfield had tendered his resignation to the Queen. A statesman high in the confidence of the Conservative Party told me this was about to happen; and a Liberal, who is the bosom friend of Gladstone, assured me that Lord Salisbury had resigned. A journalist who "knows everything" shook his head and said, "I don't know what is, but something serious is up." The days pass on, however, without any further sign, and nobody really seems to know what is going to happen—except that "Russia is not to have Constantinople." This is still the burden of the Music Hall song which I quoted in one of my letters some weeks ago. Dispatches of importance have been arriving from Austria, but I gather from official gossip and Parliamentary asides that Austria is just as uncertain in her movements as England. Austrians say the policy of England is one of doubts and fears. Englishmen say Austria shilly-shallies like a girl who can't make up her mind whether to say yes or no. The truth, I suspect, is that Bismarck is playing the two nations like shuttlecocks. He is fooling both Austria and England. That is his game; first in the interest of Russia and lastly for the benefit of Germany. Mr. Odo Russell is back in Berlin to play the puppet in the Bismarckian drama, and I have it on good authority that Mr. Russell says the chance of Austria and England breaking their policy of neutrality is not at all probable at present. That may mean Bismarck's doubts of the rapid advance of Russia, or it may mean renewed pledges from the Czar guaranteed by Germany. But nothing is certain except the war itself, and the military results of the fighting will alone, I fancy, give particular form to the next performances of diplomacy.

A GENEROUS OFFER.

A seedy-looking customer presented himself at the counter of one of the auction houses in Galveston and asked for work. The proprietor told him that times were dull, and that just at the present moment he was not in need of assistance. The tramp urged that he was a first-class man, and was the owner of a trunk which he had "in soak," and which had to come out of its disagreeable associations. The auctioneer told him that if that was the case, and he was really anxious to get a job, that he could do so by applying to some of the boss brick-cleaners in the burned district. The peripatetic replied that he was not "pulling on that string," and then suggested to the auctioneer that his business was hardly paying expenses, and proposed to take out a select little stock from his store and open a partnership enterprise with him in the Central Market. The auctioneer told him thusly: "I will give you one minute to be going, going, and two minutes to be gone," and while he was gathering his fingers about the handle of a hatchet the tramp slipped out.

BRIDGING ACROSS THE SEA.

FROM DOVER TO CALAIS—THE SCHEME FOR CONNECTING ENGLAND AND FRANCE—SHALL IT BE BY BRIDGE OR TUNNEL?

The Geneva *Continent* of a recent date says: "The scheme for connecting England and France by means of a tunnel under the straits of Dover appears to have been definitively abandoned. The work of boring lately undertaken has, it appears, verified the forebodings of those who believed in the existence of fissures in the stratum of such a character as to offer a most serious obstacle to the undertaking. Under these circumstances a new idea has been broached—to unite the two coasts by a gigantic way: half bridge, half isthmus. This scheme has been fully set forth by M. Verard de St. Anne, an eminent French engineer, and is thus described in the *Examiner* of Saturday: M. Chevallier's tunnel was to have been dug at a depth of 410 feet below the Channel, and was to have been about 34½ miles in length, whereas M. Verard de St. Anne's bridge, starting from Folkestone, Cape Grisnez, will be only 21 miles. Besides, between the two points lie the Varne and the Calbart, two banks much dreaded by navigators, formed of very strong and resisting calcareous ground, and covered by water ranging from 3 to 12 feet in depth. In consequence of the shallowness of the water covering it, and the great solidity of the rock composing it, the Varne will form the pivot of the undertaking. Its distance from Folkestone is about eight miles, and the depth of the intervening channel about 20 fathoms. Taking, therefore, the extent of bank at six miles, the distance thence to Cape Grisnez is about eight and one-half miles. In this distance a depth of water of about 25 fathoms prevails for some three miles, the remainder having a depth of about 13 fathoms, and the average depth throughout being about 16 fathoms.

"It is proposed that the foundations of the bridges should be constructed on the newly improved system, consisting of network made of large blocks of quarry stone of sufficient size and weight not to be displaced by the regular ebb and flow currents of the tides, those being the only influences likely to affect detrimentally the substructure within a certain depth, as the action of violent storms is known not to be felt at a greater distance from the surface. A fortunate accident of the situation, moreover, is that both coasts of the Straits can furnish in abundance sufficient stone and cement for the whole construction.

"M. Verard St. Anne, undeterred by the gigantic nature of an undertaking which should furnish an easy road of intercommunication between the two countries, affording a means of transit for railways, for carriages and equestrians, and even pedestrians, by means of a continuous and solid open-air route, without bidding good-bye to the light of day for a dreadful hour and three-quarters, as would be the case with the tunnel of M. Chevallier, goes still further, and proposes to construct a haven of refuge on the Varne, thus regularly turning tables on the elements, and substituting safety for danger. Such an undertaking would be likely to possess in itself the elements of a commercial success independently of the bridge; and the one being the complement of the other, both undertakings would mutually contribute to form an enormous revenue, such as to encourage those who, believing in the practicability of the bridge, have doubted its commercial success to support the proposal. Should the most sanguine expectations never be realized, still there can be no doubt that, in comparison with the tunnel scheme, the bridge scheme has by far the greater ground for hope, especially if the relative expenses are compared with one another. The modest sum asked by the promoters of the tunnel scheme for preliminary expenses alone is set down from £2,000,000 to £3,000,000, and the period of time to be expended in purely preliminary experiments may be from five to eight years, and at any moment the scheme may fall entirely through, should unforeseen obstacles be met with or any accident occur when under mid-sea. So much for the preliminary part, formidable enough in itself. But when we come to the expenses of the enterprise itself we find £20,000,000 to be the approximate estimate. By the side of these figures the demands of the bridge scheme seem insignificant, for £40,000 only is the sum set down for preliminary investigations and preparatory "scientific works"—and the time to be expended thereon is estimated at less than the first. The total cost for the whole work is calculated to fall short of £12,000,000. Every operation in connection with the bridge can be carried on in full daylight, and all tests and experiments made under ordinary conditions—a consideration of some importance, as likely to inspire the confidence of the public, and the more readily to enable physical obstacles to be overcome. There are gigantic obstacles to be opposed no doubt, but in such a progressive age as this a great idea, although its realization bristles with difficulties, is seldom allowed to be lost. The march of science carries everything before it, and so great a power has it become, that the successful surmounting of nature's most gigantic obstacles comes to be regarded as a simple mechanical problem, the solution of which is sure to be found in the archives of science. Who could have or who would have had the hardihood to cherish in the last century so wild a conception as bridging across the sea? It belonged to the first half of this century to hold the idea in embryo; and since modern engineers, aided by modern science, have gone far toward eliminating the word 'impossible' from our vocabulary, it should be for the second half to eliminate, so far as regards the passage of the Straits of Dover by railway, the word 'impassable' also."

HOW GOLD WAS DISCOVERED IN OLDTOWN, ME.

From the Bangor Whig.

One of our correspondents writes that the recent "discovery of gold" in Oldtown come about somewhat in this way: The town authorities having contracted with one of the citizens to build a town cistern for Fire Department purposes, on the island occupied by a large number of French families, it occurred to one of the wags in town to have a little fun, and see how much of a stirring up he could give the inhabitants upon the island. Accordingly, he got a few pieces of real gold-bearing quartz from a returned Californian, and taking the caliber of the cistern into his confidence proceeded to deposit them during the night in one of the seams made by blasting in the ledge where the cistern was to be located, several feet below the surface of the soil. The next day he was carelessly upon the spot in good season in the morning and the two made a wonderful discovery, no less than the finding of real gold! A few bits were taken into the shop of one of the jewelers, and the workman on melting it pronounced it the real article and no mistake. The news spread like wildfire, and as other small pieces were found during the day the price of real estate began to go up rapidly long before sunset. A third man eager to help on the fun was very earnest in offering $5,000 for a small building lot near at hand, but the owner would not sell it short of $10,000. So far all went well. Then a piece was sent to Bangor and found to be just as represented, and the correspondent of the *Commercial*, not let into the secret, however, had a glowing account of the discovery in the columns of that paper. As soon as the facts of finding became generally known a certain legal gentleman, who never allows a fly to stay on the tip of his nose if it can be blown off, who is always ready to help on a joke, offered, with the aid of an enterprising merchant of the town, to get up a stock company, work the mine, and banish hard times by bringing wealth at half its cost out of the bowels of the earth in quantities to suit, and the two would take $15,000 in stock. Visions of vast fortunes flitted before the eyes of the lookers-on, but no one, however, could be found who was willing to risk much real money on the present showing, and as the thing had gone about far enough, the result aimed at had been accomplished, and the news had got into all the State papers and into some out of the State, the projectors slyly put out the secret little by little, and to-day it is said not a man can be found in all Oldtown who ever believed there was any gold found on the island at all.

A MINISTER ARRESTED IN CHURCH.

The Philadelphia *Times* of yesterday says: "When Rev. Thomas B. Bott arrived at his church, the Twelfth Baptist, about 8:15 last evening, he smiled as he glanced at the congregation assembled, which consisted of 33 persons. He got into the pulpit and began vigorously cooling himself with a lady's fan. The hymn, 'What a Friend we have in Jesus,' after a few ineffectual trials, was sung, Miss Lillie Younger taking the lead. The Pastor then announced that as it was the usual Tuesday evening prayer-meeting, he would take for his text a portion of Bunyan's *Pilgrim's Progress*. He spoke of the true Christian and the pliable one. The latter, he said, can be tempted, as was evinced in some ex-members of the flock, one of whom does not live more than a square from here. He was one of your pliable Christians, and now he is an arch-fiend. He got his price and fell. I believe every man has his or her price. They can be tempted and will fall.' He stigmatized those who had left the church recently as turn-backs, turncoats, traitors, backsliders, and pliables. He dwelt at some length on love and hate. Just as he was finishing the last prayer a constable approached the pulpit, called the reverend gentleman to one side and read a warrant for his arrest issued by Magistrate Mulvaney on the complaint of Mrs. Bott, charging him with failing to provide for her and their children. Mr. Bott turned pale, and the perspiration oozed from his forehead as he excitedly asked, 'Did my wife do that?' On being assured of the fact he requested the constable to wait outside for a few minutes, he dismissed the congregation. The officer consented and went outside. The congregation had noticed their shepherd's excited manner and surrounded him, with the query: 'What's the matter?' He answered evasively, and, quickly slipping out, joined the officer. His flock soon ascertained what was the matter, and three of them went into tears, while others made such exclamations as 'It is a shame!' She should be arrested, not Bott!' Mrs. Bott said that on Monday her husband visited her mother's house, where she is residing at present, and attempted to remove her furniture, but was prevented by her locking the doors."

GENERAL TELEGRAPH NEWS

THE HOSTILE INDIANS.

CAPT. BANCROFT RECOVERING FROM HIS WOUNDS—GEN. HOWARD'S MOVEMENTS—OUTRAGES IN THE BLACK HILLS.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., July 25.—A dispatch received in Portland to-day "from the front," and dated July 18, says Capt. Bancroft, who was wounded during one of the engagements with the Indians, is dead, but a special dispatch received this evening from Walla Walla says that P. B. Johnson, who had arrived there from the front, saw Capt. Bancroft at Fort Lapwai last Saturday (the 21st.) He was then able to walk around and rapidly recovering.

A telegram from Gen. Howard, received at the head-quarters in this city to-day, says that he is awaiting the arrival of troops, and Col. Green's cavalry from Boise. He will then assume command of the cavalry in person, and take the Told trail in pursuit of Joseph, to Bitter Root. He will also send a force of infantry through the Spokane country who will overawe by their numbers any Indians that may be inclined to engage in hostilities.

DEADWOOD, Dakota Territory, July 24.—Gen. Dawson, a prominent citizen of this place, received a letter to-night from the town of Spearfish asking him, for God's sake, to send them assistance, and saying that the Indians are raiding the valley and burning the ranches. All the women and children and other persons from the ranches have taken refuge in Spearfish.

THE IMPEACHMENT TRIAL.

CONTINUATION OF THE TESTIMONY AS TO THE REPORTS OF THE THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK AND MR. ELLIS' KNOWLEDGE OF ITS CONDITION—THE BANK EXAMINER AS A WITNESS.

SARATOGA, N. Y., July 25.—In the Senate to-day, on motion of Senator Robertson, witnesses were allowed the same fees as in civil cases in courts of record. Mr. Ellis, the respondent, and Mr. Chapman, counsel, were absent. Witness Sellers testified regarding the real estate of the Third-Avenue Savings Bank when the Receiver took possession, and the amount the same sold for by auction, compared with the cost as inventoried by the bank. He said there was a difference of $66,617 28 between the amount of deposits shown on the general ledger and the amount on the depositors ledger, which difference existed for several years, and was balanced by profit and loss. After the completion of Mr. Sellers' evidence, Mr. Hurd, Receiver of the Third-Avenue Savings Bank, testified regarding the value of the stocks and mortgages which came to him, and at what prices they were sold. Isaac Smith, a clerk in the Banking Department, testified to the report received July, 1873, from the Third-Avenue Bank; that he handed the report to Superintendent Ellis in September following, and called his attention to the same as showing the bad condition of the bank. In September, 1875, Gov. Hoffman, Mr. Hun, and Mr. Carman called at the department and asked for the examination of the same bank. The witness stood aside to await the arrival of a book from the department. Isaac H. Vrooman described the method of examining banks and verifying securities.

At the afternoon session Mr. Sellers gave testimony regarding the number of depositors of the Third-Avenue Bank for 1875, just prior to closing, also the amount of expenses and salaries from January, 1875, to the time of closing. Isaac Smith was recalled, and identified the report of the Third-Avenue Bank for July, 1873, which he showed Ellis in September of that year, calling attention to the shrinkage of the value of stocks and assets. Mr. McGuire cross-examined the witness sharply, particularly as to his being an expert. W. F. Aldrich, Bank Examiner, testified regarding the deficiencies found in the same bank in March, 1875. He was questioned closely by Senator Schoonmaker regarding how he appraised the lands of the bank at Tarrytown.

A CONVICT RECAPTURED.

JAMES M'CABE RETURNED TO THE CONNECTICUT STATE PRISON.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

HARTFORD, Conn., July 25.—James McCabe, who escaped from the State Prison on Friday afternoon, was captured at Berlin station this morning, by the yard-master of the New-York, New-Haven and Hartford Road and two other gentlemen. Mr. S. S. Hills, an employe at the prison, went to Berlin Tuesday afternoon and left there a description of the escaped prisoner with the depot employes and the officials. He then drove to Meriden and left similar descriptions, and returned to Berlin this morning, and thence to New-Britain, where he found and identified McCabe in charge of New-Britain officers. It seems that McCabe went directly from the prison to Berlin Junction, and there took the evening train to New-Britain where he purchased a hat, coat, and pistol. He then returned to Berlin and was recognized by the depot employes from the description given them this morning.

THE MEXICAN RAID INTO CALIFORNIA.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., July 24.—A San Diego, Cal., dispatch says the following has just been received from Campo by the editor of the *Union*: "The Lower California (Mexico) authorities treat the American prisoners very badly. The two Elliott boys are confined in a separate jail from the other crowd. The supposition of Americans near San Rafael is that money will clear most of them, but the Mexicans think that the Mexican, Manuel Malindra, and the two Elliott boys, and Hensley, will be made victims of revenge, and that it will take pretty strong influence to release them. I think some immediate steps should be taken by the American citizens for the protection of their friends."

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., July 25.—A dispatch from San Diego to the *Union* has the following from Campo this afternoon: "Thus far frontier difficulties are still raging, and things are coming to a focus. The Mexicans have inaugurated a kind of martial law, and are preparing for any attack that might be made, but, through the aid and influence brought to bear upon the officials, we are in hopes of saving the lives of our friends at the sacrifice of all the property taken from them."

NAVAL ORDERS.

WASHINGTON, July 25.—Lieut. Wainwright Kellogg is ordered to the Monongahela at New-York; Lieut. Edwin Longnecker is ordered to the iron-clad Wyandotte at Washington; Lieut. F. G. Hyde is ordered to the iron-clad Nahant at Philadelphia; Passed Assistant Surgeon J. M. Ambler is ordered to the Naval Hospital at Norfolk; Paymaster J. H. Arms is ordered to the Plymouth at Washington; Assistant-Paymaster W. C. McGowan is ordered to the Wyandotte; Lieut. Albert Ross is detached from the Passaic, and ordered to the Wyandotte; Lieut. Thomas C. Terrill, from the command of the Wyandotte, to command the Passaic; Assistant Surgeon Richard Astbridge, form the Naval Hospital at Norfolk, and ordered to the iron-clad Lehigh; Assistant Surgeon Charles J. Nourse, from the Naval Hospital at Chelsea, Mass., to the iron-clad Nahant at Philadelphia.

SUSPICION OF INCENDIARISM.

MIDDLETOWN, N. Y., July 25.—Recent disclosures in connection with the fire which destroyed $70,000 worth of property in the town of Chester, on the night of July 4, on which over $30,000 worth of insurance has been paid, indicate that the incendiary was Frank W. Clark, junior member of the firm of Jehial G. Clark & Son, in whose store the fire originated. The son had charge of the store, and goods brought into the town by young Clark at night have been identified as being in the store before the fire. The insurance on the store has not yet been paid. Public opinion in Chester acquits the father of any complicity in the matter.

THE KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., July 25.—The Grand Lodge of Knights of Pythias is in session here. Forty lodges are represented. During the past year two lodges were instituted and two consolidated. The order is in good condition. The annual report of the Treasurer shows the receipts to have been $2,703, and the disbursements, $2,679. The membership amounts to 5,500. The following officers were elected for the ensuing term: Grand Chancellor, John J. Acker, of Albany; Grand Vice-Chancellor, Henry Lemmerman, of New-York; Grand Master of the Exchequer, J. C. Almendinger, of Buffalo; Grand Keeper of the Records and Seals, Frank W. George, of Poughkeepsie; Grand Prelate, Horace Stowell, of Whitehall; Supreme Representative, Henry C. A. Sauer, of Albany. The order was established in 1864, and now numbers 100,000 members.

CHARTER OAK INSURANCE COMPANY.

PUBLICATION OF THE COMMITTEE'S REPORT DEFERRED—EX-GOV. JEWELL THE NEW PRESIDENT—WHAT WILL BE DONE WITH THE WALKELEY MANAGEMENT—THE AVAILABLE ASSETS.

HARTFORD, Conn., July 25.—The hope that the Insurance Committee who have examined the affairs of the Charter Oak Company would be enabled to report to-day has been futile. Col. Greene told me this evening that it would not be made public for two days yet. It is settled definitely that Marshall Jewell is to be the new President instead of Mr. Batterson, whose fluctuating course in the matter has cost him more or less of the confidence that until now has been placed in him. There seems to be a good deal of satisfaction at the substitution of Mr. Jewell's name for that of Mr. Batterson. His honesty is believed in by most of the people, and his business ability is conceded on all sides. The committee from Chicago will return home to-morrow.

Gov. Bross this afternoon, in answer to inquiries as to what he thought would be done in dealing with the members of the Walkley management in whose hands the funds of the company were subject to the consequences of criminal recklessness, said that when the new officers were installed those persons would be treated according to law. He added that if necessary he would come on from Chicago personally and prefer charges of robbery against them before the Grand Jury. "For," said he, in an energetic way, "robbery is what they have been guilty of and nothing else."

It is asserted upon excellent authority that the Examining Committee will report that they have found $9,000,000 of assets which cannot be questioned by anybody. My informant, who is perfectly trustworthy, adds that there are other assets amounting to some $2,000,000 in round figures, which will be subjected to some loss, but will remain good in the main. The rest are doubtful. It is learned to-day that in 1875 the National Life Insurance Company, of Chicago, were negotiating with the Walkeley management for the purchase of the Charter Oak, and that the proposal made was rejected for some reason not given. The sum offered was $600,000. Bisbee, the attorney of B. F. Allen & Co., has been renewing the offers, I understand during the past two or three days, on the part of the men he represents, but his proposals have fallen far short of success.

EVIDENTLY KNOWS HIM.

That Boston Police Captain who recently made a sensation by publicly charging that Boston ladies are in the habit of indulging in intoxicating drinks, seems to be known in Augusta, Me. The Kennebec *Journal* gives him this first-rate notice: "Old Bummer Scott, who, a few years ago, spent some time in Augusta, has lately been appearing at a large temperance meeting, in which he told what he pretended to know about drunkenness among the women moving in the higher circles of Boston. He is so well acquainted with women of taste and refinement, has been in the habit so long of mingling with such, that no wonder we see him reported as saying that the prevalence of drunkenness among women in the upper strata of society in Boston was something beyond the wildest hopes of the most ardent total abstinence crusader. We remember that when old blow-hard Scott came to Augusta it was as a lecturer on the beauties and moral lessons of a panorama representing something with a title. 'The New Pilgrim's Progress.' He became so much attracted by the place, that, he says, he shook disorganized, he came to the unfortunate decision to settle himself down here. He had been on the Boston Police, he said, for 16 years; and never a speech did Scott make without often reminding his hearers of that interesting portion of his life. His misfortune here, we think, was in undertaking a job for which he had ample corporeality, but lacked mental. In Augusta he professed as an auctioneer, he was going to put Jones out of the business in a fortnight; relying on his experience as a policeman. Frank Farrington would have to yield to him the badge of the City Marshal in less than a year. Thus the old bummer obtruded himself, in season and out of season, upon the communities, until the temperance people, and others, didn't want to associate with him, as he had no money. He preached temperance, he talked and cried and prayed in prayer meetings, and gave 'Illustrated' lectures before Sunday-schools, but somehow people didn't make any paying investments in him, and so he left town. The last we heard of him, before his turning up at the temperance meeting in New-York, he was traveling with a collection of burglars' tools. We have only mentioned his case for the purpose of showing how persons engaged in the best of causes are liable to be imposed upon."

THE RETREAT OF THE PHILADELPHIANS.

From the Philadelphia Times of Yesterday.

The officer who returned yesterday from "the front," and when asked how he got back, replied, "in an envelope," gives the following description of the return of such of the Philadelphia "soger boys" as have been heard from. Though the description may be obnoxious to the charge of being somewhat hyperbolical, yet it must be confessed that it has enough verisimilitude about it to be recognized as not a pure fabrication:

"An effort was made by one or two inventive individuals to climb into their muskets, but as this was found impracticable, not on the reason that the muskets were too narrow, but that the men were too long, the ruse was abandoned. One gentleman tried the extraordinary experiment of impelling himself homeward by swallowing his musket and touching it off from within himself, but discovered his mistake in time to avert serious consequences. In the excitement of the moment a terrified Brigadier-General offered to 'ship' on a passenger train as a man before the 'mast,' and, being refused, wanted to know whether he couldn't go through as an invoice to the stuffed department of the Permanent Exhibition. In despair several veterans pinned pocket-books to their shirts and threw themselves by the track, determined to trust to luck and some conscientious mail agent to pass them through. To add to the terror of these unfortunate men they couldn't get anything to eat that was palatable; and as the crows knew this they hovered above the emaciated soldiers and 'cawed' in joyous anticipation of a big potato-bug lunch. Happily few

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, JULY 26, 1877.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

PARK THEATRE.—Baby—Mr. W. H. Bailey, Mr. Charles Poole, Mr. E. F. Thorpe, Miss Kate Newton, Miss Linda Dietz. Matinée.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.—Evangeline.—Miss Vinie Clancy, Miss Lizzie Harold, Mr. George Knight, Mr. George Fortescue. Matinée.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—The Poor of New-York.—Mr. Samuel Piercy, Miss Agusta De Forrest.

NEW-YORK AQUARIUM—Rare and Curious Fish, Mammalia, Statuary, &c.—Day and Evening.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.—Poor Jo.—Miss Mary Cary.

GILMORE'S GARDEN—Grand Concert and Summer Night's Entertainment.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

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THE "TIMES" FOR THE SUMMER.

Persons leaving the City for the Summer can have The Times *mailed to their address for $1 per month, postage prepaid.*

The Signal Service Bureau reports indicate that to-day the weather in the Middle States will be cooler, and clear, with north and west winds.

There were few material changes yesterday in the area covered by the railroad strikes, unless the fact that the progress of the movement has received no fresh impetus, and the further fact that a settlement has been reached by the employes of the Erie Road, be regarded as indications that it has spent its force. Chicago was the scene of frequent struggles between the Police and the rioters, resulting to the advantage of the former; Cincinnati went through a somewhat similar experience with like result; St. Louis was threatened with grave disorders, but has so far escaped them, and in the original centres of disturbance quiet has been completely restored. The strike has not secured any large number of recruits from workmen employed in manufacturing industry, and a disposition is beginning to be manifested to rely on other arguments than the bludgeon and the torch of the incendiary. It is almost too soon to indulge in any expectations that we have seen the worst of the struggle, but it is entirely seasonable to express approval of the general manifestation of vigor and determination to put down all attempts to settle a question of wages by the methods of civil war.

The railroad strikers pay quite as remarkable an amount of respect to the passage of the United States mails as they do to the presence of United States troops. One, though by no means the only cause of that feeling, is the entire singleness of purpose with which the Cabinet has addressed itself to the problem of subduing the existing revolt against constituted authority. There has been at Washington no weak temporizing with the elements of disorder. The President and his advisers have exhibited from the very earliest manifestations of violence a degree of firmness and vigor beyond all praise. Had the same spirit been displayed by State and local authorities, it would have saved millions of dollars' worth of property and scores of human lives, not to mention the incalculable loss inflicted on the general trade of the country by the paralysis of traffic and the interruption of commercial exchanges. The readiness of the National Administration to declare martial law, to place the Militia under the control of the War Department, and to call out volunteers in any district where the powerlessness of State and local officers to keep order has been fully demonstrated, is of itself a potent influence on the side of order. We may be permitted to doubt whether a Democratic Administration could or would, under similar circumstances, do as much.

There is another feature of this business of the railroad transportation of United States mails which ought not to be lost sight of. In consequence of the policy of Democratic "economy," the Government has, during the past year, been unable to make any contracts for the conveyance of mail matter, and has been absolutely at the mercy of the railroad companies in procuring postal cars and postal facilities generally. Mail matter has, in fact, been reduced to the level of ordinary merchandise, has, even, been reduced somewhat below it, since the railroad companies have shown a constant indisposition to carry it at the rates which the postal authorities were able to afford. It is rather absurd to expect, therefore, that railroad managers should go out of their way to make special discriminations in favor of mail packages, which they take simply as a not very profitable addition to their passenger traffic. It is, of course, quite intelligible that the strikers should be willing to make a point in their own favor by assuming a special regard for the public convenience in regard to a class of railroad freight where failure of service is felt in every household in the land.

It is to be hoped that the railroad strike will, very shortly, reach that stage when it will be possible to discuss the alleged grievances of the strikers as opposed to the assumed necessity for reducing expenses on the part of the railroad companies. We present to-day some facts and figures bearing upon the merits of the strike, and shall endeavor to supplement these by a more comprehensive series of inquiries. It would not be surprising, however, if the causes of irritation existing between railroad men and managers should be found to have been less due to reductions which can be made the subject of tabular comparison than to petty and arbitrary methods of lessening salaries below their nominal figure. It has, for example, been made sufficiently evident that the pay of railroad employes has in some cases been left for months in arrears. There have also been means devised of compelling them to refund on a return trip, made for the purpose of "reporting" at a certain point, nearly as much as was gained in completing the trip for which they were paid. Such matters ought to be made the subject of amicable adjustment just as soon as the men repudiate all illegal methods of enforcing their supposed "rights," and the sooner they can appeal to the public to judge between them and their employers, without any reference to their disposition to compel acquiescence in their demands by force and violence, the better it will be for all parties concerned.

With characteristic cowardice, a San Francisco mob has threatened the Chinese residents, and has wrecked several Chinese shops and houses. This is manly business. The Chinese are unpopular because they do not vote and because they work for low wages. Inflamed by the reports of riot in Eastern cities, the rough element of the city, unemployed and noisy, looks about for a means of expressing sympathy. The defenseless Chinaman is the most convenient object, and his head is straightway cracked. No more conclusive evidence of the ruffianism and cowardly brutality of the average loafer could be found. The people who sack Chinese houses and stone Chinamen are not working men. The San Francisco people call them "hoodlums," a term which includes everything that is base and mean. The hoodlum is a non-producer, a loafer, and a bully. The hoodlum class think this a good time to signify their hatred of law and order. The old Californians threaten to revive the Vigilance Committee of 1856, which hanged rioters and outlaws without the usual formalities of law.

It is to be feared that the strikers who were advised to look to the Ohio Democratic Convention "for consolation" will find the resolutions of that body very unsatisfactory reading. They condemn subsidies, including, of course, the proposed aid to the Texas-Pacific scheme, and they lay the blame of "the destruction of the industry of the country and the pauperizing of labor" at the door of "the vicious laws enacted by the Republican Party." If this latter reference means anything at all, it must be directed against the protectionist legislation which was passed, with the entire approval and support of the class now on strike, to defend the manufacturing industries of the country against the competition of the "pauper labor" of Europe. Democrats have neither the honesty nor the courage to declare open war against a fiscal system based on any such consideration, and the demagogism which dominates their party comes out very clearly in the demand for the remonetization of silver, the repeal of the Resumption act, and the retention of the greenback currency at its present volume. Perhaps the most noticeable feature of the Ohio resolutions is the confession they involve that the Democratic Party has been deprived of its stock grievance in regard to the interference of the Federal power with State Governments in the South, though the choice of a nominee for Governor who is charged with using his official position as Trustee of a railroad to advance the interests of his Grocery concern, must be conceded to be very characteristic.

After all, Mr. Thomas A. Scott, President of the Pennsylvania Railroad, is not wholly indifferent to criticism. His skin, thick as it is, is not impenetrable. Referring to our article on the political aspects of the present trouble, he angrily protests that "there is not a particle of truth in any of its allusions" to him, and he asks us to give his "refutation of the statement." Of course, we cheerfully print his letter. It would have been more effective, however, had he paused to explain in what respect we have done him injustice. He says that he is and always has been ready to aid authority in the enforcement of law and order. We did not even insinuate the contrary. We simply took him as the type of the Tilden demagogues, of the politico-railroad ring, who, while perverting the corporate power they have acquired, have acted in conjunction with the Democratic Party, one feature of whose policy has been to reduce to a minimum the military power of the National Government. If Mr. Scott now discovers the error of his ways, and intends hereafter to oppose the adherents of Mr. Tilden in Congress and elsewhere, he should be grateful to us for affording him an opportunity for the explanation. The only other allusion to him which we can discover relates to the influence which he has long been known to exercise over the legislation of his own State. When he ventures explicitly to deny the soft impeachment, we may cite from the Harrisburg records the evidence on which it rests. Meanwhile, Mr. Scott's explanation needs to be explained.

It is no credit to the local authorities that the meeting in Tompkins-square last night passed off without disturbance. At the time the permission was given to a set of reckless agitators to occupy a public thoroughfare for the purpose of making inflammatory speeches, it was quite an open question whether the audience might not be reinforced by crowds of railroad and other strikers from New-York and its immediate vicinity. The speeches fell flat because the working men of New-York had the sense to stay away from the meeting, and because there were very few who listened to these harangues who had enough personal feeling in the question at issue to make any violent response to them. But the mere apprehension of riot had the effect of stripping half the City of its usual force of Police, and of leaving thousands of empty houses at the mercy of thieves. The contemptuous indifference with which the Tompkins-square demonstration was treated by the people of New-York is the best possible evidence that we have in this City a very solid substratum of good sense and of respect for law and order. The punctilious courtesy with which the organizers of the meeting were treated by the Mayor and the Commissioners of Parks and Police is but another proof that our rulers are a parcel of white-livered demagogues.

THE COLLAPSE OF LOCAL AUTHORITY.

The inefficiency and untrustworthiness of the Militia in Pennsylvania and Ohio, and its insufficiency in Maryland and West Virginia, are not more conspicuous than the break-down of ordinary municipal authority under the strain to which it has been subjected. The latter circumstance is, perhaps, the worst feature of the trial through which a large part of the country is passing. We experience more humiliation than surprise in the lack of self-control, of courage, and fidelity as manifested by various military organizations suddenly called upon for the performance of difficult duty. The obvious conclusion reached by thoughtful observers is, that the main dependence for the maintenance of order, in the presence of perils with which ordinary civil authority is unable to cope, must be upon the disciplined forces of the Federal Government. The case assumes a graver aspect when this civil authority, created and upheld by municipalities at an enormous cost, is proved to be incapable of maintaining itself against the every-day elements of disorder. We have seen one city Government after another disregard the duties which are among the conditions of its existence, and tamely allow the control it should have exercised at any hazard to pass into the hands of vagabonds and thieves. The folly of this misconduct will be more apparent when its pecuniary penalties are realized by the tax-payers. There are weightier considerations than those incident to the payment of damages, and the weightiest of all are suggested by the negligence, cowardice, and imbecility of the governing powers in our large cities.

Allowance may be made for the unexampled emergency which Pittsburg was suddenly compelled to meet. It is impossible to extenuate the general demoralization which seems to have overtaken the community, or to speak in any other language than that of contempt for the pusillanimity of the great body of the citizens. But the paralysis of the civic authority, however disgraceful, is not unintelligible. Events were so rapid and unexpected, that the local Government for a time passed, practically, out of existence. The city was given over to the rule of the mob. One might have thought that the experience of Pittsburg would serve as a warning, and that other Mayors and municipalities would be prepared to deal summarily with similar difficulties. The expectation, rational as it seemed, has not been fulfilled. On a smaller scale, and in a different way, Buffalo has been scandalized by the display of municipal weakness; while Chicago and Cincinnati owe their escape from the fate of Pittsburg to the moderation of their mobs rather than the vigor of their local rulers. We know of nothing more pitiful in civic history than the silent surrender of authority by those intrusted with its exercise, and their tacit acquiescence in the pretensions of the dangerous classes. The chief cities of two populous and wealthy States were for the time in the hands of roaming bands of worthless fellows who should not have been permitted for an hour to go unchecked. Although their purposes were known, they were allowed to gather unmolested, and then they marched through the streets, driving honest workmen from the shops, closing mills and factories against the wishes of the work people, and inflicting upon various industries enforced idleness and loss. Such a condition of things is incredible, except on the supposition that the crowds were large enough and sufficiently armed and reckless to defy the local authorities. These conditions, however, did not exist either in Chicago or Cincinnati. The mobs were formidable simply because the authorities made no attempt to oppose them. They became masters of the situation only when those who were responsible for order discarded their responsibility and succumbed to demands which they should have resisted to the death.

What is true of Chicago and Cincinnati is more or less true of nearly every municipality which has come before the country in connection with these strikes and their attendant rioting. Pretensions have been encouraged which should have been promptly resented. Strikers have been patted and praised because they pretended to frown upon arson, robbery, and murder as means of overcoming the scruples of the companies, and contented themselves with stopping trains and frightening off the men who were willing to work them. The same idiotic idea of forbearance and conciliation led Mayors and Sheriffs and magistrates to parley with thieves and incendiaries, whom they should have treated as enemies of society, and to concede to mobs what they should have held at the peril of their lives. All the traditions connected with municipal government are outraged by the vagaries of municipal authority with which the occurrences of the last four or five days have familiarized us. Instead of being a bulwark against disorder on one hand, and despotism on the other, the municipal authority which has grown up on this continent has allied itself with the elements of disorder, and has paid court to the most odious of all despotisms—the despotism of the mob. A system of local government which history makes glorious has become contemptible under a pressure that should only have demonstrated its strength.

The explanation is on the surface. Municipal government in this country has reached its present degradation because of the indifference of the classes most deeply concerned in the purity and efficiency of its administration. The fundamental error undoubtedly has been the abuse of the suffrage—its extension in municipal affairs to those who neither pay taxes nor care for the welfare of those who do. But this error might have been comparatively innocuous had the industry, the commerce, and the property of the community asserted their just influence in the conduct of local affairs. They were indifferent, and the power they should have wielded became vested in the classes least deserving of it and least fitted for its beneficial exercise. We should state the case a little too strongly if we declared that our cities are systematically governed by mobs; but the unpleasant truth is that they are governed by the classes whence materials for mobs may be readily derived. The source of municipal authority being thus degraded, the authority itself is naturally corrupt and temporizing. It has no moral life or strength. The men who levy taxes and expend them are elected by people who own no property and pay no taxes. The Mayors, Sheriffs, and Judges who administer the laws are dependent upon the votes of those who, in times like these, set themselves above the law, and in spite of law enforce their own iniquitous decrees. It should not surprise us, then, that municipal functionaries, exposed to exceptional trial, have been found wanting. They were called upon to make the governing power a reality as against lawlessness and crime, and again and again they have become the allies of both. To this fact we may trace all that is now seen of the collapse of municipal authority.

POLITICIANS AND BRIGANDS.

Carlyle, in his history of the French revolution of 1793, describes the persons, who, springing from the obscurity of the gutter, became leaders of the mob. Here and there were terrible creatures, men gifted with extraordinary eloquence, facile in speech, and ready with expedient. They naturally took the leadership of the rioters. Grotesque though they may have been in appearance, wearing petticoats and sabre-taches, blackened with gunpowder, grimy with toil, or theatrically arrayed in the garments of stage Romans, they commanded respect, they compelled discipline, they exacted obedience. When the revolution was over, they melted away and disappeared. No man to this day knows their names. Here and there a woman sprang to the front. An Amazon, bleeding with a scalp wound, terrible in visage, and brandishing a huge cutlass, led one mob, and, with intuitive genius, massed her men so that they raked five streets with a terrible fusillade, and maintained their position when the scared soldiers slunk away into obscurity, somewhat as the Black Hussars of Philadelphia hid when the railroad rioters chased them home, disguised, and protesting that they were not Black Hussars, not even Philadelphia Militiamen.

It is not possible to reproduce in our young Republic just such monsters as these. The man with the red night-cap, who, according to Carlyle, continually cried, "More blood!" has not his counterpart in Pittsburg or Cincinnati. The creature who was borne at the head of a Paris mob, swinging from a pike the raven tresses of a duchess is not yet possible even in Baltimore. Nevertheless, the mob leaders in the West, who have sprung out of the gutter, are an unwholesome and unexpected development of American civilization. These creatures have elbowed away the original malcontents. Trainmen and strikers find themselves displaced by loud-mouthed orators who never did, and never will do, an honest day's work. The man who assisted to loot the freight train at Pittsburg, and who made haste to put on a dozen shirts, one over another, the spoil of some innocent dry-goods dealer, was a poor imitation of Carlyle's leader of 1793. The Irish women, who came and went with their clothes-baskets filled with hams, silks, and canned fruits, were not unlike their unsexed sisters of the Paris barricades. But all these lacked the staying quality of the Red Republicans. On the morning of the second day, when the fires were yet smoldering, these wretched people slept a drunken sleep of exhaustion all along the lanes and by-ways of the silent suburbs.

It was a terrible experience for an American city. And we had a right to suppose that against it we should find the ready Anglo-Saxon courage and good sense which has served us and our ancestors so well these many years. But the Mayors of Cincinnati, for example, argued with the rapscallions and thieves who were threatening to rob and burn one of the great railroad depots. These were the ruffians who had pillaged and burned Pittsburg. They sought more opportunities for mischief in Cincinnati, and to these brigands the imbecile Mayor, Mr. Moore, put the idiotic inquiry: "What good would it do you to set fire to buildings?" This was the chief magistrate of a great city. He was under oath to defend and protect the interests of the citizens. And yet, facing a tumultuous and robber mob, he whiningly asks: "What good would it do you to burn and destroy?" Like Horatio Seymour, during the draft riot of 1863, which cost us so dearly, he said: "Good friends, kind friends, go home and read the good books." Against the terrible loafers and tramps who were ready to fire buildings, rob banks and stores, and destroy railroad property, the Municipality of Cincinnati was only able to set up a meek little man who expostulated when he should have sent a force to sweep the streets of the riff-raff who answered his imbecility with ribaldry.

Some such man as this, too, is Mayor Becker, of Buffalo, who, though he had no mob to face, is a candidate for re-election, and is ready to cry "Good Lord!" or "Good Devil!" as the wind shall seem to change. While mob law was reigning in Cincinnati, and a reign of terror was imminent in Buffalo, Mayor Becker, who would like to be re-elected, sounded an uncertain note on his penny whistle. Instead of declaring that he should exhaust the powers of his office in enforcing order, protecting property, and quelling riot, Mayor Becker "deemed it his duty" to issue an order informing the people in most respectful terms that peace and good order were not maintained as they ought to be maintained. Therefore, would the good citizens of Buffalo be good enough to come together "to consider what precautions, if any, should be adopted." Now, here was a man who was not likely to take any responsibilities. If the mob should get the upper hand, he would be able to say, when he wanted votes again: "I didn't do anything. The citizens voted to do so and so." The terrible fellows who lead mobs, burn depots, and wreck railroad trains must not be permitted to spoil the chances of Mayor Becker's re-election. They have votes; and Mayor Moore mounts an ash-barrel and implores them to think twice before they burn the depots.

Evidently these are the times which try the souls of the Beckers, Moores, and all such small men. Nobody ever dreamed, when these were put into office, that any such emergency as this would ever surprise them. But it is for just such emergencies that municipal officers are created. It is easy to imagine Mayor Becker, for example, wringing his hands and deploring the mob—not because it is a disgrace and a shame, but because, if it had not been for this, his renomination would have been assured. Now, everything is uncertain, and the great interests of commerce, the affairs of the State, and the welfare of the community, all depend upon the effect which the issue will have on his re-election. On one side is ruffianism, riot, and unbridled license. On the other side, a temporizing policy, which parleys with brigands and felons, pleads for time, and asks why this is so. This is the dangerous aspect of the case. It is feeble selfishness playing into the hands of lawless disorder. No wonder that men impatiently sigh for a strong hand to deal one deadly blow to all this feebly-opposed riot and brigandage.

VOLUNTEER MILITIA AND RIOTS.

We have no desire to attempt the ungracious task of underrating the services now rendered to the public by the volunteer Militia of the Middle States, nearly all of whom are either in the field or awaiting orders. The peace and the property of many terrified cities are under the guardianship of these forces, aided by a few companies of the Army and by the local Police or constabulary. Nevertheless, it is a fact that the events of the last few days have forced a serious question upon the country—the question whether our Militia system, as now constituted, can hereafter be relied upon to restore law and order in any formidable riot.

While fully appreciating the recent difficulties of the Pennsylvania Militiamen, it must be said that the conduct of many of them has been disgraceful, and the plight of the best absolutely pitiable. One portion, like the Sixteenth Regiment—a body that should be drummed out of the service forthwith—fraternized with the Reading mob they were sent to quell. Another portion, consisting of the "crack" troops of Philadelphia, after fatally blundering at Pittsburg, were rapidly reduced to a state of siege, and instead of protecting others, expended all their anxiety in finding an ignominious escape for themselves. They have drifted, demoralized, piecemeal back to Philadelphia. The revelation of their helplessness is startling. We know that no task is more trying, even to the disciplined soldier's nerve, than fighting a great mob in the pent-up streets of a city—that it is often harder than to storm the heights of a Chapultepec or to hold the ridges of a Gettysburg. But it is the task that modern society requires to have done, and some adequate provision must be made for doing it.

It would be unjust to assume that the volunteer Militia of all the other States would be no more efficient than those of Pennsylvania. The latter have long been at a low ebb in numbers, at least. Three or four well-drilled regiments and battalions have always done the show-work for the State, and the rest of the system has been one of shreds and patches. The Governor regularly praises it in his annual Message, and the accompanying figures of the Adjutant-General show that the Message is a sham. But there are, besides, inherent defects in our present volunteer Militia system which should warn us not to put implicit faith in its power, unassisted, to put down a widespread riot. The "citizen-soldier" never forgets that he is a good deal more citizen than soldier—soldier perhaps two weeks in the year, and citizen the other fifty. He feels his service to be a favor to the State, for not only is it voluntary, but he bears the bulk of its expenses, which are often heavy, since so much is laid out in parade and frolic. The discipline cannot well be severe. The men choose their commissioned officers by ballot, after electioneering. Enlistments are rarely preceded by medical examinations, nor is it customary for employes to obtain and file the written consent of employers to their entering the service and answering its calls for duty. It can be imagined how such facts reduce the "effective" of the troops on a sudden call. To this we may add the liability to excitement and lack of obedient stolidity which, of course, cannot but be looked for in inexperienced soldiers, suddenly thrust into the most trying exigencies. Again, it is not surprising that some of the Philadelphia troops could not endure at once the roughness of campaigning, with continuous lack of sleep and of suitable food, and with toil and exposure. As for the sturdier Militia from the manufacturing and mining districts, we see of what value they were, when, having thought the matter over, and found it to be a case of labor riot, they concluded that they "would not fire upon fellow-workingmen." Then, as to the handling of the troops by their commanders at Pittsburg, it, of course, added fuel to the flame.

During the past twenty years the volunteer Militia of the States as a whole have not at all kept pace with the growth of the country either in numbers or efficiency. In many States the Militia system has actually retrograded; in not one does it approach what it ought to be. New-York State, and especially New-York City, can safely claim to be in the very foremost rank, both as regards numbers and enthusiasm; while in one vital point, the soldier's knowledge of how to use his weapon—that is to say, in marksmanship—these troops have had advantages in their Creedmoor Rifle Range possessed equally by no other State troops. Yet at one blow, within the past ten years, our State Militia was reduced from 50,000 to 30,000 men, and on grounds of efficiency, too, since many regiments had dwindled to mere corporals' guards, making it necessary to consolidate or disband them. We can imagine, therefore, to what condition the anti-military reaction after the war has reduced the volunteer Militia of some other States. But the instant appeal to the regular Army by the Governors of three States, on the outbreak of the riots, itself tells the whole story in a line. The Police force of our cities steadily grows in numbers, in discipline, and in efficiency; the Fire Departments also keep abreast with the age; it is only the volunteer Militia that remains stationary, except in improved arms; and Legislatures grudge even the money to keep the Militia from going to pieces.

Now look at what we may call just now the opposing forces. What have they been doing these twenty years? Let the great army of "tramps"—a force almost unknown to the America of twenty years ago—first bear witness. This army is continually reinforced by recruits not only from roughs, but in part from the hosts of unskilled laborers whom an unbroken stretch of upward of three years of hard times has almost brought to desperation, driving some of them to join with the instinctively lawless, who are always ready for riot, having nothing to lose, all to gain. Next, compare the army of skilled and half-skilled labor with what it was twenty years ago. It is now largely made up of men who have seen military service—a part under that cruel modern system which has turned Central Europe into a drill-yard, making every able-bodied man, at some time, whether in peace or war, a soldier; a part in that war of ours where the combatants were numbered by millions. When a labor riot now rallies the men who, as lads, came home from the war to settle down to their trades, the Militia find themselves confronting mobs of veterans—mobs not scattered, with the old-time terror, by a volley of musketry, but put on their mettle by the well-remembered music. That is why we see the railroad rioters so quick and resolute to attack, so ready at intrenching, so handy with captured field-pieces, so skillful at besieging, posting pickets, and other military performances. The Militia, on the other hand, are largely recruited from inexperienced youth. There are veterans of the war scattered among them, but recruits are proverbially young men of from 18 to 30. Remembering that the war has been ended a dozen years, we see how the Militia must have been leavened by this time with youth who have no experience of battle.

Such are the changes which make the problem of the future different from the problem of the past. We do not wish to push these generalizations too far; we admit the qualifications that might be pointed out. Our purpose is only to suggest some thoughts worth thinking over. These labor riots are very likely the beginning of a series of social problems—largely labor problems—which our country may next be called upon to solve. What, then, is to be done, in order to restore the old advantage to our appliances for enforcing law and order? First, we should say, the many States that have allowed their Militia systems to shamefully run down should bring them up forthwith in numbers, and put them in repair; and all the States would do well to treat their Militia organizations with more liberality on the one hand, and require more practical efficiency, in view of their grave responsibility, on the other. Secondly, since the past few days have shown that no volunteer Militia, even if twice as good as any we have, can be relied upon like the regular Army, let us hope we have heard the last of "reducing" the latter body. The regular Army is trained, trustworthy, and subject to call. The Militia of one State cannot be sent into another merely at its Governor's request, and ought not to be, even if it could, because nobody would enlist with such liability to constant service. Since the Army is our main reliance for supplementing State troops, it should be large enough to render more aid against rioters than simply guarding Government property.

THE DOMESTIC BARREL.

The recent fierce and sanguinary conflict between a leading citizen of Bangor and an infuriated barrel will not have been wholly a misfortune if it calls the attention of the public to the true character of the common domestic barrel.

Familiarity, as has been forcibly remarked by some one of an original turn of mind, breeds contempt of danger. The Hindoo, although he is annually bitten to an immense extent by venomous serpents, has little fear of them, and is quite willing to permit a cobra to lounge about his premises upon the implied understanding that the snake is to catch a reasonable amount of rats. To come nearer home, our lumber merchants, and the various classes of men who are interested in the lumber industry, are accustomed to work and even to sleep in close proximity to the deadly and untamable buzz-saw. They perfectly comprehend its character, and frequently surprise it in the act of tearing one of their number in pieces, but nevertheless they never show, and doubtless rarely feel, any real fear of it. In like manner, the barrel, which has become so universal an inmate of our homes, is treated with perfect confidence, and its dangerous capabilities are usually entirely overlooked. People either quietly assume that it is thoroughly tame, or else feel an overweening confidence in their ability to keep it in subjection. And yet the strength, size, and peculiar formation of the barrel are obviously such as would render it a formidable foe were it other than peaceably inclined.

The most eminent naturalists recognize at least seven distinct species of the genus barrel, and five clearly-marked varieties of the common domestic barrel. It may be remarked in passing that the keg is not, as Buffon erroneously supposed, a half-grown barrel, but a distinct genus, and to confound it with the barrel would now be as absurd as it would be to adopt the childish creed that mice are merely immature rats. It is unnecessary to here point out the distinguishing characteristics of the different species of barrel, or of the varieties of the domestic barrel. It is from the latter alone that the vast majority of our people have any reason to apprehend danger, and although to the eye of the scientific person the sugar-barrel may present peculiarities which are wanting in the flour-barrel or the ash-barrel, there is no marked difference whatever in their anatomical structure and their native courage and strength.

There is no doubt that as a rule the domestic barrel resigns itself peaceably to captivity, and abstains from displays of violence and ill-temper. Occasionally a barrel will leap from the wagon in which it is confined, and endeavor to escape by rolling rapidly down hill. In such circumstances it will fearlessly charge any one who ventures to confront it, and endeavor to crush him under its weight. It is incapable, however, of rapid motion on even ground, and hence it will remain on the floor of a store-room without attempting to escape. It is this acquiescence in captivity which has given it the reputation of being thoroughly tamed, but there are few housewives who could not bear testimony to its habitual viciousness of temper. It is always ready to seize upon women's dresses and the skirts of masculine coats with its tentacles or hoops, and the garments thus seized can seldom be detached without injury. If the opportunity is offered, it will crush an unwary foot or flatten a large housekeeper against the wall with the most unmistakable ferocity. Its most dangerous attacks are, however, usually invited by the gross carelessness of its victims, who display a degree of foolhardiness hardly surpassed by that of the man in the traveling menagerie who puts his head in the lion's mouth.

It is not an uncommon occurrence for a cook or house-maid to deliberately stand on the head of a barrel in order the better to reach some article on the upper shelf of the store-room. Now, like most carnivora, the barrel is particularly dangerous when it is empty. If an anaconda be well filled with a fat native, he will not attack a casual traveler, and were the barrel to be completely filled with flour, sugar, or other solid substance, it would submit to have its head used as a footstool without manifesting anger. When, however, an empty and hungry barrel is thus treated, it frequently swallows the reckless person who has outraged its sensibilities. In most cases it can be forced by prompt measures to disgorge its prey, but not before severe injuries have been inflicted. Large and incompressible cooks have often been badly lacerated while thus in the grasp of violent barrels, and there are well-authenticated instances of children who have been fatally injured by being totally ingulfed by ferocious soap-barrels when no one was at hand to rescue them.

The recent painful occurrence at Bangor was the result of this reckless treatment of an empty barrel. The victim was a prominent physician, who, while visiting a patient one evening, left his horse and gig in the patient's carriage-house. Soon after he had ended his visit and left the sick room the people of the house were alarmed by a tremendous uproar in the carriage-house. They hastened with lanterns and large sticks to the rescue, and found the doctor in a terrible situation. He was under the wheels of the gig, writhing in the grasp of a barrel and yelling for help. The barrel had half of his body within its jaws, and, with all its tentacles erect, was dashing him against the floor and grinding him against the wheels with a ferocity that was appalling. The infuriated barrel was finally beaten off, and the doctor released, although not until he had fainted from exhaustion and loss of buttons. He eventually recovered, in spite of the terrible lacerations which he had sustained in the region of the trousers, and has since told the story of his combat to the editor of the local paper. It appears that he had entered the carriage-house in the dark, and wishing to reach the top of his gig, had rolled an empty barrel between the front and rear wheels and undertaken to stand on it. The barrel, emboldened probably by the darkness, had instantly seized him, thrown him down, and attempted to tear him to pieces. He has little doubt that he should have been a mangled corpse, had not help arrived in time, and he is so fully impressed with the dangerous character of the domestic barrel that he now buys his flour by the pound and his whisky by the quart, and refuses to have a single barrel on his premises.

GENERAL NOTES.

The New-Orleans *Times* thus bids farewell to Mr. Tilden: "Poor, poor Sammy! gone with the rest! May the Old World be kinder to you, Samivel! kinder fascinatin', you know, and all that. Ta, ta!"

A sudden draught of hot air is reported to have passed through a cotton field and peach orchard in Western Texas, a few days ago, scorching and killing every green thing it touched for a space of 140 yards wide and 400 yards long.

A former resident of New-Haven, who, during a recent visit, discovered that some of the elms are dying, has written to Prof. Dana, suggesting that the damage is done by an insect which the English sparrows do not molest, while the sparrows have driven away the native birds which formerly destroyed the aforesaid insect.

The Boston *Transcript*, commenting on the fact the Seventh Regiment of this City was hissed by a large crowd of roughs and tramps as they were assembling at their armory, thinks that if the Seventh is called into the field against the "roughs and tramps" of the metropolis, there will be fearful gaps in the ranks of the latter before the conflict closes.

A valuable cow, belonging to a gentleman of West Sutton, Mass., was taken with hydrophobia a few days ago. She bellowed and struggled in great agony during the spasms, became loose from the stanchions, broke off one of her horns, and became so dangerous it was necessary to shoot her. The cow was bitten in the jaw by a dog, while being driven from the pasture with others, about two weeks ago.

The Lawrence, (Mass.,) *American* says the oldest policeman never knew so quiet times as the Police force has had for the last two or three years. There have been scarce any serious crimes, hardly a burglary, and few serious disorders. The Police Court records show a largely diminished number of arrests for drunkenness. Hard times in Lawrence, and probably in New-England generally, whatever their effect elsewhere, have abridged the criminal record.

A few days ago a young man named Tuttle and a couple of small boys went into the fields in the north part of Goshen, Conn., after berries. A shower coming up, they took refuge in a collier's cabin. While there they found an old axe, and while fooling with it, struck the post in the centre that held up the roof. Being decayed, it snapped off with the blow, and the roof fell upon them and killed young Tuttle. His skull was broken, and also his collar bone and hip.

A Newport gentleman has adopted a form of telephone whose simplicity and cheapness brings it within the reach of all who desire such a contrivance. He has made two tin drums, one for each end of the route, which are connected by a liner string reaching from his shop to his dwelling-house, a distance of 40 rods. Ordinary conversation of the house can be distinctly heard at the shop, and vice versa. Music from a violin and other instruments can also be transmitted without the loss of a single note.

Considerable amusement was created in the municipal court of Lewiston, Me., the other morning, by the testimony of a negro on the witness-stand. It was a case of assault and battery. Said the Judge: "Well, Sir, do you know the circumstances connected with this case?" Thus responded the genuine darkey: "I tell ye Judge, the ole woman she retched a stroke over de man's head in this way, (bringing his arm across his forehead,) and now Judge look me in the eye, this is the way the old man looked," whereupon, the African drew his eyes back into his head and twisted his countenance into the most hideous sort of a grimace. "You may take your seat," said his Honor.

THE WAR ON THE RAILROADS

(Continued from Second Page.)

ST. LOUIS SUBJECT TO A MOB.

INCENDIARY SPEECHES MADE AT WORKINGMEN'S MEETINGS—A CRY FOR ARMS—PRESIDENT HAYES DENOUNCED—MECHANICS FORCED TO QUIT WORK—STREET CAR SHOPS VISITED—THE GRAVITY OF THE SITUATION BY NO MEANS LESSENED.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., July 25, 2:25 A.M.—The working men held another meeting in Lucas Market last night. The crowd was orderly and not very enthusiastic. Several speeches were made of the usual character, much abusing of monopolists and the Press, which, it was asserted, was on the side of capital, and there was a good deal of laudation of the working classes. One speaker said they had 7,000 stand of arms in their possession, at which there were cries of "Let us have them, and we will use them." Another speaker said this was the greatest uprising that has been known for a hundred years—an uprising of the bone and sinew of the Republic from the Atlantic to the Pacific, to demand their rights. He charged the blood-shedding at Baltimore and Pittsburg upon the President of the United States. He sent the Army into their midst to put down men struggling for their rights. A series of resolutions framed by the Executive Committee of the Working men's Party of the United States were adopted, declaring that they will not hold themselves responsible for any acts of violence that may be committed, but will do all in their power to assist in keeping order and preventing violence. Their motto is "Death to all thieves, incendiaries and murderers." They recommend a general strike of all branches of industry for eight hours for a day's work, and call upon legislators for the enactment of an eight-hour law. After the meeting had adjourned, a procession was formed, and, after marching through a number of the streets, crossed the river to East St. Louis, where a number of speeches were made. It is understood they will visit all places where mechanics and laborers are employed, and endeavor to prevail upon them to join the strikers.

Twenty Minutes after 8 A.M.—The Mayor publishes a proclamation this morning warning all persons against the commission of acts of violence, declaring non-interference between strikers and railroad companies, and announcing a Committee of Safety under the direction of Gen. A. J. Smith, Judge Thomas T. Gantt, Gen. John S. Marmaduke, and others.

Ten Minutes after 1 P.M.—The gravity of the situation is not lessened here to-day. At 9 o'clock this morning 1,500 men assembled in Lucas Market-place around a stand erected by the Working Men's Party, while 2,000 or 3,000 spectators gathered in the vicinity. The crowd was made up mostly of wire workers, who have struck, and strikers from other manufacturing establishments. At 10 o'clock they formed in column and marched past the City Hall to Turner Hall, where the Executive Committee of the working men's party is in session. Half an hour later a body of 500, made up chiefly of negroes was sent to the levee and marched its length for the purpose of inducing the roustabouts to join them. The strikers say they are to receive explicit orders from hour to hour, and expect to stop all manufacturing establishments before night. A committee of the men of the Laclede Gas Works waited on the officers of the company at 10 o'clock, and asked that the reduction of 25 cents a day made on the 1st of July be restored. The request was immediately granted, and the men returned to work. The Laclede Works supplies all the city north of Washington-avenue with gas. The coopers held another mass-meeting this morning on Chambers-street and Broadway, and received the reports of the committees appointed last night to wait on the bosses. The latter acceded to the demands, and restored the price for hand-made barrels from 9 cents to 12 cents. There was a hitch about machine-made barrels. The committee reported that the bosses were only willing to give 8 cents. The meeting insisted on 9 cents, and the committee was instructed to make another visit to the shops, and report at 4 o'clock.

A crowd of 2,500 people is gathered at the Union Depot, but nothing is doing there. The only passenger train which passed east over the bridge this morning was the Toledo, Wabash and Western, the strikers making an exception in favor of that road, because of its position toward the employes in the past. On the other roads only the postal cars are allowed to leave. The Chicago and Alton people refused to be dictated to, and at the regular hour sent out their postal car and baggage car and one passenger coach. The train reached East St. Louis, but the strikers refused to allow any but the engine and postal car to proceed. This discrimination was declined, and the whole train was backed over to the depot on this side.

The Missouri Pacific machine shops and freight depots and yards are closed, and none of the men are at work. They told the officers of the road this morning that they were satisfied to work, but that it would only precipitate an attack, and general trouble with the strikers. The position of the men was approved by the company, and the shops and depots closed by mutual consent. The company sent out three or four freight trains between 1 and 3 o'clock this morning, but it is not likely they will start any more for the present. A delegation of strikers from the city visited Cheltenham, four miles west of this city, this morning, and ordered the men out of the smelting and fire clay works. They offered their employers to continue at work if protected, and a request was sent to Police head-quarters for a detail of Police, but was refused. The Police force is on duty at station-houses and the city almost entirely unpatrolled. The force is kept in reserve to be used only when the strikers resort to violence, or a mob is formed. Another urgent request for detail was received from the officers of the Union-Street Railway, an important line which runs from Fourth and Locust streets to the Fair Grounds. The employes have notified the company that unless the recent cut of 10 per cent is restored they will strike at 12 o'clock to-day and stop the cars. Fears are entertained for the safety of property. The Police were instructed to be in readiness to march to the stables upon the commission of any overt act, but not before. A large body of men and boys employed at the beef-canning works paraded this morning, bearing a banner with the inscriptions: "Beef Canners—Solid Strike—Fair dealing is our motto."

Gen. A. J. Smith, at the head of the citizens' organization for the protection of property, has his head-quarters and a large staff at the Four Courts. Meetings were held this morning in nearly all the wards, and companies of citizens of from 50 to 75 members were organized and officered. Gen. Smith states that about 1,500 have been enrolled for service. On 'Change a company is being raised, on the authority of the Mayor, to consist of 50 men, for gun-boat police service on the river. The company will be placed on the steamer Elva G. Smith, the city harbor-boat. The list of volunteers is headed by F. C. Morehead, an ex-Confederate Naval officer. The prospect of a coal famine is becoming very serious, and millowners who have not a large supply ahead say they will have to shut down. Several are making an effort to work off the stock of grain on hand. Last night as high as 20 cents a bushel was offered for coal at some of the supply yards. The great bulk of the coal used here comes from the other side of the river, and the strikers refuse to permit it to pass, in fact, prevent coal trains coming to East St. Louis. The first conflict between the Police and strikers occurred last evening at Carondelet, six miles below the centre of the city. A crowd of iron-workers formed and marched to the Martindale Zinc Works and ordered out the men. There was a charge ready to draw which the strikers refused to permit to be drawn. Parker, the foreman, started to draw it himself, when the strikers stopped him and he struck one of them with a crow-bar. A fight ensued and the Police were called on. Sergt. Roebow responded and attempted to defend the foreman, but was driven off with stones, and the crowd was left in possession of the works. The value of property destroyed by the abandonment of the works with the charge in is estimated at $3,000. The strikers then marched to the Carondelet Zinc Works and took out the men, leaving the charges in, and causing damage to the amount of $1,500.

A delegation of 500 was sent to the levee by the Workingmen's Executive Committee, and boarded the steamer Centennial just as she was pushing out for New-Orleans. They stopped the boat and demanded that the Captain should sign an agreement to pay a specified increase of wages. He did so, and the boat was allowed to depart.

THE LAKE SHORE STRIKERS.

DETERMINATION OF THE MEN TO HOLD OUT—A DINNER GIVEN THEM BY THE LADIES OF COLLINWOOD—THE TRACKS BLOCKED WITH FREIGHT CARS—THE SITUATION AT ERIE AND TOLEDO.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

COLLINWOOD, Ohio, July 25.—The men here are in constant communication with their fellows in Buffalo and Cleveland, and while everything is perfectly quiet and orderly thus far, the men are very determined to carry their point. For miles upon the side tracks freight cars stand as closely together as possible, and much of the freight of a perishable nature is spoiling. In certain instances permission has been given to parties in Cleveland and elsewhere to cart it away, but this afternoon a resolution was passed that no more freight be interfered with. The feeling is very great against nearly all the officers of the road. A conference was had between the committee of the strikers and General Manager John Newell this afternoon. Mr. Newell told the men that he could do nothing directly for them, but that he would use his influence with President Vanderbilt in their favor. Upon mingling with the men, your correspondent found that there was a certain element becoming very impatient at the delay, and the question is often asked with considerable earnestness, how much longer they are to be expected to restrain themselves peaceably. The 300 car-loads of cattle and hogs have now all been unloaded, and cared for in pens, &c. Meanwhile the men are devoting themselves to social festivities. A dance was held in the station-house last night, the men designating those who were to act as ladies by tying handkerchiefs around their arms. This afternoon the ladies of the village gave the men a picnic dinner under the trees of the beautiful grove near the station, after which a large number of speeches were made by the men, all of which counseled moderation, and an entire abandonment of the saloons. It was held that public sympathy and support would continue with them just as long as they behaved like men.

ERIE, Penn., July 25.—The passengers blockaded here have issued the following card:

ERIE, Penn., July 25.

We, the undersigned passengers who have been detained on trains in the past 24 hours, wish to express the indignation we feel toward the railroad company for what we have every reason to believe has been an uncalled-for abandonment of their trains at this point. The strikers here have been remarkably peaceable and orderly, and have shown every mark of kindness to the passengers, and have used every exertion in their power to forward all the mail and passenger trains from this point, and have been prevented from doing so only by imperative orders of the railroad managers. As an example of the kindness of the strikers toward us, at their meeting last evening a contribution was taken up to defray the expenses of passengers who were unprepared for the delay, and many ladies and children were provided for at hotels at the expense of the strikers. We desire, also, to express our thanks for the kindness shown to us by the citizens of Erie.

The card is signed by 71 passengers.

No trains have left Erie for the East since Sunday. The Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Road has one train daily each way between Erie and Cleveland, but none are allowed to go East. The express train from the West, with mails and passengers, was stopped here by the company, and over 20 tons of letter mail for the East has accumulated in the Erie Post Office. Passenger trains are running over the other road.

TOLEDO, Ohio, July 25.—The men employed in the extensive lumber yards of the Mitchell and Rowland Lumber Company have stopped work in sympathy with the railroad strikers. A passenger train from Erie, Penn., over the Lake Shore Road, arrived last evening and proceeded west on time. No through trains or mails from the East have reached here to-day. No grain is being moved from the elevators, and several manufactories have stopped work in consequence of inability to ship their goods.

A dispatch from General Superintendent Paine, of the Lake Shore Road, was posted in the depot last evening, calling on employes to remain at work, or return when there is anything to be done. Also to keep all trains running that are necessary for public convenience, stating that when the excitement subsides the employes may be invited to a consultation respecting the rates of wages. At a large meeting of railroad men held last night a desire was expressed by the speakers that railroad and all other property should be protected. Up to this time no attempts have been made to interfere with the workmen in factories, mills, &c., but apprehensions are felt that such action may be resorted to before the trouble is ended. The city is quiet.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, July 25.—At a meeting of the Lake Shore men this morning a committee from the Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati and Indianapolis shops was present and asked whether it was the wish of the strikers that they continue at work on the terms offered by President Devereux. This committee further offered to pool their earnings for the assistance of the other strikers if thought necessary. A vote of thanks was passed by the strikers for this offer, after which it was voted that the Cleveland, Columbus and Cincinnati, and Indianapolis men keep on with their work. A committee was then appointed to visit Norwalk, Buffalo and Erie, and confer with the men there. The Cleveland, Columbus and Cincinnati, and Indianapolis, and the Atlantic, and the Great Western Roads are, accordingly, doing their full business. There is general quiet to-night, but those best qualified to judge believe it is the quiet before the storm.

The Lake Shore Company were urgently appealed to by the detained passengers and others to send out mail and passenger trains eastward, but answered that they feared the Buffalo mob would interfere, as they had done heretofore, and for this reason they declined to allow the trains to proceed. The passengers then chartered a steamer and went to Buffalo by lake. Monday's eastern mails reached here to-night via Canada and Detroit, the mail service west of Erie being interrupted. The steamer China will arrive to-morrow night from Buffalo with a large quantity of mail matter. Everything was quiet to-day. A Vigilance Committee, numbering 2,000, has been enrolled. It being reported that the Erie troops had been ordered to some point south of here the strikers declared they would not be permitted to leave. A railroad mass-meeting is called for to-night for the purpose, it is supposed, of reconsidering the strikers' rejection of the Lake Shore Company's proposition to meet them to hear complaints after work shall have been resumed, though this is merely conjecture.

PROCLAMATION BY GOV. YOUNG.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, July 25.—Gov. Young issued the following proclamation this afternoon:

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, COLUMBUS, Ohio, July 25, 1877.

To the People of Ohio:

Owing to the troubles existing between railroad companies and their employes, great excitement exists throughout the State. Of this unfortunate state of affairs lawless and disreputable persons are taking advantage and endangering life and property. The civil authorities State, comity, and municipal, as well as the military, must, and will everywhere exert their power to enforce the law in every respect. The good name of our people demands that this shall be done, and in no other way can the order which is absolutely necessary to public and private safety be maintained. To arrest all danger and in order to successfully meet all resistance to thorough execution of the law, I hereby call on law-abiding men in all our cities, towns, and villages to tender their services to their respective civil authorities, and under their directions and control organize themselves into a volunteer Police force sufficiently strong to overawe the lawless elements.

I confidently expect all good men will respond promptly and cheerfully to this call.

THOMAS L. YOUNG, Governor.

TROUBLE IN TOLEDO.

A LARGE MEETING OF WORKING MEN ADOPT RESOLUTIONS SUSTAINING THE STRIKERS—MEN AT ALL THE FACTORIES COMPELLED TO QUIT WORK—A THREATENING DEMONSTRATION.

TOLEDO, Ohio, July 25.—At 10 o'clock this morning a large crowd, composed of laborers, stevedores, and all classes of working men, assembled at the United States Hotel on Ottawa-street. A committee of 10 was appointed to draft resolutions expressing the sentiments of those present. The committee reported the following:

Resolved, That every laboring man and mechanic co-opera e with the railroad men who have struck; and further be it

Resolved, That every laboring man and mechanic shall ask a reasonable recompense for his labor, on this basis: Mechanics from $2 50 to $3 per day, and laborers $1 50 per day; and further be it

Resolved, That this committee do ask of every laboring man and mechanic to join the railroad men who have struck; and further be it

Resolved, That this committee ask the Mayor to close all the saloons till this trouble is settled.

Resolved, That we most sincerely and sympathetically declare, once and for all, that our object is alone to obtain certain rights, wrenched from us by the combination of capital, and that as soon as our object is obtained, then this organized movement is to be abandoned, but not till then.

Resolved, That we deprecate the spirit of vandalism in any shape that it may present itself, and that, in order to secure all persons and their property from violence, as well as for the sake of the protection of ourselves, we recommend the appointment of a Committee of Safety, to consist of one member from each branch of each labor which has or may hereafter join us in this movement, said committee to have the power to appoint a Chairman, one having both civil and military distinction, to preside over their deliberations.

Mayor Jones, being present, was called on to speak. He responded by saying that it was proper for the men to march quietly to the manufacturers and request them to alleviate their distress. They have the right to enough compensation to sustain their families and themselves. There was no other alternative. But at the same time he would counsel moderation. Great care must be taken not to allow any acts to be done that will cause the people to withdraw their sympathy from the working class. Every man was entitled to employment enough to support himself, and for this he must receive just wages; but in getting this employment and these wages there is liability to excess. He hardly thought it was a wise plan to ask men to quit who wanted to work; but, in case it was done, no one should suffer for the necessaries of life so long as he was Mayor of the city. He hoped no acts of violence or depredations would be committed. [Cries of "No! No!" "We will be orderly, but we will have better pay!"]

At the conclusion of the Mayor's remarks the crowd formed a line, it being announced that they would first go the whole length of Water-street to the Pennsylvania Depot, and then through the manufacturing districts, notifying all the establishments to stop work at once. This plan was followed out, and the crowd proceeded from place to place, gaining strength as it proceeded, in ordering the employes of lumber-yards, mills, foundries, &c., to stop work. Most of the day was consumed in this manner, and in nearly all, if not quite every instance their demands were complied with, though not without protest in many cases on the part of the workmen. The Milburn Wagon Works, employing 300 hands, closed at 2 o'clock, before the arrival of the procession. Every large manufacturing establishment in the city is now closed.

A call for a mass-meeting of citizens at 8 o'clock this evening was issued by the Mayor early in the day, and in pursuance thereof an immense crowd assembled in the market space at that hour. Mayor Jones presided, and, after addresses by several citizens, a resolution was adopted, calling on the Mayor to appoint a committee, to consist of 20 persons from each ward, to take measures for the preservation of peace and protection of property. The meeting was composed largely of the discontented element, representatives of which took possession of the stand and proceeded to address the crowd, and the meeting finally broke up in confusion and disorder. Some of them raised a cry of "Board of Trade; go to Board of Trade," and thereupon the whole mass surged into and down Summit-street to the Chamber of Commerce building, hooting and yelling as it went. Arrived at this point, intense excitement and noisy demonstrations for a time prevailed. No acts of violence were committed, however, and after a short stay the crowd again passed through Summit-street to the upper part of the city and dispersed.

Ten o'clock P. M.—The city is now comparatively quiet, though the excitement among all classes is intense. The names of the citizens who are to compose the committee to be appointed by the Mayor will be announced in the morning, and steps will no doubt be taken at once to prevent any further outbreak. The elevators are still closed, and little or no grain is being moved by lake. The banks decline any advances on bills of lading, and the commercial as well as the manufacturing business of the city is at a standstill.

The situation on the railroads remains unchanged. A committee of 25 employes of the Wabash Road arrived here from Fort Wayne and Lafayette to-day, and held a consultation with Manager Hopkins. They stated that Mr. Hopkins informed them that he was willing to pay what was reasonable. He said he would do justice by them, and would at least pay as much as any of the roads; but he could not establish a schedule of prices, and promise to pay them so much for all time to come, as was beyond his power to do so. Nothing definite resulted from the interview, and the conference was appointed for this afternoon, the result of which has not been made public.

Midnight.—After the disorderly proceedings of the early part of the evening, a large and turbulent crowd gathered at the corner of Monroe and Superior streets, but was dispersed by the Police. A meeting of the Police Commissioners was then held, and in the morning the Mayor will swear in 200 special Police. A large number of citizens also met at the Boody House and organized three companies, with Sheriff Moore, of this county, in command. A meeting of the Council will be held to-morrow to take such further action as deemed best. The saloons are closed and the city is quiet.

RIOTING ON THE WESTERN COAST.

A GENERAL ATTACK ON THE CHINESE QUARTER IN SAN FRANCISCO — SEVERAL HOUSES CLEANED OUT BY THE HOWLING MOB—BRAVE CONDUCT OF THE POLICE FORCE — COMPARATIVE QUIET AT OAKLAND.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., July 24.—Throughout the evening all that portion of the city north of Market-street has been perfectly quiet, but south of that thoroughfare some disturbances have occurred. About 9 o'clock a crowd of hoodlums collected and wrecked the house of a Chinaman on Natoma-street, near Fifth. They then gathered on Fifth-street, near the United States Mint. A few officers were sent to disperse them, but were unable to effect anything. Reinforcements were sent out, and after a severe club exercise, the mob broke. Some 200 or 300 of them subsequently started up Mission-street, and from Eighth to Twelfth streets cleared out every Chinese house on the street, the occupants abandoning them to secure personal safety. Arriving at Twelfth-street, they were joined by a crowd who had been depredating on Brannan-street, and the combined force moved to the corner of Twelfth and Folsom streets, where they tore down and set fire to a Chinese match factory and laundry. Here they were again attacked and roughly used by the Police, and at last advices quiet had been restored. The mob dispersed, and apparently sought their homes. About 11:15 P. M. a Chinese wash-house in the extreme north-western portion of the city was fired and burned down, but the Police on their arrival found no trace of a crowd or further disturbance. At this hour, (12:50,) everything is reported quiet in every section of the city, and it is thought that there will be no further trouble during the night. The outrages thus far seem to have been committed by unorganized gangs of vicious hoodlums. The Working Men's Party of this city avow their opposition to all such proceedings, and in case of necessity profess their readiness, as a body, to assist the friends of order. In this they are undoubtedly, to a great extent, sincere, as it is well known that the working men of this city are largely property-holders, and therefore directly interested in maintaining the peace.

The Citizens' Executive Committee have been in session during the evening and have done some good work in providing men and means to prevent a serious breach of the peace; but their operations are to some extent of a private nature. Superintendent Towne, of the Central Pacific Railroad Company, has applied to the authorities for protection. The full extent of the ground on which he bases his application is not reported, although it is considered possible that some attempt may be made to initiate a movement against the company.

A dispatch from Oakland says: "The city is comparatively quiet. During the evening groups of working men gathered on Broadway discussing the situation, but no disposition was shown to create a disturbance. Shortly after 8 o'clock 700 or 800 men met at the corner of Ninth-street and Broadway, and were addressed by A. E. Redstone, somewhat notorious as a greenback agitator, in a rather inflammatory style. Subsequently incendiary resolutions were adopted, the gist of which consisted in the appointment of a committee of three, who are to confer with similar committees from San Jose and San Francisco, to take decided action in compelling the Central Railroad authorities to discharge all the Chinamen in their employ within seven days. The entire Police force, with a number of specials, are on duty to-night, and the Oakland Guards are assembled at the City Hall. The meeting adjourned until to-morrow, when a procession will parade the city, to be followed by speeches."

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., July 25—10:45 A. M.—All is quiet since last advices. The citizens of Oakland, at a late hour last night, organized a Committee of Safety, which was in session all night, engaged in districting the city and making arrangements to preserve order. Five thousand dollars were subscribed at a meeting to meet expenses, and it is expected that a force of from 5,000 to 10,000 men will be available at a given signal to put down disorder.

QUIET IN SAN FRANCISCO.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 25—6 P. M.—At this hour the city is quiet, but a feverish though suppressed excitement is everywhere noticeable. This is principally owing to the fact that an open-air anti-Coolie meeting is called for this evening in front of the new City Hall, and it is believed that, if we are to have any serious trouble, it will begin to-night. No one seems to know who called the meeting. A number of notices were handed in at newspaper offices, but the parties bringing them threw them down hurriedly with the money to pay for them, and left. Handbills to the same effect have been distributed. The work of preparing to maintain order has been going on actively all day. The Committee of Safety have held two executive meetings during the day, and citizens have been signing the roll rapidly. It was reported at 4 P. M. that about 7,000 names had been put on the roll. Much of the business of the committee is necessarily secret, but the Chairman states that everything is progressing in a most favorable manner. The committee have issued an address to the people, stating the purpose of the organization to sustain the constituted authorities, undertaking no duty not immediately connected with the security and safety of life and property, and asking the co-operation of all good citizens. The Mayor has issued a proclamation recounting the scenes recently witnessed here and in the East, and counseling citizens to take measures to prevent causes of excitement, and advising them either to quietly pursue their ordinary avocations or remain at home. The city, it is stated, has a force of 10,000 men ready for any emergency, and any attempt to incite riot will be crushed at the commencement. Crowds of persons will be dispersed. The law is supreme, and shall be maintained at all hazards. Every precaution has been taken to prevent and put down any disturbances. The Militia are again ordered under arms for the night. A large posse of specials has been sworn in to assist the regular Police. Arrangements have been made with the United States authorities for a plentiful supply of munitions of war.

Two companies of United States troops are stationed at Alcatraz and Angel Islands, and held in readiness for immediate action. The United States corvettes Pensacola and Lackawanna, with a force of marines from the Mare Island Navy-yard, are on the way to this city. A delegation from the Grand Army of the Republic has been sworn in to assist in preserving the peace. Gun stores are carefully guarded. Special arrangements have been made to insure the efficiency of the fire-alarm telegraph wires. The Committee of Safety stands behind all. The other authorities state distinctly that these preparations are made, not in the view of any special knowledge of proposed violence, but on the general principle of being prepared for the worst. There is unusual activity noticeable among the better class of citizens in supplying themselves with arms and ammunition. It is reported by those who have been making observations, that among the manufacturing establishments in the southern portion of the city an unusually large proportion of the hands are off duty to-day.

There are rumors from Oakland that a delegation from that city will cross the bay to join their anti-Coolie brethren to-night. P. J. Hearly, organizer of the Workmen's Party in this city, has a card in the *Evening Post* taking exceptions to the remarks of the principal speakers at the preliminary meeting of the Committee of Safety yesterday, stating that, as a workmen's organization, they have no particular grievance to redress, but wish to discuss principles from their stand-point, and asks why a committee was not appointed to confer with them regarding the peace of the city. Members of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers in San Francisco assert that their order has no sympathy whatever with the hoodlum demonstration in the city, and that its influence will be cast for peace and harmony. Railroad men on this coast receive much higher compensation than that paid employes of the same grade in the East; hence there is no disposition to create trouble or provoke violence.

THE EMBARGO AT KANSAS CITY.

NO FREIGHT TRAINS ALLOWED TO LEAVE—ALL RAILROAD WORKMEN COMPELLED TO CEASE LABOR—THE CITIZENS ENDEAVORING TO PROTECT PROPERTY—SPECIAL POLICEMEN APPOINTED.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., July 25.—The strike of railroad employes occurred as previously agreed upon at noon yesterday, and no freight trains have been allowed to leave the city. Soon after 12 o'clock a crowd of about 250 collected at the depot, and then marched to all the railroad shops in the city and compelled the men to cease work. They also visited Plankinton & Armour's packing-house, elevators, the different buildings being erected, and all places where labor was being performed and compelled a complete cessation of manual labor all over the city. There has been great excitement in the city to-night. All the saloons were ordered closed.

At 7 o'clock P. M. a meeting of citizens was held and measures taken for the protection of private property, and for putting down a riot, should one occur. The strikers and their friends also held a meeting, and decided to let no freight trains leave the city to-day. The excitement is still intense, but it is thought no damage to private or railroad property will be attempted. The Council met in secret session last night, and a large force of special policemen were appointed early this morning.

THE OUTLOOK AT FORT WAYNE.

GANGS OF TRAMPS, DRUNKEN SECTION-MEN AND HABITUAL LAW-BREAKERS — THE CITY QUIET—NO FREIGHT TRAINS MOVING—SECRET MEETING OF THE STRIKERS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

FORT WAYNE, Ind., July 25.—During last night considerable apprehension was occasioned here by the news of the assemblage of large gangs of drunken tramps, section-men, and habitual law-breakers at both ends of the city on the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad track. They were very threatening in their demeanor, and the strikers, upon learning of the danger, detailed armed squads of men, who went out and scattered the mob. The track was patrolled all night by striking trainmen on hand cars, to prevent threatened depredations from taking place. They also intercepted and dispersed large numbers of reckless and intoxicated section men from the Western Division, who went to Columbia City and compelled the stoppage of work on the new depot building which the railroad company is erecting at that point. To-day the city has been very quiet. All freight trains have ceased moving on the Wabash, Grand Rapids, Indiana and Cincinnati, and the Richmond and Fort Wayne Roads. The Fort Wayne, Jackson and Saginaw, and Fort Wayne, Muncie and Cincinnati Railroads are running as usual. One through passenger train each way on the Wabash Railroad is annulled to-night by order of the Superintendent. A committee of Wabash trainmen, who went to Toledo to confer with General Manager Hopkins, have not yet returned, and nothing is known of the result of their conference. The strikers are holding a secret meeting to-night, which is largely attended. There are no indications at the present writing of any immediate change in the situation of affairs.

THE SITUATION AT LOUISVILLE.

BUSINESS ENTIRELY SUSPENDED—RAILROAD MEN, MOLDERS, AND WORKMEN GENERALLY ON A STRIKE.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., July 25.—The excitement here is great this morning; business seems suspended, and the citizens are organizing. Laborers are gathering to the number of several thousand. At 1 o'clock this morning an attempt was made to burn the Louisville, Nashville and Great Southern Railroad office, but it failed.

Seven hundred Militia, many of them being influential and wealthy citizens, are on duty, armed with guns and pistols. The Police number 175. Business houses are closing and the store-keepers are preparing to join the Militia. The very worst elements are mixed in with the idlers who began the trouble. Mayor Jacob has issued orders to trifle with none; to use prompt and effective measures to suppress the least indications of violence or talk thereof. The excitement continues great. It is thought no trouble will occur during the day, but to-night may bring about serious consequences. The Mayor has ordered closed all liquor saloons.

The laboring men of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad are not included in the number whose wages were raised yesterday. They have quit work, and so have the molders and workmen generally.

Seven o'clock P. M.—The situation here at this hour remains comparatively unchanged. The scenes at Pittsburg are remembered with horror here, and all care will be taken to suppress any outbreak in its incipiency. There are now a thousand citizens in arms, anxiously awaiting to-night's developments. They present an exceedingly formidable appearance, and have no doubt intimidated the rabble very much.

Midnight.—The city up to 10:30 P. M. has been comparatively quiet. This is attributed to the prompt action of the citizens and business men generally in arming themselves and joining the Militia. Many are mounted. The entire force, including Police, numbers 1,300. It is distributed in companies, and is districted over the city. Alarms are arranged, and within a few minutes the entire force could be gotten together. The rabble has weakened materially, and seems now afraid of the opposition. No employes are among those who sought to raise trouble. They, on the contrary, are helping the citizens' party.

Three hundred employes of the Louisville, Cincinnati and Lexington Short Line are guarding its property, and helping the citizens to keep guard generally. They express themselves content since the reduction order was rescinded, and say they will stand by the road and city. This morning the striking mechanics waited on President Standiford, of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad, and demanded immediate consideration of the advance of wages of the class of laborers whose cause they espoused. President Standiford firmly declined to advance the laborers' wages, arguing at length, and the men went away satisfied, and are to-night enthusiastically performing guard duty for the protection of the company's property.

ACTION OF THE GOVERNMENT.

AN ARRANGEMENT FOR TRANSMITTING MONEY MADE BY THE TREASURY DEPARTMENT—THE OUTLOOK NOT ENCOURAGING—THE PRESIDENT ANNOUNCES THAT HE WILL DECLARE MARTIAL LAW AND CALL FOR VOLUNTEERS IN CASE OF FURTHER RIOTING—THE DELAY OF THE MAILS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 25.—Owing to the continued interruption of communication on the main lines of direct travel between the East and West, considerable inconvenience is experienced by merchants in conducting mercantile transactions, particularly in the transmission of money between New-York and the principal cities of the West in settlement of ordinary business transactions. In order to overcome this difficulty, the Treasury Department has directed the Assistant Treasurer at New-York to sell exchange on Chicago, St. Louis, Cincinnati, and other large Western cities at par. Under this arrangement a merchant at Chicago or any other Western city, having money in New-York, can instruct his agent to deposit money with the Assistant Treasurer at the last-named city, who will issue a certificate of deposit for the amount, making no charge for the exchange. The certificate of deposit will be forwarded by the Assistant Treasurer at New-York to the United States Treasurer at Washington, who, upon its receipt, will telegraph the Assistant Treasurer at Chicago to pay the amount so deposited to the party named in the certificate. The importance of this arrangement to business at this particular time is illustrated by a transaction which occurred to-day. A large manufacturing establishment at Chicago employing 200 men have no funds available at Chicago with which to pay them at the close of the week. The firm have large deposits at New-York, and upon making known their dilemma to the United States Treasurer he directed the issue at New-York of bills of exchange on Chicago. This will not only be a great business convenience to the firm, but will be the means of preventing discontent among the workmen.

The Cabinet met again to-day and talked over the strike. Secretary McCrary submitted telegrams from all parts of the country, showing the condition of affairs, which is not at all encouraging. The information received at the War Department is very full, instructions having been given Signal Service observers at disturbed points to make frequent and detailed reports. These reports show that the strike is rapidly extending, and there is now scarcely a road in the Middle and Western States that is not blockaded. The Cabinet believe that the disastrous outbreak at Pittsburg will not be repeated elsewhere, and that the precautions taken by the Secretary of War and local authorities will prevent disturbances of any magnitude, although the indications at Chicago are at present unfavorable. If, however, violence follows the suspension of business on the roads, the fixed purpose of the President is to declare martial law, and enforce the peace by placing the State Militia under control of the War Department and calling out volunteers. The President has made an authoritative announcement that any interference with, or obstruction of, trains, or attack on private or public property, or riotous conduct, will be considered as rebellion against the Government of the United States, and will be so regarded by the President. The prompt arrest of all parties so offending has been ordered, and they will be punished to the full extent of the law, and are liable to be shot down by the Government forces if caught in the act. In case it becomes necessary to ask for volunteers, the Cabinet have agreed upon calling an extra session of Congress at once to provide the means of paying them. A strong pressure has already been brought to bear on the President in favor of the immediate convening of Congress, but he does not think it essential unless it becomes necessary to enroll volunteers.

The mail service has been somewhat more easily performed to-day than at any time during the strike. The strikers show great respect for United State authority, and the cases are very numerous to-day where the strikers have telegraphed the Postmaster-General that the railroad companies and not the strikers are to blame for the delay of the mail. The Postmaster-General telegraphed Thomas A. Scott and William H. Vanderbilt last night that they must proceed without delay to carry out their contracts with the Government for carrying the mails, stating that the strikers were nowhere on their lines making objection to the passage of mail cars. Both Scott and Vanderbilt answered this morning, saying that they were not able to send special trains with mails, but would be glad to carry out their contracts if the United States would provide a sufficient force to protect them. Both seemed to concur in a determination not to send mails unless the passenger cars were allowed to go also. Neither the New-York Central nor the Pennsylvania Roads have permanent contracts for carrying the mails. They carry them as a matter of course, and are paid rates fixed by the Government, which rates the companies have also sought to increase by all the influence at their disposal. There is no penalty known to be attached to the non-carriage of the mails by the railroads except in the case of a special contract, which in this instance does not exist.

LESS EXCITEMENT AT WASHINGTON.

THE INTEREST IN THE STRIKE DYING OUT—NO RIOTOUS DEMONSTRATIONS—UPWARD TENDENCY OF FLOUR.

WASHINGTON, July 25.—The people of this city have become accustomed to the excitement of the strikes, and it was noticeable yesterday and to-day that the crowds around the bulletin-boards and at other places for obtaining news were neither so large nor so excited as on previous days. The passenger trains on both roads arrived and departed on schedule time throughout the day and last night, and the indications are that no further interruption will occur to travel on either line. When the 7:15 P. M. Western express from Martinsburg, West Va., arrived at the Baltimore and Ohio Depot last night it had on board about 20 tramps, who were very disorderly in their behavior, and at one time apprehension was entertained that they would try and incite a disturbance, but the strong force of Police that had been put at the station alarmed them, and they took the first train for Baltimore. This was the only indication of an outbreak noticeable during the night. After dark there was a slim attendance of spectators at the depots, and these few did not tarry any great length of time. The entire reserve Police force has been kept ready for any emergency, and are divided at the stations nearest the depots, so as to be within easy access if their services are demanded. The same precautionary measures will be observed to-day, and in case the Police are required they will be found in readiness for service. Neither road is shipping any freight.

The strike has not yet extended south of the Potomac, and it is not expected that it will. Col. Peyton, agent of the Virginia Midland Road, in this city, stated yesterday that emissaries from the strikers had visited his road, and the employes had told them that if they fought at all they would fight for their company, but that they had seen enough fighting. He has no fear of any disaffection among the employes. The officials of the Chesapeake and Ohio Road say the same.

The effect of the strike among the business men of this City, especially the classes whose operations involve the use of railroad transportation, is marked, and the effect will soon be felt by consumers in all stations of life. The only article which shows an upward tendency at present is flour, which cannot arrive from the West as fast as it is wanted; and merchants fear the supplies from local mills will be diverted to other markets. Almost general stagnation of business prevails, owing to the uncertainty of the times.

(Continued on Eighth Page.)

THE MUTUAL LIFE SUSTAINS ITS POLICIES ON CITIZEN SOLDIERS.

The following dispatch has been sent to the General Agents of the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New-York, in reply to numerous inquiries on the part of policy-holders:

"When our policy-holders are duly called to act as citizen soldiers, or as civilians in suppressing riots, or in vindicating the laws of the land and maintaining its institutions, they are deemed by us as doing their duty only, and their claims on the company are held inviolate."

(Signed,) F. S. WINSTON, President.

Facts for those who have been dosed, drugged, and quacked. Help for weak and nervous sufferers. Chronic diseases effectually cured. Pamphlet free. Pulvermacher Galvanic Co., 2?2 Broadway, N. Y.—*Exchange.*

If you experience a bad taste in your mouth, sallowness or yellow color of skin, feel stupid and drowsy, appetite unsteady, frequent headache or dizziness, you are "bilious," and nothing will arouse your liver to action, and strengthen up your system equal to Dr. PIERCE'S GOLDEN MEDICAL DISCOVERY. It is sold by druggists.—*Advertisement.*

Ask for GAFF, FLEISCHMANN & CO.'S COMPRESSED YEAST. The genuine article bears our trade-mark and signature, to which we invite special attention.

Never Before has the Dyspeptic had so certain a remedy as VAN BUSKIRK'S INVIGORANT. Its use insures good digestion, regular bowels, active liver and kidneys, strong nerves, and vigorous energies. 50 cents. Depot No. 18 Vesey-st.

Kumyss overcomes the desire for alcoholic stimulants. E. F. BRUSH & CO., No. 1,212 Broadway.

DIED.

ATWOOD.—On Wednesday, July 25, ALFRED, only child of N. L. and R. E. Atwood, aged 1 month and 23 days.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral services this (Thursday) evening, at 8 o'clock, at the residence of his parents, No. 347 West 4th-st.

BARRELL.—At East Orange, N. J., July 25, ELLEN, infant daughter of George and Eliza A. Barrell.

Services will be held at the residence of her parents, Friday, 27th, at 10 A. M.

BENJAMIN.—At Schenectady, on 22

LAW REPORTS.

COURT NOTES.

Letters of administration on the estate of *Dr.* Israel Randall, the guest at the St. Nicholas Hotel, who went by the name of "Randolph," and died suddenly, leaving an estate of $400,000, were granted yesterday by Surrogate Calvin to Miss Mary Ellen Randall, of Brooklyn, a niece of the deceased.

Judge Westbrook, in Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday dismissed the writs of habeas corpus and certiorari in the case of John J. Harrison, who is accused of an attempt to forge Brazilian paper money. The Judge thinks that the questions raised are too grave to be passed on by the statutory writ of certiorari.

Judge Van Hoesen, in Chambers of the Court of Common Pleas, yesterday rendered a decision vacating the attachment issued against Civil Justice John Callahan for his failure to make a return to the Common Pleas, in the case of Dennis Sadlier and James Sadlier against Andrew Robertson. The fault, it seems, was owing to the negligence of counsel.

Among the liquor-dealers arrested last week and brought before Police Justice Otterbourg for violation of the Excise law, were six persons who had paid money to the Excise Board for licenses, but whose applications are held under advisement by the Board. Justice Otterbourg decided yesterday, that such persons have a right to sell liquors until their applications for licenses are denied by the Excise Board. He discharged the six prisoners and dismissed the complaints against them on the ground that they did not intend to violate the law.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Westbrook, J.

Nos. Assessment Calendar, Nos.
87—Matter of the Church of St. Paul the Apostle.
80—Matter of the Congregation Shearith Israelites.
97—Matter of McCracken.
97—Matter of Prot. Epis. Public School.
102—Matter of Bond.
103—Matter of Kerr.
104—Matter of Duffy.
105—Matter of Meyer.
106—Matter of Ross.
107—Matter of Semple.
108—Matter of Schmale.
109—Matter of Cary.
110—Matter of Carlock.
111—Matter of Byrnes.
112—Matter of Woods.
113—Matter of Martin.
114—Matter of Lenhilmit.
115—Matter of McGowan.
116—Matter of Ringler.
117—Matter of Rutter.
118—Matter of Monks.
119—Matter of Emmet.
122—Matter of Walters.
123—Matter of Sloane.
124—Matter of Bell.
125—Matter of Carleton.
126—Matter of Wheeler.
127—Matter of Bolmet.
128—Matter of Byrne.
129—Matter of La Farge.
131—Matter of Fish.
131—Matter of Dobbs.
132—Matter of Rowland.
133—Matter of Smith.
134—Matter of Vreeswburg.
135—Matter of Crane.
136—Matter of Gerdes.
137—Matter of Harman.
138—Matter of Heffermann.
139—Matter of Terrell.
Assessment Calendar, Nos.
140—Matter of Here.
141—Matter of Eudonine.
142—Matter of Lima.
143—Matter of Tompkins.
150—Matter of Welsh.
151—Matter of Bryan.
152—Matter of Steinle (two cases.)
153—Matter of Kriescher.
154—Matter of the Hebrew Benev. O. Asylum Society.
155—Matter of Brown (1.)
156—Matter of Brown (2.)
157—Matter of Brown (3.)
158—Matter of Brown (4.)
159—Matter of Jorden (1.)
160—Matter of Jorden (2.)
161—Matter of Moore.
162—Matter of Zollichoffer.
163—Matter of Callaghan.
164—Matter of Jacobs.
165—Matter of McGowan.
166—Matter of Tappan.
167—Matter of Coit.
168—Matter of Gray.
169—Matter of Bennett.
170—Matter of Mechanics' and Traders' Bank.
171—Matter of Sanders.
172—Matter of Mott.
173—Matter of Wadsworth.
174—Matter of Littman.
175—Matter of Money.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

By Judge Westbrook.

In the Matter of Harrison.—The ball was fixed with a full knowledge by the committing magistrate, and I do not feel authorized to reduce it. Memorandum.

Gray vs. The National Steam-ship Company.—Proceedings to remove cause, with new bond, held regular.

Parker vs. Brown Brothers & Co.—Allowance of 2½ per cent. on sum claimed.

Dutton vs. Marrin.—Motion for extra allowance granted; submit order.

Brunswick vs. Sedgwick.—Application for reference denied.

Cook vs. People, &c.—Application for stay refused.

Pettigrew vs. Fosky.—Motion for injunction denied.

Gannon vs. McCann.—Report confirmed.

Knapp vs. Knapp.—Order granted confirming report.

Lindsay vs. Cornell.—The Mayor, &c., vs. Thelia Ansbro Sarah Jewish Association, &c.: Waydell vs. Birdsall: Johnson vs. Cohn.

Taylor vs. Broome.—Motion denied.

Thorn and others.—Oliver vs. Holladay; Devoe vs. Devoe; in the Matter of the Screens.

Latham vs. Lockwood.—Motion granted.

By Judge Donohue.

Carmans vs. Wemple.—Motion granted.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Donohue.

Hurdis vs. Schulting.—Settled. See defendant's findings.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Van Hoesen.

Order Governed.—Barney, Receiver, &c., vs. German American Bank.

By Judge Sedgwick.

In the Matter of the—Order signed.

Tucker vs. Robertson.—Motion to dismiss appeal granted.

MARINE COURT—CHAMBERS.

By Judge Sheldon.

Strasburg vs. Weil.—Judgment on answer, as per opinion.

Strasburg vs. Weil.—Motion to amend denied.

Bernadet vs. Krelings.—The facts disclosed in the plaintiff's papers make out a prima facie case of fraud against the defendants, warranting the order of arrest. The motion to vacate will be denied, with leave to renew on payment of $10 costs.

Farrell vs. Dolan.—The Receiver is not chargeable with the expenditures for advertising, and is entitled to such compensation. I will fix the amount at $15.

Parker vs. Weil.—The statute gives the creditor the right of examination, and I cannot take it away. I may limit the manner of conducting it, however, and this will do to the extent of requiring the other examination to be made a part of this.

McLaughlin vs. Kane.—The practice on exonerating bail in cases where a verdict is made for only part of the taxable costs. (See 20 How. 18, 4 Burr 2,107, sec. 58, 1 W. Bl. 462, 1 Arch. Pr. 107.) Ordered accordingly.

*Lynch vs. Frederick*s.—Interrogatories settled.

Peters vs. Dunn.—The plaintiff must within three days enter and serve copies of the orders made herein, and the stay will be modified so far as to permit the same to be done.

Jones vs. Jones.—Complaint dismissed.

Simes vs. Fleischer.—Attachment vacated.

Watkinson vs. Metz.—C. W. Rhodes appointed Receiver.

Gorman vs. Schmidt.—Complaint dismissed.

Seagrist vs. Thomas.—Judgment for plaintiff $735 93

Tilly vs. Minster.—Judgment for plaintiff $87 81.

Ingersoll vs. Schlamowitz.—Motion granted unless with in 10 days the appellant serves his case and pays $10 costs.

Blauvelt vs. Parker.—The sureties will be approved provided the appellant procures a new undertaking correctly describing the judgment to be filed and a copy thereof served within 10 days.

Delgado.—Abbott vs. Harison; Doyle vs. Voss.

By Judge Gierke.

Bennett vs. Rose.—Opinion.

Powers Fiord.—Summers vs. Bench; Mayer vs. Wiley; Pope vs. Mendelsohn; Hirsch vs. Grille; Newlin vs. Wilson.

EXECUTORS' ADMINISTRATION.

Mrs. Mary Reilly, a woman about 70 years old, took out letters of administration recently on the estate of Mrs. Mary Cochran, amounting to about $800 in money, she having sworn that Mrs. Cochran had no next of kin. Relatives of the deceased were afterward discovered, and the letters granted to Mrs. Reilly were revoked, and she was required to account for the property, but she said she had lost it. She could not prove this, and was committed to Ludlow-Street Jail for contempt of court, in refusing to answer questions relative to the whereabouts of the property. Yesterday she was discharged by the Surrogate under a writ of habeas corpus, the Surrogate saying that there was little doubt that she had concealed portions of the money, but that he released her on account of her age.

JOHN O'MAHONY'S ESTATE.

Col. John O'Mahony, formerly Head Centre of the Fenian organization in this country, died on the 6th of February last, leaving as was supposed, very little property, and, as he had no relatives in the United States, so far as could be learned, the Public Administrator took charge of the personal estate, which is said to consist mainly of securities of the nominal value of several thousand dollars—the Public Administrator, in his petition, saying that it does not exceed $30,000. The relatives of Col O'Mahony are in Ireland, to which country his body was taken some time since for interment.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, July 25—12:30 P. M.—Consols, 94 7-16 for both money and the account. United States 4½'s 1891, coupons, 105¾; new 5s, 106⅞. Erie Railway shares, 7⅞.

4:30 P. M.—Consols, 94⅜ for both money and the account. Paris advices quote 5 per Rentes 107f. 77½c. for the account.

LIVERPOOL, July 25.—Exchange on London, 25f. 15c. for short sights.

LIVERPOOL, July 25.—Pork dull—Eastern at 70s.; Western at 57s. Bacon—Cumberland Cut steady at 34s.; Short Ribs at 35s.; Long Clear at 33s.; Short Clear at 37s. Hams steady; Long Cut at 44s. Shoulders steady at 28s. Beef steady; India Mess at 108s. Extra Mess at 86s. Prime Mess at 84s. Lard steady; Prime Western at 44s. 6d. Tallow dull at 37s. 6d. Turpentine steady; Spirits at 29s. Resin dull; common at 3s.; fine at 10s. Cheese firmer; American cheese at 53s. 6d. Lard-oil steady at 40s. Flour dull; Extra State at 26s. Wheat steady; No. 2 Spring at 12s. 9d.; No. 2 Spring at 11s. 10d.; Winter Southern and Western—None in the market. Corn—Mixed 30f. steady at 26s. 6d.

12:30 P. M.—Cotton easier, but not quotably lower; Middling Uplands, 6⅞d.; Middling Orleans, 6 9-16d. Sales, 8,000 bales, including 1,000 bales for speculation and export. The receipts of the day were 3,200 bales, including 2,250 bales American. Futures partially 1-32d. lower—Uplands Low Middling Clause, August and September delivery, 6 9-32d.; Uplands Low Middling Clause, September and October delivery, 6 11-32d. 1:30 P. M.—Breadstuffs firmer. Provisions—Beef, 85s. 6d. @ tierce for prime Mess; Pork, 70s. @ bbl. for prime Mess.

2 P. M.—Cotton—Uplands, Low Middling clause, July and August delivery, 6 9-32d.

3:30 P. M.—Cotton—The sales of the day included 4,450 bales American. Uplands, Low Middling clause, September and October delivery, 6 5-16d.

5 P. M.—Cotton—Futures dull.

Evening—Calcutta linseed, 54s. 9 quarter.

LONDON, July 25, 5 P. M.—Produce—Tallow, 44s. @ 44s. 6d. 9 cwt.

Rosin—Common, 5s. 9 cwt.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—JULY 25.

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—10. A. M.

$1,000 D. of C. 3.65s. 79
4,000 Un. Pac. 1st.. 105½
2,000 C., R. I. & P. 6s. 107
100 West. Union..... 82½
300 do..... 82⅝
400 do..... 82
200 do..... 81⅞
400 N. Y. C. & H..... 90½
200 do..... 90¾
100 do..... 90⅝
200 do..... 90⅞
500 do..... 90⅝
400 do..... 90⅝
200 do..... 90⅝
100 do..... 90⅝
100 do..... 90⅝
100

SHIPPING.

TO SUMMER TOURISTS.

ALLAN STEAM SHIP LINE
FROM BALTIMORE TO HALIFAX and VICE VERSA.
The A1 British Royal Mail Iron Screw Steam-ships
HIBERNIAN, 3,200 tons. Capt. Lieut. ARCHER, R. N. R.
NOVA SCOTIAN, 3,200 tons, Capt. RICHARDSON.
CASPIAN, 3,000 tons, Capt THOMS.
AUSTRIAN, 3,000 tons, Capt. WYLIE.
Leave Baltimore every fortnight, WEDNESDAYS,
FOR HALIFAX, NOVA SCOTIA.
Cabin passage to Halifax, $20 gold, Round Trip tickets, $35 gold.

This opportunity, by offering, as it were, an abbreviation of a European trip, is exceptionally agreeable to those who desire a change from the usual round of American pleasure resorts.

For further information apply to
A. SCHUMACHER & CO., No. 5 South Gay-st., Baltimore, Md.

CUNARD LINE B. & N. A. R. M. S. P. CO.

NOTICE.

With the view of diminishing the chances of collision, the steamers of this line take a specified course for all seasons of the year.

On the outward passage from Queenstown to New-York or Boston, crossing meridian of 50 at 43 latitude, or nothing to the north of 43.

On the homeward passage, crossing the meridian of 50 at 42, or nothing to the north of 42.

FROM NEW-YORK FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.
ALGERIA ..WED., Aug. 1 | HAVYSSINIA ..WED., Aug. 15
BOYNIA ..WED., Aug. 8 | SCOTTHIA ..WED., Aug. 22
Steamers marked "do not carry steerage passengers.
Cabin passage, $80, $100, and $130, gold, according to accommodation. Return tickets on favorable terms.
Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at very low rates. Freight and passage office, No. 4 Bowling Green.
CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

WHITE STAR LINE.

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL, CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL.

The steamers of this line take the Lane Routes recommended by Lieut. Maury, U. S. N., going south of the banks on the passage to Queenstown all the year round.
GERMANIC.....SATURDAY, Aug. 4, at 12:30 P. M.
ADRIATIC.....SATURDAY, Aug. 18, at 1 P. M.
BRITANNIC.....SATURDAY, Aug. 25, at 4 P. M.
From White-star Dock, Pier No. 52 North River.
These steamers are uniform in size and unsurpassed in appointments. The saloon, state-rooms, smoking and bath-rooms are amidships, where the noise and motion are least felt, affording a degree of comfort hitherto unattainable at sea.
Rates—Saloon, $80 and $100, gold; return tickets on favorable terms; steerage, $28.
For insertion of plans and other information apply at the Company's offices, No. 37 Broadway, New-York.
R. J. CORTIS, Agent.

ATLAS MAIL LINE.

MONTHLY SERVICE TO JAMAICA, HAYTI, COLOMBIA and ASPINWALL, and to PANAMA and SOUTH PACIFIC PORTS. (via Aspinwall.) First-class, full-powered iron screw steamers, from Pier No. 51 North River.
For HAYTI, COLOMBIA, ISTHMUS OF PANAMA, and SOUTH PACIFIC PORTS, (via Aspinwall.)
VENA.....July 28
ANDES.....Aug. 14
FOR HAYTI and CARIBEE.....July 26
ATLAS.....Aug. 17
Superior First-class Passenger accommodation.
PIM, FORWOOD & CO., Agents,
No. 56 Wall-st.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.

SAILING FROM PIER NO. 37 NORTH RIVER, WEDNESDAYS AND SATURDAYS at 3 P. M.,
FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., FLORIDA, THE SOUTH, AND SOUTH-WEST.
CITY OF ATLANTA.....SATURDAY, July 28
GEO. W. CLYDE.....WEDNESDAY, Aug. 1
SUPERIOR PASSENGER ACCOMMODATIONS.
Insurance to destination one-half of one per cent.
Goods forwarded from Charleston to all points. Through tickets and bills of lading issued and signed at the office of
JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents,
Office on the pier.
Or W. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Broadway, Battery Place.
Or BENTLEY D. HASELL, General Agent
Great Southern Freight Line, 317 Broadway.

ANCHOR LINE U. S. MAIL STEAMERS.

NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.
Ausonia.....July 28, 5 P. M. | Bolivia.....Aug. 11, 7 A. M.
Anchoria.....Aug. 4, noon | California.....Aug. 18, 1 P. M.
TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, OR DERRY.
Cabins, $35 to $80, according to accommodations
Intermediate, $30. Steerage, $28.
NEW-YORK TO SOUTHAMPTON AND LONDON.
Victoria.....Aug. 4, noon | Anselia.....Aug. 18, 1 P. M.
Cabins, $75 to $90. Steerage, $30. Cabin excursion tickets at reduced rates. Drafts issued for any amount at current rates. Company's Pier Nos. 20 and 21 North River, New-York.
HENDERSON BROTHERS,
Agents, No. 7 Bowling Green.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.

STEAM-SHIP LINE BETWEEN NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN.
Company's Pier, foot of Second-st., Hoboken.
Fer. WERDER, Sat., July 28 | RHEIN.....Sat., Aug. 18
DER.....Sat., Aug. 4 | NECKAR.....Sat., Aug. 18
RATES OF PASSAGE FROM NEW-YORK TO SOUTHAMPTON, HAVRE, OR BREMEN.
First cabin.....$100 gold
Second cabin.....60 gold
Steerage.....30 currency
Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage certificates, $30 currency. For freight or passage apply to
OELRICHS & CO., No. 2 Bowling Green.

GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY.

The splendid mail steamers of this company be-tween NEW-YORK and HAVRE,
Calling at PLYMOUTH (G. B.) for the landing of Passengers,
Will sail from Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Morton-st., every Wednesday, beginning with
FRANCE, TROUILLE, Wednesday, Aug. 1, 9 A. M.
PEREIRE, DANRE, Wednesday, Aug. 8, 4 P. M.
CANADA, FRANCEY, Wednesday, Aug. 15, 10 A. M.
Rates of passage greatly reduced.
LOUIS DE BEBIAN, Agent, No. 55 Broadway.

NATIONAL LINE—Piers 44 and 51 North River. FOR LONDON.

This Thurs., June 28, 6 A. M. | Holland ..Aug. 2, 9:30 A. M.
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
Egypt Sat., July 28, 7 A. M. | Spain ..Sat., Aug. 18, 12 M.
Italy ..Sat., Aug. 4, 1 P. M. | England ..Aug. 25, 7 A. M.
Cabin and steerage passage, and drafts from £1 upward, issued at very low rates. Company's offices No. 69 Broadway.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

INMAN LINE, MAIL STEAMERS.

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
CITY OF RICHMOND.....July 24, 7 A. M.
CITY OF BERLIN.....Aug. 11, 7 A. M.
CITY OF CHESTER.....Aug. 18, 1 P. M.
From Pier No. 45 North River.
CABIN, $80 and $100, gold. Return tickets on favorable terms. STEERAGE, $26, currency. Drafts at low rates.
Saloons, state-rooms, smoking and bath rooms amidships.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
Nos. 15 and 33 Broadway, New-York.

FOR LIVERPOOL, VIA QUEENSTOWN.

The Liverpool and Great Western Steam Company's United States mail steamers leave Pier No. 53 N. R.
MONTANA.....TUESDAY, July 31, at 9 A. M.
WYOMING.....TUESDAY, Aug. 14, at 9 A. M.
WISCONSIN.....TUESDAY, Aug. 28, at 8 A. M.
Cabin passage, $75, $85, or $100, according to stateroom. Steerage, $26; Intermediate, $40.
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 29 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.,

THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.
GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.
RAPIDAN, Capt. KENYON, SATURDAY, July 28, Pier 18 North River, 3 P. M. GEO. YONGE, Agent, 169 Broadway.
H. LIVINGSTON, Capt. MALLORY, WEDNESDAY, Aug. 1, Pier 43 North River, 3 P. M. GEO. YONGE, Agent, 169 Broadway.
SAN SALVADOR, Capt. NICKERSON, SATURDAY, Aug. 4, Pier 43 North River, 3 P. M. GEO. YONGE, Agent, 169 Broadway.
GEN. BARNES, Capt. CHEESMAN, WEDNESDAY, Aug. 8, Pier 16 East River, 3 P. M. MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents, 62 South-st.

Insurance ONE-HALF PER CENT. Superior accommodations for passengers. Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, Atlantic and Gulf Railroad, and Florida steamers.
C. D. OWENS, GEORGE YONGE,
Agent A. & G. R. R., Agent C. R. R. of Ga.,
No. 315 Broadway. No. 409 Broadway.

PACIFIC MAIL AND PANAMA TRANSIT STEAM-SHIP LINES.

FOR CALIFORNIA, JAPAN, CHINA, AUSTRALIA, NEW-ZEALAND, BRITISH COLOMBIA, OREGON, &c. Sailing from Pier foot Canal-st., North River.
FOR SAN FRANCISCO, via ISTHMUS OF PANAMA.
Steam-ship ARIZONA.....Tuesday, July 31
connecting for Central America and South Pacific ports.
FROM SAN FRANCISCO to JAPAN and CHINA.
Steam-ship CITY OF TOKIO.....Wednesday, Aug. 8
From San Francisco to Australia, and New-Zealand.
Steam-ship CITY OF NEW-YORK..Wednesday, Aug. 15
For freight or passage apply to
WE. H. WEBB, 44 Exchange-pl., or H. J. BULLAY, Supt., No. 6 Bowling-Green, Pier foot Canal-st., North River.

TO SUMMER TRAVELERS.

International Steam-ship Company's Line of Steamers
TO EASTERN MAINE, NEW-BRUNSWICK, NOVA SCOTIA, PRINCE EDWARD'S ISLAND, &c., &c.
The steamers NEW-YORK and CITY OF PORTLAND will, until Sept. 15, leave Boston at 8 A. M. and Portland at 4 P. M., every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, for EASTPORT, Me. and ST. JOHN, N. B., forwarding passengers by connecting lines to Calais, Me., St. Andrews, Fredericton, Shediac, Norgwich, and Bathurst, N. B.; Pictou, Pictou, Digby, Annapolis, Kentville, Windsor, and Halifax, N. S.; Summerside and Charlottetown, P. E. I. The steamers are first class in every respect; the climate of the region to which they run is delightfully cool and invigorating, and the expenses of travel very moderate. For circular with description of the route, and any further information, apply to
W. H. KILBY, Agent,
End of Commercial Wharf, Boston, Mass.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA DIRECT MAIL LINE.

These first-class steam-ships sail regularly at 3 P. M. from Pier No. 13 North River, as follows:
COLUMBUS.....WEDNESDAY, Aug. 1
CLYDE.....SATURDAY, Aug. 11
Accommodations unsurpassed. For freight or passage apply to WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling Green. McKELLER, LULING & CO., Agents in Havana.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—Official blank passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. H. NONES, Passport Agent, No. 91 Duane-st. corner Broadway.

SHIPPING.

STATE LINE.

NEW-YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, DUBLIN, BELFAST, AND LONDONDERRY.
These first-class full-powered steamers will sail from Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st.
STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA.....Thursday, July 26
STATE OF NEVADA.....Thursday, Aug. 2
STATE OF VIRGINIA.....Thursday, Aug. 9
STATE OF INDIANA.....Thursday, Aug. 23
First cabin, $80 and $70, according to accommodations; return tickets at reduced rates. Second cabin, $45; return tickets at reduced rates. Steerage $28.
Apply to AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Agents,
No. 72 Broadway, New-York.
STEERAGE tickets at No. 45 Broadway, and at the company's pier, foot of Canal-st., North River.

NEW-YORK, HAVANA & MEXICAN MAIL S. S. LINE
Steamers leave Pier No. 3 North River, at 3 P. M.
FOR HAVANA DIRECT.
CITY OF NEW-YORK, TIMMERMAN.....Thursday, July 26
CITY OF MERIDA, REYNOLDS.....Saturday, Aug. 4
CITY OF VERA CRUZ, DRAKE.....Wednesday, Aug. 8
FOR VERA CRUZ AND NEW-ORLEANS.
Via Havana, Progreso, Champeachy Tuxpan, Tampico,
CITY OF MERIDA, REYNOLDS.....Saturday, Aug. 4
Steamers will leave New-Orleans July 22 and Aug. 12 for Vera Cruz and all the above ports.
For freight or passage apply to
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, Nos. 31 and 33 Broadway.
For Havana, Steam-ship CITY OF NEW-YORK postponed till THURSDAY, July 26.
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS.

HAMBURG American Packet Company's Line, for PLYMOUTH, CHERBOURG, and HAMBURG.
SCEVIA.....July 26 | HERDER.....Aug. 9
LESSING.....Aug. 2 | HAMMONIA.....Aug. 16
Rates of passage to Paris, Dusseldorf, London, Cherbourg, Hamburg, and all points in England. First Cabin, $100 gold; Second Cabin, $50, gold; Steerage, $30, currency
KUNHARDT & CO., C. B. RICHARD & BOAS,
General Agents, General Passenger Agents,
61 Broad-st., N. Y. 61 Broadway, N. Y.

RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD. GREAT TRUNK LINE AND UNITED STATES MAIL ROUTE.

On and after June 25, 1877,
Trains leave New-York, via Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets Ferries, as follows:
Express for Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West and South, with Pullman Palace Cars attached, 9 A. M., 6 and 8:30 P. M. daily.
For Williamsport, Lock Haven, Corry, and Erie, at 8:30 P. M., connecting at Corry for Titusville, Petroleum Centre, and the Oil Regions. For Williamsport and Lock Haven, 9 A. M.
For Baltimore, Washington, and the South, "Limited Washington Express" of Pullman Parlor Cars, daily, except Sunday, 9:30 A. M., arrive Washington, 4:10 P. M. Regular at 8:30 A. M., 1, 6, and 8:30 P. M. Sunday, 9 A. M. Express for Philadelphia, 7:30, 8:30, 9, (9:30 Limited) 10:30 A. M., 1, 4, 5, 6, 7, and 8:30 P. M. Sunday, 9 A. M., 5, 6, 7, and 8:30 P. M. Emigrant and second-class, 7 P. M.
For trains to Newark, Elizabeth, Rahway, Princeton, Trenton, Perth Amboy, Flemington, Belvidere, and other points, see local schedules at all Ticket Offices.
Trains arrive from Pittsburg, 6:15 and 10:45 A. M. and 10:20 P. M., daily; 10:10 A. M. and 10:30 P. M., daily, except Monday. From Washington and Baltimore, 6:50, 10:05 A. M., 4:10, 8:10 and 10:10 P. M. Sunday, 6:50, 10:05, 10:10 A. M. From Philadelphia, 5:15, 6:30, 9:10, 10:10, 10:40, 11:30 A. M., 2:10, 4:10, 5:10, 6:30, 8:10, 10:10, and 10:20 P. M. Sunday, 5:05, 6:30, 10:40, 11:30 A. M.; 6:30 and 10:20 P. M.
Ticket Offices, Nos. 526 and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, New-York; Nos. 114, 1143, and 1184 Fulton-st., Brooklyn; Nos. 114, 113, and 1138 Grand-st., Jersey City; Nos. 116, 117, and 118 Washington-st., Hoboken. Depot, Jersey City. Emigrant Ticket Office, No. 8 Barclay-place.
FRANK THOMSON, L. P. FARMER,
General Manager. General Passenger Agent.

TO PHILADELPHIA
via
PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

THE OLD-ESTABLISHED ROUTE AND SHORT LINE
NEW-YORK AND PHILADELPHIA.
13 Through Trains each way daily. 3 Depots in Philadelphia. 2 in New York.
Double track, the most Improved Equipment, and the Fastest Time consistent with absolute safety.
On and after June 25, 1877,
Express Trains leave New-York, via Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets Ferries, as follows:
7:30, 8:20, 9, (9:30 limited) 10:10 A. M., 4, 5, 6, 7, and 8:30 P. M. Sunday, 9 A. M., 5, 6, 7, and 8:30 P. M. Returning, trains leave Philadelphia 8:35, 9, 7:35, 8:30, and 11 A. M., (Limited Express, 1:35 P. M.) 2, 4, 5:30, 7, and 7:35 P. M., and 12 Midnight. On Sunday, 8:35, 8:30 A. M., 4, 7:35 P. M., and 12 Midnight.
Ticket Offices, Nos. 521 and 941 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts., New-York; Nos. 116, 1143, and 1184 Fulton-st., Brooklyn; Nos. 114, 113, and 1138 Grand-st., Jersey City; Nos. 116, 117, and 118 Washington-st., Hoboken. Depot, Jersey City. Emigrant Ticket Office, No. 8 Barclay-place.
FRANK THOMSON, L. P. FARMER,
General Manager. General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD, commencing July 1, 1877, through trains will leave Grand Central Depot:

8:30 A. M., Western and Northern Express, with drawing-room car to Rochester, also to St. Albans.
9:00 A. M., Special Saratoga Express, drawing-room cars, through to Montreal.
10:30 A. M., Special Chicago and Western Express, with drawing-room cars to Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo and Niagara Falls; also, drawing-room car through to Richfield Springs.
11:30 A. M., Northern and Western Express, with drawing-room cars for Saratoga.
4:00 P. M., Albany and Troy Express. Stops at Sing Sing, Peekskill, and all stations north, except Livingston.
6:00 P. M., St. Louis Express, with sleeping cars for St. Louis, running through every day in the week; also, sleeping cars for Watertown, Canandaigua, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and Chicago, and to Montreal via St. Albans.
6:30 P. M., Night Express, daily, for Albany and Troy. Way trains as per local Time Tables.
Tickets for sale at Nos. 252, 261, and 413 Broadway, and at Westcott Express Company's offices, Nos. 7 Park-place, 785 and 1,291 Broadway, New-York, and 355 Washington-st., Brooklyn.
C. B. MEEKER, General Passenger Agent.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.—FERRY-BOATS

Leave New-York from James-slip 30 minutes, and from 34th-st., East River, 15 minutes previous to departure of trains. No boats from James-slip after 7 P. M. on Sundays. Telephone 3440, Brooklyn. Trains leave Long Island City (counter's Penn.) as follows: For Greenport, Sag Harbor, &c., 8:44, 9:05 A. M., 3:30, 4:05 P. M. Sundays, 4:40 A. M. For Patchogue, &c., at 9:05 A. M., 2, 4:05, 5:25, 6:03 P. M. Sundays, 9:15 A. M. For Babylon, &c., at 7:30, 8:44, 9:05, 11:30 A. M., 2, 4:25, 4:45, 5:25, 6:03 P. M.; Sundays, 9:15 A. M., 6:35 P. M. For Port Jefferson, &c., at 10 A. M., 3:30, 5:35 P. M. Sundays, 9:30 A. M. For Northport, &c., at 10 A. M., 3:30, 4:24, 5:05, 6:42, P. M. Sundays, 9:30 A. M., 6:30 P. M. For Locust Valley, &c., at 8:44, 11:30 A. M., 2, 3:30, 4:24, 5:05, 6:42 P. M. Sundays, 6:30 P. M. For Glen Cove, 8:15 A. M. For Rockaway Beach, &c., at 9, 10:20, 11:30 A. M., 1:30, 2, 3:30, 4:24, 5:05, 5:43 P. M.—7 P. M. to a or Rockaway only.—Sundays at 9:15, 10, 11 A. M., 1:30, 3:10, 6:30 P. M.—6:35 to Far Rockaway only. Local trains for Flushing, College Point, &c., as per time table. Ticket offices in New-York at James-slip and Thirty-fourth-Street Ferries; at the offices of Westcott's Long Island Express Company, No. 7 Park-place; City of Brooklyn Express Company, No. 942 Broadway, Grand Central Depot, 42d-st. In Brooklyn, No. 333 Washington-st. In Brooklyn, E. D., No. 79 4th-st. By purchasing tickets at any of the above offices baggage can be checked from your place to destination.
ERIE RAILWAY.
Summer Arrangement of through trains. From Chamers-st. and 23d-st. (see note below.)
8:00 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Cincinnati and Chicago Day Express. Drawing-room coaches to Buffalo.
10:45 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Express Mail for Buffalo and Way. Sleeping coach to Buffalo.
7:00 P. M., daily. Pacific Express to the West. Sleeping coaches through to Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cincinnati, and Chicago without change. Hotel dining-coaches to Chicago.
7:00 P. M., except Sundays, Western Emigrant train.
Above trains leave Twenty-third-Street Ferry at 8:45 and 10:15 A. M. and 6:45 P. M.
For local trains see time table and cards in hotels and depots. JNO. N. ABBOTT, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN AND HARTFORD RAILROAD.—Trains leave Forty-second-Street Depot for Boston at 9:05, 11 A. M., 1, 3, 9, 10, 11:35 P. M. For Boston and Albany Railroad, 9:05, 11 A. M., 3:40 P. M. For Connecticut River Railroad, 9:05 A. M., 12 M., 3:40 P. M. For Saybrook, 9:05 A. M., 1 P. M. For Shore Line Division, 9:05 A. M., 1, 3, 5:15, 10 P. M. For Air Line Railroad, 9:05 A. M., 1, 3, 11:35 P. M. For New-Haven and Northampton Railroad, 9:05 A. M., 3 P. M. For Naugatuck Railroad, 9:05 A. M., 1, 3 P. M. For Housatonic Railroad, 9:05 A. M., 3 P. M. For Danbury and Norwalk Railroad, 9:05 A. M., 1, 3, 4:40, 9 P. M. For Shepaug Railroad, 9:05 A. M., 3 P. M. For New-Canaan Railroad, 9:05 A. M., 1, 4:40, 5:45 P. M. For local trains see time tables.

LONG BRANCH AND PHILADELPHIA VIA NEW-JERSEY SOUTHERN R. R.

Commencing June 25, 1877, steamers leave New-York, Pier No. 8 North River, foot Rector-st., connecting at Sandy Hook with trains for Long Branch, 6:20, 9:30, 10:40 A. M., 3:45, 5, and 6:15 P. M.
Ocean Grove, 9:30 A. M. and 3:45 P. M.
Philadelphia and Toms River, 6:20, 9:30, A. M., and 3:45 P. M.; Sea-side Park, Barnegat, and Beach Haven, 6:20 A. M. and 3:45 P. M. Vineland, Bridgeton, Atlantic City, and Cape May, 9:30 A. M. Sundays for Long Branch, 9:30 A. M.
W. S. SNEDEN, General Manager.

LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD.

ARRANGEMENT PASSENGER TRAINS JAN 1, 1877.
Leave depots, foot of Cortlandt and Desbrosses sts., at 6:30 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Manch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Sayre, Elmira, Ithaca, Auburn, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and the West. Pullman's sleeping coaches attached.
General Eastern office corner Church and Cortlandt sts.
CHARLES H. CUMMINGS, Agent.
ROBERT H. SAYRE, Superintendent and Engineer.

WICKFORD RAILROAD ROUTE TO NEWPORT, R. I.—Passengers for this line take 8:45 A. M. and 1 P. M. express trains from Grand Central Depot, arriving at 4:18 and 5 P. M. at Newport.
THEODORE WARNER, Superintendent.

STEAMBOATS.

RONDOUT AND KINGSTON.—LANDING AT Newburg, Poughkeepsie, Highland Falls, (West Point,) Cornwall, Marlboro', Milton, Esopus, connecting with Ulster and Delaware Railroad, steam-boats JAMES W. BALDWIN and THOMAS CORNELL, from pier foot of Spring-st., North River, daily at 4 P. M.

FOR NORWALK AND DANBURY DAILY.—Steamer ADELPHI leaves Brooklyn, (Jewell's Dock,) 2:30 P. M.; Pier No. 37 East River, 2:45 P. M., and 33d-st., 3 P. M., connecting with Danbury and New-Haven Railroads. Reduced fare, 35 cents.
Excursion tickets, 50 cents.

FOR CATSKILL, TUYVESANT, &c.—Steamer ESCORT from Franklin-st., North River, every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday at 6 P. M. for freight and passengers. Fare $1. Berths free.

CATSKILL AND TUYVESANT BOATS Cleave daily from Pier No. 42, foot of Canal-st., at 6 P. M., for passengers and freight. Fare $1. Berths free.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS ON Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad. Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 11:30 A. M.

STEAMBOATS.

THE GREAT
FALL RIVER LINE FOR BOSTON,

And all points EAST, via NEWPORT and FALL RIVER. The mammoth palace steamers
BRISTOL AND PROVIDENCE,
LARGEST, HANDSOMEST, AND MOST COSTLY STEAMERS IN THE WORLD. Full night's rest. No midnight changes. Five morning trains Fall River to Boston. Steamers leave New-York, Pier No. 28 N. R., foot of Murray-st. (GRAND PROMENADE CONCERTS every evening. Tickets and State Rooms secured at all principal hotels and ticket offices, at the Pier, and on steamers. BORDEN & LOVELL, Agents.
GEO. L. CONNOR, Gen'l Pass. Agent.

THE NEW
PROVIDENCE LINE TO BOSTON, via Providence Direct.

A WHOLE NIGHT'S REST.
ONLY 42 MILES OF RAIL. TIME 60 MINUTES.
The magnificent new steamer
MASSACHUSETTS,
("The Palace Steamer of the World,")
and the world-renowned steamer
RHODE ISLAND,
("The Queen of the Sound,")
Leave daily (Sundays excepted) from Pier No. 29 N. R., foot of Warren-st., at 5 P. M., arriving at PROVIDENCE at 6 A. M., and BOSTON 7 A. M. No intermediate landings between New-York and Providence. THE OLD RELIABLE STONINGTON LINE, FOR BOSTON AND ALL POINTS EAST, at 5 P. M. daily from Pier No. 33 N. R., foot of Jay-st. Brooklyn passengers transferred free by steam-boat leaving Jewell's Wharf, Fulton Ferry, at 4:25 P. M., and landing at above piers.

OAK BLUFFS,
MARTHA'S VINEYARD,
AND
NANTUCKET.
NEW AND DIRECT ROUTE BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND THESE GREAT SUMMER RESORTS OF NEW-ENGLAND, VIA FALL RIVER LINE AND WOODS HOLE.

Leave New-York from Pier No. 28 N. R. at 5 P. M. daily. (Sundays included.) Arrive at Oak Bluffs 8:30 A. M., and Nantucket 11:30 A. M. the next day.
$7 FOR HOURS AHEAD OF OTHER LINES.
New-York to Oak Bluffs, $5; Excursion tickets, $8. New-York to Nantucket, $6; Excursion tickets, $10.
Returning, leave Nantucket, 1:15 P. M.; Oak Bluffs, 4 P. M.; arrive New-York, 6:15 A. M. the next day.
GEORGE L. CONNOR, BORDEN & LOVELL,
General Passenger Agent. Agents.

ALBANY BOAT---PEOPLE'S LINE.

The elegant steamers DREW and ST. JOHN leave Pier No. 41 North River EVERY WEEK DAY at 6 P. M., connecting at Albany with express trains for
SARATOGA,
LAKE GEORGE,
LAKE CHAMPLAIN,
THE ADIRONDACK AND WHITE MOUNTAINS,
and all favorite Summer Resorts North and West.
FARE ONLY $1 50.
Messina's String Bands accompany each steamer.
S. E. MAYO, General Passenger Agent.

SARATOGA VIA PEOPLE'S LINE, FROM PIER NO. 41 N. R.—Large, steady, well-ventilated boats. Fare to Saratoga, $2 75. Excursion Tickets, good during season, to Albany and return, $2; Saratoga and return, $3 40. Trains commence at Saratoga July 21.

ALBANY AND TROY BY DAY BOAT.—C. VIBBARD and DANIEL DREW leave Vestry-st. Pier, N. R., at 8:15 and 9 A. M. and 2 P. M., landing at Nyack, Rose, West Point, Newburg, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Saugerties, Catskill and Hudson. Close connection with New-York Central R. R. for the West, and with Express trains for Saratoga, Montreal, and other points north. To West Point and Newburg, returning same day, $1. Tickets or excursion seats on Hudson River R. R. are recognized board for passage. FREE TRANSFER from 4 P. M. to BROOKLYN by ferry-boat, leaves Jewell's Wharf, (Fulton-st.,) at 8:05 A. M. Tickets over New-York Central and for Saratoga on the wharf.

SEA BIRD—CAPT. H. B. BARKER,
FOR RED BANK, FROM FRANKLIN-ST.

Leave New-York.		Leave Red Bank.	
Monday, 23d	3:00 P. M.	Monday 23d	6:45 A. M.
Tuesday, 24th	3:00 P. M.	Tuesday, 24th	6:45 A. M.
Wednesday, 25th	3:00 P. M.	Wednesday, 25th	7:00 A. M.
Thursday, 26th	3:30 P. M.	Thursday, 26th	7:00 A. M.
Saturday, 28th	10:30 A. M.	Friday, 27th	7:00 A. M.
Sunday, 29th	9:00 A. M.	Saturday, 28th	7:00 A. M.
Monday, 30th	7:00 A. M.	Sunday, 29th	4:00 P. M.

HELEN—CAPT. J. S. THROCKMORTON,
For RED BANK, from Franklin-st.

Leave New-York.		Leave Red Bank.	
Tuesday, 24th	9:00 A. M.	Monday, 23d	3:00 P. M.
Wednesday, 25th	9:00 A. M.	Tuesday, 24th	3:00 P. M.
Thursday, 26th	9:00 A. M.	Wednesday, 25th	3:00 P. M.
Friday, 27th	6:00 A. M.	Thursday, 26th	3:00 P. M.
Saturday, 28th	3:30 P. M.	Friday, 27th	3:00 P. M.
Monday, 30th	3:00 P. M.	Monday, 30th	6:30 A. M.
Tuesday, 31st	3:30 P. M.	Tuesday, 31st	6:30 A. M.

NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, SPRINGFIELD, WHITE MOUNTAINS, MONTREAL, AND INTERMEDIATE POINTS.—Steamers leave Pier No. 25 E. R. daily (Sundays excepted) at 3 P. M. (23d-st., P. R., at 3:15 P. M.) for New-Haven, connecting with express trains at New-Haven for Meriden, Hartford, Springfield, &c. Tickets sold and baggage checked at 241 Broadway, New-York, and 4 Court-st., Brooklyn. Excursion to New-Haven and return, $1 50.

CITIZENS' LINE STEAMERS FOR TROY and SARATOGA, connecting with all railroad lines North, East, and West. FARE ONLY THAT BY ANY OTHER ROUTE. The entire new and magnificent steamers CITY OF TROY and SARATOGA leave daily (Saturdays excepted) at 6 P. M. from Pier No. 49 N. R., foot of Leroy-st. Through tickets sold and baggage checked to all points.
JOSEPH CORNELL, Superintendent.

1877.—LLOYD'S DOCK; OYSTER BAY, LAURELTON, JONES' BEACH. (Cold Spring, Long Island.—The new and fast steamer J. B. SCHUYLER, Capt. C. Clark, will leave New-York daily (Sundays excepted) for the above places, from Pier No. 16 East River, foot of Wall-st., at 3:45 P. M.; foot of 23d-st., East River, at 4 P. M. Sages will connect at Lloyd's Dock for Huntington, 50 cents.
Tickets to all landings, 60 cents.
Excursion tickets, $1.

MARY POWELL, FOR WEST POINT, CORNWALL, Newburg, Poughkeepsie, Roundout, and Kingston, leaves Pier 30, N. R., (Vestry-st.,) daily, at 3:30 P. M.

SUMMER RESORTS.

TO THE WHITE MOUNTAINS, LAKE MEMPHREMAGOG, QUEBEC AND SAGUENAY RIVER.—Through to the mountains by daylight. On and after July 16 through cars will run to Grand Central Depot, via New-York, New-Haven and Hartford Railroad, at 8:05 A. M., for the White Mountains, (Littleton, Fabyan House, Crawford House;) also, for Newburg, Springs, St. Johnsbury, Vt., Newport, Vt., Lake Memphremagog, reaching all these points the same evening, and Quebec early next morning, in time for steamers for Saguenay River and trains for Maritime Provinces. For further information and tickets apply at Railroad offices, New-York, New-Haven and Hartford Railroad, Grand Central Depot, G. LEVE, Passenger Agent; Rassumssie Railroad, No. 271 Broadway, or Central Vermont Railroad office, No. 417 Broadway.

FENWICK HALL.
SAYBROOK POINT, CONN., LONG ISLAND SOUND. Reached by Shore Line. Three hours from New-York. Also by New-York and Hartford steamers daily. A delightful Summer resort.
Transient prices, $3 to $3 50 per day.
Families for the season at a liberal discount.
OPEN JUNE 27.
E. STANTON, Proprietor
of Hotel Berkeley, Boston.

SURF HOTEL.
FIRE ISLAND BEACH.
Through tickets, and baggage checked. Telegraph office in hotel. Ferry leaves James-slip, New-York, 8:30 A. M. and 4 P. M., and 34th-st. 8:45 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. connecting with railroad at Hunter's Point
D. S. & S. SAMMIS.

PROSPECT PARK HOTEL,
CATSKILL, N. Y. ONLY FIRST-CLASS HOTEL IN THIS REGION. Terms reduced; high elevation, 20 acres of grounds, mountain air, scenery unsurpassed in the world, accessible by Albany day boats and Hudson River Railroad.
JOHN BREASTED, Proprietor, Catskill, N. Y.

SCHROON LAKE—ADIRONDACKS.—THE SONDAWA HOUSE, at the head of this beautiful lake, offers attractions unsurpassed; only 11 hours ride from Grand Central Depot or People's Line boats; finest bass and trout fishing in Schroon, and numerous other lakes near by. Send for circular to
JOHN D. BURWELL, Proprietor.

RYE BEACH HOTEL IS NOW OPEN FOR the reception of boarders on favorable terms; also for transient guests, on the European plan; 53 minutes from New-York; hotel coach meets all trains. Address A. B. McNEAL, No. 14 East 14th-st., or Rye Beach Hotel, Rye, Westchester County.

THE WEST POINT HOTEL,
ON THE PARADE GROUND,
AT WEST POINT, N. Y.
Open throughout the year. The only hotel within the Military Post.
Terms, $4 per day, or $24 50 per week.

ARLINGTON HOUSE, STAMFORD, CONN., one hour from City; located on high ground, and free from malaria and mosquitoes; board, $8 per week and upward.
I. W. KNAPP, Manager.

COZZENS' WEST POINT HOTEL
NOW OPEN.
Terms reasonable. Address
GOODSELL BROTHERS, West Point, N. Y.

SPRING HOUSE, RICHFIELD SPRINGS, N. Y.—Desirable rooms to let. T. R. PROCTOR, of Bogg's Hotel, Utica, Proprietor. Send for illustrated circular.

ELBERON HOTEL, SOUTH OF LONG BRANCH.—The most unique and elegant sea-side house in the country. C. T. JONES, late of Hoffman House and St. James Hotel Proprietor.

CROMWELL'S LAKE HOUSE, HIGHLAND MILLS, N. Y.—50 miles from Erie; 1,200 feet elevation; terms moderate. Address OLIVER CROMWELL.

HAMILTON HOUSE, STAMFORD, CT.—Health, home comforts, accessibility. Send for circular.

BEACH HOTEL, FAR ROCKAWAY, L. I. NOW Open. Mrs. E. McCABE, Prop. JAS. SHEA, Supt.

AUCTION SALES.

GEORGE J. SMITH, Auctioneer.

BY VIRTUE OF A CHATTEL MORTGAGE—I will sell at public vendue, on THURSDAY, the 26th day of July, at 11 o'clock, in the forenoon, at No. 55 Grove-st., all the fixtures now in said premises.
D. A. STEPHENS, Attorney for Mortgagee.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

THE WAR ON THE RAILROADS

(Continued from Fifth Page.)

THE SITUATION IN NEW-JERSEY.

STRIKE OF THE ENGINEERS ON THE DELAWARE AND LACKAWANNA ROAD—THE FIREMEN AND BRAKEMEN ON THE CENTRAL ALSO STRIKE.

The engineers on the Morris and Essex and on the Delaware and Lackawanna Roads struck yesterday in a body, and business on the lines was practically suspended. Matters have assumed a somewhat grave aspect on the New-Jersey Central Railroad. True to their determination, expressed on Tuesday last, the firemen and brakemen struck at Phillipsburg yesterday morning at 4 o'clock. They permitted nothing but a mail car to leave there during the day. Late last night they stopped the Elizabeth and Long Branch trains at Elizabethport, pulling the fire out of the engine, and refusing to allow passengers to proceed. The excitement died out yesterday morning in the vicinity of the depot of the Pennsylvania Railroad, in Jersey City. The loungers who had loitered thereabouts for three days transferred themselves to Newark-avenue where they amused themselves by watching all who went in or out of the Police Head-quarters, or in gazing up at the windows of the Fourth Regiment Armory. The young militiamen, although they were cheerful and sung choruses during the entire day, appeared fagged out. No provision has been made to provide beds or bedding, and they have bunked wherever they could find space upon the floor or upon billiard-tables in an adjoining hall. The brigade officers and the members of Gov. Bedle's staff have been no more fortunate than the private soldiers. They have had to sleep upon chairs in the Police head-quarters. In order to guard property while the regular Police rested, 500 specials were sworn in yesterday by City Clerk Scott. They were distributed about the Pennsylvania Depot, along the railroad track to Hackensack Bridge, and to other critical points.

After receiving a copy of Gov. Bedle's proclamation last evening, the Board of Police Commissioners of Jersey City met, and passed a resolution to appoint 400 special policemen to guard the depots, ferry-houses, and tracks of the various railways running through the City. A number of men applied for appointment, and before 11 o'clock the entire additional force of specials was completed. Among the new officers are several colored men. Clubs could not be procured for all the officers, and many of them were put on duty with only their badges to overawe persons inclined to be disorderly Gov. Bedle received an offer, last evening, of the services of the members of all the Posts of the Grand Army of the Republic to suppress disorder. Several gentlemen also applied to him for authority to organize companies of armed volunteers for service against rioters. Everything was quiet in Newark yesterday. Crowds of boys and unemployed factory hands assembled at the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad depot, but there was no disorderly demonstration. The Pennsylvania Railroad Company do not anticipate trouble on this section of their road. They have organized their employes into squads, and made the necessary arrangements to arm them at a moment's notice, to repel any communistic attack, should violent demonstrations be made.

The Sheriff has sworn in 40 special deputies at Paterson to guard the bridges and road of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Road.

THE MORRIS AND ESSEX STRIKE.

THE ENGINEERS ALL ALONG THE LINE QUIT THEIR ENGINES—TRAVEL PRACTICALLY SUSPENDED.

The interest manifested by the people of Hoboken in the strike of the firemen connected with the Morris and Essex Division of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company was somewhat increased yesterday morning by the expected strike of the engineers of the railroad. On Tuesday evening, when the firemen quit their engines by direction of the Grand Master of their Brotherhood, they publicly boasted that within 24 hours the entire employes of the company would join the strike, and the evident sympathy which the engineers at least showed with the strikers gave some air of plausibility to their utterances. A few engineers attended their meetings that night, and it is now pretty well known that the original understanding between engineers, firemen, and others was that the former should take the initiative in the matter. With the object of leading to a general strike, a meeting of all the employes of the railroad was called for 8 o'clock yesterday morning, at Sullivan's Hall, and delegations to the number of 60 were present representing engineers, firemen, brakemen, machinists, and trackmen. The proceedings were of a strictly private character, but terminated in the appointment of a committee to wait upon the Superintendent and ascertain if it was proposed to comply with the demands of the strikers. The substance of the interview was not revealed by either of the parties to it, but immediately afterward, about noon, the strikers and employes of the railroad reassembled at Sullivan's Hall in private session. The meeting was of an unpleasant character, and lasted about an hour. At its conclusion the strikers were very much less confident in their manner, and were evidently angry. They loitered around the depot all day, but made no effort to interfere with the business of the company. They are, of course, exceedingly interested in the manner in which trains are run, but their boasts of the previous evening respecting their resolve to put those idle cars were not repeated yesterday. The trains, meanwhile, were run in a very uncertain manner. The earlier trains coming in arrived with some semblance of order, considering the difficulties of the situation, but the departing trains, mail and passenger, were exceedingly few and far between. There was also no effort to run according to time-table, and they left the depot only when they could possibly contrive to secure the services of some one who knew something about firing. The work, of course, mainly devolved upon the engineers, and in sheer despair a deputation of the latter class waited upon the Superintendent and asked the privilege of endeavoring to secure efficient firemen. The result in this, as in other matters, could not be ascertained.

The officers of the road were very zealous, and tried to put on a good face despite their surroundings. The Superintendent tried to show that the regular number of trains, seven, ran up to 4 o'clock; his assistant said five had left, and one of the engineers said they could only manage to send three trains from the depot. The confusion at the departure of the train which left at 3:45 P. M. was very great. A fireman was procured after an hour's delay, and even then the engineer was compelled to feed his engine. At this time, at the ticket office at the Hoboken Ferry in New-York, an order was received to issue no tickets until further notice; and on the Hoboken side tickets could be purchased, but no guarantee would be given as to when the trains would start. It must be said of the engineers that up to the hour of their strike they stood well by their engines, and in one instance at least the conduct of the engineer was very exemplary. At the Orange Junction, about 6 o'clock A. M., a fireman was taken from the train by the strikers, and when the passengers protested, the engineer declared he would run the train to Hoboken at all hazards if he could obtain a fireman. Immediately a passenger, protected by the revolvers of fellow-travelers, offered his services, which were accepted, and, despite the threats of the crowd, they arrived safely at their destination. A pool was started, and $15 was raised as a testimony to the pluck of the engineer. He refused the money, but it was subsequently sent to his wife.

As already indicated, negotiations were conducted during the day between the engineers and firemen respecting a compromise, the basis of which was a return to the old salary on the part of the firemen, and the supplying of an efficient fireman for each engine on the part of the engineers. The latter, while complaining of the deprivation of certain privileges which were formerly accorded them, were yet willing to continue at work at the reduced salary, provided they were accompanied in the management of the engine by a competent fireman, and their ultimatum was founded altogether upon this condition. At their last interview with Superintendent Reasoner they plainly announced their purpose of continuing at their posts provided they were supplied with good firemen, and their action was temporarily suspended pending the decision of the railroad authorities. Superintendent Reasoner did not feel at liberty to give a positive answer to the demands of the engineers until he had communicated with President Sloan, and he requested the postponement of all action in the interim. Later in the afternoon, having received instructions from President Sloan, Mr. Reasoner communicated the intelligence to the engineers that their conditions were refused, and a strike along the entire Lackawanna and Western Railroad was immediately resolved upon. At 5:35 o'clock in the afternoon the engineers of the road, numbering between 450 and 500, quit their engines, but, with no exhibition of hostility toward the company. Before leaving with the assistance of some firemen who were on strike, they cleaned and fixed their engines, and, without a word, left the depot. The last train run by a regular engineer left Hoboken at 5:40 P. M., and all travel was then practically at an end. There was no freight of any kind received since noon of Tuesday, and no freight train was of course attempted to be run. The stoppage of trains caused an immense amount of annoyance to the regular passengers on the road, many of whom lingered about the depot during the entire evening. They were mostly commuters anxious to reach their homes, and an effort was made by Superintendent Reasmer to have them escorted thither. After much delay, at 9:45 an engineer was found in the person of Mr. Lewis, the Master Mechanic of the road, and he succeeded in starting a train from the depot conveying the Superintendent and the commuters. When it left nearly all the strikers had gone home, and by those who remained near the depot the matter was regarded only as an amusing incident in this railroad complication.

One of the most prominent engineers of the road stated last evening that, besides the reduction of 10 per cent., they were deprived of the vacation which they formerly enjoyed, and, unlike their brethren of other years ago, which they were allowed to lay off on wages on board, they were paid only for the active work they performed. He described the cause of the strike, as stated above, and vehemently deprecated any intention of coming in contact with the legitimate authorities.

A single police officer, he said, could hold them all in check, and by a resolution of the main body of the strikers it was determined at once to avoid all proximity to the depot and remain at home. As an evidence of the extent of the strike, he mentioned the fact that on Tuesday night an engineer and fireman who were supposed to have deserted their respective societies were attacked at Scranton, and the engineer, Rue Whetmore, was not expected to live. To-day they claim all traffic will cease until an arrangement is made between them and the officers of the road.

The excitement at Scranton, Penn., was intense last evening. All trains on the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Road have been stopped. When the mail train from Binghamton for New-York arrived at Scranton at 9:50 yesterday morning two passenger cars were attacked by the strikers, who said nothing, but the mail should run. Superintendent Halstead said the mail car would not run unless the passenger cars were permitted, and this made the strikers very indignant. The Superintendent was firm, however, and the mails were taken from the car, which was promptly switched off on a siding. The strikers telegraphed at once to the State authorities that the company refused to run the mail, and that they would run it, if necessary, and furnish a fireman and engineer. A dispatch to the same effect was sent to the Post Office authorities at Washington. The streets were thronged with men from the mines, railroads, and iron mills.

THE NEW-JERSEY CENTRAL STRIKE.

The strike on the New-Jersey Central Railroad, which had been expected on Tuesday, was begun at 4 A. M. yesterday at Phillipsburg, the firemen joining with the disaffected brakemen, who, it had been hoped, would be the sole strikers. Early in the morning Mr. Lathrop, the Receiver of the Road, transmitted to the brakemen the following circular, which was posted in prominent places at the various stations along the line:

OFFICE OF THE RECEIVER OF THE CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY, NEW-YORK, July 25, 1877.

To All Persons in the Employ of the Company:

In these times of riot and disorder the Receiver of the Central Railroad of New-Jersey, with full confidence in the loyalty of the old and tried employes of the road, calls upon them to unite with the local authorities in protecting the property of the company, in the preservation of which all are alike interested.

FRANCIS S. LATHROP, Receiver.

To this communication he received the following answer from the brakemen of the Lackawanna and Susquehanna Division of the road:

PEQUONSOCK, Penn., July 25, 1877.

F. S. Lathrop, Receiver Central Railroad Company, of New-Jersey:

After reading your circular just issued in regard to destroying property, we must say that we are sorry to have given under the impression that our intentions are such, and we cheerfully say that we will protect your property from all violence if in our power to do so.

BRAKEMEN, Lackawanna and Susquehanna Division Central Railroad of New-Jersey.

The first attempt to interfere with the passage of trains along the route was made upon train No. 1, which was scheduled to leave Easton for New-York at 9:40 A. M. On arriving at Phillipsburg the train, which was composed of a mail car and several passenger cars, in which were a number of ladies and gentlemen, was boarded by the strikers, some of whom jumped on the engine and commanded the fireman to leave his post. He refused to obey, whereupon one of the strikers seized him by the throat, and, with a threat to take his life if he persisted in disregarding his commands, choked him, and dragged him from the engine. The strikers then attempted to compel "Hud" Lovell, the engineer, to leave the engine, but he was apparently not moved by their intimidation, and remained at his post. Other strikers had, meanwhile, detached the cars from the engine, declaring most emphatically that they would permit no freight or passengers to be carried over the road. Lovell remaining firm in his determination, the strikers finally consented to allow the mail-car to be taken to this City. A number of ladies pleaded so earnestly to be allowed to depart for the city, that the strikers finally permitted them to go aboard the car, which started after two hours' delay, leaving behind all the male passengers, whom the strikers positively refused to allow to proceed. The train arrived in Jersey City without further detention, and, 15 minutes afterward, the train dispatcher received a telegram from Mr. Baldwin, the ticket agent at this city, ordering him to send no train further than Somerville, which is about half way between this city and Easton. This, for the time, balked the strikers in their design of stopping passage to and from Phillipsburg, and for several hours the trains were run on time to all stations excepting Easton.

A telegraphic notice of the fact of the arrival of the strikers from Phillipsburg at Elizabethport having been received by the company's officers at Communipaw Ferry, Detective Kilcauley reported to Gov. Bedle, at Jersey City Police Head-quarters, that the strikers were menacing men along the line near Communipaw. A detail of 10 armed special officers was dispatched to the depot at Communipaw Ferry to prevent any violence there or along the line. All was quiet, however, until 10:30 o'clock at night, when a telegram was received stating that the strikers had boarded the way passenger train from Elizabeth at Elizabethport, and had pulled the fire out of the engine, refusing to allow the train to proceed, notwithstanding the protestations and pleadings of the passengers. Shortly afterward notification was received of the stoppage of the Long Branch train, No. 15, at the same point, the strikers having put out the engine fire, and refusing to permit the passengers to proceed to this City. The detention following so quick upon that of the Elizabeth train, indicated unmistakably that the strikers were fast obtaining complete control of the road, determined the officials in charge to abstain from dispatching any more trains to any station, and a notice to that effect was communicated to the train dispatcher at 11:50 o'clock. It had scarcely been received by the latter when the ferry-boat arrived at the depot with quite a large number of ladies and gentlemen bound for Long Branch. They seemed utterly dumfoundered when told that no train was to start, and plied the unfortunate train dispatcher with numerous and repeated inquiries. Many of the passengers had sent valuable baggage on before them by an earlier train, and seemed much relieved when informed of its probable safe arrival, although they still expressed great chagrin at being so unceremoniously and unexpectedly deprived of the means of reaching their destination. Finally, persuaded that nothing could be done toward relieving their situation under the circumstances, they returned to the city, intending to depart on the early morning train, provided it should be allowed to depart at all. The strikers had not progressed farther than Elizabethport at midnight.

The men on the Lehigh Valley and New-Jersey Central Road struck yesterday, at Wilkesbarre, Penn. Passenger trains will be stopped at 12 o'clock to-night. Crowds of the strikers are gathered around the depot, but there has been no disturbance. They held a meeting yesterday forenoon, but the proceedings were kept secret. Hon. H. B. Wright is now addressing a meeting of the strikers, counseling them not to destroy property or endanger life. The strikers have 6,000 men enrolled in and around Wilkesbarre. A meeting of citizens was held in the Court-house last evening, and committees were appointed to assist the authorities in protecting property and preserving peace.

PROCLAMATION BY GOV. BEDLE.

The following proclamation was issued by Gov. Bedle at 9 o'clock last night:

I, Joseph D. Bedle, Governor of the State of New-Jersey, do hereby remind the people that the first duty to protect life and property from all violence is upon the cities, counties, and other municipalities. The public forces are held to look for and obtain security to person and property from the civil power. The object of the military power is to support the civil and thereby secure not military but civil government. The military of the State, to its fullest extent, will be used in aid of the maintenance of law, and it will do its duty faithfully; but I call upon all Mayors, Police Boards, and officers of cities and municipalities to make their Police force so large, and each Sheriff to summon and use his posse so vigorously, that all mobs and lawlessness of every kind shall be prevented or put down to a certainty. The amount of Police force and the strength of the posse should be so large as to insure perfect safety and complete protection at all hazards. I also call upon the good people of this State who love law and order, and who mean that it shall be secured, to assist the authorities of cities, boroughs, and towns, and the Sheriffs of counties to create such an invincible force as will stifle the least manifestation of violence anywhere in the State; and I again caution every disturber of the peace to obey the laws at once.

Given under my hand, at the City of Trenton, this 25th day of July, 1877. J. D. BEDLE.

Attest:
JOHN A. HALL, Private Secretary.

The above proclamation was telegraphed through-out the State as soon as issued.

ALL QUIET AT THE ERIE DEPOT.

There was no trouble yesterday at the Jersey City terminus of the Erie Railway. No crowds gathered near the depot, and the workmen pursued their labors without interruption. The trains, both passenger and freight, ran on time to and from Port Jervis and Corning. It was rumored during the day that emissaries from the strikers of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western and the Central New-Jersey roads were at work among the Erie firemen and brakemen, endeavoring to induce them to strike, but no evidence could be procured to support the rumor. The officials of the Erie said they were assured of the loyalty of their employes, and no new precautions were taken by them against the occurrence of a strike.

EVIL RESULTS IN NEWARK.

One of the evil results of the strike in Newark is that very probably many of the large manufacturing establishments will be compelled to close within a few days. Messrs. C. Nugent & Co. have discharged 100 men, and the senior member of the firm stated yesterday that 150 more would be sent off to-day, and 200 others next Saturday. Like others, the firm is unwilling to ship goods for the Western market at their own risk. The patent leather manufacturers depend upon the shipment of cattle and hides from the West for supplies, and the harness manufacturers who receive supplies from Western Pennsylvania have only stock on hand for two or three days. Should the strike be prolonged, and the present interruption in freight lines be continued, thousands of working men will be thrown out of employment.

THE PENNSYLVANIA MEN DECLINE TO STRIKE.

Early yesterday morning a self-constituted committee of 17 firemen waited upon Superintendent Barker, in the Pennsylvania Depot. After a long conversation, in which they disclosed their feelings without reserve, they invited Mr. Barker to meet with a larger number of firemen in the hall at the corner of Washington and Plymouth streets, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon. There were about 50 firemen present at the meeting. The proceedings were conducted in secret, Mr. Barker being the only "outsider" in attendance. The Chairman of the meeting was Zachariah Ross. At its conclusion the following account of the deliberations was obtained. The first speakers stated the case of the firemen against the company. They said that previous to the 10 per cent. reduction some of their number received $2 10 per day, and others $1 90. They had at first determined to demand the restoration of those figures, but, upon more deliberation, had decided to compromise upon the sum of $2 per day for each fireman. In reply, Superintendent Barker said he had been instructed that the managers of the Pennsylvania Company would neither recede from the 10 per cent. reduction, nor make a compromise. This information led some of the men to make very bitter speeches against the Pennsylvania Company, and against railroad corporations in general. They said that the policy of the companies was suicidal, and that the lessening of poor men's wages was brought about by the "railroad war" in which the various companies have been engaged. The corporations lost money by their ill-advised policy, and then endeavored to saddle the losses upon the laboring men. The general sentiment of the meeting was at this point in favor of an immediate strike. Superintendent Barker, however, skillfully turned the current of thought. He asked to be permitted to lay some facts before the meeting, and then showed his hearers that they would lose much more by striking than a month's work at their present quickly over the amounts paid to engineers and firemen for the month of June, on the first of which the 10 per cent. reduction went into effect. The average pay of passenger engineers was, he said, $92 78; of freight engineers, $83 66; of distributing engineers, $78 88; of shifting engineers, $83 70. The average pay of passenger firemen was $51 23; of freight firemen, $48 03; of distributing firemen, $48 64; of shifting firemen, $52 28. The train-shifting engineers and firemen work 12 hours every day in the month. Having given the above statistics, Mr. Barker said that a fireman's salary for a month would have been cut by the reduction, if he did not strike, the sum of $60 per year. If he did strike, he would lose $50 in the first month he was out, and would probably lose his entire $600 per year by losing his situation. The company, he assured them, would neither yield to a combination nor favor an individual.

The arguments of Mr. Barker affected the men with great force. As soon as the Superintendent finished speaking he left the room to allow the men to deliberate in private. Fifteen minutes later they sent for him, and told him that they had determined to remain at their posts. Furthermore, they said, that if any other firemen refused to abide by their decision and struck work, they would assist the company to procure new men, and would train them to perform their duties. Superintendent Barker immediately telegraphed the result of the conference to General Manager Thompson at Philadelphia, and last evening received in reply the following dispatch:

George W Barker:

Your message in reference to your interview with the firemen is received. Thank the men for the manly stand they have taken in this matter, and encourage them to assist in the restoration of law and order throughout the country, whereby the interests of this company will be promoted. F. THOMPSON, General Manager.

Everything was quiet in and about the Pennsylvania Depot last night, and all the indications were that there will be no trouble there unless President Arthur, of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, shall order a strike, or strikers from Hoboken visit the depot for the purpose of intimidation.

Superintendent Barker said yesterday afternoon that the men comprising the freight train crews should until be paid for the time they were compelled by the strike to remain idle in Jersey City. This decision gives a great deal of satisfaction to all the employes of the Eastern Division of the Pennsylvania Railroad.

WAGES OF RAILROAD EMPLOYES.

THE RATES PAID NOW AND PREVIOUS TO THE REDUCTION ON THE NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND THE ERIE ROADS.

A TIMES reporter made a tour of the offices and yards of some of the great railroad companies yesterday for the purpose of procuring exact information as to the present and former wages paid to the different classes of railroad employes, the number of times their wages have been cut down, and the number of hours they are required to work. On the New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad a 10 per cent. reduction was made in the wages of employes on the first of the present month. The following table gives the former and the present wages on this road:

	Old rate.	*New rate.*
Engineers, per day	$3 50	$3 15
Firemen, per day	1 75	1 58
Brakemen, per day	1 75	1 58
Switchmen, per month	40	36
Yard hands, per month	40 to $53	36 to $49 50
Shop hands, per month	45 to 125	38 50 to $112 50

On account of the evenness of the grade on this road a run of 100 miles constitutes a day's work for engineers on all sections of the line. But whether the engineers run 100 miles or but 10, they get $3 15 a day. For all miles run in a day over 100 they get paid at the rate of 3.15 cents per mile; and every engineer on the road who wishes gets 150 miles a day 26 days out of the month, thus earning $4 72 a day, or $122 85 a month, if they take all their Sundays off. Under the old rate engineers got $3 50 a day, at the same rate for extra mileage, and $136 50 a month. Contrary to general opinion, the managers of the New-York and Hudson River Railroad assert that the present reduction is the first one made among their employes since war times, with the exception of a 2½ per cent. reduction made against the switchmen and yard hands two years ago. The managers also informed the reporter that previous to the war engineers earned only from $65 to $80 per month, and firemen, yard hands, and switchmen only $30 to $35 when roads were rough and dangerous, when machinery was very imperfect and hard to handle, and when boilers used frequently burst, and the real expenses of living were greater than they are now. The railroad officials seem to be of the opinion that their employes and the employes of all corporations have no conception of the difficulty to be found in managing affairs so that business can be run at all and employment given in these dull times; and insist that laboring men have had decidedly the best of the bargain for the past four years. The officials think that the laborers should be kept better informed and should be advised of the selfishness of their conduct in striking and crippling what little business there is left in the country, merely because the profits on labor, which has no risks, happens by necessity to be cut down 10 per cent., while its employers have conducted business for a long time at a loss, without shutting off labor at all.

At the Erie Railroad affairs were found in an almost similar condition. Although he employes and the company have of late had frequent disputes about wages, still the managers assert that the present reduction is the first one made on that road since the war, and they claim that at the reduced rates their men are not only the best paid of all laborers of equal skill in the country, but that they are, considering the prices of living and the relative values of the currency now and then, far better paid now than they were during the flush times of the war. The following is a table of the wages paid on the Erie now and before the reduction:

	Old rate.	Reduced 10 per cent.
Engineers, per day	$4 00	$3 60
Firemen, per day	2 35	2 10
Conductors, per month	100 00	90 00
Brakemen, per day	2 00	1 80
Baggage masters, per month	55 00	49 50
Track foremen, per month	50 00	45 00
Track laborers, per day	1 25	1 12½
Switchmen, per day	1 50	1 35
Laborers in yards, per day	1 50	1 35

It should be borne in mind that these men all get work at least 26 days in the month, and that the engineers and firemen get paid pro rata for every extra mile they run, (the number of miles making a day's run on this road varies on each section according to the ease or difficulty of the grade,) and that the engineers and firemen all have an opportunity of earning a half day's extra wages every day they choose to do so. Before the war men were paid on the Erie the same wages as on the New-York Central.

THE LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.

It was rumored yesterday morning that the engineers, firemen, and brakemen in the employ of the Long Island Railroad Company would strike at noon, after the morning trains from the East had reached Hunter's Point. At 11 o'clock the Board of Directors met with the other officers of the company. At the same time the engineers and firemen were in consultation in the machine shop. The men had previously notified the management that the proposed reduction in their wages was not so much an object as the withholding of their pay; they would object formally to the reduction and leave the question open, but would insist upon certain conditions in the future relative to their pay. The Directors and managers, after talking the matter over in private, directed that word be telegraphed all along the lines and sent to the employes that there would be no reduction of their wages; that the back pay would be paid in a few days, and hereafter a regular pay day established. The news was received with the greatest satisfaction.

THE COMMUNISTS' MEETING.

THE LABORING CLASSES REMAIN QUIETLY AT HOME—THE CROWD COMPOSED OF BOYS AND YOUNG MEN ON A LARK—A DRUNKEN ROUGH USURPS THE CHAIRMANSHIP OF THE ENGLISH STAND—THE SPEAKERS ALL FIZZLE OUT—THE GERMAN MEETING A FAILURE—ELABORATE POLICE PREPARATIONS—A SUBSEQUENT STREET FIGHT—SCENES AND INCIDENTS.

The communist meeting in Tompkins-square last night was a laughable fizzle. Two dubious-looking platforms had been erected in the centre of the square. The one nearest Seventh-street was draped with a dirty American flag. This was for the use of the English speakers. The other—a discreditably put together collection of old boards—was for the ventilation of mob law in German, French, and other foreign tongues. At 7:30, the hour announced for the meeting to begin, there were not 500 persons in the square, exclusive of two antagonistic mobs of small boys who pelted each other with stones, to the imminent danger of passers-by, while a fat park policeman looked calmly on. About 8 o'clock—the exact time cannot be given, as everybody left their watches at home—poles were hitched to the fronts and rears of the two stands, and burning gasoline lamps were hoisted up on them. A number of calcium lights were placed around the edges of the square and directed upon it. The illumination afforded was not very brilliant, however, when darkness set in. A decrepit old fellow with a wig created a diversion by distributing handbills signed Thomas Ainge Devyr, Greenpoint, Long Island, calling for an immediate expansion of the currency and "40 acres of public land, a free passage, and a loan to be provided for by the issuance of $10 Government bonds," as panaceas for the ills of the working men. The small boys made a rush for the old man and tore the greater portion of his handbills to pieces in their eagerness to get one each. While he was still muttering his disgust, Schwab, the manipulator of the meeting, approached and sought to put him off the platform. He refused to go, announcing himself as the oldest reformer living, and said that he was going to make a speech. Schwab said he had not been invited, and that no public land or currency talk would be allowed. There was quite a dispute for a few minutes, ending in the old man being let alone. The next diversion was the arrival of the Police, a large number of whom climbed into position on the fort-like plateau at the south-western corner of the square, and remained there awaiting developments. Some of the policemen were fat, and as they were compelled to scale the gates and stone-walls, some ludicrous scenes were presented. The small boys whom they had driven from their perches hooted at them vigorously, shouted "Stop thief," and made all other kinds of uncomplimentary remarks.

Long after dark the communists' committee, headed by Mr. John Swinton, who was to preside, mounted the English stand. They carried tallow candles with them to assist in reading speeches and resolutions—a necessary precaution. The crowd scattered throughout the entire square at this time and during the subsequent proceedings, at a large estimate would not exceed 5,000 persons. Of these probably 1,500 surrounded each stand in compact masses. The remainder were thinly distributed all over the rest of the grounds, being attracted apparently by mere curiosity and having no other interest whatever in the meeting. The decent working men of the Metropolis had sensibly remained at home, and it was noticeable that the people residing in the immediate vicinity of the square, as a general thing, did not leave their homes, but sat quietly on their stoops or in their windows, the same as on other Summer nights. Of those who crowded around the English stand nine-tenths were boys and young men out for a lark, who laughed at and derided or cheered the speakers just as the notion happened to strike them. Nor were they sparing of jibes and uncomplimentary remarks. The entire affair thus degenerated into a broad farce. The utmost good humor prevailed.

After smoothing out his notes and depositing his hat far safe keeping in the midst of the reporters, Mr. Swinton stepped forward and shouted "Order." He was about to formally open the meeting when a drunken rough named Conroy pushed himself in front of Mr. Swinton and said: "As Chairman of our last meeting of working min I will call this meeting to order. [Cheers.] I hope, fellow-citizens and working min, that you will belie the pitty press of New-York and prove yerselves workers." Here Mr. Leander Thompson tugged Conroy by the arm. The latter turned and yelled: "I am addressin' this meetin', not you." He then resumed: "You are law-abiding citizens, and no penny-a-liners of a subsidized press can put you down. [Cheers.] We, as free men, sympathize with the struggling workingmen in the South and in the West and in Canada, if it goes that far. [Cheers.] We sympathize with the down-trodden of all nations. I am not afraid of THE NEW-YORK TIMES, though it says I ought to be put in the Bastile. Why don't they arrest Jay Gould, who said he would give $1,000,000 to elect a Congress to his country. That is high treason, and it is he who ought to be put in the Bastile. We stand ready to-night to offer all sympathy and aid to struggling human beings against their railroad taskmasters. Tom Scott, Jay Gould, Vanderbilt, and Jewett should not be allowed to revolutionize 40,000,000 of freemen. [Cheers.] They should be arrested forthwith, and sent to the Dry Tortugas Islands. They are the commune, not us. No one loves the country they built the same as the working men. I hope the working men who built this City up will never destroy it. It was we who helped to lay the rails that the rebels destroyed, and it was we who helped to build up the Baltimore and Ohio Road. Where was Tom Scott thin? [with a yell.] He was not on the picket line. I was on the picket line." Here Mr. Thompson broke in again, saying "Conroy, it's time to stop." Conroy paid no attention, but went on to demand that the Government should seize and run the railroads, paying for them a sum to be decided by disinterested appraisers. A third time Thompson begged him to stop as there were resolutions to be read. "The harvest is ripe," shouted Conroy, "and we are the reapers," and then he introduced Swinton to the mob.

The latter, who had been standing behind biting his lip, now pressed smilingly forward. He was received with cheers. He said: "Gentlemen: It gives me pleasure in gazing over such an immense crowd of people to be able to say that you do not look like a mob of rioters. You are quite as good-looking, in my opinion, as Henry Ward Beecher's church, for instance. I see more manly and less sneaking, lecherous faces here than I see over there, and when he speaks in denunciation of the working men, I fling this meeting in his face. [Cheers.] In opening this meeting, I wish to present my compliments to the Board of Police Commissioners, who did wisely and well in permitting this meeting to be held; and to Mayor Ely for saying that there was no power in this City to prohibit free speech and free assemblage. [Cheers.] I also wish to compliment the newspapers that took the same ground. [Cheers.] Gentlemen, I speak to you and to the 8,000 rifles that are over you, and to the 1,200 clubs that are drawn against you. [A cry "Down with the clubs."] What has drawn you together? What unparalleled earthquake, volcano, or whatever it may be, is it that is shaking this country from Maine to California, in 10 States, involving 12,000 miles of railroad, 100,000 American strikers, and with $2,000,000,000 at its mercy?" [Cheers.] Here Conroy attempted an interruption, and did not subside until after much disorder and repeated cries of "Put him out." Mr. Swinton then resumed as follows: I say, my friends, that the first thing that strikes one in this movement is its unprecedented magnitude. There is nothing in history to equal it where there has been no other impulse but the hearts of men, and no other means of action but the voices of men. [A shout "Bread and hunger."] On the other hand, we see 100,000 Militia congregated in 10 States to suppress the movement. This is also extraordinary. It is an extraordinary fight in which the United States has these troops now nominally to suppress a peaceful, a magnificent, a supreme, and necessarily a successful movement of working men. [Cheers.] Glory to the Militia who refused to fire on the strikers. [Cheers.] Glory to the Sixteenth Pennsylvania. [Cheers.] Let us send the echo of these cheers to Pennsylvania and to that regiment, so that they may know that 100,000 voices in New-York are raised in praise of their patriotism and courage. What was the object of this gigantic demonstration of strikers? Was their object to tear up railroad tracks, to burn houses, to massacre people, and to commit all the other crimes laid to their charge? [Shouts of "No."] Not only have they done none of these things, but there has been no rioting by strikers anywhere. The great riot in Pittsburg was a movement of all the people of that city to put down that unconscionable set of murderers the First and Second Pennsylvania. It was the same at Reading and Baltimore. In every part of the country the strikers have shown themselves to be the friends of the law. I wish to God that we had such friends of law and order in this City. [Cheers.] What was the first thing the strikers did yesterday when they got control of Kansas City? They at once promulgated a set of laws like which there was never anything known in America. That is the assurance of the success of this movement. [Cheers.] I say it is a peaceful movement. Its object is so great that I take off my hat and unveil my manhood in the presence of the men who conceived and carried it out. This is not a political movement, nor is it a movement to put this man down or put that man up, but it is a movement for the rights of man, which are as bad to-day as at any time since the creation. It can't be put down by any army or gun-boats or mitrailleuses or rifled cannon. Gentlemen, if they should sweep this square to-night with their mitrailleuses, a crop would arise ten times greater to-morrow. [Cheers.] I protest against any talk of war. Half the world is at war or threatening war. We don't want in a time of universal slaughter to follow such an example. [A shout: "Work and labor."] Yes, and work and its rights. I am ashamed to say that very few working men know what their rights are.

Gradually the crowd had been growing impatient, as Mr. Swinton here broke forth into another rambling attack on Henry Ward Beecher, the disorder culminated. The fully-packed mass swayed back and forth, shouting, hissing, and laughing derisively. Conroy came to the front again and begged Swinton "for God's sake to stop this nonsense." The speaker became confused and finally broke down altogether. Approaching the reporters' table he said in disgust: "I haven't used a single one of my notes." Then addressing the Sun representative, he said: "Come along with me and I'll give you the speech as I ought to have delivered it. Don't publish what I did say." That was the last that was seen of him.

A series of resolutions, expressing sympathy with the strikers, denouncing the railroad corporations, advocating the formation of a working man's party, and announcing the purpose of the framers to be confiscation (underlined) of all corporations, were then read by Leander Thompson, who called for Swinton to put them to the meeting. Conroy had done so, however, before the words were out of his mouth. They were carried. A letter to President Hayes asking his co-operation was also read. Conroy asked whether it should be sent or not. The mob shouted yes and no impartially, but Conroy decided the question in the affirmative. At this juncture Devyr, the ancient reformer, sought to press his way to the front. Conroy owned him off the platform, alleging that he was a capitalist. Friends of both parties took sides in the dispute, which waxed fierce for a few moments, and the crowd swayed back and forth, shouting wildly, and a row seemed imminent. Nothing came of it, however. Thompson then read a long list of printed balderdash, which the mob cut short after their patience had been exhausted by shouts of "What about Kelly?" "Stop there! Will read the rest in the morning papers." "How about Chinese labor on the Bowery?" and derisive laughter, groans, yells and hisses. A couple of good-natured drunken men addressed little assemblages of their own in the rear, their efforts eliciting an equal proportion of cheers and cuffs. Conroy attempted another speech, but the crowd would not listen to him. In the end he got mad and declared the meeting adjourned. This was disputed by Schwab, whom the crowd backed up by shouts of "No! no!" and Conroy left, threatening to bring the Police. Schwab then introduced a dirty little fellow, named McMackin, who knocked the English language about in a lively manner for half an hour. His principal point was that the money that should have gone to the strikers was used by Vanderbilt, Scott, and "Garrison of the Baltimore and Ohio" to buy up the Fortieth Congress. The crowd had become very disorderly in a good-natured way. They interrupted the speaker frequently by ridiculous questions, laughed in his face, cheered out of place, and hallooed in the high silk hat of a fat communist in an alpaca coat and spectacles.

When McMackin subsided Schwab declared the meeting adjourned, and then called for three cheers for "the striking men of America, who are defending their right to live." The cheers were given with a will. Some one asked Schwab to sing a song, but he replied that he could not. An attempt was made to clear the platform, but the mob would not leave. After the lights were removed Devyr mounted the stand and angrily denounced the proceedings. "I could," said he, "have spoken more sense than was spoken here to-night." He could have appealed to President in language that he would have been obliged to respect; not with trifling matters like this about Beecher." The crowd gave him a cheer and slowly dispersed.

The close of the proceedings was signaled by the extinguishing of the lights on the platform, after which the audience broke up and dispersed in all directions. A body of about 300, composed mainly of "roughs" and noisy outsiders, formed a procession at the Avenue A side of the square, and attempted to march up Eighth-street, cheering and singing in a boisterous manner, but otherwise disturbing no one. When within 50 yards of First-avenue, they were met by a body of 100 Police, headed by Inspector Murray, who ordered them to disperse. The crowd refusing, and several stones and brick-bats being thrown by roughs present, a charge was ordered and the Police drove the throng before them like scattered sheep. The officers used their clubs rather more freely than necessary upon the arms and legs of the flying crowd, and one old man, a spectator, who had been caught in the crowd, was severely clubbed by a burly patrolman before it was discovered that he was not a rioter. In clearing the square also, the Police used much more force than was necessary, clubbing and driving out respectable residents and others who were violating no law and conducted themselves with perfect propriety.

The only casualties reported among the Police were as follows: Inspector Murray, struck on the shoulder with a brick. Capt. Byrnes, struck on the left elbow with a brick; His arm was slightly cut; Capt. McCullagh, struck in the back with a stone. Several of the policemen were also struck with stones, but none of them were injured sufficiently to need the services of a surgeon. A member of the Steam-boat Squad, on the streets, and numbertaken of his hat with a stone. It was impossible to ascertain how many of the crowd were injured, but the clubs fell so thick and fast that a large number must have been badly hurt. They were removed by their friends.

The only arrest made during the fight was that of Charles Miller, aged 18, of No. 260 East Tenth-street, who was caught in the act of firing soda-water bottles at Officer Ahern, of the Seventeenth Precinct.

During the evening Schwab called at the station-house at First-avenue and Fifth-street and explained to the officer in charge that the attempted procession on Eighth-street was the work of outside parties and not of the laboring

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MORE RIOT AND BLOODSHED.

SERIOUS CONFLICTS AT CHICAGO AND SAN FRANCISCO.

TEN OR MORE KILLED AND MANY WOUNDED AT CHICAGO IN A SERIES OF DISTURBANCES—INCENDIARY ACTS OF THE SAN FRANCISCO "HOODLUMS"—A FIGHT RESULTING IN SEVERAL DEATHS AND A LARGE NUMBER OF WOUNDED—A BOY KILLED AT A PHILADELPHIA WORKING MEN'S MEETING—THE PENNSYLVANIA STRIKERS ANXIOUS TO GO TO WORK—FREIGHT TRAINS TO BE MOVED TO-DAY UNDER GUARD—TRAVEL PARTIALLY RESUMED ON THE NEW-YORK CENTRAL.

There can no longer be any doubt that the railroad strike has passed the period of its greatest power; the news we print this morning clearly shows this, and encourages the hope that in a few days quiet will be restored and travel and traffic permitted to resume their accustomed flow. Our dispatches record no extension of the strikes into new territory, and no rioting occurred yesterday except at Chicago and San Francisco. At most points the resolute spirit which animated the strikers in the early days of the revolt seems to be broken; while at many the strike is actually ended, and the men will resume work and the trains begin to run again this morning.

The New-York Central strikers at Albany will return to their places to-day and quietly await Mr. Vanderbilt's answer to a petition to restore the rate of wages existing July 1. This petition is to be signed by the Mayor and many citizens of Albany. Two trains passed over the Central from Buffalo to Albany yesterday, and it is the general belief that the strike on that road is over. The day's events have confirmed the efficacy of the Erie's settlement in removing the obstacles to travel on that road. The employes of the Wabash Road have resumed work, without any concessions from the company. The Michigan Central is also to be included in the roads which are again at peace with their men. Passenger travel, at least, will be resumed on the Lake Shore Road to-day.

The vicious mob which has been dominating Chicago for several days was in a savage mood yesterday, and in attempting to suppress its lawless rage the Police and military used their pistols and guns with such effect that at least ten men were killed and several wounded. The Cities of Buffalo, Cleveland, and Toledo, where violence has been feared, are again at peace.

At San Francisco several encounters took place on Wednesday night and Thursday, between the citizens and Police on one side, and the "hoodlums" on the other. A large number of persons are reported wounded, but so far as learned only two or three men were killed.

At St. Louis the citizens organized a Committee of Safety, 11,000 strong. During the day the mob made several demonstrations, but no conflict of importance took place. The rioters visited various manufacturing establishments and compelled a great number of men to stop work. Besides the body of armed citizens, there is a goodly number of troops in the city, and any disorders will doubtless be promptly quelled.

In Maryland the situation is practically unchanged, the embargo on freight traffic continuing. A scarcity of provisions is reported in the mining districts, and much suffering is anticipated unless travel is speedily resumed.

The Pittsburg strikers display a willingness to go to work, but are evidently waiting for the railroad officials to make the first advance. It is believed that an effort will be made to move freight trains on the Pennsylvania Road to-day under a military guard, and it is not thought that any resistance will be offered by the strikers.

Travel on the Erie Road was resumed yesterday, and trains are now running on schedule time. There is great rejoicing at Hornellsville over the peaceful settlement of the troubles.

The hands on the Lehigh Valley Railroad struck yesterday at Bethlehem, Allentown, Easton, and Wilkesbarre. Among the incidents was the cutting off of four passenger coaches at Fairview, leaving the passengers in the mountains 18 miles from Wilkesbarre.

In the executive departments at Washington great activity prevailed yesterday, the Government occupying by its right to precedence nearly all the telegraphic facilities of the capital. The Cabinet approved Gov. Hartranft's proclamation, and Gen. Hancock is instructed to co-operate with him and Gov. Robinson in re-establishing railroad traffic and travel in Pennsylvania and New-York. Gen. Schofield has been placed in command of the troops in Washington and on the line of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad.

A DAY OF FIGHTING IN CHICAGO.

THE MOB IN A VERY UGLY TEMPER AND BENT ON DESTRUCTION—FREQUENT AND STUBBORN FIGHTS WITH THE POLICE AND MILITARY—FOUR MEN KILLED AND MANY WOUNDED—THE BALTIMORE AND OHIO MEN REPORT FOR SERVICE—THE OTHER ROADS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

CHICAGO, Ill., July 26.—At an early hour this morning lawless mobs began concentrating at the Halsted-Street Viaduct, where the fight occurred last night. At 8 o'clock this morning there were some 3,000 roughs, under the misnomer of laborers, gathered at that place. At 10:30 this formidable array had augmented until it was estimated there were not less than 10,000 men present. The undecided peacefulness of the horde had vanished. Their numbers seemed to inspire them with the valor of savages. They were bent on violence, and hesitated at nothing. The north approach of the Halsted-Street Viaduct, and the structure itself was blocked with a mass of rioters. The moment they beheld the approach of the Police, who had gone out from Harrison-Street Station, they broke indiscriminately and fled to the other side, howling like fiends. The Police broke into a run, and pursued them, firing as they ran. A counter charge was made by the rioters in an attempt to pass the Police on the viaduct, in order that there might be a force of desperadoes on each side of the beleagured peace defenders. This scheme was promptly and creditably frustrated by a free use of the baton and a display of pistols, from which blank cartridges were fired. The mob then pitched itself headlong down the descent across Sixteenth-street, where a bolt was made. A large body turned west on Sixteenth-street, and a similar crowd went east, in the direction of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy freight-houses. There was a brief moment of inactivity, during which the Police formed in line and prepared for a charge.

This was the signal for a shower of stones, pistol shots, and other missiles. For a little time the wildest disorder prevailed, and it was evident that the Police were a little alarmed at the overwhelming force arrayed against them. For half an hour the discharge of weapons was kept up at short intervals, in reply to stones that were being continually pelted down from all sides. With every moment of delay, during which the rioters were unharmed, the belief grew in their minds that the Police were not firing bullets, and they began surging near a central focus. Several times did a few of the more daring attempt to break in upon the Police, and each time they were successfully repulsed. At last the Police received an intimation that reinforcements were coming up Halsted-street, and they determined to meet them. The situation became more precarious each moment. They hastily formed into line, and started back across the viaduct with a yell such as would freeze the blood of one who heard it in the night. The monstrous crowd of frenzied roughs began to pursue the Police, throwing volley after volley of stones, which fortunately failed to do any damage. The Police attempted to guard their retreat at first, but soon found it absolutely impossible, and they turned and fled. The chase for life and death was one of the wildest excitement. The vast throng hung closely upon the heels of the Police, and did not cease to pursue till the latter arrived at Fifteenth-street, where a relief force had just arrived. This consisted of a squad of 50 policemen from the Madison-Street Station and a company of armed horsemen. When the rioters saw these they turned to retreat. Then began the most destructive scene of the morning. As they ran the Police began firing. One of the mob was shot through the brain and instantly killed; another was killed by a projectile hurled by one of his own party. The Police used their clubs effectively, sparing no one. One fellow was hit a telling blow that crushed in the back of his skull. When he fell he was borne away by his comrades. The Police made no attempt to cross the viaduct a second time, but stepped a little north, unfollowed. The mob spent its force in the total annihilation of a coal office kept by a Bohemian at the corner of Sixteenth and Halsted streets. They left not a trace of anything like a building, and armed themselves with the fragments.

The 10:30 passenger train of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Road was just then coming in. The engineer, suspecting some deviltry, slowed up, and very fortunately, for the train was run off the track just after it had passed under the viaduct. The Police interfered to prevent the destruction of the cars, which was projected. The storekeepers all along closed their shops and put up the shutters. At this time, as far south as the eye could see along Halsted-street, there was a surging mob lining both sides of the street, shouting imprecations and trying to summon courage for another sortie.

At about 11 o'clock orders were received for the Second Regiment, which was quartered at the Rock Island Depot, to proceed at once to the fight. They left on the double-quick, attended by two pieces of artillery.

This forenoon a platoon of about 20 policemen was proceeding to the scene of trouble on Halstead-street, and when near the corner of Twelfth-street they met a large crowd of rioters, who greeted them with yells and threats. The Police paid no attention to the mob until stones commenced to fly, some of which hit the officers, inflicting bruises, but no serious wounds. The Police then jumped from their wagons, and started for the crowd, who retreated before the Police, but kept up the throwing of stones.

A sanguinary affray occurred about 10:15 this morning at Turner Hall, on West Twelfth-street, corner of Halsted. At 9 o'clock a meeting of communists and malcontents, instituted by a so-called Working Men's Association, was held in the building, and the crowd became so large that it completely filled the hall and extended out into the street, and packed the sidewalks and the centre of the thoroughfare. The mob in the street in front of the building became a howling, surging mass. The man who ventured into their midst took his life in his hands. A large number of Police who were sent to disperse the crowd met them near the hall, and, being set upon, used their clubs freely. The fight became a pitched battle, but the rioters, not having arms, began to waver, and at length made a break for the entry of the hall. The Police followed them in, and finally drove them out, many of the roughs jumping from the windows. The meeting which attracted this mob was one of cabinet-makers, who were making a move to demand a raise in their wages of 20 cents a day, and a decrease in working time from 10 to 8 hours.

After the Turner Hall riot, the mob dispersed in all directions, but many remained around in the vicinity, while others went to the Halstead-street viaduct, to join in the affray there. The Second Regiment Illinois National Guard formed in line of battle near the corner of Fourteenth and Halsted streets; the flags were unfurled and Col. Quirk addressed his men briefly, and then ordered a charge. The men marched to the viaduct and then attacked the mob in dead earnest with the bayonet. The latter fell back before them, and after running a block the soldiers were ordered to halt. Not a shot was fired. The mob quickly collected again, and a portion of them went west to Blue Island-avenue, where they put all of the street cars into the barn.

Following are the casualties so far as reported up to 5 o'clock:

KILLED.

THOMAS CASTLEMAN, a baker; shot in the head.

THOMAS COOLEY; lived at No. 183 West Sixteenth-street.

An unknown boy; shot in the forehead.

CHARLES WILDE, shot in the breast.

WOUNDED.

FRANK NEWHALL, shot in the breast.

Officer GEORGE SAMORSKY, in the leg.

NICHOLAS SHILLING, in the arm.

JOHN MCNALLY, in the shoulder.

HARRY COLLINS, in the thigh.

MARTIN BARTER, in the head.

DAVID FITZGERALD, in the back; will die.

JOSEPH LINSLEY, in the leg.

An unknown boy, in the leg.

A. WEANY, in left lung.

PETER BRADY, in arm; bone broken.

JOHN MCNULTY, in groin.

The city is now guarded by six companies of the Twenty-second Regular Infantry, the full Ninth Regular Infantry, which reached here this afternoon; two regiments of State Militia, a battery of artillery, under command of Capt. Bolton, several companies of cavalry, 5,000 special Police, nearly 500 veteran soldiers, the Ellsworth Zouaves, and other organizations, besides the regular Police force. It surely seems as though the Mayor might stop the insurrection. Gov. Cullom appealed to to the President this morning for aid, and was answered by an order to Gen. Drum to place the Government troops in his command at the disposal of the city authorities. The Secretary of War has ordered six companies of infantry from Omaha, and four from St. Paul to this city, where they arrived to-day. Four companies of cavalry and two additional companies of infantry will arrive from Omaha to-morrow, and to be further prepared for any emergency, two more companies have been ordered from Fort Randall to Sioux City, there to hold themselves in readiness to be called upon at a moment's notice. Dispatches have been sent to Gens. Sherman and Sheridan informing them of the present state of affairs, and it is probable, as soon as they can be reached by courier or otherwise, that they will be ordered to this city. At 1 o'clock this afternoon about 80 regular troops marched from the Exposition Building to the Harrison-Street Armory, where they will be quartered, awaiting orders.

A number of large manufacturing establishments whose men were forced from their work by the mob during Tuesday and Wednesday were again at work to-day, the men having signified their willingness to stand by their employers in case they were again visited. They have been armed and put in a position to defend themselves. This morning about 3,000 strikers went to the packing-houses and caused all of them to close. They then marched down the Burlington track to Halsted-street, and came down town to assist any other mob they might meet.

The railroad strike is not materially changed. The employes of the Baltimore and Ohio Road appeared as usual this morning, ready for work, but as there is nothing moving except a few passenger trains their request for work could not be complied with; they were, however, all sworn in as special Police, and will patrol along the road for the purpose of guarding the company's property, a measure which has been adopted by the Illinois Central, Michigan Central, and the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroads.

The officials of many of the roads express themselves as being confident that this present trouble will die out in a few days, others say that the end is not yet. No freight trains are running on the Michigan Southern. The number of passenger trains has been cut down to four; half the usual number. Intelligence was received at the Michigan Southern office in this city stating that the employes at Elkhart, Ind., had joined in the strike. On the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific, affairs have improved since last night. This morning switch engines were moving about transferring freight without molestation. Last night two freight trains departed without trouble. The trains on the Chicago and Pacific Railroads are running as usual. No freight trains have left the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Depot; two passenger trains are leaving every day. The Board of Trade to-day adopted resolutions to the effect that contracts for future delivery would not be enforced until further notice. The sailors' strike has ended, vessel-owners acceding to their demands.

This afternoon an attempt was made to capture the South Division Gas Works, but the Police attacked the mob and drove it away, the rioters scattering in every direction. The attempt to capture the gas-works was doubtless with a view to leaving the city in darkness to-night in order that more deviltry might be done. The Ninth Regular Infantry arrived from Omaha this afternoon, and are waiting orders at the Rock Island Depot. This command comprises almost an entire regiment, and, like the Twenty-second, has been fighting the Indians. Six hundred regular troops in all reached here this afternoon. The detachment of the Twenty-second Regiment of United States regulars which arrived at Kinsey-Street Depot this afternoon were under command of Capt. J. Clarke. Each company contained 37 men, making a total of 148 veterans. They marched from the depot to the Exposition building. On their way the soldiers passed several small mobs. When near the North-western offices on Kinsey-street, a boy who was half drunk used very vile language, and capped his acts by throwing a full-sized brick at the rear men. One of the soldiers would have been hit if he had not dodged. The soldier took aim at the boy and fired. The bullet passed through his hat, but did no serious injury. The companies are on the way to their homes in Buffalo and Fort Wayne, but will stay here awhile. Fully 100 arrests of ringleaders had been made up to 6 o'clock. An old man named McGarry is reported to have been shot in the thigh in the fight last night.

Between 10 and 11 o'clock this morning a mob of 5,000 persons assembled near the South Side Rolling Mills. The crowd was led by a band of butchers, one of whom remarked that they would show what could be done. The butchers had their aprons on and their sleeves rolled up, showing their bloody arms. Their knives and steels stuck out of their pockets, and they looked as if they had just left off the slaughtering of cattle to slaughter human beings. The mob marched first to the rolling mills, and three-minute whistles were blown to quit work. A committee then waited on the employers and made them sign an agreement to pay all the men at least $2 each per day for the next 18 months. The mob went to the blast furnaces and ordered the men to leave after running off what they had in blast. From the rolling mills they went to the gas works with flying banners and transparencies with various inscriptions thereon. Here also they extorted an agreement to pay all men $2 a day. From the gas works they went toward the Nutt Elevator. There was no force in the vicinity to cope with such a mob as this. There was one squad of 16 Police, but the mob passed right by them, not fearing any opposition. The Police did not dare to oppose them.

Six hundred regular troops, all told, reached here to-day. It is thought certain that more were killed and wounded to-day than have been reported.

About 11 o'clock to-night the mob made an attack on the soldiers stationed in the vicinity of Sixteenth and Halsted streets. They began by throwing stones and other missiles and firing random shots. None of the soldiers were hit by bullets, but the rocks created some havoc. Several of the boys were hit and somewhat injured. The command to fall into line was given, and shortly afterward two volleys were fired by the Second Regiment State Militia. The soldiers did not aim into the air, neither were their guns loaded with blank cartridges. Up to this hour the extent of the casualties has not been reported. It is believed, however, that a number of the mob were wounded, if not killed.

The following additions to the list of killed and wounded in to-day's riots have been collected up to midnight:

KILLED.

JOHN WEINART, South Canal-street.

J. WALLACE.

Two unknown men.

EDWARD PHILLIPS, No. 53 Fisk-street.

GEORGE FISHER, Twenty-sixth-street and Stewart-avenue.

FRANK NORBECK, one of the leaders of the Commune.

MICHAEL HASSETT.

WOUNDED.

CHRISTIAN KUHLMAN.

HENRY WILDER.

FITZ TAYLOR, policeman.

O'HARA, policeman.

Unknown boy.

W. B. KING.

Three or four of the mounted patrol.

Midnight.—The situation at this hour is briefly thus: The Police have retired to well-earned rest; the Second Regiment is encamped on the viaduct, where they intend to stay all night; the mob appears to be dispersed; a few are in sight, and it is not unlikely that they will appear before morning and renew the fight. Some members of the Second Regiment expect this, and all are prepared for it. The Chicago, Burlington and Quincy freight depot is guarded by two companies of United States troops. The armories are garrisoned, and all is quiet now. No trouble has occurred to-night except at the viaduct.

BLOODSHED IN SAN FRANCISCO.

SHARP ENCOUNTERS BETWEEN THE CITIZENS AND THE "HOODLUM" RIOTERS—A GREAT NUMBER WOUNDED, BUT ONLY ONE MAN KNOWN TO HAVE BEEN KILLED—DESTRUCTIVE INCENDIARY CONFLAGRATIONS—A STRONG BODY OF VIGILANTS GUARDING THE CITY.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., July 25—9:40 P. M.—The Citizens' Committee began to assemble at 7 P. M. at Horticultural Hall, and the building was soon filled. About 8 o'clock W. T. Coleman, President, called the meeting to order, and had scarcely done so when a message was received that a fire had broken out at the Pacific Mail dock. It was soon ascertained that the fire was in a large lumber-yard near the dock. One hundred of the committee, armed with clubs, were at once dispatched to the scene, followed soon after by 100 more. The remainder of the committee were then divided into companies by wards, and, with the exception of about 200, proceeded to the City Hall to await orders from the Chief of Police. Sixty were dispatched to Sixth and Howard streets to disperse the crowd collected there smashing Chinese houses. All the members of the committee were armed with clubs in addition to the pocket fire-arms carried by nearly all. Muskets will be issued if necessary. The fire at the lumber yard is now raging fiercely, and a crowd of several thousand people are collected there. A heavy force of Vigilantes and Police are standing guard. News nas just been received of a man, detected in cutting the hose, being shot down. The Vigilantes have closed the streets leading to the scene of the fire.

A fire alarm has just been turned on from the corner of Stockton-street and Broadway, and a party of Vigilantes has been dispatched to keep order. All is quiet in the central portion of the city. No call has yet been made on the military.

A Vallejo dispatch says the corvette Pensacola grounded in leaving the harbor, but will probably be got off in an hour or so. President Coleman says he has 3,000 Vigilantes on hand, and just before reaching the City Hall he perfected certain important arrangements the nature of which has not yet been made public. The principal streets are full of people, but there are no signs of disturbance except as above mentioned.

Eleven o'clock P. M.—The fire at the corner of Stockton-street and Broadway has been extinguished, and order restored in that neighborhood. A man was run over and killed by a hose-cart on the way to the fire. Squads of Vigilantes are scattered throughout the northern and western parts of the city, and no breaches of the peace are reported in those localities. South of Market-street small bands of "hoodlums" are ranging around, and breaking into Chinese houses, the Vigilantes following them. At the Mail Steam-ship Company's dock and vicinity the excitement is increasing. The fire is still raging. It appears to be under control in the direction of the Mail dock, but is spreading to the northward along the city front in the lumber yards and westward along Front-street. The mob is becoming more and more demonstrative, and is with difficulty held in check. They are attacking the Police and Vigilantes with stones. One policeman was crippled by a stone, and two Vigilantes are reported shot. The force charged on the crowd with clubs and pistols, firing about 50 shots, and forced them back. Gen. Cobb, in command of the Vigilantes, reports the riot increasing and asks that the military be dispatched to his assistance; but Chief of Police Ellis declines to have troops ordered out except as a last resort. Reinforcements of Vigilantes have been dispatched to the scene, and now there are between 300 and 400 on duty there besides the Police. A strong force of Vigilantes are also held at the City Hall, to be sent where required, and a number remain at the Head-quarters, Horticultural Hall. An Oakland dispatch says all is quiet there. The citizens are guarding the town.

Later.—The city fire alarm has just sounded for the corner of Mission and Stewart streets, a few blocks from the present conflagration and in the immediate vicinity of the lumber yards and manufacturing establishments.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 26, 1 A. M.—The latest reports from the vicinity of the Pacific Mail dock are that the crowd has mostly dispersed. The fire is under control, though it is still burning, and the Police and citizens are masters of the situation there. The fire alarm from the corner of Stewart and Mission streets proved to be unfounded. As far as can at present be learned, the fire near the Mail dock was of incendiary origin, the evident intention being to involve the company's property in its spread. On the arrival of the first detachment of citizens, a crowd numbering about 10,000 had gathered. The wharves, lumber and coal yards in which the fire was raging, were surrounded on the land side by a fence running near the bottom of a steep hill leading up to St. Mary's Hospital. On the top of this hill a crowd had assembled. While a portion of them attempted to set fire to the fence, the Police and citizens attempted to drive them off and were met by a shower of stones from the hill. The hill was then stormed in the face of a hot fusillade of stones, and the mob began firing pistols. The force answered with a volley, and getting to close quarters used their clubs with telling effect. In the charge a young man, the note teller in the London and San Francisco Bank, fell, probably fatally wounded. Another citizen is reported shot dead, and a great many were wounded more or less seriously by stones and pistol shots. It is impossible to ascertain the loss of the rioters. Several are reported killed and wounded, but nothing is definitely known. At least 100 shots were fired into the mob. About a dozen are lying in the drug stores near the scene of action, more or less severely injured. This charge broke the courage of the mob, many of whom were captured, and a long chain being stretched across in front of the Mail dock, they were manacled to it for the present for safe keeping. The mob at no time obtained access to the Mail dock, which was closed, strongly guarded and several cannon planted at the entrance. In the meantime, the fire had burned immense quantities of lumber, mostly belonging to Simpson Brothers, McDonald, Mills & Co., and Starbuck & Goldstein; also, the wood-yards of O'Connell and Higgins & Collins, and a great deal of similar property. The ships at the wharves were hurriedly towed to places of safety. The firemen after the first outbreak were well protected and worked with but slight hindrance. The driver of hose-cart No. 1 is reported to have been shot dead by the mob, but there were no other casualties among the members of the force. After the Police and citizens had dispersed the mob, a portion of the latter, including some who had been raiding on Howard and Folsom streets, gathered in the vicinity of the Grand and Palace Hotels on market-street. Some of them penetrated into Kearny-street. Here they were met by a force of citizens and driven back to Market-street, while another detachment of citizens and Police marched along Montgomery-street, and, taking the crowd between them, punished them severely and scattered them.

At present the rioters seem to be roaming in small gangs over that portion of the city lying south of Market-street, closely watched by the Police and citizens, and it is expected they will seize the first opportunity to gather again in force. The anti-coolie meeting which had been called met early in the evening near the City Hall. There was not a very large crowd—perhaps from 500 to 800 people. The speeches from the stand and the utterances of the crowd were of the most incendiary nature. Threats were openly made to clean out Chinatown and attack the residents and railroad authorities, and from what could be learned by circulating among the crowd, it would appear that Friday evening had been fixed upon for the demonstration in that direction. From some unaccountable cause, neither the Police nor Vigilantes made their appearance at the meeting, which, after it had adjourned, formed the nucleus for the band which has been raiding in the southern portion of the city. During the evening men were detected distributing printed slips in envelopes marked "A Warning." The slips were as follows:

PRO BONO PUBLICO.

The attention of the Thousand and One will be drawn to any and all premises where Chinese are employed or allowed. Property owners, insurance companies, and employers may make a note of this while there is time, and before the avengers of oppressed labor thunder at your doors.

THOUSAND AND ONE.

Fifteen Minutes past Two A. M.—At this hour all is quiet throughout the city, with the exception of two or three attacks on Chinese wash-houses lately reported, but the parties engaged are insignificant in numbers. A strong Police force remains on duty at the scene of the fire, and the whole city is patrolled by squads of Police and citizens. Four thousand stand of arms were received from the United States Arsenal at Benicia by the late boat, also an abundant supply of ammunition and 1,000 revolvers. These will be distributed to the members of the Committee of Safety as required. The citizens and authorities fully comprehend the true situation of affairs, and vigilance will not be for a moment relaxed. Careful observations of those composing the mob lead to the belief that the working men formed an exceedingly small portion of it, the great body being of the pronounced hoodlum type.

Eleven o'clock A. M.—All is quiet this morning. The only man known to have been killed is Harmon Guderwill, note teller of the London and San Francisco Bank. Several were dangerously wounded on both sides.

Evening.—During the day there has been a stream of citizens pouring into the rooms of the Committee of Safety, and the available force at the disposal of the committee has been doubled or tripled. An appeal has been addressed by William T. Coleman, President of the committee, to the working men, calling upon them to aid in the suppression of riot. Invitations have also been distributed by the committee among all good citizens, inviting them to attend a meeting of the committee, to be held at Horticultural Hall at 6:30 o'clock this evening. Resolutions have been drawn up by the committee. Ten of the Peoples' Reform and Anti-Chinese Party will be introduced at a convention which meets at Crusaders' Hall, repudiating any connection with the rioters and pledging the convention to assist the authorities in the preservation of order. The Committee of Safety and the Municipal authorities conferred with Admiral Murray to-day, which resulted in the Pensacola being anchored in the stream opposite the Pacific Mail dock, and the Lackawanna at the foot of Market-street. Admiral Murray states that he is prepared to land a force of marines and blue jackets in case of a riot. The position of the Pensacola will enable her to sweep away any mob which may gather at the Mail dock. Ex-soldiers of the Union and Confederate Armies meet at 5 o'clock this afternoon in Horticultural Hall to effect an organization of companies and regiments, and secure arms and ammunition. The following is the proclamation issued by Mayor Bryant this morning:

SAN FRANCISCO, July 26.

To the People of San Francisco:

Lawless and atrocious acts of vicious and criminal classes in this community committed last night compel me again, and for the last time, to warn all good citizens against appearing on the streets in large numbers or groups. The object of this caution is that the innocent may not suffer, and that streets and public places may be left free and unobstructed for the operations of the Police, military, and Committee of Safety, who, I am assured, will see that order is maintained at all hazards.

No further leniency will be shown the mob. Members of the Committee of Safety will be provided with the most approved weapons, and general orders have been given to shoot down any person caught in the act of demolishing property or interfering to prevent the extinguishment of fires. Resistance offered by hoodlums last night is the reason for the adoption of harsher measures of punishment. A special meeting of the Board of Police Commissioners was held this afternoon, at which it was determined to instruct members of the Police force that it was their duty to shoot into any crowd which attacked them with stones or weapons of any kind. They were to take no risk whatever, but on the first attack upon them were to use their pistols. Careful estimates place the loss by last night's fires at $80,000.

As far as can be ascertained, the casualties by last night's riot are as follows:

A. H. GRADEWELL, of the Vigilantes, Assistant Note Teller of the London and San Francisco Bank, shot during the charge on the mob posted on a hill near Mail Dock, and died soon after.

Officers WILSON, SMITH, and MOREHOUSE, wounded by stones; not dangerously.

Officers PARSONS and POMERY, pistol shot wounds in head and leg, respectively; not serious.

J. K. CONOLLY, driver of No. 1 hose cart, shot in the leg by a rioter.

SAMUEL SCOTZE, who was on the cart with Conolly, reported shot dead by the mob, but not verified at the Coroner's, and not credited.

A fireman of No. 3 hose struck by a stone in the face and severely hurt.

JOSEPH WENTWORTH, sail-maker, run over by a hose cart; reported fatally injured; leg broken.

HENRY WARDER, killed by a hose cart on Pacific-street, near Stockton.

THOMAS BAXTER, boiler-maker, shot in the chest, near the Pacific Mail Dock; probably fatally.

JOSEPH MILLER, shot in the head while inciting the riot.

Two hoodlums, RAILEY and THOMPSON, shot on Rencon Hill; result not known.

A rioter named CARR, dangerously.

HAYES, another of the mob, shot in the knee.

A great number of the committees and the Police were more or less injured by the stones thrown, and many of the rioters were severely clubbed, and it is believed quite a number wounded by pistol shots, whose names and extent of injuries have not been ascertained.

ST. LOUIS CITIZENS ARMING.

ELEVEN THOUSAND MEN READY FOR ACTION—A SLIGHT DISTURBANCE PROMPTLY QUELLED—THE MOB INCITING STRIKES.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., July 26.—The day has been one of great excitement in St. Louis. The general compliance with the request of the Mayor to close all places of business had the effect to fill the streets with merchants and tradespeople generally, who have gone from one centre of news to another in anxious and hourly expectancy of a sanguinary riot at the Court-house building, where the organization of citizens into military companies has been in progress. The scene has been of the liveliest kind. At an early hour a mob composed almost entirely of the lawless and worthless classes, but claiming to be working men, began to gather around the building, and by 10 o'clock at least 4,000 had collected, blocking the streets and seriously interrupting travel. The object was to witness the process of organizing and drilling the volunteers, and during the day these latter were made the objects of boisterous ridicule and jeers by the crowd. At one point of the court-yard a part of the mob threw stones and other missiles, but upon being charged by the recruits got out of the way in a hurry. Up to 8 o'clock to-night 11,000 volunteers had been musterell in, but not more than one-tenth of these are armed. Eight thousand muskets from the Rock Island Arsenal will arrive during the night and be distributed. The feeling among the wealthy merchants is intense, and the leading establishments have organized and armed their employes for protection. This morning a meeting was hastily called and largely attended. Within six hours after the call was issued $15,000 was raised, 1,000 men enrolled, and arms purchased. The leading stores are being guarded to-night in anticipation of attempted pillage.

Gov. Phelps reached the city to-day, and has been in conference with the Mayor and Gen. A. J. Smith, commander of the volunteer forces. He has issued a proclamation prohibiting unlawful assemblages, and if the mob do not cease their riotous demonstrations to-morrow, will proclaim martial law. Citizens generally are very indignant that the mob has been permitted to have their own way so long, and there is a common demand for an aggressive policy toward the rioters. The Internationals, 2,500 strong, went out on another raid to-day, and succeeded in compelling the employes of more than 40 mills, factories, and shops to quit work. At several places they found the doors bolted, but they boldly forced an entrance. One of the most audacious things yet done by the mob was a visit to the offices of the *Westliche Post, Anzeigerund Amerika*, German dailies, demanding that the printers quit work, the demand being peremptorily refused, and the mob being advised by the Police to move on, which they did without waiting on the order of going. The mob seem to have little real backbone, and it is the general opinion that a lively thrust from the Police would effectually puncture their braggadacio and completely disorganize them. A grand mass-meeting is being held by them to-night, and at a later hour some demonstrations are expected, but the volunteer companies are lying low for them and have orders to begin the attack on the first indication of pillage. The railroad strikers and the greater portion of the working people claim to take no interest in the riotous movements of the mob, and openly condemn them, and have organized seven companies for the alleged purpose of protecting property from injury.

The railroad strikers remain in undisputed possession of the railroads on both sides of the river, successfully preventing the passage of any freight and seriously interfering with passenger travel. The mails went through east and west all right to-night.

At 11 P. M. the city is comparatively quiet, the opposing forces seeming to be resting on their arms. The soldiers under Gen. Davis have so far taken no part in the row, remaining quietly in their quarters at the arsenal.

The Chicago and Alton Railroad management has telegraphed Postmaster Filley that, as they cannot run trains without endangering the lives of their employes and passengers, and jeopardizing rolling stock and other property of the company, they have concluded to withdraw all trains and suspend the operations of the road until order is restored.

Matters in East St. Louis have been quiet to-day, and little has been done by the strikers. Their executive committee issued orders this afternoon that no more passenger trains would be permitted to leave for the East.

The following proclamation, just written, will be published in the morning:

ST. LOUIS, July 26, 1877.

Whereas, a large number of men have for several days been unlawfully and riotously assembled in the City of St. Louis; and, whereas, it has been represented to me that said men have unlawfully compelled other men to quit and abandon the pursuits by which they supported themselves and their families, thus to give up, against their wills, their usual employment; and, whereas, said men have impeded the prosecution of the internal commerce of the country by assembling in force and preventing the transportation of the products of the agriculturist, the artisan, and the manufacturer, thereby materially enhancing the cost of the support of all persons in a time of financial distress; and, whereas, other disturbances and disorders are threatened in this city and elsewhere in this State; now, therefore, I, John B. Phelps, Governor of the State of Missouri, do hereby require said bands of men so unlawfully assembled to disband and return to their usual pursuits and avocations, and not further to molest the good citizens of this State or to interfere with their industrial pursuits; and I do assure the people of Missouri, and especially of this city, that I am here for the purpose of seeing that the laws are faithfully executed and enforced, and that the rights of all shall be respected; that order shall be maintained; that all assemblages of evil men shall be dispersed, and that quiet and tranquillity in the future shall be preserved, and with the aid of the good people of this State, I do solemnly declare that these pledges shall be redeemed so far as in me lies, their Chief Executive, not only for the peace and welfare of this city, but every part of this Commonwealth. In witness whereof I have set my hand this 27th day of July, 1877.

JOHN PHELPS, Governor of Missouri.

The following has just been delivered to the Governor:

To the Hon. John S. Phelps, Governor of the State of Missouri, and all Citizens:

We request your speedy co-operation in convening the Legislature, and calling for the immediate passage of the eight-hour law, its stringent enforcement, and a penalty for all violations of the same; the non-employment of all children under 14 years of age in factories, shops, or other uses calculated to injure them. Your attention is respectfully called to the fact that a prompt compliance with our reasonable demands, and living wages paid to the railroad men, will at once bring peace and prosperity such as we have not seen for the last 15 years. Nothing short of a compliance to the above just demand, made purely in the interest of our national welfare will arrest this tidal wave of revolution. Threats or organized armies will not turn the toilers of this nation from their earnest purpose, but rather serve to inflame the passions of the multitude and tend to acts of vandalism. Yours, in the nation's welfare.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.
United Working Men of St. Louis.

The same committee has also presented a long address to the Mayor, setting forth their grievances and their suffering condition, and declaring in substance that they will not disband until they have achieved the reforms they desire. They ask that a convention of merchants be called to confer with them to discuss means for their relief.

Page's box factory was burned this afternoon, entailing a loss of $8,000. The building has been unoccupied for some time. Strikers were charged with its ignition, many being present at the burning, but they emphatically denied the charge. Great activity prevails at head-quarters to-night, and a dozen or more companies of the Citizens' Guard are drilling and preparing for anything which may occur. Hundreds of people are around the building, but no demonstration has been made since the affair at noon, and it is not expected that any disturbance will take place during the night. About 800 coal miners from St. Clair and Madison Counties, Illinois, held a meeting in the French village, five miles from East St. Louis, this afternoon, and passed resolutions demanding four cents per bushel for digging coal; that eight hours shall constitute a day's work, and that they shall be paid their wages twice a month. They also adopted a resolution expressing heartfelt sympathy with the railroad strikers, and pledging co-operation with them as far as possible.

THE CENTRAL STRIKERS YIELDING.

THE MEN AT ALBANY TO RESUME WORK WHILE MR. VANDERBILT CONSIDERS A PETITION TO RESTORE THE OLD RATE OF WAGES—MAYOR BANKS AND THE CITIZENS OF ALBANY TO SIGN THE PETITION—VAN HOESEN, THE LEADER OF THE STRIKERS, LODGED IN JAIL—THE SUFFERINGS OF THE MILITARY.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

ALBANY, N. Y., July 26.—All the indications to-day point to a speedy ending of the strike on the New-York Central, at least so far as Albany is concerned. It is true that the strikers resolved, at the meeting held in the woods outside the picket lines at West Albany this morning, to continue the strike, but it is also true that the same men met again in the Capitol Park at 4 o'clock this evening, and took action which, in effect, ends the strike. The strike at this point was confined almost exclusively to the machinists, painters, blacksmiths, carpenters, and others employed in the shops; very few railroad men proper joined the ranks of the disaffected, although a good many of them were thrown out of work by the stoppage of the trains.

The meeting held in the woods at West Albany this morning was for the purpose of hearing the report of the committee appointed to wait on Mr. Vanderbilt and confer with him in relation to the increase asked for by the strikers. M. J. Egan, one of the committee, made the report. He said that Mr. Vanderbilt listened attentively to what they had to say, but refused to discuss the question of wages at present, until the men went back to work and perfect order had been restored. He did not feel inclined to hold any conference. It would be humiliating and would set a bad precedent to succumb to the men. Mr. Vanderbilt had said, with regard to the increase demanded, that he did not care for the money, that it had now become a question of honor, and that he would not submit. John Smiley, the other member of the committee, made an address, in which he reported Mr. Vanderbilt as using some intemperate language. The report was adopted, and it was unanimously resolved to continue the strike until their demands were complied with. Thomas O'Neil, one of the strikers, made a speech in which he said that ordinarily he would not countenance violence and under no circumstance would he favor the destruction of property, but he thought it right that the men should defend what belonged to them, even if they had to use force. Other men defended their property by force when necessary, and were upheld by the law. The places of the strikers, the speaker said, belonged to them, and it would not be justice to permit other men to take them. An effort was made, but so strongly opposed that it failed, to have a committee appointed to wait on the employes of the different manufacturing firms in Albany urging them to join the strikers. For the first time the men on strike admitted that a large number of the Central Railroad employes about here were not in sympathy with them. The admission was made in the form of a resolution, which was carried, appointing a committee to ask the conductors, firemen, brakemen, and switchmen to quit work in the yards. A resolution was put, and unanimously carried, to continue the strike, after which the meeting adjourned until this evening, when the men met again at 4 o'clock in the Capitol Park.

At the meeting they seemed to be in a quieter mood. The speeches were

failed. Employes entered the round-house, putting out the fires in the engines and dragging a fireman from his post. The Sheriff, with 500 armed citizens and military, went to the scene, and quiet was restored for the time, but more trouble is feared. The Fiftieth Battalion is here, and the Hundred and Tenth Battalion returned to-day, also the Elmira Battery.

TRAFFIC RESUMED ON THE ERIE.

THE STRIKERS WORKING WITH A WILL TO REMOVE THE BLOCKADE—REJOICING IN HORNELLSVILLE OVER THE PEACEFUL SETTLEMENT—THE MILITARY WITHDRAWN—PROBABLE GOOD EFFECT OF THE COMPROMISE ON OTHER ROADS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

HORNELLSVILLE, N. Y., July 26.—The great body of the employes at this place, and all along these three divisions of the Erie Road, were leaving no means unused yesterday to prevent the transaction of business. To-day they are working with a will to raise the blockade that has existed for nearly a week, and trains are moving rapidly east and west of Hornellsville, and every disaffected station is a scene of the greatest activity. The great jam of cars in the Hornellsville yard is almost removed, and every train will be running on time to-morrow. The men went to work at 6 o'clock this morning with the exception of a few hot-headed persons, not regular employes of the road. The arrangement made between the men and the company is entirely satisfactory. In celebration of the happy termination of the difficulties hands of music paraded the streets this morning, and there were everywhere demonstrations of joy among the populace. The general opinion is that it will take more than the influence of a handful of demagogues to precipitate another conflict of this kind. All military surveillance was withdrawn from this place at daylight. The Seventy-fourth and Fifty-fourth Regiments of Buffalo and Rochester were ordered home this morning, and left in special trains this afternoon. The Erie general officials went to Buffalo on the train carrying the Seventy-fourth. The Twenty-third Regiment is to leave Hornellsville early to-morow morning on a special train for New-York. They held a dress parade in the park here this afternoon, at which hundreds of citizens were present. The reception given this regiment at the hands of the populace was enthusiastic in the extreme.

The leaders of the late strike here are of the opinion that the amicable settlement of the Erie trouble will have the effect of checking the spread of labor uprisings on other roads, and of bringing existing ones to an end. They are in constant communication with the prominent movers in the great strikes about the country, and are using their best efforts to effect a reconciliation on a similar basis to the one agreed upon here. Barney Donahue was returned to this place on the writ of habeas corpus served on the Sheriff yesterday. He was taken to Bath this afternoon, where the writ is returnable before Judge Rumsey. As the understanding between the company and the men was mainly affected through the wise and conservative policy of their counsel, Hon. H. Bemis and M. W. Hawley, a public meeting of citizens is talked of to express the popular gratitude to these gentlemen. Gen. Woodward started for New-York on the train that left here this morning. Col. Walker's battery went to Elmira this afternoon.

A remarkable feature of the strike was the entire absence of drunkenness and rowdyism among the men. Not one case of intoxication was known, and to this fact is due not only what moral force the strikers' position commanded in the community, but the non-occurrence of any acts toward the soldiers that would have resulted in bloodshed. It was also one of the grandest triumphs the Murphy temperance movement has yet achieved.

STRIKE ON THE LEHIGH VALLEY.

PASSENGER COACHES CUT OFF, AND THE PASSENGERS LEFT IN THE MOUNTAINS—COMPLETE SUSPENSION OF TRAVEL AND TRAFFIC AFTER TO-DAY.

BETHLEHEM, Penn., July 26.—It is reported that four passenger coaches were cut from train No. 2 on the Lehigh Valley Road at Fairview, and the passengers are now on the mountains 18 miles from Wilkesbarre.

ALLENTOWN, Penn., July 26.—All the brakemen and firemen on this division of the Lehigh Valley Road, extending from Easton to Mauch Chunk, struck at 6 o'clock this evening. The mail train due here at 7:30 will probably be allowed to leave Mauch Chunk. Everything is quiet and orderly. The Fourth Regiment is still here, encamped on the Fair Grounds, and is recruiting its ranks to the full standard. The Easton Grays have returned.

EASTON, Penn., July 26.—The Lehigh Valley Railroad employes struck at 9 o'clock to-night. All trains on the road before 9 o'clock will be allowed to proceed to their destination and their crews return, but no trains will be permitted to start after that hour. The strikers say that the mails can be run, but it is understood the officials of the company will refuse to carry them, except upon regular passenger trains.

WILKESBARRE, Penn., July 26.—The Lehigh Valley Railroad employes have all struck in this vicinity, and their trains will all be stopped after 9 o'clock to-night. Everything is quiet.

BETHLEHEM, Penn., July 26—Evening.—The engine of the through express on the Lehigh Valley Railroad was uncoupled at Easton after the strike commenced to-night and the train abandoned. The strike now appears to be general, and is for a restoration of former wages. The employes of the Bethlehem Iron Company, who are believed to be in sympathy with the strikers, held a large meeting this evening, but adjourned without taking definite action until to-morrow night. The employes of the Central Railroad of New-Jersey at this place continue at their posts despite the protests of a committee of strikers from the East. A train passing through a cut near here at 9:40 P. M., was stoned by some unknown parties, but no one was hurt. The present strike is likely to prove very injurious to iron interests in this section.

THE SCHUYLKILL VALLEY.

SOME PROMINENT CITIZENS ARRESTED—THE WORK OF THE DETECTIVES—TROUBLE EXPECTED AT SCRANTON—A COMPANY DISHONORABLY DISMISSED FROM THE SERVICE.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

READING, Penn., July 26—McLean Post, No. 16, Grand Army of the Republic, of this city, have, by a unanimous vote, tendered their services to the Department Commander, S. Irwin Given, of Pennsylvania, to protect State property; they have also informed Mayor Evans of their willingness to defend city property. It is altogether probable that the State will need them, as it intends to organize a new regiment composed exclusively of members of the Grand Army of the Republic.

A number of additional arrests have been made, some of them being prominent and respected citizens; one of them is at present Street Commissioner. He was charged with ordering the railroad Police from the depot and threatening to shoot them, with jumping on a locomotive and cutting the bell-rope. The alleged leader of the bridge-burners was captured at 5 o'clock this morning, after some little difficulty. There are about half a dozen of the imprisoned rioters who are willing and anxious to "squeal" in order to evade punishment. It has transpired that a number of Pinkerton's detectives, disguised as rioters, were in the midst of the mob during their depredations, and it is probable that many of the parties will be arrested in a few days, and there will be no difficulty in the matter of identification. The local Police are assisted in their work by a detachment of Marshal Heisler's Coal and Iron Police, who were such a terror to the Molly Maguires.

The trains on the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad main line and branches are now run without interruption. Small squads of Coal and Iron Police have been dropped at every station in the Schuylkill Valley, so as to insure entire safety. Company A, of the Reading Rifles, of the Fourth Regiment, State Militia, numbering 30 men, left here at 10:30 P. M. for Allentown. Their destination is Scranton, where a formidable rising is expected. The Norristown company of the Sixteenth Regiment, which distributed ammunition among the malcontents, has been dishonorably dismissed from service by Adjt.-Gen. Latta.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

POTTSVILLE, Penn., July 26.—A general quietness prevails throughout the Schuylkill region to-day. A committee of citizens arrived here at 4 o'clock this morning from Shenandoah and immediately called on the Sheriff. They apprehend trouble to-night and have requested the Sheriff to organize a strong posse for their protection. A number of well armed men have gone there, and it is thought with the co-operation of the citizens there they can preserve order. An additional force of men is held here in readiness to move at short notice. The Sheriff notified Gov. Hartranft this morning that no troops were needed at present, the indications being that the county authorities will be able to preserve order.

THE PITTSBURG STRIKERS.

RECRUITING VOLUNTEERS FOR THE PROTECTION OF PROPERTY—NOTHING DONE TO PUT THE PENNSYLVANIA ROAD IN RUNNING ORDER—WHAT THE MEN SAY OF THE REDUCTION AND OF THE DOUBLING UP OF FREIGHT TRAINS — FREIGHT TRAINS TO BE STARTED TO-DAY UNDER MILITARY GUARDS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

PITTSBURG, Penn., July 26.—The work of recruiting volunteers for the protection of the city is vigorously prosecuted, and the frequent notices one sees recall the early days of the rebellion. The Militia here are coming to the front with spirit and in increasing numbers. The Fourteenth Regiment turned out last week before it distributed its arms among the rioters in very limited numbers. When it reassembled after the burning of the depot there was a very small body. On Monday there were about 135 of them in quarters, and these were about to strike against the hardship of sandwich and coffee rations, while the Duquesne Greys were feeding three times a day at the Monongahela House. They were forthwith mustered and taken to the Seventh-Avenue Hotel, and their ranks have rapidly filled up at each meal, 215 of them sitting down to supper to-night. The business places are all open, but there is no resumption of business. There is nothing to do but to talk about the strike, and the probability of a settlement, which seems nearer now that Gov. Hartranft has apparently made up his mind what to do. The reports about a short supply of flour appear on investigation to have been hastily circulated, but there is a short supply of coal, and there appears to be some ground for anxiety as to where a new supply is to be procured. Nothing has been done as yet toward putting the Pennsylvania Railroad in condition for use. The wrecks of new platform cars that were run out on Liberty-street on Sunday, while they were burning, have been partly cleared away, but that is all the work I saw done to-day, and one of the Pennsylvania officers said that nothing had been done beyond employing a few men.

I renewed my visits to the strikers to-day, but not with as profitable results as yesterday. At the Baltimore and Ohio Depot it was hard to find a man not at work, and the idle ones could give no better reason for the strike than that "the others" had to strike. The few idle men looked at outgoing trains as if they wished to be once more at their work and then marched away as if they were averse to being seen in a threatening attitude about the yard. There is no strike among the Pan Handle men here. Those with whom I have talked professed themselves ready at any time to go to work, but say that the blockade at Dennison, Ohio, where there is a strike, prevents the resumption of business. There was a reduction of 10 per cent. on the road on June 1, and the Train Men's Union resented it at Dennison. The employes here are guarding the freight cars which are ranged along the track a short distance out of town. The reduction of June lowered the wages of firemen and brakemen from $1 70 to $1 53 per day, or run. Engineers are paid by the run at from $2 50 to $3 50. Trackmen get under the new scale from 90 cents to $1 per day, with long hours, and the drawback of a wet day now and then to be deducted. I found some of the men of the Allegheny Valley Railroad in a group about the Forty-third-street station. They at first said, generally, that they had quit work because the men on other roads had. This prompted a mill man to say that he, too, had quit work, although his wages were good enough, simply to show how entirely he sympathized with the strikers. On the Allegheny Road, as on the Pennsylvania, there have been no general reductions since 1873. At that time the pay was fixed at $3 80 a run, and this was reduced on June 1 to $1 62. Trackmen who had been paid $1 10 were reduced to 99 cents. Passenger conductors, paid by the month, received $90, and were reduced to $80, but they rarely grumbled. Freight conductors were paid $2 70 before June 1, and were then reduced to $2 43. This pay for firemen, brakemen, and freight conductors was for a run of from 86 to 132 miles, and if a part of the distance was made only part of the pay became due. The engineers were paid from $3 down to $2 40, and were reduced 10 per cent. The objection among the men to the reduction was emphatic, and they expressed themselves bitterly, saying that they might just as well be shot by the military as to attempt to live and clothe themselves on $5 or $6 a week. They declare that, through the unavoidable delays of freight, for which they are in no way responsible, they are kept constantly in waiting, but are paid only for the time they run, and seldom make more than five runs in a week. Formerly, when the company did not put so many cars to a train, they had plenty to do. Now business is dull, partly because the number of freight cars has been steadily increased from 20 to 35, then to 40, and even to 50 or 60 oil cars on a train. This, they said, was starvation to them, but it was money to the company.

The men spoke kindly of the officers of the company, but sneered and laughed at Col. Scott's demand, and they declared that there would be trouble if the military came back. They all know that Col. Scott is the supreme head of all these lines centring in Pittsburg, and their determination is perhaps only a degree less than his. While they seem to be defiant, there is a growing belief here that the whole body of strikers is tiring out, and that a manly attempt on the part of the company and the authorities to take possession of the idle property would not be resisted, and that a few firemen would be found willing to work at once. A breach once made in the line of strikers, they will flock back to their work, glad of the opportunity to be directed and paid by abler men than themselves, and very much relieved to get property off their hands that is a terribly hard white elephant for them to manage.

All sorts of reports come flying into Pittsburg from neighboring mill and mining towns about the threatening attitude of the strikers. A person who to-day visited McKeesport found no disorder, although the mill men are all out. Reports from good sources contradict generally the statements that there has been any violence by the strikers.

At the Allegheny Depot the strikers have posted a notice that one train will be allowed to run daily each way over the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago, Cleveland and Pittsburg, and Pittsburg and Erie Railroads. The Superintendents will be allowed to run other trains if they can obtain men to run them. This is signed by the strikers.

I hear from very good sources that an attempt will be made, under the protection of the military, to move freight cars from this city to-morrow. The Pennsylvania Company had gangs of men at work on the tracks to-night, and it is understood that the troops which have been massing in different parts of the State are in motion toward this city. This report is in a measure sustained by Gov. Hartranft's order, in which he announces his head-quarters as in a special car, which is now believed to be on its way from Harrisburg. The Philadelphia troops that took part in the collisions of Saturday and Sunday are in camp at Blairsville, east of this city, awaiting reinforcements, and it is thought probable that they will be in Pittsburg again before long. A notice was to-day posted at Twenty-sixth-street notifying all machine men of the Pennsylvania Railroad who desired to go to work in the shops to report to the time-keeper at 7 o'clock to-morrow. It was signed by the Master Mechanic.

Henry Shaw, the Philadelphia soldier who was wounded in the groin, died last night.

TROOPS PASSING THROUGH HARRISBURG.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

HARRISBURG, Penn., July 26.—Thirty-four car-loads of troops, in all about 2,000, passed through here to-night on their way west. Their destination is unknown, but it is understood they are to be stationed along the Pennsylvania Railroad to assist in the moving of the freight trains, which it is proposed to attempt in the morning. The troops are from the eastern part of the State, and are parts of the First, Third, and Fifth Regiments, National Guard of Pennsylvania, the State Fencibles, and the Weccacoe Legion. At the rear of the train, in a private car, was Gov. Hartranft. He was very reticent in regard to what it was intended to do with the troops. His coming was kept a profound secret. The Eighth Regiment, National Guard, in camp at the arsenal at this place, received orders to move to-day to the vicinity of the Rockville and Dauphin bridges across the Susquehanna River. This also indicates a movement of freight trains soon. Gov. Hartranft's order to the National Guard regarding their action toward rioters is received with great satisfaction in this city. The strikers are weakening, and the bold front assumed by the railroad company has had the effect of changing their tune. They no longer defiantly demand, but wait anxiously in expectation of a move for arbitration.

COL. SCOTT'S POSITION.

A REFERENCE TO ARBITRATION SUGGESTED—DEFINITE REFUSAL OF THE RAILROAD COMPANY—THE STRIKERS TO SUFFER THE CONSEQUENCES OF THEIR ACTS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., July 26.—Late this afternoon the fact was made public here that Col. Scott, President of the Pennsylvania Railroad, had been requested to come to Pittsburg on Saturday by one of the most influential citizens of the place, Col. James P. Barr, a prominent Democrat of Western Pennsylvania and the proprietor of the Pittsburg *Post*, the organ of the Democracy west of the Allegheny mountains. Before the arrival of the troops and the beginning of the riot, Mr. Barr telegraphed as follows:

PITTSBURG, Saturday—Noon.

Col. Thomas A. Scott, Philadelphia:

Don't you think you could best serve your company, secure imperilled interests, and perhaps save valuable lives by your presence here, and make in person some proposition to convince our people your company has rights and grievances. The current sets against you with every shade of labor, and it is important that you should be on hand to decide what ever may be presented to you. I can assure you the situation is critical. J. P. BARR.

To this Col. Scott replied that he appreciated the importance of the message, but refused to go West, saying that when violent possession was taken of the property of the company and business obstructed there was no recourse except to call upon the authorities of the State and city to vindicate the law and restore order. In conclusion, Col. Scott did not feel justified in interfering with the State authorities. Yesterday, after fully realizing the fact that over $5,000,000 worth of property had been destroyed by the mob, Col. Scott asked Col. Barr what was the condition of affairs in Pittsburg, and whether the loyal people were in a condition to protect life and property. To this Col. Barr replied as follows:

PITTSBURG, Wednesday, July 25—2 P. M.

To T. A. Scott, Philadelphia:

The local military and organized citizens, animated by a determination to quell mobs, are quite sufficient to preserve the peace and property of this city. Everything is quiet; our impending danger is the suspension of general labor, and thronging our streets with idle men. Local traffic for coal and provisions is first demanded. Neither you nor labor will surrender because it involves humiliation and reflection, but you can suggest or agree to a board of arbitration to present a compromise, which will relieve you and labor without disturbing the rights or grievances of either. You have it in your power to restore peace and preserve society. The discontent of many years against the extravagance of railway management has culminated, and forms the subject of complaint as well as the reduction of wages. I implore you not to assume that the military can settle anything in defiance of law. Have this compromise effected, and the country will owe you a debt of gratitude. J. P. BARR.

Col. Scott's reply was as below, embracing his views at length on mobs and their misdoings:

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday—4 P. M.

James P. Barr:

I like your suggestion as to the restoration of the local business of the country and the giving employment to mines and factories. This it has always been a pleasure to me to do, and I will do it to-morrow if your people will protect the employes of the company who are willing and anxious to work and preserve the interest of the country, as highways like our own are able to do. My own judgment is that the restoration of law and order can only be effected by a return to common sense by the people, and by their refraining from encouraging or connecting themselves with mobs or violence of any kind, and that the channels of trade and business will immediately fill up and give employment to every man that the depressed condition of the business of the country will permit. I am sure we shall be glad to aid them, but to do it in any other way would be simply temporizing with the worst evil the world has ever seen. To effect permanent peace and order and protection to life and property the matter must be settled by the Governmental authorities of the country as they exist, and independently of the transportation companies of the country, which have been doing and are anxious to do their full duty. I believe if our men are protected by you and by other good citizens there won't be an hour's delay in opening our roads for convenience of traffic. I am sure that nearly the entire force connected with our road is thoroughly loyal, and that no trouble will come from them, but they will do their duty. THOMAS A. SCOTT.

It was not intended that this correspondence should have been made public, but Col. Barr published it in the *Post* at Pittsburg to-day, and after this was done it was telegraphed to private parties in this city. In dictating his last dispatch Col. Scott had before him the plan agreed upon at the conference between himself, Gov. Hartranft, and Gen. Hancock yesterday, and which was fully developed to-day. The State and National Government aid which he demands has been fully accorded to him, and at this writing (midnight) there are no less than 10,000 soldiers concentrated on the line of the Pennsylvania Railroad between here and Blairsville intersection, 50 miles east of Pittsburg. By to-morrow morning a large force of Militiamen and regulars will have possession of the burned city, and other detachments of regulars will be pushing their way west to Chicago to open the line to that point. The railroad officials assure me that no freight trains will be run over their road westward until ample protection is guaranteed them from the mobs which have infested the road and maintained possession of it despite the efforts of an inefficient Militia.

AFFAIRS IN PHILADELPHIA.

MOVEMENTS OF TROOPS—A THREATENING OUTLOOK—A MASS-MEETING OF MILL HANDS ATTACKED BY THE POLICE—THE CROWD FIRED UPON WITH FATAL RESULTS—THE STRIKE AND ITS PROSPECTS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., July 26.—The troops passed Harrisburg, one of the strikers' strongholds, without mishap, and proceeded thence to Altoona. The strike at Columbia has been broken up, and the employes of the Pennsylvania Road will return to work there to-morrow morning. To-night about 2,500 regulars arrived and departed from here, including detachments from the First, Third, and Fifth Artillery and Eighteenth Infantry. These men as well as the Militia were all well supplied with ammunition. The destination of the troops is Pittsburg and Chicago. A detachment of the First Engineers, from Willet's Point, N. Y., arrived here to-night. These, with about 100 marines and the newly organized regiments of the Grand Army and Veteran Corps, comprise all the military left here. They would hardly be sufficient to quell a disturbance in its inception.

Affairs just now look threatening here, especially in the Kensington Mill districts. To-night the working men attempted to hold a mass-meeting at Fourth and Berks streets, but the Police raided on the crowd for the purpose of dispersing them. A desperate struggle ensued, in which the officers of the Eighteenth and Tenth Districts were driven back for a couple of squares, and several severely injured by stones and pistol shots. The Police here made a stand and fired on the crowd, killing one boy and wounding a number persons. These were not rioraders, but mostly mill hands.

The trains on the Reading Railroad are now moving on time. The strike on the Lehigh Valley Road will affect the North Pennsylvania, which has its terminus at Bethlehem, and the officials of the latter corporation are much exercised in mind since all the soldiers have been sent to guard the Pennsylvania Road and none been left to look after other corporations' property. Some two weeks ago the engineers made a demand for an increase of wages, and the Board of Directors were to have decided the question, but they postponed its consideration until to-morrow afternoon, which makes it look as if there would be trouble. The fight to-night occurred in front of their main depot, and there are fears of the mob doing their property great damage. The new line between New-York and Philadelphia has its terminus at this depot, but it is not known whether that road would be effected by the strike or not.

THE LACKAWANNA VALLEY MINES.

THE DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND WESTERN STRIKE EXTENDED TO ALL THE INDUSTRIES OF THE VALLEY—FLOODING THE MINES.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

SCRANTON, Pa., July 26.—The strike continues on the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Road at this point, and has extended to every other branch of industry in the Lackawanna Valley. The miners held an immense meeting to-day in the woods, and no fewer than 10,000 persons were present. The answer of President Sloan that the company could not grant the advance of 25 per cent. demanded, was read amid profound silence, and resolutions were adopted to the effect that the men would die before returning to work at what they call starvation wages. The critical situation has been increased by the strike of the mine engineers and pump hands, to-night at 6 o'clock. They drew their fires out and the mines are now flooding. If allowed to become flooded it will take a year to prepare them for work again. A meeting of prominent citizens was held here to-day at the call of the Mayor, and will meet twice daily till further notice. The citizens are organizing for protection. All is quiet, but the feeling is feverish, and the men, though orderly, are determined.

GOV. HARTRANFT'S ORDER.

THE MOVING OF TROOPS—HOW MOBS ARE TO BE DEALT WITH—VOLLEYS TO BE GENERAL AND EFFECTIVE.

PHILADELPHIA, July 26.—Gov. Hartranft has just issued the following order to the National Guard of the State:

HEAD-QUARTERS NATIONAL GUARD OF PENNSYLVANIA, ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, PHILADELPHIA, July 26, 1877.

GENERAL ORDERS NO. 2.—*First*—During the existing emergency, in all cases troops are to be moved in compact bodies, and under no circumstances is firing to be permitted except by order of the officer in immediate command.

Second—All other means of quelling riot and restoring order having first been exhausted, the officer commanding the troops shall notify the rioters that they will be fired upon unless they promptly disperse. The order to fire will be deliberately given, and every soldier will be expected to fire with effect. The firing will continue until the mob disappears.

Third—Officers in command of troops will report to their head-quarters the names of all citizens who have attempted, or may attempt, to dissuade members of the National Guard from the discharge of their duties. All such persons should be arrested if possible.

Fourth—Head-quarters after 2 o'clock P. M. to-day will be in special car on the Pennsylvania Railroad. All communications will be addressed accordingly.

Fifth—General officers will publish these orders not only to their troops, but to the public generally.

J. F. HARTRANFT,
Governor, and Commander-in-Chief National Guard of Pennsylvania.

The result of Gov. Hartranft's work was apparent about noon to-day, when all the stragglers, stay-at-homes, and deserters from their comrades received orders to report at once to their armories or the Pennsylvania Railroad Depot on the pain of being dishonorably discharged. This had the effect of bringing the Militiamen to the front, and at 3:30 o'clock the following detachments moved West: Keystone Battery, 30 men, under acting Orderly-Sergt. Binder, Second Regiment; 40 men, under Lieut. Stein, State Fencibles; 24 men, under Acting Capt. George W. Devinney, First Regiment; 80, men under Lieut. Masterson, Sixth Regiment; 18, men under Capt. John T. Harper. The rear car of the train was occupied by Gov. Hartranft and a number of members of his staff. The destination of these troops was Blairsville intersection to join their commands. It was with difficulty that an engineer was procured to take charge of the locomotive, four refusing before one was courageous enough to do the work could be found. Their ground of refusal was based on the fact that the strikers had threatened to kill all engineers who ran soldiers though, and these men valued their lives more than they did their positions.

RELIEVING DETAINED PASSENGERS.

THE PASSENGER AND MAIL TRAINS AT ERIE, PENN., SENT FORWARD BY MR. VANDERBILT'S ORDERS—TROOPS MASSING AT FRANKLIN, PENN.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

ERIE, Penn. July 26.—For the past four days no passenger or mail trains have been allowed to run over the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern between Erie and Buffalo. To-day Mr. Vanderbilt issued orders to send the mail and fast passenger train from Chicago for the East—which was stopped here last Monday by his orders—to Buffalo. The passengers cheered when the order was read. The first train from the East since Sunday arrived here to-night. Trains are now running between Buffalo and Erie, and the belief is that hereafter passenger trains will run regularly. To-night the three Erie companies of State Militia received orders to proceed to Franklin, Penn., where all the companies in Western Pennsylvania are assembling by orders of Gen. Huidekoper. The strikers will not allow the military to pass over the railroads, and in consequence the men will march or be transported by wagons. The object of massing the troops at one point is to have a sufficient number of men together to quell a riot.

SUFFERING IN MARYLAND.

A SCARCITY OF PROVISIONS IN THE MINING DISTRICTS—NO RIOTOUS DEMONSTRATIONS EXPECTED IF RELIEF IS FORTHCOMING—THE RIOTERS BEFORE THE BALTIMORE CRIMINAL COURT.

BALTIMORE, Md., July 26.—The *Sun* special from Cumberland, reviewing the situation in the mining regions of Alleghany County and the supply of provisions on hand, says: "The number of miners is estimated at between 6,000 and 8,000, representing a population of 20,000. To feed this large number it is believed there are not 20 barrels of flour in the district. In Frostburg, a district of 6,000 people, there are less than 10 barrels of flour by actual count in first hands. Something must speedily be done or the consequences threaten to be serious. The miners have been thrown out of work completely by the strike, which blockaded the coal trains. When the provisions run out it is impossible to say what might be done. State Senator McCulloh, who resides at Frostburg, the editors of the two papers, and merchants at that place do not apprehend any riotous demonstration on the part of the miners to aid in the strike. They do not think there is any organized body to aid the strikers, though the sympathy of the men is decidedly outspoken. What they fear most are the results of a scarcity of provisions, and unless the situation is changed there will be trouble in less than two weeks in this respect. The same fear prevails at the other towns. The miners are assembled in crowds at the stations and elsewhere, discussing the situation. They generally deny any intention of visiting Cumberland, or elsewhere, with riotous purpose. A former judge, Judge Douglass, of the George's Creek Coal and Iron Company, said he did not think five men could be found in Lonaconing to join a raid anywhere. It is the general impression that the outspoken sympathy of the miners has been looked upon in a false light. The Citizens' Relief Committee of Cumberland were to have met to-night, to take action to alleviate the sufferings of the starving people of this city. In view of this action, Mayor Withers to-night submitted a request to Major Douglass, which the latter presented to Col. Sharp, asking that something be done toward shipping provisions. It is likely that a provision car will be run from Baltimore.

An adjourned session of the Criminal Court opened this morning, Judge Pinkney presiding in the absence of Judge Brown. The session of the court was occupied in hearing applications for bail by the parties arrested for rioting, about 200 of whom are still in prison. The Grand Jury made 21 presentments for rioting. In the case of the four persons charged with being the originators of the riot and assault on the Sixth Regiment on Friday night last, bail was fixed at $6,000. Neither of them gave bail. Of 63 held for the action of the Grand Jury 20 gave bail in $3,000. Of 70 held for future hearing 20 gave bail in $1,000. The court then adjourned.

At a special meeting of the Board of Trade to-day resolutions were adopted that an urgent and united appeal ought to be made to the President of the United States by the authorities of the several States whose laws have been set at defiance by resistance too formidable to be met without the Federal aid, for the utmost measure of military protection and the exercise of all the military power authorized by the Constitution for the suppression of domestic violence within the States. The Board of Directors of the Merchants' Exchange also adopted resolutions earnestly appealing to the President of the United States to employ prompt and decisive measures for the immediate restoration of law and order; extending such measures to the utmost limit of his Constitutional power, and including an immediate increase of the Military forces of the Government, should this in his judgment be deemed necessary.

At Cumberland this afternoon all remained quiet.

The Baltimore City Council to-day removed all the coal-oil trains outside of the city limits.

At Mount Airy, on the main stem of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, 42 miles from this city, this morning, three men employed in guarding the company's property at that point were fired into by unknown persons, whether strikers or tramps is not known. James Colburn was fatally, and two others, James Bowers and James Shottleberg, seriously, injured.

In the eastern section of this city this morning 26 tramps who had taken up quarters in the working cars of the Philadelphia, Wilmington, and Baltimore Railroad, were arrested and sentenced to imprisonment for 30 days each. A number of tramps were also arrested in the vicinity of the Canton elevator and sent to prison.

Company M, Second Artillery from Fort Johnson, Cape Fear River, N. C., passed through Baltimore this morning for Philadelphia. They landed at Fort McHenry and were joined by Gen. Abbot's battalion of engineers and left for Philadelphia about noon.

A large and orderly meeting of working men was held at Hollins Hall to-night. The President of the meeting said the cause of the strike was the starvation wages paid by the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company. Resolutions were adopted pledging their support to the municipal and State authorities to maintain peace and preserve order, expressing the warmest sympathy with the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad employes, suggesting an impartial system of arbitration and the appointment of a committee of 10 to wait upon prominent merchants and request them to use their influence with the stockholders and Directors of the railroad company toward a satisfactory adjustment of the present differences. A resolution was also adopted that no professional politician be allowed to address the meeting.

A committee of the striking trainmen of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad called on Gov. Carroll to-day to present to him their grievances and ask for redress. They said that they were not rioters, but wanted fair wages for a fair day's work. The Governor said his duty was to preserve peace and order, and he could do nothing in reference to prices, about which they had better see the railroad officials. Another delegation saw Attorney-General Gwynn, and from his manner believed that he would take some action by which a compromise between them and the company would be effected.

THE COOPERS' AND MINERS' STRIKE.

STRIKERS PARADING THE STREETS OF PEORIA, ILL.—THE RAILROADS IN THE HANDS OF THE MOB.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

PEORIA, Ill., July 26.—There is great excitement in this city to-night, owing to a strike of coopers and miners. Five or six hundred men paraded the streets last night carrying transparencies and controlling trains. No freight is being shipped, and few passenger trains allowed to move. Four military companies are under arms at the armory awaiting orders. The Mayor has issued a proclamation asking protection of property and closing of saloons. Special policemen are being sworn in, and every effort is being made to handle the mob.

NOTES OF THE STRIKES.

WASHINGTON, July 26.—A telegram from a thoroughly reliable source, received here to-night from Lynchburg, Va., mentions that the Atlantic, Mississippi and Ohio; the East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia; the Memphis and Charleston, and the Memphis and Little Rock Railroads have had no trouble on their lines, nor will any occur, and that the Great Southern Mail and Kenesaw routes, as well as the Virginia and Tennessee Air Line, are intact and running with perfect regularity.

BALTIMORE, Md., July 26.—A dispatch from Green Brier, White Sulphur Springs, West Va., says the rumor started yesterday that there was going to be a strike on the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad is wholly unfounded. Diligent inquiry all along the line from Richmond to Huntington, on the Ohio, shows that everything is tranquil in both Virginia and West Virginia along the road, and no striking feeling exists among the Chesapeake and Ohio employes.

OIL CITY, Penn., July 26—Midnight.—At a meeting of the Trainmen's Union held this evening at their rooms in this city, a committee was appointed to confer with Superintendent Hepburn, which waited upon that gentleman at his office, when a satisfactory adjustment and settlement of the difficulties recently existing upon the Pittsburg, Titusville and Buffalo Railroad, and the Buffalo, Corry and Pittsburg Railroad was made. The men will resume work in the morning, and all trains will then commence to run as usual.

POTTSVILLE, Penn., July 26.—A meeting of citizens was held here to-night to take action for the protection of property and the preservation of order. The State has promised them arms and ammunition. There is nothing new to report from the mining districts. The Sheriff's posse is still on duty near Shenandoah. All is quiet.

MAUCH CHUNK, Penn., July 26.—The appearances this morning indicate that the strikers on the Lehigh and Susquehanna Division will not be able to hold out. About one-fourth of the men here refused to go out, and besides these there are three full crews working here, and three crews at White Haven are ready to go to work. Coal trains were run on the Nesquehoning Valley Road this morning without interference. This will keep the miners at Summit Hill and the canal men at work.

CHICAGO, July 26.—The National Life Insurance Company of the United States of America notifies its policy-holders that they will not vitiate their policies by aiding in any capacity to suppress the riots.

CAIRO, Ill., July 26.—A demonstration was made at Carbondale this afternoon by a party of strikers from various points with the apparent intention of stopping an Illinois Central passenger train. But, after consultation, it was allowed to proceed. All is quiet in this city.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., July 26.—Last evening the men on the Memphis and Charleston Railroad appointed a committee to wait upon the officers and ask that their wages be advanced to the same rate as paid by the other roads here, which Col. McGhee, General Manager, this evening agreed to do.

No trouble exists on any of the roads centering here, and none is apprehended. Passengers for New-York are coming here from St. Louis to avoid the strikers. A company of the Thirteenth Infantry, from Little Rock, for Louisville, passed through here this morning.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., July 26.—But little fear of further trouble is entertained. The display of the citizens has had its effect, and indications point to a resumption of the usual quietude and business. Gov. McCreary has issued a proclamation calling upon all the Mayors and Sheriffs to be vigilant in the discharge of their duties, and asking all citizens to use every effort to avert violence and excitement.

ST. JOSEPH, Mo., July 26.—Midnight.—The railroad men held a mass-meeting this evening. Over 500 were in attendance. It was resolved to stop the freight trains on all the roads until the increased wages are allowed. A committee was appointed to wait on the Mayor, and ask him to close all saloons until the strike is over. It was also resolved by the strikers to do no acts of violence, save to blockade the freight trains. The roads thus blockaded are the Hannibal and St. Joseph; the St. Louis, Kansas City and Northern; the Kansas City, St. Joseph and Council Bluffs, and the St. Joseph and Denver. The citizens held a mass meeting to-day and enacted precautionary measures. Everything is quiet, and there is no anticipation of mob violence. In a street encounter to-day a railroad Superintendent was knocked down by a county Judge.

OMAHA, Neb., July 26.—Two companies of dismounted cavalry arrived here from the West to-day. One is now on guard with citizens at the bridge.

Everything at this hour, 9:50 P. M., is quiet. Two additional companies, under command of Gen. John H. King, left for Chicago this afternoon.

The passenger train East on the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Road was abandoned, as the engineers struck at 3 P. M. The rest of the trains left as usual.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., July 26.—The statement published in New-York and Boston that the Virginia and Tennessee Air Line was interfered with is erroneous. There is no break between this city and Memphis, and no trouble with the employes is anticipated.

Of six railroads centering in Nashville the St. Louis and South-eastern is the only one where the employes have joined the strike. The trains are all running, and the hands are all at work on the other roads.

ST. THOMAS, Ontario, July 26.—The strike on the Canada Southern Railway continues, and everything remains quiet. All parties are looking forward to a tardy settlement of the difficulty. Men are guarding the property to the best of their ability. A guard of ten men kept watch all night at the bridge, and a number are stationed at the workshops and other buildings. The offices are closed, and trains have been canceled. A general lockout is the result.

THE STRIKE AT JACKSON.

BUSINESS ON THE CANADA SOUTHERN TO BE RESUMED TO-DAY—NO TROUBLE ON THE MICHIGAN CENTRAL—QUIET AT DETROIT.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

DETROIT, Mich., July 26.—The situation here remains unchanged on all the roads except the Canada Southern, which will resume business as usual to-morrow on its Michigan divisions, and the Michigan Central, on which through traffic of all kinds has been suspended to-day by the strike at Jackson. The Canada Southern men have agreed to return to work, with the understanding that they shall have the same concessions that may hereafter be given to the employes of the New-York Central, and the management have agreed to this. There is no trouble among the Michigan Central men here, and it is believed that the Jackson outbreak is the work of the Engineers' Brotherhood. The citizens of Jackson have organized to-day to restore order there, and exciting news is constantly expected from that point. Gov. Croswell has to-day issued his proclamation in the usual form, and the three regiments of State Militia in camp with artillery and large supplies of ammunition are ready for service. In this city there are no symptoms of any trouble to-day. The Board of Trade organized and officered itself for guard duty if necessary, and a volunteer Police force of 600 citizens has also been put in working order, with Gen. A. S. Williams, Congressman from this district, at its head.

By the action of the strikers at Jackson to-night, receding from the position they assumed to-day, the strike on the Michigan Central is ended, and trains have resumed running all along the line.

MATTERS IN NEW-ENGLAND.

BOSTON TRANQUIL—AN UNSUCCESSFUL MISSION FROM THE STRIKERS—SLOW RESUMPTION OF BUSINESS—RISE IN FREIGHT RATES AND PROVISIONS—THE MAILS.

THE SUMMER AT CAPE MAY.

THE HOTELS FULL OF GUESTS.

THE SEASON AT ITS HEIGHT—PEOPLE WHO ARE AT THE CAPE—HOW THEY WEAR OUT THE DAYS—SOME OF THE ECCENTRICITIES OF THE PLACE.

From Our Own Correspondent.

CAPE MAY, N. J., Monday, July 23, 1877.

The Cape is suffering this season from a combination of untoward circumstances, some of them in common with the rest of the great watering-places of the country, and others of a local nature. The "hard times" does not seem to be among these. Whether it be that the "diversion of trade" by the trunk lines to Baltimore and Philadelphia, which has so exercised the merchants of your City for a long time past, has been more of a reality than has generally been credited, or whatever the reason, the more prosperous classes of those cities certainly seem to have more money to spend than those of New-York, if a comparison between Long Branch and Saratoga and this place be any criterion. By the way, I notice that reports from the Eastern resorts, where Boston people congregate, agree that a similar ability to incur heavy expenditures is displayed there. May not this be more than a mere coincidence?

The backwardness of the Summer had its effect here, for even people with plenty of means prefer cool, delightful weather at home to shivering discomfort at the seaside. It is only within the past few weeks that the hotels have begun to do anything like a paying business. Now they are filled to overflowing. The vast piazzas and halls of the Stockton and other leading houses are so thronged that it is difficult to promenade on them, especially in the evening, and the resources of the Cape are taxed for chairs to seat the multitude. Col. Duffy assured me that he had 200 cots in the parlors on Saturday night, and that he turned many persons away. Yet a more dismal, dreary place than Cape May during the past week it would be difficult to imagine. It has been raining unceasingly along the length of the Jersey coast since Wednesday last, and this place has had its full share of the deluge. Mist through which the outlines of the cottages across the street are indistinctly perceptible, watery mud several inches deep on all the roads, thin rivulets covering the side paths, the grassy swamps in the rear swollen into lakes, damp sheets and towels and napkins and table-cloths and clothing and newspapers and cigars, and a general sense of wetness and oppression—these are the chief characteristics of the Cape at present. Matches are made to light only by the most careful manipulation; beads of water hang from the crimped front hair of the ladies and from the mustaches of the gentlemen; the yellow wash with which they cover the sides of the hotels and bathing-houses here in lieu of paint, retains the moisture and gives the city a water-soaked appearance; the tall-columned roofs of the piazzas drip big drops continually. As I write there are no indications of any cessation of the storm. When the sun does come out it will have a big job on hand to dry things up, as all accounts inform me that at a short distance below the overlying sand and gravel is a compact bed of clay extending for miles on every side, and there do not appear to be any drains here of any account.

Still, as I have said, the guests of the various hotels remain, and every train brings additions to their number. They have evidently come to stay; have made up their minds beforehand just how long they intend to devote to doing the Cape, and are content to carry out the programme whether Providence be kindly disposed in the shape of weather or not. The fashionable season is at its height here between the middle of June and the middle of August. Then the habitués take their flight with unvarying regularity to Saratoga, Lake George, and other Summer centres, returning home about the end of September. It is probable, therefore, that the remainder of the season will be a profitable one. It would be foolish to assert that the bad weather has not kept some persons away from the Cape, but the loss falls only on the smaller hotels, the larger ones being full or engaged to their utmost capacity. It is the landlords of the cheaper houses, too, who will have to bear the brunt of the hard times' disadvantage, and as the Cape is crowded with such places—the list of hotels and boarding-houses being unending—the possibility of financial disaster this season, if averaged, may prove a serious one. I have been writing, however, of the first-class houses only. The majority of the patrons of the Cape are from Philadelphia, Baltimore, and Pittsburg, although New-York has sent a very fair representation this Summer, as may be seen below. Whether the strike now in progress has any effect or not is still an open question. A number of persons from the three places mentioned who were engaged rooms have been detained by the occurrences of the past few days, and it is probable that their detention is only temporary, and I have heard other persons say that they would have gone from here to the Saratoga races and elsewhere, but while the trouble continued they disliked to be where they could not run home in a few hours, Cape May being to Philadelphia in this respect almost what Long Branch is to New-York. Should the strike be prolonged, the result cannot, of course, but be injurious. Yesterday telegraphic bulletins were posted hourly in the Stockton and Congress giving details of the progress of the fight at Pittsburg, and much excitement was manifested by both ladies and gentlemen. Few left, however, in consequence this morning.

Prices have suffered very little reduction from the flush times of seven or eight years ago. To transient guests the rates are still $4 50 per day, with a still higher proportionate scale of prices for parts of days. Thus supper, lodging, and breakfast is $4; lodging and breakfast, $3 25, and so on. The fare from the depot to the hotels—a few blocks—is 25 cents, and the cost of expressage for a trunk is 25 cents. The latter is an improvement on Long Branch, where the swindle of 50 cents per trunk is unblushingly perpetrated. Hack hire is $2 per hour, and cigars, whisky, and newspapers are held at about double their New-York value. Bathing boxes are 50 cents each, or $3 50 per week. The landlords assure me that they have not been compelled to make concessions to parties engaging suites of rooms or permanent board, and I have no means of disputing what they say. There are numerous hotels and boarding-houses where one may live very cheaply, but these places are the least patronized. Later in the season persons of small means who cannot afford to idle away more than a week or a fortnight will come here, and the landlords of the cheap resorts will begin to do some business, but then the fashionable season will be closing, and the larger hotels never look for or count upon the support of such people. I have heard it said here that the system of feeing waiters is going into discontinuance, but my observations are just to the contrary. These gentry certainly expect to be paid for every trifling service they do you, and they linger around begging in every possible way except with their mouths. I have heard more than one ask for money since I have been here. It is not so bad at Long Branch, but it is bad enough there too.

The table here is lavishly profuse in the number of dishes served, but I have enjoyed better cooking. There are four meals per day for the women, as at Long Branch, and the regularity with which they muster in force every time the dining-room doors open must be discouraging to sea-side bachelors. I overheard a delicate beauty yesterday, when rallied by a young gentleman with whom she was carrying on a flirtation on the piazza after lunch, exclaim, as she arched her eyebrows in surprise, "Four meals a day! Why I could eat six down here if I got them." The "lunch," which is a very solid meal, from 12 to 2 o'clock, is exclusively for ladies. Gentlemen gourmands are compelled to stay their appetites between breakfast and dinner by a cold snack, set out free-lunch fashion, in the bar-room: or they may patronize a restaurant *à la carte* attached to the establishment, and pay extra for what they get. This latter is also a feature this year of some of the Long Branch hotels. The patrons at Cape May are irrepressible bathers. At the regular hours during the past week the surf has been filled with persons of both sexes enjoying the invigorating brine. At no other sea-side resort have I witnessed the spectacle of troops of persons in water-proofs and rubbers scurrying under umbrellas through the rain to the bath-houses. Yet everybody does it here, and it is not thought extraordinary. The beach is very fine one; indeed, it enjoys a world-wide celebrity. No life-ropes are used here, or like the alleged reason that they are not necessary, there being no "undertow," yet the local papers seem to use, as a sort of stock in trade, paragraphs of comment upon the folly of persons venturing outside the breakers. During bathing hours lifeboats are anchored at a convenient distance from the beach, and their crews are always on the alert to rescue persons in danger of drowning.

The society at the Cape is of the quiet, well-bred class. Jews are not interdicted, but there are not many of them here. The only person of any sort of notoriety—by which I mean something apart from distinction—who has put in an appearance here yet is Stokes, the slayer of Fisk. Stokes looks fat and hearty. He says he has not visited the Cape since 1865, and remarks upon the great changes that have come over it in the interval. I was here in 1870, and except that there are more houses now than then, that the "city" has evidently grown, and that it has become cleaner than it was, I see no change. The general appearance of the place is exactly the same; the Stockton, Congress Hall, and others of the larger hotels have altered in no particular save in the introduction of elevators and electric bells, and the beach and surrounding country are identically what they were then. There have been no scandals, no spurious noblemen, and no sensations of any kind this year. Life passes in pleasant, though monotonous, routine from day to day. A few hardy persons make it a sort of moral duty to rise with the lark, if there is such a bird hereabouts, and indulge in a skin bath, but the great majority just manage to get down to breakfast between 8 and 9 o'clock. Between breakfast and 11 the time is spent in reading the local and Philadelphia papers, the latter of which arrive shortly after 10, and, by the gentlemen, in addition, in smoking and billiard playing. Between 11 and 12:30 everybody bathes. After bathing, the ladies lunch and then retire to their rooms for a siesta until it is time to dress for dinner. The gentlemen read the New-York papers, which arrive about 11:30, smoke and lounge about. About 4 the ladies come down to dinner in their most elaborate toilets. Unlike at Long Branch, the spirit of display seems still to be rampant at the Cape. The silks and satins and laces and jewels worn here every night would make a charity ball gathering green with envy. After dinner there is more smoking and lounging, driving on the six miles of firm, hard gravel skirting the sea from Poverty Beach on one side to Sea Grove on the other, and promenading on the sand or along the board walk which edges the spile breakwater and the drive, lying between, and extending also six miles. This continues until dark. Then the multitude, reinforced by the occupants of the cottages, blockades the piazzas and overflows the parlors and the corridors, chatting, flirting, listening to the music of the concert bands or dancing at the hops which are almost of nightly occurrence. There is an immense deal of flirtation this year and but little dancing. At the Congress Hall hop to-night there are but half a dozen couples on the floor. At midnight everybody is asleep.

The above programme is sometimes varied by a drive after breakfast of a mile over a newly-shelled road to Schellinger's Landing on the Sounds, a series of inland bays on the other side of the Cape in the rear. Here there are pleasure-yachts, private and to hire, and numerous small boats for rowing, crabbing, and fishing. Both the latter are said to be good this season. The fish that may be taken are all sorts of sea fish common near New-York, and a little fellow, said to be peculiar to this place, known as the Cape May goody. Blue-fishing out to sea has not been profitable thus far, but snap-mackerel are captured with the trawl in immense quantities, and catching them is the great sport at present. An unusually large number of jelly-fish of great size are in the waters around the Cape this year. They flop up against the bathers in the surf, frightening yells from the ladies, and at low tide the beach is lumpy with them. One of the signs that stares one in the face in the streets is "Breech-loading shot-guns and ammunition to let." There is also a large number of very fine setter dogs in town. The game consists of woodcock, which are said to be plentiful at Sea Grove, a new watering place of a religious character, opened by an association similar to the Sea Cliff Association, two years ago. I am happy to add that a due regard to the law is paid in the matter of snipe-shooting. But perhaps there are none here. I have not been able to get a satisfactory answer to my questions on the subject. Speaking of dogs, there is an immense number of the toy class in the hotels and cottages—Italian gray-hounds, pugs, skyes, poodles, and other varieties without end. I noticed with a lady in the Stockton one pure black skye, a perfect counterpart of the one which Rev. Mr. Macdona brought with him to the New-York Dog Show, and which he prized exceedingly for its great rarity.

Concerts are occasionally given in the parlors of the hotels by visiting artists more or less known to fame. An admission fee is charged, of course. Aptommas, the harpist, gave one such at the Stockton this evening, but his profits still not overwhelm him. The greater part of his audience listened to the music from the piazza outside or watched the performance through the slats of the blinds. I believe I have summed up pretty fully the attractions and amusements of Cape May. They fine you $5 if you walk on what they call the lawn here, and putting that and the absence of implements together, I should judge that who enters here leaves croquet behind. Nor do I see any place where base-ball, cricket, or other athletic amusements may be enjoyed to advantage. I had almost forgotten the Centennial Pier. This is a long, ricketty structure extending out over the surf, and you may go and sit upon it for 10 cents—12 tickets for $1. I have seen old fellows pull one out of a bundle of tickets, march solemnly the length of the pier, and sit there in a dense fog for hours together. I have been unable to find out where the fun lies. The way they built the pier is thus described: Having sharpened one end of a spile, three or four workmen dropped it into the sand. It penetrated a few inches and got enough hold to stand straight. One of the workmen then sprang at the top of the log, and held on like grim death while his fellows swayed him and it gently back and forth. In this way the spile made a hole for itself several feet deep, the waves quickly filling in the sand around it. On the spiles so driven a pathway was erected and a hand-rail put up. The structure has to be renewed every Spring, being unable to resist the storms of Winter.

The cottages are apparently all rented. Their occupants are mostly people distinguished only in the social circle. I may mention, however, H. Y. Purviance, United States Navy; Gen. W. J. Sewell; B. K. Jamieson, the banker; Mrs. C. Audenried Miller, aunt of Col. Audenried, of Gen. Sherman's staff, who paid her a short visit; and Hon. Gravy Life Leach, who had as a visitor Judge Hanna. Among the guests of distinction at the various hotels this season have been the following:

At the Stockton Hotel—B. Frank Eschenan, District Attorney of Lancaster County; Miss Charlotte Hensel (Lotta) and mother; Hon. D. J. Morrell, of Johnstown, one of the Centennial Commissioneers; Prof. Schoff, of Annapolis; Capt. Rumbold, wife and family, of England; Secretary Sherman, Webb. C. Hayes, son of the President; George S. Fox, President of the Philadelphia Board of Brokers; Judge Robb and family, of Philadelphia; Hon. George W. Taylor and family, of Washington; Charles F. Zerkes, the Philadelphia banker; George B. Roberts, Vice-President of the Pennsylvania Railroad; Hon. James O'Connor and family, of Baltimore; Senator Armstrong, Hon. R. K. Allen, of Williamsport; Rev. J. K. Barry, of Baltimore; R. W. Cline, of the Pennsylvania Railroad; Col. John R. Long and wife, of Philadelphia; Frederick Scott, manager of the Chestnut-Street Theatre, Philadelphia; George F. Baer, the banker, of Reading; N. and K. Tarfenoff, of Russia; Gen. Gordon, of Philadelphia; John Roach and family, Hon. J. Scott, of Pittsburg; Capt. James Irish, United States Navy; Capt. C. H. Stone, United States Navy; Col. M. Striker Jenkins, of Baltimore; Rev. Walter Radcliffe, of Reading; Gen. E. M. Biddle, Judge Watts, ex-Gov. Bowie, of Maryland; Col. L. Dupont and family, Judge George W. Dobbins and wife, of Elk Ridge, Md.; Hon. William M. Hiester, of Reading; Col. Charles W. Potts, of Philadelphia; Charles K. Landis, of Vineland; Rev. William Kieran, D. D., and Rev. V. Valentine, of Philadelphia; Chancellor James H. Heverin and wife, of the same city: Christian Kneass, Chairman of the Philadelphia Republican Executive Committee; Prof. E. Otis Kendall, the astronomer; Mrs. Judge Thompson and family, of Philadelphia; Mayor Stokley, of Philadelphia; John R. Young, Clerk of United States, Senate; Commander James M. Ferguson-United States Navy; Rev. Peyton Hawson, of Baltimore; Gen. John G. Stevens, of Trenton; Gen. William J. Sewell; Hon. Peter A. B. Weldner, of Baltimore; Capt. S. J. Kimball, Chief Superintendent of the Life-Saving Service Bureau; Commander J. G. Walker, Secretary of the Light-house Board; Hon. J. D. Cameron, ex-Secretary of War; Hon. Charles W. Carrigan, of Philadelphia; Judge J. K. Ewing and wife, Hon. A. T. Goshorn, General Director of the late Centennial Exhibition; Commander P. R. Boyle and Lieut. Radloff, of the Russian Navy; Brignoli, the tenor; Col. Edward J. Chaisty, of Baltimore; John Hirch, President of the National Exchange Bank of Baltimore; Prof. Samuel D. Gross, of Philadelphia; Jose N. Bazan, Spanish Consul at Baltimore; Hon. F. W. Hughes, of Pottsville; Smedley Darlington, the Philadelphia banker, and Col. A. C. Noyes, of West Point.

At the Columbia House—Hon. Samuel Josephs, Sheriff W. H. Wright, of Philadelphia; Rev. Dr. Appleton, of the same city; James M. Campbell, son of Judge Campbell; Charles K. Burns, Treasurer of the Walnut-Street Theatre, Philadelphia; Judge Riley and son, of Schuylkill County; Elsie Leigh Whittlesey, authoress of *Mavis*; Hon. John Bawlss Bardell, member of Parliament for the Borough of Lincolnshire, England; J. B. Shoemaker, of the Pennsylvania Railroad; C. W. Green, manager of the Amusement and Advertising Department of the International Exhibition; Gen. William McCandless, Secretary of Internal Affairs of Pennsylvania; Rev. R. J. Gallagher, of Ivy Mills, Penn.; Hon. James Campbell, of Philadelphia; Rev. George Jacobs, Pastor of the Jewish Synagogue in Philadelphia; Hon. Thomas T. Henry, of the New-Jersey Legislature, and Revs. H. C. Wright and James Maginn, of Philadelphia.

At Congress Hall—Rev. H. Baldy, of Philadelphia; Gen. Fleming and wife, Col. J. W. Forney, wife, and daughters, Louis A. Godey, the publisher, and family, Rev. J. J. Keane, of Washington; Hon. J. N. Bofinger and wife, of St. Louis; Harold Mann, son of Hon. William B. Mann, of Philadelphia; C. H. Godfrey, of Drexel & Co., the bankers; Thomas T. Firth, of the Pennsylvania Railroad, and wife; Joseph Pulitzer, the St. Louis politician; Gustav Remak, of the Fairmount Commission; United States Marshal Kerns and family, Rev. Walter D. Nicholas, of Philadelphia, and William J. Walker, General Agent of the Atlantic Coast Line.

At the Atlantic Hotel—Rev. C. J. Brooks, of Philadelphia; Rev. John J. Clark, of the same city; Jacob G. Neafie, the shipbuilder; Samuel W. Bell, cashier of the Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank of Philadelphia; Rev. W. J. Chichester, wife, and child, of Altoona; Samuel Kirk, of the Chesapeake National Bank of Baltimore; William B. Morrison, Sheriff of Chester County, and Rev. W. Hockkeppel, of Delaware.

At the Ocean House—Col. A. P. Morrow, United States Army; Richard T. Bentley, of Baltimore, Indian Peace Commissioner; Washington J. Jackson, of the Board of Education of the First School District of Pennsylvania; Hon. S. Livermore, of Camden; Rev. W. S. Reeves, of Philadelphia; Rev. John J. Ward, of the same city, and Hon. H. Swain, of New-Jersey.

At the Arctic House—District Attorney H. S. Hagert, Col. Charles M. Hurley, Freight Agent of the Bound Brook Railroad; W. D. Jeffers, Past Grand Chancellor of the Knights of Pythias of Delaware, and Hon. Harry Huhn, of Philadelphia.

At the Clarendon Hotel—Prof. A. Simon, of the Episcopal Seminary of Philadelphia; R. M. Mackay, State Treasurer of Pennsylvania; John W. Gibbs, Secretary of the Board of Control and Review of Baltimore, and Sheriff Daubman, of Camden.

At the Centre House—J. R. Louder, H. E. Mackin, J. Koeksperger, J. M. Hill, A. C. Neall, J. H. Kennedy, and R. H. Lodge, all members of the Pennsylvania Legislature.

At the Sea Breeze House—Col. J. Brensing, of Philadelphia; Ebenezer Westcott, of Camden, President of the Bridgton and Port Morris Railroad, and family, and Hon. E. Doughty, of Vineland.

At the "Chalfonte"—Carl A. Von Lingen, German Consul at Baltimore, and Dr. Alexander Wilcox, President of the Phildelphia Club.

At Wyoming Cottage—Capt. John E. W. Havens, Superintendent of the United States Life-saving Service, coast of New-Jersey, and Lieut. Walton, Inspector in the same branch for North Carolina.

At Miller's Cottage—Wendell Phillips.

The following residents of New-York City, Brooklyn, and Jersey City have been registered at the Cape this season:

At the Stockton—J. L. Boardman and wife, George A. Dickerson, O. G. Langmier and wife, F. Greenbaum and family, Thomas W. Gill, Charles Ernstein, Charles P. Stratton, J. Houghton, A. L. Greenbaum and family, C. H. Clark and wife, J. W. Carroll, J. Stuart, J. E. Haner, Mrs. J. Linthicum and child, H. Latham and wife and Miss G. Latham, C. F. Jenks, R. W. Downing and wife, R. W. Downing, Jr., H. Wiener and wife, F. A. Marsily, F. W. Rankin and wife, E. F. Searles, C. G. Batcheller, T. S. Williams and wife, Mrs. P. Gilsey and family, P. Gardner and wife, Mrs. George Thomas Dixon, Mrs. N. L. Macready and family, Miss E. Nollain, Mrs. W. Robbins, Mrs. R. McCloskey, Miss Read and maid, Mrs. and Miss Paddock, E. S. Stokes, J. E. Nuttman, M. M. Smith, Col. George Reed, W. H. Davis, J. S. Walker and family, G. Gray and wife and Miss M. Gray, F. Tatham, and Mrs. L. Morganstein, all of New-York, and W. M. Harris, C. M. Long, and Misses Wilson and Hammond, of Brooklyn.

At Congress Hall—J. E. Huntoon and wife, E. R. Connelly, Frank Hillsworth, L. Lehmaier, Samuel B. Phelps, M. Simpson and wife, F. B. Champ, wife, and son, Charles K. Ludlow, Mrs. T. F. Theavy, Mrs. C. Riley and maid, H. Locker, C. B. Pratt and wife, E. S. Chandler, E. Springman, S. B. Henderson, J. C. Robinson and family, Miss Dora Goldthwaite, (of Wallack's,) C. M. Robinson, M. J. Ludlow and wife, W. B. Caswell, J. P. Fleming, T. L. Winship, H. A. Ogden, W. E. Gilmore, Henry N. Beach, Thomas Cunningham and family, Miss Annie Loughlin, E. L. Goodwin, William Mott, F. Beach, E. M. Hirsch and son, and C. W. Paton and wife, all of New-York, and G. B. Ladd, E. S. Mendell, J. B. Robinson and family, Misses E. and L. Wallace, and Miss E. Wilson, of Brooklyn.

At the Columbia—D. S. Kemp and wife, Richard P. Lawson, W. Yelland, N. S. Hermann and wife, W. G. Coleman, B. C. Van Cook, B. Russell and wife, and W. C. J. R., and N. R. Russell, C. Ford and wife, W. C. Ford, M. L. Hermann, T. B. Tiernan and wife, L. J. Osborne, W. C. Newmier, C. T. McCorbin and wife, and R. P. Smith, all of New-York.

At Miller's Cottage—J. Jennings and wife, W. B. Sipes and family, W. H. Jennings, Mrs. K. B. Halstead, Miss E. Halstead, W. G. Tomlin, Miss Ella Miller, I. Cameron, E. Miller, and A. J. Varno, all of New-York.

At the Centre—Thomas Morrell, L. Lehman, G. Hodges, M. Carson, Mrs. J. S. Smith, Master D. J. Govey, Miss L. Sopp, and W. A. Persch, of New-York; Miss Brinkle, of Brooklyn, and Miss E. Brown, of Jersey City.

At the Ocean—P. M. Jones, A. Butler, Jr., H. G. Wilson, and J. R. Jennings and family, of New-York, and Mrs. H. S. Corson, of Jersey City.

At the Arctic—Dr. R. M. Sutfield, S. M. McCord, N. Tim, and Miss F. Cohen, of New-York.

At the Chalfonte, Charles Jackson; at the Merchants, W. P. Sequin; at National Hall, M. F. Chase; at the Sea Breeze, L. Van Gilder and sister; and at the West End, D. Frost, all of New-York.

L. S. K.

WOMEN'S TEMPERANCE CONVENTION.

EIGHTH DAY OF THE SESSION—RELIGIOUS SERVICES—THE CONVERSION OF "CAPTAIN JACK"—INTERESTING REMINISCENCES.

OCEAN GROVE, N. J., July 26.—The Women's Temperance Union Convention will end its labors on Saturday morning. To-morrow evening there will be a general communion service in the pavilion, in which all present in the grove are expected to participate.

In the Tabernacle this morning, the Christian workers were addressed by Mrs. Hartt, of Brooklyn; Mrs. Yard, of Monmouth, N. J.; Mrs. Wittenmeyer, and others. The service was begun by singing the hymn "Fear Not." Mrs. Hartt said that this hymn was formed of a collection of sentences in the Bible, in each of which occur the wards "fear not." They were selected by Mrs. Mary C. Johnson, of Brooklyn, the Secretary of the National Union, and were read in the first meeting of the association, and used especially for Gospel temperance work. The fifteenth chapter of the Gospel of John was read by Mrs. Dr. Riley, of Baltimore, and then a large number of requests for prayers were read. This session took the form of an experience meeting, and nearly 100 persons told of the blessings God had bestowed upon them in answer to prayers made on these grounds.

Mrs. Wittenmeyer, the President, and Mrs. Dr. Riley urged the workers to press onward in the various paths laid out for them by the Executive Committee, and to feel, although the way appeared strewn with difficulties, God would clear all away if they prayed to him with an abiding faith. The latter speaker told of the scene in the Fourth-Street Methodist Church, at Philadelphia, one evening when she was leading the meeting, and the principal speaker, Frank Murphy, was suddenly called away. The whole spirit of the meeting seemed tame without him; but hardly had the door closed when a tall Indian-like form strode up the aisle, took the pen and signed the pledge, and, shaking it high above his head, shouted a war-whoop and cried, "Another scalp for Francis Murphy!" The great audience was electrified. The man was "Captain Jack," then with Buffalo Bill's company. He talked an hour from the platform, with an earnest enthusiasm that drew hundreds of signers to the book. He has now commenced his temperance work among the miners of the far West, and she asked the people to pray for his safety, physical and spiritual, and for all who labor with him.

Another session was held at 3:30 P. M., when reports were received from Albany, Cleveland, Boston, and Worcester, reporting the favorable progress of temperance work in those cities.

In the evening Mrs. Mary C. Johnson delivered an address in the Tabernacle before a large number of ladies. The services to-morrow will be interesting, and will wind up the business of the convention.

TEMPERANCE MEETING IN NEW-ENGLAND.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., July 26.—At the New-England temperance meeting at Rocky Point to-day Gov. Van Zandt, of Rhode Island, made the opening address. He was followed by ex-Gov. Perham, of Maine; Dr. Charles Jewett, Rev. George S. Bull, and several others.

THE RACING AT SARATOGA.

THREE OF THE FAVORITES BEATEN.

A LARGE NUMBER OF SPECTATORS PRESENT—TOM OCHILTREE BEATEN IN THE SARATOGA CUP RACE BY PAROLE AFTER AN EXCITING CONTEST—VIRGINIUS, RHADAMANTHUS, AND GEORGE IV. THE WINNERS OF THE OTHER RACES.

SARATOGA, N. Y., July 26.—This was the third day's racing of the Saratoga Association, and another series of closely-contested events were enjoyed by a very large and brilliant assemblage. It was another day of misfortune to the knowing ones, as the favorites were beaten in three of the events. The dash of a mile, the first on the programme was captured by Virginius, and then the Saratoga cup, which had been considered a sure thing for Ochiltree, was won by Parole after a splendid struggle in which he proved himself fast and trustworthy. The three-quarters of a mile was taken by the favorite, Rhadamanthus, who got the best of the start by four lengths. The selling race fell to George IV., whose name was changed from Fraud.

THE RACING IN DETAIL.

THE MILE DASH.

The opening event of the day was a dash of one mile for all ages, which brought out a field of five competitors, including McDaniels' Princess of Thule, Brewster & Co.'s Virginius, Reed's Cardinal Wolsey, Mulkey's Chiquita, and Longstaff's Higgins. In the pools, just before the start, Chiquita sold for $300, Higgins $110, Virginius $105, Wolsey $105, and Princess of Thule $35. After a couple of breaks the flag fell to, a fair start, Virginius having a little the best of the others. As they shot around the turn, however, Wolsey went to the front very fast, and was soon a length in advance, while Princess of Thule passed Virginius also and was second. At the quarter pole Cardinal Wolsey showed a length in front of Princess of Thule, and she was the same distance before Virginius, with Chiquita close up, and Higgins in the rear under a pull. As they ran along the back stretch, Chiquita ran up to the head of Virginius, and then the pair went even with the Princess of Thule, and thus they ran past the half-mile pole, Cardinal Wolsey three-quarters of a length in front of them, and Higgins two lengths in the rear. There was a very fine brush around the lower turn, as Evans gave Higgins his head and he was soon with the leaders, and near the three-quarter pole showed his neck in front of Princess of Thule and Virginius, while Cardinal Wolsey retired, and fell to the rear keeping company with Chiquita. When they turned into the home stretch, Chiquita came up and was soon second, with Higgins third. When they got to the falong pole Barbee brought Virginius to the front in a masterly manner, while Higgins came gamely after him. In the meantime, Chiquita died away under the whip. Virginius then won the race by a length and a half, with Higgins second, three lengths before Wolsey, Princess of Thule fourth, and Chiquita fifth. The time was 1:45, which was very fast with the heavy weights.

THE SARATOGA CUP.

Next came the great event of the day, the Saratoga Cup, for all ages; two miles and a quarter. The spectators were on the *qui vive* when the judges summoned the champions to the track, and each was critically examined. The four that appeared were the redoubtable Tom Ochiltree, with Barbee on his back; then came the fast colt Vera Cruz, who won the sweepstakes on the first day, and Sparling was again on his back; the game little mare Athlene was under the masterly guidance of Hayward, and finally little Barrett had the fortunes of Parole in his keeping. It was reported last night that Ochiltree had a touch of colic, but whether it was given out for effect or not was not known. If such was the case it did not affect his status with the speculators, for he was a great favorite, and just previous to the start brought $600; Vera Cruz, $225; Parole, $220, and Athlene, $55. The distance being two miles and a quarter, the quartet were aligned at the three-quarter pole, and when the flag fell they were well together, but coming up the stretch Vera Cruz came to the front, and finished the first quarter of a mile two lengths in advance of Tom Ochiltree, who was three lengths ahead of Athlene, with Parole a length further off. Going to the turn Barbee was pulling hard on Ochiltree, but he went up to the head of Vera Cruz. When they reached the quarter pole the Western colt was three-quarters of a length in advance of Ochiltree, and two lengths behind him came Athlene, who was the same distance ahead of Parole. Ochiltree was doing well in hand and running easily. Going along the back stretch Vera Cruz got two lengths away from Ochiltree, and led him that distance at the half-mile pole, while two lengths behind the big horse, Parole and Athlene were together. On the lower turn Parole was again pulled to the rear, and there was a length of daylight between all of the leaders, with Vera Cruz first, Ochiltree second, Athlene third, Parole fourth. When they came up the stretch again Ochiltree got a little closer to Vera Cruz, and at the judges' stand, finishing the first mile and a quarter of the race, there was half a length of daylight between them, while Athlene was three lengths in the rear of Tom and the same distance before Parole, who was running very easily. Going around the turn there was no change in their positions, except that Tom got to the tail of Vera Cruz. Going along the back stretch the pace was increased, and Barbee brought Tom up to the saddle-girth of Vera Cruz, and then got on even terms with him at the half-mile pole, and at this point there was three lengths between Athlene, who was two lengths away from Parole. On the lower turn the race began in earnest, and the enthusiasm of the spectators showed itself by the exclamations of Ochiltree's backers as his neck showed in front of Vera Cruz, while the other two were in the same positions as before. When they turned into the home stretch and began to drive, Vera Cruz began to quit, and Sparling plied the whip. He was used up, however, and dropped back very fast, while Ochiltree came to the front like a winner. But in the meantime Barrett for Parole have his head, and amid the most intense excitement he passed Ochiltree, and once in front he found no difficulty in keeping there, finally winning the race by two lengths in 4:04¼. Ochiltree was three lengths in front of Athlene, who was a length ahead of Vera Cruz. The race was very fast with the weight, and shows Parole up to advantage. The quarters of the race were not officially timed, but the two miles from stand to stand was run by Ochiltree in 3:36, and by Parole in 3:35.

THE THREE QUARTER DASH.

The third event was a dash of three quarters of a mile for all ages, which had 11 entries and nine starters. They were McDaniels 2-year old filly by Enquirer, Rhadamanthus, Bridget Madge, Grecian Maid, Mechanic, Lucifer, Diamond, and Beatram. Of this lot Rhadamanthus was the favorite, bringing $300; Bertram, $125; Madge, $50; Mechanic, $40; Grecian Maid, $35; field, $140. Being assembled in the skute, the starter dropped his flag regardless of the positions of the horses or whether they were all under way. Consequently the start was a most outrageous one, Rhadamanthus getting away four lengths in front of any of the others, some of whom had not the least chance. Going down the shute they were lost in a dense cloud of dust which obscured them from observation until they were well round the lower turn, when Mechanic was running with Rhadamanthus, and they were two lengths in advance of Bertram, third, and Diamond, fourth. When they came up the home stretch, Rhadamanthus had such a commanding lead that the others were all killed in trying to catch him, and he won by four lengths in 1:16. Mechanic was second a neck before Diamond, but the judges reversed this, and gave second place to Diamond. Grecian Maid was fourth, Bertram fifth, and Bridget sixth.

THE SELLING RACE.

The concluding event was a selling race of one mile and a quarter for all ages, and this brought out Ella Wotten, Rappahannock, Baroness, Red Coat, Auburn, George IV., Ambush, Fugitive, Fair Play, and Maritime. Again were the knowing ones caught napping and received a severe lesson by plunging on Fugitive and Fair Play, as will be seen by the subjoined quotations: Fugitive, $550; Fair Play, $325; Ambush, $135; George IV., $205; Rappahannock, $100; Red Coat, $230; Baroness, $170, and the field, $50. They were mustered at the three-quarter pole, and after breaking away a couple of times they were given the signal and Ella Wotten was left at the post. When they came up the stretch the three first ones were Auburn, Rappahannock, and Ambush, and when they reached the judges' stand, the two latter were on even terms, with Auburn close up third, the others in a ruck. Going around the turn Auburn pushed to the front and was followed by Rappahannock. At the quarter-pole Auburn was half a length in advance of Rappahannock, who was lapped on the quarter by Ambush. As they ran along the back stretch George IV. ran up and collared Ambush, and when they reached the half-mile pole George had got to the head of Auburn while Fugitive had come up to the third place just ahead of Rappahannock. Coming round the lower turn Auburn showed a neck in front of George, but the latter got up to him when they turned into the home stretch. Auburn then retired, while Ambush and Rappahannock came rapidly under the whip, and there was a brilliant finish, between them and George IV. Evans at the last moment gave George the whip unsparingly and he rushed to the front gallantly winning the race by a length in 2:13½, Ambush second a neck in front of Rappahannock third. Auburn fourth, and the favorite Fugitive fifth. The winner was then offered at auction but there was no bid over the stated selling price.

THE BROOKLYN YACHT CRUISE.

MARTHA'S VINEYARD, Mass., July 26.—Five yachts of the Brooklyn Club left Newport this morning and raced to this place. The schooner Estelle beat the Madelene 6m. 45s. The time of the sloops Ada and Niantic was exactly the same on the long run. The run through the sound with a stiff breeze was very exciting and the sailing fast. The following was the order in which the yachts arrived: The Estelle in 8:19; the Ada and Niantic (sloops) in 8:20:10; the Madelene fourth in 8:28:45. The Kate anchored last. The time is considered remarkably fast by yachtsmen. The squadron will disperse from this harbor.

THE IMPEACHMENT TRIAL.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE SENATE YESTERDAY—THE THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK PROPERTY—THE TRADES SAVINGS BANK CASE.

SARATOGA, N. Y., July 26.—In the Ellis trial before the Senate Mr. Plumb was sworn, and testified as to the value of the stocks and real estate of the Third-Avenue Bank. Mr. Aldrich was recalled, and explained the misunderstanding about the Tarrytown property. Mr. Hurd, the Receiver, was recalled and testified as to the appointment of appraisers, the disposal of the real estate, and the reasons for selling it at that time—the sale being by the advice of the Supreme Court. Henry L. Lamb, Deputy Superintendent of the Bank Department, produced the letters of Ellis regarding the Third-Avenue Bank, and said he advised Ellis to close the bank in March, 1875, on the receipt of the Examiner's report, but Ellis did not do so because he was afraid that such action might influence a bill pending in the Legislature. The bill passed in May, 1875. It allowed the merging of weak and strong banks in some instances. In reply to Mr. Schoonmaker, he said he thought the bank was insolvent. The Trades Savings Bank was then taken up. The witness produced the reports of Examiner Reid of Dec. 9, 1873; also a letter from Reid, dated Feb. 5, 1874, regarding the removal of the Secretary and the trouble caused thereby; the reports of Jan. 1, 1875; also, a letter from Reid, dated Nov. 12, 1875, estimating the value of the assets of the Trades Bank. A letter from Mr. Ellis to the President of the Trades Bank was read. Senator Schoonmaker asked counsel to state what points they wished to show in each report. The letter of Mr. Reid to Mr. Ellis, dated Jan. 4, 1876, in regard to the money reported to have been paid in by the Secretary, and his doubts of the truth of their report to him, and the report of Jan. 13, 1876, were read. He called attention to the surplus of the assets. The letter from Mr. Reid to Mr. Ellis of the same date called attention to the sale of the house on Beach-street; no account was shown on the books, nor of the money reported to have been put in by the Trustees; the advertisement of July, 1876, of the bank attracted his attention; he wrote to Mr. Reid that it looked like failing. A letter was read of Reid to Lamb, in reply to the above, dated Aug. 2, that he had called at the bank and did not like its appearance. Mr. Ellis was away on his vacation; sent a commission to examine the bank, calling attention to the sales of real estate; Mr. Reed returned his report, showing the corrupt condition of the bank; reported to the Attorney-General. A recess was taken till 4 P. M.

On reassembling at 4 o'clock the examination of Deputy Superintendent Lamb was continued, he giving letters sent to the Secretary and President of the Trades Savings Bank, and also the replies, and letters from Examiner Reid, referring to what the officers of the same bank were doing. After Lamb had reported to the Attorney General to put the bank into the hands of a Receiver, Lamb said he would have closed the bank in January, 1876. Ellis did not do so for months afterward.

George W. Reid, Examiner, recognized the letters and reports as read, and testified to the truth of the same. He told how he discovered certain irregularities and excesses of the officers. He was cross-examined by Mr. Chapman as to his method of examination of banks and how he ascertained the value of real estate and mortgages, and was also asked if there had not been a steady shrink

The New York Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, JULY 27, 1877.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

PARK THEATRE.—BABY—Mr. W. H. Bailey, Mr. Charles Poole, Mr. E. F. Thorpe, Miss Kate Newton, Miss Linda Dietz. Matinée.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.—EVANGELINE.—Miss Vinie Clancy, Miss Lizzie Harold, Mr. George Knight, Mr. George Fortescue. Matinée.

BIBLO'S GARDEN.—THE POOR OF NEW-YORK.—Mr. Samuel Piercy, Miss Agusta De Forrest.

NEW-YORK AQUARIUM.—RARE AND CURIOUS FISH, MAMMALIA, STATUARY, &c.—Day and Evening.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.—POOR JO.—Miss Mary Cary.

GILMORE'S GARDEN.—GRAND CONCERT AND SUMMER NIGHT'S ENTERTAINMENT.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

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THE "TIMES" FOR THE SUMMER.

Persons leaving the City for the Summer can have THE TIMES *mailed to their address for $1 per month, postage prepaid.*

The Signal Service Bureau reports indicate for the lower lakes and the Middle States, stationary or higher temperature and pressure, south-east to south-west winds, and in the lower lakes cloudy weather and local rains, possibly followed by cooler northerly winds, but in the Middle Atlantic States southerly winds and clear weather.

The general tenor of to-day's news is that the railroad strikers are perceiving the necessity of separating themselves and their cause from the issues raised by the riotous element of which they formed a part, and for whose acts they are directly responsible. The companies appear disposed to take the men at their word, without inquiring too closely into their complicity or sympathy with the work of destruction and violence. The strike on the New-York Central has apparently ended with the understanding that a fair hearing will be given to the demands of the men after they have resumed work; the belief is entertained that the Lake Shore strike will be settled in a similar way; on certain sections of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad the men are ready to resume work; and on the Toledo and Wabash the strike has closed, with the promise of concessions to the men when the state of trade warrants them. Chicago, St. Louis, and Indianapolis have each had to face the problem of restraining mobs intent on pillage and reckless destruction of property. In every case the task has been accomplished with reasonable success, though in none of these places has the danger of sanguinary conflict entirely passed.

Chicago has been the scene of a riot in which several people have been killed and many wounded. It is not pretended that the rioters were railroad hands, nor that they had any real interest in any labor movement. They were ruffians who went into the mob for the sheer excitement of the thing. The rioters were encouraged by a kind-hearted error of the Police. These officers of the peace attempted to scare the rioters by firing shots in the air, or blank cartridges. The men were scared until they found that nobody was hurt. Then they recovered their courage and charged upon the Police, and several were killed. It would have been a mercy to have fired ball cartridges in the first instance. That would have broken the mob. The temporizing spirit which began with blank shots was neither merciful nor effective.

A noticeable feature of the railroad strike is the ease with which the strikers assume the airs of conquerors and dictators. On some of the roads, for example, the strikers protest that it is a great shame that passengers, detained by the interruption of travel, are not fed at the expense of the railroad company. Then, again, some of the strikers have had the hardihood to telegraph to the President of the United States that the corporations are responsible for not sending the posal cars forward. They say that they are willing that the mail cars should go forward. But it happens that the railroad companies are not required to send mails on special trains, but on passenger trains. The strikers, who assume to dictate the details of this business, will permit the mails to go on, but not the passenger trains. So they demand that the railroad companies shall send out special mail trains to suit them. The explanation of this is found in the statute which makes the obstruction of the United States mails a penal offense. The rioters show a wholesome respect for the laws of the United States. Accordingly, they demand that the mails shall go forward. The railroad companies very naturally refuse to be dictated to by men who desire to break the local law but keep on the right side of the National Government. In spite of their anxiety to avoid a conflict with the Federal power, the strikers are obstructing the United States mails.

Pittsburg, like some of the other Pennsylvania cities, has already discovered that one source of reserve strength on which the country can rely for putting down formidable riots is in the sturdy, law-abiding, order-loving survivors of the Volunteer Army. These men unite to much of the experience and coolness of the regular soldier the public spirit of the loyal citizen. We have seen in Pittsburg and elsewhere the great change wrought by the appearance of these men merely as "citizens' committees" on the scene of conflict. Some of them seem to have rallied, at the West, under their old war organizations and colors; but everywhere their presence inspires confidence. We should not be surprised if this were to greatly aid the solution of the problem of riot-quelling in our land of law and order. The regulars are of the most admirable service, but they are very few in numbers. The Municipal Police have shown the courage and the peculiar aptitude for fighting street mobs which have always distinguished them; but they are not armed with the weapons of soldiers. The Militia of our own State will presumably give a good account of themselves if required; but in some of the States, like Illinois, there are only a few regiments of Militia, while in others, like Pennsylvania, these organizations have just been weighed in the balance and found wanting. No State, however, is without its reserve of veteran volunteers—men who, having risked their lives to preserve the Union, will not hesitate to risk them again to save their homes. Even should all else fail, any State has in this reserve strength a source of firm reliance in its contest with rioters.

It will not be charged to the discredit of San Francisco that as soon as there are symptoms of riot and lawlessness, the old Vigilance Committee is revived. It was this voluntary organization which twice saved the Golden City from anarchy and ruin. The Police of San Francisco showed their efficiency in checking the riotous demonstrations of Monday and Tuesday. It was perfectly well understood, however, that behind the municipal authorities was a determined, solid element which would, at the right time, reorganize the old Committee of Vigilance, and hang the ruffians with whom the law might prove powerless to cope. The hoodlums, unemployed vagabonds, and bummers who infest society thought this a good time to exterminate the Chinese and burn the docks of the Pacific Mail Steam-ship Company, which, as a common carrier, brings the Chinamen hither. The prompt action of the Vigilantes prevented a great outrage. The city ought to have done this. It did not. But there is no young ruffian so young that he does not know that the Vigilance Committee, by whatever name called, would hang him in 1877, as it hanged other brigands in 1856.

The Russians have evidently met with a severe check at Plevna, north of the Balkans. It was supposed that the end of this week would see the invaders in Adrianople. But the delay has been unexpected, and the Russians have been repulsed at several points. The junction of the forces of SULEIMAN and RAOUF Pashas has been effected, though the former had come all the way from Montenegro by sea. This puts an Army of 60,000 Turks on the immediate southern side of the Balkans. The Russians will not find it easy to promenade to Adrianople, and the rumors of British intervention will lend new strength to the forces which now resist the invader. Nevertheless, leaving out of question the British element, the odds are still in favor of the Muscovites.

IS IT A DRAWN BATTLE?

According to present appearances, the contest between the railroad companies and their workmen will temporarily end without any decisive advantage on either side. Some of the companies whose interests have suffered most, and others whose magnitude invested their part in the dispute with national proportions, seem likely to carry their point. Exterior force enables them to overcome resistance and to carry out the regulations they have prescribed. On the other hand, companies in various parts of the country have abandoned the measures they had laid down, in some cases restoring wages to their former standard and in others pledging themselves to preserve existing rates. Taking into account the relative numbers of the men concerned, it is probable that those embraced in the former class constitute the majority. Many of these, however, as in our own State, have received from their employers an assurance of consideration which, in the circumstances, is equivalent to sympathy, and to this extent justifies the feeling excited by the harsher measures of the Pennsylvania companies. If to this suggestive tone adopted by the management of the New-York Central be added the less guarded expressions which have emanated from the authorities of various cities in their communications with the strikers, and the unequivocal acknowledgment of the justice of their complaints as implied in the withdrawal of notices of reduction on various important lines, we must admit that the balance of gain is on the side of the workmen. Their defeats seem likely to be more numerous than their victories, and their cause, whatever its inherent merits, will long be prejudiced by the violence and crime of which it has been the pretext. Still the fact remains that the workmen have here and there compelled compliance with their demands, and that in other instances they have attracted popular attention to their grievances, real or alleged, to an extent that will render future indifference impossible.

It is not necessary to consider in detail the reductions hitherto acquiesced in by the workmen, or those which have been the immediate cause of the present troubles. To discuss this phase of the subject thoroughly, more complete information will be required than is yet available. The figures we published yesterday, and which we supplement to-day, show that no uniform rule has been adhered to. The workmen on the New-York Central, for example, have evidently been better treated than the corresponding classes on the Baltimore and Ohio, the Pennsylvania, and the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago. The reductions have been proportionately less, and the attendant conditions have been apparently less vexatious and unjust. We cannot, indeed, take many steps in the direction of this inquiry without discovering that the true causes of quarrel are not the published reductions of wages, but the imposition of terms which render these reductions, in effect, much heavier than they seem to be. Accepting the uncontradicted statements with regard to the roads centring at Pittsburg, Reading, and Baltimore, it is safe to characterize some of these terms as too harsh and arbitrary to be long endured. The direct reductions—reductions, we mean, as they appear on the face of things—have been minor causes of the struggle. The real causes are the technical devices employed by managers to carry out regulations, which make the lot of the workmen much worse than on a hasty statement of their case it might appear to be. As if these evils were not enough, we have companies like the Baltimore and Ohio, irregular in the payment of wages, and companies like the Reading, whose wages are three months in arrear.

No one pretends that these reductions, trying as they have been, and these supplementary regulations, cruel as they confessedly are, have been resorted to by the companies in sheer wantonness. Most of them are more or less embarrassed. We have Mr. VANDERBILT'S admission that the trunk lines tributary to the Atlantic cities are in excess of the legitimate wants of trade. In other words, the railroad business, even in the older States, has been overdone. Their exigencies have prompted managers to compete in a way that entails loss upon all concerned. Evidently, then, the companies, considered only with reference to their inevitable expenses and their actual receipts, are in a condition that calls for rigid economy. Bring everything down to "hard pan," and their position in these times would call for extreme thrift and care. So much the workmen seem generally to have understood, as their concurrence in reductions shows. The great misfortune of the railroads is not that business is dull and comparatively unprofitable, but that they are required to face hard times burdened with the consequences of former errors of management. They are organized on a basis which presupposes a continuance of the era of inflation. They added enormously to their bonded debts, entailing fixed charges from which there is no escape save through bankruptcy. They entered into leases and guarantees which now are so many millstones about their necks. To crown all, they capitalized their stock according to the then inflated values and the exceptional amount of their earnings. The stock thus largely "watered" naturally craves dividends; and as one of the conditions of good credit, a company spares no effort to enable itself to pay them. Hence the exigency from which direct and indirect reductions of wages proceed. There is an obvious danger that the road itself will be neglected and that desirable improvements will be postponed. On this point an outsider cannot pretend to have positive knowledge. But the fact is undeniable that to pay interest on their bonded debts, to fulfill specific contracts, and to check the depreciation of their stocks, the companies are obliged to reduce their pay-lists to the lowest possible limit. The effect upon the condition of the workmen is ignored by the companies in their natural anxiety for their own solvency.

If the whole matter ended as it now is, we might accept the cessation of the strike, however brought about, as a positive deliverance from danger. This we cannot do. For while it is certain that the lowest practicable point of wage-reduction has been reached, it is not at all certain that with business in its present condition, the companies can congratulate themselves upon the completeness of their escape from peril. Their managers, if prudent, will therefore direct their attention to other modes of relief from financial embarrassment than that which is gained at the expense of their workmen. The duty is unwelcome, but it cannot be much longer postponed. Every other great interest has in one way or another adapted itself to the altered condition of affairs. All are compelled to recast their accounts with reference to the shrinkage that has occurred. The turn of the railroad companies is come. They have cut down wages, and if the reduction operate equitably the world will hold them justified. When the time arrives for another application of the screw, their wisest course will be to revalue their properties, and to reconstruct their balance-sheets in the light of the amended valuation.

THE RIGHT OF PUBLIC ASSEMBLAGE.

The delusion does not appear to be confined to Communists that the right of peaceable assemblage, guaranteed by the Constitution, involves the right of any body of citizens to occupy at will the public streets or squares of a city to discuss their real or fancied grievances. The fact seems to be lost sight of that any concourse which impedes free locomotion in a public street is necessarily illegal, because it defeats the purpose for which a thoroughfare exists. A public square or park being intended for purposes of ornament, health, and recreation, as well as for purposes of free locomotion, it is equally obvious that any assemblage which interferes with the ends for which it was acquired must also be of an illegal character. It must be some very potent argument of public convenience which leads the local authorities to, temporarily, suspend the uses for which streets and squares are constructed and maintained at the expense of the general community. To abandon either to a crowd, however orderly, brought together say to perpetuate the memory of a Catholic saint or a Protestant victory, is a very obvious disregard of duty on the part of those intrusted with the care of public thoroughfares. Still more obvious is the neglect of official obligation when either a street or square is given over to the occupation of a crowd assembled to listen to harangues which are aimed at the subversion of social order, at a time when society is menaced by formidable dangers, and when the audience is likely to be in entire sympathy with men who have conducted a trade dispute in the spirit of civil war.

We said that certain of our local authorities, in conceding the assumed right of a body of mischievous agitators to occupy Tompkins-square on Wednesday night, had deserved the title of "white-livered demagogues." In spite of the wonderfully unanimous protest of our evening contemporaries against this phrase, we see no reason to modify it. Especially do we deny that the peaceable and somewhat ridiculous character of the Tompkins-square demonstration affords any argument in favor of the wisdom of the course adopted by the Mayor and his colleagues. The only argument which could be pleaded in justification of diverting a public square from its legal use was that the vast majority of the people to whom it belongs were in favor of the purposes to be served by such a diversion, and that the inconvenience it might inflict on a section of the population could not be held to outweigh a tolerably unanimous public demand for giving it up to purposes of open-air discussion. The facts are all the other way. It was the general public sentiment which was outraged in sanctioning the Tompkins-square meeting, and that of a pestilent and dangerous section of the population which was gratified. The character of the meeting itself proved this, and also proved that the Mayor and Commissioners of Parks and Police had no possible excuse for departing from the very salutary rule of restricting public squares to strictly public uses. The more contemptible the character of the element to whose arrogant demands they yielded, the more obvious becomes the cowardice which prevented them from keeping that element in its own place.

When the Tompkins-square business is regarded as an established precedent for future action, the folly and weakness of the local officials become still more apparent. If a handful of Communistic agitators can, in virtue of their rights as "citizens," occupy a public street or square to preach a crusade against property and social order, there is surely no class of the community, however dangerous, that can be refused a similar privilege. The City will not always be able to spare half its Police force and four Militia regiments to keep watch over the "peaceable assemblage" of a set of fools, fanatics, and adventurers. It is quite conceivable that our resources might be taxed as severely as those of Chicago and St. Louis were yesterday to defend the entire City against riot and pillage. Tompkins-square could have been kept clear on Wednesday by a less imposing display of force than that which was in readiness to sweep it clear in case of any violent outbreak. Only in the one case we should have established a precedent of law and order, while in the other we have established a precedent directly subversive of both. If our authorities took the wrong course from any motives more respectable than those of the demagogue; if their action can be characterized by any more flattering adjective than "white-livered," we should be glad to have them intelligently defined.

THE NEW-YORK NATIONAL GUARD.

The alacrity with which the New-York Militia have answered the call made upon them is creditable. The Twenty-third Regiment went off last Sunday with fair numbers, considering that so many of the men were presumably out of town. The Ninth and Eighth, which have since gone "to the front," also took a fair proportion of their strength. Since it is evident that, with the small number of regular troops available, our reliance must be mainly on the Militia to defend the State against rioters, it becomes at once important to know the effective strength of our National Guard.

At the beginning of the present year, the National Guard of New-York consisted of twenty-six regiments, eleven battalions, and eighteen separate companies of infantry; one regiment and eleven separate troops of cavalry; one battalion and eleven separate batteries of artillery. The aggregate force of officers and men was 21,424, which was an increase of about 2,000 over the aggregate of the preceding year. But included in this aggregate are 1,546 commissioned officers and a considerable number of musicians, so that the actual number of rifles at command would fall considerably below the aggregate. The law limits the strength of the National Guard to 20,000 non-commissioned officers, musicians, and privates.

Again, the effective strength that could be relied upon for duty in the riots is probably not more than 70 per cent. of the aggregate force; for sickness, absence, and other causes would take away 30 or 40 per cent. from the aggregate on the muster-roll, even should none of our country regiments disgrace themselves as the Sixteenth Pennsylvania did, by joining the mob they were sent to disperse. A total force of 12,000 to 15,000 men is certainly not great when spread over a State like New-York, with strike-riots existing at many widely distant places, and the lines of transportation for troops in the hands of the rioters. But, as a fact, only a few leading points require reinforcement by Militia beyond the local regiments easily available.

Here in New-York City the Militia force is large enough, if properly handled, to put down any probable riot, aided, as that force would be, by the few but efficient regular troops, the large body of Police, and the extra Police force that would be instantly mustered in. The First Division of the National Guard includes the Fifth, Seventh, Eighth, Ninth, (the two latter now absent,) Eleventh, Twelfth, Twenty-second, Sixty-ninth, and Seventy-first regiments of infantry, a regiment and two troops of cavalry, and two batteries. In the adjoining city of Brooklyn is the Second Division, with six regiments, (including the Twenty-third, now absent,) a battalion and a separate company of infantry, two troops of cavalry, and two batteries, one consisting of Gatling guns. These organizations are not full, but they are still respectably strong. The First Division, we believe, aggregates about seven thousand, officers and men. The disbandments of two years ago reduced it enormously—in fact by about 2,000 men; but over a third of this loss has since been made up, we believe, while the gain in the percentage of the force "present" at the parades since those disbandments has been great.

The enthusiasm and efficiency of the National Guard have been considerably raised within the past few years by the introduction of rifle practice. There are now eleven rifle ranges in different parts of the State used by the troops, and some of them, like Creedmoor, have been resorted to for several years. The improvement in marksmanship has been conspicuous. The increase of the Legislature's annual appropriation to $275,000 last year gave also a stimulus to the National Guard.

Such, in brief, are the main points needful to know just now regarding the strength and general condition of the State volunteer Militia. We think there is good reason for believing that, should riots like those of Pittsburg and Reading demand their presence, they would not repeat the performances of the Pennsylvania Militia.

"TRUSTY SILISTRIA."

Four times during the present century has a Russian Army stood before the Danube quadrilateral; and on all these occasions Silistria has been a tower of strength to the soldiers of the Crescent. In 1811-12, while Count NICHOLAS KAMENSKOI was vainly besieging Rustchuk, his second in command made an equally abortive demonstration against the sister fortress, and both strongholds were still unconquered when NAPOLEON'S invasion called the Russians to nobler work at home. In 1828 it was the stubborn resistance of Silistria, and the dread of being assailed in the rear by its powerful garrison, which forced Count DIEBITSCH to repass the Danube even after the fall of Varna and the retreat of the Turks upon Shumla. Its heroic defense in 1853 against Prince PASKEVITCH, who sacrificed 8,000 men before the Arab Tabia without gaining a foot of ground, was the turning point of that memorable campaign, and fully justified the name given to it by its gallant commandant, MUSSA Pasha, of "our trusty Silistria." And now, on the fourth attempt, Silistria stands in the invader's path as stubbornly as ever.

The famous stronghold lies in a hollow flanked by rugged heights, now strengthened by four strong earthworks, in consequence of their having been formerly used by the Russians as a site for their batteries. The town itself is insufficiently protected by a single wall, the bastions of which are too far apart to assist each other; but Lake Galitza and its formidable swamps cover it to the east, while on the north it is defended by the Danube, the Roumanian bank of which can only be reached at this point by the defile of Kalarash.

At a moment when speed is everything, the Russians have not chosen to avoid the delay of a regular siege. But should the Hirsova corps succeed in forcing back the Turco-Egyptian troops which defend the Kustendje Railway, it will probably strive to interpose itself between Silistria and Shumla, while a fresh force, passing the Danube at Turtukai under the covering fire of their three batteries, cuts off Silistria from Rustchuk and completes the disruption of the quadrilateral. Turtukai has long since been singled out as a fit spot for the attempt. An observant traveler, who has just visited the place, calls it "the most vulnerable point of the Turkish Danube. The Russians," says he, "might occupy the adjacent island by night, throw up fortifications, overpower Turtukai with the fire of their heavy guns, and be at once in a position to attack in the rear both Rustchuk and Silistria." Recent telegrams state that the Turks have foreseen this manœuvre, and have actually made preparations for evacuating Rustchuk in the event of its success; but the ruin inflicted upon their cause by such a movement would be so overwhelming that they will undoubtedly strain every nerve to prevent it.

THE MORAL EFFECT OF HARD TIMES.

"It is an ill wind that blows no one good" is an old saw, and as true as it is old. Fortunately, there is no such wind, and to the fact we are indebted for much of the consolation borrowed from circumstances that seem adverse. We have an illustration at hand in the dull, hard times that have oppressed the Metropolis for nearly four years. They have been felt by every class in the community, and by almost every individual, and so sorely withal, that many regard them as an unmixed evil. These mention lugubriously the depreciation of property, the vast shrinkage of values, the innumerable failures in business, as if there were no set-off thereto, as if no good outcome from all this financial derangement were possible. Apart from all monetary considerations, it ought to be plain enough that the City has gained morally by the severe and continued commercial pressure. We have only to look around us to see it. It is palpable in a hundred ways.

Vices of a certain kind, especially those fostered by a great capital, need material support; without it they cannot live. The dullness of trade, and consequent scarcity of money, prevalent here since September, 1873, have purified Manhattan more than would be suspected. Financial stringency has wrought divers effectual reforms—not through moral agencies, but through inexorable necessity. The number of men and women who had got their livelihood by illegitimate means has been much reduced. Having largely existed on the superfluity of the public's means, they have been obliged by the absence of such superfluity either to change their calling or go elsewhere. According to the Police, hundreds of members of the dangerous classes, hundreds of robbers, thieves, and disreputable women, have disappeared from their accustomed haunts, and it is fair to presume that they have migrated. It may be held ungenerous to rejoice at our deliverance, in view of the infestation of other parts of the Republic; but we have had so much more than our share of foreign rascals and domestic ruffians that something like a just distribution is part of our desert.

Many gambling-houses in different quarters of the town have been closed for want of support. Dens of iniquity that pretended to be fashionable, and had gained most unenviable notoriety, have been compelled to relinquish their nefarious trade. Any quantity of rum-shops, the gilded as well as the squalid, have been driven into bankruptcy. Policy shops without number, draining the pockets of the poor, have shut their doors. Low dance-houses in the slums, vile resorts in pretentious quarters, repulsive places of exhibition, licentious resorts of varied kinds, have been noticeably diminished, and the diminution still goes on. The people who kept them and the people who patronized them may not have any better principles than they had, some years ago; but they have better practices from sheer necessity, and to a certain extent, therefore, they have undergone reform.

Among all the idlers and the unemployed that greet us so unpleasantly now in all public places it does not seem that there are nearly so many hard, brutal, cruel faces as there used to be in the active, prosperous days. The faces are weary, sad, despondent, as they ought to be when the men who own them want work and cannot get it, but they do not express defiance of law, contempt of order, hatred of decency. Dyed moustaches, purple noses, low, threatening brows, bestial mouths, have certainly diminished. We cannot believe that these years of dullness and retrenchment have altered those physiognomies, or revolutionized the character of those creatures; but we dare to hope that the persons have either been coerced into some honest employment or been moved to change their abode. Of the class that they represent New-York cannot lose too many, or lose them too soon. Wherever they go, our worst wishes shall be better than their intents have been, and may the need of honest labor pursue them to the end.

We all know how material causes produce advantages that moral agencies and influences have been unable to effect. What we call accident often insures such moral results as no amount of preaching or co-operative philanthropy would insure. Nothing that appears evil is wholly evil, and frequently on examination the evil proves to be partial good. Nature and destiny seem to have provided everywhere for the gradual amelioration of things, and the amelioration continues even when men declare that matters never were so bad, and are rapidly growing worse.

While these hard times have been pinching, grinding, crushing us, causing us to cry out in our financial stress and loss, have they not been making our island cleaner by starving evils that we could not strangle by inadequate legislation or hinder by attempts at Municipal reform? Oftener than we think the dark veil of adversity hides the agencies of good.

GENERAL NOTES.

Amesbury, Mass., though overrun with burglars, is now without Police, all the men having resigned because the town appropriation is exhausted.

Two men from Newport, Vt., who drove 10 miles from home, and in the night time stole a wagon-load of grain, will be careful on their next expedition to see that there are no holes in the bags.

It requires 40 per cent. of the revenue of Trigg County, Ky., to pay the salaries of two officers—the County Judge and the Attorney—which prompts the people of that county to agitate for a reduction of salaries.

It was a little embarrassing, to be sure, says the Wilmington *Commercial*, for the peach men, when they met to denounce the railroad for not carrying their fruit more cheaply, to find it doubtful whether or not the mob would let the road carry it at any price.

Three New-Orleans papers on Saturday morning reported a transfer of the Czarowitch headquarters. One said, "in preparation for an advance on the River Som; another said, "for an advance on the River Lom;" the third said, "for an advance on the river soon."

A party of gentlemen from Boston went blue-fishing the other day, and sailed some dozen miles from town to reach the proper locality. They fished four hours and caught nothing. Near the shore which they left, 400 fish were caught in less than two hours in the afternoon. There is a great deal of a good many things in blue-fishing.

Recently, as a Mr. Johnson, of Southington, Conn., was moving an ancient writing desk, a private drawer was discovered containing 47 flints, which are supposed to have been there since Revolutionary times. A number of copper coins have been found recently on the Johnson farm, two of which bear the date of 1723, and several others which are more than centennials.

A member of the Twenty-third Brooklyn Regiment, now doing duty at Hornellsville, called upon Adjt.-Gen. Townsend, at Albany, requesting to be forwarded to his regiment. He had no papers, but upon a request for identification presented a photograph of himself, taken in the uniform of that regiment, and upon that the General gave him a transportation order over the New-York Central.

The Pittsburg Committee of Public Safety requested the local papers not to post sensational bulletins on their boards, and on one of them posting up a very sensational one, which attracted a large crowd, some of the committee entered the office and requested the proprietors to remove it immediately, or they would have it removed and take possession of the office. The bulletin was removed.

A few days ago, says the Portland (Me.) *Press*, a little girl, dressed in rags and having every appearance of being a subject of charity, called at an institution in that city which advertised to help the poor and assist the unfortunate, and asked for something to eat. She was told to go out and beg some money, and then come and buy the food. The family was from St. John, and lost all by the fire. Some charitable people not belonging to the institution referred to relieved their necessities.

The Detroit *Free Press* mentions as an evidence of hard times, that a speculator started from that city last week for a tour through Canada, with a "grand combination" of 10 people, whose combined salaries for a week amount—according to contract—to less than $100. And in that combination are gymnasts who commanded $25 a week less than a month ago; song and dance men whose figures in June were "$40 a week for two weeks' engagements," and a serio-comic female vocalist, who played an engagement recently at $30 a week.

The Columbus (Ga.) *Enquirer* glows with patriotic and patronizing enthusiasm. "If Mr. Hayes feels that Washington is in danger," it exclaims, "let him call on the South. He can get forces here which will defy every attempt of the raiders and communists. The South will rally by thousands to the defense of the country, and the experiment of the mob at Pittsburg and Buffalo will hardly be attempted after one trial if a portion of her true sons are summoned to the defense of the capital."

The Charleston *News and Courier* states that a Norwegian sailor named Martin Johanson fell from the British brig Carl Gustaf into the dock during a fit, and sank like a stone to the bottom. Immediate efforts were made to rescue the man, but it was fully eight minutes before he could be found and brought to land. In an unconscious state he was taken to the City Hospital, where, after continued rubbing and the application of restoratives, he was resuscitated, and is now out of bed and able to walk about.

The Raleigh, (N. C.) *News* of Tuesday says it was reported the day before that Gov. Vance, with the Governors of the balance of the States of the Union, had been called upon by the President to furnish troops to assist in quelling the riots North. This caused a panic among members of the volunteer military organizations in the city, and uniforms are offered for sale on a long credit, but find no purchasers. The *News* hopes the ripple of excitement will not operate to cause a disbandment of their military companies.

The New-Orleans *Times* says the State Superintendent of Education is endeavoring to recover from the Federal Government a number of State bonds belonging to the school fund which were captured with other archives at the surrender of the State Government at Shreveport. It appears that these bonds, with additional captured property, were sent to the War Office, and were subsequently transferred to the Treasury Department. They were in Washington three years ago, and are believed to be there yet.

The Louisville *Commercial* says that whenever an independent Democratic candidate for the Legislature throws up the sponge and declines to make the race against the regular nominee, he is entitled to and receives a puff something like the following in the local paper: Gen. Crushedout, by his wise and patriotic course, has made many and substantial friends in this county. He has shown himself to be a man who will discard his personal feelings and interests when the good of the people is at stake. We honor him for his course, and the people whose interests he has consulted will also honor him.

MORE RIOT AND BLOODSHED

(Continued from Second Page.)

THE WORK OF RESTORING ORDER.

ACTIVITY IN THE DEPARTMENTS AT WASHINGTON—GOV. HARTRANFT'S ACTION COMMENDED BY THE ADMINISTRATION—DISPOSITION OF THE REGULAR TROOPS UNDER GENS. HANCOCK AND SCHOFIELD—GEN. SHERIDAN RECALLED TO CHICAGO.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 26.—The telegraph wires North and West have been almost exclusively occupied to-day in the transmission of Government messages. A wire direct to Philadelphia and the North has been turned over to the operator at the White House, and the War and Post Office Departments have had exclusive use of one wire each. The pressure of Government business was so great that private messages have been seriously interfered with. The telegraph companies requested that an opportunity be given to work off private messages, but the War Department insisted upon the Government's right of priority to the use of the wires.

The Cabinet met again to-day for consultation. Gov. Hartranft's proclamation was telegraphed to the President from Philadelphia, and was pronounced by the Cabinet to be the best thing yet called out by the strike. Gen. Hancock will co-operate with Gov. Hartranft in opening the Pennsylvania Railroad. It is the opinion of Gov. Hartranft, and this opinion is approved by the President, that the insurrection must not be trifled with, but must be stamped out by the strong arm of the law. Gov. Hartranft believes the disorder must be summarily crushed, and not be permitted by any temporizing policy to die out. The time allowed rioters to disperse having expired, Gov. Hartranft and Gen. Hancock will at once proceed to restore order, and will spare no efforts nor hesitate to use all the forces at their command to bring about this result. Several companies of United States troops arrived here to-day from the South, and were immediately forwarded to Pennsylvania. Gen. Hancock has direct charge of suppressing disorders in Pennsylvania and New-York. Gen. Schofield has been given like charge in Maryland and West Virginia, and will at once proceed to open the Baltimore and Ohio Road from Baltimore to the Ohio River. Couriers have been sent with dispatches to Gen. Sheridan, who is now in the Sioux country, urging him to return immediately to Chicago. Information received by the Secretary of War leads him to believe Sheridan will be in Chicago by Aug. 4.

The mails have been moving with considerable regularity to-day. The first western mail received here since Monday morning last arrived to-day. The business of the executive departments has largely fallen off since Monday. At the redemption agency only $100,000 were received to-day, which is the smallest amount received since the establishment of the agency. The receipts from internal revenue have also fallen off by the continued obstruction of railroad communication. Thus far only two distilleries, one at Buffalo and one at Chicago, have been interfered with. In both cases instructions have been issued to Collectors and United States Marshals to employ sufficient force to free them from the mob. Over $800,000 in bills of exchange on the Sub-Treasury at Chicago were issued to-day by the Sub-Treasurer at New-York for the accommodation of Western business men.

The following is the order assigning Major-Gen. Schofield to the command of the troops in Washington:

HEAD-QUARTERS OF THE ARMY.
ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE.
WASHINGTON, July 26, 1877.

GENERAL ORDERS No. 70.—By direction of the President, Major-Gen. Schofield is assigned to temporary duty at the Head-quarters of the Army, dating from the 23d inst., in addition to his command of the Department of West Point. The forces of the United States, including the Navy and Marine Corps in the District of Columbia, will be reported to Major-Gen. Schofield, and act under his command. E. D. TOWNSEND, Adjutant-General.

Superintendent White, of the mail service at Chicago, telegraphed to the department to-day to the effect that the strikers proposed to take charge of some of the railroads and run the trains. He asked if he should allow them to carry the mails. The answer from the department was that they would not under any circumstances encourage the strikers to the extent of recognizing their right to carry mails on trains forcibly taken from railroad companies.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

Dispatches received at the War Department during the night and this morning from the military commanders in the disturbed localities show an improved condition of affairs throughout the country. As an evidence of this it may be mentioned that the number of dispatches received last night was smaller than on any night since the troubles commenced, the commanders in many instances having nothing to report beyond the fact that quiet prevails in their respective districts.

Five companies of the Eighteenth Infantry arrived here last night from South Carolina, under command of Col. Black, and three of the companies left early this morning, under the same officer, to join Gen. Getty's command at Cumberland, Md. The other two companies are here for the present, but will be forwarded to any neighboring point should their services be needed. The Eighteenth Infantry is Gen. Ruger's regiment, but that officer did not come with it, he being in command of the Department of the South. Major-Gen. Schofield, accompanied by his aid, Lieut. Michler, arrived here from Philadelphia last night, and had interviews with the President and Secretary of War, in which he reported a favorable condition of affairs in Philadelphia. He returned to Washington at the request of the President, who desired a full report from him, he having been sent to Philadelphia to confer with Gen. Hancock, who is the senior Major-General in command. The troops from the Department of the Gulf, now en route to Louisville, Ky., will reach that city to-morrow. Dispatches received by the Secretary of War are of a very favorable character, and shew that the troops are being concentrated rapidly, no delay whatever having occurred in their movements.

The principal object in Gen. Hancock going over the line of the Pennsylvania Railroad to Pittsburg is to aid the Governor of Pennsylvania in protecting workmen in rebuilding the road, that supplies may be sent to the various cities along the line and communication between Philadelphia and the interior of the State reopened without delay. Another subject in connection with the strike which was discussed at length was in regard to United States courts sustaining Receivers appointed by them for certain roads. The courts are to issue writs to the Marshals, instructing them to see that the roads in the hands of Receivers are not interfered with by rioters, and the Marshals have the power, if necessary, to summon a posse to enforce the orders of their courts. This brings the rioters in direct opposition to the power of the Federal Government, should they attempt to interfere with any roads in the hands of Receivers, and it was agreed at the Cabinet that the whole power of the Government should be brought to bear to sustain the United States Marshals in case of necessity.

All the regular troops in Washington last night were kept under arms in anticipation of a riot at New-York, and a call for Federal aid from Gov. Robinson. Arrangements were made to immediately transport the troops to New-York by the Baltimore and Potomac, Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore, and Bound Brook Railroad Companies. Had any disturbance occurred several hundred United States troops would have been thrown into New-York at daylight this morning in order that they might be at the disposal of Gov. Robinson.

TREASURY SHIPMENTS OF MONEY.

WASHINGTON, July 26.—The Treasury made shipments this morning of about $1,500,000 of currency over the lines of railroad which are considered thoroughly safe. These are the first shipments made from the department since Saturday morning.

The Collector of Internal Revenue at Wheeling has written to the office in this city that he could not send his money for deposit at Cincinnati this morning either by express or otherwise, and inquired what should be done under the circumstances. The Commissioner replied, telling him if the difficulty still exists to take care of the money until he can deposit it regularly.

The Secretary of the Treasury proposes to

direct that gold be received on deposit at San Francisco and paid at New-York, at the usual rates paid for such transactions.

A HARMLESS CROWD IN WASHINGTON.

GROUNDLESS RUMORS THAT BROUGHT A THRONG TO SEE A TROOP TRAIN LEAVE FOR THE SCENES OF DISTURBANCE.

WASHINGTON, July 26.—The first indication of any very extraordinary excitement, and the first gathering of a crowd which might have developed into something of a very serious nature, occurred in this city this afternoon on Virginia-avenue, South Washington, and along the line of the Baltimore and Potomac Railroad, upon which were lying a locomotive and five cars, filled with soldiers of the Third, Fifth, and Second Artillery, who, with two companies of infantry, were about to depart for Philadelphia. A report was started and rapidly circulated that the engineer of the locomotive which was to head the train had declared that he would carry no "troop train" out of Washington, and this report, coupled with other rumors to the effect that the cars would not be allowed to leave, brought to that part of the city a large number of people. The crowd was composed largely of laboring men, two-thirds of whom were colored. Major Richards, the Chief of Police, with a detachment of Police was in the crowd, having promptly responded to the reports of anticipated trouble. In addition to the rifles of the troops two Gatling guns and two caissons were shipped on the train. About 4:30, everything being in readiness, the bell sounded, and the train moved off with its regular employes attending to their duties. The crowds soon scattered, and absolute quiet reigned.

THE WABASH STRIKE ENDED.

THE MEN NOTIFY THE OFFICIALS OF THEIR WILLINGNESS TO RESUME WORK—NO CONCESSIONS MADE BY THE COMPANY—THE PITTSBURG AND FORT WAYNE STRIKERS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

FORT WAYNE, Ind., July 26.—The committee of the Wabash Railroad trainmen returned from Toledo to-day, well satisfied at the result of their conference with General Manager Hopkins. Upon their arrival they at once called a meeting of the Wabash employes, who, after a long and stormy session, decided to abandon the strike and to notify the officials of their willingness to resume work at any time desired. Similar conclusions were arrived at by the men on the Wabash Railroad at other points, and the following dispatch was sent to General Manager Hopkins:

LAFAYETTE, Ind., July 26.

A. L. Hopkins, General Manager, A. Andrews, General Superintendent, Wabash Railroad:

GENTLEMEN: I have the honor of notifying you that the employes in the several departments at Lafayette have, in open convention, unanimously agreed to resume their several positions on the road as soon as you see proper to receive through freight from terminal points, and that all passenger trains shall run without interruption. All the trainmen have voluntarily placed themselves at the disposal of the train-masters for the protection of the company's property until you see fit to open the road. The matter of pay still remains in the hands of the several committees for further consideration after the road has commenced operations or before as you may desire. S. R. MUDGE, Chairman.

He replied thanking and congratulating the men, and promising to deal fairly with them. The company made no concessions whatever, but promised an increase of wages as soon as business revives.

The committee of the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago strikers left for Pittsburg to-day to consult with the general officers of the company, having been invited to do so by the latter. The strikers on this road to-day determined to take possession of the offices of the company at this point and replace the Superintendent, Master Mechanic, and the Master of Transportation with their own men. They discovered, however, that the railroad building was strongly protected, and abandoned their wild purpose.

No freights are yet moving on the Grand Rapids and Indiana or Cincinnati, Richmond and Fort Wayne Roads. The Wabash shops, where 500 men are employed, closed to-day. They will resume on Monday.

Later.—The strikers on the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago Road have just notified Superintendent Gorham that they will to-night take possession of passenger trains here, and provide conductor, ticket agent, and general officers of their own. This movement will probably be resisted. Citizens and business men held a large meeting to-night, which has just ended. Resolutions were passed denouncing the strike and demanding its prompt cessation. A Committee of Public Safety was appointed and a motion was carried pledging assistance to the Sheriff in the effort to put a stop to the strike and place the railway company in possession of its property.

THE SITUATION IN INDIANAPOLIS.

ORDERS OF THE JUDICIARY—THE STRIKERS AND THE TRAINS—PROCLAMATION BY GOV. WILLIAMS—QUIET PREVAILING AND GOOD PROSPECTS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., July 26.—In many respects the situation to-day is unchanged, and where it has changed it is mostly for the better. Judges Drummond and Gresham, of the United States Circuit and District Courts, to-day made the following order: "It is ordered by the court that the Marshal of this district use authority as Marshal under the law to protect from violence, seizure, or damage, or from any unlawful interference therewith by unauthorized persons any property in custody of such Marshal, or any property in custody of any Receiver of this court, or any property, whether bonds, records, papers, or other articles belonging to the court." This order is to be continued in force until rescinded or modified by the court. Some talk was had about interfering with the Indianapolis, Bloomington and Western Railroad; but, under this order, trains have been moving as usual. Freight trains on the Indianapolis, Cincinnati and Lafayette Road were stopped, but passenger trains ran as usual. This road also being in the hands of a United States Court will probably not be interfered with further. To-day the strikers allowed one passenger train to move each way over other roads but say that no more shall pass. A conference committee of citizens met a committee of strikers to-day and listended to the statement of wages paid, and the demands of the workmen. To-night the officers of the roads met the committee and presented counter-statements.

This afternoon Gov. Williams issued a proclamation invoking the dissolution and destruction of the mob, asking law-abiding citizens to denounce and condemn infractions of the public peace, calling upon the Judiciary and Sheriffs to do their duty, and appealing to the mob for an immediate abandonment of their confederation. Gen. Dan MacCauley has been appointed Brigadier-General of Militia by the Governor, and several voluntary Militia organizations have been made by citizens for the protection of peace and property against destruction. The committee of the Bee Line strikers went over the road to meet the east end men who are at work under President Devereaux's proposition of Monday. It is stated that the men on this end will also accept the propositions to-morrow night. The city is very quiet and it is believed that the strike will break of itself to-morrow. If to-night is passed peaceably trouble may be considered at an end.

The proprietors of the Sawed Wheel Works shut down to save a disturbance, the railroad strikers having demanded of their men to quit work, only a few of them desiring to do so.

The text of Gov. Williams' proclamation is as follows:

THE STATE OF INDIANA, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

Proclamation by the Governor, relative to certain disturbances of the peace by striking employes of the railroad companies, to the people of Indiana:

Many disaffected employes of the railroad companies doing business in this State have renounced their employments because of alleged grievances, and have conspired to enforce their demands by detaining trains of their late employers, seizing and controlling their property, intimidating their managers, prohibiting by violence their attempts to conduct their business, and driving away passengers and freight offered for transportation. The peace of the community is seriously disturbed. By these lawless acts every class of society is made to suffer. The comfort and happiness of many families not parties to the grievances are sacrificed. A controversy which belongs to our courts, or to the province of peaceful arbitration or negotiation, is made the excuse for an obstruction of trade and travel over the chartered highways within our State; the commerce of the whole country is interfered with, and the reputation of our community threatened with dishonor among our neighbors. This disregard of law and rights and privileges of our citizens and of those of sister States cannot be tolerated. The machinery provided by law for the adjustment of private grievances must be used as the only resort against debtors, individual or corporate. The process of the courts is deemed sufficient for the enforcement of civil remedies, as well as the penalties of the criminal code, and must be executed equally in each case.

To the end that the existing combination be dissolved and destroyed in its lawless form, I invoke the aid of all law-abiding citizens of our State; I ask that they denounce and condemn this infraction of public order, and endeavor to dissuade these offenders against the peace and dignity of our State from further acts of lawlessness to the judiciary; I appeal for the prompt and rigid administration of justice in proceedings of this nature to the Sheriffs of the several counties; I command a careful study of the duties imposed upon them by the statute which they have sworn to discharge; I admonish each to use the full power of his county in the preservation of order and the suppression of breaches of the peace, assuring them of my hearty co-operation, with the power of the State at my command, when satisfied that occasion requires its exercise to those who have arrayed themselves against Government, and are subverting law and order and the best interests of society by the waste and destruction of property, the derangement of trains, and the ruin of all classes of labor. I appeal for an immediate abandonment of their unwise and unlawful confederation. I convey to them the voice of the land, which they cannot afford to disregard. I trust that its admonition may be so promptly heeded that a resort to extreme measures will be unnecessary, and that the authority of the law and the dignity of the State, against which they have so grievously offended, may be restored and duly respected hereafter.

Given at Indianapolis this 26th day of July, 1877. Witness the seal of the State and the signature of the Governor.

By the Governor, JAMES D. WILLIAMS.
JOHN E. NEFF, Secretary of State.

TERRE HAUTE, Ind., July 26.—A passenger train arrived by the Vandalia Road, from Indianapolis, this afternoon. The strikers here made a demonstration to take off the passenger cars, but their committee finally decided to let the train go. The strikers are disagreeing among themselves. The majority favor a continuance of the blockade of all traffic, but a number think that the railroad should be permitted to carry passengers. Most of the strikers say that no passenger cars will be permitted to pass on east and west lines to-morrow.

THE SITUATION IN OHIO.

THE STRIKE FIZZLING OUT—TRAINS RUNNING ON ALL ROADS EXCEPT THE OHIO AND MISSISSIPPI—NUMBERS REPORTED TO HAVE RETURNED TO WORK.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, July 26.—The efforts of the strikers to-day have been confined to petty annoyances in the vicinity of the Ohio and Mississippi and Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton Depots, such as uncoupling cars and efforts at intimidation. The Police have been active and prompt. At Storrs three arrests were made and a small mob dispersed. At Fleischman's distillery at South Side station, a few miles below the city, the workmen were interfered with while shifting cars to unload them. A detachment of Police were sent down, and the mob scattered. Trains continue to run on all roads except the Ohio and Mississippi, and heavy mails have reached this city from the East to-day, the last arrival being but a few hours later than usual.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, July 26.—The city is exceedingly quiet to-day, and there are no apprehensions of violence for the present. The citizens and authorities have taken measures to have the city thoroughly patrolled day and night by a well-armed guard. Business is stagnant, and hourly growing worse. No freight trains are moving. Passenger traffic has been resumed.

Later.—It is reported that the Hocking Valley miners, who quit work and demanded 10 cents advance per ton for mining coal, have been granted their demand and returned to work to-day. Matters continue very quiet to-night, and travel has fallen off until traffic scarcely more than pays expenses. In certain localities the people want certain supply trains run, but the managers will not run any until they can run all. The Scioto Valley Road has commenced to ship freight to and from this city. The railroad men are still firm in their determination to resist any reduction in pay, or suffer the railroads to resume unless their demands are complied with. Three companies of citizens have organized at Newark, all of whom are veterans. The strikers have also formed themselves into an organization for the purpose of suppressing any possible outbreak.

The employes of the McConeville Salt Works, located near Shawnee, Perrey County, struck this morning for 10 per cent. increase in wages.

QUIET RESTORED AT TOLEDO.

A LEADER OF THE STRIKERS ARRESTED—THE CITIZENS UNDER ARMS—A PROCLAMATION BY THE MAYOR.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

TOLEDO, Ohio, July 26.—The city has been quiet throughout the day. The saloons remain closed, in accordance with the order issued by the Mayor yesterday. The Police this morning arrested James Turner, the acknowledged leader of yesterday's movement, and lodged him in the county jail. Other arrests followed rapidly, and by noon most of the ring-leaders of the mob had been secured. About 500 prominent citizens met at the Court-house this morning, and were supplied with arms and ammunition. Business was generally suspended during the forenoon, and members of the leading firms throughout the city reported for duty at the Court-house.

This morning Mayor Jones issued the following proclamation:

Whereas, Certain riotous demonstrations have been made in our streets, interfering with citizens who are engaged in lawful occupation, for the purpose of interrupting work and damaging business,

Now, therefore, I, W. W. Jones, Mayor of the City of Toledo, hereby issue this proclamation to warn all persons engaged in exciting riotous proceedings or interfering with labor or business, to desist from such practices or from congregating in crowds upon the streets to discuss the situation or promote disorder; and that in order more fully to promote a peaceable solution of the present pending dangers, the Police are hereby directed to close saloons or places where ardent spirits are sold; and, furthermore, to arrest all persons found violating laws or in any manner interfering with the rights of citizens or the laborers; and I hereby give assurance that all law-abiding and all laboring men, and those employing laborers, shall be protected in their lawful occupations to the extent of exhausting the civil powers intrusted to the constituted authorities of the city, and we will summarily put down lawlessness and disorder. W. W. JONES, Mayor,

It is expected that trains will be run through on the Lake Shore Road to-morrow.

The former statement that the elevators were closed was erroneous. Those connected with the Dayton and Michigan, and Wabash Roads have not been closed, and shipments of grain from them have continued as usual—large shipments by lake having been made by them.

Advances have been made by banks on outgoing grain, those on incoming produce only having been stopped owing to the risk and uncertainty attending shipments en route to this point.

AFFAIRS AT CLEVELAND.

MEETING OF THE LAKE SHORE STRIKERS—AN EXPRESSED DETERMINATION TO HOLD OUT—PROSPECTS OF A COMPROMISE.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, July 26.—At a meeting of the strikers this afternoon reports were made by committees sent to various points upon the Lake Shore Road to obtain the co-operation of the men. These reports were to the effect that the men are determined to hold out to the last moment, but not to destroy property if it is at all possible to avoid it. A resolution was passed prohibiting politicians from having anything to do in these meetings, and all persons not directly interested in the railroad business were requested to keep silent. The men in the Lake Shore foundry have struck and joined their companions of the road. A man under the influence of liquor was present at the meeting to-day, indulging in some loud talk, but he was led away, when it was found that he was not a striker at all. It is understood that every possible precaution has been taken by the Police authorities, such as swearing in large numbers of special men, &c., but the railroad company, understanding that in this State there is no law by which damages for loss by riot can be recovered, have requested the authorities to remain passive for the present and this is probably the cause of the present lull. There is now a general sentiment in favor of a compromise, and everything now points to that end. Mr. Newell, General Manager of the Lake Shore Road, has gone to New-York for a conference with President Vanderbilt, and a few days may see all the troubles satisfactorily adjusted.

(For Local Strikes See Eighth Page.)

ALLEGED ROBBERY OF BONDS.

MYSTERIOUS DISAPPEARANCE OF BONDS FROM A DEPOSITOR IN A POUGHKEEPSIE BANK—TARDY DISCLOSURE OF HIS LOSS BY THE LOSER.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., July 26.—Financial circles here are intensely interested in the announcement of a robbery of $12,000 in bonds, from the Fallkill Bank in this city. The robbery was first publicly made known to-day, though it occurred as is stated, in February last. The facts are of a very singular character, and have led to a rupture in the Board of Directors of the bank named, as the gentleman who says he was robbed is a member of the board, and will tender his resignation and dissolve all connection with the bank. His name is Albert Tower. He is the General Manager of the leading iron-works in this city. The description of the bonds said to have been stolen is as follows: United States coupon bonds, act March 3, 1865, interest 6 per cent., payable Jan. 1 and July 1, letter A, Nos. 45,036, 150,393, 150,394, 45,028, of the denomination of $1,000 each; act March 3, 1865, interest 6 per cent., payable May 1 and Nov. 1, Nos. 82,837, 90,135, $1,000 each; act March 3, 1865, interest 6 per cent., payable Jan. 1 and July 1, 1867, Nos. 36,419, 223,854, 208,151, 218,032, 214,130, $1,000 each; act March 3, 1865, interest 6 per cent., payable Jan. 1 and July 1, 1867, Nos. 11,676, 55,664, $500 each.

Mr. Tower offers $4,000 for the recovery of the property and the arrest and conviction of the thief. He states that he has had detectives employed to work up the case, and they have not been able to get beyond the Fallkill Bank, where Mr. Tower had the missing bonds deposited with numerous other bonds. Two of the missing bonds have turned up, one in Chicago and another in Boston. The bank officers scout the idea that the bonds have been stolen, for no one would have had time to take them in the manner that they are said to have been taken. Cashier Hull cites instances where depositors, after having stepped behind the screen to count over bonds taken from their boxes in the safe deposit, have gone away, carelessly leaving several bonds lying on the desk, where the next man coming in could easily lay hands upon them and spirit them away. He says the bonds missing were taken from three or four different packages of bonds, the balance of which were left behind, and that, therefore, they could not have been stolen, for a thief would not have had time to do this work that way without being interrupted by one or more of the depositors. He also says that Mr. Tower sometimes purchased bonds in New-York, and arriving home on a late train, would take them to his residence or business office and bring them to the bank the next day, probably without counting them over, or sometimes put them in his office safe, or in his own private room. He adds, further, that about the time the bonds were missed Mr. Tower's confidential clerk was dismissed for forcing a balance on his books covering over several hundred dollars defalcation. Contrary to the above, Mr. Tower is confident that the last time he saw his bonds was when he put them in the safe deposit of the Falkill Bank.

NOTES FROM THE CAPITAL.

WASHINGTON, July 26, 1877.

Solon Kendall was to-day appointed Postmaster at Geneseo, Ill.

The receipts from internal revenue to-day were $282,975 37, and from Customs, $212,023 01.

The receipts from internal revenue to-day are $120,000 less than what they were on Thursday of last week.

The President to-day appointed Robert F. Campbell to be Collector of Internal Revenue for the Third District of Texas.

Edward S. Kemper, Postmaster at Cross Keys, Va., for 32 years, has resigned, and James R. Kemper appointed in his place. This is the longest continuous term of any Postmaster in the service with one exception, that being the Postmaster at Sandy Springs, Md.

By request of the President, the Secretary of the Treasury will soon dispatch a revenue cutter from San Francisco to Sitka to take measures to protect public property and assist the Collector of Customs in enforcing the laws and regulations for the government of Alaska.

The following were the balances in the Treasury at the close of busines to-day: Currency, $8,236,681; special fund for the redemption of fractional currency, $7,963,213; special deposit of legal tenders for the redemption of certificates of deposit, $60,585,000; coin, (including $30,076,700 in coin certificates,) $108,895,080; outstanding legal tenders, $359,764,332.

A negro boy 12 years old was recently liberated from slavery at Cairo, Egypt, by the intervention of the agent and Consul-General of the United States. He was found in one of the streets by an American lady, who speaks Arabic, and of whom he asked food. According to the boy's story, he had made his escape from his home at Tanta in consequence of the cruel treatment which he received from his master. The lady took him to the Consul-General of the United States, and asked that his freedom should be applied for. The desired application was made and promptly granted by the Government of Egypt, which professes not to permit slavery, although practically it is tolerated in that country. The boy will be sent to an American mission school and properly educated.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

At 3 o'clock yesterday morning, in Syracuse, N. Y., a fire broke out in the extensive manufacturing establishment known as Cook's block, a brick structure, 150 feet by 50, with four stories and a basement, entirely destroying it, with the adjoining barns and lumber sheds. A four-story brick building adjacent was considerably damaged. Christian Cook, the owner of all the buildings and part of the machinery, loses $55,000; insured for $16,500. The Syracuse Furniture Company loses $4,000 on furniture and tools; insurance, $1,000; B. W. Chase, a farmer, loses $2,500; insurance, $1,000; L. Deinch, a wood jobber, loses $1,500; insurance, $1,000. Adozen other occupants lost in amounts less than $1,000, and a quantity of notes, account books, and papers of value were destroyed. The aggregate loss will reach about $65,000; insured for $31,500.

J. & J. S. Barber's paper warehouse, Nos. 621 and 623 Commerce-street, Philadelphia, was badly damaged by fire yesterday morning. The loss is $8,000; partially insured.

RACING IN CANADA.

QUEBEC, July 26.—The second day's races took place here to-day. The weather was unfavorable. The first race was a hurdle race for $250, two-mile dash, over eight hurdles, and was won by Moonstone, with Squire second, and Gray Cloud third. The scurry race for a purse of $100, three-quarter-mile heats, was won by Raval. The race for the Merchants' Purse of $250, two-mile heats, was won by Bombarier, with Moonstone second, and Goldfinch third. The consolation purse was won by Hurricane.

CIGAR DEALERS ARRESTED.

ALBANY, N. Y., July 26.—Deputy United States Marshal Kelley arrested to-night Moses Jones and S. & B. Simons, of New-York, on a charge of defrauding the Government in sales of cigars. It is said the parties used only unstamped boxes, and sold the cigars for $1 25 per hundred.

THE NEW REPUBLICAN ORGANIZATION.

The "New Republican Organization," under the leadership of ex-Park Commissioner Thomas E. Stewart, ex-Custom-house carter William Haw, Jr., Henry C. Robinson, and others of that ilk, opened enrollment books last evening in the various Assembly districts and wards of the City, for the purpose, in the language of the call, of enrolling "Republicans and others who are in favor of supporting the Administration in its policy of civil service reform, resumption of specie payments, honest and honorable maintenance of the public credit, and a policy of reconciliation in the South which shall restore its prosperity without sacrificing the rights or liberties of the humblest citizen." It was expected by the leaders of the "new organization" that the mass of Republicans in the City were so greatly dissatisfied with the present management of the party affairs by the Central Committee and the associations under its control, that large numbers of Republican voters would present themselves at the enrolling places. The Republican masses, however, do not seem to favor the new movement and the proposed change of leadership, and the leaders referred to must, therefore, have been somewhat chagrined to find so few answering their call in all parts of the City.

At a late hour last evening one of the committee in charge of the enrollment in the Seventh District stated that 75 names had been entered in the books. As for Mr. Haw, it is confidently believed by leading Republicans that he cannot enlist by the enrollment any more people under his banner than he has heretofore been able to command. The enrolling places will be open to-night, when the books will be closed.

The officers of the Second Assembly District report that 260 members were enrolled, and Mr. Henry C. Barry, of the Eighth District, states that he enrolled 678 names.

GENERAL TELEGRAPH NEWS

THE REPUBLICANS OF OHIO.

AN ADMINISTRATION DELEGATION FROM HAMILTON COUNTY—PROBABLE ACTION OF THE COVENTION ON "THE POLICY"—THE CANDIDATES FOR GOVERNOR.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, July 26.—The delegates chosen to-night to represent Hamilton County in the convention at Cleveland, next week, are almost without exception pronounced to be Administration men. They will vote for resolutions indorsing the civil service order of the President and the so-called Southern policy without any reservation or quibbling. The talk of certain Republican newspapers has lately been in favor of a qualified indorsement, expressive of faith in the President's motives, but leaving it to be inferred that his judgment was not sound, or in accord with the party. The present indications are that the indorsement will be given with unmistakable emphasis. It is generally felt that a strong and unanimous expression of approval by the convention of the President's course, would greatly strengthen the party in the coming canvass.

It is difficult to ascertain correctly the sentiments of the delegates thus far chosen with regard to the Resumption act, but it is apparent that there will be a considerable element in the convention in favor of postponement of the date. statement is made to-day on the authority of Judge Taft, that he would on no consideration consent to accept the nomination for Governor if it should be tendered him. He will take an active part in the canvass, but his business engagements will not permit him to accept the office. This is a disappointment to the Republicans, as a strong disposition has been manifested to nominate him in spite of his first declination. He would without doubt be the strongest candidate that the Republicans could select. The men most prominently named for nomination are S. S. Warner, of the Western Reserve, Aaron F. Perry, of this city; Judge Lawrence, of Bellefontaine, and W. H. Upson, of Akron.

THE INDIAN COMMISSIONERSHIP.

NO TRUTH IN THE REFORT THAT PINCKNEY ROLLINS WILL BE APPOINTED—THE OPERATIONS OF THE NORTH CAROLINA LOBBY.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 26.—There is no truth in the published statement that Pinckney Rollins, of North Carolina, has been tendered the Commissionership of Indian Affairs, to succeed Commissioner Smith. There is a large lobby of North Carolina men here urging each other for Federal appointments, and one of their plans of operation is to secure the advertisement of themselves in connection with important offices. Rollins, who is named by them to succeed Smith, is brother of the Rollins who had a claim pending before the Indian Department for a large amount, for services in recovering for the North Carolina Cherokees certain lands stolen from them by a dishonest agent. Commissioner Smith rejected this claim, and it looks as if the North Carolina lobby are operating against him in order to promote the future prospects of the Rollins claim. Members of the Cabinet say the President has never mentioned Rollins' name in connection with the Indian Office.

THE INDIANS.

NEW OUTRAGES—A MISSING PARTY OF SOLDIERS—WHOLESALE DEVASTATION OF RANCHES—NUMEROUS MURDERS—GREAT EXCITEMENT IN DEADWOOD CITY.

DEADWOOD, Dakota Territory, July 26.—James Ryan, a resident of Spearfish City, just arrived, states that Lieut. Lemly, with his company of soldiers augmented by a dozen civilians, left that point on Sunday morning last with two days' rations, and have not been heard from since. Lieut. Reynolds, with 20 soldiers, had just arrived there from Hat Creek, and was getting ready to go out in search of them. Two large bodies of Indians were seen yesterday morning on the Red Water, about five miles from Spearfish.

Kiplinger's ranch, on Crow Creek, was attacked by Indians yesterday. There were seven men occupying it at the time, two of whom escaped and made their way to Spearfish. The others have not been heard of since. The Indians captured all the stock and burned the ranch and a quantity of hay.

Later.—Intense excitement prevails throughout the city. At short intervals since yesterday horsemen have been arriving from the different towns and hay-fields in this vicinity, bringing details of fresh murders and outrages by the savages, who seem to have broken away from the agencies in large numbers and are infesting the country in all directions. Up to this hour—7 o'clock P. M.—at least 20 murders have been reported. Some of the killed are well-known citizens of Deadwood, who went to the relief of Lieut. Lemly's surveying party. Nearly every ranch along the Red Water and in the Spearfish Valley has been devastated.

WASHINGTON, July 26.—The following telegram was received in this city to-night:

YANKTON, Dakota Territory, July 26.

Hon. George W. Ketchum, Secretary of War:

The following telegram is just received:

DEADWOOD, Dakota, July 25.

"Agency Indians are murdering citizens and destroying property in all parts of the country. Twenty ranchemen are already dead. SETH BULLOCK."

The Sheriff of the Territory has no arms or ammunition. Can a disposition of troops be made that will give the Black Hills settlers some protection?

JOHN C. PENNINGTON, Governor.

The dispatch was duly referred to Lieut.-Gen. Sheridan.

DEADWOOD, Dakota, July 26.—A large mass meeting was held here this evening for the purpose of organizing for home defense against Indians. The County Commissioners have issued a proclamation offering a reward of $2 50 for every Indian killed or captured within the limits of the county. A courier just arrived from Spearfish reports the return of Lieut. Lemly and his command to that place.

THE MEXICAN POLITICAL FACTIONS.

COLLAPSE OF THE LERDIST MOVEMENT THROUGH TEXAS.

GALVESTON, Texas, July 26.—A special dispatch from San Antonio to the *News* says: "Gen. Naranjo, commander of the Mexican troops at Piedras Negras, on being informed of the arrest of Gen. Escobedo and his suite at Ringgold Barracks, thanked Gen. Ord for the same, and notified him that Gen. Pedro Valdez, who was in Texas, and who, it was stated, was about to cross the river to try conclusions with Naranjo in favor of Lerdo, had come into Piedras Negras with his officers, and surrendered to the Diaz Government, and that he (Naranjo) had pardoned them. This is the end of the Lerdo Party in Texas. Gen. Escobeda and suite are under bonds, and Pedro Valdez has surrendered.

EMIGRATION TO LIBERIA.

CHARLESTON, S. C., July 26.—A meeting of 4,000 colored people was held here to-day to promote emigration to Liberia. The speakers, who were chiefly colored, argued that there was not room in the South for both the white and colored population, and that in the South the colored people must continue to hold an inferior position. A proposition was made to form a joint stock company with a capital of $300,000 for the purchase of steamers for emigration and trading purposes. Subscription books will be open to-morrow. The meeting was quiet and orderly, and apparently in earnest.

DUFFERIN'S VISIT TO MANITOBA.

OTTAWA, July 26.—The Governor General and party leave for Manitoba on the 30th inst., by rail via Toronto, Detroit, and Chicago to St. Paul, where they will arrive on the 1st of August. From St. Paul, on Aug. 3, they will go to Fisher's Landing, where a special steamer, at the service of the vice-royal party, will take them to Winnepeg, which will be reached on the 6th or 7th of August.

THE DISMAL SWAMP CANAL SALE.

NORFOLK, Va., July 26.—An agent of the United States Treasury appeared before a meeting of the stockholders of the Dismal Swamp Canal to-day in reference to the auction sale of that large and important improvement, connecting Virginia and North Carolina, on the 9th of August, and urged that the postponement of the sale be amicably agreed upon by the bondholders and Trustees to such a time as will give full opportunity for Congress to consider the interest of the United States thus seriously placed in jeopardy, and to administer such a remedy as may seem to that body to be properly demanded by the exigencies of the case. The Government is interested to the extent of $1,500,000 in the canal. The meeting ordered the postponement of the sale until after the next regular meeting of Congress.

CURRENT TOPICS ABROAD.

THE OBSTRUCTION OF BUSINESS IN THE ENGLISH HOUSE OF COMMONS—THE STEAMER MAIN DISABLED.

LONDON, July 26.—In the House of Commons this afternoon the Marquis of Hartington said he thought if Sir Stafford Northcote, Chancellor of the Exchequer, to-morrow moved resolutions modifying the standing orders, it might be expedient to discharge the resolution suspending Mr. Parnell, Home Rule member for Meath, from services in the House until Friday, and upon which debate stands adjourned. Sir Stafford Northcote accepted the suggestion of the leader of the Opposition, and the motion about Mr. Parnell was discharged.

HURST CASTLE, July 26.—The North German Lloyd's steamer Ohio, Capt. Meyer, from Baltimore July 13, for Bremen, passed here at 11:40 o'clock this morning, having in tow the same line's steamer Main, Capt. Reichman, which left New-York July 14 for Bremen. The Main lost her propeller on the 24th inst., in latitude 49° 30′ north, longitude 9° 6′ west. She was taken in tow the same day by the steamer Ohio.

POLITICAL AFFAIRS IN FRANCE.

THE UNION AMONG THE CONSERVATIVE REACTIONISTS BROKEN—THE GAULOIS PREDICTS A REPUBLICAN SUCCESS.

LONDON, July 26.—The *Daily News'* Paris dispatch has the following: "The Conservative union is dead. Each party will fight for its own cause. The *Gaulois*, which has been the most aggressive and offensive of the reactionary journals, says, in speaking of President MacMahon, '*Tout est rompu, Monsieur le Maréchal!*' The *Gaulois* prophesies that the result of the electoral campaign will be the success of the Republicans. The Bonapartists demand the suppression of a Legitimist pamphlet attacking Prince Louis Napoleon, the street sale of which has been authorized in the provinces."

PARIS, July 26.—The Municipal Commission recently appointed at Marseilles consists of 10 Royalists and 14 Bonapartists.

WHALING NEWS.

PROVINCETOWN, Mass., July 26.—The whaling schooner Gracie M. Parker, Dyer, from Charleston Grounds, arrived here to-day with 175 barrels of sperm, and 250 barrels of black. She reports, July 16, killed a 115 barrel whale, saved 60 barrels, and gave the remainder to the schooner Amelia, of Bedford. The Amelia had about 300 barrels of sperm.

AMERICAN FLAG HOISTED IN SAMOA.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., July 26.—Advices received by the steamer City of New-York from Australia contain an extract from the Fiji *Times* of June 15, which says news has been received that the American flag has been hoisted at Samoa and allegiance formally tendered to the United States.

THE GRANITESTATE EXCURSIONISTS.

MARTHA'S VINEYARD, Mass., July 26.—The steamer Granite State arrived here to-night from New-York, bringing a large number of passengers, who are making a week's excursion to the Vineyard and Nantucket.

CLEVELAND JOCKEY CLUB.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, July 26.—Third day of the Cleveland Jockey Club races. Weather fine. Attendance immense, the crowd being the largest ever seen on the grounds. The unfinished 2:27 class race of yesterday was won by Scotland in 2:27½, after trotting two heats, the first heat being taken by Deception. The following are summaries of the races of to-day:

FIRST RACE.—For 2:21 class; purse, $2,500; $1,250 to first, $625 to second, $375 to third, and $250 to fourth.

Slowgo	5	2	1	1	1
Little Fred	1	1	4	2	2
Prospero	3	6	3	3	7
Adelaide	9	7	2	8	8

Time—2:20; 2:20¼; 2:18½; 2:20½; 2:22; 2:30.

SECOND RACE.—For 2:30 class, purse, $2,000; $1,000 to first; $500 to second; $300 to third, and $200 to fourth.

Jennie Hatton	3	3	2	1	2	1 1
Midnight	6	1	1	4	6	4 ¾
Versailles Girl	8	9	4	2	1	2 2
Harry Clay	1	4	9	8	8	4 4

Time—2:23¾; 2:22½; 2:22¼; 2:23; 2:32; 2:31.

A HOT MIDSUMMER DAY.

THE SWELTERING TEMPERATURE OF YESTERDAY—RECORD OF THE THERMOMETER—CASES OF SUNSTROKE AND SUFFERING.

The weather yesterday was the hottest of the present season, the thermometer rising to 90° at the Signal Service Office, Equitable Building, 120 feet above the sidewalk, and to 95° on the street below. The range of the temperature as reported by the Signal Service officers at this station was as follows: 7 A. M., 77°; 12 M., 89°; 2 P. M., 90°; 4:47 P. M., (4:35, Washington time,) 90°. Even at the breezy height where the instruments are located the heat was most oppressive, while in the crowded streets below it was almost overpowering. On the street railways the tired and heated horses tugged wearily at the overladen cars, making their way slowly through the deserted streets. As the day wore on the effect of the heat was perceptibly aggravated.

The poor children in the tenement-houses suffered terribly from the heat, and the relief stations of the Children's Aid Society were crowded with applicants for medical aid. At the head-quarters, No. 325 Rivington-street, the applications were more numerous then on any day during the past seven years. Mothers, from various parts of the City presented prescriptions received from physicians of the Board of Health stating that it was impossible for them to obtain money to pay for the medicine. The great want seemed to be medicine and nourishing food. The children were presented yesterday with bouquets of beautiful flowers, the gift of a lady of Stratford, Conn.

The records of the Signal Service Office show that the frequent showers and cool breezes which marked the early Summer have ceased, and henceforth the usual heat of the July and August "dog days" may be expected. A comparison of the maximum and minimum temperature of the City during the past week shows a steady increase in the range of the temperature, which will be considerably augmented during the next week or two. On Sunday last the range was from 69° to 83°; on Monday from 67° to 81°, on Tuesday from 71° to 87°, on Wednesday from 68° to 90°, and on Thursday from 71° to 90°. Reports from the various parts of the country show that the heat is increasing both North and South. At Bismarck, in the extreme Northwest, and where in the Winter the thermometer sinks to 40° below zero, the reading yesterday was 102° above.

The following was the temperature as indicated by Hudnut's thermometer yesterday, and on the corresponding day last year:

	1876.	1877.		1876.	1877.
3 A. M.	63°	77°	3:30 P. M.	79°	95°
6 A. M.	62°	73°	6 P. M.	77°	91°
9 A. M.	69°	80°	9 P. M.	73°	86°
12 M.	75°	91°	12 P. M.	70°	84°

Average temperature yesterday.....84.4°
Average temperature for corresponding date last year.....51°

The lowest average during the present month was, on Saturday, the 14th, when the result for the day was 70.6°. The highest average was yesterday, 84.4°.

The following cases of sun-stroke were reported at the Central Office yesterday:

Charles Brown, a colored man, aged 34, of No. 93 Suffolk-street, was prostrated while working at No. 11 Coenties-slip. He was taken to the Chambers-Street Hospital, where he died soon after admission.

John O'Dell, aged 45, of Mott-street, Tremont was sun-struck at Third-avenue and One Hundred and Sixty-seventh-street, and was sent to his home in an ambulance.

George Raynor, aged 30, residing on Second-avenue, was prostrated in Chatham-street, and was taken home.

John Ayres, aged 30, of No. 149 East Forty-ninth-street, was suns-truck at Broadway and Twenty-third-street, and was sent to Belevue Hospital.

SUNDAY-SCHOOL CONGRESS.

ROUND LAKE, N. Y., July 26.—The Sunday-school Congress was more fully attended to-day than on any previous occasion. J. W. Mairs, of Schenectady, opened with an address on teachers' work. Rev. B. B. Loomis executed black-board work. Rev. Mr. Hutton, of West Troy, preached on "Mighty is the Scripture." An immense children's meeting was held. A Bible drill service was conducted by Rev. Alfred Taylor, and normal class training exercises by Rev. J. F. Clymer. Over 2,000 people were present. Arrangements are announced for a Sunday-school Congress to be held here next July. To-morrow will be children's day, and the congress will close in the evening.

LOWELL, Mass., July 26.—Albert White and Mrs. Cook, who were implicated in the Harrington criminal medical practice case, were bailed. It is predicted that no further proceedings will ever occur, these two being dead.

THE INVASION OF TURKEY.

ATTITUDE OF AUSTRIA AND ENGLAND

MEETING IN PESTH IN FAVOR OF INTERVENTION FOR MAINTAINING THE INTEGRITY OF THE TURKISH EMPIRE—THE PREPARATIONS AT WOOLWICH ARSENAL—SAILING OF THE EUPHRATES FOR MALTA WITH 1,500 TROOPS.

LON

LAW REPORTS.

COURT NOTES.

Mrs. Margaret Phillips, who was drowned at Atlantic City beach recently, left an estate of about $50,000. Her will was filed yesterday in the Surrogate's Court. She leaves most of her property, including valuable diamond jewelry, to her relatives, and $500 for the use of the poor of the "Old Pine-Street Presbyterian Church of Philadelphia."

Judge Westbrook, in Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday rendered a decision in the suit of Mrs. Fannie E. Musgrave against John H. Sherwood, in which the plaintiff sought a continuance of a preliminary injunction restraining the defendant from adding two stories to the Sherwood House, in Fifth-avenue, near Forty-fourth-street. The facts of the case have been published heretofore in THE TIMES. The opinion of Judge Westbrook will not be handed down until Tuesday. According to the decision, as indorsed on the papers in the case, the injunction against the defendant is continued, provided an undertaking in the sum of $15,000 is given by the plaintiff.

JAMES W. BEEKMAN'S WILL.

Mr. James W. Beekman, the head of an old Knickerbocker family in this City, died on the 15th ult., leaving an estate of several million dollars, part of which is now in litigation on account of sales of real estate made by an agent of Mr. Beekman, under power of attorney, during the time that Mr. Beekman was absent in Europe. Mr. Beekman left surviving him his widow, Abian S., his sons Gerard and James W., Jr., and daughters, Mrs. Catherine Hoppin and Cornelia A. Beekman. The will was admitted to probate yesterday. He leaves his wife his horses, carriages, family plate, pictures, &c., and expresses a hope that the family picture will be continued in the family. To his son-Gerard he leaves his country seat at Oyster Bay, known as "The Cliffs," and $75,000; to his son James W., the dwelling house No. 419 Madison-avenue, and $60,000; to his wife the use and occupation of any dwelling house he owned, and $10,000 of the income of about 20 lots in the Nineteenth Ward. One half of the residue of his estate is to be divided between his sons, and the remainder between his daughters, who are to receive $40,000 each additional.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

By Judge Westbrook.

Orders Granted.—Stewart vs. True; The Mayor, &c., to show cause.

Jamieson vs. Jamieson.—Motion denied.

Platt vs. Bradley.—Security in $1,000.

In the Matter of Castagnina.—Notice should be given, &c.

Corman vs. Reilly, &c.—Writ dismissed. Memorandum.

Chesbrough vs. Chesbrough.—The present Chamberlain relieved no money of the petitioner from his predecessor, and cannot therefore be charged with the money. The former Chamberlain is not shown to have been negligent in the management of the money in question, and without due proof he cannot be made liable. Petition dismissed.

By Judge Donohue.

Gemdorf vs. Goldsmith et al.—Granted.

Matter of Murphy.—Motion for stay denied.

Sussex vs. Koch.—I think the order right as it stands.

Isaacs vs. Isaacs.—Order granted appointing Frederick Lewis Receiver.

By Judge Westbrook.

Orders Granted.—Taylor vs. Broome; Covert vs. Henriquez; In the matter of the Montefiore Benevolent Society.

Matter of Weber.—This order entered is all right.

Islam et al. vs. Port Royal Railroad Company et al.—Some of the questions raised upon this motion are important, but might as well be made at the trial. They are not so clear as to justify the vacation of the attachment. Motion denied.

Mayor, &c., vs. Sherwood.—Injunction continued, provided an undertaking in sum of $15,000 be given. Ten dollars costs of motion will abide event. Opinion to be written.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Sedgwick.

Reference Ordered.—The New-York Life Insurance Company vs. Keyes et al.; Rathmann vs. Newrath et al.

Smith vs. Seymour et al.—Motion denied without costs.

Roberts vs. White et al.—Order denying motion.

Browne vs. Moore.—Order appointing Gilbert H. Reynolds, Esq., Receiver, &c.

Lester vs. Long.—Motion dismissed with $10 costs.

Sauer vs. Hagan et al.—Order denying motion with $10 costs.

Harrington vs. Goodell.—Order vacating judgment.

Van Nostrand vs. Longe.—Injunction granted pendente lite.

Morgan vs. Pettingell et al.—Order denying motion, with $10 costs to defendant to abide event.

Kamp vs. Heppenheimer.—Order granting plaintiff an extra allowance of ½ per cent. on amount of verdict.

Hayes vs. McCarthy.—Order denying motion for judgment on defendant's demurrer as frivolous.

Orders Granted.—Dioosy vs. Valentine; Fricke vs. Fricke; Hanson vs. Main; Pierson vs. Ferguson; Hassen vs. Trask.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Van Hoesen.

See Memorandum.—In the matter of Backer; matter of Carr; Hetzel vs. Farmhäus Silver Mining Company.

Williams vs. Mosely.—Answer is frivolous. Judgment for plaintiff unless defendant pays $10 costs, serves new answer and affidavits of merit.

Walker vs. Donovan.—Motion denied. See memorandum.

Hellman vs. Koenig.—Motion to vacate attachment denied with $10 costs. See memorandum.

Hopkins vs. Walsh.—Leave to amend summons and complaint granted on payment of $10 costs and costs of proceedings before notice of trial. See memorandum.

Matter of Outterbridge.—Assigned.

Eagle Fire Indurance Company vs. Van Allen.—Receiver appointed.

Exempt Fireman's Association vs. The Mayor, &c.—Findings signed.

MARINE COURT—CHAMBERS.

By Judge McAdam.

Cox vs. Halloran.—Without a release under seal the amount of $150 cannot discharge an unlimited debt of $500. (See 1 Johns. Cas. 318.) Motion denied, with $10 costs, and this upon the proofs was the only proceeding the plaintiffs agreed to stop. Motion denied.

Hodge vs. Brennan.—Motion denied; $10 costs to abide event.

Seale vs. Meade.—Motion denied, with liberty to apply. Payment of $10 costs, to open the judgment as matter of favor after the determination of the appeal from the other order.

Scott Lumber Oil Company vs. Kelley.—James McNulty admitted Receiver.

Scott vs. Wheat.—The complaint must specify the character of the securities. Motion granted.

Burke vs. Hosking.—Complaint dismissed unless within 10 days the plaintiff places cause upon calendar.

Green vs. Ferguson.—Defendant discharged under Fourteen Day act.

Bennett vs. Van Riper.—Complaint dismissed.

Brown vs. Friedman.—Defendant must appear on the 2d of August, at 10 A. M., or his answer will be stricken out.

Hicks vs. Hawkins.—Motion granted.

By Judge Alker.

Dale vs. Herman.—Motion denied; $10 costs.

By Judge Goepp.

Papers Filed.—Peters vs. McCormack, Howe vs. Pohl.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Westbrook, J.

Nos.	Nos.
2—Platt vs. Cohn.	253—Berger vs. Hochstein.
9—Epps vs. Franke.	256—Diehl vs. Behning.
10—Carpenter vs. Kelly.	258—Shipherd vs. Eckefarle.
61—Gates vs. Barlow.	260—Straley vs. Ellis.
94—Brady vs. Rust.	261—Barnes vs. Reynolds.
147—Knopp vs. Knopp.	262—Miller vs. Miller.
175—Schaffer vs. Schindler.	40—Hawthornbrook versus Senaner.
247—Baker vs. The Chapin Manufacturing Co.	46—Garatka vs. Bohemian National Society.
248—Sessions vs. McCarthy	71—Howell vs. Nevins.
249—Foley vs. Rathbone.	78—Wilcox vs. Wilcox.
252—Hirst vs. Stiles.	86—Tillinghast vs. Griffin.
254—Platt vs. Platt.	87—Reid vs. Van Pelt.
184—Union Theolog. Seminary vs. Potter.	100—Daly vs. Daly.
201—Bamberger vs. Hyam.	112—Davison vs. Davison.
213—Merter of the J. L. Mott Iron Works.	114—Jaffray vs. Hyde.
230—Hagen vs. Wyman.	131—McDonald vs. Golsen.
234—Jeremiah vs. Galvin, &c.	151—Clarke vs. Prouty.
238—Julian vs. Humphrey.	194—Kane vs. Nelson.
239—Wallace vs. Marks.	212—Selover vs. Shagner.
257—Seymour vs. Stafford.	221—Matter of Opening 175th-street.
214—Zinser vs. Duffy, &c.	227—Vanderbilt vs. Vanderbilt.
250—Walker vs. Pinckney.	230—Philadelphia S. Ship Dock Co. vs. The Lorillard S. S. Co.
41—Shipherd vs. Cokefair.	233—Wade vs. Wade.
51—The Mayor, &c., vs. Morrisania S. R. Co.	244—Daly vs. Daly.
	245—Seymour vs. Kennard.
	253—Matter of Bonney.
	237—Spring vs. Kidwell.
	263—Bates vs. Story.
	265—Collius vs. Jewell.

A HORSE ON A STRIKE.

A runaway, which came near terminating in serious results, took place yesterday, says the Worcester *Spy*, on the corner of Union and Market streets. A horse attached to a buggy in which Patrick McGrath, contractor, and a workman named McDonnell were riding along Union-street became frightened and ran at great speed. He was first checked by contact with the fence of Owen Moore on the north corner of the streets named. Here the two riders were thrown over the fence, while the horse turned round and made a plunge against the fence of Peter Magone on the opposite corner, breaking over the fence, and becoming disengaged from the vehicle, entered the yard of Mr. Magone and passed into the back room of his dwelling, where Mrs. Ford was washing. Not satisfied with the damage done here, the animal wildly rushed through another door and through the kitchen into a bedroom. As may naturally be imagined, the ladies of the house were sadly frightened, besides the injuries they received from contact with the animal, Mrs. Ford received hurt in the face, head, arm, and body. The washtub was upset, furniture broken, doors torn off their hinges, and other damage experienced. The workmen in the blacksmith shop adjoining, on seeing so unusual a visitor enter the house, immediately rushed in and prevented further damage by taking proper charge of the intruder. The personal injuries of the vehicle were not materially injured. The buggy was wrecked.

SLIGHTLY SCARED.

The Rochester *Advertiser* of Wednesday tells this story: "A member of a Seneca Falls Militia company was yesterday ordered to the 'front' with his company, and preparations were making to take the men to Buffalo. Visions of brawny strikers, with hammers to strike men's skulls, and torches to consume their bodies, opened to the amateur soldier's mental vision, and he determined to flee before encountering the reality of the terrible spectre. As in the days of the other war, men were hired to run the risk of battle as substitutes; so on this occasion the timorous boy in blue determined to part with his money rather than his blood, and for the sum of $10 found a man to take his place in the ranks of war. There was no time to be lost, for the company would start in a short time, and space did not allow the principal to go home to exchange his uniform for citizen's clothes. The substitute wanted the uniform, and the 'well-regulated militia' man stripped in the cars and ran home without any covering but his shirt! The Captain of his company related this story in the Central Depot this morning."

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—JULY 26.

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—10. A. M.

$5,000 Un. Pac. s. f.	97½	100 Cen. of N. J.	101⅜
1,000 M. & E. 2d	103⅝	300 North-western	21⅛
100 Del. & Hud.	86¼	100 North-West. pf.	48⅜
100 do.	86⅜	200 do.	48⅜
200 do.	86½	100 do.	49
100 West. Union	102⅝	400 do.	49⅛
200 do.	63	300 do.	50
900 do.	63⅛	300 do.	49⅜
1500 do.	63½	100 do.	49⅛
1000 do.	63⅝	200 do.	49¼
500 do.	63⅝	1500 do.	49
400 do.	63½	100 Ill. Central	107⅛
700 do.	63¼	200 do.	88½
1900 do.	63⅜	100 do.	88
100 N. Y. C. & H.	91⅓	300 Rock Island	93
200 do.	92	200 do.	93⅛
100 do.	92⅛	300 do.	93½
500 do.	92½	400 do.	93⅜
100 do.	92⅝	300 do.	93⅝
500 do.	93	300 do.	94⅛
100 do.	93¼	700 do.	94¼
500 do.	93⅜	300 do.	94
100 do.	93⅝	100 do.	94
1100 do.	93¾	100 do.	94⅛
100 do.	93⅛	1900 do.	94
100 do.	93¼	400 do.	93⅞
100 do.	93¾	100 do.	94
50 do.	93⅝	100 do.	93⅞
1200 do.	93	200 do.	94
200 do.	92⅞	500 do.	94
100 do.	93	200 do.	93⅞
200 do.	93⅛	400 do.	94
200 do.	93¼	400 do.	94
100 do.	93⅜	100 do.	94⅛
1100 do.	93½	100 Ohio & Miss.	33⅜
300 Mor. & Es.	67⅜	600 St. Paul	21⅞
300 do.	67¼	300 do.	22⅛
500 Lake Shore	71⅝	100 St. Paul pf.	51⅞
100 do.	48⅝	500 do.	57⅛
1000 do.	48⅝	200 do.	58
100 do.	48⅝	100 do.	57⅞
100 do.	48¾	100 do.	58
200 do.	48⅞	200 do.	58¼
600 do.	49	300 do.	58¼
100 do.	49⅛	200 do.	58⅜
100 do.	49¼	200 do.	58⅛
1000 do.	49	200 do.	58¼
500 do.	49⅛	500 do.	58⅛
100 do.	49	1200 do.	58¼
1000 do.	48⅞	400 do.	58⅜
1100 do.	48⅝	200 do.	58½
1100 do.	48⅜	200 do.	58⅝
1100 do.	48⅝	600 do.	58½
400 do.	48⅞	300 do.	58¾
1200 do.	48⅞	200 H. & St. J. pf.	29¼

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—10:15 AND 11:30 A. M.

$2,000 U. S. 6s '81, R.	112	10,000 U. S. 5-20 R., '67.	109¼
10,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65	109¾	90,000 do.	109⅛
18,000 U. S. 5s, '81, C.	111¼	15,000 U. S. 4s, 1907, R.	105⅝
20,000 do.	112	11¼	
15,000 U. S. 4½, 1907, C.	108⅝	20,000 do.	105⅝

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

$8,000 C., B. & Q. 7s	108¾	200 Mariposa	b.e. 3
3,000 N. W. C. C. 6s	86½	400 Mich. Cen.	b.c. 42½
7,000 Long Dock	11	100 do.	42⅝
1,000 Un. P. 1st	105⅜	100 do.	42¾
1,000 P. of M. 1st	102¾	200 do.	42⅞
12 Bank of Amer.	130½	400 do.	42⅜
100 Del. & Hud.	b.c. 86½	200 C. & P. g'd.	b.c. 83. 70
300 West. Un.	b.c. 102⅝	200 do.	83⅝
600 do.	63⅜	100 C. & N. W. pf.	b.c. 88¾
300 do.	63⅛	300 do.	88⅝
200 do.	64⅜	200 do.	88¾
100 do.	63⅝	100 do.	88⅞
300 do.	63⅞	200 do.	89
200 do.	64⅞	200 do.	89⅛
300 do.	64⅞	500 do.	89¼
100 do.	64⅝	300 do.	89⅜
1600 do.	63¾	1100 do.	89½
100 do.	63⅝	100 do.	89⅝
100 do.	63⅞	100 do.	89¾
1100 do.	64⅛	200 do.	89⅞
200 do.	63⅝	900 do.	90
500 do.	63⅞	5 do.	90⅛
400 do.	63⅞	200 do.	90⅜
500 do.	63⅝	100 do.	90½
500 do.	63⅜	100 do.	90⅝
500 do.	63⅝	100 do.	90¾
1000 do.	63¾	200 do.	90⅞
500 do.	63⅝	100 do.	91
10 do.	63¾	100 do.	91⅛
1100 do.	63¾	100 do.	91¼
200 do.	63⅝	100 C., M. & St. Paul pf.	b.c. 58⅞
100 do.	63¾	100 do.	58¾
400 do.	63⅞	100 do.	58⅝
200 do.	63⅞	100 do.	58¾
800 do.	64	100 do.	58⅞
200 do.	64⅛	200 do.	59
600 do.	64⅜	200 do.	59⅛
200 do.	64⅝	100 do.	59¼
200 do.	64⅞	100 do.	59⅜
100 do.	64⅝	100 do.	59½
100 do.	64⅞	100 do.	59⅝
100 do.	64⅝	100 do.	59¾
100 do.	64⅞	100 do.	59⅞
100 do.	64⅝	100 do.	60
100 do.	64⅞	100 do.	60⅛
100 do.	64⅝	100 do.	60¼
100 do.	64⅞	100 do.	60⅜
100 do.	64⅝	100 do.	60½
100 do.	64⅞	100 do.	60⅝
100 do.	64⅝	100 do.	60¾
100 do.	64⅞	100 do.	60⅞
100 do.	64⅝	100 do.	61
100 do.	64⅞	100 do.	61⅛
100 do.	64⅝	100 do.	61¼
100 do.	64⅞	100 do.	61⅜
100 do.	64⅝	100 do.	61½
100 do.	64⅞	100 do.	61⅝
100 do.	64⅝	100 do.	61¾
100 do.	64⅞	100 do.	61⅞
100 do.	64⅝	100 do.	62
100 do.	64⅞	100 do.	62⅛
100 do.	64⅝	100 do.	62¼
100 do.	64⅞	100 do.	62⅜
100 do.	64⅝	100 do.	62½
100 do.	64⅞	100 do.	62⅝
100 do.	64⅝	100 do.	62¾
100 do.	64⅞	100 do.	62⅞
100 do.	64⅝	100 do.	63
100 do.	64⅞	100 do.	63⅛
100 do.	64⅝	100 do.	63¼
100 do.	64⅞	100 do.	63⅜
100 do.	64⅝	100 do.	63½
100 do.	64⅞	100 do.	63⅝
100 do.	64⅝	100 do.	63¾
100 do.	64⅞	100 do.	63⅞
100 do.	64⅝	100 do.	64
100 do.	64⅞	100 do.	64⅛
100 do.	64⅝	100 do.	64¼
100 do.	64⅞	100 do.	64⅜
100 do.	64⅝	100 do.	64½
100 do.	64⅞	100 do.	64⅝
100 do.	64⅝	100 do.	64¾
100 do.	64⅞	100 do.	64⅞
100 do.	64⅝	100 do.	65
100 do.	64⅞	100 do.	65⅛
100 do.	64⅝	100 do.	65¼
100 do.	64⅞	100 do.	65⅜
100 do.	64⅝	100 do.	65½
100 do.	64⅞	100 do.	65⅝
100 do.	64⅝	100 do.	65¾
100 do.	64⅞	100 do.	65⅞
100 do.	64⅝	100 do.	66
100 do.	64⅞	100 do.	66⅛
100 do.	64⅝	100 do.	66¼
100 do.	64⅞	100 do.	66⅜
100 do.	64⅝	100 do.	66½
100 do.	64⅞	100 do.	66⅝
100 do.	64⅝	100 do.	66¾
100 do.	64⅞	100 do.	66⅞
100 do.	64⅝	100 do.	67
100 do.	64⅞	100 do.	67⅛
100 do.	64⅝	100 do.	67¼
100 do.	64⅞	100 do.	67⅜
100 do.	64⅝	100 do.	67½
100 do.	64⅞	100 do.	67⅝
100 do.	64⅝	100 do.	67¾
100 do.	64⅞	100 do.	67⅞
100 do.	64⅝	100 do.	68
100 do.	64⅞	100 do.	68⅛
100 do.	64⅝	100 do.	68¼
100 do.	64⅞	100 do.	68⅜
100 do.	64⅝	100 do.	68½
100 do.	64⅞	100 do.	68⅝
100 do.	64⅝	100 do.	68¾
100 do.	64⅞	100 do.	68⅞
100 do.	64⅝	100 do.	69
100 do.	64⅞	100 do.	69⅛
100 do.	64⅝	100 do.	69¼
100 do.	64⅞	100 do.	69⅜
100 do.	64⅝	100 do.	69½
100 do.	64⅞	100 do.	69⅝
100 do.	64⅝	100 do.	69¾
100 do.	64⅞	100 do.	69⅞
100 do.	64⅝	100 do.	70
100 do.	64⅞	100 do.	70⅛
100 do.	64⅝	100 do.	70¼
100 do.	64⅞	100 do.	70⅜
100 do.	64⅝	100 do.	70½
100 do.	64⅞	100 do.	70⅝
100 do.	64⅝	100 do.	70¾
100 do.	64⅞	100 do.	70⅞
100 do.	64⅝	100 do.	71
100 do.	64⅞	100 do.	71⅛
100 do.	64⅝	100 do.	71¼
100 do.	64⅞	100 do.	71⅜
100 do.	64⅝	100 do.	71½
100 do.	64⅞	100 do.	71⅝
100 do.	64⅝	100 do.	71¾
100 do.	64⅞	100 do.	71⅞
100 do.	64⅝	100 do.	72
100 do.	64⅞	100 do.	72⅛
100 do.	64⅝	100 do.	72¼
100 do.	64⅞	100 do.	72⅜
100 do.	64⅝	100 do.	72½
100 do.	64⅞	100 do.	72⅝
100 do.	64⅝	100 do.	72¾
100 do.	64⅞	100 do.	72⅞
100 do.	64⅝	100 do.	73
100 do.	64⅞	100 do.	73⅛
100 do.	64⅝	100 do.	73¼
100 do.	64⅞	100 do.	73⅜
100 do.	64⅝	100 do.	73½
100 do.	64⅞	100 do.	73⅝
100 do.	64⅝	100 do.	73¾
100 do.	64⅞	100 do.	73⅞
100 do.	64⅝	100 do.	74
100 do.	64⅞	100 do.	74⅛
100 do.	64⅝	100 do.	74¼
100 do.	64⅞	100 do.	74⅜
100 do.	64⅝	100 do.	74½
100 do.	64⅞	100 do.	74⅝
100 do.	64⅝	100 do.	74¾
100 do.	64⅞	100 do.	74⅞
100 do.	64⅝	100 do.	75
100 do.	64⅞	100 do.	75⅛
100 do.	64⅝	100 do.	75¼
100 do.	64⅞	100 do.	75⅜
100 do.	64⅝	100 do.	75½
100 do.	64⅞	100 do.	75⅝
100 do.	64⅝	100 do.	75¾
100 do.	64⅞	100 do.	75⅞
100 do.	64⅝	100 do.	76
100 do.	64⅞	100 do.	76⅛
100 do.	64⅝	100 do.	76¼
100 do.	64⅞	100 do.	76⅜
100 do.	64⅝	100 do.	76½
100 do.	64⅞	100 do.	76⅝
100 do.	64⅝	100 do.	76¾
100 do.	64⅞	100 do.	76⅞
100 do.	64⅝	100 do.	77
100 do.	64⅞	100 do.	77⅛
100 do.	64⅝	100 do.	77¼
100 do.	64⅞	100 do.	77⅜
100 do.	64⅝	100 do.	77½
100 do.	64⅞	100 do.	77⅝
100 do.	64⅝	100 do.	77¾
100 do.	64⅞	100 do.	77⅞
100 do.	64⅝	100 do.	78
100 do.	64⅞	100 do.	78⅛
100 do.	64⅝	100 do.	78¼
100 do.	64⅞	100 do.	78⅜
100 do.	64⅝	100 do.	78½
100 do.	64⅞	100 do.	78⅝
100 do.	64⅝	100 do.	78¾
100 do.	64⅞	100 do.	78⅞
100 do.	64⅝	100 do.	79
100 do.	64⅞	100 do.	79⅛
100 do.	64⅝	100 do.	79¼
100 do.	64⅞	100 do.	79⅜
100 do.	64⅝	100 do.	79½
100 do.	64⅞	100 do.	79⅝
100 do.	64⅝	100 do.	79¾
100 do.	64⅞	100 do.	79⅞
100 do.	64⅝	100 do.	80
100 do.	64⅞	100 do.	80⅛
100 do.	64⅝	100 do.	80¼
100 do.	64⅞	100 do.	80⅜
100 do.	64⅝	100 do.	80½
100 do.	64⅞	100 do.	80⅝
100 do.	64⅝	100 do.	80¾
100 do.	64⅞	100 do.	80⅞
100 do.	64⅝	100 do.	81
100 do.	64⅞	100 do.	81⅛
100 do.	64⅝	100 do.	81¼
100 do.	64⅞	100 do.	81⅜
100 do.	64⅝	100 do.	81½
100 do.	64⅞	100 do.	81⅝
100 do.	64⅝	100 do.	81¾
100 do.	64⅞	100 do.	81⅞
100 do.	64⅝	100 do.	82
100 do.	64⅞	100 do.	82⅛
100 do.	64⅝	100 do.	82¼
100 do.	64⅞	100 do.	82⅜
100 do.	64⅝	100 do.	82½
100 do.	64⅞	100 do.	82⅝
100 do.	64⅝	100 do.	82¾
100 do.	64⅞	100 do.	82⅞
100 do.	64⅝	100 do.	83
100 do.	64⅞	100 do.	83⅛
100 do.	64⅝	100 do.	83¼
100 do.	64⅞	100 do.	83⅜
100 do.	64⅝	100 do.	83½
100 do.	64⅞	100 do.	83⅝
100 do.	64⅝	100 do.	83¾
100 do.	64⅞	100 do.	83⅞
100 do.	64⅝	100 do.	84
100 do.	64⅞	100 do.	84⅛
100 do.	64⅝	100 do.	84¼
100 do.	64⅞	100 do.	84⅜
100 do.	64⅝	100 do.	84½
100 do.	64⅞	100 do.	84⅝
100 do.	64⅝	100 do.	84¾
100 do.	64⅞	100 do.	84⅞
100 do.	64⅝	100 do.	85
100 do.	64⅞	100 do.	85⅛
100 do.	64⅝	100 do.	85¼
100 do.	64⅞	100 do.	85⅜
100 do.	64⅝	100 do.	85½
100 do.	64⅞	100 do.	85⅝
100 do.	64⅝	100 do.	85¾
100 do.	64⅞	100 do.	85⅞
100 do.	64⅝	100 do.	86
100 do.	64⅞	100 do.	86⅛
100 do.	64⅝	100 do.	86¼
100 do.	64⅞	100 do.	86⅜
100 do.	64⅝	100 do.	86½
100 do.	64⅞	100 do.	86⅝
100 do.	64⅝	100 do.	86¾
100 do.	64⅞	100 do.	86⅞
100 do.	64⅝	100 do.	87
100 do.	64⅞	100 do.	87⅛
100 do.	64⅝	100 do.	87¼
100 do.	64⅞	100 do.	87⅜
100 do.	64⅝	100 do.	87½
100 do.	64⅞	100 do.	87⅝
100 do.	64⅝	100 do.	87¾
100 do.	64⅞	100 do.	87⅞
100 do.	64⅝	100 do.	88
100 do.	64⅞	100 do.	88⅛
100 do.	64⅝	100 do.	88¼
100 do.	64⅞	100 do.	88⅜
100 do.	64⅝	100 do.	88½
100 do.	64⅞	100 do.	88⅝
100 do.	64⅝	100 do.	88¾
100 do.	64⅞	100 do.	88⅞
100 do.	64⅝	100 do.	89
100 do.	64⅞	100 do.	89⅛
100 do.	64⅝	100 do.	89¼
100 do.	64⅞	100 do.	89⅜
100 do.	64⅝	100 do.	89½
100 do.	64⅞	100 do.	89⅝
100 do.	64⅝	100 do.	89¾
100 do.	64⅞	100 do.	89⅞
100 do.	64⅝	100 do.	90
100 do.	64⅞	100 do.	90⅛
100 do.	64⅝	100 do.	90¼
100 do.	64⅞	100 do.	90⅜
100 do.	64⅝	100 do.	90½
100 do.	64⅞	100 do.	90⅝
100 do.	64⅝	100 do.	90¾
100 do.	64⅞	100 do.	90⅞
100 do.	64⅝	100 do.	91
100 do.	64⅞	100 do.	91⅛
100 do.	64⅝	100 do.	91¼
100 do.	64⅞	100 do.	91⅜
100 do.	64⅝	100 do.	91½
100 do.	64⅞	100 do.	91⅝
100 do.	64⅝	100 do.	91¾
100 do.	64⅞	100 do.	91⅞
100 do.	64⅝	100 do.	92
100 do.	64⅞	100 do.	92⅛
100 do.	64⅝	100 do.	92¼
100 do.	64⅞	100 do.	92⅜
100 do.	64⅝	100 do.	92½
100 do.	64⅞	100 do.	92⅝
100 do.	64⅝	100 do.	92¾
100 do.	64⅞	100 do.	92⅞
100 do.	64⅝	100 do.	93
100 do.	64⅞	100 do.	93⅛
100 do.	64⅝	100 do.	93¼
100 do.	64⅞	100 do.	93⅜
100 do.	64⅝	100 do.	93½
100 do.	64⅞	100 do.	93⅝
100 do.	64⅝	100 do.	93¾
100 do.	64⅞	100 do.	93⅞
100 do.	64⅝	100 do.	94
100 do.	64⅞	100 do.	94⅛
100 do.	64⅝	100 do.	94¼
100 do.	64⅞	100 do.	94⅜
100 do.	64⅝	100 do.	94½
100 do.	64⅞	100 do.	94⅝
100 do.	64⅝	100 do.	94¾
100 do.	64⅞	100 do.	94⅞
100 do.	64⅝	100 do.	95
100 do.	64⅞	100 do.	95⅛
100 do.	64⅝	100 do.	95¼
100 do.	64⅞	100 do.	95⅜
100 do.	64⅝	100 do.	95½
100 do.	64⅞	100 do.	95⅝
100 do.	64⅝	100 do.	95¾
100 do.	64⅞	100 do.	95⅞
100 do.	64⅝	100 do.	96
100 do.	64⅞	100 do.	96⅛
100 do.	64⅝	100 do.	96¼
100 do.	64⅞	100 do.	96⅜
100 do.	64⅝	100 do.	96½
100 do.	64⅞	100 do.	96⅝
100 do.	64⅝	100 do.

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

At the Exchange yesterday, July 26, by order of the Supreme Court in foreclosure, C. W. West, Esq., Referee, D. M. Seaman sold the two three-story and basement brown-stone-front houses, with lots, each 20 by 99.11, on West 133d-st., south side, 170 feet west of 6th-av., for $14,000, to Germania Life Insurance Company, plaintiff. Louis Mesier, under a Supreme Court foreclosure order, Hugh R. Cole, Esq., Referee, disposed of 9 52-100 acres of land on Fordham-av., south-west corner Locust-av., West Farms, for $20,000, to John B. Haskins, plaintiff. Under a similar court decree as the above, William Reynolds Brown, Esq., Referee, J. Thomas Stearns sold a two-story frame house and outbuildings, with a plot of land 200 by 140.3, on Woodruff-av., north side, 100 feet east of Prospect-st., West Farms, for $9,785, to Charles F. Mattinge, plaintiff.

The foreclosure sale by Howard W. Coates, of a house, with lot, on East 30th-st., west of 1st-av., was adjourned to July 27.

TO-DAY'S AUCTIONS.

To-day's sales, all at the Exchange, are as follows: By John T. Boyd, Supreme Court, in foreclosure, E. B. Shaffer, Esq., Referee, of a house, with lot 25 by 100, on Thompson-st., east side, 220 feet north of Prince-st. Also, similar sale, E. R. Mead, Esq., Referee, of one lot 25 by 90, on West 55th-st., south side, 200 feet east of 10th-av.

By R. V. Harnett, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Daniel Seymour, Esq., Referee, of a house, with lot 16 by 92, on West 21st-st., south side, 416 feet east of 8th-av.

By Howard W. Coates, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, of a house, with lot 25 by 98.8, on East 50th-st., north side, 175 feet west of 1st-av.

By James M. Miller, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Alfred T. Ackert, Esq., Referee, of a building, with lot 20 by 98.9, on East 31st-st., north side, 230 feet west of 1st-av.

By Hugh N. Camp, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, R. S. Newcombe, Esq., Referee, of the building, with lot 25 by 102.2, on East 74th-st., north side, 200 feet east of 2d-av.

By William Kennelly, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, George L. Ingraham, Esq., Referee, of a house, with lot 25 by 100.11, on East 128th-st., north side, 315 feet east of 4th-av.

EXCHANGE SALES—THURSDAY, JULY 26.

NEW-YORK.

By D. M. Seaman.

2 three-story and basement brown-stone-front houses, with lots, West 133d-st., s. s., 170 ft. w. of 6th-av., each lot 20x99.11.....$14,000

By Louis Mesier.

9 52-100 acres, Fordham-av., s. w. corner Locust-av., West Farms.....$20,000

By J. Thomas Stearns.

1 two-story frame house and outbuildings, with plot of land, Woodruff-av., n. s., 100 ft. e. of Prospect-st., West Farms, plot 200x140.3.... $9,785

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK.

Wednesday, July 25.

Washington-av., 50x127.3, 23d Ward; R. Stephens and wife to E. Henes.....$1,300
40th-st., s. s., 104 ft. w. of 3d-av., 36x103.10; N. Fisher to G. Ehret.....18,000
Willis-av., w. s., 25 ft. n. of 145th-st., 50x106; B. O'Neill to H. Crawford.....3,000
Houston-st., n. s., 64 ft. w. of Goerck-st., 17.10x68.9; G. Abrams to A. Messbaum.....6,000
13th-st., n. s., 150 ft. e. of 10th-av., 50x100.3; Church of St. Bernard to P. Gildea.....13,300
1st-av., w. s., 51 ft. s. of 3d-st., 26x100; L. Frankenthaler to C. Lindner.....
4th-av., s. w. corner of 117th-st., 180x111.11; W. H. Amorw and wife to H. Bowns.....nom.
1st-av., s. s., 56.9 ft. s. of 57th-st., 18x71.4; E. Mallmus to E. Danzon.....10,000
17th-st., s. s., 317.6 ft. e. of 8th-av., 17.6x84; A. Ferran and wife to E. Altenham.....7,000
2d-av., w. s., 50 ft. n. of 7th-st., 25x100; L. Strous and wife to H. Rankenau.....22,000

CITY REAL ESTATE.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The up-town office of THE TIMES is located at **No. 1,258 Broadway, south-east corner of 32d-st.** Open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received and copies of THE TIMES for sale.

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

FOR SALE—LOW FOR CASH, A FOUR-STORY and basement brick house; 14 rooms; all improvements; now rented. Inquire of H. ZINCKE, 83d-st. and 1d av.

BARGAINS IN LARGE AND SMALL FINE Houses. V. K. STEVENSON, Jr., 4 Pine or 33 East 17th st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, LANDS, and village lots for sale. A great variety; also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by WALTER E. SMITH, formerly Blackwell & Smith, Orange, corner of Maine and Cone sts.

A T HALF-PRICE TO PROMPT BUYER.—Splendid residence; Plainfield; house and carriage-house have modern improvements; garden, shade, and fruit. Address S. EDDY, No. 145 Broadway.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

FOR SALE—AT AUCTION, UNDER FORECLOSure, all that certain plot of ground on the south-east corner of 5th-av. and 74th-st., comprising four lots on the avenue and two lots on 74th-st. Sale to take place on the 31st day of July, at 12 noon, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, by ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON.

CITY HOUSES TO LET.

LARGE AND SMALL FURNISHED AND unfurnished houses, at reduced rents. V. K. STEVENSON, Jr., 4 Pine or 33 East 17th-st.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

A RESPECTABLE LADY WISHES THE care of a respectable tenement house; can give many years' references. Can be seen where she takes charge at present, No. 336 East 31st-st.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET IN THE TIMES BUILDING. APPLY TO GEORGE JONES, TIMES OFFICE.

TO RENT—ENTIRE OR DIVIDED—THE FINE store corner Wabash av. and Washington-st., Chicago, 97x188, just completed; suitable for wholesale dry goods, millinery, clothing, or boots and shoes being directly opposite Stewart's. For further information apply to the proprietors of the St. Denis Hotel, New-York, or A. J. AVERELL, No. 127 Dearborn-st., Chicago.

STEAM POWER TO LET.—WELL-LIGHTED lofts to let in 13th-st., between 3d and 4th avs. Inquire of F. GROTE & CO., No. 114 East 14th-st.

DIVIDENDS.

CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 156 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 5, 1877.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF (8) EIGHT PER CENT. is declared, and payable on demand.

G. T. PATTERSON, Jr., Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK, PROVIDENCE AND BOSTON RAILROAD COMPANY, (STONINGTON RAILROAD,)
NEW-YORK, July 26, 1877.

A QUARTERLY DIVIDEND OF TWO AND One-half per Cent., out of the earnings of the past three months, will be paid at the office of Messrs. M. Morgan's Sons, No. 39 William-st., New-York, on the 10th day of August. The transfer-books will be closed from the 1st to the 11th, both inclusive.

F. B. NOYES, Secretary.

EXCHANGE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 172 BROADWAY, CORNER OF MAIDEN-LANE.
NEW-YORK, July 14, 1877.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE DEclared a semi-annual dividend of Five per Cent., payable Aug. 1. Transfer-books will be closed from July 25 to Aug. 1.

G. W. MONTGOMERY, Secretary.

THE AUGUST COUPONS OF THE REAL estate first mortgage bonds guaranteed by the Mercantile Trust Company will be paid at the office of the company, Equitable Building, No. 120 Broadway, on the 1st day of August next.

E. L. MONTGOMERY, Treasurer.

CORN EXCHANGE BANK, NEW-YORK, July 25, 1877.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE (5) PER CENT. WILL be paid to the stockholders on and after Aug. 1, 1877. The transfer-books will be closed from July 25 to Aug. 1.

By order WILLIAM A. NASH, Cashier.

PACIFIC BANK, NEW-YORK, July 20, 1877.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a quarterly divided of Three per Cent., payable on and after the 1st day of August next.

R. BUCK, Cashier.

ST. NICHOLAS INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 166 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 21, 1877.

THE USUAL SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND of Five per Cent. has been declared payable on the 1st day of August, 1877.

J. DU BOIS, Secretary.

CHOICE FIRE INSURANCE STOCKS—PAYing 10 to 30 per cent. yearly, for sale by E. S. BAILEY, No. 65 Wall-st.

MUSICAL.

A GREAT OFFER! We will during these hard Times dispose of 100 PIANOS & ORGANS, new and second-hand of first-class makers, including WATERS' at lower prices for cash or installments or to let until paid for than ever before offered. WATERS' GRAND SQUARE and UPRIGHT PIANOS & ORGANS are the BEST MADE. AGENTS WANTED. Illustrated Catalogues Mailed. A liberal discount to Teachers, Ministers, Churches, etc. Sheet music at half price. HORACE WATERS & SONS, Manufctrs. and Dealers, 40 East 14th-st., Union Square, N. Y.

SHIPPING.

CUNARD LINE B. & N. A. R. M. S. P. CO.

NOTICE.

With the view of diminishing the chances of collision, the steamers of this line take a specified course for all seasons of the year.

On the outward passage from Queenstown to New-York or Boston, crossing the meridian of 50 at 43 latitude, or nothing to the north of 43.

On the homeward passage, crossing the meridian of 50 at 42, or nothing to the north of 42.

FROM NEW-YORK FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.
ALGERIA....WED., Aug. 1 | ABYSSINIA...WED., Aug. 15
BOTHNIA....WED., Aug. 8 | SCYTHIA....WED., Aug. 22

Steamers marked * do not carry steerage passengers.

Cabin passage $80, $100, and $130, gold, according to accommodation. Return tickets on favorable terms.

Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at very low rates. Freight and passage office No. 4 Bowling Green. CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

WHITE STAR LINE.

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL, CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL.

The steamers of this route take the Lane Routes recommended by Lieut. Maury, U. S. N., going south of the Banks on the passage to Queenstown all the year round.

GERMANIC.....SATURDAY, Aug. 4, at 12:30 P. M.
ADRIATIC.....SATURDAY, Aug. 18, at 1 P. M.
BRITANNIC.....SATURDAY, Aug. 25, 4 P. M

From White Star Dock, Pier No. 52 North River.

These steamers are uniform in size and unsurpassed in appointments. The saloon, state-rooms, smoking and bath-rooms are amidships, where the noise and motion are least felt, affording a degree of comfort hitherto unattainable at sea.

Rates—Saloon, $80 and $100, gold; return tickets on favorable terms; steerage, $28.

For inspection of plans and other information apply at the Company's offices, No. 37 Broadway, New-York.

R. J. CORTIS, Agent.

ATLAS MAIL LINE.

BI-MONTHLY SERVICE TO JAMAICA, HAYTI, COLOMBIA, and ASPINWALL, and to PANAMA and SOUTH PACIFIC PORTS, (via Aspinwall.) First-class full-powered iron screw steamers from Pier No. 51, North River.

For HAYTI, COLOMBIA, ISTHMUS OF PANAMA, and SOUTH PACIFIC PORTS, (via Aspinwall:)

ETNA.....July 28
ANDES.....Aug. 14

For KINGSTON (Jamaica) and HAYTI:

CLARIBEL.....July 26
ATLAS.....Aug. 17

Superior First-class Passenger accommodation.

PIM, FORWOOD & CO., Agents,
No. 56 Wall-st.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.

SAILING FROM PIER NO. 27 NORTH RIVER, WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS at 3 P. M.,

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., FLORIDA, THE SOUTH, AND SOUTH-WEST.

CITY OF ATLANTA.....SATURDAY.....July 28
GEO. W. CLYDE.....WEDNESDAY.....Aug. 1

SUPERIOR PASSENGER ACCOMMODATIONS.

Insurance to destination one-half of one per cent.

Goods forwarded free of commission. Passenger tickets and bills of lading issued and signed at the office of

JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents,
Office on the pier.

Or W. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling Green.
Or BENTLEY & HASKELL, General Agent
Great Southern Freight Line, 317 Broadway.

STATE LINE.

NEW-YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, DUBLIN, BELFAST, AND LONDONDERRY.

These first-class full-powered steamers will sail from Pier No. 42 North-River, foot of Canal-st.

STATE OF NEVADA.....Thursday, Aug. 2
STATE OF VIRGINIA.....Thursday, Aug. 9
STATE OF INDIANA.....Thursday, Aug. 23
STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA.....Thursday, Aug. 30

First cabin, $90 and $70, according to accommodations; return tickets at reduced rates. Second cabin, $45; return tickets at reduced rates. Steerage, $26. Apply to **AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Agents,** No. 72 Broadway, New-York.

STEERAGE tickets at No. 45 Broadway, and at the company's pier, foot of Canal-st., North River.

ANCHOR LINE U. S. MAIL STEAMERS.

NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.
Devonia....July 28, 5 P. M. | Bolivia....Aug. 11, 7 A. M.
Anchoria.....Aug. 4, noon | California..Aug. 18, 1 P. M.

TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, OR DERRY.
Cabins, $65 to $80, according to accommodations. Intermediate, $35; Steerage, $26.

NEW-YORK TO SOUTHAMPTON AND LONDON.
Utopia.....Aug. 4, noon | Alsatia....Aug. 18, 1 P. M.
Cabins, $55 to $70. Steerage, $26. Cabin excursion tickets at reduced rates. Drafts issued for any amount at current rates. Company's Pier Nos. 20 and 21 North River, New-York. HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents, No. 7 Bowling Green.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.

STEAM-SHIP LINE BETWEEN NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON, AND BREMEN.
Company's Pier, foot of 2d-st., Hoboken.
Gen. WERDER.Sat., July 28 | RHEIN.....Sat., Aug. 11
ODER.....Sat., Aug. 4 | NECKAR.....Sat., Aug. 18

RATES OF PASSAGE FROM NEW-YORK TO SOUTHAMPTON, HAVRE, OR BREMEN.

First cabin.....$100 gold
Second cabin.....60 gold
Steerage.....30 currency

Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage certificates, $30 currency. For freight or passage apply to OELRICHS & CO., No. 2 Bowling Green.

GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY.

The splendid mail steamers of this company between New-York and Havre,
Calling at PLYMOUTH (G. B.) for the landing of Passengers,
Will sail from Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Morton-st., every Wednesday; beginning with

FRANCE, PEREIRE, Wednesday Aug. 1, 9 A. M.
*PEREIRE, DANRE, Wednesday, Aug. 8, 1 P. M.
CANADA, FRANCEU, Wednesday, Aug. 15, 10 A. M.

Rates of passage, greatly reduced.

LOUIS DE BEBIAN, Agent, No. 55 Broadway.

NATIONAL LINE—Piers 44 and 51 North River.
FOR LONDON.
Erin, Thurs. July 26, 6 A. M. | Holland, Aug. 2, 9:30 A. M.

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
Egypt, Sat., July 28, 7 A. M. | Spain, Sat., Aug 18, 12 M.
Italy....Sat., Aug. 4, 12 M. | England, Aug. 25, 6 A. M.

Cabin and steerage passage, and drafts from £1 upward, issued at very low rates. Company's offices No. 69 Broadway. F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

INMAN LINE STEAMERS.

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
CITY OF RICHMOND.....July 28, 7 A. M.
CITY OF BERLIN.....Aug. 11, 7 A. M.
CITY OF CHESTER.....Aug. 18, 1 P. M.

From Pier No. 45 North River.

CABIN, $80 and $100, gold. Return tickets on favorable terms. STEERAGE, $26, currency. Drafts at lowest rates.

Saloons, state-rooms, smoking and bath rooms amidships.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
Nos. 15 and 33 Broadway, New-York.

FOR LIVERPOOL, VIA QUEENSTOWN.

The Liverpool and Great Western Steam Company's United States mail steamers leave Pier No. 53 N. R.:

MONTANA.....TUESDAY, July 31, at 9 A. M.
WYOMING.....TUESDAY, Aug. 14, at 9 A. M.
WISCONSIN.....TUESDAY, Aug. 28, at 9 A. M.

Cabin passage, $55, $65, or $75, according to stateroom; steerage, $26; intermediate, $40.

WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 29 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.,

THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.

RAPIDAN, Capt. KEMPTON, SATURDAY, July 28, Pier 43 North River, 3 P. M. GEO. YONGE, Agent, 409 Broadway.

H. LIVINGSTON, Capt. MALLORY, WEDNESDAY, Aug. 1, Pier 43 North River, 3 P. M. GEO. YONGE, Agent, 409 Broadway.

SAN SALVADOR, Capt. NICKERSON, SATURDAY, Aug. 4, Pier 43 North River, 3 P. M. GEO. YONGE, Agent, 409 Broadway.

GEN. BARNES, Capt. CHEESMAN, WEDNESDAY, Aug. 8, Pier 16 East River, 3 P. M. MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents, 62 South-st.

Insurance ONE-HALF PER CENT. Superior accommodations for passengers. Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, Atlantic and Gulf Railroad, and Florida lines.

C. D. OWENS, Agent A. & G. R. R., No. 315 Broadway.
GEORGE YONGE, Agent C. R. R. of Ga. No. 409 Broadway.

PACIFIC MAIL AND PANAMA TRANSIT STEAM-SHIP LINES.

FOR CALIFORNIA, JAPAN, CHINA, AUSTRALIA, NEW-ZEALAND, BRITISH COLOMBIA, OREGON, &c. Sailing from Pier foot Canal-st., North River.

For SAN FRANCISCO, via ISTHMUS OF PANAMA. Steam-ship ACAPULCO.....Tuesday, July 31 connecting for Central America and South Pacific ports.

From SAN FRANCISCO to JAPAN and CHINA. Steam-ship CITY OF TOKIO.....Wednesday, Aug. 8

From San Francisco to Australia and New-Zealand. Steam-ship CITY OF NEW-YORK...Wednesday, Aug. 15

For freight or passage apply to
WM. LYON & CO., or H. J. BULLAY, Supt., No. 6 Bowling Green. Pier foot Canal-st., North River.

TO SUMMER TRAVELERS.

International Steam-ship Company's Line of Steamers TO EASTERN MAINE, NEW-BRUNSWICK, NOVA SCOTIA, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, &c., &c.

The steamers NEW-YORK and CITY OF PORTLAND will, until Sept. 15, leave Boston at 8 A. M. and Portland at 5 P. M., every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, and FRIDAY, for EASTPORT, Me., and ST. JOHN, N. B., forwarding passengers by connecting lines to Calais, Me.; St. Andrew's, Fredericton, Shediac, Mirimichi, and Bathurst, N. B.; Truro, Pictou, Digby, Annapolis, Kentville, Windsor, and Halifax, N. S.; Summerside and Charlottetown, P. E. I. The steamers are first class in every respect; the climate of the region to which they run is delightfully cool and invigorating, and the expenses of travel very moderate. For circular, with description of the route, and any further information, apply to W. H. KILBY, Agent, End of Commercial Wharf, Boston, Mass.

NEW-YORK, HAVANA, & MEXICAN MAIL S. S. LINE
Steamers leave Pier No. 3 North River, at 3 P. M.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.

CITY OF MERIDA, REYNOLDS.....Saturday, Aug. 4
CITY OF VERA CRUZ, DEAKEN.....Wednesday, Aug. 8
CITY OF NEW-YORK, TIMMERMAN..Wed'sday, Aug. 15

FOR VERA CRUZ AND NEW-ORLEANS,

Via Havana, Progreso, Campeachy, Tuxpan, Tampico.
CITY OF MERIDA, REYNOLDS.....Saturday, Aug. 4

Steamers will leave New-Orleans Aug. 12 and Sept. 2 for Vera Cruz and all the above ports.

For freight or passage apply to
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, Nos. 31 and 33 Broadway.

For Havana, Steam-ship CITY OF NEW-YORK postponed till THURSDAY, July 26.

F. ALEXANDRE & SONS.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA DIRECT MAIL LINE.

These first-class steam-ships sail regularly at 3 P. M, from Pier No. 13 North River, as follows:

COLUMBUS.....WEDNESDAY, Aug. 1
CLYDE.....SATURDAY, Aug. 11

Accommodations unsurpassed. For freight or passage apply to WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling Green. MCKELLAR, LULING & CO., Agents in Havana.

SHIPPING.

THE AMERICAN STEAM-SHIP COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA AND LIVERPOOL LINE.

The only Transatlantic Line sailing under the American flag. Sailing every Thursday from Philadelphia and Wednesday from Liverpool.

THE RED STAR LINE.

Carrying the Belgian and United States Mails. Sailing semi-monthly alternately from Philadelphia and New-York. Direct and only TO ANTWERP.

For rates of passage and other information apply to PETER WRIGHT & SONS, General Agents, No. 307 Walnut-st., Philadelphia, and No. 52 Broadway, New-York.

JNO. McDONALD, Agt., No. 8 Battery-place.

HAMBURG American Packet Company's Line, for PLYMOUTH, CHERBOURG, AND HAMBURG.
LESSING.....Aug. 2 | HAMMONIA.....Aug. 16
HERDER.....Aug. 9 | POMMERANIA.....Aug. 23

Rates of Passage to Plymouth, London, Cherbourg, Hamburg, and all points in England: First Cabin, $100, gold; Second Cabin, $60, gold; Steerage, $30, currency.

KUNHARDT & CO. C. B. RICHARD & BOAS,
General Agents, 61 Broad-st., N. Y. General Passenger Agents, 61 Broadway, N. Y.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. S. GREEN, Passport Agent, No. 91 Duane-st., corner Broadway.

RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.
GREAT TRUNK LINE
AND UNITED STATES MAIL ROUTE.
On and after June 25, 1877,

Trains leave New-York, via Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets Ferries, as follows:

Express for Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West and South, with Pullman Palace Cars attached, 9 A. M., 6 and 8:30 P. M. daily.

For Williamsport, Lock Haven, Corry, and Erie, at 8:30 P. M., connecting at Corry for Titusville, Petroleum Centre, and the Oil Regions. For Williamsport and Lock Haven, 9 A. M.

For Baltimore, Washington, and the South, "Limited Washington Express" of Pullman Parlor Cars, daily, except Sunday, 9:30 A. M.; arrive Washington, 4:10 P. M. Regular at 8:30 A. M., 1, 6, and 8:30 P. M. Sunday, 6 and 8:30 P. M.

Express for Philadelphia, 7:30, 8:20, 9, (9:30 limited,) 10:30 A. M., 1, 4, 5, 6, 7, and 8:30 P. M. Sunday, 9 A. M., 5, 6, 7, and 8:30 P. M. Emigrant and second-class, 7 P. M.

For trains to Newark, Elizabeth, Rahway, Princeton, Trenton, Perth Amboy, Flemington, Belvidere, and other points see local schedules at all Ticket Offices.

Trains arrive: From Pittsburg, 6:50 and 10:40 A. M. and 10:20 P. M., daily: 10:10 A. M. and 6:50 P. M., daily except Monday. From Washington and Baltimore, 6:50 A. M., 2:10, 4:10, 6:10, and 10:10 P. M. Sunday, 6:50, A. M. and 10 P. M. From Philadelphia, 5:05, 6:50, 9:10, 10:10, 10:40, 11:50 A. M., 2:10, 4:10, 5:10, 6:50, 8:40, 10:10, and 10:20 P. M. Sunday, 5:05, 6:50, 10:40, 11:50 A. M., 6:50 and 10:20 P. M.

Ticket Offices, Nos. 828 and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts.; No. 4 Court-st., Brooklyn; Nos. 114, 116, and 118 Hudson-st., Hoboken; Depot, Jersey City. Emigrant Ticket Office, No. 3 Battery-place. L. P. FARMER,

FRANK THOMSON, General Passenger Agent.
General Manager.

TO PHILADELPHIA
via
PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

THE OLD-ESTABLISHED ROUTE AND SHORT LINE between
NEW-YORK AND PHILADELPHIA.

13 Through Trains each way daily, 3 Depots in Philadelphia, 2 in New-York.

Double track, the most Improved Equipment, and the Fastest Time consistent with absolute safety.

On and after June 25, 1877,

Express Trains leave New-York, via Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets Ferries, as follows:

7:30, 8:20, 9, (9:30 limited,) 10:30 A. M., 1, 4, 5, 6, 7, and 8:30 P. M. Sunday, 9 A. M., 5, 6, 7, and 8:30 P. M.

Returning, trains leave Philadelphia 3:35, 6, 7:30, 8, 8:30, and 11 A. M., (Limited Express, 1:35 P. M.,) 2, 4, 6:30, 7, and 8:30 P. M., and 12 Midnight. On Sunday, 3:35, 8, 8:30 A. M., 4, 7:35 P. M., and 12 Midnight.

Ticket Offices, Nos. 526 and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts., No. 4 Court-st., Brooklyn; Nos. 114, 116, and 118 Hudson-st., Hoboken Depot, Jersey City. Emigrant Ticket Office, No. 3 Battery-place. L. P. FARMER,

FRANK THOMSON, General Passenger Agent.
General Manager.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. S. GREEN, Passport Agent, No. 91 Duane-st., corner Broadway.

RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.
GREAT TRUNK LINE
AND UNITED STATES MAIL ROUTE.
On and after June 25, 1877,

Trains leave New-York, via Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets Ferries, as follows:

Express for Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West and South, with Pullman Palace Cars attached, 9 A. M., 6 and 8:30 P. M. daily.

For Williamsport, Lock Haven, Corry, and Erie, at 8:30 P. M., connecting at Corry for Titusville, Petroleum Centre, and the Oil Regions. For Williamsport and Lock Haven, 9 A. M.

For Baltimore, Washington, and the South, "Limited Washington Express" of Pullman Parlor Cars, daily, except Sunday, 9:30 A. M.; arrive Washington, 4:10 P. M. Regular at 8:30 A. M., 1, 6, and 8:30 P. M. Sunday, 6 and 8:30 P. M.

Express for Philadelphia, 7:30, 8:20, 9, (9:30 limited,) 10:30 A. M., 1, 4, 5, 6, 7, and 8:30 P. M. Sunday, 9 A. M., 5, 6, 7, and 8:30 P. M. Emigrant and second-class, 7 P. M.

For trains to Newark, Elizabeth, Rahway, Princeton, Trenton, Perth Amboy, Flemington, Belvidere, and other points see local schedules at all Ticket Offices.

Trains arrive: From Pittsburg, 6:50 and 10:40 A. M. and 10:20 P. M., daily: 10:10 A. M. and 6:50 P. M., daily except Monday. From Washington and Baltimore, 6:50 A. M., 2:10, 4:10, 6:10, and 10:10 P. M. Sunday, 6:50, A. M. and 10 P. M. From Philadelphia, 5:05, 6:50, 9:10, 10:10, 10:40, 11:50 A. M., 2:10, 4:10, 5:10, 6:50, 8:40, 10:10, and 10:20 P. M. Sunday, 5:05, 6:50, 10:40, 11:50 A. M., 6:50 and 10:20 P. M.

Ticket Offices, Nos. 828 and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts.; No. 4 Court-st., Brooklyn; Nos. 114, 116, and 118 Hudson-st., Hoboken; Depot, Jersey City. Emigrant Ticket Office, No. 3 Battery-place. L. P. FARMER,

FRANK THOMSON, General Passenger Agent.
General Manager.

TO PHILADELPHIA
via
PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

THE OLD-ESTABLISHED ROUTE AND SHORT LINE between
NEW-YORK AND PHILADELPHIA.

13 Through Trains each way daily, 3 Depots in Philadelphia, 2 in New-York.

Double track, the most Improved Equipment, and the Fastest Time consistent with absolute safety.

On and after June 25, 1877,

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7:30, 8:20, 9, (9:30 limited,) 10:30 A. M., 1, 4, 5, 6, 7, and 8:30 P. M. Sunday, 9 A. M., 5, 6, 7, and 8:30 P. M.

Returning, trains leave Philadelphia 3:35, 6, 7:30, 8, 8:30, and 11 A. M., (Limited Express, 1:35 P. M.,) 2, 4, 6:30, 7, and 8:30 P. M., and 12 Midnight. On Sunday, 3:35, 8, 8:30 A. M., 4, 7:35 P. M., and 12 Midnight.

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FRANK THOMSON, General Passenger Agent.
General Manager.

STEAMBOATS.

NEW-YORK, HARTFORD, SPRINGFIELD, NORTHAMPTON, HOLYOKE, AND VERMONT AND CANADA LINE.

NEW-YORK AND CANADA, AND INTERMEDIATE POINTS.—Steamers leave Pier No. 25 R. R. daily (Sundays excepted) at 3 P. M. (23d-st., E. R., at 3:15 P. M.) and 11 P. M., connecting with special trains at New-Haven for Meriden, Hartford, Springfield, &c. Tickets sold and baggage checked at 944 Broadway, New-York, and 4 Court-st., Brooklyn. Excursion to New-Haven and return, $1 50.

RONDOUT AND KINGSTON.—LANDING AT Newburg, Poughkeepsie, Highland Falls, (West Point,) Cornwall, Marlboro', Milton, Esopus, connecting with Ulster and Delaware Railroad, steam-boats JAMES W. BALDWIN and THOMAS CORNELL, from pier foot of Spring-st., North River, daily at 4 P. M.

FOR NORWALK AND DANBURY DAILY.

Steamer ADELPHI leaves Brooklyn, (Jewell's Dock,) 2:30 P. M.; Pier No. 37, East River, 2:45 P. M., and 33d-st., 3 P. M., connecting with Danbury and New-Haven Railroads. Reduced fare, 75 cents.

Excursion tickets, 50 cents.

FOR CATSKILL, STUYVESANT, &c.—Steamer ESCORT from Franklin-st., North River, every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday at 6 P. M. for freight and passengers. Fare, $1. Berths free.

CATSKILL AND STUYVESANT BOATS Cleave daily from Pier No. 42, foot of Canal-st., at 6 P. M., for passengers and freight. Fare, $1. Berths free.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS ON Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad. Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 11:30 A. M.

STEAMBOATS.

THE NEW
PROVIDENCE LINE
TO BOSTON, via Providence Direct.
A WHOLE NIGHT'S REST.
ONLY 42 MILES OF RAIL. TIME 60 MINUTES.

The magnificent new steamer
MASSACHUSETTS,
("The Palace Steamer of the World,")
and the world-renowned steamer
RHODE ISLAND,
("The Queen of the Sound,")

Leave daily (Sundays excepted) from Pier No. 29 N. R., foot of Warren-st., at 5 P. M., arriving at PROVIDENCE at 6 A. M., and BOSTON 7 A. M. No intermediate landings between New-York and Providence.

THE OLD RELIABLE STONINGTON LINE,

FOR BOSTON AND ALL POINTS EAST, at 5 P. M., daily from Pier No. 33 N. R., foot of Jay-st. Brooklyn passengers transferred free by steam-boat leaving Jewell's Wharf, Fulton Ferry, at 4:25 P. M., and landing at above piers.

THE GREAT FALL RIVER LINE FOR BOSTON,

And all points EAST, via NEWPORT and FALL RIVER.
The mammoth palace steamers
BRISTOL AND PROVIDENCE,
LARGEST, HANDSOMEST, AND MOST COSTLY STEAMERS IN THE WORLD. Full night's rest. No midnight changes. Five morning trains Fall River to Boston. Steamers leave New-York daily at 5 P. M., (Sundays July 1 to Sept. 2, inclusive,) from Pier No. 29 N. R., foot of Murray-st. GRAND PROMENADE CONCERTS every evening. Tickets and State Rooms secured at all principal hotels and ticket offices, at the Pier, and on steamers. BORDEN & LOVELL, Agents.
GEO. L. CONNOR, Genl Pass. Agent.

OAK BLUFFS,
MARTHA'S VINEYARD,
AND
NANTUCKET.
NEW AND DIRECT ROUTE BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND THESE GREAT SUMMER RESORTS OF NEW-ENGLAND, VIA FALL RIVER LINE AND WOODS HOLE.

Leave New-York from Pier No. 28, N. R., at 5 P. M. daily, (Sundays included.) Arrive at Oak Bluffs 8:30 A. M., and Nantucket 1:30 A. M. the next day.

3 TO 6 HOURS AHEAD OF OTHER LINES.

New-York to Oak Bluffs, $5; Excursion tickets, $9. New-York to Nantucket, $6; Excursion tickets, $10. Returning, leave Nantucket, 1:15 P. M.; Oak Bluffs, 4 P. M.; arrive at New-York, 6:30 A. M. the next day.

GEORGE L. CONNOR, BORDEN & LOVELL, General Passenger Agent. Agents.

ALBANY BOAT---PEOPLE'S LINE.

The elegant steamers DREW and ST. JOHN leave Pier No. 41 North River EVERY WEEK DAY at 6 P. M., connecting at Albany with express trains for

SARATOGA,
LAKE GEORGE,
LAKE CHAMPLAIN,
THE ADIRONDACK AND
WHITE MOUNTAINS,

and all favorite Summer Resorts North and West.

FARE ONLY $1 50.

Messina's String Bands accompany each steamer.

S. E. MAYO, General Passenger Agent.

SARATOGA VIA PEOPLE'S LINE FROM PIER No. 41 N. R.—Large, steady, well-ventilated boats. Fare to Saratoga, $2 70; Excursion Tickets, good during season, to Albany and return, $2; Saratoga and return, $4 40. Races commence at Saratoga July 21.

ALBANY AND TROY BY DAY BOATS.—C. VIBBARD and DANIEL DREW leave Vestry-st. Pier, N. R., at 8:35 and 9 A. M., and 3 P. M. Landing at Nyack Ferry, West Point, Newburg, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Saugerties, Catskill and Hudson. Close connection with New-York Central R. R. for the West, and with express trains for Saratoga, Montreal, and other points north. To West Point and Newburg, returning same day, $1. Tickets or coupons good on Hudson River R. R., are received on board for passage. FREE TRANSFER from and to BROOKLYN by steam-boat. Leaves Jewell's Wharf, (Fulton-st.,) at 8:55 A. M. Tickets over New-York Central and for Saratoga on the wharf.

SEA BIRD—CAPT. H. B. BARKER,
FOR RED BANK, FROM FRANKLIN-ST.

Leave New-York.		Leave Red Bank.	
Monday, 23d	3:00 P. M.	Monday 23

LOCAL PART OF THE STRIKE

THE SITUATION IN NEW-JERSEY.

END OF THE MORRIS AND ESSEX STRIKE—CONTINUATION OF THE TROUBLE ON THE CENTRAL—ALL QUIET AT THE ERIE AND PENNSYLVANIA DEPOTS.

On the Morris and Essex Division of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad the strike was ended at 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon, and the promise made by the Superintendent to the striking firemen that in future their salaries would be paid at the rate before the reduction of 10 per cent., viz., $50 a month. Since that time it is feared the promise can neither be relied upon nor will be entirely accepted by the firemen, and the strike may be resumed to-day. The situation on the New-Jersey Central Road, on which trouble first began on Wednesday, improved considerably yesterday morning, leading the officers to hope for an early settlement. Toward evening, however, affairs again assumed a grave aspect, and, as on Wednesday night, fears were entertained for the safety of the depot at Communipaw ferry. No violence was reported during the day, although trains were stopped at several points. Business was conducted as quietly as usual at the Jersey City Depot of the Erie Railway yesterday. Every anticipation of a strike had faded out, and all classes of workmen pursued their callings without giving the least evidence of disaffection. Early in the morning passenger and freight trains were started for Dunkirk over the Atlantic and Great Western Railroad, and in the evening trains were sent out for Buffalo. No tickets for Niagara were sold, on account of a rumored disaffection among the employees on the branch between Buffalo and the Falls. Passengers for far Western points were not taken out because of the certainty that they could not be sent to their destinations without delay, as the strike still continues on the Canada Southern Railroad.

All fear of a strike by the employes on the Eastern Division of the Pennsylvania Railroad finally departed from the minds of the officials yesterday morning when it became known that all the men accepted the decision arrived at by their delegates on Wednesday afternoon. On Thursday night a party of emissaries from the strikers of the Delaware, Lackawanna, and Western Road, visited the "round-house" of the Pennsylvania Road, and endeavored to induce the workmen there to join in the strike. Their solicitations were fruitless, and as they became angry they were turned out of the "round-house." Passenger trains for Philadelphia and intermediate points were run on time from the Pennsylvania Depot, as were also freight trains for south-western stations. The anticipations that the freight could not be transported from Delaware to New-York were overcome yesterday by the arrival of several trains laden with the fruit. The condition of the peaches proved that the railroad strike did not delay their transportation. They were hard and juiceless, and it was evident that they were plucked before they were ripe, and are to be forced upon the market. No through passengers nor freight were received yesterday by the Pennsylvania Company, and it is not yet known when they will be. The only outrage that has occurred for several days along the line of the Eastern division of the Pennsylvania Railroad was perpetrated on Wednesday night, when some dastard fired a bullet into a car at Elizabeth. Luckily, the missile did not strike any person.

A United States Deputy Marshal was in Hoboken yesterday looking after a fireman named Gallagher, who caused the delay of Wednesday night to the mail train at Washington, N. J. Gallagher, encouraged by a crowd of strikers, boarded the train at Washington, and pulled Michael Maher, a green fireman, from the cab, threatening to kill him if he attempted to go back. After some delay Gallagher himself boarded the engine, and fired as far as Phillipsburg, and then back to Morristown, where train orders were received by the conductor to put him off. He was understood to be in Hoboken yesterday, and fears of trouble, if his arrest was attempted, were entertained.

The subject of dismissing the military was considered by Gov. Bedle and Gen. Plume last night, but it was determined to keep the men under arms until to-day so as to be prepared for violence on the Central, should any occur on that road, as was thought possible last evening.

The strikers at Newark having threatened to burn the Orange horse-car stables, the company yesterday notified the State authorities that they would look to the State for protection.

END OF THE MORRIS AND ESSEX STRIKE.

The strike on the Morris and Essex Division of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad terminated yesterday afternoon, and the trains on the line were running last evening in comparatively good order. The strike on this road was not characterized by that bitter hostility on the part of the employes toward the Directors and Superintendents which distinguished the strikers on other roads, and expressions of good-will were frequently exchanged between them. Negotiations were constantly pending looking to a settlement of the difficulty, and from the first it was surmised that the strike would not be of long standing. The pacific disposition of the strikers and their manifest common sense induced a spirit of concession on the part of the Directors of the road, and they expressed themselves willing to meet any reasonable demands made upon them. Meanwhile an incident occurred which had well-nigh stopped all further negotiations. All trains except mail trains were stopped since 4:15 P. M. on Wednesday. But the United States mail was permitted to go out regularly. At 12:20 yesterday an engine and one baggage car were in readiness to take out the mail, and by consent of their respective unions, Engineer Kenner and Fireman Gibbs, furnished with passes to strikers along the road, were detailed to carry them to their destination. At the last moment it was discovered that from 25 to 30 passengers were secreted in the mail room of the baggage car, and the strikers, led by Ed. Sturgess, a fireman, rushed in and demanded that they leave. The passengers demurred and appealed to the Superintendent and his assistants, but they were powerless to assist them. Remonstrance was in vain, and the passengers were quickly driven out into the depot. Only one person, a woman with a sick child, was permitted to proceed to her destination at Camp Tabor. For some time after this occurrence negotiations were suspended, but they were again renewed, and at 3 o'clock news spread all over the City that arrangements were completed by which the strike was ended. The basis of the settlement was at first difficult to obtain, but finally it was stated by the strikers, engineers, and firemen that at a secret meeting they had resolved to accept terms which were offered them. These were that the engineers, who from the first were unwilling to join the strike, should resume at the reduced salary of $90 a month, and that the firemen were to receive $50, the amount they received before the reduction of 10 per cent was made. An understanding of a private nature was also arrived at between engineers and firemen respecting this compromise, which they stated concerned themselves only. On the subject of the settlement the officers of the road were especially reticent. At first they declared that no concession was made to the strikers, and that the latter voluntarily came forward and pleaded to be taken back. Believing, as they said, that they were honest, industrious workmen, they consented to re-employ them, but only upon condition of working at the reduced rate. This statement is directly at variance with that of the firemen, who declare that they were sent for by Mr. Reasoner, who burst into tears at seeing them, and who promised to do everything in his power to aid the workmen. Subsequently Mr. Reasoner admitted that "some" of the firemen received the old rate of $50 per month, and finally the fact was stated openly and unqualifiedly. The strikers no less than the Superintendent were anxious to resume work, and quickly got their trains in order. The ticket offices were reopened, passengers flocked into the depot, and at 4:15 o'clock the first regular passage train since the strike left Hoboken depot, bound outward, amid the cheers of the passengers and employes of the road.

At a late hour in the evening, however, the difficulties concerning the strike on the road assumed a new shape, and it is not at all improbable that the troubles are not yet at an end. A very material difference seems to have arisen as to the understanding which was ultimately reached between the Superintendent of the road and his assistant and the strikers which led to the running of the trains. The railroad officers at first stated to the reporters that the real strikers, the firemen, begged to be taken back at the reduced salary—$45 a month, but subsequently acknowledged that "some," and then "all," were to be paid at the rate of $50 a month—the original wages. Whatever may have been the intention of the railroad authorities, it is perfectly evident that the firemen consented to resume their duties on the promise of Superintendent Reasoner and his assistant, Mr. Griffith, that they would cause their salaries to be paid at $50 a month in future; and, acting on that promise, a committee of firemen, consisting of Messrs. Sturges, Wilson, and Birmingham, proceeded to Scranton by the first train to consult with Messrs. Halsted and Dawson, the heads of their society on the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, as to the propriety of their relying upon the promise of the Superintendent and his assistant. At the time of the arrangement it was understood that the firemen were to be given 24 hours' notice wherein to decide whether or not they would rely upon the promises they had received, but since then rumors have been circulated which will probably vitiate the terms of the agreement. In substance, they are to the effect that the Superintendent was not sincere in his promise and had no authority to make it; and, also, that it is his intention to remove the most prominent members of the striking party, one by one, from the road as soon as practicable. It is believed in Hoboken that in Scranton and elsewhere the arrangement will be repudiated, and as a proof of the fact it is claimed that one of the late trains outward bound was stopped when it came on the line of the Delaware and Lackawanna Railroad. One engineer stated to a reporter last evening that the end of the strike would not be seen for two months yet, but up to midnight of last night the trains were run regularly and without any break.

Dispatches received at Morristown by the Sheriff, at 7:30 o'clock last evening, announce a riot at Port Morris, about 15 miles west of Morristown. Port Morris is the great coal depot of the Morris and Essex Road, and large numbers of canal men are there, who stopped the train last evening. The Sheriff swore in a posse to leave at daylight for the scene of trouble.

THE STRIKE ON THE CENTRAL.

The situation on the New-Jersey Central Road remained unchanged yesterday morning, the fears of a general strike along the line, and the possible destruction of valuable property, fortunately, not being realized. The strikers still remained obstinate at Phillipsburg, rendering it necessary for the officers to continue the order promulgated on Wednesday that no train should be run along the Easton branch further than Somerville, about halfway between Phillipsburg and New-York. The trains from Elizabeth and Long Branch, which were reported in THE TIMES yesterday as having been stopped at Elizabethport by the strikers on Wednesday night, arrived in New-York at daybreak yesterday morning, the Sheriff and a detail of special officers having visited the station and compelled the strikers to allow those cars to pass through. The travel along the lines, which had been entirely suspended on Wednesday night, was resumed yesterday to all points excepting Phillipsburg, and communication was established with Philadelphia by the Bound Brook route. As most of the employes are well disposed toward the company it is expected that the business of the road will be entirely resumed in a very short time. Receiver Lathrop, when questioned by a TIMES reporter yesterday, said that he wished to caution the strikers that, as the road was in the hands of a Receiver, any interference with the running of its trains, or any damage to property, would render them liable to immediate arrest and punishment. He hoped that the strikers would consider the risk of any violence on their part, and that they would refrain from interfering with those who were willing to work.

Toward evening, affairs, which in the morning had promised an early settlement of the difficulty with the strikers, again assumed a troublous aspect. Although trains were run on regular time to Somerville and other stations, the officers were not less apprehensive of trouble at night, and the Jersey City authorities were notified that the company entertained fears for the safety of their depot and buildings, and in the evening 24 special policemen were sent to act as a guard. The company's fears were aroused by the landing of about 100 strange men at Elizabethport in the afternoon.

As train after train arrived on time last night at Communipaw Ferry, including the 10:40 Long Branch train, and the late Elizabeth train, both of which had been stopped by the strikers on the previous night, the apprehensions of trouble on that branch of the road began to quiet in the minds of the employes in charge. Even should the suspicious party of men at Elizabethport entertain any design of attempting to destroy the depot, they will have to cross the Newark Bay bridge, where they will first come in contact with the Bayonne special force, while their further passage can easily be intercepted by throwing open the draw. No notification was received of any violence at that point late last night at the Communipaw Depot, where any demononstration would almost instantly have been known.

The passengers detained on the 9:10 train on the Central Railroad Wednesday night, as above stated, included ex-Sheriff W. C. Conner, M. Butler, proprietor of the Mansion House; Mrs. Charles Shaw, Mrs. Friedenberg, and 25 others, all of New-York. They were ordered out of the train by the strikers at Elizabethport, and were compelled to walk to Elizabeth, a distance of three miles, where they took the 1:35 train for New-York. On the road between Elizabethport and Newark the train was stoned by the strikers, and the passengers were obliged to lie down on the floor of the car for safety. The New-Jersey Central engineer, Hague by name, who ran his train on to a siding at Elizabeth, Wednesday night, and drew the fires, as reported in yesterday's TIMES, says that he and the firemen were attacked by five rioters, with drawn revolvers, three of whom took possession of the engine, while the other two severed its couplings. No one but Hague and his firemen saw the men, and the Police, who were at the place within five minutes after the engine stopped on the building, are inclined to disbelieve Hague's statement.

The 4:30 P. M. passenger train from New-York, on the New-Jersey Central Railroad, to Flemington, N. J., was stopped at Flagtown, the fourth station below Flemington, by the strikers. They notified the train hands that no trains would be allowed to leave in the morning. Sheriff Bellis has been requested by the Assistant Superintendent of the road to furnish a guard for trains this morning. Trouble is also anticipated at New-Hampton Junction. The Sheriff is endeavoring to procure a posse of Police to protect the company's property there.

At midnight affairs remained in about the same state of dangerous uncertainty as in the early evening, no one being able to surmise what might be done by the strikers.

HOW RAILROAD EMPLOYES ARE PAID

RATES OF WAGES ON THE PENNSYLVANIA, NEW-JERSEY CENTRAL, AND DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND WESTERN RAILROADS —WHAT THE COMPANIES' OFFICIALS SAY.

A reporter of THE TIMES yesterday visited the offices and yards of several of the railroad companies for the purpose of obtaining information from the railroad managers in regard to the present and past wages of the different classes of employes, the number of hours of labor imposed, and the reductions in wages. There has been only one reduction made by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company since the war, and that was on Jan. 1, 1874, when the wages of all employes were reduced 10 per cent. The present strike on that road is made by the men in order to bring about a return to the former wages. The running men employed by the Pennsylvania Central get paid by the mile or trip, and they have all the work they are able to do for 30 days each month. The following is given as a table of the wages earned by the men last month:

Passenger engineers	$92 48	Passenger brake-men	$41 to 50
Passenger firemen	51 23	Passenger baggage-masters	50 00
Freight engineers	83 06	Freight conductors	63 00
Freight firemen	48 03	Freight brakemen	46 80
Gravel engineers	78 98	Track foremen	59 to 90
Gravel firemen	48 64	Yard conductors	54 to 69
Shifting engineers	80 17	Yard brakemen	45 00
Shifting firemen	52 28	Flagmen	46 80
Switchmen	35 to 40	Trackmen, per day	1 00
Passenger conductors	68 to 90		

The managers of the Pennsylvania Road think that their men were perfectly satisfied with the wages they were getting, and knew they could not do as well in these times at any other kind of work, and that they would not have struck but for outside influence. They consider railroad employes the best paid laborers in the country, and are determined not to yield.

The New-Jersey Central managers say they have made but one reduction in the wages of their employes since the war, and that was made three months ago on the brakemen and firemen, by taking away from them the sliding or mileage scale, and putting them under regular daily wages. The strike, the officials say, is undertaken by these hands to bring about a return to the mileage scale. They say that firing and braking constitute unskilled labor, any person being able to do either without any training, and are the easiest jobs on the road. The following tables show the amounts earned last month by the different employes on this road:

Passenger engineers	$90	Freight engineers	$90
Passenger firemen	55	Freight firemen	55

Passenger brakemen made $1 75 per day, and freight brakemen from $1 70 to $2 per day.

On this road a run—2,600 miles—constitutes a month's work. The engineers and firemen, both on the passenger and freight trains, are hired by the month and are paid monthly, whether they do a full month's work, only a part of it, or nothing at all. The engineers, firemen, and brakemen, however, get paid for all extra mileage at the same rates. Thus, when business is dull on the road, the employes are sure to get full wages any way, and when business on the road is brisk, they have opportunities to earn much extra money. During June the average and highest salaries are said to have been as follows:

	Average.	Highest.
Passenger engineers	$104	$135 60
Passenger firemen	61	79 31
Passenger brakemen	45	52 00
Freight engineers	110	135 00
Freight firemen	66	78 42
Freight brakemen	45	52 00

The New-Jersey Central controls the Lehigh and Susquehanna, and the wages on both roads are the same. The strikers assert that when the engineers' strike on the Central ended three months ago, the agreement, among others, was made that brakemen and firemen should get $2 per day as wages, and be paid at the same rate for all extra mileage. They assert that ever since that time, and up to the time of the present strike, freight business has been so heavy on the road that the brakemen and firemen have earned, according to the agreement, an average of $3 18 a day, by means of the extra mileage. During four weeks the company paid the regular and extra wages, but for the past two months it has not only not paid the extra mileage, but has only paid the brakemen and firemen $1 75 a day instead of $3 18, and now owes them $200,000 back pay. On Monday the men sent a grievance committee to meet the company, but got no satisfaction. They were told that if they struck the company would be finally wound up. They then determined, they say, to strike, but postponed their strike until Wednesday morning in order to effect a combination among themselves for the protection of the company's property from the lawlessness of outside mobs. They say they will protect this property unless the military is sent against them or an attempt is made to put strangers in their places.

The Delaware, Lackawanna and Western and the Morris and Essex Railroads are controlled by the same company, and the schedule of wages is the same on both lines. The managers say they cannot see that the men have any reason to strike. They think that they are better paid than any other class of laborers in the country, and have steady work. They think it is ridiculous that the present strike should have been inaugurated by the brakemen and firemen, who work at the two most unskilled kinds of labor employed by railroad companies. There has been but one reduction of wages, they say, on this road since the war, and that, which was a 10 per cent. reduction, took place last winter. Then the present strike is declared to be an effort to force a return to former wages. The following table is furnished to show the wages earned by the men on this road, both before and since the reduction:

	Former Rates. Per Day.	Present Rates. Per Day.
Engineers	$2 69 to $3 84	$2 41 to $3 46
Fireman	... to 1 92	... to 1 73
Trackmen	... to 1 00	... to 90
Brakemen	1 75 to 1 85	1 54 to 1 75
	Per Month.	Per Month.
Switchmen	40 00 to 45 00	35 00 to 40 00
Yard hands	40 00 to 45 00	35 00 to 40 00
Shop hands	30 00 to 125 00	28 00 to 110 00
Conductors	70 00 to 83 33	65 00 to 75 00

AT THE GRAND CENTRAL DEPOT.

The difficulties which have beset the New-York Central during the past few days are being gradually overcome, and the officers of the road are now of the opinion that in a very short time business will be transacted at every point on the main line and its connections as efficiently and promptly as before the strike. Everything was quiet at the Forty-second-Street Depot yesterday. During the morning Superintendent Toucey received dispatches from Albany, Syracuse, De Witt, Buffalo, and elsewhere, announcing that there had been no disturbance at any of those points; that passenger trains were running without molestation; that work was being resumed at places where strikes had occurred, and that the employes generally were returning to their senses. At noon it was definitely known that all the men on the line had gone to work and that no further difficulty need be apprehended from them. Superintendent Toucey said last night that the blockade had been entirely raised, and that freight and passenger trains were running on schedule time both to the East and West. It was to be expected of course, after the troubles which had been gone through, that there would be more or less delay between here and Chicago for some days, but now that all hands are at work together again, and for the general good, the traffic of the road would soon be moving as smoothly as ever. A dispatch was received by Mr. Toucey from Mr. W. H. Vanderbilt yesterday afternoon in which the employes of the road are commended in the warmest terms for the sensible course they have adopted. Mr. Vanderbilt says his men have earned the gratitude of the whole country by not joining with the strikers and rioters who have created such havoc in other localities, and he promises them that the New-York Central will not forget them. If there are any differences between the road and its employes they will be adjusted later. A conciliatory policy will be adopted, and a patient hearing will always be accorded to complaints when properly presented. Mr. Toucey posted this dispatch in the depot, where the workmen could see it, and it was read by nearly all of them. As a rule, they were well pleased with its tone, and, as they have the utmost confidence in Mr. Vanderbilt's promises, it is presumed they are entirely satisfied that they have taken the wisest course, and that they will be the gainers in the end.

MOVEMENTS OF THE NATIONAL GUARD.

The members of the several regiments suffered considerable inconvenience from the heat in their armories yesterday, and every spot where a breath of cool air could be obtained was jealously guarded. There was a general expression of the hope that an order from the Governor releasing the troops from confinement would be received to-day at the furthereast. During the afternoon Gen. Wylie, Chief of Ordnance, received a telegram from Col. Ward, commanding the Twenty-third Regiment of Brooklyn, announcing that his command would leave Hornellsville by a special train at 6 o'clock last evening. Gen. Wylie said that the camp equipage, stores, &c., belonging to his department would also be forwarded to this City by the same train. Overcoats were shipped to the Eighth and Ninth Regiments yesterday. Their receipt will be joyfully hailed by the soldiers, as the nights are very cool in that part of the country, and neither regiment is fully provided with blankets. The morning report of the several regiments to division head-quarters showed the following quota of men present at their respective armories for duty: Division Staff, 13; Third Cavalry, 313; Separate Troop Cavalry, 46; Washington Gray Troop, 44; Battery B, Artillery, 91; Battery A, 107; Battery C, 111; Fifth Regiment, 343; Twelfth, 376; Twenty-second, 474; Second Brigade Staff, 11; Seventy-first Regiment, 427; Eleventh, 348; Third Brigade Staff, 11; Seventh Regiment, 768; Sixty-ninth, 602. There were some additions to these figures afterward—in the Seventh, raising its number to 800, and in the Seventy-first Regiment, raising its number up to 462.

Good order and discipline were maintained in all of the regiments. The several companies in the Seventy-first each drilled half an hour in the afternoon, and the ceremony of guard mounting was gone through with both morning and evening. The heat was oppressive in the armory occupied by this command, and the boys kept very quiet when not drilling. The Twenty-second Regiment had a dress parade on the plaza at Union-square yesterday afternoon. The men looked very fine, and did not appear to have suffered from their involuntary confinement. The Seventh Regiment Armory was crowded all day. Nearly every man received calls from one or more friends, and the lobby resembled the entrance to a large hotel.

Major Gen. Shaler received the following letter from the Board of Police Commissioners yesterday afternoon, copies of which were sent to each command mentioned in the letter:

POLICE DEPARTMENT, NEW-YORK, July 26, 1877.

Major-Gen. Alexander Shaler, Commanding the First Division National Guard State of New-York:

SIR: At a meeting of the Board of Police, held this day, it was

Resolved, That Gen. Shaler be requested to communicate the thanks of this board to the Seventh, Twelfth, Twenty-second, and Seventy-first Regiments for their services while at the disposal of the Police Department on the 25th inst., and that he be requested to direct the regiments named to remain in their respective armories, subject to the orders of this board, until further notice, unless they should be relieved from duty by order of the Governor of the State.

The copies of the letter sent to the several regiments were indorsed in accordance with the expressed wish of the board by Gen. Shaler.

At 10 o'clock Col. Jussen, Acting Assistant Adjutant-General of the First Division, received a communication from the Police Commissioners, announcing that no trouble was anticipated, and the Seventh, Twelfth, Twenty-second, and Seventy-first Regiments were notified that they need not remain in readiness to march at a moment's notice. The boys then stripped off their hot uniforms and equipments, and made themselves comfortable for the night.

LOCAL NOTES ON THE STRIKES.

At the Thirtieth-Street Depot of the Hudson River Railroad last night there was no sign of any disturbance, and no incident occurred in the locality to indicate that the strike would extend there. The passenger and freight trains moved out and in regularly without interruption. There were no persons in and around the depot except the passengers and the employes of the road. Up to 11 P. M. men were busily engaged in coupling freight cars, which will go to Albany and other points.

Mayor Ely and Mr. William E. Dodge, of the Chamber of Commerce, held a brief consultation yesterday in regard to the transportation of freight and the protection of commercial property during the strikes. After an interchange of views it was thought to be unnecessary to take action on the subject at present.

James Fanner, the Commander of the New-York Grand Army of the Republic, received a dispatch from Gov. Robinson yesterday, stating that the offer of the services of the Grand Army was accepted with thanks, and that if the necessity should arise the Governor would avail himself of the aid thus tendered.

There has been no trouble whatever on the Long Branch Division of the Central Railroad of New-Jersey, and none is anticipated. The passenger trains are running regularly and on time.

The horse-car conductors and drivers of the Grand-Street and Newtown Railroad Company, Brooklyn, E. D., have accepted a reduction of their wages from $2 25 to $2 per day.

The Pittsburg agents of the Scottish Commercial Fire Insurance Company telegraphed to the main office in this City yesterday, asking how much the company proposed to subscribe "toward the protection of property." Mr. Crowell, one of the managers, in answering the dispatch, asked, pithily, whether the State of Pennsylvania is not able to protect the property within its own borders.

THE MAIL SERVICE.

Postmaster James has been on duty day and night most of the time this week supervising the arrangements relative to the reception and delivery of the mails. Most of the mails are coming in and going out with but little interruption, and Mr. Frank Moran, Assistant Superintendent of the Box Department in the New-York Post Office, made up a schedule yesterday showing, in substance, that the receptions and deliveries of the mails are now almost as regular as before the riots were initiated by the strikers.

THE LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.

The employes of the Long Island Railroad Company were made happy yesterday by the appearance of the Paymaster among them with money to pay the hands. The engineers on this road are paid from $90 to $100 per month; the conductors from $75 to $90, the brakemen $45, and the firemen from $40 to $45, and to judge from their smiling faces as the men passed up to receive their month's wages yesterday, they are perfectly satisfied with these rates.

MEETING OF WORKING MEN.

DEMONSTRATION IN COOPER INSTITUTE—A LARGE AND ORDERLY ASSEMBLAGE—THE WORKING MAN'S WRONGS RECITED—ORGANIZATION SAID TO BE THE ONLY REMEDY—A CALL FOR AID TO WHICH THERE WAS NO RESPONSE.

The labor meeting at the Cooper Institute last evening was well attended, and passed off quietly. At 8:15, when the delegates of the Amalgamated Labor Union filed upon the platform, every seat was occupied, and a number of persons were standing, principally around the doors. It was a decent assemblage, evidently composed of genuine working men. Germans preponderated. Mr. John Fortune, President of the Amalgamated Union, was chosen Chairmain, Mr. Hubert Vice-Chairman, and Messrs. Strausen and Ward Secretaries. Mr. Fortune, in his opening speech, enlarged upon the sufferings of the working men, and said that such oppression should no longer be tolerated in a free country. [Applause.] Now was the time to give expression to the real sentiments of the laboring classes. No longer should they display the cowardice of the past. "When force is brought against us," said the speaker, "I contend that we have the right to meet it in the same spirit." [Cries of "That's so."] In conclusion he introduced Mr. J. P. McDonald, who read in English a series of resolutions, reciting the inability of the working men to exist at the present rate of compensation; demanding increased pay and shorter hours of labor; expressing sympathy with the strikers, and pledging them financial aid; protesting against the use of Militia, and greeting those soldiers who "fraternized with their fellow-workmen," and urging the necessity of organization. Mr. Weil, of the Typographical Union, read the same resolutions in German. They were loudly applauded, especially the clause relating to the Militia. They were adopted unanimously. Mr. McDonald then came forward, amid cries of "Beecher" and hisses and delivered a speech that evinced capabilities sufficient to make the fortune of a political stump orator. He began by describing how for three years past working men have been giving up the marrow of their bones to fatten persons who never earned an honest dollar in their lives. [Applause.] The silk weavers of Paterson, he said, have no longer anything but rags to wear, although they make silk dresses. [Great applause.] The spectacle had been presented of 70,000 men marching with torchlights to exhibit the rags on their backs and the hunger in their cheeks, at the beck of politicians who were only passing laws to oppress them. [Applause.] The present war is the outgrowth of those three years. No matter how swiftly it may subside, it will leave marks behind that will never be forgotten. [Tremendous applause.] The strike is the result of desperation. There was no concert of action at the start. It spread because the workmen of Pittsburg felt the same oppression that was felt by the workmen of West Virginia. [Great applause, and three cheers for the men of Pittsburg.] The barrier of creed and nationality has been broken. Hereafter there shall be no North, no South, no East, no West; only one land of labor, and the working men must own and possess it. [Tremendous applause.] There was a time when one trade would stand idly by and see another ground in the dust, but this has past. When one is oppressed all are oppressed, and this is why thousands of other workmen flocked to the aid of the firemen and brakemen. [Applause.] Suppose, as has been charged, the tramps and thieves did join the workmen, who are the tramps and who are the thieves—the poor thieves, not the rich ones. [Loud and long continued applause and cheers repeated over and over.] The strikers have a right to ask their fellow workmen not to take their places and thus play into the hands of the common enemy. The papers say the strike was right but the men were wrong. [Shouts "That's what they always say," and hisses for the *Herald*.] Mr. Bergh flies to the rescue of a horse that is underfed and overworked, and he does well, but society has no care for a man. [Applause.] Vanderbilt and Jay Gould—[Hisses and shouts "Hang them up."] No, they are only doing in a big way what every employer is doing in a small way. They are merely the result of a bad system. [That's it.] But when they array themselves against the people it is our duty to array ourselves against them. [Tremendous cheers.]

The speaker then attacked Henry Ward Beecher, whom he characterized as the theologian of meet-hiding notoriety. If, he said, the working man had had the chance to treat Mr. Beecher several years ago as he wanted them to be treated, he would never have got into court. A bread and water diet would have curbed his passions effectually. [Cheers, laughter, hisses, groans, and shouts of "put him in a coal-mine."] He only does the bidding of the manufacturers and employers who attend his church and pay him $25,000 a year. [A voice—He ought to strike for another $75,000.] Heretofore, he said, there had been too much grunting and growling. "If," he shouted, "we have any manhood in us we will grunt and growl no more; we will act. [Wild cheers, and cries of "That's it."] We can do nothing, however, while we remain disorganized. While we are disorganized we are only a mob and a rabble; when organized we become a power to be respected. [Great cheers.] If the working men had been organized in every city the strike would now be more successful than it now is. The working people are in a maze. They don't know what to do. They wait, hesitating for the next telegraph dispatch. This condition of things is their own fault." [Applause.]

Taking this as a basis the speaker made a strong appeal for the reorganization of the trades unions and their federation under a common international head; also for funds in aid of the "brave men injured in Pittsburg, West Virginia, &c." The "shedding of blood and the destruction of property" he said "were only the desperation of maddened men, and are acts which must be justified because human nature cannot die down to be trampled upon. In conclusion Mr. McDonald said: "I ask you to be very prudent under the present circumstances. Do not commit any rash act in response to the voice of any one who may urge you to do so. [Applause.] You have no power, because you have no organization, and it would be simply suicidal to do what would be sure to bring more misery upon yourselves and your families." [Great applause.]

Mr. Straussen, of the Cigar Makers' Union, followed with an effective speech in German, which was mainly a paraphrase of what Mr. McDonald had said. He too was cheered to the echo. Robert Blissert, of the Tailors' Union, was the next speaker. Blissert, though evidently illiterate, was full of points, which, added to a natural gift of oratory, quite carried away his audience. He was very severe on the politicians, especially on Mayor Ely and John Kelly. He next attacked the Governor roundly. Justice, he claimed, would have made the strike the subject of arbitration to see whether the companies or the men were in the wrong, and the ones found guilty would be compelled to succumb. Beecher came in for another dose. His salary of $25,000 was, the speaker said, enough to support 50 families. Was he so big that that he could eat as much as 50 families? Continuing, he said that the working men must show the capitalists that they have rights—peaceably if they can, but anyhow. "I tell any legislator, Governor, militiaman, or policeman," he said, "that if he assists my household he falls or I do. If he tries to deprive me of my bit I will give him a wrestle for it." [Great applause.] The soldiers were praised for refusing to shoot workmen, and Beecher was compared to Judas on the ground that he wrote the life of Christ, and belied Him for a few pieces of gold and silver. [Cries of "Give it him."] "Let him tell us next Sunday," yelled Blissert, "what he does with all the dollars of his salary above $1 per day; also whether there are any more Elizabeths." It is a mistake to suppose, said the speaker, that the workmen are not organized. They are organized. What the papers think is dead is alive. The unions have taken a lesson from the political spies that followed them in years past. They meet in secret (the most dangerous thing capital ever had to contend with,) and they are planning and plotting now. [Great cheers.]

There was a great deal more of the same sort. A drunken old man who had caused frequent interruptions by maudlin shouts, at length aroused the ire of the assemblage and there was a general movement to have him put out. Everybody rose to their feet, cries of vengeance filled the air on all sides, and several rushed forward to execute them. The greatest excitement and disorder existed for a few moments. Many persons made a break for the doors in alarm. The Chairman earnestly appealed for order, and the trouble finally subsided. The speaker, before resuming, said that if any man interrupted him again until he finished he would take him by the collar and put him out himself. The old fellow raised a subsequent row, however, and was only saved from rough treatment by the interference of the officers of the meeting, who insisted that no violence should be offered. The last speaker was Mr. Gompers, of the Cigar-makers' Union, who made a miserable fist at it. The meeting broke up peaceably.

A Police force of 300 men was kept at the Seventeenth Precinct Station-house, in anticipation of any trouble which might have arisen from the meeting. A reserve of 150 men was also kept in readiness at the Police Central Office.

MEETING OF GERMAN SOCIALISTS.

A very large and enthusiastic meeting of German Socialists was held last evening in and about Germania Hall, Williamsburg. The meeting, which was very orderly, was presided over by Mr. Nuencke. There were about 4,000 persons present. Addresses in German were delivered by George Winter, Dr. Otto Walster, and H. Schaeffer. The speakers denounced the present destruction of property and the riots by striking workmen, but upheld striking as a legitimate manner of protesting against the tyranny of capital. One of the speakers condemned the proposition to lynch Henry Ward Beecher for his recent utterance that the laborer who couldn't live upon bread and water was not fit to live, and advocated such a redistribution of property as would bring men like Beecher "down to hard work." Resolutions were adopted demanding legislation making eight hours a day's work, and calling upon the President, Congress, and the State Legislatures to enact such laws as would compel all corporation business to be so conducted that labor would find constant employment at just wages. The meeting adjourned quietly.

ACTION OF THE STOCK EXCHANGE.

A little before the close of business on the Stock Exchange yesterday the Chairman called the assembled brokers to order, and Mr. Henry Meigs began reading a set of high-flown resolutions laudatory of the action of the authorities, both military and civic, during the present emergency. As soon as the nature of the resolutions was learned the brokers began to hoot and yell vigorously, so that it was almost impossible for the reader to make himself heard. At the conclusion of the reading Mr. S. W. Patchen moved to lay the resolutions on the table. He said that he and those who sided with him were not in sympathy with the strikers, but they did not deem any expression of opinion on the part of the Exchange expedient at this time. A vote resulted—75 in favor to 54 against—a large number refraining from voting. This was not satisfactory to the Exchange officials, and Col. Stebbins, the Park Commissioner, invited all those who were in sympathy with the spirit of the resolutions to meet in the Governing Committee's room at 3 o'clock. A number of the opposition attended the meeting, and protested against it as irregular. They were informed that it was not a meeting of the Exchange, but simply a meeting of members desirous of expressing their opinion. They thereupon withdrew, and the following modified resolutions were put, and adopted unanimously:

Resolved, That the members of the New-York Stock Exchange cheerfully and gratefully recognize the bravery, promptness, and efficiency shown by the Governor of the State of New-York in a period of great disorder, which has elsewhere severely tried many of our public officials.

Resolved, That we congratulate the City of New-York on having at its head, and at the head of its various departments, men of fidelity, courage, and sound common sense, and that we especially honor the Police Board for the perfection of their preparations for any exigency of disorder, and for averting dangers which they were entirely ready to meet, while, as always, our gratitude is due to the unselfish and manly patriotism of our National Guard, freshly demonstrated, and always ready to be shown when dangers threaten this community or the State or nation.

The President of the Stock Exchange had a consultation with the Presidents of the Chamber of Commerce and the Produce Exchange yesterday afternoon, and he says those gentlemen informed him that they would call meetings of their respective corporations to-day for the purpose of taking similar action.

SUGAR-HOUSE LABORERS RESTLESS.

Notices have been posted in Mathussen's sugar-house, Jersey City, that the wages of the sugar-house laborers will, after Aug. 3, be reduced to $1 a day, and directing all who are not willing to work for that money to quit work on that day. A general strike of the 350 hands employed in the building is apprehended.

A VICTIM OF MALPRACTICE.

A GIRL TWENTY YEARS OF AGE DIES IN TRYING TO HIDE HER SHAME—ARREST OF THE ALLEGED ABORTIONIST.

Dr. Kennedy, of No. 348 West Thirtieth-street, informed Coroner Ellinger on Wednesday that Georgiana Shiras, aged 20, had died from the effects of malpractice, at the residence of her parents, No. 328 West Thirtieth-street. The Coroner proceeded to investigate the case, and Dr. Goldschmiedt, his deputy, who made a post-mortem examination of the unfortunate young woman's body, ascertained that her death was due to metro-peritonitis caused by an abortion. The victim was a girl of more than ordinary personal attractions, and was the youngest daughter of George and Eliza Shiras, who occupy the upper portion of the private residence No. 328 West Thirtieth-street. The name of her seducer is not known, even to the members of the family, who profess to have been also ignorant of the rash step taken by her with the view of hiding her shame, which resulted in her death. The first symptoms of her illness manifested themselves on Wednesday, the 18th inst., but a physician was not summoned to attend her until midnight on the following Friday, when Dr. Kennedy was hurriedly called. He found her very weak and suffering extreme pain. Her mother informed him that the girl had had a miscarriage. The patient, however, privately admitted to the physician that a few days previous to the indications of illness, she had submitted to two operations at the hands of "Dr." Emery, of No. 135 East Forty-ninth-street. She also informed him that Emery importuned her to remain at his house while the abortion was being effected, and that she declined to do so.

When the cause of death had been definitely ascertained by an autopsy, on which were based evidences of an instrumental abortion, Coroner Ellinger obtained the services of Detective Murphy. The officer soon learned, beyond a doubt, that "Dr." Emery is a quack, who also practices at No. 27 West Third-street under the name of Emery O. Bradford. Acting upon the advice of the Coroner, Murphy employed a woman to apply to "Dr. Bradford for relief." When she returned with her report the detective entered the "office" of the quack, whom he requested to attend to a sick child at his residence. When they reached the sidewalk Murphy took Bradford, or Emery, to the Twentieth Precinct, where he was held until the arrival of the Coroner. The prisoner, who is about 30 years of age and has a rather foppish appearance, gave the name of Emery O. Bradford, and asserted that he was a graduate of the Eclectic Medical College. He was temporarily committed to the Tombs to await the inquest, which will be held in a few days.

BAGGING A CHINAMAN'S BAGGAGE.

A colored woman rec

The New-York Times.

VOL. XXVI.....NO. 8073. NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, JULY 28, 1877. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

THE CONFLICT IN THE EAST.

PROGRESS OF THE RUSSIAN ARMIES.

DEFEAT OF SULIEMAN PASHA AT KARABUNAR—DESTRUCTION OF RAILROAD BRIDGES ON THE ROADS SOUTH OF THE BALKANS—INVESTMENT OF SILISTRIA.

ADRIANOPLE, July 26.—Sulieman Pasha has been defeated at Karabunar. He lost 10 guns. His Army is retreating on Adrianople. Karabunar is to the south of Yeni-Saghra, and on the road from that point to it.

ADRIANOPLE, July 27.—The Russians have destroyed six railway bridges between Jamboli and Philippopolis. The rolling stock has been sent to Constantinople.

SHUMLA, July 25.—The Second Russian Army Corps has invested Silistria.

LONDON, July 27.—Reuter's telegram from Adrianople says that 12,000 Russians are at Osman Bazar. The Russians also occupy Kazan, at the foot of the northern slope of the Balkan Mountains.

Fighting has been going on since Thursday between the Russians and the forces of Raouf Pasha near Eski Saghra, south of the Balkans.

LONDON, July 28.—Reuter's Adrianople telegram says four Turkish battalions at present occupy Philippopolis, but they are about to leave, having been ordered elsewhere.

The *Times'* Bucharest correspondent says it is stated that the Russian loss at Plevna included 400 prisoners and two standards. It is believed that the Russian force now preparing against Plevna is overwhelming, and that unless Osman Pasha retires he will pay dearly for previous successes.

The *Times'* Vienna correspondent has the following confirmatory of the defeat of Suleiman Pasha at Kara-Bunar, near Yeni-Saghra, yesterday: "Suleiman Pasha's advanced guard of 10 battalions and two batteries has been beaten, losing 10 guns and a considerable quantity of munitions. Suleiman himself remains at Adrianople. In consequence of this reverse the hopes reposed in Suleiman at Constantinople are much diminished. It is feared the Russians, encouraged by this success, will again begin marching rapidly on Adrianople and Southern Roumelia."

A SHARP NAVAL ENGAGEMENT.

A TURKISH MONITOR REPULSED BY A RUSSIAN MERCHANT SHIP AFTER A FIVE HOURS' FIGHT.

ST. PETERSBURG, July 27.—The *Official Messenger* publishes the following dispatch: "An old merchant ship, the Vesta, has had an engagement off Kustendje, lasting over five hours, with a Turkish monitor, which fled, much damaged by Russian shells, one of which burst in her turret. The Vesta had her rudder injured, and went to Sebastapol for repairs. Two officers and nine sailors were killed, and six officers, among them the commander, and 17 sailors were wounded. One officer has since died.

AFFAIRS AT THE TURKISH CAPITAL.

MIDHAT PASHA SAID TO HAVE BEEN RECALLED—THE SHEIK-UL-ISLAM DISMISSED—COURT-MARTIAL OF ABDUL KERIM AND REDIF PASHA.

VIENNA, July 27.—The *New Free Press* says: "Midhat Pasha has been summoned to Constantinople by the Sultan, and he has left Plombieres to proceed thither by way of Vienna."

LONDON, July 27.—Reuter's Paris telegram says: "A dispatch from Plombieres, dated to-day, confirms the departure of Midhat Pasha for Constantinople."

A Reuter telegram from Constantinople has the following: "The Sheik-ul-Islam has been dismissed. Great military activity prevails. Volunteers are everywhere enrolling. Recruiting booths have been established in various quarters of Constantinople. Parties of volunteers with bands and flags are parading the streets."

Another Constantinople dispatch says: "The fall of Edhem Pasha, Grand Vizier, is believed to be imminent."

A special dispatch from Constantinople to the *Times* says an imperial decree appoints a court-martial to try Rediff and Abdul Kerim Pashas for crime.

Reuter's Pera dispatch says great uneasiness prevails there. The British fleet has left Besika Bay. Its destination is unknown, but it is believed it has only gone for a cruise.

INTERESTS OF OTHER NATIONS.

THE TIME FOR FOREIGN INTERVENTION TO STOP THE WAR APPROACHING—FOREIGN CONSULS DEMANDING THE PRESENCE OF MEN-OF-WAR OF THEIR RESPECTIVE NATIONS AT THEIR PORTS—ENGLISH OCCUPATION OF TURKISH TERRITORY SAID TO BE AUTHORIZED BY TURKEY.

LONDON, July 27.—A special dispatch from Vienna to the *Times* says: "Peace rumors still circulate. Everybody is convinced of the resolute maintenance of the understanding between the three great powers. It is felt that the moment for action is approaching. The barbarities committed by the Mohammedans at all points, as well as by the Russians and Bulgarians, no longer allow an unconcerned view of the position of the unfortunate Christian populations. Austria-Hungary in particular is strongly interested. The schemes attributed to England of occupying, first, Gallipoli, and next, perhaps, Constantinople, do not preclude the belief in an early peace."

CONSTANTINOPLE, July 27.—The Greek Consul at Burgos, on the Black Sea, and the French and Italian Consuls at Gallipoli have telegraphed their respective Embassies here for men-of-war, owing to the excited state of the Moslem population.

ADRIANOPLE, July 27.—The foreign Consuls here have delivered a note to the Governor requesting him to take measures to guarantee public safety. The Italian Consul has advised his compatriots to leave.

ROME, July 27.—The *Liberta* and *Fanfulla* newspapers positively deny that the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Melegari, ever declared that the British occupation of Gallipoli would be inconsistent with Italian interests.

PORTSMOUTH, July 27.—The Crocodile, with 1,259 officers and men, has sailed for Malta.

LONDON, July 28.—The *Standard's* Berlin dispatch says a semi-official Austrian correspondent, who is inspired by the Austrian Foreign Office, announces that Aarif Pasha, on assuming office, entered into an arrangement authorizing England to occupy Gallipoli with marines and artillery and construct fortifications.

The *Times'* Vienna correspondent telegraphs that the English fleet is not to enter the Bosphorus, because it is supposed Russia would not be slow in seizing Gallipoli and the Dardanelles forts. Peace thus becomes daily not only more probable but sensibly nearer. The dispatch of English troops to the Mediterranean is not inconsistent with this conclusion, although Prince Gortschakoff has not made a declaration that he would not treat directly with Turkey, yet public opinion throughout the Continent is agreed that a settlement must be made by Europe. Austria and England, as the powers most immediately interested, must throw off their reserve, and make their voices heard when the terms of peace are under discussion. England and Austria can then intervene with all the more force, because they remained neutral during the struggle. England has abandoned her intention of going to Gallipoli, and Austria has hitherto abstained from entering Bosnia. Austria and England, however, to be listened to, must be ready to support their demands. Russia is aware better than anybody else that nothing can be definitely concluded if opposed by Austria and England. Everything seems to show that she is disposed to respect their susceptibilities. Hence it is that rumors of peace are circulating without being in contradiction to other reports of Austrian and British precautionary military measures. It is generally believed that the other powers will proceed in accord with Austria and England.

GEN. GRANT IN SWITZERLAND.

LAYING THE CORNER-STONE OF AN AMERICAN CHURCH IN GENEVA.

GENEVA, July 27.—Gen. Grant to-day laid the foundation-stone of the American Episcopa Church in this city, and was afterward entertained at a public breakfast at the Hotel de la Paix. In response to a toast he expressed the satisfaction he felt at finding himself among so many fellow-countrymen and citizens of Switzerland. The Vice-President of the Council of State and representatives of the National Protestant Church were present and made remarks. Gen. Grant will remain here until Monday, and to-morrow will make a tour of the lake.

AFFAIRS IN GREAT BRITAIN.

THE DISHONEST SCOTLAND YARD OFFICIALS—RULES IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS AGAINST FILIBUSTERING.

LONDON, July 27.—It was announced yesterday that Sergt. Vantonow, a Scotland Yard detective, had absconded. It now appears that he was somehow involved in the pending conspiracy case against Palmer, Micklejohn, and Druscovich, Inspectors in the same force. This case was under investigation at Bow-street yesterday, when a convict, named William Kurr, testified in elaborate detail of his relations with the detectives. The hearing was adjourned till Saturday, and the preliminary examination will probably extend over a long period. The case promises to be one of great interest.

In order to check the operations of obstructionists in the House of Commons, Sir Stafford Northcote, Chancellor of the Exchequer, to-day proposed the following motions:

First—That when a member, after being twice declared out of order, shall be pronounced by the Speaker, or Chairman of a committee, to be disregarding the authority of the Chair, debate shall be at once suspended, and on motion being made that the member be not heard during the remainder of the debate or during the sitting of the committee, such motion, after the member complained of has been heard in explanation, shall be put without further debate.

Second—That in Committee of the Whole House no member shall have the power to move more than once during debate on the same question either that the Chairman report progress or that the Chairman leave the chair nor to speak more than once on such motion, and no member who made one of those motions shall have power to make the other on the same question.

This evening the resolutions were passed, the first by a vote of 282 against 32, and the second by 250 against 70.

DISASTERS AT SEA.

SINKING OF A SCHOONER IN A COLLISION—SUPPOSED LOSS OF ALL HANDS—AN AMERICAN SHIP DAMAGED BY COLLISION.

PLYMOUTH, July 27.—The brigantine Dependence, while on a voyage from Plymouth for Sunderland, was greatly damaged by collision on Wednesday night with a fore-and-aft schooner, believed to be the Norwegian schooner William Hunter, Capt. Nielson, from Galveston May 17, for Bremen. It is believed the schooner sank with all hands, for the crew of the Dependence lowered boats and pulled about for some time, but could find no trace of the vessel or crew.

LONDON, July 27.—The American ship Rhine, Capt. Stetson, hence yesterday for New-York, has returned with rigging carried away by a collision.

THE INDIAN HOSTILITIES.

PARTIES JOINING CHIEF JOSEPH—DANGER OF PIERCE CITY FROM THE PROXIMITY OF A LARGE BAND—JOSEPH'S BOASTS.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 27.—A dispatch from Lewiston, Idaho, of the 25th, received by the way of Dayton, Walla Walla, Washington Territory, says: "Lieut. Dunwell, Mr. Landen, and others, have arrived with the mail and express from Pierce City, Shoshone County, Idaho, having left that place yesterday at 10 A. M. From Dunwell and Landen we gather the following: Two men had come in from the Musical Shell mines, about 25 miles east of Cama's grounds, and reported seeing two parties of warriors, 17 in one and 12 in the other, coming over the Lolo trail from Bitter Root to join Joseph. Horse tracks of hostiles were found at different points near Pierce City, and moccasin tracks within 200 yards of the town, plainly indicating the presence of Indian spies. The means of defending the place are as nothing against a force of Indians. On Friday and Saturday of last week Dunwell learned from some squaws and old Indians that Joseph was intrenched on the Tolo trail, above Oro Fino and Camas Prairie Crossing; that he was not going to leave the country; that he was increasing his forces every day; that he had then between 400 and 500 warriors, and said that he would soon have as many as Gen. Howard; that he intended to whip Howard, and then go to Lewiston and back to Walla Walla. The Indians claim to have all the supplies they need. Joseph's camp is at the Canons of Lolo Creek, a few miles east of Oro Fino and Camas Prairie crossing, and he has his stock secreted in a place called Little Camas Prairie, between Lolo Creek and the middle fork of the Clear Water, Joseph's position is very strong naturally, and almost inaccessible from the south or west. The approaches to his stock are difficult and apparently well guarded. One of the old Indians referred to told Lieut. Dunwell that all the young men in that section had gone to join Joseph. Dunwell and his party say that the smoke from Joseph's camp is plainly visible from the wagon road between Dunwell's Ferry and Pierce City, and that the camp itself is about 12 miles from Pierce City in a direct line, a little east of south. Landen says a force could in the night reach a position in the rear of Joseph's camp, by the way of Dunwell's Ferry and Oro Fino Creek, without being discovered by the hostiles, and prevent their further retreat by the Lolo trail, should they attempt it when attacked from the south or west. Dunwell and his party have applied for guns to arm a company organized at Pierce City, and consisting of 40 men, most of whom are without arms. He says if arms cannot be had, he desires a force of armed men to go back with him and escort the families out of Pierce City. Without arms there to defend the place, it must be abandoned, as he believes the people there are in great danger of attack at any moment from Joseph's band. Baird's express arrived last night. Merrill, the messenger, reports Indians at and about Camas Prairie. The excitement is still high at Camas Prairie, no business being done except for the protection of life. Reports of a large number of Indians upon the forks of the Clearwater, variously estimated at from 100 to 200, have been brought in by lumbermen from the northern fork. Capts. Spurgin and Bomus and Major Weeks will start for the front in the morning; also several wagons loaded with provisions, and with 80 guns and ammunition for the volunteers and citizens of Mount Idaho.

REPORTED FIGHT BETWEEN SITTING BULL AND GEN. MILES.

WASHINGTON, July 27.—The following dispatch was received at the War Department to-day in regard to the Indian troubles in the Black Hills:

CHICAGO, Ill., July 27, 1877.

Gen. E. D. Townsend, Washington, D. C.:

Referring to affairs in the Black Hills, Col. Bradley telegraphs to department head-quarters as follows: A company from Laramie started this morning. Lieut. Lemly is reported to have been surrounded by the Indians at Spearfish. He telegraphs to-day that there is no occasion for alarm in his case. Sheley's detachment and Reynolds' can finish the survey. Have no report of Indians in the Hills.

This morning friendly Indians report a severe fight between Gen. Miles and Sitting Bull's band on Powder River. Have no doubt reported depredations in Black Hills have been exaggerated.

E. C. DRUM, Assistant Adjutant-General.

THE STRIKERS WEAKENING.

A VIRTUAL ENDING OF THE TROUBLE.

TRAVEL RESUMED ON THE NEW-YORK CENTRAL LINE—THE TROOPS BEING DISMISSED—OBSTINACY OF THE STRIKERS AT CLEVELAND—ALL TROUBLE OVER AT PITTSBURG—PROBABLE FULL RESUMPTION OF TRAFFIC ON THE PENNSYLVANIA ROAD—APPREHENSIONS OF TROUBLE IN THE LEHIGH AND LACKAWANNA VALLEYS—ALL QUIET AT SAN FRANCISCO—REPORTS OF A SERIOUS FIGHT AT JOHNSTOWN, PENN.—SEVERAL PERSONS SAID TO HAVE BEEN KILLED.

The great railroad strikes are nearly at an end. Reports from all quarters indicate an early adjustment of existing difficulties, and in many places compromises or concessions have already been made. Travel has been resumed on the New-York Central and Pennsylvania lines, but no freight trains are allowed to pass on the Lake Shore Road, and the strikers at Cleveland threaten to stop passenger trains to-day if their demands are not conceded. In the mining regions of Pennsylvania the most dangerous state of affairs exists, and all the roads in that section are blockaded. In St. Louis there was much excitement yesterday, though nothing serious occurred. The officials in Chicago have succeeded in quelling the riots there. A number of the ringleaders have been arrested, and their followers are evidently greatly demoralized. From Fort Wayne, Ind., and other points in the West favorable reports have been received. A bungling or dishonest request for United States troops in Indiana was made by the Governor of that State yesterday, which could not lawfully be complied with. At the Cabinet meeting the Postmaster-General reported that the mails generally were regularly delivered. The Secretary of War laid before the Cabinet dispatches showing that the work of suppressing disorder was progressing. The opinion of the Cabinet is that the strike at points in the East is at an end, and that no further violence need be apprehended east of the Ohio River; also that a day or two more will see travel and traffic restored on all the main lines.

A late report from Johnstown, Penn., says that a fight occurred there yesterday between the troops and strikers. Several persons are said to have been killed.

ANOTHER BLOODY FIGHT.

PENNSYLVANIA TROOPS STONED AT JOHNSTOWN—THE FIRE RETURNED—SEVERAL PERSONS SAID TO HAVE BEEN KILLED.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, July 27.—The statement is made by trustworthy persons who arrived here to-night in the midnight train from Pittsburg, that when the detachments of the First, Third, and Fifth Artillery, commanded by Col. Hamilton, which left here yesterday, reached Johnstown, on the Pennsylvania Road, the train was stoned and fired into by a mob at th at place and several of the soldiers wounded. The regulars disembarked and a fight ensued in which a number of persons were killed. The particulars could not be learned. Troops are now being massed at that point. The new Twentieth Regiment, composed of veterans, leaves to-night, fully armed and equipped. Their destination is probably the point where the fight occurred.

QUIETER TIMES IN CHICAGO.

THE RIOTOUS DEMONSTRATIONS ALL UNDER CONTROL—MORE ATTACKS UPON THE MOBS—A NUMBER OF THE RINGLEADERS ARRESTED—REVISED LIST OF THE KILLED AND WOUNDED—TRAINS RUNNING ON ALL ROADS—A MEMBER OF THE BOARD OF TRADE MURDERED.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

CHICAGO, Ill., July 27.—Every evidence and indication as to the state of affairs in this city points unmistakably to this conclusion to-night, that the officials have at last succeeded in quelling the riotous demonstration, and have, for the present at least, put a quietus on all acts of lawlessness. The general feeling in Chicago is that the most critical period of the local excitement has passed, and that the city will henceforth be safe from any such outbursts and violent acts as have characterized the past three days. When night drew down yesterday the gathering darkness found the citizens generally apprehensive that some more dreaded scenes would be enacted by the turbulent mob than had as yet been developed. Fears of incendiarism and pillage filled the public breast, but the night passed off with nothing more than the attack by the military about 11 o'clock, when the Second Regiment of Militia, stationed on the viaduct, fired two volleys into a mob which had made a threatening demonstration. This incident of the riot came near being a serious one for the soldiers themselves who engaged in it, for they were unwittingly firing upon a detachment of their own regiment, which had been sent down to the railroad tracks by a circuitous route to drive out a few hundred rioters who had congregated and were indulging in loud and defiant threats. The officer in command of the company that fired the volleys was not aware of this movement on the part of his comrades, and had it not been that his men fired too high some of the very soldiers who had gone out to quell the insurrection might have fallen from other bullets than those of foes. There are many rumors, most of them vague, that a number of rioters were killed as it was, but that the crowds were so successful in removing their dead that no record could be procured.

At 10:30 this morning matters assumed a threatening aspect once more at Halstead-street viaduct, where the conflict of yesterday occurred. This, in the face of the fact that the section was guarded by a strong body of Militia and Police, showed the determination of the rioters, who were evidently eager for another fray. Orders had been given last night that should the mob again break forth into any violence they should be shown at once and effectively how strong was the arm that was lifted over them. Therefore it was that reinforcements were at once sent forward at the hour indicated, with instructions to fire and make every shot tell.

For some reasons best known to themselves but probably owing to the fact that they were destitute of any sort of generalship—their last leader, and the only real leader they had had since the trouble began, the man Knoblock having been killed yesterday. A disintegration commenced among the rioters soon after the armed forces began to move. While these preparations were making word was received that an ugly mob was parading near the vicinity of Archer-avenue and Halsted-street, a low region infested by plug uglies and the most hardened classes generally. The object of these demonstrations, it was reported, was the seizure of the gas works in the south-western portion of the city, together with the car stables and the rolling mill. A detachment of cavalry and the Second Regiment was sent to this point, and the mob was dispersed without doing any damage. There has been no conflicts thus far to-day. The rioters who were most active in yesterday's demonstrations have not the hardihood again to unite for any such business as they at first had in hand. A great number of the most conspicuous persons have been arrested, and have been released on bail. Once more the machinery of commerce is in motion.

A pleasing activity in all departments of trade manifested itself this morning on the streets generally, but more particularly in the vicinity of the great shipping centres. Though all trains are not yet running, the railroads are gradually and surely working toward a resumption of business. On the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Road regular passenger trains are coming in without delay. Consignments of freight are again being received by the Illinois Central agents, and dispatched to their destination. The most serious delay on this road is at Decatur, the junction with the Wabash Road, where a strike prevails among the latter road's employes. Passenger trains are running regularly once more on the Michigan Central Road, also freight trains. Nothing had been done on the Fort Wayne Road up to this evening. The railroad men are powerless to do anything, for the moment they have attempted to move a train the mob has driven the workmen off and compelled them to let things remain as they were immediately after the strike, and before the rioters began to manage things. Not a wheel has turned on the Chicago and Alton road since the strike. They will resume to-morrow. No freight is being received on the Chicago Southern Road. The situation remains unchanged on the Rock Island road. No trains were sent out on the Baltimore and Ohio Road to-day. They hope for better things to-morrow. Nearly all the roads will be transacting business to-morrow. If regular troops were all that were necessary to quell a mob, Chicago could call herself well off in this respect. Five more companies—two of the Fourth Infantry and three of the Fifth Cavalry—reached here this afternoon from the Plains. They number about 300 men, and are commanded by Gen. John H. King, Colonel of the Ninth Infantry. As soon as he had reached the city, Coll. King, by order from Gen. R. C. Drum, Assistant Adjutant-General of the Division of the Missouri, was placed in command of all regular troops in Chicago, and Lieut.-Col. Frederick Grant was assigned to duty with him. Several small mobs have gathered in various parts of the city this afternoon, and made demonstrations, threatening workmen at numerous establishments with violence unless they quit work. But all have been quieted down by the timely interference of the Police. Late this afternoon the military were removed from the Halsted-Street Viaduct, some being quartered at the Exposition Building and others at their armories. A portion of the United States troops have left the city for their original destination.

A careful review of yesterday's work between the mob and the United States forces, the Police and the mounted cavalry, shows the following list of reported casualties. They are but part of the number who have suffered from pistol-shot, sabre and club wounds; but the rioters' method of hurrying off the dead and wounded, prevents a completion of the list at present:

KILLED.

Thomas Casselman, a baker, of Twelfth-street, shot through the head.
Thomas Cooley.
Charles Leary Wilder, 18 years old.
Edward Peters, or Phillips, of First-street, aged 17 years.
Michael Nassett, 19 years old.
McCormick, one of the South Side Rolling-mill hands.
A. Widney.
J. Wallace, 18 years old, shot in the brain.
John Weinert, aged 18 years.
A man, name unknown, of Archer-avenue.
John Lafler, No. 142 Barber-street.
C. Tesseman, No. 485 West Fourteenth-street.
John Navokovsky, No. 67 Fink-street.
A man, name unknown, lying at the Morgue.
Winaritz Howanski, blacksmith, a Pole, aged 36 years, resided at West Sixteenth-street.
George Fisher, a German barber.
Frank Norbock, a baker, leader of the rioters, a Bohemian, who has headed the Commune movement for years.

RIOTERS FATALLY WOUNDED.

A. Weany, shot in left lung.
James McNally, worked in stock-yards, in hand and shoulder.
David Fitzgerald, worked in rolling-mills, in hand and below the shoulder-blade; ball came out at left nipple. He is reported to have died during the night.

RIOTERS SERIOUSLY WOUNDED.

Frank Newhall, a hardware dealer on Halstead-street, near the viaduct.
A boy, name unknown, through the leg.
Joseph Lindsay, in the thigh.
Martin Boster, in the hand, (aged 17.)
Nick Schilling, a well-known communist, in the arm.
Harry Collins, in the thigh; amputation will probably be necessary.
John McNulty, in the groin.
Jacob Schoepfer, No. 15 O'Brien-street.
Rutschman, No. 359 Sixteenth-street.
Peter Brady, of the corner of Jefferson and De Koven streets, in the arm, the bone being fractured.
Christopher Kuhlerman, in the kidneys.
A boy named McCartney was clubbed heavily.
H. Hebner, of Nineteenth-street, shot in the side.
Albert Wedener, a Bohemian, Nineteenth-street, in the left breast; internal hemorrhage feared.
F. Hemingway.
James Plunkett, No. 173 Sixteenth-street, fell on curbstone.

POLICE OFFICERS WOUNDED.

George Samonsky, shot in the ankle; fought long after he was hurt.
Fitz Taylor, shot in the calf of the leg.
Patrick Hanley, shot in the hand.
Loindecker, shot through the hand.
Patrick O'Hara, shot in the arm.
Kelley, struck with a stone; wounded in the hand.
Lieut. Carberry, cut with a stone, in the head.
John Eagan.
W. B. King, patrolman, shot in leg, serious, and his horse's chest was riddled.
A spectator, name unknown, badly hurt on head with a stone.

This list indicates that the Police received more injuries in proportion to their number than the crowd. Such, however, is not the fact, as scores of wounds were inflicted by them and by their friends which were not even seen much less reported. The fact that a man was acting in a reportorial capacity militated against him with the mob, and any inquiry directed to any of the rioters as to name or the circumstances of killing or wounding was a signal for suspicion of the inquirer, and an attack upon him whenever it seemed safe. Most of the reporters showed personal bravery and many of them ran greater risks of life and limb than any other of the law-and-order part of the crowd. Among the incidents was the capture by Superintendant Hickey of a rioter, about whose wrist he fastened a cord, and, mounting his horse, hurried the man away to the station-house through a crowd of yelling and opposing ruffians, who showered stones upon him, his horse and his prisoner. The arrests were numerous and constant. Two officers confining themselves to that branch of the service brought in 12 rioters, and other officers were not far behind. A feature of the fights was the frequent participation by women, who fired shots from the inside and outside of their houses, and hurled invectives, stones, and mud indiscriminately at all who wore white shirts or blue coats.

One o'clock P. M.—The seat of local war has been moved even further away from news centres than yesterday, and is now in the vicinity of Archer-avenue and Halstead-street, some four miles away. The mob began gathering there at an early hour this morning, but not in great force, and no contest has taken place as yet. At noon it was reported that crowds were gathering far out on the prairies, and were contemplating a descent, with the stock-yards gang as allies. No cars are allowed to run on Halstead-street north of the viaduct. None are running on Clinton and Jefferson streets, and the rioters have tried to stop some other lines, but without success. Some laborers at the Western-avenue stables struck this morning and formed in line, intending to force other stables into the strike, but they were dispersed by the Police. A meeting of sailors and stevedores on the corner of Lake and Water streets was broken up prematurely by the Police.

Last night, as James J. White, a respected member of the Chicago Board of Trade, was patroling his beat at Lawndale, a suburban village, he discovered a suspicious character and at once arrested him. He had taken his prisoner some distance, when the tramp began to resist, and suddenly drew a revolver from his pocket, placed it to Mr. White's forehead, fired, and instantly killed his captor. He then escaped, and vigorous search has failed to discover his whereabouts. This afternoon, on the Board of Trade, the sum of $3,500 was raised for the wife of the murdered man.

The railroad employes here propose to organize a force to put down the communists, whose riotous acts they disavow and denounce. About noon to-day the Police arrested M. J. Clynch, a grocery and liquor dealer, and the most prominent agitator of the present lawless movement. He has been present in all the attacks on the Police, and has done more than any one man to precipitate bloodshed and incite riots. He will be severely dealt with, as the proof of his criminality is complete.

The strike of the West Side Street Railway bamen is nothing of an alarming character, though several determined individuals are among them. They say it is their intention merely to lay off a few days and see what is going on. They disclaim any intention of violence or riotous proceedings. The regulars have been itching for an unrestricted right to clean out the mob, and such proposition has been made, but not accepted by the city authorities. The tanners, who struck *en masse* during the warmest part of the controversy, have to-day resumed work. The other establishments which employ large numbers of hands, and which resumed work to-day, are Crane' Brothers & Co., elevator manufacturers; Peter Schuttler & Co., wagon builders; Furst & Bradley, farm machinery, and the Shot Tower. These firms employ from 600 to 700 men each, and were obliged to close by the riotors, although their employes were anxious to work.

The partial list of those arrested yesterday and to-day show 112 in all the stations. They are almost invariably of the lowest foreign element, and many of them are well-known disturbers of the peace. The Mayor to-day issued a notice calling on all laborers to resume work, and promising them and their employers protection. Subsequently he issued the following proclamation:

The city authorities having dispersed all lawlessness in the city, and law and order being restored, I now urge and request all business men and employers generally, to resume work, and give as much employment to their workmen as is possible. I consider this the first duty of our business community. I am now amply able to protect them and their workmen. Let every one resume operations, and report any interference at Police Head-quarters. Citizens' organizations must continue in force, and on no account relax their vigilance, as the cause of trouble is not local and not yet removed. All such organizations should form themselves into permanent bodies, continue on duty, and report regularly as heretofore.

M. HEATH, Mayor.

OTHER POINTS IN ILLINOIS.

PEORIA, Ill., July 27.—A number of the leaders of the mob here were arrested by the Police last night and lodged in jail. Their followers were deterred from attempting their rescue by a few blank shots. The jail was guarded last night by military, and the Board of Trade guarded the gas works and water works. This morning the leaderless mob is demoralized. Every passenger train went out on time, escorted by a squad of troops. It is believed the trouble is over here, though the troops will remain for the present. Additional arrests made to-day of ringleaders it is thought embraces the whole of that class. The factories which were closed yesterday are running to-day.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., July 27.—Fears of an outbreak which were general yesterday have now subsided, and everything is quiet. United States Marshal Roe notifies the public that the Ohio and Mississippi and St. Louis and Southeastern Railroads are in the hands of Receivers of the United States Court, and that he will exert all of his power to protect them, according to Cabinet instructions and orders of the United States Court. The Marshal has appointed M. E. Lawler, J. Casells, and J. M. Crebs special deputies for Southern Illinois, with full powers to prevent unlawful interference with the St. Louis and South-eastern Railroad.

JOLIET, Ill., July 27.—The strike on the Michigan Central is at an end, and trains are running on time. Mr. Ackerman, Vice-President of the Illinois Central, has telegraphed the Governor that the strikers are holding the road at Mattoon, Decatur, Effingham, and Carbondale. The Governor, in reply, issued an order that Sheriffs along that road must protect it in running its trains at all hazards, and notifies them that all necessary assistance will be afforded. The failure of Meeker & Co., of Chicago, on account of the strikes, has resulted in closing the steel mills here, the establishment being two months in arrears to its employes. Threats of violence are being made by the latter, though efforts are being made to pay them.

QUINCY, Ill., July 27.—Everything is quiet in the railroad yards here, and there appears to be no danger of a strike.

ROCK ISLAND, Ill., July 27.—Everything is quiet here. Freight trains are running freely on the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific and Western Union Roads. The Peoria and St. Louis Road run only passenger trains. A strike has been inaugurated at Moline, where the employes of the Deer's Plow-works are resisting a reduction of 10 per cent. in wages.

PROCLAMATION BY THE GOVERNOR.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., July 27.—Gov. S. M. Cullom has issued the following proclamation:

Whereas, Certain persons active in violation of law have assumed to interfere with and prevent the movements of railroad trains in this State, and have sought to intimidate honest working men engaged in their avocations by which they earn their daily bread, and to compel them to cease from their labor; and whereas, this condition of affairs continues and is intolerable, entailing as it does disastrous consequences the nature and extent of which it is impossible to foresee; therefore, I, Shelby M. Cullom, Governor of Illinois, acting under and by authority of the laws of this State, do command all such riotous and disorderly persons to desist and return to their homes, and do call upon all Sheriffs, Mayors, and other officers charged with the execution of the laws to break up all conspiracies against rights, property, and persons, and to this end to employ every lawful means in their power, and to enjoin upon all citizens to assist in bringing about the restoration of order, resumption of business, moving of trains, and revival of manufactures. I further give notice that the entire military force at my disposal as Commander-in-Chief of the military will be employed for the support of the civil authorities in this endeavor, and that orders will be given to the troops to use whatever amount of force may be necessary to compel obedience to the laws. In testimony, &c.

S. M. CULLOM, Governor.

GEORGE H. HARLOW, Secretary of State.

THE SITUATION AT ST. LOUIS.

A DAY OF INTENSE EXCITEMENT—FREIGHT TRAINS ON TWO ROADS RUNNING WITHOUT HINDRANCE—THE STRIKERS CALLING ON THE GOVERNOR TO CONVENE THE STATE LEGISLATURE—A DEMAND FOR FOOD MADE BY THE RIOTERS—A MEETING OF RIOTERS BROKEN UP.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., July 27.—To say that the excitement over the strike was at fever heat would not express the condition of affairs as they have been presented in this city to-day. The inevitable crisis came, not with the severity with which it was signalized in Chicago, but with the same result, the victory of law and order. The morning opened quiet enough to all appearances, but the perusal of the morning papers giving accounts of the incendiary and inflammatory speeches of the Internationals and their co-workers, and the éclat with which they were received by thousands of listeners, gave proof that St. Louis was resting upon a volcano which might at any moment break forth and result most ruinously to city and citizens. At the Union Depot reports had been circulated that 1,000 miners had joined the railroad strikers in East St. Louis, and that thus reinforced, an attempt would be made to prevent the Missouri Pacific and Kansas City and other northern freight trains from leaving. As stated by your correspondent, the employes of these two roads were satisfied with the propositions made by the companies to them to stay and work, but, until to-day, they have been holding out in order to help their fellow-workmen on other roads. This morning the employes of these roads, with a few exceptions, informed their officers that they were ready to go out with freights provided they could be assured of protection against the violence of the strikers. After consultation with Mayor Overstolz, the officers of these two roads were assured that any parties attempting to interfere would be arrested. With this assurance freight trains were made up, and just before the first train left on the Missouri Pacific a posse of 60 Police marched down from the Four Courts building, just above the Union Depot, and after clearing that place of tramps and bummers, awaited any act to stop the freight trains. For the better protection of the Police force, Gen. Smith ordered out three companies of City Militia, which proceeded to the Union Depot. The appearance of armed soldiery on the ground had the effect of producing upon the minds of the strikers a realization of the extent of the trouble they had brought about, and also of the punishment that might result from lawlessness. Many deserted the posts to which they had been assigned by the Strikers' Committee, and hustled off the grounds. The expected detachment from East St. Louis did not arrive, but the effect of the appearance of the military was salutary. The freight trains on both these roads are running without hindrance, and the long delay is rushing business on both roads. Neither of these roads cross the bridge.

On the other side of the river the state of affairs continues more defiant than ever. The resignation of the four conservative men of the Executive Committee on that side, and the replacement of the four regular fire-eaters, did not mollify matters by any means. No passenger trains went out, and but few mails, as the East St. Louis strikers had determined upon putting a stop to further passenger traffic, and some of the companies were afraid to trust the mail to the discontents. To-night the only engine that crossed the bridge was the Vandalia, with a mail coach.

But it is not so much the railroad strikers who are interesting St. Louis people just now as the uprising of a once quiet class of laborers, together with the worst elements of society, who have, as in the case of strikers in other cities, linked their destinies with men who honestly believe that capital is bearing them down willfully. The temporary success of the railroad strikers had fired them with the belief that the millennium was at hand, and that now was the time to strike. For several days past meetings have been held at night at Lucas Market, where inflammatory speeches of the boldest character have been indulged in by leaders of the Internationals, trades unions, &c. The mob has been swelling in numbers day by day, and the speeches of these leaders waxing more and more violent. While Lucas Market was the scene of these out-door outrages of peaceable sentiment, Schuler's Hall, corner of Fifth and Biddle streets, was the place where the workers secretly concocted their orders. What was called an Executive Committee here held its meetings and issued its proclamations and flats, the execution of which have made many satisfied workmen to quit shops, factories, mills, &c. This committee grew so bold to-day as to issue an order for 100 volunteers well armed who knew how to fight, and 5 o'clock in the afternoon for the men to show up. They also sent a message to the Mayor asking why he had permitted citizens to arm themselves, and asked what he proposed to do with them. The Mayor recognized the receipt of the message by calling upon 75 mounted policemen to take in the whole crowd, and led the van himself. Meanwhile, Gen. A. J. Smyth summoned out 6000 of the city soldiers to protect the Police in the performance of their duties. On reaching the hall, about 25 of the Police dismounted, and, led by the Mayor, arrested the occupants, some 25 in number, who made a slight resistance, but were captured without firing a shot. The mob below stood complacently by and saw their fellow-workers taken in without offering resistance. It retreated to a neighboring market-house and there indulged in jeers and oaths, but made no formidable concentration for the purpose of an attack. After corraling the captured strikers they were marched down to jail, and there incarcerated. No bail was allowed. Among the number captured were four reporters of morning papers, who had obtained an entrance to the meeting in disguise, representing themselves as delegates from other societies, in order that they might get at the true inwardness of the conclave. The citizens congratulated themselves because of this first victory of the law, but are unanimous in the opinion that it should have been brought about sooner.

Sheriff Finn's *posse comitatus*, numbering 1,000, are in and about the Court-house awaiting orders, while the Four Courts building is swarming with city soldiers going through the evolutions of army drill. The situation to-night is quiet throughout the city proper. The strikers of the Vulcan Iron Works and other manufactories, together with the railroad employes, hold the field at Carondelet. To-night regulars and volunteers in large numbers are massing there.

At a very late hour last night the following proclamation was issued by the Mayor, and is published this morning:

ST. LOUIS, July 26, 1877.

Whereas, the general suspension of business in this city on July 26 has afforded ample opportunity to all citizens to perfect their organizations in aid of the city authorities in suppressing the riotous and unlawful action of evil-disposed persons which still prevails throughout the city; and whereas, I am now fully prepared to effectually end all further opposition to peace and good order in this community; now, therefore, I, Henry Overstolz, Mayor of the City of St. Louis, do direct and order as follows:

First—That business and laboring men of all classes, except such as are enrolled among the forces at my disposal, do at once resume their lawful occupations, and refrain as far as practicable from traversing or congregating upon the public streets of the city.

Second—All persons are prohibited from interference by intimidation or otherwise with the employes or employers of any mill, factory, business or business establishment, or railway. Any such interference is hereby declared to be at the peril of the person or persons offering it, and will be promptly resisted with all the force at my disposal. All offenders in this behalf will be at once arrested and punished to the full extent of the law.

Third.—Citizens of all occupations and pursuits are ordered to abstain from any conduct calculated to disturb the peace and good order of the city. It is earnestly desired to avoid the necessity for a resort to force, but the majesty of the law will be asserted, the honor and peace of the city maintained, and the property and lives of the citizens preserved. Laboring men, of whatever occupation, dissatisfied with the wages paid them, have the right to abandon their employment, but they have no legal right to interfere,

with large express wagons, ready to transport reinforcements rapidly in any direction. The other side of Merchant-street and on Kearny-street, in front of the City Hall, was filled with the ranks of the Committee of Safety, and large bodies of the same force were marching and drilling in the immediate vicinity. In addition, numerous companies of 50 had been dispatched to every quarter notorious, and in some localities where danger was apprehended their numbers were increased. The best of spirit animates the forces, and the expression is so frequent as to be almost general, to the effect that they wish the "hoodlums" would give them one opportunity to teach them such a lesson as would subdue them once for all. The authorities are somewhat reticent as to the number of the force on duty; but it seems probable that at least 3,000 of the Safety Committee are under arms, besides Police, Special Veteran Guard, Militia, and marines and sailors from the Pensacola and Lackawanna. All are ready for action at a moment's warning. A heavy force is held at the City Hall to answer special calls. No disturbance has occurred during the evening, and not a single alarm of fire has been sounded. The principal streets, notwithstanding the proclamation of the Mayor and the committee, are thronged with people, drawn by curiosity, to witness the preparations for defense, but everything is quiet and orderly.

An alarm of fire from Folsom and Eighteenth streets proved to be from the burning of a Chinese house and chicken ranch in that neighborhood. It was rumored that a Chinaman had been burned to death in the building. The committee men in the vicinity ran to the scene and captured a man who is supposed to be the incendiary. A bottle of kerosine was found in his possession. A few "hoodlums" were attracted by the fire, but were chased away without difficulty. In the southern portion of the city roughs may be seen loafing around. In two or three instances Chinese houses have been battered down in the absence of the patrols, but nothing else has been attempted up to this time in the way of a demonstration. An attempt was made to fire a Chinese wash-house at the corner of Pacific and Leavenworth streets, but failed, and the incendiary was arrested. Other than these instances the reports from all quarters show that the city is very quiet.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., July 27—1:40 A. M. Everything is quiet throughout the city. It has been ascertained that during the day a number of threatening notices had been received by persons to whom, for various reasons, the mob are hostile. W. T. Coleman, President of the Safety Committee, received notification that his city residence would be burned to-night; also his establishment at San Rafael. A few suspicious characters collected in his neighborhood during the evening, but made no very active demonstrations, and a corps of veterans maintained guard. The residences of Charles Crocker and W. T. O'Brien were also threatened, but nothing was done. Notices were served on the Swan brewery and two or three manufacturing establishments that the torch would be applied to-night. One of the latter was informed that he would be let off on the payment of $150, to which he acceded to save trouble. Korbel Brothers, proprietors of the South Park saw-mills, also largely engaged in the manufacture of cigars, discharged their Chinese employes, and advertised for 200 white boys and girls to fill their places.

The steamer Belgic sails to-morrow for Hong Kong with an unusually large Chinese passenger list. There seems to be an impression that the "hoodlums" are taking a rest to-night, and that a fresh outbreak may be expected to-morrow or Saturday night.

An alarm of fire, turned in from the corner of Fourth and Berry streets at 2 A. M., proved to be in the lumber-yard at the foot of Fourth-street. The Police and Vigilantes are in attendance, but there is no excitement, and the fire is already under control and nearly extinguished. Little damage will be caused.

LATER.—It had been anticipated that some disturbance might arise previous to the sailing of the steamer Belgic for Hong Kong, while the Chinese passengers were collecting at the mail dock. A heavy guard was in attendance at the dock, and heavy squads patroled the streets leading to the locality as far as Market-street. No demonstration was made. About $60,000 have been thus far subscribed to the fund of the Committee of Safety, and more is coming. Enlistments continue actively. The committee is now thoroughly organized, and to-night each ward will be guarded by its own detachment, while a force will be held in reserve at the headquarters, and all members will assemble at the tap of the bell in case of necessity. A number of rioters were convicted in the Police Court to-day, and sentenced to the full extent of the law. Notices are posted all over the town, offering a reward of $1,000 for the arrest and conviction of any person setting fire to property, and $200 for cutting the posts of the Fire Department. It has been very quiet all day.

AFFAIRS AT READING.

MYSTERIOUS MURDER OF A FREIGHT TRAIN CONDUCTOR—ANOTHER OF THE BRIDGE-BURNERS ARRESTED—THE SHERIFF SUMMONS A POSSE COMITATUS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

READING, Penn., July 27.—Considerable comment is made on the killing of a freight train conductor, Mr. Koch, at 3 o'clock this morning. This occurred on the main line of the Reading Railroad, at a place called the Proving Ground, two miles below this city. His body was found lying on the track. He was last observed sitting on a car, from whence, it is supposed, he was struck by a stone hurled at him by some vicious person. Another of the alleged burners of the Lebanon Valley Bridge was arrested to-day at Sunbury by Mr. Witman, of the Coal and Iron Police. It is stated that Mayor Evans is in possession of such corroborative evidence as will fix the guilt of the bridge-burning upon two of the prisoners secured yesterday. The information is from an eye-witness who seems in no way criminally concerned in the act, is a stranger, and desires no part of the tempting reward offered by the railroad company. The Valley Bridge was erected at a cost of $150,000. The strangers who took part in firing the structure were pursued for some distance and shot at several times by the company's detectives. Their arrest has not yet been effected. Sheriff Yergey has to-day summoned his posse Comitatus by issuing notices, printed on cards, to several hundred citizens. They were ordered to report at the Sheriff's office to be sworn into service, and by 5 o'clock this afternoon a number responded to the call. This action was probably precipitated on account of a rumor that the regulars had marching orders. An investigation is being made by Coroner Goodhart into the bloody affair of Monday night, with a view of fixing the responsibility somewhere. Gen. Reeder, who had command of the troops, has been served with a letter requesting him to answer the following: "Who ordered your command to this city? Who gave you orders to march through the cut to Seventh and Penn? Who ordered you to fire upon the crowd? Did you acquaint the high Sheriff with your coming or presence? If not, why not?" A number of important arrests were made to-day of those concerned in the late riot.

IN THE LEHIGH VALLEY.

AN ATTEMPT TO STOP A NEW-JERSEY CENTRAL TRAIN FRUSTRATED—NORTH PENNSYLVANIA TRAINS RUNNING REGULARLY—A RIOTOUS DEMONSTRATION AT ODENWELDER'S—ALL TRAINS ON THE LEHIGH VALLEY AND LEHIGH AND SUSQUEHANNA ROADS STOPPED—BELIEF THAT THE TROUBLE WILL END SOON.

BETHLEHEM, Penn., July 27.—A gang of 20 strikers from Easton reached here this morning, and congregated at Bethlehem Junction. At 10 o'clock, when the passenger train on the Bath Branch of the Central Railroad of New-Jersey was ready to start for Bath, they took possession of the train, uncoupled it from the engine, and warned the crew that if they undertook to run the train through they would do so at their peril. A large number of citizens came to the rescue, and while Dispatcher Steinman was holding a consultation with the strikers, the train was recoupled and pulled out very rapidly. The strikers made an effort to uncouple the last car, but failed.

All trains on the North Pennsylvania Road are running on time. The up-country mails of last night and to-day are all stored in the baggage-room here.

Superintendent Polhemus, with his gang of repairmen and their escort of coal and iron Police, arrived at Odenwelder's this afternoon, whither they had gone to repair a turn-table. They were met by a large and excited crowd, who drove off the repairmen. Mr. Polhemus addressed the mob with a conciliatory speech, but they replied by informing him that he was at liberty to walk back to Mauch Chunk with his force, after which they ran his engine on the side track and drew the fire. Mr. Polhemus and his escort arrived back at Bethlehem by stage this evening. He says he has no hope of running trains to-morrow. A recruiting office for the Fourth Regiment has been established in Bethlehem. A drum corps is parading the streets for recruiting purposes, and special Police are being sworn in.

MAUCH CHUNK, Penn., July 27.—The men on the Lehigh Valley and Lehigh and Susquehanna Roads are all out, and all trains have stopped running. The Lehigh Valley officials have discharged all men connected with the strike, and will pay them off at once. The miners at Summit Hill struck to-day, demanding an advance of 20 per cent. They marched from one mine to another, with loaves of bread stuck on poles, and afterward congregated in front of the company's office, when they demanded their pay. The Sheriff and Chief Burgess have issued proclamations enjoining order and warning all persons of the consequences of acts of violence.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., July 27.—Mr. Fracker, Master of Transportation on the North Pennsylvania Railroad, received last night the following dispatch from Easton: "A portion of the strikers on the Lehigh and Susquehanna branch of the Central are expected to return to work to-morrow morning."

Lehigh Valley train No. 6, which left the North Pennsylvania depot at 2:15 P. M. yesterday, went as far as Mauch Chunk, where the trainmen themselves stopped running, preferring not to take any risks after dark. There is good ground for belief that the dissatisfied men will resume work on the Lehigh Valley Road to-day.

HAZLETON, Penn., July 27.—The strike on the main line of the Lehigh Valley Road yesterday has resulted in the stoppage of nearly all trains on the Hazleton branch. An engine and mail car went out to Tomhicken this morning and brought in the mail and a few passengers from Sunbury. The local freight train from the East also came in about half an hour late. No through trains, either freight or passenger, are run. A committee of strikers came down from Wilkesbarre last night and induced the employes of the Hazelton Division to strike. The committee proceeded to Weatherly this morning. The coal trains on the Beaver Meadow and Mahanoy Division were running this morning, but owing to the strike on the main lines coal trains cannot get beyond Packerton. No New-York or Philadelphia mails were received yesterday.

WILKESBARRE, Penn., July 27.—No trains were run to-day on any of the roads passing through here. No mails were received and none sent out. Two thousand miners held a meeting at Plymouth. They demand an advance of 25 per cent. Everything is quiet. Trains on the New-Jersey Central will probably run to-morrow.

BETHLEHEM, July 27.—A party of about 20 strikers reached here to-night from Easton, and proceeded to South Bethlehem, where the meeting of the Bethlehem Iron Company's employes and sympathizers of the strikers was to be held. A large crowd had assembled, but the rain prevented the speakers from being present, and no meeting was held. The Bethlehem Iron Company suspended work to-day. The Burgess of South Bethlehem issued a proclamation to-day, and the Police force was increased. The North Pennsylvania Road has received additional assurances from the employes that they will stand by them and not strike.

Robert H. Sayre, Superintendent of the Lehigh Valley Railroad, posted a notice this afternoon to the effect that all persons employed by the Lehigh Valley Railroad Company who failed to appear for duty this morning were hereby discharged, and as soon as the pay-rolls could be filled out they would receive their pay at the customary places. At this hour everything is quiet and peaceful.

NEARING THE END AT PITTSBURG.

THE STRIKERS STILL BOASTFUL, BUT EVIDENTLY WEAKENING — BEER-DRINKING AND COMPLAINTS OF POVERTY—PREPARING TO RESUME FREIGHT TRAFFIC ON THE PENNSYLVANIA ROAD — A LARGE QUANTITY OF STOLEN GOODS RECAPTURED.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

PITTSBURG, July 27.—While the strikers here and in Allegheny were still declaring that the strike was as far as ever from a settlement, and the men were reasserting their determination to stand by their rights and hold on to the property of the railroad companies, there were indications of a weakening on their part, and the strike is probably near its end. The news from all sections of the country this morning, gave no encouragement to the disorderly men. Then, perhaps, the news of the approach of 4,000 or 5,000 troops under Gen. Hancock and Gov. Hartranft, had a soothing effect, for notwithstanding their boastfulness, the strikers have been afraid of the troops from the outset, and only cowardice on the part of the Pittsburg Militia made them for a moment rashly bold. I went among the men again this morning, finding plenty of them in the saloons along Penn-avenue, where they spend a great deal of money for beer, considering that they complain, with the glasses in their hands, that they cannot earn enough money to feed and clothe themselves. They declare that the attempt to clear the tracks and run trains will be useless, except so far as passengers are concerned, for they say they will ditch the first freight train that comes along, and they are confident that troops enough to protect a hundred miles of track cannot be found. I heard some very pathetic accounts of the misery caused by the company in furnishing work irregularly to brakemen, firemen, and others, and of the severity with which they are pursued by the officers at the shops, where they are compelled to run in debt, and the men were with one accord of the mind that the officers of the Pennsylvania Company are heartless.

On the track there were about 200 men at work removing burned iron, tearing up the twisted rails, removing ties that were charred, and preparing to open the way for the running of trains. The men were working for $1 a day, and many of them were machine-shop men. Mr. Butler, the master of the Union Depot, said he thought the strike would be over by to-morrow. A strong force of Police prevented stragglers from entering the yard to mingle with the workmen, as one or two attempts had been made to persuade them not to work. This request they were not inclined to grant, as many of them have families depending upon them, and they must have something to look forward to if they seek credit at shops.

At the Allegheny round-house of the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago Road there was a large gathering this morning of strikers. They talked over the proposition made yesterday to Mayor Phillips, and a diversity of opinion prevailed. Mayor Phillips has been vigorous in his defense of the city and the railroad property, and in constant conference with the strikers, who trusted him fully. He proposed yesterday that they should deliver to him personally the freight trains and he would pay them for their work, depending upon the company to reimburse him. The men said they would bring the freight up the river in boats and deliver it to the Mayor, but this Mr. Phillips would not assent to. The men were stubborn in their refusal to move the cars and the Mayor decided to cut off all communication with them. This morning Gen. Browne, commanding the troops in Pittsburg, addressed the men, representing to them the determination of the Government to open travel, and advised them to yield. His tone was firm but friendly, and finally the strikers declared that if the company wished to take charge they would not prevent them, but they would run no trains; the officers would have to look out for new hands.

The inquest has begun in the case of the persons killed during the riot, and the testimony of several witnesses shows that the first shot was fired by a man in the crowd, and that a Philadelphia soldier was killed by him.

Joseph Monks, a colored man, was arrested to-day as the man who set fire to the grain elevator, and I. B. Carpenter was arrested for leading the party that captured the two guns of the Hutchinson Battery in the armory.

The recapture of stolen goods goes on steadily, hundreds of houses having been visited in the suburbs, and tons of freight recovered. It is stored on Liberty-street, and will be held to await the direction of the railroad company. It is not considered likely that they will receive it, but if the county has damages to pay, it can be sold for the benefit of the damages fund.

The Militia and citizen guard have been all day awaiting orders to move at five minutes' notice, and the evident intention of the authorities to begin an aggressive movement against the strikers has somewhat renewed the interest that was rapidly dying out.

The city last night and this morning was as quiet and orderly as could be desired, with the single exception of a cowardly firing on the members of the Fire Department who responded to an alarm from the East End District.

DULLNESS IN PHILADELPHIA.

DEPRESSING EFFECTS OF THE STRIKE ON BUSINESS—TRAINS NOW RUNNING ON THE PENNSYLVANIA ROAD—SERIOUS TROUBLES IN THE LEHIGH VALLEY.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., July 27.—After a week of feverish excitement this city has quieted down now, and is suffering a severe reaction which affects all branches of trade, and matters are now considerably worse than they were before the strike was begun. Business was dull enough before, but now there is virtually nothing doing and cannot be until communication is fully reopened with the West. To-day a couple of freight trains arrived from Harrisburg, being the first for some days, and a few trains were sent from Harrisburg West. The bold move executed by Gov. Hartranft is evidence itself that all that was needed to quell the disturbance was a leader of bravery and force of character enough to demand that the laws be fully obeyed, and then backed up by military force. The base of operations has been changed to the Lehigh Valley Road, which taps this city through the medium of the North Pennsylvania Road. On the latter line only local business is being transacted. To-day only two trains arrived here from the Lehigh Valley—one from Mauch Chunk and the other from Catasauqua, but the 8:15 A. M. train leaving here was stopped at the Bethlehem Junction, the strikers refusing to allow it to proceed. As the business of the North Pennsylvania Road is dependent in a great measure on the Lehigh Valley Road, the loss of revenue is great. It is reported that many of the mills in the Kensington district will shut down to-morrow night for a couple of weeks at least, as the manufacturers do not relish the idea of making up goods to lie on hand, and which they can find no market for, or else be sent out on the railroads and destroyed by floods. If this is carried out, 10,000 people will be made idle, and, naturally, idle hands will find mischief to do.

The man who was killed in the riot last night was recognized to-day as William McBride, a brush-maker residing at No. 819 Aramingo-street. This is but another case in point, and that is McBride was not a railroader, and, indeed, of the other parties who were killed, wounded, and arrested here in the few fights which have taken place, there has not yet been an employe of any railroad company, except, perhaps, David Connelly, who was arrested to-day by Detectives Galloway and Gilmore, charged with setting fire to the oil train on Monday last. The latter protests his innocence, but says he knows who did it, and that he saw a man named McClosky and others running from the scene of the conflagration at time the fire commenced. The natural assumption is, that if he did not actually start the fire, he was *particeps criminis*, and consequently was held to wait further developments. Connelly had shaved his moustache and goatee and otherwise changed his appearance since Monday, which fact points strongly to his guilt.

When these troubles commenced Pennsylvania Railroad stock dropped to 27½ from 32¾, but now, under the influence of an active demand, it has reacted to 29½. This is in the face of the fact that the company has lost some $5,000,000 at Pittsburg, and consequently the stock is really not worth as much to-day as it was at this time last week. In the same fact is found with Reading Railroad stock, which declined to 10⅞, but now is selling at 12¼. This road lost nearly $200,000 in property destroyed. As a means of pacifying their employes, the pay car has been sent out on the road, and the workmen, to whom it is said the company are indebted for some two months' services, have their temporary needs supplied, and, to use the language of an employe who was displaying his money, "this beats strikes all hollow."

About 200 more stragglers of the Philadelphia Militia were sent West to-night under orders from Gov. Hartranft, Assistant Adjt.-Gen. Cromeline commanding them. A good supply of provisions was also sent up to Blairsville where the troops are camped. They stand sadly in need of these. Very little has been heard of the troops and Gov. Hartranft since they departed, because his Excellency has requested that his movements be kept quiet, as too much publicity might balk his endeavors to secure the peace which he so earnestly desires. Mayor Stokley to-night issued another proclamation. This time it was to the working men, forbidding any public meetings or assemblages during the present crisis, as they tend to disturb the harmony of the city. A meeting had been arranged for to-night, and, despite the repeated warnings, would have taken place but for a heavy rain shower. These meetings are not of railroaders and are addressed and manipulated by demagogues of the most dangerous character. More marines arrived to-day and the trouble seems to be over.

WORK RESUMED AT HARRISBURG.

THE STRIKE VIRTUALLY AT AN END—FREIGHT TRAINS MOVING ON THE PENNSYLVANIA ROAD—ARREST OF RIOTERS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

HARRISBURG, Penn., July 27.—The strike here is virtually ended. The men are willing to go to work, and they say they trust to the honor of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company to redress their grievances. This morning at 9 o'clock the first freight train seen within the city limits for five days came up from Columbia, and was looked upon as a curiosity. On the Philadelphia, Middle, and Western Divisions the freight trains were started to-day, and have been run uninterruptedly. The Vigilance Committees in this city are still in service, and will remain so until there is not the slightest sign of turbulence. The men employed at the Pennsylvania Railroad round-house, who were thrown out of work in consequence of the strike, have resumed. About 25 of the rioters have been quietly arrested by detectives and placed in jail, and not one of them is a railroader. There is great excitement among those who took part in the riot, as they all fear arrest.

THE LACKAWANNA VALLEY.

FLOODING OF THE MINES—A THREATENING ASPECT OF AFFAIRS.

SCRANTON, Penn., July 27.—Idleness now reigns supreme along the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western main line and at all the company's mines. The latter are flooding rapidly. An effort was made by the company's officials to have the pumps worked, but those whom they waited upon for that purpose were immediately called upon by delegations of strikers, and informed that if they attempted to touch the pumps it would be at the peril of their lives. Mr. Storrs has applied to Mayor McKeone for protection in working the pumps, and so averting immeasurable loss which mine flooding will entail on the company. The city authorities are, however, helpless in the matter, and dare not move. The miners and their sympathizers are all determined and desperate. The Mayor has increased the special Police force to 500.

The miners in the employ of the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company have demanded an advance of 25 per cent., which being refused, they are expected to strike in the morning. The situation of affairs is critical. Thus far there has been no disturbance, but the men have everything under their control.

THE TEXAS STRIKES.

THE CENTRAL ROAD TROUBLES COMPROMISED—FREIGHT TRAFFIC ON THE TEXAS PACIFIC SUSPENDED.

GALVESTON, Texas, July 27.—The employes of the Texas Central Railroad at Corsicana struck at noon yesterday, and no freight trains are allowed to pass that point. The strikers are orderly, but very determined. Many of them have gone on the special Police force, and express a determination to protect life and property.

At a conference of train hands at Hearne last night an agreement was made to prevent the passage of freight trains, and that no one should be permitted to interfere with railroad property until the strikers became satisfied that the stoppage of freight would not bring the company to terms.

Employes of the Central Road at Houston held a meeting last night, and a resolution was adopted instructing the committee to demand the January standard of wages—the rate prevailing before the 1st of April reduction—that is, 10 per cent additional to the rates now existing. Also nine hours' labor per day. There is to be another meeting at the shops this morning, at which committees from other points along the line will be present. At this meeting the answer from the company is expected. It is believed the Central Railway Company will yield. It is reported that the men on the San Antonio Road decline to join the strike.

Later.—The employes of the Texas Central Road held a meeting at Houston this morning and appointed a committee to wait on the officers of the road, and lay before them their grievances. The committee was met by Vice-President Jordan, Superintendent Swanson, and Secretary Love, who explained to them the embarrassments under which the road had been laboring and the necessity for economy in its management. After a long conference both sides made concessions, and it was agreed that the wages should be restored to the April standard, half increase to take effect Aug. 1 and half Oct. 1. The committee of employes immediately telegraphed to all points on the road that a satisfactory adjustment had been arrived at, and work should be resumed at once. The railway troubles in this State are now confined entirely to the Texas Pacific Road. Freight traffic on that road is suspended, but there is no likelihood that there will be any violence. The good behavior of the men, and their claim that they have not been paid their wages since March, excites considerable sympathy for them.

The negro longshoremen employed at Central Wharf in this city, who have been working for 30 cents per hour, struck at 11 o'clock this morning for 40 cents, the amount paid white laborers at other wharves. After some little delay their demand was good-naturedly acceded to, and they resumed work. A detachment of police was at the wharf to suppress any outbreak, but their services were not required.

THE BALTIMORE AND OHIO STRIKE.

A COMMITTEE OF THE MEN STATE THEIR GRIEVANCES TO GOV. CARROLL AND TO VICE-PRESIDENT KING—MR. KING'S REPLY—THE REASONS FOR THE REDUCTION IN WAGES—A COMPARATIVE STATEMENT SHOWING PREVIOUS AND PRESENT RATES—THE IMPORTANCE TO ALL OF MOVING FREIGHT.

BALTIMORE, July 27.—A committee consisting of J. H. Elder, locomotive engineer; C. S. Heckels, freight conductor; J. F. Houck, freight fireman, and James Price, brakeman, yesterday waited upon Gov. Carroll, at his headquarters at the City Hall. The Chairman, Mr. Elder, said the committee had learned that Gov. Carroll desired to see them and confer with them in the interests of peace and an amicable adjustment of the existing troubles. Gov. Carroll received the committee with every mark of respect and kindness. He said, however, that he had not sent for them, and was only informed a short time before that they were coming, though he was always gratified to see any and every one who called upon him as Governor in regard to matters of public interest. He was especially gratified to see the committee and readily gave them his undivided attention. Mr. Elder remarked that they had labored under a misapprehension, but as they were there he would take the occasion to represent to the Governor that the strike in which they were interested was only to obtain wages which would enable them to live. They were not engaged in any violence and would not counsel such a thing. As firemen and brakemen they averaged only four days work in a week, and what they got was totally inadequate to the support of their families. Mr. Elder then read to Gov. Carroll the resolutions which had been adopted by the strikers and signed by themselves as a committee representing the whole body of workmen. These resolutions, he said, had been presented, with suggestions for an amicable adjustment, to the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, and they were then awaiting a reply. In the meantime, they had learned that the Governor desired to see them, and they came accordingly. The resolutions which they had were as follows:

Resolved, That there shall be two classes of engineers, at a daily remuneration of $3 50 per day for the first class, and $3 per day for the second class.

Resolved, That conductors shall be paid no less than $2 50 per day, and firemen and brakemen no less than $2 per day.

Resolved, That there shall be men in readiness to take charge of the engines on the arrival at their destination, take sand, clean fire, and house the same.

Resolved, That a quarter day shall be allowed each and every man we can called on duty and not furnished work or laid over, and furthermore, there shall be an allowance of half a day, making in all one and a half days for Sunday running, and further, that a day shall be allowed each and every man in going for and returning on a passenger train for engines.

Resolved, That the time from Martinsburg to Cumberland and return shall be two days.

Resolved, That no man shall be discharged for any act done or participation had in the late strikes, and that all men who have drawn their time shall be immediately reinstated in their positions.

To the communication from the committee, and the resolutions, Mr. King, First Vice-President of the company, replied this morning as follows:

BALTIMORE, July 26, 1877.

To Messrs. J. H. Elder, President, C. Sheckles, Samuel Molesworth, J. D. Price:

GENTLEMEN: I have the receipt of your communication indorsing the resolutions adopted at a meeting of engineers, firemen, conductors, and brakemen, proposing the following rates of wages: Engineers, first class, $3 50; second class, $3; conductors, $2 50; firemen and brakemen, $2 per day. In declining this proposition it is but proper and right that the reasons which led to this conclusion should be explained. The great depression in business, which commenced in the Autumn of 1873, has continued growing from bad to worse. The effect on the Baltimore and Ohio Company has shown continued large decreases of revenue. The other trunk lines have reduced wages 10 per cent.—one of them on the 1st of July, and two of them on the 1st of July, and at that date a similar reduction had been made on many of the leading lines in the country. It will be observed that the Baltimore and Ohio Company was the last company which competes for the great trade of the West which made the reduction of 10 per cent. That the whole question may be understood, I present a table of the rate of wages paid trainmen in 1861, in 1877, after the reduction, and the rate you now propose:

	1861.	1877.	Proposed.
Tonnage Conductors.—Pay received January,	$1 66,	$1 50,	$1 33; pay received after deducting 10 per cent, July 16, 1877,
	$2 25,	$2 03,	$2 80; pay proposed by committee,
	$2 50,	as a minimum.	
Tonnage Brakemen.—Pay received January,	$1 33,	$1 17,	$1; pay received after deducting 10 per cent., July 16, 1877,
	$1 58,	$1 35;	pay proposed by committee, $2, as a minimum.
Tonnage Engineers.—Pay received January,	$3,	$2 95,	$2 50,
	$2 25,	$2,	$1 33; pay received after deducting 10 per cent., July 16, 1877,
	$2 90,	$2 43,	$2 25; pay proposed by committee, $3 50, $3.
Tonnage Firemen.—Pay received January,	1861,	$1 75,	$1 50,
	$1 33,	$1 11;	pay received after deducting 10 per cent., July 16, 1877,
	$1 53,	$1 32;	pay proposed by committee, $2, as a minimum.

* Premium of 25 cents not included.

As compared with 1861, the rates you name will exceed those in operation at that period to the extent of about 35 per cent. The rates of through freight in 1864 were double those of 1877, and for coal the rate was $2 31, while in June, 1877, it was but $1 37 per ton from Cumberland to Baltimore. The officers of the company are sure that it is only necessary to submit these facts and figures to satisfy every reasonable man in the service that the rates you propose cannot be paid. Since the panic of 1873, not only have the rates of through freight and other traffic been reduced by severe and active competition, but the quantity in the aggregate has diminished. Especially is this true in regard to the coal trade, which for many years has been the leading article transported over the company's line. The consideration of this branch of the subject brings me to call your attention to the motives which governed the company in employing a greater number of men than were required in the handling of its trains: Only a limited amount of business could be secured. It would have been as satisfactory to the company to have kept in the service only the number of men needed for the work, but it was regarded as more humane, in view of the great scarcity of work generally, to distribute the limited amount of business among the greatest practicable number. While it is a subject of regret that these motives have been misunderstood, and in a great degree produced the present trouble among our trainmen, it is satisfactory to know that these difficulties can be readily adjusted in such a manner as to protect materially the interests of the company and of those it employs. Fully impressed with this belief, I hope there will be no difficulty in the way of your returning to work, so that the running of freight trains may be at once resumed. The experience of the last 10 days must satisfy every one that if freight trains are stopped on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad the City of Baltimore is not only deprived of the great commercial advantages which she has heretofore enjoyed, but the entire community is made to feel that all business must be seriously crippled, and the price of family supplies greatly increased. You will thus see that the resumption of the running of freight trains on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad is a matter in which all our citizens of every calling are vitally interested. Respectfully yours,

JOHN KING, Jr., Vice-President.

At noon to-day the committee waited upon Vice-Presidents King and Keyser at Camden Depot. After the whole matter had been talked

Continued on Fifth Page.

CUSTOM-HOUSE EMPLOYES.

SECOND REPORT OF THE COMMISSION

THE OLD SYSTEM OF APPOINTMENTS REVIEWED AND CONDEMNED—ITS EVIL RESULTS POINTED OUT—A NEW SCALE OF SALARIES RECOMMENDED—ALL WHO BRIBE OR ATTEMPT TO BRIBE OFFICIALS TO BE EXCLUDED FROM THE CUSTOM-HOUSE—REVISION OF THE FORCE TO BE MADE AT STATED PERIODS.

The following report by Messrs. Jay, Turnure, and Robinson, the Commission appointed by the Secretary of the Treasury, to investigate and report upon matters affecting the management of the Custom-house has been approved by the Secretary, and the Collector has been directed to carry out the recommendations therein made:

NEW-YORK, July 4, 1877.

SIR: Since submitting, on the 14th of June, our "separate report upon drawbacks on sugar," we have considered, in connection with your original instruction to make a thorough examination into the conduct of the business of the New-York Custom-house, your later request of the 23d of April, touching the salaries now paid officials, the amount of which is not fixed by law. You said, "I will thank you to examine this question, and report to me a plan for their classification on such a basis as shall be just and proper, taking into view the responsibility and character of the work done by the different officers to whom they are paid. The impression seems to prevail that the salaries and perquisites heretofore received by certain Custom-house officials have been unnecessarily large, and that those now paid are generally in advance of those paid by New-York merchants for similar services." In considering "the responsibility and character of the work," which has been illustrated by the testimony on the various branches of the Customs service, we have regarded the subject in the light afforded by the President's letter concurring in the recommendations of our first report, and by your instructions to the Collector for carrying the President's wishes into effect. Apart from the fact that the force is to be reduced by one-fifth—a percentage of reduction which in some branches the Commission think may perhaps soon be safely increased, and that the receipts of illegal perquisites will no longer be permitted—the rule freeing the service from partisan control will give to the duties and responsibilities of the officials whose salaries are to be adjusted a higher and graver character than that which marked the former management, which we were asked to investigate. The President, in his note to you of the 26th of May, said: "It is my wish that the collection of the revenues should be free from partisan control, and organized on a strictly business basis, with the same guarantees for efficiency and fidelity in the selection of the chief and subordinate officers that would be required by a prudent merchant or banker in the selection of the Collector of the Port, communicating the President's note and directing a reduction of the force, presented the rule "to employ only those who are competent for the special work assigned them, whose industry, integrity, and good habits give guarantees for faithful services honestly rendered;" and it concluded with the assurance of your assistance in making the "New-York Custom-house not only what it now is, the most important, but what it ought to be, the best managed, business agency of the Government." To accomplish this end we think that modifications are required in the routine, and that the acts of Congress relating to the Customs should be revised; but an essential preliminary to success in thus carrying out in good faith of the order already made in reference to the fitness of the employes. A glance at the character and results of the past system may help to illustrate the higher responsibilities that will henceforth devolve upon the officials whose compensation we are to consider. For many years past the view has obtained with some political leaders that the friends of the Administration in power had a right to control the Customs appointments, and this view, which seems to have been acquiesced in by suce sive Administrations, has of late been recognized to what the Commission deems an undue extent by the chief officers of the service. These gentlemen, on the ground that they were compelled to surrender to personal and partisan dictation, appear to have assumed that they were relieved, in part at least, from the responsibilities that belong to the appointing power. The Collector of the Port, in speaking of the "ten thousand applications," and remarking that the urgency for appointments came from men all over the country, added, "the persons for whom it is made bear their proportion of the responsibility for the character of the whole force."

EVIL RESULTS OF THE OLD SYSTEM OF APPOINTMENTS.

The extent of the responsibility which one of these persons showed himself ready to assume was indicated by the Surveyor when he said:

"I had within the last two weeks a letter from a gentleman holding a high official position in regard to the appointment of an officer whom he knows has been dropped three times from the service for cause. He has also been to see me about him, and the last time he came he admitted to me that he had been engaged in defrauding the revenue; and yet he writes me, calling my attention to the case, and requesting his appointment."

It is satisfactory to know that the defaulting employe thus urged, after three dismissals, was not reappointed. The inconvenience to the chiefs of the service from this system of appointments, and its interference with the right performance of the duties of their departments, were thus indicated by the Surveyor:

"With reference to the appointments that are made we do not always know the men we are getting, especially when they are appointed from the western part of this State, or from the States of Iowa, as in the case sometimes. A member of Congress may recommend a man very strongly, and the Collector may finally make the appointment without knowing anything about the man.

"Question.—So that really the very important duty of the Government is intrusted to men of faithful service, and you know nothing about when they come?

"Answer.—Sometimes; yes, Sir."

"Question.—Now what is the standard of these men; is it high or low, taking the 48 or 50 men?

"Answer.—The debenture officers are considered the least experienced of the inspectors. There are some elderly men who have been in the department for years whom we trust a great deal, and who are not fitted physically for the active duty required of discharging or district officers. I should say, also, that there are others there whose education is not qualified them for the higher grades of work. This remark applies to about one-half of the officers in the debenture-room."

The Collector had already remarked in his testimony that "the larger number of complaints probably come from the Surveyor of the Port," and on being asked their character, said:

"Some are for inefficiency, some are for neglect of duty, some for insolence, and some for improper conduct in various ways; some for want of integrity, and some for accepting bribes."

The investigation showed that ignorance and incapacity on the part of the employes were not confined to the Surveyor's department, but were found in other branches of the service—creating delays and mistakes, imperiling the safety of the revenue and the interests of importers, and bringing the service into reproach. It was intimated by chiefs of departments that men were sent to them without brains enough to do the work, and that some of those appointed to perform the delicate duties of the Appraiser's office, requiring the special qualities of an expert, were better fitted to hoe and to plow. Some employes are much dissipated by age, some by ignorance, some by carelessness and indifference; and parties thus unfitted have been appointed, not to perform routine duties distinctly marked, but to exercise a discretion in questions demanding intelligence and integrity, and involving a large amount of revenue. The evidence shows a degree and extent of carelessness which we think should not be permitted to continue. This point was illustrated to some degree by the testimony of the chiefs of the Appraiser's department, the important duties of which would certainly justify a reasonable exactness. The invoices which are received in that office, and which are sent out to the different divisions to be passed upon and then returned to the chief clerk, are found to exhibit on their return errors on the part of the several divisions, according to one witness of nearly 800 errors a month, although the number by the Appraiser was estimated at a lesser figure. A part of these errors may be assigned to a difference of opinion as to the classification of the goods; but fully one-half are attributed to carelessness. At the Naval Office it was stated that the balance in favor of the Government, of the many and large errors which they discover in the Custom-house accounts of the liquidation of vessels and statements of refund, amounts to about $1,500,000 per annum.

WANT OF INTEGRITY ON THE PART OF OFFICIALS.

The evidence touched also upon a want of integrity on the part of officials in the Customs service, and incidentally upon the constant violation by many importers dealing with them of the provisions of the law of Congress, section 5,452, which declares: "Every person engaged in the importation of goods, wares, or merchandise into the United States, or interested as principal, factor, or agent in the entry of any goods, wares, or merchandise, who at any time makes or offers to make to any officer of the revenue any gratuity or present of any money or other thing of value, shall be fined not more than $5,000, or be imprisoned not more than two years." This law, as was frankly admitted, has become a dead letter, and the Surveyor testified that he had known no prosecutions under it. The disregard by merchants and their clerks and by Custom-house brokers of the provisions against outside fees, however plausible the apology for occasional payments for extra work, has resulted in the virtual ignoring of the act by Custom-house officials, who have enlarged their salaries by the addition of irregular fees, emoluments, gratuities, and perquisites; has demoralized the service, and has given persons employed as agents the opportunity of exacting from merchants fees which they pretend to have paid to officials. The evidence, however, showed that the fees actually paid amounted to large sums in addition to the salaries. The commission asked the Collector, the Naval Officer, and the Surveyor to advise them which subdivisions in their respective offices were most exposed to a violation of law by the acceptance of gratuities or by complicity in frauds. The replies of those officers (Appendices J, K, and L) indicate the danger to which the Government and the merchants are exposed if persons open to temptation are admitted to those departments. They may serve, also, to explain the evidence which seems to confirm the remark of the Naval Officer, that "those clerks whose administrative action may accelerate or retard business, or otherwise affect the interests of importers, are but human, and wherever there is a coincidence of temptation, frailty, and opportunity, there can be naturally but one result." An opinion, however, was expressed that there would be no difficulty in putting a stop to the practice of fees paid for services not contemplated by law, without summary dismissals; that if employes knew that their superiors were opposed to the system of illegal charges, they would soon cease to exact them. Irregularities have been disclosed among the inspectors, weighers, and gaugers, the examiners, samplers, and appraisers, men dealing with enormous values; and these disclosures, considered in connection with the views expressed by the Collector, Surveyor, and Naval Officer on the liability of employes to temptation, sufficiently indicate the peril to which both the Government and the merchants were exposed by a system of appointments in which political influence dispensed with fitness for the post. Without stopping to inquire how much has been lost through incapacity, want of integrity, loose management, and dishonest practices

THE EASTERN CONFLICT.

AT THE REAR OF THE RUSSIANS.

THE CROSSING OF THE DANUBE—CONSTRUCTING PONTON BRIDGES—THE ADVANCE ON TIRNOVA—A VISIT TO GIURGEVO—RUSTCHUK AND ITS FORTIFICATIONS.

From our Special Correspondent.

BUCHAREST, Tuesday, July 3, 1877.

The Russians have crossed the Danube; they hold the right bank from Sistova and Hirsova to the Black Sea, and their advanced guard arrived yesterday at Tirnova, in the very centre of Bulgaria. That they would succeed in passing was never a matter of doubt, but that they should have accomplished their purpose so easily is a surprise even to the most ardent Russophile. There was no fight at all worth speaking about; there were no batteries planted either to repe or to cover the movement. A few rafts, a few coal barges of the Danube Navigation Company, and a little steamer to tow them was all that was used. The Russians went in for a *coup de main*, and they were successful. Not a shot struck the first boat which moved on Sistova, the second was equally fortunate, and it was only when the third appeared that the Turkish gunners found the range by accident, and sent men, horses, and cannon down among the fishes. Half an hour's fighting, if the Russian bulletins be true, finished up everything on the right bank, and the Turks retired quietly, and the Russians equally quietly began to construct their bridges. Nobody but Mr. Forbes, of the London *Daily News*, who went over in the first boat, really knew that anything was going to take place, but he has been identified so thoroughly for more than a year with Russian interests that it is not singular that he should have been admitted to a confidence which is refused to all others. I do not wish to undervalue the gallantry of this operation, which is undeniable, but its very success seems to show the strategical inferiority of the Russian staff, and their real want of confidence. The Russian Army has been some nine weeks on this side of the Pruth, concentrating, it was said, and preparing for a passage; bridges were being built, a grand operation was to be made, and the only excuse for the delay was the magnitude of the undertaking. All Europe was in suspense, and all Europe wakes up one fine morning to find that the Danube has been crossed with a loss, in all, of less than 7,000 men by a raid which might have been tried with equal chances of success six weeks ago. No serious resistance has been offered anywhere, and from apathy, ignorance, or some fancy policy, their positions have been abandoned almost without a struggle. Everything is so contrary to the experience of past wars with the Osmanli, that one hesitates to hazard an opinion of the probable sequence of events; but, if matters go on as they have commenced, and the English Government does not interfere, the Russians will dictate terms of peace on the shores of the Bosphorus before the 1st of September.

As I have said, the Russian advanced guard of 5,000 dragoons, some horse artillery and a few squadrons of Cossacks, have pushed on to Tirnova, the ancient capital of the Bulgarian Czars, 80 miles in the interior. This movement is political as well as military; it establishes the centre of this eventual base of operations and permits the installation of the Provincial Government, composed of Russian employes and Bulgarian refugees, which is to regulate the administration of the new State, whose autonomy appears now to be assured. There does not seem to have been anything like a panic among the Turks, who walked away quietly. I must add that I can discover no indications of any serious pursuit of their retreating columns. Indeed, so far, all has been mere child's play, too contemptible to find fault with. Do these tactics proceed from some deep-laid policy or from an intention to "throw up the sponge?" No one can say, as no one can say what are the Russian plans. The army which crossed into the Dobrudscha is moving down to invest Shumla and Silistria, and isolate Rustchuk, and there, in the centre of the so-called Turkish quadrilateral, will it probably remain, while the other columns push on in triumphal march upon Adrianople and still think that a stand will be made in the Balkhans, but I am augurring this from my experience with the Turks in 1854, and this campaign, so far, has been in opposition to all my preconceived opinions.

I regret, more than I can express, my inability to give details of the operations, and to communicate by telegraph the results of movements, and fear much that I shall cause great disappointment to my readers because I do not furnish stirring descriptions of battle scenes which they probably will read and admire in other papers. Let me assure them that so great is the secrecy observed and so numerous the checks and obstacles placed in the way of correspondents, that it requires an immense amount of imagination to be able to hit the truth, and then it is only by a happy accident. A few men have been allowed to go to the front, but even these are not permitted to circulate freely, and still less to communicate the result of their observations. Each correspondent is confined to a particular column, beyond which he cannot stir; he is put upon his honor to divulge nothing which could possibly compromise the success of an operation, and he is told that if he violates his engagement—a violation to be judged according to a Russian standard—he will be treated as a spy. In short, we can be nothing but mere chroniclers of events whose occurrence dates days and often weeks before the recital of their incidents can be laid before the public. News can, of course, be wired, but it must necessarily be most meagre in details, and the suppression of all private telegraph service at the front necessitates its transmission by special messenger in the first instance to the capital—sometimes even to some place beyond the frontier, when something not absolutely favorable is to be communicated—and this I have known to happen more than once in the case of the representative of one of the great London dailies. I should work with greater confidence if I could only impress upon my readers the fact that the press is not here a power as in America or England, that its correspondents are at the best only tolerated—although no one has cause to complain of the slightest want of courtesy—and that the professional soldier looks with contempt upon these civilians who so often are there only to pass unfavorable criticisms upon his actions. All that I can promise is to be as little tiresome as possible in a situation which is fraught each day with some new difficulty.

By a special favor I have been allowed to visit Giurgevo, or, rather, the place where Giurgevo once stood, for there is nothing much there now except ruins. The fine hotel upon the broad, shady esplanade, the Custom-house, the schools, are things of the past; indeed, nothing but a few hovels in the suburbs have escaped destruction. The Russian batteries are established outside of the town, and have sustained no damage whatever; for, with their wanton lust for destruction, the Turks direct their fire—its still goes on feebly—entirely against the town. I believe that not a soldier has been hurt. On that score, indeed, the civil population has very little loss to deplore, as the majority of the enemy's shells do not appear to explode. Six or seven old persons of both sexes, two children, several dogs, and three or four cows, compose all the casualties, and among these, two were victims of their own inquiring minds, the nice little shells which they were taking home as mementoes having been jolted into bursting in their carts. Rustchuk, on the opposite side of the river, is apparently in about as dilapidated a condition as its neighbor. With this, however, its citizens will probably be very well contented. As a rule, they are either native Christians or foreign traders, and as at the end of the war Turkey will be obliged to pay for all the broken crockery, they will be infinitely better off than before the bombardment. Everything is down along the river front. Mr. Reed, the British Consul, who acts also as Vice-Consul for the United States, ran up both his own and the American flag, but without thereby succeeding in saving the establishment, which, like those of his colleagues, is completely destroyed. I passed a couple of days in this capital of the Vilayet of the Danube last year—two days which ought to be a set-off to many sins—and can give some details which may be interesting, as the fortress will play an important rôle in the early operations of the campaign, and will probably be called upon to stand a siege, as it is scarcely probable that, with its fortifications still uninjured, and its army of 25,000 men, including 24 field pieces and 300 siege guns, it can be taken by a *coup de main*. Rustchuk is the capital of the vilayet, the seat of government of its Pasha, an important port on the Danube, and the terminus of the only railway line connecting this frontier with Constantinople. A branch line had been projected from the Shumla road to Jamboli which would have established a direct communication between Philippopolis and Sophia on the west, and Adrianople and Stamboul on the east and south. But the works have always been procrastinated, and this branch line, which would have been of incalculable importance at this critical moment, remaining still in the condition of a project, the retreat of the present garrisons or the advance of reinforcements can only be effected by road; that is to say, by a march of from three to six days, according as the columns are composed of cavalry or infantry. The town, divided into three distinct quarters, the Turkish, the Greco-Armenian, and the Bulgarian, stands upon a species of semi-circular plateau, overlooking the river, here almost a lake, studded with islands. The banks of the stream are steep, and have an elevation of from 100 to 150 feet, in some places even more. A series of water batteries runs along the foot of these cliffs, which are also crowned with intrenchments. The citadel commands the town and the river. It is an ancient construction, but was repaired in 1854, and, like all the other defenses, has been thoroughly put in order during the past Winter. The extreme lines of fortification lie nearly 10 miles from the town, to the north-west, just below the Island of Pirgos. On the eastern side they follow the course of the river, and connect with a series of very formidable detached forts. Of these, the most important are the Levav Tabia, and the Sari Bahir Tabia, erected on the range of hill which commands the town. This is the key of the position, and, so long as it remains in the hands of the Turks, an enemy operating from the left bank cannot establish himself. The advance of Gen. Zimmerman's column from the Dobrudscha indicates an intention of investing Rustchuk on this side, and cutting it off from Varna and Shumla. In apprehension of this, all the rolling stock of the railway company has been senton to Varna, some of the most valuable part as far as Constantinople. All the civilian element unfit to bear arms has been encouraged to leave, as no useless mouths are wanted. Immense quantities of breadstuffs were brought in from the interior or seized on the 200 vessels which were loading in the port at the commencement of the war, and it is even pretended that the storehouses were so filled that the surplus was necessarily sent to other fortresses in the rear. A long siege, with many bloody episodes of sorties and assaults, might safely be predicted at this point, were its garrison animated with the old spirit of the Osmanli, but the few engagements which have as yet marked the progress of the campaign do not seem to indicate either courage or capacity.

To give you an idea of the jealous secrecy observed in the Russian camps I need only cite one circumstance: The provisions brought to Giurgevo by country carts or railway carriages are stopped by a cordon of Cossacks about six miles outside of the lines. Here their drivers are consigned to the surveillance of a guard, and the convoy proceeds in charge of a detachment of troops to headquarters, where the Quartermaster's Department issues the funds for payment, the peasants receiving their money and their wagons at the end of 48 hours. Everything is done with the greatest regularity, and not a complaint has been made since the entry of the Russian Army, concerning the promptitude of the settlement of every transaction. There seems good reason to suppose that the Roumanian Army will move shortly. The direction will probably be in the neighborhood of Widdin-Kalafat, and I confess to a feeling of some apprehension as to its result. The Roumanians are the descendants of a brave race, but as a distinct nationality they have not fought for more than a century. Their soldiers are hardy, well drilled, and admirably equipped; but from their Commander-in-Chief, Prince Charles, down to the youngest subaltern, scarcely an officer has ever been under fire. The men know this, and have not all the confidence desirable in their leaders, so that I fear a panic at the outset; and a panic with the Danube in their rear would be their annihilation.

GATHERING NEWS FROM THE FRONT.

THE RUSSIAN WAR BULLETINS—THE COUNTRY SOUTH OF THE DANUBE—A FEAR OF SPIES—ROUMANIANS UNDER FIRE—THE CHARGES OF ATROCITIES ON BOTH SIDES—DISTINGUISHED VOLUNTEERS.

From Our Special Correspondent.

BUCHAREST, Sunday, July 8, 1877.

The crossing of the Danube in the very teeth of the enemy was in itself an exploit sufficiently brilliant to cover the mortification incident upon partial reverses elsewhere. But it seems to be a point of honor with all commanders and all Governments to conceal the truth whenever matters are not quite what they would like them to be. The policy is a false one, a mere piece of self-deception, which ends by diminishing the confidence of the people in the veracity of those who are intrusted with their interests. It is all very well not to discourage the soldier by telling him that the enemy is in overwhelming numbers, but it is even more dangerous to inspire him with a false confidence by the assurance that the force of this race of savages rather than abandon "its traditional policy." It pleases certain people to talk about the barbarities and the lust for blood of the Russians, but surely the severities which marked the suppression of the Polish insurrection have never offered anything bearing even a faint resemblance to the daily exploits of these warriors of Islam. Quite a number have been made prisoners, and are treated with every consideration, even to the receiving of their pay, which is in arrears for many a year, so that their present condition is really preferable to that previous to their capture, which they do not even pretend to regret. In the main hospital, near Sistova, there are some 20 of the Osmanli wounded, and to each of these the Czar, upon his visit to the establishment last week, gave a piece of 20 francs.

We are promised a reopening of the Danube navigation between Turnu-Severin and Ibraila, and the Turks have offered to recognize the neutralization of the river below Galatz, on condition that all vessels submit to a visit by the Customs authorities stationed in their fortress of Ata Kaleh. Coal, grain, and contraband of war are excluded from this arrangement, of which few masters will be inclined to profit, until Widdin and Rustchuk shall have fallen, and until it be perfectly certain that the torpedoes—said to have been thrown promiscuously along the right bank—shall have floated down or have exploded. Offers of service continue to be presented to the Government. Don Carlos and suite, with horses and baggage, came on and asked to be attached to head-quarters, but a protest from the Spanish Ambassador at Petersburg settled his business. Then the Prince Imperial sought admission as a Second Lieutenant, and was refused. Last of all the great, the glorious, the hero of two hemispheres, the lion of the Appenines, Joseph Garibaldi by name, proposed the formation of a legion—these people always speak familiarly of ancients and decline to say brigade or division—of Italian volunteers, but the Russians would not hear his name mentioned, so that he, too, must bide his time. There is some new hitch in the Roumanian movement in favor of active co-operation. Bratiano, the Prime Minister, once Minister of War, and leader of the Ultra War Party, passed a fortnight in Little Wallachia, whence the advance will be made, and as he is really anxious to cross the river, and as his return to Bucharest coincides with the announcement that the Prince's departure is delayed for some days, it is supposed that the statesman is not satisfied with the condition of the Army or the effectiveness of its preparations.

CAVALRY OF THE RUSSIAN ARMY.

SOLDIERS OF DISCIPLINE—THEIR UNIFORMS—MUSIC AND DANCING—EXCELLENT RIDERS—FOLLOWING THEIR NATIONAL CUSTOMS.

A correspondent writes: "Am I dreaming, or is this the Thirty Years' War? It is night. Round the spot where my tent is pitched lie regiments of cavalry. Across the broad Danube somewhere there is an enemy, but here a camp well ordered in appearance. Lines of horses standing tethered to long ropes without danger of movement from their places or damage from ropes in front of them. If a fore leg passes over the rope where they are tethered they remain quiet or call, with voice almost human in its expressiveness, the man who knows how to loose them. And those men—how is their nature to be expressed? They are soldiers without the stiffness impressed on the military world by the father of Frederick the Great; they are men with a discipline altogether different from the discipline of modern European armies; wild-looking fellows, who bring their own horses half-shod to the campaign, fierce faces, and manners hitherto unknown. They are called Cossacks. Three regiments of them come from the Don, one from the Terek, and one from Kuban. The camp is all that could be wished in neatness, the horses stand quietly in their places, the dress of the men is well cared for and picturesque. All is regular and soldier-like during times of duty; for though the Cossacks walk with a peculiar strut and swagger often with their hands on their hips, they seldom take pride in the presence of an officer, and are very careful to salute him on all occasions when the salute is due. But this evening has been given to feasting and mirth, the Terek Cossacks especially distinguishing the sea lves by the wildness of their revels.

"Hearing music and cheers this afternoon, I walked through lines of horses to the crowd, which gave way easily to a stranger. One of the officers immediately came up, introductions were made in due form, and the whole party was soon established within the Cossack ring. Around stood men of every age up to about 40, generally tall, averaging probably more than five feet eight inches, for there were among them no small undersized men, but many over six feet high—not only tall, but broad-shouldered, muscular, and well fed. Indeed, the type seems to incline rather to stoutness than to loss of flesh as time turns hair and beard gray. The dress sets off the figure well. Loose baggy breeches tucked into boots without stiff soles, are almost entirely concealed by the single-breasted surtout, which is generally richly colored in their own country; but here, during the war, is, for the sake of distinction, to be always black. Beneath the outer coat is another, or rather a shirt, of the same shape and lighter in texture, and colored according to the regiment. The color for the Tereks is blue. The hair of the men was generally black, closely cropped, with streaks of gray whenever the age of the man appeared to be as much as 30. The grave Caucasian faces, rather more oval than those of Englishmen, were bent inward to the centre of the circle, and there was much intensity in the gaze with which they watched the movements of certain dancers—men of the same regiment, who stepped out two by two, and performed, not without grace, what can only be described as a ballet. They stood on tiptoe, advanced and retreated, clapped their arms, elevating and depressing them in a certain rhythmic cadence, and when the dance was over bowed gracefully to the men around them, who all the time had kept time by striking their hands together. The music was essentially barbarous—two drums, a sort of squeaking instrument like a short cracked clarionet, and, further, a wild chaunt kept up by the spectators. The singing was not out of tune, but the air was of the simplest, consisting of only about three or four notes in all, which rose and fell in what must, for want of any other name, be called a tune. After a little dancing, more or less comic, seven men linked their arms, while others climbed upon their shoulders, forming a second circle above. This was done very quickly, and the living cage then moved round and round to the sound of the wild music. While these men were gyrating with grins and shouts, amid the applause of the rest, two others, dressed in ragged costumes to represent the most savage races of the Caucasus, bounded within the cage, as it may be called, and commenced a pantommic dance with much gesticulation and shouting. They pretended to attack each other, or rather to wish to attack while mutually prevented by fear. The acting was excellent, though full of buffoonery, and their jokes called forth roars of laughter from the crowd. In fact, they acted exactly like a couple of clowns in a circus, and played their parts admirably, the cage continuing always to gyrate round them. The fierce faces of the crowd were contorted with laughter, and the tone of it was like a roar or growl. Yet the men were all under discipline, for at a word from an officer they dispersed themselves up straight at attention and obeyed the slightest hint with alacrity, always making way for the stranger to see well what was going on. Meanwhile, wine circulated freely among the officers in tumblers, and men were always on the watch to fill an empty or half empty glass. There were shouts from deep throats, and clashing glasses, as they drank healths even while the game was proceeding. At last the prisoners were tired and the cage broken up, when two Cossacks in their proper dress sprang forward, with poignards in each hand, and danced a war dance, threatening each other, and sometimes placing the points of their poignards to their own breasts and backs, even to their faces, just under their eyes. One of them, with a savage satisfaction, uncontrolled by thought, pressed both poignards so closely to his skin as to draw blood, just as boys do sometimes from sheer wantonness of energy.

"Then came a new dance, and when it was over we had out some horses of different breeds to look at—ugly little beasts, some of them, but showing good points—evidently animals that would endure much work. On speaking of the riding of the men and training of the horses, our hosts offered to show what the Cossacks and their horses can do. In about a minute a straight run was cleared, a fur cap thrown down, and instantly a string of horsemen charged at full gallop. As they neared the cap each in turn swung himself round in his saddle, so as to reach the ground with his hand, and snatched at the cap. There were many misses, as there are at tent-pegging, and some tremendous falls; but whenever the rider fell, though he rolled over like a ball, he kept hold of the bridle, and his little horse stopped short in full career. I threw down a little forage cap that I was wearing and offered a piece of money to the man who should pick it up. It was missed once, but seized by the second rider and held up in triumph. Then we sat down outside the Colonel's tent to drink wine and tea, apparently without any definite reason for one or the other, except that the evening was warm and that tea and wine correct each other. There were not many of us, but somehow or other we succeeded in finding the bottom of two small casks of wine amid a good deal of excited talk and healths. Always the men danced and sang outside. A Cossack officer had been attached to one of the Grand Duke arrived. We drank his health, and the men picked him up bodily and threw him into the air several times, always catching him again. He was big and burly, but the arms beneath him were strong, and he rose and fell like a shuttlecock, till, at a word from the Colonel, they set him down again.

"There is nothing false or theatrical about these men. They are simply following their national customs and their instincts, which are those of children. They are not Russians dressed up nd called Cossacks, but the veritable descendants of Russian men who were banished to their present abode chiefly because their belief was not orthodox. Their women were not permitted to accompany them, so they began to make raids on the Caucasus for wives. Hence came two effects—the beauty of the race was improved by the mixture of Circassian blood, and a desperate feud grew between the Terek Cossacks and the husbands or fathers of the stolen beauties, who did not, like the Sabine women, succeed in reconciling the antagonists. Thus, though always a mixed race from the beginning, it is a true race. Yet what do you suppose is the name and lineage of the commander? His name is Lewis Mayner, and he is of Scotch extraction. Indeed, it is curious to see how many of the officers holding places in the service have foreign names. Whether the crossing of blood gives extra energy I know not, but certainly these Terek Cossacks have the energy and manners of children with the strength of men. If a visit is to be paid to another camp, a number of the Terek men go in a body, with wild cries and the noise of a whole fair, to which alone can the absolute *Charivari* be at all compared. They pass by my wagon with shouting and beating of drums. Nothing seems to tire them out or lower their spirits. In this respect, as in others, they are grown-up children. But how they crown up! Such chests and limbs as are seldom seen anywhere; broad shouldered, thin flanked, deep lunged, and showing by the brightness of their eyes and the animation of their expression that the body has been well nourished from infancy. Some of the movements of the dance were really graceful with the grace of straight, well-hinged limbs. In time of peace these Tereks produce five regiments, each 600 strong; in war time the number of regiments is doubled. They bring their own horses, clothes, and arms; the Government provides only rations, and these are supplemented by the men themselves, for they are great at foraging. They roam about there, and bring in huge waggon-loads of grass for their clever little horses, and are paid only seven roubles each every four months. So then the Czar obtains this excellent irregular horse at the payment of less than £3 a year for each man and the absolute necessaries in war, not including arms or clothing. If a man loses his horse in battle he either gets another or joins the troops on foot which fight on foot, for they are trained shots and good skirmishers. The Cossacks, too, furnish a guard for the Emperor, and are generally petted a little, though, with the pride of irregulars, they think they are neglected in favor of the regular cavalry. Their forefathers were pure Russians from Moscow and the Volga; their mothers the fairest among women. No wonder they hold themselves by no means in cheap estimation. Though religious persecution drove those fathers in many cases from their homes, there are now among the men of each regiment many Mohammedans, who are known by their wearing white shirts instead of blue, and there appears to be no difference in their treatment from that of the others; indeed, some of the merriest and best dancers were Mohammedans.

"Close beside us here on a large, plain outside Simnitza are infantry regiments waiting for the bridge to be finished. They, too, are strong men, averaging certainly higher, both in dimensions and condition, than any army I have seen, except certain of the German army corps. They are stout, and most distinctly well fed. If they do not carry much superfluous flesh, it is on account of the tremendous exercise they take. Pray let there be no mistake in England as to the condition and power of these Russian soldiers. Men who can carry 50 pounds, besides their rifles, make long marches, and drill steadily both at the ordinary march and the double, yet leave few men in hospital, are not troops to be despised. They met the Turks hand to hand and foot to foot with the bayonet the other day, and effected their landing in face of superior numbers. The regular army is of quietest, have ever seen, except that when marching the men continually sing, and their chaunts frequently include loud shouts at intervals. Money may and probably will be wanting to carry the war through more than a few months, especially if any other power should intervene, but men will never be wanting to the Russian Army, and the men are of excellent quality."

CHILDLIKE AND BLAND.

An average-looking Chinaman, with a smile of the blandest kind and heavy cowhide boots, ambled into a city railroad car last evening, says the San Francisco *Mail*, on the down trip. As it was crowded with passengers, he did not seem in any hurry to deposit his fare, but after the car had gone several blocks handed it in with that of several others. For some time the driver had been gazing abstractedly at him, and as the pasteboard dropped into the box he mistake got several vigorous turns, the car came to a standstill, and the door was telescoped back. The driver spoke:

"Put your fare in the box, John, and don't you play any red paper on me."

The Chinaman looked, if possible, blander than ever as he replied, "Wha for me pay fare? You no foles me."

The driver glowered, and as he gave the reins an extra twist prepared for action. "Now, John, pay your fare or get off."

"You saves that Folth-street?" said the passenger asked, and as John passed out his smile was blander than ever.

The brake was unwound and the reins caught up, the horse got a vicious switch, and a stream of tobacco fell. To a quiet figure on the front platform the driver imparted the information that "That scooter has come that game three times now, but he'll think —— loose if he plays it on me again."

THE ELECTIONS IN FRANCE.

THE PREPARATIONS FOR THEM.

THE GOVERNMENT AT WORK—HOW THE MINISTER OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION HELPS HIS PARTY—CANDIDATES IN THE METROPOLIS—THE REPUBLICANS' DISADVANTAGES.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Friday, July 13, 1877.

Never before have I seen political affairs in France as calm as they are at this moment, yet every one feels that it is that sort of calm which precedes the cyclone. Very little is said on either side, but both sides are working night and day to prepare for the coming electoral struggle. The Republicans are perfecting their admirable organization and extending their relations; the Government is not neglecting to use the weapons at its command. The Minister of the Interior and the Minister of Justice have reorganized their departments, and now the Minister of Public Instruction has begun upon his. As a first step he retires upon pensions 20 functionaries who have had a certain number of years service, and he changes the residence of 40 more, sending them from one college to another. He then sent out a circular addressed to all the professors and teachers in France, demanding from them an expression of sentiment and of opinion. He wants to know what they think and what they want. The object of this is to prevent those sudden resignations which come during electoral periods, and which give rise to discussions in the journals. It has been found, in the smaller communes, that their influence is very strongly marked. In many places the schoolmaster is a very influential personage. He lives with the peasant in his small hamlet, writes his letters and examines his accounts, gaining in the end that feeling of respect which the ignorant give to men of superior intellect. In the smaller communes it is the schoolmaster and the Mayor, nearly always of the same opinion, if not chums, who control the votes of the electors. It will be readily understood, therefore, why the schoolmaster should be an object of especial solicitude, and why the Ministers of Public Instruction should try to ascertain his feelings, getting him pledged in advance either as an enemy or as a friend. If he is found adverse to the Government he is removed to another town, and a new man put in his place. The peasant is naturally mistrustful, and it takes a long time for him to gain confidence in his curé or his schoolmaster. In this way the dangerous men are rendered harmless for many months, and if they get on too fast they can be once more removed. The 40 men who were ordered to change residences were probably Republicans, who had gained so great an influence in their communes that they could make the electors vote the Republican ticket. They were sent to places where a different sort of feeling prevailed, and where they will be unhappy objects of suspicion on account of their politics. Their usefulness as teachers of the young will be also greatly impaired. It is impaired, in the first place, by the very fact of his being a functionary; for he considers himself an officer of the Government, and not a man who exercises a liberal profession, and who is paid for so doing. The twenty who were retired may have gone voluntarily upon their own request, or they may have been asked to go upon half-pay or upon a pension in a way that amounts to an order. At any rate their retirement appeared in the official journals, and that was an end of the matter. It is said that this is only a beginning of the changes that are to be made in the Department of Public Instruction; but the rest will depend upon the answers received to the circular sent out by the Minister.

The approach of the elections, or of the electoral struggle, has brought to Paris a great number of candidates, who come to get the indorsement of the Minister of the Interior, or, if they are Republicans, of M. Gambetta and the Central Committee of their party. Many of them were members of the last Assembly; some are now in the political world. As a general thing, preference is given to those who sat upon the right in the last Chamber, but it is said that no one is accepted who failed to vote against the order of the day proposed by the Left. Here there is nothing like our caucus meetings, and the candidates are brought forward by a few of the most influential men. One large proprietor, who can command, say, 20 votes, unites with three or four of his friends having an equal number, and they propose a certain man. Where this is done the *quasi* candidate has to go to Paris, or send to Paris, to get his candidacy accepted by the Minister if he is upon the side of the Government, by the leaders of the Left if he is a Republican or a member of the Opposition. On arriving here his credentials are examined; the Minister talks with him to learn his political views, and he is then asked to prepare his electoral address. If it is accepted he goes out an accepted candidate. Frequently there are four or five men of equal influence in a circumspection who get as far as the Minister, and who are then refused for some special reason. It may be that the Government desires to get in one of its friends, and has chosen that place for him—a total stranger to every man in it. That makes no difference here. The candidate arrives with credentials from the Minister, and is taken in charge by M. le Prefect, who sends him from Mayor to Mayor. He is everywhere respected, not only because he is the friend of M. le Maire, but because he is backed by the Government. The peasant has an unlimited respect for what is called *Le pouvoir*, the central power, the authority that has charge of France. Many functionaries do not hesitate to tell the people that the hens of the friends of the Government will be better treated than the hens of the Opposition—that is, the geese of the friends of the Government can roam freely about the common, but the others will be likely to get into the pound as nuisances. The Republican candidate has a rougher time of it. He has to arrive with credentials from Gambetta, to seek out the schoolmaster if a friend, a shoemaker, or some influential Republican, and make his head-quarters at the wine shop; for there is an immense difference here between the manner of living of the Conservatives and the Republicans. Except in the large cities the latter are nearly all poor working people, laborers, and the frequenters of the cabarets. It is not until his election is over that the Republican candidate can conduct himself like a gentleman. In sum, it is pretty much the same everywhere, perhaps in your New-York elections as well, for in nearly every country men have to do extraordinary things in order to win an office that depends upon the caprices of popular suffrage. Here the Republicans have to work very hard throughout the campaign; the Government candidate sends out his circular, makes his round of visits, kissing babies, and distributing promises and francs, and then he can leave the rest to the Prefect and the Mayors. M. de Fourtou and M. Gambetta, (aided by M. Thiers,) are both engaged in preparing their candidates for all the districts, and they receive a number of visitors or solicitors every day. The supposition is that the elections will be held within three months from the date of adjournment, but whether they are or not may depend a little upon the progress made by the Government.

"This morning I drove up to the Trocadero to note the progress of the Exposition buildings, and was greatly surprised to see how much had been done in the course of three months. A palace is rapidly rising from the ground,

"As if 'twere by a wizard's rod,"

as Thackersy sang, and an idea can be already formed of what the buildings upon the Trocadero will be. The spectacle will be fairy-like. The French are making most extensive preparations, and they declare that nothing will be allowed to interfere with their great enterprise. At any rate, they mean to have the buildings ready, and magnificent ones they will be.

THE CIRCASSIAN BRIGADE.

A correspondent writes from Simnitza, July 3, as follows: "Previous to their departure across the river to take up an important position in the advanced corps, the Czar made to-day an inspection of the Circassian brigade of cavalry at their camp, a mile and a-half north of Simnitza. They are, without exception, about the finest body of men I ever saw under arms. Not one is below six feet in height, broad-shouldered, with brawny arms and handsome faces. Their horses are excellent; indeed, quite up to the mounts of the best English cavalry regiments; and, above all other Russian soldiers, they are clean, neat, and orderly. When drawn up in line, their magnificent dress, appearance, and discipline were such as to call forth the highest admiration, and the brigade is certainly one of which any nation and any commander might well be proud. The Circassians are of three classes from three different districts, and they are distinguished by their facings. The Kubanski Circassians nearly all belong to the peculiar sect of the Greek Church known as the Stara Very—which literally means people of the old faith—their distinguishing religious differences from the orthodox Greeks being the manner in which they give the sign of the Cross and partake of the Sacrament. The Osetiny Circassians come from the district between the Caucasus and the Black Sea, while the Terek Circassians have their home further east. Many of the Tereks are Mussulmans. Their handsome dress is very peculiar. The riding trousers and large boots are very similar to those of all other cavalry, but the robes which give them their fine appearance are something like tight-fitting dressing gowns. The under-robe is of fine flannel or silk, and is of different colors, according to the tribe. For instance, the Kubanski Circassians have scarlet under-robes, the Osetiny blue, and the Terek white. The over-robe, or uniform proper, is of fine black cloth, braided on the breast much like an English Colonel's undress frock coat, but with a row of silver-mounted cartridge cases across the chest. The fur busby cap is scarlet, blue, or white, according to the tribe, while over all they throw an immense fur cape, which is impenetrable to rain. Unlike the Cossacks of the Don, the Circassians never use a lance. Their arms consist of yataghans, daggers, pistols, and long-range rifles—not carbines. The yataghan, the handle of which is usually inlaid with silver, and often further adorned with precious stones, is called a chachka; while the daggers, whose scabbards are invariably chased silver, are called kinjel. Each regiment of Circassians is divided into sotnias, which correspond to British squadrons, and each sotnia is entitled to have its own flag, which is invariably unfurled during war time. On this account, either on the march or in camp, their appearance is highly picturesque. The banners are large, sometimes forked, sometimes square, sometimes triangular, and seldom of one color. The Circassains are commanded by Prince Tutolmin, who is every inch a soldier. As the camp is the most picturesque so it is the neatest on the lines. Every sotnia has a separate line of tents, with the horses between every second row. About thirty feet divide the alternate rows of tents, and this roadway is carefully swept, while the utmost cleanliness characterizes the tents and all the equipments."

COURT NOTES.

At the Essex Market Police Court yesterday John Foy was fined $10 and put under $500 bonds for good behavior, for having assaulted Lucy Witherell, of No. 353 Rivington-street.

At the Tombs Police Court yesterday a warrant was granted for the arrest of Abram Wollkoevisck, a tailor, at No. 135 Grand-street, on a charge of having cut the uniform of Maurice Narum, a member of the Eleventh Regiment.

Thomas Wilson, cook, of the American brig Nile, was held yesterday by Commissioner Shields on a charge of feloniously assaulting John Andrews, a seaman on the vessel, with a knife, on the 27th ult., in the harbor of Surinam, Dutch Guiana.

Edmund Curran, late an employe of the Western Union Telegraph Company, was arraigned at the Tombs yesterday, and held in $1,000 bail, on a charge of embezzling $332, which he got at the branch office in Broad-street to deliver at the main office.

John Hughes, of No. 35 East Broadway, was held in default of $500 bail, at Jefferson Market Police Court, yesterday, on the charge of abstracting $26 from the money drawer in the liquor store of Henry E. Meagher, of No. 325 Bowery, on Wednesday night.

Albert Petrowski was required to give $1,000 bail yesterday in the Sheriff's office under an order of arrest issued in a suit against him by Philip Nehrbas, to recover $1,050 which he alleges that he paid Petrowski for a piece of land in Brooklyn to which the latter had no title.

Judge Donohue, in Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday granted writs of habeas corpus and certiorari in the case of O. Emery Bradford, who was committed to the Tombs on suspicion of having committed an abortion on Miss Georgiana Shiras. The case will be brought up to-day.

Counsel for several of the institutions made legatees under the will of Miss Mary M. Danser filed proofs in the Surrogate's Court yesterday in relation to the acts by which they were incorporated, and arrangements were made before Surrogate Calvin for the presentation of additional evidence on Monday, and the opening of the argument thereon.

The suit brought by Cornelius J. Vanderbilt to recover $1,000,000 from William H. Vanderbilt, on the strength of certain promises alleged to have been made by the latter as a consideration for the withdrawal of the objections to the probate of Commodore Vanderbilt's will was before Judge Donohue in Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday, on a motion to resettle the order recently made by the court striking out certain portions of the complaint. The plaintiff's counsel made the motion yesterday for the purpose of having the terms of the order so made as to enable an appeal from it to be taken. Judge Donohue intimated that he would deny the motion but took the papers, reserving his decision. Scott Lord appeared for the plaintiff and Henry L. Clinton for the defendant.

LEGAL STEPS TO COLLECT TEN DOLLARS.

That some of the formal but necessary allegations of legal documents are apt to read very oddly at times is well shown in a statement in a petition filed with the Surrogate yesterday in regard to the estate of the late Alexander T. Stewart. Among the specific legacies left by the latter in the first codicil to his will is one giving $5,000 to William Armstrong, for faithful service. A gentleman of that name, who was in the employ of the firm of A. T. Stewart & Co. between 1867 and 1873, made application for the money. He tried to see Mr. Hilton several times in order to get the money, but failed. He was finally informed that $5,000 had been given to a man also named William Armstrong, who had likewise been in the employ of the firm. The William Armstrong who had not been paid then, failing to obtain an opportunity of discussing the matter with Mr. Hilton, brought suit in the Supreme Court to recover the amount of the legacy. He claims that he is the person intended to have been designated by Mr. Stewart. He says he was born in Ireland, within a mile of Mr. Stewart's birthplace, whereas the other William Armstrong was born in this State. He also shows that he left Stewart & Co.'s employ on account of ill-health, and received a flattering letter of recommendation from the firm, while the other man left "for cause," &c. Mr. Hilton moved to have the plaintiff compelled to file security for costs, but the motion was denied, with $10 costs to Mr. Armstrong. The latter's counsel, Messrs. Averill & Gardner, then applied to Mr. Hilton's lawyer, A. H. Rice, to obtain the $10, but the payment of the sum was refused. James K. Averill, one of Mr. Armstrong's counsel, then petitioned the Surrogate, setting forth the facts and gravely alleging that "he is informed and believes that the estate of Alexander T. Stewart is solvent, and that the said Executors have abundant means at their command to pay the said sum of $10 without inconvenience or loss to the estate or the creditors thereof." On this petition Surrogate Calvin on Thursday issued a ritation to the Executors, heirs at law, and devisees of the late Mr. Stewart directing them to show cause on Monday why a precept should not issue to collect the $10. On inquiry of Messrs. Averill & Gardner yesterday the reporter was informed that the money had been paid. This saves the necessity of bringing into court, for the $10, the persons claiming under Mr. Stewart's will.

HOW LONG DOES ALIMONY CONTINUE?

The case of George S. Croker against Mary E. Croker was before Judge Sedgwick in Superior Court, Chambers, yesterday. The plaintiff began the action in 1869 for an absolute divorce from the defendant on the ground of her adultery. She put in an answer denying the charge, and the case was sent for trial before a Referee in 1870. The Referee reported in favor of the plaintiff, holding the charge against the wife to be well founded. The plaintiff, however, never took up the Referee's report until the present week, and of course no decree of divorce was entered. At the beginning of the action in 1869 the court ordered the plaintiff to pay the defendant $1 per day as alimony. The plaintiff did so until November, 1870, since when he has neglected to make the payments. The case came before Judge Sedgwick, yesterday, on a motion by the defendant to compel the plaintiff to pay the arrears of alimony, which by this time amount to $2,400. The question presented is whether the defendant, though she has been found at fault, is entitled to alimony until the entering of the decree of divorce. The plaintiff is a brother of Coroner Croker, and is one of the clerks of the Marine Court. Judge Sedgwick, after listening to argument, reserved his decision. Nathan Nesbitt appeared for the plaintiff and S. H. Stuart for the defendant.

ARREST OF A GERMAN COUNCILLOR.

Eberherd Wiegand was Councillor of War at Darmstadt, in the Grand Duchy of Hesse, and just before the 1st of June, this year, received 20,000 florins in the course of his official duties, which sum he is charged with having appropriated to his own use. He took his daughter Julia, an attractive young lady, with him, and absconded to England, and from there came to this country with his daughter, on the steamer Algeria, under the name of E. Wenderlin, arriving here on the 19th ult., and leaving for Milwaukee, where he has a son Ludwig, the proprietor of a starch factory. He has also two other sons in this country—Ferdinand, a commercial traveler, resid

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, JULY 28, 1877.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

PARK THEATRE.—BABY—Mr. W. H. Bailey, Mr. Charles Poole, Mr. E. F. Thorpe, Miss Kate Newton, Miss Linda Dietz. Matinée.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.—EVANGELINE.—Miss Vinie Clancy, Miss Lizzie Harold, Mr. George Knight, Mr. George Fortescue. Matinée.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—THE POOR OF NEW-YORK.—Mr. Samuel Piercy, Miss Agusta De Forrest. Matinée.

NEW-YORK AQUARIUM.—RARE AND CURIOUS FISH, MAMMALIA, STATUARY, &c.—Day and Evening.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.—POOR JO.—Miss Mary Cary. Matinée.

WILMORE'S GARDEN.—GRAND CONCERT AND SUMMER NIGHT'S ENTERTAINMENT.

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THE "TIMES" FOR THE SUMMER.

Persons leaving the City for the Summer can have THE TIMES *mailed to their address for $1 per month, postage prepaid.*

The Signal Service reports indicate for to-day, for the Middle Atlantic States and New-England, cooler, south-east to north-east winds, stationary or rising barometer, cloudy weather, with fog or rain, except possibly clear weather in the southern portion of the Middle Atlantic States.

The front of the strike has been broken, and its various sections are being either subdued or compromised with in detail. The men of the Pennsylvania Railroad, whose feeling has been of the most bitter kind, are the last to show any symptoms of yielding, though at Harrisburg entire readiness is expressed to resume work. At Scranton the men who have left work in the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Company's mines show a very threatening disposition, and the miners of the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company are expected to strike to-day. With these exceptions, and the possible addition of the strikers on the Lake Shore Road, the area of disorder and enforced idleness is rapidly contracting, and there is a fair prospect that the next week will witness a resumption of the regular business of railroad traffic as complete as the paralysis which has been the main feature of the week about to close.

The municipal conflict with riotous mobs which has been an accompaniment of the strikes at Chicago, Indianapolis, and St. Louis had a partial revival in the first of these cities yesterday, but the latest news warrants the assumption that the dangers to law and order have been at all points pretty successfully overcome. There has been at Chicago a curious mixture of temporizing with and fighting the mob, with the natural result of leaving the lesson of respect for law but very imperfectly learned. All three cities have undoubtedly found that some very essential requisites of self-defense have been grossly neglected by them, while some very undesirable elements of disorder and misrule have been allowed to attain a most dangerous degree of strength. The strike, with all its accompanying excesses, has been a dearly-bought experience; let us hope that it will be as instructive as it has been costly.

We fear that the Governor of Indiana, lately known as "Blue Jeans" WILLIAMS, has fallen from his estate of the ideal Democrat. He has called for the aid of United States troops to quell disturbances in the State which he is powerless to control, and has thereby admitted that the Army is not altogether a vicious anachronism in the fabric of our Government. To be sure, Gov. WILLIAMS has not condescended to use the formula indicated by the Constitution as appropriate to a demand for troops, but that must have been due more to the confusion of terror than to a willful disregard of the Constitution, with whose provisions the Governor is so intimately conversant. It was bad enough for the Executive of West Virginia to invoke the aid of the Federal power, though it was easy to explain his incapacity by the fact that his State was the result of a Cæsarian operation performed on the old Commonwealth. The objection that West Virginia would have had an efficient Militia but for its ardent desire to imitate the policy of the parent State was, of course, too trifling to be considered. But Indiana and "Blue Jeans," what are they thinking of, that they should lend their aid to building up a "military despotism"?

There is something grotesque in the course of the anti-Chinese rioters in San Francisco. According to local reports these brave defenders of the rights of Caucasian labor are "hoodlums." And this variety of pest is a half-grown man who has no trade but that of stealing, no occupation but that of assaulting defenseless people, and no higher idea of enjoying life than that of raising a row. This is the labor reformer who has made it necessary to revive the Vigilance Committee under another name, to defend life and property. These creatures seem determined to make mischief, and they have seized on the present occasion, when the whole country is agitated, to exterminate the Chinese. There is undoubtedly a very strong prejudice against these poor foreigners, not only among the baser sort, but among substantial citizens. But the present outbreak of murder and incendiarism is certain to sap the strength of the anti-coolie party in California.

If military and Ministerial changes indicate anything, the Turkish Government is not only weak, but panic-stricken. Several important changes were made last week, and now it is reported that the exiled MIDHAT Pasha has been recalled, that the fall of the Grand Vizier, EDHEM Pasha, is imminent, that the Sheik-ul-Islam is to be dismissed, and that Pashas REDIFF and ABDUL KERIM are to be court-martialed. Surely, here are events enough to excite the population of Constantinople, to whom come news of fresh defeats to their armies south of the Balkans. SULIEMAN Pasha, just called to the head of the army in Roumelia, has met with a great disaster, and the defense of Adrianople is becoming more and more hazardous as the invaders approach.

THE OHIO DEMOCRACY.

The Democracy of Ohio are not a happy family. Their ablest and most popular leaders have been distanced in the convention, and the nomination for the Governorship has been carried off by a Cincinnati grocer, whose sole recommendation seems to have been his reputed wealth and the judicious use of some of it among the delegates. EWING has been thrown overboard, and BISHOP is elevated to the post of honor. His scanty public record contrasts curiously with the traditions and pretensions of his party. He was a zealous Know-Nothing once, and is out of favor with foreign-born citizens in consequence. Nominated on a platform which assails sumptuary laws, he is known as a "crusader," and therefore has little chance, under any circumstances, of obtaining the German vote. He is one of the trustees of the Southern Railroad, into which Cincinnati has crazily put more money and credit than it can afford to risk; and he is charged with availing himself of the position for the improper furtherance of his private interests. Altogether, the nomination appears to be a weak one. It alienates important elements, and it operates like a wet blanket upon the enthusiasm of those whose party allegiance is unchanged. So far as the candidate is concerned, the Republicans have nothing to fear from the choice of their opponents.

The platform is the handiwork of demagogues. Its distinctive features relate to various phases of the financial question, and on all of them its propositions are addressed to the ignorant and dishonest portions of the community. It assails resumption and demands the repeal of the measure enacted to promote it. It calls for the remonetization of silver and the restoration of "its monetary power." It opposes contracton, makes war upon the national banks, insists that the Government alone shall issue the circulating medium, that the greenback shall be retained just as it is, and that the entire currency, paper and metallic, shall be "always of equal tender and interconvertible." What else "the Greenback Party" proper would have incorporated in this epitome of the financial faith of the modern Democracy, we cannot imagine. The representative of the Cincinnati *Enquirer*, however, telegraphing after the close of the proceedings, reports that "several members of the State Central Committee of the Greenback Party are not pleased" with the platform, and will pause before accepting it. The same writer states that among the delegates generally the platform "is regarded as occupying a sort of middle ground, on which both the wings of the party, hitherto divided on the financial question, can meet and agree." It was, avowedly, prepared with special reference to the attainment of this object. Wherein the compromise occurs we are unable to discover. The champion of silver should be satisfied, for the proposal is to make that metal a legal tender to an unlimited amount. The advocate of inconvertible paper cannot complain, for the demand is for the retention of the greenback, unstinted in amount, and made available for all debts, public and private. If "the Greenback Party" desire to go further than this, we should like to know how the feat is to be accomplished. As for the old school of hard-money Democrats, it is evidently extinct in Ohio. The only debatable point within the party is, whether the country shall be disgraced and its distress aggravated through the agency of paper only or by declaring paper and silver equal in value. The latter scheme, we suppose, forms "the middle ground" on which all shades of repudiators and inflationists meet; and we have the editorial assurance of the *Enquirer* that "the traditional glory of the Democratic party is not dimmed" by the compromise. Taking the venerable ALLEN and the irrepressible CARY as illustrations of "the traditional glory" of the party in reference to finance, we think with the *Enquirer*, that the platform should satisfy them. It could not have been more villainous had they been its authors.

Such is the programme of the Democratic canvass—such the policy marked out by the party in Ohio as the basis of the contest in that State, and as the key to the purposes of a large section of the party in Congress. The prospect it opens out is not one which the country can contemplate with satisfaction. Never since the war has the re-establishment of confidence been more urgently required or more difficult of attainment. The events of the last eight days have proved the presence of more formidable dangers than the industry, the commerce, and the capital of the country have been exposed to since the darkest days of the civil war. Influences are at work which unsettle the relations of labor and trade, increase the discredit attaching to corporate securities, aggravate the causes of business embarrassment, and render more difficult the measures essential to the public credit. If there were no other reasons, these influences would be sufficient to produce profound anxiety, and to call for extreme care in the conduct of public affairs. Revealed as they are at a time when general business is engaged in a struggle for existence, and when the Government has on its hands a task that requires all its capacity, it is impossible to exaggerate the need of moderation and principle on the part of the great political organizations. It is only necessary to recall the anarchical utterances which have been applauded in connection with the strikes to comprehend the presence of forces which good men of all parties should strive to repress. Demagogism has become a greater power in the land than those of us who cherish faith in American intelligence have been willing to consider possible.

The Ohio Democracy avail themselves of the opportunity not to harmonize classes at the moment in antagonism, but to supplement the endeavors of the demagogues and to intensify the animosities of the working people. The latter are told by the Columbus Convention that for their hardships the Government is largely responsible. The national credit is strained to the utmost by passing events and their inevitable consequences, and the Democratic party in Ohio propose to make bad worse by a sustained assault upon the foundations of national and business solvency. We are all submitting hopefully to measures preliminary to the re-establishment of financial certainty and confidence, and the Ohio Democrats proclaim purposes equivalent to repudiation and ruin. There is need, as everybody feels, for the prudent use of existing financial agencies, and these Democrats rush in with a declaration of hostility toward all of them. To say, then, that the Democratic policy as unfolded in Ohio points to a violation of the nation's pledge, and to systematic opposition to all the conditions of restored prosperity, is to indicate only its more remote evils. It is peculiarly mischievous now, because it stimulates the morbid ideas which underlie the present revolt against authority and order, and tends to keep alive an agitation which endangers every industrial interest.

THE COURSE OF FOREIGN TRADE.

The figures of the Bureau of Statistics for the month of June enable the record for the entire fiscal year to be made up and are especially timely and interesting. The following is the movement for June, all the figures being gold values:

IMPORTS.	1877.	1876.
Merchandise	$17,383,312	$33,931,751
Specie	1,508,264	1,253,294
Total	$18,891,576	$35,185,045
EXPORTS.		
Domestic produce	$41,916,552	$44,623,097
Foreign merchandise	841,151	1,413,141
Total	$42,757,703	$46,036,241
Specie	6,917,465	6,252,436
Total	$49,675,168	$52,288,677

There are thus an increase of $13,451,561 in imports, and a decrease of $3,278,535 in exports over the month of June, 1876, excluding specie. For the first two-thirds of the fiscal year the merchandise imports declined $41,118,025, the specie increased $21,086,072, and the total imports decreased $20,031,953, as compared with 1876; the merchandise imports for the other third, now completed, increased $30,300,000, thus showing a very decided reversal of the movement during the earlier part of the year. The following is a comparative showing for the six months ending with June, gold values:

IMPORTS FOR SIX MONTHS.	1877.	1876.
Merchandise	$256,008,824	$232,401,783
Specie	11,588,492	5,323,654
Total	$267,597,316	$237,725,437
EXPORTS FOR SIX MONTHS.		
All goods	$297,986,875	$288,620,201
Specie	33,045,593	33,388,134
Total	$331,032,468	$322,008,335
	1877.	1876. Increase.
Imports	$236,008,824	$232,401,783 $23,607,041
Exports	297,986,875	288,620,201 9,366,674
Excess of Exports	$41,978,051	$56,218,418

During the first eight months the decrease in goods imports was about $8,000,000 a month; during the five months ending with April this changed to an increase of $700,000 a month, and for the last six months it was nearly $4,000,000 a month; on the other hand, the increase in goods exports, which was about $7,800,000 a month during the eight months, was only half that rate during the five months, and only about $1,500,000 a month for the last six months. The excess of exports, which during the first eight months was a little over $19,000,000 a month, during the last six fell to $7,000,000 a month. The following are the figures for the entire fiscal year, gold values, the changes being marked with a * for decrease:

IMPORTS.	1876-7.	1875-6.	Changes.
Mdse.	$450,419,522	$460,741,190	*$10,321,668
Specie	40,736,172	15,936,681	24,799,491
Total	$491,155,694	$476,677,871	$14,477,823
EXPORTS.			
Mdse.	$602,333,001	$540,384,671	$61,948,333
Specie	56,061,934	56,506,302	*444,368
Total	$658,394,938	$596,890,973	$61,503,965

The excess of exports over imports for the fiscal year is $151,913,482 in goods, $15,325,762 in specie, and $167,239,244 in total; for the previous year it was $79,643,481 in goods, $40,569,621 in specie, and $120,213,102 in total; the excess of exports over imports was, therefore, $72,270,001 greater in the last than in the previous fiscal year in goods, in specie it was $25,243,859 less, and in total was $47,026,142 greater. The total foreign trade for the fiscal year 1876-7 was $1,140,550,632, against $1,073,568,844 for the year 1875-6.

The specie movement is also remarkable. Instead of exporting the surplus product, as usual, during the first six months, there was an excess of imports over exports, this being readily intelligible on recalling the fact of the extraordinary increase and excess in goods exports. During the last six months the exports were $33,045,592, and the imports $11,588,492, leaving a net export of $21,457,100, against $28,064,480 for the corresponding half of 1876. For the entire fiscal year the exports were $56,061,934, and the imports $40,736,172, leaving a net export of $15,325,762, against $40,569,621 for the fiscal year 1875-6. During these two years the net export of specie was $55,895,483, or about $28,000,000 a year. But as the average net export has been say $50,000,000 during the past fifteen years, it would appear that about $44,000,000 of addition has been made to the stock of the precious metals in the country since June 30, 1875, assuming the product to have been the average one.

In reviewing the subject April 11, we noted the fact that for the eight months then considered the excess of exports over imports, specie excluded, had risen to $153,156,492, against $70,687,686 in 1875-6, thus having multiplied two and a half times, and remarked that, if this rate of excess should continue during the remaining four months, the balance of trade would exceed $234,000,000 in favor of this country for the fiscal year, against $185,000,000 for the calendar year 1876. It proves to be about $152,000,000 in goods, and $167,000,000 in goods and specie. The change has been wrought during the last four months, imports, exclusive of specie, increasing, as compared with 1876, over $30,000,000, or over $90,000,000 a year; there was in this time an excess of $5,000,000 in imports over exports, against an excess of over $16,000,000 of exports over imports in 1876; for the last six months the export excess was over $42,000,000, or at the rate of $84,000,000 a year, and that the movement of the beginning is still in a reversed condition appears from the fact that the total trade balance for the year is a million less than it stood at the end of ten months. While the last few months have shown an actual decline in goods exports, the more remarkable fact is the actual and comparative increase in goods imports. The change of tide, the beginnings of which we noted last Spring, is now fully confirmed. The country is buying again more freely abroad, and all calculations of financial questions can no longer be based upon the extraordinary trade figures of the calendar year 1876, but must recognize the fact that the course of trade is veering again.

DIVIDING THE PUBLIC FUNDS.

Mr. HENDRICK B. WRIGHT, a Democratic Congressman from Pennsylvania, is anxious to have Congress assemble. We can imagine that he hailed with delight the prospect of an extra session during the Summer; that he saw with disappointment the postponement of the session is also certain. For Mr. HENDRICK B. WRIGHT, though he is described as "having held an honored place in the councils of the Pennsylvania Democracy," has never been in Congress. If he lives, and Congress meets in the Autumn, he will distinguish himself. Meantime, he pants to solve the labor question by one stroke of statesmanship. During the present troubles he has appeared, with other light things, on the agitated surface of affairs in Pennsylvania. At Wilkesbarre, the other day, where all eyes were naturally turned toward him as the Congressman of the "deestrick," he made a speech, in which he showed that he knew his audience. He proposed to adjust all difficulties by introducing a bill to give the laboring men of the United States $10,000,000 from the Public Treasury. We can readily imagine that this noble utterance was received with uproarious applause. Mr. HENDRICK B. WRIGHT'S constituents must have cheered him to the echo with, "That's the man for us!" "Them's our sentiments," and similar cries, dear to the politician's heart.

If Mr. WRIGHT, as reported, is in favor of such a truly original scheme, he will bear watching by his Democratic friends in the House. How he will alarm the frugal RANDALL when he appears with his ten-million project. How HOLMAN will shudder when he sees this trusted Democratic councilor from Pennsylvania with his bill to divide $10,000,000 among the working men. For, of course, since the Wilkesbarre Congressman has made this pledge to his constituents, he must keep it. Otherwise it will not be safe for him to go to his district again. And if he keeps his word and introduces his bill, what perturbation of soul, what worry of mind, will rack the Democratic demagogues who would not dare to put themselves on record against the preposterous measure. Of course, this is only intended as an opening wedge. There are many millions of laboring men in the country, and $10,000,000 divided among them by Mr. HENDRICK B. WRIGHT'S impartial hand would hardly give each man the price of a good dinner. No laboring man with any self-respect whatever would be willing to set himself up as a bloated capitalist on his infinitesimal share of Mr. HENDRICK B. WRIGHT'S ten millions. But the giving-away policy being once adopted, we should look forward to an annual, possibly a semi-annual, dividend of the funds in the Public Treasury. For it would not only be necessary to give much, but to give often. The model agrarian who advocates a division of property, when asked what is to be done when he has spent his share, cries, "Divide again!"

It takes a Democratic Congressman to find ways and means for saving the public money at the most expensive rates. The present crippling of the Army and Navy, the suspension of part of the Postal Service, and other admirable instances of Democratic economy, faintly illustrate what will be the condition when a few more such men as RANDALL and HENDRICK B. WRIGHT are in power in the House. But it will puzzle even a Democratic economist to find a way to raise WRIGHT'S promised $10,000,000 for the laboring men without taxing the aforesaid laboring men first. A statesman of the Pennsylvania Democratic stamp, when asked where the money should come from to subsidize railroads, said, with a royal wave of his hand "Print it!" Of course, everybody will be "a working man" when to be one insures a share in a division of the public funds, even though some people might be unwilling to stand on equal footing, as working men, with some of those ingenious gentlemen who have just been burning property, and who never did an honest day's work in their lives.

Nobody need sneer at Mr. HENDRICK B. WRIGHT as a specimen Democratic statesman. Some of the very able Democrats who bear rule in this City have distinguished themselves in a similar field. Quite a number of these gentlemen, especially when candidates for office, boldly declare that taxes are levied for the sustenance of their friends in office and their supporters who want wages without work. It follows that the City must needs pay higher wages than the private citizen pays. That is only another way of dividing the millions which Congressman WRIGHT proposes to have taken out in a lump sum and scrambled for, as Italian beggars scramble for an English milord's largess. On some such theory as this the Democratic Party has administered affairs in this City. Once in a while, some greedy fellow, like TWEED, puts millions in his pocket while he scatters only thousands among the "working men." When Mr. HENRY A. GUMBLETON was Democratic candidate for County Clerk, the *World*, in accents of approbation, said that the tax-payers ought to vote for GUMBLETON, because GUMBLETON had favored fair wages for City work. GUMBLETON, in rage and despair, rushed out with a card denying the monstrous charge. He was not in favor of paying fair wages; it was a slander; he was in favor of dividing the public money among the working men. And so GUMBLETON was elected, and he and his kind are going on piling up the taxes on the laboring men, who eat, drink, pay rent, and buy the necessaries of life. On the whole, it will be a sad day for the Democratic demagogue when the average voter becomes enlightened enough to see that the only honest way to get money is to earn it.

THE REGULARS AND THE RIOTS.

The riots will not have failed to yield a needed lesson if they teach our people that in a free country a standing army is not necessarily dangerous to popular liberty. It is rather the bulwark of law and order—the means of preserving rather than destroying the liberties of the people. The old fear of a standing army came down to us from the founders of the Republic, whose exceptional and bitter experience was that the Army of the mother country had been used to enforce upon a distant colony laws intrinsically unjust, and to prevent it from gaining independence. Not a solitary experience in our century of growth has elevated that exceptional experience into a general rule; and if we look at England, a country in several respects as free as our own, what do we see? An unpopular Ministry goes out and a new one comes in without attempting to settle any political issue by the aid of the great British Army. The majority there and here succeeds to the control of the Government and of the Army, which is the support of the Government, be the Administration Conservative or Liberal, Democratic or Republican.

The suggestive feature of the riots has been that the presence of regular troops has never had an irritating effect on the rioters. Once or twice a few members of an already excited mob stoned the regular troops; but in the great majority of instances the rioters were rather silenced and awed, even although the sight of Police, Militia, and civil authorities had set them into a fury like that of a bull maddened by a red flag.

What caused the difference? Not wholly the coolness, stolidity, and impressive mechanism of the regulars, though that imperturbability in the midst of excitement went for much. The rioters saw in the regulars the embodiment of a national power which they at no time wished to challenge. The Police were old foemen, with whom they did not mind running the familiar chances of giving or taking a cracked skull, and on whom, in fact, some had old grudges to pay off. In the Militia they saw either "mere boys" whom they chaffed on their delicate build, or else "aristocrats," whom they hated, or else "working men" who would not anger them by firing on their fellows. In the civil authorities they saw "politicians" and "office-holders," afraid to give them "justice." None of those irritating reflections seem to have been stirred up by the regulars. They were not politicians, nor beardless boys, nor aristocrats, nor fellow-working men, nor shindy-loving police. They were the trained executive force of that National Government which, if too flagrantly resisted, could call a million men into the field, and which the rioters who defy city and State Governments so shrink from offending that they offer to furnish train-hands to carry its mails.

This impression created by the regulars was, of course, enhanced by the quiet, celerity, method, and definiteness of aim with which they went about their business of protecting Government property, including arms, munitions, provisions, and money threatened with capture. In accomplishing this they had need of thorough discipline and stolid endurance, and they showed these qualities. The occasional pelting of stones into their ranks was taken, like the pelting of rain, as a disagreeable incident; but they would not turn aside from a march designed to occupy a specific arsenal or Custom-house in order to "teach a lesson" to a few mad assailants, or hazard their main business for an unnecessary street fight. The professional definiteness of purpose which led their officers to a specific accomplishment of exact orders and no more, has been particularly noticeable. Thus their prestige has been uninjured, and they only deepened in the mob that feeling of indefinite reluctance to take up arms against the power of the General Government of which we have already spoken. It becomes clear that the regulars carry with them not only physical force but an infinitely greater moral power. These things should not be lost sight of in making general provisions against repetitions of the late tempestuous and bloody scenes.

NOTES FROM THE CAPITAL.

WASHINGTON, July 27, 1877.

The receipts from Internal Revenue to-day were $299,976 39, and from Customs, $513,003 27.

In the official Customs report of the Japanese Government for the month of April of this year, it is gratifying to note that the tonnage of merchant vessels of the United States, which entered and cleared the several ports of this empire during the month, was nearly equal to the united tonnage of merchant vessels of all other foreign nations in the ports of Japan for the same month.

The following were the balances in the United States Treasury to-day, at the closing hour: Currency, $8,270,959; special fund for the redemption of fractional currency, $7,963,213; special deposit of legal tenders for the redemption of certificates of deposit, $60,760,000; coin, (including $39,079,200 in coin certificates,) $109,362,274; outstanding legal tenders, $359,764,332.

Information has been received at the Department of State from the Minister of the United States at Paris, to the effect that passports will not hereafter be required in Algeria from citizens of the United States traveling in that country. This exemption has been made in consequence of certain annoyances to which two Americans were subjected at Bone, Africa, because they were not provided with passports.

Intelligence received at the Department of State from the United States Minister to Japan indicates that the rebellion is well nigh suppressed. The semi-official reports are to the effect that the insurgents have been restricted to narrower limits than heretofore, nearly all of them being now in the Province of Huiga, on the east of the Island of Kiushiu, and that the commander of six companies in the vicinity of Midzunoto has asked that he and his men, excepting 600, be allowed to surrender as prisoners of war.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., July 27.—A German named Jacob Hock, while in a quarrel with his neighbors last night, took down a gun and fired into the crowd in front of his house. The gun was loaded with bird-shot. Three persons were hurt, all of whom, it is thought, will recover. Hock was arrested.

POLITICS EAST AND WEST.

THE SITUATION IN MASSACHUSETTS.

EFFECTS OF THE PRESIDENT'S CIVIL SERVICE ORDER—CANDIDATES FOR THE REPUBLICAN NOMINATION—PLANS OF THE DEMOCRACY AND THEIR TEMPERANCE ALLIES.

From Our Own Correspondent.

BOSTON, Saturday, July 21, 1877.

Politics in Massachusetts this year are to be taken light. There is, to be sure, a good deal of quiet scheming on the part of those who have a special interest in the question of who shall be Governor, and who are known as "candidates' friends," but there is not so much systematic preparation for the nominating convention as heretofore, at least on the part of Republican politicians. The President's order "divorcing the office-holder from politics" has really, thus far in the canvass, interfered seriously with pipe-laying; and what is done is done very cautiously and hesitatingly. All the conventions for nominating State officers will be held this year in Worcester, and in September. There will be three. The Prohibitionists have called a convention of their own, and declare their determination to nominate candidates of their own again, and to draw all the strength possible from the Republican candidates, especially if they be headed by Gov. Rice—his course in vetoing their liquor bill last Spring, which made him stronger than at any time before with the Liberals, having incensed them greatly.

Just at this moment there is a good deal of feeling in certain quarters over the sudden determination of Gov. Rice to run again, and for a third term, after it had been distinctly stated that he was to retire at the end of his second term and at the manner in which his canvass has been pushed by some of his newspaper supporters. There is little doubt that until quite recently it was his intention to retire. It was for some time thought that he would be called to some conspicuous position by President Hayes. But when it was announced that ex-Gov. Talbot, who it was expected would be pushed by the Prohibitionists who have hung on to the Republican Party for the nomination this Fall, positively refused to enter the canvass, the reports of the Governor's intention to retire were contradicted, and it was quite arrogantly asserted by some of the papers that the talk of any other candidate was absurd and "unpatriotic." This tone was assumed by the press for the purpose of driving off the friends of Hon. John D. Long, Speaker of the House, who are earnest and enthusiastic in their support of their candidate; and when it was understood from the most direct authority that Gov. Rice would not be a candidate, they prepared to present him formally as a candidate. If they hold their present temper there will be two candidates at Worcester, and a ballot will be insisted on before the nomination of Gov. Rice is allowed. It is a fact that Gov. Rice's popularity has increased among the influential people through his vetoes, just before the close of the last Legislature, of several doubtful measures. His firm and straightforward course on the liquor question has won him the applause and support of many citizens who had before regarded him as an honorable and upright man, certainly, but lacking in force, determination, and what has come to be known as "backbone." At the present early stage in the campaign it looks as if he would receive the nomination without much opposition.

Mr. Long's strength, however, may develop into something rather formidable. He is an able, growing public man, new in politics, but already strong. He has been in sympathy with the reform element in his party; he has been clear-headed, and straightforward; and his course as a politician has had every appearance of being dictated by principle rather than policy. As Speaker of the House he has been practical and business-like, and has won friends by his apparent strict attention to business and earnestness of purpose. He has generally been found on the right side of all public questions, and has not been of those who are reluctant to accept new issues as they appear, until pretty certain that acceptance will pay politically. In a word, Speaker Long is a young Massachusetts politician who thinks for himself at all times, and acts according to his convictions. If he does not get the nomination for Governor this year, he will be likely to sooner or later—for he is on the direct path to the Governor's chair and to a seat in Congress.

Who the Prohibitionists will nominate it is quite impossible to say, for they have not decided themselves. It may be John I. Baker, their standard-bearer last year, that much-nominated man, who got after all but a comparatively small vote; and it may be Wendell Phillips. But whoever it is, he will be only a figure-head, around whom the irreconcilables will rally for mischief. It must be admitted that they are stronger this year than last. They are better organized, are led by men who understand the business of politics, and haven't got a national campaign, as before, to interfere with their plans. Their purpose in meeting early is to "intimidate" the Republican Convention. Whether they will or not remains to be seen.

The Democrats have hopes. They always do in this State. Their hopes this year are built on the Prohibitionists, who, if Gov. Rice is nominated, they expect will fight; and on the demoralization and disgust of the office-holders ordered out of politics and political work by the President. So it is these wily and hopeful Democratic leaders think they see their chance. But at present they are indulging in a lively, though quiet, little row over the question of a candidate to lead their battalion to victory. There are only three at present in the field, four, since Charles Francis Adams having been nominated, and furiously, by some western State Democrats whose organ is the Pittsfield *Sun*. One wing, who are dissatisfied with the leaders who manœuvred the nomination of Adams last Fall, and so publicly sacrificed Gov. Gaston, desire to put the latter in nomination. Another wing favors Mayor Prince of this City, and these have been trying to give the impression that Gov. Gaston does not desire to run, but this was checkmated by a dispatch from him—he is at present out of town—saying that he had not declined to allow his name to be used. And a third wing favor Judge Abbott, and urge his claims. Each will figure industriously and with a good deal of warmth for a while, but the strongest man will win, and in the convention there will be no controversy over the question of candidate. And this strongest man, unless there should be a great change during the next few weeks, will prove to be ex-Gov. Gaston.

An effort is making in one or two directions to give the impression that there will be a division of sentiment in the Republican Convention on the President's policy. There is no real indication of this. Those who have been among the people outside of the cities report that there is a general feeling of confidence in the President and a belief that his policy will triumph. This State, it will be recalled, was strongly in favor during the last campaign of the very course he has pursued and of the reforms he appears to be endeavoring to establish, and it is confidently believed that the indorsement of the next Republican Convention will be unequivocal and hearty. It is a significant fact that every Congressman-elect has been pronounced in his expression of entire accord with the President, and that even ex-Senator Boutwell urges all who talk with him on the question to stand by the President, and let his policy have a fair trial. Both the Senators are with him, and Senator Hoar, who will preside at the Worcester Convention, is expected to sound the key-note in his opening speech. The office-holders, during the campaign, will probably keep in the background, and generally respect the order of the President. The course of Simmons, the Collector, in not only divorcing himself, but insisting that every man under him shall publicly proclaim his own divorce also, has caused a good deal of gentle criticism. Simmons, at present, is a most devoted supporter of the President, and talks reform of the civil service, and the divorce of office-holders from politics as if he had held such doctrines from the earliest time. He will undoubtedly stay out of politics, simply indicating his preferences by motions, like the deaf and dumb, instead of by spoken words.

SHAFFENBURG.

WHO HE WAS AND IS, AND HIS PART IN THE COLORADO ELECTION—A DEMOCRATIC FALSEHOOD EXPOSED.

From an Occasional Correspondent.

DENVER, Col., Wednesday, July 18, 1877.

The *World* gives currency to a story taken from a Kansas paper, to the effect that the ex-United States Marshal of Colorado was the principal instrument in the election of Mr. Chaffee to the United States Senate, and owes his incarceration in the Leavenworth Penitentiary to the animosity of Judge Hallett, now Judge of the United States District Court for the District of Colorado. It may not, therefore, be out of place to give a brief statement of the transactions which led to the imprisonment of Shaffenburg, and the political history of the last campaign, which led to the election of Messrs. Chaffee and Teller to the United States Senate.

In the first place, Shaffenburg is not a shrewd, educated German. He is a comparatively intelligent renegade Jew, but his practices, hereafter enumerated, show him to be anything but shrewd, and his education is such as is ordinarily acquired by the average American youth of 14 or 15 years. He came to Colorado in what are known here as the "early days," and was employed in one of our business houses as a clerk. He is a man of good address, and very soon commanded a powerful influence among the German-speaking population, which comprises a strong element in this community. In the distribution of the United States offices it was found necessary to recognize this element, and the position of Marshal was given to Shaffenburg, the place being given him by President Johnson as a Democrat. He had brought with him to Colorado a small sum of money, which he had spent freely, and thus acquired a reputation for liberality and hospitality second to but few in this city, even among those of larger means. By this means he became exceedingly popular, and when he was appointed there were but few that did not approve of the selection. Very soon after his appointment he commenced living on a scale more suitable to a millionaire than a petty United States official. He erected a house at the cost of $40,000, and commenced giving a series of entertainments which excelled in magnificence anything that was ever given here before, or that has ever been given since. His house was the resort of every impecunious dead-beat that struck his fancy. Men who could not raise a maravedi upon their own indorsement, boarded and lodged with him, free of expense, for weeks together, and the hospitality of his "mansion" was the town talk. The local papers were full of his praises, and there was hardly a person in the city who dared to give expression to a suspicion that the fees of the office were not sufficient to warrant such extraordinary expenses. In the Spring of 1874 a new deal was made of the Federal offices, and nearly every office was filled by Eastern appointees, a fact which aroused a storm of indignation against the "carpet-baggers," as those ancient residents who dated from 1859 saw fit to term them. But Shaffenburg's luck stood him in good stead, and he was retained in the Marshalship, though ugly whispers regarding fraud in the management of his official business began to be circulated. Alleman, the new United States District Attorney, formed a close friendship with the liberal United States Marshal, and, for a time, one was hardly ever seen unaccompanied by the other. A breach in this friendship occurred, however, and from a bosom companion Alleman was transformed into an implacable enemy. He commenced hunting up the record, in order to obtain evidence against the Marshal, and was so successful that, before his removal, which Shaffenburg effected in the Summer of 1875, he had accumulated testimony sufficient to prove the grossest frauds against the Government, extending through a term of several years. Upon these charges Shaffenburg was removed. The new District Attorney, a brother of Associate Justice Bradley, of the United States Supreme Court, continued the investigations, and finally unearthed a system of fraud exceeding anything of the kind that had ever taken place in this country, the stealings amounting to nearly 80 per cent. of the total amount received from the Government. Shaffenburg, however, still held the confidence of the community, and it was almost equal to social ostracism for any one to express an opinion that he was guilty. His standing in the community was unshaken until, in the Spring of 1876, the *Times* of this city published a statement of his defalcations. It was therein shown that he had, by securing signatures to more vouchers than were required by law, put in bills for expenses that had never been incurred. On several occasions he had in making up his court expenses doubled the number of days of jury service, and not content with this, he had collected fees for two or three juries that had never been summoned. In the matter of mileage and the board of prisoners the frauds were still more extensive. In the cases known as the Las Animas land fraud cases, there were nearly 100 fictitious names affixed to the land entries. The enterprising Marshal had charged from 75 to 150 miles mileage for each prisoner and an officer, besides from three to six months' board in each of these cases, the defendants in which had no existence except in the imaginations of the bogus land claimants. A large number of prominent Denver business men had been indicted for the inadvertent violation of the internal revenue laws. For each of these from two to six months' board was charged by the Marshal, when they were never confined an hour. In short, no opportunity was neglected for the multiplication of his official fees. About the time this publication Shaffenburg was placed in close arrest, but was soon afterward released on bail. At this time he was comparatively poor. His property had been mortgaged to nearly its full value, and nearly all the money thus raised had been expended in vain efforts to secure a compromise with the Government. Although at large on bail, his bondsmen were suspicious of his intentions, and during most of the time he was under surveillance. Shortly before the first State election he managed to elude the vigilance of the officers, and left for the East, without notifying his bondsmen. They secured his arrest in Philadelphia, just as he was about to take a steamer for Europe. Upon his return to Colorado he was surrendered by his bondsmen, and until his trial was continually in custody, though permitted to occupy a room in his house. There were several indictments against him, but he was tried upon one only, the others being either withheld or quashed. The trial occupied but a few days, not more than four, Charles Francis Adams having been nominated, and furiously, by some western State Democrats whose organ is the Pittsfield *Sun*. One wing, who are dissatisfied with the leaders who manœuvred the nomination of Adams last Fall, and so publicly sacrificed Gov. Gaston, desire to put the latter in nomination. Another wing favors Mayor Prince of this City, and these have been trying to give the impression that Gov. Gaston does not desire to run, but this was checkmated by a dispatch from him—he is at present out of town—saying that he had not declined to allow his name to be used. And a third wing favor Judge Abbott, and urge his claims. Each will figure industriously and with a good deal of warmth for a while, but the strongest man will win, and in the convention there will be no controversy over the question of candidate. And this strongest man, unless there should be a great change during the next few weeks, will prove to be ex-Gov. Gaston.

THE STRIKERS WEAKENING

THE BALTIMORE AND OHIO STRIKE.

Continued from Second Page.

over the Vice-Presidents were requested to put in writing what the company was willing to do to put an end to the difficulty which existed. In compliance with this request a second letter was addressed to the committee defining the terms on which the company would resume operations, the substance of which letter was:

First—The 10 per cent. reduction, which went into effect on the 16th, for the reason set forth in the first letter, cannot be changed; but the company is willing to do all in its power to prevent its bearing with peculiar hardship on any class of its employes.

Second—As the company understand that the wages have been much reduced because of the men not receiving full employment, the company is willing and thinks it can so arrange matters as to enable its employes to obtain a full average month's work.

Third—If the men agree to these terms and return to work immediately, all minor grievances, of which complaint has been made, shall be fully and fairly investigated, and receive prompt redress.

At a meeting of the strikers, held to-night at the Cross-street Market Hall, this letter was laid before them, and the meeting was addressed at length by Mr. Keyser, Second Vice-President. Speeches were also made by J. H. Elder, President of the Committee, C. Sheckels, W. Cox, William Sparrow, and others, in opposition to the propositions of the company, after which they were unanimously rejected and the meeting adjourned.

The company will commence running their freight trains to-morrow under the protection of the military and the civil authorities, and will make no further concessions to the strikers. The officials of the road claim they have a sufficient force to move all their trains, and that the strikers do not number more than one-ninth of the men employed.

Gov. Carroll issued a proclamation this afternoon calling upon the Sheriff of Baltimore County and the Sheriffs of all counties in this State through which the Baltimore and Ohio road runs, to summon forthwith to their aid all order-loving citizens in their respective jurisdictions and counties, and to proceed in person, attended by the posse so summoned, to the places in their respective counties, where they can best, by their personal presence and authority, enforce peace and good order in their respective jurisdictions; provide for the safety of property, and secure free passage to trains conveying passengers or merchandise on any railroad within the limits of such jurisdiction, by the arrest of all wrong-doers, and enjoining all Justices of the Peace, and Constables of the said respective jurisdictions, to be present with, and give all the aid in their power to the said respective Sheriffs, and to command others in their respective jurisdictions to assist them in so doing. The city is very quiet to-night.

THE STRIKE AT ALBANY ENDED.

MEETING OF STRIKERS, AT WHICH THE OUTSIDE ELEMENT WAS DENOUNCED—GENERAL ORDER DISMISSING TROOPS—THE COST OF MOVING AND MAINTAINING THE MILITIA ESTIMATED AT $250,000.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

ALBANY, N. Y., July 27.—The troops are still in camp at West Albany to the number of 1,200, but the strike is at an end. The strikers held another meeting in the Capitol Park this evening. It was chiefly remarkable for the earnestness with which the speakers denounced the outside element that had brought them into disrepute. After appointing an Executive Committee to transact all the future business of the strikers, it was resolved not to hold any more public meetings. The petition, which the Mayor was to have circulated for signatures, asking Mr. Vanderbilt to let the men go to work at the rates paid before the reduction made on July 1, was not circulated to-day. At the meeting this evening the Chairman of the committee appointed to look after the petition, when asked what had been done, could not explain why no action had been taken. The shops are still closed at West Albany, with the exception of the Wagner Drawing-room Car Shop, but the railroad officials say the road could be operated for six months without employing a single mechanic. Gov. Robinson, accompanied by Adjt.-Gen. Townsend and Gen. Tracy, reviewed the troops in camp at West Albany to-day. He will review them again to-morrow at 10 A. M. on Pearl-street, in this city, and it is probable they will not again return to camp. Assistant Adjt.-Gen. Taylor has been figuring up the cost of moving and maintaining the troops in the State since the commencement of the strike. He places the expense at about $250,000. An effort will be made to procure $1 a day for the men during the time they have been doing active service. The allowance under the law is at the rate of $16 a month. It is presumable that the Ninth will leave for New-York to-morrow. Depot Master Foster thinks that it would not be wise to move all the troops away at once. He is of opinion that serious trouble will result if such a course is pursued. Some stones were thrown at a train to-day in a cut near the city, but no one was hurt.

The following order has been issued this evening:

GENERAL HEAD-QUARTERS STATE OF NEW-YORK, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, ALBANY, July 27, 1877.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 82.—Major-Gen. Alexander Shaler, commanding First Division National Guard of the State of New-York, is hereby ordered to immediately dismiss all the commands of his division which have been on duty in compliance with a notice given him from these head-quarters on the 23d inst., and in doing so he will convey to the troops an expression of the commendation of the Commander-in-Chief for the promptitude and alacrity with which they responded to his order and for their excellent behavior while on duty. The division commander will transmit to these head-quarters a report in detail, showing the number of officers and enlisted men of each organization of his command that have been on duty. By order of the Commander-in-Chief.

FRANKLIN TOWNSEND, Adjutant-General.

Official: ALFRED H. TAYLOR, Assistant Adjutant-General.

The same order has been sent to Major-Gen. Thomas S. Dakin, Major-Gen. Joseph B. Carr, (except that he was ordered to forward the Ninth Regiment to report to Gen. Shaler,) to Brig.-Gen. Bradley Winslow, to Major-Gen. Daniel P. Wood, to Major-Gen. Henry Brinker, and to Major-Gen. R. L. Howard. Gen. Husted has permission to parade his command at Kingston on the occasion of the Centennial celebration next Monday. The Eighth Regiment, now at Syracuse on invitation of the railroad company, has permission to make an excursion to Buffalo and Niagara Falls.

Early yesterday morning the military forces at West Albany, under command of Gen. Carr and Col. Hitchcock, determined to put the finishing stroke to their work so happily begun the day before. Accordingly about sunrise detachments were judiciously posted at commanding points for the protection of all the shops, cattle-yards, and work-houses, and Companies A and B of the Tenth were assigned to approaches to the shops inside the southern track. Company A, of the Ninth, under Capt. Thomas D. Cottman, was dispatched some distance up the road to occupy Jones' Grove, the rendezvous of the main body of the strikers, where a large meeting was in actual progress. Capt. Cottman's company is the largest in the regiment, and numbered 85 men. They arrived on the brow of Jones' Grove Hill, a wooded bluff outside the southern track, commanding approaches to the round-house and machine shops. There was no rest for officers or men at this point for fully 24 hours after their arrival at the grove. The day was spent in active protection of the men who had decided to resume work and in the prompt dispersion of the determined obstructionists. Night brought no relief, as the entire force of the company was continually under arms in dispersing the noisy and abusive crowd that gathered throughout the night about their outposts. This prompt action has inspired confidence, and large gangs are entering the yard to resume work.

THE SITUATION AT BUFFALO.

TRAINS RUNNING ON ALL THE ROADS EXCEPT THE CANADA SOUTHERN—THE FREIGHT ENGINEERS ON THE LAKE SHORE ROAD STILL ON STRIKE.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

BUFFALO, N. Y., July 27.—Everything was quiet in Buffalo to-day, and the riotous street scenes of yesterday and Wednesday were not repeated. The Police now have the mob element effectually suppressed. This morning "Jack" Clary, alias "Reddy," a switchman, who is said to have been the leader of the mob which attacked the Westfield Militia on Monday night, was arrested. All passenger and freight trains on the Central and Erie Roads were running to-day. Passenger trains are running on the Lake Shore Road. No freight was sent out in consequence of the strike of freight engineers, who object to running with inexperienced firemen. The engineers have been given until Monday to decide what to do. Shipments of cattle were resumed at the East Buffalo stock yards this morning. The stock shipped aggregated 150 cars, going as follows: One hundred and twenty-five cars of cattle, 5 cars of hogs, and 14 cars of sheep, via New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad, of which all except 2 cars of sheep for Brighton and 2 cars for local points were consigned to New-York, and 12 cars of cattle and 4 cars of hogs to New-York, via the Erie Railway. All passenger and freight traffic is still suspended on the Canada Southern Road, the strikers at St. Thomas and other points still holding out. They demand that the reduction in their pay shall be taken off, and claim that they have received no pay for three months. The military here were disbanded to-day, except some companies of the Seventy-fourth Regiment and the Forty-ninth of Auburn. The Westfield, Batavia, Warsaw, and Lockport companies were sent home on special trains. All is quiet to-night. The Mayor's order closing saloons at 10 o'clock has been suspended.

WILLIAM H. VANDERBILT'S VIEWS.

THE RELATIONS OF THE MEN TO THE COMPANY AND THEIR LOYALTY—ECONOMICAL MANAGEMENT A NECESSITY—THE ORIGIN OF THE TROUBLES—AN EXCESS OF TRANSPORTATION FACILITIES.

SARATOGA, N. Y., July 27.—Mr. Vanderbilt talks with much directness and frankness, repeating what he has previously said about the excellence of the relations of his people toward the company, and reiterating the pride he feels in the fidelity and intelligence of the servants of the road.

"Is the strike over, Mr. Vanderbilt?"

"I hope so," was the reply. "But it is best not to cry out until we are out of the woods. On the Central there has not been what may be called a strike. The obstructions to travel and traffic mostly came from outside parties. I simply appealed to the manliness and the common interest of everybody connected with the road, and our people have nobly sustained me. I think I have every reason to be proud of this result, because I have always tried to act toward the employes of the company as one of them, and to show them that their interests and mine are identical. No more intelligent body of men can be found anywhere than the 650 engineers employed on the Central, and they know, even better than I do, what business the road is doing and what it can afford to pay."

"Then you are of opinion that the recent reduction was a necessity?"

"It was unavoidable as things looked when it was made. I cannot help sympathizing with men who are poorly paid; still, they all feel, as I do, that half a loaf is better than no bread. If the company pays more than it can earn, it is clear that it will soon quit paying altogether. Just now we are sailing very close to the wind, and every dollar that is spent by the company is expended with the most rigid economy. I believe I know where every $5 goes; but this oversight of the expenditures is the least part of our economy. If you had told me three years ago that we would be carrying freight at our present rates I would have laughed at you. The badness of times and the competition we have been compelled to encounter has taught us economy. One engine now does the work of two, not only in fact but in fact it is double crewed, and so is employed day and night, but also in carrying nearly twice as many cars as formerly. We never knew what we could do in the way of economy until necessity compelled us to find out."

"Then the bitter experiences of the last few years have not been without their value?"

"In this particular good has resulted, but any interruption to business must work evil. Our people understand this quite as well as I do, and this is why there is such a large conservative class among railroad men."

"How, then, did these troubles originate?"

"They came from a variety of causes. Many interests are suffering just now, and thousands of working men are out of employment. Naturally they are discontented and disposed to stir up strife. Then the Granger movement has done incalculable evil in sowing discord and discontent. The farmers must learn that when they touch the railroads they injure themselves as well as the roads. Owing to one cause and another, great jealousy has been excited among them against the railroads, but where would they be without the roads? Besides they have nothing, to fear. Competition among the great trunk lines will conserve their interests if nothing else will. The Central Road could do all the business of the five or six lines which carry freight to the seaboard, and do it with ease. We do a fifth of the entire carrying trade of the country now, and we could do the other four-fifths. This excess in carrying facilities, the competition, and the rates at which freights are carried I think ought to show the people that they have nothing to fear from the roads."

"Has business fallen off to any great extent?"

"Immensely. Where we ran 80 trains a day a year ago we are running only 30 now. We still employ as many men as before, and have all the facilities we ever had. Of course we were compelled to reduce wages, and time also, or discharge a part of our force. The latter alternative I was very loath to adopt. The crops all over the country are good, and the prospect of a great European demand is excellent. If this prospect is realized, business will revive, and with better times will come better wages. If the outlook had been as promising in June as it is now, it is possible there would have been no reduction, and, consequently, no strike. As it is, we could do nothing, and so I said to our people when they sent committees to me. 'Have I not always shown every consideration for you? Have I not always acted toward you in a spirit of frankness and fairness? Have I not always made your interests identical with my own? Have I ever failed to keep a promise when I gave my word?' They assented to everything, and then I said to them, 'Now, go back to work, and when this thing is over come to me, and if there are any differences between us we'll settle them as we have always done.' They were satisfied with this, and the Central Road is running to-day because the great body of its employes will it. A great corporation can only be managed by a fair and just policy, and all our people know that if they have to suffer in times of depression and dullness, they will also share in renewed prosperity. I would rather pay a man $2 than $1 for his labor, but wages regulate themselves; for, as I said before, if a company undertakes to pay beyond its earnings it will soon be unable to pay at all."

"What remedy could you suggest against strikes, Mr. Vanderbilt?"

"It would be impossible to lay down anything which could be applied as a remedy. I never saw two strikes which were alike, and each strike must be dealt with according to its peculiar conditions. In the present case there was only one course to pursue, and that was practically to do nothing. The employes of the railroad could not afford to stop business any better than the companies. I was determined to guard the company's property as far as lay in my power, but not to attempt to do business by force, and I felt that in spite of the strong influences that were brought to bear upon the men from outside sources they would pull us through. I am happy to say that in this I have not been disappointed."

Evidently Mr. Vanderbilt thinks that it is futile to employ the Militia to suppress a strike, especially in its incipient stages; for, speaking of the beginning of the troubles on the Pennsylvania Road, he said: "Scott, notwithstanding he is one of the ablest and most farseeing men in the country, made a serious mistake in this matter, but no one was quicker to see it than he was. His road is admirably organized, but no organization can guard against such a whirlwind as swept over the country."

In the course of the conversation, Mr. Vanderbilt uttered some sentences that may be accepted as axioms of business. "It is impossible to contend with 12,000 working men," he said, "unless you have justice on your side. It is always well for a great corporation to sail close to the wind, but in times of prosperity to make wages as high as possible. Our men feel that, although I may own the majority of the stock in the Central, my interests are as much affected in degree as theirs, and although I may have my millions and they the rewards of their daily toil, still we are about equal in the end. If they suffer I suffer, and if I suffer they cannot escape."

Something very like enthusiasm has been excited here by Mr. Vanderbilt's management of the strike on the Central Road, and the manliness of his course is especially commented on. If he has no remedy for strikes he, at least, knows how to manage a formidable émeute when it is threatened. "I have been a managing man," he said, "ever since I was 20 years of age, and I never had any serious differences with the men in my employ. If we differed we compared our differences, and failing to agree, we separated, but always as friends. It is my rule to treat my people as human beings, as men, for the most unwilling of all servants is the man who feels himself a slave. All the people on the Central are fully imbued with a sense of their personal independence, and this makes them the most earnest and careful of servants."

The astonishing part of all this is the sentiment that underlies Mr. Vanderbilt's management of his great property, and yet it must be confessed that it was this sentiment which put the trains in motion on Wednesday night, and has kept them moving ever since.

OBSTINATE LAKE SHORE STRIKERS.

THE MEN AT CLEVELAND DETERMINED TO PREVENT THE MOVEMENT OF FREIGHT—THREATS THAT PASSENGER TRAINS WILL BE STOPPED.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

CLEVELAND, July 27.—It is reported that there will be an attempt made to start the freight trains on the Lake Shore Road to-morrow. If this is true, a greater or less conflict may be expected, for the strikers are constantly holding meetings and encouraging each other to stand firm for the common cause. A very large meeting was held to-day, at which strikers from the shops at Norwalk and elsewhere addressed the men here, encouraging them to hold out. Resolutions were passed at this meeting stating that the men are well able to support themselves, and that all beggars who are soliciting for them are frauds. On the other side, it is rumored that the strikers, at their secret meeting this afternoon at Collinwood, decided to stop all passenger trains, except those which carry the mails, within the next 36 hours, unless their demands are conceded by the company.

TOLEDO, Ohio, July 27—11 P. M.—An attempt was made this afternoon to move a freight train on the Lake Shore Railroad, but the strikers watched the engine and returned it to the round-house. A man named Lee, of Pittsburg, one of the principal leaders among the rioters, was arrested to-day.

THE TROUBLE IN CENTRAL OHIO.

TRAVEL RESUMED ON THE PITTSBURG CINCINNATI AND ST. LOUIS ROAD—A PROPOSITION TO RAILROAD MEN GENERALLY TO PAY THE LOSSES AT PITTSBURG.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, July 27.—General Manager Caldwell, of the Pittsburg, Cincinnati and St. Louis Railroad, issued an order to the employes here, promising pay for time lost on account of the strike to all who would report for duty, and all the employes on the Little Miami, and 25 brakemen and firemen on the Columbus, Chicago and Indiana Central Divisions responded this morning and announced themselves ready to go to work. Manager Caldwell says he will not attempt to resume freight traffic until the citizens show a disposition to take hold of the matter in their own interest. It is said that there are a number of irresponsible strikers hanging about the yards here inviting the men to hold out, and that but for them there would be very little trouble about resuming freight traffic.

The *Evening Dispatch* publishes the following proposition, which is being circulated for signatures among the striking railroaders in this city, and, it is said, will be very generally signed:

COLUMBUS, Ohio, July 27.

If we should succeed in getting our demands, we would like to know if our fellow railroad men throughout the land will go in with us to agree to deprive themselves of a small sum, say 35 or 50 cents per month, to pay the citizens of Pittsburg for their losses in the late fire, caused by the hot-headedness of parties not directly interested in the strike, the whole to be placed in the hands of the United States Treasurer, with the privilege of using the same at a small rate of interest, and all over and above the sum sufficient to pay the loss of said citizens to be divided among the railroad men throughout the country pro rata. Hoping you will cause this to be circulated throughout the country, we have the honor to be, your most obedient servants, COMMITTEE.

Notwithstanding the statements of officials that trains will not be moved until business men manifest some interest in the matter, preparations seem to be quietly going on to that end. Gov. Young has notified the military at this place and four companies at Newark that they may go home; but must hold themselves in readiness to be again called into service at a moment's notice. This leaves one company at Newark. The Sheriff of Pike County telegraphed from Waverley for military, and the Adjutant-General ordered a company from Zanesville to Waverley. The call for troops was occasioned by the strike on the Narrowgauge Railway.

A meeting of the Pittsburg, Cincinnati, and St. Louis Railroad employes, Columbus, Chicago and Indiana Central Division, was held at Goodale Park this afternoon, at which resolutions were adopted reaffirming the resolutions adopted at the meeting held on the 24th, where in the restoration of the wages of 1874 was demanded, and a determination was expressed not to resume work until the demand was complied with.

THE SITUATION AT CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, July 27.—There is not much change in the situation to report to-night. Passenger trains are running on all roads out of this city, and, with the exception of the Ohio and Mississippi Road, local freight trains are moving in all directions. The movement of through freight eastward is not prevented here but by the situation at other points. Judge Swing, of the United States District Court, has ordered a writ of assistance to be issued, directing United States Marshal Thrall to assist the Receiver of the Ohio and Mississippi Railway in protecting the management of the property, and to arrest all persons interfering with the same or in the moving of trains. The Board of Police Commissioners have agreed to furnish the Marshal with such force as he may deem necessary to execute this order, and the railway authorities will endeavor to start freight trains westward from here to-morrow. A number of persons arrested for complicity in the riotous demonstrations at the lower depots were sentenced to-day to pay a fine of $50, and to 30 days' imprisonment in the work-house.

THE FEELING AT FORT WAYNE.

SHERIFF MUNSON DETERMINED THAT THE LAWS SHALL BE MAINTAINED—HIS NOTIFICATION TO THE STRIKERS—SECTION MEN DANGEROUSLY INJURED—NO CHANGE IN THE GENERAL SITUATION.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

FORT WAYNE, Ind., July 27.—Sheriff Munson to-day circulated the following proclamation among the Pittsburg and Fort Wayne strikers:

A copy of the above proclamation having been by me received, duly authenticated by the Secretary of State, and being desirous and determined that peace and order shall prevail in this county, I therefore warn all persons who have wrongfully or unlawfully taken forcible possession of private property of legally chartered corporations, prevented the moving of trains, and obstructed the owners and managers of manufactories in this county to desist therefrom. Good government guarantees absolute protection. It is for this taxes are paid and allegiance given. The supremacy of the laws will be maintained. CHARLES A. MUNSON,
Sheriff Allen County.

The railroad men have as yet exhibited no intention of complying with the Sheriff's orders. Last night a party of roughs assembled on the Pittsburg and Fort Wayne track, near Coesse, 10 miles west of the city, with the supposed intention of tearing up the track and throwing the passenger train off. But the striking section men arrested them, and after the passenger train had passed two of the latter were found by the side of the track badly cut on the head and in an unconscious condition. One of these men, named Frank Reno, is still unconscious, and cannot live. The other man, Jerry Dooney, is in a dangerous condition. The Wabash Railway announces that its shops will reopen on Monday, and all passenger and freight trains on this road will be resumed the same day. The strikers are holding another secret meeting to-night. Except as stated there is no change in the situation since my last dispatch.

REPORTS FROM VARIOUS PLACES.

THE BOTTOM DROPPED OUT AT INDIANAPOLIS—ALL QUIET IN LOUISVILLE—TRAINS IN MICHIGAN MOVING ON TIME.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., July 27.—The bottom has practically dropped out of the strike here. Two hundred and seven regular troops of Gen. Ruger's command have arrived from Louisville, and are quartered at the Arsenal. There are also six companies of citizen soldiers there, in addition to several companies quartered in various parts of the city raised to-day. No passenger trains have been interfered with to-day, and since noon not a striker has been seen about the Union Depot. Their committee held a conference with citizens this afternoon, and were plainly told that the freight trains must run and all interference cease. They said they would not interfere with trains if the men could be found to run them. Most of them are anxious to go to work if the roads will take them back. Warrants are out for the arrest of about 20 ringleaders, and to-morrow will end the whole difficulty, and all trains will be running.

The United States Marshal intended to arrest a number of leading strikers to-day, but for some reason failed to do so. It is said he will carry out the idea to-morrow. Two hundred United States troops under Lieut.-Col. Morrow arrived to-night, making 300 now here. The following notice appeared by hand-bill and publication in the third edition of the *News* this evening:

NOTICE.

During evening and nightfall all open-air meetings or assemblages for any purpose whatever are strictly prohibited. All noncombatants are requested during that time to remain within their dwellings, and are forbidden to appear upon the streets in squads or crowds. The Sheriff and Chief of Police are respectfully requested to aid in the enforcement of this requirement. DAN MACAULEY,
Brigadier-General Indiana Legion.

This notice was probably issued in the belief that the arrests were to be made and would be resisted.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., July 27.—The city remains quiet, the citizen Militia being still on active duty. Passenger trains are running on schedule time on the Jeffersonville, Madison and Indianapolis, and on the Ohio and Mississippi Railroads. Amicable relations having been established between the President and employes of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad the men have gone to work. There have been active movements of the United States Infantry. Seven companies have gone to Indianapolis, under the command of Gen. Morrow, five companies and two batteries to Newport under Gen. Floyd Jones. Five companies remain here under Gen De Trobriand. Others will arrive to-morrow. Gen. Ruger, commanding the Department of the South, reached Louisville to-day.

WASHINGTON, July 27.—The following dispatch was received at the War Department to-night:

PHILADELPHIA, July 27, 1877.

Adjutant-General, United States Army, Washington:

Have just received a dispatch from Gen. Ruger, at Louisville, Ky., who says he left Indianapolis this morning, and there were no indications of trouble there at that time. HANCOCK, Major-General.

DETROIT, Mich., July 27.—Trains on all the railroads in Michigan, with the exception of the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern, commenced running on their schedule time to-day. The Lake Shore Railroad is running passenger trains, but no freight is allowed to go out.

DES MOINES, Ia., July 27.—Fifty tramps boarded a passenger train at Fort Dodge yesterday, and refused to pay their fare. The engineer stopped the train, when the tramps ordered him to go on, threatening to shoot him. He took them to Ackley, where they left peaceably. Freight trains resumed running on the Rock Island Road to-day, and there is no trouble here on any road.

ALBANY, July 27.—Gov. Robinson received a dispatch this evening from Elmira, saying the strike on the Northern Central is at an end, and that the men had returned to work on the company's terms.

TOLEDO, Ohio, July 27.—Manufacturing establishments of all descriptions, which were closed by the mob on Wednesday, are quietly resuming operations. The Milburn Wagon Works, the largest manufacturing institution in the city, which closed for a short time on Wednesday, resumed work yesterday, the employes having been organized and armed for the purpose of defending the works against any demonstration that might be made. The best of order prevailed throughout the city last night, and all is quiet to-day.

ALEXANDRIA, Va., July 27.—There is no interruption to travel on the Virginia Midland Line south, and no prospect of any.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., July 27.—United States Marshal Lieut has received an order from Judge Connally F. Trigg, directing him to take such immediate action for the protection and safety of the property of the St. Louis and South-eastern Railroad as might be necessary, and, if necessary to that end, he should take possession of the road and rolling stock, and hold the same subject to the order and control of the court. An attempt was made in Edgefield this morning to cut loose the passenger coaches from the mail car, intending to permit only the latter to go. Marshal Wheat took the names of the parties, and told them they could cut the cars loose if they chose, but that he would recouple them, and if any one then molested the train he would take him into custody. They desisted and the train went on. The feeling is very strong among the railroad men to prevent passenger cars from going to-morrow morning, but it is believed better counsels will prevail.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, July 27.—A large number of horses were shipped from here this evening to Buffalo, via the lake.

ELMIRA, N. Y., July 27.—The Northern Central strike is over. At a conference of the Committee on Grievances this afternoon, the shopmen, engineers, firemen, and brakemen agreed to resume work. No concessions were asked of made. To-morrow morning all hands will return to work. No dismissals will be made.

BINGHAMTON, N. Y., July 27.—Twenty emissaries from Great Bend came to this city yesterday to inaugurate a strike on the Northern Division of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad. Last night the Utica train No. 13 was sent out at 1:35 A. M. under a small military guard. There was no disturbance and no attempt to stop the Utica and Syracuse trains to-day. The morning mail for New-York on the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Road is abandoned by the company.

ST. ALBANS, Vt., July 27.—There have been no disturbances or interruptions to business at any point on the line of the Central Vermont Road, nor are any anticipated. The existing relations between the management and its employes are of the most harmonious character. All their trains have been and are now running regularly.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., July 27.—A meeting of socialists was held last night to express sympathy with the strikers. All the speakers deprecated violence, and resolutions were adopted advising that steps be taken to prevent mob rule. All the roads here are running on schedule time. There is no disturbance.

MONTREAL, P. Q., July 27.—The United States mails, which have been passing through Canada the past few days on account of the big strike, have resumed their usual routes.

SUGGESTIONS OF THE LABOR LEAGUE.

AN INVITATION TO THE LEADING RAILROAD MEN AND THE STRIKE LEADERS TO CONSULT WITH THE PRESIDENT.

WASHINGTON, July 27.—The Central Council of the Labor League of the United States, an organization having its head-quarters in this city, to-day transmitted a petition to the President of the United States urging that steps be taken immediately to end the existing labor troubles, restore traffic, law, and order. They oppose any compromise with active rioters or those countenancing riot, and declare that impending famine in the large cities, the imminent suffering of the great and law-abiding labor element, loss and ruin to the agricultural population, with the undeveloped evils which may result from the present troubles, justify the Executive, on behalf of the whole people, in calling the prominent railroad men who, in blind and passionate stubbornness, refuse to listen to either reason or the loud appealing of the people to Washington, together with the leaders of the labor organizations who have opposed violence, that the difficulties may be compromised. The petition also sets forth that any further blind resistance of the railroads, to the detriment of the business of the, nation would justify the Government in taking possession of the roads and running them in the interest of the people as well as that of the companies. The petitioners declare their belief that such a movement would give immediate confidence to the country and put an end to bloodshed. They declare in favor of suppressing riot and upholding the supremacy of the law, and further that the league is convinced that the great law-abiding element of the United States, capitalists and laborers, would hail with delight any settlement of the present deplorable condition of affairs by a just and patriotic compromise.

MILITARY NOTES AND ORDERS.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., July 27.—This afternoon all of the troops quartered at the armory had a grand parade, and were reviewed by Major-Gen. Wood. To-morrow morning, on invitation of the authorities, the Washington Greys go to Niagara Falls on an excursion, after which, should there be no need of their services at Buffalo, they will return immediately to New-York.

ALBANY, N. Y., July 27.—The Jackson and Burgess corps, which have been guarding the upper bridge, have been relieved by detachments from the Twenty-fifth Regiment.

ELMIRA, N. Y., July 27.—The Fifth Battalion left for home to-night and the local military force has been dismissed. There is great rejoicing among the people.

WASHINGTON, July 27.—Bevet Major-Gen. John Pope, commanding the Department of the Missouri, is the senior officer in the military division of the Missouri, and during the absence of Lieut.-Gen. Sheridan, who commands the division, he will consult with Adjt.-Gen. Drum, and Gen. Sheridan's Staff as to plans and movements of troops, &c. Gen. Pope has been ordered to proceed to Chicago, and he will leave Fort Leavenworth immediately for that city, where he will meet Gen. Drum, Gen. Sheridan's head-quarters being there. As heretofore stated, Gen Sheridan has been notified to return from the far West, and he will be in Chicago next week.

Assistant Adjt.-Gen. Samuel Breck, now on leave of absence, has been ordered to report here for temporary duty in the War Department.

Batteries D, E, and I, of the Fifth Artillery, have arrived in Baltimore from various points in the South, and other companies of that regiment are en route to this city and Baltimore.

OPERATIONS OF THE GOVERNMENT.

A STUPID OR DISHONEST GOVERNOR'S REQUEST FOR TROOPS DISREGARDED—THE SESSION OF THE CABINET—REPORTS ON THE CONDITION OF THE MAIL SERVICE AND THE PROGRESS OF RESTORING ORDER.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 27.—Gov. Williams, of Indiana, to-day requested the President to extend Federal aid in suppressing violence in that State. This demand was not made in the formal manner required by law, and cannot of course be complied with. Gov. Williams, instead of notifying the President of the existence of an insurrection in Indiana, which he is unable to suppress with the State forces, simply requested the Secretary of War to have United States troops sent to Indiana subject to his orders. The President can send troops to Indiana, but, in the absence of a formal demand for Federal assistance by the Governor, they can only be used to protect Government property and inforce the orders of the United States Courts. If Gov. Williams will make such a demand, the required assistance will be promptly furnished. When in Congress Williams invariably opposed the use of the Federal troops to suppress violence in the States, even when legally called for, and his demand now for their services in Indiana, and the sneaking manner in which he attempted to obtain them, causes considerable amusement. Gov. Williams must face the music, acknowledge his inability to quell disorder in his own State, and make a square demand for Federal aid before he can obtain it. Gen. Pope will be at Chicago on Sunday.

The regular Cabinet meeting was held to-day, and was mainly occupied in discussing the railroad troubles. The condition of the mail service was explained by the Postmaster-General, who stated that in the main the mails are now being regularly delivered. On the Michigan Central Railroad the strikers held about 20 tons of mail matter for several hours. This matter was the accumulation of several days, and was to-day forwarded to the various offices for distribution. The Secretary of War presented a large number of telegrams from various points, among them being several from Gov. Hartranft, who is moving rapidly and successfully against the disorderly classes in Pennsylvania.

The President and Cabinet now regard the strike at points in the East as at an end, and do not apprehend further demonstrations of violence east of the Ohio River. The prompt action of the authorities at the disturbed localities in the West will result in quelling disturbances in a day or two, and restore the main line of travel to uninterrupted operation.

THE TWENTY-THIRD AT HOME.

The Twenty-third Regiment, 500 strong, left Hornellsville for home yesterday morning at 9:45 and arrived at Jersey City at 11:45 last night. They were enthusiastically received all along the route, except at Binghamton, where the people showed unmistakable signs of indignation at their presence. The men were given a sumptuous dinner at Susquehanna by the Erie Railroad Company, which they say, was the first "square meal" they had had since they left home, being compelled to camp out while at Hornellsville and live upon ham and potatoes. They got supper at Turner's Station. There was no case of sickness in the regiment during their absence, except that Col. R. C. Ward got hoarse through exposure and Lieut.-Col. John N. Partridge had to assume command in his place. The Union Ferry Company had a boat at the Jersey slip and transferred the regiment to Brooklyn. At the foot of Montague-street an immense crowd of men and women were in waiting, and gave the men an enthusiastic reception as they landed. The streets were literally packed with citizens all along the route to the armory, and many residences were beautifully illuminated. The regiment was met by a committee of the Veterans' Association of the regiment, and by the Excelsior Club of Brooklyn, and escorted to the armory, where a banquet was served up, after enjoying which the men gladly went home, much fatigued by the week's hard experience.

For Local Strike News See Eighth Page.

SUPERINTENDENT ELLIS' TRIAL.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE STATE SENATE AS A COURT OF IMPEACHMENT YESTERDAY.

SARATOGA, N. Y., July 27.—In the Ellis trial before the Senate to-day, Samuel B. White, Receiver of the Trades Savings Bank, testified regarding the bonds and mortgages and character of the assets which came to him. Counsel for the respondent objected to testimony regarding the assets he received, as Mr. Ellis was not accountable after the Receiver was appointed. The Senate voted to receive the evidence. The witness was examined by Senator Prince as to the mortgages for $3,000 each on the Brooklyn property, which did not realize $300. Senator Gerard asked the witness about the mortgages given by the Trustees of the bank, and inquired what was done with them. The answer showed a very much mixed condition of the transactions referred to. In answer to Senator St. John the witness said he found a list of Trustees, but none of them acknowledged to having acted as such, the bank being run apparently by the President and Secretary. The witness did not personally examine the property on which he foreclosed the mortgages.

The counsel for the prosecution gave notice that they rested their case as to the Third-Avenue Savings Bank, and proposed to submit testimony regarding the People's Savings Bank. Senator Woodin moved that the respondent proceed with the testimony for the defense in the matter of the Third-Avenue Savings Bank. After much discussion Mr. Woodin withdrew his motion, and gave notice that he would press it on Monday.

Senator Schoonmaker presented a telegraphic message from Judge Westbrook, Chairman of the Committee on the State Centennial Celebration, inviting the Senate to attend the celebration at Newburg, and moved its acceptance. The invitation was declined.

Deputy Superintendent H. L. Lamb was recalled to testify regarding the condition of the People's Savings Bank in 1873. He identified the report dated July 1, 1873, received Aug. 15. It was defective in not naming the State stocks. Mr. Rogers, Secretary of the bank, called at the department; witness conversed with Mr. Ellis about Rogers; Mr. Ellis and the witness agreed as to Rogers' apparent inefficiency. The witness produced the report of the Department Examiners of Sept. 3, 1873, filed Sept. 25. Sheldon W. Sweeny, managing clerk of the Attorney-General's office, was sworn, and produced the judgment roll in the case of the People's Savings Bank. A letter was read from Superintendent Ellis, dated Sept. 11, 1873, asking the Attorney-General to commence proceedings, saying that there had been a deficiency in the assets in 1871, and the Trustees had given bonds for the same, and that the deficiency had increased to date. The complaint made by the Attorney-General alleges that the bank had been insolvent for more than a year, but there is no record of the same on the Attorney-General's register. Mr. Lamb was recalled and identified and read a copy of a letter of October, 1873, from Mr. Rogers, Secretary of the People's Savings Bank, offering to make up $100,000 worth of interest-paying securities to cover the deficiency; also the reply of Ellis offering to go down to the City when the securities should be completed; the letter of Rogers, and reply of Ellis, Nov. 20, calling on the Trustees to secure the deficiency in order that the proceedings to close the bank might be discontinued; on the 5th of February, 1875, Ellis wrote to Secretary Rogers that the delays in sending reports were inexcusable; in November, 1875, Ellis wrote to Attorney-General Pratt showing a deficiency in the People's Savings Bank, and asking him to proceed to close it up.

At the afternoon session, Mr. Lamb, Deputy Superintendent, continued his testimony, producing letters from Examiner Reed to Mr. Ellis, dated Nov. 10, 1875, regarding the irregularities of the People's Bank. The day following Mr. Ellis wrote to the Attorney-General to close the bank. Isaac Smith testified that he went with Mr. Reed to examine the People's Bank; did not agree with Reed; made the deficiency larger, not counting unpaid interest and Trustees' bonds as assets; sent separate report to Mr. Ellis; had no knowledge of Mr. Ellis calling at the bank; Mr. Ellis said the deficiency of 1873 had been made good. Mr. Reed identified his report of September, 1873, and said he never knew Mr. Smith had made a separate report in November, 1875, until to-day. Isaac D. French, Receiver of the People's Bank, testified as to the value of the assets he found and the amount collected; he collected $46,500 on the Trustees' bonds, and $28,986 24 on the mortgages.

A motion of Mr. Woodin, that the testimony in the case of the Third-Avenue, Traders', and People's Banks be concluded before going to the other banks, was adopted, a bare quorum voting. A motion was made to reconsider and lay the motion on the table, and it was carried. Adjourned until to-morrow morning.

REORGANIZATION OF CHARTER OAK.

EX-POSTMASTER-GENERAL JEWELL TO BE PRESIDENT, WITH SENATOR EATON AND COL. GEORGE P. BISSEL AMONG THE DIRECTORS—THE INJUNCTION TO BE DISSOLVED—A FAVORABLE REPORT FROM THE INVESTIGATING COMMITTEE EXPECTED.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

HARTFORD, Conn., July 27.—A week of doubt and uncertainty as to the future of the Charter Oak Life Insurance Company ended this evening. It was promised for two or three days that the report of the Committee of Local Insurance Men who had investigated the condition of the company would be made public this forenoon, by which time it was anticipated that the new Board of Directors would have been agreed upon, and all the arrangements been perfected for reorganization and the retirement of Messrs. Furber, Wiggin, White *et al.* But unexpected difficulties presented themselves in this work of reorganization, and the day

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—JULY 27.

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—10. A. M.

$1,500 La. con.....78⅞ | 700 Lake Shore.....49⅛
5,000 W.U.C.,1900..102 | 300 do.....49⅜
200 Pacific Mail.....19½ | 500 do.....49⅝
300 N. Y. C. & H.....94 | 200 do.....49⅝
500 do.....93⅜ | 100 do.....49⅞
100 do.....93⅝ | 100 do.....49⅞
100 do.....c. 93⅝ | 500 do.....49⅜
100 do.....93⅜ | 500 do.....49⅝
510 do.....93¾ | 500 do.....49¼
750 do.....94 | 300 do.....49¼
300 do.....94⅛ | 100 do.....49⅜
100 do.....94¼ | 100 do.....49⅝
100 West. Union.....93 | 1100 do.....49¾
2000 do.....s. 93⅝ | 800 do.....49⅞
1000 do.....68 | 2000 do.....50
700 do.....67½ | 500 do.....50⅛
700 do.....67 | 300 do.....50⅜
200 do.....68¾ | 300 do.....b3. 50⅛
500 Rock Island.....94⅞ | 300 do.....94⅞
300 do.....66⅜ | 200 do.....95
600 do.....66¼ | 400 do.....94⅞
600 do.....66⅜ | 100 do.....94⅜
600 do.....65⅞ | 100 do.....94⅝
300 do.....c. 66⅜ | 800 do.....94⅝
300 do.....66⅝ | 800 do.....94⅞
300 do.....66⅞ | 800 do.....95
50 do.....67 | 100 do.....95⅛
200 do.....68¼ | 300 do.....95⅜
500 do.....68⅛ | 5 do.....95
1500 do.....68⅛ | 100 D., L. & W.....41⅛
100 do.....68⅝ | 100 do.....41⅜
200 do.....68¾ | 300 do.....41⅝
600 do.....68⅝ | 800 Mor. & Es.....94⅜
600 do.....68⅞ | 400 do.....69
600 do.....69 | 100 do.....94⅝
300 do.....c. 68⅞ | 100 do.....94⅞
100 do.....68⅝ | 800 do.....94⅞
300 do.....68⅞ | 800 do.....94⅞
200 do.....67⅞ | 100 do.....95⅛
200 do.....67⅛ | 500 do.....s3. 95⅜
400 do.....67⅜ | 500 do.....s3. 95⅝
200 do.....68⅛ | 300 do.....95
200 do.....67⅞ | 300 do.....95⅛
1400 do.....67 | 200 do.....c. 41
100 do.....68⅛ | 200 do.....41⅜
400 Erie Railway.....8⅛ | 1000 do.....41⅝
200 do.....c. 8⅛ | 900 North-w. pf.....49⅛
300 do.....8⅜ | 100 do.....49⅜
300 Mich. Central.....83⅛ | 100 do.....49⅝
200 do.....43 | 200 do.....49⅞
300 do.....42⅞ | 100 North-western.....21
300 do.....43 | 200 St. Paul.....23
300 do.....43⅛ | 200 do.....23⅛
100 do.....43¼ | 200 St. Paul pf.....69
300 do.....43 | 200 do.....59⅛
300 do.....43⅛ | 300 do.....59⅜
500 Cen. of N. J.....10⅞ | 200 do.....59⅝
100 do.....10⅝ | 100 do.....59⅞
100 do.....10⅞ | 100 do.....59⅝
100 do.....11⅛ | 300 do.....59⅝

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—10:15 AND 11:30 A. M.

$1,000 U. S. 6s. '81.....[illegible] | $10,000 U. S. 5-20 C.....112⅛
C.....112⅛ | '67.....109⅜
5,000 U. S. 5-20s. '81.....112⅛ | 10,000 do.....12.109⅜
R. 6s. for ac.108⅝

FIRST BOARD—10:30 A. M.

$10,000 D. C. 3.65s. bc. 79⅛ | 100 Ill. Cen.....bc. 58¾
2,000 C., R. I. & P. 6s. | 300 do.....58
1917.....104¼ | 400 do.....58⅛
2,000 N. J. C. 1st, new. 114½ | 100 Cen. of N. J.....bc. 11¼
20,000 N. J. C. 1st. con. | 100 do.....11⅜
5,000 do.....91 | 500 do.....11⅝
7,000 do.....c. 93 | 300 do.....11
8,000 do.....93½ | 500 do.....b3. 11
1,000 P., F. W. & C.....102 | 300 do.....b.c. 50¼
3,000 C. & P. c. s. f.....110 | 100 C., M. & St. P. bc. 83
9,000 W. U. C., 1900..102 | 400 do.....83¼
5,000 Tol. & W. 1st. | 100 do.....83⅜
r coupon.....92 | 100 do.....83⅝
500 So. Pac. 1st. c. bc. 70 | 100 do.....23⅝
12 Am. Ex. Bank.....105½ | 700 do.....23¾
700 do.....105½ | 1000 C., M. & St. Paul
83 Cen. Nat. Bank.....100 | 100 do.....bc. 59⅞
70 Bank of Com.....127 | 100 do.....b3. 59⅜
15 Merch. Bank.....113 | 100 do.....59⅛
42 Phenix Bank.....100 | 100 do.....bc. 59⅝
34 Bank of N. Y.....110 | 200 do.....59
175 Ontario Sil.....23⅝ | 200 do.....59⅛
100 Del. & Hud.....bc. 87½ | 700 do.....59¾
100 do.....87⅝ | 1200 do.....60
500 West. Un.....bc. 66¾ | 100 do.....60⅛
500 do.....66⅞ | 1100 do.....60⅛
500 do.....67 | 2800 do.....60⅜
500 do.....67⅛ | 900 do.....60⅜
500 do.....67⅜ | 1100 do.....60⅝
500 do.....67⅝ | 300 Morris & Es.....bc. 67⅞
2000 do.....67½ | 200 do.....68
1000 do.....67⅝ | 100 do.....68
1000 do.....67⅞ | 100 do.....68¼
1000 do.....67⅝ | 200 do.....68¾
1000 do.....67¾ | 100 do.....68⅞
1000 do.....67⅝ | 200 C. & N. W.....bc. 22
500 do.....67⅞ | 100 do.....22⅛
500 do.....68 | 200 C. & N. W. pf. bc. s10 23½
1000 do.....68 | 100 do.....23⅝
500 do.....68¼ | 100 do.....23⅞
500 do.....68⅜ | 400 do.....24
500 do.....68⅛ | 100 Chi. & Alton.....bc. 68½
500 do.....68¼ | 100 do.....68⅝
1500 do.....68⅛ | 100 do.....bc. 68⅞
1000 do.....68⅜ | 100 do.....69
200 do.....68⅝ | 400 C. & R. I.....bc. 95⅛
200 do.....68⅞ | 100 do.....95⅜
500 do.....68⅝ | 100 do.....95⅝
200 do.....68¾ | 400 do.....95⅞
200 do.....68⅞ | 100 do.....96
200 do.....68⅝ | 200 do.....95⅜
200 do.....68⅞ | 600 do.....95⅝
200 do.....68⅝ | 800 Mor. & Es.....bc. 68⅜
200 do.....68⅛ | 400 do.....69
200 do.....68 | 100 C., M. & St. P.....bc. 23⅛
200 do.....68⅛ | 200 do.....23⅜
200 do.....67⅞ | 100 do.....23¾
100 Pacific Mail.....bc. 19⅝
300 Harlem.....bc. 138¼ | 200 do.....bs. 22⅝
500 Mich. Cent.....bc. 43¼ | 200 C. & N. W. pf.....bc. 45⅞
50 do.....43⅛ | 300 do.....43⅝
100 do.....43⅜ | 200 do.....43⅞
200 do.....43 | 300 do.....bc. 44
300 do.....43⅛ | 300 do.....44⅛
100 do.....43¼ | 200 do.....44⅜
200 do.....43⅜ | 300 do.....44⅝
200 do.....43⅛ | 200 do.....44⅞
200 do.....43 | 100 do.....45
500 N. Y. C. & H.....bc. 94 | 500 do.....45⅛
100 do.....94 | 100 do.....45⅜
100 do.....94¼ | 500 do.....45⅝
100 do.....94⅛ | 100 do.....45⅞
200 do.....94 | 500 D., L. & W.....bc. 41¾
100 do.....94⅛ | 100 do.....41⅞
200 do.....94⅜ | 100 do.....42
200 do.....94⅞ | 81 do.....42⅛
2000 do.....95 | 1600 do.....42⅜
200 do.....95⅜ | 500 do.....42⅝
200 do.....95⅝ | 400 do.....42⅞
200 do.....94⅞ | 200 Chi. & Alt.....bc. 83½
200 do.....94⅜ | 200 do.....bc. 83½
2000 do.....94⅛ | 100 St. P. pf.....bc. 83⅝
250 Erie Railway.....bc. 8¼ | 100 do.....bc. 83¾
20 do.....8 | 400 C. & R. I.....bc. 43
100 do.....8¼ | 100 do.....43⅛
25 do.....8⅜ | 100 C., C. & I.....bc. 99
500 Wab. Pac. Com. | 100 C., C. & I. C.....bc. 3
Rec.....bc. 4

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—12:30 P. M.

$5,000 U. S. 6s. '81.....107⅝ | 100 Lake Shore.....c. 50⅜
R.....107⅝ | 100 do.....c. 50⅜
1,000 M. & E. 1st con. 83 | 300 do.....50⅜
1,000 Long Dock.....110 | 400 do.....50⅝
8,000 C., R. I. & P. 6s. | 100 do.....s3. 50⅞
1917.....104¼ | 200 do.....s3. 50⅝
2,000 C., C. & I. 1st. 109 | 200 North-western.....22
2,000 C., C. & I. 1st. 108 | 100 North-w. pf.....s10. 59
1,000 U. Pac. 1st.....102¾ | 100 do.....59
105 Bank of Com. bc. 127 | 100 C. C. & I. C.....3⅛
100 Del. & Hud.....87½ | 200 Cen. of N. J.....11¼
200 West. Union.....67⅜ | 100 do.....11⅜
100 do.....67⅝ | 100 do.....s3. 11¼
100 do.....67⅞ | 100 do.....11⅝
500 do.....67¾ | 100 C. R. & Q.....99⅜
1300 do.....67½ | 100 St. Paul.....23½
1000 do.....67⅞ | 100 St. Paul pf.....69
500 N. Y. C. & H.....bc. 94⅝ | 100 do.....69¼
100 do.....94⅝ | 300 do.....69½
200 Mich. Central.....43¼ | 100 do.....69⅝
200 do.....43⅜ | 300 do.....69¾
200 do.....43⅝ | 100 do.....69⅞

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

$1,000 L. & W. bcon. 27 | 100 L. S. & M. S. bc. s3. 50⅝
1,000 Mil. & St. P. | 200 do.....50⅝
C. & M. D.....99 | 100 do.....50⅞
6,000 H. & St. J. 6s. | 900 do.....51
500 N. Y. C. & H. 93 | 300 do.....51⅛
5,000 Cen. Pac. gold. 107⅝ | 400 do.....51⅜
1,000 do.....107⅛ | 100 C. & R. I.....bc. s3. 95⅛
10,000 do.....107 | 900 do.....95⅜
3,000 C. Pac. 1. aid. 104⅜ | 200 do.....95⅝
5,000 Un. Pac. 1st.....105¾ | 1300 do.....95⅞
10,000 Ohio & M. 2d.. 32 | 100 do.....96
1,000 P., Ft. W. & C. | 100 do.....95⅝
1st.....117⅜ | 200 do.....95⅞
1,000 P., F. W. & C. 3d. 103 | 800 do.....96
3,000 C. & P. c. s. f.....110 | 100 C., M. & St. P. bc. s3. 23¼
9,000 W. U. C. 1900. 102 | 400 do.....23⅜
5,000 Tol. & W. 1st. | 100 do.....23⅝
r coupon.....92 | 100 do.....24
500 So. Pac. 1st. c. 70 | 100 do.....23⅝
12 Am. Ex. Bank.....105½ | 700 do.....23¾
700 do.....105½ | 1000 C., M. & St. Paul
83 Cen. Nat. Bank.....100 | 100 do.....bc. 59⅞
70 Bank of Com.....127 | 100 do.....b3. 59⅜
15 Merch. Bank.....113 | 100 do.....59⅛
42 Phenix Bank.....100 | 100 do.....bc. 59⅝
34 Bank of N. Y.....110 | 200 do.....59
175 Ontario Sil.....23⅝ | 200 do.....59⅛
100 Del. & Hud.....bc. 87½ | 700 do.....59¾
100 do.....87⅝ | 1200 do.....60
500 West. Un.....bc. 66¾ | 100 do.....60⅛
500 do.....66⅞ | 1100 do.....60⅛
500 do.....67 | 2800 do.....60⅜
500 do.....67⅛ | 900 do.....60⅜
500 do.....67⅜ | 1100 do.....60⅝
500 do.....67⅝ | 300 Morris & Es.....bc. 67⅞
2000 do.....67½ | 200 do.....68
1000 do.....67⅝ | 100 do.....68
1000 do.....67⅞ | 100 do.....68¼
1000 do.....67⅝ | 200 do.....68¾
1000 do.....67¾ | 100 do.....68⅞
500 do.....67⅞ | 200 C. & N. W.....bc. 22
500 do.....68 | 100 do.....22⅛
1000 do.....68 | 200 C. & N. W. pf. bc. s10 23½
500 do.....68¼ | 100 do.....23⅝
500 do.....68⅜ | 100 do.....23⅞
500 do.....68⅛ | 400 do.....24
500 do.....68¼ | 100 Chi. & Alton.....bc. 68½
500 do.....68⅝ | 100 do.....68⅝
1500 do.....68⅛ | 100 do.....bc. 68⅞
1000 do.....68⅜ | 100 do.....69
200 do.....68⅝ | 400 C. & R. I.....bc. 95⅛
200 do.....68⅞ | 100 do.....95⅜
500 do.....68⅝ | 100 do.....95⅝
200 do.....68¾ | 400 do.....95⅞
200 do.....68⅞ | 100 do.....96
200 do.....68⅝ | 200 do.....95⅜
200 do.....68¼ | 600 do.....95⅝
200 do.....68⅝ | 800 Mor. & Es.....bc. 68⅜
200 do.....68⅛ | 400 do.....69
200 do.....68 | 100 C., M. & St. P.....bc. 23⅛
200 do.....68⅛ | 200 do.....23⅜
200 do.....67⅞ | 100 do.....23¾
100 Pacific Mail.....bc. 19⅝
300 Harlem.....bc. 138¼ | 200 do.....bs. 22⅝
500 Mich. Cent.....bc. 43¼ | 200 C. & N. W. pf.....bc. 45⅞
50 do.....43⅛ | 300 do.....43⅝
100 do.....43⅜ | 200 do.....43⅞
200 do.....43 | 300 do.....bc. 44
300 do.....43⅛ | 300 do.....44⅛
100 do.....43¼ | 200 do.....44⅜
200 do.....43⅜ | 300 do.....44⅝
200 do.....43⅛ | 200 do.....44⅞
200 do.....43 | 100 do.....45
500 N. Y. C. & H.....bc. 94 | 500 do.....45⅛
100 do.....94 | 100 do.....45⅜
100 do.....94¼ | 500 do.....45⅝
100 do.....94⅛ | 100 do.....45⅞
200 do.....94 | 500 D., L. & W.....bc. 41¾
100 do.....94⅛ | 100 do.....41⅞
200 do.....94⅜ | 100 do.....42
200 do.....94⅞ | 81 do.....42⅛
2000 do.....95 | 1600 do.....42⅜
200 do.....95⅜ | 500 do.....42⅝
200 do.....95⅝ | 400 do.....42⅞
200 do.....94⅞ | 200 Chi. & Alt.....bc. 83½
200 do.....94⅜ | 200 do.....bc. 83½
2000 do.....94⅛ | 100 St. P. pf.....bc. 83⅝
250 Erie Railway.....bc. 8¼ | 100 do.....bc. 83¾
20 do.....8 | 400 C. & R. I.....bc. 43
100 do.....8¼ | 100 do.....43⅛
25 do.....8⅜ | 100 C., C. & I.....bc. 99
500 Wab. Pac. Com. | 100 C., C. & I. C.....bc. 3
Rec.....bc. 4

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—12:30 P. M.

$5,000 U. S. 6s. '81.....107⅝ | 100 Lake Shore.....c. 50⅜
R.....107⅝ | 100 do.....c. 50⅜
1,000 M. & E. 1st con. 83 | 300 do.....50⅜
1,000 Long Dock.....110 | 400 do.....50⅝
8,000 C., R. I. & P. 6s. | 100 do.....s3. 50⅞
1917.....104¼ | 200 do.....s3. 50⅝
2,000 C., C. & I. 1st. 109 | 200 North-western.....22
2,000 C., C. & I. 1st. 108 | 100 North-w. pf.....s10. 59
1,000 U. Pac. 1st.....102¾ | 100 do.....59
105 Bank of Com. bc. 127 | 100 C. C. & I. C.....3⅛
100 Del. & Hud.....87½ | 200 Cen. of N. J.....11¼
200 West. Union.....67⅜ | 100 do.....11⅜
100 do.....67⅝ | 100 do.....s3. 11¼
500 do.....67⅞ | 100 do.....11⅝
500 do.....67¾ | 100 C. R. & Q.....99⅜
1300 do.....67½ | 100 St. Paul.....23½
1000 do.....67⅞ | 100 St. Paul pf.....69
500 N. Y. C. & H.....bc. 94⅝ | 100 do.....69¼
100 do.....94⅝ | 300 do.....69½
200 Mich. Central.....43¼ | 100 do.....69⅝
200 do.....43⅜ | 300 do.....69¾
200 do.....43⅝ | 100 do.....69⅞

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

$1,000 L. & W. bcon. 27 | 100 L. S. & M. S. bc. s3. 50⅝
1,000 Mil. & St. P. | 200 do.....50⅝
C. & M. D.....99 | 100 do.....50⅞
6,000 H. & St. J. 6s. | 900 do.....51
500 N. Y. C. & H. 93 | 300 do.....51⅛
5,000 Cen. Pac. gold. 107⅝ | 400 do.....51⅜
1,000 do.....107⅛ | 100 C. & R. I.....bc. s3. 95⅛
10,000 do.....107 | 900 do.....95⅜
3,000 C. Pac. 1. aid. 104⅜ | 200 do.....95⅝
5,000 Un. Pac. 1st.....105¾ | 1300 do.....95⅞
10,000 Ohio & M. 2d.. 32 | 100 do.....96
1,000 P., Ft. W. & C. | 100 do.....95⅝
1st.....117⅜ | 200 do.....95⅞
1,000 P., F. W. & C. 3d. 103 | 800 do.....96
3,000 C. & P. c. s. f.....110 | 100 C., M. & St. P. bc. s3. 23¼
9,000 W. U. C. 1900. 102 | 400 do.....23⅜
5,000 Tol. & W. 1st. | 100 do.....23⅝
r coupon.....92 | 100 do.....24
500 So. Pac. 1st. c. 70 | 100 do.....23⅝
12 Am. Ex. Bank.....105½ | 700 do.....23¾
700 do.....105½ | 1000 C., M. & St. Paul
83 Cen. Nat. Bank.....100 | 100 do.....bc. 59⅞
70 Bank of Com.....127 | 100 do.....b3. 59⅜
15 Merch. Bank.....113 | 100 do.....59⅛
42 Phenix Bank.....100 | 100 do.....bc. 59⅝
34 Bank of N. Y.....110 | 200 do.....59
175 Ontario Sil.....23⅝ | 200 do.....59⅛
100 Del. & Hud.....bc. 87½ | 700 do.....59¾
100 do.....87⅝ | 1200 do.....60
500 West. Un.....bc. 66¾ | 100 do.....60⅛
500 do.....66⅞ | 1100 do.....60⅛
500 do.....67 | 2800 do.....60⅜
500 do.....67⅛ | 900 do.....60⅜
500 do.....67⅜ | 1100 do.....60⅝
500 do.....67⅝ | 300 Morris & Es.....bc. 67⅞
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1000 do.....67⅝ | 100 do.....68
1000 do.....67⅞ | 100 do.....68¼
1000 do.....67⅝ | 200 do.....68¾
1000 do.....67¾ | 100 do.....68⅞
500 do.....67⅞ | 200 C. & N. W.....bc. 22
500 do.....68 | 100 do.....22⅛
1000 do.....68 | 200 C. & N. W. pf. bc. s10 23½
500 do.....68¼ | 100 do.....23⅝
500 do.....68⅜ | 100 do.....23⅞
500 do.....68⅛ | 400 do.....24
500 do.....68¼ | 100 Chi. & Alton.....bc. 68½
500 do.....68⅝ | 100 do.....68⅝
1500 do.....68⅛ | 100 do.....bc. 68⅞
1000 do.....68⅜ | 100 do.....69
200 do.....68⅝ | 400 C. & R. I.....bc. 95⅛
200 do.....68⅞ | 100 do.....95⅜
500 do.....68⅝ | 100 do.....95⅝
200 do.....68¾ | 400 do.....95⅞
200 do.....68⅞ | 100 do.....96
200 do.....68⅝ | 200 do.....95⅜
200 do.....68¼ | 600 do.....95⅝
200 do.....68⅝ | 800 Mor. & Es.....bc. 68⅜
200 do.....68⅛ | 400 do.....69
200 do.....68 | 100 C., M. & St. P.....bc. 23⅛
200 do.....68⅛ | 200 do.....23⅜
200 do.....67⅞ | 100 do.....23¾
100 Pacific Mail.....bc. 19⅝
300 Harlem.....bc. 138¼ | 200 do.....bs. 22⅝
500 Mich. Cent.....bc. 43¼ | 200 C. & N. W. pf.....bc. 45⅞
50 do.....43⅛ | 300 do.....43⅝
100 do.....43⅜ | 200 do.....43⅞
200 do.....43 | 300 do.....bc. 44
300 do.....43⅛ | 300 do.....44⅛
100 do.....43¼ | 200 do.....44⅜
200 do.....43⅜ | 300 do.....44⅝
200 do.....43⅛ | 200 do.....44⅞
200 do.....43 | 100 do.....45
500 N. Y. C. & H.....bc. 94 | 500 do.....45⅛
100 do.....94 | 100 do.....45⅜
100 do.....94¼ | 500 do.....45⅝
100 do.....94⅛ | 100 do.....45⅞
200 do.....94 | 500 D., L. & W.....bc. 41¾
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200 do.....95⅝ | 400 do.....42⅞
200 do.....94⅞ | 200 Chi. & Alt.....bc. 83½
200 do.....94⅜ | 200 do.....bc. 83½
2000 do.....94⅛ | 100 St. P. pf.....bc. 83⅝
250 Erie Railway.....bc. 8¼ | 100 do.....bc. 83¾
20 do.....8 | 400 C. & R. I.....bc. 43
100 do.....8¼ | 100 do.....43⅛
25 do.....8⅜ | 100 C., C. & I.....bc. 99
500 Wab. Pac. Com. | 100 C., C. & I. C.....bc. 3
Rec.....bc. 4

FRIDAY, July 27—P. M.

The more pacific advices from the West, and the fact that one after another the leading lines of railway throughout the country were resuming both passenger and freight traffic, caused a further improvement in values on the Stock Exchange to-day. There were also other influences at work to advance prices, among which were the manipulations of professional speculators "long" of stocks, various rumors about telegraph consolidations or advance in rates, which could not be authenticated, and heavy purchases on the part of the bears to cover short contracts. The advance in prices ranged from ½ to 2¼ ₱ cent, as compared with the closing quotations of last evening, and the stocks most conspicuous in the rise were Western Union, Lake Shore, New-York Central, and the Granger shares. During the day there were frequent reactions and counter-reactions, some of which were wide, and the market finally closed at a decline of ¼ to 1⅜ ₱ cent. from the best figures.

The total transactions reached 163,538 shares, which embraced 39,765 Western Union, 27,200 Lake Shore, 20,281 Delaware, Lackawanna and Western, 19,700 St. Paul, 18,520 New-York Central, 12,300 Rock Island, 8,300 Michigan Central, 6,710 North-western, 3,800 Morris and Essex, 2,700 Erie, 2,650 New-Jersey Central, 1,730 Illinois Central, and 1,200 Delaware and Hudson.

Western Union opened at 69, against 66¾ at the close yesterday, and quickly declined to 65⅞ under a sharp pressure to sell. Subsequently, however, a recovery to 68¾ took place, the final sales being at 67⅝. The dealings in the stock were attended with considerable excitement, especially during the first half hour of business. Lake Shore advanced from 49½ to 51⅜, and reacted to 50⅞. Delaware, Lackawanna, and Western rose from 41⅛ to 41⅝, fell off to 40⅝, advanced to 42, and closed at 41¾. St. Paul advanced from 23 to 24 for the common and from 58¾ to 60½ for the preferred, with final sales at 23¼ and 60⅜ respectively. New-York Central opened at 94, fell off to 93½, rose to 95⅛, and closed at 94⅞. Rock Island opened at 94⅞, declined to 94½, advanced to 96⅛, and finally sold at 95¼. Michigan Central ranged between 42⅞ and 43⅝, with closing sales at 43⅛. North-western common rose from 21 to 22½, and the preferred from 49⅛ to 51¼. The former afterward reacted 1⅜ ₱ cent., and the latter ¾ ₱ cent. Morris and Essex advanced from 67⅞ to 69, Erie from 8⅛ to 8⅝, Illinois Central from 58 to 59, and Delaware and Hudson from 37¼ to 38¼. New-Jersey Central ranged between 10⅜ and 11⅜, closing at 11. Chicago and Alton advanced to 84, Chicago, Burlington, and Quincy to 99¼, and Panama to 100. Harlem was steady at 138¼. Fort Wayne fell off to 88⅜. Express shares were dull.

The Money market was easy throughout the day, the bulk of business on call having been at 2@2½ ₱ cent., with offerings at the close at 1@1½ ₱ cent. The easier rates for money on call stimulated the inquiry for commercial paper, the quotations for which are rather lower, prime names selling readily at 4@5½ ₱ cent., with little business above 5 ₱ cent. The national bank notes received at Washington for redemption to-day were $150,000, Customs receipts $500,000, and revenue receipts $300,000. The following were the rates of exchange on New-York, at the undermentioned cities to-day: Savannah, buying, 3-16; selling, 5-16; Charleston, ⅛@3-16 discount, selling, 5-16; Cincinnati, 1-10, selling, ¼; New-Orleans, commercial, ⅛@3-16, bank ¼; St. Louis and Chicago, entirely nominal.

The foreign advices reported the London market for securities firm and generally higher. Consols closed at 94⅝, against 94⅜ yesterday. The improvement in United States bonds was ⅛@¼ ₱ cent., except in the case of new 5s, which fell off to 107⅞@107, and subsequently recovered to 107⅛. New 4½ per cents closed at 106@106⅛; 1867s at 106½, and 10-40s at 110¼. Erie advanced to 8⅜, preferred to 18. New-York Central to 91½, and Illinois Central to 56½. The sum of £200,000 bullion was withdrawn from the Bank of England on balance to-day. At Paris Rentes fell off to 107f. 80c., and closed at 107f. 87½c.

The Sterling Exchange market was quiet and weak, with actual business at $4 84¾@$4 85 for bankers' 60-day bills, and $4 86½ for demand. The nominal rates are unchanged at $4 86 and $4 87½.

The Gold speculation was dull, with the sales alternately at 105½ and 105⅝. The former was the opening and closing quotation. Cash Gold loaned flat to 3 ₱ cent. for borrowing until the close, when 1-64 ₱ cent. per diem was paid for its use.

Government bonds were very quiet and the market in tone was steady. A call for $10,000,000 5-20s by the Treasury will probably be announced to-morrow morning. The dealings in railway mortgages footed up over $200,000, of which $60,000 were in New-Jersey Central consolidated Firsts at 64@66. Morris and Essex 7s of 1871 advanced 1 ₱ cent. to 99. The Chicago and North-western and Milwaukee and St. Paul issues were strong, the former rising to 108 for Firsts and 87½ for consolidated Gold Coupons, and the latter to 86½ for consolidated Sinking Funds. Hannibal and St. Joseph convertibles rose to 89¾, and later fell off to 89⅜. Lehigh and Wilkesbarre consolidated advanced to 27. Central Pacific Firsts declined from 107⅜ to 107. In State bonds Louisiana Consols sold at 78½ and District of Columbia 3.65s at 79⅛@79¼.

The imports of Dry Goods at the port of New-York, for the week ending this date, were $1,596,105, and the amount marketed $1,451,653. The total imports of Dry Goods at the port, since Jan. 1, were $40,753,274, and the total amount marketed, $40,716,711.

UNITED STATES TREASURY.
NEW-YORK, July 27, 1877.

Gold receipts	$346,043 37
Gold payments	154,701 19
Gold balance	84,096,441 90
Currency receipts	512,903 52
Currency payments	493,229 52
Currency balance	50,330,703 32
Customs	335,000 00

CLOSING QUOTATIONS—JULY 27.

	Thursday.	Friday.
American Gold	105⅝	105½
United States 4½s, 1891, coup	109½	109½
United States 5s, 1881, coup	111	111
United States 5-20s, 1867, coup	109¼	109½
Bills on London	$4 85½	$4 84¾@$4 85
New-York Central	95⅛	94⅞
Rock Island	94¼	95¼
Pacific Mail	19¾	19⅝
Milwaukee and St. Paul	22⅝	23¼
Milwaukee and St. Paul pref	58⅛	60⅜
Lake Shore	49¼	51
Chicago and North-western	21	21⅞
Chicago and North-western pref	48⅞	50½
Western Union	66¾	67⅝
Union Pacific	64	64
Delaware, Lackawanna and Western	40¾	41⅜
New-Jersey Central	10½	11
Delaware and Hudson Canal	36¾	38
Morris and Essex	67⅜	69
Panama	97½	100
Erie	8¼	8⅝
Ohio & Mississippi	3	3
Harlem	138	138¼
Hannibal and St. Joseph	12	12
Hannibal and St. Joseph pref	28¾	28¼
Michigan Central	42⅝	42⅞
Illinois Central	57⅝	59

The extreme range of prices in stocks and the number of shares sold are as follows:

	Highest.	Lowest.	Number of shares.
New-York Central	95⅛	93½	18,520
Harlem	138¼	138¼	100
Erie	8⅝	8⅛	2,700
Lake Shore	51⅜	49¼	27,200
Wabash	4	4	300
North-western	22½	21	1,300
North-western preferred	51¼	49⅛	5,410
Rock Island	96⅛	94½	12,300
Fort Wayne	88⅜	88⅜	112
Milwaukee & St. Paul	24	23	2,800
Milwaukee & St. Paul pf	60⅛	58⅜	10,800
Del., Lack. & Western	42	40⅝	20,281
New-Jersey Central	11⅜	10⅜	2,650
Delaware & Hudson Canal	38¼	36¾	1,200
Morris & Essex	69	67⅜	3,800
Michigan Central	43⅝	42⅝	8,300
Illinois Central	59	58	1,730
Chicago and Alton	84	83½	700
Chicago, Bur. & Quincy	99¼	99	400
Dubuque & Sioux City	42¾	42	500
C., C. & Indiana Central	3	3	500
Hannibal & St. Joseph	12	12	100
Hannibal & St. Joseph pref	28¾	28¼	100
Panama	100	100	100
Western Union	69	65⅞	39,765
Pacific Mail	19⅝	19⅛	300
Iron Mountain	8¾	8¼	100
Total sales			163,538

The following table shows the half-hourly fluctuations in the Gold market to-day:

10:00 A. M.	105⅜	1:00 P. M.	105½
10:30 A. M.	105⅜	1:30 P. M.	105½
11:00 A. M.	105½	2:00 P. M.	105½
11:30 A. M.	105½	2:30 P. M.	105½
12:00 M.	105½	3:00 P. M.	105½
12:30 P. M.	105½		

The following were the closing quotations of Government bonds:

	Bid.	Asked.
United States coupons, 6s	125	125⅜
United States 6s, 1881, registered	111	111¼
United States 6s, 1881, coupons	112⅛	112⅜
United States 5-20s, 1865, new reg	106⅞	107
United States 5-20s, 1865, new coup	106⅞	107
United States 5-20s, 1867, registered	109	109¼
United States 5-20s, 1867, coupons	109¼	109⅜
United States 5-20s, 1868, registered	111	112
United States 5-20s, 1868, coupons	111	112
United States 10-40s, registered	112⅛	112⅜
United States 10-40s, coupons	112⅞	113¼
United States 5s, 1881, registered	109⅜	110
United States 5s, 1881, coupons	111	111¼
United States 4½s, 1891, registered	108¼	108⅜
United States 4½s, 1891, coupon	108¼	108⅜
United States 4s	105⅜	106

The Sub-Treasurer disbursed in Gold coin $38,600 for interest. $25,000 for called bonds, and $1,000 Silver coin in exchange for fractional currency.

The following were the Gold clearings by the National Bank of the State of New-York to-day:

Gold cleared	$14,845,000
Gold balances	858,139
Currency balances	908,333

The following is the Clearing-house statement to-day:

Currency exchanges	£53,908,601
Currency balances	3,238,052
Gold exchanges	7,687,774
Gold balances	662,040

The following were the bids for the various State securities:

Alabama 5s, '83	41	N. Y. 6s. G. L'n '92	119
Alabama 5s, '86	41	N. Y. 6s. G. L'n '93	119
Alabama 8s, '86	41	N. C. 6s, old, J. & J.	17
Alabama 8s, '88	41	N. C. 6s, A. & O.	17½
Alabama 8s, '92	20	N. C. 6s, N. C. R. J. & J.	67
Alabama 8s, '93	20	N. C. 6s, N. C. R. A. & O.	67
Arkansas 6s, funded	15	N. C. 6s, do. c. off J. & J.	48
Ark. 7s, L. R. & Ft. S. 1s.	4	N. C. 6s, do. c. off A. & O.	48
Ala. 7s, M. & L. R.	4	N. C. 6s, F. A. '86	8½
Ala. 7s, L. R. P. B. & N. O.	4	N. C. 6s, F. A. '68	8
Ala. 7s, M., O. & R. R.	4	N. C. 6s, n. b., A. & O.	7
Ark. 7s, Ark. C. R.	4	N. C. 6s, n. b., A. & O.	7
Connecticut 6s	101	N. C. S. T. class 1	2
Georgia 6s, 1886	102⅞	N. C. S. T. class 2	2
Georgia 7s, n. b.	107⅞	N. C. S. T. class 3	2
Ga. 7s, indorsed	105⅞	Ohio 6s, '81	105
Ga. 7s, Gold bonds	103	Ohio 6s, '86	110
Ill. coup. 6s, 1879-1901	102	Rhode Island 6s	107
Illinois War Loan	101	S. C. 6s	38
Kentucky 6s	101	S. C. 6s, J. & J.	37
Louisiana 6s	45	S. C. 6s, A. & O.	37
Louisiana, 6s, n. b.	45	S. C. 6s, F. Act '66, '67	37
La. 6s, n. Fl. Dbt.	40	S. C. L. C., '89, J. & J.	45
Louisiana 7s, Pen'y.	45	S. C. L. C., '89, A. & O.	45
Louisiana 6s, L. bs.	40	S. C. 7s, '88	37
Louisiana 8s, L. bs.	40	S. C. Non-Fund. bs.	1½
La. 8s, L. bs. of '75.	40	Tenn. 6s, old	43¾
Louisiana 6s, Cons.	72¾	Tenn. 6s, n. b.	43¼
Mich. 6s, 1878-79	101	Tenn. 6s, n. b., n. s.	43¼
Mich. 6s, 1883	105	Virginia 6s, old	30
Mich. 7s, 1890	111	Vir. 6s, n. b. '66	30
Mo. 6s, due in 1877-1003		Virginia 6s, n. b. '67	30
Mo. 6s, due in 1878-1003		Vir. 6s, Con. bonds	78

SHIPPING.

CUNARD LINE B. & N. A. R. M. S. P. CO.

NOTICE.

With the view of diminishing the chances of collision, the steamers of this line take a specified course for all seasons of the year.

On the outward passage from Queenstown to New-York or Boston, crossing the meridian of 50 at 43 latitude, or nothing to the north of 43.

On the homeward passage, crossing the meridian of 50 at 42, or nothing to the north of 42.

FROM NEW-YORK FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.
ALGERIA....WED., Aug. 1 | ABYSSINIA....WED., Aug. 15
BOTHNIA....WED., Aug. 8 | SCYTHIA....WED., Aug. 22

Steamers marked " do not carry steerage passengers.

Cabin passage $80, $100, and $130, gold, according to accommodations. Return tickets on favorable terms.

Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at very low rates. Freight and passage office No. 4 Bowling Green.

CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

WHITE STAR LINE.

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL, CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL.

The steamers of this route take the Lane Routes recommended by Lieut. Maury, U. S. N., going south of the Banks on the passage to Queenstown at all the year round.

GERMANIC.....SATURDAY, Aug. 4, at 12:30 P. M.
ADRIATIC.....SATURDAY, Aug. 18, at 1 P. M.
BRITANNIC.....SATURDAY, Aug. 25, at 2 P. M

From White Star Dock, Pier No. 52 North River.

These steamers are uniform in size and unsurpassed in appointments. The saloon, state-rooms, smoking and bath-rooms are amidships, where the noise and motion are least felt, affording a degree of comfort hitherto unattainable at sea.

Rates—Saloon, $80 and $100, gold; return tickets on favorable terms; steerage, $28.

For inspection of plans and other information apply at the Company's offices, No. 37 Broadway, New-York.

R. J. CORTIS, Agent.

ATLAS MAIL LINE.

BI-MONTHLY SERVICE TO JAMAICA, HAYTI, COLOMBIA, and ASPINWALL, and to PANAMA and SOUTH PACIFIC PORTS, (via Aspinwall.) First-class full-powered iron screw steamers, from Pier No. 51, North River.

For HAYTI, COLOMBIA, ISTHMUS OF PANAMA, and SOUTH PACIFIC PORTS, (via Aspinwall:)

ETNA.....July 28
ANDES.....Aug. 14

For KINGSTON (Jamaica) and HAYTI:

CLARIBEL.....July 26
ATLAS.....Aug. 17

Superior First-class Passenger accommodation.

PIM, FORWOOD & CO., Agents,
No. 56 Wall-st.

GREAT SOUTHERN

FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE,

SAILING FROM PIER NO. 27 NORTH RIVER, WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS at 3 P. M.,

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., FLORIDA, THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

CITY OF ATLANTA.....SATURDAY.....July 28
GEO. W. CLYDE.....WEDNESDAY.....Aug. 1

SUPERIOR PASSENGER ACCOMMODATIONS.

Insurance to destination one-half of one per cent.

Goods forwarded free of commission. Passenger tickets and bills of lading issued and signed at the office of

JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents,
Office on the pier.

Or W. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling Green.
Or BENTLEY D. HASELL, General Agent
Great Southern Freight Line, 317 Broadway.

STATE LINE.

NEW-YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, DUBLIN, BELFAST, AND LONDONDERRY.

These first-class full-powered steamers will sail from Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st.

STATE OF NEVADA.....Thursday, Aug. 2
STATE OF VIRGINIA.....Thursday, Aug. 9
STATE OF INDIANA.....Thursday, Aug. 23
STATE OF GEORGIA.....Thursday, Aug. 30

First cabin, $80 and $70, according to accommodations; return tickets at reduced rates. Second cabin, $45; return tickets at reduced rates. Steerage, $26. Apply to AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Agents,
No. 72 Broadway, New-York.

STEERAGE tickets at No. 45 Broadway, and at the company's pier, foot of Canal-st., North River.

ANCHOR LINE U. S. MAIL STEAMERS.

NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.

Devonia....July 28, 3 P. M. | Ionia....Aug. 11, 7 A. M.
Anchoria....Aug. 4, noon | Furnessia....Aug. 18, 1 P. M.

TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, OR DERRY.

Cabins, $65 to $80, according to accommodations. Intermediate, $35; Steerage, $28.

NEW-YORK TO SOUTHAMPTON AND LONDON.

Utopia.....Aug. 4, noon | Alsatia....Aug. 18, 1 P. M.

Cabins, $75 to $70. Steerage, $28. Cabin excursion tickets at reduced rates. Drafts issued for any amount at current rates. Company's Piers 20 and 21 North River, New-York.

HENDERSON BROTHERS,
Agents, No. 7 Bowling Green.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.

STEAM-SHIP LINE BETWEEN NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON, AND BREMEN.

Company's Pier, foot of 26-st., Hoboken.

Gen. WERDER.Sat., July 28 | RHEIN.....Sat., Aug. 11
ODER.....Sat., Aug. 4 | MAIN.....Sat., Aug. 18

RATES OF PASSAGE FROM NEW-YORK TO SOUTHAMPTON, HAVRE, OR BREMEN.

First cabin.....$100 gold
Second cabin.....90 gold
Steerage.....30 currency

Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage certificates, $30 currency. For freight or passage apply to OELRICHS & CO., No. 2 Bowling Green.

INMAN LINE MAIL STEAMERS.

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

CITY OF BERLIN.....Aug. 18, 7 A. M.
CITY OF CHESTER.....Aug. 18, 1 P. M.
CITY OF RICHMOND.....Sept. 1, 11 A. M.

From Pier No. 45 North River.

CABIN, $80 and $100, gold. Return tickets on favorable terms. STEERAGE, $28, currency. Drafts at lowest rates.

Saloons, state-rooms, smoking and bath rooms amidships.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
Nos. 15 and 33 Broadway, New-York.

GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY.

The splendid mail steamers of this company between

New-York and Havre.

Calling at PLYMOUTH (G. B.) for the landing of Passengers.

Will sail from Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Morton-st., every Wednesday, beginning with

FRANCE, Turpelin.Wednesday, Aug. 8, 9 A. M.
PEREIRE, Daniel.Wednesday, Aug. 8, 4 P. M.
CANADA, Francou.Wednesday, Aug. 15, 10 A. M.

Rates of passage greatly reduced.

LOUIS DE BEBIAN, Agent, No. 55 Broadway.

FOR LIVERPOOL, VIA QUEENSTOWN.

The Liverpool and Great Western Steam Company's United States mail steamers sail from Pier No. 32 N. R.,

OONTARIA.....TUESDAY, July 31, at 9 A. M.
WYOMING.....TUESDAY, Aug. 14, at 9 A. M.
WISCONSIN.....TUESDAY, Aug. 28, at 8 A. M.

Cabin passage, $55, $65, or $75, according to stateroom; steerage, $26; intermediate, $40.

WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 29 Broadway.

NATIONAL LINE—Piers 44 and 51 North River.

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

Italy....Sat., Aug. 4, noon | Egypt, Sept. 1, 10:30 A. M.
Spain, Sat., Aug. 18, noon | Italy, Sat., Sept. 8, 3 P. M.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND LONDON.

Holland, Sat., Aug. 4, noon | Denmark, Aug. 16, 9 A. M.

Cabin and steerage passage, and drafts from £1 upward, issued at very low rates. Company's offices No. 69 Broadway. F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.,

THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.

RAPIDAN, Capt. KEMPTON, SATURDAY, July 28, Pier 48 North River, 3 P. M. GEO. YONGE, Agent, 409 Broadway.

H. LIVINGSTON, Capt. MALLORY, WEDNESDAY, Aug. 1, Pier 43 North River, 3 P. M. GEO. YONGE, Agent, 409 Broadway.

SAN SALVADOR, Capt. NICKERSON, SATURDAY, Aug. 4, Pier 43 North River, 3 P. M. GEO. YONGE, Agent, 409 Broadway.

GEN. BARNES, Capt. CHEESMAN, WEDNESDAY, Aug. 8, Pier 18 East River, 3 P. M. MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents, 63 South-st.

Insurance ONE-HALF PER CENT. Superior accommodations for passengers. Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, Atlantic and Gulf Railroad, and Florida steamers.

C. D. OWENS, GEORGE YONGE,
Agent A. & G. R. R., Agent C. R. R. of Ga.
No. 409 Broadway. No. 409 Broadway.

PACIFIC MAIL AND PANAMA TRANSIT STEAM-SHIP LINES.

FOR CALIFORNIA, JAPAN, CHINA, AUSTRALIA, NEW-ZEALAND, BRITISH COLOMBIA, OREGON, &c.

Sailing from Pier foot Canal-st., North River.

For SAN FRANCISCO, via ISTHMUS OF PANAMA.
Steam-ship ACAPULCO.....Tuesday, July 31

Connecting for Central America and South Pacific ports.

From SAN FRANCISCO to JAPAN and CHINA.
Steam-ship CITY OF TOKIO.....Wednesday, Aug. 8

From San Francisco to Australia and New-Zealand.
Steam-ship CITY OF NEW-YORK..Wednesday, Aug. 15

For freight or passage apply to
WM. P. CLYDE & CO., or H. J. BULLAY, Supt.,
No. 6 Bowling Green. Pier foot Canal-st., North River.

TO SUMMER TRAVELERS.

International Steam-ship Company's Line of Steamers TO EASTERN MAINE, NEW-BRUNSWICK, NOVA SCOTIA, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, &c., &c.

The steamers NEW-YORK and CITY OF PORTLAND will, until Sept. 15, leave Boston at 9 A. M. and Portland at 6 P. M., every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, and FRIDAY, for EASTPORT, Me., and ST. JOHN, N. B., forwarding passengers by connecting lines to Calais, Me.; St. Andrew's, Fredericton, Shediac, Miramichi, and Bathurst, N. B.; Truro, Pictou, Digby, Annapolis, Kentville, Windsor, and Halifax, N. S.; Summerside and Charlottetown, P. E. I. The steamers are first class in every respect; the climate of the region to which they run is delightfully cool and invigorating, and the expenses of travel very moderate. For circular, with description of the route, and any further information, apply to W. H. KILBY, Agent,
End of Commercial Wharf, Boston, Mass.

NEW-YORK, HAVANA, & MEXICAN MAIL S. S. LINE

Steamers leave Pier No. 3 North River, at 3 P. M.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.

CITY OF MERIDA, REYNOLDS.....Saturday, Aug. 4
CITY OF VERA CRUZ, DARBY.....Wednesday, Aug. 8
CITY OF NEW-YORK, TIMBERMAN..Wed'sday, Aug. 15

FOR VERA CRUZ AND NEW-ORLEANS,

Via Havana, Progreso, Campeachy, Tuxpan, Tampico.
CITY OF MERIDA, REYNOLDS.....Saturday, Aug. 4

Steamers will leave New-Orleans Aug. 12 and Sept. 2 for Vera Cruz and all the above ports.

For freight or passage apply to
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, Nos. 31 and 33 Broadway.

For Havana, Steam-ship CITY OF NEW-YORK postponed till THURSDAY, July 26.

F. ALEXANDRE & SONS.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA

DIRECT MAIL LINE.

These first-class steam-ships sail regularly at 3 P. M. from Pier No. 13 North River, as follows:

COLUMBUS.....WEDNESDAY, Aug. 1
CLYDE.....SATURDAY, Aug. 11

Accommodations unsurpassed. For freight or passage apply to WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling Green. McKELLAR, LULING & CO., Agents in Havana.

SHIPPING.

HAMBURG American Packet Company's Line, for PLYMOUTH, CHERBOURG, and HAMBURG.

LESSING.....Aug. 2 | HAMMONIA.....Aug. 16
REDER.....Aug. 9 | POMMERANIA.....Aug. 23

Rates of Passage to Plymouth, London, Cherbourg, Hamburg, and all points in England: First Cabin, $100, gold; Second Cabin, $60, gold; Steerage, $30, currency.

KUNHARDT & CO. C. B. RICHARD & BOAS.
General Agents, General Passenger Agents,
61 Broad-st., N. Y. 61 Broadway, N. Y.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, No. 91 Duane-st., corner Broadway.

RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

GREAT TRUNK LINE
AND UNITED STATES MAIL ROUTE.
On and after June 25, 1877.

Trains leave New-York, via Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets Ferries, as follows:

Express for Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West and South, with Pullman Palace Cars attached, 9 A. M., 6 and 8:30 P. M., daily.

For Williamsport, Lock Haven, Corry, and Erie, at 8:30 P. M., connecting at Corry for Titusville, Petroleum Centre, and the Oil Regions. For Williamsport and Lock Haven, 9 A. M.

For Baltimore, Washington, and the South, "Limited Washington Express" of Pullman Parlor Cars, daily, except Sunday, 9:30 A. M.; arrive Washington, 4:10 P. M. Regular at 8:30 A. M., 1, 6, and 8:30 P. M. Sunday, 6 and 8:30 P. M.

Express for Philadelphia, 7:30, 8:20, 9, (9:30 limited,) 10:30 A. M., 12 (N. & E.) and 8:30 P. M. Sunday, 9 A. M., 5, 6, 7, and 8:30 P. M. Emigrant and second-class, 7 P. M.

For trains to Newark, Elizabeth, Rahway, Princeton, Trenton, Perth Amboy, Flemington, Bordentown, and other points see local schedules at all Ticket Offices.

Trains arrive: From Pittsburg, 6:50 and 10:40 A. M. and 10:20 P. M., daily: 10:10 A. M. and 6:50 P. M., daily, except Monday. From Washington and Baltimore, 6:50 A. M., 2:10, 4:10, 5:10, and 10:10 P. M. Sunday, 6:50, A. M. From Philadelphia, 5:05, 6:50, 9:10, 10:10, 10:40, 11:50 A. M., 2:10, 4:10, 5:10, 6:50, 8:40, 10:10, and 10:20 P. M. Sunday, 5:05, 6:50, 10:40, 11:50 A. M., 6:50 and 10:20 P. M.

Ticket Offices, Nos. 526 and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts.; No. 4 Court-st., Brooklyn; Nos. 114, 116, and 118 Hudson-st., Hoboken Depot, Jersey City. Emigrant Ticket Office, No. 8 Battery-place. L. P. FARMER,
FRANK THOMSON, General Passenger Agent.
General Manager.

TO PHILADELPHIA
via
PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

THE OLD-ESTABLISHED ROUTE AND SHORT-LINE between
NEW-YORK AND PHILADELPHIA.

13 Through Trains each way daily. 3 Depots in Philadelphia, 2 in New-York.

Double track, the most Improved Equipment, and the Fastest Time consistent with absolute safety.

On and after June 25, 1877,

Express Trains leave New-York, via Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets Ferries, as follows:

7:30, 8:20, 9, (9:30 limited,) 10:30 A. M., 1, 4, 5, 6, 7, and 8:30 P. M. Sunday, 9 A. M., 5, 6, 7, and 8:30 P. M.

Returning, trains leave Philadelphia 3:35, 5, 7:30, 8, 8:30, and 11 A. M., (Limited Express, 1:35 P. M.,) 2, 4, 5:30, 7, and 7:33 P. M., and 12 Midnight. On Sunday, 3:35, 8, 8:30 A. M., 4, 7:35 P. M., and 12 Midnight.

Ticket Offices, Nos. 526 and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts., No. 4 Court-st., Brooklyn; Nos. 114, 116, and 118 Hudson-st., Hoboken Depot, Jersey City. Emigrant Ticket Office, No. 8 Battery-place.

FRANK THOMSON, L. P. FARMER,
General Manager. General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.

—Commencing July 1, 1877, through trains will leave Grand Central Depot:

8:00 A. M., Western and Northern Express, with drawing-room cars for Rochester and the West.

9:00 A. M., Special Saratoga Express, drawing-room cars, through to Montreal.

10:30 A. M., Special Chicago and Western Express, with drawing-room cars to Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo, and Niagara Falls; also drawing-room car through to Richfield Springs.

11:30 A. M., Northern and Western Express, with drawing-room cars for Saratoga.

3:30 P. M., Special Saratoga Express. Connects at East Albany for principal stations to Syracuse.

4:00 P. M., Albany and Troy Express. Stops at Sing Sing, Peekskill, and all stations north, except Livingston.

6:00 P. M., St. Louis Express, with sleeping cars for St. Louis, running through every day in the week; also, sleeping cars for Niagara Falls, Canandaigua, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and for Montreal via Saratoga.

8:30 P. M., Pacific Express, daily, with sleeping cars, for Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Cleveland, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, and St. Louis, via Suspension Bridge.

11:00 P. M., Express, with sleeping cars, for Albany and Troy. Way trains as per local Time Tables.

Tickets for sale at Nos. 252, 261, and 413 Broadway, and at Westcott Express Company's offices, Nos. 7 Park-place, 785 and 942 Broadway, New-York, and 333 Washington-st., Brooklyn.

C. E. MEEKER, General Passenger Agent.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.—FERRY-BOATS

Leave New-York from James-slip 30 minutes, and from 34th-st. East River, 15 minutes previous to departure of trains. No boats from James-slip after 7 P. M. On Sundays from 34th-st. only. Trains leave Long Island City (Hunter's Point) as follows: For Greenport, Sag Harbor, &c., 8:40 A. M., 3:30, 4:00 P. M. On Sundays, 8:40 A. M. For Patchogue, &c., at 9:03 A. M., 2, 4:45, 5:23, 6:03 P. M. Sundays, 9:15 A. M. For Babylon, &c., at 7:30, 8:44, 9:08, 11:30 A. M., 2, 4:24, 4:43, 5:23, 6:03 P. M. Sundays, 9:15 A. M., 5:03 P. M. For Port Jefferson, &c., at 10 A. M., 3:30, 5:03 P. M. Sundays, 9:30 A. M. For Northport, &c., at 10 A. M., 3:30, 4:24, 5:03, 6:42 P. M. Sundays, 9:30 A. M., 6:30 P. M. For Locust Valley, &c., at 8:44, 11:30 A. M., 3:30, 4:24, 5:03, 6:42 P. M. Sundays, 9:30 A. M., 6:30 P. M. For Rockaway Beach, &c., at 9, 10:30, 11:30 A. M., 1:30, 2, 3:30, 4:24, 5:05, 5:43, P. M.—7 P. M. to Far Rockaway only.—Sundays at 9:15, 10, 11 A. M., 1:30, 3:30, 5:30 P. M.—8:45 to Far Rockaway only. Local trains for Flushing, College Point, &c., as per time table. Ticket offices in New-York at James-slip and Thirty-fourth-Street Ferries; at the offices of Westcott's Long Island Express Company, No. 7 Park-place, No. 785 Broadway, No. 942 Broadway, Grand Central Depot, 42d-st. Brooklyn, No. 338 Washington-st. In Brooklyn, E. D., No. 70 4th-st. By purchasing ticket a map of the route, and coaches baggage can be checked from residence to destination.

ERIE RAILWAY.

Summer Arrangements of Through Trains. From Chambers-street Depot, (Hudson River Railroad,) at 9:00 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Cincinnati and Chicago Day Express. Drawing-room coaches to Buffalo.

10:45 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Express Mail for Buffalo and Way Stations. Sleeping-coach to Buffalo.

7:00 P. M., daily, Pacific Express to the West. Sleeping-coaches through to Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cincinnati, and Chicago without change. Hotel dining-coaches to Chicago.

7:00 P. M., except Sundays, Western Emigrant train. Above trains leave Twenty-third-street Ferry at 6:45 and 10:15 A. M. and 6:45 P. M.

For local trains see time tables and cards in hotels and depots. JNO. N. ABBOTT, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN, AND HARTFORD RAILROAD.—Trains leave Forty-second-Street Depot for Boston at 8:05, 11 A. M., 1, 3, 9, 10, 11:35 P. M. For Boston and Albany Railroad, 8:05, 11 A. M., 3, 9 P. M. For Connecticut River Railroad, 8:05, 11 A. M., 3, 9, 12 M., 3 P. M. For Newport, 8:05 A. M., 3 P. M. For shore Line Division, 8:05 A. M., 1, 3, 5:15, 10 P. M. For Air Line Railroad, 8:05 A. M., 1, 3, 11:35 P. M. For New-Haven and Northampton Railroad, 8:05 A. M., 3 P. M. For Naugatuck Railroad, 8:05 A. M., 1, 3, P. M. For Housatonic Railroad, 8:05 A. M., 3 P. M. For Danbury and Norwalk Railroad, 8:05 A. M., 1, 3, 4:40, 9 P. M. For Shepaug Railroad, 8:05 A. M., 3 P. M. For New-Canaan Railroad, 8:05 A. M., 1, 4:40, 5:15 P. M. For local trains see time tables.

LONG BRANCH AND PHILADELPHIA VIA NEW-JERSEY SOUTHERN R. R.

Commencing June 18, 1877, steamers leave New-York, Pier No. 8 North River, foot Rector-st., connecting at Sandy Hook with trains for Long Branch, 6:20, 9:30, 10:40 A. M., 3:45, 5, and 6:15 P. M.

Ocean Grove, 9:30 A. M. and 3:45 P. M.

Philadelphia and Toms River, 6:20, 9:30 A. M., and 3:45 P. M.; Sea-side Park, Barnegat, and Beach Haven, 9:30 A. M. and 3:45 P. M.; Vineland, Bridgeton, Atlantic City, and Cape May, 9:30 A. M.; Sundays, for Long Branch, 9:30 A. M.

W. S. SNEDEN, General Manager.

LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD.

ARRANGEMENT PASSENGER TRAINS, JAN. 1, 1877.

Leave depots, foot of Cortlandt and Desbrosses sts., at 6:30 P. M.—Night Express daily for Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Sayre, Elmira, Ithaca, Auburn, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and the West. Pullman sleeping coaches attached.

General Eastern office corner Church and Cortlandt sts.

CHARLES H. CUMMINGS, Agent.
ROBERT H. SAYRE, Superintendent and Engineer.

WICKFORD RAILROAD ROUTE TO NEWPORT, R. I.—Passengers for this line take 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M. express trains from Grand Central Depot, arriving at 4:18 and 8 P. M. at Newport.

THEODORE WARLEN, Superintendent.

STEAMBOATS.

ALBANY AND TROY BY DAY BOATS.—C. VIBBARD and DANIEL DREW leave Vestry-st. Pier, N. R., at 8:30, and 24th-st. at 9 A. M., landing at Nyack Ferry, West Point, Newburg, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Saugerties, Catskill and Hudson. Close connection with New York Central R. R. for the West, and with express trains for Saratoga, Montreal, and other points north. To West Point and Newburg, returning same day, $1. Tickets or coupons good on Hudson River R. R. are received on board for passage. FREE TRANSFER from and to BROOKLYN by steam-boats leaving Jewell's Wharf, (Fulton-st.,) at 8:05 A. M. Tickets over New-York Central and for Saratoga on the wharf.

NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, SPRINGFIELD, AND WHITE MOUNTAINS, MONTREAL, AND INTERMEDIATE POINTS.—Steamers leave Pier No. 25 E. R. daily (Sundays excepted) at 5 P. M. (2:34-st., E. R., at 5:15 P. M.) and 11 P. M., connecting with special trains at New-Haven for Meriden, Hartford, Springfield, &c. Tickets sold and baggage checked at 944 Broadway, New-York, and 4 Court-st., Brooklyn. Excursion to New-Haven and return, $1 50.

RONDOUT AND KINGSTON.—LANDING AT Newburg, Poughkeepsie, Highland Falls, (West Point,) Cornwall, Marlboro', Milton, Esopus, connecting with Ulster and Delaware Railroad, steam boats JAMES W. BALDWIN and THOMAS CORNELL from pier foot of Spring-st., North River, daily at 4 P. M.

FOR NORWALK AND DANBURY DAILY.

Steamer ADELPHI leaves Brooklyn, (Jewell's Dock,) 2:30 P. M.; Pier No. 37, East River, 2:45 P. M., and 33d-st., 4 P. M., connecting with Danbury and New-Haven Railroads. Reduced fare, 35 cents.

Excursion tickets, 50 cents.

ENGLEWOOD.—MORNING BOAT FROM DEPOT of the Brooklyn, Bergen for Englewood, 8:05 A. M.; Vestry-st., New-York, 8:25; 24th-st., New-York, 8:35 A. M. Returning, leaves Englewood 9:35, landing at 24th-st., Vestry-st., and Brooklyn, Fulton-st. Fare 20c.

FOR CATSKILL, STUYVESANT, &c.—Steamer ESCORT from Franklin-st., North River, every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday at 6 P. M. for freight and passengers. Fare, $1. Berths free.

CATSKILL AND STUYVESANT BOATS Leave daily from Pier No. 42, foot of Canal-st., at 6 P. M., for passengers and freight. Fare, $1. Berths free.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS ON Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad. Pier, $1. Steamer ——— Catharine-slip at 11:30 A. M.

STEAMBOATS.

THE NEW
PROVIDENCE LINE
TO BOSTON, via Providence Direct.

A WHOLE NIGHT'S REST.
ONLY 42 MILES OF RAIL. TIME 80 MINUTES.
The magnificent new steamer
MASSACHUSETTS,
("The Palace Steamer of the World,")
and the world-renowned steamer
RHODE ISLAND,
("The Queen of the Sound,")

Leave daily (Sundays excepted) from Pier No. 29 N. R. foot of Warren-st., at 5 P. M., arriving at PROVIDENCE at 6 A. M., and BOSTON 7 A. M. No intermediate landings between New-York and Providence.

THE OLD RELIABLE STONINGTON LINE,

FOR BOSTON AND ALL POINTS EAST, at 5 P. M., daily from Pier No. 33 N. R., foot of Jay-st. Brooklyn passengers transferred free by steam-boat leaving Jewell's Wharf, Fulton Ferry, at 4:25 P. M., and landing at above piers.

THE GREAT
FALL RIVER LINE
FOR BOSTON,

And all points EAST, via NEWPORT and FALL RIVER. The mammoth palace steamers

BRISTOL AND PROVIDENCE,

LARGEST, HANDSOMEST, AND MOST COSTLY STEAMERS IN THE WORLD. Full night's rest. No midnight changes. Five morning trains Fall River to Boston. Steamers leave New-York daily at 5 P. M. (Sundays July 1 to Sept. 2, inclusive,) from Pier No. 28 N. R., foot of Murray-st. GRAND PROMENADE CONCERTS every evening. Tickets and State Rooms secured at all principal hotels and ticket offices, at the Pier, and on steamers.

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OAK BLUFFS,
MARTHA'S VINEYARD,
AND
NANTUCKET.

NEW AND DIRECT ROUTE BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND THESE GREAT SUMMER RESORTS OF NEW-ENGLAND, VIA FALL RIVER LINE AND WOODS HOLE.

Leave New-York from Pier No. 28, N. R., at 5 P. M. daily, (Sundays included.) Arrive at Oak Bluffs 8:30 A. M., and Nantucket 11:30 A. M. the next day.

3 TO 6 HOURS AHEAD OF OTHER LINES.

New-York to Oak Bluffs, $5; Excursion tickets, $9. New-York to Nantucket, $8; Excursion tickets, $10. Returning leave Nantucket, 1:15 P. M.; Oak Bluffs, 4 P. M.; arrive at New-York, 6:30 A. M. the next day.

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The elegant steamers DREW and ST. JOHN leave Pier No. 41 North River EVERY WEEK DAY at 6 P. M., connecting at Albany with express trains for

SARATOGA,
LAKE GEORGE,
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THE ADIRONDACK AND
WHITE MOUNTAINS,

and all favorite Summer Resorts North and West.

FARE ONLY $1 50.

Messina's String Bands accompany each steamer.

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SEA BIRD—CAPT. H. B. BARKER.
FOR RED BANK, FROM FRANKLIN-ST.

Leave New-York.	Leave Red Bank.
Monday, 23d.....3:00 P. M.	Monday, 23d.....6:30 A. M.
Tuesday, 24th.....3:00 P. M.	Tuesday, 24th.....7:00 A. M.
Wednesday, 25th.3:00 P. M.	Wednesday, 25th.7:00 A. M.
Thursday, 26th.3:30 P. M.	Thursday, 26th.7:00 A. M.
Saturday, 28th.10:00 A. M.	Saturday, 28th.8:30 A. M.
Sunday, 29th.....8:00 A. M.	Saturday, 28th.5:30 P. M.
Monday, 30th.....7:00 A. M.	Sunday, 29th.....4:00 P. M.

HELEN—CAPT. J. S. THROCKMORTON,
For RED BANK, from Franklin-st.

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Tuesday, 24th.....9:00 A. M.	Monday, 23d.....3:00 P. M.
Wednesday, 25th.9:00 A. M.	Tuesday, 24th.....3:00 P. M.
Thursday, 26th.9:00 A. M.	Wednesday, 25th.3:00 P. M.
Friday, 27th.....9:00 A. M.	Thursday, 26th.3:00 P. M.
Saturday, 28th.3:30 P. M.	Friday, 27th.....3:00 P. M.
Monday, 30th.....3:00 P. M.	Monday, 30th.....6:30 A. M.
Tuesday, 31st.....3:00 P. M.	Tuesday, 31st.....6:30 A. M.

CITIZENS' LINE STEAMERS FOR TROY and SARATOGA, connecting with all railroad lines North, East, and West. FARE LOWER THAN BY ANY OTHER ROUTE. The entirely new and magnificent steamers CITY OF TROY and SARATOGA leave daily (Saturdays excepted) at 6 P. M., from Pier No. 40 N. R., foot of Leroy-st. Through tickets sold and baggage checked to all points.

JOSEPH CORNELL, Superintendent.

1877.—LLOYD'S DOCK, OYSTER BAY.—CARLETON JONES' DOCK, (Cold Spring,) Long Island.—The new and fast steamer J. B. SCHUYLER, Capt. J. L. Clark, will leave New-York daily (Sundays excepted) for the above places, from Pier No. 1 North River, foot of Cortlandt-st., at 8:45 P. M.; foot of 33d-st., East River, at 4 P. M. Stages will connect at Lloyd's Dock for Huntington.

Tickets to all landings, 60 cents.
Excursion tickets, $1.

MARY POWELL, FOR WEST POINT, CORNwall, Newburg, Poughkeepsie, Rondout, and Kingston, leaves Pier 40, N. R., (Vestry-st.,) daily, at 3:30 P. M.

SUMMER RESORTS.

TO THE WHITE MOUNTAINS, LAKE MEMPHREMAGOG, QUEBEC AND SAGUENAY RIVER.—Through to the mountains by daylight. On and after July 16 through cars will leave Grand Central Depot, via New-York, New-Haven and Hartford Railroad, at 9:00 A. M., for the White Mountains, (Littleton, Fabyan House, Crawford House;) also, for Newbury Springs, St. Johnsbury, Vt., Newport, Vt., Lake Memphremagog, reaching all these points the same evening, and Quebec early next morning, in time for steamers for Saguenay River and trains for Maritime Provinces. For further information and tickets apply at ticket offices New-York, New-Haven and Hartford Railroad, Grand Central Depot, 42d-st., and 300 Main-st., Hartford. Sleeping-coach to Buffalo.

7:00 P. M., daily, Pacific Express to the West. Sleeping-coaches through to Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cincinnati, and Chicago without change. Hotel dining-coaches to Chicago.

7:00 P. M., except Sundays, Western Emigrant train. Above trains leave Twenty-third-street Ferry at 6:45 and 10:15 A. M. and 6:45 P. M.

For local trains see time tables and cards in hotels and depots. JNO. N. ABBOTT, General Passenger Agent.

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RICHFIELD SPRINGS, N. Y.

T. B. PROCTOR, of Bagg's Hotel, Utica, Proprietor.

Now open Desirable rooms may now be secured.

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Transient prices, $3 to $3 50 per day.
Families for the season at a liberal discount.
OPEN JUNE 27.
E. GRISWOLD, Proprietor
of Hotel Berkeley, Boston.

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FIRE ISLAND BEACH.

Through tickets, and baggage checked. Telegraph office in hotel. Ferry leaves James-slip, New-York, 6:30 A. M. and 4 P. M., and 34th-st. 8:45 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. connecting with railroad at Hunter's Point

D. S. & SAMMIS.

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CATSKILL, N. Y. ONLY FIRST-CLASS HOTEL IN THIS REGION. terms reduced; high elevation, 20 acres of grounds, mountain air scenery unsurpassed in the world. accessible by Albany day boats and Hudson River Railroad.

JOHN BREASTED, Proprietor, Catskill, N. Y.

SCHROON LAKE—ADIRONDACKS.—THE SONDAWA HOUSE, at the head of this beautiful lake, offers attractions unsurpassed: only 11 hours ride from Grand Central Depot or People's Line boats; finest bass and trout fishing in Schroon, and numerous other lakes near by. Send for circular to

JOHN D. BURWELL, Proprietor.

THE WEST POINT HOTEL,
ON THE PARADE GROUND,
AT WEST POINT, N. Y.

Open throughout the year. The only hotel within the Military Post.

Terms, $4 per day, or $24 50 per week.

RYE BEACH HOTEL IS NOW OPEN FOR the reception of boarders on favorable terms; also for transient guests on the American or European plan; 55 minutes from New-York; hotel coach meets all trains. Address A. B. McMEAL, No. 160 East 14th-st., or Rye Beach Hotel, Rye, Westchester County.

SEA CLIFF HOUSE ON LONG ISLAND SOUND is now under the management of the Association; accommodations and table good; fine boating, bathing, and fishing; take Long Island Railroad or steamer Seawanhaka, for Sea Cliff. Write for circular.

A. D. CORNWELL, Superintendent.

"AVERY'S," KATONAH, WESTCHESTER COUNTY.—Mascot Mountains, Lakes Mahopac, Croton and Peach Lake; beautiful plains, croquet; eggs, chickens from the farm; terms, $7 to $8.

ARLINGTON HOUSE, STAMFORD, CONN., one hour from City: located on high ground, and free from malaria and mosquitoes; board, $8 per week and upward. I. W. KNAPP, Manager.

ELBERON HOTEL, SOUTH OF LONG BRANCH. The most unique and elegant sea-side house in the country. Take foot of Hoffman House and St. James Hotel Proprietor.

CROMWELL'S LAKE HOUSE, HIGHLAND MILLS, N. Y.—50 miles Erie; 1,200 feet elevation; terms moderate. Address OLIVER CROMWELL.

HAMILTON HOUSE, STAMFORD, CT.—Health, home comforts, accessibility. Send for circular.

BEACH HOTEL, FAR ROCKAWAY, L. I., NOW Open. Mrs. E. McCABE, Prop. JAS. SHEA, Sup't.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT.—CARMELO GAUCI, plaint

LOCAL PART OF THE STRIKE.

THE SITUATION IN NEW-JERSEY.

CONTINUATION OF THE STRIKE ON THE CENTRAL—FEARS OF A RENEWAL OF THE TROUBLE ON THE MORRIS AND ESSEX ROAD—ALL QUIET AT THE ERIE DEPOT.

The misunderstanding which has arisen between the Superintendent of the Morris and Essex Division of the Delaware, Lackawanna, and Western Railroad with respect to the terms of the compromise that led to the resumption of work on the road has engendered new feelings of hostility against the company on the part of the strikers and a new strike is expected to-day—A conference was called for between President Sloan and the strikers, which it is hoped will avert this evil. Affairs on the New-Jersey Central road remained unchanged yesteaday, as far as the determined stand of the strikers was concerned. Trains were run, as on the previous day, to all stations excepting Phillipsburg. Troops and armed citizens were placed on guard on Thursday night at the depots at Sommerville and Bound Brook, and remained on guard all day yesterday and throughout last night. Troops were also dispatched by Gov. Bedle yesterday to guard the property of the company at Phillipsburg, where the strikers were showing a decidedly dangerous disposition.

There was no excitement in Jersey City over the continuance of the railroad strike yesterday, but at night large crowds of people congregated in Newark-avenue. They were attracted by a great deal of bustle that began suddenly in the armory of the Fourth Regiment, and by the appearance at intervals of soldiers in full marching dress. The most alarming rumors spread among the spectators of the military preparations, and the statement was readily belived that fierce fighting was going on all along the lines of the Central New-Jersey, and Delaware and Lackawanna Roads. The cause of the military preparations was that Gov. Bedle decided early last evening to exert all the power at his command to restore order in every part of New-Jersey. In the morning Receiver Lathrop sent word to the Governor that the strikers along the line of the Central New-Jersey Road had assumed an extremely defiant attitude, and, unless they were interfered with, would probably do a great deal of damage to property. Gov. Bedle immediately sent for Major-Gen. Mott to come from Trenton to advise with him as to the disposition of the Militia, in order to guard against leaving any critical points unguarded while disorder in another was being suppressed. In the afternoon a consultation between the Governor, Gen. Mott, Gen. Plume, and Gen. Fitzjohn Porter, of the Central New-Jersey Railroad, was held in the Police Head-quarters. Gen. Porter explained the condition into which the affairs of the Central New-Jersey have been cast by the strikers. Gov. Bedle declared that the strikers must be dispersed, and upon the advice of Gens. Mott and Plume, ordered Militia to be sent to Phillipsburg, and other points along the line of the Central, and that of the Delaware and Lackawanna Roads.

The Fourth Regiment, of Jersey City, was given orders, at 7:30 P. M., to be ready for departure within two hours. The Second Battalion, comprising two companies, from Leonia and Englewood, were sent for to take up quarters in Keplar Hall, Jersey City, and remain there until the Fourth Regiment returned. As the Second Battalion is small in numbers, orders were sent for the companies of the Sixth and Seventh Regiments that had not previously been removed from Trenton, to report to Gen. Plume in Jersey City early this morning. Various other orders were sent to the Militia throughout the State. A force of State Constables was also organized and placed under the command of Capt. Edward T. McHormy. This body accompanied the Fourth Regiment on its departure from the Pennsylvania Railroad Depot at 11:30 o'clock last night. The regiment numbered six companies and 360 men. Each man carried 30 rounds of ammunition. The destination of the regiment and constables was kept secret. The youthful soldiers went away in a joyous mood, not knowing where they were going nor what troubles they were to encounter. It is understood that the entire force is to make its head-quarters at Phillipsburg from where it will move to any points threatened by the strikers. It is also understood that the New-Jersey Militia will be kept on duty until Aug 1.

The Fifth Regiment, at Newark, Col. Allen received orders at 7 P. M. last evening to proceed to Market-street Depot at 9:30 and take the train there. The regiment was confined in the armory for three days, and received the news with cheers. At 9:30 they marched to the depot, numbering 313 men, and there embarked quietly on a special train. Their destination was kept secret, the Colonel receiving his orders on leaving. It was, however, said that they were on their way to Phillipsburg, Warren County, via Trenton and the Belvidere Railroad or by the New-Jersey Central. Gen. W. J. Sewell, who is to command the division, has ordered thence. The men were in high spirits and well equipped for a campaign. They are armed with Springfield breech-loading rifles, and each man carries 20 rounds of ammunition. But few persons in the city were aware of the movement. Only 15 members of the Fifth Regiment now remain at the armory.

The trains of the Erie Railway ran on time in and out of the depot on the Long Dock in Jersey City yesterday. At the Pavonia Ferry-house large placards were posted, announcing that the strike was ended, and that through passenger tickets were on sale at the Erie offices. Trains were made up for the first time in a week to connect with the Canada Southern and other Western roads. Mr. Abbott, General Passenger Agent of the company, telegraphed to the officials of Western roads yesterday morning, and received answers that they were all open. The Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Road was only closed during the continuance of the riot in Chicago on Thursday. It is understood that the officials of the Erie Railway will issue a circular of thanks to their employes of the Eastern Division for their loyalty and wisdom. The only trouble that has occurred in the Erie Depot since the beginning of the strikes took place on Wednesday night, when Hugh Connelly bought liquor for a party of laborers and then addressed in an inflammatory manner, urging them to leave their work.

Superintendent Hill heard of his proceedings and had him arrested. A loaded revolver and 30 rounds of cartridges were found upon his person. He said he was a breakman on the Long Island Railroad. He was arraigned yesterday morning before Justice Davis who fined him $10 for carrying the revolver, and committed him to Snake Hill Penitentiary for 90 days for disorderly conduct.

The special policemen appointed in Paterson in consequence of the strike, were yesterday dismissed, no further trouble being appehended.

A large number of families in Jersey City were compelled to do without milk yesterday, in consequence of the strike, and it is expected that the difficulty will be increased to-day.

THE MORRIS AND ESSEX SITUATION.

The condition of the Morris and Essex Division of the Delaware, Lackawanna, and Western Railroad Company respecting the strike continues unchanged. As indicated by the report in THE TIMES yesterday morning, a serious misunderstanding seems to have arisen with regard to the compromise effected between the striking firemen and the officers of the road, the former declaring that they were sent for to resume work at their original wages, while the latter insist that the strikers begged to be taken back at the reduced rates. The misunderstanding is likely to lead to new complications, the result of which will probably be a new strike of a character exceeding in bitterness and obstinate determination the one temporarily suspended. The firemen of the Morris and Essex Road are wholly identified with the firemen of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, and the action of the branch road will necessarily be determined by the conduct of the firemen of the main line. The committee which proceeded to Scranton on Thursday afternoon to confer with Messrs Halsted and Dawson, the Chiefs of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen on the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad had not returned up to a late hour last evening, but advices received at Hoboken have prepared the firemen there to renew the strike at a moment's warning. The firemen have begun to understand that they have been misled with respect to the terms of the compromise, and denounce as untrue the statements that they consented to go to work at less than their original pay. On this subject the following correspondence has been exchanged:

HOBOKEN, July 26, 1877.

Hon. Samuel Sloan:

Committee of Engineers have waited on me and say they will go at work at once, provided the firemen will be allowed to go at work as soon as they can confer with the General Committee. That they go at work at the wages now paid, with the understanding the company will give them their old wages when they can afford to do so. Answer. A. REASONER.

A. Reasoner:

Necessity required reduction. Better times will unquestionably bring advance to all, so I say yes to the firemen. SAM'L SLOAN.

Last night the firemen stated that had they believed for a moment that the basis of the compromise was such as above intimated they would never have returned to work, and that in the whole business they have been wofully deceived. The feeling on the general road is altogether against a compromise, and it is expected in Hoboken that the strike will be resumed to-day. The trains yesterday were run as rapidly as possible, considering the situation. There was no attempt at running them according to time-table, and no train on the division ran beyond Port Morris. A good deal of trouble was there occasioned, and last evening the Second Regiment of New-Jersey was dispatched there to suppress an anticipated riot. A company of the Ninth Regiment was also called for special duty, but its members did not know their destination. The mail trains were prevented from running outward, and the train which was to have left at 7 o'clock yesterday morning was detained until 5 in the afternoon. Subsequently, the mails were taken from the car, the train being unable to proceed. The difficulties between the officers of the road and the employes appear to increase, and to-day, it is understood, a conference will take place between President Sloan and the strikers, with a view to a settlement.

"The following dispatches were received yesterday from Washington, Warren County, N. J.:

"The morning mail train west was boarded by strikers here at 11:15 A. M. The passenger cars were cut loose and the engine and mail car ordered on. The railroad company telegraphed to take all or none. The strikers claim that they wish to forward the mails, and that the company is responsible for their delay. They have so telegraphed to Postmaster-General Key and the mail stands awaiting his reply. The strikers are peaceable and orderly, but are very determined. They allowed no passengers to get on the mail car, but permitted your special to do so and will pass him through as a courtesy to the press.

"The fresh outbreak to-day, the strikers say, was caused by a trick which was played upon them yesterday by the company. Bogus messages were sent to the engine dispatcher at Hoboken that all was settled, and the men should resume work, and others ordering that trains should be allowed to proceed. The signatures of committeemen to these dispatches were forged. The strikers feel aggrieved at such tricks, and are determined to do nothing to forward the business of the road until they receive reliable orders from their own committeemen."

The following dispatch was received yesterday from Morristown:

"At midnight last night United States Senator Randolph became alarmed lest the rioters from the neighboring mines should attempt to seize the battery of guns used for salutes at Washington's Head-quarters, and he therefore went with some men and dismounted the cannon, so that they could not be used. They will probably be remounted to-day and taken to the Court-house for safety, and use if required. The Sheriff has a posse ready of 150 men to proceed to Port Morris, but a dispatch just received from Superintendent Ressoner says the men have promised at that point to interfere with no passenger trains while their committee is in session at Scranton. No freight trains are to be run. The committee will report their decision about noon, and the Superintendent asks the Sheriff to remain in readiness, as he anticipates trouble this afternoon."

A dispatch from Dover says that the strikers at Phillipsburg refused to allow any trains to leave there on the Morris and Essex Road to-day.

THE STRIKE ON THE JERSEY CENTRAL.

The situation of affairs on the New-Jersey Central Railroad had considerably improved yesterday, the arrangements to guard against interference by strikers being so complete as to render the latter practically powerless, excepting at Easton and Phillipsburg, with which points the company have not seen fit, as yet, to attempt to re-establish communication. At Easton, on the Lehigh Valley connection of the road, the strikers have signified their intention of assisting the authorities in protecting the property of the railroad. No trains, however, are run to this point. Early yesterday morning the strikers waited on the Master Mechanic of the repair shops at South Easton and coolly informed him that they desired the shops to be closed immediately. The Mechanic, deeming it prudent to avoid any danger of damage to the property that might follow a refusal to comply with the request, obeyed the command and ordered the workmen, nearly 300 in number, to stop work immediately. All the drinking saloons in the town were closed by order of the authorities, to guard against a possible danger of the strikers becoming intoxicated and prompted to violent acts by liquor. No demonstrations were made by the strikers yesterday at Phillipsburg, and no trains were sent there to tempt them to interfere with their passage. On Thursday night, however, they boarded a coal train on the Easton and Amboy Road, and reaching Bound Brook Station, endeavored to incite a strike among the company's employes there, in which effort they proved unsuccessful.

Receiver Lathrop, having received information on Thursday night that strikers were endeavoring to intimidate the employes from starting the trains bound from Elizabethport to Somerville, notified Gov. Bedle of the fact. The latter, thereupon, dispatched Gen. Fitz John Porter to ascertain how matters stood. Meanwhile, when the 5:30 train arrived at Elizabethport, it was boarded by strikers, who ordered the fireman to "draw" the fires in the engine, as they did not intend to allow the train to proceed further. Other strikers adopted a similar course with another train at Flemington. The company's employes then took some men who were able to testify to their having been intimidated by strikers, and had affidavits of intimidation prepared, which they placed in the hands of Sheriff Totten, of Somerset County. As soon as the latter received the affidavits he rang an alarm on the County Court-house bell summoning to his assistance instantly 200 citizens whom he had made arrangements to have at his command the moment any trouble arose. This force marched to the depot at Somerville, dispersed the crowd of strikers, and arrested three of the ringleaders, who were locked up in the County Jail. Having received a telegram to the effect that the strikers had fled to Bound Brook, the Sheriff obtained a special train, and with 100 armed assistants proceeded to the station and again dispersed the crowd, arresting three more of the ringleaders who were also placed in jail. About this time a telegram was sent by the Sheriff to the Jersey City Police Head-quarters, asking for military assistance, and in response detachments were sent from the Third and Fifth New-Jersey Regiments, who, upon their arrival, immediately formed a guard about the hotel and depot. They had but just done so when a telegram was received from Phillipsburg, stating that a crowd of strikers were starting for Somerville to release the imprisoned ringleaders. A detachment was accordingly sent by train to protect the depot and jail. Of this action the strikers somehow received notification, and turned back without attempting to carry out their design. An officer of the company talked with the prisoners early yesterday morning, and received an assurance from them that they felt their action had been wrong, and an expression of their sorrow for what had occurred. One of them said he had been forced to act as he did by others of the striking brakemen.

The guard of soldiers and citizens remained at Bound Brook and Somerville all day yesterday and throughout last night to resist any attempts at interference with the passage of trains. It was reported last night that the coal men employed on the docks at Communipaw had struck. They are receiving 15 cents an hour, and make no objection to the compensation. They complain, however, that they are allowed to work only on part time, and that the compensation which they receive averages only 80 cents per day, an insufficient sum for the support of their families. The officials of the company say that if the men do not return to work to-day their places will be filled with "top men."

Yesterday morning the mail train traveled on the road as far as Washington, N. J., but was stopped there by the Phillipsburg strikers, who boarded it at 11:15 o'clock, cut the passenger cars loose, the mail being ordered on. The company, however, refused to permit it to proceed, insisting that the whole train should go. The strikers stated that they wished to forward the mail, and claimed that for any failure in its transmission the company was alone responsible. The facts were telegraphed to Postmaster-General Key, but up to a late hour last night no reply had been received. The strikers were peaceable but firm. They said no passengers should go through on the mail car.

Affairs assumed so threatening an aspect at Somerville last night that considerable excitement and fear prevailed among the residents for the safety of the depot and other railroad buildings. At a late hour a driver of a special milk conveyance arrived at the station and reported that a gang of nearly 150 strikers had formed an encampment a mile west of Somerville. This information was communicated to Sheriff Totten, but he deeming it imprudent to endanger the safety of the depot or jail by withdrawing any of the guards, did not send any of the troops to disperse the crowd.

THE NATIONAL GUARD SENT HOME.

The several regiments in the First Division were afforded the luxury of a bath yesterday afternoon. Mr. Thomas Keech, Superintendent of Repairs and Supplies of the Department of Public Works, sent a communication to Gen. Shaler in the afternoon, in which he placed the various public baths exclusively at the disposal of the Militia from 4 o'clock until midnight. Gen. Shaler thereupon issued a circular, copies of which were sent to each regiment, in which the hours were divided among the several commands. The bath at Governeur's-slip was assigned to the Third Cavalry from 4 until 5 o'clock; to Battery B, from 5 until 6 o'clock; to the Sixty-ninth, from 6 until 8, and the Eleventh, from 8 until 9 P. M. The bath at Fifth-street, East River, was assigned to the Seventh; and the Twenty-second and Fifth Regiments and Separate Troop Cavalry were sent to the bath at Bethune-street, North River. The Seventy-first Regiment, Battery K, and Washington Grey Troop used the bath at the foot of East Thirty-seventh-street. The morning report of men who presented themselves for duty was as follows:

First Division—Staff, 13; Third Regiment Cavalry, 303; Separate Troop, 49; Washington Greys, 45; Battery B, 92; Battery K, 68; total, 570.

First Brigade—Staff, 12; Fifth Regiment, 320; Twelfth Regiment, 365; Twenty-second Regiment, 498; total, 1,193.

Second Brigade—Staff, 11; Eleventh Regiment, 413; Seventy-first Regiment, 400; total, 824.

Third Brigade—Staff, 8; Seventh Regiment, 814; Sixty-ninth Regiment, 432; total, 1,254. Grand total, 3,841.

At 10:10 o'clock P. M. a telegram was received from Adjt.-Gen. Townsend directing Gen. Shaler to dismiss the several regiments to their homes, as their services would be no longer required. The order was immediately promulgated, and was received with great enthusiasm by the men. The members of Gen. Shaler's staff held a meeting immediately afterward, and adopted a resolution thanking the Board of Fire Commissioners for their very kind and courteous treatment of the staff while occupying as head-quarters their rooms at No. 155 Mercer-street.

THE MAIL SERVICE.

Postmaster James said yesterday that all mails due in this City had arrived, and that over 200,000 of the letters were handled and assorted yesterday by the Post Office clerks. Superintendent Jackson, of the Railway Mail Service, said that he received news yesterday that the Lehigh Valley Road was entirely blockaded, and that fresh detentions had taken place at Pittsburg. At noon yesterday no train from the East had arrived at Pittsburg since the one which left this City on Thursday morning, and which arrived in Pittsburg at midnight of that day. No trains went out from Pittsburg on the Fort Wayne Road since 1:05 o'clock on Thursday. The Michigan Central Road was all right, and tons of mail matter which had been detained at Jackson, Mich., had been forwarded.

CONFIDENCE RESTORED ON 'CHANGE.

Advices received from all sections of the interior at the Produce Exchange yesterday, reported an improved condition of affairs and stated that a pretty general resumption of shipments to this port was in progress. The markets were consequently all lower, with a general disposition to sell, except grain freights, which were strong in the expectation of a heavy business next week. High rates were asked. Yesterday's receipts continued light. None of to-day's steamers will go out with full cargoes, but they will generally take more than was expected. Advices from Ohio report that important quantities of the new crop of Winter wheat have been shipped for this market. This will reach here via canal in from 12 to 13 days. The Board of Managers of the Produce Exchange received a communication yesterday from the Philadelphia Maritime Exchange, dated the 24th inst., reciting the gravity of the situation arising out of the strikes, and urging that the commercial bodies throughout the country should unite in an appeal to the Government to take prompt action for relief. The document was ordered on file, and the Secretary was instructed to say in answer that in view of the improved condition of affairs, and the courses already pursued by the General and State Governments, the board do not deem it necessary to take any formal action in the premises at this time. The Chamber of Commerce will hold no meeting in relation to the strikes.

A WORKMAN'S VIEW.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Permit me to correct, or amend rather, an article in your paper giving the scale of prices paid by the New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad. It may be, and doubtless is, nearly correct as far as it goes, if we recognize the fact that only one or two men get the highest named figures, ($112 50,) and all the rest from about half that sum downward. I am now speaking of the wages paid to the shopmen, the mechanics, the class to which I belong. The engineers and firemen have no real cause to complain, this being the first reduction they have suffered, and, considering the times, they are liberally if not generously treated by Mr. Vanderbilt, but the mechanics feel that they have been unduly put upon and made to bear a grievous burden, having their wages reduced 10 per cent. four separate times in the last three years, and working only eight hours a day for more than half of each year, making the wages of the best mechanics below that of the firemen; in other words, men who three years ago earned $3 per day can now earn but $1 60. This crushes all heart and ambition out of every man, so that he don't care much "whether school keeps or not," especially when we see by the annual report that 8 per cent. is paid and earned on watered stock, with a handsome surplus left over. Is it fair, I ask, that labor should bear all the loss? Would it not be just and equitable that labor and capital should each assume their proper share of the burden; and would not business and trade be more quickly revived if such a course were followed? How can the great laboring classes buy if they have no money? and if they do not purchase, how are merchants to support the railways?

It seems to me, a humble mechanic, that this reduction will necessitate another reduction, and still another, and so on, *ad infinitum*, like the late Confederacy, the more paper it issued the lower went its credit, and the lower its credit the more it was obliged to issue. Feeling as we do, that we are too heavily handicapped, we have not struck, nor do we intend to strike, nor do we sympathize with the demagogues of the Commune, but we do intend to express the sentiments of hundreds, perhaps thousands, of Mr. Vanderbilt's employes, and as he has promised to see what can be done when this excitement has died away, we earnestly hope that he will give our case that consideration which it deserves. MECHANIC.

NEW-YORK, Friday, July 27, 1877.

TROUBLE AMONG THE CABINET-MAKERS.

An effort to force a strike among the cabinet-makers of this City and vicinity has not been very successful. Last October, Mr. Henry Hermann, who has large manufactories at Nos. 191, 193, and 195 Chrystie-st., and Nos. 176, 178, 180, 182, and 184 Mott-street, reduced the rates of his employes who work at "piece work" 7½ per cent. During the Spring the rates were increased, but recently a reduction was again made, it being generally understood, however, that when business became better the latest would be raised to their old standard. The workmen employed in the manufactories, excited by the strikes on the railroads, have become greatly dissatisfied, and nearly 300 of them resolved that they would work no longer unless they were given an increase of 25 per cent. on the rates now paid them. On Thursday about 200 men struck. Mr. Hermann is now in Europe on business, and his manager, Mr. Sippert, told the strikers that he could do nothing until he had heard from his principal. This was not satisfactory to all parties, and a meeting of about 150 of the workmen was held at Harmony Hall, in Essex-street, yesterday morning, to consider the situation. Meanwhile, a large number of workmen, principally machine hands, had returned to their work, determined to wait for an answer from Mr. Hermann. The meeting at Harmony Hall appointed committees to wait on workmen at the various establishments in this City, Brooklyn, and Williamsburg, to induce them to join in the movement. A meeting of the strikers was held at Harmony Hall last evening, the workers receive the reports of the committees, which showed that but little success had been met with, the men at work in nearly every instance refusing to strike.

SUICIDE BY POISON.

Emma Robinson, 16 years of age, who created a sensation in Newark some time ago by charging her father with a criminal assault upon her—the charge being proved false upon unquestionable evidence—has committed suicide. The cause of the rash act was a reprimand given her by her mother for some misconduct on Wednesday evening. Thursday morning she procured a quantity of arsenic, which she took, but later repented, and told her parents what she had done and asked them to save her life. They sent to several drug stores for antidotes, but were not able to procure any; but no one seems to have thought of sending for a physician until late in the afternoon, and then all who were sent for were away from home, so that the girl was without medical attendance until about 5 P. M. When the services of a physician were obtained he administered anddotes, and the girl recovered so far as to be able to be about the house, and the doctor said she was in no further danger. Whether he was mistaken or the girl took a second dose of the deadly drug is not known, but about two hours afterward she began to grow worse, and toward midnight she died. It is thought, from the girl's conduct of late, that she was insane.

HEAVY FAILURE OF WOOLEN DEALERS.

Thomas & Co., woolen commission merchants at No. 46 White-street, the oldest house in the trade, has failed, owing to their connection with the New-England Mills at Rockville, Conn., which suspended yesterday. The firm were the agents of the mills, and the senior partner, Luke W. Thomas, was heavily interested in the mills, and was so involved that he could not respond to the demands on the firm. It was stated at the office yesterday that the liabilities and nominal assets were about $450,000 each. They did not expect to resume, but would go into liquidation. The members of the firm have transferred all their property for the benefit of the creditors to John L. Hill, and he has attached the property of the New-England Mills to secure their indebtedness to the firm, which is said to be for a large amount. Creditors and friends called during the day and expressed the greatest sympathy, and were ready to render any assistance.

HOW MRS. HILL FOUND HER HUSBAND.

Henry Hill, aged 50, died suddenly yesterday on the top floor of No. 86 West Third-street, where he had been visiting acquaintances. The body was identified last evening by a fashionable dress-maker, residing in East Sixty-first-street, as that of her husband, whom she had not seen in three years. Seven years ago Hill was quite wealthy, but squandered all his means in a life of dissipation. Shortly after he left his wife he returned to her residence during a temporary absence on her part, and induced his daughter, a beautiful girl, 17 years of age, to leave her home. Since then the girl has not been seen or heard of by her mother. These facts were related to Capt. Byrne of the Fifteenth Precinct, last evening, by Mrs. Hill.

ARRIVALS AT THE HOTELS.

Miss Annie Louise Cary is at the Everett House.

William M. Wadly, of Georgia, is at the New-York Hotel.

Frederic E. Church and John W. Ehninger, the artists, are at the Brevoort House.

Hon. Sherman S. Rogers, of Buffalo, is at the Windsor Hotel.

Trenor W. Park, of Vermont; Col. Anson Mills, United States Army, and Theodore N. Vail, Superintendent of the Railway Mail Service, are at the Astor House.

GETTING THE BEST OF HIM.

The New-Bedford *Mercury* relates that not long since a gentleman, traveling by railroad from a neighboring city to Boston, purchased a glass of soda at a refreshment-stand in a way station, and gave the attendant a quarter. The latter apparently purposely delayed making change, and his customer was obliged to hurry on board the train with a feeling of having been cheated, and consequently out 15 cents. At the next stopping-place he rushed to the window of the telegraph office and dictated a message to be sent to the soda-water man, to be paid for by the recipient. It was as follows: "Do you still sell foam at 25 cents a glass?" At every station where there was a chance he repeated this message. As for the soda-water man, that night, after shutting up, he drew up a little balance sheet, on the fir-leaf of his diary, as follows: "Expenses of telegraphy, $1 25; extra profit on soda, 15 cents; out, $1 10."

THE WOMEN'S TEMPERANCE UNION.

NINTH DAY OF THE CONVENTION AT OCEAN GROVE—MRS. BUTLER'S REPORT ON THE WORK IN ALBANY—13,000 ADDED TO THE ROLLS IN DELAWARE—GOSPEL TEMPERANCE IN BROOKLYN.

OCEAN GROVE, N. J., July 27.—This was the ninth day of the Women's National Temperance Union Convention. The session was opened this morning by prayers and scriptural reading in the Tabernacle by Mrs. Stephens, of Delaware. The young people's meeting, in Dr. Ward's tents, was led by Mrs. Mary C. Johnson, of Brooklyn. A meeting for the instruction of children in the temperance lessons of the Bible was held early in the afternoon, and addressed by Mrs. Stone, of Connecticut. Mrs. Allen Butler, of Albany, made some brief remarks, telling how the little ones in that city aided the cause. At the business session in the pavillion, Mrs. Annie Wittenmeyer presided. After the vast audience had sung "Nearer my God to Thee," Mrs. Gifford, of Massachusetts, read from the fifth and twenty-fifth chapters of Isaiah. Mrs. Allen Butler reported that the work of Gospel temperance is moving rapidly forward in Albany, N. Y., and many of the churches have manifested a deep interest in the movement. The Young Men's Temperance Union has a membership of 300, and all through the State the women have taken up the responsibility of saving the young sons and brothers about them. Mrs. Stone, President of the Temperance Unions in Connecticut, reported that since January of 1876 a Young People's Union, of 400 members, has been organized there, and a children's Band of Hope 87 strong, are carrying temperance into the hearts of families. There is also a Colored Women's Temperance Union numbering 100, and no one can stop them from gaining a victory among their people. Mrs. Stephens, of Delaware, told of the recent establishment of Holly Tree Inns in Wilmington and other parts of that State, and that 13,000 people have been added to the temperance rolls there. Mrs. Mary C. Johnson, Secretary of the National Organization, reported that during the year the Ladies' Union in Brooklyn, N. Y., had held 299 meetings, besides the daily prayer meetings and, with the help of Oliver Cotter, had closed 1,800 rum-selling saloons. Mrs. Lathrop gave a favorable report from Michigan, and hoped to say next year that every saloon in the State had stopped the sale of rum.

At 8 o'clock this evening, while the rain was falling heavily, about 3,000 persons assembled in the pavillion. Mrs. Wittenmeyer presided; Mrs. Mary C. Johnson invoked the Divine blessing, asking that God's blessing might rest upon those present while they gathered about the table of the Lord, that he would watch over the souls of those who had signed the pledge; Mrs. Mary Lathrop read Psalm iii, the congregation sang "Rock of Ages." Rev. Dr. Stokes said: "I have seldom seen a company together for 10 days during which there was not something discordant said or done. I have attended every meeting of this convention, and have not heard one word that I would not indorse." The following was adopted:

Resolved, That the grateful thanks of this meeting are hereby extended to the people of Ocean Grove for their kind entertainment and cordial welcome to us. We make special mention of the hotels and cottages in which we have been entertained as guests.

A large number of the clergy took places on the platform. Dr. Stokes then announced that the sacrament of the Lord's Supper would be administered with unfermented wine. In the name of God he invited all persons of whatever religious denomination to partake freely, for it was the Lord's table. He then advanced to the table, and the people knelt, the officers of the Women's Christian Temperance Society, first, and rank after rank received the bread and wine. Prayers were offered for the devoted women of the National Society. The hymn "Nearer my God to Thee" was then sung; all knelt in silent prayer; and the ceremony closed with a benediction. The convention was then declared closed.

A farewell meeting will be held to-morrow morning.

A SCULPTOR AMONG THE INDIANS.

SIXTY-FOUR CASTS OF CHIEFS CONFINED AT ST. AUGUSTINE—THE PROCESS OF TAKING THEM.

From the Savanah News.

We had the pleasure on Saturday of meeting J. Clark Mills Esq., the celebrated American sculptor, who arrived from St. Augustine, Florida, where he has been the past month in the interest of the Smithsonian Institute. The object of his mission to St. Augustine was to obtain casts of the Indian chiefs, confined as prisoners of the Government in the fort at that place. This work has been completed by him, and he brought with him perfect casts of the 64 Indian chiefs at present confined there. We learn that these casts are taken by an entirely new process of his own invention, and which he has patented. The Indians were remarkably superstitious, and showed a reluctance to submit to the operation, until "Long Wolf," a noted chief, who had been several times to Washington, and had conversed with the "Great White Father," and is, consequently, somewhat more civilized, was induced to have his classic features cast. The operation is thus described: An elastic cap was first drawn tightly over the head, completely covering the hair, but leaving the forehead entirely exposed. On this is poured plaster of Paris, which quickly hardens, and thus gives the exact shape of the skull. The new preparation is then laid upon the face with a soft brush, the nostrils being left free. In three minutes this preparation hardens, and is very easily and rapidly removed, and a true simile likeness of the person is obtained. This cast shows all the wrinkles, pimples, eyelashes, and eyebrows clearly and distinctly, and not a hair on the face is removed. When the cast of "Long Wolf" was taken 10 of the other chiefs were admitted to see the operation, in order that they might be convinced no harm was intended them. They were exceedingly curious, and watched the process with great interest. When the cast had been secured he exposed it to them, and their astonishment was great. They looked at the cast, then at the countenance of Long Wolf again and again, and seemed quite excited, and finally laughed as heartily as an Indian ever laugh, and seemed much amused. He inquired of the interpreter what amused them so, and was informed that they were laughing at the "white Indian," the cast of Long Wolf's features being perfectly white. After this there was no trouble in taking the casts of all the 64 chiefs representing the four different tribes. These casts are intended for the Ethnological Department of the Smithsonian Institute, it being the intention of the managers of that institution to obtain the casts of representatives of every race in the world. A number have already been obtained, among them casts of two Esquimaux, a man and a woman, which were taken by him some time since. The casts of the Indians are all neatly packed and boxed, and were brought along by him, together with a number of other curiosities, the principal of which is a large sword-fish measuring 18 feet in length and two and a half feet across the middle. This fish was caught by some parties fishing for turtles near St. Augustine, and was purchased by Lieut. Pratt, of the United States Army, in charge of the fort at that place, and by him presented to the Smithsonian Institute. This mammoth fish was skinned and prepared for the museum by an old Frenchman at St. Augustine. He has also secured a singular species of fish known as the "wharf rat," an enormous clam-cracker, which resembles somewhat a devil fish, and a large flying fish, which latter is put up in alcohol, the others being stuffed.

We were also informed that while he was in St. Augustine several of the Indian chiefs received letters from their wives, which were forwarded by the officers of the post in the West. He describes these letters as very peculiar, and succeeded, after much difficulty, in securing one from White Horse, and a copy of another. The Indians have no letters, their communication on paper being entirely by objects, such as a house, horse, field of corn, buffalo hunt, &c. Each one of these objects signifies something, and the Indian reads it fluently and rapidly. One instance mentioned to us will in a measure explain this peculiar mode of communication, that is rather difficult of explanation. One of the chiefs some time since sent his squaw a parasol and a fan. He received a letter in which the reception of the articles was thus made known: In the centre of the paper was the figure of a squaw; above the figure a representation of a yellow bird. This denoted that her name was "Yellow Bird." In her hand was a drawing of a parasol and an open fan, and above this a sketch of a bald eagle, signifying that "Yellow Bird" had received a parasol and a fan from her husband, "Bald Eagle." These "letters" were filled with objects of various kinds, and he intends placing those he has secured on exhibition in the Smithsonian Institute. The Indians are said to be very tractable now, and do guard duty at the fort and any other work to which they are put. It is believed that if they had their squaws and pappooses with them they would be quite contented with their present condition.

A QUESTION OF VERACITY.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Your paper this morning contains an article which reads, "Discharge of Custom-house Men.—It was learned yesterday that on Saturday last Collector Arthur dismissed Chief Clerk Rogers, of the Rotunda, and Chief Clerk Stokley, of the Liquidation Bureau, on a charge made by a Custom-house broker named Ackerson, that he paid them $500 to secure the passage of some goods."

George T. Ackerson, the Custom-house broker referred to in the above article, charged me with holding back two entries of Young, Smith & Co. importers in this City, and for so doing, that he paid me a bribe of from $300 to $400.

The charge is untrue and false in every respect. I have denied it under oath, and have appealed to the Secretary of the Treasury, demanding a full and fair investigation. NOAH B. STOKLEY.

NEW-YORK, Friday, July 27, 1877.

FOR THE CHILDREN.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The Children's Aid Society beg leave to acknowledge the receipt of $11 (proceeds of a Child's Fair) from L., H., and F., for the Children's Seaside Home. C. L. BRACE, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, July 28, 1877.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

There will be music on the Mall at Central Park this afternoon, commencing at 4 o'clock.

Dr. R. L. Parsons, Superintendent of the Lunatic Asylum on Blackwell's Island, has resigned.

Clara Hart made an assignment for the benefit of creditors to George F. Turner and Thomas Rule yesterday.

The body of John Powers, aged 7, of No. 228 East One Hundred and Twenty-sixth-street, who was accidentally drowned, was recovered yesterday.

Helena Sullivan, a blind woman, 90 years of age, walked out of a second-story window at her residence, No. 432 Pearl-street, yesterday morning, and falling on the sidewalk, was fatally injured.

Robert B. Robinson, aged 7 years, of No. 311 West Eleventh-street, while fishing at the foot of West Tenth-street yesterday, fell overboard and was rescued from drowning by Patrolman Laird, of the Ninth Precinct.

Assistant Foreman John W. Regan, of Engine Company No. 6, stationed at No. 100 Cedar-street, died suddenly yesterday in the engine-house, while in bed. He was 37 years of age, and resided at No. 185 Elm-street.

The regular German Republican Association of the Eighth Assembly District, met last evening at No. 77 Essex-street and filled the vacancies occasioned by the resignation of members on account of the civil service rule.

Dr. Jacob Neunhofer, aged 65, proprietor of a bathing and medical institute at No. 116 Hester-street, was found lying dead yesterday morning in his room. Coroner Woltman ascertained that the cause of death was heart disease.

Jarrett & Palmer's grand excursion to Newport by the steamer Granite State takes place this afternoon. The fare is so low that it is expected a full complement of passengers will be taken. The boat will return to New-York on Monday.

Axel Emil Brobach and Lorenz Jonson, the seamen charged with having deserted from the German brig Herzogin Anna, were taken to the vessel yesterday by United States Deputy Marshals Holmes and Miller, to be sent to Germany for trial.

William Lahey, an intemperate laborer, committed suicide by taking a dose of laudanum at his residence, No. 312 East Forty-fifth-street, yesterday morning. Coroner Woltman, who investigated the case, failed to ascertain the motive which prompted Lahey to commit self-destruction.

John and Mary McCloskey, of No. 360 West Fifty-third-street, were arrested yesterday morning on suspicion of killing their newly-born child by throwing it into the water-closet in the yard of the premises. Deputy Coroner Goldschmeidt discovered last evening that the child was still-born.

Yesterday the eighty-seventh excursion of the Floating Hospital was made, with 1,453 sick children and mothers on board. The physicians were Dr. F. C. Valentine, (in charge,) assisted by Drs. Phillips, Samuels, Adams, and Henry Coopor, Mr. Starin again furnishing the tug without charge.

The Christian work carried on jointly by the City Mission and Young Men's Christian Association at No. 134 Bowery will be resumed to-day. A meeting will be held at 4 P. M., and in the evening Rev. John Dooly, missionary in charge, will preach. On Monday evening a Gospel temperance meeting will be held.

James Ringwood, aged 35, of Eighty-third-street and Eleventh-avenue, was dangerously injured yesterday by the premature explosion of a blast on the Riverside Drive and Seventy-second-street. He was removed to the Ninety-ninth-Street Hospital, where it was found necessary to amputate his left arm.

The flag of the Produce Exchange was at half-mast yesterday out of respect to the memory of Leonard W. Tobey, one of its members, who died at Derby, Conn., on Thursday, aged 56 years. Mr. Tobey was connected with the firm of W. B. C. Carpenter & Co., flour dealers at No. 205 Duane-street, nearly 26 years. He retired on an ample fortune in January last.

Hartwell S. Pettes, aged 51, recently attached to a trade journal, has been missing from his home, No. 307 West Twenty-eighth-street, since the 25th inst. On that evening he left home, with the object of attending the meeting at Tompkins-square, and has not since been seen by his friends. His wife is in great distress at his unaccountable absence. The Police were instructed to make search for him.

John Gerst, a truck-driver, employed by G. W. Ridgley, of No. 247 West Forty-seventh-street, was committed at Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday on a charge of killing the horse of Henry Carman while driving recklessly through West Twenty-eighth-street on Thursday evening. Gerst, who was engaged in an impromptu race with the driver of a brewery truck, permitted his horse and truck to run into Jordan's horse,

The New-York Times.

VOL. XXVI.....NO. 8073. NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, JULY 29, 1877.—TRIPLE SHEET. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

THE RUSSO-TURKISH WAR.

NOTES OF THE EASTERN CAMPAIGN.

THE BOMBARDMENT OF NICSICS—GREAT EXCITEMENT IN CONSTANTINOPLE—HORRIBLE MASSACRE OF BULGARIANS—THE POLICY OF ITALY.

CETTINJE, July 28.—The bombardment of Niesics is continous. The Montenegrin Chief Vicotics has destroyed two more blockhouses. Several houses in Nicsics are on fire.

CONSTANTINOPLE, July 28.—The exodus of the inhabitants of the threatened districts continues *en masse*. The Russian retrograde movement toward Yeni Saghra is regarded as a piece of strategy. The Philipopolis Railway has been restored.

LONDON, July 28.—The *Times'* Bucharest dispatch says the Russians are organizing municipal Governments in Kalofer and other towns held by them south of the Balkans. The same paper's correspondent at Tirnova at the junction of the Jamboli. Philippopolis and Adrianople Railways, writes, under date of July 19, as follows: "There has been a horrible massacre of Bulgarians by Bashi-Bazouks at Yeni Sughra. Not a single soul would have escaped but for the arrival of Turkish regulars. The Bashi-Bazouks, Circassians, and irregulars treat all the villages they pass the same way, burning, ravishing, and pillaging.

VIENNA, July 28.—Midhat Pasha to-day had an interview of two hours with Aleko Pasha, the Turkish Ambassador here.

ROME, July 28.—A Cabinet Council on Thursday approved the Eastern policy of the Government hitherto pursued, and resolved to postpone any new determination on the subject until the arrival of the absent members of the Cabinet, who have been summoned to Rome to consider the question.

ENGLAND AND THE EASTERN WAR.

THE EMBARKATION OF TROOPS AT PORTSMOUTH—LIGHT READING FOR BRITISH SOLDIERS—ENGLISH ANTAGONISM A MATTER OF INDIFFERENCE TO RUSSIA.

LONDON, July 28.—The embarkation at Portsmouth of troops for Malta by the troopship Crocodile yesterday evoked a good deal of enthusiasm, and was in marked contrast to the departure of the Euphrates the preceding day, which passed almost unnoticed. The papers remark that a call of three cheers for the Turks, uttered by some one on the wharf, was responded to with great spirit by the departing troop-ship. Some person unknown also took aboard a large number of violent anti-Russian pamphlets and gave them to the Sergeants for distribution among the troops.

A special dispatch from Berlin to the *Times* has the following: "In consequence of the dispatch of British troops to Malta a regular campaign has been opened by the entire Russian press against England. Some journals laugh at the insignificant force England can spare for an Eastern war; others fiercely declare that odious England is fighting Russia even now, seeing that the Egyptian troops have been equipped with English money, while all agree in regarding English antagonism as a matter of indifference and not to be dreaded by Russia."

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., July 27.—A Victoria, Van Diemen's Land, dispatch of this date says: "All things at the dock-yards are being got ready for active service. In case of war Esquimalt is to be made a depot for coaling and victualing her Majesty's cruisers."

ENGLAND, RUSSIA, AND AUSTRIA.

CHANGES OF OPINION IN ENGLAND—THE POLITICAL ASPECT OF AFFAIRS—LORD BEACONSFIELD NOT TO BE ENVIED—THE RELATIONS WITH AUSTRIA—RUSSIAN FEELING AGAINST ENGLAND—ENGLISH OFFICERS IN ASIA—THE ARMY CORPS FOR EGYPT—MR. GLADSTONE AND MIDHAT PASHA ON THE WAR.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, Sunday, July 15.

It is curious to watch the changes of English opinion with the progress of the war. The secret of it all is political. The Eastern question has entered into the atmosphere of party. The provinces of England make the public opinion that is felt at an election, and the provinces have converted the war into a platform on a level with electoral reform and Church and State. Patriotism is sacrificed to party. Taken broadly, the Tory and Conservative-Liberal electors are for Turkey and Beaconsfield, the Liberal-Radical Party are for Russia and Gladstone. It is a question of electioneering, a practical development of "ins" and "outs." of office and opposition. This does not say much either for the wisdom or the national sentiment of the provinces, but it is a fact, nevertheless.

At the present moment the fleet at Besika Bay and the coming vote of credit trouble the Radicals in the country more than the ordinary ills of life. They are afraid the Government will steal a march on the Opposition. They cannot rest in their beds lest they awake in the morning to find that the credit has been obtained with the same comparative secrecy as the sailing of the fleet to Besika. When the question was originally before the House of Commons, Mr. Gladstone's friends were loud in their assurances that Russia did not intend to go to Constantinople, and equally emphatic in stating that if she did, then they would join the Government in checking the ambition of Russia, should success excite the Generals to such a pitch of madness. All this is changed. Russia is to do as she pleases. The Radicals have pinned their faith to the Czar. They are ready to go the whole hog with him. They don't do things by halves. They are against Lord Beaconsfield and the Ministry. Russia's triumph over the Turks will be theirs also, in another direction. The *Spectator*, in London, gives the cue to the country weeklies of the provinces, which have still a large influence on the English electors. A leading county paper, which worships Gladstone, thus refers to the point just now under special consideration:

"The freedom of the Bosphorus and the Dardanelles is one of the objects Russia would seek to gain as the result of victory, and she has already admitted that the European powers will be asked to deliberate upon such a demand. Then as the *Spectator* shrewdly remarks, Lord Beaconsfield may assert that the maritime interests of England are thus endangered, that its concession must be stopped at all hazards, and that he has accordingly ordered the occupation of the points commanding the Dardanelles. The War Office and the Admiralty, both filled with officers of pro-Turkish sympathies, would at once obey, and the troops would be dispatched, and Parliament would be powerless to do anything except wait events, directed by a Premier who intends if he can to keep the Muscovians in Europe.' Here is a real danger expressed in a concrete form, and no Ministerial evasion will explain it away."

The editor argues that the Dardanelles ought to be free to Russia and that the Government has no right to oppose it, and whatever may be said to the contrary, there is a large body of English people who are argued into this way of thinking by newspapor editors and local politicians, and it is here that the present war differs so much from that which ended in the fall of Sebastopol. Many writers, but more particularly foreign journalists, find in the present aspect of affairs a parallel to the situation prior to the Crimean war. They are wrong. England was united then, except that there existed, as there always will, a peace party of Turkey who aver that they would not fight under any circumstances. But in England to-day there is a large party not so much against war as it is against war in the interest of Turkey. The country is divided on the very point upon which the nation was united when the Guards marched out of London to go to the Crimea.

This aspect of affairs is anything but satisfactory from a national point of view. The Radicals charge the Government with a deliberate intention to drag the country into war. The Conservatives retort on the Radicals that they are ready to sacrifice imperial interests to the narrow and contemptible chances of obtaining a mere political advantage. Meanwhile, the Cabinet trims its sails to meet the varying winds of party factions at home and the contrary storms continually coming up from the East. What with opposition at home, suspicion and distrust abroad, without alliances, and with the prospect of a failing cause to fight for at last, the Premiership of England is not a position to be envied; and as so many active enemies persist in the declaration that Lord Beaconsfield has only one object in life—to shed Russian blood—no wonder the national instinct has credited him with the desire to resign his office. In connection with the rumors of his retirement, it should not be forgotten that in September last, in a public speech at Aylesbury, Lord Beaconsfield said he had asked the Queen to relieve him of his Ministerial duties, because he felt that they were becoming too much for his strength; and that the Queen had begged him to remain in her service and take rest by his advancement to the upper house. Except that Lord Beaconsfield is not the man to back out of a difficulty, there is no reason to regard the report of his possible retirement as a canard. When he appointed himself to the office of Lord Privy Seal, it was felt that he meant, at an early day, to give up the Premiership, and settle down in that less onerous position, and I should not be surprised to find that this has recently been in the noble Earl's mind, and that it takes definite form at the close of the session; for he has no more glory to gain in this world, and he is undoubtedly ill. So much impressed was I the other day with his anxious look and his pale face that I sent you a cable of his condition. I saw him yesterday. He is an old man, and he still looks weak and tired. It should be remembered that until the last few years the Premier had the constant companionship and sympathy of a devoted wife, who died at the very time when a man of his temperament most needed the gentle support and encouragement of a good woman and loving partner. And this illustrious couple were a pattern to the world of marital affection, of pure devotion. The Premier of England is a King among men, one of the most striking and interesting figures in the history of the nation.

Touching the relations that have been established between Austria and England, it is officially contradicted at Pesth that Baron Calice is charged with a special mission to the English Cabinet. The announcement is made with an official assurance that the understanding between England and Austro-Hungary, being based upon a community of interests, is so cordial that there is no necessity for a special mission to confirm it. "The object of the intimate relations between England and Austria is the peace of Europe. For this reason the official organs at Berlin should not be ill tempered over the understanding between England and Austria, since Prince Bismarck himself tried to draw England into the alliance of the three Emperors." This should be specially significant, being officially inspired. It points to that terrible contingency which some people think possible—England at Constantinople and Austria operating in the rear of the Russian armies. It seems to me, in spite of diplomacy, notwithstanding the oily measures of Bismarck and Odo Russell, that the chances of a rupture between England and Russia have not lessened within the last few weeks. The official organs of the German Government say they have; but to-day, for example, comes a telegram from respectable sources with information on the Continent, stating that ere long very unpleasant explanations must pass between Russia and England on account of the statements of the Russians that they have found, after the recent skirmishes and battles, many English officers among the Turkish dead and wounded. "The Russian staff officers pretend that Redif Pasha has with him on his journey to Abdul Kerim high military advisers belonging to the English Army. In Asia Minor the Russians likewise attribute their defeats to the role which English officers have played there in the Turkish headquarters." This is complimentary to British skill. It may be true. No one can tell unless the Turkish Generals choose to repeat what has passed between them and the foreign officers in regard to the management of the campaign. A reliable correspondent says that certain Russian Generals have offered large sums to their men for every English soldier's head they can take. Then there is a pretty little correspondence between Mr. L. Farley, the well-known Slavophile, and M. Aksakoff, the Chief of the Moscow Slavonic Society. The former wrote to the latter to ask his assistance for the establishment in England of a journal intended to mediate between Russia and England. M. Aksakoff replied as follows:

"At a moment when Gen. Kemball is actually in command of the Turkish Army in Asia, when England threatens to send her fleet against us, and the English agent at the head-quarters of the Russian Army is suspected of acting as a spy in behalf of Turkey—at such a moment it is highly improper for you to propose to Russia to care for the immediate defense of her policy before English public opinion, and to be out of pocket for the purpose of purchasing English good-will."

Mr. Farley was evidently riled at this rejoinder, and he sent the above extract to the *Golos* with a warm protest against the charges laid at the door of Gen. Klembal and Col. Wellesley. The *Novoyé Vremya*, in quoting the offensive passages of the letter, remarks that "M. Aksakoff, an honest, plain-spoken politician, would not have called Col. Wellesley a spy had he not regarded his letter to Mr. Farley as strictly private!" Straws on the stream, these wayside incidents show which way the current is tending.

Not long since, through a friend at Constantinople, I gave you an account of the frauds and corruption existing in that city in connection with the commissariat department of the Army. Your Bucharest correspondent also, in the early days of the war, related some startling incidents of Russian peculation. It was thought that certain military executions had afforded such examples to evil-doers that we should hear no more of military frauds in Russia; but the latest sensational telegrams from Vienna, which is a wonderful medium of news, says that there is great excitement in Russia, owing to the recent discovery of wholesale peculations in connection with the Army commissariat. The populace are not content with criticising these things, but they have the audacity to call in question the management of the campaign and to openly denounce the leadership of the Army. Some of the newspapers openly discuss these ticklish matters; and the situation must be regarded as serious when the people of Russia dare to make remarks upon the autocratic Government of the Czar. Further, we are told that "Aksakoff, the Panslavist agitator, has been summoned from Moscow to Sistova to appear before the Czarewitch." Does this arise out of the letter to Mr. Farley? It may be so; for nothing is more important to Russia than the continued neutrality of England, and the Russian chiefs know that their chief danger in this direction lies in some insult to the English or their flag, as that would unite the scattered parties of Great Britain against them, and war with England, in all probability, means an alliance that would be very popular here—England, France, and Austria.

Be good enough to make a note of the fact that in the account I gave you of the army of occupation for Egypt the commander's name was stated to be Gen. Sir Thomas Steele. Couple this with the recent review of troops at Windsor and the following order by his Royal Highness the Commander-in-Chief.

"His Royal Highness the Field Marshal Commanding-in-Chief has received the Queen's commands to express her Majesty's entire satisfaction and approbation of the general appearance and movements in the field of the various corps from Aldershot, under the command of Lieut.-Gen. Sir Thomas Montague Steele, K. C. B., at the inspection in Windsor Park on the 10th inst."

This army corps is a portion of the force told off for Egypt, as already described. It is mobilized and ready to start, and unless great changes take place in the plans of the Government their ultimate destination is Egypt. Some of the regiments, however, belong to another army corps, intended in case of need for Gallipoli or Constantinople. With regard to Egypt, it is quite certain that England will do nothing without the consent of the Khédive and the Sultan, for she has no more right to take Egypt than Russia has to annex Armenia, though she could do it with ease. The *Saturday Review*, in an editorial on the present condition of Egypt, alludes to its comparative prosperity, and the success of the English financiers and others whom the Khédive added some time ago to his councils. The experiment of the assistance of European management at head-quarters shows already of what Egypt is capable, and this encourages the idea that it would be a good thing for everybody if England had Egypt altogether. On this the *Saturday* honestly observes that it is:

"Difficult to see any pretext of right which we could allege as a justification for yielding to that combined appeal of self-interest and benevolence which has always so strong a fascination for the English mind. Egypt has a government which we cannot ignore, of which we have no complaints to make, which is always ready to do what we wish, which accepts our counsels, which places itself under the control of English and other European administrators as far as a government can so place itself if it is to be a government at all. We could not annex Egypt without thinking of what other powers would say to it. Even as a pure matter of policy, it may be doubted whether Egypt would be worth having at the cost of provoking the burning animosity which would be awakened in France by our taking what would appear an unhandsome advantage of its calamities. But, even if we steeled ourselves against all consideration for French feeling on the subject, we could not escape from an uneasy consciousness that we had done rather a mean thing. We should of course profess to be acting from the purest and best motives; but at this time of day it seems hardly decorous that England should appear before the world in the character of a sort of Methodist pirate."

This is the view which all England would take if the matter came before them, though it does not interfere with the fact that England would make Egypt pay, and that Egypt might be made as rich and as great as she was when the classic geographer, Strabo, described its wealth and its splendid monopoly of trade.

Mr. Gladstone has been making a short political tour in the west of England in the interest of the Liberal Associations of Plymouth and Exeter. Of course he referred to the war, which, he said, had a noble purpose in view, "and God grant that the power which is waging it may not be seduced by ambition or selfishness to mar in any degree that noble purpose." Mr. Gladstone expressed an opinion that had the Government, nine or 12 months ago, declared to Turkey that Europe was in earnest and would not be trifled with, England would then, by a process perfectly safe and effectual, have relieved the Christians from the terrible and long-continued oppression, and have preserved the unbroken peace of Europe. "Let us," he continued, "while regretting the lost opportunity, at all events take good care that we neither speak a word nor write a line, nor do an action, great or small, which is to have the effect of lengthening the existence of the most grinding tyranny that ever was seen." It is so easy, this after-criticism, but it comes with a bad grace from the man of all others who helped on the war. Unwilling to push affairs to an extremity, the Czar was hounded on by the St. James' Hall conference and other Gladstonian assurances of English sympathy. It was not war that the ex-Premier desired to avoid so much as he did the direction in which England threatened to go. He wanted the Turks driven out of Europe, and was ready to join the Russians in the work, irrespective of any other interests than those of the persecuted Christians. They had turned his brain. Their sufferings obliterated in his mind all considerations of policy. He wanted them free. No doubt he was perfectly in earnest, and is so still. He conceived any change to be a change for the better, and he has a simple faith in Russia which, however, has been slightly shaken. I am told, by the recent order that the official language of Bulgaria shall be Russian, and by other signs of an expression of Russo-Polish policy in Bulgaria which is not quite in keeping with the Czar's manifesto in favor of nationalities. The ex-Premier hopes the Russians will not be tempted by ambition to go wrong. This is the Russian danger. What a splendid chance she has to justify herself in the eyes of the world and make a lasting name for magnanimity!

The *Times* of yesterday, which contains Mr. Gladstone's speech, publishes in French a letter from Midhat Pasha denouncing the atrocities which have marked the Russian advance in Europe and stained its honor in Asia. Of course, Turkey is very anxious to wipe out the memory of last year's atrocities by directing attention to the horrors of the present campaign, in which the Cossacks in Asia and the Bulgarians in Europe have given us some new and dreadful lessons in massacre. But both sides are making fearful reprisals, and one can only regret that the great and powerful civilized governments of Europe should stand by and allow two barbarous nations to devastate helpless provinces in a religious and political feud. There is not a pin to choose between the two; and the new atrocities lie chiefly at the door of Germany, which could have prevented war at any moment. Bismarck is the Mephistopheles of the tragedy.

ALLEGED CRUELTIES IN ASIA.

STATEMENT SENT TO THE DIPLOMATIC AGENTS OF THE PORTE BY THE MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS OF TURKEY.

Aristarchi Bey, Turkish Minister at Washington, furnishes the following: "The Minister for Foreign Affairs of Turkey has addressed the following two dispatches to the diplomatic agents of the Porte abroad:

"'During an engagement, which took place at Tchamtchara, in Asia, the Russian troops directed their firing upon the hospital, though the neutral flag, a red crescent on a white ground, was floating over it. The wounded in the building, many of whom were unable to escape, were killed. We call the indignation of the whole world to that cruel act, which is not only contrary to humanity, but is also a breach of the obligations imposed upon the signers of the convention of Geneva. The Sublime Porte protests with all its might against that violation of the dictates of humanity and of the provisions stipulated in the international conventions.

"'From the telegrams received by the Sublime Porte, a Russian division on the 17th inst. entered the villages of Kestan and Belovan, disarmed the Mussulman inhabitants, and distributed their arms among the Bulgarians. It then proceeded in the same manner as formerly against the population, that is to say, massacred the men, women, and children and burned their dwellings. What is above stated leads us to believe that the Russians have determined upon a systematic extermination of the Mussulmans whenever they are found on their passage, and that our unhappy co-religionists must expect the most horrible and barbarous treatment from an enemy who loudly claims to be the defender of the rights of humanity, and the impartial protector of all our people. We cannot doubt that the whole world will be indignant and deeply moved by the recital of such atrocities.'"

CHINA AND JAPAN.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., July 28.—Advices per steamer City of Tokio from China state that plentiful rains are said to have fallen lately in the famine-stricken districts of the North, and the crops are in a flourishing condition. Locusts have, however, appeared in some parts and have committed great ravages. It is announced on good authority that the difficulty between Spain and China in reference to the Soverna question has been settled, the Chinese Government paying an indemnity of several thousands of dollars to the relatives of the crew of the vessel. In Japan the war still continues but the public are kept in a state of uncertainty as to the successes on either side. A draft of men is continually being made from the tranquil provinces, and they are dispatched to the scene of strife. A memorial has been addressed to the Government by the Society Shizoka, of Tosa. It is a temperately worded petition, setting forth the evils which have arisen through the fault of the existing Government, and asking for reforms, the head and front of which should be the establishment of a representative Assembly, so that the Government may become Constitutional in form.

Intelligence was received here on the 24th ult. of the loss of the Messageries Maritime's mail steamer Meikong on the passage from Hong Kong to Marseilles, near Cape Guardafui. The passengers were rescued by the tea steamer Glenarthy, but the mails and cargo were lost.

FIRE AND LOSS OF LIFE.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., July 28.—This morning the Cosmopolitan Hotel, a four-story wooden building, was burned with all the contents. The loss is about $30,000. The remains of one man were found in the ruins, and one other is missing.

THE RECENT INDIAN CAMPAIGN.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 28.—A dispatch from Portland says that Gen. Howard has issued a general order congratulating the troops on the results of the recent campaign.

NEWBURG, N. Y., July 28.—Mary Jane Spellman, a servant, aged 20 years, while kindling a fire to-day with kerosene, was fatally burned.

GENERAL TELEGRAPH NEWS

EXCHANGING GOVERNMENT PROPERTY.

OPINION OF THE ATTORNEY-GENERAL AS TO THE AUTHORITY TO EXCHANGE OLD GOVERNMENT PRINTING-PRESSES FOR NEW.

WASHINGTON, July 28.—The following opinion of the Attorney-General, concerning the authority of the United States officers to exchange old Government property for new, is published by the Treasury Department for the information of all concerned:

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE, WASHINGTON, July 23, 1877.

SIR: I am informed by your letter of the 21st inst. that it is in the power of the chief of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing to exchange certain old presses for a new press, so that but a small amount of cash, in addition, will have to be paid to the manufacturers of the new press, and you inquire whether, as these old presses are no longer needed and are much worn, and as in this way they will probably produce more than in any other, you are justified in authorizing him to make the purchase in the manner thus indicated.

It may often happen that by the judicious use of old material in exchange for necessary machinery more advantageous contracts may be made than in any other mode; yet I am not prepared to say that such contracts are authorized by law. It has been the intention of Congress, as manifested by the statutes, (except in certain cases specifically named,) to require that the proceeds of old material which is sold should be covered into the Treasury, and thus accounted for. Although such exchanges may be conducted to advantage, yet Congress has deemed it better, as a rule of business, to prescribe that the officer having charge of old material should dispose and account for it as such, and afterward make the purchase of such new material as he required out of the specific appropriation for that purpose.

Section 3,618 of the Revised Statutes is as follows:

"All proceeds of sales of old material, condemned stores, supplies, or other public property of any kind, except the proceeds of the sale or leasing of marine hospitals, or of the sales of revenue cutters, or of sales of commissary stores to the officers and enlisted men of the Army, or of the sale of condemned Navy clothing, or of the sales of materials, stores, or supplies to any exploring or surveying expedition authorized by law, shall be deposited and covered into the Treasury as miscellaneous receipts on account of 'proceeds of Government property,' and shall not be withdrawn or applied, except in consequence of a subsequent appropriation made by law."

This section has been amended by inserting after the word "Army," in the fifth line thereof, the words "or of materials, stores, or supplies sold to officers and soldiers of the Army." (Act of Feb. 27, 1877, chapter 69.)

The sales which are included within the exceptions in this section are controlled by other sections, which regulate the mode in which the sales of such property shall be made, and the proceeds thereof applied.

Section 3,672 provides that "a detailed statement of the proceeds of all sales of old material, condemned stores, supplies, or other public property of any kind, shall be included in the appendix to the book of estimates."

These sections contemplate that there will be sales of old material necessarily made in the various departments of the Government other than those included within the exceptions. For the mode in which such sales shall be conducted, whether by advertisement, at public auction, or otherwise, no specific provision is made. In these respects, the sales are left to the discretion of the officer having charge of such old material, but it is required that when such sales are made the proceeds shall be covered into the Treasury on account of "proceeds of Government property," and that a detailed statement of them shall be thereafter made.

It is, therefore, in your power to make two transactions which will produce, so far as the benefit of the Government is concerned, the same result that would be produced by an exchange. By one of them you can sell to the manufacturers of the printing press the old presses at a rate which you shall determine to be fair and just, but the sum received from such sale will necessarily be covered into the Treasury on account of "proceeds of Government property."

By the other transaction you may purchase from the manufacturers, paying for the same out of the appropriation which is put into your hands for that purpose, the new press which is desired for use. While the result, so far as the Government is concerned, is the same, it will not, of course, have the same effect upon your appropriation as would be produced if you were entitled to pay for the new press from the appropriation in your hands for such an expenditure, while the amount received from the old presses, being covered into the Treasury, will then be subject to the future action of Congress.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

CHARLES DEVENS, Attorney-General.

Hon. JOHN SHERMAN, Secretary of the Treasury.

NOTES FROM THE CAPITAL.

WASHINGTON, July 28, 1877.

Gen. A. P. Ketchum will remain as General Appraiser of the Port of New-York.

The President has appointed Lewis Heyt to be Appraiser of Merchandise at Philadelphia.

The resignation of Second Lieut. Andrew Stevenson has been accepted, to take effect Sept. 1.

Edward S. Crocker, of Wyoming, has been appointed Receiver of Public Moneys at Evanston, Wyoming Territory.

The Attorney General has decided that the several States are entitled to indemnity for swamp lands sold by the United States from March 2, 1855, to March 3, 1857.

Capt. H. B. Lowry, Assistant Quartermaster of the United States Marine Corps, has been ordered to duty with the Marine Battalion in Philadelphia, and First Lieut. G. B. Haycock to the United States steamer Swatara, at Washington, as the relief of First Lieut. Carlisle P. Porter.

Capt. Frank Monroe, who has been three times tried by court-martial and sentenced to be dismissed each time, was to-day relieved of his suspension, which would have expired Sept. 2, by order of the Secretary of the Navy, and ordered to proceed to Mare Island, Cal., on the 3d of August, for duty.

Assistant Surgeon John H. Hall has been ordered to the Naval Hospital at Washington, D. C., in place of Passed Assistant Surgeon M. D. Jones, detached and placed on waiting orders. Gunner Moses A. Lane has been ordered to the Plymouth, in place of Gunner William M. Wilson, detached and placed on waiting orders.

The balances in the United States Treasury at the close of business to-day were: Currency, $8,040,289; special fund for the redemption of fractional currency, $7,963,213; special deposits of legal tenders for the redemption of certificates of deposit, $54,980,000; coin, $108,519,047, including $39,090,200, in coin certificates; outstanding legal tenders, $359,764,332.

The Treasury now holds $337,638,100 in United States bonds to secure national bank circulation, and $18,782,500 to secure public deposits. The United States bonds deposited for circulation for the week ending to-day were $2,635,000; United States bonds held for circulation withdrawn for the week ending to-day, $2,226,000; national bank circulation outstanding—currency notes, $315,401,387; gold notes, $1,430,120; internal revenue receipts to-day, $304,010 48; Customs receipts, $397,634 08.

At the Cabinet meeting to-day the question of sending a revenue cutter from San Francisco to Sitka, to assist the Collector of Customs at that place in preserving order, was discussed in connection with a telegram from persons in San Francisco remonstrating against sending the vessel away, and claiming that she might be needed in case of a renewal of the Chinese troubles in that city. It was finally determined that the cutter should be sent to Sitka, as there were various naval vessels in the harbor of San Francisco which might be called upon in case of violence in that city.

THE STATE SENATE INVESTIGATION.

SARATOGA, N. Y., July 28.—In the Senate to-day the examination of Mr. French, the Receiver of the People's Savings Bank, was continued: He sold the fixtures of the bank for $500, and paid $1,400 to cancel the lease; the general ledger and the depositors' ledger varied over $2,000 in the total amount of the liabilities; unpaid bills of the bank were found amounting to $10,000 when the Receiver took possession; some of the mortgages of the bank were second and third liens, and no minutes showed any prior incumbrances.

Examiner Reid was recalled: He made an examination of the People's Savings Bank Oct. 9, 1874; the report produced was not filed in the department; Mr. Ellis called at the bank with him when he went to make this examination, and gave that report to him; the report shows a deficiency of assets of $7,357 40, a deficiency of income of $4,401; he was only one day making this examination; knows nothing of a suit commenced by the Attorney-General in 1873 and discontinued. In reply to Senator Gerard, Reid said his appointment as Examiner came from Superintendent Ellis; the examination in October, 1874, was an extra one, suggested by Ellis. Deputy Superintendent Lamb was then recalled, and said he never saw or heard of the report of Oct. 9, 1874, until to-day. Managing Clerk Swayne, of the Attorney-General's office, was shown the letter of Nov. 11, 1875. The figures showing a deficiency in the People's Savings Bank were changed when he took the complaint to Mr. Ellis to be sworn to; increased to agree with Reid's report; Edward A. Werner, a clerk in the Bank Department, altered the figures in the copy of the letter in the letter-book of the department; the copy is in the handwriting of Charles Ellis; don't remember any circumstances about the alteration.

The Senate then adjourned to 10 o'clock A. M. on Monday.

NEW-YORK STATE CENTENARY.

THE APPROACHING CELEBRATION AT KINGSTON—FULL PREPARATIONS MADE.

KINGSTON, N. Y., July 28.—The preparations for the State Centenary in this city on Monday, July 30, are now fairly completed, and the result promises to be fully commensurate with the event to be celebrated. The Governor's order dismissing the military from further service in resisting riotous demonstrations has put it within the power of the Fifth Division, under Gen. Husted, to be here. Gov. Robinson has given express permission for the division to parade, so they are expected with full ranks. Among the guests expected are the Poughkeepsie Common Council, a number of military and civic organizations, and many prominent men, among them, Judge Noah Davis, ex-Gov. Hoffman, and Amasa J. Parker. Gov. Robinson is now expected, although he had previously excused himself on the ground that his eyes were weak, and he was fully occupied with military operations. The President and Vice-President will not be here. The influx of visitors will undoubtedly be very large, excursions being advertised from nearly all the prominent points on the Hudson. The oration of Hon. Chauncey M. Depew will be supplemented with addresses by Gen. Sharpe and Judge Westbrook. In the evening there will be a display of fire-works.

THE FISHERY COMMISSION.

HALIFAX, Nova Scotia, July 28.—The Fishery Commission sat about three hours to-day, and adjourned till Monday, when evidence will be submitted.

QUEBEC, July 28.—Hon. Mr. Forton, member of the Provincial Parliament for Gaspé, leaves here to-day by the steamer Druid, which has been placed at his disposal by the Federal authorities. He will proceed to the fishing stations in the Gulf for the purpose of procuring evidence as to the value of the concessions given by Canada to the fishermen of the United States, this being done to assist the Fishery Commission of Halifax to settle the Canada claim.

THE INDIAN TROUBLES.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., July 27.—A Portland, Oregon, dispatch of this date says that P. McGuire and several others had just returned to Lewiston, Idaho, from Joseph's Creek, where they found large caches of Indian supplies. They loaded several canoes with the plunder and brought them down the river, and they intend to go back and burn the remainder if possible. They found the hides of settlers' cattle, which were easily identified by the owners' brands, also many valuable buffalo robes and about 60 head of horses, some of which had evidently been used in the different fights. They killed some of the horses and drove the others away. All appearances indicated that when the Indians left that point they intended to return. No Indians were seen save one old squaw. The destruction of these caches of supplies is important just at this time. Capt. E. A. Bancroft, who was erroneously reported as dead, and Capt. M. C. Wilkinson, of Gen. Howard's personal staff, arrived here from the front to-day.

HELENA, Montana, July 27.—A dispatch from Missoula, Montana, of the 25th says the following is from an extra edition of the *Missoulain*, issued at 5 o'clock P. M.: "The following dispatch to District Adjutant Burnett, at Fort Shaw, received here at 4:45 P. M., was brought by Lieut. Andrews, of the Missoula volunteers, who reports that the Indians are between 300 and 350 strong, this information being received from interpreters:

To Burnett, District Adjutant, Fort Shaw:

I am intrenching 20 regulars and about 50 volunteers in Lolo Cañon. I have the promise of more volunteers, but am not certain of them. Send along more troops. I shall go to see the Indians to-morrow, and inform them that unless they disarm and dismount, I will give them a fight. White Bird says he will go through. This news is entirely reliable.

C. C. RAWN,
Capt. Seventh Infantry, Commanding.

DEER LODGE, Montana, July 26.—A courier who arrived from Missoula, at 9:30 A. M., reports that he met the Governor at 9 o'clock last night, 10 miles from Missoula. The Governor sent word to Secretary Mills to arm all the men he could, and forward them to Missoula at once.

DEER LODGE, Montana, July 28.—A mail has just arrived from Missoula. Capt. Rawn had an interview with Joseph, White Bird, and Looking Glass on the 26th inst., and another talk was set for the 27th. Our people are sparring for time, which the Indians seem willing to grant. Gov. Potts issued a proclamation on the 26th inst., but no copy reached here. He wants every man to the front. The troops are well intrenched, and will hold the trail. Volunteers are wanted for offensive purposes. All advices indicate a fight imminent. Our scouts report many wounded Indians and ponies.

ARREST OF A FORGER.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., July 28.—During the past few days the Mayor and Chief of Police have received four different dispatches to arrest Joseph Woodruff, for the past nine years Secretary of the Senate of South Carolina, on the charge of forgery and larceny. One was from Gov. Hampton, of South Carolina; one from State Attorney James Conner, of South Carolina, and two were from H. H. Hendricks, the Chief of Police of Charleston. Woodruff was arrested last night on board the steamer Virginia, from Charleston, while at the Lazarette, and was locked up to await the arrival of officers from South Carolina, who are now on the way to Harrisburg to secure the necessary papers.

SUICIDE OF AN EDITOR.

AUBURN, N. Y., July 28.—George W. Peck, editor of the *Daily Advertiser* of this city, shot himself about 6 o'clock this evening. The ball entered his head above the right ear, causing death in half an hour. He had been subject to fits of melancholia for some weeks, and friends feared he would commit suicide. He had just returned at 4 P. M. from Long Branch, where he attempted to take his life on Friday morning by cutting his throat with a pocket knife.

GRASSHOPPERS AT SIOUX CITY.

SIOUX CITY, Iowa, July 28.—Immense swarms of grasshoppers have been flying over in an easterly direction since Monday, but few came down. Reports from the country are anxiously looked for, as but little wheat has been cut, and great damage to crops may yet be done.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

The dwelling of Mr. Hembry Parks, at Patchogue, Long Island, was discovered to be on fire about 3 o'clock on Friday morning, and before any of the neighbors arrived to assist in extinguishing the flames they had gained such headway that it was found impossible to save the building. A part of the furniture was saved in a damaged condition. The loss is about $2,000.

On Friday, at Cudderbackville, Orange County, N. Y., the lightning struck Thomas Cudderback's barn, killing three horses. The barn took fire and was consumed. The loss is $3,000. The season has been more prolific in lightning strokes in this neighborhood than for many years.

T. J. Miller's large stove factory at Leipsic, Putnam County, Ohio, was burned Thursday night. The loss is $15,000: insured for $10,000 in the Western, of Toronto; Fidelity, of Delphos; North America, of Pennsylvania, and Millville, of New-Jersey.

MISCELLANEOUS FOREIGN NOTES.

GOSSIP FROM LONDON—NOT FIT TO BE AN ALDERMAN—SPEECH BY MARSHAL MACMAHON.

BERLIN, July 28.—Mr. J. C. Bancroft Davis, United States Minister to Germany, will return to the United States in the Hamburg-American Line steamer Frisia on the 9th of September.

LONDON, July 28.—A Roumanian official note denies the existence of rinderpest among cattle destined for the Russian Army, reports of which have been published.

The *Athenæum* contradicts the report that Sir William Vernon Harcourt had undertaken to write the life of the late John Lothrop Motley, the American historian. The same paper announces that William Longman, the publisher, is in a critical state of health.

The *Daily News* has a special from Alexandria, which says: "The obelisk (Cleopatra's needle) and the ship for its conveyance to London will be launched about the 10th of August, if the weather is favorable."

The Court of Aldermen of the City of London have resolved, by a vote of 19 to 1, that Sir John Bennett is not a person fit and proper to support the dignity and discharge the duties of Alderman. Sir John Bennett was recently elected for the ward of Cheapside, after an active contest, and by a close vote. He is a radical, and though the Court of Aldermen disclaim any political motive, his rejection will probably cause considerable feeling and party controversy.

GLASGOW, July 28.—Sugar closed steady, with fair business at sixpence advance for the week.

PARIS, July 28.—President MacMahon has arrived at Bourges where the Mayor presented an address. The President, in replying, said his sole aim had been the maintenance of peace abroad and constitutional order at home. His intentions and acts had been misrepresented. There had been no violation of the Constitution or interference with the liberty of conscience, or jeopardizing of foreign relations. Public good sense at home and abroad has estimated these calumnies at their true value. They will not discourage or prevent me from fulfilling my task, with the help of men who have hitherto been supporters of my policy. I am confident the nation will respond to my appeal, and will choose representatives who will terminate the conflict, which, if prolonged, could only be hurtful to the country's interests and check the pacific development of its greatness." Alluding to foreign affairs, the President said France had done all in her power to localize the war in the East. "Peace," he said, "is the first policy—French policy."

GREAT FAMINE IN INDIA.

A GLOOMY PROSPECT REPORTED BY THE MARQUIS OF SALISBURY.

LONDON, July 28.—The Marquis of Salisbury, Secretary of State for India, speaking yesterday at the prize distribution at the College for Indian Engineers, gave a very gloomy view of famine prospects in India. "I regret to say," the Marquis remarked, "that our prospects, instead of brightening, have, during the last few weeks, become more gloomy. There appears too much reason to believe that a second period of famine is settling down over the vast district which constitutes Southern India, and that the famine cannot do otherwise than produce terrible mortality I fear there is little reason to hope." After explaining how the difficulties of coping with the famine were increased by the lack of railway communication and the fact that nearly all the draught animals had died of drouth, the Marquis said: "But the physical circumstances are such that even if we can prevent any widespread suffering from actual famine—which I very much doubt—there can be no doubt that severe epidemics will follow and complete its work."

The following is from the *Times'* financial columns: "Private telegraphic advices of to-day's (27th) date from Bombay state that refreshing rains have fallen in Sholapore and light rains are reported in the Deccan and Southern Mahratta." From Madras advices also of to-day's (27th) date, say light rains have fallen, which, if continued, may save a portion of the crops. Rice has declined two rupees and supplies are increasing.

A FANCY BALL AT THE BRANCH.

OVER 3,000 PEOPLE PRESENT—RICH COSTUMES OF THE LADIES AND CHILDREN—LADIES WHO WERE NOTABLE BY CHARMS OR COSTUME.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., July 28.—The anticipated fancy-dress ball came off this evening, and was attended by over 3

Hamilton has about 50 prisoners, rioters taken from Johnstown. They have been reported to the Governor, who has taken possession of them, and directed the Attorney-General of the State to prosecute them immediately. The quiet occupation of Pittsburg and opening of the Pennsylvania Railroad, I think, settles the question of order in this division, and the only trouble that seems to remain is that connected with the miners in certain points in the coal districts, such as Scranton. Possibly that may require similar treatment as that of the railroad.

W. S. HANCOCK,
Major-General, commanding.

AFFAIRS IN PHILADELPHIA.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., July 28.—There was but little excitement here to-day, except by the report of the conflict at Johnstown, of which no official report has yet been received, although Gen. Hancock has transmitted a full report to the General of the Army at Washington. The telegraph lines are under the control of the Governor and the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, hence there is great difficulty in having true reports circulated. "I thought it was all peace and quietness on the Pennsylvania Railroad," said a prominent banker to-day, on reading THE NEW-YORK TIMES, and then he added, "Surely the facts we desire are being kept from the public." Such has been the policy pursued all along. A number of working men's meetings were announced for to-night, but the proclamation of Mayor Stokley and the vigilance of his Police has prevented any gathering. They were all to have taken place in the Richmond District. To-night a delegation of one of the meetings called on the Mayor to question him in regard to his right to prevent the working men from meeting. The Mayor said that in times like this he considered such meetings of an incendiary character and tending to destroy the harmony and peace of the city, and therefore he would not allow such meetings to occur. This created considerable discussion. The parties had secured a hall in Wood-street, near Fourth, and would have had a large meeting. They styled themselve the Working Men's Party of the United States. There is no doubt but that the leaders are internationalist or communist, two of the delegates being Germans and the others Englishmen. They presented to the Mayor what purported to be a copy of the resolutions they intended offering. They are as follows:

Resolved, That while in the judgment of this meeting we cannot justify the late wanton destruction of property, we do justify the present strikers and all others who may follow them, using every honorable means to secure the accomplishment of the ends now in view, providing those ends are also honorable and lawful.

Resolved, That while this meeting will use all lawful means to promote the interests of the men on the strike, that we will also endeavor to prevent unlawfulness in this struggle for right.

Resolved, That in the judgment of this meeting the most effectual means for now checking and forever preventing such scenes as have lately transpired, is by every man, of every calling, receiving stipulated wages, to unite themselves into one amalgamated union, who will elect a national labor Congress, with powers to regulate wages until such times as the wages system shall be abolished, and all such differences arising between employes and employers.

As the delegation withdrew they promised not to hold any meetings at present. The strikers here are gradually returning to work, and the scene on the line of the road is becoming animated. There will be no suspension of work in the Kensington Mill district, Mr. Thomas Dolan, one of the largest manufacturers, who has a branch store on Franklin-street, New-York, assuring me that the manufacturers would run at a loss rather than risk turning their men loose at this time, as there might be trouble and their mills be burned. There is a threatened cloud speck in the distance—that the engineers on all the roads terminating here are preparing to strike at a certain time not far off. When questioned concerning it the engineers refused to deny or confirm the rumor, but merely shrugged their shoulders and replied, "Wait and see." If this should occur, the railroad companies would then be compelled to give in.

DANGER IN THE MINING REGION.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

HARRISBURG, Penn., July 28.—Advices received at Gen. Sigfried's head-quarters in this city state that everything is quiet at Shamokin, Pottsville, and Shenandoah, and that no great fears of an outbreak are entertained. The citizens in the places named have formed vigilance committees, and have been furnished with arms and ammunition from the State arsenal here. If the Lehigh Valley strikers are prevented from going into the vicinity of these towns trouble can be prevented, but it is feared their emissaries are at work among the miners trying to ferment trouble. Freight trains commenced moving from Altoona to Pittsburg to-night, a sure indication that Gov. Hartranft's promise to clear the roads is being kept.

WILKESBARRE, Penn., July 28, 1877.—This city is comparatively in a state of siege. It is surrounded by thousands of strikers, who hang about the mines and around the depots. Intown everything has a Sunday appearance. Not a mail has been received in three days. Luzerne County pays nearly $1,000,000 a year to the State, and in this sore time of need no relief comes. A committee of railroad strikers waited on the Citizens' Committee late last evening, and assured the latter that in case of riot they would co-operate with the citizens in subduing it. This action on the part of the railroad men was made the subject of great congratulation, and Mayor Loomis personally thanked the committee for the manifestation. No trouble is apprehended from any source, excepting from that villainous element of idle vagabonds who infest this region. Their numbers have been greatly increased during the last three days. There is no change in the situation today so far as the attitude of the men is concerned. They still remain firm to their demands, and still preserve the same orderly and quiet demeanor. There are no trains running on either road. The news that the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western had effected a compromise with their men was expected to result in the running of trains on the Lackawanna and Bloomsburg Road, but it had no effect on the Valley men to-day.

Great excitement was caused here to-day by the appearance of nearly 600 miners, who marched to the collieries of the Delaware and Hudson Company, and ordered the men employed therein to quit work at once or they would stop the pumps and fans, which, of course, forced the men out. All day long the men have gathered at the mines in this vicinity, and it needs no great experienced mind to see that they are growing united and determined in their campaign against the companies. The men in the Lehigh and Wilkesbarre Coal Company are all out, as are those of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western, the Susquehanna, and others in this vicinity.

This afternoon the men of two of the largest collieries belonging to the Lehigh and Wilkesbarre Coal Company demanded a compliance with their terms—25 per cent. advance on their old wages—on penalty of the abandonment of the pumps, the result of which will be to flood the mines. If the attempt is made to carry out this threat some trouble may ensue, as the Superintendents of the mines say that they are prepared to meet any emergency, and that the pumps will not be stopped. The men will not receive the advance asked for.

FLOODING THE MINES.

STRIKING MINERS STOP THE PUMPS — A JUDGE RIDING HIS CIRCUIT ON AN ENGINE—MAILS CARRIED BY PONY EXPRESS.

WILKESBARRE, Penn., July 28.—The miners have stopped the pumps, and the mines are being flooded.

The strikers to-day allowed an engine to run over the Lehigh and Susquehanna Road, to carry Judge Paxon to Philadelphia to hold Supreme Court on Monday.

No mails arrived here since Thursday until this evening, when two bags from New-York which had reached Scranton over the Delaware and Hudson Road were brought here by pony express.

MAUCH CHUNK, Penn, July 28.—Everything is quiet here to-day. The railroads have made no attempts to start the trains. The miners of Summit Hill will hold a meeting to-night.

A SOLDIERS' TRAIN ATTACKED.

A TRAIN WITH REGULAR TROOPS ABOARD STONED AND THROWN FROM THE TRACK AT JOHNSTOWN, PENN.—GOL. HAMILTON, OF THE FIRST ARTILLERY, SEVERELY INJURED—MANY RIOTERS CAPTURED.

PITTSBURG, Penn., July 28.—Four trains over the Pennsylvania Road arrived at 6 o'clock this morning from the East with State troops. They are under the command of Gov. Hartranft, who accompanied them in a special car. They comprise Gen. Brinton's Philadelphia division, Gen. Gallacher's division, Gen. Harry White's division, and three batteries of United States regulars. There are other trains en route from the East, bringing two companies of regulars and another body of Militia, and it is estimated that there will be 3,000 troops here to-night. It was expected that they would arrive last evening, but owing to the obstructions on the road, the trains had to run very slowly. The most serious trouble on the way was encountered at Johnstown, Penn. As the second section of the train passed the depot at that place it was attacked by a great mob, armed with stones and pieces of metal, which were thrown at the windows of the cars, with telling effect. Volley after volley was poured into the train, crushing the windows and injuring a number of the soldiers. As the train moved on, several different attacks were made, the last and most serious being after the train had passed beyond the depot some distance. At this point the patience of the commanding officer, Col. Hamilton, gave way, and he pulled the bell-rope to stop the train. The engineer and fireman were under a strong guard of soldiers, and they at once reversed the engine. In all probability this saved the lives of many persons on board the train, as a switch had been misplaced, and a car heavily laden with fire-brick placed on the switch in such a way as to throw any train running into it over the embankment. When the train struck the switch its speed had been greatly slackened. The engine, tender, and five cars—two baggage and three passenger—left the track and came in contact with the car of brick with such force that the rails and ties were torn up. The five cars were piled up in a mass of ruins, the bottom of one car resting on the roof of another, and three were thrown completely around and lay crosswise on the track, with the car of brick crushed and splintered topping all. Col. John Hamilton, of the First United States Artillery, was severely injured in the side, and several soldiers were badly bruised by the concussion. The soldiers of the wrecked train remained at the siding until 4 o'clock this morning. The third section of the train was detained above the depot by the wreck and was several times attacked by the mob.

The soldiers of the wrecked train threw out a picket line, and succeeded in arresting about 100 of the rioters. Of this number, 75 or more will be brought to this city with the military this evening. The troops which came through on the first trains and arrived here this morning, did not have any serious trouble. At several points along the road the strikers were out in force, but offered no resistance to the passage of trains. The first train that arrived in this city presented a formidable appearance. In front of the two engines was a gondola car on which was mounted a Gatling gun, defended by a detachment of State Fencibles. The engineers and firemen on the locomotives were under strong guard, the soldiers having orders to shoot them if there was the slightest hesitation in discharging their duties. Upon their arrival here they quietly disembarked and were marched to the West Pennsylvania Hospital grounds, where they are now encamped. Their present position is on the hill-side, and overlooks the railroad and Twenty-eighth-street crossing, the scene of the encounter of Saturday and Sunday last.

THE ST. LOUIS ROADS OPEN.

THE REIGN OF THE MOB EFFECTUALLY BROKEN—TRAINS SENT OUT ON ALL THE EASTERN ROADS — STRIKERS DISPERSED BY THE TROOPS—A CONSULTATION BETWEEN THE GOVERNORS OF MISSOURI AND ILLINOIS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

ST. LOUIS, July 28.—As predicted in last night's dispatches, the crisis of the strike in its bearings on the working men outside of railroads, was reached yesterday in the clever capture by the Police, backed by the Citizens' Enrolled Militia, of the Schuler Hall mob. The tide at once turned in favor of law and order. The threats of the committees, their effrontery in closing shops, factories, and other places of industry throughout the city by ordering the workmen of the several places to join them, together with the general yielding to these demands, had made the citizens tremble at the thought of what might come next. For days and nights the Four Courts building has been teeming with soldiery. For five days Police and military have stood in awe of the pronunciamentos of a committee of a few men who undertook to run the city at will. Foundries had been raided upon, steam-boat Captains made to turn off crews, and manufacturers were obliged to close their doors. This morning the situation was much brighter, as far as the city strikers were concerned, and much improved for the railroads. There were no meetings of working men or strikers anywhere in the city to-day, and no immediate fear is anticipated of any more serious trouble from them. Schuler's Hall was deserted, and two lonely policemen were all your correspondent could find about the building.

The first news that reached head-quarters to-day was to the effect that 2,500 strikers had made a bold stand at Carondelet and were stopping trains. One or two companies of regulars repaired to the spot to await orders, but found the rumor groundless. At the Union Depot all was quiet.

There was no attempt made to stop trains on the two roads not leading over the bridge—the Missouri Pacific, and Kansas City and Northern—but all companies were allowed to send out passengers east. This has been positively refused yesterday by the Committee of the East, St. Louis delegation, and a large delegation of bold Terre Haute and Indianapolis railroaders. At an early hour Gov. Phelps, of Missouri, in company with Police Commissioner Armstrong, repaired to East St. Louis, and on arriving there a long consultation took place with closed doors in the general ticket office. Meanwhile, eight companies of United States regulars were taken across the river on the City Harbor boat. The appearance of Gov. Phelps, with Gov. Cullom, of Illinois, and their secret conclave, had not terrified the strikers, who were at that time 300 strong, with more in the woods. But just before the military landed and charged on the place where the crowd stood, there were no strikers to be seen, save two luckless fellows, who stayed behind to see the fun. These were immediately arrested and put under guard. One of them, Jerry Keefe, is a bold leader in the strike, and his arrest is considered a good capture. Both men are held by the military and are certain of two charges each, conspiracy and contempt of court, the latter bearing upon the accusation of interference with property in the United States courts. The troops were distributed all along the different roads to guard against any danger that might befall this town, with the exception of a strong guard placed at the relay depot.

Early this morning some 60 or 70 of the strikers anticipated the militia's visit, and seizing an engine, set out for Belleville at 2 o'clock this morning, and had only reached a point near Belleville, where they were sent upon a side track by the Belleville Guards. Seventeen of them were lodged in the Belleville jail. Among the number thus captured was John Morgan, ex-Head Centre for the Southern District of Illinois.

Gov. Cullom, Gov. Phelps, and Col. Armstrong's consultation amounted to little. It leaked out that Gov. Phelps had made a proposition to the Governor of Illinois, offering six companies of trained Militia. Gov. Cullom said that he preferred to fight his own battles within the State with Illinois troops. Thus matters stood all day, Gov. Cullom expecting the militia from the interior of the State to appear on the ground in the evening. The Wabash Road had at noon found sufficient force to take out two freight trains.

The Belleville Guards arrived, some 100 in number, under command of Capt. Andel, but were insufficient to disperse the East St. Louis mob. After the two freight trains were made up the engineers, who had signified their willingness in the morning to take out trains, suddenly weakened, and refused to move. Gov. Cullom's attempt to have these trains go out with 50 armed regular soldiers each proved futile.

So, as the matter stands to-night, the lock is about as bad as ever in the way of freight. Threats in anonymous communications and bravado have frightened the engineers, and though willing to work at the price stipulated, they do not care to risk their lives. But this relapse is only temporary. Desertions are taking place hourly, and the backbone of the strike is undoubtedly broken. To-morrow will doubtless witness its complete overthrow.

LABOR TROUBLES.

ST. LOUIS, July 28.—The afternoon has passed quickly in this city, no disturbance having occurred anywhere; but there is an undercurrent of wrath still existing among certain classes, and both the Police and the military authorities are exercising the utmost vigilance. Numerous arrests are being made of men who have taken part in the recent troubles. Among these are Albert Currin, the Secretary of the Internationalist Society, William Fisher, James E. Cope, and two or three others who are believed to be members of the Executive Committee of the Working men's Party. These men are in jail and will probably be brought to trial. The real condition of things in East St. Louis, regarding the presence of United States troops there, is about as follows: The Ohio and Mississippi, and St. Louis and South-eastern Roads are in the hands of Receivers, and of course subject to orders and processes of United States Courts. These orders have been disregarded and disobeyed, and a call was made upon the authorities at Washington for the use of Government troops. A favorable response was received, and Gen. Pope, commander of this military department, directed Gen. Davis to send a force there to compel obedience to orders of the courts. This, however, does not apply to any other roads than those mentioned above, but so long as United States soldiers are stationed in East St. Louis all railroad property will be pretty safe, and if riotous proceedings are indulged in, they will be quelled at once. Binford Wilson, who has been appointed Special Deputy United States Marshal for the occasion, has charge of the whole matter, and will see that the orders of the court affecting the two roads in question are carried out. All the roads that wanted to send out passenger trains have done so, and some freight trains have been moved.

Respecting roads other than the Ohio and Mississippi and South-eastern, Gov. Cullum is on the spot and is determined to break the blockade. Seven companies of State Militia from Springfield Quincy, Peoria, and other points have arrived at East St. Louis. More will be called out if necessary, so that by Monday at furthest, it is believed, there will be absolutely nothing left of the strike, and business will be fully resumed.

The Missouri Pacific, and St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern, on this side of the river, are in operation, but the St. Louis, Kansas City and Northern, has not yet resumed business. The men on the latter road are making some demands which the company decline to accede to, but it is believed the difference will be reconciled in a day or two.

The Chicago and Alton and Vandalia Roads attempted to send out freight trains to-day, but were prevented by the strikers. The United States troops did not interfere in the matter.

THE SITUATION IN ILLINOIS.

TROUBLE AMONG THE COAL MINERS IN GRUNDY COUNTY—PROPERTY BEING PROTECTED BY THE STATE MILITIA—THE FEELING IN CHICAGO—THE WAR BELIEVED TO BE OVER—AN ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE MAYOR.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

CHICAGO, Ill., July 28.—The State troops are to-day concentrating at Braidwood, a coal mining town just south of Joliet, where serious troubles have been in progress for some days between the proprietors and employes of the mines. The miners struck a week or two ago, whereupon the proprietors organized a working force of about 400 colored laborers in Southern Illinois and Kentucky, and set them to work in the mines to take the place of the strikers. The colored men were armed for self-defense, but were, notwithstanding, driven away by the threats and menaces of the striking miners. The mining companies and the Sheriff of Grundy County having placed their grievances before the Governor, troops have been sent to the scene to protect the property and those laborers who are willing to work. The First and Second Regiments of State Militia left Chicago this afternoon for Braidwood.

The Michigan Central Railroad shipped from the stock-yards near this city 117 cars of cattle and four cars of hogs last night, and again to-day has loaded all the cattle and hogs as soon as sold, making nearly 100 car-loads. These are all for the East. None of the other East-bound roads have shipped any live stock as yet since the strike. The war is over. The rioters have laid down their bludgeons and no longer defy the lawful authorities. It is an open question as to whether the mob received a sufficient dose to carry the conviction that they were whipped. Although the mob was practically dispersed, the authorities were to-day just as vigilant as ever, and kept all assailable points guarded with military and Police. It was arranged yesterday that a number of leaders in different trades-unions would call upon Mayor Heath to-day and have a talk with him regarding a general meeting to-night for the purpose of discussing the labor question. The Mayor was not present when the delegates called to-day, and they were informed by the Superintendent of Police that no meetings would be permitted in the city until all riotous demonstrations were over. It is impossible to get a correct list of the killed and wounded in Thursday's conflict. A clergyman who lives near the viaduct, and who saw the fighting, is of the opinion that at least 50 were killed and 100 wounded. Thus far, 22 have been reported dead and over 70 wounded. The United States regulars have been ordered to guard the distilleries, gas-works, water-works, and railroad interests here.

The following is sent at the request of Mayor Heath, and is indited by him:

"Many dispatches from this city have greatly exaggerated the disturbance during the last few days. At no time have the lives or property of law-abiding citizens been seriously endangered, and but a small proportion of the railroad employes or other working men of Chicago has been engaged in the riot. By the collision between the rioters and the authorities on Thursday and Thursday night, nine persons, all rioters, were killed, and perhaps 30 more or less seriously wounded. No damage to property has been done at any time, and but slight interference thus far has occurred. The city is now entirely free from rioters, and the strikers are rapidly returning to their various employments. There is no probability of any further outbreak, or any disturbance of the business interests of the city. However, were it not for the prompt and efficient arrangements made by the authorities to suppress any disturbance, the trouble would probably have been quite serious."

SHERIDAN ON HIS WAY TO CHICAGO.

ST. PAUL, Minn., July 28.—Gen. Sheridan passed through here en route to Chicago to-day at noon.

BALTIMORE AND OHIO RAILROAD.

TWENTY-THREE FREIGHT TRAINS MOVED YESTERDAY—EACH TRAIN GUARDED BY REGULAR TROOPS—THE STRIKERS STILL IN FORCE AND VERY DEFIANT BETWEEN KEYSER AND GRAFTON.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

BALTIMORE, Md., July 28.—The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad has to-day moved 23 freight trains between Baltimore and Cumberland, the first that have passed over the road for 11 days. Nine went west from Baltimore, 12 came east from Cumberland, and two east from Martinsburg. The trains from Martinsburg arrived here this evening without being interfered with anywhere along the line. The 12 from Cumberland arrived at Martinsburg about dusk, and were halted there for the night. Careful preparations were made before starting trains from Baltimore this morning. The Fifth Regiment of Maryland National Guards was marched down to Riverside and drawn up around the round house, where the freight engines were kept. Then the trains were made up, and on each one was placed a guard of regulars. Several thousand people were congregated about, but no resistence was made. There was plenty of yelling and hooting, but the spirit seemed to have left the mob. For the present the Fifth Regiment will remain at Riverside, two miles outside the city, and the regulars will do duty as train guards. Those who went west from here to Martinsburg will return on the trains coming east from there, while the troops of Gen. Getty's command, who came east from Cumberland, will exchange with them and return to Cumberland. It is deemed prudent for the present not to attempt to move trains at night, and this is the reason for the stoppage at Martinsburg to-night. There will be no attempt made to start trains westward from Cumberland before Monday. If there is any further trouble it will be experienced on the Third Division, between Keyser and Grafton, among the mountains in West Virginia. Advices from Keyser to-night say that the strikers are still in force there and very defiant. They declare that no matter what may occur on the other divisions they will fight to the last before allowing any trains to pass. They are strengthened by several hundred miners and the striking boatmen of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal, and the road cannot be considered open until this point of obstruction is cleared for the passage of trains.

The railroad authorities, however, are satisfied that they have won the victory, and will have everything running regularly Tuesday or Wednesday. The breaking of the blockade, although only partial so far, has been hailed with welcome in business circles, and transactions to-day revived under the favorable news. The company has no difficulty in obtaining experienced hands to run trains, many of the strikers applying to be taken back. Those who still hold out are to-night going around to the houses of men who have determined to resume work, and by pursuasions or threats endeavoring to deprive the road of their services. It appears that their efforts are mainly ineffectual, and the Police are making arrests in all cases where it can be learned that menaces have been used.

A special from Cumberland, dated noon, says: "Freight trains on the Pittsburg Division are also moving to-day. Hoppers were furnished to the Consolidated Coal Company, but the miners would not go to work, saying they wanted to attend a labor meeting at Frostburg this afternoon. This meeting will be watched with interest, as the discontented will try to make trouble."

ON THE PACIFIC SLOPE.

THE POLICE ARRESTING LARGE NUMBERS OF "HOODLUMS" IN SAN FRANCISCO — AN ATTACK ON THE CHINESE OF PALISADE, NEVADA—PRECAUTIONS OF THE CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD—ARRIVAL OF A CARGO OF CHINESE.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., July 27—9:40 P. M.—All is quiet throughout the city. Every ward is patrolled by the Safety Committee, and large forces are held in reserve at the various designated points and at the City Hall. The organization of veteran guards is being rapidly recruited, and is now double the number enrolled last night. The Police are arresting all known "hoodlums," thieves, &c., that they fall in with, and locking them up on the charge of vagrancy. Not a fire alarm was sounded during the evening.

N. P. Brock, who made an incendiary speech at the anti-coolie meeting of Wednesday evening, was arrested to-night. A little fracas occurred in Chinatown this evening, the residents engaging in some difficulty among themselves. A squad of Police clubbed them in-doors and restored order. The Police have been bringing in "hoodlums" all the evening, and the station-houses are crammed with them. Otherwise the city never was more quiet.

A Eureka, Nev., dispatch says that a special to the *Sentinel* from Palisade states: "A crowd assembled this afternoon and held an indignation meeting, expressing themselves bitterly opposed to the Chinese population, and it was with the greatest difficulty that the Deputy Sheriff and several special Police succeeded in preventing the destruction of the Chinese portion of the town. Several fires started, but were speedily extinguished. Great excitement prevails among the citizens. The Central Pacific Railroad Company is keeping its engines fired up all along the line and on the side tracks so that they can speedily be moved if necessary, and not allowing any to be put in the round-houses."

The steamer City of Tokio, from Hong Kong, via Yokohama, with a large Chinese passenger list, arrived here at 1 o'clock this morning. By orders of the Chief of Police the Chinese will not be landed until 4 P. M., when every precaution will be taken to insure their safety.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., July 28.—Fire was set to a Chinese house at San Pablo, near Oakland, this morning, and nine houses were destroyed before the flames were subdued. Prominent citizens of Oakland and the suburban towns are daily in receipt of threatening letters, and it is rumored that an outbreak is planned for to-night. The citizens are organized for any emergency.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 28.—The landing of Chinese passengers from the steamer City of Tokio took place this afternoon. A strong force of Police and the Safety Committee received them shortly before 4 o'clock. The immigrants were placed in wagons, and, escorted by guards, moved along Second, Montgomery, and Sacramento streets, to the Chinese quarter. There was not the slightest disturbance at any time. The crowd at Main Dock was no larger than ordinary, and the "hoodlum" element failed to announce its presence. Crowds, attracted by curiosity, filled the sidewalks along the line of march. Last night a company of Safetymen were fired on by "hoodlums" near Laurel Hill Cemetery. The company returned the fire, and the assailants took to the brush.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., July 28.—This afternoon five boys, between the ages of 12 and 15 years, were detected in depositing combustibles in a lumber yard between Fremont and Beale streets, near the scene of the fire on Wednesday night. They were arrested.

THE CENTRAL MEN TO RESUME WORK.

FAILING TO PROVOKE A STRIKE AMONG THE ENGINEERS, THE ALBANY STRIKERS CONCLUDE TO GO TO WORK MONDAY MORNING—MEN NOT REPORTING FOR WORK TO BE CONSIDERED AS QUITTING THE COMPANY'S EMPLOY—ALBANY EVACUATED BY THE MILITARY.

ALBANY, N. Y., July 28.—Gov. Robinson reviewed the troops this morning, when they were all dismissed. Immediately after other orders came for the troops to hold themselves in readiness for any emergency, as it was reported the strikers had reassembled and taken possession of the West Albany shops, driving out the workmen. Sheriff Wemple and a posse went out immediately.

The city was again momentarily disturbed by fears of further bloodshed, which, happily, were speedily shown to be groundless.

The workingmen this morning, taking advantage of the evacuation by the military of West Albany, did not deem it advisable to wait till afternoon, but held a meeting at 9 o'clock. Mr. McKenna was appointed Chairman. It was considered necessary for the continuance of the fight that the locomotive men be drawn into the strike. Messrs. John Smiley, Thomas O'Neil, and Henry Whipple were appointed by the Chair as a committee to request the employes of both locomotive departments to leave work. They remained at work, and the committee were driven from the grounds. This was the cause for calling on the Sheriff and his deputies. The following order was promulgated to-day at the shops and depots at West Albany:

"The employes of this department will report for duty Monday morning, July 30, 1877, at 8 o'clock A. M. Those that do not report for duty at the time above specified will be considered as having left the service of the company, unless a good excuse or reason be given why they do not. Please post the above at the depot and at your shop."

This afternoon at 4 o'clock a meeting was held to take action upon the above notice. Mr. McKenna acted as Chairman, and the committee reported their action in requesting the locomotive men to leave work. Mr. McKenna spoke of the rumors circulated by outsiders in regard to tearing up the tracks and taking possession of the shops. He said it would be well to get rid of these obnoxious individuals, when the outsiders yelled out that they should go to the locomotive department and drive the men away. This was hooted down, and the disturbing element was suppressed. Action was then taken on Mr. Vanderbilt's notice, when it was decided that they should go to work and allow the citizens and Mr. Vanderbilt to close the gap.

The Sheriff and a posse of deputies are in charge of the shops at West Albany, and may possibly remain on duty until the return of the regular workmen Monday morning. Everything is quiet. No military are under arms, though they have not been mustered out. The Adjutant-General and Mayor Banks do not anticipate further delay in the complete restoration of good order.

The Ninth Regiment left for New-York on the 1 o'clock train.

RIOTERS LOCKED UP AT SING SING.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

TARRYTOWN, N. Y., July 28.—For the last two days the railroad officials in this section have been aware of a menace to the Hudson River Railroad in the presence of a large body of lawless tramps, who had virtually taken possession of the lower portion of Sunnyside, Washington Irving's beautiful estate. They were not molested until to-day, when, they having made various riotous threats and demonstrations, Officer Lawrence, of Tarrytown, made a sally upon them and captured 25. They made little resistance, though much greater in numbers than the authorities, and were peaceably brought to Tarrytown, where they were arraigned before Police Justice Millard, and sentenced to 10 days each in the Sing Sing lockup.

THE EIGHTH AT NIAGARA FALLS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

NIAGARA FALLS, N. Y., July 28.—The Eighth Regiment, of New-York, arrived here this afternoon. It came from Syracuse in accordance with the following communication sent to Col. Scott last night:

HEAD-QUARTERS, SIXTH DIVISION, July 24, 1877.

Col. George D. Scott:

By direction of the Commander-in-Chief, I have the honor to inform you that the Eighth Regiment is hereby allowed to go to Niagara Falls, with directions to return thence to New-York and to report to Major-Gen. Shaler. I have also the honor to inform you that transportation has been provided for you, and that you can avail yourself of it at 8 o'clock to-morrow morning. In bidding you farewell, the Major-General commanding desires heartily to thank you for the effective aid you have rendered him in preserving the peace of the city, and to congratulate you on the brilliant reputation you and your command have won with your associate in arms and with other citizens universally for the soldierly bearing of your gallant command. I wish you a pleasant visit to the Falls, and a happy return to your homes.

DANIEL P. WOOD, Major-General.

R. M. R. RICHARDSON, Assistant Adjutant-General.

At the same time an offer of a special train was received from the Central Railroad Company, accompanied by a complimentary dispatch from President Vanderbilt. This morning the regiment left Syracuse, and on reaching here the men visited the Falls. They took the train for New-York at 8 o'clock this evening, and expect to reach the City about noon to-morrow. The men are bright and cheerful, and Brevet-Colonel Nelson Place, Surgeon to the regiment, reports their sanitary condition excellent.

THE LAKE SHORE STRIKERS.

A SPEEDY COMPROMISE PROBABLE—A TELEGRAPH OPERATOR EJECTED AND A STRIKER PUT IN HIS PLACE—THE STRIKERS DISCOURAGED.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, July 28.—The strikers at Collinwood to-day put out the regular telegraph operator and put in one in sympathy with them. No reason is assigned for this. Mr. John Newell, General Manager of the Lake Shore Road, returned from his Eastern trip yesterday. To-day Mr. C. B. Couch, Superintendent of the Erie Division of the road, who has all along been on the best of terms with the men, went out, and held a protracted interview with their committee, and it is thought that a compromise is being arranged. The men are less enthusiastic in their meetings, and seem much discouraged by the fact that their companions in the shops at Buffalo have gone to work again. A committee of the shopmen visited Mayor Rose this morning, and told him that they were not disposed to stop any one from working, and would not object to the Police being stationed where necessary.

NOTES FROM VARIOUS POINTS.

SEDALIA, Miss., July 28.—The strikers here on the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railroad had a large meeting yesterday afternoon, after a consultation had been held between the strikers and officers of the road, during which the officers made very fair propositions, acceding to nearly all the demands of the strikers, the only difference being as to the wages of trackmen and the mileage paid to brakemen and firemen on short runs. It is generally believed that the terms of the officers will be accepted and the men resume work.

TERRE HAUTE, Ind., July 27—Midnight.—The Illinois Midland, and the Logansport and Terre Haute Roads have resumed operations with freight and passenger trains, and are not interrupted by the strikers. The embargo still continues on the Vandalia, the Indianapolis and St. Louis, and the Terre Haute and Danville Roads. It is likely that an attempt will be made to run trains on all the roads to-morrow. The strikers say that it will be resisted. An organization of citizens has been effected to resist violence.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., July 28.—The trains on all the roads are running except the Vandalia and the Indianapolis and St. Louis, on which trouble exists west of here. The Indianapolis and St. Louis sent out a mail car this morning, and the Vandalia sent a passenger train at 1 o'clock. The Police are guarding the depot. The United States Marshal has not yet found any of the strikers for whom he has writs. The crowd about the depot has been dispersed. There is a feeling of perfect security now, and all is quiet.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, July 28.—The Ohio and Mississippi Railroad Company are running passenger trains this morning, and will start through freight this afternoon.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, July 28.—The Mayor, at the head of a squad of 20 police, marched to the freight yard this morning for the purpose of sending out a train on the Little Miami Road. At the depot they met three companies of military passing through the city on their way home from Newark. They were invited to remain in the city until the train had been sent out, which they did. The train was made up in the midst of an immense crowd of people. The strikers stood around, and put forward every inducement to the crew to abandon the train, offering the engineer $100 cash to quit the engine, but with no effect. No violence whatever was used, and no attempt made to uncouple the cars. The train left about 11 o'clock. Three strikers were arrested earlier in the day for running an engine from the yard into the round-house.

WEST PHILADELPHIA, Penn., July 28.—The following has just been received from the manager of the Pan Handle Line at Columbus, Ohio: "Our roads west of Columbus are in full operation at all points. The head-quarters of the strikers is at Columbus. I gave the Mayor and the strikers notice that I intended to run freight trains to-day. The Mayor opposed it until I called upon the Governor, who told me he would render all the aid necessary. We prepared to move the trains this morning. The engines were captured, by strikers, but were speedily retaken, and a train started for Cincinnati. Two of the men were arrested. All is now quiet, and the crowd has dispersed. We intend to move the other trains at once.

ST. THOMAS, Ontario, July 28.—Train service on all of the Canada Southern lines was resumed to-night. The men have returned to work as before the strike. Any grievance which may exist will be adjusted when the road is in full operation.

CHICAGO, Ill., July 28.—A dispatch received late to-night from Braidwood, Ill., the scene of the mining disturbance, says that troops took peaceable possession of the town, and the strike there is practically ended.

DETROIT, Mich., July 28.—The striking men on the Canada Southern Railroad have resumed work on the Canada Division, and all the trains are running as usual. Passenger trains from Buffalo and from Detroit left on their usual times this morning. General Manager Muir telegraphs to General Passenger Agent Snow that the strikers have abandoned all their claims and have gone to work unconditionally.

DES MOINES, Iowa, July 28.—Gov. Newbold has issued a proclamation in view of the lawlessness of the strikers and others in certain cities of Iowa, ordering them to disperse and refrain from interference with property, and to present their grievances in a lawful and orderly manner. He says the whole power of the State will, if necessary, be invoked to aid the authorities in executing the laws.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., July 28.—William N. Sayres, Secretary and Treasurer of the Firemen's League of the United States and Canada, and John Brickley, one of the leading strikers, were arrested here to-night by the United States Marshal, and were taken to the United States Arsenal. It is reported that all the engineers on the Vandalia Road struck at 6 o'clock to-night.

Gen. Ben Spooner, United States Marshal, with a guard of 50 soldiers, left here this afternoon for Vincennes, via the Vandalia Railroad, on a special train, and arrived at his destination at 9 o'clock without any interference.

THE FEELING IN WASHINGTON.

A SPEEDY SETTLEMENT OF THE DIFFICULTIES ANTICIPATED—EARLY RESUMPTION OF UNINTERRUPTED TRAVEL—MARINES ORDERED TO THE BALTIMORE AND OHIO DEPOT—TROOPS READY IF CALLED UPON.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 28.—The Cabinet today held the usual daily consultation with reference to the railroad difficulties. All the reports presented by the Secretary of War and the Postmaster-General indicate a speedy settlement of the difficulties and an early resumption of uninterrupted travel. The presence of Lieut.-Gen. Sheridan, who is expected at Chicago to-morrow, will have a salutary effect. The President says he apprehends no further violence in the West with Sheridan at Chicago. The large force under Gen. Hancock insures the opening of the Pennsylvania Road, and the Baltimore and Ohio is now running freight trains without molestation. About 150 marines were to-day ordered to the Baltimore and Ohio Depot at Washington, and will remain there ready for instant departure, should any disturbances occur on the line of that road. All the naval forces here are under orders of the War Department. These forces are daily increased by additional arrivals, and are kept in constant readiness to move upon the disturbed districts in Maryland and Pennsylvania, if called upon.

The following advices have been received at the War Department during the afternoon and evening. The commanding officer at Indianapolis has sent a detachment of 50 men to the United States Marshal at Vincennes, Ind., to act as a posse to enforce a process of the United States Court in moving trains. Gen. Pope reports from St. Louis at 5:50 P. M. that all is quiet there, and that the Mayor assures him of his ability to keep order; also that the blockade of freight trains continues at East St. Louis, and he believes it will require more force to break the blockade than the Mayor anticipates. Official advices report Chicago as peaceful and quiet as under ordinary circumstances. Gov. Carroll reports all trains on the Baltimore and Ohio Road started without trouble. Gen. Barry reports that during the departure of the trains from Baltimore large crowds were present, and made some little demonstration, but no disturbance. He had 500 men present, with two field-pieces in position. Gov. Hartranft telegraphs Gen. Hancock from Lawrenceville that he has been over the burned district since his arrival, and has been locating his troops, and says the situation is calm now, and will give full advices should he desire any changes. As soon as all the obstacles are removed on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, Gen. Getty will proceed to Pittsburg and assume command at that place.

The telegraphic order of the President for Gen. Sherman's return was forwarded to-day from Fort Ellis, Montana, by special messenger.

THE SOURCE OF THE TROUBLE.

THE MERCHANTS AND BUSINESS MEN OF EVANSVILLE, IND., ATTRIBUTE THE STRIKE TO THE POLICY OF CONTRACTION.

EVANSVILLE, Ind., July 28.—The merchants and business men of this city had a large meeting last night to discuss the evils of the hour, at which the following resolutions were adopted:

First—That the prosperity of business men being directly dependent upon well paid labor and the happiness and prosperity of the masses, it is to the interest, as it is the duty, of business men to demand the removal of all causes that compel employers to curtail expenses beyond the point that makes economy an oppression too grievous to be borne.

Second—That business, despite the practice of the greatest prudence on the part of the employers, has hardly been self-sustaining for years past, and believing, as we do, that the cause for this general stagnation in the commercial and manufacturing world is directly traceable to the policy of forced resumption, to be reached through severe contraction of the currency, we respectfully request of the Administration the cessation of the contraction policy, and demand of the Representatives and Senators in Congress the unconditional repeal of the Resumption act.

Third—That the bankrupt law be abolished.

Fourth—That we favor making the silver dollar a

CURRENT LITERATURE.

WAR.

How long until the old shameless doom relent
That shadowing with its lurid curse our world,
So often amid wild awful dusk has hurled
The fairest isle, the mightiest continent?
How soon shall this immense calamitous wrong
Back to the prisoning past be sternly sent,
Where ancient infamies lie like serpents curled,
Writhing with memories that they once were strong!

Through ages glory about thy feet hath clung,
War, terribler than all earthly shapes but they
That deep in noisome charnels crumble away!
Set proudly o'er thine hideous frame are flung
To-day the purple and gold of kingly dress,
And round thee throng allegiant old and young,
With banner and lordly pomp their love to pay
And kiss thy slaughterous hand's red ghastliness!

Thy smoking altars are the riot of strife;
The great are of thy vassalage, he alone
Being valued best that shall approach thy throne
Dripping most woefully with his brother's life!
To restless monarchs' ears thy flatteries dread
Thou hast brought, and pointed with ensanguined knife
Toward fame, a spire of insubstantial stone,
That looms o'er glimmering meadows black with dead!

The fumes of flaming villages, when they rise,
Are balm to thy livid nostrils, and the reek
Of carnage delicate as no words may speak;
Thine ears drink greedily those keen tragic cries
Of suppliant women seized in maddened flight;
Yet more than all atrocity dost thou prize
That agony of the mother's thrilling shriek,
When her sweet babe is massacred in her sight!

And thou hast dared with ocean's resonant boom
To match thy savage clamor, and to appall
Its turbulence when thy cannon's deadly ball
Takes o'er blood-slippery decks a path of doom;
Or when the illumed wreck flares in hot distress;
Or when the dark, vast vessel, in midnight gloom,
On a sudden, at the sly torpedo's call,
Thunderously blazes into nothingness!

Or yet thou lovest exultantly to go,
When calm at last its lull to the battle brings,
Where the sad hospital incessantly rings
With bitter groans of the tortured, loud or low,
And all the vacuous rant delirium saith;
Or where, to the ended fight's dumb overthrow
Of soldier and steed fly forth on massive wing
The dolorous-throated pursuivants of death!

Wisdom, white star of the nations, hope supreme,
With lovelier brilliance glitter than of yore!
Win men to seek thy beauty and to adore
Knowledge, whose rich oil feeds thy virginal beam,
Till life to loftier longings be attuned,
And from humanity's heart, indeed or dream,
This folly of hate be exiled evermore,
Now haunting it as a green fly haunts a wound!

Oh, quench, eternally quench, these baleful fires
And wipe forever and sheathe from added ills
This truculent sword that arrogantly spills
Fresh blood to hiss amid insatiate pyres!
For lo, all thought where high solicitudes dwell,
All chaste ideals of freedom, all desires
Whose rush of godlier warmth man's bosom fills,
Abhor this saturnine terror, strayed from hell!

EDGAR FAWCETT.

THE FORTUNES OF NARA.

AN OLD JAPANESE STORY. IN TWO CHAPTERS.

CHAPTER I.

In the old days of feudal Japan, power was ever built on treacherous foundations. A man waking in the morning to find himself famous could not anticipate with any degree of certainty that his fame would endure till evening; families long accustomed to govern and dictate with almost more than imperial power might at a moment's notice be disgraced by the whims of a captious, jealous Government, and, without prelude or warning, be reduced to the level of the very people hitherto treated by them as slaves. Thus it was with the great house of Nara. Possessing one of the vastest yashikis, or palaces, in the capital, holding the unbounded confidence of the Emperor, blessed with untold wealth, and worshiped by the masses as one of the great feudal pillars of the State, the family had for centuries governed with princely rule in the land. Suddenly the political wind veered. The chief of the family was accused and found guilty of dangerous plotting, rightly or wrongly history does not state; the family was disgraced; its chief committed "seppuku," that is, disemboweled himself according to custom; the palace with its great gates and acres of park confiscated, and the place of the family blotted out from the political history of the day.

So Bisjamon, the young heir of Nara, found himself thrown on the world. He was, when the blow fell, in the full vigor of youth—fearless, chivalrous, addicted, perhaps, to the overbearing contempt for all beneath him in the social scale, so characteristic of the Japanese noblesse of all times, but withal generous, open-hearted, and accomplished. He was accomplished; that is to say, he could read and write the Chinese characters; could ride his horse without flinching up the steps of the Atago-yama; was a good fencer; could compose fair love doggerel; and, above all, was a skillful performer on the samisen or national guitar. But, in the rude race for life accomplishments pass for very little; and, in his present forlorn condition, a knowledge of carpentering would have stood him in better stead than all his acquaintance with the Chinese classics, and he would have exchanged all his skill in handling a hard-mouthed Japanese pony for the less chivalrous accomplishment of using an adze.

It was hard for him to leave the comforts and luxuries of his courtly home, but it was a keener pang still to part with his love, Kaimiri. Side by side with the fair-skinned beauties of a Belgravian drawing-room of these days, Kaimiri would appear "chetive" and mean. Yet there were charms in her dark sparkling eyes, with their arched brows; in her small ruddy mouth, through which glistened the perfect rows of white teeth; in her rounded figure, and her delicate hands and feet, which ranked her high among the beauties of the day, and which had completely won the heart of the young Prince of Nara at a river party.

She was a sort of kinswoman of his, and the aristocratic world of Yedo had looked upon their union as an arranged affair, when the cloud burst over the fortunes of his house, and he was forced to depart without even the privilege of bidding her farewell. However, by a faithful servant he sent her a letter—tied in a knot of cherry stems, emblems of undying fidelity—acquainting her with his fate, and praying her to think of him and hope for better times. Then with a satchel of necessaries, and clad in plebeian garb, he set forth to combat the world.

For some months he joined a band of Ronins or wandering adventurers — frequently men of good family, or who had seen better days, dashing, careless fellows who owned but little law and not very much religion—but their unscrupulous modes of dealing disgusted him, so he had recourse to his old accomplishment, and gained a precarious living by singing, from door to door, old Japanese romances and songs of war to the chords of his guitar. By degrees his skill as a minstrel began to be spread abroad among the pleasant little villages which form the suburbs of the capital; and within two years after the fall of his house he found himself a necessary part of every festival within a five-mile radius from the Nihon Bashi, or Bridge of Japan. At times the old haughty spirit would make the blood rush to his brow, and he would curse the fate which had brought him—scion of the great house of Nara—to be a paid purveyor of amusement to half-educated boors and petty rural land-owners; his hand would involuntarily clutch the hilt of the Muramasa sword—a family heirloom—which he always carried half concealed beneath the folds of his garment; he would think of the fair Kaimiri, wonder where she was, and build up all sorts of castles in the air; and then his eye would rest on his humble wallet, on his coarse blue clothes, on his well-worn straw sandals—he would be reminded that, although there was the will to bring his dreams to pass, for the present there was wanting the way.

For three years he pursued his wanderings. Fortune had dealt lightly with him, and he had contrived to save a few hundred ryos; his future remained blank, and his mind would often wander back to the happy day when he met Kaimiri in a gondola at the great festival of the blessing of the River Sumida; when beneath the moon they exchanged their first love vows, and no cloud was yet perceptible on the horizon to dim their future happiness. Was she still thinking of him as he was of her, or with the fall of his prosperity had her heart changed?

Yet he had always trusted her, and it was so foreign to him to deem that she was other than true, that he would shudder at his own suspicions.

It was early Summer, and there was a festival in honor of the rustic deity Inara Sama at the Village of Yoji, about three miles from the city. Even now, when most remains of old romantic Japan have either been swept away or spoiled in the path of modern improvement, Yoji is a beautiful village. At the period of our tale, at the loveliest season of the year, and invested with all the attributes of a Japanese pleasure-making, it was especially beautiful. Groves of many tinted trees hide the village from the traveler's view until he is within a few yards of it; but on festive occasions, inklings of great "goings on" may be gathered, not only from the crowds of people which animate the narrow, winding road leading to the village, but from the stalls which enterprising hucksters set up on either side of the way for a full half-mile before reaching it. On three sides of the village rise masses of deeply-wooded hills, jumbled together in the confusion peculiar to the hand of nature in Japan; a panorama of the city of Yedo, and the surrounding country, bounded in the distance by the Oyama range of mountains, with the monarch Fuji, forms the fourth side. The village itself is small and unpretending, but during the festival of Inari is as gay and animated as a town.

Hither the young Prince of Nara wandered in his usual guise of a strolling player; after having paid his devotions to the shrine of the god, he strolled among the tea-houses and booths, tuning the strings of his guitar to the songs of romance and heroism so dear to Japanese ears. From some parties he got a handful of cash, at more than one he was invited to partake of rice, fish and wine as a reward for his minstrelsy, now he would be stopped by a jovial citizen to sing again some favorite ballad, now at the request of some love-lorn maid he would rehearse the latest song of gallantry from Yedo. Yet his thoughts were ever far from the scene around him; long custom had enabled him to sing and play more than correctly, but the feeling with which he inspired his verses was artificial, and among the gay, laughing faces around him, he was ever seeking the features of his darling Kaimiri.

Wearied at length, having tramped and sung for some hours beneath the relentless sun, which his broad-brimmed bamboo hat barely kept off his throbbing head, he sank down on the bench of a more remote tea-booth, called for some wine, and gazed on the scene. Fatigued and dazed he soon dropped off into a light sleep; his day thoughts molded themselves into his dreams, and he beheld Kaimiri, as she was when he wooed her, young, beautiful, and gay, not alone, but seated at a banquet side by side with a man who treated her with the formal respect of a newly-wedded husband. In the dream effort which in his rage he made to cleave the intruder to the ground, he awoke. It was but a dream, but it had left the vivid impressions of actuality upon him, and he resolved more firmly than ever to discover his old love, or to die in the attempt. He sat up, dazed and hovering between the two worlds of dreamland and of truth, as men do who have been suddenly awakened from sleep. It was evening, and a majority of the folk had left the scene of the festival for home, here and there a merry party still laughed and sang round the wine-cups, while pairs of lovers scattered about declared vows and exchanged embraces beneath the bright, cold rays of the moon. Suddenly the faint notes of a well-known air fell on his ears, an air which called back vivid recollections of the happiest part of his old life, an air which he had never heard but from the lips of one person—Kaimiri. It was the quaint, pathetic lament of the Princess of Sendai; he could not mistake the touch of the guitar, and the voice, though more tremulous than of old, was that of Kaimiri. At intervals the song stopped, thus telling Bisjamon that the singer was one of his own profession, wandering from tea-house to tea-house, and gathering here and there reward in one shape or another. Eagerly he strained his eyes to catch a glimpse of the performer, and when at length he discerned the veritable Kaimiri of old, disguised in the common blue gown and broad-brimmed hat of the minstrel class, his heart beat as though it would burst. As she passed, still mechanically playing the old Lament, he would have leaped forward to embrace her, but he checked himself, and resolved to follow her and declare himself in a less frequented place. One by one the lights in the tea-houses disappeared, the sounds of revelry grew fainter and fainter, and at last ceased altogether, the pairs of lovers had wandered away, and he was alone, within a few yards of her upon whom for the last three years his every thought had been centred. He watched her sadly and slowly take her solitary road toward the shrine of Inari. There she fell upon her knees, and throwing aside the bamboo hat and guitar, buried her face in her hands, and sobbed, as only women can sob in keen, deep agony. Then she raised herself and prayed—it was for him—and in the clear moonlight he could trace every well-known feature, but how sadly altered! There were the tresses of raven hair, escaped from their bonds at the unloosening of the hat, the graceful form, the white hands and feet; but the sadness of the face, the great brilliancy of the eyes, the sharpness of the features, betokened that the woman he saw before him was not the Kaimiri of old, happy days.

He could withstand no longer, and as she turned to depart, issued from his ambush behind a huge carved bronze lantern, and stood before her.

Seeing a strange form, at so weird a time and at so desolate a place, she started back, and pulled the bamboo hat over her eyes, then she recognized her love, and sprang toward him with a great cry; in a moment they were locked in each other's embrace.

"Kaimiri, my own old love," were the first words that Bisjamon could utter after the emotion of this sudden meeting; "the darling of long past days, is it indeed thee whom I embrace after these years of sadness and wandering?" But she was silent: he could hear her sobs, and feel the hot tears falling on his hand. "Speak, Kaimiri, speak. Art thou still true to me, and have the gods designed that we should thus meet never to part again?" Still she answered not for some moments, then she raised her head and gazed into his face, and said, "Bisjamon, thou art indeed in my heart, the true love of old times, but——" and he trembled as she paused. "I thought thee dead, or departed to a far-distant land, and in an evil hour I yielded to the soft words of one whom I call husband, and who should acknowledge me as wife. The gods alone know what I have suffered at his hands; how, after the first gush of his affection was over, he began to treat me as worse than a slave, and has now cast me off altogether, to gain my livelihood as best I can in the hard, unsympathetic world. Still I am by law his wife, and as we have met here, so must we part. Yet think not that Kaimiri hath deceived thee. The gods are ever kind to those who carry into their worldly actions true hearts and honest consciences. Farewell, Bisjamon, think not of me, but strive to be worthy of a better and nobler woman." Ere he could embrace her for the last time, she had disappeared into the blackness of the night.

Long time he stood entranced by the swiftness and suddenness of the vision, for vision it seemed yet to him, and no real event. Then, sighing deeply, he wandered away, he knew not whither.

CHAPTER II.

A year after the events narrated in the last chapter, the political world of Japan again underwent one of its periodical convulsions, and the house of Nara was restored to its ancient affluence and power. So long had Bisjamon led a lowly but independent life, and so little attraction did court life in Yedo hold out to him, now that he had lost Kaimiri, that he preferred to continue his wandering life, and still strolled from village to village disguised as a ballad-singer. Yet hope for the future never entirely deserted him; he felt that Kaimiri was, indeed, his by right, and could not believe that the cloud now hanging over their fortunes was never to be dispelled.

He was praying one day at a little village temple, with his eyes bent on the ground, when he spied amongst the dust and weeds at his feet a golden hair-pin, such as is worn by ladies of quality in Japan. He picked it up, and examining it, saw engraved thereon, in minute Chinese characters, the name of Kaimiri. It was a mere coincidence, for Kaimiri is a common Japanese female name, and the Kaimiri of his heart he knew well would scarcely follow her wandering profession, with her locks bound together by a pin of gold. But, like a true Japanese, he was superstitious, and regarded this discovery as a good omen; so, placing the pin in his wallet, he prayed fervently for the grace and the help of the gods, and set forth with a cheerful heart on his way. At evening, as was his wont, he halted at a little wayside tea-house, and sat among the countrymen who were drinking, smoking and gossiping after the labors of the day. It was really that he lurked in or near these places, for he had learned that the strolling players were the best gossips, and from them he could glean more news than from any other class. He listened to the conversation of those with whom he was brought in contact during his journeys, but the talk now buzzing around him interested him, inasmuch as it was about the revival of the Nara family. Said one sturdy tiller of the ground, with his hoe in one hand and a square wooden measure of wine in the other: "These are indeed strange times. This month last year the Nara palace was deserted, and the name never mentioned. Denkichi, the fish-seller, told me this morning that he passed by the gates, that the guards were mounted as in the olden time, and that the bustle and animation within the courtyard were just as if the family had never fallen, that the workmen were busy in all directions repairing and patching up the broken walls and roofs, which had been suffered to fall into decay since the disgrace of the family." "That is very true," remarked the village mason, who, powdered with professional dust, had just joined the group. "But they say there is some difficulty. The old Prince committed Hara Kiri at the news of the family disgrace, and the property in due course fell to his only son and heir, the young Bisjamon, but he cannot be found. After the news of his father's death and of the family disgrace, he went away and has since not been heard of; consequently, although the family is by right in possession, there is no one in person to claim the chieftainship." "Ah, but," added a third bystander, "I hear that he has turned up, and that to-morrow he will be invested with possession." At these words, Bisjamon started so suddenly that the notice of the host was attracted, and he said: "From your emotion, Sir, it would appear that you are interested in the matter. Pray, have you heard anything about it?" "No," stammered Bisjamon, "I know nothing about it, except that the young Prince is said to have died some years since, and that the present claimant cannot possibly be he." "And how do you assert that?" said the trio at once. "I was in the service of the young Prince," replied Bisjamon, "and I helped him to escape in disguise. If he had indeed returned to power, he would have surely remembered me, and, saving his position, I may say that we were brought up together." "But," rejoined the host, "men who have received benefits when in need of them too often forget their benefactors when they are above the necessity of receiving them."

Startled by the news, and fearing to commit himself by joining further in the discussion, Bisjamon withdrew to the screened compartment allotted to him as a sleeping-place. As he enveloped himself in the quilt, he resolved that he would take immediate action, for, preferring as he might his humble wandering life to the glittering existence of a court, he felt that it would ill become him, as rightful Prince of Nara, to allow a usurper to wield the sovereignty of the house, and to occupy the seat honored through centuries by the great and noble men his ancestors.

As the dawn broke through the open casements on the next day, he rose, left the tea-house, and was soon well on his road to the capital. At midday he entered the great Shinagawa Gate, the stones of which still remain, although the gate itself with its towers and walls have long since gone the way of most relics of feudal Japan. The bustle and animation of Yedo was very much greater than at present; wheeled vehicles there was none, but palanquins, litters, and sedan-chairs blocked up all room that was not occupied by the throngs of laughing, chattering, howling, gesticulating pedestrians. So long was it since Bisjamon had edged his way and pushed among the crowds of a great city, that amid this scene of confusion he soon lost himself, and stood gaping and wondering in the very centre of the street, jostled and sworn at by passers-by, shafted by palanquin-bearers for an ignorant rustic, and fairly at his wit's end as to what road he should take. At length he ventured to a common wine-house, at the door of which stood the customary group of loafers and idlers, and asked the way to the Nara palace. "The Nara palace!" said a huge square-shouldered fellow, girt with two swords, and having the appearance of a man-at-arms, "what on earth carries you there, young man?" Then scanning the athletic frame and aristocratic bearing of Bisjamon, he added, "in search of a place, no doubt. Well, the new prince is beating up recruits, and as I am a retainer," showing the crest of chequers, which was the Nara badge, "for a cup of wine I will guide you there myself." So the wine was ordered, consumed, and paid for, and Bisjamon found himself humbly following to his own property a man who, in days gone by, would have groveled in the dust at his approach. Short cuts soon brought them to the main gate, Bisjamon told his errand, and ere evening found himself once more settled under the family roof not as a lord, but as a sworn fighting man.

The next morning he was formally presented to his new master, and so great was his anxiety to see the upstart who had dared to claim headship of the great house, that he could scarcely buckle on the girdle of his armor. As he knelt before the stunted low-browed, ill-favored man in whose keeping were the time-hallowed honor and glory of the house, he could scarcely refrain from proclaiming himself and denouncing the imposter, not only by word, but by sword. But he remembered his position; he saw that among the band of retainers standing around there were but two or three who had served in the old days; and he resolved to bide his time, and received the customary charges and address with as much good grace as he could summon.

For three months he served his new lord, and performed his duties with a regularity and precision which gained for him the esteem even of the usurper himself. He had, meanwhile, won golden opinions from all his fellow-retainers by his easy, pleasant manner, and his various accomplishments; and not a few remarked that the lowly clansman seemed to have been born and bred above his station. Meanwhile, the acting Prince of Nara, secure, as he thought, in his newly-gotten gain, began to display his character in its true light. He was peevish, passionate, and overbearing. He was a debauchee in the worst sense of the word, even in an age when morality was at a very heavy discount in Japan, and when it was not a reproach to men of high station to hold orgies night after night, and to neglect business in the pursuit of pleasure. Moreover, he had no redeeming qualities to set in the balance against these faults. "There is nothing of the Nara character in him," growled an old retainer, who yet remembered the chivalrous court of the old lord. "He thinks and acts as the lowest of the people. The old lord never kicked a free-born Samourai, as did this mushroom noble yesterday; nor did he suffer the precincts of the palace to be polluted by the crowds of profligate revelers who nightly disturb the whole quarter around with their drunken orgies." "No," added another; "and the court is no more like the court of old times than is Kioto like Yedo. It is true that the new Prince gave an assault of arms when he came into power; but he did it merely because it was the custom, and not that he had any liking for it; and what with the women and the mountebanks he gathers here, the place resembles rather a huge fair than a school of chivalry and honor. He a Nara! Not a bit of it." "As for taking an interest in his followers," said a third, "he treats us like dogs; and, if we were all to be palsied to-morrow, would merely give orders for fresh men to be enrolled, without so much as inquiring after our welfare."

So they growled, and Bisjamon saw that the seeds of disaffection thus deeply sown would not need much fostering to ripen into open revolt; and already dreamed that the happy omen of the finding of the hair-pin was on the point of being fulfilled.

One bitter Winter night, when all was wrapped in the silence of sleep, Bisjamon lay thinking of schemes, and turning over projects in his mind. The oil-lamps shed a flickering glare over the apartment, revealing the forms of his sleeping comrades, and glancing brightly against the armor suspended on the walls. It was midnight, and not a sound could be heard but the steps of the sentinel on guard, and the faint flutter of a distant dog. He was dozing off, when he heard the sliding screen of his apartment gently pushed aside; starting up, he seized his sword and stood ready for what might occur, but espied through the opening a hand holding a piece of paper; he could see that the hand was small and feminine, but no more, for the paper was dropped, the hand immediately withdrawn, and the door shut as gently as it was opened. Opening the paper he read as follows: "Bisjamon, in two hours the dreams of the last five years of your life will be realized. Be on the alert and watch." There was no signature nor clue whatever to the authorship of the epistle; the writing was that of an educated woman, but from whom he was at a loss to conjecture, for the women in the palace were either favorites of the Prince or wives of the retainers, with none of whom was he even on speaking acquaintance. However, he dressed himself and waited, deeming it best not to awaken his companions, but to trust to chance. Anxiously he waited, for he knew not how, or by whom, the happy omen of the hair-pin was to have a fulfilment, or in what manner his hopes and dreams were to be realized.

The night, which till now had been serene and calm, began to change to a rough, tempestuous day, the wind howled around and through the old buildings, shaking the frail shutters as though they were pine branches, and driving the snow against them with tremendous force. Suddenly, above the roar of the elements, he heard the deep boom of the fire-bell, and opening the outer shutters, he saw that the main building of the foothill was in flames. Soon other fire-bells took up the warning note, every one was aroused, the great gates of the castle thrown open, and the city learned that the Nara Castle was on fire. Through the gates poured the fire brigade with their ensigns, engines, batteering-rams, ladders, and hooks, headed by gorgeously-arrayed Captains on horseback, followed by a howling, shouting crowd, who would not have dreamed of leaving their warm coverlets for a fire of less importance. Bisjamon's first impulse was to rush into the burning building and attempt to save the life of his lord, for, although the man was a usurper and his enemy, he had bound himself by the strongest oaths which feudalism could frame to serve him truly. With this object in view, therefore, he ran toward the already half-consumed block, and would have forced his way in, but a strong hand was laid on his shoulder, and a deep voice said: "Stay, young man; this is the vengeance of the gods; beware how you anger them in attempting to frustrate it." He looked and beheld one of the ancient servants of the Nara household, and at the same time observed that the other retainers, clad in full war costume, were standing watching the progress of the flames, but neither attempting to aid in the work of extinguishing them, nor preventing the fireman from doing so if they could. Bisjamon saw the situation at a glance. This was the solution of the mysterious letter. The fire was not accidental, but the work of a band of desperate men, driven by constant bullying and goading to assert their independence, in a way not considered fiendish in those rough-and-ready days.

Then he reflected that among the retainers there were many who were still faithful, and who would have fought for their lord against the disaffected few. These had been decoyed away, he learned, and, in their absence among the tea-houses and pleasure haunts of the city, where they were probably at this moment helplessly intoxicated, the old retainers had carried out their dreadful scheme of revenge.

So the fire progressed; and although the firemen worked as Japanese firemen always do—with a pluck resembling foolhardiness, dashing into the hottest corners, staving in doors and casements with their hooks and axes, and battering down whole sides of the building with their huge rams—in an hour's time a mass of smouldering ruins marked the site of the central building of the Nara Castle. All inside must have perished, for so rapid had been the course of the fire that not a soul could have found time to escape.

As the first faint glimmer of dawn appeared, Bisjamon saw the firemen gradually withdraw, and the rabble, surfeited with excitement, disperse. Suddenly a woman rushed from the midst of the band of armor-clad warriors, and he clasped to his breast Kaimiri!

The story was soon told. Hers was the hand that had thrust the paper into his room on the preceding night; she had lived as a dependent of the ill-fated usurper since his accession to power, and not as a wife. She had watched her old love re-enlist under the old banner, and had noted his progress. Still firm and unalterable in her affection for him, she had fomented the feelings of the retainers, had fanned them into a flame, and had planned and carried into execution herself the design of destroying the usurper of her husband. Now she came to claim Bisjamon as her own. Proofs of his identity were not wanting, for during her long, bitter union she had carefully treasured up all the letters and presents which had passed between them in the old days. So Bisjamon was proclaimed rightful Prince of Nara, and entered immediately into possession. On the ruins of the old palace was reared a new and magnificent edifice, and the opening festival therein was to celebrate the union of Bisjamon to his true love Kaimiri.

Such is the Old World story, which yet delights thousands of Japanese play-goers. It may not be commended from a moral point of view, but allowance must be made for the country and the age, and it seeks to point a moral after all; for of all virtues, that of fidelity to relatives, to lovers, and to ancestors is the most strictly enjoined by all masters of Oriental philosophy; and it is the fidelity which Kaimiri vowed to Bisjamon, which under a misapprehension she gave to another, and to which she returned, that the old writer dwells upon as being so worthy of reverence and imitation.—*All the Year Round.*

ANY CHANGE IN TURKEY FOR THE BETTER.—No doubt there are a great number of persons who are really ignorant of the abominable character of the Turkish Government, and there are a still greater number who refuse to inquire too closely, and who administer a salve to their conscience by dwelling upon certain aspects of that Government in which it may, by a little suppression of facts, be represented as having certain positive merits. For example, they dwell on the unquestionable fact that it has been friendly to the Jews, and that it tolerates equally every church or sect of Christianity. But this equal toleration is nothing but equal and indiscriminate contempt, coupled with the very natural feeling entertained by Turks that the more Christians quarrel and are divided among themselves the better for the Moslem. Certain missionaries, indeed, highly value this indifference, because it gives them more free scope for operations having for their aim to proselytize among the Eastern Churches in favor of a reformed theology. And it is indeed perfectly possible and even probable that any one of the Christian Governments which might be substituted for that of Turkey would not be equally indifferent to operations of this kind. But nobody who chooses to look at facts as they are could be deceived for a moment by this partial and temporary convenience—one which arises out of the very conditions of Moslem tyranny over the whole non-Moslem population. Men who dwell upon this convenience or advantage, such as it is, choose to forget that the whole Christian population equally are subjected by the Turks to this most odious and cruel of all forms of persecution—that their evidence is not allowed to be received in any cause in which they are adversely related to a Moslem. Considering that all the officials, both executive and judicial, are notoriously corrupt, and that the very Police of the country is left to pay itself out of arbitrary exactions from the people—considering further that the law and custom of the country sanctions the rape of Christian women if by fraud or force they can be converted into Moslems—this one disability in respect to the reception of Christian evidence before the courts constitutes in itself, and in its innumerable consequences, a systematic persecution of the most abominable kind. Men who, in the face of the knowledge of such facts as these, can speak of the toleration of the Turks, must be hard pressed indeed for some excuses to their own conscience in the selfish policy they recommend. Another favorite excuse is the pretense that it is not possible to find any substitute for the Turks. No substitute for a people which has desolated every province subject to its rule, which is bankrupt in purse and in character, and whose systematic principles of government are founded on an insolent and barbarous fanaticism! Here again we find proof of the facility with which men will pass off upon themselves, as well as upon others, any argument, however rotten, which can administer some anodyne to an uneasy conscience. In comparatively recent times several large fragments of Turkey have been detached from this precious, this indispensable Government for which no substitute can be found; and, although the administration of these detached provinces may leave something to be desired, it is certain that they are more than tolerable—that they are fairly good. Moreover, it is known that, as compared with the provinces still enslaved under Turkey, these revolted and independent States are as the promised land—to which all eyes are turned by the Christian subjects of the Porte. The simple truth is that any change must be for the better in Turkey; and those only who, being thoroughly comfortable themselves, choose not to think of or to realize the daily life and sufferings of others, can talk with doubt as to the possibility of devising for the Christian population of Turkey some more tolerable rule.—*The Duke of Argyll in the Contemporary Review.*

THE DEBUT OF A FAMOUS ACTOR.—The ordeal to which the young tragedian Lekain was about to expose himself was a trying one; the public of Versailles, almost exclusively composed of the patrons of Grandval and Bellecourt, had already resolved on his rejection; and, above all, Madame de Pompadour and her time-serving ally, the Maréchal de Richelieu, were notoriously hostile to him. A less ardent nature might well have been daunted by such apparently insurmountable difficulties; Lekain, on the contrary, beheld only the possible glory of success, and nerving himself for the struggle with that self-confidence which never deserted him, determined to achieve it. His entrance on the stage produced a strange and disagreeable sensation. The ladies, accustomed to the elegance and noble bearing of Grandval, beheld the uncouth figure before them with an involuntary shudder, and more than one murmured behind her fan, "How ugly he is!" Lekain had foreseen this, and far from paralyzing his energy, the coldness of his reception only stimulated him to fresh exertions; and, before the end of the first act, he was listened to, if not yet with sympathy, at least with deep attention. As the tragedy progressed, the impassioned fervor and intense pathos of his delivery so impressed the spectators that they no longer saw the actor, but *Orosmane* himself; so profound, so absorbing was the emotion felt by them, that even those most prejudiced against him forgot their animosity; and, at the close of the fifth act, the entire auditory, thoroughly subjugated by the force of genius, with one accord acknowledged his supremacy. After the performance the first lord-in-waiting, in compliance with the usual custom, solicited the King's decision respecting the débutant. "He has made me shed tears, which has rarely happened to me," said Louis XV. "I consent to his admission." The order was formal, and not to be disobeyed; whatever surprise or discontent may have resulted at the Comédie Française from this judicious exercise of the royal prerogative, none was expressed; from the date of Feb. 24, 1752, the newly-elected member took his place among the sociétaires, and henceforth sustained the leading tragic characters conjointly with Grandval, until the latter, conscious of his own inferiority, voluntarily relinquished them and devoted himself exclusively to comedy. It is but fair to add that, previous to Lekain's appearing at court, one of his comrades, whose name has not been given, had strenuously argued in favor of his reception, and indignant at the persistent opposition manifested by certain of his fellow-performers, had exclaimed, as he left the room where the committee were sitting, "If you refuse to receive him as your equal, receive him at least as your master!"—*All the Year Round.*

RACING SLANG.—The language of the turf abounds in slang phrases, some of which are expressive. In accounting, 5 shillings are known in betting circles as a *dollar;* a pound is called a *quid; fivers* and *tenners* are respectively £5 and £10 notes. A *pony* is turf slang for £25; a *century* means, of course, a hundred; while a *monkey* represents a sum of £500. *The odds* is represented by the figures for or against the chances of the horse, and the principal turf market is in London, and is open daily at a large building in Wellington-street and at Tattersall's. It is the big book-makers who "set the market," *i. e.*, fix the rate of the odds which, at times, are not at all commensurate to the chance of the horse. A *stiff one* is a *dead 'un,* or a horse which is in *the cart;* in other words, an animal which will not compete, but will be *scratched* (that is, struck out of the race,) before the day appointed for its decision. *Milking* a horse means that book-makers are laying the odds against a *stiff one. Skinning the lamb* denotes that the book-makers have a clear book as regards the winner; in other words, have not betted against it, and have, therefore, nothing to pay. The origin of the phrase is not given in the *Slang Dictionary,* and the writer has not been able to trace it. One of the most expressive phrases in the vocabulary of the turf is *hedging.* "No bet is good till it is well hedged to" is a well-known turf maxim. The following is an explanation of *hedging:* Suppose that a betting man backs a particular horse for the Cesarewitch at 100 to 1 before the entries are due for that race, and that the horse is entered, is favorably weighted, and accepts, it is pretty certain to come to shorter odds than it was backed for. After its owner has accepted, it may be assumed that the price will be not more than 50 to 1, which the maker of the bet will lay to some person so that he may himself stand in a position to win £50 to nothing. That is hedging. If the horse becomes a good favorite as the time for the decision of the race draws nigh, and attains the price of, say, ten to one, then the betting man may lay off, or hedge, £25 more of his hundred at that price, in which case he is said to stand on velvet; in other words, whether the horse should win or not, he will win; he will win if the horse is successful, and, if not, he will win fifty shillings, and so be able to back some other animal to that amount. There are persons on the turf who make money by the process of hedging; they never stand to be shot at, but invariably begin to hedge with all their might as soon as there occurs an opportunity. The eventualities of the turf are great, and a horse that is the leading favorite at breakfast-time may be struck out of the race before dinner, or have gone back in the betting to the hopeless odds at which it was first backed; hence the maxim which all knowing turf men keep before them, no bet is good till it is well hedged to.—*Fraser's Magazine.*

MANNERS.—Men succeed in their professions quite as much by complaisance and kindliness of manner as by talent. Demosthenes, in giving his well-known advice to an orator—that eloquence consisted in three things, the first "action," the second "action," and the third "action"—is supposed to have intended manner only. A telling preacher in his opening remarks gains the good-will of his hearers, and makes them feel both that he has something to say and that he can say it—by his manner. The successful medical man, on entering a sick-room inspires into his patients belief in himself, and that hope which is so favorable to longevity—by his manner. Considering that jurymen are scarcely personifications of pure reason unmixed with passion or prejudice, a barrister cannot afford to neglect manner if he would bring 12 men one after another to his way of thinking. Again, has the business man any stock in trade that pays him better than a good address? And as regards the "survival of the fittest" in tournaments for a lady's hand, is it not a "natural selection" when the old motto "Manners maketh man" decides the contest? At least Wilkes, the best mannered but ugliest man of his day, thought so. "I am," he said, "the ugliest man in the three kingdoms; but if you give me a quarter of an hour's start, I will gain the love of any woman before the handsomest." If kindliness of disposition be the essence of good manners, our subject is seen at once to shade off into the great one of Christianity itself. It is the heart that makes both the true gentleman and the great theologian. The apostle Paul (see speech delivered on Mars' Hill) always endeavored to conciliate his audience when he commenced addressing them. And his letters, as well as those of his fellow-apostles, are full of sympathy and consideration for every one's feelings, because he had learned from Him whose sympathy extended to even the greatest of sinners.—*Chambers's Journal.*

AUTHORITY IN MATTERS OF OPINION.—Authority is not an ideal or normal, but a practical or working standard. It may be thought, in the case of a being whose nature is based on intelligence and freedom, to present an anomaly. It certainly presents a limitation; but not (in mathematical phrase) a constant limitation. There is no point at which we may not throw back the boundary and enlarge the sphere of direct knowledge, and of conviction and action founded thereupon. There is no point at which we ought not to so throw it back, according to our means and opportunities. Life should be spent in a strong, continuous effort to improve the apparatus for the guidance of life, both in thought and action. We must ever be trying to know more and more what are the things to be believed and done. In pursuing this end the exercise of free, intelligent thought may, indeed, greatly enlarge the sphere of authority. For example, in learning facts of physical science, as when we inquire about the results obtained by the Challenger, or in becoming more largely acquainted with the laws of health from the mouth of a judicious physician. This duty, however, is covered and overlapped by another duty—the duty of constantly endeavoring, within the limit of our means, to corroborate or test authority by inquiry, which finally means to supplant trust by knowledge. And this duty is supreme. But it is insidiously dogged by the danger of mistaking the limit of our means, and thus supplanting trust, not by our knowledge, but by our ignorance, dressed out in the garb of knowledge.—*Hon. W. E. Gladstone in the Nineteenth Century.*

CAVOUR ON NAPOLEON III.—"Do you see," said Cavour one day to D'Ideville, "your Emperor will never change; his fault is always to conspire; yet is he not absolute master, with a powerful country and a great army at his back, and Europe tranquil! What, then, has he to fear? Why should he constantly disguise his thoughts, and seem to go straight when he means to turn to the left, and *vice versa?* Ah, what a marvelous conspirator he makes!" Upon which M. D'Ideville remarked, "Yes, and you have been a conspirator, too!" "True," said Cavour; "but I could not help it; it was absolutely necessary to keep things secret from Austria. But your Emperor will remain for ever incorrigible. I knew it long ago. At this moment he could march right on, openly fulfilling his end. But no! he prefers to throw people off the scent, and to go off on a sudden tack—to conspire, in fact—to conspire always! This is the turn of his genius; it is the *métier* he professes; he examines it like an artist, as a dilettante, and in this rôle he will ever be first."—*Macmillan's Magazine.*

UTRECHT.—You cannot be long in Utrecht without discovering that you are in a new element. It is different from any other town in Holland. In Amsterdam you have all the hurry of commerce; of men jostling each other in order to grow rich; that race for wealth that has become so fierce a battle and so perpetual a motion. Rotterdam is equally commercial, but here the shipping element more loudly declares itself, and throws over its bustle and work a charm very nearly allied to the romantic; the freedom of the broad ocean, the good-natured carelessness of those who go down to her in ships influence her very atmosphere. The Hague possesses fashion and pleasure to its heart's content; vulgar commerce must not run a race beside its dashing equipages and fair occupants. The *tone* of society is here, though much less observable than in Mayfair and the new Boulevards of Paris; that wonderful tone which will not allow its votaries to be natural, and is only to be described by the odious word artificial; assumed as much as the paint and padding which compose those brilliant complexions and Venus-like figures. Leyden, in spite of a past history of absorbing interest, is dull in this its day. You almost feel that its atmosphere has become impregnated with some of the dryness of its University tomes; lifeless and stagnant as the numberless stuffed birds, beasts, and fishes contained in its extensive museum. Haarlem—dear Haarlem—lives in its past; its town-hall and wonderful old room, its cathedral, and sense-touching organ. You wander about its streets in a dream of bygone days, and there is no unusual noise or confusion rudely to awaken you. Hand in hand you walk with ghostly phantoms, and go through the horrors and excitement of that terrible siege as vividly as if 300 years had not rolled on since then and passed into the eternal records. But Utrecht is apart from one and all these characteristics. There is no element of commerce about its streets; royalty throws no refined flavor into the air; it has simply and peculiarly, the calm, grave, sedate dignity of a cathedral town. It knows how to respect itself, and how to make itself by the world respected—though the one fact, you will say, is a natural

to impart. The Archbishop paused and listened. The words came: "*An my loard, nuething like this in Scotland.* I'M FRAE DOALLER." Thus did the brother Scot claim kindred; thus express his share in the Archbishop's dignity. For the Archbishop, too, comes frae Doaller. The little town of Dollar, in the euphonious county of Clackmannan, is capital of the rural region whence originate the race of Tait. And the verger thus said to the Primate: We understand each other. We know the kind of ecclesiastical functions which are common at Doaller, so different from those familiar here. Are not we two Scots impressing the simple-minded Saxon? For though the people of Doaller would have looked with awakened curiosity at that fair procession, I doubt whether they would have been deeply impressed thereby. The verger's inner thought appears to have been, I share your triumph: *Et in Arcadid ego:* I'm frae Doaller, like yourself.—*Fraser's Magazine.*

A WOMAN'S "NO."

He spoke to her with manly word,—
With honest speech and slow;
She felt she loved him as she heard,
But yet she answered "No."

She saw him rise, she saw him stand,
As staggering from a blow;
She could have kissed his trembling hand,
But still she answered "No."

And so he goes—to come no more!
But let him only go,
Her voice will call him from the door.—
Who trusts a woman's "No!"

—*Good Words.*

FAITHFUL UNTO DEATH.

The fire burns cheerily on the hearth, the great logs crackle and flare up the wide chimney, up which it is my wont to say you could drive a coach-and-four. I draw my chair nearer to it with a shiver. "What a night!" I say.

"Is it still snowing?" asks my wife, who sits opposite to me, her books and work on the table beside her.

"Fast. You can scarcely see a yard before you."

"Heaven help any poor creature on the moor to-night!" says she.

"Who would venture out? It began snowing before dark, and all the people about know the danger of being benighted on the moor in a snow-storm."

"Yes. But I have known people frozen to death hereabouts before now."

My wife is Scotch, and this pleasant house in the Highlands is hers. We are trying a Winter in it for the first time, and I find it excessively cold and somewhat dull. Mentally I decide that in future we will only grace it with our presence during the shooting season. Presently I go to the window and look out; it has ceased snowing, and through a rift in the clouds I see a star.

"It is beginning to clear," I tell my wife, and also inform her that it is past 11. As she lights her candle at a side-table I hear a whining and scratching at the front door.

"There is Laddie loose again," says she. "Would you let him in, dear?"

I did not like facing the cold wind, but could not refuse to let in the poor animal. Strangely enough, when I opened the door and called him he wouldn't come. He runs up to the door and looks into my face with dumb entreaty; then he runs back a few steps, looking around to see if I am following; and finally, he takes my coat in his mouth and tries to draw me out.

"Laddie won't come in," I call out to my wife. "On the contrary, he seems to want me to go out and have a game of snow-ball with him."

She throws a shawl round her and comes to the door. The collie was hers before we were married, and she is almost as fond of him, I tell her, as she is of Jack, our eldest boy.

"Laddie, Laddie!" she calls; "come in, sir." He comes obediently at her call, but refuses to enter the house, and pursues the same dumb pantomime he has already tried on me.

"I shall shut him out, Jessie," I say. "A night in the snow won't hurt him," and I prepare to close the door.

"You will do nothing of the kind!" she replies with an anxious look; "but you will rouse the servants at once and follow him. Some one is lost in the snow, and Laddie knows it."

I laugh. "Really, Jessie, you are absurd. Laddie is a sagacious animal, no doubt, but I cannot believe he is as clever as that. How can he possibly know whether any one is lost in the snow or not?"

"Because he has found them and come back to us for help. Look at him now."

I cannot but own that the dog seems restless and uneasy, and is evidently endeavoring to coax us to follow him; he looks at us with pathetic entreaty in his eloquent eyes. "Why won't you believe me?" he seems to ask.

"Come," she continues; "you know you could not rest while there was a possibility of a fellow-creature wanting your assistance. And I am certain Laddie is not deceiving us."

What is a poor hen-pecked man to do? I grumble and resist and yield; as I have often grumbled and resisted and yielded before, and as I doubtless shall do again.

"Laddie once found a man in the snow before, but he was dead," Jessie says, as she hurries off to fill a flask with brandy, and get ready some blankets for us to take with us. In the meantime I rouse the servants. They are all English, with the exception of Donald, the gardener, and I can see they are scoffingly skeptical of Laddie's sagacity, and inwardly disgusted at having to turn out of their warm beds and face the bitter Winter's night.

"Dinna trouble yoursels," I hear old Donald say. "The mistress is right eneugh. Auld Laddie is cleverer than mony a Christian, and will find something in the snaw this night."

"Don't sit up, Jessie," I say as we start; "we may be out half the night on this wild-goose chase."

"Follow Laddie closely," is the only answer she makes.

The dog springs forward with a joyous bark, constantly looking back to see if we are following. As we pass through the avenue gates and emerge on to the moor, the moon struggles for a moment through the driving clouds, and lights up with a sickly gleam the snow-clad country before us. "It's like hunting for a needle in a bundle of hay, Sir," says John, the coachman, confidentially, "to think as we should find anybody on such a night as this! Why, in some places the snow is more than a couple o' feet thick, and it goes again' reason to think that a dumb animal would have the sense to come home and fetch help."

"Bide a wee, bide a wee," says old Donald. "I dinna ken what your English dugs can do; but a collie, though it hasna been pleasing to Providence to give the creatur the gift o' speech, can do mony mair things than them that wad deride it."

"I ain't a deridin' of 'em," says John. "I only say as how if they be so very clever *I've* never seen it."

"Ye wull, though, ye wull," says old Donald, as he hurries forward after Laddie, who has now settled down into a swinging trot, and is taking his way straight across the loneliest part of the bleak moor. The cold wind almost cuts us in two, and whirls the snow into our faces, nearly blinding us. My finger-tips are becoming numbed, icicles hang from my moustache and beard, and my feet and legs are soaking wet, even through my shooting-boots and stout leather leggings.

The moon has gone in again, and the light from the lantern we carry is barely sufficient to show us the inequalities in the height of the snow, by which we are guessing at our path. I begin to wish I had staid at home. "*L'homme propose, mais la femme dispose.*" I sigh to myself; and I begin to consider whether I may venture to give up the search (which I have undertaken purely to satisfy my wife, for I am like John, and won't believe in Laddie,) when suddenly I hear a shout in front of me, and see Donald, who has all the time been keeping close to Laddie, drop on his knees and begin digging wildly in the snow with his hands. We all rush forward. Laddie has stopped at what appears to be the foot of a stunted tree, and after scratching and whining for a moment, sits down and watches, leaving the rest to us. What is it that appears when we have shoveled away the snow? A dark object. Is it a bundle of rags? Is it—or alas! was it a human being? We raise it carefully and tenderly, wrap it in one of the warm blankets with which my wife's forethought has provided us. "Bring the lantern," I say hoarsely; and John holds it over the prostrate form of, not as we might have expected, some stalwart shepherd of the hills, but over that of a poor shriveled, wrinkled, ragged old woman. I try to pour a little brandy down the poor old throat, but the teeth are so firmly clenched that I cannot.

"Best get her home as quickly as may be, Sir; the mistress will know better what to do for her nor we do, if so be the poor creature is not past help," says John, turning instinctively, as we all do in sickness or trouble, to woman's aid.

So we improvise a sort of hammock of the blankets, and gently and tenderly the men prepare to carry their poor helpless burden over the snow.

"I am afraid your mistress will be in bed," I say, as we begin to retrace our steps.

"Never fear, Sir," says Donald with a triumphant glance at John; "the mistress will be up and waitin' for us. She kens Laddie didna bring us out in the snaw for naething."

"I'll never say nought about believing a dawg again," says John, gracefully striking his colors. "You were right and I was wrong, and that's all about it; but to think there should be such sense in a animal passes *me*!"

As we reach the avenue gate I dispatch one of the men for the doctor, who fortunately lives within a stone's-throw of us, and hurry on myself to prepare my wife for what is coming. She runs out into the hall to meet me. "Well?" she asks eagerly.

"We have found a poor old woman," I say; "but I do not know whether she is alive or dead."

My wife throws her arms round me and gives me a great hug.

"You will find dry things and a jug of hot toddy in your dressing-room, dear," she says; and this is all the revenge she takes on me for my skepticism. The poor old woman is carried up-stairs and placed in a warm bath under my wife's direction; and before the doctor arrives she has shown some faint symptoms of life; so my wife sends me word. Dr. Bruce shakes his head when he sees her. "Poor old soul," he says; "how came she out on the moor on such a fearful night? I doubt she has received a shock, which at her age she will not easily get over."

They manage, however, to force a few spoonfuls of hot brandy and water down her throat; and presently a faint color flickers on her cheek, and the poor old eyelids begin to tremble. My wife raises her head and makes her swallow some cordial which Dr. Bruce has brought with him, and then lays her back among the soft warm pillows. "I think she will rally now," says Dr. Bruce, as her breathing becomes more audible and regular. "Nourishment and warmth will do the rest; but she has received a shock from which, I fear, she will never recover;" and so saying he takes his leave.

By and by I go up to the room and find my wife watching alone by the aged sufferer. She looks up at me with tears in her eyes. "Poor old soul," she says; "I am afraid she will not rally from the cold and exposure."

I go round to the other side of the bed and look down upon her. The aged face looks wan and pinched, and the scanty gray locks which lie on the pillow are still wet from the snow. She is a very little woman, as far as I can judge of her in her recumbent position, and I should think must have reached her allotted three-score years and ten. "Who can she be?" I repeat, wonderingly. "She does not belong to any of the villages hereabouts, or we should know her face; and I cannot imagine what could bring a stranger to the moor on such a night."

As I speak a change passes over her face; the eyes unclose, and she looks inquiringly about her. She tries to speak, but is evidently too weak. My wife raises her, and gives her a spoonful of nourishment, while she says soothingly: "Don't try to speak. You are among friends; and when you are better you shall tell us all about yourself. Lie still now and try to sleep."

The gray head drops back wearily on the pillow; and soon we have the satisfaction of hearing by the regular respiration that our patient is asleep.

"You must come to bed now, Jessie," I say. "I shall ring for Mary, and she can sit up for the remainder of the night." But my wife, who is a tender-hearted soul and a born nurse, will not desert her post; so I leave her watching and retire to my solitary chamber.

When we meet in the morning I find that the little old woman has spoken a few words and seems stronger. "Come in with me now," says my wife, "and let us try to find out who she is." We find her propped into a reclining posture with pillows, and Mary beside her feeding her.

"How are you now?" asks Jessie, bending over her.

"Better, much better, thank you, good lady," she says in a voice which trembles from age as well as weakness. "And very grateful to you for your goodness."

I hear at once by the accent that she is English. "Are you strong enough to tell me how you got lost on the moor, and where you came from, and where you were going?" continues my wife.

"Ah! I was going to my lad, my poor lad, and now I doubt I shall never see him more," says the poor soul, with a long sigh of weariness.

"Where is your lad, and how far have you come?"

"My lad is a soldier at Fort George; and I have come all the way from Liverpool to see him, and give him his old mother's blessing before he goes to the Indies." And then, brokenly, with long pauses of weariness and weakness, the little old woman tells us her pitiful story.

Her lad, she tells us, is her only remaining child. She had six, and this, the youngest, is the only one who did not die of want during the Lancashire cotton famine. He grew up a fine likely boy, the comfort and pride of his mother's heart, and the stay of her declining years. But a "strike" threw him out of work, and unable to endure the privation and misery, in a fit of desperation he "listed." His regiment was quartered at Fort George, and he wrote regularly to his mother, his letters getting more cheerful and hopeful every day; until suddenly he wrote to say that his regiment was ordered to India, and begging her to send him her blessing, as he had not enough money to carry him to Liverpool to see her. The aged mother, widowed and childless, save for this one remaining boy, felt that she must look on his face once more before she died. She begged from a few ladies, whose kindness had kept her from the work-house, sufficient money to carry her by train to Glasgow; and from thence she had made her way, now on foot, now begging a lift in a passing cart or wagon, to within a few miles of Fort George, when she was caught in the snow-storm; and wandering from the road, would have perished in the snow—but for Laddie.

My wife is in tears and Mary is sobbing audibly as the little old woman concludes her simple and touching story, and I walk to the window and look out for a moment before I am able to ask her what her son's name is. As I tell her that we are but a few miles from Fort George, and that I will send over for him, a smile of extreme content illumines the withered face. "His name is John Salter," she says. "He is a tall, handsome lad; they will know him by that."

I hasten down-stairs and write a short note to Col. Freeman, whom I know intimately, informing him of the circumstance, and begging that he will allow John Salter to come over at once, and I dispatch my groom in the dog cart, that he may bring him back without loss of time. As I return to the house after seeing him start I meet Dr. Bruce leaving the house.

"Poor old soul," he says; "her troubles are nearly over; she is sinking fast. I almost doubt whether she will live till her son comes."

"How she could have accomplished such a journey at her age, I cannot understand," I observe.

"Nothing is impossible to a mother," answers Dr. Bruce; "but it has killed her."

I go in; but I find I cannot settle to my usual occupations. My thoughts are with the aged heroine who is dying up-stairs, and presently I yield to the fascination which draws me back to her presence.

As Dr. Bruce says, she is sinking fast. She lies back on the pillows, her cheeks as ashy gray as her hair. She clasps my wife's hand in hers, but her eyes are wide open, and have an eager expectant look in them.

"At what time may we expect them?" whispers my wife to me.

"Not before four," I answer in the same tone.

"He will be too late, I fear," she says; "she is getting rapidly weaker."

But love is stronger than death, and she *will* not go until her son comes. All through the Winter's day she lies dying, obediently taking what nourishment is given to her, but never speaking except to say: "My lad, my lad! God is good; He will not let me die until he comes."

And at last I hear the dog cart. I lay my finger on my lip and tell Mary to go and bring John Salter up very quietly. But my caution is needless; the mother has heard the sound, and with a last effort of her remaining strength, she raises herself and stretches out her arms. "My lad, my lad!" she gasps, as with a great sob he springs forward, and mother and son are clasped in each other's arms once more. For a moment they remain so. Then the little old woman sinks back on my wife's shoulder, and her spirit is looking down from heaven on the lad she loved so dearly on earth.

She lies in our little church-yard under a spreading yew-tree, and on the stone which marks her resting place are inscribed the words, "Faithful unto Death." Our Laddie has gained far-spread renown for his good works; and as I sit finishing this short record of a tale of which he is the hero, he lies at my feet, our ever watchful, faithful companion and friend. —*Chambers's Journal.*

JAPANESE MINIATURE ODES.—Of all the excellences of the ancient Japanese poets, none can have a greater charm for the modern English reader than their passionate love of nature, and their tender interpretation of her mysteries—qualities which are inherited by their otherwise strictly practical descendants at the present day. Take, for instance, the following stanza:

"Softly the dews upon my forehead light:—
From off the oars, perchance, as feather'd spray,
They fall, while some fair junk bends on her way
Across the Heav'nly Stream on starlit night."

The "Heavenly Stream" is the Japanese name for that which we call the Milky Way. Or, again, listen to the following, one of the odes on the snow:

"When from the skies that wintry gloom enshrouds
The blossoms fall and flutter round my head,
Methinks the Spring e'en now his light must shed
O'er heav'nly lands that lie beyond the clouds."

The flowers to which the snow is here compared are those of the splendid double cherry tree, the king of trees, whose praises these far Eastern bards are never tired of singing. One of the most celebrated of them, Narihira, even goes so far, by an extreme of rapture, as almost to curse these too lovely flowers. He exclaims:

"If earth but ceased to offer to my sight
The beauteous cherry trees when flowering,
Ah! then, indeed, with peaceful, pure delight
Mine heart might revel in the joys of Spring!"

Rather far-fetched, perhaps. But then we should remember that to one nation alone, in all the annals of literature, was it given to know exactly the limits of true taste; and that if the Japanese sometimes sin against Greek ideas of moderation, we later Europeans could scarcely venture to throw at them the first stone. Possibly, too, a tendency to exaggeration was, in Narihira's case, but a family failing. At least, we find a half-brother of his—also a grandee of the then Mikado's court—giving vent to very ridiculous sentiments at the aspect of a celebrated cascade. He says:

"The roaring torrent scatters far and near
Its silv'ry drops. Oh! let me pick them up.
For when of grief I drain some day the cup,
Each will do service as a bitter tear!"

From this to avowed caricature is but a step; and the poet Tadaminé is himself laughing when he writes of another waterfall:

"Long years, methinks, of sorrow and of care
Must have pass'd over the old fountain-head
Of the cascade; for like a silv'ry thread
It rolls adown, nor shows one jet-black hair!"

It would be impossible to accuse the Japanese of want of imagination when we find them capable of so bold an idea as is contained in the following "miniature ode" on the wild geese:

"What junk, impell'd by Autumn's fresh'ning gale,
Comes speeding t'ward me? 'Tis the wild geese driv'n
Across the fathomless expanse of heav'n,
And lifting up their voices for a sail."

Yet it is certain that some of the most powerful aids to imagination are wanting among them, and of one of these aids in particular, the use of impersonation—which to us Europeans is naturally suggested by the genders of nouns either in our own or in kindred and well-known tongues—the Japanese are almost entirely deprived by the very different nature of their language, which does not so much as possess words answering to our "he" and "she" to distinguish a man from a woman. Death with his sickle, or Flora leading back the May, would appear to these simple-minded Orientals as queer and far-fetched a notion as would that of stationing upon bridges and in other public places, big statues of scantily-dressed females supposed to represent Commerce and Agriculture, or Philosophy and Religion, or some such other abstract ideas. It would probably be hard to get them at all to understand what was meant, and when they did at last understand, they would most assuredly burst out laughing. Indeed, in the whole course of his Japanese reading the present writer does not remember to have met with more than one clear instance of impersonation. It occurs in a stanza on Old Age, which, though seemingly intended to be joking, may perhaps be thought to have in it a certain touch of pathos:

"Old Age is not a friend I wish to meet;
And if some day to see me he should come,
I'd lock the door as he walked up the street,
And cry: 'Most honored Sir, I'm not at home'"!

—*The Cornhill Magazine.*

HEINE AND HIS MOTHER.—Very sweet and tender was Heine with "the old lady;" and some exquisite traits have been related to us by eye-witnesses. To spare the poor mother's heart the pang of learning that her "Harry" was sick unto death, Heine wrote daily to her, at a time when the effort required to accomplish this was almost intolerable. A German paper had fallen under his mother's notice which spoke of him as being at the point of death, whereas all his efforts, poor fellow, had been directed toward keeping from her even the knowledge of his illness. "It is a trick that my editor and I have imagined between us," he writes, with a sublime mendacity, in answer to her agonized inquiries, "to augment the value of my writings to an almost posthumous value." "And the poor old woman believed it, thank heaven!" said Heine, relating this episode gayly to a dear friend. "And she went daily to bless God, therefore; and God remorselessly accepted this grateful heart's offering!" —*Blackwood's Magazine.*

AN IRISH LEGEND.—A rich lady sat up late one night carding and preparing wool, while all the family and servants were asleep. Suddenly a knock was given at the door and a voice called, "Open! open!" "Who is there?" said the woman of the house. "I am the Witch of the One Horn," was answered. The mistress, supposing that one of her neighbors had called and required assistance, opened the door, and a woman entered, having in her hand a pair of wool carders, and bearing a horn on her forehead, as if growing there. She sat down by the fire in silence, and began to card the wool with violent haste. Suddenly she paused, and said aloud: "Where are the women? they delay too long." Then a second knock came to the door, and a voice called as before, "Open! open!" The mistress felt herself constrained to rise and open to the call, and immediately a second witch entered, having two horns on her forehead, and in her hand a wheel for spinning the wool. "Give me place," she said; "I am the Witch of the Two Horns," and she began to spin as quick as lightning. And so the knocks went on, and the call was heard, and the witches entered, until at last twelve women sat round the fire—the first with one horn, the last with twelve horns. And they carded the thread, and turned their spinning-wheels, and wound and wove, all singing together an ancient rhyme, but no word did they speak to the mistress of the house. Strange to hear and frightful to look upon were these twelve women, with their horns and their wheels; and their mistress felt near to death, and she tried to rise that she might call for help, but she could not move, nor could she utter a word or a cry, for the spell of the witches was upon her. Then one of them called to her in Irish and said: "Rise, woman, and make us a cake." Then the mistress searched for a vessel to bring water from the well that she might mix with the meal and make the cake, but she could find none. And they said to her: "Take a sieve and bring water in it." And she took the sieve, and went to the well; but the water poured from it, and she could fetch none for the cake, and she sat down by the well and wept. Then a voice came by her, and said: "Take yellow clay and moss, and bind them together, and plaster the sieve so that it will hold." This she did, and the sieve held the water for the cake. And the voice said again: "Return, and when thou comest to the north angle of the house cry aloud three times, and say, 'The mountain of the Fenian women and the sky over it is all on fire.'". And she did so. When the witches inside heard the call, a great and terrible cry broke from their lips, and they rushed forth with wild lamentations and shrieks, and fled away to Sleive-namon, where was their chief abode. But the Spirit of the Well bade the mistress of the house to enter and prepare her home against the enchantments of the witches if they returned again. And first, to break their spells, she sprinkled the water in which she had washed her child's feet (the feet water) outside the door of the threshold; secondly, she took the cake which the witches had made in her absence, of meal mixed with the blood drawn from the sleeping family. And she broke the cake in bits, and placed a bit in the mouth of each sleeper, and they were restored, and she took the cloth they had woven and placed it half in and half out of the chest with the padlock; and lastly, she secured the door with a great cross-beam fastened in the lambs, so that they could not enter. And having done these things she waited. Not long were the witches in coming back, and they raged and called for vengeance. "Open! open!" they screamed. "Open, feet-water!" "I cannot," said the feet-water. "I am scattered on the ground, and my path is down to the Lough." "Open, open, wood and tree and beam," they cried to the door. "I cannot," said the door, "for the beam is fixed in the jambs and I have no power to move." "Open, open, cake that we have made, and mingled with blood," they cried again. "I cannot," said the cake, "for I am broken and bruised, and my blood is on the lips of the sleeping children." Then the witches rushed through the air with great cries, and fled back to Sleive-namon, uttering strange curses on the Spirit of the Well, who had wished their ruin, but the woman and the house were left in peace, and a mantle dropped by one of the witches in her flight was hung up by the mistress as a sign of the night's awful contest, and this mantle was in possession of the same family from generation to generation for 500 years after.—*The Dublin University Magazine.*

THE METEOROLOGY OF THE FUTURE.

A VISION.

A quiet people are the dead,
What stillness do they keep!
The battle rageth overhead,
But marreth not their sleep.

And yet that this is sometimes broke
Hath been revealed to me;
'Twas in eighteen hundred and eighty-one,
At the bottom of the sea.

There lay poor Jack, his perils past,
No more to turn the quid,
Nor pipe his eye (since barnacles
Were feasting on the lid.)

Long thin sea-ropes in tangled coils
Were round and round him curl'd,
Yea, scaly things above him swam,
Down in that green sea-world.

He could not weigh his anchor up,
He could not heave astern—
And thus in my bewildered ear
He spun his doleful yarn.

"*'Twas not the storm that brought me here*
In Davy Jones' grip,
But 'twas because my mates and me
Sailed in a rotten ship."

I answered him: But knowst thou not
That Plimsoll's noble band
Board every ship, and punch its ribs
Before it leaves the land?

No rotten beam but would be seen
By such a skilled detecter.
The dead man groaned—"*Alas! dear mate,*
They jobbed the ship's inspector.

"*Not two hours' sailing from the Nore*
The wind began to veer,
The storm was strong, the ship was weak,
And we were driven here."

Belay! belay! thou man of Death.
Thy yarn won't hold together,
Dost thou not know we have a board
That telegraphs the weather?

A board that sits both night and day,
With facts and figures stored,
Why man alive!—The dead man groaned—
"*Alas they jobbed the board.*"

Why dost thou groan, thou man of death?
Why so blaspheme and cuss?
Their chairman sure was not the smith
To forge thy fetters thus!

His was a mind of many sides,
Well filled with *a* and *b*,
And *x* and *y*, and likewise *z*—
"*But he didn't know the sea.*"

As thus he spake I forthwith said—
Well, even if this be true,
The captain makes not all the ship,
Now, what about the crew?

There's one I know—"Divine" doth best
Express his god-like presence;
"*He knew the sea but never dived*
Beneath its phosphorescence."

Then, I replied, there was a third,
In fame to none will yield,
He led the band who reaped renown
On India's famine field.

Was he the man to see thee die?
Thou wilt not tax him—come!
"*The dead man groaned—" I met my death*
Through a sun-spot maximum."

One more—the rover of the crew—
Hath sailed o'er many seas;
Come now, be reasonable, he—
"*Was busy shelling peas.*"

I wakened up in sheer disgust,
And to myself I said,
The living man for prejudice
Is beaten by the dead.

—*Nature.*

THE PLEA OF INFALLIBILITY.—The Jews said truly "who can forgive sins but God only?" and yet our Lord breathed upon His Apostles and said, "Whosesoever sins you forgive, they shall be forgiven unto them." Did He invest them with divine attributes? If they say yes, then the infallibility, though it be a divine attribute, may be communicated. If they say no, they may be left to the care of friends, Anglican and Greek; or if, indeed, they believe with neither, why should they busy themselves about the Catholic faith? A man must be a Christian at least to be heard on the subject of the Catholic religion, or, to be just, he ought to believe in the infallibility of the Church before he contends about the infallibility of its head. Such controversy is like a Deist objecting to the inspiration of the Bible. But leaving all these extravagancies, which belong properly to the region of newspaper correspondents, we will come to the difficulties of candid and Christian minds. Some have thought that by the privilege of infallibility was intended a quality inherent in the person whereby, as an inspired man, he could at any time and on any subject declare the truth. Infallibility is not a quality inherent in any person, but an assistance attached to an office, and its operation is not to give out answers as may be required by an interrogator, nor to know or to make known new truths, or to communicate new revelations. It is an assistance of the Holy Ghost whereby Peter's faith was kept from failing either in the act of believing or in the object of his belief, and through Peter the same assistance attaches to the office he bore, so that his successor in like manner shall be kept from departing from the traditions of faith committed to his custody. Its operation is therefore not the discovery of new truths, but the guardianship of old. It is simply an assistance of the Spirit of Truth, by whom Christianity was revealed, whereby the head of the Church is enabled to guard the original deposit of revelation, and faithfully declare it in all ages. All Christians profess to believe in the advent and presence of the Spirit of Truth, and in the promise that He shall abide with us for ever. Infallibility is the result of that presence. He preserves for ever His own revelation, not as a disembodied theory of disconnected doctrines, but as a whole in the visible witness and audible voice of the Church and of its head. The Council of Trent has declared that the faith is the doctrine which our Lord delivered by word of mouth, and the Holy Ghost revealed to the Apostles. Whatsoever, therefore, is not contained in this revelation cannot be matter of divine faith. It further declares that this revelation has been preserved by the continual succession of the Catholic Church. The office of the Church, therefore, is to declare what was contained in that original revelation, and infallibility is the result of a divine assistance whereby what was divinely revealed in the beginning is divinely preserved to the end. Of two things one at least: either Christianity is divinely preserved, or it is not. If it be divinely preserved, we have a divine certainty of faith. If it be not divinely preserved, its custody and its certainty now are alike human, and we have no divine certainty that what we believe was divinely revealed. This is the issue to which men must come at last. The definition of the infallibility of the head of the Christian Church means this, and no more than this: that God, who revealed His truth, has founded His Church for the custody and perpetuity of His truth, and that He has made provision that His Church shall never fail in its custody, nor by error in its declaration cause the perpetuity of faith to fail. The visible Church is the highest witness among men for the original revelation of Christianity, both by its historical testimony and by its divine office. Reject this, and where is there divine certainty left on earth? But for the present we are engaged with the literal meaning of the decree.—*Cardinal Manning, in the Nineteenth Century.*

A MINISTERIAL MAIL.—There are piles of correspondence which the post has brought; there are baskets full of loose papers of ominously business-like appearance; there are documents of about the size of half a sheet of foolscap, neatly tied together, with a piece of colored paper—red, yellow, or green—placed upon their surface, to indicate the degree of urgency of the documents which it accompanies. These documents relate to the conduct of that branch of public business connected with the department, in different parts of the world. If red is the hue of their covering, the Minister understands that they will wait; if yellow, he knows that the sooner he looks at them the better; if green, his spirit gives way within him, for he sees that the pile which that color distinguishes is of the size of a small mountain, and he knows that green is the signal of immediate and critical importance.—*All The Year Round.*

CANADIAN SPORTS.—It is rather a strange feature of our Canadian sports that the French population have so little taste for their indulgence. Any one familiar with the social life and character of the people of France will appreciate the remark of the Duchesse de Berry, at Boulogne, when witnessing a cricket match by the English residents. After some half a dozen fine inhings had been played for her benefit, she sent one of her retinue to ask when the game would begin, as "*Madame la Duchesse était terriblement ennuyée.*" It will not be a matter of wonder that the French Canadians show about as much interest in field sports, and that their recreations have more of the Gallic flavor of the ballet and the fête. I say this in no disparaging mood, but simply as a matter of fact, and as a strange antithesis to the deep personal interest of the "Canuck" of English descent. The French Canadian is hardy and active, and full to overflowing with love of amusement; but I think he prefers to look at rather than join in athletic games. I attribute it entirely to the instinct of race. It may be remarked, too, that during the French régime in Canada, which lasted 160 years, history tells us much of the jovial dance, the merry party, but nothing at all of the outdoor game and sport. There was plenty of adventure of a robust and dangerous character, associated with the newness and wildness of the colonial life, but the Indian in his ball-play monopolized the genuine sports of the field. Of course there were horse-races in winter and summer, but these were as foreign to the pure athletic idea of sport, as the "Grand Prix de Paris" of to-day. It was left to the Saxons to start the ball rolling. They did it by introducing the cricket crease on the historic Plains of Abraham, and by absorbing several Indian aids to travel and transport, like snow-shoeing and tobogganing, and converting them into amusements.—*Scribner's Monthly.*

THE LAPPS.—There were many Lapps sauntering about the streets of Tromso. They were all Fjeld Lapps, and had evidently just arrived on their annual visit to the town. Some were languidly negotiating with the Norwegian shop-keepers for the barter of reindeer skins, reindeer hair, ornamental fur shoes, feathers of ptarmigan, &c.; for wadmal of Norwegian or Swedish manufacture; for meal, coffee, gunpowder, tobacco, hardwares, &c. The gentleness and timidity that I before observed are displayed even in their commercial proceedings.

* * * Some were indulging in wild dissipation, drinking coffee and eating buns at stalls, or rather tables and benches, placed on purpose for them in the main street. Their enjoyment of these luxuries was huge and obvious, and very delightful to contemplate. There was a happy, out-on-the-spreeish expression on their faces. Like children at a holiday feast, they held up their buns and displayed them to each other before taking a bite, smiling slyly all the while; and when they saw me watching them, at first looked down blushingly, but after a little while, when I made grotesque signs, expressive of enjoyment of good things, they became quite sociable, and grinned heartily in full appreciation of my small pantomimic joke. Whenever I met them afterward, they saluted me with a grin of recognition, just as little children to whom one has sung a comic song. The more I see of these little people, the more they appeal to my philo-progenitiveness. Would they were cleaner! —*Through Norway with Ladies.*

THE PERFECT SAUSAGE.—We may mention a circumstance of especial interest to scientific men, in connection with the manufacture of this new food. The *Erbswurst*, or pea-sausage, was produced by the Germans in such large quantities during the Franco-Prussian war that it was found to be absolutely impossible to procure a sufficient number of skins and bladders to contain the preparation. All sorts of substitutes were tried. Oiled fabric and vegetable parchment, as well as other water-proof materials, were essayed in vain, for an envelope was required which was elastic and unaffected by boiling water. At last a chemist stepped in and solved the problem. He proposed the use of gelatine mixed with bichromate of potash, or in other words the process employed by photographers nowadays in producing what are termed carbon-prints. It is well known that if a solution of gelatine and bichromate of potash is spread upon paper and exposed to light, the gelatine becomes insoluble in a very short time, and will effectually resist the action of cold or hot water to dissolve it, this principle being in fact that upon which photographic prints are produced, the portions of a surface which refuse to wash away, constituting a picture. This same mixture was used for treating the sausages. The food was pressed into proper shapes and then dipped into the bichromated gelatine solution, after which it was exposed to daylight for a couple of hours, when the gelatine formed a tough skin around it, capable of being boiled with impunity.—*Nature.*

TREASURE-TROVE.—On different occasions in 1864 the Crown put in claims for treasure-trove—a gold coin found at Long Crendon in Buckinghamshire; 62 gold coins found in an earthen jar in a field at Stockerston, Leicestershire; no less than 6,000 silver pennies of the time of Henry III., found at Eccles, near Manchester, and 760 silver coins earthed up near Newark. The next following year gave the Crown a claim to 180 silver coins of the reigns of Mary, Elizabeth, James I., and Charles I., found at Grantham, and to a gold cross and chain brought to light at Castle Bailey, Clare, in Suffolk. The years 1866 and 1867 were marked, among other instances, by the finding of nearly 7,000 small gold and silver coins at Highbury, near London; 80 guineas concealed in the wall of an old house at East Parley, near Christchurch, Hants; and 240 old silver coins in a house at Lichfield. In other years there were 900 silver coins found at Cumberford, in Staffordshire; and 11 rose nobles found in the cloisters of Westminster Abbey. These several instances of treasure-trove were settled in various ways. Some of the findings were returned by the Crown to the finders; some were sold to the British Museum, in a manner to place an honorarium in the finder's pocket; some were presented to museums, and the money value given to the finders; some are retained by the Crown, as antiquarian curiosities; while one has been handed over to the descendants of a former owner.—*Chambers's Journal.*

THE SAGE-HEN.—As the miner rides over the bare plains that form the approaches to the Rocky Mountains, with the vivid sunshine reflected from barren earth and red hills, with the glare of noon blinking the eye, and the dust of the dry sage-bush, pulverized by the horse's tread, smarting the nostril, there suddenly flits out of the bush a large bird, looking at first glance like a bustard. It stands as high as a turkey-hen, and after a short flight will light on the stony ground, and turn to watch the passer-by. This is the cock of the plains, or sage-hen. Some learned folk have given it a curious Latin title; but as most sportsmen prefer shooting to studying Latin, they will best recognize the homely name the bird is known by in its own country. The color is a light ashy gray, marked by the overlapping feathers of a darker gray. It is the largest of the American grouse, being 30 inches in length, and is distinguishable in plumage by its pheasant-shaped tail of long, pointed feathers. These feathers are spiny and hard in texture, having the appearance of being worn off, and leaving the quill part projecting. This is noticeably so with the tail, the quill of the feather extending beyond the web. If the stranger follows the bird after lighting for the first time, it rises again and takes a free flight beyond some sheltering knoll. If it is not pursued, it squats upon the ground or under some bush until the danger is past, its predominating color corresponding so much with the ground that it often escapes notice. When walking, it has a slow and hesitating march. Its location is over the whole of the great plains lying east of the Rocky Mountains, wherever the sage-bush or artemisia grows. This is its favorite, if not its exclusive, food, and it gives a pungency to its white flesh which renders it distasteful even to the hungry trapper. It has the saffron-colored side-pouches on the neck, similar to the ruffed grouse, and its habits of swelling those glands and strutting and thrumming with its wings are similar to those of the prairie hen. It builds its nest on the ground of the desert, giving but little care to its preparation, and lays from 12 to 16 eggs, dark brown in color, and spotted with irregular chocolate spots, more abundant at the larger than the smaller end. How its nest escapes the ravages of the coyote, that jackal of the plains, is a wonder. Our only answer is, that if it were not for the coyote, the number of this grouse would be ten times what it is now. Its flight is that of all its family—a succession of quick, short beats, which at rising makes the rushing sound that so bothers the nervous sportsman, and then a long sail with extended wings, to be followed again by the five or six short beats of the wing. As it rises, it gives forth its note of "cluck-cluck-cluck!" repeated very rapidly, like the common hen. No disappointment is greater to the inexperienced and hungry hunter than to bring down one of these noble birds, and after spending an hour in its cooking, to find that it tastes like tansy bitters, with the bitters left out. We once had a "poetical fuss," as the teamsters called him, in a hunting party in Wyoming Territory. He quoted with great emphasis, on first meeting this bird, Hogg's lines:

"Bird of the wilderness,
Blithesome and cumberless,
Gay be thy matin o'er moorland and lea!
Emblem of happiness,
Blest be thy dwelling-place—
Oh, to abide in the desert with thee!"

We had sage-hen for supper that night. The next morning, when one rose before his horse while on the march, he was heard to call out, "Git out, you quinine brute! You're only fit for a prescription!"—*Scribner's Monthly.*

AN APOLOGY FOR IDLENESS.—Extreme *busyness*, whether at school, or college, kirk, or market, is a symptom of deficient vitality; and a faculty for idleness implies a catholic appetite and a strong sense of personal identity. There is a sort of dead-alive, hackneyed people about, who are scarcely conscious of living except in the exercise of some conventional occupation. Bring these fellows into the country, or set them aboard ship, and you will see how they pine for their desk or their study. They have no curiosity; they cannot give themselves over to random provocations; they do not take pleasure in the exercise of their faculties for its own sake; and unless necessity lays about them with a stick, they will even stand still. It is no good speaking to such folk, they *cannot* be idle, their nature is not generous enough; and they pass those hours in a sort of coma which are not dedicated to furious molling in the gold mill. When they do not require to go to the office, when they are not hungry and have no mind to drink, the whole breathing world is a blank to them. If they have to wait an hour or so for a train, they fall into a stupid trance with their eyes open. To see them, you would suppose there was nothing to look at and no one to speak with; you would imagine they were paralyzed or alienated; and yet very possibly they are hard workers in their own way, and have good eyesight for a flaw in a deed or a turn of the market. They have been to school and college, but all the time they had their eye on the medal; they have gone about in the world and mixed with clever people, but all the time they were thinking of their own affairs. As if a man's soul were not too small to begin with, they have dwarfed and narrowed theirs by a life of all work and no play; until here they are at 40, with a listless attention, a mind vacant of all material of amusement, and not one thought to rub against another while they wait for the train. Before he was breeched, he might have clambered on the boxes; when he was 20, he would have stared at the girls; but now the pipe is smoked out, the snuff-box empty, and my gentleman sits bolt upright upon a bench, with lamentable eyes. This does not appeal to me as being success in life.—*

THE LASH FOR CRIMINALS.

SHALL THE WHIPPING-POST BE SET UP AGAIN IN NEW-YORK?

ANCIENT PRECEDENTS — DELAWARE'S EXPERIENCE—REPRESENTATIVE OPINIONS ON BOTH SIDES—BERGH IN FAVOR OF LASHING RASCALS SOUNDLY—WHIPPING A RESTRAINT BUT NOT REFORMATORY—THE GOOD TIME COMING.

The seeming inadequacy of the penalties prescribed by our laws for the repression of petty crime may well suggest the questions whether, in the refining processes of our civilization, we have not done away with, as barbarisms, some very practical old-fashioned ideas, and if it will not be well for us to retrograde a little? Some sentimentalists reproach little Delaware for still maintaining the whipping-post, say that she is behind the age, that her system is barbarous. Possibly; but it produces such results as our penitentiaries and prisons have never enabled us to attain. Thieves and scoundrels generally give Delaware a wide berth, especially those who have once been subjected to her correction, and the Attorney-General of the State, conversing with the writer recently, said: "It is exceedingly rare that we have to whip the same man twice. The fellow once tied up to the post either reforms or moves away as soon as he can." Here, however, it is by no means an uncommon thing to see a man convicted six, eight, or ten times for repetitions of the same offense. The prison has no terrors for him; the law has not even been able to impress upon him the impolicy of crime, to say nothing of moral reformation; his repeated incarcerations have only had the effect of making him a sort of hero among his criminal associates.

In early times the whipping-post was deemed an indispensable part of the machinery of justice in New-York. When the sturdy Dutchmen held Manhattan Island, it stood, in company with the cage, pillory, stocks, and "wooden horse," before the old West India Company's tavern site. Later, in 1702, these interesting implements of moral reformation—with the exception of the wooden horse—adorned the space before the old City Hall on Wall-street, and in 1765 the whipping-post was upreared in the vicinity of the jail, about where the Hall of Records now stands. In the year last mentioned two women were pilloried in that place as a punishment for keeping a house of ill-fame. The old records of the Court of Oyer and Terminer and General Jail Delivery are full of quaint reports of the sentences of whippings and other corporal punishments inflicted then upon evil-doers. As, for instance, before Chief Justice Morris, Presiding Justice, sitting with five Aldermen as Esquires Commissioners, were arraigned John Hall, alias John Hill, thief, and Sarah Thompson, receiver of stolen goods, on April 5, 1774, and the record goes on to say: "On motion of Mr. Attorney-General, two prisoners were set at the bar for judgment, whereupon it was considered and adjudged by the court here that the said John Hall, alias John Hill, and Sarah Thompson, for the offenses whereof they are respectively convicted aforesaid, be whipped 39 lashes on the bare back, from the waist upward, at the public whipping-post, on Tuesday, the 6th inst., and that the Sheriff of the City and County of New-York do see this judgment executed." In June, 1785, one John Hays, for the stealing of a pair of blankets, was sentenced to be kept several days on bread and water, and then to receive 39 lashes on his bare back, but whether upward or downward the court omitted to prescribe, that lack of delicate attention being without doubt attributable to the ruffled dignity of the court, which has left upon record mention of the culprit's "great insolence in court during his trial."

There was no lack of ingenuity and will for the administration of corporal punishment in those days, and Judges were little apt to transgress on mercy's side, for in that time men were hanged for burglary, pilloried, put in the stocks and branded for minor offenses. "That he be branded upon the brawn of the left thumb with the letter T, in presence of the court, and that the Sheriff do execute the same immediately," is by no means an infrequent entry upon these old records. It is worthy of remark, however cruel all this may seem, that the names of persons once whipped do not appear as brought before the court for the commission of subsequent offenses. If the records are to be believed a practical reformation seems to have been effected in every case by the administration of the Biblical prescription: "Forty stripes, save one."

VIEWS OF HENRY BERGH.

Mr. Bergh, President of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, is enthusiastically in favor of the re-establishment of the whipping-post for the punishment of criminals. He says: "A good sound licking will do them good, and it is the only thing that will. 'But,' philanthropists say, 'you debase the man if you whip him; you destroy his ennobling sense of manhood.' That is rubbish. The man who will do the things deserving of such punishment is already debased; you do not debase him by corporal punishment; you simply point out to him clearly, in a language which he can understand, and by a logic within the scope of his perception, the inadvisability of doing evil things. The fellow who steals, insults respectable women on the street, is cruel to his wife and children, and is reckless of the personal rights generally of his fellow-creatures is so far debased already that the licking elevates him. It awakens his fears, stirs up his apprehensions of injury to his cuticle as a natural consequence of his offenses against society, and so comes as near as anything can to developing a moral sense and respect for law and order in him. No speaker, from Demosthenes down to the present day, has been able to use arguments so logical, so clear, so fitted to the dullest comprehensions, and so convincing as a licking. The history of the world has shown that licking is a good thing for the suppression of offenses, but with our modern so-called civilization—and we are very far from being civilized—our exaggerated ideas of the equality of men, and such rubbish, the ruffian has risen up so high that he demands rights which do not belong to him in the treatment of his offenses. If I had my way I would almost entirely replace the penitentiary with the whipping-post. Indeed, I believe that if good thorough lickings were promptly administered to rascals the penitentiaries would soon be found unnecessary. I would whip for all offenses below the grade of felony, perhaps even make a good licking a portion of the punishment accorded for felonies, and, of course, would graduate the severity of the chastisement in proportion to the offense. In some cases ruffians should be licked until the blood would pour down their backs to the floor. I do not know that it is altogether prudent for me to say all this, in view of my position in the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, and of the popular delusion that I hate the human race and love only animals, but I certainly have a right to my opinion, and I speak as I think. For 10 years I have been acting as a prosecuting attorney, trying cases in the courts of New-York, and have had a chance to see the criminal class. I have seen its members brought to trial for thefts and deeds of violence, and heard them aver that they had committed their offenses in order that they might be sent over to the Island, as life in the penitentiary was actually pleasanter than in their ordinary abodes and haunts in the City. Now, that should be put a stop to; we must not make our prisons so devilishly attractive. When we catch a criminal we should punish him so that punishment will have terrors for him, and he will fear to repeat the offense—not stow him away in comfort on Blackwell's Island at great expense to us innocent tax-payers. We not only have to support him over there during an imprisonment that does him no moral good, but we very likely have to support his unhappy family, who should be maintained by his exertions if he were at liberty, and had, by the deterrent influence of a good licking, been made an honest man. There is another thing worth considering in this connection. Let the punishment of the lash follow promptly upon the heels of conviction, and you reduce vastly the chances for the interference of political influence with the administration of justice. Mickey O'Callahan, a grog-shop keeper, may, by his local political influence, save his friend Teddy O'Flaherty from serving out his time on the Island, if Teddy does not wish to stay there; but not all Mickey can do will ever efface from Teddy's memory the good, sound licking, if he has had it. Score the lesson well into his skin and then let him go to work again for his family; or, if he has no family, to support himself honestly and decently. He will not hasten back for another lesson, be assured of that, and when the criminal impulse comes upon him he will not feel himself secure in its gratification through 'straw' bail, political influence, and the legal quibbles of cunning, tricky lawyers.

"When I was in Egypt, some years since, I had a good opportunity for witnessing the way in which law-breakers were treated in Cairo. Nearly every day, after my breakfast, I used to light my cigar and saunter up to the hall where Egyptian justice was meted out. It was a large room, in which the magistrate sat at one end, complacently smoking a chibouk. Before him was a bar across the apartment like a railing. A malefactor would be brought in, his offense detailed, his defense heard; then, if he was found guilty, the magistrate would take his chibouk from his lips long enough to command that a certain number of blows should be given him. Straightway he would be flopped over face downward, on the floor, his feet raised, and the prescribed number of blows administered with a bundle of rods on the soles of his feet—well laid on, too. The 'bastinado' was the name of the punishment. The fellow would roar and howl, and call upon Allah to witness that he would never offend again, but he would get all the blows that were ordered. Then he would be allowed to rise and limp away with the aid of his friends. The chastisement was sufficiently severe to be remembered; in fact the fellows could not walk when fresh from it, but it would do no permanent injury. I was curious to know if it did any permanent good, and caused my interpreter to inquire if the same man ever came back several times to be punished for repetitions of offenses. They were astonished at my question, and said: 'No, once is enough. Scarcely ever does any one require a second—so seldom that we may say almost never.'

"As another illustration of the good effects of whipping, I remember reading of some English colony—Ceylon, I think it was—where the Governor was a mild, humanitarian chap, who did not believe in whipping. Under his rule, law became a mere sham, offenses and crimes ran riot; there was no protection for person or property; social chaos reigned. He was recalled and another Governor appointed in his stead, a stern, practical man who did believe in licking criminals, and who carried his belief into vigorous practice, and the result was that, in a short time, that was one of the most orderly colonies under English rule.

"Oh! it is a good thing, I tell you. Not only the City, but the whole State, I believe, should adopt the whipping-post. Civilization—true civilization—is so far off yet that it is only in the dim distance, but when we do reach it we will find that it will regulate its treatment of law-breakers in some such way."

MR. JOHN SPARKS IN ITS FAVOR.

Mr. John Sparks, Clerk of the Court of General Sessions and Oyer and Terminer, is one well qualified to express an opinion on the subject of re-establishment of the whipping-post, for he has been 28 years deputy and clerk in the same office, where he has been brought in direct contact with the criminal classes and enjoyed the best opportunities for studying their habits and characteristics. He says:

"I am in favor of it, decidedly. I would be inclined to approve of any system of repression that would put a stop to the habit of crime, which our State Prisons and Penitentiaries assuredly do not. I cannot attempt to estimate the vast number of boys and young men whom I have seen brought into the court in which I am employed, for second, third, fourth, or even a greater number of offenses of the same character. No sooner would they serve out one term in a penal institution than they would be taking the inevitable steps to get back there. The fact is the prisons have no terrors for them. You would be shocked to see how lightly men will take sentences of 5, 10, or 15 years. Listen to them as I have done, and you will hear a fellow who has just been sentenced to five years in the State Prison say, laughingly, to his lawyer, 'Well, that's only three years and seven months.' And so they all figure complacently on the benefit of commutation. You see they get two months off on each of the first two years, four months off on each of the third and fourth years, and five months off each succeeding year, if they behave decently in prison, and well they know what there is off their sentences—just as well as we do; so, as soon as they learn how long they are to go up for, they can tell just how much time will probably elapse before they can repeat their offenses. The only convict likely to serve out his full term is one on a life sentence, and it is not even a sure thing on him.

"To my mind there is no question but that the lash would be much more terrible to them than the prison. It would also restrain the growth in crime of the young pickpockets, who, under the guise of newsboys, flock about the Post Office and other places down town; little fellows, who commence to steal as soon as soon as they are big enough to reach a cash pocket, and, however often sent to the Island, continue always stealing, getting bolder as they grow older, and aspiring constantly to greater depredations. If they were sent to the whipping-post, I think the effect would be salutary. Of course the punishment would have to be administered with judgment, as it is in Delaware and Maryland. We never hear of its abuse there, and its good effect is proverbial. I should say that it would be well to award it in very many of the cases of petty crime that come before the Court of Special Sessions, and also as an addition to the term of imprisonment allotted to older and more hardened criminals who come before the Court of General Sessions. Pickpockets, burglars, offenders against decency, and wife-beaters especially, I think should be whipped—the latter by all means, to pay them back something of what they give their wives."

Judge Henry A. Gildersleeve says: "I think the moral effect of the whipping-post upon the criminal classes would be good, in its repression of petty offenses and restraining offenders from repetitions of their infractions of the law. At the same time I have some lingering doubts of the propriety of the measure. For one class of offenders, the wife-beaters, I am very clear that it would be the correct thing. It would be a very suitable punishment to lash their backs, for there can be no penalty too ignominious for men who will beat and maltreat women whom they have promised to love and cherish. Apart from the poetic justice of whipping them; it would be far better to punish them in that way than by sending them to the Penitentiary, for which they do not care, and leaving their wives and children to suffer for lack of the support they should be required to give. Taken all in all, I think the whipping-post would have a good influence in restraining crime; still, it seems like a brutal thing, and I cannot say that I would like to see it, the way I feel at present, though perhaps the end would justify the means.

"It is a question well worthy the most serious consideration by the community, whether the practical good attainable by corporeal punishment should not overcome our prejudice against it, and I hope to see it agitated and discussed earnestly until a conclusion can be arrived at on a sound basis of more understanding than is now generally possessed on this topic."

SINCLAIR TOUSEY OPPOSES IT.

Sinclair Tousey, Esq., who has been for at least a dozen years one of the most active and prominent members of the Prison Association of New-York, says:

"I have never given much thought to this portion of the great question of what to do with our criminals, but my present impression is rather against it as a retrograde step in our civilization. I know that it seems to work well in Maryland and Delaware, but you must remember that those States have not got such a widespread and illimitable grog supply as we have here, and are consequently freed from one of the most potent influences for the production of crime. Most of our small crimes, those against the person especially, are perpetrated under the influence of liquor, or else, if against property, are for the purpose of getting liquor. Take this element out and we would have infinitely less crime to punish, would be nearer to equal conditions with the States mentioned, and I think would not require the whipping-post to control our offenders. I should expect much better results from making our Penitentiaries places where prisoners would have to work hard and be subjected to rigid discipline. Now, with the single exception of the one at Albany, they are mere loafing places, generally much cooler and more comfortable in this season than the accustomed haunts of the lower criminal classes in our big cities. Men have no dread of them, and they are not so conducted as to make them places of dread, as they should be. Take the Kings County Penitentiary, for instance. But a portion of the prisoners are employed, and even they are not required to work hard. Free citizens, guilty of no crime at all, are hired by the contractors from the outside and brought in to work in the shops side by side with the convicts, thus demoralising and degrading the former, and taking from the latter all sense of shame and consciousness of punishment for crime. A disgusting and ruinous familiarity exists between keepers and convicts, and throughout all there is a shocking lack of discipline.

"In diverging to this matter I am not dodging the whipping-post question for the sake of dodging it, but because I have not given to it the consideration which it merits, and prefer to speak of that which I know, and reforms that I see are demanded. I am not inclined to think that the degradation of whipping would be much felt by the lower orders of society, such fellows as beat their wives and perpetrate petty thefts. An American cuticle might feel the smart, but I don't think an Irish one would much; not enough, at all events, to reach the mental processes or moral impulses.

"Of course, it does not affect the right or wrong of the question, but I am pretty sure that public sentiment would be against the re-establishment of the whipping-post. In the prisons we find that the paddle breaks a refractory fellow's obstinacy more quickly than the dark cell, but I think it leaves a spirit of hate and yearning for revenge in him, and that I fear would be the effect of the whipping-post."

THE CORRECTION COMMISSIONERS.

The Commissioners of Charities and Correction have had enough work dealing with crime and misery, as presented to them in the routine of their official duties, without troubling themselves much over abstract theories as to the origin and growth of vice, or speculations upon novel modes for its repression. Commissioner Thomas S. Brennan looked positively startled and then shocked when the idea of reinstituting the whipping-post was presented to his mental contemplation. "No, no," he said; "it is too cruel. I could not think of such a thing as lashing a man. It seems to me that it would brutalize the man who administered the punishment and demoralize those who witnessed it to even a greater degree than it would affect the poor wretch who suffered it. I know they do whip down in Delaware, but the fact is a common reproach to the State. What effect it has had in the suppression of crime there I do not know."

Commissioner Townsend Cox said that he had given the subject a good deal of careful attention and study, as a result of which he was heartily in favor of the re-establishment of the system of corporeal punishment. He knew that it exercised a wonderful effect in reducing the criminal average in Delaware, that it had been employed in special cases in Europe, as, for instance, as a penalty for garroting in London, and had there achieved the best results; and, in short, he looked upon it as an exceedingly desirable measure, which, if adopted, would have an astonishing power in stopping petty crime and depopulating our Penitentiaries. It would, he believed, either make offenders behave themselves or impel them to flee to "fresh fields and pastures new," where no whipping-posts would make them afraid. While of course their reformation would be the most desirable thing, if attainable, still the mere driving them away would be, so far as New-York is concerned, infinitely better than keeping them in our penal institutions at the expense of law-abiding, tax-paying citizens, or suffering from their evil practices when they were at large.

Commissioner Brennan's surprise at hearing that clear avowal from his colleague's lips was simply beautiful. Never before had he known how radical was the plan upon which that gentleman contemplated the repression, and even the abolition, of criminals.

Commissioner I. H. Bailey said frankly, upon being approached on the subject, that he had never given it any serious thought, but was inclined to look upon the whipping-post as a relic of barbarism. When told of Mr. Cox's views, however, he wavered, began to hedge on his opinions, and finally said, laughingly, that he had no doubt that Mr. Cox had examined the subject much more thoroughly than himself, spoke consequently from positive knowledge, and possibly this might be one more instance in which, having begun by diametrically opposing Mr. Cox, he would end by joining heartily in his opinions. At all events, he was willing to be convinced, and would be glad to see any method adopted which would in any perceptible degree diminish the steadily increasing volume of crime in this City.

CONNECTICUT'S STATE PRISON WARDEN.

E. B. Hewes, Warden of the Connecticut State Prison, at Wethersfield, has occupied his present position four years, and was previously a State Prison Commissioner. As a result of his long, intelligent observation of criminals he says emphatically:

"The well-being of society demands corporeal punishment. I believe it would be the best and most economical thing that the State could do for the repression of petty crime to reinaugurate the whipping-post. It would save us a world of trouble and expense in dealing with criminals, and, better still, would prevent crime by giving the vicious class the most solid and easily comprehended argument against their repetition of offenses. It seems to me that it would be a good idea to divide the application of a sentence to the lash, as, for instance, by ordering a man to receive 39 lashes at once and 39 more upon the occasion of his arrest and conviction for any other offense, without respect to the possible sentence for the second transgression. There is no doubt in my mind that the person so sentenced would do his best to avoid getting a second time into the clutches of justice, and if he found his criminal tendency stronger than his resolution, he would make haste to get out of a State where such penalties were inflicted before giving way to impulses antagonistic to the common weal. I have had occasion to see here from corporeal punishments in this prison their good effect upon the convict class. For instance, we had a prisoner here named John Hart, a sulky, bad, rebellious, and exceedingly wicked fellow. We tried minor punishments on him for his frequent infractions of prison discipline, without avail. We even, for his more outrageous offenses, experimented upon him with the dark cell, and it did no good. At length we proceeded to extremities. We tied him up and gave him a sound, severe flogging. This, mind you, was while he was incarcerated on his fourth term, and after everything else had failed. It was a year ago, but since that time he has been one of the best-behaved, pleasantest convicts in the prison, and has given us no trouble whatever. That was just the sort of medicine suited to his case. What did we use on him? Only five or six blows well laid on, upon his naked back, with a six-string cat.

"Since then we have had faith in whipping stubborn, bad fellows, and now we have adopted the rule that when a man, for refusal to labor or gross misconduct of any kind, is sentenced to the dungeon, if he does not submit readily under that treatment, we give him his choice of going to work immediately and behaving properly or of being well whipped. They always say they will go to work and be good in preference to being whipped, and they do. The whipping-post was abolished in Connecticut in 1825, prior to which time every town had its whipping-post for its local offenders. Since then petty crime has been steadily on the increase throughout the State, out of proportion to the growth of population, and from the petty crimes greater ones, of course, spring naturally. To check this baleful progress I believe we must return to the radical measures of our forefathers."

VIEWS OF DR. ELISHA HARRIS.

Dr. Elisha Harris is now, and for some seven years has been, Corresponding Secretary of the Prison Association of New-York. Before accepting that office he had long been one of the Directors of the association, and had devoted a great deal of time to close study of the subjects which are its special province. Probably there is no man in this State who is better informed upon the theories and practice of penology than Dr. Harris. It may, however, be an open question whether his confidence in the moral improvement of society in the near future may not be rather the blossom of his own goodness than the fruit of his ripe experience. With extreme diffidence he fought shy of expressing an opinion on the whipping-post when the writer called upon him, and, while admitting that the subject was one well worthy of serious agitation, protested that he was not an agitator. Finally, however, he said:

"In England, where there is a large bestialized class, degraded and ignorant people, given to cruel crimes and misdemeanors, the whipping-post is maintained still, with good effect, so far, at least, as their families are concerned, but it is a question whether it is a general good to Great Britain. It is a lack of mental education and moral training that necessitates the whipping-post, and it is a disgrace to an American State, and a disgust to sensible people generally, that in one of our States men and women should be tied up and lashed, while educational interests are notably neglected. Of course, we must take measures, as severe as may be requisite to accomplish the end, to compel a cessation, as far as possible, of certain outrages upon the peace of society, but it is surely not advisable to resort to the whipping-post, where more enlightened means can be adopted. There are crimes in this country and in Europe now which warrant punishments at this time that will not be tolerated by society in the next generation. Individuals of a low, brutalized character exist and render necessary such punishments, but in the next generation it is to be hoped that their type will have faded out. It is not a question of absolute determination of methods that we should look at, but of results which shall do good and not harm. Now, the method of reaching a result is one that is to be determined by a kind of study that a mere definition of form of punishment would not provide at all. The form of punishment has very little to do with the question of the results, but if the form brutalizes a man or woman, or inflicts a sense of personal degradation upon a child, it is a public injury, doing infinitely more harm than the offender ever achieves. The chief objection that can be urged against any particular form of punishment must be the effect it produces permanently on the character of the individual. There were punishments practiced in our State Prisons up to January last, which harmed and degraded men, and made them vindictive and worse instead of better—but the whipping-post was not one of them, and I decline to say what they were. I have no wish to bring any punishment now under review for the purposes of criticism, because the improvement in prison discipline has greatly diminished the amount of punishment, and has nearly removed the more degrading forms. It is, indeed, highly probable that they will, ere long, entirely disappear, as the law of force is supplanted by the law of reason.

"Any one who wishes to see the real effects of the whipping-post, can study it in the little towns of Delaware where petty offenders are made utter vagabonds by the mere method of punishment. As for driving offenders away, the infliction of any kind of punishment that merely drives men from one State to another is not a public benefit or a wise thing. It must be remembered that mere punishment is not discipline. Another thing which must be kept in view is that where the application of a certain amount of force for a particular purpose is desirable, that purpose is never successfully attained by imprudent use of the force, no matter how great it may be. In other words, we must have the right kind of officials to administer any form of punishment. Imprudent, vindictive, and vicious officials do more harm than good, no matter what form of punishment they may inflict.

"As I have said, however, we must recognize present necessities in allotting punishments; we must reach the brutal and degraded. Were I a magistrate, and a punishment of the kind permitted, I would not stop to shut a wife-beater up in prison, but would give him the lash, promptly and well. I cite that as an illustration of the necessity of applying punishment to suit the occasion. There are certain offenses so common among the lower population of England and Ireland, for which the lash is most appropriate, that it is not there withdrawn from use, and probably will not be in the present generation. But it is a disgusting confession that there is in any community an absence of the moral and social forces that should be able to obviate the need for punishment by preventing the recurrence of such offenses. Unhappily, we have the same offenses, perpetrated by the same class, here; yet in this City the application of that particular form of punishment would be, I believe, absolutely impossible. There are conditions of a people which determine forms of punishment in accordance with what is deemed the general good; but as regards the particular case of a particular individual who would again and again whip his wife, the mother of his children, the less reasoning or delay in dealing with such a man perhaps the better for his particular case, because with him summary proceedings would tell best. But, then, it would be found impracticable to apply such a form of punishment here. Mind, I do not say it is right, or it is wrong, but it is impracticable. We are in a different state of civilization, our people are in a different condition socially, and with reference to these questions of the management of offenders, we cannot help ourselves; even if it were clearly desirable, we cannot adopt it. A man who would beat his horse cruelly, or wantonly abuse any of the lower animals, or give himself up to a life of laziness and petty depredations upon honest industry, would be best cured by punishing him sharply with the whip. At the same time, it will never be witnessed in the State of New-York. We have passed that period. In England they are passing it, but have not yet done so.

"The use of the lash is justified in Great Britain and will be for probably 15 years to come, but 25 years from now the social and moral condition of the lower classes of that country will, if the present rate of advancement continues, be raised above the necessity for the application of that form of punishment. The next generation will no doubt criticise very severely, in this country, what Delaware is doing now; nevertheless the application of an adequate restraining punishment for the vices of the lower classes at this time is a public duty, however much it is to be regretted. We hope that the corporal punishments which are necessary for the welfare of society to-day need not be necessary in the next generation. Whether they will be depends upon whether our reformatory and industrial institutions for the young and first offenders now take the proper shape."

THE LASH, BUT NOT THE WHIPPING-POST.

Col. Sheldon, General Agent of the Prison Association, as the result of his seven years of personal knowledge of the large criminal class with whom his official duties have brought him in contact, says:

"I do not believe in the whipping-post as it is managed in Delaware to-day, but I do believe that for certain classes of men it would be the best punishment that could be allotted. To some it would be degrading, and instead of reforming or restraining them, would make them vindictive and reckless, as is no doubt the frequent effect in Delaware. But you take a man who is so brutalized that he will beat his wife or any woman, or a man who belongs to the lower order of sneak-thieves, and it seems to me that the lash is the most effective punishment you could apply in his case. I have no faith in the theory that crime is a disease—that the stealing of a watch, or a purse, or a piece of lead pipe betokens any diseased condition of the mind any more than of the body. Early education and all the surroundings, moral and religious influences, and perhaps inherited disposition, may go a great way in the child, but the grown-up thief who rebels against social discipline must be treated as a willful offender, not as a sick man. I have talked with lots of these men—probably 1,500 or 2,000 a year—and I cannot believe, from all I see, that there is any disease in crime.

"I should be in favor of punishing certain classes of criminals with the lash, but I hardly believe that it would be desirable to establish a whipping-post in our prisons or reformatory institutions, as they are sometimes, and I fear erroneously, styled. What we want the whipping-post for is the prompt and sharp punishment of the low vagabonds, who would get no good from imprisonment—fellows who seem beyond the reach of moral influences, and who would only find incarceration and regular meals comfortable. It would restrain them, I think, and would be a measure of public economy to whip them when they do wrong, and then send them to work to support themselves. There may be something in Divine power that can elevate and reform a certain class of criminals, but when they have got so far that no agency or influence by which we can surround them will have such effect, let us use the punishment that will restrain them from committing crimes, and I think that is all that can be done in such cases. The immediate good of society is what you have got to look to.

"I would not be in favor of whipping in public, as I think it would have a bad influence upon the spectators, tend to brutalize them, and weaken their sense of its degradation."

Capt. L. D. Pilsbury avoids an expression of opinion on the reinstitution of the whipping-post, as a matter foreign to his study and application of reformatory punishment, but coincides with Col. Sheldon in his belief that it would have a restraining influence upon the lower orders of society.

CRIMINAL LAWYERS' VIEWS.

Mr. William F. Kintzing, whose 15 years of experience as a criminal lawyer in large practice have given him a very clear knowledge of the true inwardness of the prison-filling orders of society, ranks himself among the opponents to re-establishment of the whipping-post. He has come to look compassionately on criminals, rather as victims of a mental disease than as obstinate and intentional enemies of society, and believes that prisons should be rather a sort of moral hospitals than places of stern punishment. Naturally, this sympathetic feeling prompts him to emphatic disapproval of the reversal of the lash, which he believes would, by the sense of degradation and destruction of self-respect inflicted by it, act rather as a bar to reformation than a restraint from crime. He says:

"I do not agree with those who say that prisons have no terrors for criminals, that the convict who has served one term is callous about a second or third. I admit that he does not cease from doing evil and learn to do well exclusively, for he comes up again and again for trial for repetitions of his original offense, or something akin to it; but I know that criminals, for all their often-displayed bravado, have a dread of prison, and after their first terms are much more cautious in the commission of crime, and less disposed to take extra hazardous risks than they were before. Would the whipping-post have any better moral effect? I think not. It is a punishment especially designed for petty thieves, and my knowledge of that class convinces me that those who pilfer in a small way generally do so more from a morbid and involuntary impulse than from necessity or an avaricious longing for the small gains possible from their depredations upon the property of others. 'Why did you steal that article when you could not have had the slightest use for it, and its intrinsic value was absolutely nothing?' I have said to men again and again. And their reply has been: 'I don't know; I saw it lying there, and I couldn't help taking it.' A case in point occurs to me at this moment, that of one Charles Dicken, a Dutchman, now in the Eastern Penitentiary of Pennsylvania. He is at present serving his eleventh term for petty thieving. He is a good weaver, an excellent painter, and withal a man of education, and has never needed to steal; yet, so strong is his morbid propensity—if he was a rich man it would be called kleptomania—that his liberty never lasts longer than a few days at a time. Would whipping cure that disease? I do not believe it.

"A positive objection that I see to the whipping-post is that to obtain its full, and as supposed by some salutary, effects, the flogging would have to be done in public, as I understand it is done in Delaware. Now, I leave it to you; what would be the moral effect of such an exhibition in this City? It would, I think, cater to the morbid taste for cruelty in a very large and, unhappily, the lowest and most cruel class, and do more injury in that way than it could do good as a public example.

"One benefit, I admit, we might derive from reinstituting the whipping-post. While we could not reform our criminals by it, we would drive them away, and so, by reduction of the volume of criminality in the community, reduce largely our prison expenses. But they would simply go to curse some other community. You say that is a secondary consideration for us, so long as we get rid of them. I take exceptions. I doubt our having a moral right, while there is a possibility of our working the reformation of this class by another system, to adopt one which will simply precipitate them, in a state of increased consciousness of personal degradation and antagonism to society, upon weaker communities, less able than ours for self-protection against them. Thieves will live if they can, as well as honest men, and will, of course, hunt the places where they will be least in danger, which would be the small towns, rural villages, and country. It is frightful to me to think of the tide of crime and demoralization that New-York might send rolling over the land if she were to institute the vigorous use of the lash. What! Set up whipping-posts everywhere. Good heavens! Would you drive the poor devils into the Dead Sea? No, no; society has no right to organize itself into a high court of extermination, even to get rid of thieves."

Charles S. Spencer, one of New-York's oldest criminal lawyers, thinks that the re-establishment of the whipping-post would not be a good thing, deems the institution a relic of barbarism, and believes that the application of corporeal punishment would awaken such a feeling of horror and antagonism in the community as would beget a dangerous and demoralizing sympathy for evil-doers sentenced to the lash.

SPIRIT PHOTOGRAPHS.

A BOSTON MEDIUMISTIC EXPERT EXPOSED—HOW THE TRICK IS DONE.

From the Springfield Republican.

Photographing spirits must be the highest reach of the art—far above the commonplace reproduction of mundane countenances and forms. It is a precious thing for a great many bereaved ones, who find in a faint, blurred image a perfect likeness of some departed friend or child. Moreover, it is slightly more profitable than plain photography, even if it is the most wretched work possible; and for $8 a dozen of common cards, and $1 for each extra sitting, a popular spirit-photographer can manage to live, and even bear to suffer the tender drain made upon his vitality by the spirit control. So, last week, though B. R. Brown, No. 863 Washington-street, Boston, but he has changed his opinion. This Mr. Brown has been notably successful in obtaining spiritual effects, and has successfully borne pretty careful watching by the regular photographers of Boston, who have agreed that they could discover nothing wrong about his performance. His fame spread abroad. Not a few Spiritualists in this city have obtained pictures of themselves with spiritual attendants at their sides; and he was engaged to attend as a spiritual artist at the Lake Pleasant camp-meeting. Now this is over.

Last week, at the instance of prominent Spiritualists, Mr. Charles Moore, of Moore Brothers, called on Mr. Brown one morning in the character of a man very anxious to get a spiritual picture. He couldn't feel satisfied with one trial, nor even with two, but, after the second, Mr. Brown remarked that unless he could be left alone a short time he felt very uncertain whether he could get any more spiritual effects; the fact was, Mr. Moore's presence was awakening his influence. And, sure enough, the third and fourth trials were not blessed with any ghostly presence at all. The result of Mr. Moore's unremitting attention to Mr. Brown's doings was a surprise to that gentleman. They had only a little conversation that day, but the next morning Mr. Moore revisited Brown in company with the Boston artist, Black, and had a more emphatic interview. On his inquiry, Mr. Moore frankly told Brown he knew it to be a humbug, and proceeded to describe to Brown precisely what he did.

Briefly, it is this: He would take a trasparency, i. e., a positive picture on glass, sensitize a plate and place it between the transparency upon it, just kept from touching it by minute strips of pasteboard. Then, by means of the light of a gas-jet, he would project a faint dull image of the transparency upon the plate, then prepare the latter in the usual way, and place it in the bath for use. When any person desires a spirit picture, he shows them a clear, unused glass, which he proceeds to prepare chemically, first dipping into the bath, but into another compartment from that in which the spirit negatives repose, the two lying so close together that only the very sharpest observation could possibly detect the fact. The glass he takes out of the bath and puts into the camera is, of course, that on which the "spirit" is already projected, and when it is produced the sitter sees the phantom likeness beside his own, and if he is a believer finds no difficulty in recognizing it for that of some beloved one gone before. When Mr. Moore made his trial, Brown had evidently two plates and no more prepared; if he had relaxed his attention and left the artist alone a minute, that would have sufficed to get another plate ready, for, as Mr. Moore has shown us, the light of a match is enough to develop a spirit picture to a sufficient distinctness.

Before Mr. Moore had expressed his opinion on the matter, Mr. Brown had been induced to give his views on this spirit work. He is a tall, lantern-jawed, sandy-haired man, who does not look, as he stood at the camera during the sitting, he held his head down, and drew over and anon a long, deep breath. On inquiry, he explained that a singular sort of feeling always possessed him at these times, he supposed from the presence of the spirits. Mr. Moore inquired how it was that, when the shadow on the subject was on the right side, the shadow on the spirit form should appear on the left. Well, Mr. Brown said, some thought the spirit stood beside the subject, but his belief was that the spirit gathered itself into the camera in minute particles, and "impinged" upon the sensitive plate. Mr. Moore complimented him on the word "impinge," as remarkably expressive, but pressed his inquiry, and Mr. Brown further explained that the spirits don't need light, as the mortal sitter does, but bring their own light—which was supposed to account for the erratic position of the shadows.

When the whole of this fraud was laid open, and Mr. Brown found that he had been "taken in and done for" by an expert in photography, he was probably as mad a man as ever made money out of the credulity of his fellows. His temper, however, was quite unavailing. The Spiritualists who had believed in him were as mad as he was, and he was compelled at once to cancel his engagement with the Lake Pleasant managers on penalty of being prosecuted as a cheat—a fate which may possibly overtake him yet. The *Banner of Light*, which, since the healthy example of the *Spiritual Scientist* and the death of its long-time editor, has taken to exposing fraudulent mediums of all sorts, will print an account of this exposure, and Mr. Brown will have to give up his remunerative business.

The Moores, by the way, who are among the most accomplished photographers of the country, are also experts in "spiritual pictures, having made them in many different ways, and knowing very nearly every trick that it is possible to play with the chemicals, camera, and dark room. This is not the first time that they have been instrumental in showing up frauds of this kind, and some of our readers may recall the exposure of one Evans, who within these two years made spiritual tin-types in this city. Evans gave no sittings to persons in the form. Spirits were his only game. He received the visitor who wanted the picture of some one "gone before," in a dark parlor, containing a spirit-charmed camera. He went into a dark room and prepared a plate, which he placed in the camera. A black velvet pall was thrown over it. The seeker after a spirit likeness was directed to lay one hand upon the camera, while the medium laid one of his on the other side. In solemn silence the process of photographing the spirit went on. After some minutes Evans arose and went into the dark room. Then he fetched out the picture, always very dim, but interesting to the visitor. Now, the way he did it was extremely simple. He had an assortment of transparencies, which, to avoid the chance of discovery, he carried in his pockets. He ascertained ingeniously, if he could, what sort of a presence the visitor expected, and turned out the child, or a young woman, or some aged person, in accordance with the expectation. If it was not quite satisfactory, he would talk of the changes and developments of the spirit world. But in all cases the pictures were taken by the same means—a brief exposure to light, such as a match would give, of the sensitized plate. How this thing was discovered by the Moores, and how the spirit-photographer was found drunk at an up-town hotel and compelled to leave town on a midnight train is an interesting denoument. He begged hard to take his camera, which he said was charmed, and which he couldn't replace in a year; but the indignant patron whom he had deceived wouldn't yield a whit, and still retains that magic camera and its velvet pall.

MARITAL TROUBLES IN THE COURTS.

Mrs. Bealey Keziah Springman has brought a suit in the Supreme Court to obtain an absolute divorce from her husband, William Walter Springman, on the ground of the latter's alleged adultery. The parties were married in August, 1872. The story told by the plaintiff is one full of the vilest details. The defendant is a barber, doing business in Staten Island. The case came before Judge Donohue, in Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday, on an application by the plaintiff for alimony during the pendency of the action.

The suit of Mrs. Gusto Kleingeld against Louis Kleingeld was also before Judge Donohue yesterday. This action is brought to annul a marriage between the parties, entered into on July 26, 1875. The plaintiff in her complaint declares that, at the time of their marriage the defendant was a lunatic, and that they never lived together. The defendant is now an inmate of the insane asylum on Ward's Island. Judge Donohue ordered a reference.

TIMELY TOPICS IN LONDON.

GOSSIP FROM THE METROPOLIS.

SCANDALS IN HIGH LIFE—THE ELOPEMENT OF LADY TEMPEST WITH MR. HUNGERFORD—JOURNALISTIC QUARRELS—NEWSPAPERS AND WAR EVENTS—MUSICAL AND OPERATIC NOTES—"OUR BOYS" AND OTHER PLAYS.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, Saturday, July 14, 1877.

On several occasions lately it has been my painful duty to refer to scandals in high life; to the positive assurance of distinguished persons that the Court is not free from the general blemish, and the hope that the Queen's return to society would have a beneficial influence; to the aristocratic and royal doings at the Orleans Club, and, by cable this week, to the elopement of Lady Tempest. The *Whitehall Review*, which evinces a closer intimacy with the movements of society than any other high-priced weekly, has a startling article to-day on this most recent scandal. With the cautiousness that influences the other journals in this matter, it does not mention names. I have seen no reason to observe a similar reticence in regard to THE TIMES. Mr. Hungerford, who has gone off with Lady Tempest, is a wealthy young man, and has out a distinguished figure in that royal set which has the Prince of Wales for

The New York Times.

TRIPLE SHEET.

NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, JULY 29, 1877.

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ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

THE "TIMES" FOR THE SUMMER.

Persons leaving the City for the Summer can have THE TIMES *mailed to their address for $1 per month, postage prepaid.*

This morning THE DAILY TIMES *consists of* TWELVE PAGES. *Every news-dealer is bound to deliver the paper in its complete form, and any failure to do so should be reported at the publication office.*

The Signal Service Bureau reports indicate for the lower lakes and the Middle States south to west winds, falling, possibly followed by rising barometer, partly cloudy weather, and numerous local rains.

The labor troubles are not ended. So much is clear. In more than one district the coal miners are at war with their employers, and on the lines of some of the railroads a spirit still prevails which tells more of defeat than of reconciliation. Thanks to the Federal Government, the Baltimore and Ohio, and the Pennsylvania Roads are partially open. The former company yesterday moved twenty-three freight trains between Baltimore and Cumberland. Beyond the latter point the road is still closed, and difficulties are not improbable in the West Virginia mountains. The Pennsylvania Road has freight trains in motion between Altoona and Pittsburg; the record of incidents connected with the reopening being, however, unpleasantly suggestive of bad blood and future annoyances. The gain both in Pennsylania and Maryland is, then, decided, so far as the conflict between authority and lawlessness is concerned. It is far from complete as regards the relations of the companies to their workmen and their sympathizers. At West Albany, yesterday, some apprehensions were felt respecting the men in the locomotive departments, but the feeling was not of long duration. The men refused to listen to the appeals of mischief-makers, and an entire resumption of work to-morrow is anticipated. It is evident that a better feeling exists among the men on the New-York Central than on any other of the trunk lines, and the circumstance does not seem to be difficult of explanation. The position on the Delaware and Lackawanna and the Morris and Essex is not satisfactory, though the strike which was talked of did not take place last evening. From Chicago and St. Louis the reports leave little room for anxiety. The most serious of all today's tidings is from the line of the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago, which remains in the hands of the strikers. Gov. WILLIAMS's trickery is bearing its natural fruit.

Wall-street marvels have lost their power to puzzle, or the fluctuations of the last few days would afford scope for the exercise of not a little ingenuity. While events were depreciating the actual value of railroad property, the "bulls" contrived to force upward its market price. All the great thoroughfares were more or less completely blocked. Traffic was suspended. Enormous amounts of property were in jeopardy. Altogether, the losses of the companies, actual and constructive, almost exceed calculation. Nevertheless, their securities have been quoted in the market at higher figures than could be realized before these drawbacks occurred. There have been reiterated declarations on the part of managers that their roads were not earning expenses, and in other cases the hopelessness of looking for dividends is confessed. Still shares have risen, and reporters have gone so far as to speak of "a buoyant market." So with coal companies. They yet suffer from strikes. Many of the mines are flooded. They are, on their own showing, losing money. In spite of these circumstances, their stocks are higher than before. These facts teach but one lesson—the worthlessness of Stock Exchange transactions as criteria of values.

The fact that the Federal power has during the strikes been the main reliance of the country for the enforcement of law and order leads some to seek in enlarged functions of the Government a solution of the difficulties between capital and labor. We print the letter of a correspondent bearing upon this point, with the view of indicating the direction in which a certain class are turning for assurances of corporate equity and industrial peace. The writer would have the Government play the part of arbitrator in all contests between railroad companies and their workmen; and to facilitate the performance of this duty he suggests the organization of a Labor Bureau to be conducted by the Government in the interest of the public. The proposition is so obviously impracticable that its presentation may seem superfluous. The remark that Col. SCOTT might graciously oblige the Government by acting as umpire in the adjustment of railroad disputes would alone serve to illustrate the crudity of the whole idea,—since it is certain that he is almost the last man in whose disinterestedness and impartiality either the striking workmen or the general public would be disposed to confide. However, the proposal, if it have no other effect, may serve to prove the necessity of providing some means of settling these troubles on a better basis than that of force on one hand or starvation on the other.

At this stage of the controversy there might be some hope of help from the more intelligent members of the Trades-Unions, if these organizations were not so completely under the control of adventurers and demagogues. The workmen in all these strikes put themselves in the wrong, not indeed by refusing to acquiesce in proposed reductions of wages, but by the methods employed to frustrate the companies' plans. In the exceptional instances in which they discussed with their employers the question of reduction, they forfeited much of their title to consideration by the tone they assumed, and the evident want of definite purpose among themselves. There can be no argument when threats are used. Enough has transpired, however, to show that at least some of the managers desire to cultivate friendly relations with their men, and to discuss with them contemplated changes. Here, then, the opportunity for arbitration occurs, and for a career of genuine usefulness on the part of the working men's unions. They are nuisances now because they recognize no remedy for grievances save the suicidal violence of a strike. Instead of fostering amicable relations, they appear to be conducted on the hypothesis that their chief end is the promotion of discord. Let them address themselves, instead, to the question of arbitration as the true solution of the difficulties that from time to time arise between the employing and the wage-earning classes.

The British Secretary of State for India takes a gloomy view of the immediate future of that part of the Empire. Over the vast area known as Southern India, famine is impending, and though it is evident that the Imperial Government is preparing to meet promptly the responsibilities incident to the calamity, the difficulties are too great to be overcome to more than a very limited extent. The development of the railroad system, remarkable as it is in many respects, has not extended to this region, and the lack of facilities for transport adds to the embarrassments with which the authorities are required to contend. Hence Lord Salisbury's acknowledgment that the Government can but inadequately provide for the emergency, which is rendered more terrible by the dread certainty of disease. On the last occasion that India was thus afflicted the efforts of the home Government were tardy, and the ground lost at the beginning was never fully recovered. This blunder is not likely to be repeated.

It is impossible to withhold approval, within certain limits, from the efforts of policy-holders in the Charter Oak Company to rescue that corporation from the fate attendant upon ordinary bankruptcy. Next to dishonest, corrupt, or incompetent management, the worst that can happen to a life insurance company is the transfer of its administration to the hands of a Receiver. That process usually means an aggravation of embarrassments and a tedious and extravagant winding up of affairs. If the victimized friends of the Charter Oak aim solely at the retention of control over the assets of the company, and such an adjustment of these as shall secure provision for liabilities with the least possible loss, we see no reason why they should not be successful. If they imagine, however, that a life insurance company once known to be embarrassed, or once discredited by reason of insolvency officially alleged, can be restored to public confidence, we think that they are mistaken. No parade of new names, however reputable, can attract business to a life company in regard to whose soundness the faintest suspicion exists. It must be strong enough to command implicit trust, or the hope of obtaining fresh lives must be abandoned. The Charter Oak furnishes the occasion for the remark, but it is equally applicable to other companies, whose managers delude themselves into the belief that by some hocuspocus they may overcome the distrust excited by an official exposure of their condition.

THE LESSONS OF THE WEEK.

The lessons to be drawn from the events of last week can be briefly stated. In the first place, the methods of the trades-unions need amendment. So far as an association of artisans is formed for the protection or benefit of its members nothing can be urged against it on principle, and so far as it confines itself strictly to its professed purpose, no objection can be made against it in practice. Capital, if not formally organized for the assertion of its rights, has the obvious power to enforce its demands derived from the capacity of remaining idle itself and compelling idleness in others. All legitimate combinations which can be made by the laborer to make up for the natural inferiority under which he suffers in a contest with capital are perfectly admissible, whether tested by the principles of political economy or the laws of social order. But when the laborer says not only, "I shall not work," but resorts to violent measures to prevent others from working on the terms he has rejected, he puts himself outside of the pale of the sympathy of his fellow-citizens, whether they judge his conduct from the stand-point of the political economist or of the rough common sense which molds the great body of public opinion. The violent opposition to having the places of a body of men on strike filled by persons who are willing to take the wages they have refused is simply the first step in a policy of lawlessness which naturally leads to pillage, arson, and murder. That fact has been very clearly demonstrated last week, and its application is not far to seek. Unless the trades-unions are to sink to the level of the Communist and Socialist agitators, whose ultimate aim is a forcible redistribution of property and the violent leveling of all social distinctions, they must seek for some more rational means of enforcing their demands than those borrowed from a state of social barbarism. If the trades-union is to continue to be a power in the settlement of labor disputes, if its demands are to secure the attention of reasonable men, it must set itself to devise some plan of arbitration which may avert strikes, some method of fair and rational discussion, which will leave the absolute cessation of work and the consequent trial of endurance as the very last resort in any dispute between employers and employed.

The melancholy failure of the local governments of several large cities in the Union to deal promptly and effectually with the elements of disorder which have been called into action by the railroad strikes has been sufficiently insisted on in these columns. It has a lesson, however, altogether apart from the necessity of reinforcing the municipal powers for the preservation of order by agencies of a more trustworthy character. The city itself must be made strong enough to face the onset of the rabble, otherwise the city as a unit in our political system has forfeited its claim to existence. For a long series of years the better class of our urban population have seen with comparative indifference the control over their affairs pass into the hands of the nominees of the roughs—the elect of the corner groggeries. It is absurd to say that this cannot be prevented. It has always been prevented in times of public excitement, when the "respectable voter" has come to the polls in force because he felt it was a question of existence whether or not the right was triumphant. There is in every city an organization and a set of leaders who are confessedly identified with the ignorant and the depraved among its population, and there never has been a time when a thoroughly united effort of the men who had some tangible stake in the welfare of the city could not overcome that organization and scatter its agencies to the winds. The official demagogues who tried to coax the ruffians of Buffalo and of Cincinnati belong to the same category as those who abandoned Tompkins-square to the use of a handful of mischievous blatherskites. The fact that the former made mischief and the latter escaped it does not by any means alter their respective positions. We must learn to elect city officers who are not the creatures of the mob, if we wish to preserve our property from pillage and destruction by the persons who assume to be the masters of our city governments.

As purely municipal agencies for preserving order may, under the most favorable circumstances, prove inadequate, we must develop to the utmost the efficiency of our Militia organizations. As misdirected sympathy, imperfect discipline, and incompetent leadership are not by any means visionary drawbacks to the successful employment of the Militia, we must have a standing army adequate for all reasonable demands which can be made upon it. Because our Militia needs encouragement, it does not follow that we must spend millions upon its armories, and give its officers accommodations equal in luxury to that afforded by the most expensive of clubs. Nor does the imperative need of a central Police force in the shape of Federal troops involve the assumption that we must have an army even as large as that of England, not to mention the bloated military establishments of the great powers of the European Continent. But the policy of careless neglect in regard to the Militia must cease, as obviously as the policy of starvation in regard to the United States Army. Both must be kept up to a standard of strength and efficiency adequate to the demands which the experience of last week has shown may be made upon them, and neither must be held to be a proper subject of jealousy by a freedom-loving and law-abiding people. All these reflections may seem sufficiently common-place, while the accompaniments of the great railroad strike are still fresh in public memory. It is quite possible, however, that their practical application may be violently opposed when the time comes for utilizing our recent experience.

SILVER AND GOLD AS PART OF THE CIRCULATING MEDIUM.

Upon the single question of the desirability of using both metals there is really no division in this country. Mono-metallists who wish to exclude silver entirely and permanently from the currency are few in number. The desirability of using it—especially for the United States, the chief silver-producing country—is as fully admitted by the opponents as by the advocates of immediate remonetization; the only question is about the time and manner of the change and the mint standard to be adopted. The silver crusaders assert that "the remonetization of silver would instantly restore that metal, at the old ratio, to an equality with gold," and Mr. WELLS, in a letter intended to oppose them, has unwittingly helped them by saying that "remonetization of silver by the United States will undoubtedly bring silver to par with gold in the open markets of the world." Will it? This is really the important question, and it is plain that the burden of proving the affirmative rests upon the silver advocates; yet, instead of evidence or argument, they offer nothing but a ceaseless din of reiterated assertion. It is not our duty to prove the negative of this question; nevertheless, we proceed to set forth the reasons why the presumption appears to us entirely against such an effect from remonetization as demanded.

If remonetization here will "instantly" and "undoubtedly" restore the former actual value of silver everywhere, then it ought to be true that the demonetization here caused the decline; but this certainly is not true, because the United States was not then using coin, and the act of 1873, instead of being—as charged, in defiance of the record—a step secretly taken in pursuance of a conspiracy to rob the "debtors" and the "people," was passed to follow the example of European nations, notably of Germany, and was intended to save the country from disastrous consequences which the silver crusaders would now bring upon it. But, waiving this point, if remonetization here should do what is claimed for it, it must be in one or both of these two ways: by the demand for silver for actual use here, and by the influence of our example upon other nations. As to the first, admitting that $300,000,000 of silver would be wanted here, there are to be remembered these facts: It would not be wanted all at once, and, even if it were, the capacity of the mints is fixed, so that several years' time would be needed for the whole amount; the annual production of silver is about $40,000,000, and during the last three years the total has been about $115,000,000, so that, after deducting the excess of silver exports over imports, there appears to have been an increase of $85,000,000 in the surplus stock during that time; consequently, there is now on hand in the country nearly or quite enough for the first year's demand after remonetization. These facts give no support to the idea that this country would enter the market as a purchaser on a scale large enough to instantly restore the old price, or even on any scale at all immediately. Furthermore, the condition of the market to be affected must not be overlooked. Germany has a not exactly known but certainly large part of her former $300,000,000 on hand, which she is anxious to sell; other countries besides this produce silver, perhaps $40,000,000 or $50,000,000 a year. India, of late years, has lost, at least temporarily, her ability to absorb silver, and the coinage demand for it in Europe is in a state of rest, so that the production becomes accumulation. The silver formerly in circulation has not been annihilated; it is in stock, awaiting buyers, and, even if this country had not enough of its own for its probable demands, it would enter as a buyer a market gorged as never before.

Nor does the present situation justify attaching much weight to the example which would be set by remonetization here. The Bank of France and the Amsterdam National Bank have now an unusually small relative stock of silver, and this is probably true of the other Continental banks. Austria and France both seem to be leaning away from silver, and if this country should rush forward to settle the problem, it is very possible, because very natural, that instead of any other being carried with it, some one or more would forsake silver and seize the opportunity to "unload" it in the country where it would be worth the most. In former years our mint ratio of $16\frac{1}{2}$ sent our silver dollar to other silver-using countries having a ratio of $15\frac{1}{2}$, so that the double standard of law was never one of fact; what stark madness it would now be to return alone to the old legal standard and attempt to drag the world to our valuation of silver is a matter which the Western crusaders ought to reflect about. Indeed, it is almost demonstrable that the course they seek would tend rather to the further demonetization and depreciation of silver than to its restoration, so that they may be not unjustly considered as really enemies of their favorite metal.

Silver is impracticable in coinage now, not because it is depreciated—for the depreciation, by itself, could be recognized by adjustment of the mint ratio—but because it is fluctuating and its future course highly uncertain; to combine it now with gold in the Cincinnati *Commercial's* ideal yard-stick would be like combining gold with mercury. This instability will continue until the leading nations give it the same position, and they will not do that until they come together and agree upon a basis. It is quite probable that the European nations which have demonetized silver are uneasy at the situation, and quite possible that they are beginning to regret the step, or, at least, to see the necessity of doing something. The difficulty is, therefore, probably working its own way toward solution, and any premature action here, aside from its direct consequences upon ourselves, would be unfortunate as interfering with the process. Experience has shown clearly, if it has shown anything, the folly of adopting standards unlike those of other nations and the truth of the proposition that permanence in a standard can be had only by general adoption of it. Moreover, it is of importance that the idea of making some one nation a scapegoat for the currency sins of the rest be abandoned. Hence, if this country should rush into remonetization—particularly if it should do so with a ratio which puts us further away from agreement with the Latin Union—the result would probably be to introduce more discord, to tempt some other nation to discard silver, and to defer the ultimate agreement on matters of coinage. Either the dishonesty or the blindness of the silver crusaders is shown by their failure to see that the course they advocate really looks away from instead of toward the restoration of silver to its old position, which can be effected only through the concurrence of the nations—a consummation all the more desirable because uniformity in money, as in other measures, is becoming more necessary as intercourse becomes closer. However the idea may hurt the pride of our Western friends and oppose the old greenback notion that this free country is a law unto itself and is independent of the effete despotisms of Europe, the proper step to be taken is to have an international conference. The first step toward such a conference may very appropriately, and perhaps with peculiarly influential effect, be taken by the United States. Meanwhile, the only safe and wise course to take in legislation as to silver is to let it entirely alone, the resumption problem now on hand being quite enough without unnecessarily jumping in the dark.

MIDHAT PASHA'S RECALL.

Turkey has done more than change a Ministry—she has changed herself. The recall from banishment of a Turkish Liberal, the abomination of all abominations to the fanatic Osmanli, as the only man who can save the State, is the most distinct admission possible that the Turk as a Turk cannot stand. In truth, it is not too much to assert that had MIDHAT Pasha remained in power the war would have either been entirely averted or waged on very different terms. His establishment of a Constitution making Jew, Christian, and Turk equal in the eye of the law would have deprived Russia of every pretense for interference; and as he himself recently said in a conversation on the subject, the Russian agitators, seeing in him their chief obstacle, used the influence of Gen. IGNATIEFF with MAHMOUD Pasha and other leading men to have him removed. But now, with EDHEM Pasha falling back to make room for him, the Sheik-ul-Islam deposed, and REDIF Pasha and ABDUL KERIM about to be brought to trial, he is sufficiently avenged.

It may well be doubted, however, whether this salutary measure has not come too late. Never before, even in 1770 or 1829, has Turkey's situation been more perilous. Russia's slow commencement has been supplemented by a formidable display of activity. The task which formerly occupied her for two bloody and disastrous years, is now all but accomplished in little more than as many months. SULEIMAN Pasha, the long-expected deliverer, is retreating from Kara-Bunar to Adrianople, leaving 10 guns in the hands of the enemy. OSMAN Pasha's position at Plevna is fast becoming untenable. The Russians hold the line of road from Osman-Bazar to Kasan, and with it the power of strengthening to any extent the Army of Roumelia. AZIZ Pasha, one of the ablest native officers of the Sultan, has fallen in an outpost skirmish. Silistria is completely surrounded by the Second Corps. Rustchuk is once more under bombardment, preparatory to a more serious attack. Stores of every kind are being hastily removed from Philippopolis, and it is rumored that the four battalions which garrison it are about to follow. Even by sea, where Turkey has hitherto been thought supreme, fortune seems to be turning against her. If the repulse of a Turkish monitor by the merchant-ship *Vesta* be correctly reported, it will give a more fatal blow to the naval prestige of the Crescent than even the recent disablement of a turret-ship on the Danube by the gallantry of Lieut. DUBASHOFF. Nor, in spite of recent demonstrations, does the prospect of foreign intervention seem any nearer than it was a month ago. Austria is still resolutely deaf to the indignation meetings and newspaper warcries of the Hungarian party; and the British troops, when they do arrive, may be employed to shoot marauding Bashi-Bazouks as well as Russian invaders. The "cheers for Turkey" which resounded along the quays of Southampton, the invectives leveled by the Russian press at "odious England," count for little without some stronger influence behind them; and that influence has not made itself felt as yet.

With all this, it is singular that nothing is heard of the recall of MUKHTAR Pasha and his field army of 30,000 men. With the Autumn rains so near at hand, when the roads will be absolutely impassable, Kars and Erzeroum may surely be trusted to take care of themselves while the disposable troops are sent to the aid of their hard-pressed brethren in Roumelia. It may be that the Sultan still hopes to make success in Asia counterpoise defeat in Europe, as Russia herself did in 1855. But such a policy is as futile as that of a fencer who should protect his feet while leaving his breast unguarded. With Adrianople and the great Southern Railway once in her hands, Russia could easily spare troops enough to tread down the Army of Erzeroum by sheer weight of numbers; and the best, as well as the boldest, policy is that of the General who, when asked what point the army should make for if he were killed, replied, with stern brevity: "Wherever the fight is hottest."

DEATH AMONG THE CHILDREN.

This has been an exceptionally healthy Summer. We have had but little extremely hot weather, often cool nights, and many showers. The sanitary condition of the wealthy quarters of the City has been excellent. The whole death-rate ought not to be much, if at all, increased. Yet the researches of the private charitable organizations, such as the Sick Children's Mission, in Rivington-street, and of the employes of the Board of Health, lately sent forth in the poor quarters, reveal a deplorable condition of the children of the working classes. Great numbers are ill from cholera infantum and intestinal diseases; some prostrated and dying with marasmus or weakness, and a marked depression of health is observed. The "foul-air" diseases are beginning their work, and, if this dog-day weather continues, the deaths of children under five years, which now have passed the average of 500 per week, will soon attain the terrible rate of 1,000. Perhaps worst of all are the pitiable poverty and weaknesses from want of food reported by the missionaries of the Children's Aid Society and the Inspectors of the Health authorities. The long prostration of labor is shown in the gradual consumption of savings and the forlorn condition of many working men's families during these Summer months. The loss to the City in vital strength and population from the diseases of children in Summer is hardly to be calculated. As a matter of humanity, nothing would be so great a blessing as the lessening of this infant weakness and mortality each Summer.

New-York is fortunate in possessing citizens filled with the spirit of humanity and religion, and owning large means, who are looking continually for ways of reducing human misery and scattering well-being after they themselves have passed away. It is these benefactors who endow our hospitals, missions, charities, and schools for the working classes. If one of these benevolent persons would desire to leave a name which should call forth the unceasing gratitude of the poor for generations, and to found a charity which should save thousands of human lives and scatter happiness, long after he was gone, he should devise something specially to meet these evils among the children of the destitute. The first object should be the opening of a properly constructed "sanitarium" for sick children at the sea-side. The success of the Sea-Side Home on Long Island in preventing sickness among comparatively well children shows what could be done with infants in the first stages of cholera infantum and similar diseases by a few weeks' residence by the sea. No farm houses or old buildings should be used for this purpose, but slight and airy wooden pavilions be put up which could be taken down at any time. Play houses or covered pavilions should be erected where the children could sit or lie or play in the fresh sea breeze, protected from the sun. The diet should be plain and nourishing, and, if possible, cows be kept to provide a plentiful supply of pure milk. The mothers would often necessarily accompany their children, but nearly all the service of the house could be done by them, so that they would pay for their board. The expenses of such a sanitarium would not be large in proportion to the work accomplished. The first cost of the buildings would be moderate, and land near the sea can be bought at a very low price. If five hundred persons were sent down each week, the whole cost—judging from present experiments—would not be above $1,000, or $2 per head each week. Twelve weeks cover the time in which such a sanitarium is most needed, so that $12,000 would pay every Summer for the renovation of some 6,000 poor mothers and infants.

To such an institution, should be attached an organization similar to the Sick Children's Mission, for distributing medicines, and nourishing food and providing medical attendance for the sick children of the poor. This should also scatter tracts on health among the tenement-houses. Much of the infant mortality is due to the foolish ways of the mothers in allowing their children all kinds of unripe and indigestible food. The danger of this should be made clear to them. Then the proper and nourishing articles of food should be set forth to them. One of the future blessings of these sea-side homes to the ignorant will be the introducing them to nutritive articles of diet. Thousands of lives, too, are lost by the mothers of the working classes, from not knowing the first treatment necessary when cholera infantum or any similar disease makes its appearance. All the rules of health so familiar to the mothers of the fortunate classes are utterly unknown to the poor, and little publications scattered among them might correct this ignorance. Much of this work ought to be done by the Board of Health; but this branch of the City's Administration is kept singularly short of funds, and it never accomplishes a fraction of what should be effected by it. Were a large sanitarium and sick children's mission, such as we have sketched, established and well carried out, we believe thousands of infants' lives might be saved each Summer, and human misery largely diminished in our City.

PROTESTANT BENEDICTINE MONKS.

On one of the Black Mountains, in Monmouthshire, Wales, a few miles from the market town of Abergavenny, are located the Protestant monks of the Catholic order of St. Benedict. Their home is a barn-like tenement, a stone church the shrine in which they worship. These two buildings, situate near the ancient ruins of Llanthony Priory, supposed to have been founded by St. DAVID, are occupied by a peculiar people, who call themselves Protestant members of the order of St. Benedict. Persecuted, ridiculed, and calumniated at Norwich and elsewhere, these monks of the Church of England placed themselves far from the busy hum of men, and in their new home far up the mountain side remain, with Father IGNATIUS, their Abbot, comparatively undisturbed. The service in their little church is conducted with much pomp and ceremony, and it would be difficult for a layman to distinguish it from the ritual of Rome. Candles, incense, vestments, are lavishly used; the elevation of the Host is indulged in; the prayers and psalms are chanted in Latin, and auricular confession is a necessity.

The head of this order of Llanthony Benedictines is Father IGNATIUS, whose real name is JOSEPH LYCESTER LYNE. Born in 1837, he received his early education at St. Paul's School, but, owing to ill-health, at the age of 15 was sent to a private tutor in the country. At 19 young LYNE entered as divinity student at Trinity Theological College, in Scotland. From the very outset of his career he made no secret of his extreme High Church views, and though in early life, he converted many members of the Presbyterian faith to the communion of the Episcopal Church. Years passed on, and the idea came to him of the secluded life of the monk. He began to read the lives of the saints of the desert, and the records of the monks of old. At the age of 25, after a serious illness, he took the vow and habit of a monk. For a while he worked in the mission at St. George's in the East; subsequently took up his abode with his newly made brethren at Cloydon Rectory, Suffolk; thence removed to Norwich, where they were persecuted and charged with all manner of misdemeanors; and finally took refuge in their present mountain home.

They are said to be very poor, and live solely upon the proceeds of Father IGNATIUS' lectures and the charity of certain devout people in Liverpool, Brighton, and one or two other places. In the course of the year, Father IGNATIUS has many applications from men of all classes in life who desire to be candidates for monasticism. He never encourages any one to become a monk. As the monks are dead to the world, so must those who desire to join them seek them out. When a novice first enters the monastery everything is done to disgust him. He is employed in the most menial offices. He must scrub and scour the floors, wash the feet of the brethren, and generally become a domestic drudge. At the end of six months he is free to leave. Most novices do so, weary of the work and worn out by vigils and fasting. If, however, the applicant still wishes to become a monk, he enters a second novitiate of twelve months, during which period his menial duties are lightened. At the expiration of the year he is free to return to the world; but if he still continues firm in his resolution, he enters into a third period of twelve months, after which he is asked for the last time if he is determined to "live for JESUS only." If he is resolute, he formally takes the three vows of poverty, obedience, and chastity. He lies down upon a bier stretched on the ground, and, covered with a pall, hears the funeral service read over his body. The ceremony concluded, he is dead to the world, and is then led to the altar and goes through the marriage service by which he is wedded to CHRIST forever.

Asked recently how he reconciled monastic life with the doctrine of the Church of England, which he professes, Father IGNATIUS said: "The question respecting monasticism is not, what does the world or the age we live in think of it? but what does the Christian religion teach? The monastic or solitary life has always existed in the Church, and the Christian religion, by the mouths of her teachers and saints, has declared it to be the highest, holiest, best, and most useful. Our Saviour lived thirty-three years on earth, out of which He spent thirty in seclusion, hidden, unknown, among the hills of Galilee. Only three did He spend in active life going about doing good. The monastic life is divine Christianity, the secular life is human Christianity. Many poor souls end their lives in a mad-house for want of a monastery. All men," he continued, "are not in love with the nineteenth century; the discoveries of modern science and the development of human thought give neither peace nor content." In answer to another question the Abbot said: "We do not claim to be part of the Roman Benedictine order. St. BENEDICT is *de facto* our legislator; we may, therefore, not unreasonably regard him as our patron. He gave certain rules of life to the monks who came to him for advice and guidance, which were subsequently adopted by many of the Abbots of Europe. We Protestants follow the rules which he gave forth. We do not profess the same dogma, but we use our days according to his plan."

SOUTH CAROLINA.

DEMOCRATIC MALIGNITY TOWARD REPUBLICANS—TELEGRAPHIC SLANDERS UPON SENATOR-ELECT D. T. CORBIN—HOW "BUTCHER" BUTLER EXPECTS TO WIN A SEAT IN THE SENATE—UNTRUSTWORTHINESS OF DEMOCRATIC DISPATCHES.

From our Own Correspondent.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Wednesday, July 25, 1877.

The following telegram, sent from here by the managers of the Democratic usurpation, and widely printed in papers outside of the State, is a fair sample of the malignity with which every Republican who has held any position of prominence in South Carolina is to be pursued under the Hampton régime:

COLUMBIA, S. C., ——.—The evidence given before the committee yesterday and to-day implicates D. T. Corbin, better known in South Carolina as "Munchausen" Corbin, former United States District Attorney. In the misappropriation of State funds known as the "Phosphate Royalty," to secure his election as United States Senator from South Carolina, Corbin, it is said, gave each member of the Market House $200 for his vote to send him to the United States Senate. He was elected by that so-called House of Representatives, and went to Washington and claimed his seat over M. C. Buther, elected by the Wallace or lawful House. Corbin got wind of the evidence, which would most probably be given against him, and on yesterday sailed for Europe. His splendid future in the United States Senate, which was lavishly boasted of by his political friends here, will thus be cut short, and Butler will doubtless be seated.

The object of this telegram, and others like it, is to excite prejudice against the Republicans of South Carolina generally, and to damage them in their business and render them odious socially. So far as Senator Corbin is concerned, it is well known here, and also in Washington, that as long ago as April last he had arranged his business so as to pay a visit to his aged father in Illinois, and then sail for Europe on the 1st of June. But he was delayed by a request of the United States Attorney-General to aid in the prosecution of the Ellenton murderers, who were tried at Charleston in May before Chief-Justice Waite and Circuit Judge Bond.

Now, it is well known that all the fraudulent bond transactions of South Carolina fell on Wall-street by the repudiation of the conversion bonds, and the issue of consolidated bonds at 50 per cent for the rest of the debt. The heavy stealing was in the assets of the Bank of the State, and was done by buying the securities at greenback rates, and then paying for them in bills of the bank worth from 18 to 25 per cent. Sometimes it was done by borrowing greenbacks and returning in payment for the loan bills of the bank. From the report of W. L. Gayes, Receiver, page 13, published by order of the court, appears the following: "M. C. Butler borrowed, March 20, 1871, in United States currency, $5,000. On page 28 it appears that on Feb. 9, 1873, he returned the amount, with interest at 7 per cent. ($5,651 38) in bills of the Bank of the State, at par. This is a sample of the integrity of Democratic South Carolina chivalry. This M. C. Butler is the "gentleman" who contests Mr. Corbin's seat in the United States Senate, and who claims his election from a revolutionary House of Representatives without any Senate, but who expects to "bull-dose" his way into his seat at Washington. He is the same man who, as delegate to the Tax-payers' Convention from Edgefield County, in 1871, entered into a secret written contract with a ring of Democratic bankers "to use his best efforts to validate the entire bonded debt of the State" in that convention. He is the same man who was of the firm of "Butler, Gary & Chadwick" that in 1872 got up the lottery scheme of the Charleston Academy of Music, whereby the public were swindled out of nearly $200,000. He is the same man who, on the 8th of July, 1876, at Hamburg, captured by force a number of negroes, and, after they had surrendered, shot six of them to death and cut out the tongue of one of them. He is the "gentleman" in whose interest this slander of Senator Corbin has been telegraphed over the country the moment it was found that Mr. Corbin had left the country and could not reply to it.

The same report, page 14, shows that on April 7, 1871, Mr. F. O'Conner borrowed $7,800, which, as appears by page 22, he paid back on the 31st of May, 1872, in bills of the State Bank at par. This O'Conner is the Democrat who is to contest the seat of a Republican in the lower house of the next Congress, and who confidently expects to succeed by the grace of the Democratic majority in that body. It was to help him that the "reorganized" Hampton Assembly threw out the Charleston delegation, on the ground of "intimidation of colored men by Federal bayonets."

The newspaper press, and the public generally throughout the country ought to understand by this time that the Associated Press and all other avenues of communication with the North are systematically made use of in the interest of the Democratic Party here, and no reliance whatever should be placed upon their one-sided statements—in any case where the Republicans, as a party or as individuals, are concerned. S.

DISCOVERY OF FOSSIL REMAINS.

MIDDLETOWN, N. Y., July 28.—Yesterday Samuel H. Wilcox, of State Hill, Towanda Township, Bradford County, Penn., while mowing in a bog meadow, found, partially buried in the muck, the skull of a mammoth animal. By digging he exhumed the ribs and several pieces of the vertebræ. He expects to find the complete skeleton. The bones are well preserved. The skull is shield-shaped, has four large openings, and marks of two horns, broken off in a line, one above the other, in the centre. The face is 10 inches broad and 16 long.

CANADIAN SHIP-BUILDING.

QUEBEC, July 28.—The ship-builders of Quebec have arranged, through the local Government, to send a deputation to Ottawa to endeavor to obtain from the Federal Government the appointment of a Commissioner to proceed to France in reference to a Franco-English treaty affecting Canadian shipping interests.

OBITUARY NOTES.

Hon. Joseph H. Tuthill died at Ellenville, Ulster County, N. Y., Friday night, in his 67th year. He was elected to Congress in 1870, representing Ulster and Greene Counties. He had been Clerk of Ulster County, and held many important positions of trust in the town of Wawarsing and in the county. He was prominently connected for many years with the Merchants' and Tanners' Freight Line. He was active in raising troops during the late war, and was a man of large charities. He leaves a wife.

Dr. Isaac W. Jackson, for 51 years a Professor in Union College, died at Schenectady, N. Y., yesterday afternoon, after a brief illness, in his 73d year. He was born in Cornwall, Orange County, N. Y.; graduated at the Albany Academy with the highest honors in 1824; graduated from Union College in 1826, and remained in the institution from that date as tutor and Professor. Prof. Jackson was the author of works on conic sections, optics, mechanics, and trigonometry, all of which were highly esteemed by scientists, and some of them adopted in foreign universities. Through his famous garden he contributed largely during many years to the introduction, perfecting, and distribution of the choicest fruits and flowers, and to the elevation of the art of landscape gardening. Union College has lost one of the finest intellects which ever adorned any professional chair, and one of the [illegible] which could handle its youth.

MIDSUMMER LIFE IN PARIS.

SOCIAL AND POLITICAL NOTES.

THE FASHION OF GOING OUT OF THE CITY—A CHARMING SUBURB—THE COMING ELECTIONS—ACTIVITY OF THE SEVERAL PARTIES—DEATH OF A CELEBRATED COMEDIAN.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Monday, July 16, 1877.

In Midsummer Paris changes its appearance in a most remarkable manner, though the fact is only perceptible to those who live permanently in the city. There is the same life and animation upon the business streets, and the boulevards are still thronged, but the resident sees a different class of people from those he saw a month before. Crowds of strangers arrive by every train, and are seen in groups in all parts of the city; the working people descend from Belleville and Montmartre because the weather is fine and an evening walk agreeable, and the avenue of the Champs Elysées is full of vehicles. But there is a great difference between those seen now and the splendid equipages which throng the avenues during the fashionable season. The rich have gone off to Trouville, Deauville, or some *ville d'eau*, and they are no longer seen in the Champs Elysées, or in the Avenue des Acasias of the Bois de Boulogne. This changes entirely the general appearance of the city and the Bois, but it is only noted by people of society; rarely by the strangers who come here for a passing visit. This year the change is very marked, and I do not think that I ever saw the streets so thin, the Bois so completely deserted. Every year the fashion of going out of the city is being adopted more and more by all classes, and now there are few well-to-do shopkeepers who have not their *maison de campagne*, or who do not pass a few weeks of the Summer in some of the suburban villages. Hence Asnières, Chatou, Vesinet, Saint Germain, and other places of the kind are all literally crowded. On the other side of the town there are also a number of small villages full of Parisians at this season. Yesterday I visited one of them, Villiers, the next station beyond Nogent-sur-Marne, which is rapidly growing into a town. Near by is the château of Marshal Marmier, Duc De Trevise, which has been turned into a hydropathic establishment, and with baths equal to any that I have ever seen. The Château of Trevise was purchased from the heirs of the celebrated tenor, Roger, who made a large fortune with his voice. He embellished the property in a remarkable way, and brought there the treasures of art he had collected in Germany and other countries. Here he spent his leisure hours and entertained his friends after each stormy tour in a princely fashion. And it was here that he met with the accident which put an end to his artistic career. He was out shooting, and passed his gun over a wall before climbing over himself. When mounting, his dog came to a stand near by, and Roger, descending hastily, tried to pull back his gun. The hammer caught in the wall and the contents of the gun were lodged in his arm. Amputation was necessary. Shortly afterward further trouble came. His wife began to spend money in the most reckless manner, and in the end Roger's wealth was all gone, or so much of it that the maintenance of a ducal château was out of the question. He tried to sell it, and it nearly went to ruin before a purchaser came; but it was finally taken by Dr. Fleury, who turned it into a hydropathic establishment. In a very short time he made a fortune and retired. Last Summer the establishment was taken by a company, and a new doctor appointed to conduct it. I found there the Princess Melikoff, M. and Mme. Balero, the Comte and Comtesse Gazon, some Spanish families, and a few Americans, and one of the most charming retreats that I have seen near Paris. About Trevise there are hundreds of cottages, occupied by Parisians, and all have the habit of coming over for the douches, which are scientifically arranged. At Nogent, close by, one finds the *canotiers*, or "canoeists," if I may employ the word. The Marne is covered with canoes, and this sport is now extremely popular. Upon the river banks there are numerous hotels, where one can pass an amusing day and eat a *friture* of small fish, caught just before the hour of dinner. Visitors to Paris during the Summer would do well to visit the suburban towns on either side of the city, for several of them are very pretty and very interesting.

In the way of politics we have nothing particularly new since I last wrote, but both parties are working as hard as they can in view of the coming elections. I say "coming elections," for they must come some time, but there is no certainty that they will be held before the 22d of September, that is, within three months from the dissolution. If the administration finds that it has not had time to get the country well in hand there will be an adjournment to a later period. Even now they are trying to discuss the question whether or not the Marshal is really obliged by law to hold the elections within three months. M. De Fourtou has discovered a way for prolonging the situation, and the means will be found, if it is deemed advantageous to prolong, when the moment arrives. Meanwhile, the Bonapartists have the inside track, and are bringing their men out in every direction to the great disgust of the Orleanists, who are beginning to think that they might have done better had they made terms with the Republicans. The latter are active, but they have just met with an accident which is used to their disadvantage by their adversaries. M. Ordinaire, a leading member of the Left, was prosecuted to recover a sum borrowed to pay a gambling debt, and his letters were seized. They revealed the fact that certain Republicans made use of their positions to play with the Bourse, and some of the best men in the party are implicated. Their action is severely censured by the Judges who condemned Ordinaire. Of course M. Gambetta is disgusted with the whole affair, and wants to throw Ordinaire overboard; but the enemies of the Republic are making a great deal of the revelations found in the Ordinaire correspondence.

Yesterday we heard that Laferrière was ill; this morning we have his obituary notices. This celebrated actor was known to every one upon the Boulevards. No one knew his age, and it was always the subject of comment. He was very old—all knew that—but his appearance was extremely youthful and he was strong and hearty to the last. The journalists made a great many amusing articles upon this subject. One represents Laferrière as a contemporary of the Wandering Jew; another declared him to be the Man of the Iron Mask. The story was that Louis XIV. remarked a young comedian at his court and asked his age. "Boy," he said "you play well; how old are you?" "Seventy-two," replied Laferrière, "Seventy-two! You mean seventeen?" "No, Sire!" "Then how do you manage to preserve your youthful appearance?" "Sire, I have discovered a marvelous water, which has the faculty." "Bring me some of that water," thundered the aged Roi Soleil. "Sire," cried Laferrière, with indignation, "I am a comedian, and not a water-carrier." Louis XIV. put him in an iron mask, and sent him to the Ile Saint Marguerite.

This story, told in an extremely sprightly way, gave rise to an idea, or rather it led to a curious adventure. Several aged persons took the thing seriously, and wrote to the author to offer any amount of money for the receipt for that water, and asked him to procure it from Laferrière. Dr. Willemersant, a man fertile in ideas, found the here, and proposed the "Eau Laferrière," or the secret of eternal youth. A sort of cosmetic was fabricated, Laferrière having a share of the profits for the use of his name, and for the past three years the aged actor has derived a very handsome income from it. The water sells well even now. Besides being a comedian of talent, Laferrière was *un homme du monde* and also a writer. He has published a number of things which can be said to be above mediocrity, and among others his *Memoirs*. They are very interesting, but it is evident that the author "draws a very long bow," and I fancy that there would have been more truth in them had they been written before the success of his "Laferrière water." That success puffed him up immensely, and he had ever afterward a senile delight in "blowing his own horn." He was marvelously young in appearance, though he must have been some 80 years of age.

FRENCH GAME PROSPECTS.

Good news for sportsmen comes from the French departments, game being abundant this year. The first broods of partridges were undisturbed, the second will perhaps have suffered from the mowing time, but the young birds from the more advanced nests got clear away before work with the scythe commenced. Hares are numerous, the Winter having been mild and favorable for them.

RANGE FINDING IN THE ARMY.

MEANS OF ASCERTAINING THE ENEMY'S DISTANCE—THE SYSTEM IN USE IN EUROPE—EXPERIMENTAL TRIALS IN ENGLAND.

The means for rapidly and accurately ascertaining the enemy's distance from the firing point continues to occupy the attention of military men, not so much, however, in our own country as in Europe. England has given the subject an official investigation, and range-finders, both for field and coast purposes, have met with decided encouragement. Capt. H. Watkin, of the Royal Artillery, appears to have been most successful in perfecting apparatus for the purposes already indicated. Some months back THE TIMES described his range-finder for service at sea. The experiments with this instrument have demonstrated to the satisfaction of a special committee not only that the course of a vessel can be followed and its, precise position continuously indicated, but that a fire can be maintained from any number of guns in a fort against a ship in motion without the gunners themselves once sighting her, but with the moral certainty that she will be disabled or destroyed. The merits and practical value of Capt. Watkin's field range-finder are indorsed by the committee in their report, in the strongest terms. There is, however, a Nolan range-finder for artillery, and competitive trials of the one against the other will be made before the final adoption of either.

For infantry purposes Capt. Watkin has arranged a slightly modified form of the instrument as designed for the artillery. He has, however, a competitor in this direction in Capt. Poste, whose instrument is also on trial at the school of musketry at Hythe. The Poste range-finder, like the Watkin, is portable, and consists of a double reflecting instrument. Attached to the index glass is a long arm capable of being slid in and out for adjustment for different lengths of base. The arm has a graduated scale for yards, and moves over a fixed curved line on the bottom plate of the instrument. The ranges are indicated by the number on the arm at the intersection of the curved line with it. In operating with the Poste instrument, two men are required to take a range—the first (A) has the instrument, and the second (B) an ordinary optical square. The men first stand together, and then they step about 50 yards from each other, counting their paces as they separate. A then sets the distance from B to himself on the scale, and B places himself in the right angle between A and the object. A then reflects B in the instrument on to the object, and in so doing moves the graduated arm over the curve. When the image of B and the object coincide, the range is automatically indicated by the number on the arm at the point of intersection with the curved line. In taking a range, however, it requires that the places be carefully taken, otherwise the results will be fallacious. This precaution is especially necessary in rough and uneven ground, where it is sometimes absolutely impossible to pace accurately. This element of possible error does not arise in practice with the Watkin range-finder.

It is hardly necessary to insist upon the importance of every branch of the service in the United States Army being equipped with an efficient range-finding instrument, which simply means enabling the men to make sure of hitting the object at which their aim is directed. Every European nation is now alive to the necessity of doing this, and some have advanced very far in the solution of the problem of practical range-finding. Since their last war the French military authorities have been most anxious to equip both their artillery and infantry with efficient range-finders. They are now actively investigating the subject, and have several range-finding instruments under trial. Italy, again, the position is precisely similar, and every endeavor is being used to supply what now is clearly seen to be a very important want. Russia has a system of squares and observing instruments already in use, and which is found to succeed admirably. In Germany an electrical system of position-finding for coast service has also been adopted. It is based upon a system of squares and automatic observing and recording instruments. Range-finding for field operations is also receiving due attention. The range-finder invented by Gen. Berdan, the details of the construction and application of which are familiar to many of our readers, is not well thought of in Europe. In England the belief is that it is simply impracticable.

In the opinion of many military men, no time should be lost in placing our regular Army on an effective footing in regard to range-finding. An efficient system might be organized and introduced whereby the advantages these instruments are capable of conferring may be available in practice. Two men might be specially detailed for this purpose in each field battery, and a like number at each post. The men thus selected should be carefully trained, and should receive a certain amount of extra pay. They should be able to make outline sketches of the country on slips of paper, which sketches would of course be placed in the commanding officer's hands on the battery arriving in position. It is not necessary now to enter into further details of such a plan. The cost of this extra service would be but trifling, and really not worth considering, when compared with the results which would accrue. With our small standing Army it is of the utmost importance that every part of it should be efficient, and the power of the artillery and infantry would certainly be increased by teaching the men the exact distance they would have to shoot. It is of little use teaching men to aim guns accurately at an object unless by giving them the range we enable them to hit that object. Perfect shooting means a possible reduction of ammunition, and so of expense, with increased efficiency. The subject is one worthy of the attention of the present efficient Secretary of War.

THE WEATHER.

SYNOPSIS AND INDICATIONS.

WASHINGTON, July 29—1 A. M.—The barometer has very generally fallen during Saturday throughout the Atlantic States and lower lake region, but has risen in the North-west and South-west, and on the Pacific coast. South and east winds prevail, with cloudy and rainy weather in the Middle States and New England; warmer south-west winds, with numerous rains, in the lower lake region and the Southern States. North-west winds and partly cloudy weather have prevailed from Manitoba to Texas. The Ohio has risen; elsewhere the rivers have fallen.

INDICATIONS.

For the lower lakes and the Middle States south to west winds, falling possibly followed by rising barometer, partly cloudy weather and numerous local rains.

For New-England south-east to south-west winds, stationary or higher temperature, falling barometer, cloudy and rainy weather.

For the South Atlantic and Gulf States, southerly winds, falling, followed by rising barometer, clear weather, except local storms, and higher temperature, except lower in the West Gulf States will prevail.

For Tennessee and the Ohio Valley and the upper lake region, falling, followed by rising barometer, south-west, veering to cooler north-west, winds, partly cloudy or clear weather.

For the Upper Mississippi and Lower Missouri Valleys, cooler north-west, backing to warmer southerly winds, with generally clear weather and stationary barometer.

The rivers will generally fall, except rising slightly in the Cumberland, Tennessee, and the Ohio.

POLITICAL MURDERS IN FLORIDA.

A manifesto and appropriate resolutions have been sent to us for publication, which were adopted at an indignation meeting of the colored citizens of Monroe County, Key-West, on the 17th inst. Following is the substance of the paper: "Having learned, with feelings of profound regret and indignation, the foul assassination at the hands of dastardly white men of Rev. Arthur St. Clair and one Henry Loyd, of Hernando County, Fla., on the 26th of June last, while the former was on his way as a delegate to a council of colored men in Tallahassee, we, the colored citizens of Monroe County, Fla., do assemble in mass-meeting on this solemn occasion to do honor to these martyrs of our race who have been thus brutally butchered, and to enter our solemn protest and unqualified condemnation of so dastard and inhuman an act.

"*Resolved*, That in the death, by the assassins hands, of Rev. Arthur St. Clair, the colored people of the State of Florida and of the nation have lost a friend and adviser in whose life were embodied admirable manly traits of character and an earnestness in every good work that we would do well to emulate. And the church has lost a faithful and untiring laborer in God's vineyard, who came to his death while about his Father's business.

"*Resolved*, That we extend to the bereaved relatives and friends of Rev. Arthur St. Clair and Henry Loyd our kind remembrances and tender sympathies in this their hour of affliction, commending them to Him alone who can soothe and cheer their aching hearts.

"*Resolved*, That we solemnly protest against, condemn, and denounce the serious crimes committed on Rev. Arthur St. Clair and Henry Loyd, by white assassins of the State of Florida, and we most earnestly appeal to the liberty loving portion of this State and of the nation for the protection of our lives, the vindication of our rights, and the swift but sure punishment of the perpetrators of this cruel deed.

"*Resolved*, That we consider the editor of the *Key of the Gulf*, the Democratic organ of this county, no better than the assassins of Rev. Arthur St. Clair and Henry Loyd, for having published in his issue of the 14th inst. the following local relating to the assassination, viz.: '*There is sad intelligence from the main land. The blackberry crop is on the wane.*'"

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., July 28.—The General Superintendent of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children reached here to-night, and is following the circuses and menageries throughout the State. He says that Freddie and Willie O'Brien are with the London Circus, now here, as acrobats and trapeze performers, and he has received the orders to take charge of them if circumstances

AMUSEMENTS.

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC.

LOCAL AFFAIRS.

Mr. Max Strakosch has returned to town from Canada.

"Poor Jo" will be acted at the Union-Square Theatre throughout this week.

Representations of "The Poor of New-York" occur at Niblo's Theatre this week.

"Baby" will to-morrow enter upon the third week of its run at the Park Theatre.

It is now understood that "Pink Dominos" will be brought out at the Union-Square Theatre during the preliminary season to commence in a week or two.

The début of the new "aquanaut," Mlle. d'Erlon by name, takes place at the Aquarium to-morrow. The wonders of the tanks are as numerous and as impressive as ever.

The Wonder Theatre, which will henceforth bear the title of Wood's Theatre, has passed under the management of Mr. George Wood, and will be opened to the public to-morrow evening. Mr. Den. Thompson is then to appear there in his original rôle of *Joshua Whitcomb*.

The last performance of "Evangeline" at the Fifth-Avenue Theatre occurred yesterday evening. To-morrow the house will be closed, and Tuesday it will be reopened for the production of Messrs. Mark Twain and Bret Harte's new play called "The Heathen Chinee." Mr. C. T. Parsloe is to fill his original rôle in this piece, and the distribution of characters will further include Misses Goldthwaite, Mary Wells, and Edith Blande, Mrs. G. H. Gilbert, and Messrs. Weaver, Vining Bowers, Davidge, Crisp, and E. K. Collier.

As already set forth in these columns, Miss Boyle, the young lady whose recent début in Washington produced so lively an impression, will to-morrow essay her fortunes in this City. She is to appear, as in Washington, in "Romeo and Juliet," the representation taking place at Booth's Theatre.

Among the comparatively unknown operas—unknown to America—which Mr. C. D. Hess is to bring forth during his English opera season in the Fall, are "Le Caïd" and "Le Songe d'Une Nuit d'Eté," by Thomas, and "Si j'étais Roi," by Adam. A new work by Signor Operti—"Daniel Druce,"—will also be produced. Signor Operti is to be the musical director of the company, and Mr. Castle its first tenor.

A telegram from St. Louis having been printed in relation to a letter in which Prof. Dr. Michael Berness, of the Munich University, is alleged to have announced that Herr Wagner was on the eve of visiting America, Mr. John C. Fryer, who will be remembered in connection with the recent Wagner Festival in this city, recently wrote to Prof. Berness on the subject. A letter from Munich, received yesterday, set forth that Prof. Berness, addressing a nephew in St. Louis, merely expressed the hope that the composer might come to America, no intimation of Herr Wagner's intention of doing so having ever reached him. It is understood, however, that Herr Wagner wishes to come, and is now discussing the subject with Mr. Ullmann.

This evening's programme at Gilmore's Garden is of particular excellence. It includes Kreutzer's "Night in Granada" overture, Saint-Saens' "Danse Macabre," selections from Weber, and the grand march from Gounod's "Reine de Saba." These are the principal numbers allotted to the band. In respect of vocal solos, Signorina Galimberti—who, by the way, will on this occasion take her leave of the frequenters of the place—is to sing Schubert's "Serenade," and Miss Franklin-Searle—a young soprano whose performances are distinguished by rather unusual expressiveness—Miss Kate Thayer and Mr. C. H. Turner will be heard. Mr. Arbuckle will contribute a cornet solo, and, in fine, the concert will be one of special attractiveness. The garden is still fresh and bright to the eye, and the new ventilating apparatus sends vernal breezes in every direction, regardless of the condition of the atmosphere without.

GOSSIP FROM ABROAD.

Mme. Annette Essipoff has returned to St. Petersburg.

Mlle. Zina Dalti is engaged at the Scala for next Winter.

The third Silesian Musical Festival will be held next year at Görlitz.

Mr. Sims Reeves' annual benefit at the Albert Hall produced about £1,500.

Ponchielli has two new operas, "Olga" and "I Mori di Valenza," in hand.

Mr. Alfred Thompson is become manager of the Theatre Royal, in Manchester.

Miss Lydia Thompson and her company are fulfilling a farewell engagement in Liverpool.

"Our Boys" have reached their eight hundredth night at the Vaudeville Theatre in London.

The great double-bass player Bottesini is at this moment giving a series of concerts in Sicily.

A young Portuguese, Viscount d' Aineiro, has just had performed at Milan an opera entitled "The Elixir of Youth."

Signor Lauro Rossi, (composer of "Biorn.") has just resigned the post of Principal of the Conservatoire of Naples.

M. de Flotow is at present composing an opera, entitled "Les Musiciens," the words being by MM. Gentè and Zell.

The Paris Vaudeville will reopen on the 4th of September, with a piece by MM. Cormon and De Beauplan, called "Pierre."

Sardou's "Ferréol" has been brought out by the Monti Company at the Corea Theatre, in Rome, and has obtained a fair success.

M. Emile Perrin, Director of the Théâtre-Français, had left Paris for the baths of Aix, where he will pass a part of the Summer.

The performances of "Pupazzi," at the Taitbout Theatre, in Paris, have been prohibited by the authorities in consequence of political allusions.

The Musical Exhibition, which it was proposed to hold in 1878 in Bologna, is postponed until 1879, in order not to clash with the Paris International Exhibition.

The author of the "Bravo," M. Salvayre, is hard at work at a new ballet, the "Fandango," which will most probably be represented at the Grand Opéra, in Paris, in November.

"Bébé" has failed at Rome, but pleased at Naples. To repair the blunder of the Romans, or simply out of a spirit of opposition, the Neapolitans deigned to show themselves satisfied.

Neither Joachim nor Brahms, after all, turned up at the Spohr Festival at Cassel. Joachim was unhappily detained in Berlin by the illness of his wife, and Brahms, as usual, made no excuse.

M. Gondinet has read to the managers of the Paris Vaudeville, the three complete acts of a comedy called "Le Club," which is in reality the work of M. Felix Cohen, retouched by M. Gondinet.

M. Offenbach is completing at Saint-Germain the score of the "Contes d'Hoffmann," libretto by M. Jules Barbier, which is to be represented at the Paris Theatre-Lyrique during the Exhibition.

The fiftieth anniversary of the inauguration of the Court Theatre of Weisbaden was celebrated by a performance of Spontini's "Vestal," the opera with which the theatre opened in 1827.

"Andromaque" will shortly be revived at the Théâtre-Français with Mlle. Dudlay in the part of *Hermione*. The success of that young actress in "Horace" gives an interest to her appearance in Racine's great work.

The Parisian Théâtre Lyrique announces "Le Cheval de Bronze" for its reopening next season; the Opéra Comique promises "Les Diamants de la Couronne," and the Opéra has "La Muette" in rehearsal. Auber is, therefore, once more to the fore.

A one-act piece, entitled "L'Urne," was received some time ago at the Paris Opéra Comique, and is to be represented in the Winter season. It is adapted by M. Jules Barbier from a comedy of M. Octave Feuillet, transformed into a comic opera. M. Eugène Oriolan has written the music.

Miles. Salla, Rodani, and Belocca—the latter lady having at last reached Europe—have been engaged for Mr. Mapleson's provincial opera tour, and Mlle. Titiens may possibly join them later in the season. But the reports from Worthing concerning Mlle. Titiens' health are unhappily most unsatisfactory.

Preparations are being made at the Paris Porte Saint-Martin Theatre for representing "Le Juif Errant," with Mlle. Céline Montaland, M. Paulin Ménier, Lacressonnière, &c. It is to follow the "Exilés," and will have a real animal in the cortége of the Bœuf Gras, while the traditional car will contain the accustomed mythological figures.

Glinka's opera, "The Life for the Czar," will be mounted not only at the Italian Opera-house next Winter, but also at the Lyrique, in French. This work of the Russian composer has been promised here, but the promise was never fulfilled. Rubinstein will be in Paris early in the Autumn to superintend the production of his "Néro," at the Théâtre Italien.

The lease of the Ambigu Theatre has been signed, and MM. Ritt and Larochelle are now in possession of the house, which will open on the 15th of September. These gentlemen are two of the most intelligent managers in Paris.

A three-act comedy of Mme. Louis Figuir, entitled "Les Deux Carnets," has been given at the Paris Théâtre Cluny, which, after trying in vain to regain the prestige it enjoyed and lost, now seeks success in a piece which is built on the pattern of the "Procès Veauradieux" and "Les Dominos Roses."

At the Palais Royal Theatre, in Paris, a new piece, called "La Chaste Suzanne," a comedy in two acts, with songs, by M. Paul Ferrier, had been produced with doubtful success. The work was brought out to introduce to the public a young actress, Mlle. Hading, who had obtained considerable applause at Marseilles and other southern theatres. According to *Gaulois*, Mlle. Hading was favorably received. She is tall and comely, she sang pleasingly, and acted nicely, though her style was marked by some provincialisms.

The retirement of M. E. Deldevez from the post of conductor to the National Grand Opera-house in Paris and to the Conservatoire Concerts, from ill-health, has been expected for some time past, and he has sent in his resignation. His successor is M. Charles Lamoureux, the founder of the Paris Sacred Harmonic Society, who instituted the remarkable performance of Handel's oratorios at the Cirque d'Hiver. M. Lamoureux will commence his duties with the direction of the revival of Meyerbeer's "Africaine." He resigned the conductorship of the Opéra Comique only a short time since.

The rules and privileges of the Théâtre Français were settled by the decree of Moscow in 1812, and by this decree each sociétaire was entitled, after 20 years of service, to a retiring pension of about $800 a year. In 1823 the pension was increased to $1,000 a year, but the finances of the society did not warrant a continuance of the larger sum, and the pensions were again reduced to $800 a year. Thanks, however, to the prosperity of the theatre, and to the large amount of reserve actually in hand, the Minister of Fine Arts has authorized a fresh increase in the amount of pensions, which will now be paid at the rate of $1,000 a year per individual.

The pecuniary loss entailed by the burning of the Rotunda Theatre, in Liverpool, is estimated at from £20,000 to £30,000. The Rotunda is the first Liverpool theatre which has been burned. The theatre accommodated about 2,000 people. About 4:30 o'clock in the morning the Police discovered the building to be on fire, and roused the inmates of the house at the extreme corner and all got out safely. The theatre and residential premises were burned out in two hours. The heat was so intense that though the street was 30 yards wide, the shutters of the shops on the opposite side of Scotland-road were charred. The building was insured for £14,000.

In spite of the heavy loss sustained last year, the Milan Scala will reopen as usual for the Winter and carnival. The novelties which have been chosen are an Italian version of M. Gounod's "Cinq Mars" and Gomez's "Maria Tudor." The news is significant, as showing the real decadence of the land of song. As to the engagements, Signor Tamagno will not come, as he intends to sing instead at Barcelona: but the soprani, Fricci, Fossa, and Faentini-Galassi; the tenor, Sadi; the baritone, Moriami, and the basses, Maini and Corridze, will probably be engaged. M. Gounod will superintend the production of his own work, and Signor Taglioni has been engaged to arrange the ballets, which, as usual at Milan, form a very important feature in the undertaking.

The *billet de faveur* forms an important feature in the Summer performances at some of the Parisian theatres this year. These *billets* are advertisements in the newspapers, and also tickets, which, presented gratis at the tobacco shops and cafés, and even at the hairdressers', give the holder the right to admission on payment of a franc, or sometimes of half a franc. The idea is a novelty in Paris, and it appears, remarks a contemporary, to have taken admirably. The ordinary Frenchman, like the average Englishman, accepts with avidity that which he imagines he obtains gratis, not examining very closely the quality of the entertainment nor the price he has ultimately to pay for it. Nearly all the theatres—save, of course, the Français, Opéra, and other of the first-class or subsidized places of public amusement—have been compelled to adopt this free-ticket system, which has so far enabled them to defy the heat.

Mr. Paul Merritt's "Stolen Kisses," just now produced at the Globe Theatre, in London, is thus referred to by the *Times*: "'Stolen Kisses,'" remarks the critic, "is not a perfect play, and, perhaps, if there were very many good plays written nowadays, it might not be accounted one of them. But it is a far better work than some recent productions, which have been thought worthy of the London stage without any apprenticeship in the Provinces, and, moreover, it affords some reason to hope that its author may one day produce something very much better. Its faults are common to the work of most of our young dramatists, but its merits are its own. The former betray a want of experience not so much of the necessities of the stage—indeed, Mr. Merritt seems to have a very fair knowledge of stage-craft—as of human nature itself and the facts of real life." The performance of the piece appears to have been mediocre.

GENERAL NOTES.

A lot of street urchins paraded the streets of St. Louis with a tin pan by way of a drum, and a huge paper banner bearing the inscription, "We don't want bread. We want cake and pie or blood!"

Conductors have discovered a new use for the bell-punch. One was brought up in a Washington Police Court the other morning for "punching" the head of a passenger. The complainant was badly hurt, and the belligerent conductor was fined $10.

The official board of the Central M. E. Church of Norwich voted a three weeks' vacation to their Pastor. The reverend gentleman thanked them for their kindness thus expressed, but positively declined to take any vacation "while he had strength and so long as the devil was at liberty and at work with a will to waste and destroy."

The Buffalo *Commercial Advertiser* states: "So strong was the popular faith in the courage and fidelity of the national troops, and in the skill and vigor of their officers, that every one believed the mere presence of half a regular regiment at Fort Porter would have promptly quelled, if not absolutely prevented the outbreak in Buffalo."

The State, of Richmond, says it has watched the President well, and it thinks his course has been marked by calmness and even temper and firmness throughout, and to his coolness much of the present peace is undoubtedly due. It gives *The State* pleasure to recognize in him these high qualities, and to be enabled to say he has done his duty.

Two ways of acting: A Troy paper says that a President of one of the city banks notified the employees that if there were any among them who belonged to the Militia and did not respond to the call they might consider their places vacant; and the Cashier of another bank notified a clerk who was in the Citizens' Corps that, if he did respond to it he would be discharged.

A Buffalo paper states that an intelligent young English woman named Adams, of apparently frail constitution, performed the remarkable feat of walking to that city from a village 10 miles out. She carried her baby, only 10 days old, the entire distance, though the day was intensely hot. Her husband had deserted her, and she came in to present her case to the authorities. She was taken care of.

A St. John's paper relates this court occurrence: "'Them two fellows, Clarey and Thompson, broke a window in Lantalum's junk store last night, and had about $10 worth of copper thrown out on the street when we took them,' was the statement of Sergt. Briggs this morning. 'And why did you not enter a charge against them for burglary?' 'Well, we didn't see them throwing the stuff out!' was the Dogberry remark of the Sergeant. The two men were charged only with being drunk."

The Indianapolis *Sentinel* says that quite a dramatic scene occurred at a Rockville temperance meeting last week. A tramp who had been notified to leave town stepped upon the platform and began to speak, to the utter amazement of the audience. His outward appearance was so hopeless that when he betrayed by his perfect rhetoric and eloquence the evidence of a fine education his hearers were astounded. The people were so delighted with the speech of the poor fellow that he was invited to speak the next night, and a subscription was taken up for his benefit. In early days he studied in the office of a Terre Haute lawyer, and he was on his way to that place in search of employment.

AMERICAN BONDS STOLEN.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Intelligence has just been received by cable, that on the 19th inst. near Pforzheim, Grand Duke-dom of Baden, Germany, the following American State bonds, payable in 1881, have been stolen, to-wit: Nos. 37,619, 49,174, 22,370, 17,701, each one at $1 000, and also No. 15,903, at $500.

HERMANN A. SCHUMACHER,
Consul-General.

IMPERIAL GERMAN CONSULATE GENERAL, Post Office Box No. 658, NEW-YORK, July 28, 1877.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

VARIOUS SUBJECTS DISCUSSED.

PREVENTION OF STRIKES.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In an interview in this morning's TIMES, Mr. Vanderbilt is reported to have been asked, "What remedy he could suggest against strikes?" As the question is an exceedingly important one, the writer of this examined the answer of Mr. Vanderbilt with a great deal of interest, but after such examination he feels that the question is still open for discussion.

It may be accepted as an axiom that any remedy for the prevention of labor troubles in the future must be under the control of the General Government. The fact that strikers ignore State lines is a partial confirmation of this. In additional confirmation is the general principle that we will only be entirely free from the danger of strikes when the laboring people of the whole country are dealt with in some general, far-seeing manner. It would be possible, in my opinion, for such sentiments as are expressed by Mr. Vanderbilt to become universally accepted by employers, in which case the trouble would be ended. But this cannot be relied upon. In so important a matter as this we want certainty rather than a vague feeling that capitalists all over the country must of necessity be so alive to their own interests as to treat all their employes on Mr. Vanderbilt's principle of "comparing differences."

But how can the General Government interest itself in such a matter as this? How which Congress—in the same manner as it interests itself in agricultural affairs or freedman's affairs, to wit: by establishing a bureau. Let us have at this time in the National Government a labor bureau with enlarged powers. Whenever any body of laborers feel that they are being imposed upon by their employers let them appeal to this labor bureau. In the act of Congress incorporating this bureau let there be a clause which would empower the bureau in such a case to make a critical examination of the individuals or the corporations complained of. If after such examination it should be plain to the Government that the laborers were not justifiable in their position, they should be made to feel that in case of violence the whole power of the Government would be remorselessly thrown against them. I do not think that laboring men as a class would desire to proceed in a case where the unbiased judgment of the Government was against them. If, however, on examination, it should appear that the laborers had grievances, and the employers hesitated to redress them, it should be plainly intimated that in such a state of affairs they would have neither the moral nor the legal right to call for or expect assistance from the Government of the United States. I am inclined to believe that the prospective establishment of such a bureau by the Government would immediately calm the present excitement. It would be a compromise which could be accepted without the slightest humiliation on the part of such men as Mr. Scott or Mr. Vanderbilt, while, in affording permanent protection to laboring interests, it would probably be hailed with enthusiasm by them. F. J. S.

HOW TO MAKE RAILROADS PAY.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Referring to your excellent editorial of the 27th, headed "Is it a Drawn Battle?" I beg to make a few suggestions to railroad managers:

First—Increase passenger and freight rates per mile to a fixed living point, to apply equally to long or short distances. This will simplify.

Second—Do away with all the expensive agencies. Let the public buy tickets at the depots only, and transact freight business there also.

Third—Reduce the number of passenger trains.

Fourth—Every company live up to this, and so stop the unseemly competition that has so long existed.

Fifth—Reduce the salaries of clerks who live expensively. This should be seen to.

Sixth—Pay employes promptly. This will remove no end of vexation.

Seventh—Then, if it is found, with advanced rates, the wear and tear, &c., saved of superfluous trains, the reduced expenses of agencies, &c., the receipts show an excess over the running expenses, wear and tear, and the interest on the bonded debt, the companies can see if they can advance the wages of their hands. As it now stands, the receipts not covering expenses, interest, &c., it is hard to see how the companies can exist. H.

THE ROYAL CANADIAN.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The action of Insurance Commissioner Smyth in recently suspending the Royal Canadian Insurance Company from transacting business in this State, (which company has been recently reinstated,) calls, I think, for more than passing notice. At the time of their suspension this company had, as they now have, $225,625 United States bonds on deposit with the State of New-York, which could not be removed without the consent of the Insurance Commissioner at Albany. They also had, and now have, United States, Harlem and Hudson River Railroad bonds, to the amount of $176,475, in the hands of Eugene Kelly, John D. Wood, and William H. Fogg, Trustees, in this City; which securities are in the names of said Trustees, and by trust deed held by them solely for the benefit of the policy-holders in the United States, and could not be diverted for Canadian or other outside losses. They had in this State at the time of their suspension, after the payment of all liabilities and providing for the reinsurance of all their risks in the State, a surplus of over $200,000. In the United States they had and have on deposit an aggregate of over $900,000 in the several States, leaving there a surplus, after payment of all claims, and reinsuring all their risks in this country, of over $400,000.

In view of these facts it seems to be unjust, to place it mildly, for an Insurance Commissioner to suspend and place in discredit any company making such a showing. The damage to their business, and the natural expenses accruing during their suspension, who is to make good?

When the Commissioner was in Montreal he was informed that a call of 5 per cent. had been made on their subscribed capital to provide for the St. John losses, and, on his departure, the officers of the company were under the impression that everything was satisfactory; which assurance, however, was speedily dispelled after the arrival home of the Commissioner.

Another curious fact in connection with this suspension was, that a few days before it was officially announced, the Secretary of a small company in this City wrote to the department at Albany, requesting a list of the Royal Canadian agencies in this State, if his idea was to obtain their business, he fortunately failed to profit by their misfortune.

While I believe the Insurance Department should, as they do, exercise the utmost vigilance in keeping our insurances interests in a sound, healthy condition, great care should be taken not to overreach the mark and, without good cause place a company in discredit, for lost confidence in corporations, as in individuals, is a difficult thing to restore, and care should be taken that it is not unjustly imposed.

VINDEX.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, July 28, 1877.

THE "NEW REPUBLICAN" ORGANIZATION.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

There are doubtless true Republicans who enroll themselves as members of the "new organization" under a mistaken apprehension of facts. My meaning is best explained by stating my own case. Special pressing duties have so occupied my time recently as to preclude attendance upon the meetings of the party association to which I belong, (Seventh District,) and give liesure for only a sufficient perusal of the papers to inform myself on the general events of the day. Yesterday my attention was called to the enrollment of Republicans for a new organization. Supposing that it was ordered by the several associations for the reorganization of the Republican Party of New-York City on a new basis, rendered necessary, perhaps, by the President's recent order forbidding participation in political affairs by Federal officials, I determined at once to do my duty, and enroll myself to-night. Investigation shows that this enrollment is not a reorganization, but the establishing of a rival Republican organization in the City—a dividing of the party. For certain reasons those who have the true interests of the party at heart should discountenance the movement. All Republicans are duties to their party, and districts, to membership in the associations now existing, where any needed reform can better be effected, than by organizing rival associations, which, if successful, can only result in the defeat of the party at the polls. The better class of Republicans control the associations when they do their duty, for they outnumber overwhelmingly those who would prostitute the party to unworthy ends and purposes. Encouraging as it is that remarkably few have enrolled themselves under the banner of the disorganizers, doubtless many of those few have done so under the impression that I had when my attention was first called to the subject. It is the immediate duty of the party press to show to such the actual status of the matter, that those who have unwittingly enrolled may have their names stricken from the list of members of the new organization (!) Let Republicans do their entire duty, one and all, in the old associations, and unworthy ones will be shorn of power and influence, while the party cannot but be successful at the ballot-box.

W. R. SPOONER,
Nos. 23 and 25 Nassau-street.

FRIDAY, July 27, 1877.

HELL'S KITCHEN.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

On Ninetieth-street, between Lexington-avenue and Fourth-avenue, are a row of tenement-houses and a disreputable whisky den known as Hell's Kitchen. Undisturbed by the Police, the frequenters of this den and the inmates of these houses indulge in almost nightly fights, sometimes in the street, sometimes within doors, and often in both places at the same time. The noise occasioned by these brawls can be heard, generally, two blocks off, and the blasphemy and vulgarity of the brawlers, both male and female, is shocking in the extreme. On the evening of Thursday, the 26th inst., the disturbance in and around Hell's Kitchen commenced at 11 o'clock, and lasted until 3 o'clock, when it was stopped, not by the Police, but by the weariness of those who took part in it. During this time invalids, aged people, and young children were deprived of sleep, while those who should have protected the peace were—well, no one in the vicinity of the disgraceful row knew where they were. The fact is that these frequent disturbances

EVERY-DAY ENGLISH.

SPEAKING—PECULIARITIES AND DEFECTS OF AMERICAN SPEECH.

BY RICHARD GRANT WHITE.

The constraint upon the delivery of the voice which so generally mars American speech is not confined to the nasality which I endeavored to illustrate and to explain in my last article. It shows itself in various ways, to describe which is very difficult; while to represent them by any arrangement of letters is quite impossible. Indeed, a like difficulty obtains in regard to the description and representation of correct speech. In nothing do words fail so signally as in their power to describe words; in nothing do letters, which are supposed to represent sounds, fail so short as in conveying correct ideas of the sounds produced by the human voice. This I remarked some weeks ago in regard to pronunciation; and in regard to enunciation the difficulty is so much greater that it amounts almost to impossibility. I can only repeat that constraint, needless effort, conscious or unconscious, seems to me to be the chief cause of the common peculiarities and defects of American speech. What may be called a throaty utterance is quite common, although it is not nearly so much so as nasality. It is produced by a rigid tension of the muscles of the throat and glottis, which gives a hard, inflexible tone to the voice. It is of all the defects produced by conscious effort the most striking in the revelation of its cause. It can be cured only, I believe, by opening the mouth wide, so wide that the fore and middle fingers can be passed edgeways between the teeth, and uttering the syllable *ah* from the chest. This, indeed, is the one great remedy for almost all faults of utterance. Put in practice many times a day, it will, by patient trial, do more than can be done in any other way to make the utterance of the voice pure, pleasant, natural. This sound *ah* is primal—the fundamental sound of all speech. Without the power to utter it freely from the chest no one can speak well, no one can sing in a style that deserves the name singing. Listen to all vocal artists of a high order, and you will see that they open their mouths freely and pour out their voices upon this syllable *ah* right from the chest. So much is this the case that all other vowel sounds have with them a tendency to run into this one. This is what musical critics mean when they speak of a pure and free delivery of the voice. Now, listen to most of the dreadful amateur singing which your social duties require you to undergo, and you will observe that the singers are uttering *oo* and *ugh* and *igh* and *egh*, and all other vowel sounds except *ah*, and generally with a gutturnal tone. Besides this, you will find that they undertake to sing the consonants, that is, all of them that can be prolonged, the *m's*, *n's*, *ng's*, *l's*, &c. On the contrary, the good singer makes the consonants as short and as crisp as possible, mere sharp divisions between the vowels. Now, a good speaker does the same. Of course, the vowels are not prolonged by him as they are in singing, but they are uttered with the same purity and freedom, and the consonants are made mere dividing lines, the means of sharp and clear syllabification. At the same time it must be admitted that there is often a remarkable unlikeness in the same person between the speaking and the singing voice and the speaking and the singing utterance. The former is sometimes thin, harsh, and constrained, while the latter is comparatively rich, sweet, and free, and what is more remarkable, a man will speak tenor and sing bass, and the contrary. The pitch and quality of the singing voice seem to depend, not at all upon the size of the man, of his chest, or even of his throat, but upon the nose and the frontal sinuses. I have remarked that bass singers have these largely developed, and that tenors generally have straight or at least small noses and smooth foreheads. Notwithstanding the difference sometimes found between the singing and the speaking voice, what I have just said in regard to the analogy between them, and the advantage of training the latter as the best Italian teachers train the former—as to utterance at least—is, I believe, sound and of general application.

In regard to speaking, as the word is generally understood, that is the pronunciation and enunciation of words, the striking defect of common American speech is again due to constraint, to conscious effort. The "average American" tries to pronounce too distinctly. He is conscious about his syllables, and seems to talk with the spelling-book before his eyes. He stands in daily fear of "the dictionary," that Juggernaut of speech. The result is that while he may slight some syllables unconsciously, he gives undue emphasis and a ridiculous importance to others, which are generally those that are passed over most lightly and trippingly by the best English speakers. This is remarkably the case in the course of a discussion, even of the most casual and informal character. Then do the speakers dwell upon those important words, "for," "to," "with," "by," "and;" then do they lay themselves out largely upon the prefixes, "ex," "in," "con," "ad," and the like. It is amazing and amusing to hear them say ex-clude, in-clude, con-fer, ad-mit, separating the prefix from the following syllables, and even laying some emphasis upon it, instead of giving it a light and slight, although crisp and clear, enunciation.

Having had occasion to refer to *Martin Chuzzlewit* on the day on which this article was written, but for a purpose not connected with it, I was struck as I turned the leaves with the evidence of Mr. Dickens's acute and close observation in this respect. He was a caricaturist, and generally a gross, although a most humorous, one; but he was an uncommonly keen observer, and his perception was quite equal to his humor. There are passages in *Martin Chuzzlewit* which are rather rough reading for the American eagle, but most of them embody truth which is well worth the consideration of those Americans to whom they will give the greatest offense. But to turn to the illustration which the book affords of the remarks I have just made upon enunciation. Gen. Choke says that he is "ac-tive and spry" in his country's service, and the land agent at Eden that "there aint no such location in the territoary of the U-nited States." The General again says to Martin, "I wish you joy of your po-session. You air now, Sir, a denizen of the most powerful and highly civilized do-minion that has ever graced the world—a do-minion, Sir, where man is bound to man in one vast bond of equal love and truth. May you, Sir, be worthy of your a-dopted country." The unnamed gentleman who introduces the great Mrs. Hominy says that she "belongs toe one of our most aristocratic families," and when he leaves her with Martin wishes her a "pleasant pro-gress." Capt. Kedgick says, "Our people like ex-citement," and that nobody "ever comes back a-live" from Eden. Gen. Fladdock, in New-York, exclaims, "Oh the con-ventionalities of that a-mazing Europe;" and again, "the ex-clusiveness, the pride, the form, the ceremony"—emphasizing, Dickens adds "the article" more vigorously at every repetition. Dickens is a caricaturist, and he has caricatured men and things in America grossly; but this is no caricature. I hear speech like this daily, and the contamination of it has reached even to the most cultivated social circles. I know a lady belonging by all admission to those circles who never says, "I don't believe it," but "I don't be-lieve it." The emphasis which Dickens makes Gen. Fladdock lay upon "the" is very common, particularly among public speakers when they are enumerating facts, principles, or planks in a platform. But among others and at other times the word is commonly pronounced like "thee" instead of the.

All this comes from public school teaching, and from the tyranny of the spelling-book and the dictionary. Instead of speaking without thought as to their speech, these speakers are trying to be exact, to be exceptionally correct, to talk like a book, to speak dictionary English. A word to them is not a sound which expresses some thought or some thing, but something which is spelled and which they must carefully pronounce according to its spelling. This is illustrated by the strange work that is made with proper names. It is a rule in all languages, and among all peoples, that the pronunciation of these is, so to speak, arbitrary; that is, that their pronunciation is decided entirely by custom, without regard to the way in which they are spelled. But in America recently, that is in the United States, the custom has come up of pronouncing them rigidly according to their spelling. Thus we not only have "War-wick," and "Wor-ces-ter," instead of *War'ick* and *Wooster;* but the Shawangunk Mountains, which in our youth, were the *Shongo*, Mountains, are now Sha-wan-gunk, with the *a* and the *h* thrust into our ears; and poor Lake Winnipisiogee, instead of its old name, *Winipisaukie*, has every syllable given to it that can be extorted from its letters by a school-ma'am. Delhi, a name absurdly given to a town in Alleghany County, is called Dell-high, when its real name is as nearly as possible *daily*. Still further west, *Terre Haute* is called *Terry Hut*, an amazing conformity to the spelling-book. If an uneducated man were to write its real name phonographically *Tare Hoht*, he would not be nearly so ridiculous as those who find its name not in a word, but in an assemblage of printed signs. In the City of New-York there has been of late years a remarkable change of name effected by this rule of spelling-book. "What," said to me an old gentleman, a member of a highly respected old New-York family, "What do these people mean by Dez-bros-sez street? There's no such street. The name is *De Brosse* street." He then informed me that the street was named after a family whose name was spelled "Desbrosses" but pronounced *De Broose*, and that until it appeared on the street cars it was always so pronounced. This solicitude to conform sound to letter has become a disease among us. It exists in no other country; and here it is due to the school-master, the spelling-book, and the dictionary.

Of the speech of American women I have said enough elsewhere; but in addition to the inferior quality of the voice in most of them, and their defective utterance, they have a fault, and a great one, which also comes of constraint and consciousness. It is an endeavor to speak with emphasis. This is carried to such an extent that some women emphasize almost every word. I heard one the other day in speaking the following words emphasize every one of them strongly, with an upward nasal inflection, every one but the last: "Say what you will, folks will talk; an' do what you will, you can't help it." Now, Englishwomen of the lowest grade dont shoot their words out at you in that manner. They speak with evenness and ease; and so unconsciously they speak well and please the ear. To the contrary method may be attributed not a little of the inferiority in speech of American women.

STRANGE YET TRUE.

"In the family of Mr. Calvin Parsons, of Parsons, just above this city," says the Scranton *Republican*, "a large and very amiable Newfoundland dog had long been the pet of several little children in the same family. On Monday the children had been playing with the good-natured creature until both they and he had become thoroughly tired out, when, as was their custom, one of the little ones took the dog to his kennel and fastened him there by his chain. It was but a moment or two after the dog had been tied up that Mrs. Parson's attention was called to the animal by his very singular actions, whereupon she watched him for a time, and became satisfied that something very unusual was the matter with him. Fearing hydrophobia, she went at once to the store near by and desired Mr. E. C. Cole to come to the house and look at the dog, which he at once did. He found him acting still more strangely, frothing at the mouth, and cold water, as per receipt, he pushed it within reach of the dog by means of a long pole, whereupon the animal made several dashes toward it, and finally plumped his fore feet into the water, dashing the liquid all over his head. No sooner had the water touched the head of the creature than he fell dead beside the pail. This is an actual fact, as any may easily learn by consulting any of the parties mentioned in this item."

ANOTHER FISH STORY.

The Evansville *Courier*, from a reliable citizen of Stewart County, Tenn., learns the following wonderful story: "Mr. William Todd was fishing with a trot-line in Tennessee River. After catching several fish he went home, leaving his line out. The same evening he went back to take it up, but it was nowhere to be seen, and he supposed it lost forever. A few days after, Mr. Elkins was going down the river and discovered the float of a line about a mile below where Mr. Todd was fishing. He and some friends who were in the boat started to take up the line, but on reaching the hook they found on it instead of a supposed log, a hideous monster, which so frightened them that they dropped it, but concluded to tow it down to Pine Bluff. They pulled it out on reaching there, and found it to be a nondescript fish or alligator. It was dead, but had not bitten at the bait. The hook had caught in its body in several places, and in struggling to get free it had gotten the line around itself and drowned. In trying to get away it had dragged a 40-pound sinker over a mile. The creature weighed about 150 pounds, and was 6 feet 7 inches in length and had a nose like a hog and a forked tongue. It is supposed to be either a species of sea shark, alligator, or alligator gar, and had probably strayed from the Lower Mississippi waters."

END OF A VEXED LIFE.

The people of Sutton, N. H., were considerably excited at the sudden death last week of Ephraim Marston, a noted citizen of that town, noted for his stubbornness and for the many vexatious lawsuits which he has carried on for a half century. He has been engaged in litigation nearly all of that time, and lawyers' fees long since reduced him to poverty, while the law's delays had only sharpened his appetite for more, he always expecting to realize the success he never obtained. For nearly a half dozen years he has been partially insane, and has not properly fed and clad himself and his two or three young children. On Friday of last week he was injured by an ox in his yard. He was carried to his house by his neighbors, and a surgeon called, who found him quite seriously injured, but not dangerously, it was thought. Employing a house-keeper, a woman was employed to care for him. The doctor left quite a large amount of laudanum, with orders for its use. As it would appear, one of the woman's friends soon after paid her a visit, when the two became intoxicated, and the injured man becoming restless, the woman gave her patient all the laudanum left by the physician as one dose, which resulted in his death in a short time, as the drunken pair, on awaking to consciousness, found him stiff in death. Thus ends the life of trial and vexation.

SHEEP INSTEAD OF DOGS.

The Lynchburg *Virginian* says: "We met yesterday with a gentleman from Georgia who is in search of a suitable tract of mountain land upon which to raise sheep upon a large scale. It is conceded that the eastern slopes of our Virginia mountains afford the finest opportunities upon the continent for the prosecution of this most profitable industry. What a commentary is it upon our want of thrift and intelligent husbandry that no attention whatever, except in rare instances, is given to this subject. We raise dogs instead of sheep; and nine in ten of them are miserable, mangy curs at that. Lambs six months old sell in this city at $3. In Richmond and Baltimore at much higher figures. An ordinary sheep will yield annually from six to eight pounds of wool, worth 40 cents per pound. Where can you point to such profits from any industry? Why do not our politicians instead of orating about the traditions of the grand old Commonwealth orate about sheep? There would be more common sense and real patriotism in their orations if they would thus orate. If there is a spectacle calculated to excite contempt, it is a legislator jealous about the State debt and the State credit, and stupid or too timid to exterminate the dogs which exterminate its sheep.

A NORWEGIAN POET'S LIFE.

BJORNSTJERNE BJORNSON.

FOUNDER OF THE YOUNG NORWEGIAN LITERATURE—A STANCH REPUBLICAN—HIS RELIGION NOT DOCTRINE BUT LIFE.

Some years ago a rumor spread through many German and American journals that the celebrated Norwegian poet, Björnstjerne Björnson, had determined to emigrate to the United States, and as this rumor was not contradicted, it grew by degrees into an accomplished fact which, now, may be found recorded even in books of reference. It is a fable, however. Björnson resides with his family in Christiania. Since 1862 he has received an annual pension from his country, and it would not be more singular for Tennyson to emigrate from England than for him to emigrate from Norway.

The external events of Björnson's life are very simple and, when not related in minutest details, so as to show their connection with the development of his talent and character, they are not interesting. He was born Dec. 8, 1832, on the Doorefjeld, where his father was a minister, and graduated in 1851 at the University of Christiania. He began immediately to write sketches and theatrical criticisms for the newspapers of the capital, and he has been editor of the *Aftenbladet*, for a short time in 1859, and of the *Norsk Folkesblad*, since 1865, and manager of the theatres in Bergen, 1857-9, and in Christiania 1863-8. He has traveled much in Germany, Italy, and France, and he often makes long visits to Copenhagen and Stockholm. But for the last 20 years his home has been in Christiania, and for the last 10 years he has been almost exclusively occupied with poetical compositions and lecturing. He has published novels, *Synnöve Solbakken*, 1856; *Arne*, 1858; *A Happy Boy*, 1860; *The Fisher Maiden*, 1869; dramas, "Hal-te-Hulda," 1857; "Kong Sverre," 1860; "Sigurd Slembe," 1862; "Marie Stuart," 1863; "The Newly Married Couple," 1868; "Bankrupt," 1873; a volume of poems, 1871; an epic, *Arnelljot Gjellina*, 1874, etc. In the last Winter he gave lectures in several Norwegian towns on subjects relating to art and education.

The principal event, however, in a man's life is the social position which he succeeds in building up for himself by his talents, his energy, and his character, and in this respect the biography of Björnson is eminently interesting. He is the founder of the young Norwegian literature which already has thrown the romantic models of the Danish and Swedish literature into the background, and he is the leader of a wide-spread movement, religious and political, which seems destined to form a new issue in Norwegian civilization, and which connects with similar movements both in Denmark and Sweden.

For about five centuries, 1387-1814, Norway was united to Denmark, and during this whole period it was treated as a province. All the talent the Norwegian people produced was absorbed by the Danish civilization, and the absorption was so complete that in this Danish literature there is not the least trace of a specifically Norwegian influence. Thus, when the separation took place in 1814, Norway was entirely without a literature of its own, and its language was, among educated people, a pure Danish, and among the peasants a medley of dialects, often unintelligible to each other and to the educated classes. There sat all around in the country, behind the desks of the Custom-house, and the *cathedra* of the Latin school, some small half-forgotten Danish poets, who sang their convivial songs, the fashion of the eighteenth century, or composed idyls in the style of Thomson's "Seasons." But they had no connection with the living interests of the people, and they soon became ludicrously out, of date. The total reconstruction of the Government and administration of the country on the basis of independence gave rise to a very active political life, and, at the same time, the rapid development of the material resources of this country, which was indispensable to the support of national independence, demanded the most extraordinary exertions. The price of a bushel of salt increased ten times by being transported 10 miles from Christiania into the interior. It was good roads, not good verses, which were needed. As soon, however, as the heaviest stress of these primary wants was relieved, and an hour was gained for other ifferests, the awakened national spirit began to give itself shape, and it was quite natural that one of its first manifestations should be an opposition, not exactly to Denmark, but to that which was Danish in Norway. At the head of this opposition stood Henrik Wergeland, 1808-45, a passionate and turbulent mind, confusedly stuffed with ideas from the French revolution and scraps of German philosophy, but nevertheless a rare genius, and admirably adapted to take hold of the latent instincts of the masses and lead them into conscious action. Over against him stood Johan Sebastian Welhaven, 1807-72, a sarcastic and arrogant nature, with more skill than talent, but possessed of a consummate education, and handling his weapons with an exasperating coolness and elegance. What he defended was by no means a Danish interest, but simply that romantic view of life which at that time was considered the gospel of modern civilization, and which he had received through Denmark, where it had found an original and brilliant development. The contest was long and hot, the whip sometimes taking the place of the pen; but the almost unlimited quantity of verse and prose it brought forth is of a rather inferior quality. It produced, however, one great result; it created a literary interest and formed a public which read, not only for practical purposes, but also for the sake of merely mental development.

Thus, the debt which Björnson owes directly to his predecessors in the Norwegian literature is infinitely small. There is very little, if anything at all, either of Wergeland or Welhaven in his works. Nor did he draw much nourishment or schooling from the works of fiction of any other literature. It was the old Icelandic Saga which formed his style, and it was the historial and archæological writings of Aal. Burge, Keyser, Munch, and other Norwegian scholars which furnished his imagination with its types of characters. His language he gathered exclusively from the living lips of his countrymen, but it was winnowed through the dictionaries and grammars of Ivar Aasen, the philologist who first brought order into the study of the Norwegian dialects and uncovered the great linguistic treasures they contain. Two of her remarkable sources of influence on his genius were the charming collections of Norwegian fairy tales and popular stories, with their fresh currents of humor, national sentiment and humor: and the peculiar writings of Eilen Sundt, a kind of statistician, who has traversed Norway on foot in all directions, penetrated into every glen where he supposed that human beings were living, and noted down in a singularly impressive manner everything he observed, from the ideas in which an old man found comfort on his deathbed to the dirt which an old woman left unremoved in her cupboard. Thus nourished and schooled, Björnson wrote, in 1856, his first book, *Synnöve Solbakken;* but indirectly it was certainly due to the above-mentioned contest between Wergeland and Welhaven that only a few years elapsed before the whole Norwegian nation fell into ranks around him, acknowledging him as the great workmaster of their national ideals, and recognizing his books as pictures of their dreams, as words to their longings, as the confession of ther inmost conviction.

His political stand-point he has defined, rather sharply, by saying, that in the constitutional monarchy the people marches on with a lie at its head. He is a stanch republican, and so is the whole party to which he belongs. This must not be understood, however, as if Björnson were actually engaged in subverting the royal power in Norway. The Norwegian Constitution is so free that, at least at this moment, and probably for a long time to come, a revolution for the purpose of establishing a republican government would be a mere waste of time and energy, even if it succeeded. But in Norway, as in Denmark and Sweden, the King appoints not only all officers in the Army and the Administration, but also all Ministers, Judges, teachers, county physicians, etc., and through this numerous corps of officials, comprising a very large proportion of the intelligence and talent of the nation, he exercises a powerful influence. To watch this influence, to check it when necessary, and to prevent the national development from falling into the hands of monarchical routine, is the first duty of the Republican Party in Norway, and it is certainly performed without sluggishness. The party division may be broadly defined as one between the royal officials and the independent agriculturists, and the principal object of the party to which Björnson belongs, is to move the centre of gravitation from the first sphere into the second, and constitute the majority of the independent agriculturists, not only as a control over the Government, but as the authority which governs. As a party member he is very decided and very active, and this circumstance, in connection with his celebrity as a poet and his most extraordinary eloquence, gives him a prominent place in the party. His speech is very much like his writing. His sentence is short, but not rapid. His expressions are pregnant, but never brilliant. He will continue, but not persuade. He has a vein of bright, joyful humor, entirely free from sarcasm, but it belongs more to his private conversation. In his public addresses the most prominent feature of his eloquence is his great power of concentrating himself on one point. In a long train of pathetic reasoning, gradually arising from a common-sense ground, he can evolve a tremendous spiritual force, to which at last the whole audience must bend. But this, the highest quality of his mind, the American public can hardly realize, as only his novels, and none of his tragedies, have been translated into English.

A politician, however, in the strict sense of the word, Björnson is not. On the contrary, as a part of a political machinery, he has more than once proved somewhat ungovernable, not so much on account of his personal character—though he guards his independence very jealously, and asserts it very strongly—as on account of the peculiar cast of his ideas. All his political plans are more or less intimately connected with his religious views. These were very early formed under the influence of the Danish Bishop, N. F. S. Grundtvig, with whom religion and politics were completely melted together into one vast scheme of national education; and they have never since deviated from this direction. With Grundtvig religion was not doctrine but life, and the minister's office was not to expound the Bible and administer the rites, but to form a congregation which in all practical affairs acted as a unit guided by the Spirit living within it. The principal means of reaching this idea was, of course, education—the school, whose object, according to Grundtvig, was not the communication of a certain amount of knowledge for merely practical purposes, but the creation of a distinct view of life, governing not only the morals but, to some extent at least, also the intellect of the individual. The dangers lurking in these ideas will immediately strike an American reader, but the benefit which resulted from them in an old country, where both church and school had fallen into a dead and deadening routine, was so eminent that even their most violent adversaries would not deny it. Grundtvig found, also, many disciples in Norway, and after his death Björnson became, at least for all practical purposes, the leader of the movement, for which the openness and simplicity of his character, with its clear and childlike piety, made him eminently fitted.

ENGLISH AND AMERICAN CITY TAXES.

From the San Francisco Bulletin.

If we were to reckon up local taxation on the same principles which are observed in English cities the result would be somewhat interesting. In reports in England the amount collected on the wharves for tonnage and other dues is considered to be a part of the local taxation. Thus it is stated, in an examination which has recently been made, that the receipts of the City of Liverpool, which contains a population of 500,000, were, in 1875-6, £3,280,000 or $16,400,000. On the face this would seem an enormous sum to collect in the space of a year in a city not containing twice the inhabitants of San Francisco. But a very different result is reached when the items are overhauled. Over $5,000,000 were raised by tonnage and other dues levied by the Harbor Board. Three million seven hundred and fifty thousand dollars were the proceeds of a loan negotiated by the same body for harbor improvements. Figuring it all up, the amount raised by taxation was only $1,768,550, which may be regarded as very satisfactory. There does appear to have been too much borrowing going on, which may be regarded as among the most conspicuous of the vices of American municipalities of the present day. But if we were to proceed to calculate taxation on the same principle as in Liverpool, to the amount collected by taxation on real and personal property must from licenses would have to be added the sums collected on the wharves by the Harbor Commissioners—a board, by the way, that is controlled by the State, and not by the city; the sums paid for street improvements, which are one of the chief functions of local governments, and the sums paid for water. This would bring up the sum total to somewhere in the neighborhood of $7,000,000. Manchester comes next near San Francisco in wealth and population than Liverpool. It has 351,000 inhabitants. Its total receipts in 1876 amounted to $7,564,065. There is no revenue in that city from docks or wharves. The expenditures seem to have been heavy. But only $1,617,-175 was raised by taxation, against about $11,000,000 in this city. A large portion of the rest of its revenue was derived from gas and water rates, that is to say, $2,500,000. To get on an equality with Manchester our water rates would have to be included. The gas used in our streets is paid for out of the general proceeds of taxation. Of course, being a city, this item of street improvement must be greatly in excess of that of such an ancient city as Manchester, which has nothing to do but keep well-constructed streets in repair.

TAKING HIM DOWN.

A Milwaukee paper tells this story: "For many years the town of Wauwatosa, in this county, has claimed to have the best man in the State. His name is F. Connelly, and his immense height has gained for him the name of 'the Wauwatosa Giant.' He is six feet seven and a half inches in height, and weighs, solid flesh, 240 pounds. His muscles are hard, and his arm probably the largest in the State. He professed to be the champion wrestler, hammer-thrower, and general prize fighter in the State. The town of Wauwatosa has for years been holding their champion up as a man no one dared to contest with. Connelly having several times sent challenges to various men of the State, who all declined to accept. It was arranged by the friends of this giant that he should meet a young farmer of Milwaukee County, near Butler Post Office, who professed willingness to give him a show. Henry Bell, the young man who had the audacity to accept the giant's proposal, is a son of Capt. Frank Bell, one of the first settlers of Wisconsin and a wealthy farmer of this county. Henry is well known in Milwaukee, and took the first prize at the Scotch picnic last Summer. He is a quiet, peaceable young man, only 18 years of age. He heard of the giant's proposal to whip any man in the State, and made up his mind to take him up and give the big man a tussle. Bell is about medium height, and weighs 180 pounds. He has for several years conducted his father's farm. Last Sunday morning, with one or two of his friends, he repaired to the Five-Mile House, on the Lisbon Plank Road, to meet the 'Giant of Wauwatosa,' who just came over to get a look at this bold young man who had been willing to contest claims with him. He was quite taken aback to find that a mere boy had the audacity to send for him, yet expressed willingness to meet the youth. A ring was formed, and the parties took off their coats. Young Bell squared off, and, at the word go, hit the giant with his right fist square in the face, knocking him several feet, and landing the burly opponent square on his back. Bell followed up the advantage, fell on the giant, and pounded him unmercifully. The Wauwatosa man sought to grapple with Bell, but was unable to get hold of his wiry opponent. Bell pounded the giant until he begged, and witnesses had to take Bell off, who remarked as he was going away that he did not think there would be any more talk about the best man in the county for some time."

THE LATEST VICTIM.

The Philadelphia *Bulletin* of yesterday says: "Henry Shaw, a private in the State Fencibles, who, it has already been stated, was wounded in the Pittsburg riots, has died from the effects of his injuries. Lieut. Charlton, of the Sixth Regiment, tells the following story of his friend's death: 'It was during the march of the First Division, when they were going up Butler-street and nearing the bridge which crosses the Alleghany below Sharpsburg, when poor Shaw received a terrible gunshot wound in the groin. He staggered across the street and into the door of St. Philomena's Catholic Church. Service was going on, but the officiating priest at once dismissed the congregation, and taking the wounded man, hid him in a place of safety near the altar. In another moment the mob entered in a search for its victim, but were foiled in their attempt to discover him. After comparative quiet had been secured, the priest procured a carriage, and placing Shaw inside drove with him toward the hospital. The carriage on the way was surrounded by the mob, who, learning that a Philadelphia soldier was inside, clamored for his delivery into their hands. The priest stood up, and finding persuasion of no avail, threatened them with vengeance if they should attempt to lay a hand on the wounded man. He was successful in getting him from the hands of the bloodthirsty scoundrels.' A Pittsburg paper gives the conclusion of the story: 'Poor Shaw was afterward taken to the West Penn Hospital, and after surgical treatment was in a few hours pronounced in a fair way to recover, and information to that effect was telegraphed to his mother in Philadelphia. But night before last inflammation unexpectedly set in and he continued to get worse until last evening, when it became apparent that he could not live much longer, and he was annointed by the reverend father who ministered to him when the wound was received. He died about midnight. He has a mother and five sisters in Philadelphia.'

A JUDGE WHO LOVES JUSTICE.

At Fall River the other day, in the trial of a case of Hugh Quinn vs. Ellen Gaynor, in the Superior Court, Judge Aldrich took occasion to administer a severe rebuke to the plaintiff for bringing the action. The defendant is a girl some 17 or 18 years of age, who was brought to Fall River from Connecticut by her aunt, the wife of the plaintiff, and put to work in the cotton mill. When out of the mill she assisted her aunt in the house-work. The parties had some trouble, and the girl left the Quinns. They then brought suit against her for some $293, the amount of her board and some articles of clothing they had bought for her. The girl testified that they had taken her wages while she worked in the mill. Judge Aldrich said the case was the most unjust one he had ever been called upon to decide; he would sooner leave the bench than decide such a case against a mere child. The girl's wages had been taken illegally by her aunt, and the pretended charity had been mere selfishness. He gave judgment for the defendant, remarking that he never gave a judgment with more satisfaction.

THE DESCENT OF EGYPT.

THE TROUBLES OF THE KHEDIVE.

THE MISFORTUNES OF MANY EXPEDITIONS—LOSSES BY PLAGUE AND BY WAR—HOW TAXES ARE COLLECTED—A BRUTAL EXECUTION—THE LAND TO BE RESURVEYED—THE EGYPTO-ABYSSINIAN BORDER.

From an Occasional Correspondent.

CAIRO, Egypt, Saturday, June 30, 1877.

After more than a decade of foreign veneering Egypt is once again in the descent of her oscillation. The momentum in her progress which she received by exceptional trade in cotton during the American civil war, bore her, in wanton lavishness of expenditure, so far beyond the point warranted by the productive capacity of the Valley of the Nile, prodigous as it is, that her fall is to be only the more severe, her woes only the more lamentable, demanding for their singing the language of a Job, although they are felt by every inhabitant of the valley, be he fellah or foreigner. Within a couple of years the Khédive's finances and his aspirations, eclipsing formerly those even of Mohammed Ali himself, have been sorely crippled—not more from the Egyptian principle of reform, (observed in their monuments,) which, with the Mohammedan graft of fatalism, has in the mind of the nation degenerated into a passiveness occasioning that decay and ruin which are seen throughout the land, than by the misfortunes attending the many expeditions upon the borders and into the interior of surrounding countries. Prominent before our eyes are the Python-like expeditions encircling Abyssinia, which were so costly and mostly so disastrous, and the unremunerative ones into Kordofan and Darfour, and to the Provinces of the Equator. Then came the loss of the canal, then the Herzegovinian and Servian wars, to which Egypt contributed her contingent in money and men, to say nothing of her loss during this time by plague of 28,000 of her horses, dismounting the cavalry, &c., and the loss by the Government (to the financial syndicate) of a great part of its administrative power and authority in Lower Egypt; and now comes the Russo-Turkish war and an organized and powerful rebellion in Darfour, all of which means for the poor, patient fellah forced labor and military service, increased taxes, the bastinado, and the sword.

The extraordinary tax demanded for the Egyptian contingent in the Russo-Turkish war is being collected with as ruthless a hand as Egypt herself could boast in the palmiest days of the Turk; and the wonder in her recuperative power, elsewhere unequaled, is even excelled by that in the productive and juggling power of the fellah himself, who, though already squeezed, seemingly to the last para, responds—yields—to any additional demand as scripturely as did the ancient magicians to Aaron. One case will illustrate the rule. Recently, not far from this city, a fellah, who had paid his customary taxes, was called upon by his Sheik to pay the additional and extraordinary tax required for the war contingent. He declared that water would yield butter before another para could be pressed from him, for they had squeezed him dry, seized his donkey, and sold his simple farm implements—his only means of subsistence—and now he was in a condition to starve before the next crop. He was thrown upon the ground, held there, his feet turned toward heaven's dome, as if in irreverent contempt, and a burly brute administered the bastinado, with a handled thong, while the squirming creature only yelled with pain, receiving 200 lashes (100 sometimes kills, as in the recent case of the Sofra at Constantinople) upon the soles of his feet, before he would yield the last little mite which he thought to keep starvation from his home. So! from his family, for the fellah has no home. A stranger in the land would have been no more surprised to see the philosopher's stone than, at the two hundredth lash, to see a Napoleon drop from the mouth of the poor fellah, who, now more dead than alive, was carried away while in a swoon.

Resistance to oppression, to the collection of exorbitant and irregular taxes with which the fellah is surprised and ambuscaded, is almost the sole cause of crime here. At the time and place of the above described barbarism there was an execution (they are common) of such a malefactor, alleged guilty of a crime more heinous than that of withholding taxes which he was unable to pay. The culprit was marched between soldiers to the suburbs of the village; then, in open view of men, women, and children, his legs were bound at the knees, and his arms pinioned, at the elbows, behind his back. He was then made to sit down, and was staked out in this manner: A rope attached to the right elbow was fastened to a ground-stake at his right front; another similarly attached to the left arm and to a stake on the left front, and still another, around the body, was fastened to a stake in the rear, the arm ropes being pulled so taut, with the liberty of the rear one, that the body had the proper forward inclination, from which it could no more escape than from the guillotine. The executioner was an undisguised common soldier, selected, seemingly, to make more conspicuous the brutality of the proceeding and prolong the agony of the criminal, as if more than the mere taking of life were required to terrify evil-doers, and show the implacability of the law (or caprice;) for, after cutting away the back hair of the culprit, he proceeded to hack with his sword, first one side, then the other, of the neck, the victim imploring haste, and crying out, in his agony, confused sentences, among which the Arabs, in their proneness for exaggeration, interpreted one as, "Give me the sword; I can do it better myself." The executioner became nervous, struck into the shoulder and upon the head, and finally ended the disgusting butchery by sawing the head from its socket, and then dropping it between the legs of the quivering body.

We may look for many such now, for a new survey, inaugurated since the beginning of the war, is taking place of the lands in Lower Egypt; if not with the special object of increasing the acreage and land tax, enough has already been seen to predict that such will be the result. Indeed, one case is known where the unfortunate proprietor of a piece of land was, by the new survey, discovered to have more land than he supposed himself to possess; the arbitrary fine in taxes imposed upon him amounts to almost total confiscation of the property. These surveys are being conducted partly by native and partly by foreign officers. The former, in their little bark of baksheesh with fellahs at the oars, will, as usual, generally manage to steer safely between Scylla and Charybdis—the exactions of the Government on the one hand, and the intrigues of the proprietors on the other—leaving, however, the survey and land disputes of proprietors in quite as confused a state as they have hitherto been, when, as the registers indicated, perimeters only—not angles—were measured, and this with a 3 to 4 mitre stick—thus giving, pushing the principle, an equal area to a square and its circumscribed sphere. The foreigners (Americans) connected with the survey will be fortunate should they fully satisfy expectations, for they have been preceded by many, more subservient surveyors, (Arabs,) who, when backsheesh was not interposed, stretched and overlapped the surveys in such manner as to serve the ends of the Government. It is discovered then that the poor fellah, with his single feddan, unable to pay backsheesh to the surveyor, has generally been paying taxes on more land than he cultivates, while the landed proprietor has hitherto been paying less. The Arab query is: Will not the register remain as it is in all cases where, by this survey, taxes are decreased? If the survey does not satisfy the expectation of the Government, and it is thought not to be expedient to order another at once, there yet remains the usual resort to an edict reducing the size of the feddan, thus increasing the taxes in the same proportion, just as, in years gone by, to meet a financial exigency, the months of the year have been reduced in number and employes' receipts curtailed. In fact, this, to one's sorrow, is practically the case now here, for there are four months of the last year's pay yet due many Americans, notwithstanding employes have received some payments on this year; but in a country filled, as this is, with jugglers, magicians, and traditions of the astrologers and alchemists we hope to escape utter ruin, and may add another to the thousand and one marvels.

Among the many anxieties harassing the Khédive, one has been suspended. Menilek, King of Shoa, having raised an enormous army and marched toward Goudar against King John, of Abyssinia, the latter felt enough insecurity in his position to finally conclude the peace with the Egyptian Government which has been on the *tapis* so long. The frontiers remain in *statu quo ante bellum*, but an important concession was made to the King in permitting him the free use of the port of Massowah for import and export purposes. This will allay any present fears of hostilities on the Egypto-Abyssinian border, but Col. Gordan, who is now Governor-General of the Soudan, has recently been called to Darfour, where there is an uprising of the natives, who at its inception massacred to a man a full battalion of Egyptian troops. Nothing satisfactory will, perhaps, be learned from them for a month to come—after Gordan's arrival.

Col. Prout, an American, who spent a couple of years in Kordofan and Darfour, and was then transferred to the Equatorial Provinces as Vice-Governor, under Gordan, has just left here, en route to England, and perhaps America, to make purchases needful for the continuation of the work around the lakes, where, he says, the natives are now comparatively quiet, but trade with them is not yet satisfactory. When will it be? Col. Mason, another American, was left in charge during the absence of Prout, and had gone to complete the survey and other work around Lake Albert, and presents had been sent to M'Tesé, on the Victoria N'yanza, for the purpose of again opening up friendly communication with him.

OATS AS PREMONITORS.

The *National Hotel Reporter* says that the servant girls who escaped from the Southern Hotel, in St. Louis, tell a singular story about their premonition of a fearful disaster. The girls occupied three different rooms in the sixth story, and about 11 o'clock, after they had retired and most of them were asleep, a cat came, scratched against the doors, and moaned pitifully. As a cat had never before been seen in that part of the house, many of the girls were frightened. Lizzie Leary, a girl strongly superstitious in her inclinations, woke up the other inmates of the room in which she slept and told them there was a cat at the door acting strangely, and expressed a belief that it was the sign of something terrible going to happen, at which the other girls laughed and ridiculed her. When they opened the door the cat mewed, but refused to come in, and in a moment retreated down the hall as if badly frightened. About 12 o'clock all the girls in that room were awakened by the noise of cats at the door. On opening the door they discovered four felines crouching against and scratching the wall, and moaning low as if in terror. They procured a broom and endeavored to drive the disturbers down the hall toward the stairway leading to the door below, but they refused to go in that direction. While making the effort to drive them away the door of the adjoining room, where other girls slept, was opened, whereupon the cats made a frantic rush into the room and flew under the beds, where they crouched together. By this time a dozen of the girls were awake and highly excited over the strange action of the cats. The cats refused to move from their position under the bed, neither blows nor persuasive calls having any effect upon them. All the cats were recognized as those belonging in the cellars and on the lower floors, where they were used as mousers, and their sudden advent to the sixth floor, together with their unaccountable actions, very naturally aroused the fears of the servants, and the more nervous ones could hardly be persuaded to retire to bed again. It was concluded to allow the cats to remain under the beds, and in a half hour quiet was again restored. When the alarm of fire came the cats were still under the bed, crouched and mewing, and there they stayed until the girls were rescued by the memorable courage of Michael Hester. It is said that all the girls now have a firm belief that the visit of the cats was a warning of impending danger, and that they were sent there by some mysterious agency to give a timely premonition.

THE HOUSEHOLD.

FEATURES OF THE SUMMER MARKETS

Retail butchers have raised their prices for beef, mutton, and veal 2 cents to 3 cents per pound, owing to the strikes on the railroads, which have stopped the running of cattle trains and forced a rise in the wholesale rates. Very few cattle have been received for several days, and the greater portion of those arriving have been poor. Prime beef, mutton, and veal is scarce. Lamb is in good supply from neighboring places, and no higher, and there are no changes in the prices for corned-beef and smoked meats, principally because they are not in very good demand.

Spring chickens are in good supply from New-Jersey, Long Island, and the suburbs, and prices for them are about the same. Other kinds of poultry are a little higher, the railroad blockade cutting off the usual supply from the West. Tame squabs are in light supply, and sell at $2 to $2 50 per dozen.

The supply of game is limited to yellow-leg snipe, which sell at $1 75 to $2 per dozen, and small snipe, which sell at 35 cents to 40 cents per dozen. On Aug. 1 the Game laws will allow of the sale of woodcock in this City.

Salmon are higher, selling at 30 cents to 35 cents per pound, and other fish are in good supply, and selling at the rates last reported. Domestic fruits, in season, as apples, peaches, pears, plums, blackberries, whortleberries, and currants, are plentiful and low-priced. There is also a fair supply of Southern watermelons, canteloupes, foreign oranges and bananas, and hot-house grapes. Among the novelties in fruit are grapes from North Carolina, of rather poor quality, and cheap. Vegetables of all kinds are abundant, and sell at lower rates than they did last week.

RECEIPTS FOR THE TABLE.

EXTRA COTTAGE PUDDING.—One cupful granulated sugar, and one tablespoonful of butter beaten well together; the yolks of two eggs, one-half teaspoonful soda dissolved in one cupful sweet milk, a little salt, then the beaten whites of two eggs, and three cupfuls sifted flour, or enough to make a middling stiff batter; bake in a well-buttered mold. Serve hot with fruit sauce made in this way: Take one quart or more of any kind of fruit or berries. If peaches are selected they must be very ripe; pare them, remove the stones, then mash them well with a potato pounder. To every quart of fruit add one tablespoonful melted butter, and one cupful of powdered sugar; stir well together; set it on the fire for a few moments until it becomes warm; pour it in a glass dish, and use a gravy ladle when serving it with the pudding.—MOLLIE.

COCOANUT CAKE.—One half cupful of butter and three eggs beaten to a cream; two cupfuls of powdered sugar, one cupful milk, two cupfuls sifted flour, two teaspoonfuls cream tartar, one of soda; bake in shallow pans and let cool; have ready one half of a grated and pared cocoanut, mix it with the well-beaten whites of three eggs, and one cupful of white sugar; lay this mixture between the layers of cake; take the other half of the cocoanut, pare and grate it, mix it with four tablespoonfuls powdered sugar, and sprinkle it thickly over the top of the cake.—MOLLIE.

COCOANUT CAKES.—To the milk of one cocoanut add as much water, dissolve one pound of white powdered sugar in the milk and water; boil it until it becomes a "ropy" syrup, then turn it into a buttered dish; beat well the whites of one egg and whip in half a pound of powdered sugar, mix with this one cocoanut, carefully pared and grated; as soon as the syrup cools sufficiently, so as not to scald the egg, add the mixed cocoanut, beaten egg, and cream; drop a tablespoonful at a time on buttered paper; try one first, if it "runs" beat in more sugar. Bake in a very moderate oven, watch closely to prevent them from browning.—MOLLIE.

COCOANUT CONES.—Whip well the whites of five eggs; occasionally sprinkle in some powdered sugar until one pound has been used up; whip it until it will stand alone; then beat in one half or two-thirds of a grated and pared cocoanut; mold the mixture with your hands into cone shapes; set them upon buttered paper, far enough apart so as not to touch one another; place them in a baking-pan; bake in a very moderate oven.—MOLLIE.

ICE-CREAM.—To three pints of cream add three pints of milk, one cup of sugar, one egg well beaten, one tablespoonful vanilla flavor; put into the freezer without cooking.—TILLIE.

ITALIAN ICE-CREAM.—To one quart of fresh cream add two cups of powdered sugar, the juice and grated peel of two lemons; beat in the lemons very slowly so as not to curdle the cream; add two tablespoonfuls of brandy and freeze in a patent freezer or by turning quickly; open the freezer twice during the operation to scrape the frozen cream from the sides and stir the contents smooth; use rock salt; have the ice broken up fine; put the freezer in the tub first; pack around it first salt, then a layer of ice; use almost as much salt as ice, and have the top layer of ice; this should cover over the top of the freezer; be very careful in removing the cover of the freezer not to let the salt or brine run in; always wipe it carefully before moving. If the cream is to be molded into fancy shapes it must be almost all frozen first, then pack it in tight molds, and repack it in ice and salt; let it remain two or three hours; as the ice melts run off the water, shove down the ice, and fill up with more ice and salt. To remove the fancy shapes from the mould first plunge them quickly into boiling water to prevent sticking.—MOLLIE.

TUTTI FRUTTI ICE-CREAM.—Heat one pint of milk almost to boiling; beat the yolks of five eggs and whip in three cupfuls powdered sugar; pour on by degrees the milk, and beat all well together, then place it on the fire and let it boil for 10 minutes, or until it forms a custard; when cold beat well in one quart of fresh cream, then let it half freeze; have ready half of a pound of candied fruit—peaches, cherries, limes, &c.—chopped very fine, and mix in the juice and grated peel of one lemon, and one glassful of pale sherry; beat this well into the half-frozen cream, cover it up again and freeze hard.—MOLLIE.

ORANGE ICE.—The juice of six oranges and grated peel of three; the juice of two lemons; squeeze out every drop of juice, and let the grated peel steep in the juice one hour; strain well through a fine cotton cloth; mix in one pint of sugar, then one pint of water; freeze as you would ice-cream.—MOLLIE.

CURRANT AND RASPBERRY ICE.—One quart of red currants, one pint of raspberries; squeeze out the juice and strain well; add one pint and a half of sugar, mix well, then one pint of water; freeze the same as ice-cream.—MOLLIE.

USEFUL FAMILY HINTS.

CUCUMBER PICKLES.—Make a pickle in a clean tub that will bear a small potato; wash the cucumbers and put them in; cover with cabbage leaves, and place something heavy on the top to keep them under the brine; let them lie a long or short time, to make a few at a time, take them out and let them remain in cold water over night; then put half water and half vinegar and a small piece of alum in the kettle with the pickles, and set them on the back of the range. Be careful not to let them boil. Turn them over every 15 minutes, so they will all get done through. You can tell by breaking one in half, and if it is green it is done. Take them out; put in a stone jar; throw away the vinegar; put in fresh vinegar; cloves and allspice, a few of each; let it boil up, and throw it over the pickles in the jar, and then cover. They will be ready for use in a few days. Can be kept a year if desired.—S. C. S.

BLACKBERRY WINE.—To ten quarts of blackberry juice put one quart of water, three pounds of A sugar, one-eighth of an ounce of tincture of ammonia; let them boil up, then strain, and when cold put in one quart of pure French spirits; mix thoroughly together. Let it remain in a cool place; it will be ready for use in a few days. Do not bottle it until after a year or so, and keep cool all that time, otherwise it may fermeat and spoil, but after a year that danger is past.

HOW TO DETECT ADULTERATION IN VINEGAR.—Procure 10 cents worth of chloride of Barium, and add to a wineglassful of vinegar 20 drops. If the vinegar is free from adulteration but little will become milky in color, and if allowed to stand, will precipitate a sediment resembling lime. Two-thirds of the vinegar sold is thus adulterated, and its effects are very injurious. No one should neglect to use this simple test.—M.

FOR STARCHING LINEN.—Use one teaspoonful powdered borax to one quart boiling starch; it will improve the stiffness and gloss.—MOLLIE.

TO CLEANSE JEWELRY.—Use hot water and a clean brush; rub a very little soap on the brush, then dip it into powdered borax and scour well; rinse in hot water, and rub dry with a clean towel, or chamois is better; silver bangles are brightened quickly in the same way.—MOLLIE.

TO PREPARE AN INVIGORATING BATH.—A teaspoonful or more of powdered borax thrown into the bath-tub while bathing will communicate a velvety softness to the water, and at the same time invigorate and tone the bather; persons troubled with nervousness or wakeful nights, will find this kind of bath a great benefit.—MOLLIE.

A REMEDY FOR WHOOPING-COUGH.—Two-thirds pastor-oil, one-third syrup of ipecac. Dose: Half a teaspoonful from two to six hours apart, according to the severity of the cough. Shake the mixture well before using. It is almost infallible.—S. E. E.

EQUIVALENTS OF WEIGHT AND MEASURE.—Among the "Useful Family Hints" of your last Sunday's issue, under the head of "Equivalents of Weight and Measure, I find the following: "Twenty-five drops are equal to one teaspoonful." This is wrong, and may lead to very serious consequences. Sixty drops, or one drachm, is the official equivalent of one teaspoonful, although, in several instances, the actual number exceeds 100. Every family ought to have a graded drachm glass in their house; they are marked off every five minims or drops, and can be bought at any druggist's glassware store for, say 15 cents. Every mother knows the feeling of distrust she experiences when dispensing medicine in drops.—DRUGS.

INFORMATION WANTED.

How to make huckleberry cake, and in what shaped pan to bake it.

A good receipt for blackberry jam and jelly, and for preserving [not canning] peaches; also, how to make tomato soup with fresh tomatoes, and how to make little short-cakes for tea.

A receipt for making a good wholesome root-beer from our native roots and barks, such as dandalion, burdock, yellowdock, prickly ash, thoroughwort, and any medical root or bark found in this country; how to combine the same to make 20 gallons of beer.

A description of the mullein referred to in a former number of THE TIMES, and recommended for the blood and lungs by Mollie; its mode of preparation, &c.

What will make the skin smooth and soft?

What will prevent golden hair from growing darker?

What will make the complexion very pale without the use of a cosmetic?

What will prevent grease from accumulating on the face?

How to propagate roses from slips, and what season of the year they should be handled.

What will remove stains from a marble slab caused by lemonade?

What will remove long standing ink stains from snow flake cloth?

How a house may be rid of fleas.

SCIENTIFIC GOSSIP.

Dr. Reiman says that the extract of chestnut-wood is coming more widely into use as an astringent in dyeing and tanning.

A Russian metallurgist, Dr. Kern, believes that oxygen is occluded in steel, that the oxygen even forms a chemical compound, very unstable when heat is applied, and analogous to hydrogen palladium.

M. H. De Fontaine, of the Society for Encouraging National Industry in France, says that the total annual value of the products of glass manufacture in Europe and America has almost doubled within the past 20 years, and amounts now to not less than 600,000,000 francs.

Some of the European scientific journals direct attention to the danger of zinc powder as cargo. When this substance is moistened with water it develops great heat, and a cask of it, which became wet on board of a ship, nearly caused the loss of the vessel by fire.

The following receipt for a soluble aniline black is given by Dr. Reiman; but he says that the liquid imparts to cotton goods only a gray color, and to woolen fabrics a black deficient in depth: Heat to 200° C. for five hours a mixture of six grams oxalic acid, five grams aniline, two grams sulphate of iron, and three grams nitro-benzol.

M. Bonnafont, of the Academy of Sciences, has brought before that body a case in which deafness of long standing had been cured by trepanning the tympanic membrane. The tympanum must be anæsthetized and the canula allowed to remain until it drops out naturally. Unless the acoustic nerves are weakened, he believes that any deafness may be remedied or absolutely cured by this process.

The recent successes in producing a steady light from electricity appear to have stimulated rather than abated efforts in the same direction. M. Reynier has communicated to the Academy of Sciences, Paris, an account of an electric lamp intended to give light for 24 hours. It is provided with oblique rheophores, and, notwithstanding the use of dies, the objectionable occultations have been, it is said, nearly done away with.

The cause of the offensive odor imparted to the breath and to the perspiration of persons by whom the nitrate and the carbonate of bismuth had been taken as medicine, has been discovered. The salts mentioned could not of themselves have had the disagreeable effect alluded to. But it has been found that tellurium had been unknowingly combined with them. Some thought that the odor was the result of arsenic, but this opinion is altogether unfounded.

The solubility of sulphur in warm concentrated acetic acid, unless taken into consideration, may mislead analytical chemists in certain important investigations. Dr. Liebermann has shown that even the dilute acid may take up some portion of sulphur; but if the concentrated solvent be diluted with water the sulphur will separate into milk of sulphur, and if it is concentrated with the Bunsen pump the sulphur will form fine, long prisms. When the solvent cools the sulphur develops into crystals.

An iron rod at a Siemen's furnace had a substance deposited on it by the gases which escaped from the interior. On analysis the incrustation gave of iron, as protoxide, 62.46; as peroxide, 13.19, and as sulphide, 0.54; oxygen, 23.46; sulphur, 0.31, and silica traces, —; total, 99.96. This remarkable instance of the permeability to gases of substances so solid as baked clay and ferrous oxide has been considered by M. Daubree, of the French Academy of Sciences, as a pretty well established fact, which may be applied in accounting for metamorphic and other geological phenomena.

Contrary to the somewhat popular belief, Mgr. Salvado, a Benedictine missionary, in an account of the natives of Australia, gives his opinion that they can be considerably elevated in civilization. He bases his views mainly upon the readiness with which the aborigines learn European languages. Mr. Carmichael brought Salvano's investigations regarding the Australian race and language before the Anthropological Society, London, lately, and submitted at the same time copies of letters in Italian, written by native Australians, who were brought to Europe when 11 years of age. This subject is one of not a little interest, and it has created some discussion in the society.

Some new data for the study of the progress of civilization appear to have been furnished by Mr. Landsborough, the Australian explorer. He traces the increasing density of forests in Queensland, and the consequent greater humidity of the atmosphere there, to the early introduction of sheep farms. The sheep kept down the grass, and when the dry season came on there was less and less chance every year of the devastating conflagrations called bush fires. Now rain is becoming abundant, rendering agriculture profitable and causing the discontinuance of sheep pasturing in Queensland. The hints thus given of the probable causes of a transition of the people of other countries from a pastoral to an agricultural life is highly suggestive, and will bear elaboration.

A few years ago there was a probability that New-York City would be provided with a pneumatic railway upon a very extensive scale. From some cause or other the project seems to have been abandoned. But a railway upon exactly the same principle is to be constructed in London, between the South Kensington Railway Station and the Albert Hall, under apparently severer difficulties than could be encountered along Broadway in this City. The grade in the London route is about 1 in 48. It is expected that two engines of 170 horse-power will, acting upon a blower, push a train of six carriages containing 200 passengers, through a brick-built tunnel of 105.5 square feet in cross section, at a speed of over 20 miles an hour. If this entreprise proves a success, it will have a most important bearing upon the vexed problem of rapid transit in cities.

Hitherto it was thought that the iron found in the ash left after evaporating wines to dryness and burning the residue was more likely than not introduced into the wine in the process of manufacture, but after a series of various careful experiments by Mr. C. R. Alder Wright, there is scarcely any room left to doubt that pure grape juice—unsophisticated wine—does contain iron. He obtained his samples from the Aldana Vineyards, South Australia. From first to last no iron was permitted to touch the juice, and a red wine and a white wine of two distinct vintages were analyzed. Each gave precisely the same quantity of iron. The ruby color was imparted to one of the wines simply by permitting the skins to be fermented with the juice, so that its iron could not have been obtained from the coloring matter, and the white wine was the pure fermented juice. The soil of the vineyards, however, is very ferruginous, and the iron must have been taken up from it by the vines.

The following fact in physics has lately been suggested as capable of being utilized in making what may be termed an electrical selection of the metals, or in conducting experiments where the quadrant electrometer is objectionable, or where its cost precludes its employment. If caoutchouc, or any other non-conductor, be rubbed with a metal electricity is developed, and the path of the metal will be detected if a powder made of red lead and sulphur be dusted over the caoutchouc. Negative electricity is imparted to the sulphur and positive to the red lead by this sifting, and therefore the ingredients of the mixture are separated and attracted to that particular track which possesses the opposite kind of electricity. To cite an example which the investigators, Dr. Guthrie and Mr. Akroyd, have given, iron produces negative electricity when rubbed on caoutchouc, and when the mixture is applied the collection of the red lead upon the places pressed by the iron is very decided. Of course, other mixtures may be similarly used, and in carrying out the electrical selection of the metals in this way much instruction will be afforded.

WIND-STORM ON THE HUDSON.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., July 28.—There was a very heavy wind-storm here last night, accompanied by hail. Trees were uprooted, fences and barns destroyed, some stock killed, and crops, especially corn, damaged. The telegraph wires were also badly damaged.

MILITARY GOSSIP.

NATIONAL GUARD NOTES.

Major-Gen. James W. Husted, commanding the Fifth Division, Peekskill, got the start of the New-York Divisions of the National Guard by issuing printed instead of written orders to his command.

Battery K, Artillery, First Division, will hold its ninth annual picnic and Summer-night's festival at Reentz's Elm Park, Ninth-avenue and Ninety second-street, on Wednesday, Aug. 15, commencing at 2 P. M.

Among the rank and file of the Ninth Regiment was Corp. Frederick Rice. A contemporary asserts that on Friday he particularly distinguished himself "by his manly defense of the regimental books intrusted to his care by the Assistant Adjutant-General at Albany."

Owing to the involuntary confinement of the National Guard last week the proposed encampment of the Separate Troop Cavalry and Batteries B and K, Artillery, has been abandoned. The three organizations will parade for inspection, muster, and review upon the same day during the fore part of September.

Col. Frederick Unbekant, commanding the Eleventh Regiment, in dismissing his command yesterday morning, expressed his gratification at the good behavior and discipline of his men during the time they were under arms. In making his report to Gen. Vilmar, the Colonel expresses his regret that some of his men have lost their situations in consequence of their enforced absence from business.

Col. David E. Austen has received his commission as Colonel commanding the Thirteenth, and has left the Forty-seventh to the tender mercies of Lieut.-Col. W. H. Brownell. It is to be hoped that the latter will be chosen to command the regiment. He is a man possessing a good tactical knowledge, and plenty of pluck and courage to carry out an order, no matter though "danger and death should lurk behind."

The Eighth Regiment, Col. George D. Scott commanding, received many encomiums for its handsome appearance and military bearing during its sojourn at Syracuse, and the railroad company gave the boys a trip to Niagara Falls. A telegram addressed to this office from Adjt. Johnson says that the regiment left Niagara last evening for this City, and expects to arrive at the Forty-second-Street Depot about 10 o'clock this morning.

At a meeting of Company K, Seventh Regiment, last Friday evening, 115 members being present, it was resolved to send the money to which each man was entitled by law for active service to the County Treasurer, with the request that it be added to the fund for the erection of the new armory. The boys took this means of showing that they desired to serve their City's interest without emolument, but at the same time thought that the armory fund deserved assistance.

It is not a very patriotic thing for business men to discharge their employes because they are compelled to perform duty in the National Guard. If every merchant held the same views, the ranks of the Militia would very soon be decimated, and then the only alternative for the protection of property from the ravages of a misguided mob would be an increased Police force, which those short-sighted merchants would find to be far more expensive and less reliable than the National Guard.

The Separate Troop Cavalry, Major Karl Klein commanding, will hold its monthly meeting at the armory next Wednesday night. During the past week the members of the troop have devoted a great deal of attention to rifle practice in their armory. The men each had a furlough every day of three hours, but were kept on duty during the remainder of the time. On Thursday evening the Swabischer Sangervumde serenaded the troop. Lieut. Miller, the only Irishman in the troop, sang the "Mulligan Guards," and the sport was kept up quite late.

The Washington Grey Cavalry Troop will shoot for the "Kent" glass, and a bronze medal presented by Lieut. A. T. Decker, at Creedmoor next Tuesday. The conditions are as follows: Distances, 200 and 300 yards; seven scoring shots at each range. This will also be the second competition for places on the troop team. The troop is in favor of having 20 shots fired at each of the ranges of 200 and 300 yards in matches open to the cavalry in the prize meeting of the National Rifle Association. New sights for carbines have already been adopted by the State, and the members of this organization are endeavoring to procure them for their guns in time for use in the Fall prize meeting.

The extended rifle practice of the Twenty-second Regiment, present and absent, at Creedmoor, on May 21, June 7 and 22, of the present season, under orders, is represented numerically and according to grade as follows:

	Present.	Absent with leave.	Delinquent.
Non-commissioned officers..	20	4	10
Musicians	14	66	7
Privates	206	78	154

Major Thomas H. Burchard, Surgeon of this command, has been detailed Brigade Surgeon during the absence of Dr. Clarke at Saratoga. Lieut.-Col. John T. Camp has applied for a leave of absence for two months. The members of this command will shoot, for the purpose of selecting a regimental team, at Creedmoor every Tuesday during August and September.

"In time of peace prepare for war." The triteness of this adage has been illustrated during the past week in the necessity found for its observation in the Medical Department of the National Guard. This department exists only in name. Strange to say, there has never been any provision made for supplying the Surgeon-General's department with the necessary medicines, bandages, and surgical instruments required in the case of a serious riot or invasion. Dr. Barron, Surgeon of the First Division, directed his subordinates to make a report to him last Tuesday of the condition of their respective departments, and found that they had nothing which belonged to the State. Upon looking into the matter, he found that no provision is made by law for furnishing the surgeons with proper supplies, and the regimental surgeons have been in the habit of purchasing medicines at their own expense, and when surgical operations became necessary have been compelled to furnish their own instruments and bandages from their private purse. This is an important matter which merits prompt attention, and the State Military Association should at its next session take measures for securing an appropriation by the Legislature of a sum which will supply surgeons with instruments and medicines. It would not require more than $10,000 to purchase the necessary supplies in this department.

The monotony of being kept under arms during an entire week was painfully felt by the National Guardsmen, and their commandants wisely allowed them all the latitude they could conscientiously permit. The antics of the "Seventh Regiment boys" were communicated to the other regiments, and even reached the staff of Gen. Shaler. Last Thursday night these gentlemen, thinking that the "camp would break up" the next day, concluded to have a "blow out." The officers were quartered at the Fire Department, No. 155 Mercer-street. Lieut.-Col. Frank Wrisley, Division Commissary, ordered a handsome supper, which was spread in Fireman's Hall, and at 12 o'clock the party sat down to enjoy it. The members present were Col. Carl Jussen, Division Inspector; Col. A. W. Sheldon, Judge Advocate; Col. C. B. Mitchell, Chief of Artillery; Col. J. C. Barron, Division Surgeon; Lieut.-Col. E. H. Sanford, Inspector of Rifle Practice; Lieut.-Col. A. Belknap, Ordnance Officer; Lieut.-Col. A. G. Paine, Quartermaster; Majors C. A. Post and E. Alliger, and Capt. John H. Iselin, Aids-de-Camp, and their genial commissary. After the supper and champagne had been discussed, Col. Sanford jumped up and gave the peroration on "George Washington," as introduced by the "Irrepressibles" of the Seventh Regiment. The other members unbended in dignity so far as to join in the chorus and "break-down." The old relics of the Fire Department were next brought into requisition. Col. Wrisley wrapped himself in a sheet, and, donning a cast-off brass helmet, had a fencing match with every one who could be induced to use a roll of canvas for a foil. Songs and stories followed, and at a late hour it was proposed to go to bed. All hands had attired themselves in their night dresses, when Col. Sanford insisted on having a dress parade in that scanty costume. Col. Jussen fastened on his belt and sword, and assumed the position of Adjutant. Col. Sheldon, with arms folded, prepared to receive the honors, and the remainder of the party assumed the triple responsibility of performing the duties of company officers, non-commissioned officers, and privates, with the exception of Col. Sanford, who essayed the office of the band. The "sounding off" was a marvelous piece of execution. The First Sergeants made their reports properly, but the officers in coming to "front and centre," showed a great lack of tactical knowledge, and besides did not manifest proper respect for the Colonel. Col. Jussen then declared that nothing further should prevent him from going to bed, and, with Major Alliger, locked himself into the President's room. The remainder of the party were bound to continue the frolic, and hammered at the door until the Inspector-General's patience was exhausted, and, climbing to the top of the partition, he deluged the outsiders with ice-water. This dampened their ardor long enough to enable the Colonel to intrench himself in an inner chamber, and all was soon quiet.

During the past week Gen. Wylie, Chief of Ordnance of this State, issued 562,000 rounds of ammunition to the troops. As he still has 640,000 rounds on hand there is little danger that the troops will be unable to cope with the rioters in case they should resume their strike. Most of the regiments were greatly in need of the proper equipments for a campaign such as we have just passed through. The Ninth Regiment was sent to Albany without a haversack, canteen, overcoat, or blanket. Their sufferings commenced before they were out of the City. It was a hot day, and the regiment marched from its armory in West Twenty-sixth-street to the depot in Forty-second-street. Upon their arrival at the station nearly every man naturally wanted a drink. Each company was provided with a water-carrier, but he could only supply three or four members of his company before the regiment was ordered into the cars and was on its way. Had every man been provided with a canteen he could have supplied himself with water or cold coffee, and would have felt more refreshed and ready for work. When the regiment arrived at its destination overcoats and blankets were sadly needed. The nights in that section of the country are cool, and toward morning the atmosphere is very chilly. The men were compelled to sleep in cars and sheltered places, wherever they could find them. Adjt.-Gen. Townsend is mainly responsible for the lack of these necessary articles, for before the emergency calling for the services of the Militia had arrived, Gen. Wylie, Chief of Ordnance, sent several communications to him on the subject. Gen. Townsend said, "Wait; there is no necessity for equipping the men who are going to stay in their armories." The result was that the Ninth went off and was in the field three days before the men received overcoats. They have not yet been provided with the other articles mentioned. Then the Eighth Regiment went off to Syracuse, also unprovided with these necessaries. Fortunately for them, however, Gen. Townsend awoke to a sense of the situation, and telegraphed Gen. Wylie to send them overcoats before they had gone very far. The latter thereupon shipped them 325 overcoats, a similar number of canteens and haversacks, while pistols were issued to the officers. The trouble in the Ordnance Department is that in every new purchase made by the Chief of Ordnance, Quartermaster, and Commissary-General, the order must be approved at General Head-quarters. This is all very well as providing a check for any useless purchases or extravagance, but a man of experience like Gen. Townsend, should be able to see at a glance what are the requirements of the service, and should not hesitate to give proper demands his immediate approval. The Twenty-third, Seventh, and some other regiments have provided nearly everything they need at their own expense. But all regiments are not composed of men who can afford to equip themselves, and none of them should be required to do so. The stores at the State Arsenal comprise simply 300 overcoats besides those issued to the Eighth and Ninth Regiments. The Empire State does not own a haversack, canteen, or blanket for the use of its National Guard.

PANIC AT A SCHOOL FESTIVAL.

"Thursday evening last," says the Oshkosh *North-western*, "the Sisters of the Academy of St. Vincent de Paul's Catholic Church made arrangements for Commencement exercises in the hall on the second floor of the academy. A chandelier containing six lamps was transferred from the church for the occasion, and suspended in the middle of the room about 10 feet in front of the platform. At 7:30 the audience had commenced to assemble, consisting mostly of women and children. At that time there were only four men in the audience, and perhaps 50 women and children. The men present were C. Saran, J. A. Martin, James Morrison, and David Webster. About this time a man named Constantine Smith, who seemed to have charge of the hall and lights, got upon a chair and commenced turning up the lamps. In turning the chandelier around to get at the lamps he unscrewed the connecting screws, and down came the whole with a crash to the floor, bursting the lamps and spattering oil in all directions. The whole immediately took fire, and the flames and smoke instantly streamed up to the ceiling above, and the fire spread in every direction on the carpet and chairs. The scene that followed was frightful. The dense, choking smoke from the kerosene filled the room, the flames shot up many feet high, and the women and children screamed as they rushed frantically toward the door. The chairs were so closely packed that women mounted them, and climbed over them, while children were trampled under foot or were pinned down by the chairs piling up upon them; all was consternation and confusion. Mr. Saran jumped to the door to prevent the rush, but was only partially able to control the women, who crowded by him and went rolling and tumbling down the narrow stairs. Many children rolled bodily down stairs like so many balls, and one of the sisters of the academy fell headlong from the top step to within two steps of the bottom. It is wonderful in the extreme that more were not injured, but the fright covered up the effect of many bruises and bruises. During the confusion it was discovered that a young lady named Susan Farrell, who sat near where the chandelier fell, had been bespattered with kerosene, and her clothes were all on fire. The gentlemen present grabbed her, and, dragging her down stairs, tore her clothing from her, and did all in their power to put out the flames. They finally succeeded, but not until her lower limbs were terribly burned, and also her back. Miss Jennie Farrell, in her attempts to aid her sister, was badly burned about the hands and arms. It was very fortunate that the entire audience had not yet assembled, for with the room crowded as it would have been half an hour later, loss of life would undoubtedly have ensued. Miss Amber Hay was very seriously injured by being trampled upon, and a large number of others were more or less bruised in the same manner, but fortunately no bones were reported broken. When the kerosen had burned away a few buckets of water extinguished the flames. The floor and chairs were burned for some distance around, and the ceiling blackened by the dense smoke. The fire alarm was sounded, but all danger had passed before the steamers could get there. It is needless to add that the exhibition did not take place."

A BABY'S STRANGE TRAVELS.

Quite an excitement was created on Capitol Hill yesterday, says a Washington paper, near Sixth and A streets north-east, by the sudden disappearance of a baby, 8 months old, the child of Mr. and Mrs. Allen Lerch. It appears that an eccentric fellow by the name of John Robert ("Bob") Herrell, who has been on a drunken spree for some time past, took it into his head to abduct the baby. He picked the child up, it having on no clothing but a little gown, without hat or bonnet, took it away about 3 o'clock P. M., visited several saloons on the hill, then meandered down town to Ninth-street by the market, took in all the beer saloons there, the baby in the meanwhile lying across his shoulders, yelling itself hoarse. Then he made a bee-line for the Smithsonian grounds, drunk as a lunatic, followed by a crowd of boys. It being music day by the Marine Band, he attended, creating a great deal of excitement and sympathy for the poor little frightened baby, with its head uncovered and unprotected from the broiling sun. Afterward he staggered across on B-street, opposite the Smithsonian, between Tenth and Eleventh streets, where he was discovered by Capt. Josiah Lerch, an ex-sea captain and uncle of the father of the child, and the police little thing was taken in and cared for. In the meantime the distracted parents were almost crazy with fear, the mother going into spasms. Search was made everywhere until 9 o'clock last night, when it was returned to its mother's arms. Mr. Lerch, the father, then hunted up the drunken Bob Herrell, found him on B-street, and went for him, when Herrell in great fear ran through several houses, fleeing from the infuriated parent, and as he was running from Virginia-avenue a pistol accidentally went off in the hands of a small boy, and Bob was so frightened that he literally jumped over an express wagon in his way and ran howling murder, and as his white coat tail streamed out in the moonlight it was so straight that the aforesaid small boy could have played marbles on it. He finally disappeared and has not been seen since.

HUMBUGGING EASTERN TOURISTS.

"Hank Monk," says the Carson *Appeal*, "has an eye for your clear-inquisitive Eastern tourist. The other day Hank had a load of 'em—mostly spectacled, and all eager for the wonderfuls. With him on the outside sat Arabella Mayflower Winthrop Gookin, from Marblehead. 'What sort of berries are those?' queried the spinster, pointing to some elder bushes on the bank of Clear Creek. 'Them's blackberries,' says Hank, with his face fit for prayers. 'Why, Oliver Wolcott Gookin,' she cried out to her brother, who sat inside the stage with the rest of the party, 'do look at those blackberry trees,' and he looked, and, looking, fired the curiosity of Mrs. Gookin, and Ezekiel Gookin, who is fitting for the ministry, and Zedediah Gookin, who has determined to be a missionary, and Harriet Amelia Harvard Gookin, who will weave her lathy form into the affections of the ologies if her gold-bowed eyeglasses do not falther, and Mrs. Gookin's sister Doctor Sarah Bunyan Hussey, of South Danvers; and they all exclaimed, with one voice: 'Oh, how wonderful!' Then the spinster suggested to Hank that 'mebbe he had better stop while she picked some of those blackberries.' 'No,' says Hank, 'they ain't ripe yet, and they are plesn when they are green.' So they rode on until Miss Arabella caught sight of the more prominent of the lookout houses on the summit there—the houses where they keep an eye on the flume and its burdens. 'What is that little house perched up there for?' she asked. 'School-house,' says Hank, looking like he had experienced a change of heart. 'School-house!' says she; 'why, where do the scholars come from, pray?' 'Over on t'other side of the mountain,' says Hank. And then Miss Gookin communicated the fact to her brother, and he took it in and handed it round to his sister and his promising sons and his wife with the tourmay discover curls, and they each and all hauled out a note-book about as big as a hotel register, and dotted it down. But they do like stuffing, these knowledge-seeking pedantricals, and every well-constructed stage-driver and brakeman enjoys letting 'em have it."

A SIGNIFICANT AFFAIR.

The Buffalo *Commercial Advertiser* of yesterday says: "As before stated the Grand Army of Republic men were armed with the old muzzle loading Springfield rifle, all the improved breech-loaders being in service. These arms having gone out of use, very little ammunition for them could be found in the city. All that could be had the first night was seven rounds to the man. The veterans were off duty yesterday and their arms and accoutrements were left at the arsenal, where it was supposed they would be free from molestation. But on failing in for duty last night it was discovered that the cartridge-boxes had been tampered with and nearly all the cartridges removed. Fortunately, however, Major Morgan was prepared for any contingency of this kind, and had provided a liberal supply of buckshot, which the vets had learned from previous experience, were even better than balls for street fighting. To say the least, the disappearance of these cartridges was a very significant affair. But it is of a piece with many strange things that have happened in connection with this riot." The *Advertiser* further gives this warning: "A gentleman living in the country near Buffalo, on one of the leading highroads, informs us that there was a steady stream of tramps passing his premises yesterday, hastening to the city, like vultures flocking to the battle-field, scenting their prey from afar. Look out for them!"

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—JULY 28.

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—10. A. M.

300	West. Union	66¾	350	Erie Railway	8¾
200	do	66⅝	300	North-western	22½
200	do	66⅝	200	do	22⅝
400	do	66¾	100	do	23
200	do	66⅜	300	North-west. pf	51
300	do	66½	100	do	51⅛
300	do	66⅝	100	do	51⅜
1,000	L. & W.B.con.	27	200	do	51¼
5,000	Mil. & St. P. c. s. f.	87	300	do	51⅜
1,000	Mil. & St. P., C. & M. D.	99	600	do	51⅛
1,000	C. & N.W.con.	97¼	200	do	51⅛
1,000	do	107⅜	300	Illinois Cen	59¼
10,000	do	107⅜	100	do	59⅜
1,000	do	107⅜	100	do	59
2,000	N. Y. C. G.	87⅝	200	do	59⅜
3,000	do	87½	400	do	59½
5,000	Erie 4th	103	100	do	60
15,000	N. Y. C. 1st, coup	118	100	do	60⅛
5,000	Cent. Pac. gold	107	600	do	60⅜
3,000	H. & St. J. 8s, conv	89¼	200	C. & N. W	22½
500	T. & W. 2d	65	800	do	51¾
1,000	do	66	800	do	51⅞
3,000	E.T. V.&G.1st	90	100	C., M.&St.P	23⅛
1,000	W.U.C. 1900	102⅜	100	do	24
10	Shoe & L. Bank	120	200	do	24⅛
250	Ontario Silver	21⅜	100	do	24¼
100	Pacific M.B.co	275	200	do	24
1500	Erie Rail.bs	20¼	200	C., M. & St. Paul pf	60⅝
500	do	9⅛	100	do	60¾
100	West. Un	67⅝	100	do	60¾
100	do	67⅝	600	do	60½
200	do	67	100	C., B. & Q	99
100	do	67⅛	200	do	99⅛
600	do	67½	200	C. & R. I	98
600	do	67⅝	1000	D., L. & W	45¼
200	do	67⅜	200	do	45⅜
10	do	67	300	do	45⅝
100	do	67¼	100	do	45¾
2900	do	67⅜	200	do	45
600	Mich. Cen	43⅜	200	do	44⅝
200	do	43⅝	100	do	44⅜
100	Union Pacific	63⅜	1500	do	44¼
100	Cen. of N. J	81	1500	do	44
500	Del. & Hud	43	300	do	43⅞
100	do	43	200	do	43⅝
100	do	43	500	do	43
100	do	42	100	do	43⅛
100	do	42⅜	100	do	43¼
200	do	44	100	do	45
100	do	44⅛	100	do	43⅞
100	do	44⅜	100	do	44
100	do	44⅝	100	do	44⅛
200	do	45	600	do	44⅜
100	do	45¼	400	do	n.r.c 45⅝
200	do	46	200	do	45⅜
100	do	46⅛	100	do	n.r.c. 45⅝
200

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

"THE JUKES."

"THE JUKES": A STUDY IN CRIME, PAUPERISM, DISEASE, AND HEREDITY, WITH FURTHER STUDIES OF CRIMINALS. By R. L. DUGDALE. New-York: G. P. PUTNAM'S, SONS. 1877. 12mo, pp. 190.

The attention which Herbert Spencer has called to the inductive method of reaching the ultimate and comprehensive laws of human life and social order receives an apt illustration in the effort of Mr. Dugdale to give to genealogy a scientific purpose. In studying crime and pauperism we have usually proceeded upon the basis of collective statistics and attempted to deal with criminals in the mass. "Mr. Dugdale's investigation, in 1874, of the lineage and home life of one of the largest family groups of criminal and degraded classes ever studied" furnished the materials for the present work, and his prosecution of a similar investigation among a large number of the convicts in the prisons, in 1875, added somewhat to the tentative conclusions reached by his exhaustive inquiries into the habitat of the "Jukes" through seven generations. In each case it was the analytical, historical, and biographical study of individuals, with the determination rather to follow facts thus developed, whithersoever they might lead, than to conform facts to a theory of crime and pauperism. The present inquiry has been the study of the sequence of phenomena as set forth in their criminal careers, with a view to discover whether there is a law in the evolution of crime. The two lines between which the whole question runs are heredity and environment. The point to be determined is how much results from heredity and how much from environment.

Genealogy has heretofore been employed in a partial manner. Physicians have used it when tracing the heredity of disease—when recording the time and order of symptoms, and the changes in the forms of transmitted disease, especially mental and nervous. It has been applied by Mr. Matthew D. Hill to morals, and to the hereditary character of some criminals. Mr. Galton has applied it to his investigations as to the transmission of genius. But in these cases men have searched only individual features, not the totality of human attributes. No writer has yet undertaken the enormous task of registering all the obtainable facts in the lineage of any given stock, so that the order of events in the physical, mental, moral, and social life of each individual may be compared with that of every other of his relations, and the independence or interdependence of these diverse orders of facts determined. It is this large and inductive treatment of crime, using genealogy for a scientific purpose, which Mr. Dugdale has here followed. He has been able to show how the progeny of one called Ada Juke, connected with that of her four sisters, has developed in a distinctively criminal line through six generations. Some of these sisters married into the family of one Max, born between 1720 and 1740, who is described as "a hunter and fisher, a hard drinker, jolly, and companionable, averse to steady toil." They lived in ——— County, in this State, "along the forest-covered margin of five lakes, so rocky as to be in some parts inaccessible." Mr. Dugdale calls the place one of the "crime cradles" of the State, and informs us that these people lived in log or stone houses similar to slave hovels, some of them still occupying the self-same shanties built nearly a century ago. Their separation from civilized society gives this nest of criminals peculiar importance in a genealogical inquiry, and the author has made the most of a vast array of facts which he has been able to glean concerning their personal history.

To this colony of malefactors and paupers Mr. Dugdale has applied the geneo-historical method to show the relations of heredity to environment. In this way he has found it possible to determine what phenomena take place in a regularly recurring order, and to arrive, in some cases, at what may prove, on a wider study, to be general laws of development. An instance of this is the fact that the youngest child in these families is usually the pauper, while the oldest one is either the honest or criminal member. It also renders possible the study of the correlation of force in the fields of biology, psychology, morality, and social science, by discovering the relations between different orders of facts and their interdependence. It is curious to notice in the charts accompanying the volume how often careers interchange; how frequently the lapse of the criminal into the pauper condition takes place after 35, or his reform takes place during the prime of life. Another fact is "that the curbing of sexual excess results in steadier habits of labor and may be used in effecting the substitution of æsthetic tastes;" another is "that education depends on the formation of brain cells." Still another is that there is a law of "social equivalents."

In studying the genealogical trees it is easy to tell whether the child and grandchild who follow a career identical with that of the parent do so at a later or earlier age, thus showing whether there is an acceleration or retardation in the fate of the individuals of any lineage, and the formation or extinction of any obvious characteristic. Or, again, it may be ascertained whether there is any alternate recurrence of characteristics, and how the skips vary. The method, in short, is fruitful in giving the principal points by which to determine what characteristics are hereditary, what are incidental, and what are interchangeable.

It makes the scientific study of social phenomena conformable to the requirements of study in other fields of science. And in any of these fields three things are necessary, qualitative analysis, giving the nature and diversity of the facts and discriminating them into kinds; quantitative analysis, giving the measure of the facts as to time, intensity, duration, so that we may judge of their relative importance; and correlative interdependence, showing the implicit order and the mutual interplay of causes and effects by grouping and co-ordinating the phenomena as to their sequence, their metamorphosis, and their distribution into various categories. Thus the laws of the science begin to appear and its rules are formulated. Thus much may be said for the importance of heredity, and Mr. Dugdale has shown in this work that criminal careers subjected to such an investigation of their fundamental characteristics conform to a certain order and law. Some of his conclusions, after examining critical cases, are very suggestive, as, for instance, "that the burden of crime is found in the illegitimate lines;" "that the legitimate lines marry into crime;" "that crime chiefly follows the male lines;" "that the longest lines of crime are along the line of the eldest son;" "that crime, as compared to pauperism, is an indication of vigor," and "that for this reason there is a greater chance for reform in the criminal than there is in the pauper." We do not know where to go for a better analysis on a comprehensive scale of the influence of heredity upon the succession of family life, and this part of the work is bristling with facts, which only need comparison with similar facts to be ascertained through a period of time concerning families which have not belonged to the criminal or pauper class, to give his tentative indictions the broad basis of positive law.

But we cannot get clear and reliable knowledge of heredity without studying environment. This point is now being vigorously discussed in the theory of evolution. Hitherto the discussion has been confined to the study of plants and the lower animals as to form, color, and voice. Mr. Dugdale is a strong believer in environment as explaining facts which are now too readily attributed to heredity. He thinks that man has the power to modify his present surroundings volitionally and by social compulsion. In the one case it is due to his individual efforts; in the other it comes from the coercion of governmental, incorporated, or conventional institutions. He approaches the great question of ethics on the physiological side. He believes that "we must distinctly accept as an established educational axiom that the moral nature—which really means the holding of the emotions and passions under the dominion of the judgment by the exercise of the will—is the last developed of the elements of character, and, for this reason, is most modifiable by the nature of the environment." The point in which he shows the strength of environment is "that the parent prepares an environment favorable to the persistence of the heredity." Environment is shown in the habitat of the Jukes where the home habits are stationary, to have fixed the hereditary habits of character.

In this study Mr. Dugdale has combined features which have not hitherto been used in the same field. Dr. Draper has indeed engaged in the study of collective men historically as also have Buckle and Quetelet, in their several works; but in the study of individual men, the moral and social features here introduced—genealogy and history, heredity and environment in the analysis of moral actions, the correlation between physical, biological and psychological facts—have never before been contributors in the same manner and detail to social science.

It will be seen from the analysis which we have now given of the method here employed that Mr. Dugdale has kept close to the natural order for the study of the social phenomena of crime and pauperism, and that he has followed a system by which all the facts that can be ascertained may be made to contribute their part to the more intelligent investigation of the causes of criminal life. *The Jukes* is really a new departure in sociology. It only needs to be expanded by an exhaustive analysis of all the conditions which affect the single individual to yield important results. The method points to the initial or preventive instead of the *ex post facto* treatment of crime. It analyzes the causes which have led individuals into a criminal career.

It is not probable that all of the author's conclusions will hold, although it is evident that he reasons from a much wider knowledge of facts than are here included; he would himself, doubtless, be the last to insist upon this; but he has certainly shown unusual facility and patience in the researches undertaken, and some of his conclusions are remarkable. He enunciates as a scientific proposition that prostitution in the woman is the analogue of crime and pauperism in the man, and this is certainly proved in *The Jukes*, and is in accordance with the law that an individual's tendencies will develop in the "direction of least resistance," an expression which the author borrows from Herbert Spencer, and which he finds to be an underlying principle in criminal life. This shows that the difference between men and women in an evil career is only the accident of sex, and that the same reformatory treatment is necessary in either case—steady, continuous, and fatigue-producing labor. Then he has plainly shown what has been already alluded to, that the tendency is for the oldest boy to be the honest one in the family, or, failing this, to be its chief criminal, while the tendency of the youngest is to be the pauper. The reason for this is that an active life is usually enforced upon the oldest son, and the character of his environment determines his career for good or bad; and that the youngest child is more likely to be brought up in the poor-house, and looks to that home as the only resource when the tide of life turns against him. Closely connected with this law is the fact that with true criminals pauperism is not synchronous with the term of the crime career. It laps over life at either end.

There is another point which he has developed with great clearness, which, in fact, may be said to be one of the most important contributions yet made to social science. It is that the seat of crime is in the reproductive passions. His analysis of the "Juke" family shows that "fornication, either consanguineous or not, is the backbone of their habits, flanked on the one side by pauperism and on the other by crime. The secondary features are prostitution, with its complement of bastardy, and its resultant, neglected and miseducated childhood; exhaustion, with its complement, intemperance, and its resultant, unbalanced minds; and disease, with its complement extinction." He maintains that sexual abuse precedes the condition of habitual drunkenness, and fortifies it by ample statistical proof. The sexual abuse leads to under-vitalization, and this leads to stimulants on the one hand, and the laziness which is the next step to pauperism on the other. It also continues and intensifies hereditary pauperism. In his view, when discussing the formation of character, the simple development of the cerebral functions is a spontaneous force capable of producing reformed lives. He reaches the conclusion which seems to be the point to which all the recent students of mental force converge in their opinions, that "the whole question of crime, vice, and pauperism rests strictly and fundamentally upon a physiological basis." These phenomena are not due to any aberration in the laws of nature, but are the result of the operation of these laws. Disease, unsanitary conditions, educational neglects, produce arrest of cerebral development at some point, so that the individual fails to keep up in the race of life; and the cure for these unbalanced lives is the training which will influence the cerebral development, producing a corresponding change of career. Mr. Dugdale goes even further than this to state his final conviction to be that sexual training is the true basis of the education of "Juke" stocks, as the corrective of pauper and criminal tendencies, and that other forms of education should be subsidiary to this. He gives the instance where an extensive employer of labor, near the original settlement of the "Juke" family, wisely gave sexual instruction to his young laborers, and greatly amended their habits as industrious boys and men, and the cases, as again and again expanded from these charts, bring home the conviction that sexual education is not only the great need of the "Juke" stock, but the equal need of both the criminal and the respectable classes of the community. We cannot now pursue the matter, but we are much mistaken if Mr. Dugdale has not here struck down to the bottom fact in all the questions which arise out of the evils of society. His exposure of the ineffectiveness of our prisons, his explanation of our houses of refuge as the nurseries (not the reformatories) of crime, his pointed statement that we have just reached in the study of crime the place where we should have begun, are each subsidiary to the truth that crime itself is based upon a physiological fact in human life, and that moral character and the full power of the will are dependent upon the action of all the lower natural forces of the body. This cannot be called his discovery, because it has been stated by others, but he pointedly shows that there is such a relation between the mind and the body that the whole question of crime is decided by physical conditions long before the issue reaches to a question of morals in the life. There are many points suggested by this book, besides the main one already considered, which we should like to dwell upon at some length. They have to do with vital principles in the management of criminals, and touch down to the questions which every thoughtful man has forced upon him by the present state of society. When a single family, grown in 75 years to be 1,200 strong, has cost the public over $1,250,000, to say nothing of the money paid for whisky, the entailment of pauperism and crime upon the survivors of the next generation, and the legacy of incurable disease, idiocy, and insanity growing out of this debauchery, to be transmitted no one knows how far nor how widely, the work which Mr. Dugdale has undertaken becomes one of the most practical and important which can be thought of in these degenerate days.

The only criticism, apart from little points here and there which we should be glad to see more fully treated, that we have to pass upon the author is that his work so far seems to be chiefly tentative. What he has brought out even he himself states as *tentative* propositions. They look like something more than tentative statements, but he needs to enter upon this field as upon a campaign before he can carry the public beyond the point of intelligent curiosity and openness to conviction. The man who can sit down to what to many is the most tedious work to be found—the collection of facts which can only be shaped into propositions after months, if not years, of study—is the one who seems to be clearly marked out for this field of investigation. Mr. Dugdale has every reason, now that the third edition of his book has been called for, to feel that the public appreciate his work, and he has evidently all the qualities which go to make an investigator rarely furnished for his task. He is in the prime of life, an enthusiast in social science, a man who can toil terribly, one who studies without theories, one who will never let the shadow of the past fall upon present light, one who has already entered more thoroughly into these studies than the present volume indicates, and one who has both the patience and the tact to get at the bottom fact and to arrange his studies in their logical order as a consistent whole. If he shall be led to devote his life, as we trust he may, to this pursuit, and shall find that encouragement from others which every solitary student of humanity always needs, we are confident that his investigations will ultimately revolutionize the treatment of the criminal classes, and considerably change present methods of social and sexual education.

A brief statement of the work before such a student will also show its social and political importance. In an exhaustive study of crime and pauperism, the pauper condition—and to some extent the criminal condition—is the result of a number of causes which may be grouped under several heads. There is the physical condition, which relates to the development of bodily efficiency. There is the mental capacity, which relates to the power of directing the physical efficiency and multiplying it. There are the geographical and topographical and hygienic conditions, that affect health and disease, and through them the vitality of the individual and his efficiency. And the distribution of food, clothing, and shelter, as measured by wages, the causes which produce cheapness of food, and again those which produce a rise of prices, are no less important as parts of the general problem to be solved. The physical and mental capacity must largely depend upon an examination of each individual and the registration of the facts as found, and every element which goes into each step or act of life comes in for its share of attention. A map of the country chosen for investigation must be made which will give all its physical conditions. The character of the habitations is to be considered; the value of lands and buildings, mines and water-power is to be noted; the prices of commodities are to be ascertained; the rate of wages and the efficiency of the laborer; the salaries of public officers; the history of industries and their development, including railroads and canals; the efficiency of capital, the rates of profit and interest, the rates of insurance, the different labor movements, as strikes; wars, if any; the laws for the protection of person and property; the rights of prisoners, the administration of the poor laws and of all laws, the Judges, the laws relating to jails, penitentiaries, houses of refuge, and prisons, and the character of their administration; the system and amount of taxation for the State and county and town; the history of political opinion; the manners and customs, religious and secular—include the briefest possible statement of the general items which are to be considered in the work which is before the student who follows the historico-biographical method in an exhaustive investigation of social, political, and moral life. If Mr. Dugdale shall enter, as no doubt he will, upon an inquiry similar to that which we have outlined, and shall be able to carry his researches to their ultimate and final extent, and then to gather up his studies into a compact and intelligent history of life thus manifold, he will have justly earned the gratitude of mankind; and his present volume is the earnest of what he is able to do in this direction.

G. T. T.; OR, THE WONDERFUL ADVENTURES OF A PULLMAN. By EDWARD E. HALE. Boston: ROBERTS BROTHERS. 1877. Town and Country Series.

In this rambling, superficial tale it would be hard to discover the writer of several very promising stories, among which *The Man Without a Country* was most noticed by the public. But failing invention and a desultory style seems to have added to rather than chastened Mr. Hale's self-complacency. His preface, after explaining the old abbreviation of "Gone to Texas," dwells fondly on incidents of the author's career; how in 1845 he printed an appeal to New-England men and women to emigrate, how the pamphlet did not sell, and his scheme fell through, how he has been writing lately a novel of which the hero, one Philip Nolan, was based on the life of a real man of the same name who opened up Texas to Americans. His preface is dated "June 17, St. Botolph's Day, in the Palace 'Pittsfield,' Lake Shore Railroad, near Ashtabula Bridge."

Without reading this preface, it would be plain enough that the author is using his notes of a journey from Boston to Texas as the groundwork of a book, and there is nothing to make one hesitate in believing that the whole thing was written on the cars. Lighter, trashier stuff cannot well be imagined than this novel, if novel it can be called. Two Boston girls who are traveling to the South-west in a Pullman car attract the notice of two New-York drummers, and by the time they reach their furthest point of destination in Texas two matches are made. Mrs. Abgar, the *chaperone*, has as little to say or do as is usually the case. When one considers the speed at which express trains move, and the almost uniform dreariness of the regions they are forced to traverse, one is surprised to find that Mr. Hale has pressed out the usual number of pages. People on the cars are limited by confinement to one room, and are also apt to feel the monotony of the ceaseless motion in a way which precludes anything like the emotions or actions which the novel-reader demands in a story. We cannot say that Hester Sutphen and Euphemia Abgar, or Frederic Haydock and Hiram Brinckerhoff, the New-York drummers, form any exception to the rule. But they sing songs, one and all of them, when they get acquainted with each other, and the songs, with their music and the verses tacked on behind, manage to fill many a yawning gap of white paper. Darkies, German and Norwegian women add their musical quota; the tireosme Pullman is exchanged for a Mississippi steamer, and when Texas is reached there is a stage coach to break the monotony yet more. But the book is trash.

NOTED RIOTS IN NEW-YORK.

1712 TO 1871.

NEGRO RIOTS—STAMP ACT—DOCTORS' RIOT—ELECTION DISTURBANCES—ABOLITION RIOTS—FLOUR RIOT—POLICE AND DEAD RABBITS—THE TERRIBLE DRAFT RIOTS—ORANGE DISTURBANCES.

A brief sketch of the more important riots that have occurred in this City will, in these times, be of interest to our people, at least for the purpose of showing the character of the elements by which they were fomented, and the forces by which they were suppressed.

NEGRO RIOT IN 1712.

The first disturbance of any consequence happened in 1712, when the City hardly extended above Wall-street. About a quarter of the inhabitants were slaves, and a considerable number more were free negroes. These people were kept under strict surveillance, and severe punishments were given for slight offenses. But they were badly influenced by the crews of vessels frequenting the port, and always ripe for mischief. On the 7th of April, 1712, at 1 o'clock in the morning, the house of Peter Van Tilburgh was fired by negroes, and the fire was the signal for a revolt. The white men who hurried to put out the fire were met by a mob of negroes, and several whites were killed. The rest fled and alarmed the fort, a cannon was fired as a signal, and the British troops quickly turned out. The sight of bayonets was too much for the negroes, and they fled to the woods and swamps in the region of the present City Hall Park and Canal-street. Eight or 10 whites were killed, as were many negroes. The number of the latter can only be inferred from the statement of a historian, who incidentally remarks: "During the day 19 more were taken, tried, and executed. Some that turned State's evidence were transported." For the period and the whole number of inhabitants, the riot was a great one, and the loss of life equal to a loss of 5,000 lives to-day.

THE NEGRO EXECUTIONS OF 1741.

After the riot just noted the white population of the City were in constant dread of a negro outbreak, but none happened or was suspected until 1741. In the Winter of that year a Spanish vessel arrived with a cargo of negroes, who were sold for slaves. These wild Africans were very turbulent, and doubtless disaffected the native slaves. Early in the Spring fires began to break out, and the negroes were suspected of incendiarism. No real testimony could be got, though the authorities offered pardon and a reward of £100 to any one who would turn State's evidence. But among many arrests the Judges got an ignorant servant, one Mary Burton, who, to save herself from going to jail, implicated three or four negroes in an evidently false story of a threat to burn the City. The Judges—one of whom was the notorious Horsmanden—then tormented a wretched woman of the town, an Irish girl known as Peggy, the Newfoundland Beauty, until she satisfied them with a long story implicating many other negroes. Twenty days afterward, though there had been no riot nor any serious fires, the execution of negroes began. Cæsar and Prince, implicated by Mary Burton, were executed, not for arson, but for theft. The next thing in order was a day of fasting and prayer, not only in view of impending calamity, but because of the declaration of war by England against Spain.

After praying the executions went on. One Hughson, the keeper of a low negro groggery, was hanged in chains and left to rot. But such punishment was thought too lenient, and the insane and cowardly Judges began to sentence negroes to be burned alive. Cuffee and Quacko, negroes, were brought out to be burned, but the sight of the stake horrified them, and they made a pretended confession in hope to save their lives; but now the crowd insisted upon seeing the poor wretches roasted, and the Sheriff lacked the power or the will to refuse. They were burned, amid the howlings of a mob whose hearts were, for the moment, blacker than the skins of the victims.

The fright and the persecution continued from March until August. More than 150 negroes and a number of whites were imprisoned. For three months the sentences to punishment of various degrees averaged one a day. There was not a lawyer in the City manly enough to undertake the defense of the victims, but every limb of the law hastened to volunteer for their prosecution. Among the last of the victims was a schoolmaster named John Ury, who was accused of being or having been a Catholic priest. This allegation was worked upon by the Attorney-General, who dragged up the Massacre of St. Bartholomew, and so dwelt upon Romanist persecution that the charge of conspiracy was forgotten, and Ury was found guilty because he was presumed to be a Catholic. He was duly murdered by Horsmanden and an obsequious court of frightened fools and bigots.

At last there came a sudden change. The miserable and abandoned woman Mary Burton, whose manifestly lying testimony had kept the gallows and the stake busy for two months, began to imagine herself a heroine, and did not hesitate to strike at higher game. She unblushingly accused a number of white citizens whose characters were beyond suspicion. This was too much, and the murder of negroes under the form of law came to an end. The whole business from first to last was a disgraceful fright and unjustifiable persecution, with hardly more foundation than there was for the persecution of witches in Massachusetts 100 years earlier.

STAMP ACT RIOT.

By some calm-judging men, the disturbance that took place in November, 1765, is regarded as a simple riot, while others point to it as the first legitimate rebellion, in this City and country, against the British Government. We will not argue the point. In anticipation of the arrival of the stamps, an organization was formed called the "Sons of Liberty," and Isaac Sears was chosen for the chief leader. On the night the vessel with the stamped paper arrived, a placard was secretly put out which read: "Pro Patria. The first man that either distributes or makes use of stamped paper, let him take care of his house, person, and effects. VOX POPULI. We dare." Friday, Nov. 1, was the day fixed upon for a demonstration by the people in all the colonies against the Stamp act, and, as all know, the demonstration was grand and universal. In New-York City the uprising was terrible. Sailors came from their ships and farmers from their homes. Poor Gov. Colden took refuge in the fort. We need not repeat how the Sons of Liberty burned Colden in effigy, burned his carriages, burned a boot effigy to signify Lord Bute, and broke into and destroyed the fine house of Major James, of the Royal Artillery. The Sons, or mob as they soon became, did not get the stamps. Colden resigned in favor of Sir Henry Moore, the newly-appointed Governor, then on his way from England. When Moore arrived he brought news of the repeal of the Stamp act, and order was restored, and then none went further in demonstrations of loyalty to King George than the Sons of Liberty themselves.

HOSPITAL RIOT IN 1788.

While the City was in the hands of the British, and, of course, under military rule, there was a curious and almost ridiculous outbreak. It appears that medical students had been indiscreet in the pursuit of subjects for dissection, and the story was that graves of respectable persons had been robbed, and that bodies, even of females, had been improperly exposed. And now behold how great a flame a little spark will kindle. In the Spring some boys were playing on the open ground in the rear of the old hospital that stood on Broadway opposite Pearl-street, when a thoughtless medical student showed from a window an amputated arm. One of the boys went up a ladder to get a nearer view, when the student told him to look at his mother's arm. It happened that the boy's mother had died not long before, and he hurried off and told his father, who was a mason, working in Broadway. The grave was sought; it had been robbed; the body was gone. In less than an hour a furious crowd surrounded the hospital, broke in, and began the work of destruction. They tore down and smashed every anatomical specimen, and, indeed, everything breakable within their reach. Finally they discovered some bodies freshly dug up. This maddened them, and they threatened death to the students. The Mayor and several leading citizens, however, came to the rescue, and appeased the mob by sending the students to jail for safe keeping. The trouble was suspended only. Next day the mob insisted on going through Columbia College in search of stolen bodies. They were allowed to do so; and they also searched the houses of a number of physicians. Not satisfied they repaired to the jail, and tried to break in to kill the students. A military force was called out and marched through the crowd, but the rioters only laughed at them, and in one case forcibly took away their arms. The siege of the jail was kept up until a large force of Militia came and fired three or four times point-blank into the mob. The shrieks of the wounded and dying brought the infuriated crowd to their senses, and the trouble was over. But there was much bad feeling; the firing of the military was denounced as murder, and it was necessary for the doctors and students to keep away from the City until the excitement had worn off.

ELECTION RIOT IN 1834.

In the Spring of 1834 party spirit ran very high in this City. We had no registry law, and there was but one voting place in a ward. At the election for Mayor in April Cornelius W. Lawrence was the Jackson Democratic candidate, and Gulian C. Verplanck was supported by the Whigs and Independent Democrats. The election began in a heavy rain-storm. In the Eleventh Ward the Jackson Party had two private doors by which to admit their own voters, while their bullies kept the other side from entering at the public door. In most of the Jackson Wards it was all one way and quiet enough, but the Bloody Sixth had a reputation to maintain. Old citizens who have seen the Sixth Ward in a sharply-contested election have seen as fair a picture of hell as can be expected on earth. On the occasion we speak of, a gang of Jackson shoulder-hitters, headed by an ex-Alderman, and armed with clubs, slung-shots, and knives, broke into the committee-room of the opposing faction, and nearly killed some 15 or 20 of them. Then they tore down the banners, destroyed the ballots, and made a wreck of everything. The Whigs asked the Mayor for help, but he would not furnish it, alleging that all his forces were engaged. The Whigs were left to protect themselves, and they did it. In those times elections lasted three days. The second morning Masonic Hall was packed with Whigs who meant to crush the mob. They had a battalion 1,800 strong ready to march at a moment's notice. This had the effect of keeping the peace, and keeping free access to the polls. But the roughs were all the time firing up with drink, and on the third day were ready for anything. Early in the forenoon they tried to capture from a Whig procession the little miniature frigate Constitution. This led to a fierce conflict in front of Masonic Hall. The hall was assaulted, and the Mayor, Sheriff, and 40 watchmen were finally driven off. The Mayor was wounded, and Police Capt. Flagg was killed. The rioters rushed into the hall, and the Whigs were forced to fly through the windows. The Mayor declared the City in insurrection, and called for help from the Navy-yard and Fort Columbus, but the Federal officers could not interfere. Finally, Gen Sandford called out the military. The polls were deserted, and word came to the Whigs that the mob were going to attack the Arsenal; but a crowd of citizens made a dash and occupied the Arsenal before the mob arrived. Finally two squadrons of cavalry came down Broadway, and at sight of them the rioters gave up the conflict. The vote was close, and on the day after its close there were 15,000 people in Wall-street waiting to know the result. Lawrence was successful by a very small majority; but the Whigs had a majority in the Common Council, and that was a victory that called forth shouts like peals of thunder from the vast crowd. To wind up, a grand mass-meeting was held at Castle Garden, at which Daniel Webster was called upon to speak.

THE ONLY BREAD RIOT.

There has never been but one popular disturbance in this City that can be charged to scarcity of labor or food. This occurred in February, 1837. In that Winter all articles of food were enormously high. Flour was $12 and $14 a barrel, and the supply was, or was said to be, very short. About this time we had a pestilent set of agrarian agitators, followers of Fanny Wright, led by Alexander Ming and other radical Democrats, who were constantly fomenting uneasiness among the working classes. On the 10th of February these meddlesome rascals called a meeting in the park for the following Monday "to inquire into the cause of the present unexampled distress, and to devise a suitable remedy," and all "determined to resist monopolists and extortioners" were invited to attend. The expected crowd came, and Moses Jacques, a rampant Communist, was chosen to preside. Ming made a hard-money speech, and others made incendiary appeals. One closed in these words: "Eli Hart has now 53,000 barrels of flour in his store; let us go and offer him $8 a barrel for it, and if he will not take it, ——" Here a more cautious man finished the sentence with—"We shall depart in peace." But the train was fired. The mob rushed to Hart's store, and for an hour had everything their own way. They destroyed thousands of barrels of flour, and only desisted when they saw the bayonets of troops glittering in the moonbeams. One or two other stores were assailed, but not much damage was done. We believe no one was seriously hurt in this riot. It was over by 9 o'clock in the evening.

ABOLITION RIOTS—1834-1836.

Not much interest can be felt, now that all cause has been removed, in the history of riots growing out of the slavery discussion. It is only with a sense of shame that we recall the time when the public opinion of a great majority of the men of this City was as much under Southern dictation as ever it was in Charleston or New-Orleans. Thank heaven, this era of semi-slavery has passed, and a New-Yorker may walk his own streets without turning aside to make room for the cotton lords who once flourished so insolently around the New-York Hotel. When William Lloyd Garrison returned from England, in 1833, and began to preach against slavery, the "most respectable" men in the City determined to crush out the dangerous movement. They were ably seconded by another class, who, on the occasion of a proposed meeting in Clinton Hall, at which Garrison was to speak, published a notice "To all persons from the South. All persons interested in the subject of the meeting called by Lewis Tappan and others at Clinton Hall this evening, at 7 o'clock, are requested to attend at the same hour and place. MANY SOUTHERNERS."

No meeting was held at Clinton Hall, but the crowd who gathered soon learned that there was a meeting at Chatham Chapel. Some of the Southern sympathizers went there; but the Abolitionists had decamped. The crowd made a negro Chairman, and adopted some ridiculous resolutions, but did no damage.

In July of the next year there was a slight disturbance as to the possession of Chatham Chapel on a certain night, but it was not serious. But the slavery side determined to have a row in some way. The next evening they broke into the chapel and held a pro-slavery meeting, which adjourned until the next meeting of the American Anti-Slavery Society. Then they went to the Bowery Theatre, and broke up the play because the manager was an Englishman, and had been charged with speaking disrespectfully of our patriarchal institution. Driven from the theatre by the Police, they raised the cry "to Arthur Tappan's," but overlooked him and made a raid upon his brother Lewis' house in Rose-street. They smashed the furniture and made a complete wreck of all that could be broken. The night's work closed with a contest with the watchmen and the burning of Tappan's furniture in the street. The mob was finally dispersed by the firemen.

Within a short time afterward they mobbed the church at the corner of Laight and Varick streets, Dr. Cox's house in Charlton-street, and tried to set fire to burn Arthur Tappan's store. The same mob also destroyed several vile houses in the Five Points, and ruined St. Philips' (colored) Church in Centre-street.

This turbulent spirit was developed in June, 1835, by the Five Points riot, between Americans and foreigners, where a physician was accidentally killed and Justice Lowndes seriously wounded.

At this time, also, occurred the "Stone-cutters' Riot." The builders of the University in Washington-square had made a contract to use Sing Sing marble, which, being got out by convict labor, was much cheaper than regular stone. This was opposed by the stone-cutters of the City; they held meetings, got up a procession, and attacked houses. They became so threatening that the Twenty-seventh Regiment was kept on duty near the University Building for nearly a week. This precaution prevented any serious outbreak.

ASTOR-PLACE RIOT.

The story of this uprising may be briefly told. It was an outburst of native American feeling, based upon the rivalry of two great actors—Forrest and Macready. The offense charged upon Macready was that he once hissed Forrest when the latter was playing in London. In the Spring of 1849, Macready was engaged to play at the Astor-Place Opera-House. Forrest was playing at the same time at the Broadway. On the 7th of May two posters appeared side by side, as follows:

ASTOR-PLACE OPERA-HOUSE.
This evening will be performed
MACBETH.
Macbeth.....Mr. Macready
Lady Macbeth.....Mrs. Pope

BROADWAY THEATRE.
This evening will be performed
MACBETH.
Macbeth.....Mr. Forrest
Lady Macbeth.....Mrs. Wallack

There was much excitement, and, of course, an immense crowd at Astor-place. As soon as the doors were open the crowd rushed over the ticket-takers and filled the house, and a rough crowd it was. As soon as Macready came on the uproar began. He tried to face it down, but in vain. Mrs. Pope was treated just as badly. Then began curses and showers of missiles. Macready fled, escaped by a private door, and went to his hotel. A placard stating that he had left the house was shown, and the crowd hastily got out. Macready threw up his engagement; but at the written request of many prominent citizens, he consented to appear on Thursday night. Immediately posters appeared as follows:

"Working men! Shall Americans or Englishmen rule this City? The crew of the British steamer have threatened all Americans who shall dare to offer their opinions this night at the English Aristocratic Opera-house! Working men, freemen! Stand up to your lawful rights."

The night came, and the rabble with it. They were not admitted to the house, and the windows were barricaded. They attacked the house with stones, but did not break in. A few rowdies had got in by purchasing tickets, but they were easily managed by the Police. The play was mostly dumb show, the afterpiece was not attempted, and Macready retreated secretly to his hotel. In the meantime the Seventh Regiment appeared on the scene. The crowd pelted them with paving stones, and injured many of them severely. Recorder Talmadge entreated the rioters to disperse; they answered with missiles and yells of defiance. Gen. Hall and Col. Duryea tried to be heard, but without avail. The soldiers began to load. "Fire and be ——," yelled a ruffian. "Fire if you dare, and take the life of a free-born American for a bloody British actor," screamed another, baring his breast. "Fire, will you!" cried another, who hurled a stone that wounded Gen. Sandford on the arm. Still unwilling to shoot them down, Gen. Hall ordered his men to fire over their heads. This only increased their fury and the mob leaders shouted, "Come on, boys, they have only blank cartridges!" The troops changed position, facing toward the Bowery. It had come to the last point, and Gen. Hall cried, "Fire." A single musket only answered. "Fire!" shouted Sandford, and three more shots were heard. Gen. Duryea repeated the order, and a full volley was poured into the crowd. They fell back, got more paving-stones, and rallied. A second volley came, sending them back in disorder. A third volley ended the struggle. More than 20 persons were killed and 30 wounded. There was great excitement for a long time. An indignation meeting was held, and an unreasonable outcry was made. Forrest never opened his lips; Macready hastily left the country. It was mainly for their work in this riot that our famous regiment got its remarkable popularity. They, for the first time in our history, dealt properly with a mob. Roughs and rowdies have had a wholesale dread of them ever since. All is changed around the scene of this riot except the Opera-house, which is now Clinton Hall, occupied chiefly by the Mercantile Library.

POLICE AND DEAD RABBIT RIOTS.

In 1857 the Metropolitan Police act gave great offense to Mayor Wood and the Democrats generally. New-York, Kings, Richmond, and Westchester Counties were made one district to be under a Board of Commissioners, who were to organize a new Police. The Mayor held on to the old Police, and things got remarkably mixed up. Then a side issue made further trouble. Street Commissioner Taylor died, and the Governor appointed D. D. Conover in his place. Mayor Wood, who claimed that the new charter was unconstitutional, appointed Daniel Devlin. The Deputy Commissioner refused to recognize Conover, and the latter got a warrant for the arrest of the Mayor. One of the Coroners undertook to serve the warrant, with the assistance of the new Police. The old Police resisted, and a fierce fight followed in the rear of the City Hall, where many of the new men were badly beaten. It happened that our Seventh Regiment was out that day, going eastward on an excursion. At the request of the Coroner they halted and ordered arms on the broad stone step of the City Hall. Mayor Wood heard the ominous noise of the muskets and gave in. The warrant was served, and the Seventh boys went on their way. After that both sides agreed to await the decision of the Court of Appeals, which speedily affirmed the constitutionality of the Police law, and the old force was merged into the new organization. Up to that time the Mayor of the city had been supreme over the Police Department.

But Wood showed his disregard of public safety to the last. This decision was given on the 2d of July, and the next day Wood issued his order formally disbanding the old force. This left the City on the 4th of July with less than half the usual Police force, and what we had were poorly organized. Riots more or less extensive followed, the worst being known as the "Dead Rabbit Riots." The Dead Rabbits and the Roach Guards were rival factions in the Sixth Ward, and gave the Police a great deal of trouble. The most important trouble rose on Sunday, July 5, when the Rabbits had a pitched battle with the Police in the Bowery. It was an all-day fight, with missiles of every description, and wounds were freely given and taken. The Police hunted the rioters even to the roofs, but it was not until the military appeared that the Dead Rabbits were finally defeated. Nine persons were killed and 50 or more badly wounded.

THE DRAFT RIOT.

The great riot—eclipsing all others that ever occurred in our City—of July 13, 14, and 15, 1863, is too well remembered to need a long description. This riot began by an attack upon the enrolling offices, where a draft of men for the war was in progress. One of the offices was broken into, the wheel destroyed, the lists scattered, and the building set on fire. Then came conflicts with the Police, attacks upon and murder of negroes, a savage attack upon Superintendent Kennedy, the burning of the Colored Orphan Asylum, the attempt to destroy the *Tribune* office, the burning of an armory in the Second-avenue, and innumerable lesser outrages. Our Police, in this long and desperate conflict, covered themselves with glory. Nearly all our military were away at the war; but after three days' reign of terror the mob was put down in blood. No one ever knew how many rioters were killed, for a great many bodies were secretly buried. Ten or a dozen inoffensive negroes were murdered, and several policemen were badly wounded. But the mob got a lesson from the clubs of the policemen and the bullets of the regular soldiers that they have not forgotten.

ORANGE RIOT OF 1871.

This disturbance is hardly deserving of the name of a riot. The vacillating course of Mayor Hall made all the trouble. At first he undertook to forbid the Orange parade. Shamed out of this miserable truckling to prejudice, he undertook to throw the blame on the Police. The parade took place, and of course the streets were lined with an excited crowd, mainly of Roman Catholics. While in Eighth-avenue, near Twenty-fourth-street, a shot was fired at the Eighty-fourth Regiment. They presented arms, and one musket was accidentally discharged. In an instant the Sixth, Ninth, and other regiments fired full volleys, clearly through misapprehension, for no order to fire had been given. It was a sad mistake, but no one appeared to be responsible for it. Two military men were killed, and 24 military and policemen were wounded. Of the spectators, 31 were killed and 67 wounded. We have had no Orange parades since. That was the last formidable public disturbance or riot in the City of New-York. There have been occasions when the Police have had hard crowds to deal with, but not until the present railroad outbreaks has there been occasion to require the presence of troops.

OPIUM SMOKING IN NEVADA.

Several opium smoking dens are in full blast in Eureka, Nevada. The class who patronize the resorts, says the *Sentinel*, are of those who are considered outside the pale of society—men and women who have lost all self-respect and seek the comforting influences that steal over them after their indulgence, and possibly to obtain some moments of forgetfulness and calm contentment. Gamblers and lewd women are to be found in great numbers in these dens, and if they were the only ones who gave themselves up to the drug it might be well enough not to interfere, but in Eureka it has become fashionable among the boys to learn the habit. We noticed, on a recent visit to that locality, half

SHIPPING.

CUNARD LINE B. & N. A. R. M. S. P. CO.

NOTICE.

With the view of diminishing the chances of collision, the steamers of this line take a specified course for all seasons of the year.

On the outward passage from Queenstown to New-York or Boston, crossing the meridian of 50 at 43 latitude, or nothing to the north of 43.

On the homeward passage, crossing the meridian of 50 at 42, or nothing to the north of 42.

FROM NEW-YORK FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.
ALGERIA.....WED., Aug. 1 | ABYSSINIA.....WED., Aug. 15
BOTHNIA.....WED., Aug. 8 | SCYTHIA.....WED., Aug. 22
Steamers marked * do not carry steerage passengers.
Cabin passage $80, $100, and $130, gold, according to accommodation. Return tickets on favorable terms.
Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at very low rates. Freight and passage office No. 4 Bowling Green. CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

WHITE STAR LINE.

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL, CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL.

The steamers of this route take the Lane Routes recommended by Lieut. Maury, U. S. N., going south of the Banks on the passage to Queenstown all the year round.
GERMANIC.....SATURDAY, Aug. 4, at 12:30 P. M.
ADRIATIC.....SATURDAY, Aug. 18, at 1 P. M.
BRITANNIC.....SATURDAY, Aug. 25, 4 P. M
From White Star Dock, Pier No. 52 North River.

These steamers are uniform in size and unsurpassed in appointments. The saloon, state-rooms, smoking and bath-rooms are amidships, where the noise and motion are least felt, affording a degree of comfort hitherto unattainable at sea.

Rates—Saloon, $80 and $100, gold; return tickets on favorable terms; steerage, $28.

For inspection of plans and other information apply at the Company's offices, No. 37 Broadway, New-York.
R. J. CORTIS, Agent.

ATLAS MAIL LINE.

BI-MONTHLY SERVICE TO JAMAICA, HAYTI, COLOMBIA, and ASPINWALL, and to PANAMA and SOUTH PACIFIC PORTS, (via Aspinwall.) First-class full-powered iron screw steamers, from Pier No. 51, North River.

For HAYTI, COLOMBIA, ISTHMUS OF PANAMA, and SOUTH PACIFIC PORTS, (via Aspinwall:)
ETNA.....July 29
ANDES.....Aug. 14

For KINGSTON (Jamaica) and HAYTI:
CLARIBEL.....July 26
ATLAS.....Aug. 17

Superior First-class Passenger accommodation.
PIM, FORWOOD & CO., Agents,
No. 56 Wall-st.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.

SAILING FROM PIER NO. 27 NORTH RIVER, WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS at 3 P. M.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., FLORIDA, THE SOUTH, AND SOUTH-WEST.
CITY OF ATLANTA.....SATURDAY.....July 28
GEO. W. CLYDE.....WEDNESDAY.....Aug. 1

SUPERIOR PASSENGER ACCOMMODATIONS.

Insurance at destination one-half of one per cent. Goods forwarded free of commission. Passenger tickets and bills of lading issued and signed at the office of
JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents,
Office on the pier.
Or W. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling Green.
Or BENTLEY D. HASELL, General Agent
Great Southern Freight Line, 317 Broadway.

STATE LINE.

NEW-YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, DUBLIN, BELFAST, AND LONDONDERRY.

These first-class full-powered steamers will sail from Pier No. 42 North-River, foot of Canal-st.
STATE OF NEVADA.....Thursday, Aug. 2
STATE OF VIRGINIA.....Thursday, Aug. 9
STATE OF INDIANA.....Thursday, Aug. 23
STATE OF GEORGIA.....Thursday, Aug. 30

First cabin, $80 and $70, according to accommodations; return tickets at reduced rates. Second cabin, $45; return tickets at reduced rates. Steerage, $26.
Apply to AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Agents,
No. 72 Broadway, New-York.
STEERAGE tickets at No. 45 Broadway, and at the company's pier, foot of Canal-st., North River.

ANCHOR LINE U. S. MAIL STEAMERS.

NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.
Devonia.....July 28, 5 P. M. | Bolivia.....Aug. 11, 7 A. M.
Anchoria.....Aug. 4, noon | California.....Aug. 18, 1 P. M.

TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, OR DERRY.
Cabins, $65 to $80, according to accommodations. Intermediate, $35; Steerage, $22.

NEW-YORK TO SOUTHAMPTON AND LONDON.
Utopia.....Aug. 4, noon | Alsatia.....Aug. 18, 1 P. M.
Cabins, $55 to $70. Steerage $28. Cabin excursion tickets at reduced rates. Drafts issued for any amount at current rates. Company's Pier, 20 North River, New-York. HENDERSON BROTHERS.
Agents, No. 7 Bowling Green.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.

STEAM-SHIP LINE BETWEEN NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON, AND BREMEN.
Company's Pier, foot of 23d-st., Hoboken.
Gen. WERDER.Sat., July 28 | RHEIN.....Sat., Aug. 11
ODER.....Sat., Aug. 4 | WESER.....Sat., Aug. 18
RATES OF PASSAGE FROM NEW-YORK TO SOUTHAMPTON, HAVRE, OR BREMEN.
First cabin.....$100 gold
Second cabin.....60 gold
Steerage.....30 currency
Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage certificates, $30 currency. For freight or passage apply to OELRICHS & CO., No. 2 Bowling Green.

INMAN LINE MAIL STEAMERS.

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
CITY OF BERLIN.....Aug. 11, 7 A. M.
CITY OF CHESTER.....Aug. 18, 7 P. M.
CITY OF RICHMOND.....Sept. 1, 11 A. M.
From Pier No. 45 North River.

CABIN, $80 and $100, gold. Return tickets on favorable terms. STEERAGE, $28, currency. Drafts at low rates.
Saloons, state-rooms, smoking and bath rooms amidships.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent.
Nos. 15 and 33 Broadway, New-York.

GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY.

The splendid mail steamers of this company between New-York and Havre.
Calling at PLYMOUTH (G. B.) for the landing of passengers.
Will sail from Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Morton-st., every Wednesday, beginning with
FRANCE, Turpelin, Wednesday, Aug. 1, 10 A. M.
PEREIRE, Danre, Wednesday, Aug. 8, 4 P. M.
CANADA, Feasenel, Wednesday, Aug. 15, 10 A. M.
Rates of passage, greatly reduced.
LOUIS DE BEBIAN, Agent, No. 55 Broadway.

FOR LIVERPOOL, VIA QUEENSTOWN.

The Liverpool and Great Western Steam Company's United States mail steamers leave Pier No. 53 N. R.:
MONTANA.....TUESDAY, July 31, at 9 A. M.
WYOMING.....TUESDAY, Aug. 14, at 9 A. M.
WISCONSIN.....TUESDAY, Aug. 28, at 8 A. M.
Cabin passage, $55, $65, or $75, according to stateroom; steerage, $26; intermediate, $40.
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 29 Broadway.

NATIONAL LINE—Piers 44 and 51 North River.

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
Italy....Sat., Aug. 4, noon | Egypt, Sept. 1, 10.30 A. M.
Spain, Sat., Aug. 18, noon | Italy, Sat., Sept. 8, 3 P. M
FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND LONDON.
Holland, Sat., Aug. 4, noon | Denmark, Aug. 16, 9 A. M.
Cabin and steerage passage, and drafts from £1 upward, issued at very low rates. Company's offices No. 69 Broadway. F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.,

THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.

RAPIDAN, Capt. Kempton, SATURDAY, July 28, Pier 43 North River, 3 P. M. GEO. YONGE, Agent, 409 Broadway.
H. LIVINGSTON, Capt. Mallory, WEDNESDAY, Aug. 1, Pier 43 North River, 3 P. M. GEO. YONGE, Agent, 409 Broadway.
SAN SALVADOR, Capt. Nickerson, SATURDAY, Aug. 4, Pier 43 North River, 3 P. M. GEO. YONGE, Agent, 409 Broadway.
GEO. BARNES, Capt. Cheesman, WEDNESDAY, Aug. 8, Pier 16 East River, 3 P. M. MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents, 62 South-st.

Insurance ONE-HALF PER CENT. Superior accommodations for passengers. Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, Atlantic and Gulf Railroad, and Florida steamers.
C. D. OWENS, Agent G. A. & G. R. R., Office on the pier.
GEORGE YONGE, Agent Ga. R. R., No. 409 Broadway.

PACIFIC MAIL AND PANAMA TRANSIT STEAM-SHIP LINES.

FOR CALIFORNIA, JAPAN, CHINA, AUSTRALIA, NEW-ZEALAND, BRITISH COLOMBIA, OREGON, &c.
Sailing from Pier foot Canal-st., North River.
For SAN FRANCISCO, via ISTHMUS OF PANAMA.
Steam-ship ACAPULCO.....Tuesday, July 31
connecting for Central America and South Pacific ports.
From SAN FRANCISCO to JAPAN and CHINA.
Steam-ship CITY OF TOKIO.....Wednesday, Aug. 8
From San Francisco to Australia and New-Zealand.
Steam-ship CITY OF NEW-YORK..Wednesday, Aug. 15
For freight or passage apply to
WM. P. CLYDE & CO. or H. J. BULLAY, Supt.,
No. 6 Bowling Green. Pier foot Canal-st., North River.

TO SUMMER TRAVELERS.

International Steam-ship Company's Line of Steamers TO EASTERN MAINE, NEW-BRUNSWICK, NOVA SCOTIA, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, &c., &c.

The steamers NEW-YORK and CITY OF PORTLAND will, until Sept. 15, leave Boston at 8 A. M. and Portland at 6 P. M., every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, and FRIDAY, for EASTPORT, &c., and ST. JOHN, N. B., forwarding passengers by connecting lines to Calais, Me.; St. Andrew's, Fredericktown, Shediac, Mirimichi, and Bathurst, N. B.; Truro, Pictou, Digby, Annapolis, Kentville, Windsor, and Halifax, N. S.; Summerside and Charlottetown, P. E. I. The steamers are first class in every respect; the climate of the region to which they run is delightfully cool and invigorating, and the expenses of travel very moderate. For circular, with description of the route, and any further information, apply to W. H. KILBY, Agent,
End of Commercial Wharf, Boston, Mass.

NEW-YORK, HAVANA, & MEXICAN MAIL S. S. LINE

Steamers leave Pier No. 3 North River, at 3 P. M.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.
CITY OF MERIDA, Reynolds.....Saturday, Aug. 4
CITY OF VERA CRUZ, Drakes.....Wednesday, Aug. 8
CITY OF NEW-YORK, Thompson.....Wednesday, Aug. 15

FOR VERA CRUZ AND NEW-ORLEANS,
Via Havana, Progreso, Campeachy, Tuxpan, Tampico.
CITY OF MERIDA, Reynolds.....Saturday, Aug. 4
Steamers will leave New-Orleans Aug. 12 and Sept. 2 for Vera Cruz and all the above ports.
For freight or passage apply to
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, Nos. 31 and 33 Broadway.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA DIRECT MAIL LINE.

These first-class steam-ships sail regularly at 3 P. M, from Pier No. 13 North River, as follows:
COLUMBUS.....WEDNESDAY, Aug. 1
CLYDE.....SATURDAY, Aug. 11
Accommodations unsurpassed. For freight or passage apply to WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling Green, McKELLAR, LULING & CO., Agents in Havana.

SHIPPING.

HAMBURG American Packet Company's Line, for PLYMOUTH, CHERBOURG, and HAMBURG.
LESSING.....Aug. 2 | HAMMONIA.....Aug. 16
HERDER.....Aug. 9 | POMMERANIA.....Aug. 23
Rates of Passage to Plymouth, London, Cherbourg, Hamburg, and all points in England: First Cabin, $100, gold; Second Cabin, $60, gold; Steerage, $30, currency.
KUNHARDT & CO. C. B. RICHARD & BOAS.
General Agents. General Passenger Agents.
61 Broad-st., N. Y. 61 Broadway, N. Y.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, No. 91 Duane-st., corner Broadway.

RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

GREAT TRUNK LINE
AND UNITED STATES MAIL ROUTE
On and after June 25, 1877.

Trains leave New-York, via Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets Ferries, as follows:
Express for Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West and South with Pullman Palace Cars attached, 9 A. M., 6 and 8:30 P. M.
For Williamsport, Lock Haven, Corry, and Erie, at 8:30 P. M., connecting at Corry for Titusville, Petroleum Centre and the Oil Regions. For Williamsport and Lock Haven, 9 A. M.
For Baltimore, Washington, and the South, "Limited Washington Express," of Pullman Parlor Cars, daily, except Sunday, 9:30 A. M.; arrive Washington, 4:10 P. M. Regular at 8:30 A. M., 1, 6, and 8:30 P. M. Sunday, 6 and 8:30 P. M.
Express for Philadelphia, 7:30, 8:20, 9, (9:30 limited,) 10:30 A. M., 1, 4, 5, 6, 7, and 8:30 P. M. Sunday, 9 A. M., 5, 6, 7, and 8:30 P. M. Emigrant and second-class, 7 P. M.
For trains to Newark, Elizabeth, Rahway, Princeton, Trenton, Perth Amboy, Flemington, Belvidere, and other points see local schedules at all Ticket Offices.
Trains arrive: From Pittsburg, 6:50 and 10:40 A. M. and 10:20 P. M., daily; 10:10 A. M. and 6:50 P. M., daily, except Monday. From Washington and Baltimore, 6:50 A. M., 2:10, 4:10, 5:10, and 10:10 P. M. Sunday, 6:30, A. M. From Philadelphia, 5:05, 6:50, 8:10, 10:10, 11:40, 11:50 A. M., 2:10, 4:10, 5:10, 6:50, 8:40, 10:10, and 10:20 P. M. Sunday, 5:05, 6:50, 10:40, 11:50 A. M., 6:50 and 10:20 P. M.
Ticket Offices, Nos. 526 and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts.; No. 4 Court-st., Brooklyn; Nos. 114, 116, and 118 Hudson-st., Hoboken; Depot, Jersey City. Emigrant Ticket Office, No. 8 Battery-place.
L. P. FARMER, General Manager. FRANK THOMSON, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—Commencing July 1, 1877, through trains will leave Grand Central Depot:

8:00 A. M., Western and Northern Express, with drawing-room car to Rochester, also to St. Albans.
9:00 A. M., Special Saratoga Express, drawing-room cars, through to Montreal.
10:30 A. M., Special Chicago and Western Express, with drawing-room cars to Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo, and Niagara Falls; also drawing-room car through to Richfield Springs.
11:30 A. M., Northern and Western Express, with drawing-room cars to Ogdensburg.
3:30 P. M., Special Saratoga Express. Connects at East Albany for principal stations to Syracuse.
4:00 P. M., Albany and Troy Express. Stops at Sing Sing, Peekskill, and all stations north, except Livingston.
6:00 P. M., St. Louis Express, with sleeping cars for St. Louis running through every day in the week; also, sleeping cars for Cincinnati, Canandaigua, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and for Montreal via Saratoga.
8:30 P. M., Pacific Express, daily, with sleeping cars, for Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Cleveland, Toledo, Detroit, and Chicago, and to Montreal via St. Albans.
11:00 P. M., Express, with sleeping cars, for Albany and Troy. Way trains as per local Time Tables.
Tickets for sale at Nos. 252, 261, and 413 Broadway, and at Western Express Company's offices, Nos. 78 Park place, 785 and 942 Broadway, New-York, and 338 Washington-st., Brooklyn.
G. B. MEEKER, General Passenger Agent.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.—FERRY-BOATS

Leave New-York from James-slip 30 minutes and from 34th-st. Ferry 15 minutes previous to departure of trains. No boats from James-slip after 7 P. M. On Sundays from 34th-st. only. Trains leave Long Island City (Hunter's Point) as follows: For Greenport, Sag Harbor, 2:45, 9:44, 9:02 A. M., 3:30, 4:09 P. M.; Sunday, 4:40 A. M. For Patchogue, &c., at 9:03 A. M., 2, 4:45, 5:23, 6:03 P. M.; Sundays, 9:15 A. M. For Babylon, &c., at 7:30, 9:44, 9:02, 11:30 A. M., 2, 4:24, 4:45, 5:23, 6:03 P. M.; Sundays, 9:15 A. M., 4:45, 5:53 P. M. For Port Jefferson, &c., at 10 A. M., 3:30, 5:05 P. M.; Sundays, 9:30 A. M. For Northport, &c., at 10 A. M., 3:30 4:24, 5:05, 6:42 P. M.; Sundays, 9:30 A. M., 6:30 P. M. For Rockaway Beach, &c., at 9, 10:20, 11:30 A. M., 1:30, 2, 3:30, 4:24, 5:05, 5:43, P. M.; Sundays, 9 A. M. Far Rockaway only:—Sundays at 10, 10, 11 A. M.; 1:30, 3:10, 6:30 P. M.—6:35 to Far Rockaway only. Local trains for Flushing, College Point, &c., as per time table. Ticket offices in New-York at James-slip and Thirty-fourth-street Ferries; at the offices of Westcott's Long Island Express Company, No. 78 Park place, No. 785 Broadway, No. 942 Broadway, Grand Central Depot, 42d-st. In Brooklyn, No. 353 Washington-st. In Brooklyn, E. D., No. 70 4th-st. Purchasing tickets at any of the above offices baggage can be checked from residence to destination.

ERIE RAILWAY.

Summer Arrangements of Through Trains. From Chambers-street Depot. (For 24-hour see note below.)
9:00 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Cincinnati and Chicago Day Express. Drawing-room coaches to Buffalo.
10:45 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Express Mail for Buffalo and the West. Sleeping-coach to Buffalo.
7:00 P. M., daily. Pacific Express to the West. Sleeping-coaches through to Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cincinnati, and Chicago without change. Hotel dining-coaches to Chicago.
7:00 P. M., except Sundays, Western Emigrant train. Above trains leave Twenty-third-Street Ferry at 5:45 and 10:15 A. M. and 6:45 P. M.
For local trains see time tables and cards in hotels and depots. JNO. N. ABBOTT, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN, AND HARTFORT RAILROAD.—Trains leave Forty-second-Street Depot for Boston at 8:05, 11 A. M., 1, 3, 9, 10, 11:35 P. M. Boston and Albany Railroad, 8:05, 11 A. M., 3, 9 P. M. Pot Connecticut River Railroad, 8:05, 11 A. M., 12 M., 3 P. M. For Newport, 8:05 A. M., 1 P. M. For Shore Line Division, 8:05 A. M., 1, 3, 6:15, 10 P. M. For Air Line Railroad, 8:05 A. M., 1, 11:35 P. M. For New-Haven and Northampton Railroad, 8:05 A. M., 3 P. M. For Naugatuck Railroad, 8:05 A. M., 1, 3, P. M. For Housatonic Railroad, 8:05 A. M., 3 P. M. For Danbury and Norwalk Railroad, 8:05 A. M., 1, 3, 4:40, 9 P. M. For Shepaug Railroad, 8:05 A. M., 3 P. M. For New-Canaan Railroad, 8:05 A. M., 1, 4:40, 5:45 P. M. For local trains see time tables.

LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD.

ARRANGEMENT PASSENGER TRAINS, JAN. 1, 1877.

Leave depots, foot of Cortlandt and Desbrosses sts., at 6:30 P. M.—Night Express daily for Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Sayre, Elmira, Ithaca, Auburn, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and the West. Pullman sleeping coaches attached.
General Eastern office corner Church and Cortlandt sts.
CHARLES H. CUMMINGS, Agent.
ROBERT H. SAYRE, Superintendent and Engineer.

LONG BRANCH AND PHILADELPHIA VIA NEW-JERSEY SOUTHERN R. R.

Commencing June 18, 1877, steamers leave New-York, Pier No. 8 North River, foot Rector-st., connecting at Sandy Hook with trains for Long Branch, 6:20, 9:30, 10:40 A. M., 3:45, 5, and 6:15 P. M.
Ocean Grove, 9:30 A. M. and 3:45 P. M.
Philadelphia and Toms River, 6:20, 9:30 A. M. and 3:45 P. M.; Sea-side Park, Barnegat, and Beach Haven, 6:20 A. M. and 3:45 P. M.; Vineland, Bridgeton, Atlantic City, and Cape May, 6:30 A. M.; Sundays, for Long Branch, 9:30 A. M.
W. S. SNEDEN, General Manager.

WICKFORD RAILROAD ROUTE TO NEWPORT, R. I.—Passengers, for this line take 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M. express trains from Grand Central Depot, arriving at 4:15 and 9 P. M. at Newport.
THEODORE WARLEN, Superintendent.

STEAMBOATS.

ALBANY AND TROY BY DAY BOATS.—C. VIBBARD and DANIEL DREW leave Vestry-st. Pier, N. R., at 8:30 and 9 A. M., landing at Nyack Ferry, West Point, Newburg, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Saugerties, Catskill and Hudson. Close connection with New-York Central R. R. for the West, and with express trains for Saratoga, Montreal, and other points north. To West Point and Newburg, returning same day, $1. Tickets or coupons good on Hudson River R. R. are received on board for passage. FREE TRANSFER from and to BROOKLYN by steam-boat. Leaves Jarvell's Wharf, (Fulton-st.,) at 8:05 A. M. Tickets over New-York Central and for Saratoga on the wharf.

NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, SPRINGFIELD, AND WHITE MOUNTAINS, MONTREAL, AND INTERMEDIATE POINTS.—Steamers leave Pier No. 25 E. R. daily (Sundays excepted) at 3 P. M. (23d-st., E. R., at 3:15 P. M.), and 11 P. M., connecting with special trains at New-Haven for Meriden, Hartford, Springfield, &c. Tickets sold and baggage checked at 944 Broadway, New-York, and 4 Court-st., Brooklyn. Excursion to New-Haven and return, $1 50.

RONDOUT AND KINGSTON.—LANDING AT Newburg, Poughkeepsie, Highland Falls, (West Point,) Cornwall, Marlboro', Milton, Esopus, connecting with Ulster and Delaware Railroad, steam-boats JAMES W. BALDWIN and THOMAS CORNELL, from pier foot of Spring-st., North River, daily at 4 P. M.

FOR NORWALK AND DANBURY DAILY.

Steamer ADELPHI leaves Brooklyn, (Jewell's Dock,) 2:30 P. M.; Pier No. 7, East River, 2:45 P. M., and 3d-st., 3 P. M., connecting with Danbury and New-Haven Railroads. Reduced fare, 35 cents.
Excursion tickets, 50 cents.

ENGLEWOOD.—MORNING BOAT FROM DEPOT of the Brooklyn annex for Englewood, 8:05 A. M.; Vestry-st., New-York, 8:25; 24th-st., New-York, 8:35 A. M. Returning, leaves Englewood, 9:35, landing at 24th-st., Vestry-st., and Brooklyn, Fulton-st. Fare 20c.

FOR CATSKILL, STUYVESANT, &c.—Steamer ESCORT from Franklin-st., North River, every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday at 6 P. M. for freight and passengers. Fare, $1. Berths free.

CATSKILL AND STUYVESANT BOATS Cleave daily from Pier No. 42, foot of Canal-st., at 6 P. M., for passengers and freight. Fare, $1. Berths free.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS ON Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad. Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 11:30 A. M.

STEAMBOATS.

THE NEW
PROVIDENCE LINE
TO BOSTON, via Providence Direct.
A WHOLE NIGHT'S REST.
ONLY 42 MILES OF RAIL. TIME 60 MINUTES.
The magnificent new steamer
MASSACHUSETTS,
("The Palace Steamer of the World,")
and the world-renowned steamer
RHODE ISLAND,
("The Queen of the Sound,")

Leave daily (Sundays excepted) from Pier No. 29 N. R., foot of Warren-st., at 5 P. M., arriving at PROVIDENCE at 9 A. M., and BOSTON 7 A. M. No intermediate landings between New-York and Providence.
THE OLD RELIABLE STONINGTON LINE,
FOR BOSTON AND ALL POINTS EAST,
at 5 P. M, daily from Pier No. 33 N. R., foot of Jay-st. Brooklyn passengers transferred free by steam-boat leaving Jewell's Wharf, Fulton Ferry, at 4:25 P. M., and landing at above piers.

THE GREAT
FALL RIVER LINE
FOR BOSTON,
And all points EAST, via NEWPORT and FALL RIVER.
The mammoth palace steamers
BRISTOL AND PROVIDENCE,
LARGEST, HANDSOMEST, AND MOST COSTLY STEAMERS IN THE WORLD. Full night's rest. No midnight changes. Five morning trains Fall River to Boston. Steamers leave New-York daily at 5 P. M. (Sundays July 1 to Sept. 1 inclusive,) from Pier No. 28 N. R., foot of Murray-st. GRAND PROMENADE CONCERTS every evening. Tickets and State Rooms secured at all principal hotels and ticket offices, at the Pier, and on steamers. BORDEN & LOVELL, Agents.
GEO. L. CONNOR, Gen'l Pass. Agent.

OAK BLUFFS,
MARTHA'S VINEYARD,
AND
NANTUCKET.
NEW AND DIRECT ROUTE BETWEEN
NEW-YORK AND THESE GREAT
SUMMER RESORTS OF NEW-ENGLAND,
VIA
FALL RIVER LINE
AND WOODS HOLE.

Leave New-York from Pier No. 28, N. R., at 5 P. M. daily, (Sundays included.) Arrive at Oak Bluffs 8:30 A. M., and Nantucket 11:30 A. M. the next day.
3 TO 6 HOURS AHEAD OF OTHER LINES.
New-York to Oak Bluffs, $5; Excursion tickets, $9. New-York to Nantucket, $6; Excursion tickets, $10. Returning, leave Nantucket, 1:15 P. M.; Oak Bluffs, 4 P. M.; arrive at New-York, 6:30 A. M. the next day.
GEORGE L. CONNOR, BORDEN & LOVELL,
General Passenger Agent. Agents.

ALBANY BOAT---PEOPLE'S LINE.
The elegant steamers DREW and ST. JOHN leave Pier No. 41 North River EVERY WEEK DAY at 6 P. M., connecting at Albany with express trains for
SARATOGA,
LAKE GEORGE,
LAKE CHAMPLAIN,
THE ADIRONDACK AND
WHITE MOUNTAINS,
and all favorite Summer Resorts North and West.
FARE ONLY $1 50.
Messina's String Bands accompany each steamer.
S. E. MAYO, General Passenger Agent.

SARATOGA via PEOPLE'S LINE FROM PIER No. 41 North River.—Large, steady, well-ventilated boats. Fare to Saratoga, $2 75. Excursion tickets, good during season, to Albany and return, $2; Saratoga and return, $4 40. Races commence at Saratoga July 21.

1877.—LLOYD'S DOCK, OYSTER BAY, (LAURELTON, JONES DOCK, (Cold Spring,) Long Island.—The new and fast steamer J. B. SCHUYLER, Capt. J. L. Clark, will leave New-York daily (Sundays excepted) for the above places, from Pier No. 16 East River, foot of Wall-st, at 3:45 P. M.; foot of 33d-st., East River, at 4 P. M. Stages will connect at Lloyd's Dock for Huntington.
Tickets to all landings, 60 cents.
Excursion tickets, $1.

ALBANY AND TROY.—SUNDAY EVENING boat, Citizen's Line, new palace steamer SARATOGA, leaves pier No. 49 North River, foot of Leroy-st., every SUNDAY EVENING at 5 o'clock; connecting with New-York Central, Rensselaer and Saratoga, and Troy and Boston Railroads and connections. Through tickets sold and baggage checked to all points. Hudson River Railroad tickets taken for passage.
JOSEPH CORNELL, Superintendent.

CITIZENS' LINE STEAMERS FOR TROY and SARATOGA, connecting with all railroad lines North, East, and West. FARE LOWER THAN BY ANY OTHER ROUTE. The entirely new and magnificent steamers CITY OF TROY and SARATOGA leave daily (Saturdays excepted) at 6 P. M., from Pier No. 49 N. R., foot of Leroy-st. Through tickets sold and baggage checked to all points.
JOSEPH CORNELL, Superintendent.

MARY POWELL, FOR WEST POINT, CORNWALL, Newburg, Poughkeepsie, Rondout, and Kingston, leaves Pier 39, N. R., (Vestry-st.,) daily, at 3:30 P. M.

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QUEEN
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
OF LIVERPOOL AND LONDON.
OFFICE, PARK BANK BUILDING,
Nos. 214 and 216 Broadway, New-York.
WILLIAM H. ROSS, Manager.

SUMMER RESORTS.

SPRING HOUSE,
RICHFIELD SPRINGS, N. Y.
T. B. PROCTOR, of Bagg's Hotel, Utica, Proprietor.
Now open. Desirable rooms may now be secured.
Send for illustrated circular free.

TO THE WHITE MOUNTAINS, LAKE MEMPHREMAGOG, QUEBEC AND SAGUENAY RIVER.—Through to the mountains by daylight. On and after July 16 through cars will leave Grand Central Depot, via New-York, New-Haven and Hartford Railroad, at 9:00 A. M. for the White Mountains, (Littleton, Fabyan House, Crawford House;) also, for Newburg Springs, St. Johnsbury, Vt., Newport, Vt., Lake Memphremagog, reaching all these points the same evening, and Quebec early next morning in time for steamers for Saguenay River and trains for Maritime Provinces. For further information and tickets apply at ticket offices New-York, New-Haven and Hartford Railroad, Grand Central Depot, G. LEVE, Passenger Agent; Passumpsic Railroad, No. 371 Broadway, or Central Vermont Railroad office, No. 417 Broadway.

SURF HOTEL.
FIRE ISLAND BEACH.
Through tickets and baggage checked. Telegraph office in hotel. Ferry leaves James-slip, New-York, 8:30 A. M. and 4 P. M., and 34th-st. 8:45 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. connecting with railroad at Hunter's Point
D. S. S. SAMMIS.

PROSPECT PARK HOTEL.
CATSKILL, N. Y. ONLY FIRST-CLASS HOTEL IN THIS REGION. Terms reduced. High elevation, 20 acres of grounds, mountain air, scenery unsurpassed in the world: accessible by Albany day boats and Hudson River Railroad.
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ON THE PARADE GROUND,
AT WEST POINT, N. Y.
Open throughout the year. The only hotel within the Military Post.
Terms, $4 per day, or $24 50 per week.

COLUMBIA WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS, near Hudson, N. Y.; the waters are universally regarded as far superior to any in the country; fine air, beautiful grove; terms very reasonable and accommodations first class; send for circular. M. P. NASH, Proprietor.

RYE BEACH HOTEL IS NOW OPEN FOR the reception of boarders on favorable terms; also for transient guests on the American or European plan; 55 minutes from New-York; hotel coach meets all trains. Address A. B. NcMEAL, No. 19 East 14th-st., or Rye Beach Hotel, Rye, Westchester County.

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STORAGE FOR FURNITURE, PIANOS, MIRRORS, BAGGAGE, &c., in separate rooms at lowest rates; every accommodation; elevator; watchman; insurance low. Furniture moved, boxed, and shipped cheaper than elsewhere. WM. H. MICHALES, Nos. 32, 44, and 42 Commerce-st., near Bleecker-st.

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KEEP'S
Patent Partly-Made Dress Shirts.
The very best, 6 for $9.
KEEP'S WHITE JEAN DRAWERS, the very best, all sizes, 50 CENTS a pair.
KEEP'S SUPERFINE ENGLISH HALF HOSE, full super-fashioned, $3 dozen, 25 CENTS pair.
KEEP'S PURE LINEN CAMBRIC HANDKERCHIEFS, full size, $1 50 best dozen, 25 CENTS each.
KEEP'S NIGHT-SHIRTS, EXTRA LENGTH, best quality, 6 FOR $6, or $1 each.
KEEP'S LYONS SILK TIES, BEST QUALITY, 1 inch, 25 CENTS; 4 inch, 50 CENTS.
KEEP'S CUSTOM SHIRTS, made to measure, the very best, 6 FOR $9.
PERFECT SATISFACTION GUARANTEED.
NO OBLIGATION TO TAKE ANY SHIRTS ORDERED UNLESS PERFECTLY SATISFACTORY.
SEND FOR SAMPLES, WHICH WILL BE MAILED FREE.
KEEP MANUFACTURING CO.,
NO. 623 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.
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GENERAL FANCY GOODS AND DRY GOODS ESTABLISHMENT.
STAPLE AND FANCY NOVELTIES
RECEIVED BY EVERY EUROPEAN STEAMER.
ORDERS BY MAIL RECEIVE SPECIAL CARE.
LA FORGE KID GLOVES, ALL SHADES.
2-BUTTON KID, WARRANTED.
CATALOGUES SENT FREE.
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WILL CLOSE THEIR ESTABLISHMENT
AT 12 O'CLOCK NOON
ON SATURDAYS THROUGHOUT JULY AND AUGUST
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KEEP SELLS THE BEST AND Cheapest Shirts in the world; also Collars, elegant styles, best quality, $1 50 per dozen, six for $7 5c. No. 623 Broadway.

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EXCURSIONS.

A.—A—DAILY ROCKAWAY BEACH EXCURSIONS BY LONG ISLAND SOUND.
FIVE OCEAN EXCURSIONS DAILY
By the steamer COLUMBIA, (entirely new,) the largest and most elegant excursion boat ever built.
WITH CONTINUOUS 2:30 RECIPROCITY BAND, AND COLUMBIA GLEE CLUB.
And steamers AMERICUS, AND NEVERSINK, with FULL BAND MUSIC and ORPHEUS QUARTET.

COLUMBIA LEAVES EVERY DAY AND SUNDAY.
MUSICAL PROGRAMME EVERY DAY.
24th-st., North River, 10 A. M.
10th-st., North River,

THE CHARTER OAK LIFE.

A COMPLETE REORGANIZATION.

OVERTHROW OF THE OLD MANAGEMENT—THE NEW BOARD OF DIRECTORS—EX-GOV. JEWELL ELECTED PRESIDENT—POLICY-HOLDERS TO BE CARED FOR—REPORT OF THE INVESTIGATING COMMITTEE.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

HARTFORD, Conn., July 28.—The long-continued uncertainity as to the fate of the Charter Oak Life Insurance Company terminated this afternoon with the announcement of a complete reorganization of the company and overthrow of the old management. The success of the scheme has been reached after many annoying disappointments and delays, the difficulty being to get men of the right stamp who would dare to face the storm of reproach in which the Charter Oak is involved, and throw their money and time into the work of recuperation. The gentlemen who organized as the new Board of Directors to-day are not insurance men but gentlemen of integrity, and large business experience, competent at least to deal with the financial questions presented, and, with the assistance of practical insurance men in the executive offices, to conduct the company successfully. This afternoon the old Board of Directors—including Wiggin, Furber, White, and Dillon—resigned in a body and the new men met and organized. The latter are ex-Postmaster-General Jewell, United States Senator Eaton, and Col. George P. Bissel, whose names I telegraphed last night, and also Hon. Elisha Johnson and Robert E. Day, the last two having been selected by the others from a list of aspirants considered at a conference at Gov. Jewell's last evening. All are residents of Hartford, and Mr. Day is at present Receiver of the old Putnam Fire Insurance Company, which went under from its Chicago fire losses. A meeting of the new board resulted in the choice of Gov. Jewell as President of the company unanimously. It is said, however, it would not have been difficult for him to secure the place, as he has purchased the five-eighths of the capital stock owned by Furber, thus giving him the controlling interest.

In conversation this evening the Governor remarked that people should not make the mistake of giving him credit for too much philanthropy in taking hold of the wreck and trying to save it. Holding the majority of the stock, he said, gave him rather a selfish interest in improving the company, for success meant the appreciation of his stock, and consequent profit. What he proposes to-day may be inferred from a letter to a Springfield policy-holder yesterday, in which he says: "I propose to take care of the policy-holders, pay their claims, and get their confidence, which can be done well enough by cutting down expenses right and left, and stopping all speculations." An unpleasant rumor has been circulated here, that his salary was to be $15,000, or $3,000 more than Wiggin received, and on this point Jewell said to-night that the subject had not even been considered. It is reported that by the terms of the agreement under which the change was made, Furber relinquishes all claim, present and future, to the earnings of the company, and, consequently, that there will be no future payment to be made on account of his contract or stock.

It is somewhat noticeable that the Investigating Committee make no reference whatever in their report to the Furber contract. The understanding is that he has been pretty nearly paid up for the assets he contributed, but that he loses heavily on his stock, which was bought at a low figure by Jewell, the report is $40,000 from one source, and that he gets nothing under the famous extra compensation clause of his contracts. Furber has paid himself in this way so as to come out square on his Charter Oak transaction, the fact does not appear to have come to light, and one report is that he is $100,000 out. The Investigating Committee, after wearying the patience of everybody for the past three days, made their report public at a late hour this afternoon. The following contains the essential points of the document:

HARTFORD, Conn., July 25, 1877.

To the Officers of the Life Insurance Companies of the City of Hartford:

The undersigned were appointed a sub-committee of your general committee to examine into the present condition of the Charter Oak Life Insurance Company, with a view to ascertain whether it were possible that, with a management organized from the best business and financial ability, and entitled to the just confidence of its policy-holders, the company might be saved from bankruptcy and conducted to a position of certain solvency. The committee was received by Mr. Wiggin, the President of the Charter Oak, and given the freedom of the office, where it was at once upon the examination of assets, confiding to Mr. John M. Holcombe the examination of the policy liabilities and matters incidental thereto, and of the premium note account. The trial balance of July 14 inst., on which day the injunction was issued, showed the following assets claimed by the company:

Cash	$66,225 36
Bonds and mortgages	2,183,848 44
Real estate	4,864,892 99
Stocks and bonds	248,202 50
Call loans (on collateral)	285,382 23
Bills receivable	41,601 81
Premium notes	2,792,657 26
Due from Allen, Stephens & Co	1,125,728 35
Cash notes	4,584 45
Expenditures on mortgaged property	12,791 52
Expenses on Quinnesmont Furnace	49,412 70
Expenditures on Mono Mine	9,057 46
Balance of Agents' accounts	24,966 22

The committee then state that they excluded from this memorandum checks amounting to $4,571 50, and further describe this rating of the bonds and mortgage, of which they found $2,183,848 44 "good" and "$790,100 24 uncertain." Continuing, the committee say: "Real estate owned by the company was examined in like manner. The most considerable items of this asset are the recent purchases of New-York City property; one for $3,030,000, and the other for $800,000. In the purchase of the first for $3,030,000 there were the following considerations: First, a release of a mortgage by the company for $800,000; second, the assumption of existing mortgages, amounting to $948,000; third, cash, $235,000; fourth, second mortgage bonds of the Connecticut Valley Railroad at $1,047,000. The lease of this property to Matthews, from whom it was purchased, has been canceled, and the company is stated to have made leases direct to the tenants for a larger rental than was received from Matthews, with several vacancies. In considering the value of this purchase we were met by several conflicting elements. Hon. John W. Stedman, has shown us a schedule of the rents, taxes, insurance, &c., and net income from the property, made up and sworn to Dec. 9, 1876, by Hon. T. K. Marcy, of the New-York Insurance Department, and showing a net income of $187,593, and accompanied by a letter from him stating his valuation of $3,000,000 to be on a basis of a 6 per cent. net income, with some margin for a sinking fund; and that, while he did not undertake to say that the property could be sold for that amount at the present time, he did not think it could be duplicated for less money. This, in view of the figures at which new leases are said to have been made since, presents a forcible view for the value claimed. On the other hand, we were met by the appraisals procured by the Special Commission amounting to $1,845,000, thus leaving the large item of $1,185,000 in doubt. This item we leave mainly in the uncertain column, treating the whole as follows: As the second mortgage bonds could hardly be said to have a value when transferred, and would, therefore, under ordinary circumstances purchase nothing, we deducted the amount at which they were transferred, as also the incumbrances, from the cost, say,

Cost	$3,030,000
Deduct Valley Bonds	$1,047,000
Deduct incumbrances	748,000— 1,995,000
Balance	$1,035,000

—which amount we call good. Concerning the remainder we express no opinion. In like manner we concluded to carry to "uncertain" from the cost of the second purchase for $800,000, one-half of the Higganum mortgage for $250,000, or $125,000, and the incumbrances amounting to $292,500 calling "good" $382,500. It should be stated that the item of real estate on the trial balance excludes a value equal to the incumbrances assumed on the New-York property. Hence our treatment of the matter. The company's building in this City stands on the balance sheet $244,380 54. It is valued by the Special Commission at $600,000. After the brief discussion we were able to give this subject, we determined to call the $600,000 "good," and the remaining $244,380 54 "uncertain." Upon certain Western property taken under foreclosure, and standing at about $50,000, Judge Higgins stated that there might be a shrinkage of 40 per cent. We therefore call $30,000 'good' and $20,000 'uncertain.' Some other items were also carried to the 'uncertain' column.

"The indebtedness of Allen, Stephens & Co. stands on the balance sheet as $1,125,728 35. This is secured, first, by a blanket mortgage covering all B. F. Allen's real estate wherever situated, without specific description; second, by an assignment of a large number of mortgages belonging to B. F. Allen, under a power of attorney by him to Hermann Bleumerhasset for that purpose. The blanket mortgage covers a large number of parcels in several States, and has, as has been stated to us, been duly recorded in the several localities. The value is probably $500,000. Of the mortgages assigned by Blennerhassett as Allen's attorney, in fact, $114,000 are in the hands of the company; the remainder, amounting to over $600,000, are in the hands of the Assignee in bankruptcy of B. F. Allen, and are included in the general dispute between Allen and this company. Concerning the probable issue of the litigation, we know nothing beyond the opinions given by the eminent counsel for the company. Taking into view these opinions, and the representations made to us concerning values, we felt warranted in calling $600,000 of this claim 'good,' the remainder goes into the 'uncertain' column.

Stocks and bonds stand at	$248,202 50
Of this we called "good"	$148,947 50
"Uncertain"	99,255 00
Loans on collaterals stand at	285,382 23
Of which we call "good"	31,966 80
"Uncertain"	253,395 43
Bills receivable stand at	41,601 81
Of which we call "good"	11,406 47
"Uncertain"	30,195 34
Premium notes stand at	2,792,657 26

"The Insurance Department had previously ascertained an error in this account which had not been credited upon the books of the company. Correcting this, and bringing the matter down to the date of the injunction, the correct amount is stated to us at $2,510,506 23. Cash notes and balances due from agents need no special remark.

The premiums in course of collection in hands of agents are	$153,963 00
From this we deduct the entire margin nearly, or	38,490 75
Leaving as an asset	115,472 25
Deferred premiums amount by Mr. Holcombe's estimate to	80,000 00
Deducting margin	20,000 00
There remains as an asset	60,000 00

"Should these two last items not be paid, the company's liability will be correspondingly diminished. The interest and rents due and accrued are stated to us at $303,125 53. We will now summarize the foregoing statements in tabular form:

	Good.	Uncertain.
Cash	$61,653 86	$4,571 50
Bonds and mortgages	2,183,848 44	790,100 24
Real estate	3,209,681 21	1,655,221 78
Allen, Stephens & Co	600,000 00	525,728 35
Stocks and bonds	148,947 50	99,255 00
Loans on collateral	31,966 80	252,395 43
Bills receivable	11,406 47	30,195 04
Premium notes	2,510,503 23	----
Other notes	4,548 45	----
Balance from agents	24,966 22	----
Premiums in hands of agents, net	115,472 25	----
Deferred premiums, net	60,000 00	----
Interest on rents due and accrued	303,125 53	----
Total	$9,268,099 96	$3,363,472 34

"The liabilities of the company, ascertained by Mr. Holcombe in his investigation and as stated to us, are as follows:

Net premium reserve at four per cent	$12,750,361 00
Losses reported	275,618 48
Premiums paid in advance	30,000 00
Mortgage on company's building in Hartford	200,000 00
Loans to bank, &c	104,103 13
Sundry bills payable	2,500 00
Total	$13,362,577 61

"It will be noted that the mortgages assumed on the New-York purchases are not carried into the liabilities, since an equal amount is deducted by the company from the amounts carried into the items of real estate on their ledger. The method followed by the company in this respect is somewhat unusual; but being understood, no confusion need result. If these mortgages were carried into liabilities, an equal amount would be carried into the assets. The difference between the total liabilities and the column of assets which we have called "good" is $8,096,477 93, which is $733,005 61 more than the amount set down as uncertain. There exists, therefore, a technical deficiency of 6 per cent. net reserve. How large the deficiency we cannot and do not undertake to say, as we do not know, nor do we believe that it can at present be well ascertained what the real resources are that may be derived from the uncertain column. We then set ourselves to discover what are the means of recuperation existing in the company; and whether they are sufficient to warrant a belief that the existing deficiency, even should it be so great as the entire difference above mentioned, could be in time overcome. Should the actual receipts for interest and premiums be sufficiently above the amounts required for the net reserves, death claims, and expenses, to yield a fair margin, or indeed any margin, restoration to the technical standard of solvency would be only a question of time and efficient management.

"The amount of current premium-paying insurance in force Mr. Holcombe states to be $39,480,818, on which the premiums are $1,410,034; of this the margin is $312,096. This margin has to pay commissions and all expenses. The income for interest and rents, as stated to us, with some deductions which we felt warranted in making for uncertainty, is $723,586 19. From the last item must be provided 4 per cent. on the net premium reserve—say $510,014 44—leaving a surplus of interest and rental income of $213,575 75 per annum. Add to this the margins on premiums and there is an income above net requirements of $525,670 75. From this must be paid commissions, say $75,000, interest on mortgages assumed by the company, and other debts, say $106,000, and office expenses which we should consider might be brought down to $100,000. This is above estimate, a minimum recuperative power of $294,670 75 per annum. This estimate takes no account of the resources contained in the uncertain column, which are undoubtedly of considerable importance; and it is hardly probable that the sum stated fully represents the recuperative power of the company, which is largely dependent upon an economical and efficient management of its affairs.

"Mr. Wiggin states that, so far as he can ascertain, these notes amount to about $110,000. Concerning this item we could form no conclusion. There are some securities, the title to which needs perfecting by way of pledging assignments, declaration of trusts, &c., which may be, and we were assured will be, readily remedied. In reaching a conclusion upon the case, we have intended to take doubts against the company; although these are some which we could not perhaps correctly weigh. We have, in the nature of the case, had to depend much upon the statements and representations made to us; which we believe are made in good faith, and are in the main correct. We have considered many items of assets with reference to their outcome under a management interested and zealous for the company's continuance in business, with reference to their value in the hands of a Receiver, or on a present sale. In view of the results from the figures herein given, and of the fact that the company's risks appear to be located in a healthy portion of the country, we believe that under a management of the highest efficiency which shall make the most of its present assets, and reduce expenses to the lowest possible point, and that shall possess the fullest confidence of its policy holders, the company can be made to pay its legal liabilities in full and its impairment made good. It is, in our judgment, imperatively necessary that the State should relieve the company from all taxes until the impairment is made good. All of which is respectfully submitted.

JACOB L. GREENE,
T. O. ENDERS,
G. F. DAVIS."

ROWING ON THE KILL VON KULL.

A FINE RACE BETWEEN FOURS OF THE NEPTUNE AND HESPER BOAT CLUBS—THE LATTER VICTORIOUS.

A very fine race was rowed last evening between fours of the Neptune and Hesper Boat Clubs of Staten Island. Although merely a barge race, it excited more than common attention, and on the water there were representatives from the Vikings, the Argonautas, the Bayonnes, and the Alcyones, of Brooklyn. The water was without a ripple, but there was, nevertheless, a pretty strong tide running. The course was from stake-boats anchored off the Neptune Club-house round corresponding stake boats a mile distant, in the direction of Elm Park, and return. Mr. Walter Mann, of the Argonautas, was Referee, and Messrs. Thomas Whitman (Neptune) and E. Rapello (Columbia) were judges. The following were the contending crews:

HESPER.	Pounds.	NEPTUNE.	Pounds.
S. Pratt, bow	140	— Sharpe, bow	140
L. O. Henderson, 2	155	J. Hamilton, 2	150
S. H. Pratt, 3	155	S. Whitman, 3	145
C. G. Didrichsen, stroke	145	C. King, stroke	160
J. W. Edwards, cox'n	115	B. Beckwith, cox'n	140

The Neptune men appeared to be the more mature crew, but their antagonists were young, hardy, and full of vim. King, the stroke of the Neptunes, is a famous Cornell oarsman, and rowed with splendid power, but his form is very far from perfect. His stroke is long and sweeping, but a little unfinished, and he has a habit of dipping his head between his arms as he goes forward, which gives his action a rather ungainly appearance. He was well supported by numbers 2 and 3 of his crew, but the bow oar gave the faintest kind of assistance, never putting the weight of his body into the stroke. The Hesper men were pretty well matched, although No. 2 appeared to tire a little at the finish. The boats were sent off by the referee, the Hespers having a little the best of the start, but nothing to at all imperil the chances of their opponents. For a time the two boats kept side by side, the Hespers rowing a very quick, and the others (the bow oar excepted) a long, steady, but slower stroke. Slowly, at first, but surely, the Hespers glided to the front, and ere the turning point was reached had drawn their boat clear. At the turn their work was very fine. They went round as on a pivot; and the Neptune making a much inferior turn when both boats were pointed for home, the Hespers had a lead of about three lengths. The run home was against the tide, and the contest was vigorous, but the sum of it was that the Hespers had nearly three clear lengths to their credit at the finish. Their time was 15m. 3s. The victors were warmly cheered by the Neptune boys, and they reciprocated the courtesy.

A LADY DIES ON THE ROADSIDE.

Early yesterday morning the drivers of the market wagons that take the Fresh Kills road on the South Shore, Staten Island, on their way to the City, reported that they had found the dead body of a woman lying in a mud-puddle in the middle of the road. Later on, the stage-driver reported that he had seen the body of a woman lying on the side of the road in a ditch. On investigation the body was found lying on the Fresh Kills road, near Judge Metcalf's residence. It was apparently that of a German, about 30 years of age, neatly dressed, but without hat or shoes. The body was taken to Mr. Garrison's office at Fresh Kills. Late in the afternoon Mr. Christian A. Schmidt, of Smith's Terrace, Stapleton, recognized the body as that of his wife, Mrs. Amelia Schmidt, a Russian lady by birth, who had been suffering from a severe attack of fever for two or three days, and who had in a fit of delirium wandered from her home on the evening before. Mr. Schmidt was all day yesterday anxiously prosecuting inquiries in this City, Jersey City, and Hoboken, but heard nothing of the unfortunate lady until returning to the Island by late afternoon boat, when he recognized the body as that of his wife. When she left her residence she had some valuable jewelry—ear-rings and finger rings—on her person, all of which were found. Officer Krolisch, who patrols the Fresh Kills, says that about 1 o'clock in the morning he saw a woman, bareheaded, hurrying along the road near New Dorp, but noticed nothing unusual in her demeanor. Last evening a jury was empaneled by Coroner Dr. E. A. Hervey, of Westfield, and a verdict in accordance with the above facts was rendered. The body was delivered to the unfortunate lady's husband.

LOCAL MISCELLANY.

A NEW PHASE OF THE TWEED CASE.

A PETITION BY AN ALLEGED CREDITOR WHEREBY THE EX-BOSS MAY BE RELEASED FROM JAIL—TWEED'S ESTATE DECLARED TO BE IN DANGER OF BEING WASTED OR EMBEZZLED.

The several devices thus far employed to assist it, or compass the liberation of Tweed from Ludlow Street Jail having failed to accomplish their object, it would seem, from a report filed in the County Clerk's Office yesterday, that a new plan has been resolved upon to bring about the desired result. The proceeding referred to is, of course, of a legal character, and it is brought by William Edelsten, the partner of Tweed's son, as attorney for one George W. Butt, who says he has a claim against Tweed. The provisions of law, under which the proceeding in question is brought, are known as article 4 of chapter 5 of part 2 of the Revised Statutes, the first section of which reads as follows:

"SECTION 1. When any person shall have been actually imprisoned for more than 60 days upon execution in any civil action, any creditor having a demand against such person to the amount of $25, for which a suit might then be brought, may apply by petition to any of the officers enumerated in the first section of the seventh article of this title, to compel an assignment of the estate of such debtor."

Among the officers referred to are Supreme Court Judges, and the petition of George W. Butt, who is Mr. Edelsten's client, was presented to Judge Donohue, in Supreme Court, Chambers. The article in the Revised Statutes to which attention has been called provides that the Judge, or other officer to whom the application is made, shall make an order requiring the creditors of the imprisoned debtor to appear before him at a time and place to be specified, and to determine "whether they will unite in a petition for an assignment of such debtor's estate; on the day appointed by the court or other officer for the showing of cause in the premises, the court or officer is required to hear the proofs and allegations of the parties. If at such hearing any of the creditors of the imprisoned debtor unite in a petition for the assignment of such debtor's estate, the court or officer is required to make an order directing the debtor to deliver up an account of his creditors and an inventory of his estate to the court or officer under oath, and to execute an assignment of his estate. Then follow the appended provisions:

"If such imprisoned debtor shall in all respects comply with the order of the said officer, * * * and if the jury shall determine in favor of such debtor; or in case no jury shall be demanded, or they disagree, if the officer before whom the proceedings shall be had shall be satisfied of the fairness of the proceedings of such debtor, and that he has made a full disclosure of his property, of the securities relating thereto, and of his creditors, the officer shall grant to such debtor a discharge from his debts and from imprisonment."

In the present case the preliminary provisions have been looked after. The papers used on the motion are as follows:

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT.—In the matter of the petition of George W. Butt to compel William M. Tweed to assign his estate, &c.

To Hon. Charles Donohue, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New-York:

Your petitioner, George W. Butt, respectfully shows:

1. That the above-named William M. Tweed has been actually imprisoned in the County Jail, in the County of New-York, for more than 60 days upon execution in a civil action, wherein the People of the State of New-York is the plaintiff, and said William M. Tweed and the Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of the City of New-York are defendants, in which action judgment was recovered by the said plaintiff against the said William M. Tweed for the sum of six million six hundred and thirty-five thousand six hundred and fifty-two and 19-100 dollars ($6,635,652 19) on or about the 6th day of April, 1875.

2. That your petitioner is a creditor of said William M. Tweed, and has a demand against him exceeding $25, to wit: for the sum of $1,075 with interest from the 31st day of January, 1872, which sum is now long past due and owing to your petitioner from said William M. Tweed, and upon which your petitioner might have brought suit at any time since said last mentioned date, and might now bring suit.

3. That your petitioner is apprehensive that the estate of said William M. Tweed will be wasted or embezzled, and the nature and object of this application is to compel him to assign his estate and submit to the proceedings prescribed by statute for such case made and provided. Wherefore your petitioner prays that said William M. Tweed may be compelled to assign his estate, and that such other proceedings may be had with reference thereto, and to the duties of the petitioner, as are prescribed by the statute for such case made and provided. GEORGE W. BUTT.

NEW-YORK, July 24, 1877.

WILLIAM EDELSTEN, Attorney for petitioner, No. 167 Broadway, New-York.

City and County of New-York, ss.:

George W. Butt being duly sworn, says that he is the petitioner above named; that the foregoing petition is true of his own knowledge, except as to the matters therein stated on information and belief; and that as to those matters he believes it to be true; that said William M. Tweed is justly indebted to deponent in the sum of $1,075, with interest from the 31st day of January, 1872, which sum and interest is now due and owing; that said William M. Tweed is imprisoned in the County Jail in New-York County, under an execution against him in a civil action, wherein the People of the State of New-York is plaintiff and said William M. Tweed and the Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of the City of New-York are defendants, as in said petition stated; that said William M. Tweed has been imprisoned, as aforesaid, more than 60 days, and that deponent is apprehensive that the estate of said debtor will be wasted or embezzled.

GEORGE W. BUTT.

Subscribed and affirmed to before me this 25th day of July, 1877. F. H. KUHN,

Notary Public, New-York County.

The order granted by Judge Donohue is as follows:

An application having been made to me by George W. Butt by petition bearing date 24th July, 1877, wherein he alleges that he is a creditor for a demand exceeding $25 of William M. Tweed, now imprisoned in the County Jail of the County of New-York, on an execution against his person issued upon a judgment recovered against him in an action wherein the People of the State of New-York is plaintiff, and William M. Tweed and the Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of the City of New-York are defendants, and alleges other matters and prays that said William M. Tweed may be compelled to assign his estate; and that such other proceedings may be had with reference thereto and to the duties of petitioner as in the statute for such cases made and provided, and upon reading and filing said petition and affidavit, I, the undersigned, order, direct, and require all the creditors of the said William M. Tweed to appear before me, one of the Justices of this court, at the Chambers thereof, in the Courthouse of the City and County of New-York, on the 27th day of September, 1877, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, and determine whether they will unite in a petition for an assignment of said William M. Tweed's estate; and I further order that notice of this order shall be published by the publication of this order once in each week, for three successive weeks previous to the day, in Albany, the State newspaper, and in the *Daily Register*, a newspaper printed in said County of New-York.

CH. DONOHUE, J.

THE HUDSON RIVER REGATTA.

The annual regatta of the Hudson River Yacht Club takes place at noon to-morrow. The following are the yachts entered:

FIRST CLASS—CABIN YACHTS.

Vessel.	Owner.	Dimensions. Ft.	In.
William H. Hamilton	J. & W. Gage	43	00
Fame	John Kelly	26	00

SECOND CLASS—OPEN YACHTS.

Eureka	J. Keass	29	06
St. Elmo	Commodore John T. Lynch	25	05

THIRD CLASS—OPEN YACHTS.

Clara S	Joseph Stilger	24	01
Irene	E. R. Wilson	24	00
Annie L	R. V. Freeman	22	10
Prospect	John Drew	22	00
Rosy Eye	H. Geissel	22	06
George S. Dean	A. W. Trankle	22	02
Lydia T	W. J. Greacen	22	07
Andrew Blessing	A. Lyle	21	00
Nettie G	M. Robinson	20	08
Vidon	A. H. Austin	20	06

FOURTH CLASS.

Onward	S. R. Van Tassel	18	06
Gussie	A. Marshall	18	06
Firebug	P. Hanlon	18	01
Nellie Shaw	W. Van Wagner	16	06
Joker	W. Arndt	16	11
J. P. Smith	J. Smith	18	00
Float	W. Kempton	20	00
Davy D	L. Lynch	18	00

SCANDAL IN BROOKLYN HIGH LIFE.

A short time ago, Mr. George W. Niles, an attorney who has an office at No. 371 Fulton-street, Brooklyn, on behalf of a client brought an action against a lady on the Heights for $1,008, due for the maintenance of an illegitimate child, at the rate of $14 per month, from May 12, 1871, to May 12, 1877. According to the plaintiff's story, the defendant eight years ago was a handsome girl of 17 years of age, the daughter of a rich Brooklyn citizen. She was led astray, and her illegitimate child was placed under the care of Mrs. ——, who at present resides in New-York. For a time the board bill—$14 per month—was regularly paid by the father of the child, but since May 12, 1871, plaintiff has not received a dollar, and up to a few weeks ago had been unable to find out where the mother lived. It was by mere accident that she discovered her to be the wife of a gentleman who holds a high position in the largest life insurance company in the country, and resides on the Heights. The defendant has made several attempts to compromise the suit, but the plaintiff demands the full sum due her, and up to last night no satisfactory arrangement had been made, and the case will, in all probability, be tried in September. Gen. Theodore B. Gates is counsel for the defendant.

THE GERMAN COUNCILOR'S CASE.

Eberhard Wiegand, the Councilor of War of the Grand Duchy of Hesse, who is charged by the German Government with having embezzled 20,000 florins and absconded to this country, was arraigned yesterday before Commissioner Osborn for examination. Mr. Burke appeared for the German Government and ex-Judge Dittenhoefer for the prisoner. On application of Mr. Burke, the case was set down to be heard on the 14th prox., to give time for the arrival of documentary evidence. It appears that the position of Wiegand was similar to that of an Assistant Secretary of War, and, in addition, he was acting as Brevet-Colonel in the Prussian Army. The defalcations had been going on gradually for a period of about 10 years. Wiegand using the money thus obtained to provide well for his family and keep up appearances in the high social circles to which they had the entrée. His sons are doing all they can to aid him in making his defense, which is to be mainly of a technical character. The penalty in Germany for his offense is 10 years' imprisonment.

SUDDEN DEATH OF LEON FURNISS.

HE SHOOTS HIMSELF THROUGH THE HEART AT HIS OWN HOUSE—WHAT HIS FRIEND AND COMPANION MR. COOPER SAYS ON THE SUBJECT—AN END TO A FAST LIFE.

Mr. Leon Furniss, of West 153d-street and St. Nicholas-avenue, committed suicide on Friday evening last, by shooting himself through the heart with a revolver. The deceased, who was a well-known man of leisure, had been spending the day in the society of a friend named Cooper, having driven out on "the road" in his company and dined with him at Schedlar's Hotel. Although generally supposed to be convivial, Mr. Furniss on this occasion (according to the statement of Cooper) took only a single glass of lager beer. His companion indulged more freely, and at about 8 o'clock the two returned home. During the ride Cooper observed nothing unusual in the conduct of his host. On reaching the house the two took seats on the veranda and spent half an hour or more in conversation. At length Cooper said that he felt tired, and "guessed" he would go to bed. Furniss replied sharply, "Well, why don't you go, then?" The other noticed the acerbity in his friend's tone, but, thinking nothing of it, bade him good night and retired. About three-quarters of an hour later a pistol shot rang through the house, and the voice of Furniss was heard calling loudly first for the two servant girls employed in the house, and then for his coachman. Cooper was the first to reach his friend's room and burst open the door, when he found Furniss staggering against the wall near the window, with a revolver clutched in his grasp. He had just strength to gasp, "I'm shot through the heart," and then falling to the floor expired. At this moment the remainder of the frightened household arrived in the room, and a scene of wild confusion followed. Medical aid was summoned immediately, but without success.

In the morning Mrs. Furniss and the other relatives were apprised of the sad event, and later Coroner Woltman called, and after viewing the body, fixed Monday next for the holding of the inquest. Mr. Furniss was chiefly known as one of the heirs to the estate of his father, the late William P. Furniss, which is valued at something like $2,000,000. The son's annual income from the same was $16,000 per year, the payment to which he generally anticipated by about six weeks in advance. He was a free liver, a lover of fast horses and gay society, and was well known to most of the upper class sporting men of the Metropolis. To those who were intimately acquainted with him the manner of his demise was not unexpected, his reckless and prodigal temperament, added to his eccentric conduct of late, all pointing to some such termination of his career. An intimate friend, however, says that, notwithstanding appearances, he was a man who valued life highly, and in this respect was one of the unlikeliest persons in the world to commit suicide, unless thoroughly deranged.

Owing to his irregular habits, his wife, Mrs. Furniss, has for the past few weeks been living apart from him, a fact which is thought by many to have lead to the deed. Furniss, it is said, having been moody and melancholy ever since his wife's departure, and on several occasions threatened to shoot himself. Another theory which has been advanced is that the shooting was accidental—that Furniss having been aroused by the appearance of thieves on the lawn and their attempt to steal a valuable dog attached to the coach-house, the latter was about to shoot, and accidentally discharged the pistol while doing so. An examination of the body shows that the ball penetrated the left lobe of the heart, a fact which, in addition to the circumstances already mentioned, would seem to preclude any other explanation than that of suicide. There is too much reason to suppose that the unfortunate gentleman was suffering from a sudden attack of delirium tremens at the time of the shooting. It is known that 10 days before his death he received a remittance of $1,600 as a portion of his income from the estate, and with this money had been on a prolonged "spree" up to within a day or two of his death. His age was 34.

RIFLE PRACTICE AT CREEDMOOR.

ONLY ONE MATCH CONTESTED.

Two rifle matches were set down on the programme for competition at Creedmoor yesterday, but the excitement of the past week proved too much for the marksmen, and very few presented themselves at the ranges. The Remington prize of $300 in gold was to have been contested at 10:30 A. M., but only four riflemen were ready to enter at that hour, and as the conditions governing the contest require that at least 10 entries shall be made to constitute a match, the contest was declared "off." The second competition for the new *Turf, Field and Farm* badge took place at 3 P. M., and enlisted only 17 entries. The conditions and scores were as follows:

Open to all members of the National Rifle Association, excepting the winners of the two badges previously given by this journal; distance, 200 yards; position, standing; two sighting and 10 scoring shots.

										Total.
J. F. Rathyen	5	4	5	4	4	4	4	5	5	—44
J. A. Lowell	4	4	5	4	5	5	5	4	4	—44
W. M. Farrow	4	4	5	4	4	4	4	4	4	—41
T. Rogers	3	5	4	5	4	4	4	4	5	—43
A. Anderson	4	5	3	4	4	4	4	5	4	—41
P. Eddie	4	5	3	4	4	5	5	4	4	—42
M. M. Maltby	5	4	3	3	5	4	4	5	5	—41
F. H. Holton	4	3	4	5	4	4	3	5	4	—40
H. W. Gourley	4	3	5	4	4	3	4	4	3	—39
George Rowe	3	4	4	4	3	4	4	4	5	—39
E. E. Lewis	4	3	4	4	4	4	4	4	3	—38
A. G. Holcombe	3	4	3	3	4	5	4	4	4	—38
H. Fisher	3	4	3	4	4	4	3	3	4	—36
H. Francis	3	3	4	3	4	4	4	4	4	—35
J. E. Irwin	3	3	3	4	4	3	3	4	3	—34
J. McGlenesy	3	4	3	2	4	3	0	0	2	—25

The Irish-American Rifle Club contested for the Burton trophy. Gen. F. F. Millen won the trophy for the third time, on a score of 52 out of a possible 70 points.

The third competition of the team which will represent New-Orleans in the Inter-State match at Creedmoor next Fall, took place at Frogmoor, New-Orleans, last Tuesday. The conditions were 15 shots at each of the ranges of 800, 900, and 1,000 yards. The leading scores were as follows: R. G. Eyrich, 212; Dudley Selph, 211; William Ames, 196; John Glynn, Jr., 191; A. D. Babbitt, 190; S. T. Manning, 188.

In a competition under the same conditions at Ogdensburg, N. Y., last Thursday, James Ives made 216, and W. B. Hastings scored 208.

THE BRITISH RIFLE TEAM.

LONDON, July 28.—Sir Henry Halford, Captain of the United Kingdom Rifle Team, writes to the London agent of the New-York Associated Press as follows: "The team will sail for the United States on the 16th of August. If there should be any alteration in the composition of it, I will let you know. I do not, however, think there will be." Sir Henry Halford also says: "I am writing to Mr. Schermerhorn to-day to ask for more than two days a week for practice. As the range at Creedmoor is the regular practice range of the Americans, and we shall not be able to shoot together again before sailing, it would be manifestly unfair to restrict our practice."

FUNERAL OF THE LATE MR. MATSELL.

The funeral of the late ex-Police Commissioner George W. Matsell took place from St. Thomas' Church yesterday morning. Before the body had been removed to the church a large number of Mr. Matsell's friends called at his late residence to pay their respects. A hundred policemen acted as an escort to the body on its way to church. The church altar was beautifully decorated with flowers. An ivy cross three feet in height entwined with water-lillies and resting on a base of white roses, which bore the inscription "Always Faithful," in violets, and bordered with a fringe of evergreen, was one of the most conspicuous and tasteful decorations. Among those present at the services were Thurlow Weed, Chief Justice Daly, Jacob Westervelt, Andrew H. Green, Gen. J. W. De Peyster, Peter Goelet, Robert B. Roosevelt, Benjamin P. Fairchild, Washington Adams, Myer Stern, and others. Hugh Gardner, Jacob Westervelt, Jacob Vanderpoel, Thurlow Weed and Myer Stern acted as pall bearers. In the church the services were simple and impressive. As the coffin was borne up the aisle, the organist played a dirge. After this the rector, Rev. Dr. Morgan read the burial service of the Episcopal Church, Rev. Robert Lowry assisting. The remains were then conveyed to Trinity Cemetery.

A WRONG FORM OF SUMMONS.

Treadwell Cleveland, a lawyer of this City, yesterday made application to Judge Donohue, in Supreme Court, Chambers, for an order correcting a blunder made in the case of Frederic A. Potts against Charles F. White and others. It seems that the action is for a replevin of personal property, and that Mr. Cleveland, who is the attorney for the plaintiff, served, by mistake, a summons for relief requiring certain of the defendants to answer the complaint as having been served, whereas, in reality no complaint was served with the summons. Mr. Cleveland asked the court for an order changing the form of summons from one for "relief, complaint served," to one for "relief, complaint not served." Judge Donohue granted the application, it appearing that none of the defendants had appeared or answered in the case.

MURDER AT EGG HARBOR, N. J.

A man named John Wolf was shot and killed at Egg Harbor, N. J., on Friday morning, by a German named Otto Koehner. Koehner, who is of a quarrelsome disposition, did not live happily with his wife, and Wolf, going to the house on an errand, found Koehner beating his wife with a club. He interfered to save the woman, when Koehner ran into an adjoining room and seized a gun with, which he shot Wolf in the breast, killing him instantly. Koehner was taken into custody and held to await the action of the Grand Jury.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

The arrests by the Police last week numbered 1,777.

The number of bathers at the free floating baths last week was 161,992, of which 24,686 were females.

The Excise Commissioners received 203 applications for licenses last week, accompanied by $11,580 as fees.

The amount received by the Department of Public Works for the Croton rents during the past week was $148,296 10.

Soloman Wellesehlag, aged 65, fell out of a second-story window of his residence, No. 128 Ridge-street, yesterday morning, and was fatally

The New-York Times.

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THE RUSSIANS AND TURKS.

ENGLAND'S UNENVIABLE ATTITUDE.

THE MILITARY MOVEMENTS EXCITING RIDICULE THROUGHOUT THE COUNTRY—GERMANY LAUGHING AT THE BRITISH DISPOSITION TO BARK WITHOUT BITING—OCCUPATION OF EGYPT INSTEAD OF GALLIPOLI NOW SPOKEN OF.

Special Dispatch by Cable to the New-York Times.

LONDON, July 29.—The military demonstration of the Government, which at first aroused a genuine spirit of military fervor—such a spirit as has in years gone by carried other administrations through periods as critical as the present—is, now that the people are looking upon the movement in the atmosphere of reflection, exciting the ridicule of the country, reminding them of the story of the tailor, who, when kicked down stairs by a creditor, bade him beware, as a little more would arouse the British lion in him. Mr. Gladstone describes the recent dispatch of troops to the Mediterranean as a perfect example of the art of annoying one side without benefiting the other. A vast majority of the English nation is in favor of a spirited foreign policy and the immediate occupation of Gallipoli, so that in the settlement that must come sooner or later Great Britain may be in a position to speak with strength and authority. The position of England as a neutral has undoubtedly been shaken by the recent movement of troops to the Mediterranean, and all Germany is laughing at the British desire to bark without a willingness to bite. English indecision, however, is due largely to the vacillation of Austria. In a fortnight the session of Parliament will close, and an explanation by the Government cannot much longer be delayed.

The *Observer* to-day seems to believe that the intention is to occupy Egypt and not Gallipoli. But the Government keeps its policy as close a secret as Abdul Kerim kept his designs. It has a plan, and so had Abdul Kerim.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

LONDON, July 29.—The chief topics of discussion in England, in connection with the war, are the dispatch of troops to Malta, and reports of Russian atrocities. Concerning the former the prevailing sentiment seems to be adverse to the Government, but on widely different grounds. Mr. Gladstone, in a magazine article, severely criticises the re-enforcement of the Mediterranean garrisons. The pro-Turks, on the contrary, either praise the Ministers for doing what the Ministers have distinctly disavowed, namely, preparing for active intervention; or, if they accept the ministerial declarations, are bitter against what they call "the weakness and vacillation of the Cabinet's no policy." The most liberal element of the Conservative Party approves the Government's action without reference to its possible effects on Russian or Turkish opinion, whereas the conservative element of the Liberal Party condemn it on the purely British ground that it was unnecessary to send any troops to the East, or it was necessary to send more than 3,000. In other words, they declare if the Cabinet would adopt a policy and adhere to it, whether of intervention or non-intervention, giving satisfactory definitions and reasons to Parliament, they would receive the support of a large majority of the British people, whereas, a vacillating policy pleases nobody. The reports of Russian atrocities, while they have been extensively discussed, had little effect on public opinion. The evidence of their reality, except in few and isolated cases, is not accepted as satisfactory, and, indeed, mainly depends on the assertions of Turkish officials, although the cases reported from Shumla appear well authenticated. But even where the evidence is accepted as conclusive the best opinion seems to be that the whole controversy is illtimed and inconsequent, since Russian outrages would no more be a reason for British intervention than the Turkish atrocities were last year.

THE POSITION OF AUSTRIA.

AN IMPORTANT CABINET CONSULTATION TO BE HELD IN VIENNA ON THE QUESTION OF MOBILIZING THE ARMY—DEFENSE OF AUSTRIAN INTERESTS ALONE TO BE REGARDED.

LONDON, July 30.—Reuter's dispatch from Vienna reports that the Hungarian Premier and Minister of Finance have been summoned to Vienna to take part with Count Andrassy, Prince Auersperg, M. Depretis, and the Imperial Minister of War and Finance in a Cabinet council, at which the question will be considered whether the moment has not arrived for Austria-Hungary to depart from the passive attitude she has hitherto observed by at least partially mobilizing her army. The *Montag's Revue*, referring to this intelligence, says Count Andrassy, who deems this step necessary, does not meditate any change in the Austrian policy, which only aims at defending the interests of the monarchy. Midhat Pasha's presence in Vienna has no connection with the impending measure. The Austrian policy is adverse to any idea of military occupation, but Austria can never allow that a wholly new order of things shall be created without her co-operation, or in opposition to the interests which she upholds.

MIDHAT PASHA AND THE PORTE.

HIS RECALL NOT YET FORMALLY MADE—RELATIONS WITH HIS GOVERNMENT RESUMED PARTIALLY—HIS VIEWS ON THE QUESTION OF EARLY PEACE.

PARIS, July 29.—The *Temps* publishes a Vienna special which announces that Midhat Pasha will go to London on Tuesday. He has not been recalled to Constantinople yet, but it appears the Porte has entered into some kind of relations with him. Midhat expresses the opinion that he can better serve Turkey in London or Vienna than in Constantinople. He does not believe in early peace or direct treaty between Turkey and Russia.

REVIEW OF THE WEEK'S OPERATIONS.

EFFECT OF THE CHECK TO THE RUSSIANS AT PLEVNA ON THE ADVANCE SOUTH OF THE BALKANS—ASPECT OF THE CAMPAIGN IN ASIA—PREPARATIONS TO RENEW IT—THE MONTENEGRIN SIEGE AT NICSICS.

LONDON, July 29.—The war news during the week was important, but not very clear. The Russians are strengthening their forces south of the Balkans, and it is reported have defeated Suleiman Pasha, who retreated on Adrianople. No particulars of this affair are given. North of the Balkans, Mehemet Ali at Shumla, and Osman Pasha at Plevna, are seeking an opportunity to crush the Russians between them. As to results obtained, the balance of the evidence indicates that the Russians are not prospering there. They sustained a defeat at Plevna, and it is believed their Army has retired from Tirnova; but possibly they are reserving their efforts until news is received from the forces south of the Balkans. The check at Plevna, which Russian official reports confirm, was regarded as sufficiently serious to necessitate the dispatch of fresh troops immediately. The bridge at Turnu-Magurelli is not quite finished, and there has been some delay about passing the Roumanian Army across the Danube to relieve the Russian garrisons for service at the front. But it is announced from Bucharest that this movement is to be effected as soon as the bridge is ready. The Turks claim an advantage in an artillery combat near Silistria. Aziz Pasha, the Turkish General, killed in a skirmish near Rasgrad, is said to have been a brave and exceptionally efficient officer. It will now depend on the movements of the Turkish field armies north of the Balkans whether the Russians will be able to force Osman Pasha's position in time to co-operate with their columns moving westward from Kazanlik, along the southern slope of the mountains, toward Philippopolis and Tatar Bazardjik. One column has already reached Kalofer, and, had not the Russians been repulsed at Plevna, would doubtless have pushed on to Lovatz and secured the passes leading through the Edropol and Great Balkans into the plains of the Maritza, where they would have received the assistance of the column from Tirnova. Gen. Zimmermann's corps, advancing from the Dobrudscha, is in three divisions: one drawing around Silistria, another at Mejidje, and the third threatening Varna. The Russian centre is occupied with Rustchuk. It is reported that great difficulty is experienced with forage and other transport wagons, which are insufficient in number and unsuited for the Bulgarian mountain roads. On the other hand, glowing reports are received of the condition of the crops and the abundance of provisions in the country, so the defects of transportation will not be so seriously felt as they otherwise would be.

In Asia Minor, the Russians, after receiving reinforcements, seem preparing to resume the offensive. The reports of their projected movements are conflicting; one is to the effect that Ardahan is to be the centre of the new operations, with the left in the direction of Kurukdara and the right on Urut, and that 25,000 troops are already concentrated about Ardahan under Gen. Komaroff. Against this movement Mukhtar Pasha is stated to be sending forces to Olti and to Hissarboghas, at the entrance of the pass through which the road leads across Soghanlidagh from Kars to Olti. Another project attributed to the Russians is to strongly reinforce the left wing, under Gen. Tergukassoff, and then send a detached corps from Alexandropol south toward Kizil-Kaleh, thus simultaneously threatening Mukhtar Pasha's right and rear. Either plan would have the advantage over the previous campaign of keeping up communication and co-operation between the centre and both wings, but the principal advance from Ardahan would invite a Turkish movement against the right flank from Batoum. Meanwhile, the positions of the respective armies continue substantially unchanged. The rebellion in the Caucasus does not diminish in seriousness. It is stated that numbers of young Circassian officers, trained in Russian military schools, are deserting to the insurgents.

The Montenegrins have made considerable progress in the siege of Nicsics, which must ultimately surrender, unless relieved, but the conquests Montenegrins may effect in the direction of Herzegovina in the absence of the enemy will have no effect on the main course of the war.

POLITICAL AND MILITARY INCIDENTS

LORD SALISBURY'S POSITION ON THE EASTERN QUESTION—A HAZARDOUS SCHEME ORIGINATED BY HOBART PASHA — SIR TOLLEMACHE SINCLAIR AND EARL BEACONSFIELD'S CRIMEAN WAR RECORD — MR. GLADSTONE'S RECENT UTTERANCES —THE TROUBLES OF WAR CORRESPONDENTS—THE MARCH ON CONSTANTINOPLE.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, Wednesday, July 18, 1877.

I propose in this brief letter to clear up a bundle of miscellaneous notes from the seat of war, telegrams, and memoranda—a collection of manuscript and memoranda which should yield some valuable facts and annotations on current events.

LORD SALISBURY AND CONSTANTINOPLE.

That Lord Salisbury has given his colleagues in the Cabinet a great deal of trouble is notorious. Whether the approach of the Russians toward Constantinople has brought him into closer accord with Lord Beaconsfield is a question just now much discussed. It is possible that the following facts may throw some light on the situation. In the *Quarterly Review* for October, 1876, there appeared a notable article on "The Eastern Question." In the course of the article the writer said: "The bulk of the British nation and of her leading statesmen are equally resolved to bring Turkish misrule to an end in Europe, and to stop the march of Russia to Constantinople." In April of the present year another essay on the same subject contained these words:

"The power which rules over India and other possessions in the East, and to whose safety the supremacy of the seas and the security of the road to India are essential, will never allow the command of Constantinople and the Dardanelles to pass into the hands of an ambitious and aggressive State without a determined struggle. No English Ministry would stand idle while the attempt was made, and the British fleet would be anchored in the Bosphorus before the Russians appeared under the walls of Constantinople."

Now, it was stated at the time that both these articles were from the pen of Lord Salisbury. The announcement was made in the leading journals, and it was not contradicted. Indeed, there could be no mistake who the *Quarterly* reviewer was. Now, so long as Russia declared she had no designs upon Constantinople, Lord Salisbury was hand and glove with Ignatieff, and his bitterness against the Turks was a source of continual difficulty in the Cabinet. But it is shrewdly suspected that Russia having recently intimated plainly enough that she will go to Constantinople if she can, the situation is assuming a new aspect in the eyes of Lord Salisbury, and the ghost of the *Quarterly Review* is rising up before him. In my special cables I have pointed out that the advance of Russia on Constantinople was tending to draw the members of the Cabinet closer together.

A WILD IDEA.

The London correspondent of a Liverpool paper has propounded an idea which he assures me is under serious consideration at Constantinople. It contemplates the cutting of the Russian communications with its army in Bulgaria by Hobart Pasha. That dashing commander means, says my friend, to force the passage of the Danube with his iron-clad fleet, now dominating the Black Sea. The sinking of barges and other obstructions at the mouth of the river by the Russians gives color to the proposed enterprise. It is argued that if Hobart Pasha could successfully run the gantlet of the Russian land batteries and get command of the navigation of the river, he would be able to cut the Russian communication with the Roumanian shore. If it were possible to carry out such a scheme, the Russians between the Turkish Army of the Balkans and the Turkish iron-clads of the Danube might, no doubt, have rather a hard time of it. And where would the Turks be in case of the English Pasha's failure?

SIR TOLLEMACHE SINCLAIR AND THE CRIMEAN WAR.

The *canards* of Sir Tollemache Sinclair, M. P., published in the *Daily News*, are treated with more contempt by Lord Beaconsfield than they are by members of his party and by Independent Liberals. It is said that his most recent statement in regard to the noble Earl will in some shape or other be brought before the House of Commons. Sir Tollemache, it will be remembered, charged the Premier with having gone to Paris during the Government difficulties in relation to the bad management of affairs during the first Winter of the Crimean campaign and put himself into communication with Comte Seebach, with a view to curry favor at St. Petersburg and also to force himself into power at St. Stephens. The two things are a little incompatible, but Sir Tollemache and the Count don't mind that. The former publishes a letter which he says Seebach sent to Mr. Disraeli in an unsealed envelope, and the following is an extract from that extraordinary epistle:

"Profoundly convinced that the coalition into which England had allowed itself to be inveigled reserved for it the part of a dupe, you [Disraeli] promised yourself to dissolve it by concessions to the just requirements of the adversary, [Russia,] which would hasten, if necessary, in spite of France, the conclusion of peace. * * * The programme which you had traced for yourself, while determining distinctly its character and limits, and knowing it to be identical to that which the Emperor Nicholas and Count Nesselrode, in his long and brilliant career, had used all their efforts to carry out, I was sure that the prospect of seeing it realized by your initiative would become at St. Petersburg an element of peace. I transmitted it then, on your express demand, to the Chancellor, with the request to bring it to the knowledge of his august master. Both welcomed it as the certain promise of an era of repose in Europe."

Sir Tollemache indorsed his belief in the truth of these outrageous overtures as indicated by Seebach, and added: "For the chief of the Opposition to send a message to the Czar intimating his entire approval of the policy then being pursued by his country when we were at war with Russia, seems in the highest degree reprehensible and unpatriotic." The day after this appeared in the *Daily News* a note from Sir Stafford Northcote was published, in which he stated that Lord Beaconsfield, in reference to the impossible story, had only the very slightest acquaintance with Seebach, and that the Earl had written to him in regard to that acquaintance as follows: "I remember meeting Comte Seebach for the first time at Paris, after the Crimean war." "An Independent Liberal," writing to the *Globe* upon the subject, has taken the trouble to examine Disraeli's policy during the war from his votes and his speeches with the following results:

"1. That at the commencement of the war Mr. Disraeli earnestly promised his own support and that of his party to that Liberal English Government under whose auspices the war had been proclaimed, assuring them that 'no future Wellesley on the banks of the Danube will have to make a bitter record of the efforts of an English Opposition to depreciate his efforts and ridicule his talents.' 2. That throughout the war the promise thus generously given was faithfully kept. 3. That at the completion of peace Mr. Disraeli indignantly protested against the terms forced on Turkey, referring with true statesmanlike eloquence to the shameful folly of sacrificing Circassia to Russia—Circassia, which would have been one of Europe's grandest rampart-barriers against Russian encroachments, and whose independence one word from England would have saved."

It is quite clear that Sir Tollemache Sinclair knows nothing of the political history of the Crimean war. He has not answered Sir Stafford Northcote's reply, nor has he apologized for circulating the wildly absurd charges of the gas-conading Count Seebach. As an episode of party warfare the incident is worth placing on record.

MR. GLADSTONE AND MR. CANNING.

The editor of the Sheffield *Daily Telegraph*, a stanch Liberal of the Roebuck school, sends me an advance proof of an editorial upon Mr. Gladstone's recent sneer at "British interests," contained in the speech wherein Mr. Gladstone says that Mr. Canning, the famous Minister, when head of the Foreign Office was careless "whether the interests of England were involved in this corner or whether they were involved in that." The Sheffield editor asks the public to compare those words with the following remarks addressed by Canning to a great meeting at Plymouth in 1823:

"'The end which I confess I have always had in view, and which appears to me the legitimate object of pursuit to a British statesman, I can describe in one word. The language of modern philosophy is wisely and diffusively benevolent; it professes the perfection of our species and the amelioration of the lot of all mankind. Gentlemen, I hope that my heart beats as high for the general interest of humanity—I hope that I have as friendly disposition toward other nations of the earth as any one who vaunts his philanthropy most highly—but I am contented to confess that, in the conduct of political affairs, the grand object of my contemplation is the interest of England."

Sheffield, on this, declares Mr. Gladstone to be untrustworthy. Nevertheless, it must be admitted by the ex-Premier's opponents, as well as by the conservative supporters of the Government, that his most recent speeches have tended rather to increase than to decrease his following. There is a large Gladstone party in the midland and northern counties.

WAR CORRESPONDENCE.

A special correspondent, writing me privately from Orsova, indorses the account of your accomplished Bucharest correspondent in regard to the difficulties of journalists with the Russians. He says exceptional dispatches cannot be sent from the front. "The Russians are not having so good a time on the other side of the river as is reported, and they will have it hot and strong yet. Their directing minds are not worth 18 pence the lot. Hoertwyn, of the *Figaro*, has gone back disgusted. So has the *Indepeudanee Belge* man. Bruckenbury is so mild that they let him alone. Kingston, of the *Daily Telegraph*, is not allowed to go forward, and he has not been allowed to wire for 10 days, though he has the best information of any man in Roumania." A private letter which reached me on the same day (July 18, written on the 11th,) from Vienna says: "The Russians find their officers to be men of less distinguished ability than they expected and hoped. At the outset of the war some distinguished Prussian officers asked permission to join the Russian Army of invasion; the request was refused; last week intimation was received by these rejected soldiers that the interdict was withdrawn, and their services solicited. You may use this if you like: I know it to be true." From Constantinople, of a much earlier date than the above, a discreet friend writes me a useful warning in regard to Pera: "You may get now and then some bright and sparkling notes from Pera, and once in a way, some startling news; but everything from Pera is to be taken with a grain of salt: indeed, it is difficult to say which are the greatest liars, the Russians or the Turks, the former with their everlasting one man killed and several wounded, and the latter with their persistent denials of Russian advances. This I can tell you, a serious crisis is approaching here, and I believe the Sultan will sue for peace when the Russians are well over the Balkans. Abdul Kerim insists upon carrying out his own views, and is positive in his assertions that he will beat the enemy. He has a plan!" Mr. Charles Williams, late of the *Standard*, has succeeded in reaching Kars, where he is to represent the interests of the *Morning Advertiser* and several leading provincial daily papers. Mr. Dow, a clever writer, is with the Turks for the *Manchester Examiner* and two or three other papers. It was reported in London for several days that one of the *Daily Telegraph* correspondents had been shot, but it turns out that his telegrams had received a check, not through the severe surveillance of the military authorities, but from sickness.

THE ADVANCE ON CONSTANTINOPLE.

It has always been emphatically put forth, officially and unofficially, that England would never permit Russia to occupy Constantinople. People are now beginning to ask if it is not now too late to prevent it. It is worth while to see how some of the leading journals express themselves upon the subject at this moment. The *Times*, with its judicial calmness, pauses reflectively, clearly not wishing to see the Russians at Constantinople, but not willing to counsel the Government, and certainly not intending to give rash or ill-considered advice. Moreover, the *Times* evidently thinks there is still time to discuss the matter. The *Telegraph* is for immediate intervention. The *Morning Advertiser* denounces "the Russian atrocities," and expresses faith in the wisdom of the Government. The *Standard*, while insisting that there are serious obstacles to the Russian advance on Constantinople, (in which the *Times* agrees) declares that England cannot remain unmoved by the march of the Russians on the Ottoman city. "But we must not disguise from ourselves that the danger is nearer than it was, and that the safeguards on which some reliance was placed are beginning to fail. Amid all the uncertainties and perplexities of the hour, this one thing may be accepted as absolutely true, that the English Government and the English nation will never allow Russia to occupy Constantinople."

NOTES OF THE WAR.

A Bucharest dispatch says the Fourth Roumanian Division, under Gen. Manu, crossed the Danube yesterday and occupied Nikopolis.

Reuter's Constantinople telegram contains the following: "Turkish official reports claim that Russian cavalry attacks on Yeni Saghra, and in the direction of Osman-Bazar, have been repulsed with loss."

THE STRIKE NEARLY ENDED.

ANXIETY ALLAYED IN WASHINGTON.

NO CABINET MEETING YESTERDAY—PRECAUTIONS AGAINST DISORDER CONTINUED—FREIGHT TRAINS MOVING ON THE BALTIMORE AND OHIO ROAD—PREPARATIONS TO SEND TRAINS FROM BALTIMORE TO ALL POINTS ON THE LINE.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 29.—This is the first day since the railroad troubles commenced that the Cabinet has not been in session, and the fact that no officers were on duty to-day at the War Department shows that the authorities do not apprehend further violence. The precautions adopted during the past week, however, are continued, and troops are still being moved to localities where they can be promptly sent forward to suppress violence.

The Baltimore and Ohio Company is now moving freight trains east and west, over most of their road, and they expect to have it free to the Ohio River to-morrow. One freight train arrived here to-day from Martinsburg, being the first to arrive since the strike at that place. This afternoon 150 marines were sent to Baltimore to assist the forces already detailed to open this road, and the company will to-morrow commence sending out freight from Baltimore west to all points on the line. Gen. Schofield, who is in command of this division, anticipates no trouble.

THE LAKE SHORE STRIKE ENDED.

CIRCULAR OF THE RAILWAY OFFICERS TO THE MEN ASKING THEM TO RETURN ON MR. VANDERBILT'S ASSURANCE OF AN ADVANCE WHEN BUSINESS IMPROVES—THE MEN RESOLVE TO GO TO WORK TO-DAY.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

BUFFALO, N. Y., July 29.—On Saturday the following circular was issued from the Superintendent's office of the Buffalo Division of the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railway:

To Freight and Switch Engineers, Firemen, and Brakemen:

The employes of the New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad have resumed work on Mr. Vanderbilt's assurance to them and to the employes of the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railroad that when the business of the country will justify it, they will receive compensation accordingly, and I now urgently call upon each and every employe of the freight department to report to me for duty on Monday morning next, July 30, when the movement of freight will be resumed. The citizens of Buffalo are anxiously looking to you to commence work. The movement of freight will restore business, and furnish work for thousands of poor men who are now idle, and whose families are suffering for the necessaries of life. By resuming work on Monday next, you will prove to the people your willingness to remain as you have heretofore been, industrious and honorable, and law-abiding citizens, and that you do not countenance the riotous proceedings of the past week, and are not in sympathy with the perpetrators thereof.

Yours truly, W. P. TAYLOR, Superintendent.

At a meeting of the employes to-day it was unanimously resolved to go to work, and to inform the respective committees in Cleveland.

THE PITTSBURG AND FORT WAYNE.

STRIKERS CALLING FOR REINFORCEMENTS—EFFORTS TO MAN AN ENGINE FRUSTRATED—REPORTED COMPROMISE BETWEEN FIREMEN AND BRAKEMEN OF ALLIANCE AND THE RAILROAD OFFICIALS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

FORT WAYNE, Ind., July 29.—The Pittsburg and Fort Wayne strikers were reinforced last night by 100 section men, who came from Columbia City in a hand car. To-day several engines were fired up and one locomotive moved out of the round-house, but it was met by strikers, who put off the engineer and fireman and took the engine back to the round-house, amid hearty cheers. It is rumored that troops have been asked for, but the officials are reticent on the subject. None have yet arrived, but the strikers are in fear that they may come at any moment. The committee who went to Pittsburg last week returned to-day and called a meeting of the men this afternoon, which was largely attended. While the meeting was in session the following important telegram was received:

ALLIANCE, Ohio, July 29, 1877.

To the Committee at Fort Wayne:

At a meeting of the firemen and brakemen alone, concerning the matter that Mr. McCullough and Mr. Loyng said that if we would all go to work they would guarantee to give us our back pay, it was decided to ask J. D. Loyng for the truth of these reports. The following is his reply:

PITTSBURG, Penn., July 29, 1877.

To Committee of Striking Firemen and Brakemen at Alliance:

I did not say exactly that, but I did say that if the men all went to work and the brakemen and firemen made application for advance I pay I would forward it to the board, with a recommendation that the advance be made. The way matters stand nothing can be done until the men go to work. If you accept this proposition no further action is necessary except to advise me of the fact and report for duty. I urge you for your own sakes, as well as the company's, to do so.

J. D. LOYNG.

This reply was read to the firemen and brakemen of Alliance, and the following resolution was adopted by them alone:

Resolved, That we, firemen and brakemen, do accept the proposition of J. D. Loyng, providing it is satisfactory at other points. Call meeting as soon as possible of firemen and brakemen, and decide for yourselves. We await your reply.

FIREMEN AND BRAKEMEN OF ALLIANCE.

The strikers suspected the foregoing message to have been manufactured by the railway officials, and sent no reply. A second message was soon received, urging a prompt decision, and the meeting then appointed a committee, who will leave for Alliance at midnight, and if they find affairs to be as represented will return a favorable answer. The officials are much encouraged, and believe the men will go to work to-morrow.

TRAINS MOVING FROM PITTSBURG.

A BOLD FRONT MAINTAINED BY CERTAIN STRIKERS—TROOPS SCATTERED ALONG THE LINE—STRIKERS' REPRESENTATIVES CALL ON GOV. HARTRANFT.

PITTSBURG, Penn., July 29.—Freight trains are moving, notwithstanding the strikers maintain a bold front and say they never will yield until their demands are acceded to. At 7:30 o'clock this morning a train of 26 cars, known in railroad parlance as a double-header, went out, and the presumption is that it is going along all right. It was loaded with live stock, and it soon after was followed by five other trains, also freighted with cattle and hogs. Thus far upward of 160 cars have been moved from here, and some 300 cars of freight from the East are now on the tracks between East Liberty and Shady Side. Much of this freight is for Pittsburg, and, as soon as the tracks are repaired, it will be moved to the lower depot and unloaded. The crews which took out the trains to-day are from the Eastern Division of the road, and Gov. Hartranft, to afford them proper protection, placed a guard of soldiers on each tender. Troops are scattered far along the line of the Pennsylvania Railroad, even so far as Derry, while from Thirty-third-street to the ruins of the Union Depot there is a small army of uniformed men. The hillsides are dotted with white tents, and sentries with loaded muskets discharge their duties with as much care and exactness as in times of war. Red-lined coats of artillerymen are hung over the guns to keep them from the rains, which fall at frequent intervals, and to-night camp fires burn brightly. United States troops are quartered on the grounds of the Allegheny Arsenal, and have tents erected on a beautiful lawn immediately behind the arsenal property.

On the Pennsylvania Road to-day there were long lines of wagons and hundreds of men engaged in hauling away the burned and broken car wheels and the almost never-ending strings of twisted iron. It was all bustle and activity, and under the guard of troops old bent rails and burned ties were taken up and new ones put down. The work goes on without interruption, and before many days two of the many tracks will be cleared off and repaired. The strikers' representatives this morning called upon Gov. Hartranft and told the story of their troubles, and said to him all that they wanted was justice and fair compensation for their day's work. The Governor received and talked with them kindly, saying that it was not in his power to grant them what they asked. He had nothing to do with the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, and therefore would not and could not make any promises in that direction. He would lay their grievances before Mr. Scott, and exert his influence in having the company do what was right with them. The strikers stated their case in a manly way, and said if the Governor could promise that anything reasonable and fair would be done they would go to work immediately. The Governor denied that he forced the engineers on the locomotives that brought his troops here at the point of the bayonet. This may have been done by the regulars as a military necessity, but it was not done on his trains. He is of the opinion that the strike will end here in a few days, but don't know when the troops can be taken away.

No freight trains have been run on the Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad as yet, but it is likely an attempt will be made in this direction to-morrow. I learn from a prominent official of the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad to-night that this company have more applications for situations than they have situations to give. They promise, without any aid from the strikers, to move all their freight and have the road in good running order to-morrow night, or Tuesday at furthest.

THE SITUATION AT HARRISBURG.

ARREST OF SEVEN RINGLEADERS IN THE RIOTS—THE MAJORITY OF THEM LOW CHARACTERS, INTENT ON PLUNDER—FREIGHT FROM THE WEST ARRIVING—STOCK TRAINS FOR NEW-YORK AND PHILADELPHIA.

HARRISBURG, Penn., July 29.—This morning, before daylight, detectives quietly arrested at their residences seven of the principal rioters who led the mob in this city during the past week. They are charged with taking an active part in stopping passenger trains and disarming soldiers, and also with using incendiary language, trying to induce others to burn buildings. Some of those arrested are railroaders, but the majority are low characters, who scented plunder in the mob, and joined it for gain. They were all held for trial at the August term of the courts.

Freight is arriving from the West. To-night several stock trains, with cattle for Philadelphia and New-York, arrived, and there is no interruption whatever.

STATE OF AFFAIRS IN ILLINOIS.

EXCITEMENT IN EAST ST. LOUIS—THE CITY GUARDED BY STATE TROOPS—GENERAL ORDER ISSUED BY THE BRIGADE COMMANDER—NUMEROUS ARRESTS MADE—STRIKE OF LOCOMOTIVE ENGINEERS.

EAST ST. LOUIS, Ill., July 29.—This city has looked like a camp to-day, and everything has been bustle and activity. The Illinois State Militia commenced pouring into town at about 5 o'clock, and by 10 o'clock about 800 had arrived. Since then other companies have arrived, and to-night there are from 1,100 to 1,200 soldiers in the city, besides the United States troops. Some of the latter have been withdrawn, but there remain enough to guard the property of the Ohio and Mississippi and the South-eastern Roads, and also the bridge. The State troops comprise the Fifth and Eighth Regiments of Illinois State Guards. About midnight Gen. Bales issued the following:

HEAD-QUARTERS, SECOND BRIGADE, FIRST DIVISION, ILLINOIS NATIONAL GUARDS.
ASSISTANT ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
EAST ST. LOUIS, July 28, 1877.

General Order, No. 6.

Having, in compliance with orders from the Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the forces of the State, assumed command of the Illinois National Guard at East St. Louis, for the purpose of aiding the civil authorities of St. Clair County and the City of East St. Louis in preserving the peace and protecting property therein, to effectually execute this order, acting with the peace officers of said county and city, I hereby command all persons in said county and city to observe the peace and aid in the execution of the laws. Riotous and other unlawful assemblages are hereby prohibited and will be promptly dispersed. Private citizens in any considerable numbers appearing in public armed with weapons of any kind will be regarded as rioters and dealt with accordingly. The streets of the city and the thoroughfares of the county will be kept free from crowds, and all boisterous and unruly persons will be arrested and punished as provided by law. Citizens and corporations, with whose business any person interferes by the use of violence or intimidation of their employes, reporting the fact to these head-quarters will be protected by the forces of this command in the peaceful pursuit of their several avocations. By order of Brig.-Gen. E. N. Bales, commanding the Illinois National Guards.

J. N. REESE, Assistant Adjutant-General.

Trains began moving to-day. All roads except the Toledo and Wabash have sent out both passenger and freight trains. Considerable objection was made to this by strikers, and about noon quite a crowd gathered about a passenger train and said it should not go out. As they were quite demonstrative, Gen. Bales sent a company of Militia to the train, who surrounded the strikers, and took 65 prisoners, who were placed in confinement. This quieted things materially, but guards were placed on all trains which left subsequently, and no more trouble occurred. About 100 strikers, or their sympathizers, who indulged in loud talk, were arrested during the day, and by night few strikers were to be seen about the depot or yards.

The engineers on the Vandalia Road struck last night at 12 o'clock. Notwithstanding this, however, a passenger train on that road went out this evening, the engine being driven by a non-Brotherhood engineer. When the train on the Vandalia Road which was to leave Terre Haute at 11:25 last night was ready to start, the engineer deserted. In a few minutes another engineer was found, in the person of Mr. Frank Meyers, teller in the bank of McEeon & Tuell, who mounted the cab and brought the train through. On his arrival here this morning, Mr. Meyers ran the locomotive to the round-house, where he was assaulted by 30 or 40 strikers and badly beaten, but escaped from them.

All is quiet in East St. Louis to-night, and the outlook it promising. Gen. Bales says he was sent there to establish law and order and see that the embargo on commerce is raised and that he is going to do it. He will refrain from the exercise of positive force as long as possible, but if he is compelled to use it he will use it rigorously. He says if the strikers or rioters collide with his troops they will get hurt, as he has no blank cartridges, and a great many of his boys being war veterans they know how to fire low.

THE LACKAWANNA AND WESTERN.

PORT MORRIS, July 29.—The round-house of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad here contains about 25 engines, and the other railroad property is equally valuable. The strikers of this place have not threatened the railroad property, but on the contrary have openly avowed their intention to protect it should a riot occur. At Stanhope, a few miles from here, there are, however, a number of men who have proposed to the Port Morris men to create a riot.

There is considerable excitement to-day owing to the arrival this morning of the Second New-Jersey Militia on a special train. The command left Hoboken last night under sealed orders. The special train upon which they came was brought through by Assistant Superintendent Griffith, of the Morris and Essex Road, and came in so quietly that it was not until the sentries had been posted that any of the people knew of the arrival of the troops.

A passenger train was stopped here yesterday by the brakemen and firemen, and threats were made that no train would be allowed to pass here during the continuation of the strike. Fears were entertained that the companies' property here was in danger, and the troops were ordered here accordingly.

It is probable that the command will move to-night and push its way through to Phillipsburg, as it is understood that the commandant has direct orders from the Governor that the trains on the road must go through.

Men are coming in from all sections of the surrounding country, and among them are men well known to be anxious for a brush with the military. The railroad men proper state that in case of trouble they will assist the military in the preservation of the railroad property. In addition to the engines here, there are about 1,800 coal cars standing loaded on the track and 200,000 tons of coal in the sheds.

THE BALTIMORE AND OHIO ROAD.

BALTIMORE, Md., July 29.—Two way freight trains from Martinsburg arrived at Locust Point last night. To-day 17 trains from Martinsburg arrived at Locust Point, and eight at Cumberland. All the freight at this point was cleared up yesterday, and no trains left to-day. The strikers at Keyser and Grafton, West Va., having declared that the road should not be opened, Gov. Matthews, of West Virginia, made requisition on President Hayes for additional troops, and this morning Gen. Barry dispatched companies E, D, and I, of the Fifth Artillery, to those points. They arrived at Keyser at 7 o'clock this evening. Vice-President King accompanied the troops and will address the strikers at Keyser and Grafton. One hundred marines, under Capt. Forney, arrived here to-day to replace the troops sent to West Virginia. The company announces to-night that the running of passenger and freight trains will be resumed to all points to-morrow, and the strike may be considered ended on their road.

CUMBERLAND, Md., July 29.—Freight trains were moved west from here this afternoon. The first one was under guard of Capt. Wilson's United States Battery, from the detachment in this city, and went through to Keyser. A train following was stopped near Keyser by the strikers. When Capt. Wilson reached the spot with the Sheriff the strikers had fled across the river into Maryland. Afterward two of them went back into West Virginia, and were arrested. The Sheriff of Alleghany County, Md., has summoned a posse to arrest those in Maryland. It is orderly here, but large crowds were about all day, and considerable excitement is manifested.

Advices just received from Keyser state that trains will run from there Monday morning both east and west. A large proportion of the old employes have signified a willingness to resume their positions, and desire that no troops be sent with them. Twenty-five freight trains will leave here Monday morning.

THE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROADS.

PHILADELPHIA, July 29.—The Pennsylvania Railroad moved all their east bound freight trains to-day from Pittsburg, including nearly 200 car-loads of cattle. There is now no trouble on the Pennsylvania roads except at Erie, where the Superintendent expects to start freight to-morrow. The trains east from Pittsburg were made up of double-headers, and will reach Philadelphia and New-York on Monday.

Major Pell, of the First Division, has issued an order calling upon all soldiers of the division to report at 6 o'clock to-morrow evening for transportation to join their commands at Pittsburg. This evening a Police officer endeavoring to arrest a man for a breach of the peace was set upon by a crowd and roughly handled. A dozen officers came to his rescue and a fight ensued, when the mob retreated. After they had gone James Lodge, a middle-aged man, was found lying on the sidewalk with a frightful gash in the back of his head. By whom the wound was given is not known. Outside of this trouble everything has been quiet in the city to-day.

PITTSBURG, Penn., July 29—11:30 P. M.—The freight blockade at this point is pretty well broken. The strikers on the Pennsylvania Central and Fort Wayne Roads are still out, but offer no resistance to the movement of trains. Five trains of stock left over the Pennsylvania Road for the East to-day. Two trains of freight came West from Derry, and were transferred to the Pan Handle Road. Passenger trains on all the roads are running. The strikers are firm and claim that the roads cannot resume full operations for want of men. The city is very quiet.

BETHLEHEM, Penn., July 29.—The situation here is unchanged. The Lehigh Valley Road, as well as the Central, continues idle. It is rumored that on the latter a determined effort to run trains will be made to-morrow. The former say they will give due notice when their trains will resume. Neither road will re-employ strikers, and they have more applicants already than positions. The Bethlehem Iron Company's employes are quiet and orderly, and no trouble is apprehended. For some days past strikers from Easton have been working among the mill men, distributing incendiary handbills, and endeavoring to draw them into the strike.

MAUCH CHUNK, Penn., July 29.—A large meeting of citizens to devise means for protecting life and property was held here last evening. Two companies of volunteers were speedily enrolled, and Gen. Charles Albright was unanimously elected Colonel. The new battalion, which is composed of some of the best men of the town, is to be divided into two companies. The situation here now is very quiet, but no trains are being moved over either road, and should there be an attempt made in this direction, it is believed that trouble would ensue.

THE SITUATION AT ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., July 29.—To-day passed very quietly, and matters are beginning to assume their usual aspect. A number of companies of citizens' guard have been disbanded, and it is quite probable that all will be removed to-morrow, when general business will be resumed and the Merchant's Exchange reopened. There does not seem to be any doubt but that the regular Police force will be fully able to take care of the city from this time forth. James McCarthy, a prominent Internationalist, and one of the most incendiary speakers of that order, together with Peter Lofgreen, who is believed to be Chairman of the Executive Committee which worked so much mischief during the past week, are under arrest and in jail

Republican in the district. The Postmaster, for a number of reasons not necessary to explain at this time, is particularly popular with the working men of Troy and others who naturally vote the Democratic ticket. His personal efforts among this class bring, as I am assured, at least 1,000 votes to the Republican candidate. But Mr. Robertson is a Postmaster, one of the directors of that terrible machine which in the past has robbed the Democrats of victories they might have won. He can no longer take an active part in politics. He will be dismissed from the Federal service if he tries to induce Democrats to acknowledge the error of their ways and vote for honest Republican candidates. He does not care to be dismissed, and he will obey the President's order. The Democrats rejoice at this exceedingly, and they boast loudly that they will carry the Troy district by at least 2,000 votes. Their candidate will be ex-Police Commissioner Gleason, a strong man, who has just resigned his place on the Police Board for the purpose of taking the nomination. If the Republicans nominate a popular man and work night and day they may be successful.

The Thirteenth Senatorial District, now represented by Mr. Harris, of Albany, is naturally Democratic. It was carried by the Republicans two years ago because of the personal popularity of their candidate. Mr. Harris has made many new friends by his course regarding the New Capitol, and if he consents to be a candidate he can be re-elected without serious opposition. Senator Schoonmaker's district, the Fourteenth, is naturally Democratic. The present representative, a strong partisan, but an honest man, can be re-elected, but it is understood that he would prefer the Democratic nomination for Attorney-General. Whether he runs or not, however, the Fourteenth may be regarded as a Democratic district. Senator Wagner, the stanch and ever popular Republican representative of the Fifteenth, or Saratoga, District, does not desire a renomination, but it is believed that his many friends will force him to run. His majority never falls short of 2,500 votes. The Sixteenth District, represented for the last two terms by Senator Tobey, is naturally Republican by a very large majority. Recently, however, it has been managed by a ring of political hacks of both parties, who have, by certain practices not altogether reputable, contrived to elect members of their own clique, without regard to party. The ring is now rapidly losing power, and the old Sixteenth will certainly send a true Republican to the next Senate. The Seventeenth, or St. Lawrence District, now represented by Senator Moore, is of course overwhelmingly Republican. Mr. Moore would accept a renomination, but there are a number of other candidates, and it is believed that he will have to give way to a new man. This year it is probable that the nominee will be from Franklin County. Mr. Starbuck, who now represents the Eighteenth, or Watertown District, is a bitter Democrat, who is so blinded by prejudice that he could see no good in any of the reform measures proposed by the Republicans in the last Senate. He was John Kelly's most obedient tool during the past Winter, and he will be materially aided by Tammany Hall in his efforts to secure a renomination. At the last election he was successful because the Republicans nominated an unknown man from the small and out-of-the-way county of Lewis. If they take a good strong candidate from Jefferson this year they cannot fail to elect him.

The Nineteenth, or Oneida District, in which Senator Conkling lives, and which is sometimes ironically called "Conkling's stronghold," is naturally Republican by a large majority. It has been made debatable ground by "the favorite son," who never allows a follower to have an opinion of his own, and who demands that his personal friends shall be also his personal slaves. A few poor creatures in Utica and other parts of the district who are willing to accept this position, and who, because of their blind fidelity, are allowed to pick up the crumbs that fall from the great man's table, have already commenced to work for that most unlikely of all political contingencies—Mr. Conkling's return to the United States Senate. Their programme is worthy of them, and will doubtless find favor in the eyes of their chief. They intend to wage a characteristic Conkling warfare. They boldly declare that they will "rule or ruin;" that a personal supporter of Mr. Conkling shall go to the State Senate from Utica, or that the district shall be given over to the Democracy. In spite of their threats, however, there is good reason to believe that the people of the Nineteenth will elect neither a Conkling man nor a Democrat. Ex-Senator Campbell will probably be the candidate, and he can be elected by a good majority, in spite of the Conkling clique and the Democracy combined.

The Twentieth District, now represented by Mr. Loomis, will elect a Republican if the candidate is a strong man and personally popular. The Twenty-first, or Oswego and Madison District, is undoubtedly Republican. Mr. Doolittle, the present representative, is from Oswego. The claims of Madison will doubtless be recognized in the next nominating convention. The Twenty-second District is also undoubtedly Republican. Mr. McCarthy, of Syracuse, the present able and popular representative, will be returned by an increased majority. Mr. Lamont's district, the Twenty-third, is considered doubtful by many well-informed politicians, but it will probably elect a Democrat. The Twenty-fourth District, now represented by Mr. Selkreg, a Republican, is composed of the Counties of Tompkins, Tioga, and Broome. The present incumbent is from Tompkins. He has served two terms, and this year it is probable that the nomination will be given to one of the other counties. Ex-District Attorney Hopkins, of Broome, is a prominent candidate. He could be elected by a large majority.

THE FIGHT AGAINST SENATOR WOODIN.

The Twenty-fifth District, now represented by Senator Woodin, promises to be one of the battle-grounds of the campaign. Mr. Woodin does not seek a renomination, but there is good reason to believe that he will be forced into the field by his many friends. In that event John Kelly and other leaders in Tammany Hall will use every means in their power to secure his defeat. They recognize in him their ablest and most untiring adversary, and dislike him particularly because of his successful advocacy of the New-York City reform measures with which he was identified. They have already opened the campaign against him. Finding that it was impossible to blacken his fame as a public man they are now trying to break down his influence with the powerful temperance element in his district by declaring that his personal character is bad, that he is a drunkard and a man of loose morals generally. Every one of these charges is false; they are all lies out of the whole cloth; lies so ridiculous that those who know the Senator best can only laugh at them. Gentlemen who have been intimately acquainted with him for years have never known him to touch a drop of intoxicating liquor. Kelly & Co. must take some other means of "getting even" with Senator Woodin. The next Senate cannot afford to lose him. His defeat would be a public calamity and a disgrace to the Twenty-fifth District. Fortunately, however, there is no reason to believe that the enemies of reform will be successful in their attacks upon him. He will be elected by an old-fashioned Cayuga and Wayne majority.

The Twenty-sixth District, which disgraced itself two years ago by electing Hammond, "the fee-taker," is naturally Republican, but has been divided upon what was known as the Folger and anti-Folger fight, which grew out of the Folger contest with ex-Gov. Fenton. A strong Republican could carry the district. The Twenty-seventh, now represented by Mr. Bradley, the leader of the Democracy in the Senate, is also naturally a Republican district, but has been divided principally by the influence of Senator Conkling. It can be carried by a strong Republican—Mr. Davenport, of Bath, for instance. The Twenty-eighth, or Rochester, District is strongly Republican, and can easily elect any Republican except the present incumbent, Mr. Emerson. That gentleman may as well cease his frantic efforts to secure a renomination. The party must put its best foot forward this Fall, and he and men like him must be content with a back seat. The Twenty-ninth District could not do better than return "Honest Dan Cole," the tried and true old Republican who now represents it. He is strongly supported by his own county, Orleans, but a number of ambitious young men in Niagara say that the nomination this year belongs to them. Mr. Cole will do nothing to disturb the harmony of his party, and will retire rather than make any bad feeling between the counties. It is very generally believed, however, that he will be renominated. The district now represented by Mr. Wellman, the Thirtieth, will certainly elect a Republican. The Thirty-first, or Buffalo, District can be carried by the present Republican representative, Mr. Sprague. With any other candidate, however, it would be doubtful. Senator Vedder's district, the Thirty-second, is Republican beyond question, if the Fenton element is kept down and an honest Republican nominated. It is understood that the ex-Governor, ex-Senator, ex-Liberal, ex-Independent, who has his headquarters at Jamestown, is just now boasting of his intimacy with President Hayes, and trying on the strength of that reported intimacy to have one of his followers elected to the Senate from that district. He has his eye on the United States Senatorship, some people say. His chances are about as good as Mr. Conkling's.

The following list, prepared by five of the best-known Senators in the State, gives a fair idea of the prospects of the coming Senatorial contest:

Sure Republican or Anti-Tammany Districts—Fifth, Eighth, Ninth, Eleventh, Fifteenth, Sixteenth, Seventeenth, Twenty-first, Twenty-second, Twenty-fourth, Twenty-fifth, Twenty-eighth, Twenty-ninth, Thirtieth, Thirty-second—Total, 15.

Sure Democratic Districts—First, Third, Fourth, Tenth, Fourteenth, Twenty-third—Total, 6.

Doubtful Districts—Second, Sixth, Seventh, Twelfth, Thirteenth, Eighteenth, Nineteenth, Twentieth, Twenty-sixth, Twenty-seventh, Thirty-first—Total, 11.

Of the doubtful districts as given above, at least three can be carried by the Republicans without special effort. Two, the Twenty-sixth and Twenty-seventh, can be redeemed by hard work. John Morrissey can carry the Seventh for the Anti-Tammany Party, and Mr. Sprague's nomination in the Thirty-first will certainly give that district to the Republicans. H. C.

THE WALLA WALLA WATCHMAN.

NOTES FROM THE GUARDIAN OF WALLA WALLA COUNTY—WASHINGTON TERRITORY JOURNALISM.

The last issue of the Walla Walla *Watchman*, published in Walla Walla, Walla Walla County, Washington Territory, has come duly to hand. Public attention has of late been somewhat concentrated on the neighborhood of Walla Walla, and some extracts from the *Watchman* may be of interest. The editor seems to have his troubles, judging from the following paragraph, which is reproduced verbatim:

"This office certainly needs a well-muscled fighting editor or a well trained bull dog to stand off the pusillanimous curs who every now and then knash their teeth and bark at our heels. Friends tell us to treat that garbbage with abject contempt, but it is of no use for the contemptible breed not only lives, but actually fattens on that kind of fodder. Nothing but a good blacksnake will take affrontery and carnas out of such whelps. Law abiding men however respect the law, which fact makes cowardly braves out of villians."

The editor has heard of some rascals robbing a graveyard of flowers, and thus expresses himself on the subject: "We heard of the meanest men that ever had the breath of life within them, in fact we have seen a few, and have seen others occasionally, but we never saw the man villaneous enough to rob a graveyard; yet we have that heinous, carnivorous brute in human form in our midst, still no one knows him to be guilty of such a dark crime as robbing a graveyard, save Him above with the all seeing eye, who knowath all things. For years Messrs. Savage, Adams & Young have been at some, efforts to adorn the graves of departed friends with the choicest flowers, but what they planted and matured in months would be stolen in one single night. Could humanity sink lower in a country like ours, where hunger is never known and the cornucopia of Plenty has its head-quarters? Yet such is and has been the case for the last five years, and no wonder. One whose affection for a dear one lost, never ceases until death, which parts also rejoines, remarked: 'I have tried to raise a tree and a rose upon her grave, but it is no use while thieves abound.' A little select company dug a well and bought a force pump. Knaves ruined the pump and thieves, no doubt, would steal the well were it possible. There is one thing certain. We are cursed with bad eggs, which can only be hatched out with a pick handle or a good strong rope."

The editor's contemporaries find fault with him for publishing news calculated to discourage immigration. He justifies himself thus:

"The Dayton *News* and the Dayton *Ubetcher* and still another badger set up a wining and a howling because we feel inclined to publish what we hear, and talk about hurting the country and playing — It must be remembered that a newspaper has its classification. Editors publish editorally what they think, locally what they hear, and generally that which perhaps false may have a tendency to protect life and property, or may have its beneficience. In this manner newspapers are made. We inquire of such persons whose word is as good as our credits and sometimes a little better. 'The truth is bad enough.' We know it, and feel it every day, but if emigrants stay away until we clear the country of *cultus* Indians, they can stay away and fight grasshoppers in Kansas forever. None but the brave deserve the fair! We see no reason why we should galvanize matters simply to coax on emigration, and when we look over our exchanges who thus presume to advise, we find one article ridiculing the very idea of there being an Indian trouble, and in the very next column they quote: 'The Indians have destroyed everything below and above us on the river. It would make the heart ache to see the little children, &c.' Why don't you keep mum all ye wise akres? How do you know it's so? Why not follow your advice? But if you can't and won't, then please take turns and dry up."

Finally the editor perpetrates a melancholy pleasantry, as follows:

"'How sad the sight! He stood on Adams' corner, like the star of the evening under the blue canopy of Heaven, all alone and forsaken. Once the proud owner of fine herds of sheep, but now, he knows they are scattered upon Cayuse Prairie, by hostile and savage tribes, the Government pets, and the vaccine matter of insolent vagabonds and sattelites of bread and soilloquized thus: 'This is all I have left,' (pointing to his dog.) 'I know I have too much; but I did not come here to make a fool out of myself, and that dog knows it.' (both look at each other affectionately.) 'Oh, Scotland! The poorest of all countries, but I love you dearer than all. Here I am, far from kindred and home, and an old man at that, with nothing left; no, not a sheep; yes, all is gone,' (looking down;) 'yes, gone! But, thank God, I have my dog left. That very night some heartless wretch stole that dog, too.'"

RECRUITING IN PRUSSIA AND BAVARIA.

In conformity with the military law passed in 1874, the Chancellor of the German Empire has laid before the Federal Council the reports drawn up by the Ministers of War in Prussia and Bavaria with respect to the recruiting for the Army in those two kingdoms during the past year. From this report it appears that 1,055,088 men are enrolled upon the alphabetical lists; that of this number 34,192 have been placed upon the list of absentees who cannot be found; that 106,175 have failed to put in an appearance without permission; that 198,150 have emigrated to other countries; that 358,363 have been sent back for a time; that 832 have been excluded from military service, and that 86,775 have been declared unfit for service; that 59,655 have been placed in the first and 61,142 in the second reserve; that 344 have been drafted into the navy; that 166,833 have been enrolled; that 17,006 were in excess of the number fixed for the annual contingent, and that there were 14,721 voluntary recruits. Of the whole number of recruits 111,250 were incorporated in the active Army, and 3,396 in the special corps which do not carry arms; while the Navy was recruited by 1,418 men living upon the coast and 819 inhabitants of inland places. More than 14,000 persons were sentenced to different punishments for having emigrated without permission, and inquiries are still being held with regard to an equal number of persons accused of a similar offense. These are the figures for Prussia, while in Bavaria, out of 93,954 men inscribed upon the lists, 103 could not be found; 3,781 were absent without leave, 18,654 had emigrated to other countries, 23,476 were sent back for a time, 131 were excluded from the service, and 14,634 were rejected as unfit; 16,774 were put upon active service, and 504 placed in the unarmed corps. Sentences were passed upon 723 men for having emigrated without an authorization to do so, and inquiries are still being prosecuted against 600 others who have left their homes under similar conditions.

BUCHAREST IN SUMMER.

INCIDENTS OF RUSSIAN ARMY LIFE.

THE CHARMS OF OBSCENITY IN THE ROUMANIAN CAPITAL—PRINCE GORTSCHAKOFF'S ENJOYMENT AT A CAFE CHANTANT.

From a Special Correspondent.

BUCHAREST, Tuesday, July 10, 1877.

Bucharest possesses a theatre—a splendid construction in wood and stucco of the Grecian order, Parthenon style—where, during the cool weather a thousand persons may listen to comedy, drama, vaudeville, and opera, in Roumanian, French, and Italian, on alternate nights. But just now the entire audience would be asphyxiated in about seven minutes and a half, and so its halls, among the most richly decorated in Europe, are closed, and the population is forced to look elsewhere for its amusement. Now, Bucharest is not literary, and small blame to it, too, if it is not, with the thermometer at 90° in the shade, and the cab horses dropping down dead in the streets, and the flies in such swarms that one feels a species of retrospective commiseration for the poor Egyptians when Moses let loose the fourth plague to punish their godless Pharaoh. Nobody, indeed, can remain undemoralized through this heat, when the grasshopper's song is a burden, and when every one is tempted to wish, with Sidney Smith, that he could take off his flesh and sit in his bones. Still, Bucharest must be amused, even although its sons are all away, more or less, at the front, patriotically intentioned to stop the foeman's hostile bullets with their patriotic bodies. You cannot read, for your rooms are like an oven, even during the long hours of the night; novels are frightfully expensive, and such a thing as a circulating library has never been even dreamed of. What wonder then is there that those highly elevating institutions, the cafés chantants, should have been imported, or that they should be a success! They have not the extraneous attractions of their prototypes of Paris and Marseilles; there are no brilliant illuminations, no meritorious adornment, nothing but a dusty garden—when it has rained you may substitute the qualification "muddy"—with benches and tables, where, if you are a swell, you can have a reserved seat for two francs, and if you belong to the *oi polloi*, you can be equally, but not more, uncomfortable, for one. Still, they bear a strong family likeness to their originals; you can drink the same bad liquors at outrageous prices, and you can listen to the same chaste and edifying programme of song and dialogue. Ever since that low washerwoman Theresa created her furor in Paris with those sweet things, "Les Canards" and "La Femme à Barbe," the European public has been convulsed with admiration for the charms of slang and obscenity. Young poets have taxed their imaginations to invent, and have won their way to fame by the success of their efforts to produce, something indescribably nasty, which would say everything and yet remain within the limits of an indulgent censorship, and great ladies have practiced the attitudes and gestures of this style before their looking-glass, and have imitated her husky voice and immodest leer for the delectation of the Imperial Court. Highly-seasoned dishes were necessary for the corrupted palates of 1867, and I remember one very mighty personage—she was a Princess by birth and marriage, and the wife of an Ambassador—whose delight was unbounded when Theresa, who had been sent for to be present at the rehearsal of "Rien n'est sacré pour un Sapeur," pronounced her verdict: "*Je la chante mieux que vous, madame, mais vous êtes beaucoup plus canaille!*" Now, this was indeed a joy forever, for to be *canaille* then was a certain passport to distinction, and it was good style to sneer at conventionalities and to call the honest scruples of a modest woman prudery and affectation. But I have no intention of preaching a sermon. I only want to say that this kind of civilization has made its way even to the borders of the Danube, and it is much patronized by even the best society. Most respectable people flock to the cafés chantants every night. Paterfamilias marshals in his fat spouse and his wasp-waisted daughters, and all laugh heartily at jokes whose obscenity we will hope they do not understand. Even Cabinet Ministers are there not unfrequently, and Prince Gortschakoff is an assiduous attendant. There was a solemnity, last night, at one of these establishments for the benefit of its prima donna, Mlle. Fanelly, who is a great favorite, being particularly coarse, and I had a fine opportunity for looking at the old gentleman in his every-day guise. I had already seen him, when in a brilliant uniform, blazing with decorations, he stood two or three paces in rear of his sovereign, at the imperial reception in the railway station, on the day of the Czar's arrival, and now, in a black frock coat, and a chimney-pot hat upon his snow-white hair, his eyes brilliant with suppressed malice, he sat at a little table next to mine, in company with three ladies of the Fanelly troupe, his arm passed familiarly around the waist of the prettiest one, evidently utterly heedless of the *qu'en dira-t'-on* of Mrs. Grundy.

Prince Alexander Gortschakoff, Grand Chancellor of the Russian Empire, was born in 1798, a year later than M. Thiers, to whom he bears a striking resemblance. Educated at the Imperial Lyceum of Tsarskoe Selo, where his friend and fellow-student was the celebrated Russian poet Pushkine, Prince Gortschakoff made his début in political life, as an attaché to M. De Nesselrode, at the Congresses of Vienna and Laybach. In 1824 he was sent as Secretary to the Embassy in London, where his principal occupation was the study of foreign languages, in several of which he has acquired a very remarkable fluency. Chargé d'Affaires at Florence in 1830, he was thence removed in 1832 to Vienna, where the illness and death of the Russian Ambassador first brought him into notice. In 1841 he was accredited with the title of Embassadeur Extraordinaire to the Court of Stuttgard, where, in spite of the opposition of the Prussian Government, he succeeded in negotiating the marriage of the Princess Olga, sister of Alexander II., with the Prince Royal, now the King of Wurtemburg. For this he was rewarded with the title of Privy Councilor and was confirmed in his post of Minister Resident, steering the Russian diplomatic bark very cleverly through the Revolutionary tempests of 1848 and 1849 and contributing, it is said, very materially to the arrangements which terminated in the abdication of the Austrian Emperor, Ferdinand I., in favor of his nephew, Francis Joseph. In the oft-recurring Eastern question Prince Gortschakoff has always played a leading part; he replaced M. De Meyendorff at Vienna in 1854, but was unable to defeat the convention, although his efforts with his Government greatly contributed to the acceptance of the Treaty of Paris of March 30, 1856. Recalled from Vienna and appointed to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, in place of M. De Nesselrode, he took a very decided stand in the Neapolitan question and excited considerable anxiety in Western Europe by a circular, in which, turning against France and England the principle of national independence, he stubbornly opposed all foreign intervention in the internal economy of the affairs of the Kingdom of the Two Sicilies. Then it was that he employed the phrase which seems to be an indication of all his political programmes: *La Russie ne boude pas; elle se recueille*—"Russia does not pout; she only hides her time." In 1860 he again began to make his influence felt. In 1861 he supported the project of the French expedition to Syria; in 1862 he refused the proposal, made by M. Drouyn de Lhuys, for a joint intervention in the American civil war, showing very decided sympathy for our Government. In 1863 he made a very stiff answer to the French, English, and Austrian note relative to the Polish insurrection, and in the month of July of this same year his conduct as a diplomatist in the Polish question was signally rewarded by his promotion to the position of Grand Chancellor of the Empire. His policy has always been distinguished for its foresight and moderation; he has always endeavored to obtain his ends by pacific measures, and always employs the pen in preference to the sword. Still, he is a sincere patriot, that is to say, sincerely devoted to his country, according to his conception of her interests, and is ready to pour out blood and treasure rather than sacrifice those interests to any Utopian lion-lying-down-with-the-lamb theories. Since the death of Cardinal Antonelli, he is, with the exception of M. De Bismarck, and perhaps M. Thiers, the only statesman now living, and in any encounter of diplomatic finesse between him, or his disciples and mouth-pieces Ignatieff and Schouvaloff, with such respectable mediocrities as Lord Derby, Lord Loftus, Lord Salisbury, and M. Chaudordy, is about on a par with a discussion between a Senior Wrangler of Cambridge and a fourth-form Eton boy.

He seems a lively old party, and, when off duty, fond of amusement, yet it was scarcely dignified in him to escort Mesdames Fanelly and Rachel from the garden, after the performances, and just a trifle cynical to bow to the wife of a Roumanian Minister with one of these notorieties hanging on his arm, although she is remarkably pretty and very impudent and calls her venerable admirer *ce vieux Seige*. I hope that my café chantant episode will not be considered frivolous; I give it as a picture of manners and morals and because it affects somewhat the real feeling entertained by the invaders for their hosts, who are getting tired of the sleeping-partner rôle which, so far, they have been playing. What the Prince, who fancies himself a military genius because he was born in Germany, really thinks, I cannot say, but if his plans are as they have been, told to me, God help the Roumanian Army. Fortunately, there is a power behind the throne which will exercise a salutary control over his strategic vagaries, and the influence of such men as Bratiano and Rosetti will probably avail to avert the disaster.

An editorial on the present phase of the Eastern question, published in the *Romanul*, Mr. Rosetti's paper, seems to point to the formation of that confederation of Eastern nations which, ridiculed as it so often has been by Western politicians and Turcophile journalists, must eventually replace the Turkish Empire and become the real bulwark of European interests against the bug-bear of Muscovite aggression. As this article, coinciding as it does with well accredited rumors of Servian armament and Greek agitations in the Hellenic provinces is significant of future complications, I will give its translation, simply observing that its author never emits an opinion or a counsel without good and sufficient reason:

"The idea of the reconstitution of the East by its own inherent elements has made vast progress. It has been understood by all, and although certain deeply rooted and interested restrictions still oppose its immediate realization, it is none the less true that Europe at last feels that without imminent danger to herself she cannot much longer tolerate this perpetual uprising of the Christian populations of the Peninsula of the Balkans against the stupid and barbarous Government of the Porte. The doors must be opened wide to the Roumains, the Southern Slavs, to the Greeks. In order that all alike may advance peaceably on the road to progress. Since the war of 1856 each one of these vital elements of the decaying Ottoman Empire has manifested legitimate impatience and noble aspirations; all have proved that they have the wish and the right to live as freemen. Through its dread of a new complication Europe has always sought to stifle these aspirations, and has sometimes repressed them in a manner which is a violation of the sacred rights of humanity. Candia and Bulgaria are bloody witnesses of the compromises arranged by European diplomacy. The hour has sounded to put an end to this state of things. The Russian Empire has assumed the initiative in the work of reconstruction. Roumains, Slavs, Hellenes, we cannot remain idle, and however hostile to us may be those who yet continue to be the partisans of diplomatic compromise, we must contribute with all our strength to the realization of a work in which no one more than ourselves is interested."

This leader is the more significant that its author is not a Russophile, but on the contrary is in such disfavor with Russia that unless authorized by the Government the article and the newspaper would have been suppressed. There are constant conflicts of authority, between the Russian and the Roumanian officials, and daily conferences on questions of privilege take place between Prince Gortschakoff and Mr. Bratiano, generally resulting in the graceful yielding of something unimportant by the Grand Chancellor. The last concession made was a permission to the Roumanian Government *to use its own telegraph wires for two hours every day*, for official communications between the Minister of the Interior and his Prefects in the towns along the Danube. Until this was granted—5th July—no messages except between Russians on Russian military affairs, have been allowed since the 22d of June.

There has been another unsuccessful encounter with the Turkish Army—an "undecided" affair in official phraseology—where, is not yet made known, but probably in an attempt to cross the Jantra; the Russians must have suffered heavily for every train brings up large consignments of wounded, and the amateur Red Cross people, who shortly ago complained that they had nothing to do, have their hands full. About 150 prisoners, taken at the defeat of Biela, have also passed through Bucharest on their way to the interior of the Empire. They are well treated and not prevented conversing with strangers. According to their account, the Russians numbered 16 and the Turks only 12 battalions, the Russians maintain that they were only 12,000 strong against a force of 30,000 of the enemy; the truth probably lies between the two statements, the result being, in any case, a decided repulse. With all my respect for Russian valor and Russian discipline, nothing would surprise me less than to learn that the first general battle had been a serious Russian defeat. It must be fought on ground of the enemy's choosing; his front is covered by the River Jantra and his flanks protected by the fortresses, so that it will be simply hard fighting, with all the advantages of position in favor of the Turks and no opportunity for the display of any tactical talent in the way of manœuvring on either side, should that talent be possessed by either commander, and as yet there have been no indications of the existence of such a quality. Still, my provisions may be entirely wrong, and the stupidity, apathy, or cowardice of some Turkish Pasha, or some happy accident may allow the Russians to force the Osmanli's second line of defence, just as they did the passage of the Danube. It may be of some interest to tell the measures prescribed for the transportation and treatment of Turkish prisoners. Each convoy is sent under an armed escort by rail to the place designated at head-quarters for their detention. The commander of the escort is provided with the funds necessary for the entire journey, and with a *fueille de route* indicating the names, number, and rank of the prisoners, the points at which he is to stop, and the time to be passed there. On the departure of the train the military Governor—Commandant de Place—telegraphs to the Governor of the province to which the convoy is directed the necessary indications of the number of men and the hour of their arrival. The prisoners are distributed in the carriages according to their respective ranks. Pashas being entitled to first class, field officers to second, and Captains and subalterns to third class tickets; as far as possible, these are separated from privates and non-commissioned officers. During the journey the Christians—when practicable—are placed in different carriages from the Mussulmans. An interpreter accompanies each convoy, and whenever the number exceeds 100 it is in charge of an officer. In all cases where foreign subjects who have accompanied the Turkish armies are made prisoners, the Governors of the provinces communicate the fact to the Minister of Foreign Affairs, who is instructed as to the steps to be taken with their respective Governments. All Russian subjects taken in arms against their country are to be considered not as prisoners of war, but as traitors and deserters, and will be transported in irons, those captured on the Danube to Kiew, those taken in the Caucasus to Khorkow, to be judged by a court-martial. This last measure will probably excite a howl of indignation in favor of the dear Poles. The executive department of the Police, under the direction of the Minister of the Interior, is charged with the general surveillance of all prisoners confined within the Empire; the local Police of each province is responsible within the limits of its jurisdiction. The prisoners are entirely under the control of the military authorities; they are divided into groups of 50 individuals, who choose a chief, to whom the funds allotted for their support are paid, and who also receives all moneys gained by them by their labor. They are permitted to retain any money or articles of value which they may possess, or they may deposit the same in the local treasury, and may draw out the whole or a part whenever they so desire to do upon the presentation of their receipt. They are not confined in prisons, and are at liberty to circulate freely within certain limits and during certain hours. Wherever there are no railways in the districts assigned for their internment, the prisoners march by road; subalterns are conveyed in carts, in couples; field officers and Generals each in a separate carriage, accompanied by a guard; those who fall ill during their journey are immediately turned over to the nearest military or civil hospital. The most violent humanitarian can find no fault with these arrangements.

The Czar follows the Army, showing his solicitude for its comfort and well-being in every possible manner. He is now at Sistova, having crossed from Ishlass a few days after the occupation of the right bank. While there, happened an incident which shows how sincerely he seeks to endear himself to his troops. He was sitting down to dinner at the Dacia farm, where he held his head-quarters; a funeral passed; he inquired whose it was; and, upon learning that it was that of a Captain killed at the passage of the Danube, he rose from table, and, accompanied by his staff and his suite, 150 persons in all, accompanied the procession on foot and bareheaded to the cemetery. I was at Turnu-Magurelli yesterday, and witnessed a tremendous artillery duel between the Russian batteries there and the Turkish forts at Nikopolis. The Osmanli fired with wonderful rapidity, the answering flashes of their guns coming before they could have heard the report of ours. But their practice continues to be wretched, and I can certify, from personal observation, that not a man was hurt on this side of the river.

Gen. Zimmerman's corps from the Dobrudscha is moving down—I should say up stream—in the direction of the Turkish quadrilateral, to co-operate with a force under Gen. Gustman above Rustchuk. A second army of invasion, to be commanded by the Grand Duke Vladimir, is now in process of formation. It will act to the westward of the columns now in the field, and will move by the lines east of the Timok Valley upon Sophia, and thence, turning the line of the Balkans, upon Adrianople. In this perhaps the Roumanians and Serbs will be allowed to co-operate. At present, from information received since I commenced this letter, I learn that the Roumanian advance is postponed, and that their corps d'armée at Caracal has been ordered to detach a considerable force of cavalry and mounted guns to reinforce the Russian right at Turnu-Severin, which is still kept at bay by the intrenchments of Nikopolis.

THE TARGET IN ENGLAND.

RIFLE SHOOTING AT WIMBLEDON.

THE VOLUNTEERS OF ENGLAND AND SCOTLAND—THE STRUGGLE FOR THE GOLD MEDAL AND $1,250—THE PRIZE WON BY A LANCASHIRE PRIVATE.

From the London News, July 13.

For what is to volunteers at least the great day of the Wimbledon meeting there was an unusually small number of spectators present yesterday. Late in the day, however, many hundreds of people thronged into the camp, and it was evident at once that their objective point was the 1,000-yard range, where the last struggle for the great prize would be. As the hour previously fixed for shooting at 1,000 yards had been changed to 4:30, people did not care to yield up the vantage points they had gained around the ropes at the firing point, and they patiently waited there an hour or more for the appearance of the 60 redoubtable champions. The result of the struggle in its earlier stages had by this time become generally known. Sergt. Pattison, of the Third Forfar, was leading at 900 yards by three points, with a total of 56; and next to him was Sergt. McAuslan, of the Sixth Dumbarton, with 52; Lieut. Pott, Border Mounted Rifles, had scored 49; Sergt. Jolliffe, First Isle of Wight, and Private Yoting, Seventeenth West York, 47; Private Calvert, Fourteenth North York, and Sergt. Edward, Thirteenth Stafford, 46; Private G. Jamieson, Fifteenth Lancashire, and Major Pearse, 45 each. The hopes of Scotland were high, and many were the mild wagers ready to be laid on the chance of the Queen's prize and gold medal going over the border for the fourth time. In the event of this satisfactory result the Northmen would of course be ready to claim any winner with a colorable resemblance to a Scotch name as their countryman; but it certainly seemed as if fortune were about to smile upon them once more, seeing that their representatives held the three foremost places in this part of the contest, and that a patriotic lover of Highland gloom and rough breezes could wish. Against this formidable array of sturdy Gaels England had several who had been doing well in previous competitions this year, but the hopes that were centred in her two gold medalists seemed fading fast, since Mr. Humphry had retired with a score of only 31 points at the shorter ranges, and Major Pearse was scarcely shooting in the brilliant style that placed him so far ahead two years ago. The competitors filed in quietly and took their places, while the crowds behind the ropes grew deeper and pressed closer in their eagerness to get a good view of every shot.

After a brief delay the signal was given to hoist the danger-flag, and the last scene of the great struggle opened with a quick succession of shots from the prone marksmen, who seemed nervously eager to get over the first awful moment of suspense. Those who were waiting their turn to fire swept the range of targets with glasses, and carefully noted how the strong wind had sent nearly all the shots to the left, but when they looked up again at the distant flags they saw with dismay that the fickle breeze had changed many points, and was blowing up the range from another quarter. It had been gusty and changeful enough through the morning, but by this time it had developed into a "fishtail" wind, whose erratic movements defied calculation, and it was soon evident to onlookers that, except by a happy accident, the scores were not likely to be very brilliant. Sergt. Pattison began with an inner, and there was a guttural murmur of satisfaction among the Scotchmen when they found he had got eight bulls-eyes out of the first shot, but they were silent and shook their bonnets ominously when the second was signaled an outer only. Major Pearse's first shot was a "magpie," but his second was a miss, and when after another "magpie" he missed again the chance of the Queen's Prize going to Devonshire this year was palpably lost. While the eyes of most people in their neighborhood were centred on these two marksmen, Jamieson, who shot at the target between them, was quietly running up his score with two inners and two bulls, and McAuslan, on the extreme right, had begun with a bull and centre, but missed his third shot. At the conclusion of the fourth round Pattison stood first with 69, not having missed at all. McAuslan was 68 and Jamieson 65. Then McAuslan scored another inner, and Jamieson a magpie, while Jamieson, who with three shots to go seemed likely to make the highest aggregate on record for the Queen's, had the chagrin of seeing no answering disk go up in answer to his fifth round. Then it was discovered that Sergt. Jolliffe, whose shooting had scarcely been watched, was creeping slowly up, and after an immense excitement when he made a magpie, while McAuslan and Jamieson with 66, only three points behind the leading man. Again Pattison missed and the three others followed suit. Each had still a chance left, but, if the Lanark man could only get one, only a bulls-eye would be good enough to beat him. The silent excited crowd seemed afraid to react on him, he waited impatiently for his turn to come, then walked quickly to the firing point, and almost before the people watching could fix their eyes on the target, the ring of his rifle sounded, and the shot had gone on which so much depended. But the target did not move, and another miss was recorded for him. For their last shots Jolliffe got a magpie and McAuslan an outer, which placed them level with Pattison.

Jamieson was the last of the four to fire, and if he had scored but three points there would have been a fourfold tie for the great prize. From all sides the crowd gathered densely behind the point where his scarlet uniform made him conspicuous. A moment of breathless silence while he was deliberately taking aim; another of anxious suspense before the target was seen to lower; and then, as the dummy rose, the red disc clinging to it declared the Liverpool man a winner of the Queen's Prize. At this point only, then he was taken off to the Council tent to have his rifle tested, the Lancashire lads in Jennison's pavilion turning out in a body to give him a rattling cheer for "Gould country" as he passed. Having been formally declared the winner, he was forcibly seized by some stalwart men of the London Scottish, who had speedily discovered that he was an Aberdonian, and not an Irish Jamieson, and borne by them to the camp of the Victorias, where the time-honored hospitalities were dispensed. The band of the Victorias headed the procession from the Council tent, playing "See, the Conquering Hero Comes;" but this was too much for one or two of the kilted Scots, who speedily unearthed a piper from some mysterious corner, and put him in the van to honor their recently discovered champion, and torture the ears of effete Southrons. To the piper's tender mercies the bandsmen of the Victorias handed over their charge after he had been duly honored within their camp, and then, mounted still on the shoulders of the London Scottish, he was taken in triumph to their regimental lines, where much whisky was drained to the glory of the land that never wants for a champion among its sons scattered far and wide on the face of the earth. This at least was the sentiment loudly expressed. Private Jamieson is in truth a good Scot by birth, as he hails from Port Gordon in Banffshire. He first served with the Fifth Elgin Corps, but as he has been 14 years in Col. Pilkington's Regiment, Englishmen may at least be allowed modestly to claim that all his shooting has been learned on this side of the border. He won the silver medal of the Scottish Club at Liverpool last year, when he made the top score in the Scotch team. Private Jamieson's score of 70 is four points lower than that made by Sergt. Pullan last year, and thus less than Major Pearse's total in 1875.

Following is the score of the six best shots for the Queen's Prize of $1,250, a gold medal and badge:

	800 Yards.	900 Yards.	1,000 Yards.	Total.
Private G. Jamieson, £250 N. R. A. Gold Medal and Badge	22	23	25	70
Sergt. W. Jolliffe	28	21	22	69
Sergt. W. McAuslan	27	26	17	69
Corp. G. Pattison	27	29	13	69
Sergt. H. Davis	23	26	19	68
Sergt. Paton	24	20	20	64

DISGRACING THEIR UNIFORMS.

A correspondent of the Philadelphia *Times* gives some particulars of the action of the Militia at Reading, where it was said that the mob was unnecessarily fired into. After speaking of the good conduct of some of the companies, he continues: "As to the Allentown companies, many of them chose valor's better part—discretion—and, forgetting the sacred character of their Continental uniforms, incontinently ran away; but, on the whole, the regiment did well under the circumstances, and emerged with credit from the baptism of fire. For the blue-coated rabble, who came to this city on Tuesday morning from Norristown and Conshohocken, no words can be found to express the contempt of the reputable citizens here. As soon as the regiment arrived they began to wander around town, drinking and openly mingling and fraternizing with the rioters, who took courage from their presence and boasted loudly of visiting swift vengeance upon those who had fired upon them the previous evening. Scores of them were seen distributing their ammunition to the rioters, and their conduct filled our citizens with horror and alarm. This villainous conduct was not confined to a single company, but was participated in by the whole regiment, and as they marched out of town they were surrounded by several hundred rioters, to whom they handed out the rest of their ammunition, some of them surrendering even their muskets. These things were witnessed by hundreds of citizens, and if such actions remain unpunished, we may look upon our Militia as more dangerous to the peace of the

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

SATAN AS A MORAL PHILOSOPHER; WITH OTHER ESSAYS AND SKETCHES. By C. S. HENRY, D. D. Author of "About Men and Things," &c. New-York: T. WHITTAKER. Bible House.

This collection of little moral essays presents one of the number on its front—the title being a sort of attraction; since "the Prince of Darkness," as everybody is aware, has had a perverse kind of literary prestige derived from the three famous Johns, that is, of Patmos, London, and Weimar. The author's argument turns on the venerable Arab story of the book of Job, in which Satan makes his appearance in the court of Heaven, and assures the Lord that the patriarch was a good and pious man because he had had neither losses nor trials at the hands of his Maker, to make him discontented and a rebel.

The disparaging words used by the fiend on the aforesaid occasion show, in Dr. Henry's opinion, that Lucifer's morality was more correct than that of Epicurus, Horace, Locke, Paley, and many others who assume the love of reward to be the mainspring of all good actions. Our author shows his frankness in siding thus with the Adversary; but his argument does not seem to be a sound one. Rewards for goodness have been the main considerations in all creeds. There is no religion without them, and the Deity is made to sanction them in a manner not to be mistaken. Rewards for well-doing are the corner-stones of Heaven, so to speak. The Old Testament declares that the good shall be happy in this world, and the New Testament says they shall be happy in the next. It is no light thing to set all this aside. As regards the merely human view of this argument, we find the logic of reward just as irrefutable. The good and just man serves his fellow-men and has a regard for their good opinions as well as for the testimony of his own conscience—the purest and best reward in the world, and such as no moralist should wish to deny him. Indeed, it might be said that nature entwines reward with the working of her laws. The necessary business of eating and drinking, for instance, carries its pleasant reward along with it; and it would be a mere waste of argument to assert that we should masticate as a matter of strict duty and without any view to the selfish gratification. It is the same with the moral argument of recompense. People who do good to one another will have their reward, whether they look for it or not; and no ascetic logic can refine away what belongs to the instincts or nature of men. Their nature as well as their religion seems to be set very strongly against our author's views of this matter. "Self" has never yet been annihilated in the moral administration of things; and, properly educated or counseled, it is capable of becoming one of the divinest of the human factors.

A paper on the "Philosophy of Witchcraft" notices a few of the fantastic maladies of the human mind in all ages, and especially that of the American colonists in the time of Cotton Mather. The story is the most lamentable chapter in the history of New-England, and it is to be noted as something curious that while a great number of laymen came forward at the sudden close of the paroxysm to express sorrow and repentance for their share in it, Cotton Mather never did. To the last he maintained that the casting out of devils was a very good Christian work. In the essay on "Dreams and Visions," Dr. Henry mentions the story told of the late President Lincoln, as transmitted by Secretary Stanton to Charles Dickens. The President came one day to a Cabinet Council with a very grave and depressed aspect; and when questioned by the Attorney-General, mentioned a dream which he had had on the previous night for the third time—once before the Bull Run retreat, and once again on the eve of another disaster. He evaded further explanation, merely adding, "I am in a boat, on a broad, rolling river. But" (seeing Mr. Stanton enter) "let us proceed to business." That very night he was shot at the theatre. The explanation of dreams seems to lie in the fact that they belong to the waking thoughts, and only occur in imperfect sleep. Mr. Lincoln had for some years been aware of the menaces of his enemies, and in 1865 they reached his ears more frequently than before, occupying his waking thoughts, and naturally coloring those dim and momentary impressions called dreams. In a paper on "History and Philosophy," the author seems too positive in asserting that the course of history has not been chiefly directed by the climate and soil of countries. The influence of place is largely exercised on race, and men have not been able to control nature. They cower before her great forces, and use many to modify their effects; but they cannot control the wild and formidable chemistry of the air operating on the soil of the earth and the surface of its waters. The mechanisms have done much to change the habits of men, but they can never do anything to control the great laws of nature, whether in the material universe, or in the human body.

In another paper, on "God the Destroyer," the author undertakes to defend Him against those who are shocked by the several recorded punishments inflicted on the Jews and others. He argues that the Deity regards this life as a period of probation, not of happiness. "God did not extinguish them," he says; "he took them to the other world." The temerity of this defense is far greater than its logic, and the author says, in conclusion: "I hope what has been said will be a satisfaction and comfort to those who have sometimes found the Bible representation of 'God the Destroyer' a perplexity and a trouble." In another, better, paper, on the "Goodness of Good Amusements" he shows that rational diversion is a very desirable thing, and that the want of it drives men to the drinking saloons and gambling-houses. No doubt men's enjoyments should be as much a matter of care and regulation as their labor and their daily food, while as regards intemperance, this evil will probably continue till coffee-houses and reading-rooms can replace the haunts they are forced to frequent at present. Dr. Crosby's movement contemplates such agencies, and they would certainly be worth a world of platform exertations.

In "Royal Birthdays," the "Rechabites," and other essays of this book (there are 26 in all) the author argues a good many moral questions lying on the surface of society and easily commending themselves to the comprehension of the general reader. He has a plain way of addressing plain people, and does not aim at any originality of idea. His paper on the "Origin of the State," and several others on the theme of the American nation, will be read with interest, since the subject must forever interest all American citizens. He recalls a number of curious historic facts connected with the loosely-managed War of Independence and the adoption of the Constitution in 1787. This last had the sanction of only 11 of the States, Mr. Yates and Mr. Lansing having withdrawn from the Convention, though Hamilton remained to the end and signed for his State. The whole number of delegates chosen for the convention was 65, but only 39 of them signed the Constitution. It was a work of many controversies and discontents, which became so heated at one time, as Mr. Madison records, that Benjamin Franklin, then in his 82d year, felt called on to make a pathetic appeal to their patriotism, trying at the same time to unite them on the subject of religion and prayer to the Deity. He moved that they should address Him as the great "Governor in the affairs of men." But even in this the delegates would not serve, and the motion was not atived or evaded. Dr. Henry is no friend of what has been called "the sovereignty of the people," and like Carlyle, Froude, and many others, prefers the strong, well-organized national forms of a government. At the same time he especially contends that the Head of a Christian Government should be God himself, who, he firmly asserts in the words of Franklin, is the great controller of the affairs of men. Many readers will, of course, think this rather unphilosophic or contrary to "the spirit of the age;" and the Doctor will be met, perhaps, by the irreverent argument that if the Deity governs in the business of Christian statesmanship, he must be held responsible for the shortcomings, abuses, and disasters that have lately, as at other times, signalized the march of human events.

It may be properly argued that, assuming an omniscient and all-powerful Deity, He would concern himself with the supreme affairs of his chief creation. It may not be enough to recognize His agency in the elements of air and the orbs of infinite space, if we do not allow Him a large control in man's personal work. In a Christian community the author's logic is full of force, and only those who are able to get rid of the supernal idea can consistently assail it. For the rest, it must be considered a desirable thing to make some change in the present fashion of governments, to raise a lofty standard of national administration above the rapacities and corruptions of trading politicians, and not at all irrational to hope that a strong and high-principled Government may yet be able to control the destinies of this country, and offer an example which would do more to elevate the moral character of the people at large than all our public schools and colleges put together. Dr. Henry's aspirations after an elevated scheme of government are very excellent things. But whether or not the system he contemplates could be secured by placing our administration under rules of the religious code, like the Ottoman system under the Koran, is rather a difficult matter to decide.

HETTY'S STRANGE HISTORY. By the author of "Mercy Philbrick's Choice." No Name Series. Boston: ROBERTS BROTHERS. 1877.

Hetty Gunn is the granddaughter of a hero of the Revolution who finds herself an orphan at the age of 35. Although well off and good looking, no man has ever dared to murmur soft nothings in her ear, and yet she is supposed to have refused the hand of each of the village beaux in turn. Her charitable disposition brings her into forced acquaintanceship with the only man whom she thoroughly detests, young Dr. Eben Williams, whom she accuses of piracy on the domain of the old family doctor, the friend of her grandfather. Naturally these two fall in love with each other, and are married. She is 37, and he not far from her age. Here they stand on the evening of their wedding day when the guests are gone.

"They were a beautiful sight, the two, as they stood with their arms around each other in the firelight. Dr. Eben was tall and of a commanding figure; his head was almost too massive for even his broad shoulders; his black hair was well nigh shaggy in its thickness, and his dark gray eyes looked out from under eyebrows which were like projecting eaves, and threw shadows on his cheeks below. Hetty's fair face and golden-brown curls were thrown out into relief by all this dark coloring so near, as a sunbeam is when it plays on a dark cloud."

But their married life, although apparently one of ideal happiness, is unblessed with children, and in eight years Hetty has grown old and wrinkled, while the Doctor gets handsomer and handsomer. Hetty becomes sensitive on the subject of her looks, but conceals the fact. Finally her husband takes so deep an interest in a young patient, who happens to be a woman and beautiful, that Hetty mistakes his professional zeal for love, and resolves to run away, with the intention that he shall believe her dead, marry the beautiful patient whom he is curing, and have children. To this end she upsets a boat on the lake and makes off by railway to a Canadian village, where she nurses in a hospital and becomes the good fairy of a French-Canadian settlement. Ten years of mourning brings the Doctor, by one of those inscrutable strokes of Providence that novel-writers cannot say enough to admire, to the very cottage door of "Bo Tantibba," that being Canadian French for *bonne tante Hibba*. Hetty goes by the name of Hibba Smalill, and no one knows her history. The married pair recognize each other, and Hetty is made to realize the folly of her course. The Doctor refuses to carry her back to the New-England district where they were born and married, but insists on a second marriage under her assumed name, in order that her desertion of him shall not be known. The author points, as an attestation of this veracious tale, to a large tombstone in the cemetery of Welbury, which sets forth that it is sacred to the memory of Henrietta Gunn, beloved wife of Dr. Ebenezer Williams, who was drowned in Welbury Lake.

It cannot be said that the chief characters in this novel act with much naturalness, but many of the minor characters not only are true to life, but possess a good deal of piquancy of their own. The general light of the book inclines to the lurid, but characters are sharply defined and often good in spite of exaggeration. Hetty represents well the practical New-England woman, except when she makes believe to drown herself. She is severe, energetic, bold-spoken, and uncompromising. When that event occurs she becomes a crazy New-England woman; but crazy people are hardly likely, especially if they are women, to disappear and keep their tracks perfectly concealed for 10 years. The point seems to be that elderly women who marry—especially women who have laughed a good deal—are in danger of crow's-feet and grayness before their husbands begin to look the worse for wear. However, Dr. Williams "ages" during the 10 years' absence of his wife to that point where he becomes the old man, while the serenity and moral beauty of his wife's charitable life during that period make her younger and handsomer. If there is moral to be conveyed, it is that men had better take care how they marry a woman who has passed that age which gallantry supposes impassable to the female sex, no matter how robust she may be of body, or strong of mind.

HOW THEY STRIKE ME. THESE AUTHORS. By J. C. HEYWOOD, A. M. Philadelphia: J. B. LIPPINCOTT & Co. 1877.

Mr. Heywood is a literary critic of decided views, who does not scruple to run counter to generally received ideas in regard to various authors of more or less note. Tennyson, for instance, stands no chance with him; the essay on the English laureate bears the text in its title, "An Over-rated Poet." Hawthorne is dubbed "The Philosopher of Crime," and Henry James, Jr., receives the dubious superscription of "A Man of Taste." William Black seems to have won his heart; he calls him a "captivating novelist," while the vigor of Rhoda Broughton is snubbed with the adjective "crude." While sketching the peculiarities of Anthony Trollope, whom he characterizes not inaptly as a "novelist who means business," he runs a tilt at the use of "one" as an impersonal pronoun. "In frequent and inelegant use of the weak and utterly indefinite word 'one,' instead of some strong definite noun or pronoun, Mr. Trollope successfully competes with many rivals. The manner in which he and his characters employ this despicable substitute may be seen from a few examples." This small word is a bugbear to the critic. Apropos of Henry James, Jr., he renews the attack; he charges that many writers are trying to pass off that "Gallicism" for good English, and calls "one" a painfully general word. As it happens, Gallicisms have been entering the language steadily ever since the eleventh century, and as English is a composite tongue, whose great boast is its assimilative character, its freedom to incorporate a new word which expresses a new shade of meaning, or even relieves the written language from the monotonous use of an old word, there is little chance that his protest will be of any avail. There is little doubt that such words are apt to be abused at first, used oftener than is necessary or elegant, and perhaps they have been so overused by the authors in question. Mr. Heywood is always lively and readable, owing partly to his easy style and partly to his decided manner of expressing his opinions; his criticisms gallop and carry the reader with equal swiftness. But the result is very much such as might be expected; after the gallop, one has a very vague remembrance of the landscape traversed; the pace was too fast to leave more than a suggestion behind.

OTHER PEOPLE'S CHILDREN. A Sequel to Helen's Babies. New-York: G. P. PUTNAM'S SONS. 1877.

Those two pigmies, Toddie and Budge, again make their appearance, and are the leading characters, in a volume of some 300 pages. If in *Helen's Babies*, by means of a pleasantly-conceived love-plot, the interest in the children was somewhat diverted, in the book under review it is Toddie and Budge who alone have to bear the brunt of the performances. There was such a degree of freshness and novel method of treatment in *Helen's Babies*, that Toddie and Budge instantly wormed themselves into ten thousand hearts. Unfortunately for human nature, topics of this character will not bear repetition. There is no possible impropriety in hearing Biblical histories interpreted by infant tongues, and Budge's description of the Izzyrelites crossing the Red Sea, and how "*dowse* came that big fence of water on both sides *kerwash!* an' it drowned old Pharaoh an' the whole good-for-nothing lot," has nothing sacrilegious about it. The only question is, is it amusing? The eccentricities of negro pronunciation, when shown in a short paragraph, are prone to excite one's risibilities, but prolong the dialect over a page or two and the performance is decidedly wearisome. Within the shorter compass of *Helen's Babies*, Toddie and Budge were quite supportable, but an extension of their tricks and prattle, even to a reviewer of the most philoprogenitive tendencies, is wearisome. All the time, however, Budge and Toddie are not marionettes, but mischievous urchins, and children with life and blood in them. Though Mr. Habberton has shown much more care in the literary preparation of *Other People's Children* than in *Helen's Babies*, still the unstudied negligence of *Helen's Babies* was not wanting in its charm. The method the author employed was a fitting frame for a very tender and original piece of *genre* work. The upshot of the book is to inculcate a lesson which is never sufficiently understood, and that is that people cannot manage children which are not their own. There are hidden sympathies existing between parents and children, indescribable it is true, but which always exert their power. Mr. and Mrs. Burton, then, the uncle and aunt of the two little rascals, make quite a mess of it. The author of the book under review may have a very brilliant career before him in American literature. He should be cautious, however, as to over-facility of production.

LITERARY NOTES.

—Hon. Mrs. E. W. Chapman's new novel, *A Constant Heart*, is fresh from the press of Henry S. King & Co., London.

—Dr. John Tulloch's recent volume of sermons—*Some Facts of Religion and of Life*—has reached a second edition.

—Dean Stanley's *Addresses and Sermons*, delivered at St. Andrews in 1872, 1873, and 1877, are just published by Macmillan & Co.

—Mr. Baring Gould's *Lives of the Saints* have just been completed. The whole series numbers 15 volumes, and has cost upward of $20,000.

—Mr. E. W. Cooke, R. A., is engaged on a second series of *Leaves from My Sketch-book*, a selection of sketches made chiefly in Egypt and the East.

—Prof. Ella is preparing a new edition of his *Musical Sketches at Home and Abroad*, and is also writing a *Musical Guide* to London, Paris, and Vienna.

—The life of the late Dr. Wilson, of Bombay, written by the veteran Scotch missionary in India, Dr. Duff, the companion of Dr. Wilson, will shortly be published.

—Mr. F. Seymour Haden's essay on *The Etched Work of Rembrandt*, admitted by every one to mark an epoch in Rembrandt criticism, has been printed in England for private circulation.

—Capt. Marryatt's novels are in course of publication by Routledge & Sons, London and New-York, at 1 shilling a volume. *The Pirate and Three Cutters* is the first of the series.

—Mr. Jasper More, the companion of Lady Strangford during the earlier part of her philanthropic mission to Eastern Europe, will soon publish a narrative of his experiences in Bulgaria.

—Mr. J. C. McCoan's *Egypt As It Is* proves to be a companion work to Mr. Mackenzie Wallace's *Russia* and Col. Baker's *Turkey in Europe*, and will be published here, it is understood, by Henry Holt & Co.

—Dr. J. Barclay is preparing *Selected Extracts from the Talmud*, chiefly illustrating the teaching of the Bible, to which he will prefix an introduction describing the general character and contents of the Talmud.

—The first number of the *Nineteenth Century* has reached a circulation of 18,000, and new editions of the second and third numbers are in press. It is the most important magazine success ever known in English literature.

—Harper & Brothers have just ready a *School History of Greece*, by George W. Cox; Anthon's *Euripides*, with a full English commentary on each play; Mr. Hoey's *Kate Cronin's Dowry*, and Anthon's *Livy*, containing four books, with ample notes.

—Samuel Johnson's *China* has been very kindly received by the press, and is likely to so far pay its author that he will lose nothing by publishing it, and may receive some pecuniary return for the 20 years which he has spent in its preparation.

—Two valuable additions have been made to Mr. Morris' "Epochs of History." One is the editor's clear and comprehensive survey of *The Age of Queen Anne*, and the other is *The Normans in Europe*, by an Oxford Professor, Mr. A. H. Johnston.

—The newly established branch of "Bohn's Libraries," known as "The Artist's Library," has been enriched by Leonardo da Vinci's *Treatise on Painting*, and by an *Illustrated History of Arms and Armor from the Earliest Period to the Present Time*.

—Mr. E. N. Young is writing, and Mr. Horace Waller will revise, and Mr. Murray, of London, will publish, the journal of Mr. Young's adventures while engaged in the exploration of Lake Nyassa, and in establishing, as he successfully did, the settlement of Livingstonia.

—Mr. Longfellow has the most complete private poetical library, it is believed, which is to be found in the country, and hardly any public library could be found which so fully represents this department of literature. The selections for his *Poems of Places* are almost always made from volumes in his own collection.

—The late John S. C. Abbott lived so much in the blaze of popularity, and gave his talents so largely to eulogizing Napoleon and other crowned heads, and gave out so many messages when he was upon the verge of another world, that the public is already familiar with the career which his wife proposes to prolong indefinitely by an autobiography.

—A second edition of Edwin W. Streeter's *Gold* will shortly be ready. Mr. Streeter is one of the great diamond "Kings" of the day, and his recent volume entitled *Precious Stones and Gems* is an exhaustive and practical work for the merchant, connoisseur, or the private buyer. It discusses every description of precious stones, giving their history, habitat, value and uses as ornaments, together with an abundance of original anecdotes connected with them.

—It has seemed strange that the family of the late Frederic Denison Maurice have been so dilatory about the long promised biography of the one man in England who succeeded to Coleridge's position and influence when that misty philosopher passed away. The question is raised by Rev. Henry Footman, in the *Spectator* for July 14, why Sir Edward Strachey or Rev. James Llewellyn Davies, his intimate friends, do not give us his life and letters, or some proper biography.

—*The Centennial History of the Battle of Bennington*, compiled from reliable sources and illustrated with anecdotes and original documents, has been prepared by Frank W. Coburn, a Vermont historical student, and published by George E. Littlefield, No. 67 Cornhill, Boston, in a neat pamphlet of 75 pages. It completely establishes Warner's identity in the first action, and contains a portrait of Gen. Stark, a plan of the battle-field, and other engravings.

—The completion of the translation of August Comte's treatise upon *Sociology or the System of Positive Polity*, comprising the "Theory of the Future of Man," is a notable literary event. The whole work makes four massive volumes. The previous ones were *The General View of Positivism and its Principles, The Social Status, or the Abstract and Aim of Social Order*, and *The Social Dynamics, or the General Laws of Human Progress*. The translators are Richard Congreve, Frederic Harrison, Prof. Beesley, and Dr. I. H. Budge.

—Who of our publishers is to import an edition of the Bampton Lectures for 1877, on *Christian Evidences, Viewed in Relation to Modern Thought?* The author, Rev. C. A. Row, is a Prebendary of St. Paul's, London, and is well known among thinking men by his previous books—*Jesus of the Evangelists, His Historical Character, The Nature and Extent of Divine Inspiration*, and *The Supernatural in the New Testament*. He is a symmetrical and exact writer, and these works are each and all a candid and fair examination of an important subject.

—M. Brunet Debaines has undertaken a collection of *Etchings of London*, which will be issued only to subscribers. The first series will include the "Interior of the Temple Church," "Fountain Court," "Temple," "Temple Bar," "Lincoln's Inn Fields," "St. Paul's from the River," and "Corn Barges on the Thames," and its completion will depend upon the number of subscriptions. Messrs. Seeley & Co., No. 54 Fleet-street, London, have consented to receive subscriptions, and the first series of six etchings will be sold for 2 guineas. Artist's proofs to the number of 100 will be issued on Japanese paper.

—*Notes and Queries*, a medium of intercommunication for literary men, artists, antiquaries, genealogists, &c., edited by the venerable Dr. Doran, has just been begun in London as a weekly publication, and will treat of English, Scottish, and Irish history, biography, bibliography, popular antiquities, and folk-lore, ballads and old poetry, philology, popular and proverbial sayings, genealogy and heraldry, with room for miscellaneous notes, queries and replies. Dr. Doran's books of *anas* have been as interesting as any which have ever been published, and this publication can hardly fail to secure attention from students curious about antiquity among ourselves.

—Mr. Murray, London, already announces for the early Fall several interesting and important books. One is a Christmas book, *My Boyhood—A True Story*, by Mr. H. C. Barkley, the author of *Between the Danube and the Black Sea*. Another is *A Discursive Glossary of Peculiar Anglo-Indian Colloquial Words and Phrases, Etymological, Historical, and Geographical*, by Col. H. Yule, C. B., and Dr. A. Burnell. Another is *The Baltic of* 1539, a landmark of the English language, with preface and notes by Prof. Earle. Still another is *The Moral Philosophy of Aristotle*, containing translations of the Nicomachean ethics and of the paraphrase of Andronicus, with essays, introductions, and analyses, by Rev. Walter M. Hatch.

—It is odd that Frederic Martin, the compiler of the English *Statesman's Year Book*, should be the chosen biographer of Thomas Carlyle, and now that it is known that James Anthony Froude, a man of kindred literary spirit and feeling, has been selected by the Chelsea sage to hand him down to posterity, and inform future generations, (as he once said he wanted to know about Margaret Fuller,) what colored stockings he wore, and all the other minute items which enter into Mr. Carlyle's idea of biography, and which Mr. Froude has also wrought into history, the public may rest content that all which the great iconoclast would like to have mankind know about himself is sure to be given to the public in due time.

—Trübner & Co. are preparing for immediate publication a volume of *Original Letters and Papers on Philological Subjects*, by the late Viscount Strangford, an accomplished linguist, and remarkable for his acquaintance with the languages of the East. He spoke and wrote Turkish, Persian, Arabic, Hindustani, and Afghan with fluency, and used modern Greek as if it had been his native tongue. His knowledge of all the Slavonic languages was large; he was an authority in questions of Celtic philology, and did not even ignore the dialects of the Gipsy tribes. The volume will include his articles in the *Journal of the Royal Asiatic Society*, the *Saturday Review*, the *Pall Mall Gazette*, and other periodicals, and will also contain his letters to Prof. Max Müller, Mr. Freeman, and others; and letters from Prof. Vambéry and Prince Lucien Bonaparte addressed to Lady Strangford.

—James R. Osgood & Co. will publish on Tuesday, July 31, as the last volumes on the "Eastern Question Series," two small books on *Asia Minor and the Caucasus*, by Sir Randal Roberts, an Englishman, who recently spent some time in traversing those countries on foot and horseback, and who has done excellent service on the Eastern Question in the editorial columns of a leading Boston daily paper during his stay in this country. They will also publish at the same time *Village Improvements and Farm Villages*, by Col. George E. Waring, Jr., being his recent contributions to the *Atlantic* and *Scribner's Magazines*, and four volumes in the "Vest Pocket Series," which bids fair to extend indefinitely into the best literature of the language, Tennyson's *Maud*, Shakespeare's *Sonnets*, Charles Kingsley's *Favorite Poems*, and Dr. John Brown's essay on *John Leech*.

BOOKS RECEIVED.

—*Beautiful Edith, the Child-Woman*. Boston: Loring, Publisher. Paper, 12mo, 306 pages.

—*Dieudonnée*. By Geraldine Butt. Half Hour Series. New-York: Harper & Brothers. 1877.

—*The Time of Roses*. By Geraldine Butt. Half Hour Series. New-York: Harper & Brothers. 1877.

—*Mrs. Arthur*. A Novel. By Mrs. Oliphant. New-York: Harper & Brothers. 1877. Paper, 8vo; 152 pages.

—*A Daughter of Heth*. A Novel. By William Black. New-York: Harper & Brothers. 1877. Cloth, 8vo, 323 pages.

—*The House on the Beach*. A Realistic Tale. By George Meredith. Half Hour Series. New-York: Harper & Brothers. 1877.

—*Hetty's Strange History*. By the Author of "Mercy Philbrick's Choice." No Name Series. Boston: Roberts Brothers. 1877.

—*Pennsylvania; Annual Report of the Secretary of Internal Affairs*. Part III. Industrial Statistics. Cloth. Large, 8vo, 1,064 pages.

—*G. T. T.; or, The Wonderful Adventures of a Pullman*. By Edward E. Hale. Boston: Roberts Brothers. 1877. Town and Country Series.

—*English Grammar and Composition*. Higher Lessons in English. By Alonzo Reed and Brainerd Kellogg. New-York: Clark & Maynard. 1878.

—*Vineta, the Phantom City*. From the German of E. Werner. By Frances A. Shaw. Boston: Estes & Lauriat. 1877. Cloth, 12mo, 414 pages.

—*Beyond the Sierras; or, Observations on the Pacific Coast*. By Rev. A. H. Tevis. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott & Co. 1877. Cloth, 8vo., 260 pages.

—*A Practical Treatise on Water-Supply Engineering*. By J. T. Fanning, C. E. New-York: D. Van Nostrand. 1877. Illustrated. Large 8vo, cloth; 620 pages.

—*The Code of Civil Procedure*. New Revision of the Statutes of the State of New-York. By Montgomery H. Throop. Albany: Weed, Parsons & Co. 1877. Full calf, 840 pages.

—*The Black-Board in the Sunday-School*. A Practical Guide for Superintendents and Teachers. By Frank Beard. Illustrations by the Author. New-York: Jesse Haney & Co. 1877.

—*The Encyclopædia Britannica*. A Dictionary of Arts, Sciences, and General Literature. Ninth Edition. Volume VI. 4to, extra cloth, 848 pages; 11 plates. Boston: Little, Brown & Co. 1877.

THE STATE CENTENARY.

LETTER FROM HORATIO SEYMOUR.

AN HISTORICAL REVIEW OF THE CAUSES LEADING TO THE ADOPTION OF THE STATE CONSTITUTION—THE MEN OF NEW-YORK AND WHAT THEY HAVE DONE TOWARD THE DEVELOPMENT OF CIVILIZATION—GREAT INFLUENCE OF THE EMPIRE STATE ON THE POLITICS, LEGISLATION, AND JURISPRUDENCE OF THE COUNTRY.

The following letter from Hon. Horatio Seymour has been received by Hon. T. R. Westbrook, Chairman of the committee having in charge the celebration of the centennial anniversary of the adoption of the New-York State Constitution at Kingston to-day:

To Hon. T. R. Westbrook, Chairman, &c.:

DEAR SIR: I am glad to learn that the formation of our State Governments at Kingston 100 years ago is to be commemorated. It concerns the honor and interests of New-York that this should be done. No people can rise to a high degree of virtue or patriotism who do not know about nor care for the achievements of their fathers. The man who learns the history of the Constitution of this State makes no small advance in knowledge of jurisprudence, of political events, and of partiotic action. The Revolution was not merely a martial struggle. Graver doubts and fears than those which grew out of the military power of Great Britain disturbed the minds of leading men when they resolved to sever the ties which bound them to that nation.

They had been trained in the faith that its form of government was the most perfect devised by the wisdom of man, their devotion to its dignity and success had been made deep and strong during the hundred years of struggle with France, for the control of this continent. For more than a century the British flag was the standard under which they had fought against the invasions of disciplined armies, or the cruel ravages of savage tribes. The wrongs which drove our fathers to resistance caused less fear of war than of the untried political systems which independence would force them to adopt.

When New-York framed its constitution, amid the confusion of civil war, it gave proof that the men of the State were thoroughly versed in the principles of civil liberty and good government. It was hailed throughout the country as a triumph for the cause of independence. It was better than a victory upon a battle-field. John Adams expressed the opinions of the best and greatest men of the day when he wrote to John Jay that it excelled all others in its wisdom. It gave strength and confidence to the patriots of the Revolution. The superiority of this Constitution was not accidental, nor was it merely the result of the ability of John Jay and his associates, who put it into form. It was due to a series of causes, beginning with the settlement of the Dutch on the Hudson and running through the whole period of our colonial condition. When the Hollanders settled here they were the foremost people in civilization, learning, and commerce. They came here in the heroic age of their country. Holland had maintained its independence in a contest of 80 years duration against the power of Spain, when it overshadowed and threatened the liberties of all Europe. This war with Spain excited the admiration of the world—it should also excite its gratitude. It was a contest for civil and religious liberty in behalf of mankind.

As this was originally a Dutch colony, the character of that people, and their influence upon our institutions, demand particular notice. These colonists came here in the heroic age of Holland. Holland was the asylum for the persecuted Puritans. Constitutional liberty was introduced into Great Britain by the revolution which placed upon the British throne the Prince of Orange, who had recently commanded the armies of Holland against those of England. The accession of the Dutch Monarch essentially modified the character of the British Government, and invigorated sentiments of freedom in all of her colonies. The Hollanders not only tolerated, but invited different nationalities and creeds to their new settlement. More enlightened their race, they had made great advances in civil and religious liberty. They rejoiced in the cosmopolitan character of their inhabitants. On the other hand, the vigor of character, the appreciation of education and religion, derived from the Puritans, are manifested in every quarter of our land, in public and private enterprises. Our people have acquired and possess the characteristics derived from both of these sources. He who would seek to deprive the Hollanders or the Puritans of their just share of veneration is unworthy to be the descendant of either.

The world has never witnessed a scene of greater moral beauty than the Bay of New-York presented under the Dutch Government, and at a later day, while its just views of liberty continued to influence the community it had founded. There were clustering around the beautiful Harbor of New-Amsterdam communities representing different nationalities and creeds, living in peaceful intercourse. The Hollanders and Swedes at Manhattan, the Walloons upon Staten Island, the Walloons and English upon Long Island, and the Huguenots upon the banks of the Hudson, found here a refuge from religious persecution. What civilized Europe denied them, they sought on this spot, still shaded by primeval forests, and still made picturesque by the gliding canoe of the savage. The exiles from Piedmont, from France, from the banks of the Rhine, and from Britain lived here in peaceful concord, as strongly in contrast with the bigotry and intolerance which prevailed elsewhere, as was their civilization and refinement to the wild scenes and savage tribes who surrounded them. At a later day the persecuted Germans from the Palatinate were settled on the Mohawk. A colony of Scotch Highlanders, banished for their attachment to the Catholic religion, and to the romantic fortunes of Charles Edward, found a home, not unlike their native hills and lakes, in the northern part of Montgomery County. The Protestant Irish established themselves in Otsego County, and there were settlements of French in Northern and Western New-York. A small colony of Spaniards once existed near Onondaga Lake, but were destroyed by the Indians. The Welsh came to this country soon after the Revolution. Almost every European tongue has ever been spoken at the firesides of our State, and used on each returning Sabbath in offerings of prayer and praise to the God of all languages and all climes. Nine names, prominent in the early history of New-York and the Union, represent the same number of nationalities. Schuyler was of Holland: Herkimer, of German; Jay, of French; Livingston, of Scotch; Clinton, of Irish; Morris, of Welsh, and Hoffman, of Swedish descent. Hamilton was born in one of the English West India Islands, and Baron Steuben, who became a citizen of New-York, was a Prussian.

Not only were the colonists of New-York imbued with sentiments of freedom, but they had the earliest and most urgent occasions to assert them. Living without the protection of a charter, at a time when under the control of the private ownership of the Dutch West India Company and the Duke of York, amid the unfavorable influences of great seigniories, as early as 1690 they boldly claimed their legislative rights and resisted taxation without consent. The contests with the royal Governors were conducted on the part of the colonists with signal ability, and their protests and arguments were pronounced by Attorney-General Randolph, of Virginia, to be the ablest expositions of the rights of popular representation. These controversies involved a wide range of discussion, and thoroughly instructed the people of the colony in the principles of constitutional liberty. The contest which commenced in New-York, between its Legislatures and the royal Governors, extended to other colonies, and excited the public mind from time to time until the era of the Revolution. The whole of the American people were then united against the aggressions of the Crown. The resolutions of the New-York Assembly were drawn up with consummate ability, and, to use the language of Pitkin, "breathed a spirit more bold and decided than those from any other colony."

While English character at the time of the first settlement of its colonies on this continent made them exclusive in their character, repelling rather than inviting the citizens of other nations, it still remains true that we owe to them the vigor and mental activity of the American character. After the Dutch King William mounted the British throne, civil liberty and political rights were placed upon a broader and firmer footing. Rapidly gaining commercial supremacy, it acquired not only the wealth and power formerly held by its Dutch rivals, but also its larger and cosmopolitan sentiment with regard to the other nations of the world. To-day its civilization is in many respects more perfect than that of any other people. But this must not blind the student of history to its low state when its American colonies were first planted on our shores. All must see how fortunate it was for the future of our country that the Hollanders first occupied the banks of the Hudson, and threw open this gateway to the interior of the continent to all nationalities and to all creeds. The cosmopolitan character of the population of this State gave it from the outset large and liberal ideas of jurisprudence. There is not in the political records of this Union a finer declaration of political rights than was the act passed by the Colonial Legislature, in 1691, declaring what are the rights and privileges of their Majesties' subjects inhabiting within their Province of New-York."

When England first sent its colonies to this continent its civilization was comparatively at a low ebb. While it could boast of many great statesmen and scholars, the mass of the people, as is shown by its historians, were narrow in their views. Even yet there lingers in English minds a dislike of all usages and customs of other people. In view of its present grand developments, we are apt to charge former bigotry to religious sects, and to make them alone responsible for acts and opinions which were national. Neither liberty nor toleration had free scope under the Tudors or Stuarts. While Cromwell restored for awhile the national vigor, religious freedom could not take root when civil war, embittered by sectarian passions, devastated the realm. The contests were mainly to decide which party should gain the power to persecute the other.

Great injustice has been done to the first settlers of New-England, by charging against them, as peculiarities of theirs, sentiments which pervaded the body of the British people, and which were not merely colonial prejudices nor sectarian bigotries. There has not been in the public mind a more discriminating act to which were colonial and which national errors in policy. This has caused an unjust and widespread prejudice against the founders of the Eastern colonies.

When, therefore, an early law-maker of Massachusetts declared his detestation of religious toleration, and stigmatized a country filled with different sects as a "hell above ground," he spoke as an Englishman, not as a Puritan, for his co-religionists in Holland held no such opinions. He uttered the pervading sentiment not only of New-England, but of Old-England as well. Other sects there agreed with him as to his tart, however they might differ as to the application.

The Churchman in Virginia was as loud in his demands for an established creed in accordance with his views as was the Puritan of New-England.

Although the Oath of the proprietor of Maryland extended toleration to all religions, when other sects gained the strength they persecuted those of his own faith.

The French and Spanish rules in their colonies were still more exacting in their demands for submission to the Catholic faith. In grand contrast with this pervading intolerance, was the higher civilization of the Hollanders, although it may not have arisen to the conception of this day.

The rebuke given by the Directors to one of the Governors, who was inclined to persecute the Quakers, is a clear and beautiful illustration of their sentiments: "Let every one remain free as long as he is modest, moderate, his political conduct irreproachable, and as long as he does not offend others or oppose the Government. This maxim of moderation has always been the guide of our magistrates in this city. [Amsterdam,] and the consequence has been that people have flocked from every land to this asylum. Tread, then, in their steps, and we doubt not you will be blest."

At this day in our Union religious intolerance has lost its worst aspects, but it is still our duty to honor the founders of our State in the same loyal spirit which animates the citizens of other sections when they speak of the virtues of their fathers. This duty is more sacred with us as it gives the honor to a people who have lost their control here and their superior power elsewhere. Our tributes cannot be charged to pride of birth, for but few of our people are of Holland lineage. The writer is proud of his New-England descent. Liberal and enlightened sentiments now pervade our land. A people made up of all nationalities cannot long retain provincial views and prejudices. These are fast dying out even in those States which are one side of the great currents of human movements which are filling our country with a vast and varied population.

May we not fairly claim that the policy of the men of New-York, before and since the Revolution, has done much to give our country the benefit of all forms of civilization, and the vigor and liberality which spring from intercourse among those who look upon social and political problems from different standpoints?

As its legislative halls and its judicial tribunals have at all times been controlled by those of different European lineage, and its laws and jurisprudence have from the first been in harmony with the interests and wants of the States which have come into existence since our Union was formed, New-York, for these reasons, has exerted a great influence upon the political organizations, the legislation, and the jurisprudence of a large portion of our country. I am, truly yours, &c.,

HORATIO SEYMOUR.

REMINISCENCES OF PITTSBURG.

A PHILADELPHIA MILITIAMAN'S EXPERIENCE —HOW HE ESCAPED FROM THE MOB.

From the Lancaster (Penn.) New-Era, July 27.

There arrived in this city this morning about 4 o'clock a young gentleman from Philadelphia who experienced all the horrors of the round-house siege in Pittsburg. For very particular reasons we withhold his name. Suffice to say he is a very intelligent young man, a book-keeper by profession, and went to Pittsburg as a member of Company C, First Regiment, and came home in a most dilapidated condition. When he reached the Grape Hotel he was about as hard looking a case as could well be imagined, and we don't wonder they took him for a tramp. He made known his name, told his story, and asked for certain friends here, among them Mr. Jacob Loeb, merchant. When the latter gentleman heard of the young man's presence he at once welcomed him to his home, having known him for years. He was transformed at Mr. Loeb's from a "tramp" to a well-dressed gentleman. His story is about as follows: His command reached Pittsburg at 2 o'clock on

The New York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, JULY 30, 1877.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

PARK THEATRE.—BABY—Mr. W. H. Bailey, Mr. Charles Poole, Mr. E. F. Thorpe, Miss Kate Newton, Miss Linda Dietz.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.—ROMEO AND JULIET—Miss Anna Boyle, Mr. Walter Treville, Mr. Miles Levick.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—THE POOR OF NEW-YORK—Mr. Samuel Piercy, Miss Agusta De Forrest.

NEW-YORK AQUARIUM—RARE AND CURIOUS FISH, MANNEALIA, STATUARY, &c.—Day and Evening.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.—POOR JO—Miss Mary Cary.

GILMORE'S GARDEN—GRAND CONCERT AND SUMMER NIGHT'S ENTERTAINMENT.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

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THE "TIMES" FOR THE SUMMER.

Persons leaving the City for the Summer can have THE TIMES *mailed to their address for $1 per month, postage prepaid.*

The Signal Service Bureau reports indicate for to-day in the Middle States falling, followed by stationary, barometer, south-east to south-west winds, stationary or lower temperatures, partly cloudy weather, and local rains.

So far as can be gleaned from the rather scanty details received to-day, the week opens with a fair prospect of the immediate resumption of freight and passenger traffic on nearly all the lines which have been in a state of partial or complete blockade. The Baltimore and Ohio Road, which was the first to suffer, has all but surmounted the difficulties of running regular trains without having made either a compromise with, or a surrender to, the strikers. The week is not likely to end without a good many ebullitions of the spirit of disorder, which is by no means completely sowed, but there is every reason to hope that, when compared with the scenes of last week, the violence which we may have to chronicle during the next few days will be insignificant in character and limited in area.

There is a goodly number of the ringleaders of last week's riots now in custody. There is some danger that the easy good nature which is a characteristic of our people, or the political cowardice which afflicts so many of our State and local officials, may lead to the condoning of the grave offenses which these men have committed against law and order. It is not at all necessary to show the vindictiveness in their prosecution which characterized the trials of the French Communists, but it would be at once weak and wicked to forget that they stand charged with crimes which must be severely punished if society is to continue to exist under democratic forms of government. A great deal of cheap reputation can be gained in airing at this time the usual commonplaces about tempering justice with mercy. A lasting service can be performed at once to the class to which these men belong and to the interests of the community at large by making salutary examples of all who have been taken red-handed in riot and bloodshed.

HORATIO SEYMOUR'S letter to the Chairman of the Kingston Centenary Celebration is so suggestive in its matter and admirable in its style as to excite regret that the retirement from active life of the ex-Governor has not been productive of some permanent contributions to the historical literature of the State. There would be more satisfaction in discussing Mr. SEYMOUR'S tersely and clearly stated views in regard to the influence of the Dutch settlers of New-York upon the development of American freedom than in criticising the vague and equivocal contributions which he is accustomed to make to the literature of current politics. His letter shows that he appreciates with substantial correctness the influence of the Dutch on the growth of religious freedom, though he does not quite grasp the significance of the fact that even in the religious atmosphere of the old Leyden in Holland, ROBINSON, the father of the Plymouth Colony, wrote against toleration, and he shows that he has entirely missed the distinctive characteristics of the type of intolerance which grew up around Massachusetts Bay in urging that it was more English than Puritan. CROMWELL lost all patience with the bigotry of the New-England men, the younger VANE was too liberal to find life endurable in their midst, and even a zealot like HUGH PETERS developed a tolerance in the mother country which he had spurned in the colony.

Paris correspondence of THE TIMES, elsewhere printed, includes a striking letter from Señor RUIZ ZORRILLA, giving an account of his expulsion from France. This strange proceeding, it will be remembered, took place immediately after President MACMAHON had reorganized his Cabinet in the reactionary interests. It was first claimed that the Spanish Government had asked for the expulsion of ZORRILLA and his two companions. This was denied by the Spanish Ministry. Then it was explained that the Spaniards were concerned in a plot against the French Government. Señor ZORRILLA, in his letter to THE TIMES correspondent, most emphatically denies and refutes this latter statement. He shows that it was impossible that he could have been engaged in any political movement, or conspiracy. His own account of the affair which terminated with his being conducted to the Swiss frontier will deepen the general impression that the government of MACMAHON very much resembles that of the Bonapartes.

Even Mr. GLADSTONE'S bitterest critics will admit that he puts the case very well when he describes the dispatch of British troops to the Mediterranean as a perfect example of the art of annoying the one side without benefiting the other. Whatever may be the destination of the troops, there are certainly not enough of them to help Turkey, and their dispatch has made the Russians very angry. As to the ultimate use of these same much-talked-of troops, it may very properly be said that there are too many of them for the alleged reinforcement of the Mediterranean garrisons, and not enough to use to advantage anywhere else. In default of any other reasonable solution of the mystery, people are beginning to guess that the troops are to be sent to Egypt in order to guard "British interests" in that region. The London correspondent of THE TIMES, several weeks ago, reported that a movement of this character was under consideration; and, until the British Government gives a clue to its peculiar policy, this suggestion is a plausible one. Curiously enough, English Anti-Russians and the Russians, themselves, agree that the Chancellor of the Exchequer has told a falsehood to cover up for a time the real errand of the troopships.

THE FALL CAMPAIGN IN NEW-YORK.

The issues to be settled by the State election this Fall are too important to be lost sight of, even in the dog-days. A letter which we publish to-day from our special correspondent is a timely contribution to the discussion of one very important feature of the Fall campaign. The complexion of the State Senate has a vital interest from its bearing on the election of a United States Senator; it has an equal claim upon the attention of Municipal reformers and tax-payers without distinction of party, because the fate of the proposed constitutional amendments will depend upon whether it is Republican or Democratic. A great deal of Independent, if not of essentially Democratic, support can be secured for the Republican candidates on the simple ground that, unless the amendments are to be indefinitely postponed, the next Legislature must be Republican in both branches. In New-York and Kings that support may fairly be expected to be powerful enough to rescue two districts—the Second and the Fifth—from the hands of Ring Democrats. That the tendency of the events of last week has been to supply new and effective arguments in favor of these amendments will be generally admitted.

It will be observed that our correspondent refuses to admit the claim of Tammany Hall and the country Democrats who take their cue from that organization that the Republicans will be in a minority in the next Senate. A detailed review of the political situation in the thirty-two Senatorial districts is to Republicans full of encouragement, however significant it may be of the dangers of disunion or apathy. The party can count with certainty on fifteen districts, and a moderate amount of political tact, combined with earnest and well-directed effort, can secure another five. Democrats are reckoning without their host if they expect to make any perceptible gains from the jealousies and discontent which are supposed to have demoralized the Republican Party of New-York. It cannot be too strongly insisted on that whatever the rank and file of the party may think of the character and the results of the policy of the Administration in regard to the South and the civil service, their adhesion to the party is in nowise affected by that opinion. If they think ill of the policy on either or both of these points, they are, nevertheless, strongly impressed with the necessity of maintaining the influence of the party, which existed long before the present Administration, and which will certainly survive it. If they think well of the policy, whether judged by its motives, its effects, or both, they will be all the more anxious to prove that the party has been in no sense weakened by it. And, outside of the ranks of consistent partisans, there is a large floating vote which, because it is actuated by intelligent and sincere motives, is naturally Republican, but which, because it insists on rebuking administrative abuses by opposing the party whose nominees are responsible for them, is essentially Independent. That class, comprising a very large body of German voters, has not for years given its entire support to the Republican ticket. A certain section of this class approves of the President's policy merely because of its assumed tendency to bring about the disintegration of parties as now constituted and to render possible a new division of parties on new issues; but, from whatever motive or prompting, the floating, non-partisan vote of the State can undoubtedly be secured in November for the Republican nominees.

Of course, ordinary political tact would dictate that some proper concessions should be made to this element in the choice of candidates on the State ticket, as well as on local and county tickets. In the Legislature, the Republican Party has honestly set about doing the work of Municipal reform, and its candidates will be frankly supported by men who refuse to be called Republicans, because of that fact. In the State Government there is some hardly less important work to be done which no officer nominated by KELLY and Tammany Hall could possibly be expected to do. The Attorney-General's office is the centre and controlling force in the work of conducting the grossly-neglected prosecutions against the Ring thieves and their accomplices. A successor to Mr. FAIRCHILD must be found in some lawyer whose personal character is as well fitted to command respect as his professional ability and vigor. It might be difficult to elect a nominee distinguished mainly as an active Republican politician; there would be a certainty of the election of a man who should combine professional standing with unimpeachable sincerity in the cause of reform. In such a case it would certainly be no drawback if his political orthodoxy were as much a matter of dispute as was that of Gen. DIX when nominated for Governor. We do not pretend to say that such a candidate can be found to accept the nomination, but it is as obvious that he should be sought for, and that on the character of the man who is run for Attorney-General will largely depend the fate of the Republican State ticket.

RAPID TRANSIT AND WORKING MEN.

There seem to be only two methods by which the evils in the dwellings of the poor of New-York can be permanently reformed: one, a new mode of building tenement-houses, along with suitable sanitary legislation; the other, the scattering of the working classes through the suburbs.

If "model tenements" ever are built in our City, and produce their desired effect on landlords and builders, it would almost seem that, for permanent good, a new plan of dividing land should be adopted, and the unit of 25 by 100 feet should be changed, and irregular lots (as in Philadelphia) be used. If Mr. EDWARD POTTER'S plans for "improved tenements" be adopted, and little lanes be run across a block and small houses built on them, we shall have a new method introduced which may make the New-York of the future quite different from that of the past as to the way in which working people are housed. Still, so great a reform as the change in the whole mode of division of land must be introduced slowly. It may be that the New-York mechanics of the next century, living above Fortieth-street, will have little houses of their own built on cross lanes, or on all sorts of gores and irregular lots. But the mechanics and day laborers of this quarter of the nineteenth century, who are crowded in such masses in the houses of the Eleventh and Seventeenth Wards, and similar districts, will not be so much affected by this reform.

For them, the only release seems in furthering plans for scattering population. Owing to a singular prejudice, it would appear that mechanics and artisans do not like to be separated from their work by a ferry. Experience has almost demonstrated the general truth of this. The distribution, accordingly, of the better tenement population, the mechanics and like classes, must be on this island or through Westchester County. Within 30 or 40 minutes of the Forty-second-Street Station, there are plenty of lovely and healthy villages, where lots of 25 by 100 feet could be bought at from $300 to $500 each. The true plan would be for the working classes themselves to form building associations, (like the well-known societies of Philadelphia,) purchase such plots of land at from $4,000 to $8,000 per acre, and then on a similar plan, by annual dues and loans secured by the buildings and land, put up neat little working men's houses. Conditions could be exacted, securing the planting of trees and the avoidance of nuisances; schools and churches would soon spring up, and we should have sprinkled over Southern Westchester nice little artisans' villages, where each family owned a separate and healthy dwelling, with perhaps garden and barn, and the children grew up in the best circumstances. Nothing would more conduce to form and continue an intelligent and moral working class than such homes and modes of living. As it is now, the children of such people are being degraded by the life of the tenement-houses and their associations. The great majority of them have not what we in America consider the foundation of all political progress, an interest in the soil. The tenants of city houses are mere wayfarers and passing residents.

If it was found that the working classes of New-York had not the character and ability to form these building and loan associations like their fellow-workmen in Philadelphia, the next best plan might be tried. There are capitalists in this City who desire greatly to raise the condition of the tenement poor. These might well believe that a judicious scheme of suburban working men's villages would not only be very useful, but, if carefully carried out, fairly profitable. Money could be loaned to artisans on the security of the lots purchased to build their houses with. Many a mechanic who has earned his $500, might buy his lot, and then begin his house, borrowing and using his savings, doing much work himself, until, in time, he had a country home, where his children had decent and Christian surroundings, with no more to pay in interest than he would have paid in rent, and with a motive to save every penny to reduce the mortgage.

The first condition, of course, for these artisans' villages is rapid and cheap transit. They must have early and late trains run cheaply for them, so that the commutation and interest would not be more than rent now. Such persons must be in the City by half-past six or seven in the morning, and leave it at the same hour in the evening. A journey by rail at the end of a day is undoubtedly an objection to a working man. Still, the change and rest at the other end might counterbalance the evil effects. And the moral and pecuniary advantages are very great. The "suburban artisans' village" yet remains to be tried as one of the best remedies for our overcrowding.

A BESIEGED ROUND-HOUSE.

One of the curiosities of the railroad strike is the conduct of the men at Fort Wayne. The theory of the strikers, if they condescend to have any theory, is that they have acquired certain rights to control the property of their employers. They not only refuse to work at a particular rate of compensation, but they refuse to allow a corporation to pay other workmen at that rate. Last Saturday several officials at Fort Wayne thought they would test the power of the strikers to exercise this prohibition. The Pittsburg and Fort Wayne Company had been deprived of the use of their property. The interruption of business, with all its attendant calamities and losses, had been too long continued, they thought. The City of Fort Wayne and a great section of country would be immensely relieved by a raising of the railroad blockade, as it is called. So the Mayor, representing the municipality; the Sheriff, representing the awful majesty of the law, and two Superintendents of the railroad, who may be considered as representatives of the rightful owners of the road, made a bold attempt.

The result, we regret to say, was most mortifying. The four officials took occasion, while the enemy were at dinner, to enter the round-house, mount a locomotive, and run it out into the yard. The City of Fort Wayne, that is to say Mayor ZOLLINGER, coupled the engine to a train of cars. The majesty of the law, as personified by Sheriff MUNSON, ordered off the few strikers who were about, and, we presume, manned the brakes. The Superintendents, in behalf of the stockholders of the Pittsburg and Fort Wayne Railroad Company, directed the "insurgents," who were using the caboose as their head-quarters, to leave the premises. The rage and confusion which followed can be imagined. The strikers rallied, pursued the train to the end of the yard, captured it, drove off the four officials, and triumphantly returned the engine to the round-house. The Sheriff attempted to arrest the ringleader of the rebels, but was overpowered and repulsed. A second attempt to re-enter the round-house met with defeat, and the officials were obliged to flee for their lives. Nor was this all. Alarmed by this bold endeavor of the officers of the law and of the corporation to obtain possession of the seized railroad, the strikers captured the telegraph office at the station and sent to Crestline, Ohio, for a large reinforcement from that point.

This brief but singular narrative will recall to the minds of our readers some of their military reminiscences. There is the grand strategy, the attack, the repulse, the flank movement, and the prudent tactics of the insurgents. It would be difficult for a foreigner to understand that the whole proceeding is not part of an armed rebellion against regularly constituted political authority. It amounts to just this, to be sure; but if we listen to the strikers, we shall hear that it is only a peaceable attempt on their part to get fair wages. The curious foreigner would think it incredible that a railroad corporation should be forcibly excluded from its own property, and that officials representing city and county authorities should be driven away in precipitate confusion by men who take this way to settle a question of wages. There is apparently no power in Allen County, Ind., to prevent a party of discontented laborers from seizing a railroad and holding it against all comers. These men are not insurgents or rebels, though it may suit a purpose to call them so. They are, as they claim, merely securing their rights by a justifiable force of arms. They pride themselves on their regard for the property of private citizens—railroad stockholders alone excepted.

Perhaps the grotesqueness of the situation is heightened by the appearance of Mr. "Blue Jeans" WILLIAMS in the Gubernatorial chair of the great State of Indiana. Mr. WILLIAMS, while yet wearing his blue jeans in Congress, declared with much fervor his undying opposition to the doctrine that United States troops could be sent into States to suppress disorder. But neither "Blue Jeans" nor his Militia nor his civil officers have been able to put down the rebellion (if we may call it such) in Allen County. He is too proud, is "Blue Jeans," to say as much to the President of the United States, and to ask for help. So he sends word to the Secretary of War and requests the loan of a few troops. If the Mayor of San Francisco had asked the Secretary of the Navy to send him a couple of iron-clads for a few days, the request would not have been much more absurd. Gov. WILLIAMS, although he is a demagogue in blue jeans, knows how the law provides a way for him to ask the aid of the United States forces to quell domestic violence. But he chooses to make himself ridiculous by preferring his request in an illegal and wholly fruitless fashion. Meanwhile, the State of Indiana and its authority is defied by a small army of men who are discontented with their wages.

EXPEDITIONS ROUND THE WORLD.

Whether the first idea of making up an expedition of miscellaneous tourists for a voyage round the world be due to the fertile brain of the great English contractor, COOK, or whether it can be claimed by the French expedition which was to sail this month from Marseilles, but had to be postponed—this question must be left to the historians of the nineteenth century. There is an American project of the same kind in the field, whose originators may possibly urge a prior right to the idea. COOK'S theory would doubtless go no further than to deluge Ceylon and China with the same gaping crowd of plaid-trousered Britons that overrun the access ble seaports of Italy and those "isles of Greece" of which the immortal Byron sang; instead of infesting with his commutation tourists the shores of the Mediterranean, COOK might let his eager sight-seers loose with their useless Murrays and field-glasses upon India's coral strands. The French idea was more dignified, more in harmony with those sciences which love to call themselves exact. Naturalists of fame and Professors of distinction were to form part of this instructive scheme; had it not been for the threatening outlook in Europe, who knows but the didactic and science-loving cargo would be now roaming our streets, shooting the exotic sparrow for their collection of stuffed birds, and pinning the modest Colorado beetle on sheets of cork to exhibit to the shuddering agriculturist on their return to *la belle France!* The American expedition, however, surpasses all others in the comprehensive arrangement of its prospectus. It is to be a scientific expedition like the French, but the Government has no hand in it, and European wars will not affect its existence. Nevertheless, the chief officers of the ship are to be taken from the United States Navy. Thus the schedule gives the highest post to Commander JOHN W. PHILIP, United States Navy, and, under him, positions to Lieut.-Commander A. S. CROWNINSHIELD and Lieuts. C. T. HUTCHINS, W. W. REGADES, and F. A. KIDDER, all of the United States Navy. The scientific department contains the names of BURT G. WILDER, Professor of Comparative Anatomy; SIDNEY J. SMITH, Professor of Zoology, and LOUISA M. REED, B. S., of Michigan University, Assistant in Microscopy. The naval officers are to teach navigation. In fact, the expedition is to be in some sort a floating college. No one under 16 years of age or disqualified by sickness or bad character will be received, while instruction in various branches is to be carried on during the voyage. The expedition is to be gone two years, and the cost to each tourist will be $5,000. For young men who cannot afford this sum a department of "cadets" is to be formed, uniformed, fed, drilled, and instructed like the midshipmen of the United States Navy, but not required to do the work of a crew. For $2,500 these students are furnished with clothing, food, and hammocks, taught navigation, rowing, and swimming, and otherwise treated as candidates for the Navy. Cadets are expected to deposit a "booking fee" of $250, while the sum to be deposited by regular tourists is double that amount. The remainder of the sum is to be paid in semi-annual installments.

The voyage thus proposed is to begin at New-York on the 1st of October of the present year. From New-York the course is southward, past the West Indies, to the mouth of the Amazon; thence by Rio de Janeiro and Montevideo around the continent to Valparaiso. Thence the ship is to steer due west to the Society and Navigator Islands, by Australia, the Salomon and Caroline Islands, to Formosa. Japan and Northern China will next be visited; then Southern China and the Philippines, Borneo, Singapore, Calcutta, Ceylon, and Bombay. Africa will not be circumnavigated, but the Suez Canal is to admit the vessel into the Mediterranean, where, after visiting a number of historic points, the homeward voyage will be completed by touching at Lisbon, Cherbourg, and Plymouth before the Atlantic is crossed. Inland expeditions are to form part of the programme, as for instance in China, where the vessel will proceed up the Yang-tse-Kiang to Nankin, and in Borneo, where an exploring party is proposed, in order to traverse regions that no traveler has yet invaded.

It is evident that this expedition embraces more features than any that has been devised heretofore. It is primarily scientific in its purposes; that is to say, collections of objects of natural history are to be made, and facts of scientific interest to be collated. Then it has a naval and military feature in the formation of a corps of cadets to be trained to the duties of sailor and soldier, and this in addition to the educational system which is intended to be furnished by the Professors and scientists on board. It, therefore, unites other advantages to the programme of such an expedition as that of the *Challenger*, which make it much more popular in its conception than the late English expedition. Strict naval discipline is to be enforced by the commander, but everything will be done to further the legitimate purposes as laid down in the prospectus. It is hardly necessary to remind students of the naturalists of fame who owe the first budding of their success to some such expedition as this. As to England, the case of DARWIN, who made the celebrated voyage in the *Beagle*, is sure to recur to the mind, while the United States Exploring Expedition gave to JAMES D. DANA the chance of investigating those coral islands which brought him first to the notice of scientific men.

TOO MUCH INGENUITY.

The average husband is conceded by all intelligent wives to be utterly useless when at home. He may be acute and skillful in his business, and he may be an affectionate husband and father, but when there is anything to be done in the house of the nature of repairing furniture or improvising cheap substitutes for bedsteads or mop-handles, he is of less value than his own small boy. While this is undoubtedly true of most men, there is occasionally found one whose chief delight consists in constantly practicing as an amateur cabinet-maker, plumber, or carpenter. On Sundays he prowls about the house, seeking articles upon which he can use a little glue or varnish, and devising plans for filling up the corner of the dining-room with a few triangular shelves, and for putting up a wooden mantel-piece in the hall bed-room. During the week the sound of his saw and hammer are heard every evening, and he goes to bed at late hours, with more paint adhering to his fingers than his wife regards as strictly necessary. It is a curious illustration of the perversity of the female sex that a husband with this fondness for doing little useful things is held among wives to be even more undesirable than the kind of husband who is perfectly useless. He is charged not only with a fiendish fondness for midnight hammering, but is constantly upbraided because he "makes so many chips." In vain does he explain that planing a board necessarily results in chips, and that sawdust is the inevitable consequence of using a saw. He is told that he ought to be ashamed of himself, and that no decent man would think of making chips all over the floor. These things, however, never dishearten a husband with a passion for carpenters' tools and paint. He remains firm in the belief that by constantly making things which he does not want, at an average cost of two dollars' worth of materials each, he is displaying a genius for economy and is on the high road to independent wealth.

That Mr. MORRIS, of West Monroe, is a man of the domestic chip-making variety has not been authoritatively affirmed, but there is little doubt that such is his character. Had he been a husband of the useless kind, the recent event which has gained for him so wide a notoriety would never have occurred. Moreover, the local newspaper has distinctly referred to a speaking tube which he once put up in his house in order to establish vocal communication between Mrs. MORRIS' bed-room and the cellar kitchen, and which caused three successive cooks to burst blood-vessels, and kept Mrs. MORRIS in a chronic state of hoarseness, so resolutely did it refuse to convey any sound short of a demoniac yell; mention has also been made of a dumb-waiter constructed solely by the hands of Mr. MORRIS; which dumb-waiter within the first two months of its existence broke three-fourths of all the crockery in the house, and crushed eighteen fingers belonging to various members of the family. With these facts before us, it is fair to assume that Mr. MORRIS was an ingenious man, and we can see in the melancholy catastrophe which he finally brought down upon his once happy home a solemn warning to other ingenious husbands.

Early on the evening of the 3d of July Miss MORRIS, the lovely and accomplished daughter of Mr. MORRIS, was seated in the large worsted chair in her father's drawing-room waiting to receive the farewell calls of the young men who on that very day had graduated at the Monroe University. She was deservedly popular, and she had estimated that at least eleven young men would call that evening, and that in all probability several of the number would bring friends with them. At half-past seven the first of her guests arrived, and before half-past eight seventeen young men in their very best clothing were sitting in the mahogany chairs with which the drawing-room was furnished, with their backs closely pressed against the wall.

The evening sped rapidly away. There was lemonade and sponge cake handed around by the servant, and Miss MORRIS played and sang with great applause. The young men appeared to enjoy themselves greatly, and writhed their legs in the restless way characteristic of the bucolic undergraduate when experiencing the sensation of peaceful bliss. But when ten o'clock came and no young man showed the slightest disposition to withdraw, the hostess began to fear that each one had registered a vow to "sit the rest out." At eleven o'clock she was sure that her suspicion was correct, especially as a look of stern determination to undergo any amount of suffering was visible upon each face. The young lady was hurt, alarmed, and angry, and when the boldest of her visitors finally broke a silence of several minutes by respectfully begging that she would retire and send her father to hold a conference with them, she rushed up stairs, awoke the author of her being with the announcement that seventeen young men wanted to see him instantly, in order to propose for her hand, but that they were horrid wretches whom she perfectly hated, and thereupon burst into tears.

Mr. MORRIS arose, dressed himself as rapidly as a thumb recently mashed with a hammer and a foot newly lacerated with an axe would permit, and descended with the full purpose of ordering the young men out of the house. A few earnest words, addressed to him in a low tone by the spokesman of the company, caused him to change his mind. Owing to his careful closing of the drawing-room door the precise nature of the conversation which ensued could not be heard up stairs; but nevertheless, a strange sound, as of the rending of garments, accompanied by smothered exclamations of pain and rage, penetrated the house. It was firmly believed by Miss MORRIS that her hitherto peaceful parent was tearing those seventeen young men in pieces, but her mind was soon relieved by hearing them depart in a body, and with unusual haste. Mr. MORRIS was, of course, overwhelmed with questions after he had locked the front door and returned to his waiting daughter, but he refused to give any explanation beyond remarking that it was all a mistake, and that accidents are liable to happen, which latter assertion no one will have the hardihood to call in question.

The next day that drawing-room presented a fearful spectacle. To each chair were clinging fragments of broadcloth and shreds of linen. The aid of a sharp knife, together with quantities of spirits of turpentine, was necessary to obliterate the relics of the seventeen confiding and betrayed young men. Mrs. MORRIS promptly seized her husband's entire stock of patent inodorous varnish, and bribed a small boy to throw it into the river. That well-meaning but too ingenious man was compelled to bind himself by a solemn promise never to bring another drop of varnish into the house, and was fined an entire new set of chairs, together with new bonnets for his wife and daughter. As for the young men, they flew from the town by the earliest train, and it is asserted that at least two of them departed in Ulster overcoats, to the immense astonishment of the traveling public. Of course, the affair created a tremendous sensation, and the whole story was published, together with the names of the young men and a minute description of their several losses, in the West Monroe *Gazette*. Let us hope that the catastrophe will prove a warning not merely to Mr. MORRIS, but to all other ingenious husbands, and that they will imitate his example in resolving to henceforth abstain from varnish in every form.

OBITUARY.

PROF. ISAAC W. JACKSON, LL. D.

Prof. Isaac W. Jackson, LL. D., whose death on Saturday was briefly noted in THE TIMES yesterday, was an honored member of the Faculty of Union College for over half a century. He graduated at the head of his class in 1826, and was immediately appointed Tutor in Mathematics, in which department he had shown remarkable ability while a student. He was very soon promoted to a full Professorship, which position he occupied without interruption until his death. From his earliest manhood Dr. Jackson's life was identified with the welfare of the college. Next to that of Dr. Nott, his name stands as one of the permanencies of Union College. Prof. Jackson was the author of several works on mathematical subjects, which are used as text-books in his own and many other colleges and schools in this country and abroad. He was unusually successful as a Professor, and rarely failed to impart his love for pure mathematics to the students who sat under his teaching. Every graduate of Union can testify to the patient zeal with which he labored to make what is too often a dry and unpleasant task a pleasant as well as profitable study. Dr. Jackson was an ardent lover of flowers, to the cultivation of which all his spare hours were devoted. His garden, occupying about 10 acres adjoining his residence on the college grounds, has been widely known and admired. It was the favorite resort of citizens and visitors, while the skillful arrangement of its walks and shrubbery was evidence of the Professor's judgment and good taste. In June of last year, the semi-centennial of Dr. Jackson's connection with the Faculty of Union College was celebrated with the regular Commencement exercises. The Alumni gathered in large numbers. Resolutions were adopted at the banquet given in his honor warmly congratulating the Professor that throughout his long services he had retained the genuine love and veneration of the Alumni. Gov. Hoffman responded for Dr. Jackson, who always refused to make a public address, though with a taste and scholarship in belles-lettres equaling his ability in mathematics. At the Commencement proper, the venerable Tayler Lewis delivered an address, in which he reviewed the career of his friend and associate Professor, of whom he said: "Of the love of his classes he is sure. The warm esteem of every one who has ever sat under his teaching, the unfeigned respect of all who have ever been his colleagues—this is his literary inheritance as long as Union College holds a place among the institutions of our land." Fifty-years of the highest intellectual labor, fifty years of instruction of youth, half a century of unvarying, patient, conscientious kindness, earned their reward, and Dr. Jackson died surrounded by

"—that which should accompany old age,
As honor, love, obedience, troops of friends."

RIGHT HON. GEORGE WARD HUNT, M. P.

A cable dispatch announces the death of this prominent English statesman, yesterday, at Hamburg, Germany. Mr. Hunt was the only surviving son of Rev. George Hunt, of Buckhurst, Berkshire, and Wadenhoe House, Oundle, Northamptonshire, and was born at Buckhurst July 30, 1825. He was educated at Eton and at Christ Church, Oxford, graduating B. A. in 1848, and receiving the degrees of M. A. in 1851 and of D. C. L. in 1870. He was admitted to the bar in 1851, and practiced in the Oxford Circuit, relinquishing his practice, however, when he entered Parliament. His first attempt to reach a seat in the House of Commons was made in 1852 in the borough of Northampton, in the Conservative interest, and was unsuccessful, a result which also attended his second effort in 1857. In December of 1857, on the death of Mr. Augustus Stafford, he was returned for the northern division of the County of Northampton, and continued to represent that constituency up to the time of his death. He was an exceedingly active business man in Parliament, and in 1866 became prominent in that body by introducing a bill for dealing with the cattle plague, which he pressed forward with indomitable energy, keeping pace with the progress made by the bill on the same subject introduced and sanctioned by the Administration. On the accession of the Earl of Derby to power in 1866, Mr. Hunt was appointed Financial Secretary to the Treasury, and was Chancellor of the Exchequer from February to December, 1868. He took the oath as a member of the Privy Council, when he was appointed Chancellor of the Exchequer. When Mr. Disraeli formed his Cabinet in 1874 Mr. Hunt was appointed First Lord of the Admiralty, which post he continued to fill up to the time of his death. Mr. Hunt was magistrate and Deputy Lieutenant of Northamptonshire, and was elected Chairman of the Quarter Sessions for that county in April, 1866. He was married in 1857 to Alice, the third daughter of Right Rev. Robert Eden, Bishop of Moray and Ross.

GENERAL NOTES.

The bonnets now at Newport are peculiar, says a correspondent. If they are worse than the Indianapolis style, exclaims the local paper, may the Lord have mercy on the wearers thereof.

A Rutland (Vt.) paper says the experiment of importing the migratory quail is proving a success. They are often seen and heard in the woods where they have been placed, near that town, and are now raising a large number of young birds, some of the nests having 12 and 14 eggs.

A clergyman of Holyoke, Mass., recently received a letter from a man who said he had been invited to address a reform club, and would like said clergyman to write an address about an hour and a half long for him, specially exhorting him to "write it in full hand, and bring it out quite impressive."

A certain Sacramento card expert could not understand how it came that he was so badly beaten when playing with a telegraph operator the evening before. But it seems the operator was assisted by a friend of the same occupation, who looked over the expert's cards and then telegraphed on the table what they were.

A number of brawny negro "strikers" marched into a bagging factory in St. Louis, and compelled a lot of poor girls to stop work. The girls protested that they were contented with their wages and their places, but without effect. Incidents of this kind, says a St. Louis paper, makes us wonder what Gatling guns were made for.

A Wisconsin local paper tells of a young minister, lately from the East, who, on his way to attend an ordination meeting in the village, saw a very nice little striped "kitty" running along the road in front of his horse; so he jumped out and caught it. He did not hold it any great length of time, and was obliged to purchase a new suit of clothes on his arrival in town.

"Pittsburg is dead as to all trade" is the confession of one of the newspapers of that city, and it continues: "From the huckster in the market to the head of our largest iron firms the experience of the effects of the troubles is identical. Manufacturers suffer particularly from the want of fuel, as well as from the impossibility of getting rid of manufactured goods."

The simplest form of telephone is constructed of a stout piece of twine passing over at each end the top of a fruit jar with parchment drawn tightly over. The twine may be as long as can be held taut. The experiment works well, and two persons can sit in the centre of a room in the second story of their respective homes and converse with ease. Vocal and instrumental music are also heard with good effect.

It is said that one out of every four real invalids who go to Denver, Col., to recover health never return to the East or South excepting as a corpse. The undertakers, next to the hotel-keepers have the most profitable business. This excessive mortality is solely attributable to the fact that persons wait until they are nearly dead before they leave their homes, so that the fatigue of the journey and the change of air kill them within a week.

A Binghamton paper says that crowds are not wanted in these times about the depot there, and as rapidly as a party gathers about in front of the telegraph office or baggage-room, or where a row of sitters is formed along the edge of the platform, a large tank of water is mysteriously capsized, and the platform flooded. The water washes everything clean as it goes. It will be 10 minutes before another person comes around to inquire anything about the strike.

The liquor sellers of Bennington, Vt., are indignant. They expected to get rich out of the approaching celebration; but a Vermont law forbids the sale of liquor near a military encampment, and the Vermont Militia will encamp at Bennington, on centennial week. The commanding officer has the power to stop such sales, to seize liquors, and to place guards at any place where he believes liquor are sold, and notice has been given that the power will be used.

A family in Cleveland owned a dog. The paterfamilias told his boy one morning to take the dog to the pound and have it drowned. The little fellow loved the dog, and, going to his mother, prevaricated, saying that his father had told him to get $2 and register the animal. She gave him the money, and he went to the Clerk's office and got a license, after which he went to his father's store, and, showing the license, triumphantly exclaimed, "Pa, I've got the dog's life insured."

A San Francisco paper says the Grand Jury of Alameda County, for the July term, had under consideration the case of one John Clancey, who, about five weeks ago, shot Manuel Sylva. During the time of the sitting Sylva was in a precarious state, and finally he did die, but 10 days before his death his anxious wife purchased his coffin and kept it in the house, and when the funeral took place the bereaved widow attended it in a new outfit, specially prepared in anticipation of the event.

Some of the Southern papers have not forgotten Gov. Hartranft's offer of 75,000 men to seat President Hayes. They cry wildly to him to look out for his own State. "Where is the blatant braggart in these times?" shouts one. "Away with the blustering and contemptible coward," screams another. "He is a creature without spirit, and destitute of all manly attributes," is the solemn summing up of a third. At the time these fervid exclamations were written Gov. Hartranft was at Cheyenne, coming East as fast as steam could carry him.

In the "porgie" factories of Maine the fish are cooked by steam in large wooden tanks, and then placed under powerful presses which extract the oil and the bones and fleshy parts, called "chum," used in the manufacture of superphosphate. The oil is placed in large tanks exposed to the sun for several days, and then drawn off into casks and is ready for the market. A small quantity of the oil is used to mix paints; but the larger part of it finds a market in Europe, where it undergoes some mysterious refining process and is returned to us under the name of linseed oil.

A correspondent of a scientific journal says: "There is a method which I have adopted in my own house to cool the temperature of any room during hot weather, and that is to hang a sheet or a blanket down outside an open window upon which the sun may be shining. The sheet is wet, and the evaporation of the water produces a delicious cool apartment. The sheet is kept damp by having a vessel filled with water above the top of it outside, and a piece of flannel arranged to form a siphon, and touching several portions of the sheet. The water gradually empties out of the vessel, and may be replenished if necessary."

Nantucket is degenerating, and the local paper mourns. It says the old race of representative men and women is rapidly being thinned out, and in their stead is coming up a new generation, with nothing to mark them as a distinct people. The peculiar Nantucket cart has almost become a thing of the past. A "quantum" is no longer a quantum at all; it is only a flying excursion, where one must dress in good style and pay his money to be waited upon. Baked clams may be obtained, it is true, but that glorious old institution, the clambake, properly so-called, is becoming almost a myth. All this is due to the influx of Summer visitors.

THE NATIONAL FINANCES.

SECRETARY SHERMAN ON THE LOAN.

THE CURRENCY IN WHICH THE BONDS SHALL BE REDEEMED—PROGRESS OF SALES IN EUROPE—CONTRACTION OF THE CURRENCY AND HOME INVESTMENTS IN THE BONDS—SIXTY MILLIONS OF GREENBACKS DEPOSITED IN THE TREASURY BY PRIVATE INDIVIDUALS FOR SAFE KEEPING—A PLAN TO RESUME SPECIE PAYMENTS THAT MR. SHERMAN WOULD ADOPT IF HE HAD LEGAL AUTHORITY.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 19.—The syndicate in Europe, in their advertisement offering the 4 per cents, use the following language, as appears from the weekly edition of the London *Times* of the date of the 13th inst.: "These bonds are redeemable at the pleasure of the United States after the 1st of July, 1907, in coin of the standard value of the United States on said July 14, 1870, (gold coin,) &c." The words "gold coin" are in parentheses. The attention of Secretary Sherman was drawn to this advertisement this evening, with the remark that it would seem likely to convey a false impression, inasmuch as the standard coin in July, 1870, included the silver dollar. The Secretary replied that he did not think that the syndicate meant to convey a false impression, as they were careful to place the words "gold coin" in parentheses. "I have met nobody, however," said the Secretary, "who advocates the payment of these bonds in any coin of less value than gold. They will certainly be paid in gold or coin of equivalent value. It is always understood that a debt is payable in the currency in which it is contracted. We have but one standard now, and cannot be supposed to be contracting a debt on a promise to pay in a metal which may some day be adopted as a standard. It was a favorite argument with the greenbackers that a debt should be paid in the currency in which it was contracted. Nobody can demand with sincerity, that these bonds shall be paid in a debased currency." The Secretary then passed to a brief general discussion of financial matters. He is in constant receipt of advices from the syndicate, showing that the sale of the 4 per cents is steadily progressing in the most satisfactory manner. In this connection he referred to the fact that since the inauguration of President Hayes the annual expense on account of interest on the public debt has been reduced in the sum of $3,600,000. This was by the sale of $135,000,000 of the 4½ per cents, and of $71,000,000 of the 4 per cents, which were sold up to the 16th inst., and those sold since that time.

With reference to the cry of contraction of the currency, he called attention to the fact that since he assumed the office only $4,000,000 of greenbacks have been canceled, while new national bank currency to the amount of $5,000,000 has been issued. Of course, some national banks retired currency for which there was no market during that time, but for this the Secretary of the Treasury could not properly be held responsible. Speaking of the success of the 4 per cent. loan in this country, the observation was made that it seemed somewhat remarkable that, with all our hard times, people should be willing to invest at such a low rate of interest. To this the Secretary rejoined that the country has a surplusage of currency for which no use can be found. For example, the statement yesterday showed that of the outstanding greenbacks $60,000,000 have been deposited by private parties in the Treasury for safe keeping. This amount draws no interest, earns nothing, and is of no use to anybody. There is no demand for it, and it is therefore put in the Treasury, where it will be safe from burglars and bank failures. "If I had my way," the Secretary observed, "I would issue bonds at once to buy up this $60,000,000. Then, with a very little more gold in the Treasury, for we have a good deal there now, we would be at specie payments and the country would not feel it. We would have as much currency in actual circulation as we now have. I could not cancel any more greenbacks if I would, because the $300,000,000 limit would have been reached, and I would not if I could. The currency could be increased as rapidly as might be desirable, as there is no limit to bank issues. I would issue the bonds to-morrow to buy up this $60,000,000, and thus reach specie payments at once, if I had the power; but I have not that power, and must wait the slower process of the law as it stands."

DIGEST OF THE APPROPRIATIONS.

TEXT-BOOK IN THE DEPARTMENTS—THE SHAM OF DEMOCRATIC ECONOMY—MERE POSTPONEMENT OF PAYMENT OF NECESSARY EXPENDITURES—THE RECEIPTS FOR THE PRESENT MONTH—THE REDUCTION OF THE DEBT ABOUT $1,500,000.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 29.—The Treasury Department has just issued a digest of the several appropriation acts passed at the last session of Congress. This digest was first published in 1872, and it was found to simplify and facilitate the business of the Treasury Department to such an extent, and so valuable to the committees of Congress as a work of reference, that its publication has been continued since that time. Upon all matters pertaining to appropriations the digest is the standard authority, and all requisitions upon the Treasurer must be drawn in conformity with its titles. In the appendix are valuable comparative tables, showing the purpose and amount of all appropriations made since 1870, classified under the particular departments for which the appropriations were made. The digest has become invaluable as a book of reference, and in connection with the Book of Estimates, which is also published annually, supplies a complete history of the annual appropriations made by Congress. Both these volumes are prepared for publication in the Warrant and Appropriation Division of the Secretary's office by Major J. T. Power, chief of the division, and Mr. W. F. Maclennan, assistant.

A summary of the appropriations made by the last three Congresses shows the following totals:

Forty-second Congress	$326,507,452
Forty-third Congress	302,732,699
Forty-fourth Congress	212,478,994

The above figures represent the total amount appropriated in two years by each Congress named. The Forty-fourth Congress at its last session made no appropriations for the Army nor for the improvement of rivers and harbors. At the first session of the same Congress $29,336,770 were appropriated for the Army and $5,015,000 for rivers and harbors. The large reduction made by the Forty-fourth Congress, as exhibited by the figures tabulated above, should not lead people to believe that the difference between $302,700,000 and $212,500,000 represents the measure of economy practiced by the Forty-fourth Congress in comparison with the Forty-third. The difference is apparent, not actual, and will have to be provided for by the coming Congress in the shape of deficiencies. The deficiency for the Army alone will be $29,000,000, and the aggregate of the deficiencies in other departments will reach several million dollars more. For the postal service the entire amount appropriated for the current fiscal year is $2,939,725, against nearly $6,000,000 for the year ended June 30, last. It will be remembered that the appropriation for this service for last year was found to be insufficient, and during the month of June the public was threatened with stoppage of some postal facilities because certain items of the general appropriation were exhausted. Yet the appropriation last year for the postal service was, in round numbers, $6,000,000, against $3,000,000 for the current year. If the first-named sum was insufficient last year, the public may expect this year a curtailment of some facilities now enjoyed, unless Congress shall appropriate the necessary funds to provide for the actual necessities of the Post Office Department. Of course the Democrats claim credit for economy to the extent of $3,000,000 on the Post Office appropriation. All their claims for economy are based on such shams as are shown by the few figures above given.

The receipts of the Government thus far for the current month are equal to the receipts for the corresponding period of last year. To the close of business yesterday the receipts from Customs are about $8,500,000, and those from internal revenue about $7,500,000. The Customs receipts for the month will aggregate over $10,000,000, and the internal revenue receipts will exceed $9,500,000. The reduction in the public debt for the month will be about $1,500,000.

THE PRESIDENT AND THE SOUTH.

SENTIMENT OF THE DEMOCRATS OF ALABAMA AS EXPRESSED BY REPRESENTATIVE FORNEY—MR. HAYES' COURSE TOWARD THE SOUTH APPLAUDED—NO INTENTION TO ABANDON THEIR PARTY ALLEGIANCE—THE CIVIL SERVICE ORDER.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 29.—Representative Forney, of Alabama, who is now here, says the people of his State are well satisfied with the course pursued by President Hayes toward the South. He says the Democrats of Alabama, and of the entire South, so far as he is informed, are convinced that the President has the best interests of the country at heart, and will earnestly respond to his efforts to restore perfect harmony and good feeling in that section, but while the Democrats applaud the President's policy, Mr. Forney believes they will not be drawn from their party allegiance to co-operate with the Republicans, or to assist in creating a new party. They will sustain the President in all his efforts to bring about a better condition of affairs in the South among all the people, white and black, than has heretofore existed; but they do not contemplate, in any contingency, divorcing themselves from the Democratic Party, which they believe has sustained its last national defeat. Mr. Forney believes the President's civil service order, while it may temporarily weaken the organization, will be the means of bringing forward a better class of men than has heretofore led the Republican Party in the South. He is confident the Democrats will organize the House without trouble, and believes either Randall or Morrison will be chosen speaker.

THE CAMPAIGN IN BULGARIA.

TURKISH LOSS IN THE BATTLE OF KARABUNAR 8,000—THE MOVEMENTS NORTH OF THE DANUBE—RECAPTURE OF LOVATZ BY THE TURKS AFTER SIX HOURS' FIGHTING.

LONDON, July 30.—The *Standard's* Constantinople special, dated Friday, is as follows: It is said that the Turks lost 8,000 killed and wounded at Karabunar. It is now positively settled that when the Russians reach Adrianople the Sultan and Government will go to Broussa, on the Asiatic side of the Bosphorus. An official report from Osman Pasha says the Russians having occupied Lovatz, a body of Turks from Plevna assaulted and recaptured it on July 26.

The *Standard's* Shumla dispatch says the recapture was effected after six hours' fighting.

CURRENT TOPICS ABROAD.

ARREST IN PLYMOUTH, ENGLAND, OF FRANZ KOHLER, THE NEW-JERSEY WIFE-MURDERER—ACCIDENT TO THE EX-KING AMADEUS.

LONDON, July 30.—On the arrival of the steam-ship Gellert at Plymouth, Franz Kohler was arrested on board in obedience to a telegram from the Governor of New-Jersey, on a charge of wife murder. Kohler makes no reply to the charge. Blood-stained female clothing was found among his luggage.

LONDON, July 30.—A telegram was received yesterday that ex-King Amadeus was thrown from his carriage at Turin and injured. The *Times'* Rome special speaks as though the accident was very serious. It says the Prince was insensible for an hour. The physicians are in continual attendance. Hopes are entertained of saving his life. The King of Italy was immediately notified by telegraph of the accident.

AFFAIRS IN THE FRENCH REPUBLIC.

PROHIBITION OF THE SALE OF CERTAIN JOURNALS BY SUB-PREFECTS SUSTAINED BY A COURT—ACCIDENT IN ONE OF THE PARIS FORTS—SEVEN MEN KILLED.

PARIS, July 29.—The Court of Justice, of Epernay, has declared that it has no jurisdiction to try actions brought against the sub-Prefect of Epernay by the *Bien Public*, *Temps*, or other journals, for prohibiting the street sale of such papers.

Seven soldiers were killed yesterday by the accidental explosion of a shell in the casemate of Fort Mont Valerian.

THE WEATHER.

SYNOPSIS AND INDICATIONS.

WASHINGTON, July 30—1 A. M.—The pressure has very generally fallen, with south-east to south-west winds during Sunday throughout the Atlantic States, and also in the North-west. Higher temperatures have been reported from the South and Middle Atlantic States, being very high in the former, and numerous local rains in the Middle States. Cooler, clear weather has prevailed in a portion of the lake region, the Ohio and Mississippi Valleys, with northerly winds. The winds have shifted to southerly in the Gulf States and in the Missouri Valley. The rivers have generally fallen, except a slight rise at Pittsburg.

INDICATIONS.

For Monday in the Middle States and New-England, falling, followed by stationery, barometer, south-east to south-west winds, stationery or lower temperatures, partly cloudy weather, and local rains.

For the South Atlantic States, stationary or falling barometer, south-west to north-west winds, partly cloudy weather, and slight changes in temperature.

For the Gulf States, falling barometer, stationary or higher temperature, southerly winds, and clear or partly cloudy weather, and in Texas, local rains.

For Tennessee and the Ohio Valley falling barometer, south-east to south-west winds, stationary temperature, partly cloudy weather and light local rains.

For the upper Mississippi and lower Missouri Valleys and the upper lake region, falling barometer, south and east winds, and warmer partly cloudy weather.

For the lower lakes, rising followed by falling barometer, westerly winds, partly cloudy weather, and stationary or lower temperature.

The rivers will generally fall.

Midnight reports are missing from the Canadian station, lake region, and North-west.

IN THIS CITY.

The following record shows the changes in the temperature for the past 24 hours, in comparison with the corresponding date of last year, as indicated by the thermometer at Hudnut's pharmacy:

	1876.	1877.		1876.	1877.
3 A. M.	70°	73°	3:30 P. M.	87°	86°
6 A. M.	70°	74°	6 P. M.	81°	79°
9 A. M.	76°	76°	9 P. M.	78°	77°
12 M.	81°	81°	12 P. M.	75°	75°

Average temperature yesterday ..... 77½°

Average temperature for corresponding date last year ..... 77¼°

LOSSES BY FIRE.

Late last night Jardin's weiss-beer brewery and four frame buildings at the corner of Atlantic-avenue and Wyckoff-street, East New-York, were destroyed by fire, originating in one of the frame buildings occupied by Mr. Happs as a match depot. The Fire Department in East New-York was unable to cope with the flames, and Engines Nos. 14 and 17 were sent from Brooklyn, and by prompt action the neighboring buildings were saved. The loss is estimated at about $20,000.

Early yesterday morning a fire broke out in the two-and-a-half-story house occupied by Mr. Henry Swalm, on the Richmond road, in Southfield, Staten Island. Before any assistance arrived the entire building and contents were consumed. The building was owned by Mr. Peter S. Wandell. The loss is estimated at $3,500; fully covered by insurance.

A FORGER ARRESTED IN BOSTON.

BALTIMORE, Md., July 29.—Bradford D. Clark, of Boston, was arrested here to-day, charged with obtaining $30,000 from Winthrop, Cunningham & Co., of Philadelphia, by forging the name of a New-York party. He left for New-York to-night in company with a New-York detective.

A THEATRE'S TROUBLES.

NEW-ORLEANS, La., July 29.—The New-Orleans Gas-light Company has foreclosed a mortgage on the St. Charles Theatre, including the building, fixtures, scenery, &c., which have been ordered by the court to be sold, to cover notes and credits for $50,000.

CANADA'S DEPUTY GOVERNOR.

OTTAWA, July 29.—Chief Justice Richards will act as Deputy Governor during the absence of the Governor-General in the North-west.

THE OCEAN GROVE MEETING.

EIGHTH ANNIVERSARY SERVICES.

AN IMMENSE CROWD IN THE GREAT PAVILION—PROMINENT CLERGYMEN PRESENT—BISHOP SIMPSON'S SERMON—SUNDAY-SCHOOL CHILDREN'S MEETING—ADDRESS BY REV. THOMAS T. EVERETT IN THE EVENING.

OCEAN GROVE, N. J., July 29.—Notwithstanding the unpleasant state of the weather hundreds arrived here throughout Saturday to attend the eighth anniversary of the first religious services in this place, which commenced to-day and will last till Tuesday evening. All the hotels were crowded, every available tent being in demand. In fact, there has never been so large a gathering here before. Fully 10,000 assembled in the Pavilion at 10:30 o'clock to hear Bishop Simpson. Many had to go away, being unable to get within hearing distance. Among those present were Rev. Dr. Kynett, of Philadelphia; Rev. W. P. Corbit, of New-York; Rev. J. F. Chapman, of Philadelphia; Rev. Dr. Hanlon, of New-Jersey; Rev. Thomas T. Everett, of Philadelphia; Rev. Dr. Dashill, of New-Jersey; Rev. Frank Moore, Rev. E. H. Stokes, and Rev. Dr. Hoover. After singing, prayer was offered by S. Lansing Taylor, of New-York, and a passage from the Scriptures was read by Rev. Dr. McKeown, of Jersey City.

Bishop Simpson took his text from Ephesians, iii., 10. He commenced his remarks by showing the manifestation and wisdom of God, and wherin the Apostle speaks of himself as least among all saints, and a religious system to make all men know what is the fellowship of saints. The passage presents the Apostle as speaking of himself as the lowest of the Disciples, and explains that in the fellowship of the saints God intended that all beings should trust Him. The principalities are heavenly places, and those intelligences that are there now constitute the angelic host. We know not how many these are, but in that unseen world there may be many classes, such as seraphs, cherubims, angels, and other grades. There is a difference in capacity to feel and to love. So it is on earth. We rise in the scale of human creatures—the feelings are greater. If it is so with men why may it not be so with angels. If there are such classes there can be none higher than the principalities in power. It is impossible to come to the fullness of knowledge, but the nearer we approach it the nearer we resemble God. It is glorious to be like Jesus. It is more glorious to be more like Him, and we will be still more glorious when we see Him. Here we have the highest grade of created beings continually studying. The mind is forever learning, and it is a sad thought that just as we learn to live we must die. When we learn how to study everything, shadows betoken the setting sun. The grave is but the doorway to another life, and there we take up the text-book. We are only students here, and shall be students hereafter, and shall learn through all eternity the manifold wisdom of God. We rise higher as we study, and from material things we come to study the spiritual, and an impulse goes out to all parts of the earth to learn if souls are saved. Wisdom is a little higher than knowledge. Wisdom is knowledge arranged for power. All the wisdom of the world is directly or indirectly connected with God. A young lady learns botany—she finds out what God thought about plants. We speak of the grand discovery of Newton—gravitation. Why, apples have been falling since Adam was in Eden, and man might have known of it 6,000 years before. I don't know long since the world was created, when the morning stars sang together. I don't know how long it was before this world was ready for habitation; it may have been a million years, and the angels were studying all the works of God all that time. I hope I may go to heaven, then when I have been there a thousand years I shall know more than I do now, for I shall speak to Adam and Noah, and the great minds that have gone before. The Church was different from any other institution; it was meant for the whole world, and we see the wisdom of God in his protection of it. We see the wonders of God in the creation of agencies in the Church for its own perpetuation. Truth is efficacious according to the perception of the mind. If minds were all alike at one time they would be different now on account of the varied influences brought to bear on them. So with truth; when we tell the story of God we should tell it as it touches our own hearts; it will then reach all mankind. All Christians are not alike. God did not mean them to be alike. Hearts are not all alike after conversion. God does not change one feature when He changes our hearts. The world may pass away, but we shall never die. We have been stamped with immortality, and the angels will study us forever, the object of the study being to make every man perfect. He closed by showing that Jesus was the light of the world, and as we watch that light, with the goodness of God, we see our reward in heaven. Oh! ye men of science, come and study salvation, and in that study learn the wisdom of God.

Some 2,000 children attended the Sunday-school gathering in the afternoon, and about 7,000 persons congregated at the surf-meeting, which was presided over by Rev. E. H. Stokes.

In the evening the Pavilion was crowded to hear Rev. Thomas T. Everett, of Philadelphia. He took his text from Matthew xxii., 42: "Saying, What think ye of Christ; whose Son is He? They say unto him: The Son of David." He confined his sermon to the first part of the verse: "What think ye of Christ?" This, he said, was the most vital question of the age. The Church pressed it upon the unbelieving world to answer in the face of Christ; he whose advent was foretold by prophets, and hailed by the simple and the wise. It was useless to argue with those determined to concede nothing. When a man fails to prefer truth there is no hope for him. The dishonesty of doubt must be removed. There were many theories of salvation. There may be several ways by which a man may be saved in a physical death, but when a sinner inquires, "What shall I do to be saved?" a voice of a Saviour is heard ringing down from the other shore, "No man cometh unto the Father but by me." The speaker appealed solely to reason. He arraigned Christ at the bar of human intellect, and cross-examined Him in order to reach an honest solution of the question in the text. The first point he drifted to was the miraculous conception and birth of Christ. He showed that the difficulties connected with it are not any greater than those connected with the origin of man. These difficulties will cease to be such when we come to understand the nature of the spiritual world as the world of causes, and the natural world as the world of effect. Masterly thinkers endeavor to account for the origin of things without the Bible. We are treated in this day to an immense quantity of learned nonsense and scientific twaddle. He had never met with anything so reasonable as the first verse in the Bible. Now Jesus of Nazareth had a beginning just as Adam did. They explain one another. Luke's statement is wonderful, but not beyond belief, for all things are possible with God. He discussed Christ's double relation to sin—negative because He was without sin, and positive because He forgave sin. He alluded to the miracles of Christ, and showed that if you take them away you destroy Christ in the New Testament.

The sermon closed with an exhortation to lift the soul in faith and confidence to God, the Father of all.

POSTAL CHANGES FOR THE WEEK.

WASHINGTON, July 29.—The following are the postal changes for the week ending July 28, 1877:

New-England.—Postmasters Appointed—A. F. Morrill, East Eddington, Penobscot County, Me.; Jonah Hill, Jr., South Chatham, Carroll County, N. H.

New-York.—Office Established—Fair Point, Chautauqua County, Elijah C. Norton, Postmaster. Postmasters Appointed—William B. Peters, Bloomville, Delaware County; Earlman V. Fernald, East German, Chenango County; Henry C. Quackenbush, Valley Hills, Madison County.

New-Jersey.—Office Established—Seaside Park, Ocean County, Joseph B. Wistar, Postmaster. Postmasters Appointed—Mrs. Alice P. Young, Morris Plains, Morris County; Amos Crouse, Norton, Hunterdon County.

Pennsylvania.—Office Discontinued—Taylor's Bridge, New-Castle County.

Pennsylvania.—Office Discontinued—Canoe, Clarion County. Postmasters Appointed—David C. Thro, Dubois, Clearfield County; Oscar R. Graham, Fernwood, Delaware County; Edward Rupert, Girty, Armstrong County; David Curtis, Ludlow, Mckean County; George Wagner, Bonescrus, Clinton County; Jacob H. Mattern, Sobieski, Clearfield County; Oliver W. Taylor, Tivoli, Lycoming County.

Maryland.—Office Established—Timonium, Baltimore County, Charles Frantz Postmaster. Office Discontinued—Woodland, Talbot County. Postmasters Appointed—Charles C. Caldwell, Conowingo, Cecil County; Andrew P. Myers, Ilchester, Howard County; William S. Perdue, Parsonsburg, Wicomico County; Michael Huff, Mill Green, Harford County; Peter L. Merriken, Union Meeting-house, Baltimore County; R. B. Merritt, Warwick, Cecil County.

Pacific Coast.—Postmaster Appointed—James T. Woods, Sunset, Yavapai County, Arizona.

VANDALISM AMONG COAL MINERS.

SERIOUS TROUBLE IN THE LACKAWANNA REGION—AN ENGINE HOUSE BURNED—THE COAL PRODUCTION TEMPORARILY STOPPED.

PITTSBURG, Penn., July 29.—After repeated and ineffectual attempts to induce the Pennsylvania Company, whose head-quarters are at this place, to increase the wages, and then bringing to bear every argument to induce the miners to strike, without avail, the strikers of the Lackawanna region proceeded to intimidate them and destroy the property of the company. This morning at about 2 o'clock a company of some 50 disguised men overpowered the double watch at No. 5 engine house, on the railroad, near Dunmore, and set fire to the structure. Revolvers were held at the heads of the terrified watch while several fires were ignited at as many different points. They then fled the country. This last act is temporarily successful in stopping the coal production in this territory. Not a pound of coal will be mined in the Wyoming and Lackawanna Valleys until one or the other party to the war surrenders.

In conversation with bosses of the several mechanical departments of the company it was ascertained that orders have been issued to indefinitely suspend all work, not only in the mines, but also in all the shops. The live stock will be turned out to pasture to-morrow morning. These extreme measures of the strikers are stripping their cause of all the sympathy vouchsafed them by the community, and leaves them with all the odium and curse attached to banditti. The most reckless of the partisans of the strikers are those grown desperate by the absence of all kinds of work for months past. The Pennsylvania Company men could not strike for redress, and this fact coming to the knowledge of those already out, aroused their inventive genius in another direction in order to gain their ends, resulting in the incendiarism of Friday night and this morning. A large meeting will be held to-morrow in Oregon Woods. It is probable that thousands of men will be present, including many from other regions. It is reported to-night that a thousand will march up from the lower part of the country.

MAUCH CHUNK, Penn., July 29.—All the mines in Panther Creek Valley are idle, and there is danger of a strike among the pump engineers and firemen at these mines. In such an event the mines would be flooded and the companies would suffer great loss.

ALL QUIET IN NEW-JERSEY.

THE BUSINESS OF THE ROADS RUNNING OUT OF JERSEY CITY GOING ON AS USUAL—A PENNSYLVANIA TRAIN FIRED INTO.

Not the slightest trouble occurred yesterday at any of the railway depots in Jersey City. The usual freight trains were run out of and into the depots, and everything indicated that the labor troubles were over. The reports from Major-Gen. Sewell, at Phillipsburg, as to the condition of affairs along the lines of the Central New-Jersey and Morris and Essex Roads were so satisfactory that Gov. Bedle determined that his presence in Jersey City was not urgently needed. He, therefore, procured a special train, and went to Long Branch to visit his family. A telegram was received from Phillipsburg, last evening, stating that at a meeting held in the afternoon, it was determined by the strikers to go to work to-day.

As the train on the Pennsylvania Railroad for Washington and the West was leaving Jersey City last evening, some ill disposed person fired a rifle shot into the western sleeping car. The ball crashed through the double windows on one side of the car, and passed out on the other side, but fortunately did no injury to any of the passengers. The car was full, and it is a miracle that some of the occupants were not killed or wounded. No clue to the perpetrator of the cowardly act has been discovered.

THE PATERSON SILK WEAVERS.

A PARTY OF NEW-YORK COMMUNISTS ENDEAVORING TO INCITE A RIOT AMONG THE STRIKERS—A MASS-MEETING AT WHICH MUCH INCENDIARY TALK WAS INDULGED IN.

The striking silk weavers of Paterson, N. J., are still holding out in hopes that the manufacturers and mill owners will accede to the terms offered by the operatives. The strikers are very bitter in their expressions toward the manufacturers, and make threats of the most incendiary nature. The employes of the Phœnix Mill, who were forced to leave their work on account of the violent demonstrations made by the strikers, have not yet returned to work. An effort is being made to discover who the men were who threatened them, and, if found, they will be prosecuted to the full extent of the law. Owing to the prevailing excitement, the trials of the silk weavers for violation of contract have been adjourned until some time next month. There are a large number of turbulent spirits in Paterson who are ready and ripe for any kind of mischief. They denounce the manufacturers and railroad authorities in the most severe manner, and have been trying to incite the silk strikers to riotous proceedings. These persons call themselves "Social Democrats," and they breathe the spirit of the French Communs—the spirit of riot and bloodshed. Friday and Saturday a circular was distributed among the French and German citizens of Paterson, principally the strikers, asking them to attend a mass-meeting at the Falls, near the city, which was held on Saturday evening. This circular, or "call," read as follows:

To the Working Men of Paterson and Vicinity:

As it is known to everyone that the railroad laborers were compelled to strike, and objected to work any longer for what every good-feeling citizen will call starvation wages, which enabled them to support their wives and families, whereas the railroad companies are gathering millions on millions of dollars, paying their superintending officers from $15,000 to $25,000 per year. Fellow working men, the capitalists, whenever they intend to reduce and reduce the wages of the poor laborers, they get the Government's assistance, and we consider it as a duty of State and Government to protect the laborers in their property—and its wages. Fellow-citizens, shall we keep mute and deaf at the cries of our fellow working men? We do solemnly protest against such city authorities and their action, when they order out their Militia to slaughter and shoot down like mad dogs those men who ask for bread, and beg for protection against the shameful intention of the capitalists in the future. Blood has been shed enough already; for what cause, and for what benefit? Who is responsible, and where is he, who will have to answer for the horrible scenes that have and will occur yet? The same actions which were taken against the laborers of the Baltimore Railroad by the State authorities, we in a few days may expect; therefore, working men and business men, show by your numerous attendance to this mass-meeting that you well understand the earnest and solemn situation and their consequences. Show the public that you are men of character, and you possess the capabilities of holding a respectable demonstration for the rights of the working men.

We will through peaceable and sensible counseling understand one another, that we may not be too late for ourselves and our children's future. Capable and respectable known speakers will address the meeting, after which every citizen will have the privilege to express his opinion. We request the police and all to prevent all disturbance or unlawful behavior.

THE COMMITTEE OF THE WORKING MEN'S SECTION OF PATERSON.

The silk strikers denied that they were connected in any way with this meeting, yet out of the 900 or 1,000 present there were a large number of the weavers now on strike. Two meetings were held—one addressed by German speakers and the other by English. The latter was very largely attended. The speaker was a man named Bennet, who resides in this City. He opened his address by saying that he was from New-York, and was a member of the Commune. He was pleased to see so many present who desired to talk over the wrongs inflicted upon the working classes by the capitalists, and he hoped they would give at let attention to what was said at the meeting. He then launched out in a series of violent declamations against the railroad corporations of the country for their action against the laborers, and upheld the action of the rioters at Baltimore and Pittsburg, who, he claimed, had acted justly. He condemned the manufacturers and mill owners for their oppression of their operatives, and counseled the strikers to stand firm and their demands would be acceded to by the manufacturers. Bennet also made a very bitter attack upon Henry Ward Beecher, whom he denounced in the most bitter language for his sermon of the previous Sabbath. Bennet advised the strikers to prepare for trouble with the military. He said that if the Militia, whom he termed "the blue-coat gentry," had interfered with the Commune meeting at Tompkins-square last week they would have been clubbed from the ground. The crowd was very orderly, but all incendiary remarks were loudly applauded. Yesterday the strikers and their friends gathered in crowds at the Falls, and talked the situation over together. Some of the strikers, while in conversation with a reporter, expressed regret for the trouble on Wednesday night at Barr's mill, and said the majority of the strikers did not and would not uphold any acts of lawlessness. Others talked in a more reckless manner, and threatened further trouble if the manufacturers did not take the strikers back upon the scale of wages set by the latter. All of those talked with denied all knowledge of "The Committee of the Working Men's Section of Paterson," who issued the call for the meeting held on Saturday night. It is supposed that the originators of the movement are from this City.

DESPOTISM IN FRANCE.

THE EXPULSION OF SENOR ZORRILLA.

THE EXILED SPANIARD AND TWO OF HIS COMPANIONS SUMMARILY DRIVEN FROM FRENCH SOIL—NO REASON ASSIGNED THEREFOR—A LETTER FROM SENOR ZORRILLA TO THE TIMES' PARIS CORRESPONDENT—HE DENIES MEDDLING WITH FRENCH POLITICS AND RECITES THE INDIGNITIES HEAPED UPON HIM BY FRENCH OFFICIALS.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Wednesday, July 18, 1877.

A short time ago the journals of Paris announced that Señor Ruiz Zorrilla and two of his companions in exile had been driven from France by order of the French Government. This was a short time after the fall of M. Jules Simon, and when the new Ministry was getting comfortably settled in its place. Public opinion was excited for a day by the event, and the Liberal journals asked what crime had been committed by the former Minister of Spain to warrant an act of such severity. At first it was intimated that Zorrilla had been detected in the act of conspiring against the Spanish Monarchy, or against King Alfonso, and that his expulsion had been demanded by the Spanish Ambassador. The Liberal journals of Madrid took this up with energy, and the Government was questioned upon the subject by a Liberal member of the Cortes. A flat denial was given to the report, the Minister of Foreign Affairs stating flatly that he had never made a demand for the expulsion of Señor Zorrilla from France. The semi-official journals of Paris then hinted, though they made no direct affirmation to that effect, that the persons in question were involved with certain members of the International in a conspiracy against the French Government, the object being to make M. Gambetta President of the Republic in the place of Marshal de MacMahon. This seemed so improbable a story that I paid no sort of attention to it, but as soon as I could I communicated with Zorrilla in order to get his version of the affair. He sends me the following letter, begging me to have a translation of it published in the French journals after it has been forwarded to THE TIMES:

LAUSANNE, July, 1877.

I am glad of the opportunity offered me to thank the journals which have come out in the defense of right, and which have raised their voice against the unqualifiable act committed by the French Government in expelling from the hospitable French nation three Spanish exiles, whose only fault was to love their country too well, and to wish for it a part, at least, of that which other peoples have had for a long time. I wish, at the same time, to fulfill a conscientious duty. The journals which are more or less attached to the French Government have affirmed that I occupied myself with French politics; that MM. Lagunero and Munoz possessed arms and munitions; that we were conspiring with French Republicans; that we meditated horrible things against the State, against property, against the clergy, &c., &c.; and, finally, that this conspiracy had ramifications in England, Germany, and I do not know but in all the other countries of the world.

I ought not condescend to refute these ridiculous absurdities, but it is well to make known for these allegations might be used as a bad electoral arm to employ at this time against the Republican Party—a model of wisdom and prudence—that there exist no liens between these Republicans and the clique that I represent in Spain, and that it is clear to everybody that our situations are different, and that there is no need to establish concert of action to procure what the French and Spanish Republicans desire for their separate countries. And if this assertion is not sufficiently categorical to contradict those who, with inexcusable thoughtlessness, not to say with intentional malice, have given credit to such absurdities, it will suffice to give a short account of what has passed, and the challenge that I give to publish no matter what document seized at my house, to prove that I have occupied myself with the politics of any country but my own. Add to this a brief history of events, and every one can see how limited is the spirit of party when it makes such assertions and seeks such means for the accomplishment of its ends.

M. Munoz had been in Paris six days; he did not know a single French citizen; he did not speak a word of that admirable language; he had neither arms nor papers, and the object of his visit was to consult a French doctor about a chronic malady he has had for years. On arriving he stopped at a hotel in the Rue Lafayette, but having accidentally met M. Lagunero, his friend and comrade, who lived at the hotel Du Calvados, it was agreed that they should live together, in order that the latter might serve as an interpreter. Gen. Lagunero had been in Paris for eight days. He had seen two or three Spanish friends only, and was preparing to leave for Portugal, the commissaire finding his trunks packed. Very important family papers were seized in his rooms, and among others the reports of his military services, articles from Spanish journals, letters from private and political friends, two revolvers, and a poinard—relics of the war in Africa and the Carlist campaign. According to my opinion, the affair has a more serious character, and has need of further explanations.

Driven out of my own country without judgment, arbitrarily, a few days after the restoration of Don Alfonso, and sent from Bayonne to Paris upon the demand of the Spanish Government, I lived in that capital from February, 1875, without occupying myself with French politics, without having written a single line for the journals, without having assisted at any public reunion, without having meetings at my house, having deprived myself of the pleasure of visiting the Chamber at Versailles, and exaggerating my voluntary retirement so far as to refuse to visit the Masonic lodges of which I was the chief in my country. I systematically followed this line of conduct because I know the pretexts of certain Governments to make harder the life of the exile, and, above all, because I know well what I owe to the high position that I had in my country, and the duties imposed upon me by my gratitude to the French nation that, during the four Ministries preceding the present, without excepting that of M. De Broglie, gave me a generous hospitality.

After this it is difficult to understand all that has happened to me, and it is harder still to comprehend the manner in which I was treated and the abnormal situation created for me. I was visiting one of my compatriots for the purpose of saying adieu; my name was demanded, I was arrested while the Commissaire consulted the Prefect; I was taken off by the Commissaire and two policemen; they all went to my rooms, and there, showing his badge, the Commissaire sprang to my bureau without notifying my family, and, opening the drawers, took possession of all my papers. He did not stop there, but examined the dressing-rooms of Mme. Zorrilla, and finding nothing, demanded a small trunk into which he threw everything pell-mell. I was then taken, accompanied by two Police agents to the Prefecture; after four hours waiting the Commissaire called me to his bureau in order to number and seal my papers, and this operation finished I was taken before the Prefect, for from the first moment I had demanded to see him. The latter replied that he was greatly distressed at what had happened, and would go at once to consult the Minister of the Interior. I was taken again to the bureau of the Commissaire, and two hours later to the station, where we had to endure all sorts of humiliations, and where we were shut up in small cells, like those occupied by criminals and the worst of persons picked up in the streets at night.

We were kept for 80 hours at the station without being allowed to communicate with any one, forbidden to read the journals, or to write any letters which did not pass through the bureau of the Prefect. We were constantly watched, and on the last day, for the third time, we were again questioned as to our names and professions. After this an order was read expelling us from French territory, which we had to quit the same day, and without going to the Swiss frontier, for we were only allowed to choose between Germany and Belgium.

I thought that all my relations with the French Police were then finished, but I was deceived. The two agents accompanied me again to my house; they remained in the dining-room all the time that I was at breakfast; they followed me into the saloon, into the *cabinet de toilette*, into my bedroom, everywhere, in fact, and prevented me from relieving myself in the bosom of my family. At the station they were replaced by other agents ordered to guard me to the frontier, and, to my great astonishment, they forbade my *valet de chambre* to enter the same train. At the same time four agents entered other compartments with MM. Lagunero and Munoz, who were as vigilantly watched as myself. At all the stations we were followed, without being left for a single instant, and this to the frontier.

It seems to me that this recital of accomplished facts has no need of comment, and to finish I will rapidly examine the situation that the French Government has created for us. There has been violation of domicile; papers and property were seized belonging to myself and to friends, which have not been returned; we had to suffer unjust imprisonment, and finally we were cleared from French territory. Had we committed some crime against the laws of the country? If so, we should have been prosecuted to prove the fault and to impose the corresponding penalty, but returning our property if it had nothing to do with the crime of which we were suspected. Were we treated according to the arbitrary authority given to the Government by the law of 1849? Then we could be expelled, but without seizing our correspondence, without violation of the rights of domicile and of property—rights as sacred to us as to any French citizens. Was this instigated by the Spanish Government? Then the French Government ought to deny the assertion made in the Cortes that no such reclamation had been made. It results that M. Munoz, who is not exiled from his country, and who has not violated any French law, cannot enter France, nor pass through it to his own country. Gen. Lagunero was expelled the day he was to start for Portugal, and he cannot pass through France; finally, I was expelled in the same way, after a residence of two years, without having even been wanting in respect for the laws, and without any reclamation from the Spanish Government. I need not add a single word to the details which I submit to the sentiment and conscience of the France of 1877, and I will accept the judgment of the French Ministers after they have carefully reflected upon these facts.

MANUEL RUIZ ZORRILLA.

THE PACIFIC SLOPE DISTURBANCES.

ABSOLUTE QUIET IN SAN FRANCISCO—THE HOODLUMS COMPLETELY COWED—AN INCENDIARY ESCAPES FROM CUSTODY ON A TECHNICALITY.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 29.—Last night was perhaps the quietest Saturday night ever experienced in this city. Not a single alarm of fire and no rowdyism occ

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—JULY 28.

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—10, A. M.

500	West. Union	86⅝	250	Erie Railway	8¾
200	do.	86⅞	200	North-western	22¾
200	do.	86⅝	200	do.	22¾
400	do.	86⅝	100	do.	22¾
700	do.	86⅝	300	Rock Island	61
800	do.	86⅝	100	do.	61⅛
500	do.	86⅝	100	do.	61⅛
500	do.	86⅝	100	do.	61⅛
100	do.	86⅝	100	do.	61⅛
100	do.	87	100	St. Paul	23½
100	do.	87	100	do.	23¾
200	do.	87	200	do.	23¾
300	Del. & Hud.	38½	100	St. Paul pf.	60¼
100	do.	38⅝	100	do.	60¼
200	do.	38⅝	100	do.	60¼
100	do.	38¾	100	do.	60¼
100	do.	39	100	do.	60¼
100	do.	40	100	do.	60¼
100	Mich. Central	43⅛	200	do.	60¾
300	do.	43⅜	100	do.	60¾
100	do.	43⅜	100	do.	60¾
500	do.	43⅜	100	Wab. R. Rec.	4¼
100	Rock Island	61	100	do.	4¼
200	do.	60¾	400	D., L. & W.	41⅝
1200	N. Y. C. & H.	95	300	do.	41⅝
100	do.	94⅜	300	do.	41⅝
100	do.	94⅜	300	do.	41⅝
500	do.	94⅜	300	do.	41⅝
300	do.	94⅜	100	do.	41⅝
100	do.	94⅜	100	do.	41⅝
100	do.	94⅜	100	do.	41⅝
100	do.	95	1100	do.	41⅝
100	do.	95	100	do.	43⅛
42	do.	95¼	300	do.	43⅜
68	do.	95¼	100	do.	43⅜
300	do.	95¼	100	do.	43⅜
50	Hillsdale & Tan.	58¾	100	do.	43⅜
100	do.	59	400	do.	44⅛
200	Lake Shore	83	200	do.	44⅛
100	do.	83⅛	200	do.	44⅛
100	do.	83⅛	100	do.	44⅛
500	do.	83⅛	1500	do.	44⅛
100	do.	51¼	200	Cen. of N. J.	69¾
500	do.	51¼	100	Mor. & Es.	69¾
500	do.	51¼	100	do.	69¾
500	do.	51¼	200	do.	69¾
100	do.	51¼	100	do.	69¾
1300	do.	51¼	100	do.	70
300	do.	51¼	100	do.	70¼
200	do.	51¾	400	do.	70¼
1300	do.	51¾	300	do.	71
500	do.	51¾	200	do.	71⅛
100	do.	51¾	100	do.	71⅛

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—10:15 AND 11:30 A. M.

$30,000	U. S. 6s, '81, R	12.111	
20,000	U. S. 6s, '81, R	12.111¾	
4,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '65 N.	11.111¾	
$5,000	U. S. 6s, '81, R	12.100⅞	
85,000	U. S. Cur. 6s	123⅞	
20,000	U. S. 6s, Cur.	124⅞	

FIRST BOARD—10:30 A. M.

$1,000	La. 7s, con	78	100	Chi. & Alton	84½
700	D. C. 3.65s, small	79¾	25	do.	84
5,000	N. J. C. 1st con.	98	500	do.	83¾
5,000	N. C. 6s, con.	25¾	100	C. & R. I.	96
1,000	L. & W. B. con.	27	200	do.	95⅜
5,000	Mil. & St. P. 1st con. & s. f.	87	800	do.	95⅝
1,000	Mil. & St. P. con.	87	600	do.	95¼
1,000	Mil. & St. P. con.	87	200	do.	95¼
10,000	do.	87	200	do.	95¼
1,000	C. & N. W. con	107¼	200	do.	95¼
1,000	do.	107¼	300	Illinois Cen.	59¾
10,000	do.	107¼	100	do.	59¾
1,000	do.	107¼	100	do.	59¾
2,000	N. W. C. C. & I.	87⅝	200	do.	59¾
3,000	do.	88	400	do.	59¾
5,000	Erie 4th	103	100	do.	60
15,000	N. C. 1st con.	118	600	do.	60
5,000	Can. Pac. gold	107	100	do.	59⅞
3,000	H. & St. J. 8s, con.	89¼	200	C. & N. W.	95¾
500	do.	89¼	200	C. & N. W. pf.	81¼
1,000	do.	89	500	do.	81¼
3,000	E. T. Va. & Ga. 1st	90	100	C., M. & St. P.	28⅞
1,000	W. U. C. 1900	102¾	400	do.	29
1,000	Sinking Fund	102	200	do.	29¼
250	Ontario Silver	21¾	100	do.	24¼
130	Pacific M. S. S. Co.	20¾	200	do.	24
100	do.	20¾	200	C., M. & St. Paul pf.	60⅝
1,000	Erie Railway	8¾	100	do.	60⅝
500	do.	9¼	100	do.	60¾
500	West. Union	86⅞	100	do.	60¾
100	do.	86⅞	200	do.	61
100	do.	87	100	C., R. & Q.	96
400	do.	87¼	200	do.	96⅛
100	do.	87¼	200	do.	96⅛
100	do.	87¼	100	do.	96⅛
100	do.	87¼	100	do.	96⅛
100	do.	87¼	100	St. Paul	23½
100	do.	87¼	100	do.	23¾
100	do.	87¼	200	do.	23¾
100	do.	87¼	100	do.	23¾
100	do.	87¼	100	do.	23¾
100	do.	87¼	100

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

The auctions noticed for Saturday, July 28, were adjourned as follows: Sale by James M. Miller, of a building, with lot, on Macdougal-st., south of West Washington-place, adjourned to Aug. 6, and sale by A. J. Bleecker & Son, of one lot on West 67th-st., east of 10th-av., adjourned to Aug. 10.

The total value of City real estate sold at the Exchange for the week ending Saturday, July 28, was $353,832, as against $116,189, the figures for the previous week.

THIS WEEK'S AUCTIONS.

For the present week at the Exchange, unless otherwise noted, the following public sales are announced:

To-day, (Monday,) July 30.

By James M. Oakley & Co., Supreme Court foreclosure sale, E. D. Gale, Esq., Referee, of a house, with lot 20 by 75.4, No. 73 West 47th-st., north side, 58 feet east of 6th-av. Also similar sale, same Referee, of a building, with lot 20 by 100.5, on east 63d-st., south side, 80 feet west of 1st-av.

By James M. Miller, foreclosure sale by order of the Court of Common Pleas, N. Jarvis, Jr., Esq., Referee, of the four-story brown-stone front building, with lease of lot 20 by 100.5, No. 59 West 50th-st., north side, 691 feet west of 5th-av., Columbia College lease, dated Sept. 22, 1868. Also, similar sale, same Referee, of three lots, each 20 by 100.11, on East 104th-st., north-west corner Madison-av.

By William Kennelly, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, J. Grant Sinclair, Esq., Referee, of two lots, each 25 by 100.5, on West 54th-st., north side, 245 feet east of 6th-av.

By M. Seaman, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, William Sinclair, Esq., Referee, of a plot of land 201.10 by 502.3, on 3d-av., east side, between 124th and 125th sts.

By E. H. Ludlow & Co., foreclosure sale, by order of the Court of Common Pleas, John M. Barbour, Esq., Referee, of a building with lot 17.6 by 99.11, No. 28 West 129th-st., south side, 399.6 feet west of 5th-av.

Tuesday, July 31.

By A. H. Muller & Son, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, David J. Newland, Esq., Referee, of six lots, together in size 101.4 by 150 by 112.2 by 150, on 5th-av., south-east corner 74th-st. Also, foreclosure sale, Walter Edwards, Esq., Referee, of two lots, each 20 by 102.2, on East 74th-st., north side, 260 feet east of 5th-av.

By Leopinasse & Friedman, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Thomas H. Landon, Esq., Referee, of three-story brick house, with lot 25 by 97, No. 229 5th-st., north side, 205 feet west of 2d-av.

By Slevin & McElroy, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, R. C. Chetwood, Esq., Referee, of a two-story brown-stone front house, with lot 20 by 63, on 2d-av., east side, 60.5 feet north of 55th-st. Also, similar sale, same Referee, of one lot 25 by 100, on Gerard-av., east side, 154 feet south of Retreat-av., Morrisania.

By William Kennelly, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, J. Grant Sinclair, Esq., Referee, of a house, with lot 25 by 100.5, on West 71st-st., south side, 450 feet west of 9th-av.

By James M. Oakley, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Sidney J. Cowan, Esq., Referee, of a plot of land 150 by 199.10, on West 136th-st., north side, running through to 137th-st., 335 feet west of 5th-av.

Wednesday, Aug. 1.

By John T. Boyd, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Richard S. Newcomb, Esq., Referee, of the three-story frame store and building, (front,) and three-story brick house, (rear,) with lot 25 by 100, No. 153 Forsyth-st., west side, between Delancey and Rivington sts. Also similar sale, Alfred McIntyre, Esq., Referee, of a four-story brown-stone brick building, with lot 22.6 by 88.3, No. 336 East 30th-st., south side, 192.6 feet west of 1st-av.

By James M. Oakley & Co., Supreme Court foreclosure sale, B. E. McCafferty, Esq., Referee, of the three-story brick house, with lot 25 by 98.9, No. 440 West 22d-st., south side, 350 feet west of 9th-av. Also similar sale, E. D. Gale, Esq., Referee, of two lots, each 25.6 by 100, on 4th-av., east side, 51.2 feet north of 77th-st. Also two lots, each 25 by 102.2, on East 77th-st., north side, 100 feet east of 4th-av.

By A. H. Muller & Son, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, C. J. Beck, Esq., Referee, of the five-story brick tenement-house, with lot 25 by 98.9, No. 553 West 32d-st., north side, 200 feet east of 11th-av.

By Richard V. Harnett, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, B. C. Chatfield, Esq., Referee, of a plot of land 48.11 by 100.11, on West 101st-st., north side, 193.4 feet west of 9th-av. Also a public auction sale of six lots, together in size 150.6 by 102.9 by 141.7 by —, on Palisade-av., north-east corner of High-street, Yonkers; five lots, each 25 by 133.6, on High-street, north side, 100 feet west of Park-av.; also, five lots, together in size 128 by 100 by 133.4 by 105.2, on Park-av. north-west corner of High-st.

By E. H. Ludlow & Co., Supreme Court, in foreclosure, Joseph S. Bosworth, Esq., Referee, of a house, with lot 25 by 99.11, on East 133d-st., north side, 315 feet west of 4th-av.

Thursday, Aug. 2.

By A. J. Bleecker & Son, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, A. Csaki, Esq., Referee, of the three-story and basement brown-stone front building, with lot 20 by 100.5, No. 243 East 58th-st., north side, 85 feet west of 2d-av.

By Slevin & McElroy, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Thomas L. Feitner, Esq., Referee, of the four-story brick factory and three lots, each 25 by 99.11, Nos. 151, 153, and 155 East 128th-st., north side, 285 feet west of 3d-av.

By Bernard Smyth, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, N. Jarvis, Jr., Esq., Referee, of seven lots, each 25 by 99.11, on West 135th-st., south side, 225 feet west of 7th-av.

Friday, Aug. 3.

By M. A. J. Lynch, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, B. E. McCafferty, Esq., Referee, of the three-story brick building, with lot 22.2 by 92.3, No. 55 West 9th-st., north side, 240.10 feet east of 6th-av.

By Edward Lauterbach, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Daniel M. Van Cott, Esq., Referee, of the three-story brick and frame house, with lease of lot 24.4 by 98.9, No. 220 East 24th-st., south side, 268.4 feet east of 3d-av.

By Hugh N. Camp, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, R. S. Newcomb, Esq., Referee, of a building, with lot 25 by 102.2, on East 74th-st., north side, 200 feet east of 2d-av.

By Slevin & McElroy, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, B. C. Chetwood, Esq., Referee, of a building, with lot 18.9 by 102.2, on West 83d-st., north side, 350 feet east of 3d-av.

By D. M Seaman, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Arthur Johnes, Esq., Referee, of the two-story frame building, with lot 17.1 by 80.8, No. 203 East 105th-st., north side, 63.4 feet east of 3d-av.

By Howard W. Coates, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, A. H. Wallis, Esq., Referee, of one lot 25 by 99.11, on West 129th-st., south side, 275 feet east of 7th-av.

Saturday, Aug. 4.

By James M. Miller, foreclosure sale, by order of the Court of Common Pleas, W. S. Keiley, Esq., Referee, of the five-story brick tenement building, with lot 25 by 100.6, No. 33 Baxter-st., south side, 85.2 feet east of Park-st.

By E. H. Ludlow & Co., foreclosure sale, by order of the Court of Common Pleas, John M. Barbour, Esq., Referee, of the four-story brick house, with lot 20 by 90, No. 400 East 50th-st., south east corner 1st-av.

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK.

Friday, July 27.

Grant av., s. corner Samuel-st., 100x133, 24th Ward; Charles Billet, Executor, to Bronx Wool and Leather Company.....$640

Orchard-av., irregular, 24th Ward; same to same.....150

Grant-av., 66x150.4x irr. Orchard-av., 24th Ward; same to same.....780

Marion-av., 150x198; also, Grant-av., 24th Ward; same to same.....1,190

Marion-av., 100x174, 24th Ward; same to same.....1,270

12th-st., s. s., 295.8 ft. e. of Avenue A, 25x103.3; John M. Dosch and wife to A. E. Bayard.....nom.

61st-st., n. s. 60 ft. w. of 1st-av., 40x100; Edward Silleck to R. W. Myers.....18,000

132d-st., n. s., 80 ft. w. of Madison-av., 20x99.11; R. C. Thornel and wife to John Wilson.....3,950

Alexander-av., e. s., 120 ft. n. of 139th-st., 20x106.6; M. E. Germaine to M. P. Selchaw.....8,000

20th-st., s. s., 199.6 ft. e. of 1st-av., 40x92; Margaret Lynch and husband to M. F. Lynch.....16,000

1st-av., n. e. corner 130th-st., 26x94; Bernard Reilly to John Reilly.....nom.

Same property; P. Bagan and wife to John Reilly.....14,000

26th-st., n. s., 363.3 ft. e. of 8th-av., 24.10x98.9; Margaret Hoehl and husband to H. Koch.....16,500

Alexander-av., e. s., 120 ft. n. of 139th-st., 20x106.6, 23d Ward; Lucy Holmes and husband to M. E. Germaine.....7,000

53d-st., n. s., 100 ft. e. of 8th-av., 18.9x100.5; Michael W. Divine and wife to F. T. Etheridge.....15,000

Same property; Equitable Life Assurance Society to M. W. Divine.....10,250

30th-st., s. s., 139.6 ft. w. of 6th-av., 37.6x106; F. T. Etheridge to M. W. Divine.....25,000

13th-st., s. s., 290 ft. w. of 2d-av., 21.5x103.3; A. C. Audifred to E. Charve, Executor.....nom.

44th-st., s. s., 100 ft. e. of 2d-av., 50x100.5; W. L. Findley, Referee, to S. O. Hoffman.....7,000

44th-st., s. s., 150 ft. e. of 2d-av., 50x100.5; same to same.....6,150

44th-st., s. s., 200 ft. e. of 2d-av., 50x100.5; W. L. Findley, Referee, to P. A. Morgan.....4,500

2d-av., e. s., 20.5 ft. s. of 55th-st., 20x64; A. Monell, Referee, to R. Guggenheimer.....500

Mill Brook, 125 ft. w. of Harlem River Railroad, 53 acres, 24th Ward; M. J. Keogh, Referee, to P. V. Bussing.....2,500

57th-st., n. s., 158 ft. e. of 10th-av., 10x100.5; W. A. Boyd, Referee, to J. Phillips.....15,950

Avenue D, w. corner 10th-st., 50x93, also, 10th-st., s. s., 98 ft. w. of Avenue D, 25x92.3; also, Avenue D, 73 ft. s. of 10th-st, 20x93; J. Meeks, Referee, to Dry Dock Savings Institution.....10,000

Hendrick-st., n. e. corner Morris-av., 22x118, 23d Ward, W. Findley, Referee, to F. Michels.....nom.

Old West Farms road, 180x92, 24th Ward; Joseph Hussen and wife to E. M. Hussen.....nom.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE.—PARTIES HAVING MONEY TO INvest, who desire safety and a reliable income, can purchase a valuable store property, now rented to first-class tenants at a good percentage on the price asked. Apply to HOWE MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

LEXINGTON-AV., NEAR 36TH-ST.—NEAT three-story high-stoop brown-stone medium-size dwelling for sale low. With exchange. V. K. STEVENSON, JR., 4 Pine, or 33 East 17th-st.

FOR SALE—LOW FOR CASH, A FOUR-STORY and basement brick house; 14 rooms; all improvements; now rented. Inquire of H. ZINCKE, 83d-st and 3d-av.

SEVERAL NEW AND VERY DESIRABLE Stoop and side-entrance houses, all modern and fully finished, pleasant location, convenient to elevated railroads, for sale from $24,000 upward. E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 9 Pine-st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, LANDS, and village lots for sale; a great variety; also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by WALTER R. SMITH, formerly Blackwell & Smith, Orange, corner of Maine and Cone sts.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

TAX SALE.

STATE OF NEW-YORK, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE.

Notice is hereby given, pursuant to the directions of title 2, chapter 437 of the laws of 1855, that a list of all lands liable to be sold for taxes assessed and levied in the years 1866, 1867, 1868, 1869, and 1870, and of certain lands liable to be sold for taxes levied in each of the years from 1840 to 1865, both inclusive, has been forwarded to each of the County Treasurers and Town and City Clerks in this State; and that so much of the said lands as may be necessary to discharge the taxes, interest, and charges which may be due thereon at the time of sale, will, on the ninth day of October next, and the succeeding days, be sold at public auction, at the Capitol, in the City of Albany.

F. P. OLCOTT, Controller.

Dated ALBANY, June 28, 1877.

FOR SALE—AT AUCTION, UNDER FORECLOsure, all that certain plot of ground on the south-east corner of 5th-av. and 74th-st., comprising four lots on the avenue and two lots on 74th-st. Sale to take place on the 31st day of July, at 12 noon, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, by ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON.

COUNTRY HOUSES TO LET.

TO LET—AT NEWTOWN, LONG ISLAND, TILL May next, a furnished cottage; nine rooms; in perfect order; fine lawn, croquet ground, stable; five minutes from station; pretties location in the village; rent very low to good tenant. Apply to owner, D. S. MOORE, No. 62 Water-st., or to CHARLES SIMONSON, Agent, Newtown.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET
IN THE
TIMES BUILDING.
APPLY TO
GEORGE JONES,
TIMES OFFICE.

TO RENT—ENTIRE OR DIVIDED—THE FINE store corner Wabash-av. and Washington-st., Chicago, 97x146, now completed; suitable for wholesale dry goods, millinery, clothing, or boots and shoes; being directly opposite Stewart's. For further information apply to the proprietors of the St. Denis Hotel, New-York, or A. J. AVERELL, No. 127 Dearborn-st., Chicago.

STEAMBOATS.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The up-town office of THE TIMES is located at
No. 1,258 Broadway, south-east corner of 32d-st. Open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received and copies of THE TIMES for sale.
ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

THE NEW
PROVIDENCE LINE
TO BOSTON, via Providence Direct.
A WHOLE NIGHT'S REST.
ONLY 42 MILES OF RAIL. TIME 60 MINUTES.
The magnificent new steamer
MASSACHUSETTS,
("The Palace Steamer of the World,")
and the world-renowned steamer
RHODE ISLAND,
("The Queen of the Sound,")
Leave daily (Sundays excepted) from Pier No. 29 N. R., foot of Warren-st., at 5 P. M., arriving at PROVIDENCE at 6 A. M., and BOSTON at 7 A. M. No intermediate landings between New-York and Providence.
THE OLD RELIABLE STONINGTON LINE,
FOR BOSTON AND ALL POINTS EAST,
at 5 P. M., daily from Pier No. 38 N. R., foot of Jay-st. Brooklyn passengers transferred free by steam-boat leaving Jewell's Wharf, Fulton Ferry, at 4:25 P. M., and landing at above piers.

THE GREAT
FALL RIVER LINE
FOR BOSTON,
And all points EAST, via NEWPORT and FALL RIVER.
The mammoth palace steamers
BRISTOL AND PROVIDENCE,
LARGEST, HANDSOMEST, AND MOST COSTLY STEAMERS IN THE WORLD. Full night's rest. No midnight changes. Five morning trains Fall River to Boston. Steamers leave New-York daily at 5 P. M., (Sundays July 1 to Sept. 2, inclusive,) from Pier No. 28 N. R., foot of Murray-st. GRAND PROMENADE CONCERTS every evening. Tickets and State Rooms secured at all principal hotels and ticket offices at the Pier, and on steamers.
BORDEN & LOVELL, Agents.
GEO. L. CONNOR, Gen'l Pass. Agent.

OAK BLUFFS,
MARTHA'S VINEYARD,
AND
NANTUCKET.
NEW AND DIRECT ROUTE BETWEEN
NEW-YORK AND THESE GREAT
SUMMER RESORTS OF NEW-ENGLAND,
VIA
FALL RIVER LINE
AND WOODS HOLE.
Leave New-York from Pier No. 28, N. R., at 5 P. M. daily, (Sundays included.) Arrive at Oak Bluffs 8:30 A. M., Nantucket 11:30 A. M. the next day.
3 TO 6 HOURS AHEAD OF OTHER LINES.
New-York to Oak Bluffs, $5; Excursion tickets, $9.
New-York to Nantucket, $6; Excursion tickets, $10.
Returning, leave Nantucket, 1:15 P. M.; Oak Bluffs, 4 P. M.; arrive at New-York, 6:30 A. M. the next day.
GEORGE L. CONNOR. BORDEN & LOVELL,
General Passenger Agent. Agents.

ALBANY BOAT---PEOPLE'S LINE.
The elegant steamers DREW and ST. JOHN leave Pier No. 41 North River EVERY WEEK DAY at 6 P. M., connecting at Albany with express trains for
SARATOGA,
LAKE GEORGE,
LAKE CHAMPLAIN,
THE ADIRONDACK AND
WHITE MOUNTAINS,
and all favorite Summer Resorts North and West.
FARE ONLY $1 50.
Messina's String Bands accompany each steamer.
S. E. MAYO, General Passenger Agent.

SARATOGA VIA PEOPLE'S LINE FROM PIER No. 41 N. R.—Large, steady, well-ventilated boats. Fare to Saratoga, $2 70; Excursion Tickets, good during season, to Albany and return, $2; Saratoga and return, $4 40. Races commence at Saratoga July 21.

ALBANY AND TROY BY DAY BOATS.—C. VIBBARD and DANIEL DREW leave Twenty-st. Pier, N. R., at 8:30, and 24th-st. at 9 A. M., landing at Nyack Ferry, West Point, Newburg, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Saugerties, Catskill and Hudson. Close connection with New-York Central R. R. for the West, and with express trains for Saratoga, Montreal, and other points north. To West Point and Newburg, returning same day, $1. Tickets or coupons good on Hudson River R. R. are received on board for passage. FREE TRANSFER from and to BROOKLYN by steam-boat. Leaves Jewell's Wharf, (Fulton-st.,) at 8:05 A. M. Tickets over New-York Central and for Saratoga on the wharf.

SEA BIRD—CAPT. H. B. BARKER,
FOR RED BANK, FROM FRANKLIN-ST.

Leave New-York.	Leave Red Bank.
Tuesday, 24th.....3:00 P. M.	Tuesday, 24th...7:00 A. M.
Wednesday, 25th.3:00 P. M.	Wednesday, 25th.7:00 A. M.
Thursday, 26th...3:30 P. M.	Thursday, 26th...7:00 A. M.
Saturday, 28th..10:00 A. M.	Friday, 27th.....7:00 A. M.
Sunday, 29th.....8:00 A. M.	Saturday, 28th...8:30 P. M.
Monday, 30th.....7:00 A. M.	Sunday, 29th.....4:00 P. M.
Tuesday, 31st.....7:30 A. M.	Tuesday, 31st...11:30 P. M.

HELEN—CAPT. J. S. THROCKMORTON,
FOR RED BANK, from Franklin-st.

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Tuesday, 24th.....3:00 P. M.	Monday, 23d.....3:00 P. M.
Wednesday, 25th.9:00 A. M.	Tuesday, 24th....3:00 P. M.
Thursday, 26th...9:00 A. M.	Wednesday, 25th.3:00 P. M.
Friday, 27th.....9:00 A. M.	Thursday, 26th...3:00 P. M.
Saturday, 28th...8:30 P. M.	Friday, 27th.....3:00 P. M.
Monday, 30th.....3:00 P. M.	Monday, 30th.....6:30 A. M.
Tuesday, 31st.....3:00 P. M.	Tuesday, 31st....6:30 A. M.

NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, SPRINGFIELD, WHITE MOUNTAINS, MONTREAL AND INTERMEDIATE POINTS.—Steamers leave Pier No. 25 E. R. daily (Sundays excepted) at 3 P. M. (23d-st., E. R., at 3:15 P. M.) and 11 P. M. connecting with special trains at New-Haven for Meriden, Hartford, Springfield, &c. Tickets sold and baggage checked at 944 Broadway, New-York, and 4 Court-st., Brooklyn. Excursion to New-Haven and return, $1 50.

CITIZENS' LINE STEAMERS FOR TROY and SARATOGA, connecting with all railroad lines North, East, and West. FARE LOWER THAN BY ANY OTHER ROUTE. The entirely new and magnificent steamers CITY OF TROY and SARATOGA leave daily (Saturdays excepted) at 6 P. M., from Pier No. 49 N. R., foot of Leroy-st. Through tickets sold and baggage checked to all points.
JOSEPH CORNELL, Superintendent.

1877.—LLOYD'S DOCK, OYSTER BAY, L. I.—THE PRETTON JONES DOCK (Cold Spring) Long Island.—The new and fast steamer J. R. SCHUYLER will leave New-York daily (Sundays excepted) for the above places, from Pier No. 16 East River, foot of Wall-st, at 3:45 P. M.; foot of 33d-st., East River, at 4 P. M. Stages will connect at Lloyd's Dock for Huntington.
Tickets to all landings, 50 cents.
Excursion tickets, $1.

RONDOUT AND KINGSTON.—LANDING AT Newburg, Poughkeepsie, Highland Falls, (West Point,) Cornwall, Marlboro', Milton, Esopus, connecting with Hudson and Delaware Railroad, steam-boats JAMES W. BALDWIN and THOMAS CORNELL, from pier foot of Spring-st., North River, daily at 4 P. M.

FOR NORWALK AND DANBURY DAILY.
Steamer ADELPHI leaves Brooklyn, (Jewell's Dock,) 2:30 P. M. Pier No. 37, East River, 2:45 P. M., and 33d-st., 3 P. M., connecting with Danbury and New-Haven Railroads. Reduced fare, 35 cents.
Excursion tickets, 50 cents.

ENGLEWOOD.—MORNING BOAT FROM DEPOT of the Brooklyn annex for Englewood, 8:05 A. M.; Vesey-st., New-York, 8:25; 24th-st., New-York, 8:35 A. M. Returning, leaves Englewood 9:35, landing at 24th-st., Vesey-st., and Brooklyn Fulton-st. Fare 50c.

FOR CATSKILL, STUYVESANT, &c.—Steamer ESCORT from Franklin-st., North River, every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday at 5 P. M. for freight and passengers. Pier 51, North River.

STEAMBOATS.

CATSKILL AND STUYVESANT BOATS leave daily from Pier No. 42, foot of Canal-st., at 6 P. M., for passengers and freight. Fare, $1. Berths free.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS ON Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad. Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 11:30 A. M.

MARY POWELL, FOR WEST POINT, CORNwall, Newburg, Poughkeepsie, Rondout, and Kingston, leaves Pier 39, N. R., (Vestry-st.,) daily, at 3:30 P. M.

SHIPPING.

CUNARD LINE B. & N. A. R. M. S. P. CO.
NOTICE.
With the view of diminishing the chances of collision, the steamers of this line take a specified course for all seasons of the year.
On the outward passage from Queenstown to New-York or Boston, crossing the meridian of 50 at 43 latitude, or nothing to the north of 43.
On the homeward passage, crossing the meridian of 50 at 42, or nothing to the north of 42.
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.
ALGERIA....WED., Aug. 1 | ABYSSINIA...WED., Aug. 15
BOTHNIA....WED., Aug. 8 | SCYTHIA.....WED., Aug. 22
Steamers marked "do not carry steerage passengers."
Cabin passage $80, $100, and $130, gold, according to accommodation. Return tickets on favorable terms.
Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at very low rates. Freight and passage office No. 4 Bowling Green.
CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

WHITE STAR LINE.
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL, CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL.
The steamers of this route take the Lane Routes recommended by Lieut. Maury, U. S. N., going south of the Banks on the passage to Queenstown all the year round.
GERMANIC.....SATURDAY, Aug. 4, at 12:30 P. M.
ADRIATIC.....SATURDAY, Aug. 18, at 1 P. M.
BRITANNIC.....SATURDAY, Aug. 25, 4 P. M.
From White Star Dock, Pier No. 49 North River.
These steamers are uniform in size and unsurpassed in appointments. The saloon, state-rooms, smoking and bath-rooms are amidships, where the noise and motion are least felt, affording a degree of comfort hitherto unattainable at sea.
Rates—Saloon $80 and $100, gold; return tickets on favorable terms; steerage, $28.
For inspection of plans and other information apply at the Company's offices, No. 37 Broadway, New-York.
R. J. CORTIS, Agent.

ATLAS MAIL LINE.
BI-MONTHLY SERVICE TO JAMAICA, HAYTI, COLOMBIA, and ASPINWALL, and to PANAMA and SOUTH PACIFIC PORTS, (via Aspinwall.) First-class full-powered iron screw steamers, from Pier No. 51, North River.
For HAYTI, COLOMBIA, ISTHMUS OF PANAMA, and SOUTH PACIFIC PORTS, (via Aspinwall:)
ETNA.....July 28
ANDES.....Aug. 14
For KINGSTON (Jamaica) and HAYTI:
CLARIBEL.....July 26
ATLAS.....Aug. 17
Superior First-class Passenger accommodation.
PIM, FORWOOD & CO., Agents,
No. 56 Wall-st.

GREAT SOUTHERN
FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE,
SAILING FROM PIER NO. 27 NORTH RIVER,
WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS at 3 P. M.
FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., FLORIDA, THE SOUTH, AND SOUTH-WEST.
CITY OF ATLANTA.....SATURDAY.....July 28
GEO. W. CLYDE.....WEDNESDAY.....Aug. 1
SUPERIOR PASSENGER ACCOMMODATIONS.
Insurance to destination one-half of one per cent.
Goods forwarded free of commission. Passenger tickets and bills of lading issued and signed at the office of
JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents,
Office on the pier.
Or W. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling Green.
Or BENTLEY D. HASELL, General Agent
Great Southern Freight Line, 817 Broadway.

STATE LINE.
NEW-YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, DUBLIN, BELFAST, AND LONDONDERRY.
These first-class full-powered steamers will sail from Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st.
STATE OF NEVADA.....Thursday, Aug. 2
STATE OF VIRGINIA.....Thursday, Aug. 9
STATE OF INDIANA.....Thursday, Aug. 23
STATE OF GEORGIA.....Thursday, Aug. 30
Rates—First cabin, $80 and $70, according to accommodations; return tickets at reduced rates. Second cabin, $45; return tickets at reduced rates. Steerage, $26. Apply to AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Agents.
STEERAGE tickets at No. 45 Broadway, and at the company's pier, foot of Canal-st., North River.

INMAN LINE MAIL STEAMERS.
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
CITY OF BERLIN.....Aug. 11, 7 A. M.
CITY OF CHESTER.....Aug. 18, 1 P. M.
CITY OF RICHMOND.....Sept. 1, 11 A. M.
From Pier No. 45 North River.
CABIN, $80 and $100, gold. Return tickets on favorable terms. STEERAGE, $28, currency. Drafts at lowest rates.
Saloons, state-rooms, smoking and bath rooms amidships.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
Nos. 15 and 33 Broadway, New-York.

ANCHOR LINE U. S. MAIL STEAMERS.
NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.
Anchoria.....Aug. 4, noon | California.Aug. 18, 1 P. M.
Bolivia.....Aug. 11, 7 A. M. | Ethiopia. Aug. 25, 6 A. M.
TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, OR DERRY.
Cabins, $65 to $80, according to accommodations.
Steerage, $30, including wine, bedding, &c.
NEW-YORK TO SOUTHAMPTON AND LONDON.
Utopia.....Aug. 4, noon | Alsatia.....Aug. 18, 1 P. M.
Cabins, $75 to $90. Steerage, $30. Excursion tickets at reduced rates. Drafts issued for any amount at current rates. Company's Pier Nos. 20 and 21 North River, New-York.
HENDERSON BROTHERS,
Agents, No. 7 Bowling Green.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.
STEAM-SHIP LINE BETWEEN NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON, AND BREMEN.
Company's Pier, foot of Fifth-st., Hoboken.
ODER.....Sat., Aug. 4 | NECKAR.....Sat., Aug. 18
RHEIN.....Sat., Aug. 11 | MAIN.....Sat., Aug. 25
RATES OF PASSAGE FROM NEW-YORK TO SOUTHAMPTON, HAVRE, OR BREMEN.
First cabin.....$100 gold
Second cabin.....60 gold
Steerage.....30 currency
Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage certificates, $30 currency. For freight or passage apply to OELRICHS & CO., No. 2 Bowling Green.

FOR LIVERPOOL, VIA QUEENSTOWN.
The Liverpool and Great Western Steam Company's United States mail steamers leave Pier No. 53 N. R.:
MONTANA.....TUESDAY, July 31, at 9 A. M.
WYOMING.....SATURDAY, Aug. 11, at 9 A. M.
WISCONSIN.....TUESDAY, Aug. 28, at 3 A. M.
Cabin passage, $55, $65, or $75, according to stateroom; steerage, $26; intermediate, $40.
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 29 Broadway.

NATIONAL LINE—Piers 44 and 51 North River. FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
Italy.....Sat., Aug. 4, noon | Egypt, Sept. 1, 10:30 A. M.
Spain, Sat., Aug. 18, noon | Italy, Sat., Sept. 8, 3 P. M.
FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND LONDON.
Holland, Sat., Aug. 4, noon | Denmark, Aug. 18, 9 A. M.
Cabin and steerage passage, and drafts from £1 upward, issued at very low rates. Company's offices No. 69 Broadway. F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.,
THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.
GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.
H. LIVINGSTON, Capt. MALLORY, WEDNESDAY, Aug. 1, Pier 43 North River, 3 P. M. GEO. YONGE, Agent, 409 Broadway.
SAN SALVADOR, Capt. NICKERSON, SATURDAY, Aug. 4, Pier 43 North River, 3 P. M. GEO. YONGE, Agent, 409 Broadway.
GEN. BARNES, Capt. CRESSMAN, WEDNESDAY, Aug. 8, Pier 16 East River, 3 P. M. MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents, 62 South-st.
SAN JACINTO, Capt. HAZARD, SATURDAY, Aug. 11, Pier 48 North River, 3 P. M. GEO. YONGE, Agent, 409 Broadway.
Insurance ONE-HALF PER CENT. Superior accommodations for passengers. Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, Atlantic and Gulf Railroad, and Florida steamers.
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PACIFIC MAIL AND PANAMA TRANSIT
STEAM-SHIP LINES.
FOR CALIFORNIA, JAPAN, CHINA, AUSTRALIA, NEW-ZEALAND, BRITISH COLOMBIA, OREGON, &c. Sailing from Pier foot Canal-st., North River.
For SAN FRANCISCO, via ISTHMUS OF PANAMA.
Steam-ship CLARENDON.....Tuesday, July 31
connecting for Central America and South Pacific ports.
From SAN FRANCISCO to JAPAN and CHINA.
Steam-ship CITY OF TOKIO.....Wednesday, Aug. 8
From San Francisco to Australia and New-Zealand:
Steam-ship CITY OF NEW-YORK...Wednesday, Aug. 15
For freight or passage apply to
WM. P. CLYDE & CO. or H. J. BULLAY, Supt.,
No. 6 Bowling Green. Pier foot Canal-st., North River.

TO SUMMER TRAVELERS.
International Steam-ship Company's Line of Steamers TO EASTERN MAINE, NEW-BRUNSWICK, NOVA SCOTIA, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, &c., &c.
The steamers NEW-YORK and CITY OF PORTLAND will, until Sept. 15, leave Boston at 8 A. M. and Portland at 6 P. M., every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, and FRIDAY, for EASTPORT, Me., and ST. JOHN, N. B., forwarding passengers by connecting lines to Calais, Me.; St. Andrews, Fredericton, Shediac, Mirimichi, and Bathurst, N. B.; Pictou, Digby, Annapolis, Kentville, Windsor, and Halifax, N. S.; Summerside and Charlottetown, P. E. I. The steamers are first class in every respect; the climate of the region to which they run is delightful for pure and invigorating, and the expenses of travel very moderate. For circular, with description of the route, and any further information, apply to W. H. KILBY, Agent,
End of Commercial Wharf, Boston, Mass.

NEW-YORK, HAVANA, & MEXICAN MAIL S. S. LINE
Steamers leave Pier No. 3 North River, at 3 P. M.
FOR HAVANA DIRECT.
CITY OF MERIDA, REYNOLDS.....Saturday, Aug. 4
CITY OF VERA CRUZ, DRAKER.....Wednesday, Aug. 8
CITY OF NEW-YORK, TIRRELTON.....Saturday, Aug. 18
FOR VERA CRUZ AND NEW-ORLEANS,
Via Havana, Progreso, Campeachy, Tuxpan, Tampico.
CITY OF MERIDA, REYNOLDS.....Saturday, Aug. 4
Steamers will leave New-Orleans Aug. 12 and Sept. 2 for Vera Cruz and all the above ports.
For freight or passage apply to
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, Nos. 31 and 33 Broadway.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA
DIRECT MAIL LINE.
These first-class steam-ships sail regularly at 3 P. M. from Pier No. 13 North River, as follows:
COLUMBUS.....WEDNESDAY, Aug. 1
CLYDE.....SATURDAY, Aug. 11
And on the 1st and 15th of each month thereafter.
Passengers landed at Nassau, N. P., on the arrival of the steamers on their way to Havana.
For freight or passage apply to WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling Green, or WILLIAM A. LAIDLEY & CO., Agents in Havana.

SHIPPING.

GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY.
The splendid mail steamers of this company between New-York and Havre,
Calling at PLYMOUTH (G. B.) for the landing of passengers,
Will sail from Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Morton-st., every Wednesday, beginning with
FRANCE, TRUDELLE, Wednesday Aug. 1, 9 A. M.
*PEREIRE, DANES, Wednesday, Aug. 8, 4 P. M.
CANADA, PARSON, Wednesday, Aug. 15, 10 A. M.
Rates of passage, greatly reduced.
LOUIS DE BEBIAN, Agent, No. 55 Broadway.

HAMBURG American Packet Company's Line, for PLYMOUTH, CHERBOURG, and HAMBURG.
LESSING.....Aug. 2 | HAMMONIA.....Aug. 16
HERDER.....Aug. 9 | POMMERANIA....Aug. 23
Rates of Passage to Plymouth, London, Cherbourg, Hamburg, and all points in England: First Cabin, $100, gold; Second Cabin, $80, gold; Steerage, $30, currency.
KUNHARDT & CO. C. B. RICHARD & BOAS,
General Agents, General Passenger Agents,
61 Broadst., N. Y. 61 Broadway, N. Y.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, No. 91 Duane-st., corner Broadway.

RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.
GREAT TRUNK LINE
AND UNITED STATES MAIL ROUTE.
On and after June 25, 1877.
Trains leave New-York via Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets Ferries, as follows:
Express for Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West and South, with Pullman Palace Cars attached, 9 A. M., 6 and 8:30 P. M. daily.
For Williamsport, Lock Haven, Corry, and Erie, at 8:30 P. M., connecting at Corry for Titusville, Petroleum Centre, and the Oil Regions. For Williamsport and Lock Haven, 9 A. M.
For Baltimore, Washington, and the South, "Limited Washington Express" of Pullman Parlor Cars, daily, except Sunday, 9:30 A. M.; arrive Washington, 4:10 P

COMMUNISM DENOUNCED.

HENRY WARD BEECHER'S OPINIONS ON THE LABOR QUESTION.

EUROPEAN NOTIONS AND THEORIES NOT WANTED IN AMERICA—THIS COUNTRY ABLE TO INSTRUCT EUROPE — THE TYRANNY OF THE MANY-HEADED ATTACKED AS BEING AGAINST THE LIBERTIES OF THE PEOPLE — NOT BRUTE FORCE BUT BRAINS AND SKILL MUST GO AHEAD—BEER AND TOBACCO SHOULD BE LEFT ALONE BY WORKING MEN.

So much discussion has been had, and so much ill will disseminated against Rev. Henry Ward Beecher at communistic meetings during the last week, on account of a misconstruction of the words of his sermon on the 22d inst., that it was shrewdly guessed that Mr. Beecher would take an early opportunity of more clearly defining his position on the question of the rights of laboring men. The expectation of such a discussion may, and probably did, have some effect in filling the interior of Plymouth Church last evening. The church was in fact overcrowded. On the pulpit were a number of vases of flowers, which rather relieved the sombre look of the stand below the organ loft. The Police authorities, in anticipation of any trouble which might have arisen, sent about 30 policemen in citizens' clothes, who were distributed among the congregation, and a squad of detectives were placed in the immediate neighborhood of the church. Mr. Beecher seemed in good health and spirits, and entered into his discussion of the questions of labor and capital, which formed the theme of his sermon, with apparent earnestness and great feeling. In the prayer preceding the discourse Mr. Beecher invoked the Deity to have a blessing rest on all the land, and to bless those who have taken part in the recent disturbances by giving them a knowledge of better ways. He prayed that the land might not be severed and broken into fragments, but that the men of the people of the country might be drawn together by a power stronger than the power of selfishness and the other influences which separate the people. A collection in behalf of the poor was then taken up, and was apparently note grudgingly given, for the baskets of the ushers were full when deposited on the pulpit-stand.

Mr. Beecher then said that before beginning his sermon he desired to make a few remarks upon the events which have occurred since Sunday last. He said he had been grossly misrepresented—not willfully or intentionally, but by careless reporting—as saying what he did not say and does not believe. The reports had had the effect of bringing to him score of letters, some of them obscene, others expressing indignation, some threatening, many from cowardly men ashamed of their own names, besides others pleading for the cause of humanity and for the working man. He had received some letters with great pleasure and great pain; pleasure, because he liked to be addressed in a manly way from a friend, though he were chided; pain, because his life had been devoted to the cause of the working man and the oppressed, both here and abroad, and he felt the wrong which was done him by such reports as those referred to. So he would step aside for the first time in 30 years to explain his position. He had said nothing which would indicate even the odious meaning which had been given to his remarks. His own services, he thought, should have saved him from the unjust imputation put upon his remarks. Mr. Beecher was here applauded, but the applause was mingled with the hissing of one or two persons, who afterward restrained themselves and were silent.

Mr. Beecher then began his sermon, taking his text from Acts xxii., 28: "And Paul said, But I was free born." Freedom, said Mr. Beecher, has been the aspiration of the human race from the beginning, and men have always longed for liberty. This prerogative was anciently conferred by Kings on privileged classes. The history of the human race has been the history of men who sought to obtain large personal power and influence. To bring about the liberty of the whole mass of society and the happiness of all men because they are men, of all citizens because they are citizens—this is the study which should more deeply than any other interest every thoughtful, Christian man. Is the great working class oppressed? asked the speaker. Yes, undoubtedly it is, he answered, both by the Governments and the rich men, and by the educated classes. This is not because the Governments, the rich men, or the educated forces desire to oppress them, but because it must be so. It is only in the household that it is possible for intelligence, strength, and power not to oppress ignorance, weakness, and helplessness. When men are ignorant and poor and weak, they can't help being oppressed. That is so by a great natural law. It is the cause of being against no being or very little being. It is to say that intelligence gets ahead of ignorance. It is to say that a ton outweighs a half-ton. It can't be said this is so by reason of selfishness or injustice. The populations of Europe are largely ignorant—that's the matter—and therefore they are largely kept under. They are lacking in personal development; they are lacking in self-government; they are lacking in civil control; they are small in the waist and smaller in the head. They reap the misfortunes of inferiority, not because men desire to oppress them, but because it must be so.

Since 1860, 17 years—within the personal knowledge of you and me—the national debts of the world have been increased $8,000,000,000 by wars. The money has been interest bearing. The interest is every year to be paid by labor, and the principal, by and by, is also largely to be paid by labor. In the face of such a showing are we to believe that the working classes are not oppressed by Governments? If they had had the intelligence would they not have prevented the outlay? We sympathize with the efforts of European working men to right themselves. We are on the side of work and the working man in Europe, but the method of rescue, in most respects, proposed for their release is unwise, unnatural, and impossible, and while we are in sympathy with them in their oppressions we abhor the theories thus far devised to accomplish their relief as being against the working men themselves, because in them the rebound of the gun at the breech is more destructive than the play at the muzzle. We have in this country much to learn from Europe about music. We have much to learn from Europe about art; we have much to learn from Europe about certain professions and certain elements of policy, &c., but in the organization of individuality into commonwealths we have nothing to learn from the nations of Europe, but have much to teach them. We look upon the importation of the communistic and like European notions as abominations. Their notions and theories that the Government should be paternal and take care of the welfare of its subjects and provide them with labor, is un-American. So is the form in which oppression has had its most disastrous scope in the world. The American doctrine is that it is the duty of the Government merely to protect the people while they are taking care of themselves—nothing more than that. "Hands off," we say to the Government; "see to it that we are protected in our rights and our individuality. No more than that." The theories of Europe in regard to the community of property we reject because they are against natural law and will never be practicable. God has intended the great to be great, and the little to be little. No equalization process can ever take place until men are made equal as productive forces. It is a wild vision, not a practicable theory. The European theories of combinations between workmen and trades-unions and communes destroy the individuality of the person, and there is no possible way of preserving the liberty of the people except by the maintenance of individual liberty, intact from Government and intact from individual meddling. Persons have the right to work when or where they please, as long as they please, and for what they please, and any attempt to infringe on this right, and to put good workmen on a level with poor workmen—any such attempt to regiment labor is preposterous.

There has been much talk of capital as being against labor. Now capital is nothing more nor less than condensed labor. The trades-unions originated under European systems destroy liberty. We protest against the German dreams of government. We have found out what is better. We do not propose to go to school to impracticable German theorists. We are against communism. We give citizenship to foreigners, but we give no citizenship to theories of this kind. Our theory is that the Government protects men in their rights, and not Government, but God, gave them those rights. The Government gave no rights of liberty, but God did. The Government protects me in that right. All that the Government has the right to say is, you shall use your rights so as not to injure another's; to secure to every man the liberty that God gave him. Clear the arena! Let each man go into it for what he is! Let him reap what he can sow! Let the Government see that there is fair play between man and man and citizen and citizen! When I hear men say that the Government shall take charge of the railroads, of the telegraphs, and of other forms of industry, and that the proceeds shall be distributed equally among the working men, I say that if all citizens were angels this would be folly. But as men are, only a theorist insane by nature and thrown by meditation into delirium tremens could have invented such a theory. No human being on earth has any rights resulting from the fact that he belongs to a class. In the eye of the law we have rights, but simply of men. The law rubs out all the European distinctions of class and says all men are born equal. We hear of the rich class being arrayed against the working class. There is no rich class and no working class before the law. The way in which these terms are coming now to be used is undemocratic, unphilosophical, and false in fact. It is an American doctrine that every man is to have the full ownership of himself, and the right to develop himself if he can do it.

Mr. Beecher then alluded to the checks to the development of the negro under the slave system which have been now swept away, and which were the only exceptions to the doctrine, and went on to say that the right of every man is to the possession of his whole self, body and mind and soul. He has the right to have the liberty to use the whole of himself. It is just as odious for a trades-union to prevent him from doing so in any respect, as it is for a person wearing a crown. The oppression by both is tyranny, and for my part I prefer the latter, because I would rather be swallowed by one anaconda than be bitten to death by 500 little vipers. Every man should stand on his own level, be that what it might. It is sometimes said that the world owes a man a living. Certainly, if he earns it. It is also said that every man is entitled to be taken care of, certainly—by himself, unless he depends on the support of his mother, or in later years of his wife. [Laughter.] Mr. Beecher here introduced the instances of the fly, the sparrow, and the eagle, which fill different spheres. He said that a person doing the work of a fly should take the position of one; the one doing that of a sparrow should take its position, while the one who filled the eagle's part should go aloft like the eagle and soar through the upper air. Every man has the right to be where he can put himself by his proper acquisitions, labor, and productiveness. The position of one is just as democratic as that of the other. The term democratic is somewhat odious because we are accustomed to hear it used in connection with a certain political party, but he used the word in its larger philosophical sense. The man, however, who stood at the head of the ladder is just as democratic as the man who stood at the bottom, a pauper, with nothing except four votes. [Laughter.] Merit, not conceit nor empty aspirations and productiveness, should go to the head. Men may rebel against this. It might be hard for one pound to be weighed down by two pounds—poor little one pound—[laughter]—but nature's laws are inexorable. The man who takes his beer three times a day, and spends one-tenth of his time at work, may stand up and fold his arms and say he is as good as the next man. Yes, but that depends upon who the next man is.

Mr. Beecher said the true rule in regard to the trades-unions and other expedients of the kind is as to how much liberty they secure to the individual. It was nobody's business to tell a master mason how many apprentices he should employ. The plea of the trades-unions for this was that it was necessary, so that the trade should not be overstocked. Necessity, however, has been the plea of tyrants the world over, whether those of the many with hods on their shoulders or with crowns on their heads. Men will be ranked by their productive power. The place in which men stand on the scale may be changed by volition, but the scale does not change. The soul must go above the body, and the men whose ideas represent the body rather than soul will stand lowest. The more brains and skill and knowledge a man brings to his work, the higher will be his standing and his wages. Some men say that the value of an article depends on the amount of work put in it. A school-boy, dull as lead, may spend an entire day in slowly and laboriously writing a couplet of Milton's whole; the poet only half an hour to write. Should the boy be better paid for his copy than the poet for his original? The value of men's products is to be determined by the quality of mind and work put into them. The way for working men, he said, to get ahead, was not by way of the grog shop, nor by way of the caucus, nor yet by way of combinations, but by way of the school, by self-development, by being more manly. To put workmen on the same level in regard to wages and work, is as though a man were to put all wheat, rye, corn, and barley at the same price.

Mr. Beecher made an allusion to the old New-Englanders who worked from before sunrise until long after sunset, as persons who did not shun work, who kept the bodily nature subservient to the higher nature, and who advanced by reason of such conduct. He said the workmen should call on God and stop using tobacco and beer, subdue their passions, and try by self-denial to make homes for themselves and families. Men who have been cast down from affluence to poverty should not grant and grumble, but better matters unflinchingly. They should never forget they are men, even though they die of hunger. An Indian, uncivilized as he was, never flinched when fire was applied to his body. The manly way to meet misfortune is to go down boldly to poverty. In losing everything else a man should not lose his manliness. I don't say that $1 per day is enough to support a working man, but it is enough to support a man. He is going through a transition, and a man should be superior to his circumstances.

EXCURSION TRAINS IN COLLISION.

A TRAIN ON THE PROSPECT PARK AND CONEY ISLAND RAILROAD RUNS INTO A TRAIN ON THE MANHATTAN BEACH ROAD—NO ONE KILLED BUT SEVERAL INJURED—RECKLESSNESS OF THE ENGINEERS.

The train on the Prospect Park and Coney Island Railroad which left the depot at Ninth-avenue and Twentieth-street, Brooklyn, at 6:40 o'clock last evening, for Coney Island, came in collision with the train on the Manhattan Beach Railroad which left Bath for Coney Island about the same time, at the crossing of the two roads at Parkville, about 10 minutes after each train had left its depot. The locomotive of the Prospect Park train ran into and demolished one of the cars of the Manhattan Beach Road and badly damaged two others, and was itself upset and made a complete wreck. The engineer, fireman, and one of the brakemen on the Prospect Park train jumped in time to save themselves from the effects of the collision, and it is said that the flagman whose duty it was to signal trains at the crossing ran away a short time before the trains came together. There were very few passengers on the Manhattan Beach train, and about 100 on the Prospect Park. The front part of the car on the latter train, just behind the locomotive, was badly damaged, and a few of the passengers were injured. C. Peters, the engineer of the Prospect Park train, reversed his engine and opened the steam valves before jumping off. No one on the Manhattan Beach train was injured except T. M. Hoggett, one of the brakemen. One of the brakemen of the Prospect Park train was slightly injured, and Mrs. Hauxly, of No. 315 Tenth-street, Brooklyn, who was in the front car, was severely cut on the face and head and had her hip dislocated. Mrs. O'Hara, of No. 48 Wyckoff-street, Brooklyn, who was in the same car, was slightly injured, and a few of the other passengers were bruised and suffered from nervous shock. The tracks of the Manhattan Beach Road were torn up for some distance and the crossing was rendered impassable. Special trains were sent out on both roads, and the passengers were taken back to Bath and Brooklyn. The passengers by the Prospect Park train, who had bought excursion tickets from Brooklyn to Coney Island and return, were refused repayment of their money on making application at the company's office. The passengers who were injured were taken to their homes. They received medical attendance immediately after the collision, and were kindly cared for by persons living in the neighborhood.

There is, apparently, no excuse whatever for the accident. It seems to have been the result of criminal recklessness and negligence. Each train was in plain sight of the other for some time before the collision, there being nothing to obstruct the view, and it would seem that the collision was caused by a perverse determination by the engineer of each to get ahead of the other and clear the crossing first. The officers on the trains, and connected with the offices of the companies, were exceedingly uncommunicative, saying little except trying to lay the blame on each other. If the cars had been as full of passengers as they usually are on Sundays, the result of the collision would have been of the most terrible character.

VIRTUE ITS OWN REWARD.

The San Francisco *Chronicle* says: "The adage that virtue is its own reward is correct as a concrete principle, its application to specific qualities of virtue being subject to eccentric contingencies. H. C. Hollub, insurance agent, in an experiment to demonstrate the average percentage on honesty as a self-compensating quality, attained a result that was quite discouraging. This gentleman, while on his way to his office yesterday morning, picked up a piece of scrip on the sidewalk which proved to be a check drawn by the Standard Building and Loan Association for $3,000 gold, in favor of and indorsed by M. Leisewitz, No. 415 California-street. From his familiarity with the policy business, the high status of honesty in the policy scale immediately recurred to his mind, and he forthwith ascertained Mr. Leisewitz's address in the Directory and restored the check. The gentleman was exceedingly gratified and generously determined that such an act should not go unrewarded. After fumbling about in his pocket for a moment for a coin of the requisite denomination, he produced a half-dollar and, extending it to Mr. Hollub, asked him if he had two bits change. The insurance man, quite overwhelmed by the proffered reward, declined to accept it. He devoted the remainder of the forenoon to figuring out a graduated scale of the premium on honesty according to the new scheme of the Mutual Life."

A LONG AND WEARY WALK.

The Reno (Nev.) *Gazette* of July 18 says: "Two tramps yesterday, while en route from Wadsworth to Reno, discovered a Polish Jewess lying on the Central Pacific Railroad track, about six miles west of Wadsworth. They soon ascertained that she had been traveling, and had laid down on the track completely exhausted. She had a roll of blankets with her, and, as was afterward found out, had traveled on foot from Sacramento. Her intentions were to make Chicago, but the warm weather proved too severe on the poor old woman, and she had sunk down discouraged and exhausted, and perhaps soon would have perished had she not been discovered. She is near 50 years of age, and cannot speak one word of English. The tramps footed back to Wadsworth and informed the railroad authorities of the facts in the case. Superintendent Free at once sent an engine and coach to where she lay, and had her brought to Wadsworth, where she was placed in charge of D. Allen, proprietor of the Wadsworth Hotel. It is very probable that the railroad company will take her East. Certainly, when a woman of her age walks over 200 miles she is entitled to a free ride the remainder of her journey."

LOCAL MISCELLANY.

TEMPERANCE AND LABOR REFORM.

MEETING OF THE AMERICAN TEMPERANCE UNION—ADDRESSES ON TEMPERANCE AND LABOR REFORM—DRINK THE ROOT OF WORKING MEN'S TROUBLES.

A largely-attended meeting of the American Temperance Union was held yesterday afternoon in the large hall of Cooper Institute. The exercises were opened with singing, Scripture reading, and prayer by Rev. Mr. Hudson, at the conclusion of which Mr. J. B. Gibbs delivered a rather noisy address. When he had concluded Miss Arabella Root was introduced, and sang, with a tender pathos that moved many of her auditors to tears, a touching temperance song of her own composition, entitled "Little Daisy's Request." In response to the very generous applause that greeted her effort she sang "Heaven on the Other Side." After a brief address by a temperance advocate, Mr. George S. Weeks sang, with much effectiveness, the favorite temperance song, "Loyal Men and True," which was encored.

Mr. William Noble, the English labor reformer, then delivered a forcible address on "Labor Reform." He spoke to laboring men, he said, as the son of a laboring man. In 1848, his father, a coal whipper, had "struck" for nine weeks against an iniquitous system that prevailed in England. During that time he had cried for bread, which he could not get. The grog-sellers had been in the habit of employing laborers and then insisting that they should spend a certain part of their earnings at this or that grog-shop, on the penalty of losing their situations if they refused. The laborers on their part asserting a manly protest against this unjust and unrighteous tyranny struck, and finally carried their point. But the conflict was unaccompanied by either violence or blood shed. In this country, the speaker urged, the laborers had a perfect right to get the highest possible price for their labor, and they had a right to combine to maintain their position. But when it came to the destruction of property and the shedding of blood, they no longer had right on their side. The laborers in the present agitation would strike against drink the speaker felt they would strike at the very root of their troubles. In England £272 was spent every minute on drink, and the expenditure resulted only in pauperism and crime. In England, too, increased wages to the laborers meant increased expense in drink. In view of these facts he urged the laborers in the present agitation would strike against drink the speaker felt they would strike at the very root of their troubles. to snap the chains of drink that bound them, and to stand up free, be independent, and save their money when times were good. Then when the dull times came they could withstand the shock. In England, the speaker continued, there was a man named William Bailey, who had once been a farm laborer, and who now owned an establishment whose business amounted to a thousand pounds and upwards a week. Some years ago this man happened to cross a wheat field and saw some laborers at work mowing. He was dressed in a fine suit of black, but walked over among the laborers, and asked one of them if he might be allowed to mow. The man said "yes," and Bailey took a scythe and began to work. He had not been engaged long when one of the laborers said in some surprise, noting his attire and deeming him a wealthy gentleman, "Why, you have mowed before." "Yes, I have," Bailey responded, "and I used at one time to drink beer regularly when I did. But while I was mowing one day and drinking my beer, the idea suddenly came to me that I could mow just as well without the beer." "Oh, I couldn't work without beer," interrupted one of the laborers; "I never could get on." "Well," continued Bailey, "after I began to mow without the beer, I soon discovered that I could get on without mowing altogether." "We should like that very well," said the laborers. "Oh, no," returned Bailey; "you cannot do without your beer, and you will go on mowing and mowing till your backs will not grant another stroke, but leave." There are thousands of laborers in our midst like those, added the speaker, and they are toiling and toiling to keep some brewer rich, bringing their wives and children to ruin, when, if they would but stop the drink, they might become independent, honorable citizens, like William Bailey, of England.

At the conclusion of Mr. Noble's address Miss Arabella Root was again introduced, and entertained the audience with the song "What shall be our angel name." She was followed by Mr. Noble, who recited Tennyson's "Charge of the Light Brigade." Addresses were then delivered by "Mother" Stewart, Rev. Dr. Barrard, Neil Gilmore, and others, after which the meeting closed with singing.

RESUMPTION OF MAIL TRAFFIC.

ARRIVAL IN THIS CITY OF AN ENORMOUS AMOUNT OF MAIL MATTER—A LETTER OF THANKS FROM POSTMASTER JAMES TO HIS CLERKS.

The last few days have been signalized at the New-York Post Office by the receipt of two of the largest mails ever known in the history of the institution. The one of Friday last embraced over 300,000 letters and papers, the accumulations of more than four days, caused by the stoppage of railway and mail traffic on the principal trunk lines. When deposited in the Post Office it filled 10½ great baskets, each weighing, with its contents, 225 pounds. It contained the following dates: Chicago, 7 A. M., on the 23d, to 8 P. M. on the 25th; Cincinnati, 5 A. M., on the 23d, to 7 P. M., on the 25th; Cleveland, 12 M., on the 23d, to 12 M., on the 26th; Detroit, 1 A. M., on the 23d, to 7 P. M., on the 25th; Galveston, 22d and 23d, inclusive; St. Louis, 21st to 25th, and Memphis dates for the same period. This mail is the second largest ever brought into the New-York office—the largest being the celebrated "Bummers' Mail" from Sherman's Army on its famous "March to the Sea," which consisted of 600,000 letters on the first night, and 500,000 on the second. The letters in these enormous bags were many of them as remarkable as the size of the mail itself. All sorts of knick-knackery and odds and ends, captured from the rebels, were enclosed in these missives, and the work of sorting and putting them in order was almost interminable. The European mail received yesterday on the steam-ship Germanic comprised 293 bags crammed to overflowing, and required four large Erie express wagons to carry it from the steamer's dock to the Post Office. About seventeenths of the contents were papers, and the remainder letters. The largest foreign mail on record numbered 316 bags. The limited mail due from 11:30 A. M. yesterday arrived at 5:15 P. M. It contained Pittsburg dates up to July 28 at 8 P. M., and Louisville dates up to 6 P. M. on July 27, showing that the blockade has been practically raised on the main railway lines throughout the country. Postmaster James has written the following letter in recognition of the services rendered by clerks during the recent press of business imposed on them:

POST OFFICE, NEW-YORK CITY, N. Y., FOURTH DIVISION CITY DELIVERY DEPARTMENT, July 28, 1877.

To James Gaylor, General Superintendent Fourth Division, and Anthony Yeomans, General Superintendent Third Division:

GENTLEMEN: I desire to express through you to the clerks employed in your respective divisions, my appreciation of the fidelity and efficiency with which their duties were performed during the interruptions and embarrassments throughout the country, and I have to request that you will convey to them my warmest thanks for their very creditable action in voluntarily performing the extra duty required in this emergency to meet the wants of the public, and sustain the reputation of the New-York Post Office.

THOMAS L. JAMES, Postmaster.

CHRISTIAN WORK IN THE BOWERY.

The charitable and religious institution at No. 134 Bowery, which has been in successful operation for several years under the auspices of the City Mission and Young Men's Christian Association, has been closed for three weeks past for repairs. The building, thoroughly cleansed, repainted, and repapered, and generally renovated, at a cost of $350, was reopened yesterday, and the usual religious services and general Christian work were resumed. In the reading-room and library files of the leading newspapers, magazines, and an abundance of good books are at hand, and deserving men, out of employment and in distress, can be accommodated with clean beds to the number of 30, in well-ventilated dormitories. There is also a relief fund, which permits of the distribution of bread, soup, and coffee to the hungry, the number of meals given daily depending upon the amount of money contributed by the friends of the enterprise. In the afternoon there was a prayer-meeting in the chapel, presided over by Mr. John B. Nairn, of the Young Men's Christian Association, which was well attended. In the evening there was a religious service, Rev. John Dooly preaching the sermon for the occasion. Henceforth there will be a prayer-meeting in the chapel every day at noon, a "gospel temperance meeting" every Monday night, an "inquiry meeting" every Tuesday night, a "young men's meeting" every Wednesday night, and a prayer-meeting every Friday night. In the Winter a social entertainment will be given every Thursday night.

POLITICAL "STRIKERS" DENOUNCED.

A meeting of the Seventeenth Ward Republican Association was held on Saturday night, at No. 385 Bowery, Mr. Julius Harburger, the President, in the chair. Mr. McCook offered resolutions in reference to the so-called "New Republican," or Stewart movement. It was generally denounced in severe and unmeasured terms, charging that some of its supposed leaders were old political "hacks" and "strikers," behind whose professions of attachment for President Hayes' Administration and the Republican Party lurked only a hungry desire for personal advancement and "spoils." It was also charged that some of those leaders would repeat their old practices of secretly serving the common enemy—Tammany Hall—and that if they succeeded in coming into power, it would be their aim to prevent a combination of Republicans and non-Tammany Democrats for the overthrow of Boss Kelly's rule. After the transaction of some other business the meeting adjourned.

PROBABLE HOMICIDE IN BROOKLYN.

About 2 o'clock yesterday morning Frank McNally, of No. 233 Ninth-street, and Michael Todd, John Duffy, and Patrick McKenna entered the liquor saloon of Thomas Doran, No. 452 Fulton-street, Brooklyn, and had a dispute with Doran about some beer they ordered, and one of them threw a glass of beer in the face of Doran, who seized a club and drove them into the hallway, where he was stabbed in the breast and arm. McNally then rushed into the street and threw a beer keg against the window of the saloon, smashing it. He then ran away, but was captured by Officers Dunham and Curran, of the First Precinct, who found a large pocket-knife, open and covered with blood, in his pocket. Doran was taken to the City Hospital, where he was confronted with McNally and positively identified him as his assailant. Doran appeared to be in a dying condition yesterday. The young men who were with McNally were arrested a short time later.

RETURN OF THE EIGHTH REGIMENT.

LARGE CROWDS OF PEOPLE WITNESS ITS ARRIVAL.

The Eighth Regiment, Col. George D. Scott commanding, returned from its trip to Syracuse yesterday afternoon. It had been expected that the command would arrive at the Grand Central Depot at 10 A. M., and as the announcement had been made in THE TIMES and other journals, a large crowd, comprising many veterans of the regiment, assembled at the exit to the depot at that hour. Half an hour later the members of the regiment who had failed to reach the command on the eve of its departure, came marching down Forty-second-street, headed by a drummer. These men had been guarding the armory during the absence of the main command. About 11 o'clock the station agent announced that the regiment would not arrive until 1:30 P. M., and there was a general scattering of the crowd, although the veterans remained in the immediate vicinity, and assembled at the sound of the drum at 1 P. M. At 1:45 o'clock a large number of people had again assembled, and a few minutes later the long train bearing the gallant "Washington Greys" rolled into the depot. Col. Scott was the first man to step out on the platform, and he was greeted with a perfect storm of cheers from the excited multitude. After him came Adjt. Johnson, who quickly formed his regiment in line, and turned over the command to Col. Scott. The regiment was wheeled into a "column of fours," and, preceded by the veterans, under command of Capt. McIntyre, and a drum and fife corps, who played "Marching through Georgia," the line of march was taken up through Forty-second-street to Fifth-avenue, thence down West Twenty-third-street to the armory. After the regiment left the depot there was little enthusiasm until the corners occupied by the Brunswick and Delmonico's were reached. At this point several enthusiastic and patriotic persons displayed the national flag from their houses, while hundreds of ladies waved their handkerchiefs from the open windows. Upon arriving at the armory, Col. Scott formed his men in a hollow square and addressed them briefly, thanking them for their fidelity to their City and the State, and complimenting them upon their superior discipline and self-control. The men then stacked arms, unslung knapsacks and canteens, and turned over the ammunition which they had in their cartridge boxes, after which the command was dismissed.

The officers and men all attest that they were handsomely and courteously treated during their absence. At Albany they received a good dinner at the Delevan House, and, after starting for Buffalo, were detained at Syracuse, where they were quartered in the armory of the Fifty-first Regiment. During the night of their arrival at that station, an alarm of fire was sounded, and the command "Fall in," being given, the regiment was ready to march in three minutes afterward. The regiment was not ordered out, however, on that occasion. During its encampment the regiment had dress parade each evening, and guard-mounting both night and morning.

During the absence of the main body of the regiment some of the home-guard were taken sick, and having no surgeon, Capt. McIntyre, who was in command, took the men to Dr. Messimer, surgeon of the Fifth Regiment, who administered to them, and the regiment accordingly passed a vote of thanks to him.

FIRE IN THE WESTERN UNION.

THE GREAT SWITCH-BOARD IN THE OPERATING-ROOM IGNITED BY AN ELECTRIC SPARK—ALL THE WIRES DISCONNECTED —A TEMPORARY INTERRUPTION OF BUSINESS.

A fire broke out shortly before 6 o'clock last evening in the operating-room on the seventh floor of the Western Union Telegraph Company's building, resulting in serious detriment to the business of the company by the destruction of all the wires in the "grand switch." Although the actual loss to the building and the property therein will not exceed $700, the fire nevertheless caused a temporary cessation of the business of the department, and it is probable that the work of readjusting the disconnected wires will not be completed before to-morrow or Wednesday. Messures were immediately adopted after the fire by which all messages were received and transmitted from the branch offices in Jersey City, Hoboken, and Brooklyn, with which points the main office communicated through the agencies of the regular messenger boys. Later in the evening a few wires were put in working order, thus diminishing the annoyance perceptibly. The switch underneath which the fire originated by accidental crossing of two insulated wires connected with powerful batteries contained 10,000 connections, all of which were essential to the business of the office, and which were temporarily ruined. The flames were first discovered by one of the operators, who promptly gave the alarm. A scene of wild confusion ensued, during which several of the more cool-headed of the employes had the presence of mind to procure a line of hose, from which a good stream of water was soon thrown on the burning mass of silk insulated wires and wood work. The flames continued to gain headway, and leaping to the top of the wood-work of the wires, communicated with the middle window on the northern side of the floor. The fire was completely extinguished, however, when the fire engines appeared in front of the building. Notwithstanding this fact, the members of one company, disregarding the objections of the Superintendent of the operating-room, proceeded to demolish the wood-work of the window, thus adding to the damage occasioned by the fire. The destruction of property was mainly confined to the switch, the rich cabinet-work of which was badly damaged. Some of the water poured from the hose brought into requisition by the operators leaked into the battery-room and the elevator shaft, doing some damage.

JERSEY CITY ECONOMY.

ACTION OF THE BOARD OF FINANCE—SOME OF THE DEPARTMENTS SAID TO BE SERIOUSLY CRIPPLED.

The Jersey City Board of Finance held a special and private meeting at 10 o'clock Saturday night to consider the appropriations and tax levy for the current year, commencing July 1. The estimates of the various boards were greatly reduced, so much so that the action of the Board of Finance gives general dissatisfaction, it being charged that they have made economy a sort of bugbear and cut down some of the estimates so as to hamper it, if not to cripple the various boards. The Board of Education asked for $308,750, and was allowed $222,500, a reduction of $86,250. One of the items was salaries, the reduction upon which account was $44,000. Last year the board was short on salaries about half that amount, and the teachers had to give their services gratuitously for a portion of one month to prevent the schools from being closed. This year the board will have still greater trouble, for the reason that the Rev. Father Hennessey, of St. Patrick's Church, has given notice that he will close the parochial schools of his district, which will put some 800 additional pupils into the public schools. This complication, it is thought, may lead to a test of the Compulsory School Law, which imposes a fine of $50 upon all parents not sending their children to school within the prescribed age. The Board of Works, which asked for $279,000, was cut down to $94,000 in the face of the fact that the Board requires about $80,000 to make needed repairs of streets, some of the thoroughfares being in very bad condition—in some instances almost dangerous. The Police Board was reduced from $385,250 to $290,250, and the Board of Aldermen from $75,325 to $58,385. The Fire Board's estimate of $117,150 was not reduced. The Board of Finance fixed its own appropriation at $399,761, which is mainly for interest and salaries. The Board of Finance, which is Democratic in its composition, as are all the boards since the election of last Spring, sought to inaugurate an era of economy, but it is asserted that they have gone to the other extreme and substituted parsimony instead. The action of the board is condemned even among members of its own party, but its decision is final, there being no appeal.

ST. JOHN'S GUILD FLOATING HOSPITAL.

During the past week the Floating Hospital of St. John's Guild has taken 3,956 sick children and mothers for a day's sail upon New-York and Raritan Bays, and along the shore of Coney Island. Many of these little ones were so ill that there was hardly a hope of their recovery. Others who had been brought on board in an almost dying condition showed a marvelous improvement. Of these three excursions one was paid for by a contribution from the passengers of the steam-ship Britannic on her passage to this port. This is an innovation likely to be followed hereafter, as the custom of giving the proceeds of the amateur entertainments on board ocean steamers to English charities only is distasteful to Americans. The latter claim a willingness to give the proceeds of such entertainments on the voyage out to British charities, but think New-York should be remembered on the passage to this port. The following physicians were in attendance upon these excursions, contributing their services freely: Drs. Carradine, Phillips, Noble, Thurman, Valentine, Hendricks, McMasters, Prescott, Dayton, and Sumner. The tug for towing the hospital barge was on each occasion during the week furnished, without charge, by Mr. John H. Starin.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

Edward Maurer, a painter, who fell from a scaffold at No. 437 Fourth-avenue on Friday last, died at Bellevue Hospital yesterday morning.

A line of 4,000 barrels No. 2 Minnesota flour was purchased in this market on Saturday for export, forming an exceedingly large transaction in this low grade.

Margaret Heady fell yesterday from the roof of her residence, No. 630 West Seventeenth-street, while in a fit, and was taken to the New-York Hospital in a dying condition.

Anthon Goodman was held in default of $1,500, at Jefferson-Market Police Court yesterday, on a charge of discharging a pistol at Patrick Halloher, of No. 154 Bleecker-street.

The following general alarm was telegraphed from Police Head-quarters to all the station-houses yesterday: "Look out for and arrest Albert White, aged 29, 5 feet 10 inches in height, who has bills amounting to $12,000 of the New-Jersey Southern Railroad Company in his possession."

Solomon Werdenschlage, aged 70, died at Bellevue Hospital yesterday morning from the effects of a fall from an upper story window of No. 128 Ridge-street on Saturday morning. His body was taken, by order of Coroner Woltman, to his late residence, No. 315 East Thirty-third-street.

The Gospel Tent was crowded to its utmost capacity yesterday, fully 3,000 persons being present. Rev. E. F. Remington preached a sermon from the 19th Psalm, at the conclusion of which 19 rose for prayer, and the prayer-meeting was one of interest. Preaching every evening this week at 7:45.

During a mêlée yesterday afternoon in a liquor store at No. 289 Washington-street, William Pickett, the proprietor, struck Jeremiah J. Callahan, of No. 586 Broome-street, on the head with a hung-starter, inflicting severe injuries. Callahan was removed to the Chambers-Street Hospital, and Pickett escaped.

Max Greenbaum and Abraham Barnard, who were arrested on Saturday by Central Office detectives on the charge of appropriating material for $135 overcoats intrusted to them for making up by Messrs. Hanauer & Kohn, of Philadelphia, were remanded for examination yesterday by Justice Wandell, at Jefferson Market Police Court.

An unknown man, aged about 30 years, jumped into the East River at Pier No. 33, early yesterday morning. Officer McBride, of the First Precinct, who heard the splash, rescued the man, who died, however, while being taken to the station-house. He was 5 feet 10 inches in height, had black hair and moustache, and wore a pair of jean pantaloons, a dark waistcoat, and boots.

Officers Flanagan and McLaughlin, of the Central Park Police, yesterday found the body of a man, about 60 years of age, lying in the bushes near the old ball ground. From the clothing on the body it was evident that the deceased had been a working man. In the pockets were found a razor, some business cards, a bottle of whisky, a watch-chain, a pawn ticket for a watch, and some scraps of paper.

William K. Kauft, of No. 39 First-street, and Jacob News, of No. 45 First-street, had a quarrel last evening in the saloon of Justus H. Schwab, and in a fight which followed Kauft was struck with a pitcher and had his skull fractured. News was arrested by Officer Kelly, of the Seventeenth Precinct, and taken before Justice Murray at Essex Market Court yesterday morning, and held to await the result of his antagonist's injuries.

Capt. Foley, of the Tenth Precinct, made a wholesale raid on Saturday night on the dance-houses of the Tenth Ward. About 150 inmates were captured, and had to spend the night in the station-house. Yesterday morning they were taken before Justice Murray, at the Essex Market Court, and the proprietors held in bonds of from $1,000 to $500 each to answer. Some of the inmates were held to keep the peace in default of $500, and a few old offenders were fined $10 each, but the majority were discharged.

A meeting of the working men representing the German Trades-Unions of the Tenth Ward was held last evening at No. 52 Stanton-street. The object of the meeting was to discuss the recent strikes, and to devise, if possible, some means of more central organization in case of future trouble. Owing to some mistake on the part of the committee appointed to send out the notices, there was not a large attendance, and only an informal discussion took place. A second meeting will be called to effect a permanent organization.

BROOKLYN.

The dry goods store of Dickinson & West, No. 251 Fulton-street, was burglariously entered on Saturday night and robbed of $450 worth of silk.

Michael Mackey, of No. 23 State-street, was arrested yesterday for stealing a watch and chain worth $170 from John Campbell while he was asleep in his office, No. 389 Fulton-street.

James Colburn, colored, of No. 981 St. Mark's-place, was arrested yesterday on a charge of feloniously assaulting Ida Yarber, a young colored girl, at her residence, No. 1,681 Atlantic-avenue.

John Thompson, a seaman on the ship John Patton, lying at the foot of Conover-street, was arrested on Saturday on a charge of stealing $75 from the trunk of William Eckman, the steward of the vessel.

About 3 o'clock yesterday morning Miss Mary Carroll, of No. 350 Maujer-street, discovered a man entering the window of her bedroom. She raised an alarm, and he was arrested, and proved to be a neighbor named Thomas McDonald.

John Logan, of No. 349 State-street, stole 500 cigars from the drug store of H. H. Dickinson, corner of Montague and Hicks streets, on Saturday night, and was pursued by the clerk, whom he struck a severe blow on the face. The clerk held him, however, until he was arrested by an officer.

Thomas Hurlburt, of No. 9 Stockholm-street, while very drunk on Saturday afternoon, amused himself by throwing stones at an East New-York car as it was running along Broadway, apparently imagining himself to be a "railroad striker." He was arrested, and on being searched $1,212 was found in his pockets.

While Rev. J. Frisby, a colored minister, was conducting a religious meeting at No. 25 Maujer-street, yesterday morning, C. Hettisheiter, an inmate of the house, became annoyed at the proceedings, and in order to frighten the minister, fired a pistol shot through a partition, the ball passing about eight inches above the clergyman's head. Hettisheiter was arrested and held to answer.

NEW-JERSEY.

Catherine Stanton was arrested in Hoboken yesterday, charged with st

The New-York Times.

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THE INVASION OF TURKEY.

BATTLES FOUGHT AND IN PROGRESS.

DEFEAT OF THE TURKS NEAR RUSTCHUK, WITH HEAVY LOSS IN GUNS AND MEN—8,000 PRISONERS TAKEN BY THE RUSSIANS—FIGHTING RENEWED AT PLEVNA—THE RUSSIANS GAINING SOME ADVANTAGE.

LONDON, July 31.—The *Times'* Bucharest correspondent telegraphs as follows: "A dispatch from Sistova states that an important engagement was fought on Sunday, near Rustchuk, between the Czarewitch and Ahmed Eyoub Pasha. The Turkish corps is reported to have been defeated with the loss of 30 guns, 10 standards, and 5,000 prisoners. Later official dispatches confirm the foregoing. The number of Turkish prisoners is now given as 8,000. Ahmed Eyoub's army is stated to be completely routed. The Russians will probably at once resume the offensive and follow up their advantages."

The *Standard's* Bucharest dispatch says: "It is reported that the Russians have again attacked Plevna, and that the fighting continued throughout Saturday and Sunday. According to the latest reports the Russians were gaining ground."

OTHER OPERATIONS IN BULGARIA.

TURKISH PRISONERS SENT BACK TO RUSSIA—MEHEMET ALI MOVING TOWARD TIRNOVA WITH 60,000 MEN—ROUMANIAN PARTICIPATION—THE REPORTED KARABUNAR DEFEAT DOUBTED.

LONDON, July 30.—A Bucharest dispatch to the *Times* states that requisitions have been made upon the railway authorities to furnish transportation to Russia for 6,000 prisoners. Part of these are from Nikopolis, and the rest from the Balkans. Seven hundred and twenty Russian wounded have arrived on the northern side of the Danube in two days.

The Manchester *Guardian* has a Vienna dispatch which says: "Lieut. Gen. Mehemet Ali started on Friday for Eski Juna with 60,000 men. He will proceed in the direction of Tirnova."

The Vienna *Political Correspondence* has a telegram from Bucharest of July 29 stating that Gen. Manu, the Roumanian commander at Nikopolis, has received instructions from the Russian head-quarters to co-operate in certain necessary cases with the Russians, and even, if requisite, take an active share in the fighting.

Though the reported defeat of Suleiman Pasha at Karabunar has not been officially denied, there are indications in later dispatches from Roumania that it is wholly false or greatly exaggerated.

LONDON, July 31.—The Manchester *Guardian's* Vienna dispatch reports that Mehemet Ali's vanguard is within 20 miles of Tirnova.

DIPLOMATIC FEATURES OF THE WAR.

SERVIAN MILITARY PREPARATIONS AND THE INTERESTS OF AUSTRIA—THE MINISTRY SUMMONED BY FRANCIS JOSEPH—THE SULTAN AND THE SHEIK-UL-ISLAM—MIDHAT PASHA.

LONDON, July 30.—A dispatch to the *Times* from Vienna says: "The Servian Skuptschina has been dissolved. The agitation is very great." Various other telegrams mention the military preparations of Servia.

The *Times* has a Vienna dispatch from an occasional correspondent which says: "The following are the reasons which influenced Austria to consider measures for protecting her interests: The Montenegrins would, if they succeeded in taking Nicsics, advance further into Herzegovina than would suit Austria. The increasing agitation in Servia forbids the hope that Prince Milan can be sufficiently master of the situation to guarantee the absence of any surprise. Rumors of a separate peace between Russia and Turkey continue to circulate and are not impossible. The Council to discuss the question of mobilization meets on the express invitation of the Emperor Francis Joseph. The bearing of this news, however, must not be exaggerated. Austria has no intention to annex, occupy, or take any hostile step in regard to either belligerent. Nobody thinks, for instance, of occupying Bosnia or Herzegovina. Austria is simply going to mobilize two or three divisions, to be in readiness for any contingency.

Dispatches from Berlin to the *Times* and *Post* again assert that the Emperors of Germany and Austria will have an interview, probably about the 9th of August.

A dispatch to the *Times* from Constantinople, via Syra, states that a panic prevails at Pera, probably due to the dismissal of the Sheik-ul-Islam, which is generally attributed to his refusal to hoist the sacred flag. It is generally believed that the Sultan will shortly leave for Brousa, unless Turkish successes make his position more secure. It is feared he may never return if the Russians occupy Constantinople. Hence, those who wish the present Government to remain strongly urge that an English force be sent with a fleet to Gallipoli.

A Vienna dispatch to the *Times* states that the Sultan has agreed that Midhat Pasha shall sound the intentions of the Cabinets directly interested in the Eastern question. Midhat Pasha's mission will somewhat resemble that of M. Thiers during the Franco-German war, but he does not seek or reckon to obtain allies. He is opposed to all idea of direct peace between the Porte and Russia, and wishes to be able to give the Sultan useful advice based on the disposition of the Vienna and London Cabinets.

LONDON, July 31.—The *Standard's* Vienna dispatch, dated Monday, says: "The Ministerial Council, which was to have been held today for the purpose of discussing military measures, was postponed until Tuesday, but to-day a preliminary conversation on the subject was held. It cannot be denied that the expectations from the Council are not very great, as more than once before similar activity has been displayed on the same subject without result.

The *Times'* correspondent at Vienna sends the following, under date of Monday: "The preliminary conference to-day at Count Andrassy's led to an understanding among the Ministers preparatory to the full council to be held to-morrow at 11 o'clock, under the presidency of the Emperor. It is the question of the mobilization of two army corps as a precaution in view of the rapid development of events at the seat of war and in the insurgent districts, resulting in injurious agitation on the Austrian frontier, and also in view of the possibility of peace being suddenly concluded. In either case Austria does not wish to be taken by surprise; but even in resolving to take these measures she has no intention of deviating from strict neutrality."

The *Times'* special, dated Ostrok, Monday, states that the assault on Fort Tjadjalitz, which commands all the other fortifications of Nicsics, has been countermanded, and operations were to-day entirely suspended.

NOTES OF THE WAR.

Lieut.-Gen. Mehemet Ali has telegraphed for Gen. Klapka, offering him his own conditions.

A dispatch to the *Daily Telegraph* from Batoum, Saturday, states that Hobart Pasha's fleet has arrived there.

The newspaper *Dziennik Polski*, published at Posen, announces that, in consequence of the revolutionary tendencies in Russia of the Slavophiles, the Government has temporarily exiled Aksakoff, Chief of the Moscow Society.

A Constantinople dispatch to the *Standard* states that great numbers of the European residents are leaving. The steamer for Trieste on Friday took 252 passengers. All berths are already taken aboard the French and Italian steamers sailing on Wednesday.

The London *Times* of to-day says no instructions have been received at Portsmouth with reference to the further embarkation of troops for the Mediterranean. The regiments and brigades which have been mentioned as likely to go out to Malta are all in the roster for service in India, and will be embarked at Portsmouth in the usual way without reference to affairs in the East.

THE BATTLE OF ZEWIN.

GREAT MASSES OF RUSSIAN TROOPS POSTED IN THE VALLEY—SUPERIORITY OF THE TURKISH ARTILLERY—A COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF PRAYING INSTEAD OF FIGHTING—A BRAVE AND MODEST GENERAL.

A war correspondent of the London *Standard* writes: "The road from Erzeroum to Kars leads over the highest of the mountains which surround our camp, and then descends into a flat valley about the breadth of half a musket shot from the Kiretschly to the Araxes, and over some rather high mountains into the valley of the brook, in which are the ruins of the old castle of Zewin. This chain of mountains descends abruptly on the side turned from Zewin, its summit is almost flat, only in one place is a round-shaped elevation, and on this there is a small Turkish redoubt armed with four Krupp cannon. This redoubt formed the centre, so to speak, the citadel of the Turkish front; right and left of it, in sheltered trenches, were about 7,000 infantry, whose fire was strengthened by two cannon. The reserves, amounting to almost 3,000 men, with two guns, were on the mountain which shuts in the camp. The chain of mountains on the other side of the Valley of Zewin is higher and less steep than the one on our side. The evening before and during the night the Russians had posted great masses of troops there, and in the morning fresh battalions and squadrons came from the valley of the Khan-Chai. Between the cavalry on both sides a small encounter took place, and the Russian batteries, with 24 guns, established themselves on the heights opposite the six Turkish cannon, and directed a strong fire against them. Fifteen Russian guns fired incessantly at the little redoubt armed with four cannon, which commanded the whole field of battle from its excellent position, and within an hour over 50 shells fell in the redoubt; but the men never flinched for a moment. The superiority of the Turkish artillery over the Russian could not escape the observer. The Turkish fire was quite equal to the Russians', at least four times superior to them in numbers; and the artillery fight had absolutely no result. Soon after noon the Russians deployed their infantry, deep lines of tirailleurs formed in the valley along the whole line and slowly ascended, their ranks being thinned by a sure fire from the Turkish rifle-pits. When I arrived at the General staff it could not be seen against which part of the Turkish line the chief attack would be directed, but soon the Russian centre was reinforced by about six battalions, and then they used every effort to carry the Turkish positions by storm. I rode over to the little redoubt; it was a perfect inferno. Almost every minute a shell burst, plowing up the ground, covering it with pieces of iron, and sometimes drenching it with blood. The men, models of soldiers, held out with the greatest *sang froid*, and aimed with such precision that almost every shot claimed its victims. The Arabian battalions on the left of the redoubt, five Arabian battalions, were no better off; the musket balls rained down upon them, and with the greatest difficulty they drove back the Russians. But freshly reinforced and always driven forward by the word of command, the Russians climbed up the mountain again and again, to be continually repulsed by the Arabians concealed in the shelter—trenches. At last the attacks slackened, and some moments of comparative tranquillity were enjoyed by the centre, only the hail of bomb shells continued in its old severity.

I rode back to the head-quarters and saw a man in a yellow silk dressing gown kneeling on a carpet and praying most zealously. It was the Governor of Erzeroum, the Commander-in-Chief of our corps, as I learned. Nobody took any notice of him; no officer, no aide-de-camp brought any reports to him; no one received any orders from him; every one allowed him to pray, and in the pauses between his prayers to smoke as much as he liked. And yet he was the General-in-Chief, and not Fezi Pasha, who really commanded. The chief anxiety of Fezi was that his flanks might be turned, but he could not spare a single company from his troops for the protection of his two wings. He had scarcely 100 Tscherkesses and only a few more Kurds at his disposition, and had already weakened the reserves to oppose the threatened centre more perhaps than he was justified in doing. The full force of the Russian attack was now directed against our left wing, and there were no reserves worth mentioning which could be sent to it. Little troops of irregular riders were therefore sent to the flanks to make reconnoissances. One of these scouting parties came galloping up, and called out to Fezi Pasha, while still at a distance, "The Russians are retreating." As their chief line of retreat was the road to Kars, their right wing began to retreat. One soon perceived that the attacks of this wing became weaker, and that in our front movements were also beginning betokening a retreat of the Russians. Immediately one of the two guns in reserve was sent to the centre, aides-de-camp flew in all directions, the Turkish fire was redoubled, and the Russians suffered severe losses, as single battalions had almost to defile before the Turkish lines. The battle was won—gloriously won—Fezi Pasha had conquered an enemy four-fold superior to him in infantry and fourfold in artillery.

We rode home to our tents, where a disagreeable surprise awaited me. In his cowardice and stupidity my servant had left all my baggage at Ala Kilissa, and I had not a morsel to eat, and was obliged to go to sleep hungry on the ground in a thin coat. I found a fellow sufferer in Fezi Pasha. The Russian balls, having rained for some time straight down on the head-quarters, had burst in some of the tents, and wounded a telegraph official and one man of the half company of infantry left behind for protection; the servants, therefore, had betaken themselves to Erzeroum with all Fezi's baggage—even the cooking utensils had not been forgotten. With a sigh we shared the remainder of our (or rather Fezi's) tobacco, the pipe passed over for that evening into the possession of the Pasha, and he helped to make cigarettes for me. What a heart of gold! On the evening of a glorious victory, won by his talents and the valor of his troops, the old General would not compel any of his 10,000 men to lend him a wrap or anything to keep him warm, or even to prepare some coffee. In order not to disturb any of the brave fellows, he tried to sleep without a mantle on the hard ground of the tent. Neither of us succeeded in the attempt; the cold obliged us to get up and to walk about in the moonlight; we spoke of a thousand things, but Fezi Pasha did not say a word about his victory. The morning came at last; our losses, thanks to the favorable positions occupied by our army, only amounted to 500 men, while the Russians, daily through their attempts to storm our centre and in their retreat, as well as from our excellent artillery, must have lost at least 3,000. A reconnaissance undertaken in the forenoon brought us little result, but in the evening it was reported that at Kara-Urghan a number of infantry and artillery were assembled, and we expected to be attacked on Wednesday, the 27th, by fresh forces, but early in the morning the Russians were already on the other side of Kara-Urghan, and to-day their last man has crossed the Soghanly Dagh."

CURRENT TOPICS ABROAD.

THE BONAPARTISTS AND PRESIDENT MACMAHON—THE INJURY TO EX-KING AMADEUS.

PARIS, July 30.—*L'Ordre*, the official journal of the Bonapartists, publishes a letter signed by M. Rouher and others, repudiating M. De Cassagnac's militant policy and proclaiming their adherence to President MacMahon. The population of Mulhouse, Alsace, has subscribed 1,000,000 francs to the French Republican Electoral Committee fund.

TURIN, July 30.—Ex-King Amadeus, who was recently thrown from a carriage and seriously injured, continues improving.

LONDON, July 31.—The *Standard's* dispatch from Madrid announces that arrangements have been made with the promoters of the last Cuban loan for an advance of $25,000,000 for the expense of the next campaign. The advance will be guaranteed by the Colonial customs.

PARIS, July 30.—President MacMahon has returned to this city.

LONDON, July 31.—The masons of London have struck work for a reduction of hours and an increase of wages.

Kohler, who was arrested on the steamer Gellert for wife-murder, appeared before the Plymouth magistrates to-day and pleaded innocence. He was remanded to await extradition papers.

HALIFAX, Nova Scotia, July 30.—The stranger who was robbed of his baggage here on Saturday night committed suicide with a revolver. An inquest has been called.

MONTREAL, July 30.—The St. Patrick's National Association will make an excursion to New-York City on Aug. 15, to welcome the Irish pilgrims who arrive about that time.

MONTREAL, July 30.—It is reported the Bank of Montreal will lose about $60,000 by the failure of Meeker, in Chicago. His total indebtedness to that bank is over $300,000.

OLD ORCHARD BEACH, Me., July 30.—Last night a burglar entered the room of Gen. Baxter, of Rutland, Vt., of the Old Orchard House, and robbed him of his watch and jewelry, valued at $1,500.

SARNIA, Ontario, July 30.—The steamer Cumberland, of the Collingwood Line, is reported ashore on Isle Royal, in Lake Superior. She is in a bad condition.

OGDENSBURG, N. Y., July 30.—James McInally, a farmer near this city, shot his wife yesterday, killing her instantly. They had only been married one week. The shooting is supposed to have been accidental. McInally was arrested.

THE REPUBLICANS OF OHIO.

THE GOVERNORSHIP QUESTION.

JUDGE TAFT THE STRONGEST MAN IN THE STATE NOTWITHSTANDING HIS DECLINATION—OTHER CANDIDATES AND THEIR CHANCES—THE REMONETIZATION OF SILVER TO BE URGED IN THE PLATFORM—A DIVERSITY OF OPINIONS REGARDING THE RESUMPTION QUESTION.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, July 30.—A number of delegates left to-night for Cleveland, to attend the State Republican Convention on Wednesday, and others will follow to-morrow. Great interest is taken throughout the State in the work that the convention will be called upon to perform. The slender proportions of the Republican majority in recent contests make it essential that a platform should be adopted upon which the party can unite, and that the nominee for Governor should be a strong man. Judge Taft, in spite of his repeated declinations, still has the most extended class of supporters. Other candidates are strong in localities, but Taft alone is a candidate at large. The papers that are urging him the most vehemently now are the same that opposed his nomination two years ago. They are mainly ultra party sheets that are not in sympathy with the President's civil service order or Southern policy, and the impression is strong that the Taft movement is being pushed by "machine" politicians as an indirect assault upon the Administration. Judge Taft himself is not a party to any such scheme, and is not hostile to the course of the President; but the fact that while in Grant's Cabinet he favored the last military intervention in the South, and that, later, he was defeated for the Senate by a candidate who was understood to have the support of the Administration would give to a Taft campaign a strong anti-Administration tone. If he should be nominated on the first ballot, or by acclamation, it is not improbable that he would reconsider his declination and accept, as did Hayes two years ago. Beyond Judge Taft there is no candidate who has a very strong following. Hon. S. S. Warner would be very acceptable to the Republicans in the northern part of the State. His record is unexceptionable, and the popular confidence in his honesty could not be shaken in the bitterest campaign. There is considerable talk of Judge West, of Bellefontaine, the "blind statesman." His writings on financial and political topics have given him a reputation as one of the ablest men in the State. Judge Lawrence, of the same place, is an active candidate, but is not popular throughout the State. Howland, Gen. Lee, and W. H. Upson are considered out of the race. Should Warner or West secure the nomination for Governor, the candidate for Lieutenant-Governor would undoubtedly be a representative of the liberal German element in Cincinnati, which holds the balance of power in this county.

As to the probable declarations of the convention on finances, there is much speculation. It is considered as a foregone conclusion that the platform will call for the remonetization of silver, but in regard to resumption there will be a diversity of opinion. As far as can be judged from the make-up of delegations in Southern Ohio, the element in the convention favoring postponement will be very strong. The action of the county conventions leaves no doubt that the platform will contain a frank and full indorsement of the Administration. The past few weeks have wrought a considerable change in public sentiment in this respect. The question of the United States Senatorship is by general consent dropped, and so far there has been none of the trading and manœuvering that characterized the Democratic struggle. The indications are that the attendance at the convention will be large.

CLEVELAND, July 30.—It is now generally believed throughout Ohio that the Republican State Convention, which meets here on Wednesday next, will pass a resolution more or less strongly indorsing President Hayes and his Administration. Many of the country delegations have been instructed to pay him this compliment, and it is understood that a resolution, which will commend him as a man and as a public officer, will be allowed to pass the Convention without opposition of any kind. Should any attempt be made, however, to indorse specifically the acts of the Administration regarding the Southern States, it will be fought with much bitterness and determination. The personal friends of the President know this, and it is hoped that they will have sense enough to rest the contest with the very cordial personal indorsement which the delegates are fully prepared to give him. Regarding President Hayes as a man, there is only one sentiment among the Republicans of Ohio. He is honored, respected, and trusted, and there is a general desire to give him an opportunity to test fully the Southern policy which he has inaugurated. Thus far nearly every leading Republican is ready to go, but there is a strong element in the party, a large class of honest, conscientious men, who will not go one step further. They disagree with the President respecting the so-called conciliation plan, and they will make themselves heard if any effort is made to indorse it.

To-night many of the delegates have arrived in Cleveland. Stanley Matthews has been here for several days, and Gen. Garfield is expected to-morrow morning. As yet there have been no formal caucuses, but from the general talk among the delegates there is no doubt that Judge Taft can have the nomination for Governor if he will accept it. The Hamilton County delegation, the most powerful in the State, is unanimously in his favor. There is no doubt that he would be the strongest man before the people. The Germans, irrespective of party, would support him, and the old-time, straight-out element would work for him with their coats off. Up to this time, however, he has positively refused to be a candidate. Next to Judge Taft, State Senator Curtiss, of this district, is the favorite, and it seems now that he will secure the nomination, in case of Taft's continued refusal.

Respecting the platform, very little has yet been said. There is good reason to fear, however, that an effort will be made to pass a resolution calling for the repeal of the resumption act. It is almost certain that the remonetization of silver will be indorsed. The Sunday and liquor questions will not be alluded to. The usual strong free school plank will be passed. The feeling among the delegates is very good, and there is no doubt that with a sensible platform and popular candidates the party can make a successful fight against the unknown figure-heads nominated by the Democracy.

THE CHAUTAUQUA ASSEMBLY.

FAIR POINT, N. Y., July 30.—Preparations are now complete for the fourth annual session of the Chautauqua Assembly, a biblical, ecclesiastical, normal and scientific university, which will commence its exercises in this place next Saturday. Rev. Dr. Vincent, of New-York, has charge of the exercises. Francis Murphy, the temperance apostle; Anthony Comstock, Frank Beard, Rev. Dr. Sims, Rev. Joseph Cook, John B. Gough, Rev. Richard S. Storrs, D. D., and many other eminent men will speak during the continuance of the assembly, which will close Aug. 23.

THE HOSTILITIES WITH INDIANS.

MOVEMENTS OF CHIEF JOSEPH'S BAND—COMMUNICATION WITH CAPT. RAWN ON THE LOLO TRAIL INTERCEPTED—THE INDIANS RESOLVED TO REACH THE BUFFALO COUNTRY—REPORTED MASSACRE AT FORT BOISE.

MISSOULA, Montana, July 28.—The Indians have thrown out a force below Rawn's position on the Lolo trail. A company from Deer Lodge have gone to open communication with Capt. Rawn. A company of 16 men arrived at Lolo to-day from Phillipsburg. There is no information from Gen. Gibbons. The Indians seem determined to force a passage to the buffalo country. The Governor issued his proclamation on the 26th, calling out all the organized companies in Deer Lodge and Missoula Counties. The Flatheads are co-operating with Rawn, and have already sent a number of warriors to Rawn's camp.

DEER LODGE, Montana, July 29.—A company from Butte City, numbering 69 men, are just leaving for the front. Another company of the same number are expected to-day. The Deer Lodge reserves, numbering 25, left here last evening.

Later.—A letter from Gov. Potts says Joseph's band passed Capt. Rawn's intrenchments yesterday late in the afternoon within gunshot, but not a gun was fired at them. The Indians are going out by the head of the Bitter Root and by Big Hole Valley. They are about 400 strong, and well armed. The companies from Butte have been ordered back to Deer Lodge. Secretary Mills says he will have 300 men in Big Hole Valley by to-morrow noon. The volunteers are leaving town in all sorts of conveyances for Big Hole Basin.

CHICAGO, Ill., July 29.—A special dispatch from Sioux City to the *Tribune* says the unauthenticated report is current at Yankton that the Indians have massacred all the inhabitants at Fort Boise. The telegraph lines being down no particulars are obtainable. The same dispatch alludes to the mission of Gen. Crook, now on his way westward.

DEER LODGE, Montana, July 30.—Gov. Potts returned from Missoula this evening. On Saturday, Looking Glass and 300 Indians and squaws and some horses passed out of Lolo Fork around Capt. Rawn, in the Bitter Root Valley. Some of the settlers had been in the Indian camp, and the Indians assured them they would pass through the country without destroying life or property. The citizens, therefore, did not care to fight. Capt. Rawn declined to open fire with his small command of regulars, and there was no pursuit made. On the Governor's arrival here he ordered the volunteers who had gone to Big Hole to return, the force being insufficient. There will be a party left in the Big Hole Valley to observe and report the actions of the Indians.

CHICAGO, July 30.—The story of an Indian massacre at Post Pierre, Fort Boise, and other places, is not confirmed from any source, and is discredited.

RAILROAD ACCIDENTS.

SIXTEEN PERSONS INJURED ON THE NEW-YORK AND WASHINGTON EXPRESS TRAIN GOING SOUTH AT WILMINGTON, DEL.—WRECK OF A TRAIN IN CANADA.

WILMINGTON, Del., July 30.—The New-York and Washington express, bound south, due here at 12:44 P. M., met with a serious accident this afternoon just inside the city limits. A cow ran in between the second and third cars, and two cars were thrown from the track and completely wrecked. Sixteen persons were more or less injured by the accident. Their names as far as can be ascertained are Mrs. W. S. Pollock, of Baltimore, and two children, the former badly hurt; Mrs. Supplee, of Baltimore, servant, and child, the two former badly hurt; Mrs. Cochran, of Baltimore, badly hurt; William Arm, of Georgetown, slightly hurt; Miss Freeman, of Boston, and Rev. John McNash, of Virginia, both slightly hurt.

HALIFAX, July 30.—The South Quebec Intercolonial train, due here on Saturday night, ran off the track at Bennett's Crossing, wrecking the locomotive and several cars. The driver and fireman escaped by jumping off. Several passengers are reported injured.

ARRESTS ON CHARGES OF ARSON.

BOSTON, Mass., July 30.—Orlando Fiske, President of the Norfolk County Agricultural Society, a large real estate owner and prominent citizen, has been arrested in Shelburne, Mass., charged with setting fire to his barn in Greenfield.

MIDDLETOWN, N. Y., July 30.—Frank W. Clark, charged with arson in connection with the late $70,000 fire at Chester, was arrested on Saturday night at Goshen, on his arrival from New-York. To Officer M. Lander, who arrested him, Clark stated, in jail, this morning, that he removed the goods from his store before the fire, and that a young man named Samuel McMunn, a farm hand in the neighborhood, set fire to the building. Clark afterward denied the statement about removing the goods. McMunn has been arrested, and he declares himself innocent of the charge. The National Board of Underwriters offered $500 reward for the arrest of Clark. McMunn's examination will take place to-day and Clark's to-morrow. Nearly all the goods in J. G. Clark & Son's store, where the fire started, were removed.

IMPORTANT CONTRACT ANNULLED.

BALTIMORE, Md., July 30.—Messrs. Alfred Gaither and John Hoey, managers of the Adams Express Company, were in this city to-day and had an interview with Mr. King, Vice-President of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, in reference to their contract with the latter company. After a protracted consultation, and failing to agree on satisfactory terms, Messrs. Gaither and Hoey notified Mr. King that on and after to-morrow their contract with the Baltimore and Ohio Road and its branches would terminate and not be renewed. This step on the part of the express company, it is said, has been determined upon after long deliberation. The disagreement was in regard to the rates charged by the railroad company for the transportation of express goods, which the Adams Express Company regarded as exorbitant.

A CONTESTED WILL CASE.

MIDDLETOWN, N. Y., July 30.—The will of the late Solomon P. Smith, a farmer, of the town of Hamptonburg, contested by his widow, a second wife, has been admitted to probate in the Orange County Surrogate's Court, by Hon. H. F. Wadsworth. The will leaves the estate, valued at $30,000, to Wickham F. Smith, son of deceased, and cuts off the widow with $1,500 in lieu of all claims. The widow may elect, instead of dower interest, $12,000 worth of the real estate. The reason of the small bequest to Mrs. Smith was alleged cruel treatment to an imbecile, crippled step-daughter, whose death soon followed her father's.

A SINGULAR ACCIDENT.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., July 30.—James McDonald, an employe in the Harris Mills at Phœnix, was found this afternoon suspended on a wall by a hook caught in the neck of his blouse. He was apparently dead. Animation was restored, but it is uncertain whether or not he will live. The cause of the accident—if accident—is not well explained.

TEMPORARY SUSPENSION OF A BANK.

LOCK HAVEN, Penn., July 30.—The suspension of the Lock Haven National Bank, which was announced to-day, is temporary. The Directors, after meeting and making an examination of the affairs of the bank, say they will reopen the doors to-morrow, and expect to be able to pay all the demands of the depositors soon.

THE CHARTER OAK REVIVAL

END OF THE LEGAL PROCEEDINGS.

THE APPLICATION FOR A RECEIVER WITHDRAWN—THE COMPANY AFLOAT AGAIN WITH PLAIN SAILING APPARENTLY BEFORE IT—THE OFFICERS NOT YET WHOLLY APPOINTED — TERMS ON WHICH MR. JEWELL ACCEPTS THE PRESIDENCY.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

HARTFORD, Conn., July 30.—Pursuant to adjournment, a final hearing was held before Judge Pardee to-day in the matter of the Charter Oak Life Insurance Company, resulting in the completion of the programme determined upon, namely, the withdrawal by Insurance Commissioner Stedman of his application for the appointment of a Receiver, and also the dissolution of the temporary injunction. It had been rumored that this would be opposed by John R. Buck, counsel for some of the policyholders, and who has for some time past earnestly urged a receivership as the only salvation for his clients. However, he seems to have been won over to approval of the plan of letting the company go on under a new and satisfactory management. In conversation this morning he remarked: "Any man would be a beast who would attempt to stop them just now. Let them go ahead, and if they find that new business does not come in, and the recuperative power falls short of their calculations, then let them apply for a Receiver themselves. In that event, I think they would do it."

In court to-day the counsel for Commissioner Stedman stated that he would ask to withdraw the application for a Receiver, the Commissioner being satisfied that the condition of the company had materially changed since the application was made. The new Directors, he thought, have the full confidence of everybody, and the assets are in their hands. Mr. Buck remarked that he did not wish to offer any factious opposition, but would suggest that there be a formal declaration by the Insurance Commissioner that no Receiver is necessary, and that the impairment does not reach 25 per cent. Mr. Stedman's counsel replied that an impairment to that figure had not been alleged in the application for a Receiver, nor had the Commissioner ever believed that the impairment was so large, either on a 4 or 4½ per cent. basis. There was no reason, he said, in conclusion, why the company should not go on with every prospect that in a very few years the assets will equal the liabilities. Upon the suggestion of the court, Commissioner Stedman subscribed and made oath to a supplement to his application, stating that a Receiver was unnecessary, whereupon the court dissolved the injunction, and the application was formally withdrawn.

Thus the new managers are left to conduct the company free from restraint. They held a meeting late this afternoon, but made no appointments of officers. Various measures of economy were discussed, and it is understood that several expensive features of the management will be lopped off. The payment of death claims, &c., was resumed, and the managers predict an early flow of cash into their treasury from premiums that have been withheld by policy-holders until after the final disposal of the Receivership question to-day. I am informed that when Gov. Jewell was first offered the Presidency of the company he insisted on having $15,000 salary per annum, as it would be necessary for him to abandon lucrative private business. However, later in the negotiations, he purchased the majority of the stock, and as he will reap a profit from this by its appreciation, as the condition of the company improves, it is reported that he will waive the figures named above, and accept a more reasonable sum. As he paid only $10,000 for stock whose par value is over $100,000, and which will probably become worth that sum in time, he can afford to do so.

A SHOOTING AFFRAY IN A CHURCH.

BOSTON, Mass., July 30.—Herbert Blanchard, 25 years old, has been clandestinely paying his addresses to the daughter of Mr. E. Stark, a resident of Savoy, Mass., and was warned to discontinue his visits. On Wednesday last he was fired at by some unknown person, and yesterday he went to church at Savoy, where, after an altercation with the elder Stark he shot him and a brother of the latter who came to his assistance. Blanchard attempted to shoot a lady who was standing near, but failed, after which he escaped, no one in the crowd making an attempt to arrest him. The men who were shot are in comfortable circumstances. One of them was shot through the body just below the left lung, and the other in the groin. The latest reports state that both are still alive, but the death of one is hourly expected. The other is not expected to recover. Officers are searching for Blanchard.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., July 30.—Blanchard was captured at South Readsboro, Vt., to-day and lodged in jail at Greenfield.

THE ORANGE QUESTION IN CANADA.

MONTREAL, July 30.—Sir Francis Hincks publishes a long letter on the Orange question. In the first part he shows that Irish Catholics have ever looked upon Orangemen as their oppressors, and then he adverts to the introduction of Orangeism into Canada. With regard to the approaching local event and the present period he says: "Canadian Orangemen should no more think of celebrating the anniversary in Montreal than Irish Orangemen in Dublin, Cork, Limerick, or Waterford." He advises the Protestant clergy to use their influence to prevent Orange celebrations in Montreal, "If the threats that were made at the moment of the Montreal excitement be carried out," he says, "we shall have in Montreal, as formerly in Ireland, a Twelfth of July from the 1st of January to the 31st of December, and nothing short of the abandonment of Orange celebrations will secure peace."

ASKING AN EXPATRIATION TREATY.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 30.—A petition to President Hayes has been numerously signed in this city, with a view to having a treaty concluded between the United States and Italy similar to that entered into between the United States and Great Britain in 1870, regarding alienation. The movement grows out of the case of Felice Laryomarsino.

BOSTON REAL ESTATE.

BOSTON, Mass., July 30.—The Assessor's statement of the real and personal property of the City of Boston for 1877 shows: Total real estate, $481,409,300; personal property, $205,392,800, and the number of polls, 36,007—a loss, compared with last year, in real estate of $44,748,600; in personal property, $17,445,500, and in number of polls, 4,643.

A FATAL DRAIN ACCIDENT.

TORONTO, Ontario, July 30.—A street drain caved in here to-day, crushing to death Charles D. Brown, ward foreman, and F. W. Laughlin, laborer. Three others were badly injured, one of whom, named Denny, is since reported dead.

THE FISHERIES COMMISSION.

HALIFAX, N. S., July 30.—The Fishery Commission were in session to-day in the Legislative Council Chamber. They will sit four hours daily, and their proceedings will be kept private. Mr. Dana is expected to arrive shortly to assist the United States counsel.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

The residence of Capt. Thomas Eldridge, at Mystic, Conn., was burned yesterday morning. Loss not stated; insurance, $4,500.

Richer's Block, occupied as a store, and several wooden houses in the Village of Hull, Ontario, were burned yesterday morning. Loss, $30,000.

A fire broke out on Sunday evening among some matches stored in the upper part of a building on Atlantic-avenue, East New-York, occupied by Adam Huff as a residence and a match manufactory. The building was destroyed, and the flames spread to and consumed two other buildings. The loss occasioned is about $12,000. The fire was so threatening that the Brooklyn Fire Department was telegraphed to for aid. When the steam fire-engines arrived on the scene, some ruffians belonging to the East New-York Fire Department attempted to prevent them from going to work. They assaulted some of the Brooklyn firemen, but desisted when their ringleader was arrested and locked up. It is believed that they were actuated by a desire for plunder.

DAMAGE BY FLOODS.

BREAKING OF A MILL DAM—MILLS, HOUSES AND BRIDGES WASHED OUT—HEAVY RAINSTORM IN WASHINGTON—FRESHET IN A VERMONT STREAM.

SWARTHMORE, Penn., July 30.—Early this morning the Strathaven Dam on the Big Crum gave way, causing great damage to property below. John Greer & Co.'s cotton and woolen mill at Avondale, Delaware County, was flooded, and the machinery and stock damaged to the amount of $3,000. Ten houses in Avondale were washed out, and several persons carried down the stream, but they were all saved by ropes being thrown to them. Great damage was done to farm-houses and other property along the creek. Three bridges, a wool-house, wagons, fences, trees, and almost everything near the banks of the creek were swept away. Considerable damage was done at other points on the creek.

WASHINGTON, July 30.—A heavy rain storm here yesterday afternoon flooded the streets, and occasioned a temporary stoppage on some of the street car lines. A considerable portion of the decayed wooden pavements were washed up, and on a portion of Seventh-street South, a whole section of pavement was washed into a sewer. The wash on all the streets was never greater. During the storm a boy sought shelter in a culvert near the old distillery above Georgetown, and was washed into the river and nearly drowned before he could be rescued. Many of the cellars in the northern part of the city where the sewers are insufficient to carry the water off, as well as many of the cellars and basements on both sides of Pennsylvania-avenue, which are very low, were flooded, and serious damage done in some cases.

BRANDON, Vt., July 30.—One of the most destructive floods that ever visited this section occurred in Brandon this forenoon, caused by a heavy rain-fall and an overflow of Neshoke River. Destruction to gardens and buildings in that part of the town known as Forestdale was terrible. Where yesterday was waving corn and produce to-day are huge boulders and beds of gravel. Buildings were moved from their foundations, and one or two small barns demolished. Streets were guttered, the underpinning of buildings washed away, the houses flooded, and goods swept off and much other damage done. No lives have been lost, but there were some narrow escapes. The water was 12 or 15 feet deeper than usual in the river. It is estimated that the total damage will amount to $10,000.

BUSINESS IN OTHER COUNTRIES.

STAGNATION IN THE MONEY MARKET OF LONDON—DISASTROUS RESULTS FEARED FROM A LONG CONTINUANCE OF SUCH A CONDITION—BUSINESS DONE ON A FALSE BASIS—SILVER.

LONDON, July 30.—The *Times*, in its financial article, says: "The discount market is extremely inactive. Hardly any bills are to be had, and money finds employment with great difficulty or not at all. Times so utterly without discount business were perhaps hardly ever known, and the withdrawals of bullion from the Bank of England excite no notice, although the floating capital available for lending is by no means large. A long continuance of this stagnation must prove the reverse of wholesome in many ways. Weak spots in mercantile credit are covered over, and trade is carried on to some extent on a false basis. Money drifts into channels from which it will be at once withdrawn when trade activity reappears; and the danger of a renewed check arising out of the first movement of revived business confidence is therefore enhanced. We see the working of stagnation in the ease with which large stocks of imported materials can be held against a weak market, and still more conspicuously in the anomalous position of the stock markets. Prices there are in very few instances abnormally depressed. In most they are immoderately high, and seem likely to remain so for no other reason than that cheap money makes it easy to hold weak securities. Money, in short, stagnates about the Stock Exchange. Finding no employment in moving produce or promoting industries, the banks are induced to lend more and more easily on security of stocks, having no other means of employing their money, and private persons are tempted to buy and hold stocks far beyond their means. All this is extremely unwholesome, and the feeling that this swollen state of credit, this bolstering exists would retard a trade recovery most seriously were all war alarms at an end. The danger of collapse and panic, just when signs of trade recovery begin to show themselves, or when money from any cause becomes dearer, grows greater every week. Were the bank rate to go to 5 per cent by any chance, and be followed by the open market in steps of ½ or 1 per cent. within a few weeks, it would, we fear, reveal some very startling gaps even now, and the longer any movement is delayed, the greater must be the danger. On the other hand, money cannot grow permanently worth much again till the balance-sheet of national trading and lending of the past eight years has been struck, and the losses and gains ascertained, and that has not yet been done. Altogether the prospects of the money market just now are anything but pleasant."

Silver is quoted at 54 3-16 pence per ounce.

THE FAMINE IN BRITISH INDIA.

SCANT RAIN

the corner of Fair-street and Maiden-lane is a two-story limestone house which was kept as an inn by an Elmendorf in 1777. Many of the members of the Constitutional Convention held in that year boarded there. Diagonally opposite is a house of about the same size, which, 100 years ago, was kept as an inn by one Bogardus. In these two houses all the committee business of the convention was transacted. Another ancient edifice, somewhat modernized, is the residence of Gen. George H. Sharpe, which is set in a frame of forest trees and approached from the front over smooth lawns. A curiously-carved mantelpiece in one of the reception-rooms bears date of 1720. Gen. Sharpe is the possessor of many revolutionary relics, but he is also the owner of some which call to mind a hardly less important event in our history. They are the pair of brass candlesticks that stood on the table when Lee surrendered at Appomatox Court-house, and the last military order ever written by the Confederate leader. The order in question directed the rebel officers and men to let Gen. Sharpe enter and leave the Confederate lines at will. It was written some days after the surrender. But while I have been poking round among the old houses the streets have filled with military, and the people are thronging to see the parade. It was indeed a noble pageant, and such a one as Kingston never looked upon before. Over 2,000 members of the National Guard, representing all arms of the service, and commanded by Gen. James W. Husted, led the procession. Following came the fire companies and the civic societies. The parade was reviewed by Mayor Lindsley and the Common Council at the City Hall. After the line of march laid out had been traversed, both soldiers and citizens betook themselves to the Centennial. On a raised platform handsomely decorated with flags, were assembled the Committee of Arrangements and the guests of the city. Mayor Lindsley called the meeting to order and introduced Rev. Mr. J. G. Van Slyke, who opened the exercises by the delivery of an eloquent and touching prayer:

JUDGE WESTBROOK'S ADDRESS.

Mayor Lindsley then introduced Judge Westbrook, who spoke as follows:

HONORED GUESTS AND FELLOW-CITIZENS OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK: To me has been assigned the pleasant duty of bidding you, one and all, welcome to this historic ground, which, 100 years ago to-day, witnessed the inauguration of the first Government of the Empire State, to commence under a written constitution emanating from the will of its people, and which in its first section enunciates this grand principle: "That no authority shall, on any pretense whatever, be exercised over the people, or members of this State, but such as shall be derived from and granted by them."

How well and wisely our fathers reared the structure of the future majestic State upon that great corner-stone of Republican truth, you and we are here this day to declare and commemorate. As we review the history of the century which has just closed, and recall the marvelous growth and development of the colony, which, with its beginning, was made a State, in population, wealth, material development, civil and religious liberty, our hearts exult with honest pride, and a common anthem of praise issues from all our lips to Him who gave to our fathers the courage and wisdom to found, and to their children and successors the like wisdom and courage to preserve the structure of the State, which to-day we call ours.

Throughout all its borders, from the imperial city, which rests queenly by its ocean's gateway, to its numerous bright and smaller sisters, and to all the diligent and enterprising of industry, see the laws which govern and the hands which execute them come from the people, and are only the creations of their wisdom and the representatives of their power.

To-day we rejoice together over the way by which a Divine hand has led us. We all—those of us who are allied by birth and blood to the men of the Revolution, and those who have come to us from other shores, both sharers in the blessings and privileges they won and bequeathed, children alike, whether by birth or adoption—to-day call them fathers as we recount and recall their heroism, their devotion, their wisdom. We forget none of the trials, the difficulties, nor the progress of the past. They are all ours. The legacy of bravery and honor bequeathed to us by New-York's fallen sons in the recent great struggle for the nation's indivisibility, as well as the laurels won by those who have returned to us, are all ours. And as to-day we see order and peace from the ocean's waves to the waters of the great lakes; as to-day we witness the triumph of law over riot, the prompt suppression of mob and lawlessness, the pride is also ours to know that the self-reliance derived from our fathers taught us to look to the arm of the State, and not to that of the nation, for deliverance and safety, and that we recently witnessed, in the conduct of our volunteer soldiers, the wisdom of that organic enactment which, 100 years ago, declared, "the Militia of this State at all times hereafter, as well in peace as in war, shall be armed and disciplined and in readiness for service."

Once more, in the name and behalf of this historic city I bid you welcome. May the century to come, if it does bring with it, as the past has done, trial, peril, and death, have as peaceful an end, and the new one to be born witness as this does, a powerful and mighty Republican State, wherein dwell a happy, united, and prosperous people.

Mr. Depew was then introduced, and reviewed the work of the convention and provisions of the Constitution at considerable length. The latter part of his address was in the following words:

Pause for a moment and reflect upon the conditions under which this Constitution was prepared and adopted. Its framers in perpetual peril of their lives at some period during their deliberations, every county in the State invaded by the enemy, devoting most of their time to the public defense and the protection of their families, without precedent to guide them, save the English model, their own experience, and the thoughtful study of the principles of liberty. "Our Constitution," said Mr. Jay in his letter to the President of the Convention, "is universally approved even in New-England, where few New-York productions have credit." The verdict of posterity is unanimous and emphatic that it deserves a high place among the immortal documents which have attested and determine the progress of the people and the growth and defense of human liberty. Its principal features were incorporated into the Constitution of the United States, and followed by a majority of the new commonwealths which from time to time were admitted into the Union. Those men whose virtues we celebrate here to-day did not build better than they knew. It is the crowning merit of their work that it fulfilled its purpose. The peril of their position, the time, nearly the darkest and most hopeless of the revolution, so purified their actions and intensified their thoughts, that reason became almost prophecy. The wisdom of the promise is equaled by the splendor of the performance. The salient principles of the old Constitution underlie the new, and every present effort to abandon other experiments and restore the ancient forms is the best tribute posterity can pay to the marvelous wisdom of the members of our first State Convention. The Constitution of 1777 remained in force for over 70 years, and then, with some minor modifications, the extension of suffrage, and the concentration of more power in the Governor, it continued substantially unchanged until 1846. The public improvements of the State, its growth in population, and local necessities demanded some amendments, and to provide for the public debt, and limit the debt-contracting power, and to enlarge the Judiciary, the Convention of 1846 was called together. While preserving many of the essential features of the old Constitution, this convention made changes which radically altered the whole scheme of State administration. The whole instrument is a protest against the concentration of power in any branch of the Government, and a demand for its surrender at the shortest possible intervals by the executive, the legislative, and the judicial officers, back again to the people. It cut up and subdivided, for the election of the Legislature, the large districts, with their guarantees of larger men for representatives, and made statesmanship difficult in proportion as it multiplied the opportunities and increased the influence of the local politician. It so widely distributed official authority and responsibility that each soldier of a vast army of placemen was accountable only to the hazards of a re-election at the end of a brief term, and the Governor was the head of an administration beyond the reach of appointment, removal or control by him. The wisdom of the revolution, especially in the Judiciary, has never ceased to be doubted, and within the past five years, by duly adopted amendments, more permanency and dignity have been given to our higher and appellate courts, by reorganizing them upon a more harmonious basis, with more symmetry and concentration, and longer terms of service. The tendency of recent Constitutional reform has been to old methods in respect to the Executive, both in regard to his length of service and general powers, and happily to drive from the Legislature special legislation for the benefit of individuals, corporations, and localities, and compel the enactment of such general laws as will bear equally in both grant and limitation upon all, giving to none the exclusive benefits and franchises of the State. But the methods provided by the Constitution of 1846 to preserve the credit of New-York, to reform and simplify the practice and codify the laws, are worthy of all praise, and have been adopted by a large number of the other States.

This brief review of our constitutional history leads naturally to an inquiry as to what practical results have been obtained by these principles and plans of government. The first election of State officers and members of the Legislature was held in June, 1777, in all the counties not in possession of the enemy, by the officers appointed by the convention. A majority of the Council of Safety sought to control the matter by nominating Philip Schuyler for Governor, and George Clinton for Lieutenant-Governor. As Jay said, in proclaiming these nominations: "Our Constitution is universally approved, and does honor to our State. Let us not lose our credit in committing the government of it to men inadequate to the task. These gentlemen are respectable abroad. Their attachment to the cause is conspicuous, and their abilities unquestionable. Let us endeavor to be as unanimous as possible."

Notwithstanding this powerful nomination, 41 candidates ran, 13,179 votes were cast, and Gen. George Clinton was elected both Governor and Lieutenant-Governor. He resigned the latter office, and Gen. Pierre Van Cortlandt, as President of the Senate, became Lieutenant-Governor.

The newly-elected Governor was cast in the mold of the sternest and most inflexible patriotism. The highest office in the gift of the people had come to him unsolicited, but he hesitated long before accepting it. Regardless of personal sacrifice or ambition, he wanted first clearly to see whether his duty to the cause could be best performed in the field or the Executive chair. The Council of Safety, restive under their great responsibilities, demanded that he immediately leave his command and assume the helm of State.

Washington and Putnam advised his acceptance, and among the expressions of opinion from all quarters, the Consistory of the Dutch Reformed Church, at Kingston, addressed him a most earnest appeal and congratulation. "From the beginning of the present war," they said, "the Consistory and people of Kingston have uniformly been attached to the cause of America, and justly, upon the soundest principles of religion and morality, the glorious revolution of a free and oppressed country. Take then, with the acclamation and fullest confidence of the public—take, Sir, the Government into your hands, and let the unsolicited voice of the State prevail upon you to enter upon this arduous task. The Consistory esteem themselves especially happy in having cause to believe that religious liberty, without which all other privileges are not worth enjoying, will be strenuously supported by your Excellency."

He yielded his own judgment to the universal anxiety, and the 30th of July, 1777, was fixed for the inauguration. And so, 100 years ago to-day, upon this spot, the Council of Safety surrendered its powers. Gen. George Clinton was inaugurated Governor, and the State of New-York, under a Constitution and duly organized Government, began its history. He came from the very presence of the enemy to assume the robes of office, to return to his post when the ceremony was over, and the proclamation which made him Governor, General, and Commander of the Militia and Admiral of the Navy of the State, was the first State paper bearing the startling attest "God Save the People." Forts Clinton and Montgomery were attacked in the Highlands, Herkimer was battling in the Valley of the Mohawk, Burgoyne was marching from the North, and it was months before he could summon from the field and gather in council the first Legislature.

New-York had but 200,000 people; was without manufactories or internal improvements, and hemmed in and invaded on every side by hostile fleets and armies. One hundred years have passed, and to-day in the sisterhood of States she is the Empire in all that constitutes a great Commonwealth. An industrious, intelligent, and prosperous population of 5,000,000 of people live within her borders. In the value of her farms and farm products, and in her manufacturing industries, she is the first State in the Union. She sustains over 1,000 newspapers and periodicals, has $80,000,000 in church property, and spends $12,000,000 a year upon popular education. Upward of 300 academies and colleges fit her youth for special professions, and furnish opportunities for liberal learning and the highest culture, and stately edifices all over the State, dedicated to humane and benevolent objects, exhibit the permanence and extent of her organized charities.

There are $300,000,000 in her savings banks; $300,000,000 in her insurance companies, and $500,000,000 in the capital and loans of her State and national banks. Six thousand miles of railroads, costing $600,000,000, have penetrated and developed every accessible corner of the State, and maintain against all rivalry and competition her commercial prestige.

In 1825 a cannon was fired upon the Battery in New-York City, in response to the reverberations of the guns from Sandy Hook; its echoes were caught and repeated by another shot at the Palisades, and so from Tappan Zee to the Highlands, along the Catskills and the Valley of the Mohawk, and past the Falls of the Genesee, till lost over the lake at Buffalo, the thunders of artillery announced, in one hour and twenty minutes the whole length of the State, that the waters of the lake had been wedded to the ocean, and the Erie Canal was completed. It marked a new era in the prosperity of the State and the history of the nation. It sent the tide of emigration to the Northwest, developing there great agricultural States, and added immensely to the wealth of New-York. All honor and gratitude to the men who at that early day had the courage and foresight to plan and pursue these great public improvements, and whose wisdom has been proved by a repetition of the lessons of the ages, that along the highways of commerce reside population, wealth, civilization, and power. The glory of each State is the common property of the nation, and we make this day our Centennial exhibit. Our inquiry has shown that we need not step beyond our own boundaries to find illustrious annals and noble examples. We are rich in battle-fields, decisive in results upon the destinies of the nation.

Jay, Morris, and Livingston, Schuyler and Montgomery, Clinton and Herkimer, Hamilton and Kent, are names which will live among the soldiers, patriots, and sages of all time. In every crisis of its history, the virtue, courage, and wisdom of the people have been equal to the needs of the present and the wants of the future.

Let us welcome the second century, and enter upon its duties with the stern purpose and high resolve to maintain the standard of our fathers in the public and private life of the State and the honorable superiority of New-York in the Federal Union.

Gen. Sharpe, who was the next speaker, after an interesting historical survey of Kingston and the convention of 1777, closed his address as follows:

Toward evening of the 30th of July, 1777, the bells of the Dutch Church, the Court-house, and Kingston Academy were heard ringing out as if for a joyous festival. The people, to whom notice had also been given by Rev. Mr. Doll on the Sunday preceding, wended their way toward the Court-house. On either side of its door, and facing inward, were ranged the companies of Capts. Bogardus and Elmendorf. The dark mass of the Court-house formed the background of the scene, while across the street was the grave-yard of the Dutch Church, with its sepulchral beifry tower uprearing far above it. On the front and right stretched away the mounds marking the graves of the fathers of the inhabitants who were present, and on the left the view was bounded by the Vanderlyn mansion. The Council of Safety, having met and organized in the court-room, descended and took their places on the Court-house steps, and at the head of the square formed by the military companies. There was the accomplished Pierre Van Cortlandt, President of the Council, who became Lieutenant-Governor under Clinton, and subsequently presided in the Senate of this State with recognized ability and dignity. There was Christopher Tappen, whose sister-in-law George Clinton had married, who was for many years the leading lay officer of the venerable church of Kingston, and who subsequently sat in the Assembly for three successive years, and was elected a Senator from the middle district in 1797. There was Zephaniah Platt, afterward first Judge of the County of Dutchess and a State Senator, who founded the town of Plattsburg in 1785, and died there in 1807. There, too, was that noble son of Ulster, who subscribed himself Charles Dewitt of Greenkill, and who, perhaps, after Clinton, was the most prominent man from this county during the whole revolutionary period. As a member of the last Legislature which sat under the royal authority he was one of the nine resolute and patriotic men who voted to approve the proceedings of the Continental Congress then sitting in Philadelphia. He was a member of the committee to prepare a draft of the Constitution, and after the treaty of peace he was chosen a delegate to the Continental Congress. There, too, was the Christian gentleman, Gilbert Livingston, representing the County of Dutchess, who set one of the earliest examples of practical philanthropy by the liberation of all his slaves. And there were Major Peter Van Zandt and Thomas Tredwell, the latter a graduate of Yale College, who held successively nearly all the offices in the County of Suffolk, and was reckoned among those of his day who had the best pretensions to scholarship and classical taste. There, too, were Robert Harper and Matthew Cantine, and next to them Gen. John Morin Scott, who graduated at Yale in 1746, was present with his brigade in the battle of Long Island, and subsequently became Secretary of State of New-York. Nor must I pass without special mention the youngest member of the Committee of Safety, for the well-bred figure standing on the left of the little semi-circle surrounding Clinton is that of Robert R. Livingston, who became the first Chancellor of the State of New-York, and in this official capacity administered the oath of office to Washington on his inauguration as first President of the United States. In 1781 Livingston was made Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, and in 1801, resigning the Chancellorship, he was appointed Plenipotentiary to France, where he successfully negotiated a treaty for the cession of Louisiana. It is said of him that as an orator and patriot he was so distinguished a person that Franklin in his admiration termed him the Cicero of America.

By the provisions of an act of Congress, each State in the Union is entitled to a place in the Capitol at Washington for the statues of two of its most eminent citizens. The selections have been made, the verdict of posterity has confirmed the judgment of our fathers, and the citizens of New-York whose steps are hereafter guided to the dome of the Capitol will in that great companionship of silent heroes, gaze with satisfaction upon the marble features of George Clinton and Robert R. Livingston.

Of the old citizens of this town, who, we find, were not absent with the Army of Washington at Saratoga or in the Highlands, we can well imagine the presence of those who bore familiar names. There was the courteous and hospitable Huguenot, Col. Abraham Hasbrouck, who had just relinquished the command of one of our county regiments. There were Nicholas and Benjamin Bogardus, at the head of the farmers who came from the direction of Hurley. There was Johannis Sleight, Chairman of the Committee of Kingston, and Abraham Hoffman, afterward one of the Judges of the Common Pleas. There was Joseph Gasherie, who became the first Surrogate of the county, and Abraham B. Bancker, for many years the careful and respected Clerk of the Senate.

Col. Jacobus S. Bruyn was absent with the troops at Fort Montgomery, but the ladies of his family could be distinguished in the group to the left, near the Vanderlyn mansion. There was old Jeremiah Dubois at the head of the residents of Twaalfskill, and Capt. Egbert Schoonmaker, of Coxsing in Marbletown, commanding the guard over the prisoners in the fleet. There, too, were Abraham Delamater and Jacob Tremper, Peter Dumond and Peter Jansen, Tobias Van Buren and Peter Roggen; Peter Marius Groen, Jacob Marius Groen and Henry Schoonmaker, Dr. Luke Kiersted, and Joshua Dubois.

These well-known citizens came with their families and colored servants; and with them came the Mastens, Van Steenburghs, Burhansses, Ten Broecks, Beekmans, Swarts, Newkirks, Snyders, Houghtalings, Persens, Elmendorfs, Elmendorphs, and Vosburgs, and many others whose names are familiar in our early records. And the saucy beauty of the wife of Capt. Thomas Van Gaasbeck could be easily distinguished as she came with the matrons and maidens from East Front-street. John Vanderlyn, the painter, was also an infant, and if present he must have been carried in the arms of one of his family to witness a ceremonial, some of the actors in which he afterward reproduced on canvass—the likeness of Chancellor Livingston, in the possession of the New-York Historical Society, being a specimen of his master-hand.

When silence had been commanded by a flourish of the drums of the military companies, Egbert Dumond, the Sheriff of the county, mounted a temporary elevation and read to the people as follows:

IN COUNCIL OF SAFETY FOR THE STATE OF NEW-YORK, July 30, 1777.

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas, His Excellency George Clinton, Esq., has been duly elected Governor of the State of New-York, and hath this day qualified himself for the execution of his office by taking in the Council the oaths required by the Constitution of this State, to enable him to exercise his said office; this Council doth, therefore, hereby, in the name and by the authority of the good people of this State, proclaim and declare the said George Clinton, Esq., Governor, General, and Commander-in-Chief of all the Militia, and Admiral of the Navy, of this State, to whom all the good people of this State are to pay all due obedience, according to the laws and Constitution thereof.

By order of the Council of Safety.

PIERRE VAN CORTLANDT, President.

And then Sheriff Dumond added, in a loud voice, "God save the people."

The authority of the King of Great Britain was paramount in the City of New-York and in the whole lower part of the State. The legions of Burgoyne had met with an uninterrupted series of successes, and it did not seem that an adequate force could be raised to prevent the accomplishment of their object—to occupy a line which should divide all the Eastern States from New-Jersey and those south of it. Besides, Col. St. Ledger, with a large body of regulars and Indians, was pressing upon our western border and investing Fort Schuyler at the head of the Mohawk. There was not, in fact, during this Summer, a county in this State, as it then existed, which escaped a visit from the armies of the enemy. In the midst of this portentous crisis George Clinton was inaugurated Governor, and the subsequent events and catastrophe of the Revolutionary war, we may well say: "For ask now of the days that are past, which were before thee, since the day that God created man upon the earth, and ask from the one side of heaven unto the other, whether there hath been any such thing as this great thing is, or hath been heard like it?

"Or hath God assayed to go and take Him a nation from the midst of another nation, by temptations, by signs, and by wonders, and by war, and by a mighty hand, and by a stretched out arm, and by great terrors."

In the middle watches of this Summer night, to the imaginative ear the sound of strange footsteps will be borne. If you listen carefully you will hear the measured step of Peter Stuyvesant, as he comes marching up from Rondout with 50 soldiers to save the Esopus. The stately tread of John Jay and the fathers will be discerned as they seek to revisit the scenes of their patriotic endeavor, but if you descry their forms, the most respectful and authoritative figure of them all will be that of George Clinton, of Ulster, seven times Governor of the Empire State, and twice Vice-President of the Union.

The following letters were read:

EXECUTIVE MANSION, WASHINGTON, July 20, 1877.

DEAR SIR: I am directed by the President to acknowledge the receipt of your favor of the 14th inst., and to say in reply that while he would be very glad to participate in the exercises of such an occasion, he is compelled to forego the pleasure, owing to previous engagements.

He desires me to thank you, however, for the cordiality of your invitation, which is kindly appreciated. Very truly yours,

W. K. ROGERS, Secretary.

Hon. T. R. WESTBROOK, Kingston, N. Y.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, WASHINGTON, July 24, 1877.

MY DEAR SIR: I am in receipt of your favor of the 21st inst., inclosing to me the invitation of the Kingston Centenary Committee. I beg to return my acknowledgments to the committee for their kind invitation and regret that engagements here will prevent my absence from Washington at the time of the proposed celebration. Very truly yours,

WILLIAM M. EVARTS.

Hon. T. R. WESTBROOK, &c., Kingston.

UTICA, July 25, 1877.

MY DEAR SIR: I am in receipt of your invitation to be present on the 30th inst., at the celebration of the inauguration of the State Government of the State of New-York, 100 years ago.

I very much regret that I cannot accept the invitation. It would give me great pleasure to meet the citizens of Kingston, and to unite with them in commemorating this interesting event in the history of our State. But engagements made some weeks since will detain me elsewhere at the time named.

Accept my thanks for your courteous invitation.

Yours, respectfully, FRANCIS KERNAN.

Hon. T. R. WESTBROOK, Chairman Committee on Invitations.

STATE OF NEW-YORK, EXECUTIVE CHAMBER, ALBANY, July 18, 1877.

DEAR SIR: The Governor is in receipt of your kind favor inviting his presence at the celebration of the one hundredth anniversary of the State Government, at Kingston, on the 30th inst.

Much as he would enjoy this interesting occasion, he will be compelled to deny himself its pleasure, by reason of an ailment of the eyes, from which his physicians give him no hope of recovery until some time after next month. He regrets this the more since the ceremonies of the occasion will have an interest for him personally passing that which he will feel by virtue of his official position.

He desires me to express also his thanks for the courtesy of the invitation, as well as the kindly expressions of your own letter.

Very truly yours, D. C. ROBINSON.

Hon. T. R. WESTBROOK, Justice Supreme Court.

ALBION, July 19, 1877.

MY DEAR JUDGE: I regret that I shall be unable to attend the Centennial celebration at your place, but I am gratified that it promises to be a success, as I sincerely hope it may be. A strict and rigid observance of the principles of 1776, with its sequel, to the perpetuation of free government, and the occasion will furnish a favorable opportunity of impressing this sentiment upon the people. Yours truly,

S. E. CHURCH.

Hon. T. R. WESTBROOK.

Letters of regret were also read from Controller Olcott, Canal Commissioners Ogden and Walrath, Judges Miller, Brady, Learned, Gilbert, Ingalls, Sawyer, Potter, Merwin, Murray, Boardman, Dwight, Parker, Talcott, ex-Secretary Fish, and others.

The exercises were concluded with prayer. In the evening the city was illuminated, and a fine display of fire-works was made. The only accident that happened to mar the pleasure of the day was a horrible injury to the hand of a young man while in the act of loading one of the small cannon. The gun had become too hot from repeated firing. The charge of powder exploded while he was ramming it home.

OBITUARY.

COMMODORE JONATHAN W. SWIFT.

The death of Commodore Swift is announced to have occurred yesterday morning at his residence in Geneva, N. Y. He was a native of Massachusetts, and was appointed in August, 1823, from North Carolina. He was promoted to be Passed Midshipman in 1829. He served on the frigate Brandywine, of the Pacific Squadron, from 1827 to 1829. He was commissioned as Lieutenant March 3, 1831, and was attached to the steam-ship Fulton, of the Atlantic Coast Squadron, till 1840, the date of his last cruise. He was assigned to special service from 1850 to 1853. He was commissioned Commodore July 16, 1862. Commodore Swift had for many years been on the retired list, owing to physical disability.

THE WEATHER.

SYNOPSIS AND INDICATIONS.

WASHINGTON, July 31—1 A. M.—The pressure has risen decidedly during Monday over the lake region and the Atlantic States. It has fallen over the north-west and the south-west, with increasing, slightly warmer, south-east winds and generally clear weather. Northerly winds prevail, with stationary or lower temperature and clear weather, over the lower lakes, Middle States, and New-England. The rivers have fallen slightly at all stations, except a rise of 20 inches at Pittsburg.

INDICATIONS.

For the Middle States and New-England, rising barometer, north to east winds, cooler, clear weather, except local winds with rain on the coast.

CALIFORNIA MINING STOCKS.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., July 30.—The following are the closing official prices of mining stocks to-day:

Alpha	10½	Justice	9
Belcher	83	Kentuck	3¾
Best & Belcher	16¾	Leopard	1¾
Bullion	9¾	Mexican	28¾
Consolidated Virginia	22¼	Northern Belle	18½
California	27	Overman	18¾
Chollar	27	Ophir	15
Confidence	4	Raymond & Ely	10
Caledonia	3¾	Silver Hill	1½
Crown Point	4¼	Savage	6
Exchequer	5¾	Segregated Belcher	22
Gould & Curry	9¾	Sierra Nevada	1¼
Hale & Norcross	4½	Union Consolidated	4¾
Imperial	1	Yellow Jacket	8½
Julia Consolidated	1¾	Eureka Consolidated	27

ASSIGNMENTS FOR POLICE JUSTICES.

At the regular monthly meeting of the Police Magistrates of this City last evening at Jefferson Market Police Court, there were present Justices Wandell, Morgan, Otterbourg, Duffy, Smith, Gilbraith, and Murray. Two of the committee on next year's assignments being absent, and there being no report on the subject, assignments were made from Sept. 1, 1877, to Jan. 1, 1878 only, as follows:

First District, Tombs—Justices Duffy and Flammer.
Second District, Jefferson Market Police Court—Justices Morgan and Bixby.
Third District, Essex Market Police Court—Justices Otterbourg and Smith.
Fourth District, Yorkville—Justices Wandell and Murray.
Fifth and Sixth Districts, Harlem and Fordham—Justices Gilbraith, Wheeler, and Kasmire.

No other business of importance was transacted.

PASSING COUNTERFEIT COIN.

Joseph Rosenthall and wife keep a small grocery store at No. 34 East Broadway, and several of their customers have lately complained to Capt. Feley that the grocer and his wife had passed counterfeit silver quarters upon them. The Captain last evening sent two boys to the store to make small purchases, and each had a counterfeit quarter given him in change. Rosenthall and his wife were then arrested and locked up in the Tenth Precinct Station-house. Twenty-seven dollars in counterfeit quarters was found in the store drawer.

MONTREAL, July 30.—The Coroner will resume the inquiry into the Hackett murder on Wednesday.

WASHINGTON.

THE GOVERNMENT AND THE STRIKES.

THE INTERRUPTION TO THE RUNNING OF TRAINS BELIEVED AT AN END—MAJ.-GEN. HANCOCK'S AND LIEUT.-GEN. SHERIDAN'S DISPATCHES—THE FIRST THROUGH MAIL BY WAY OF PITTSBURG SENT LAST NIGHT.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 30.—The strike, so far as it interferes with the running of trains, is regarded as ended. In his dispatch to-day to the War Department Gen. Hancock thus tersely describes the situation: "Have heard from Cumberland and Pittsburg this morning; everything on the railroad within reach of my communications seems to be quiet and progressing well. A very little time and reflection, I think, will accomplish the rest." Both the Baltimore and Ohio, and Pennsylvania Roads are passing freight trains over their lines, and the mails will be dispatched by them to-morrow with the usual regularity. The first through mail to the West by way of Pittsburg, since the strike commenced, will be sent out to-night. The Treasury Department is sending out and receiving money by express as usual. To-day there was received for redemption from national banks nearly $1,500,000, being the first money received for redemption for eight days.

The following telegram was received from Lieut.-Gen. Sheridan to-day at the War Department:

CHICAGO, July 30, 1877.

To Gen. E. D. Townsend:

I have the honor to inform the Secretary of War that this city is tranquil to-day. Gen. Pope came here yesterday morning and will return to St. Louis this evening. I don't regard the troubles here as fully settled, but affairs have an improved look to-day.

P. H. SHERIDAN, Lieutenant-General.

Gen. Sheridan arrived in Chicago yesterday, having left Gen. Sherman and party on the Big Horn River, all well. Gen. Schofield left Washington for New-York to-night, it being considered at the War Department that his presence here was no longer necessary. He left his duties at West Point on short notice, and left here to resume them. He will return here should his services be needed.

The statement that there is on the part of the United States Government any sympathy with, or disposition to reconfmend, any compromise whatever with the strikers and rioters, is without any foundation in fact. It is known that neither the President nor any member of his Cabinet entertains such views as have been in some instances imputed to them; but their purpose is to restore and enforce law and order throughout the entire land. In view of the disposition of communistic organizations, trades-unions, and other means of combining men in opposition to law and order, much satisfaction is expressed by the President and members of the Cabinet with the success which has attended the placing promptly of United States troops at points most exposed to the attacks of the railroad strikers and their immediate sympathizers. Commendation is bestowed on Adjutant-Gen. Townsend, Assistant-Adjutant-Gen. Vincent, and other gentlemen of that bureau, and on the general officers, all having acted in perfect accord in carrying out the purposes of the Administration, which will continue the same course should any similar disturbances again occur.

The War Department to-night was closed at 9 o'clock for the first time since the troubles growing out of the railroad strike began. The few dispatches received to-day and this evening show an improved feeling all over the country and no fear of further violence is entertained.

NOTES FROM THE CAPITAL.

WASHINGTON, July 30, 1877.

William Hillebrow has been appointed Postmaster at Martin, Texas.

The receipts from internal revenue to-day were $383,459 95, and from Customs $345,250 70.

Owing to the effects of the strikes on railway travel last week, the number of visitors to the Executive Mansion was perceptibly diminished, there being not one-fourth as many as during the week preceding.

The Secretary of the Treasury has directed the Assistant Treasurer at New-York to sell $1,000,000 in gold on Thursday next at noon. The Secretary remarked this morning that he had no idea of selling $5,000,000 of gold in August, as reported, but that the sale of $1,000,000 on the date named is to redeem United States notes, by reason of the issue of national bank notes.

The following balances were in the United States Treasury to-day at the closing hour: Currency, $8,351,581; special fund for the redemption of fractional currency, $7,963,213; special deposit of legal tenders for the redemption of certificates of deposit, $55,365,000; coin, (including $39,100,300 in coin certificates,) $103,757,220; outstanding legal tenders, $359,764,382.

Hon. Joseph Legar, of Virginia, has been appointed arbitrator on the part of the United States before the United States and Spanish Commission, which was organized in 1871, by virtue of an agreement of the two Governments, for the settlement of certain claims of citizens of this country, on account of wrongs and injuries committed by the authorities of Spain in the Island of Cuba. Judge Otto, now reporter for the United States Supreme Court, formerly held the office of arbitrator. The commission has decided few of the many cases pending.

Chief Clerk Upton, of the Treasury Department, and Mr. S. E. Middleton, of this city, the committee appointed to examine the affairs of the office of United States Treasurer, upon the transfer of that office from Mr. Wyman to Mr. Gilfillan, the present Treasurer, have completed their investigation. The report covers an immense array of figures referring to the business of this office, and shows that during Mr. Wyman's term of office there was received into the Treasury and paid out a sum over $740,000,000, with no errors, whatever, excepting a small one of less than $5, that being a surplus. The report indicates excellent management on the part of ex-Treasurer Wyman, and shows the Treasury to be in very nearly the same condition it was about a year ago.

NAVAL MATTERS.

WASHINGTON, July 30.—Capt. S. B. Luce, of the Navy, has been conducting a series of experiments on board the United States steamer Hartford, with a patent magneto-electric machine and automatic lamp, which it is proposed to introduce in the Navy for distant signaling at night, in detecting the approach of boats, picking up buoys, &c. The machine produces a steady light, visible 15 miles, and continuing three and a half hours. One has been purchased and placed on the Hartford for further experiment.

Just before the recent labor troubles broke out, the United States steamer Plymouth, now anchored off this city, was ordered to Vera Cruz, to look after American interests there, but when the disturbances growing out of the railroad strike began, she was ordered to this city, with two other vessels, to bring a force of sailors and marines from Norfolk. The vessel will probably remain here a few days longer, and then be sent to Vera Cruz, or, should it be determined to keep her here any length of time, another vessel will be sent to the Gulf of Mexico in her place, as it is necessary to keep a man-of-war in those waters for the protection of American interests.

Commander H. D. Manly, commanding the United States steamer Ranger, under date of Aden, Arabia, June 27, reports to the Navy Department the arrival of the Ranger there from the United States after a short stop at Port Said and Suez. Very hot weather was experienced during the passage of the vessel through the Red Sea, but the health of all on board is good. The vessel after remaining at Aden a few days was to proceed to Point de Galle.

Commander John D. Graham is detached from the command of the Wyandotte and ordered to command the Passaic; Lieut. Edwin Longnecker is detached from the Wyandotte and ordered to the Passaic as Executive Officer. Lieuts. W. P. Day and C. E. Curtis, Assistant Surgeon H. G. Beyer, Assistant Paymaster W. C. Gowan, Assistant Engineer H. H. Cline, and Passed Assistant Engineer John D. Sloan, are detached from the Wyandotte and ordered to the Passaic. Lieut. Albert Ross is detached from the command of the Passaic and ordered to command the Wyandotte. Midshipmen F. B. Heath, H. W. Harrison, and H. A. Johnson are ordered to the Swatara, at Washington. Assistant Surgeon E. H. Green is ordered to special duty at Baltimore.

The orders of First Lieut. Henry C. Cochrane, United States Marine Corps, to join the marine battalion in Baltimore, have been revoked, and he has been placed in temporary command at the Washington Arsenal, with a detachment of 60 marines. Hereafter non-commissioned officers of marines will receive warrants, signed by the Colonel commandant of the corps, upon passing a satisfactory examination before a board of not less than two officers. Under the old custom they were not warranted, and were promoted and reduced at the pleasure of company and post commanders. Other reforms are contemplated by the new commandant.

A DISORDERLY MEETING.

THE FIFTEENTH DISTRICT REPUBLICANS—PRESIDENT LEASK REFUTES CHARGES MADE AGAINST HIM—OFFICE-HOLDERS RESIGNING THEIR POSITIONS IN THE ASSOCIATION—THE POLICE CALLED IN.

A special meeting of the Fifteenth Assembly District Republican Association, held last evening at No. 352 West Thirty-fifth-street, ended in a disturbance which was only quelled by the interference of the Police. The association met at 8 o'clock, and the President, Mr. Henry G. Leask, took the chair. The hall was crowded with people, and it was evident early in the proceedings that there was a turbulent element present, determined to violate every rule of order. To understand the cause of the trouble it will be necessary to state that there has been more or less dissatisfaction among members of the organization of this district with the management of the affairs of the association for the past four years. Mr. Leask has taken an active part in the business of the association, but it cannot be said, however, that he is to blame for the dissatisfaction which has existed there, for he has been always regarded by the Republican Central Committee and the Republican State Committee as an unselfish friend of the party and a most energetic worker in its interests. Unfortunately for him, as a leading man of the party in the district, a very large portion of his constituents are hard-fisted laboring men, who are naturally desirous of exchanging their laborious occupations for something of an easier character under the Federal or City Governments. He has been unable to comply with the wishes of everybody, and has in consequence made himself extremely unpopular with disappointed applicants for office, an independence of character and apparent determination to discharge the executive duties of his office according to his sense of what was best for its welfare and that of the party have also made him distasteful to a number of members of the association. Some of these disaffected members have been endeavoring to remove Mr. Leask from the presidency ever since his election. Recently it was openly charged that he had misappropriated funds of the association. A statement emanating from his opponents was published in a Democratic paper to the effect that he had had office-holders and members of the association taxed to pay expenses of the organization, and had received money from the State Committee, a considerable portion of which he had used for his own purpose.

At the meeting last night Mr. Leask denied these charges in an address. This address was quite interesting in showing the difficulties experienced in "running" a district association. In it Mr. Leask said that previous to his coming into the district no provision had ever been made, so far as he could learn, to pay the expenses of the association. He was indebted to Col. Avery for over $40 for advertising, and $60 for room rent, which he [Col. Avery] had to pay. When Mr. Leask was elected President there were no funds in the Treasury, and he had to pay the current expenses. When Mr. William Bartis was elected Treasurer in 1875 it was agreed to assess office-holders, and the rooms at No. 352 West Thirty-fifth-street were leased and a subscription was taken up to put the rooms in proper repair. The money raised was handed to Mr. Burtis, who paid it to the carpenter who repaired the rooms, and a balance being still due, Mr. Leask said he paid it out of his own pocket. He had no receipts for the money. He also paid other bills, for gas-fixtures, &c. The assessments for 1875 were about $350, and it was very hard to collect them, many of the assessed never paying a cent. Certain charges in regard to the management of the association and its financial affairs, turbulently originated as emanations "from dissatisfied, turbulent men, who are no credit to themselves or the party which they claim to support." He had a letter in his possession, he said, signed by Mr. Burtis, the late Treasurer of the association, denying that he had ever made the statements to a reporter attributed to him. "I take," he said, "great pleasure in acknowledging that since my assuming charge of the organization the district has steadily increased in Republican votes."

While reading his address Mr. Leask was frequently interrupted, abusive language being used by several persons apparently under the influence of liquor. After the address had been read, all the officers of the association and members of the Central Committee who hold Federal offices, and who have resigned their offices in the association in obedience to the order of President Hayes, was read, as follows: George M. Dusenbury, Clerk in the Public Stores, resigned from the Central Committee; John A. Pollock and William Peterkin, Inspectors of Customs, from the Central Committee; Benjamin F. Anderson, Weigher

ENORMOUS FORTUNES.

THE RICHEST MEN IN THE WORLD.

A COMPARISON OF THE INCOMES OF FOREIGN MILLIONAIRES WITH THOSE OF GREAT MINE-OWNERS.

From the San Francisco Bulletin.

If the richest men in the world are not to-day living in California, it is almost certain they will be found here half a century hence. We give below the translation of an article from the *Gazette*, a German newspaper published at Frankfort-on-the-Main, one of the financial centres of Europe. We do not indorse the correctness of the statements, but they are interesting as showing the way in which foreign financiers are estimating the resources of California:

"The late Rothschild, of Paris, left a fortune of 1,000,000,000 francs, ($200,000,000,) which amount, at 5 per cent. per annum, would yield a yearly income of 50,000,000 francs, ($10,000,000.) The deceased belonged to a family whose members, besides being unusually rich, divided this heritage among themselves, so that it is possible that now another Rothschild owns as large a fortune as the one mentioned did. The Marquis of Westminster, who also died not long ago, was estimated by some to be worth £800,000 ($4,000,000) per year; by others, however, at only about half of this sum, on the ground that his possessions (his principal wealth consisted in real estate) were heavily incumbered, and besides this much of his capital had been spent on worthless improvements. Thus the total wealth of the Marquis, his income taken as the proceeds of 5 per cent. per annum of his entire capital, would, according to the former estimate, amount to £16,000,000 ($80,000,000,) according to the latter to £8,000,000 ($40,000,000.) Considering now that in England the law of primogeniture exists, and this especially in regard to real estate, the great bulk of which always remains in one hand, it lies reasonable to suppose that the principal heir of the Marquis, most likely blessed beforehand already with riches, will now reach his testator as to the vastness of fortune, if not surpass him.

But enough of the Old World, of Europe and her money kings. Let us turn our eyes now toward the New World, America—especially toward California and Nevada—those blessed countries which 40 years ago were no more than roadless wildernesses; since then, however, traversed by railroads, have become the bountiful treasure and fruitful land of the Anglo-Saxon race. About three years ago the yearly income of Senator Jones, of Nevada, from his silver mines in Nevada was estimated at $5,000,000, which would be equivalent to a capital of $100,000,000 at 5 per cent. per annum. Surely this is a fortune that is most rarely gathered, especially in the course of one man's life; still it has now been greatly surpassed. J. W. Mackey draws out of his silver mines in Nevada a yearly income of £2,750,000 ($13,750,000) which would be the interest at 5 per cent. per annum on a capital of $55,000,000 ($275,000,000.) In figuring now the income of the four gentlemen named above per month, day, hour, and minute in round sums, we find about the following results:

	Westminster.	Jones.
Capital	$80,000,000	$100,000,000
Per year	4,000,000	5,000,000
Per month	300,000	400,000
Per day	10,000	15,000
Per hour	450	600
Per minute	7 50	10
	Rothschild.	Mackey.
Capital	$200,000,000	$275,000,000
Per year	10,000,000	13,750,000
Per month	850,000	1,000,000
Per day	25,000	35,000
Per hour	1,000	1,500
Per minute	20	25

In order to add a potentate to this list, the Emperor of Russia with his $25,000 daily would find his place between Senator Jones and Baron Rothschild. J. W. Mackey, however, whose fortune increases $25 in every minute and 42 cents in every second, is the richest of the rich under the sun, even though the more marvelous when we learn that 30 years ago he was in Ireland, a penniless boy. 20 years ago a speculative salesman, traveling through the United States of America, and 16 years ago a bankrupt, devoid of everything. But be it as it may, Mr. Mackey is hardly 45 years of age, owner of three-eighths of the first Bonanza, the richest silver mine that ever was run, and thus knows just exactly why he leads on in the battle of life."

The estimates made by this foreign journal are speculative and curious, but some of those relating to the wealthy men of this coast would need careful revision. For instance, John P. Jones, some years ago, while a large owner in Crown Point and other productive mines, might have been worth some millions; at least, we suppose his income then was a fair dividend on several millions. But he sometime ago ceased to be a very rich man, and we presume to-day he does not consider himself to have more than a moderate fortune.

No doubt the richest mining firm in the world is that of Flood & O'Brien, Mackey & Fair. Their interest in two bonanza mines at the present depressed prices cannot be less than $25,000,000. They own the Bank of Nevada, with a paid up capital of $10,000,000 and a reserve fund of $2,000,000. They are reputed to own $20,000,000 in United States bonds. Their real estate and other property in sight cannot be worth less than $3,000,000. Besides these investments they own a controlling interest in several other mines, some of which, like the Best and Belcher, are believed to be on the line of rich deposits, and may at some future day be classed in the list of "bonanza mines." Add these items together and we have a total of $60,000,000, which is an underestimate of their wealth, but how much so we cannot say. The annual income on this property is not less than $20,000,000. The individual interests cannot be defined, but we should hesitate to indorse the statement of the German financiers in this particular. It would not surprise us, however, if satisfactory proof were offered, that the entire assets of these four men would foot up $100,000,000.

Next in order we should estimate the wealth of the four principal owners of the Central Pacific Railroad and the other connecting roads of California—Stanford, Huntington, Crocker, and Hopkins. These men are the largest owners of railroad property in the world. Most of this property is incumbered by the issue of mortgage bonds. But we suppose that these four men have a clear margin of rising $50,000,000. Besides railroad property they own a great deal of land, town sites, alternate sections, country seats, city real estate and so on. It is a low estimate to say that they are worth $12,500,000 apiece. Prospectively, they are worth vastly more. It may, indeed, turn out, with their nearly 3,000 miles of railroad and their large amount of real estate, that six or seven years hence they may be, if not now, the richest men in California, or in the United States. For the present, however, we adhere to our estimates, and set down the men who are the principal owners of the Bank of Nevada and the great bonanza mines, as the richest men in this State, and set down the four men who are the principal owners of the Central Pacific Railroad and connecting roads as ranking next in order, and the qualification that we do not hold ourselves responsible for these calculations. They have at least the merit of shrewd guesses, with considerable data to fortify the opinion. No doubt other names might be added to the following list of those of our citizens having fortunes of $1,000,000 and upward:

	Capital.	Income.
Flood & O'Brien, Mackey and Fair	$100,000,000	$20,000,000
Stanford, Huntington, Crocker and Hopkins	50,000,000	6,000,000
Lux & Miller	20,000,000	Unknown
D. O. Mills	10,000,000	1,200,000
Michael Reese	10,000,000	1,000,000
William Sharon	8,000,000	800,000
Haggin & Tevis	10,000,000	600,000
Levi Strauss & Co	10,000,000	600,000
Pope & Talbot	8,000,000	500,000
D. & J. Sloss	6,000,000	360,000
John Parrott	7,000,000	450,000
James Phelan	5,000,000	400,000
Peter Donohue	5,000,000	400,000
T. Fleming	5,000,000	300,000
Donahue & Kelly	10,000,000	Unknown
A. C. Hastings	4,000,000	Unknown
A. McCreary	4,000,000	Unknown
L. M. Sachs & Co	4,000,000	Unknown
Gen. Williams	4,000,000	Unknown
R. M. Newhall	4,000,000	Unknown
Scholle Bros	4,000,000	Unknown
James G. Blythe	4,000,000	Unknown
Lent, Peers	5,000,000	Unknown
E. J. Baldwin	5,000,000	Unknown
Murphy, Grant & Co	5,000,000	Unknown

We have not exhausted the list by a long way of men worth several millions each. In fact, we have no means of determining accurately the fortunes of a considerable number of men who are very rich. The number of men who are millionaires in this State was never so great as now. None of them were rich 20 years ago, and very few had fortunes even 10 years ago. Quite a number of those who had large fortunes five or six years ago do not now figure in the list of millionaires. The ups and downs of mining interests have made the principal difference. A considerable number, also, who were not rich five years ago, have large fortunes to-day. Financial "ruin" in this State only means that men in the hazards of business have lost, with the strong probability that they will more than regain the losses good in the future. If it is a land of "ups and downs," there never was a country where men got up so soon as in this. There is spring, untiring energy—men who have faith in themselves, in the country, and in the good Providence which is on the side of all who honestly try to help themselves.

We have purposely omitted from this article the long list of men worth from $1,000,000 to $3,000,000. There is not another country under the sun where so many men have made large fortunes in so short a time without capital for a start. There is not another young city in the world which contains so large a population of wealthy men. These facts illustrate in a striking manner the wonderful resources of this coast. The men whose fortunes have been enumerated are only middle aged. It is more than probable that some of these or their heirs will be the richest men in the world.

BLACK-HAWK REAPPEARING.

In a little hall situated in Ninth and Spring Garden streets, says a Philadelphia paper, Spiritualists of qualities both "mejum" and otherwise weekly congregate to foretell events at least three days after they occur. Such a meeting was held on Sunday afternoon last, and numerous were the people who had had visions relating to the late riots in Pittsburg.

The spirit of "Black Hawk," an Indian chief, said to have died 20 or more years ago, animated the prophets. A young man, on whom "Black Hawk" seems to have taken a strong hold arose and said: "Last Friday night, as I was lying in my bed broad awake, there appeared before my eyes the vision of a tomahawk, and also a large red with a cloak. 'Black Hawk' tells me that the cloak and red signify the winding up of time. The tomahawk, of course, means that there would be bloodshed and war." He was proceeding to explain all about "Black Hawk," when a man sitting at the end of the room behind a small stand suddenly gave a "war-whoop" and yelled: "Me big Injun! hoop la!" He then dusted his head under the stand, but was brought out by the command of the spiritual friend of 'Black Hawk': "Come, sit up; don't be ashamed when the spirit takes hold of you." The young man pleaded that he was not ashamed, but that the spirit took him rather quick.

Here the reporter, feeling an almost uncontrollable desire to cry, "Me big Injun, too," made a dash for the door, fearing that if the Indian business was carried much further, the followers of "Black Hawk" might take to scalping the innocent spectators and despoil him of his already scanty stock of hair.

THE SKELETON IN THE SHAFT.

WHAT A PAIR OF HUNTERS FOUND IN THE NORTH WOODS OF MICHIGAN.

From the Cincinnati Enquirer.

DETROIT, July 29, 1877.—One of the saddest mysteries brought to light for years was almost literally unearthed in Crawford County, this State, a few days ago, and in the most singular manner possible. William H. French, a Pittsburg dry goods clerk, and Fairweather Martin, of Chicago, old schoolmates, were hunting and exploring through that part of the State, and taking a Summer vacation. On the evening of the 7th inst. French shot at a turkey which came near their camp. The bird was wounded, and could not fly away, but half flew and half ran along on the ground before him. He had not followed it over 200 feet from camp when he suddenly found himself going down into the bowels of the earth. In the uncertain light of evening he had fallen into an old shaft or pit, having a mouth only three or four feet across, and almost concealed by weeds and bushes, and being, as was afterward ascertained by tape-line measurement, 27 feet deep. When French went down he bumped from side to side, and landed all in a heap at the bottom, elbow skinned, knees battered, and the rest of his body pretty well shaken up. The bottom of the pit was much larger than the mouth, being almost 10 feet from side to side. It had been dug out as if men had sunk a shaft down that far and then started out in dig drifts. The soil was very hard, and in some places the shaft had been cut through rock.

It may be imagined that the clerk was not long in raising an alarm, but the depth of the pit so muzzled his voice that his companion had a long search to locate him. While this hunt was going on French discovered that he had company down there. It was so dark that he could see nothing, and he was prevented from knowing the size of the pit. Finding that he had no broken bones, he felt about him a little and laid his hand on what he soon knew must be a human skeleton, and a musty odor at once filled his nostrils. His yells for assistance were no doubt considerably increased by this discovery, and when assisted out of the pit by means of the stout line carried with the camp equipage he was in no mood for joking. It was decided to make an examination of the place by daylight, and when morning came Martin was lowered down the shaft. The bones were all away from around the mouth to give him light, and enough of it filtered down to enable him to see everything.

There was a skeleton there, sure enough, and a sight it must have presented in the gloom down there. The figure of a man sat with his back to the wall, one knee drawn up, and the other leg extended. The hands rested on the ground on either side, and the head had fallen over on the left shoulder. It was not a corpse, not a skeleton, but a mummy. Most of the hair had fallen off the skull, and the clothing had moldered until a breath would blow it to dust. There was a boot on the right foot, the other one lying on the ground some distance away. The soles could be torn off as easily as one tears a blotting-pad. The flesh on body and limbs had greatly decayed, leaving knees, elbows, and other joints entirely bare, but where any flesh remained it had shriveled down and turned the color of sheet-iron. Martin and his friend were, of course, considerably excited over the discovery, but they took all pains and precautions to find a clue to the mystery. On the ground was a small heap of dust which had once been a hat. Against the wall, within reach of the mummy, was a bundle of clothing.

While Martin was making these discoveries below, French was scouting around the mouth of the shaft. Lying almost at the edge of it were the rusted barrel of a rifle and the head of a light axe. The stock had rotted from the gun, and the handle had de ayed from the axe, while the metal itself was nearly eaten with rust. When the unfortunate hunter or explorer fell into the pit, as he doubtless did, he might have been carrying these articles in his hands, or the sudden stumble might have dislodged them from his pack. Or, still further, he might have been on the bushes at the edge of the pit for a few seconds before falling, and sought to lighten his load. There was no evidence of a camp fire near by, though the lone man might have had one there.

Feeling quite certain that a clue to the mystery would be found in the pack or about the skeleton, Martin proceeded very carefully in his search. The clothing over the bundle of bones pulled to pieces as soon as handled. There was a large Russia-leather wallet lying between the shriveled left arm and the bare ribs, and this was so far gone that it required the most delicate handling. Some portions of it were lost before it reached sunlight above, and the odor from it was almost suffocating. In the mass of dust and bones Martin made a still more important discovery. He found a memorandum-book, having an almanac in it and the days of the week printed on alternate pages. The book was well bound, and, owing to its thickness, had stood the ravages of time much better than even the thick-soled boots. The almanac was for the year 1866, and must be taken as proof that the stranger fell into the pit in that year. He could not, of course, have an almanac later than the year in which he lived, and would not be likely to carry one over a year old at the most. Many of the leaves fell out and crumbled away, and portions of many others were lost, but enough were left and enough of the writing could be made out to form one of the saddest chapters in the history of the wild forests of Michigan. Written with ink were the following words, found here and there through the book: "There are ——'s shipments;" "are trespassers;" "Government;" "trade for a ——;" "shall have for ——;" "Thence by lake to ——;" "Grand Haven is for ——;" "John M. A. ——;" "demand for about ——;" "No. 456 South C ——;"

The above parts of sentences were gleaned from perhaps a thousand pencil leaves in the book. The rest seemed to have been filled with writing in pencil, and in one or two instances with red-lead pencil. Words could be made out now and then, but the only complete sentence found reads: "South-west corner marked by 'X' on lone pine tree standing on knoll; stone pile at foot of tree."

The unfortunate man had written his name on the inside of the first cover of the book. The presence of a name could be faintly seen, but not even a single letter could certainly be made out. Martin thought the first name looked like "William," while French feels quite sure that it was "Charles." There was evidence that the man standing for a middle name, and the last name was short enough for "Wood," "Gregg," or "Brown." As near as they could make out, there were not over six letters in the name.

The bundle was lifted out with all possible care, and in it were found two pairs of woolen socks, two woolen shirts, a vest, the blade of a razor, buttons, and bits of paper which resembled small portions of greenbacks. Not one of the articles of clothing was much more than dust, and the slightest breath tore them to pieces. No book, card, or anything to furnish a clue was found in the bundle, nor in the boots, nor about the pile of blackened bones. The skeleton was lifted out of its long resting-place in hopes that a knife or tobacco-box might be found, but the search was vain. After half a day's hunt for a clue, the young men made another discovery. The bones of the skeleton's left leg were broken. That was the first discovery. From the bottom of the pit, for 10 feet up, except in one place, the sides were full of grit and rock; in this one place, which was a stratum of red clay, the poor man had cut niches about a foot apart, evidently hoping to reach the mouth of the pit by these means. He cut niches to within 13 feet of the surface, and in an evil moment had lost his balance, fallen to the bottom, and rendered all hopes vain by breaking his leg. He could do nothing then but wait for death. He might have had a small supply of food—perhaps enough to last four or five days. Near where the skeleton was found were nine plain marks on the wall, each one standing for a figure "1." He had made them to stand for days. He could tell when day ended and night came, and, suffering terrible mental and bodily pain, he had made a mark to indicate the passage of time, and hoped for release in some way before he should be called upon to make another. Worn out at last, he had braced his back against the wall and died.

For 10 long years at least the dark pit has preserved its secret from the world. Days and nights and weeks and months have rolled away, and time has shriveled the flesh and blotted out of existence every thing that might tell the world who the unfortunate victim was.

SALE OF RARE ENGLISH COINS.

The Bank of England having presented to the British Museum their collection of coins, the duplicates were disposed of at auction in London some three weeks ago. Of Saxon coins, the following were sold:

Sceatta of Ethelred, King of Mercia, rare, £12 5s.; Cuthred, King of Kent, penny, £2 13s.; Coenwulf, King of Mercia, penny, and another of Burgred of Mercia, £2 2s.; Anlaf, King of Northumbria, penny, £6; Aetheired penny and another of Alfred, 23 16s.; Edward the Martyr penny, £2; and another, £2; Edward the Martyr, another, £2 2s.; Harold II. penny and another, £2 2s.

The coin which brought the highest figure was one of Charles I., the Oxford crown, which fetched £80. The celebrated Petition crown of Charles II. brought £76. The total of the 184 lots, the actual money value of which was not above $300, amounted to £707.

QUARTERED IN ONE TOWN FOR 160 YEARS.

At the recent celebration of the two hundredth anniversary of the King's Grenadier Regiment, the chief Burgomaster of Stettin, in presenting to the officers of the regiment, on behalf of the citizens of the town, a silver table service, mentioned that the regiment had been constantly quartered in Stettin ever since 1715, or for more than 160 years. The good feeling which existed between the regiment and the inhabitants of the town was attributed by the Burgomaster to the system of universal compulsory service existing in Prussia. This institution had not only caused the Prussian Army to become the first in the world, but it also caused the whole nation to follow with the liveliest interest the fortunes of the Army, and to sympathize with it both in its trials and its triumphs, since the Prussian Army was, in fact, the Prussian people in arms.

LAW REPORTS.

THE STRIKER DONAHUE IN COURT.

HE IS TRANSFERRED FROM THE CUSTODY OF THE STEUBEN COUNTY SHERIFF TO SHERIFF REILLY—ARGUMENT ON THE WRIT OF ATTACHMENT.

Barney J. Donahue, the Hornellsville striker, who was on Saturday brought before Judge Donohue, in Supreme Court, Chambers, on a writ of attachment to answer a charge of contempt of court in interfering with the operation of the Erie Railway under the Receiver, and whose case was postponed in the absence of counsel to defend him, was again brought up yesterday pursuant to the adjournment. The Deputy Sheriff of Steuben County, who had charge of Donahue, accompanied the prisoner to court, and sat beside him during the proceedings. The court-room was well filled with spectators, all anxious to see a live rioter in custody. Mr. Roger A. Pryor and ex-Judge Curtis appeared as counsel for Donahue, and A. J. Vanderpoel, Joseph Larocque, and Mr. Cuming, appeared for the Erie Company. Among the friends of Donahue, the striker, were Marcus Hanlon, formerly in the liquor business, but now a leading spirit in the Bread-winners' League, and with him came Dennis McMahon and T. E. Tomlinson, also engaged by the "league" to defend Donahue. Addressing the court, Mr. Pryor said that he and his associate had scarcely had time to examine the papers in the case, and had not had time to decide what course they should now take. He thanked the court for the consideration it had already shown, to which Judge Donohue replied that the court was entitled to no thanks. The man had appeared on Saturday without counsel, and it was but fair that he should have opportunity had to prepare his case. Mr. Larocque explained that this was not an application to punish a person in a civil action, but for contempt. It was important to know whether he acknowledges or denies the contempt.

Judge Donohue—The man is charged with a very serious offense—with disobedience to and contempt of the order of the court. I am disposed to permit him to consult with his counsel as to the answer he is bound to make. He should be prepared to say whether or not he is guilty.

Gen. Pryor—We are not prepared at present to say as to the guilt or innocence of the defendant. We do not see that in these charges guilt has been imputed to any living person.

Judge Donohue—On that point I shall feel compelled to decide against you.

Gen. Pryor then said he should argue the point, and proceeded. He said the proceeding was for an alleged contempt in the alleged resistance to certain orders of the court to the Receiver of the Erie Railway, and the resistance charged against the respondent was that of the operation of the Erie Railway. The answer of counsel was that there was not a shadow of contempt. The affidavits were insufficient to prove the alleged contempt.

Mr. Larocque here handed up additional affidavits.

Mr. Pryor objected to the use of these affidavits, which he had not seen, and which he declared to be invalid, as having been submitted after the writ was issued. If, said he, the state of facts on which the writ was issued were insufficient for the purpose, the affidavits subsequently filed could not uphold its validity. What was invalid at the time could not be made valid by ex post facto affidavits. No deficiency of evidence on which the writ against Donahue was first issued could be properly supplemented by subsequent affidavits. The statute on this subject had provided that when the prisoner is brought before the court, interrogatories shall be propounded to him, and not until he has answered can further affidavits be put in against him. Thus, he argued, the warrant or attachment must stand or fall on the original affidavit on which it issued. These affidavits merely charged Donahue with obstructing the order of the court without specifying the acts of resistance of the time or place thereof. No man can be charged with criminal contempt generally, any more than he could be tried on a general accusation of murder, or the assertion that he was a thief, unless acts were specified. The charge seems to impute some act of contempt in resisting the orders of the court to the Receiver, but the charge was too general. In fact no resistance had been shown. Trains had been either "stopped or prevented from running." No affirmative act had been shown, and all that was alleged was against certain conspirators, not the respondent.

Judge Donohue—They first have to show the combination and then the acts. We are only wasting time over this.

Mr. Pryor continued his argument against the insufficiency of the complaint. He said that a fatal objection to the case was the assertion that the respondent was aware of the contemplated interruption through telegrams from other persons, and for this knowledge was still further deprived of his liberty and carried hundreds of miles on an attachment. There must be proof that he knew of the order of the court if the contempt is to be established. Every man is presumed to know the law, but not every order of a court. The affidavits were substantially insufficient, and counsel asked the court to quash the writ and release the defendant.

Judge Donohue refused this request, and gave the prosecution two weeks in which to prepare their interrogatories to the prisoner and obtain his answer, when the writ will be returnable. The application to fix bail was refused, Judge Donohue expressing the opinion that the court had no authority to fix bail in the case. Donahue was then turned over to Major Quincey, Order of Arrest Clerk, and taken back to Ludlow-Street Jail.

COURT NOTES.

Surrogate Calvin has complied with the wishes of many members of the Bar who leave town on Saturday, returning early in the week, by announcing that the regular motion calendar for Mondays will, during the vacation, be called and disposed of on Tuesday mornings at 11 o'clock.

In the Danser will case, Mr. Dyett, counsel for the proponent and Executor of the will, filed additional documentary evidence in the Surrogate's Court yesterday, and an adjournment was taken to Saturday next, when all the remaining documentary evidence relating to the institutions made legatees under the will is to be presented.

The German Legal Aid Society has investigated the charges of unprofessional conduct made by Isaac Klein against Julius Lipman, of No. 206 Broadway, and reports that under the circumstances in which Mr. Lipman was placed by his client he could not have acted otherwise than as he did, and thus no blame is attached to him as an attorney.

Thomas Farley, a suspicious character, was arrested yesterday upon complaint of Joseph Rosenthall, of No. 154 West Tenth-street, for attempting to forcibly enter the premises. A large bunch of keys was found on his person. He was brought before Judge Wandell, in Jefferson Market Police Court, and the Island for six months in default of $1,000 bail.

Judge Blatchford will return from Newport this morning, and at noon will receive presentments from the United States Grand Jury in the United States Circuit Court, and will afterward hear motions in both the Circuit and District Courts, and continue to do so for a few days, when he returns to Newport. It is expected that among the indictments presented will be one against members of the silk-smuggling ring.

SHINN'S SUIT AGAINST BABBITT.

The suit in equity by B. T. Babbitt, the soap manufacturer, against Luther E. Shinn, asking to have the four advertising contracts made with the latter set aside on the ground of fraud, was before Judge Sedgwick, of the Superior Court, on Thursday last, on a motion for an injunction to restrain Mr. Shinn from prosecuting his actions until the suit commenced by Mr. Babbitt against Shinn shall have been tried and decided. Judge Sedgwick yesterday denied the motion with costs, which decision leaves Shinn at liberty to prosecute his suits against Babbitt.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

By Judge Donohue.

Epps vs. Franke.—Motion denied. Memorandum.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART I.

By Judge Donohue.

Ten Eyck vs. Decker et al.—Case settled. See memorandum.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Van Brunt.

Hubbell vs. The Judd Linseed and Sperm-Oil Company.—See memorandum with Clerk.

Waterson vs. Waterson.—Reference ordered, &c. See memorandum.

Bleecker vs. The Mayor, &c.—Case settled.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Sedgwick.

Phyfe vs. Masterson, impleaded with Curry.—Proceedings to be stayed upon giving undertaking under section 334; no undertaking to be given under section 338 so long as plaintiff remains in possession. In case that plaintiff is removed from possession by art or proceedings of defendant, plaintiff to be allowed to go on with proceedings under execution; $10 costs, to abide event.

Phyfe vs. Masterson, impleaded with Vinton.—The proceedings for judgment were regular. No excuse is given for the defendant having taken advantage of the former condition in this favor. There being such laches a new trial should be had under the statutory terms.

Bell vs. Bell.—Section 401, seventh sub-division, does not include a case which may arise that a moving party after service of motion papers desires to read upon the argument of the motion a deposition of a witness, and for the reading of which he has had leave. Section 3 of chapter 276 of the laws of 1840 does make provision for such a case. I am inclined to hold that in such an instance the act of 1840 is not repealed by the Code. But no motion or proceeding is pending, and therefore the witness cannot be required to testify under the act of 1840. The motion to set aside the proceeding, although apparently made by counsel for defendant, I have taken for granted was made on behalf of witness, who is alone interested in the matter. The motion to set aside proceedings is granted, without costs.

Mauger vs. Dick.—This motion does not involve any dispute as to whether the defendant has the right to the exclusive use of that part of the language which is composed of the two words, "soft capsules." On the particular proofs I am of opinion there should not be a temporary injunction. I have doubts whether damage is proved. Motion for temporary injunction denied, without costs.

Babbitt vs. Shinn.—To avoid expressing any opinion as to the merits of the action, the motion for a temporary injunction is denied on the ground that it is not shown that the defendant will do any act during the pendency of the present litigation, injurious to the subject matters of plaintiff's claim or tending to render a judgment in his favor ineffectual. The only thing threatened is a trial of one or more of the actions at law or a similar action. In the particular case of the action tried, it might be a great asset since to this court to have the question of fact involved determined by a jury. If the same issue were tried in this court, it would not help it to determine the rights of the parties in respect of the other contracts. The plaintiff places his right to a cancellation of the four contracts on separate acts of fraud. Strong's Ex., 894, Town of Venice, vs. Woodruff, 62 N. Y. R., p. 462. Motion for injunction denied, $10 costs to abide event.

Kingsley vs. Gibson.—Under the present complaint the plaintiff might have judgment, without a proof of a fiduciary relation between the parties. It is not necessary to determine what the meaning of assistant is on the facts. I am of opinion that the relation of master and servant, principal and agent, employer and employe, did not exist between the parties, and that defendant was not "Trustee in its legal and specific sense, as to the amounts due for work done by defendant individually. The relation resulted from a contract in which neither had superiority as to the other, and each acted in his own right. The non-payment over of collections is not a ground of arrest, for the receipt was not by defendant in a fiduciary capacity. The order of arrest should be set aside, upon defendant filing stipulation not to bring action for malicious prosecution or false imprisonment, $10 costs to abide event.

Berry vs. Boulton.—Proceedings set aside, without costs and without prejudice to a renewal of application.

Peal et al. vs. Sanger et al.—Order granted and undertaking approved.

English vs. Hobbstadt.—Order allowing plaintiff to amend his complaint.

Arnold vs. Averaus.—Bond approved.

Whitehall vs. The World Newspaper Company.—Order dismissing plaintiff's complaint.

The Newark Transportation Company vs. The Union Marine and Fire Insurance Company.—Order removing cause to United States Circuit Court.

Madison-Avenue Baptist Church vs. The Baptist Church in Oliver-street.—Referee's report confirmed.

Same vs. Same.—Order for judgment accordingly.

Same vs. Same.—Order staying proceedings.

Rousell vs. The St. Nicholas Insurance Company.—Amendments allowed as made; appellant has not furnished the means of passing upon the amendments.

George vs. Crocker vs. Mary E. Crocker.—Application at present denied, on condition that plaintiff bring case to hearing within 20 days, and then the present application to be made on such hearing. If plaintiff fail to bring case to hearing defendant may renew this application.

Divens et al. vs. Hoyt et al.—Order for commission.

Jaques vs. Fisher.—Motion granted.

Claflin et al. vs. Meyer.—Undertaking approved on justification.

Kingsbury vs. Kervin.—Order denying motion.

Orders Granted.—Jaques vs. Fisher; Welsh vs. The German American Bank; Armitage vs. Welsh; Tucker vs. Chase.

MARINE COURT—CHAMBERS.

By Judge McAdam.

Heller vs. Hewson.—The Referee's opinion will be adopted and his report confirmed. The Referee has evidently given the matter considerable attention, and I do not feel authorized to disturb his findings and conclusions.

Hutchinson vs. Cohen; Schmidt vs. Farley.—Complaint dismissed unless within 10 days plaintiff puts case on calendar and pays $10 costs.

Jackson vs. Warren.—James McNulty appointed Receiver.

Cushing vs. Jardine.—Attachment will issue unless defendant appears on 6th August at 10 A. M.

Fergusson vs. Brown.—Complaint dismissed.

Williams vs. Austin.—Ball exonerated on payment of taxable costs.

Wilkes vs. Maher.—The question of contempt will be reserved till the decision of the motion.

Defaults.—Wetzel vs. Link; Schmidt vs. Altenbrand; Brown vs. Foster.

In re Reilly.—A commitment will issue on the 6th of August unless the complainant be arraigned.

Genez vs. Lowenthal.—Judgment as per papers.

See decisions indorsed on papers.—Roberts vs. Clark, Smyth vs. Schuman.

St. John vs. Cole.—Motion to amend granted.

Goldstein vs. Lowbein.—Speedy trial ordered as per papers.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Westbrook, J.

Nos.		Nos.	
37—	Burnside vs. Raymond.	183—	Platt vs. Platt.
39—	Marine Bank vs. Bode.	198—	Weyerhauser vs. Dunn.
42—	Ford vs. Bryce.	216—	Matter of Skidmore.
51—	The Mayor, &c. vs. Morrisania Steam-boat Company.	232—	McCord vs. Tidd.
		237—	Seymour vs. Stafford.
		241—	Fulton vs. Williams.
52—	Carpenter vs. Kelly.	247—	Staten Island R. R. Co. vs. Com's. of Pilots.
80—	Wagner vs. Meyer.		
105—	Watson vs. Edwards.	258—	Union Trust Company vs. Becker.
116—	Meyer vs. Welch.		
137—	Same vs. Same.	267—	Jordan vs. Volkening.
143—	Mutual Life Insurance Co. vs. Norton.	272—	Low vs. Ramsay.
		273—	Livingston vs. Rowe.
146—	De Bussiere vs. Holladay.	274—	Barnes vs. The Mayor, &c.
148—	De Bussiere vs. Mutual Life Ins. Co.	278—	Ferguson vs. Helfenstein.
161—	Thomas vs. Jewett.	280—	Brush vs. Shuster.
		281—	Perry vs. Devoe.
178—	Mutual Life Ins. Co. vs. Norton.	284—	Bull vs. Dillon.
		288—	Schiner vs. Rugen.
181—	Foley vs. Rathbone.		

TRICKS OF A PRACTICAL JOKER.

"For several days a number of storekeepers in the Charlestown District," says the Boston *Journal*, "and, for aught we know, in the city proper also, have been the victims of sells whereby they have been led to seek for a wrecking boat lying at Cunningham's wharf," in order to supply it with groceries, provisions, medical stores, clothing, and various other articles too numerous to mention. On attempting to find the wharf their search would prove futile, and then it would dawn upon them that they had been sold. But Wednesday night this industrious and mysterious practical joker reached the climax of his operations by a grand coup de main by which sundry hack-drivers, physicians of the City and Chelsea Naval Hospitals and the officers of Station 15 were badly sold, while the cause of all the trouble escaped out of their hands and is still at large, doubtless studying up new and original methods to delude the victims. Wednesday night's operations, it appears, began early in the evening, when our practical joker engaged a hack and after being driven to various parts of the city he visited the City Hospital, where he represented himself to be Captain of a vessel and desired to make arrangements for the admission of some half a dozen sick sailors into the institution. He then engaged two hacks to convey the sailors to the hospital and then drove to the United States Hotel and arranged for the board of four men from his vessel. He then drove to Station 15 and at his request officers were detailed to the wharf to assist in wrecking steamer Union and help put the sick seamen aboard the hacks. It was about 1 o'clock Thursday morning by the time he had this job in working order; he then drove to the residence of a warrant officer in the United States Navy, who resides in this district, and finding him away ordered his hackman to take him to this hospital at Chelsea. Here he had Dr. Bartlett called up and informed him that the aforesaid official had been down the harbor and had met with a severe accident, and that he was needed at once with his surgical instruments. The hack was placed at the doctor's disposal, and the man framed an excuse for not returning with him. About 2 o'clock Thursday morning the patient hackmen, the kind-hearted police, and the surgeon all met at Hittenger's wharf, where was found a half-completed steam-yacht, the property of a young man named Bryant, who is a student at the Institute of Technology, but no wrecking steamer, no disabled seamen, and no half-dead excursionists. The truth soon dawned upon all the parties, and they went their several ways with muttered curses, long and deep, against the party who had so outrageously imposed upon them. The officers returned with Dr. Bartlett to Chelsea, and endeavored to find the practical joker, but their search was unsuccessful. He is described as a man some 45 years of age, dark complexion, full face, and apparently weighing about 175 pounds. He imbibed sundry times during the evening, and the officers at Station 15 think that he perfected and carried out these plans while laboring under a severe attack of *mania-à-potu*.

ANOTHER DARK SEANCE MEDIUM EXPOSED.

From the Boston Herald.

One evening last week, in one of the cottages at Onset Bay Grove Camp-meeting, a medium who has been before the public for some years giving dark séances is said to have been detected in helping the manifestations along. As the rumor gained currency it was thought proper to invite some of the officers of the association to make an investigation, and through them the writer obtained an invitation to be present. The medium, one Dr. Richardson, claims to be blind. He presented himself to be placed under "test conditions," but objected to the first requirement of the committee, who desired to sew up the sleeve of his shirt close to his wrist. In explaining that his "spirits" were in the habit of using this place to "draw blood" for the purpose of aiding the formation of "spirit hands" that floated about and touched the sisters, rang bells, &c. It was suggested that the face and neck ought to be used for this purpose, rather than the wrist, and a compromise was effected by leaving one-half the intervening between the end of the seam and button-hole unsewed. Next, mittens were sewed to the wristbands. Then a coat with the ends of the sleeves sewed together was put on, and the collar lapped and sewed. It was proposed to put a stitch through the sleeve of the coat and shirt, fastening the two together when on. Objection was made and overruled. The circle was formed. A control announced that "everything was all right; Dr. Harvey had been sent for, and the manifestations would soon begin." In answer to inquiries, the band was said to number 56,495 spirits. Hiram Abiff was the President. He was 1,000 miles away, but would be there in half a second. He said he was a worker in bronze, but would not tell in what country he was born, but when asked of what country he was King, replied, "King of Tyre." After sitting an hour, without obtaining any manifestations except a few raps and the ringing of a bell, the circle broke up. The fastenings of the medium were examined. A piece was torn from the coat, and still adhered to the shirt, held by its stitches. The shirt sleeve was rent from shoulder to wrist in three places. The case looking doubtful, this medium was controlled, and a voice said: "I am Dr. Harvey; I intended to send a stream of electricity up that sleeve to sever one thread; but by Joe, it was too strong, and made these rents that you see." The affair was the subject of a conference the next morning at the grove meeting. The sentiment was in favor of a strict investigation.

A MODEL LEGISLATOR.

From the Philadelphia Times.

There was quite a lively tracas on Saturday in a saloon in the vicinity of Eighth and Sansom streets. State Senator George Handy Smith was talking with a number of the rounders from his bailiwick—the First Ward—which he desires to continue representing, when a controversy arose, during which the Senator struck one of the disputants over the head with his umbrella. A general fight at once resulted, and for a few minutes the scene was a lively one. The umbrellaed man finally picked up a mustard-pot and threw it at the portly Senator, but the missile struck the uplifted hand of the head employe in the saloon, nearly severing one of the fingers. When an American District Telegraph officer entered the place both sides agreed that he was in the wrong, and accordingly pounded him dreadfully. Then a bartender struck a Councilman behind his left ear, and then it was reasoned

The New York Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, JULY 31, 1877.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.—An Six—Mr. C. T. Parsloe, Mr. Henry Crisp, Mr. William Davidge, Miss Dora Goldthwaite, Mrs. G. H. Gilbert.

PARK THEATRE.—Baby—Mr. W. H. Bailey, Mr. Charles Poole, Mr. E. P. Thorpe, Miss Kate Newton, Miss Linda Dietz.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.—Romeo and Juliet—Miss Anna Boyle, Mr. Walter Treville, Mr. Milnes Levick.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—The Poor of New-York—Mr. Samuel Piercy, Miss Agusta De Forrest.

NEW-YORK AQUARIUM—Rare and Curious Fish, Mammalia, Statuary, &c.—Day and Evening.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.—Poor Jo—Miss Mary Cary.

GILMORE'S GARDEN—Grand Concert and Summer Night's Entertainment.

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☞ Advertisement for The Weekly Times must be handed in before 6 o'clock this evening.

UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The up-town office of The Times *is at No. 1,258 Broadway, south-east corner of Thirty-second-street. It is open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received, and copies of* The Times *for sale. Dealers supplied at 4 A. M.*

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

THE "TIMES" FOR THE SUMMER.

Persons leaving the City for the Summer can have The Times *mailed to their address for $1 per month, postage prepaid.*

The Signal Service Bureau reports indicate for to-day in the Middle States and New-England, rising barometer, north to east winds, cooler, clear weather, except local winds with rain on the coast.

The Republican Convention of Ohio will pass resolutions of confidence in the Administration of President Hayes, though it is extremely doubtful whether it will go the length of indorsing specific acts of his policy. The convention will demand the remonetization of silver, and will probably give forth a somewhat uncertain sound on the question of resumption. Its favorite candidate for Governor will be Judge Taft, and it will endeavor to conciliate the German vote, which there, as here, is a powerful factor in the campaign. Such is the tenor of our special dispatches to-day, and such is what might have been expected from previous expressions of party opinion in that State. The platform adopted will doubtless lend considerable encouragement to the people who see in the radical differences of Republican as well as Democratic opinion on important matters of public policy, according to the latitude in which the opinion is expressed, the signs of a new formation of party lines to meet the demands of new issues. It should teach Eastern Republicans at least the folly of looking to a campaign like that of Ohio for any decisive verdict on questions which vitally concern the existence of the party as at present constituted.

The most important legacy now left of the railroad strikes is the question of damages, and the corporation most largely interested in solving it is the Pennsylvania Railroad. Whatever be the legal aspects of the problem, it is obvious that the only equitable method of solution is for the company to reimburse its shippers for their losses, and to assume for itself the task of recovery from the city or county authorities. As the self-interest of the company would dictate the adoption of this course, there is some probability that it will be followed. Any less liberal procedure will doubtless cause a very costly diversion of traffic in other directions. The discussion of the direct and indirect damages inflicted on all classes of business men by the railroad strikes can only bring into greater prominence the necessity of some system of national supervision over a system whose break down in any State affects every commercial interest in the country.

There is something startling in the report that the Sultan seriously proposes to leave Constantinople for Broussa. This may be mere "sensation," but it has the appearance of fitness at least. Broussa was the capital and burial-place of the Sultans until Amurath set up his tent at Adrianople. From that time until now the Turks have camped in Europe—victorious invaders. It is expected that the Russians will by and by occupy Constantinople, and that the Sultan must go somewhere is also expected. If he goes to Broussa, say the panic-stricken Turks, he will never come back. Of course, the inevitable cry for help from England is raised again. Nothing but a British army at Gallipoli will save Turkey.

We are inclined to doubt the rumors that some members of the National Guard of this City have been discharged by their employers for absence from business while serving with their regiments last week. We trust that few business men in this City are so disgracefully destitute of public spirit as such conduct would imply. We have heard of one case of threatened discharge, it is true, but it was of another sort—the threat of an employer that if any of his employes belonging to the Militia did not serve with their commands, they should be mustered out of his employ forthwith. That is a spirit more befitting a patriotic citizen than the throwing of hindrances in the paths of employes who are called upon to defend the imperiled order of the community. But the late lesson should not be lost upon the National Guard. Hereafter it should be positively ascertained, in enlisting recruits, that they are engaged in occupations or with employers that will allow them to answer a sudden call into service. Only by covering this point clearly can the effective strength of the National Guard be known.

Our virtuous contemporary, the *Commercial Advertiser*, thinks that the support of any German candidates by the Republican Party of this City or State at the Fall election could only be the result of "dickering and bribery." There is somewhere a proverb about the state of mind which follows the conversion of persons of easy morals which might not be inapplicable in this connection. But even assuming that inflexible and unassailable virtue has always been the normal temper of our contemporary, would it not be well for it to recognize the fact that Tammany Hall cannot be defeated in the City unless by the aid of German voters; that the majority of these may be classed as Independents or Democrats; that if they can present any irreproachable candidate or candidates, the Republican Party can as well afford to support such nominations as it did, say that of Recorder Hackett; and that as these Germans are in active revolt against Tammany, and will oppose both its State and county tickets, the question of enlisting their support is likely to be an exceedingly vital one. We take it that Germans furnish, in proportion to their numbers, quite as large a quota of "intelligent American citizens" as that of any other nationality whatever, and we imagine that the Republican Party of New-York would have been in a healthier condition to-day had it recognized that fact ten years ago. People have come to associate the cackling over a "straight Republican" ticket in this City with addled eggs, and party newspapers as well as party managers would do well to leave that species of foolery to the persons who are paid by Tammany Hall to keep it up.

FINANCE ABROAD AND AT HOME.

The Ohio Democrats have exemplified one of the follies of their party in their readiness to ascribe to political causes the severity and duration of the financial depression. The average intelligence of the party is appealed to by a statement which presupposes the ability of the Government to make or unmake the fortunes of men, and which implies the prevalence in this country of distress unknown elsewhere. The only other folly at all comparable with this is embodied in the allegation that the decision of the Electoral Commission arrested recuperative forces then at work, and insured the continuance of prostration and distrust. It was unreasonable, perhaps, to seek in a convention, or in the columns of party newspapers, a higher standard of intelligence than prevails in the party itself. And these absurd appeals to passion and prejudice are noticeable only as evidence of the vicious ignorance to which Democratic managers appeal, under the pretense of arraigning the policy of their opponents.

The universality of the disastrous order of things which weighs down trade and finance in this country should alone be sufficient to prove that, in the consideration of causes, we must look beyond the partisan arena, and even beyond the special difficulties which are among the legacies of the civil war. An inflated and inconvertible currency, and a manufacturing industry unnaturally stimulated by prohibitory duties, have undoubtedly a very close connection with some phases of the problem which in this country yet awaits solution. An unsound currency fostered the wild speculation whose wrecks are scattered in every direction, and a so-called protective system led to that unnatural aggregation of certain kinds of labor which added to the terrors of the recent strikes. After allowing for these peculiar sources of evil, however, the fact remains that as regards the general condition of commerce and finance the United States are neither worse nor better than other countries. Canada may not, perhaps, form a fair comparison because of its close, though almost unconscious, dependence upon affairs here. But we cannot forget that provinces whose circumstances are in many respects akin to our own, but whose currency has remained on a gold basis, and whose trade has not chafed in the fetters of monopoly, share all our embarrassments, and are to-day suffering from the evils with which we are familiar.

A more striking resemblance, because not dependent upon the causes which are generally cited by way of explanation in this country, is furnished by England. If fellowship in suffering affords any consolation, our people may find it in abundance in the exhibit supplied by the London *Times*. A more gloomy description of the condition and prospect of the London money market, and of the ramified interests which draw thence the elements of activity, cannot be easily imagined. It is a picture that suggests ideas of intense business suffering and anxiety,—of a paralysis which renders the profitable employment of capital impossible,—of a morbid condition of things generally which is pregnant with disasters. We have the melancholy satisfaction of knowing that here, at least, the worst is over. The havoc, terrible as it has been, is all but ended. The patient is weak indeed, but the most dangerous symptoms of the malady have disappeared. England seems not to have reached this stage. It has had fewer bankruptcies simply because in the absence of a wholesome demand for money the banks have sustained establishments and enterprises whose foundations are weak, and whose downfall may be precipitated by any sudden change in banking exigencies. The painful process through which we have passed is, according to the London *Times*, still in reserve for England. Her most serious business adjustments are in the future. And though the journal utters no warning and indulges in no prophecy, its language points distinctly enough to a period of distress and alarm as all but certainly in store for the financiers and manufacturers of England. Certainly, there can be no misunderstanding the meaning assigned for the excess of idle capital, and the tendency to imprudence when an opportunity for use is presented. It is evident that while in this country the moneyed classes are suspicious to a degree, and withhold confidence from all but a very narrow circle of investments, in England the corresponding classes yield to a spirit of comparative recklessness. The London *Times* sees that this state of things cannot last, and that its termination will almost surely be grievous.

The prospect is not one at which we can afford to exult. The financial and commercial ties which connect the two countries forbid the restoration of confidence to some of our most important interests so long as the condition of England remains as it is. Apart, however, from this general consideration, it is clear that the outlook in the London market does not encourage blind reliance upon its ability to absorb our securities. Without taxing one's imagination unduly, the sudden cessation of the present "ease" in the market and the occurrence of great stringency may be reckoned among the possibilities. And it is not more certain that the purchase of a 4 per cent. bond by an American investor implies the existence of circumstances which cannot endure, than that the occurrence of the difficulties which the London *Times* portrays as probable would abruptly block the operations of the syndicate on the other side of the Atlantic. The moral of this lesson should commend itself to the gentlemen at Washington. Mr. Sherman has some reason for the satisfaction he expresses in regard to what has already been accomplished in the matter of resumption. We are unable to share the complaisance with which he glosses over the announcement of the syndicate in London as to the payment of the four per cents in "gold coin." Under the law as it stands, the bonds may be held to be redeemable in gold or silver, and the syndicate expose themselves to a charge of bad faith when they convey to the London public a different version of the contract. Mr. Sherman's argument "that a debt is payable in the currency in which it is contracted" is singularly unfortunate, and we can only wonder that he fails to perceive the way in which it may be applied against the public credit. As for his declared belief that the four per cents will be paid in gold, principal and interest, we may be pardoned for reminding him that there is but one effectual mode of securing this result, and that that is a refusal to sanction the remonetization of silver as proposed in the West. If the Secretary would make good the unauthorized and improper statement of the syndicate, and verify his own prediction, he must firmly resist the overtures of the silver advocates. Let them once get in the wedge, and a miracle will be needed to prevent the literal application of the law of July, 1870, both as regards the interest and principal of the funded loan.

Our main purpose at the moment, however, is to trace in the peculiarities of the financial position here, and in the dark aspect of the greatest of foreign money markets, an argument against delay on the part of the Secretary of the Treasury in doing all that can be done under the law to prepare for resumption in 1879. We fear that he overlooks the exceptional influences which make the sale of seventy millions of four per cents possible, and that he has a confidence not warranted by facts in the ability of the Treasury to sell all he may desire to offer, at any time, with a view to the acquisition of gold. Delay is dangerous. He can be sure only so far as a transaction is closed; and he will act wisely by turning to the best account in the accumulation of coin the negotiation already effected.

THE EMPIRE STATE.

Hon. Horatio Seymour, in his letter to the committee charged with the management of the Centennial celebration at Kingston, touches a note which finds response in all patriotic hearts. He says: "No people can rise to a high degree of virtue or patriotism who do not know about or care for the achievements of their fathers." It is certainly a noble trait of American character that the exploits of our forefathers, their labors in the deliberative assemblies of the young nation, and their valor in the field of battle are so proudly borne in remembrance. And in the older States—in each of the "Old Thirteen"—the history of those far-off times which tried men's souls is in no danger of being forgotten. The celebration at Kingston yesterday commemorated the one hundredth anniversary of the adoption of the Constitution of the State of New-York, and it served to bring once more before us the unselfish labors of our fathers, from the consideration of which our people may certainly draw lessons in virtue and patriotism. A New-Yorker is the citizen of a State with a noble history.

It is, perhaps, well-nigh impossible for us, living as we do under the shelter of a proved and tried political system, to comprehend the doubts and perils which environed the men who framed our Constitution at Kingston, Ulster County, in 1777. The colonists of New-York were only about 200,000 in number. The City of New-York was in possession of the British Government. The lower part of the province was held by the British Army, and the victorious legions of Burgoyne occupied all the territory which was well settled, leaving a force of British regulars and an Indian contingent to invest the feeble posts at the head of the Mohawk, on the extreme western line of civilization. The leading men of the colonies were not only doubtful as to the result of the military struggle which then filled the land with confusion, but they were now called upon to give up a form of government which they had been trained to believe the best ever given to mankind. They were not only to sunder ties which bound them to the mother country; they were to frame for themselves a new political system—to launch upon an unknown sea of political experience.

In such a crisis as this, while the patriots were in imminent peril of their lives, the Constitution of the State of New-York was framed. The Continental Congress had recommended the conventions and assemblies of the colonies to adopt such a form of government as should be sufficient for the exigencies of the times. How well this work was done in New-York is abundantly proved by the fact that the Constitution of 1777 remained in force and unchanged for more than forty years, and it was nearly seventy years before any material amendment was made to the fundamental law so wisely framed. George Clinton came from "the doubtful verge of battle fought" to assume the duties of Governor. And among the worthies who figured in those stirring times we recall now Livingston, Herkemer, Hamilton, Kent, Morris, Jay, Schuyler, Montgomery, Hoffman, Harper, Van Cortlandt, De Witt, and others whose deeds have imperishably linked their names with the history of the Empire State.

There seems to have been a wise Providence in the ordering of the events which marked the early settlement of this colony. Toleration characterized the conduct of the first colonists. It was a distinguishing feature of the Constitution of 1777. It is certain that the Hollanders, who founded the colony, impressed upon public opinion the character of their own mother country. New-Amsterdam speedily became the most cosmopolitan settlement, as New-York is to-day the most cosmopolitan City, on the American continent. Hither came the Waldenses, Walloons and Huguenots, Protestant Irish, Welshmen, Spaniards, Germans, English, Piedmontese, and Swedes. Here, too, came Scottish Catholics who had espoused the fortunes of Charles Stuart, "the Pretender," as well as New-Englanders who fled from the iron rule of the Massachusetts Puritans. For such a mixed people, growing more homogeneous as time wore on, the patriotic men at Kingston framed a Constitution, which was proclaimed with the then startling addendum, "God Save the People!"

It is natural that we should glorify the progress which the State has made during these one hundred years. Nothing in the history of the world, indeed, affords a parallel to the material advancement made by the American colonies. Since the last century of our existence closed, we have heard all the changes possible to be rung upon that theme. Yet it is a phenomenon in the history of mankind which seems like a miracle. That a vast, solid, prosperous, and perpetually increasing Republic should have risen like an exhalation on the site of a wilderness, appears a marvel which loses nothing by contemplation. New-York has her proud share in this wonderful development. A feeble band, hemmed in by hostile fleets and armies, threatened by savages in the west and imperial tyranny in the east, destitute of roads, canals, manufactories, or domestic improvements, the fathers ordained a form of government founded on the rights of man. Their Constitution was wise, humane, liberal, tolerant. Under it we have prospered beyond all previous human experience. And to those who shall come after us we shall be able to bequeath the blessings secured to us by the men of 1777.

COURTS OF ARBITRATION FOR STRIKES.

That portion of the strikes which consisted in preventing those who would from working has been quelled, and the time has therefore come for the discussion of other questions. The great strikes in England, wherein many thousands of operatives were supported in forced idleness for months, and millions of capital were wasted, were followed often by one good result. It will be remembered that when Mr. Mundella, who especially represented the employing interest in British manufacture, was here he spoke of this result—the establishment of voluntary "courts of arbitration" between employers and employed, in cases of strikes and great differences between them. In this remarkable outbreak of labor in the United States, it must be borne in mind that the working men have injured their own cause by their violence, and by permitting all the lawless persons of each community to use their grievances for purposes of plunder and riot. Still, it does not follow from that that the working men have no justice in their claims, or that some of their positions might not be fair subjects of arbitration. There are two sides to every question. It is true that, abstractly considered, all differences between capital and labor ought to be settled by the laws of demand and supply. That is, if a man does not think he is fairly paid by his employer for his day's labor, he should leave him, and let the employer find cheaper labor if he can. And again, if the master thinks he is paying too much for the work done, he has a perfect right to reduce wages, or look for other workmen. But when large numbers of men are employed, and important interests are involved, other questions must necessarily be considered. Capitalists may combine so as to injure or oppress their laborers, and these may have prescriptive rights which should be regarded. When large bodies of men have been long in certain branches of employment, they cannot easily find new ones, and may not be able readily to defend themselves. Their claims cannot be disposed of as summarily as those of a few individuals. The differences between them and their employers might well be the subject of impartial arbitration.

It will be remembered that one of the grievances of the strikers on the Pennsylvania Central was the old prescriptive right of the trackmen or signalmen to their little plots of ground or gardens, for which they have been suddenly charged rent. Now, a question of this kind is a fair subject of arbitration, which would undoubtedly admit for each side a claim for compensation. So with another grievance of the engineers of this road, that time of service and experience were not considered in the rates of wages paid. This certainly seems a reasonable complaint, and might be a fair subject for adjudication. In fact, there is hardly any large subject of difference between thousands of working men and a few employers which might not be settled to the advantage of both parties by arbitration. This has been tried again and again in England, in similar disputes, with the greatest benefit. Mr. Mundella, who has the high honor of first making a wider use of this reasonable means of settling disputes between capital and labor, gave many instances in his public addresses in this country of the happy application of this method.

Of course, the first objection to it on either side will be one of temper. The employers or railroad Directors will say that they have a perfect right to do what they will with their own, and that they will not yield an inch to compulsion. The laborers will cry that companies which would be making excellent profits but for financial blunders, have no right to starve them and their families, and make industrious employes pay for the mistakes of Presidents and Treasurers. But the interests concerned are too large to be dependent on temper or feeling. The stockholders want their dividends and the community must carry on its business and travel, and not see the whole social machine dislocated. Force and law will, of course, finally repress all outbreak, but it is for the interest of the whole community that such a great disturbance should be settled reasonably and permanently. "Courts of arbitration" could be easily contrived, which should be impartial and carry great weight with their decisions. The railroads would naturally choose one member and the workmen another, and they could select a third. To a certain extent the pride of each party would be considered by such an arrangement, and great moral weight would attach to the judgments rendered. It would not be a perfect mode of settlement, but can a better be found?

MUSICAL STUPEFACTION.

More time and money are wasted in this country in teaching girls music than in teaching boys Latin and Greek; and that is saying a great deal. Music has long been a part of every American girl's education, whether she has shown any aptitude or taste for it or not. It has grown into routine; it must be taught because it has been taught; it is fashionable, and therefore the proper thing. As a people we are not musical in the sense in which the Italians, Germans, or French are musical. Most of us love it, of course—even though we be destitute of sense of time or tune—but capacity to understand it scientifically, or to execute it, is denied to the many. One might think, however, from the ardor and uniformity with which it is cultivated that the nation is as musically mad as Richard Wagner or Ludwig of Bavaria. It may be mad, but not in the same way exactly; for there is a sort of madness in a general and persistent effort to instruct all young womanhood in what only a small part of young womanhood is able to learn.

To be a very ordinary musician—to sing a little or play a little on this or that instrument—is not much satisfaction, especially when one acquires music as an accomplishment, with the intent and expectation of display. If one take lessons and gain a moderate degree of proficiency, having no other thought or hope than to contribute to one's own amusement or enjoyment, or that of one's immediate friends, the object is amiable and laudable; and it evinces, moreover, an earnest and modest love of music for its proper sake. But this is not the aim of most of our music-teaching, the taught believing that they shall shine in their art and awaken the envy of their less expert associates. With them it is generally an ambition, and, unfortunately, an ambition without talent. They rarely, if ever, suspect their incapacity; they have all the confidence of that ignorance which cannot see how far it falls short, measuring the attainable by their own limitations. Always ready to show off, they persecute patience or politeness and torture the ear, while they imagine they are winning laurels that are socially imperishable. Who has not some time endured such martyrdom from these gifted stupidities?

The ambition of many American women is measureless; the smaller their capacity the higher it soars. They are carried away by a desire to be professional and grandly professional; they design to be prime donne, and will be satisfied with nothing less. Persuaded by their vanity that they have the powers of Malibran, Grisi, or Parepa, they look confidently forward to stupendous triumphs on the lyric stage. They spend years and thousands of dollars of their own, or of their too enthusiastic and credulous friends—usually the latter—in fitting themselves for the opera-house. They go abroad to Leipzig, Milan, or Paris, and get all that study and instruction can give them. Glowing letters, private and journalistic, are written home from time to time, chronicling their progress, and predicting their future triumphs. By and by the eagerly-anticipated début is made at Würzburg or Forli, or Bésançon, and it is heralded far and wide as a prodigious and dazzling success. The predestined prima donna returns to her native shores, and paragraphs appear in the society columns and in the weeklies, felicitating the public upon the musical treat that is in store for all capable of appreciation. She manages, through her friends, to undertake *Rosina* or *Amina* at one of the theatres, and several very kindly notices in the press reveal her poverty of performance by trying to hide it in courteous phrase. She afterward sings at two or three concerts, and her clique of admirers sounds her praises loud and long. Then the great artist sinks out of sight, and it is presently discovered that she is a salaried singer in a fashionable church, and she never rises any higher. How many American artists, for whom everything has been claimed, have had just such an experience? How many more will have it?

The most general and profitless form of musical education in the Republic concerns the piano. The American girl who cannot play on the piano, however badly, is thought to have been inadequately educated. It is of small consequence that she should play with feeling, sympathy, or understanding, provided she can master the mechanical part. Hundreds of young ladies, who are pronounced accomplished performers by partial critics, are so absolutely wooden in their method that one might think that machines could be invented to do quite as well. They are correct frequently; they strike the notes clearly and exactly; but beyond that they have no comprehension. Melody, soul, suggestion, warmth, interpretation, sensibility, have no meaning to them, they never guess that these are the essence of all music, that without these music is misnamed. Such forced pianists, if they would wisely employ the time they waste, might learn to do other things creditably for which they are fitted. But they must neglect what they might accomplish for what they never can accomplish. Mental culture, social graces, æsthetic studies, even ordinary branches of education, must be neglected, that they may have ample leisure to thrum the keys of a fifteen-hundred-dollar instrument. They may not talk well; they may not be able to write a tolerable letter; they may not be acquainted with the common facts of history. But then you should hear them play! After hearing them once, you think you shouldn't, and you take measures never to be so entrapped again.

Whether you be bored by listening to the young ladies' music or not, you are annoyed by being talked to about it in season and out of season. If you visit their parents' house, you are entertained with an account of the number of hours they practice; with what Prof. Weissnichstein has said of their execution; with the indispensableness of their continued studies, &c. You are made to believe them prodigies; and yet the moment they are married their musical enthusiasm evaporates. Marriage is beneficial sometimes in unexpected ways. The piano is a delightful instrument; music is a royal princess of art; but isn't it nearly time that we should learn whether our young ladies have any vocation for music before we drive them through years of fruitless instruction and wasted opportunity?

THE COSSACKS OF THE DON.

The achievements of Russia's famous irregulars in the present war have somewhat redeemed their shortcomings in 1853–4, when Nicholas' insane attempt to compress them into the mold of a regular force destroyed their value as irregulars without giving them the effectiveness of trained cavalry. Frederick the Great was wont to say that "the Cossack is capable of any crime which does not require courage;" but the history of the last fortnight is a sufficient answer to the latter charge. Under better conditions, with his unmatched qualities as a skirmisher judiciously utilized, and his obsolete lance replaced by sabre and revolver, the "Donskoi Kozak" bids fair to make himself formidably serviceable.

Although the Don has given a name to the Russian Cossacks as a body, it is by no means the only region where they are to be found. They are still numerous along the higher waters of the Dnieper, which was once their favorite haunt, and whence they took their mediæval name of "Zaporojtzi," (men beyond the rapids.) The Tchernemorskie Cossacks, along the north-eastern coast of the Black Sea, played an important part, thanks to their perfect knowledge of Circassian warfare, in the long struggle with Schamyl. But the representative Cossack settlement is undoubtedly that in the basin of the Don, which, though it passed to Russia as long ago as 1647, at the time of the Ukraine rebellion against Poland, is still governed, to a large extent, by its own officers, and has all the features of a distinct military community, even figuring upon the Russian maps as the "Kozatskoë Voisko," or Cossack Army. The total number of able-bodied men is estimated at 1,400,000, the military levy being 60,000 to 70,000, or double that number in any extraordinary emergency.

Despite the indescribable desolation of its unpeopled steppes, "Little Russia" contains many objects of interest. A landscape painter would revel in the contemplation of a genuine Cossack village, with its quaint little shanties of rough-hewn timber or wicker-work plastered with mud, its painted palisades, its overhanging house-fronts daubed with garish colors, its tiny gardens, eyed covetously by prowling droves of huge bristly swine, and its lean, sinewy, keen-eyed inhabitants, now rushing over the steppe like a whirlwind on their untiring little horses, and now snoring in the dust after an unlimited debauch. A stranger from the West would find it hard to believe that the big, jolly, roystering fellows around him, shouting with laughter as they tumble each other about in their boyish horse-play, are really the terrible ogres who galloped on nightmares through his childish dreams, devouring raw meat, spearing infants, burning villages, hewing captives limb from limb, and adorning their bridles with tastefully-arranged garlands of human ears. In reality, these hobgoblins are very hearty and hospitable fellows, though certainly very rough, even in their friendship. Any nervous, elderly traveler from London or New-York would be sorely dismayed to find himself seized by the wrists and ankles, and tossed bodily into the air six times, amid deafening shouts—the highest possible compliment from a Cossack public, and probably derived from the ancient custom of raising their "Koshevoi" (chief) upon a shield after his election.

It is difficult to imagine anything more savagely picturesque than a Cossack war-dance on the lonely prairie by night, with the fitful moonlight playing upon the wild faces and whirling sabres, and the long, lithe figures darting to and fro in all the furious motions of mimic battle. Nor can anything be more terribly impressive than the sound of the long, shrill "hour-r-ra!" (a scream rather than a shout,) breaking suddenly upon the dead silence of midnight, as it once broke upon the ears of many a doomed soldier in 1812, hopelessly dragging his stiffening limbs over the endless snows of Central Russia. Indeed, the Cossack is a born guerrilla. Darker and sparer than the genuine Russian, he possesses a tough, wiry frame, all bone and sinew, capable of sustaining incredible hardships. The disciplinarians of Potsdam and Aldershott would doubtless sneer at him as a mere brigand; but for skirmishing, foraging, or hanging on the skirts of a retreating enemy, he has no equal in the world, and he can fight, when required, as stubbornly as the most disciplined "linesman." And well he may, for he comes of a race which defied the might of Poland in her palmiest days, and was the terror of Turkey centuries before Russia had ever approached the Pruth or the Euxine. In a war like the present, abounding in foraging raids, cavalry skirmishes, flying reconnoissances, and long marches over waterless wastes, the qualities in which he excels will have ample scope for their display; and judging by recent events, it seems probable that his rival, the Bashi-Bazouk, who possesses all the Cossack's vices without any of his virtues, will meet his match, and something more.

THE GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.

Toronto, Ontario, July 30.—A special cablegram from London to the *Globe* says the Great Western Railroad Company has issued a special report, and called a special meeting for Aug. 3. It is proposed to issue sufficient number of shares of capital stock to the amount of £166,000, the difference between £500,000 new bond capital created, and the amount of bonds becoming due. Mr. Childers sails shortly, and also Capt. Tyler and Mr. Benton on the steam-ship Britannic, Aug. 11, on business connected with the Grand Trunk and Great Western Railroad Companies.

THE IMPEACHMENT TRIAL.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE SENATE AT SARATOGA YESTERDAY.—THE CONDITION OF THE MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' SAVINGS BANK AND MR. ELLIS' KNOWLEDGE OF IT.

Saratoga, N. Y., July 30.—Only 15 Senators appeared at the hour of meeting, and a recess was taken to 4 o'clock. Efforts were made to go on without a quorum, but the proposition was negatived. On reassembling the Senate took up the case of the Mechanics' and Traders' Savings Bank. Important witnesses were not present. Mr. Tracy read from the printed testimony taken by the committee. The report of March, 1874, showed a deficiency in income of over $14,000.

Ira W. Gregory, Trustee of the Bank, sworn: Was on the Examining Committee in July, 1874; found a deficiency of about $100,000; went to Albany and entered complaint to Mr. Ellis: Mr. Ellis came to New-York, and acknowledged that the statement of the witness was right.

William Floyd, sworn: Was Trustee, and served with the last witness on the Examining Committee; saw Ellis when he came to New-York on the request of Mr. Gregory, and asked him to close the bank; Mr. Ellis told him the bank was deficient.

Cross-examined by Mr. Chapman.—Witness acknowledged that they found a larger deficiency at first, and went through the books three times, reducing the deficiency at last as stated. Mr. Ellis told him about the items omitted, making the deficiency smaller, after looking over the books and assets.

William J. Best, Receiver appointed July, 1876, identified the testimony in printed book before the committee; found due depositors $1,453,923 97 on depositors' ledger, while the general ledger showed $1,374,201 66, making a difference of $79,722 31. The figures have been changed on the dividend books; declared six dividends between July, 1873 and January, 1876, each in excess of the income; dividends were 2½ to 3 per cent. each; overvalued stocks to make a show of assets on the books; showed that the Trustees had dealings with the bank. In order to increase the cost of real estate, taxes and repairs were counted in as improvements. It took himself and from three to five clerks from July to September, sometimes working 16 hours a day, to find out a true statement of the condition of the bank. He found it insolvent in 10 days.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA AFFAIRS.

MEMBERS OF THE BOARD OF HEALTH INTERESTED IN MAIL CONTRACTS—PAYMENT OF THE INTEREST ON DISTRICT BONDS.

Washington, July 30.—Postmaster-General Key, in response to a request of the Sanitary Committee of the Board of Health, has sent that committee a schedule of the mail contracts awarded the company of which Dr. Keene, Health Officer of the District, is Vice-President. Recently the Board of Health directed the Sanitary Committee to investigate and report whether any officer of the Board of Health was engaged in contracting with any other branch of the service. The committee's report is now ready, but will not be made until Prof. Langston returns from Oberlin, Ohio. It is stated that the report will show that Drs. Keene and Bliss both have an interest in a mail-contracting company.

Secretary Sherman has addressed to the Commissioners of the District of Columbia a letter saying: "As it appears from your statement, and that of the Treasurer of the United States of the 27th inst., that you have not to your credit in the Treasury of the United States, of the revenues of the District of Columbia not required for the actual current expenses of schools, the Police and Fire Departments, a sufficient sum to meet the interest accruing on the 3.65 bonds of the District, I have to inform you that, in accordance with the act of March 3, 1877, I have to-day advanced to the Treasurer of the United States $250.814 31 for the payment of the interest falling due on said bonds on the 1st prox."

GENERAL NOTES.

Wanted to know, in what part of Cincinnati Bonaparte Banning, the great Army abolisher, concealed himself while the rioters were howling about the city and threatening to smash things.

The Mayor of St. John has made public, through the local press, that all messages sent over the wires by his office, on behalf of the sufferers by the fire, were sent by the Western Union Company free of charge.

One of the City Justices of Indianapolis attempted to charge a jury, but after he had got thoroughly tangled up one of the lawyers said, "For the Lord's sake don't say anything more," and the charge suddenly ended without being finished.

A person dressed in man's clothes, but appearing to be of the opposite sex, appeared on the street in Lewiston, Me., the other day, attracting considerable attention. The Police took the matter in charge, and found—that it wasn't a woman.

A Boston paper says that seals are getting quite plentiful on the Eastern coast. Two girls connected with the laundry of the Rose Standish House, Hingham, have succeeded in taming two seals by feeding them so that they come regularly up to the wharf to be fed.

"Some people," says the Galveston *News*, "persist in going North every Summer—to Saratoga and other resorts—to the detriment of local institutions of superior facilities for amusement. For instance, the Mason County Jail has not had an inmate for the past three months."

A young Indian girl who had curiously watched the process of marking barrel heads in a flouring mill in Winona, Minn., stole in one day, and taking possession of the stencils, ornamented her blanket with the words, "Ellsworth's Choice," and paraded the streets with great delight, but to the disgust of Mr. Ellsworth, who is a bachelor and had made no such choice.

The Worcester (Mass.) *West Chronicle* says a short time since the members of the Adoni Shomo Corporation, better known as the "Fullerites," received a divine revelation allowing the wearing of worldly hats. They have since received another allowing the adoption of modern styles in all their wearing apparel and household goods. A large lot of their ancient personal property was sold a few days ago, and a new lot of modern furniture, &c., is to take the place of that sold.

Kentucky preachers certainly will not find their money a bar to their entrance into Heaven. A minister at West Liberty last week said that he had been trying to get his wife a pair of shoes for a month, but his salary for that time had amounted to only 19 cents, and he was afraid it would be Winter before he could buy them. She would not let him go in debt, and when he tried to work in a harvest field he was offered as pay a broken washing-machine or a jug of whisky.

"We hear no more of the Centennial," says the New-Bedford *Mercury*, "the blue-glass mania has died out, and the base-ball fever has turned, but a greater evil than either of these has come upon us, the plague of pedestrianism, that spares neither old nor young in its ravages. On our principal thoroughfares, at almost any hour of the day or evening, one meets with perspiring young men rushing along regardless of the feelings of their friends or the state of the thermometer, and only anxious to 'make a record.'"

An Ohio paper describes what it terms the "Black Country" of the United States 50 years hence. It is a district of 100 miles square, including the Counties of Athens, Perry, and Hocking. In 50 years, it affirms, this region will equal any coal region in the world. The district has 22 feet of solid coal in five seams. The great vein (properly "bed") is in places 12 feet thick, and nowhere less than six feet. Mingled among the coal beds are inexhaustible beds of iron. The thickest is five feet deep at the outcrop; the thinnest, in places, sinks to six inches.

THE GREAT LABOR WAR.

THE QUESTION OF DAMAGES.

WHO IS RESPONSIBLE FOR THE LOSSES AT PITTSBURG—PROSPECTIVE SUITS AGAINST THE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY—A STRONG COMPETITION ESTABLISHED BY MR. VANDERBILT — DISSATISFIED PATRONS LIKELY TO DESERT THE PENNSYLVANIA COMPANY—THE PRICE OF COAL RAISED BY THE READING COMPANY.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., July 30.—Now that the strike on the Pennsylvania Railroad is over, the trouble begins on the question as to who is to pay for the damage done to individual shippers whose goods were on the road and in the yards of the company and destroyed by the mob. Heretofore the generally expressed opinion has been that the County of Allegheny would be compelled to pay for them, but latterly it is believed the railroad company is in a measure responsible. This afternoon the Pennsylvania Railroad Company sent notices to a number of business houses here, stating that their consignments had been consumed on the road at Pittsburg. On these the freight charges had not been paid, and the goods were to be sold on commission, so the loss falls on the consignors. To one house there were consigned 75 bales of wool, being from five different parties on their way here. It is said that the consignees are contemplating the entering of a suit against the Pennsylvania Railroad Company for damages to recover their commission on the wool, as it had been sold already for future delivery. In the meantime, the consignors are meditating on their course. As they are nearly all farmers and small dealers, who send their products East for sale, and depend upon the money received to aid in their sustenance during the Winter, the loss will fall very heavily in this particular, and, no doubt, many will be ruined financially. This is only a sample case of many. Unless some action is taken for the repayment of the losses soon, there will be considerable suffering in the West. There seems to be a decided opinion here that the Pennsylvania Railroad Company should do something for the benefit of its patrons if it means to retain them. A concession of some kind in this matter is strongly desired, and no doubt will be made. The reason for this lies in the fact that within the past few months the Vanderbilts have succeeded in establishing a continuous freight line to this city, and the cars of the famous Blue Line, so well known to the patrons of the New-York Central Road, arrive and depart from here daily. If it should so happen that some of the customers of the Pennsylvania Railroad should become dissatisfied in the present condition of affairs there is no doubt that the Vanderbilts would open a freight traffic between this city and the West which would in a short time be of great magnitude.

As the controversy which has just been begun now stands, there is a fine harvest for the lawyers, and in the meantime the business men must suffer. What was left by the fire will no doubt go to the lawyers. Taking advantage of the prospective scarcity of coal, the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company has already made a raise in prices for new contracts. The manager of this branch of their business to-day informed me that they were receiving all the coal they needed, and were shipping it away from here as fast as it arrived. There has been no rise in the prices for retail trade. The Reading managers intend to make all they can out of this trouble, and rub their hands gleefully when they assure you that they are the only company mining and shipping coal now. The other operators do not think the advance in prices will be heavy from this point. They say there is plenty of coal on hand for all demands, and a cessation of a month by the competing regions would get them out of their troubles nicely. The aspect of affairs is indeed interesting in this particular, and unless Judge Packer sets his road in operation, Mr. Gowen will pursue his cutting-in policy to such an extent as to prevent a heavy increase in prices by his New-York competitors. Otherwise the miners in Schuylkill County must needs strike to be on a footing with their brethren in the Lehigh region.

THE STRIKE IN PENNSYLVANIA.

A MILITIA COMPANY DISBANDED FOR COWARDICE, INSUBORDINATION, AND FURNISHING AMMUNITION TO RIOTERS—PRESIDENT GOWEN AND THE READING STRIKERS — MILITARY PRECAUTIONS CONTINUED—STOCK TRAINS RUNNING EAST AND WEST FROM PITTSBURG.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

HARRISBURG, Penn., July 30.—Gov. Hartranft's order discharging Company I, Sixteenth Regiment, National Guard of Pennsylvania, was this afternoon made public. This company was disbanded for cowardice and insubordination during the Reading riots, and for furnishing the rioters with ammunition. It was made up principally of "Hibernians" from Conshohocken, Montgomery County.

President Gowen's address to the employes of the Reading Road is well received here, especially that part which promises the prompt payment of wages. The men here have not received their pay for the past two months.

Gen. Siegfried's troops are still on duty, guarding the arsenal here. The State authorities, while not apprehensive of any danger, are unwilling that the large amount of ammunition stored there should be jeoparized by a too hasty withdrawal of troops. Although this city is quiet, the Vigilance Committees are still called together at night, in view of the fact that arrests of rioters continue, and their friends might attempt to rescue them. Sheriff Jennings and Mayor Patterson, in a card published in the evening papers, thank the citizens for responding to the call for vigilantes, and congratulate them that there was no bloodshed.

Stock trains and miscellaneous freight continue to go through east and west, and there is no difficulty in getting all the railroad hands wanted. A conductor and engineer of a freight train, as they were about leaving on their run, were quietly arrested as being ringleaders of the rioters and lodged in jail.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

PITTSBURG, Penn., July 30.—Everything is quiet, and the strike among the railroad employes is, to all appearances, ended. On the Pittsburg division of the Baltimore and Ohio Road the freight trains east and west are now arriving and departing on schedule time, and all the freight offices are open for the receipt and delivery of freight. All the passenger trains are also arriving and departing on time. Several extra trains for the East have been placed on the road, including fast freight trains, for the accommodation of shippers. On the Pennsylvania Road stock trains are being moved as rapidly as they can be gotten in readiness, and the trains which have been delayed along the line are arriving. The first three trains sent out on this road were under military guard, but no trouble having occurred, the trains are now running without guards. The company is not receiving freights for shipment yet, but this is owing to the fact that the tracks over the burnt district are not yet completed, and local freights will be delayed a day or two. On the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago Road the efforts are mainly directed to the clearing of the tracks of rolling stock, which is strung along the line of the road for fifteen miles below the city, and having the city freights delivered. All the workmen in the shops on this road resumed work this morning. On both the Pennsylvania and Fort Wayne Roads the officers have notified the engineers and firemen that they can have their old engines if they report for duty at once. The opening of the blockade on the Fort Wayne Road will open the Cleveland and Pittsburg and Pittsburg and Erie Roads to business. On the Allegheny Valley Road the passenger trains are arriving and departing on time. The Pittsburg, Cincinnati and St. Louis Road—Pan Handle Route—are running trains as usual.

WILKESBARRE, Penn., July 30—1:25 P. M.—Twenty-five hundred miners have just concluded a meeting at Dana's Grove. They passed resolutions not to resume work until their wages are raised 25 per cent., and the mine pumps are to be stopped until the company accedes to this demand.

SCRANTON, Penn., July 30.—At 1 o'clock this afternoon a meeting of the railroad strikers of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company was held here, and a unanimous vote passed in favor of returning to work at the reduced rate of wages. Trains commenced running in all directions this afternoon shortly after 4 o'clock without any disturbance.

The strike of the miners and iron-workers, who number several thousand, still continues, with no prospect of a termination, and a destruction of property is greatly feared. Several places were raided and robbed last night and provisions carried off in large quantities. There is much distress among the poor.

Not a train has been run in the Lehigh Valley to-day on either road, with the exception of the pay car on the Lehigh Valley Road, which passed down this afternoon. The officials of the Lehigh Valley road have been so overwhelmed with applications for positions that they have put out notices saying no more vacancies exist. Company B, Fourth Regiment, which Capt. Wenner, of Gen. Reeder's staff, has been recruiting here, is filled. The following are the officers: Captain, C. O. Ziegenfries; First Lieutenant, P. O. Snellen; Second Lieutenant, S. H. Young. They will join the regiment at Allentown to-morrow, and await orders. All express goods and mails for Allentown and Easton which arrive here by the North Pennsylvania Road are taken to their destination by other companies.

THE FIGHT WITH THE READING MOB.

A SWORN STATEMENT BY GEN. REEDER IN REPLY TO QUESTIONS PROPOUNDED BY THE CORONER—THE GENERAL DISPUTES THAT OFFICIAL'S AUTHORITY, BUT REPLIES TO HIS INQUIRIES—THE FIRING BY THE TROOPS A MATTER OF NECESSITY—A SUCCINCT NARRATIVE OF THE EVENTS ON THE NIGHT OF THE RIOT.

ALLENTOWN, Penn., July 30.—The following is Gen. Reeder's reply to the questions asked by Coroner Goodhart, of Reading, in regard to the firing on the mob on Monday last by the Militia under his [Gen. Reeder's] command:

HEAD-QUARTERS FIFTH BRIGADE, SECOND DIVISION, N. G. P., ALLENTOWN, Penn., July 30.

George S. Goodhart, Reading, Penn.:

DEAR SIR: Your notification, dated July 27, covering certain inquiries to which you desire replies, was duly received by me. While I do not for one moment concede your right to demand such replies from me at this time; while I know perfectly well that my official report of the occurrences at Reading on the 23d inst., to my superior officers, is the only account which I can at this time be required to make, I am nevertheless quite willing to furnish you with whatever information is in my possession calculated to throw light upon the subject matter now under official investigation by you. To that end I reply categorically to your questions as follows:

Q.—Who ordered your command to this place? A.—I was ordered to Reading with the Fourth Regiment of my Brigade by Major-Gen. William S. Bolton, commanding Second Division N. G. Pennsylvania.

Q.—Who gave you orders to march through the cut to Seventh and Pennsylvania streets? A.—I received no orders to march through the cut, but I was requested to march into the cut to liberate a train in the possession of the rioters by an official of the Reading Railroad Company.

Q.—Who ordered you to fire upon the crowd? A.—No person ordered me to fire; neither did I fire nor direct ano other person to fire upon the crowd.

Q.—Which of the companies discharged their guns and how often? A.—All the companies did firing, but no living creature can give the further information desired.

Q.—Did you acquaint the High Sheriff of this county with your coming and presence in the city? If not, why not? A.—I did not. It was not my duty to acquaint him with my coming, and it was while I was proceeding in the direction of the High Sheriff's house that my command was attacked by the mob. Upon receiving orders to repair to Reading, I took cars, with my command, at Allentown, and proceeded without incident to Temple, where the train was boarded by Messrs. Eitz and Paxson, railroad officials. These gentlemen informed me that the Reading Depot was in possession of a mob numbering from 2,000 to 3,000. I desired them to stop the train just out of sight of the depot, which being done, I disembarked the troops, and, having formed, we marched to the depot, finding it in the hands and under protection of the Coal and Iron Police. I was then requested to release a train from the hands of the strikers, and was informed that this cut was the direct road to the Penn-street crossing, which it was necessary to clear to permit the running of trains. I moved my command in the direction of the cut, but before reaching it we were met by a large body of men, whose violent gestures, coarse insults, unspoken threats, and general bearing suggested the idea of halting the regiment, loading the pieces, and moving the musicians to the rear. Before entering the cut we were saluted by the crowd with a volley of stones and some pistol shots. We moved down the cut, stunned at every step by a yelling mob, without firing a shot or speaking a word in reply to the shouts, which almost deafened us, until we reached the second bridge. During this march I, seconded by all the other officers of the command, constantly cautioned the men not to fire, notwithstanding the fact that every step was being marked by the blood of the men, and that many of the troops had been knocked down by the flying stones. Near the second bridge a single shot, fired without orders, was the signal for a dropping fire which, while doing little or no damage to the mob of rioters, served to check the fast-falling shower of stones. Pressing on, the command reached Penn-street, and was confronted by a large crowd of persons, who met us by hurling stones and firing pistols at the regiment, which was only stopped by what I have since learned was a very effective volley, which entirely dispersed them. Not a single shot was fired by us on Penn-street, either up or down, nor was there a single shot fired after the last halt made by us on Seventh-street. Of all the five cart-loads of stones which I heard the next day were collected in the cut, very few were thrown after the first shot was fired. Most of the stones were of such size and weight that it is almost certain strong arms were employed in the work. Upon reaching Penn-square I inquired for the Mayor, and was told that he was at the theatre. I also inquired for the High Sheriff, but could learn no tidings of his whereabouts. I thereupon returned to the depot, which I had been asked to protect from the mob. Later in the night, the Mayor having returned to the city, I was requested by him to send a company of troops into the cut to drive off the mob, then alleged to be engaged in tearing up the railroad track. This I declined to do, principally because I was short of ammunition, having had but 1,500 rounds.

I am led to supplement this narrative with a word or two in defense of the military propriety of moving into the cut by the strictures which your District Attorney and the city daily papers have been pleased to make upon me for having selected that route for my advance into the town. Raw recruits run greater risks from having their formation destroyed, and the confusion incident upon broken alignments, than from any other cause. Had the mob succeeded in breaking its formation, the Fourth Regiment might itself have degenerated into a mob, and would have been completely at the mercy of the rioters. This might have been accomplished had we been on a wide street, where the mob could press upon our flanks, but in the cut it was impossible, as our flanks were clear, our formation was preserved, the men had room to use their rifles with reasonable effect, and we emerged from the cut without the loss of a single soldier. I think I can safely rely upon the result of the battle with the mob as the most unanswerable argument against the theory of a military blunder.

In accordance with your request I send this letter as a sworn statement.

(Signed) FRANK REEDER, Brigadier General.

THE SITUATION IN TEXAS.

END OF THE RAILROAD STRIKES—AN UPRISING OF COLORED LABORERS.

GALVESTON, Texas, July 30.—The strike on the Texas Pacific Road came to an end this morning. The company agreed to pay the amounts due employes prior to June 1 by Aug. 25, and amounts due prior to Aug. 1 by Oct. 1, and to make their wages uniform with those paid by other Texas roads. Trainmen on the San Antonio Road have secured an advance of 10 per cent., to take effect Aug. 1. Shop hands on this road have not yet accepted this proposition, but it is thought they will. The men had not struck, but it was understood they would have done so had the advance not been granted.

Early this morning the negro laborers employed in reconstructing the buildings destroyed by the late fire on Market-street organized a strike, and marched to the corner of Strand and Twenty-fourth-streets, where a block of buildings is in course of erection, and induced the laborers to quit work. From this point the strikers went to the corner of Avenue A and Twenty-fourth street, and induced the laborers upon a block which was nearly completed to join them. They next visited the Narrow Gauge Railroad, and gangs engaged in ballasting and track-laying on Avenue A, and both joined the strikers. Levine's pickery, Stump's planing-mill, the railroad freight depot, flour mills, and other places, were visited, and in most instances the laborers quit work. The strike is confined to unskilled colored laborers. White mechanics are working as usual. The movement seems to be without leaders or a common purpose, and wherever it has been met with firmness it has accomplished nothing.

PEACE RESTORED AT ST. LOUIS.

THE MILITARY FORCES BEING WITHDRAWN—ARREST OF STRIKERS FOR CONTEMPT OF COURT IN OBSTRUCTING PROPERTY IN THE HANDS OF RECEIVERS—TRAINS RUNNING REGULARLY.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., July 30.—Peace seems to be effectually re-established in St. Louis, and business is returning to its regular channels. With the exception of a couple of sentinels pacing to and fro on the sidewalk in front of the building used as military head-quarters, there is nothing to indicate that the military are still on duty. No pass words are required to gain admission. There was little of interest going on to-day at Gen. Smith's head-quarters. Preparations were being made for the grand parade of volunteer militia to take place to-morrow, previous to disbandment. The trains are all running on time and the Union Depot presents an air of business. A bulletin posted in a conspicuous place conveys the information that business has been resumed during the forenoon. Seventeen car-loads of live stock, and 30 of merchandise were sent across the river, while 36 cars of miscellaneous freight were received on this side. It is the intention of the Board of Police Commissioners to employ a large number of men as a special Police force. The limit is 500, and it is understood that about half this number will be engaged. The pay will be $60 per month, and the inducement of promotion to service in the regular ranks.

East St. Louis presented a quieter appearance this morning than any time during the strike. The soldiers are still there in the same full force as yesterday, but their services are not particularly needed. The place presents quite a military aspect and the forms of war discipline are kept up as rigidly as if an attack was hourly expected. Gen. Jeff. C. Davis said this afternoon that he would withdraw his troops as soon as it became certain that there would be no interference with trains, which he thought would be assured by to-morrow. A few soldiers may be left on the bridge. That structure being in the hands of a Receiver at present, the United States troops are only guarding the property of the bridge which is in the Receiver's hands, in accordance with a decree of the court, and the property of the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad and St. Louis and South-eastern Road, which are also in the hands of Receivers. Troops have been sent out on these roads with both passenger and freight trains, in small squads, to protect the property of the roads and prevent the strikers from interfering with the employes. Gen. Davis does not anticipate further trouble. In speaking of the present volume of labor on the two roads above mentioned, he said that the roads were considerably embarrassed for labor and there was a disinclination on the part of the strikers to resume work, but he thought that inasmuch as the ice had already been broken, all the rest of the employes would follow suit. United States Marshal Roe said that everything was going on satisfactorily, and that by to-morrow morning no one would ever know there had been a strike, so far as the business of the roads was concerned. He stated that warrants were already made out for the arrest of a number of the ringleaders of the East St. Louis strike. This will embrace all the members of the original Executive Committee, four out of the five who resigned their places last Tuesday, together with the four who were put in their places. At 2 o'clock this afternoon two of the persons thus implicated were arrested, one of whom was Capt. Carroll, who was one of the head centres of the railroad strike and had a company of well-armed troops at his command three days ago to repel any attack, as he expressed it, from a foreign foe landing on Bloody Island. Carroll had obtained an order a month or so ago for 100 stand of arms from the Illinois Armory, under the pretense of having organized a company of Militia, which, he said, he hoped to have enrolled in due time. When the strike broke out this one of his company thought he saw blood ahead and had the locks removed from the barrels and hid away in a quiet nook about three miles east of St. Louis; but for this precautionary move there might have been fearful slaughter among the Belleville guards, as well as among the strikers at the recent collision near Belleville. The detectives are on the track of at least 25 men who have been prominently connected with the strike on the other side of the river. Those already arrested will be taken to Springfield to-night, where charges will be preferred for contempt of court on three counts, namely, for obstructing trains on the Ohio and Mississippi, and the St. Louis and South-eastern, and for interfering with the bridge property, all of which is in the hands of Receivers, and subject to orders or decrees of the United States Court.

The Vandalia mail and passenger coaches went out with a strange engineer, and one who would not have been hired on an ordinary occasion—so say the Bridge Locomotive Engineers. Some 40 militiamen went out with the train. After to-night no soldiers will be sent out on the trains.

THE BALTIMORE AND OHIO EMBARGO

FREIGHT TRAFFIC NOT YET RESUMED—THE STRIKERS AT KEYSER STILL DEFIANT—THEY ARE SUPPORTED BY THE MINERS AND CANAL-BOATMEN IN THEIR DEMANDS—MORE SERIOUS TROUBLE APPREHENDED.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

BALTIMORE, Md., July 30.—The announcement of the opening of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad to freight traffic between here and the Ohio River was premature. As has been predicted by your correspondent, there was trouble at Keyser to-day, and to-night it is doubtful whether trains can be moved over the third division, between Keyser and Grafton, except under the protection of a heavy military force. The freight trains that were started west from Martinsburg arrived at Keyser this morning, and trains were made up to go westward from there. A detachment of regulars was on each train and a mob of strikers was congregated around the depot. The strikers made no attempt at violence, but they followed up the trains and induced the firemen to leave their engines. This brought the attempt to move the trains to a dead halt. The engineers, conductors, and brakemen were willing to go, but without firemen there was no possibility of moving the trains. On receipt of this news at Camden Station, experienced firemen were put on a passenger train to-night, and will report for duty at Keyser to-morrow morning, when another effort will be made to clear the road and put the freight through. There are fully 500 strikers at Keyser, and they are backed up in their defiant attitude by the striking miners and canal-boatmen. In that region there are two strikes in progress outside of that of the railroad hands. The boatmen on the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal are striking against their pay for carrying coal from Cumberland to Georgetown, and the miners are striking against the rate per ton for mining coal. All these disorderly elements are gathered together at Keyser, and profess an eagerness to fight the troops rather than let any freight pass that point westward bound. The miners will hold a meeting at Lonaconing to-morrow to decide upon what means they will adopt to coerce the mining corporations into paying them 65 cents per ton for getting out coal, and the boatmen will join them in making a belligerent demonstration. The truth of the matter is, that the railroad company is just now afraid to start a freight train over the third division, and is anxiously awaiting the action of the railroad hands, the miners and the canal men. They may create a great deal of mischief if they stick to their intention of allowing no freight trains to pass Keyser going west. The railroad officials say that they will have plenty of loyal men at Keyser to-morrow morning to man the trains, and that the road will be clear before night.

The Baltimore and Ohio officials at Camden Station furnish the following statement of the situation on their road to-day: "The strike is virtually ended between Baltimore and the Ohio River. Trains are going out from Grafton, Keyser, Cumberland, and Martinsburg in large numbers, and without the assistance of the military. We will send out from here to-day 30 trains. We anticipate no further trouble. Numbers of the old men are returning to work, and more are offering than we have use for."

KEYSER, West Va., July 30.—At the conference of citizens and strikers with Mr. Keyser last night, it was agreed that trains should be started to-day, but when an effort was made to start them this morning the crews would not go out. Several hours of conference followed, resulting in a failure to agree. It is understood that full crews are on the way from Baltimore to take trains west, and traffic will be opened up to-morrow morning. All east-bound trains have been started on their way from Keyser.

THE BALTIMORE RIOT INQUIRY.

ASSEMBLING OF THE CORONER'S JURY—TESTIMONY OF OFFICERS OF THE SIXTH REGIMENT WHICH DID THE FIRING—NO ORDER GIVEN TO THE MEN TO OPEN FIRE—THE DESPERATE ATTACK OF THE MOB ON THE SOLDIERS.

BALTIMORE, Md., July 30.—The jury of inquest into the causes which led to the death of the 10 victims of the riot in this city, on the evening of Friday, July 20, when the Sixth Regiment fired into the mob, assembled to-day, and entered upon the examination of witnesses.

Col. Clarence Peters testified that he was in command of the Sixth Regiment at the time of the rioting; on July 16 was ordered to report to Gen. Herbert; Gen. Herbert ordered him to hold his command in readiness to turn out at a moment's notice; the alarm was to be sounded from the fire alarm and was to be 151; he called a meeting of his officers and told them of the signal; on Friday afternoon received a telegram at his office, from Gen. Herbert, to have his regiment assemble at the armory as soon as possible; he subsequently received a written order from Gen. Herbert to have his regiment at the armory immediately; a subsequent order from the same source directed him to have two full companies at Camden Station at 8 o'clock that evening in marching order; witness asked permission to accompany his regiment to Cumberland, whither they were ordered, but the General would not grant the permission, saying that his services were needed in this city; Gen. Herbert, at 6:30 o'clock, sent to inquire how many men he had at the armory, and he replied that he had 22 men and 6 officers; a quarter of an hour later the alarm was sounded and the men began to assemble; the men were formed into companies and ammunition was furnished them; meanwhile a large crowd had assembled in front of the armory, and an order was given for the soldiers to march from the armory; they reached the hall leading to the street, and as the doors were opened the soldiers were greeted with a volley of stones and other missiles, and several of the soldiers were driven back into the armory; several shots were fired from the hallway by the soldiers, but not until they were stoned by the mob; he gave orders for firing to cease, and had given none for it to begin; in fact, he gave no orders to fire at any time; the whole affair was a surprise to him, as he had expected nothing of the kind; he was on the third floor of the building when the stoning began; he saw many brickbats thrown, and heard a number of pistol shots fired by the mob; the soldiers were driven back up the stairway several times by the mob, which numbered thousands; Capt. Duffy's company was the last to leave the armory; they fired only two or three shots, and those without orders; there was not a shot fired from the windows of the armory, and ammunition was furnished only to those troops which had been ordered to Camden Station; he was in the armory all the time, and was positive that there were no shots fired by the soldiers from the armory; he accompanied the regiment part of the way, and was stoned, but not injured; several members of the regiment were seriously injured, and four of them were brought into the armory badly hurt; at the time of the first attack, the soldiers were emerging into the street; before a gun was fired in self-defense, six men fell from his ranks; he was struck on the head with stones thrown by the mob; when he came up the stairs half way; almost every window in the armory was broken; the armory is four stories high; at no time did he hear any one on the sidewalk call to the soldiers in the armory not to fire; the only orders he gave to his men were to report to Gen. Herbert, at Camden Station; Col. Peters was in command of the detachment which was to proceed to Camden Station; Capt. Duffy's company was demoralized, and became detached from the rest of the command; they were badly stoned, but soon recovered themselves, and marched off in good order; they were stoned all along the route; he heard no orders from any of his subordinate officers to fire; he might have told his soldiers to go out and fight like men but he had no recollection of making such a remark; the only remarks he recollected making to his men were to encourage them to do their duty; none of the soldiers were demoralized while in the armory; if a similar occasion were to arise again he would not hesitate to order his men to fire.

Capt. W. H. Tapper, of Company I, Sixth Regiment, testified that he was ordered by Col. Peters to proceed to Camden Station with his company. He gave each of his men 15 rounds of cartridges; his ranks were filled up to 40 men, and when they attempted to leave the armory they were stoned by the mob; they went down the stairway at trail arms in two ranks; as soon as the doors were opened a volley of stones and other missiles pouged in on the soldiers, some of whom were on the stairway and some on the landing; he was on the landing and some shots were fired over his head by some of his men who were on the stairs; he succeeded in reaching the street, where he re-formed his command and gave the order several times to charge bayonets; heard the firing by his men and ordered it to cease, but at no time did he give the order to fire, and did not even give the order to march. The Captain gave a detailed account of the way that he manœuvred his men, and said that the attack by the mob was incessant until they had reached Light-street, and only at this point it ceased. He tried to stop the firing, intending to use the bayonet only, and recollected saying to his men, "For God's sake, quit firing!" He heard the report of several pistol-shots from the crowd which was in the rear of his men; the soldiers were formed in a line completely across the street; had no difficulty from Light-street until they reached Camden and Eutaw streets, at which point several stones were thrown; he started with 38 men in his company from the armory, and had 35 men when he reached the Camden Station.

Charles Russell, an officer at the penitentiary, testified that he heard the alarm-bells ringing; there was a large crowd in front of the Armory; he managed to make his way through and reach his residence; he saw no excitement at that time, but subsequently heard the firing; he was sitting at his window, and distinctly saw the soldiers fire out of the Armory windows; knew it to be so, because he saw the flash of the guns, and heard the reports; there were more than a half a dozen shots from the Armory, but not more than seven shots were fired; the firing from the armory did not commence until after the firing commenced on the street.

The court adjourned until 10 o'clock to-morrow.

THE STRIKERS IN CHICAGO.

CHICAGO, Ill., July 30.—Scarcely a vestige of the late troubles is visible. Gens. Sheridan and Crook arrived yesterday morning from St. Paul, and Gen. Pope from St. Louis. The latter will still have the immediate control of the United States troops here, and in this vicinity, by virtue of his position in the army. Gen. Crook went West, to Omaha, where he will look after some reported Indian troubles in the eastern territories. In Chicago the troops are stationed at the gas and water works, and a few other places of importance. There are 400 men within half an hour's march of Burlington crossing and near the scene of the fighting on Wednesday and Thursday. The railroad strike has few new features. The engineers on the Vandalia and the Indianapolis and St. Louis lines have struck, and a few other engineers talk discontentedly, but have yet made no signs of striking. The usual Sunday passenger business has been done by all the lines, except the Vandalia. Few freight cars have been moved in any direction.

The funeral of Mr. James J. White, of Lawndale, who was killed while doing duty as a special policeman on Thursday, occurred yesterday, and was largely attended.

The Brainwood miners have been completely subdued by the Militia force now there, and 100 negro workmen have returned and resumed work.

The expected engineers' strike has not yet occurred, and all the roads except the Lake Shore and the Chicago, Burlington, and Quincy have resumed both freight and passenger traffic, though the latter has been annoyed by the strikers at Burlington, who refuse to allow any business to go on. A considerable number of "lumber-shovers" on the south branch of the Chicago River struck this morning, but made no demonstration. No serious trouble is reported in this city or in the Northwest.

THE TROUBLES IN CENTRAL OHIO.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, July 30—10 P. M.—The strikers have complete control of the Columbus, Chicago, and Indiana Central Railroad yards. They appointed a yard-master of their own, and prevented all freight trains from leaving. When the 3:30 o'clock mail and passenger train was about to leave, the strikers told the conductor to step down and out, as they had a man of their own to take the train out. When Superintendent Miller discovered this, he ordered a discontinuance of the train and sent a mail coach around by way of Xenia. The strikers made up freight trains and furnished crews to take them out, but abandoned the enterprise. The soldiers who were here on Saturday went home yesterday, and as there was no military or police about, the strikers had everything their own way. They are apparently good-natured, and seem bent upon no mischief beyond interference with trains. The leaders of the strikers to-day were strangers, believed to be rioters driven out of Pittsburg and other places, who have come here to stir up some trouble. Very few of the strikers who have been engaged in obstructing the trains were recognized as employes of the company. It is believed there would be no interference with the company's property if meddling interlopers were taken away. There is no interference with the Little Miami or any of the roads. The Baltimore and Ohio is not yet receiving freight for shipment from this point, and no freight trains have gone out. Manager Caldwell made application to Mayor Histman for Police this afternoon, but the Mayor declined to detail men until a riot occurred. Gov. Young was also applied to, and responded by ordering out 23 companies of Militia. They will arrive to-morrow, when it is believed vigorous measures will be taken to suppress lawless interference with trains.

A man named Lewis Kerschner was arrested this evening for placing obstructions on the Sciota Valley Railway track, seven miles from the city, on Saturday evening. Kerschner confessed his purpose was to wreck the train, and the evidence is strong against him.

Considerable excitement prevails again to-night in the city, and additional Police are being sworn in. Business is very much depressed by the railroad troubles, and merchants are beginning to complain of the deleterious effects on trade.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, July 30.—Owing to the continued discontent at Columbus, Gov. Young has ordered the Cincinnati and Dayton Militia, who returned from Newark yesterday, to Columbus, and they leave on early trains to-morrow morning. Mr. Ingalls, Receiver of the Indianapolis, Cincinnati and Lafayette Railroad, has issued a circular to all employes of that road, thanking them for their efforts in protecting the company's property, expressing satisfaction at their conduct, and inviting all the employes and their families to a picnic on the line of that road next Friday, suspending, as far as possible, all business on the road for their accommodation.

THE OUTLOOK IN INDIANA.

AN INCOMPETENT GOVERNOR AND THE RESULT — STRIKERS DEFIANT AT FORT WAYNE—A FRUIT CAR TAKEN OFF A PASSENGER TRAIN AND COMPELLED TO STAND ON A SIDE TRACK—WORK RESUMED IN THE WORKSHOPS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

FORT WAYNE, Ind., July 30.—There is much feeling here over Gov. Williams' refusal to send a force to aid authorities in maintaining the law, on Saturday. Gov. Williams telegraphed the Sheriff asking if he needed assistance. The Sheriff replied in the affirmative, stating that he had arrested the ringleader of the strike, but he had been forcibly released. To this the Governor responded as follows:

INDIANAPOLIS, July 29.

To Charles A. Munson, Sheriff, Fort Wayne:

Forces here cannot be moved. Other organized companies are needed at their homes. Leading citizens should aid you to organize law abiding citizens of your county. Signed,

JAMES D. WILLIAMS, Governor.

The strikers on the Pittsburg and Fort Wayne Road are as defiant as ever. A committee sent by them to Pittsburg, to see the railroad officials, telegraphed to-day, telling them to go to work; but they decline to do so until the committee return.

To-day a passenger train from the West had a refrigerator car loaded with fruit shipped from Chicago to New-York attached, but the strikers refused to allow the train to pass until the car of fruit was taken off and run on a side track.

The Wabash shops and Olds' factory reopened to-day with a full complement of men at former wages. All the trains of the Wabash Railroad are running as before the strike.

TERRE HAUTE, Ind., July 30.—At a meeting of the Vandalia employes last night it was resolved to go to work this morning at the old wages, subject to modification hereafter. During the afternoon a non-union fireman, who attempted to go out, was beaten by the strikers.

EVANSVILLE, Ind., July 30.—The strikers organized in this city yesterday, and this morning they intend to parade the streets. It is feared that a general strike in all branches of trade will be inaugurated, and trouble is anticipated.

NOTES OF THE STRIKE.

ALBANY, N. Y., July 30.—All is quiet at West Albany. The Sheriff's posse were withdrawn from the railroad shops this afternoon. The men were again at work as usual.

WHITEHALL, N. Y., July 30.—The canal drivers of the Whitehall Transportation Company are on a strike, and it is reported that they will arrive here at midnight in a body from the south. Fears are entertained that they may commit some depredations, and 50 special policemen have just been sworn in.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., July 30.—Judge Connolly F. Trigg sent an order to United States Marshal Wheat to-day, instructing him to summon a posse from this district to protect freight trains running on the St. Louis and South-eastern Road, in the Nashville Division, where the strikers still hold out. Marshal Wheat took charge of the St. Louis and South-eastern Road's shops to-day, and informed the strikers that all who wished to resume should report for that purpose to-morrow morning, and others would have to seek employment elsewhere. He said that any interference with trains would subject them to arrest. A posse sufficient to protect the road was sworn in, and the order of the court will be enforced. Freight trains will run to-morrow as usual. The disaffected employes held a meeting yesterday, and drafted a petition to Judge Trigg setting forth their grievances and asking for the restoration of former wages. The petition was forwarded to-day.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., July 30.—This afternoon David McConnell and John McCloskey had a hearing on the charge of setting fire to the train of oil cars on the railroad near South-street bridge on Monday morning last. After the taking of testimony McCloskey was discharged, and McConnell committed without bail on the charge of arson.

CUMBERLAND, Md., July 30.—On Saturday three steam canal-boats belonging to Weld & Sheridan left Cumberland, loaded by the Maryland Coal Company, for Georgetown, at 90 cents per ton freight, which is 10 cents less than demanded by striking boatmen now blockading the canal at Sir John's Run. On Sunday night one boat (Star No. 3) was tied up four miles from the blockade for the night. At 12 o'clock it was boarded by a party of 25 masked men, who ordered the crew off and set fire to the boat, part of which burned and the rest sank. Deputy Sheriff Offuth, with a posse of 15, left here to-day to protect the other two boats, which are in the limits of this county, and said to be threatened.

NEW-HAVEN, Conn., July 30.—The working men's meeting to-night was orderly. There were 2,500 in attendance. P. F. McGuire was the principal speaker. He said: "Innocent blood of the Mollie Maguires, shed on the scaffold, cried to heaver for vengeance." They had been killed to satisfy that bloodthirsty wretch, Frank B. Gowen, of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad. The song "Ten Mollie Maguires lie moldering in their graves" would be sung and would be a beacon of hope to show that their blood was not shed in vain.

CUMBERLAND, Md., July 30.—Several of the miners struck to-day for an increase of wages from 50 to 65 cents per ton. Others refused to work until they could see what the mass-meeting at Lonaconing to-morrow will do. Still other miners were compelled to stop work by those who had struck. The whole region is in a feverish condition, and it looks to-night as if a general strike would take place to-morrow.

THE PAY OF THE NEW-YORK TROOPS.

CIRCULAR FROM THE ADJUTANT-GENERAL ORDERING THE PAY-ROLLS TO BE MADE OUT IMMEDIATELY.

ALBANY, N. Y., July 30.—The following circular was issued this evening:

GENERAL HEAD-QUARTERS, STATE OF NEW-YORK, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, ALBANY, N. Y., July 30, 1877.

CIRCULAR No. 2.—The General commanding each division of the National Guard will be supplied immediately from these head-quarters with pay-rolls for all the organizations in his command, and he will see at once to their being properly filled out in triplicate, to include all the officers and men who performed duty under recent order of the Commander-in-Chief, and transmitted to the Paymaster-General here. In fixing the number of days' service, the day on which the troops were ordered out will be included, and one day will be allowed for their return home, and the rate of pay per day will be according to section 165 of the Military Code, as follows:

1. To all non-commissioned officers, musicians, and privates, $1. 2. To all commissioned officers of the line below the rank of Captain, $2. 3. To all commanding officers of companies, $3. 4. To all field officers below the rank of Colonel, $4. 5. To all commanding officers of regiments, $5. 6. To all regimental staff officers, $2 50, and all non-commissioned staff officers, $1 50. 7. To all Brigade Generals, $6. 8. To all Brigade staff officers, $4. 9. To all Major-Generals, $8. 10. To all Division Staff Officers, $5. 11. All mounted officers and all members of any troop of cavalry or battery of artillery mounted and equipped shall be paid $1 per day for each horse actually used by them.

The General commanding each division will also immediately procure bills in triplicate for all the expense incurred for transporting, subsisting, and quartering the troops in his division, the bill to be receipted by the parties to whom the money is due, certified by the officers who incurred the expense, approved by himself, and transmitted to their head-quarters. The Controller of the State is prepared to meet these obligations, and, therefore, there must be no delay in having the instructions of this circular carried out at once. FRANKLIN TOWNSEND,

ALFRED H. TAYLOR, Adjutant-General.
Assistant Adjutant-General.

THE STRIKE IN NEW-JERSEY.

CONTINUATION OF THE TROUBLE ON THE MAIN LINE OF THE DELAWARE AND LACKAWANNA ROAD—PEACEABLE CONDITION OF AFFAIRS IN OTHER DISTRICTS.

Gov. Bedle, who had gone to Long Branch Sunday to visit his family for the first time in a week, returned to military head-quarters in Taylor's Hotel, Jersey City, early yesterday morning. Last night he determined to allow a part of the Ninth Regiment, now in camp at the Elysian Fields, to return to their homes, deeming it unnecessary longer to hold the entire force in reserve. Still, he was reticent as to how many of the troops would be withdrawn, not considering it judicious to make the facts public last evening. As regards the situation at Phillipsburg, the Governor said there had been no further disturbances, and the troops were

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—JULY 30.

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—10. A. M.

300 Del. & Hud.....44½ | 100 Union Pacific.....65
100 do.....44¾ | 2500 Lake Shore.....51¾
100 do.....44⅞ | 1000 do.....51⅝
100 do.....45 | do.....s3. 51⅝
200 do.....44¾ | 100 do.....s3. 51⅝
100 do.....44½ | 500 do.....51⅝
100 do.....43½ | 100 do.....51⅝
300 do.....44 | 100 do.....c. 51⅝
500 do.....42¾ | 1000 do.....s3. 51¼
100 do.....s3. 43 | 200 do.....51¾
100 Rock Island.....95⅜ | 600 do.....s3. 51¾
200 do.....s3. 95 | 700 do.....51¾
300 West. Union.....87⅜ | 700 do.....51¾
100 do.....87½ | 800 do.....51¾
500 do.....87⅝ | 100 North-w. pf...b3. 51
2000 do.....88 | 1100 do.....51¾
300 do.....88¼ | 1100 do.....51¾
500 do.....88⅛ | 100 St. Paul pf.....59⅞
5 do.....87¾ | 300 do.....60
200 do.....88 | 10 do.....60
1200 do.....87¾ | 400 do.....60
100 C., C. & I. C.....s3. 3 | 100 do.....60½
100 do.....3½ | 100 do.....60⅝
100 do.....3⅜ | 400 D., L. & W.....44¾
100 Pacific Mail.....21⅞ | 600 do.....44¾
1100 do.....22 | 200 do.....c. 44¼
500 do.....22⅛ | 400 do.....44¼
500 do.....22⅜ | 100 do.....44¾
200 do.....22⅝ | 300 do.....43⅝
50 do.....22⅜ | 200 do.....43⅝
500 do.....22⅝ | 200 do.....43½
800 do.....22⅛ | 900 do.....43¾
200 N. Y. C. & H.....94½ | 75 do.....s2. 43¾
100 do.....94⅝ | 500 do.....43
100 do.....94⅜ | 100 do.....43¾
100 do.....94½ | 100 do.....43⅜
100 do.....c. 94½ | 100 Kansas Pacific.....2
100 do.....s3. 94⅜ | 300 Morris & Essex.....70
100 Mich. Central.....s3. 43¼ | 100 do.....69⅞
1100 do.....43⅛ | 200 do.....69¼
150 do.....43 | 100 do.....69
20 do.....42¾ | 100 do.....68¾
200 do.....43 | 1200 do.....68½

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—10:15 AND 11:30 A. M.

$21,000 U. S. 6s '81, c.....112¼
500 U. S. 4½s '91, c.....112⅛
$60,000 U. S. 6-5s, 1907, R.....12 105¾
35,000 U. S. 5s '81, R.....b.c.c. 109¾

FIRST BOARD—10:30 A. M.

$1,000 B., C. R. & N. 1st. 46
1,000 N. J. C. 1st, con. 66
3,000 N. J. C. conv.....68
3,000 H. & St. J. 8s, conv.....90½
2,000 I. & W. B. con.....26
10,000 Mil. & St. P., con. pf.....88½
1,000 do.....87⅞
8,000 Mil. & St. P. c. s. f.....87¼
2,000 M. & St. P. 1st, La C. Div.....100⅜
9,000 C. & N. W. 6s, 115⅜
6,000 H. & St. J. 8s, 2d mort.....90½
1,000 Erie 2d.....105⅝
2,000 do.....105⅞
2,000 Cen. Pac. gold.....107
2,000 Un. Pac. 1st.....105⅜
3,000 N. Y. Tr. L. g.....103
200 Del. & Hud.....b.c. 43¾
100 do.....43½
3,000 St. L. & I. M. 1st.....100
2,000 Canada So. 1st.....100
1,000 M. & E. 7s, 1st.....46
1,000 M. & E. 7s, '71.....99
2,000 Cent. Pac. 1st.....107
C. & O. Br.....86
2,000 N. Y. C. & H. R. 7s.....87½
45 Bank of Com. opg.....127
15 Met. Bank.....128
270 Ontario Silver.....21⅜
110 Del. & Hud.....b.c. 44¼
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SALES BEFORE THE CALL—12:30 P. M.

$1,000 10-40 R.....s3. 112
30,000 Reg. 6s, '81.....111¾
5,500 La. con.....77
1,000 M. & E. 1st con.....86
3,000 N. Y. C. 6s, '83.....104½
2,000 do.....104¾
14,000 N. J. C. conv.....63
500 At. & Pac. T.....20
2,000 West. Union.....88⅝
200 do.....88¾
3,000 St. L. & I. M. 1st.....100
1,000 Pacific Mail.....22¼
100 N. Y. C. & H.....95
100 do.....94⅞
10 Erie Railway.....9¾
300 Mich. Cen.....b3. 44¼
200 do.....44
10 Cen. of N. J.....12¼

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—2 P. M.

$10,000 U. S. 6s '81, c.....112⅛

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

$1,000 Dis. of C. 3.65s.....79¼
4,000 N. J. Cen. 1st, con.....66
8,000 do.....66¼
5,000 Mil. & St. P., c. s. f.....87½
1,000 do.....87¾
4,000 M. & St. P. C. & M. D.....99
2,000 do.....87½
2,000 N. W. C. G.....87½
3,000 C. of N. J.....88
4,000 H. & St. J. 8s, conv.....60½
1,000 Un. P. 1st.....103¼
1,000 Un. P. 7s, L. g.....103
200 Del. & Hud.....b.c. 43¾
100 do.....43½
2000 do.....43
2000 Cent. Pac. 1st, Cal. & Or.br.....86½
2,000 N. W. C. G.....87¾
3,000 C. of N. J.....88
4,000 H. & St. J. 8s, conv.....60½
1,000 Un. P. 1st.....103¼
1,000 Un. P. 7s, L. g.....103
200 Del. & Hud.....b.c. 43¾
100 do.....43½
200 Pacific Mail.....22
200 Cent. Pac. 1st.....107
2000 At. & Pac. T.....b.c. 22
300 Pacific Mail.....22⅛
800 do.....22⅜
100 do.....22⅞
700 do.....22⅝
300 do.....22⅜
100 do.....22⅝
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100

SHIPPING.

WHITE STAR LINE.

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL, CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL.

The steamers of this route take the Lane Routes recommended by Lieut. Maury, U. S. N., going south of the Banks on the passage to Queenstown all the year round.
GERMANIC.....SATURDAY, Aug. 4, at 12:30 P. M.
ADRIATIC.....SATURDAY, Aug. 18, at 1 P. M.
BRITANNIC.....SATURDAY, Aug. 25, 4 P. M
From White Star Dock, Pier No. 52 North River.

These steamers are uniform in size and unsurpassed in appointments. The saloon, state-rooms, smoking and bath-rooms are amidships, where the noise and motion are least felt, affording a degree of comfort hitherto unattainable at sea.

Rates—Saloon, $80 and $100, gold; return tickets on favorable terms; steerage, $28.

For inspection of plans and other information apply at the Company's offices, No. 37 Broadway, New-York.
R. J. CORTIS, Agent.

STATE LINE.

NEW-YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, DUBLIN, BELFAST, AND LONDONDERRY.

These first-class full-powered steamers will sail from Pier No. 42 North-River, foot of Canal-st.
STATE OF NEVADA.....Thursday, Aug. 2
STATE OF VIRGINIA.....Thursday, Aug. 9
STATE OF INDIANA.....Thursday, Aug. 23
STATE OF GEORGIA.....Thursday, Aug. 30

First cabin, $60 and $70, according to accommodations; return tickets at reduced rates. Second cabin, $45; return tickets at reduced rates. Steerage, $26. Apply to AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Agents, No. 72 Broadway, New-York.

STEERAGE tickets at No. 45 Broadway, and at the company's pier, foot of Canal-st., North River.

THE AMERICAN STEAM-SHIP COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA,
PHILADELPHIA AND LIVERPOOL LINE.

The only Transatlantic Line sailing under the American flag. Sailing every Thursday from Philadelphia and Wednesday from Liverpool.

THE RED STAR LINE.

Carrying the Belgian and United States Mails. Sailing semi-monthly alternately from Philadelphia and New-York. Direct and only
TO ANTWERP.

For rates of passage and other information apply to PETER WRIGHT & SONS, General Agents, No. 307 Walnut-st., Philadelphia, and No. 52 Broadway, New-York.
JNO. McDONALD, Agt., No. 8 Battery-place.

INMAN LINE MAIL STEAMERS.
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
CITY OF BERLIN.....Aug. 11, 7 A. M.
CITY OF CHESTER.....Aug. 18, 7 P. M.
CITY OF RICHMOND.....Sept. 1, 11 A. M.
From Pier No. 45 North River.

CABIN, $80 and $100, gold. Return tickets on favorable terms. STEERAGE, $28, currency. Drafts at lowest rates.

Saloons, state-rooms, smoking and bath rooms amidships. JOHN G. DALE, Agent.
Nos. 15 and 33 Broadway, New-York.

ANCHOR LINE U. S. MAIL STEAMERS.
NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.
Anchoria.....Aug. 4, noon | California.Aug. 18, 1 P. M.
Bolivia.....Aug. 11, 7 A. M. | Ethiopia..Aug. 25, 6 A. M.
TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, OR DERRY.
Cabins, $65 to $80, according to accommodations.
Intermediate, $35; Steerage, $28.
NEW-YORK TO SOUTHAMPTON AND LONDON.
Utopia.....Aug. 4, noon | Alsatia.....Aug. 18, 1 P. M.
Cabins, $55 to $70. Steerage, $28. Cabin excursion tickets at reduced rates. Drafts issued for any amount at current rates. Company's Pier Nos. 20 and 21 North River, New-York. HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents, No. 7 Bowling Green.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.
STEAM-SHIP LINE BETWEEN NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON, AND BREMEN.
Company's Pier, foot of 2d-st., Hoboken.
ODER.....Sat., Aug. 4 NECKAR.....Sat., Aug. 18
RHEIN.....Sat., Aug. 11 MAIN.....Sat., Aug. 25
RATES OF PASSAGE FROM NEW-YORK TO SOUTHAMPTON, HAVRE, OR BREMEN.
First cabin.....$100 gold
Second cabin.....60 gold
Steerage.....30 currency
Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage certificates, $30 currency. For freight or passage apply to OELRICHS & CO., No. 2 Bowling Green.

GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY.

The splendid mail steamers of this company between New-York and Havre,
Calling at PLYMOUTH (60 m. B.) for the landing of Passengers,
Will sail from Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Morton-st., every Wednesday, beginning May 2, at noon:
FRANCE, TRUDELLE, Wednesday Aug. 1, 9 A. M.
*PEREIRE, DANRE, Wednesday, Aug. 8, 4. P. M.
CANADA, FRANGEUL, Wednesday, Aug. 15, 10 A. M.
Rates of passage, greatly reduced.
LOUIS DE BEBIAN, Agent, No. 55 Broadway.

HAMBURG American Packet Company's Line, for PLYMOUTH, CHERBOURG, and HAMBURG.
LESSING.....Aug. 2 | AMMONIA.....Aug. 16
HERDER.....Aug. 9 | POMMERANIA.....Aug. 23
Rates of Passage to Plymouth, London, Cherbourg, Hamburg, and all points in England: First Cabin, $100, gold; Second Cabin, $60, gold; Steerage, $30, currency.
KUNHARDT & CO. C. B. RICHARD & BOAS.
General Agents. General Passenger Agents,
61 Broad-st., N. Y. 61 Broadway, N. Y.

FOR LIVERPOOL, VIA QUEENSTOWN.

The Liverpool and Great Western Steam Company's United States mail steamers leave Pier No. 53 N. R.:
MONTANA.....TUESDAY, July 31, at 9 A. M.
WYOMING.....TUESDAY, Aug. 14, at 9 A. M.
WISCONSIN.....TUESDAY, Aug. 28, at 8 A. M.
Cabin passage, $55, $65, or $75, according to stateroom; steerage, $26; intermediate, $40.
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 29 Broadway.

NATIONAL LINE—Piers 44 and 51 North River. FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
Italy.....Sat., Aug. 4, noon | Egypt, Sept. 1, 10:30 A. M.
Spain, Sat., Aug. 18, noon | Italy, Sept. 15, noon
FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND LONDON.
Holland, Sat., Aug. 4, noon | Denmark, Aug. 16, 9 A. M.
Cabin and steerage passage, and drafts from £1 upward, issued at very low rates. Company's offices, No. 69 Broadway.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.,

THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.

H. LIVINGSTON, Capt. MALLORY, WEDNESDAY, Aug. 1, at 3 North River, 3 P. M. GEO. YONGE, Agent, 409 Broadway.
SAN SALVADOR, Capt. NICKERSON, SATURDAY, Aug. 4, Pier 43 North River, 3 P. M. GEO. YONGE, Agent, 409 Broadway.
GEN. BARNES, Capt. CHEESMAN, WEDNESDAY, Aug. 8, Pier 16 East River, 3 P. M. MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents, 62 South-st.
SAN JACINTO, Capt. HAZARD, SATURDAY, Aug. 11, Pier 48 North River, 3 P. M. GEO. YONGE, Agent. 409 Broadway.

Insurance ONE-HALF PER CENT. Superior accommodations for passengers. Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, Atlantic and Gulf Railroad, and Florida steamers.
C. D. OWENS, GEORGE YONGE,
Agent C. R. R. of Ga. Agent C. R. R. of Ga.
No. 315 Broadway. No. 409 Broadway.

PACIFIC MAIL AND PANAMA TRANSIT
STEAM-SHIP LINES.

FOR CALIFORNIA, JAPAN, CHINA, AUSTRALIA, NEW-ZEALAND, BRITISH COLOMBIA, OREGON, &c.
Sailing from Pier foot Canal-st., North River.
For SAN FRANCISCO, via ISTHMUS OF PANAMA. Steam-ship ACAPULCO.....Tuesday, July 31
connecting for Central American ports.
From SAN FRANCISCO to JAPAN and CHINA.
Steam-ship CITY OF TOKIO.....Wednesday, Aug. 8
From San Francisco to Australia and New-Zealand.
Steam-ship CITY OF NEW-YORK..Wednesday, Aug. 15
For freight or passage apply to
WM. P. CLYDE & CO. or H. J. BULLAY, Supt.,
No. 6 Bowling Green. Pier foot Canal-st., North River.

ATLAS MAIL LINE.

BI-MONTHLY SERVICE TO JAMAICA, HAYTI, COLOMBIA, and ASPINWALL, and to PANAMA and SOUTH PACIFIC PORTS, (via Aspinwall.) First-class full-powered iron screw steamers, from Pier No. 51, North River.

For HAYTI, COLOMBIA, ISTHMUS OF PANAMA, and SOUTH PACIFIC PORTS, (via Aspinwall:)
ANDES.....Aug. 14
ALPS.....Aug. 28

For KINGSTON (Jamaica) and HAYTI:
ATLAS.....Aug. 17
CLARIBEL.....About Sept. 6

Superior First-class Passenger accommodation.
PIM, FORWOOD & CO., Agents,
No. 56 Wall-st.

GREAT SOUTHERN
FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.

SAILING FROM PIER NO. 27 NORTH RIVER, WEDNESDAYS AND SATURDAYS at 3 P. M.
FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., FLORIDA, THE SOUTH, AND SOUTH-WEST.
GEO. W. CLYDE.....WEDNESDAY.....Aug. 1
CHARLESTON.....SATURDAY.....Aug. 4
SUPERIOR PASSENGER ACCOMMODATIONS.
Insurance to destination one-half of one per cent.
Good form of bills of lading, commission. Passenger tickets and bills of lading issued and signed at the office of
JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents,
Office on the pier.
Or W. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling Green,
Or BENTLEY D. HASELL, General Agent
Great Southern Freight Line, 317 Broadway.

TO SUMMER TRAVELERS.

International Steam-ship Company's Line of Steamers TO EASTERN MAINE, NEW-BRUNSWICK, NOVA SCOTIA, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, &c., &c.

The steamers NEW-YORK and CITY OF PORTLAND will, until Sept. 15, leave Boston at 8 A. M. and Portland at 6 P. M., every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, and FRIDAY, for EASTPORT, Me., and ST. JOHN, N. B., forwarding passengers by connecting lines to Calais, Me.; St. Andrew's, Fredericton, Shediac, Mirimichi, and Bathurst, N. B.; Truro, Pictou, Digby, Annapolis, Kentville, Windsor, and Halifax, N. S.; Summerside and Charlottetown, P. E. I. The steamers are first class in every respect; the climate of the region to which they run is delightfully cool and invigorating, and the experience of travel very moderate. For tickets, with description of the route, and any further information, apply to W. H. KILBY, Agent,
End of Commercial Wharf, Boston, Mass.

NEW-YORK, HAVANA, & MEXICAN MAIL & S. S. LINE
Steamers leave Pier No. 3 North River, at 3 P. M.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.

CITY OF MERIDA, REYNOLDS.....Saturday, Aug. 4
CITY OF VERA CRUZ, DEARER.....Wednesday, Aug. 8
CITY OF NEW-YORK, THOMPSON..Wednesday, Aug. 15

FOR VERA CRUZ AND NEW-ORLEANS,

Via Havana, Progreso, Campeachy, Tuxpan, Tampico.
CITY OF MERIDA, REYNOLDS.....Saturday, Aug. 4
Steamers will leave New-Orleans Aug. 12 and Sept. 2 for Vera Cruz and all the above ports.
For freight or passage apply to
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, Nos. 31 and 33 Broadway.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. JONES, Passport Agent, No. 91 Duane-st., corner Broadway.

SHIPPING.

CUNARD LINE B. & N. A. R. M. S. P. CO.
NOTICE.

With the view of diminishing the chances of collision, the steamers of this line take a specified course for all seasons of the year.

On the outward passage from Queenstown to New-York on Sundays, crossing the meridian of 50 at 43 latitude, or nothing to the north of 43.

On the homeward passage, crossing the meridian of 50 at 42, or nothing to the north of 42.

FROM NEW-YORK FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.
ALGERIA....WED., Aug. 1 | ABYSSINIA...WED., Aug. 15
BOTHNIA....WED., Aug. 8 | SCYTHIA....WED., Aug. 22
Steamers marked * do not carry steerage passengers.
Cabin passage $80, $100, and $130, gold, according to accommodation. Return tickets on favorable terms.
Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at very low rates. Freight and passage office No. 4 Bowling Green. CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

PASSENGERS PER STEAM-SHIP ALGERIA embark from the Cunard Wharf, foot of Grand-st. Jersey City, at 9 A. M. on WEDNESDAY, Aug. 1, 1877.
CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN,
No. 4 Bowling Green, New-York.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA
DIRECT MAIL LINE.

These first-class steam-ships sail regularly at 2 P. M. from Pier No. 13 North River, as follows:
COLUMBUS.....WEDNESDAY, Aug. 1
CLYDE.....SATURDAY, Aug. 11
Accommodations unsurpassed. For freight or passage apply to WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling Green. McKELLAR, LULING & CO., Agents in Havana.

RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.
GREAT TRUNK LINE
AND UNITED STATES MAIL ROUTE.
On and after June 25, 1877,

Trains leave New-York, via Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets Ferries, as follows:
Express for Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West and South, with Pullman Palace Cars attached, 9 A. M., 6 and 8:30 P. M., daily.
For Williamsport, Lock Haven, Corry, and Erie, at 8:30 P. M., connecting at Corry for Titusville, Petroleum Centre, and the Oil Regions. For Williamsport and Lock Haven, 9 A. M.
For Baltimore, Washington, and the South, "Limited Washington Express" of Pullman Parlor Cars, daily, except Sunday, 9:30 A. M.; arrive Washington, 4:10 P. M. Regular at 8:30 A. M., 1, 6, and 8:30 P. M. Sunday, 9 and 8:30 P. M.
Express for Philadelphia, 7:30, 8:20, 9, (9:30 limited,) 10:30 A. M., 1, 4, 5, 6, 7, and 8:30 P. M. Sunday, 9 A. M., 5, 6, 7, and 8:30 P. M. Emigrant and second-class, 7 P. M.
For trains to Newark, Elizabeth, Rahway, Princeton, Trenton, Perth Amboy, Flemington, Belvidere, and other points see local schedules at all Ticket Offices.
Trains arrive: From Pittsburg, 6:50 and 10:40 A. M. and 12:05 P. M., daily; 10:10 A. M. and 8:50 P. M., daily, except Monday. From Washington and Baltimore, 6:50 A. M., 2:10, 4:10, 6:10, and 10:10 P. M. Sunday, 5:05, 6:50, 9:10, 10:10, 10:40, 11:50 A. M., 2:10, 4:10, 5:10, 6:50, 8:40, 10:10, and 10:20 P. M. Sunday, 5:05, 6:50, 10:40, 11:50 A. M., 6:50 and 10:20 P. M.
Ticket Offices, Nos. 526 and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts.; No. 4 Court-st., Brooklyn; Nos. 114, 116, and 118 Hudson-st., Hoboken; Depot, Jersey City. Emigrant Ticket Office, No. 8 Battery-place.
FRANK THOMSON, I. P. FARMER,
General Manager. General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—Commencing July 1, 1877, through trains will leave Grand Central Depot:
8:00 A. M., Western and Northern Express, with drawing-room car to Rochester; also to St. Albans.
9:00 A. M., Special Saratoga Express, drawing-room cars, through to Montreal.
10:30 A. M., Special Chicago and Western Express, with drawing-room cars to Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo, and Niagara Falls; also drawing-room car through to Richfield Springs.
11:30 A. M., Northern and Western Express, with drawing-room cars for Saratoga.
3:30 P. M., Special Saratoga Express. Connects at East Albany for principal stations to Syracuse.
4:00 P. M., Albany and Troy Express. Stops at Sing Sing, Peekskill, and all stations north, except Livingston.
6:00 P. M., St. Louis Express, with sleeping cars for St. Louis, running through every day in the week; also, sleeping cars for Watertown, Canandaigua, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and for Montreal via Saratoga.
8:30 P. M., Express, daily, with sleeping cars, for Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Cleveland, Toledo, Detroit, and Chicago, and to Montreal via St. Albans.
11:00 P. M., Express, with sleeping cars, for Albany and Troy. For other trains as per local Time Tables.
Tickets for sale at Nos. 252, 261, and 413 Broadway, and at Westcott Express Company's offices, Nos. 7 Park-place, 785 and 942 Broadway, New-York, and 333 Washington-st., Brooklyn.
C. B. MEEKER, General Passenger Agent.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.—FERRY-BOATS leave New-York from James-slip 80 minutes, and from 34th-st., East River, 15 minutes previous to departure of trains. No boats from James-slip after 7 P. M. On Sundays from 34th st. only. Trains leave Long Island City (Hunter's Point) as follows: Greenport, Sag Harbor, &c., 8:44, 9:03 A. M., 3:30, 4:06 P. M.; Sunday, 4:30 A. M. For Patchogue, &c., at 9:03 A. M., 2, 4:45, 5:23, 6:03 P. M.; Sundays, 9:15 A. M. For Babylon, &c., at 8:44, 9:03 A. M., daily; 11:30 A. M., 2, 4:24, 4:45, 5:23, 6:03 P. M.; Sundays, 9:15 A. M., 6:35 P. M. For Port Jefferson, &c., at 10 A. M., 3:30, 5:05 P. M.; Sundays, 9:30 A. M. For Northport, &c., at 10 A. M., 3:30, 4:24, 5:05, 6:42 P. M.; Sundays, 9:30 A. M., 6:30 P. M. For Oyster Bay, &c., at 8:44, 11:30 A. M., 2, 3:30, 4:24, 5:05, 6:42 P. M.; Sundays, 9:30 A. M., 6:30 P. M. For Rockaway Beach, &c., at 8, 10:20, 10:50 A. M., 1:30, 2, 3:30, 4:24, 5:05, 6:42 P. M.—7 P. M. to Far Rockaway only;—Sundays at 9:15, 10, 11 A. M., 1:30, 3:10, 6:30 P. M.—6:35 to Far Rockaway only. Local trains for Flushing, College Point, &c., as per time table. Ticket offices in New-York at James-Slip and Thirty-fourth-Street Ferries; at the offices of Westcott's Long Island Express Company, No. 7 Park-place, No. 785 Broadway, No. 942 Broadway, Grand Central Depot, 425-st. Ferry, in Brooklyn, No. 338 Washington-st. In Brooklyn, E. D., No. 79 4th-st. By purchasing tickets at any of the above offices baggage can be checked from residence to destination.

ERIE RAILWAY.

Summer Arrangements of Through Trains. From Chambers-Street Depot. (For 23d-st. see note below.)
9:00 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Cincinnati and Chicago Day Express. Drawing-room coaches to Buffalo.
10:45 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Express Mail for Buffalo and the West. Sleeping-coach to Buffalo.
7:00 P. M., daily, Pacific Express to the West. Sleeping-coaches through to Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cincinnati, and Chicago without change. Hotel dining-coaches to Chicago.
7:00 P. M., except Sundays, Western Emigrant train.
Above trains leave Twenty-third-Street Ferry at 8:45 and 10:15 A. M. and 6:45 P. M.
For local trains see time tables and cards in hotels and depots. JNO. N. ABBOTT, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN, AND HARTFORD RAILROAD.—Trains leave Forty-second-Street Depot for Boston at 8:05, 11 A. M., 1, 3, 9, 10, 11:35 P. M. For Boston and Albany Railroad, 8:05, 11 A. M., 9 P. M. For Connecticut River Railroad, 8:05, 11 A. M., 12 M., 3 P. M. For Newport, 8:05 A. M., 1 P. M. For Shore Line Division, 8:05 A. M., 1, 3, 5:15, 10 P. M. For Air Line Railroad, 8:05 A. M., 1, 3, 11:35 P. M. For New Haven and Northampton Railroad, 8:05 A. M., 3 P. M. For Naugatuck Railroad, 8:05 A. M., 1, 3, P. M. For Housatonic Railroad, 8:05 A. M., 3 P. M. For Danbury and Norwalk Railroad, 8:05 A. M., 1, 3, 4:40, 5:45 P. M. For Sheepshead Railroad, 8:05 A. M., 3 P. M. For New-Canaan Railroad, 8:05 A. M., 1, 4:40, 5:45 P. M. For local trains see time tables.

LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD.
ARRANGEMENT PASSENGER TRAINS, JAN. 1, 1877.
Leave depots, foot of Cortlandt and Desbrosses sts., at 6:30 P. M.—Night Express daily for Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Sayre, Elmira, Ithaca, Auburn, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and the West. Pullman sleeping coaches attached.
General Eastern office corner Church and Cortlandt sts.
CHARLES H. CUMMINGS, Agent.
ROBERT H. SAYRE, Superintendent and Engineer.

LONG BRANCH AND PHILADELPHIA
VIA NEW-JERSEY SOUTHERN R. R.

Commencing June 18, 1877, steamers leave New-York, Pier No. 8 North River, foot Rector-st., connecting at Sandy Hook with trains for Long Branch, 6:20, 9:30, 10:40 A. M., 3:45, 5, and 6:15 P. M.
Ocean Grove, 9:30 A. M. and 3:45 P. M.
Philadelphia and Toms River, 6:20, 9:30 A. M., and 3:45 P. M.; Sea-side Park, Barnegat, and Beach Haven, 6:20 A. M. and 3:45 P. M.; Vineland, Bridgeton, Atlantic City, and Cape May, 9:30 A. M.; Sundays, for Long Branch, 9:30 A. M.
W. S. SNEDEN, General Manager.

WICKFORD RAILROAD ROUTE TO NEWPORT, R. I.—Passengers for this line take 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M. express trains from Grand Central Depot, arriving at 4:18 and 8 P. M. at Newport.
THEODORE WARLEN, Superintendent.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR NORWALK AND DANBURY DAILY.

Steamer ADELPHI leaves Brooklyn, (Jewell's Dock,) 2:30 P. M.; Pier No. 37, East River, 2:45 P. M., and 33d-st., 3 P. M., connecting with Danbury and New-Haven Railroads. Reduced fare, 35 cents.
Excursion tickets, 50 cents.

ENGLEWOOD.—MORNING BOAT FROM DEPOT of the Brooklyn annex for Englewood, 8:05 A. M.; Vestry-st., New-York, 8:20; 24th-st., New-York, 8:35 A. M. Returning, leaves Englewood 9:35, landing at 24th-st., Vestry-st., and Brooklyn, Fulton-st. Fare 20c.

FOR CATSKILL, STUYVESANT, &c.—Steamer ESCORT from Franklin-st., North River, every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday at 6 P. M. for freight and passengers. Fare, $1. Berths free.

CATSKILL AND STUYVESANT BOATS leave daily from Pier No. 42, foot of Canal-st., at 6 P. M., for passengers and freight. Fare, $1. Berths free.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS ON Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad. Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 11:30 A. M.

MARY POWELL, FOR WEST POINT, CORNWALL, Newburg, Poughkeepsie, Rondout, and Kingston, leaves Pier 59, N. R., (Vestry-st.,) daily, at 2:30 P. M.

STEAMBOATS.

THE NEW
PROVIDENCE LINE
TO BOSTON, via Providence Direct.
A WHOLE NIGHT'S REST.
ONLY 42 MILES OF RAIL. TIME 60 MINUTES.
The magnificent new steamer
MASSACHUSETTS,
("The Palace Steamer of the World,")
and the world-renowned steamer
RHODE ISLAND,
("The Queen of the Sound,")

Leave daily (Sundays excepted) from Pier No. 29 N. R., foot of Warren-st., at 5 P. M., arriving at PROVIDENCE at 6 A. M., and BOSTON 7 A. M. No intermediate landings between New-York and Providence.
THE OLD RELIABLE STONINGTON LINE.

FOR BOSTON AND ALL POINTS EAST,
at 5 P. M., daily from Pier No. 33 N. R., foot of Jay-st.
Brooklyn passengers transferred free by steam-boat leaving Jewell's Wharf, Fulton Ferry, at 4:25 P. M., and landing at above piers.

THE GREAT
FALL RIVER LINE
FOR BOSTON,
And all points EAST, via NEWPORT and FALL RIVER.
The mammoth palace steamers
BRISTOL AND PROVIDENCE,
LARGEST, HANDSOMEST, AND MOST COSTLY STEAMERS IN THE WORLD. Full night's rest. No midnight changes. Five morning trains Fall River to Boston. Steamers leave New-York daily at 5 P. M., (Sundays July 1 to Sept. 2, inclusive,) from Pier No. 28 N. R., foot of Murray-st. GRAND PROMENADE CONCERTS every evening. Tickets and State Rooms secured at all principal hotels and ticket offices, at the Pier, and on steamers.
BORDEN & LOVELL, Agents.
GEO. L. CONNOR, Gen'l Pass. Agent.

OAK BLUFFS,
MARTHA'S VINEYARD,
AND
NANTUCKET.
NEW AND DIRECT ROUTE BETWEEN
NEW-YORK AND THESE GREAT
SUMMER RESORTS OF NEW-ENGLAND,
VIA
FALL RIVER LINE
AND WOODS HOLE.

Leave New-York from Pier No. 28, N. R., at 5 P. M. daily, (Sundays included.) Arrive at Oak Bluffs 8:30 A. M., and Nantucket 11:30 A. M. the next day.
3 TO 6 HOURS AHEAD OF OTHER LINES.
New-York to Oak Bluffs, $5; Excursion tickets, $9. New-York to Nantucket, $6; Excursion tickets, $10.
Returning, leave Nantucket, 1:15 P. M.; Oak Bluffs, 4 P. M.; arrive at New-York, 6:30 A. M. the next day.
GEORGE L. CONNOR, BORDEN & LOVELL,
General Passenger Agent. Agents.

ALBANY BOAT---PEOPLE'S LINE.

The elegant steamers DREW and ST. JOHN leave Pier No. 41 North River EVERY WEEK DAY at 6 P. M., connecting at Albany with express trains for
SARATOGA,
LAKE GEORGE,
LAKE CHAMPLAIN,
THE ADIRONDACK AND
WHITE MOUNTAINS,
and all favorite Summer Resorts North and West.
FARE ONLY $1 50.
Messina's String Bands accompany each steamer.
S. E. MAYO, General Passenger Agent.

SARATOGA VIA PEOPLE'S LINE FROM PIER No. 41 N. R.—Large, elegant, and safe steamers. Fare to Saratoga, $2 70. Excursion Tickets, good during season, to Albany and return, $2; Saratoga and return, $4 40. Races commence at Saratoga July 21.

ALBANY AND TROY BY DAY BOATS.—C. VIBBARD and DANIEL DREW leave Vesty-st. Pier, N. R., at 8:35, and 11:30 A. M., landing at Nyack, West Point, Newburg, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Saugerties, Catskill and Hudson. Close connection with New-York Central R. R. for the West, and with express trains for Saratoga, Montreal, and other points north. To West Point and Newburg, returning same day, $1. Tickets or coupons good on Hudson River R. R., are received on board for passage. FREE TRANSFER from land to BRONMAN boat by steam-boat, Leaves Jewell's Wharf, (Fulton-st.,) at 8:05 A. M. Tickets over New-York Central and for Saratoga on the wharf.

SEA BIRD—CAPT. H. B. BARKER,
FOR RED BANK, FROM FRANKLIN-ST.

Leave New-York.	Leave Red Bank.
Tuesday, 24th...3:00 P. M.	Tuesday, 24th...7:00 A. M.
Wednesday, 25th.3:00 P. M.	Wednesday, 25th.7:00 A. M.
Thursday, 26th..3:30 P. M.	Thursday, 26th..7:00 A. M.
Saturday, 28th..10:00 A. M.	Saturday, 28th..2:00 P. M.
Sunday, 29th...8:00 A. M.	Saturday, 28th...5:30 P. M.
Monday, 30th...7:00 A. M.	Sunday, 29th.....4:00 P. M
Tuesday, 31st...7:30 A. M.	Tuesday, 31st...11:30 P. M.

HELEN—CAPT. J. S. THROCKMORTON,
For RED BANK, from Franklin-st.

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Tuesday, 24th...8:00 A. M.	Monday, 23d.....3:00 P. M.
Wednesday, 25th.9:00 A. M.	Tuesday, 24th....3:00 P. M.
Thursday, 26th..9:00 A. M.	Wednesday, 25th.3:00 P. M.
Friday, 27th....10:00 A. M.	Thursday, 26th..3:00 P. M.
Saturday, 28th..3:30 P. M.	Friday, 27th....3:00 P. M.
Monday, 30th....3:00 P. M.	Monday, 30th....6:30 A. M.
Tuesday, 31st....3:00 P. M.	Tuesday, 31st....6:30 A. M.

NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, SPRINGFIELD, WHITE MOUNTAINS, MONTREAL, AND INTERMEDIATE POINTS.—Steamers leave Pier No. 25 E. R. daily (Sundays excepted) at 3 P. M. (23d-st., E. R., at 3:15 P. M.) and 11 P. M., connecting with special trains at New-Haven for Meriden, Hartford, Springfield, &c. Tickets sold and baggage checked at 944 Broadway, New-York, and 4 Court-st., Brooklyn. Excursion to New-Haven and return, $1 50.

CITIZENS' LINE STEAMERS FOR TROY and SARATOGA, connecting with all railroad lines from 44d West, 50th-st., and Harlem. SPECIAL BY ANY OTHER ROUTE. The entirely new and magnificent steamers CITY OF TROY and SARATOGA leave daily (Saturdays excepted) at 6 P. M., from Pier No. 49 N. R., foot of Leroy-st. Through tickets sold and baggage checked to all points.
JOSEPH CORNELL, Superintendent.

1877.—LLOYD'S DOCK, OYSTER BAY.—FOOT OF LLOYD'S NECK, (GOLD Spring,) Long Island.—The new and fast steamer J. S. SCHUYLER will leave New-York daily (Sundays excepted) for the above places, from Pier No. 16 East River, foot of Wall-st., at 9:45 A. M., foot of 23d-st., East River, at 4 P. M. Stages will connect at Lloyd's Dock for Huntington.
Tickets to all landings, 50 cents.
Excursion tickets, $1.

RONDOUT AND KINGSTON.—LANDING AT Newburg, Poughkeepsie, Highland Falls, (West Point,) Cornwall, Marlboro', Milton, Esopus, connecting with Ulster and Delaware Railroad, steam-boats JAMES W. BALDWIN and THOMAS CORNELL, from pier foot of Spring-st., North River, daily at 4 P. M.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The up-town office of THE TIMES is located at
No. 1,258 broadway, south-east corner of 32d-st.
Open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received and copies of THE TIMES for sale.
ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE young Protestant girl as chamber-maid and waitress, or assist with the washing; three years' reference from last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 56 Leroy-st., Room No. 11.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A YOUNG AMERICAN girl as chamber-maid and waitress, or to do light house-work and take care of children. Call at No. 138 West 19th-st., in the rear.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A PROTESTANT woman as chamber-maid and to assist with children; has the very best of City reference. Apply at No. 418 East 14th-st., first floor.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A respectable Protestant woman as chamber-maid and waitress; best City reference. Call at No. 418 East 14th-st., first floor.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL as chamber-maid and laundress; has good reference from her last employer. Call at No. 138 East 28th-st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS first-class chamber-maid and waitress; best City reference. Call at No. 124 West 19th-st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS FIRST-class cook; understands her business in all kinds of cooking; French and English; also a good bread baker; no objection to go to the country; best of reference. Can be seen at No. 221 East 21st-st.

COOK, &c. — CHAMBER-MAID, &c. — BY two Protestant girls (sisters) together; one as cook, washer, and ironer; other as chamber-maid and waitress; four years' City reference. Call two days at No. 978 2d-av., second floor, front.

COOK, &c.—CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY two respectable girls; one as cook, washer, and ironer; the other as chamber-maid and waitress; together or separate. Call at No. 225 West 35th-st. for two days.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN; DOES baking—bread and biscuit; is a regular laundress; City or country; best City reference. Call at No. 239 West 37th-st.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK UNDERSTANDing all kinds of cooking; prefers a country situation; highest references. Call or address at No. 1,060 3d-av., between 62d and 63d sts.

COOK, &c.—BY A RESPECIABLE YOUNG WOMan as first-class cook and to assist at washing; City or country; highest testimonials. Call at No. 244 West 47th-st., one flight of stairs.

COOK.—BY A COMPETENT PERSON AS A GOOD cook and first-class laundress; the best of City reference. Call at No. 224 West 31st-st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS FIRST-class cook in a private family; best City reference. Call at No. 238 7th-av., between 23d and 24th sts.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS COOK OR laundress; City or country; good reference. Call at No. 341 East 27th-st.

COOK.—AS FIRST-CLASS COOK IN A PRIVATE family; good family baker; will assist in washing; seven years' City reference. Call at 448 7th-av., third bell.

COOK.—BY A COMPETENT COOK, IN A PRIvate family; best City references; two years in last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 25 East 27th-st.

COOK.—BY AN EXCELLENT PLAIN COOK; WILL assist with washing and ironing; would go in the country; first-class City reference. Call at No. 623 3d-av.

DRESS-MAKER.—BY A DRESS-MAKER; WILL engage for the country at $1 a day; good operator. Call at No. 489 8th-av.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A YOUNG GIRL TO DO general house-work; has reference. Call for two days at No. 200 East 46th-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL for general house-work; best of City reference. Call at No. 241 West 33d-st.

LADY'S MAID.—BY A FIRST-CLASS LADY'S maid; has good City reference. Address Maid, Box No. 310 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, 1,258 BROADWAY.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl as first-class laundress; has no objection to the country; best of City reference. Call for two days at No. 145 East 32d-st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY AN EXCELLENT LAUNdress; would go in the country; first-class reference. Call at No. 625 3d-av.

NURSE.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN; UNDERstands thoroughly bringing an infant up on the bottle; City or country; good City reference given. Call at No. 131 West 10th-st.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A COMPEtent woman for grown children, or can take entire charge of baby; good City reference. Call at No. 8 East 32d-st.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL TO take care of children and to make herself useful; is willing and obliging; best references. Call at No. 324 East 36th-st.

NURSE.—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL AS NURSE; is neat

THE RACING AT SARATOGA.

SATURDAY'S POSTPONED SPORT.

FOUR WELL-CONTESTED RACES—A HEAVY TRACK BUT GOOD TIME—HEAVY LOSSES OF THE BOOK-MAKERS—CUBA, WHISPER, ORIOLE, AND REDDING THE WINNERS—POOL-SELLING ON TO-DAY'S EVENTS.

SARATOGA, N. Y., July 30.—The postponement of the fourth day's racing from Saturday until to-day in consequence of the rain, had the effect of increasing the interest in the four events to be decided. When the starters were first announced the opinion prevailed that the winners would be Bazil, Bradamante, Oriole, and Redding, but there being two days in which to canvass the matter, there were opinions enough to bewilder the tyro who wished to invest a $5 bill in the mutual pools to the best advantage. The races were the principal topic of the piazzas all day yesterday, and groups of five or six here and there would earnestly discuss the merits of each contestant. The records were overhauled, comparisons made, and long dissertations evolved from the massive intellects of Dr. Weldon and other turf philosophers who argue not wisely but too well. The night brought rain again, however, spoiling the grand "sacred" concert in the park, and creating a flutter among the ladies as they hurriedly sought shelter to save their dresses from ruin. There were many long faces as the rain came down quickly and steadily as if it would last through the night, which it did. This morning there was a welcome break in the clouds, and the sun shone brightly as the time approached for the commencement of the sport. The attendance of spectators was not as large as on preceding days, for a postponement always has the effect of keeping people away. The track was very heavy, and there was a regular quagmire in front of the grand stand. The day was one of great excitement, for five different persons caught the combinations running from $800 up to $1,500, and therefore the book-makers lost heavily. They tried frantically to get out on the last race, but did not succeed. The Doswell Stake, the first race on the card, was taken by Cuba, and Whisper captured the mile and three-quarters. Oriole won the mile, and Redding the hurdle race. No sooner had the people left the course than a thunder-shower broke over the track, as if to keep it heavy for to-morrow.

THE RACING IN DETAIL.

THE DOSWELL STAKE.

The first event of the day was the inauguration of the Doswell Stake, for 3-year olds, which was opened last year. The distance is one mile, and there were 29 nominations, of which four started, namely, George L. Lorillard's b. f. Idalia, P. Lorillard's b. g. Bombast, Carr & Co.'s ch. c. Rifle, and E. V. Snediker's ch. c. Cuba. It had been the intention of Pierre Lorillard to start Bazil, but in his exercise yesterday morning it is said that he pulled up lame. This occasioned a great deal of talk, as Bazil was generally taken in the combination books, which are play or pay. Thus the book-makers think, as all combinations beginning with Bazil are dead to the backers. Although Bombast carried extra weight, he was a great favorite, and sold for $400; Rifle and Cuba, $200 each, and Idalia, $175. Bombast nearly fell at the first attempt to start, but on the second it was first off, with Rifle second, Idalia third, and Cuba fourth. Going round the turn, Bombast pushed nearly two lengths in front, and Idalia run to the second place, while Rifle fell to the rear. Idalia speedily challenged Bombast, and when they passed the quarter pole, she led the favorite fully half a length, and two lengths behind was Cuba, with Rifle two lengths in the rear. When they ran along the back stretch Idalia pushed out a length before Bombast, while Cuba had moved up half a length closer to the favorite. At the half-mile pole Idalia increased her lead to ¾ length, and Bombast moved up to the tail of Bombast, while Rifle had fallen four lengths to the rear and was out of the race. Coming round the lower turn Idalia began to falter, and Bombast went up to her head, but in the meantime Evans set to work with Cuba, and he too went up, and for a moment the three were level, and Rifle was fully six lengths behind them. As approaching the three-quarter pole Bombast and Cuba parted company with Idalia, and the struggle was now reduced to a match. When turning into the stretch, Evans brought Cuba to the dry ground on the extreme outside of the track, and was soon in front, and, notwithstanding Barrett's efforts, Bombast was unable to catch Cuba, who won the stake by two lengths in 1:46¾. Bombast was six lengths before Idalia, and Rifle last.

Cuba stands 15 hands 1 inch in height, is a beautiful chestnut in color, with a prominent star and small blaze. His two hind legs are white above the ankles. He has a neat and blood-like head, very wide between the eyes, with a fine neck and shoulders and deep girth. The back and centre piece show plenty of substance; his loin and hips are very fine, with splendid stifles and legs well up under him. In general appearance he has an English cut, and without doubt will prove a troublesome customer in the best of company.

THE MILE AND THREE-QUARTERS.

The second event was the handicap for all ages, one mile and three-quarters, and of the 10 entries the nine that sported colors were Shylock, Whisper, Waller, Partnership, Galway, Bradamante, Red Coat, Bushwhacker, and Lady Salyers. In the betting Bradamante and Whisper sold for $225 each, Galway and Longstaff's pair $100 each, Waller $75. Bushwhacker $60, and the field $65. When the flag fell Bradamante was in the lead, Galway second, and the rest of the field in a ruck, with Lady Salyers in the rear. As they ran down the shute Red Coat went to the front, and Lady Salyers followed up, and when they turned into the regular track at the half-mile pole Red Coat had the track a length in front of Lady Salyers, who was clear of Bradamante, who was leading the ruck a length. In this manner they ran around the lower turn, and when they came up the stretch Red Coat ran clear on the outside, and finished the first three-quarters of a mile three lengths ahead of Lady Salyers, with Whisper third, half a length before Bradamante, who was leading the ruck. Going around the turn Bushwhacker ran out, and was soon making his way toward the front. Passing the quarter pole Red Coat showed a length and a half in advance of Bradamante, who was lapped on the quarter by Bushwhacker, while Whisper was in the fourth place, and Shylock fifth. Going along the back stretch Bushwhacker made a gallant effort and was soon on even terms with Bradamante, while, in the meantime, Red Coat fell back beaten. When they reached the half-mile pole Bushwhacker was in front of Bradamante by a length, and the pair were two lengths away from Whisper, and Galway fourth. Coming around the lower turn Whisper ran up to the 3-year olds, and when they turned into the stretch the race was between these three, and there was an immense amount of enthusiasm manifested. Bushwhacker came to the front when past the furlong pole, and looked like a winner, when Whisper came up with a powerful stride on the outside, and they were soon even. Whisper lasted the longest, and passed the judges' stand the winner by a head in 3:12¾. Bushwhacker was two lengths ahead of Bradamante third, Galway fourth, and Waller fifth.

THE MILE DASH.

The third event was a dash of one mile for all ages, which had seven nominations, but only five of them were stripped for the contest, namely: Fugitive, Rhadamanthus, Oriole, Explosion, and Virginius. In the pools on Friday Oriole was a commanding favorite, but just before the start Rhadamanthus had the call, bringing $430, Oriole $425, Virginius $260, Explosion $155, and Fugitive $125. After one break away they were sent on their journey well together, but Fugitive immediately went to the front and led around the turn by a length, Rhadamanthus second, a neck before Virginius. Running at his best, Fugitive increased his lead to a length and a half at the quarter pole, while Rhadamanthus was second, half a length in front of Virginius, who was a length before Explosion, with Oriole in the rear, well in hand. Going along the back stretch Virginius ran up to the head of Rhadamanthus, and the pair rapidly shut up the daylight between them and Fugitive, and by the time they reached the half-mile pole the three were lapping each other. Fugitive being half a length in advance of Virginius, and Rhadamanthus at the latter's saddle girth, and two lengths behind them Oriole and Explosion were together. When they ran around the lower turn Virginius, unable to maintain the pace, dropped back, and Rhadamanthus moved to the head of Fugitive. In the meantime Oriole had bidden farewell to Explosion, and came after the leaders very fast, and when they turned into the home stretch she had passed Virginius and came up to the head of Rhadamanthus at the furlong pole, at the moment when Fugitive was beaten and fell back. There was a brilliant struggle between the two favorites, and when they were at the mile distance stand they were even, but Oriole came forward in the last few strides and won a fast race in 1:45¾, by a short half-length. Two lengths away came Virginius, who was a neck in front of Fugitive, while Explosion was beaten off.

THE HURDLE RACE.

The day's sport concluded with a hurdle race of mile heats, over four hurdles, for which the competitors were Redding, Lorena and Doubtful. The betting just before the start showed Redding selling even with the field in the majority of the pools. The horses were readily got in line, and when the flag fell Lorena had the best of the other two by a length. The first hurdle was situated at the beginning of the turn, and Lorena was over it a length in advance of Redding, who was two lengths in advance of Doubtful. In this manner they went around the turn past the quarter pole, when Redding took the lead and went over the second hurdle two lengths before Lorena, who was the same distance ahead of Doubtful. When they got to the third hurdle, near the half-mile pole, Redding was leading three lengths, while Doubtful had taken the second place, and was two lengths before Lorena, who was out of the race from this point. When they came round the lower turn Doubtful came up to Redding gradually until they came to the fourth hurdle on the home stretch at the furlong pole. They came over this close together, and then a fine brush ensued, which ended in favor of Doubtful by a neck, in 1:56, while Lorena just saved her distance.

Second Heat.—The betting now changed to Doubtful, who sold even against the other two. There was a good start, but Lorena, as before, took the lead, and was over the first hurdle two lengths before the other two, who were together. Going round they were lapped on each other, but at the quarter pole Redding was half a length in advance of Lorena, who was three lengths away from Doubtful. Going along the back stretch Redding opened a gap of two lengths. Doubtful was now second, Lorena falling out of the race again. At the third jump, near the half-mile pole, Redding showed three lengths ahead of Doubtful, and on the lower turn increased his lead to six lengths. The race was now over, for Redding came away and won by a dozen lengths in 1:57½. Doubtful second, and Lorena just saving her distance again.

Third Heat.—Redding immediately took the lead at the start, and on the turn was six lengths ahead. This he soon increased a dozen lengths, and had Doubtful a distance behind him on the lower turn. Meany tried hard to have Doubtful save his distance, which he succeeded in doing, Redding winning by 70 yards. Time—2:00½.

THE SUMMARIES.

FIRST RACE.—The Doswell Stakes, of $50 each; half forfeit, with $500 added, for 3-year olds; those not having won a sweepstake race during the year allowed 5 pounds; winners of any race closed in 1876, or thereafter, at any other than the Saratoga Course, after June 25, to carry 7 pounds extra; to be run for at the first meeting, 1877. One mile.

E. V. Snediker's ch. c. Cuba, by imp. Leamington, out of Rataplan, by Lexington, 118 pounds. Evans..... 1
Pierre Lorillard's b. g. Bombast, by imp. Bonnie Scotland, out of Benecia, by Jack Malone, 115 pounds, (including five pounds penalty.) Barrett..... 2
George L. Lorillard's b. f. Idalia, by imp. Eleneig, out of Item, by Lexington, 113 pounds. Barbee..... 3
Carr & Co.'s ch. c. Rifle, by Asteroid, out of Target, by Rifleman, 113 pounds. Hughes..... 0
Time—1:46¾.

SECOND RACE.—Free Handicap Sweepstakes of $20 each, with $500 added; the second horse to receive $100 out of the stakes. Entries to be made by 4 o'clock on Thursday, July 26; weights to be announced by 10 o'clock, and declarations to be made by 12 o'clock on Friday, July 27. Horses having run after June 25, for any race closed in 1877, at any other than the Saratoga Course, excluded. One mile and three-quarters.

J. T. Williams' b. h. Whisper, aged, by Planet, out of Mattie Gross, by Lexington 114 pounds. Kelso..... 1
T. W. Doswell's b. g. Bushwhacker, 3 years, by imp. Bonnie Scotland, out of Anna Bush, by Lexington, 80 pounds (including 3 pounds over.) Barrett..... 2
Dixon & Wimmer's ch. f. Bradamante, 3 years, by War Dance, out of Bronze, by imp. Knight of St. George, 94 pounds. Sayres..... 3
Charles Reed's ch. c. Carnival Wolsey, 3 years, by imp. Australian, out of Sallie, by Lexington, 91 pounds. Kelly..... 0
D. McDaniel's b. f. Lady Salyers, 3 years, by Longfellow, out of Gentility, by Lexington. Harper..... 0
George Longstaff's b. h. Shylock, aged, by Lexington, out of Edith, by imp. Sovereign, 116 pounds. Hughes..... 0
F. Smythe's b. h. Waller, 5 years, by imp. Hurrah, out of Queen of Clubs, 113 pounds. Hayward..... 0
George Longstaff's br. h. Partnership, 6 years, by Asteroid, out of Katona, by Voucher, 112 pounds. Evans..... 0
G. B. Bryson's ch. h. Galway, aged, by Concord, out of Maudina, by imp. Australian, 110 pounds. Barbee. 0
J. E. Brewster & Co.'s blk. c. Virginius, 4 years, by Virgil, out of Lute, by Lexington, 108 pounds..... dr
Time, 3:12¾.

THIRD RACE.—Purse, $300; for horses which have not run in the United States elsewhere than at Saratoga since 25th June. Maidens allowed, if 3 years old, three pounds; if 4 years, seven pounds; 5 years or upward, 10 pounds. One mile.

Oden Bowie's ch. f. Oriole, 3 years, by Kingfisher, out of My Maryland, by Brown Dick, 97 pounds. McCarthy..... 1
Dwyer Brother's blk. h. Rhadamanthus, 5 years, by imp. Leamington, out of Nemesis, by imp. Eclipse, 124 pounds. Evans..... 2
J. E. Brewster & Co.'s blk. c. Virginius, 4 years, by Virgil, out of Lute, by Lexington, 118 pounds. Barbee.. 3
Pierre Lorillard's br. g. Fugitive, 4 years, by imp. Leamington, out of Ulrico, by Lexington, 115 pounds. Hayward..... 0
F. Smyth's b. f. Explosion, 4 years, by imp. Hampton Court, out of Naptha, by imp. Eclipse, 113 pounds. Sparling..... 0
George Longstaff's b. c. W. L. Higgins, 3 years, by Pat Malloy, out of Yellow Bird, by imp. Yorkshire, 102 pounds..... dr
August Belmont's b. f. Baroness, 3 years, by Kentucky, out of Lady Blessington, by imp. Eclipse, 94 pounds..... dr
Time—1:45¾.

FOURTH RACE.—Free handicap hurdle race; purse, $600, of which $100 to the second horse; horses having run after 25th June for any race closed in 1877 at any other than the Saratoga Course excluded; entrances, acceptances, &c., at the same times as handicap; mile heats, over four hurdles; distance, 80 yards.

L. Hart's ch. h. Redding, 5 years, by Harry of the West, dam by Joe Stoner, 140 pounds. Midgely..... 2 1 1
Charles Reed's b. g. Doubtful, 4 years, by Oysterman, Jr., out of Spotted Fawn, by Denerallon, 130 pounds. Meany..... 1 2 2
Daley Brothers' b. m. Lorena, aged, by Revolver, out of Gentle Annie, by Ringgold, 137 pounds. Mahon..... dis
Time—1:56; 1:57½; 2:00½. 3 3ro.

TO-DAY'S PROGRAMME.

There will be four races to-day, the first being a purse of $400 for all ages, dash of one mile, with allowances to beaten horses. In this there are five entries, including A. Belmont's b. f. Baroness, 3 years, 92 pounds; D. McDaniel's b. f. Princess of Thule, 3 years, 92 pounds; F. Smyth's ch. m. Madge, 6 years, 114 pounds; William Mulkey's ch. m. Chiquita, 6 years, 114 pounds, and J. H. Harbeck's br. c. Bertram, 4 years, 113 pounds. The second race is a dash of two miles for all ages, for which are entered Carr & Co.'s b. c. Viceroy, 4 years, 118 pounds; Cottrill's b. f. Aunt Betsy, 3 years, 95 pounds; Reed's ch. f. Athlene, 4 years, 113 pounds, and George L. Lorillard's b. h. Tom Ochiltree, 5 years, 124 pounds. The next event will be the Saratoga Stakes, for 2-year olds, three-quarters of a mile, and of the 49 nominations 11 youngsters are announced to face the starter. These include Belmont's ch. f. Beersina, by Kentucky; Pierre Lorillard's b. f. Perfection and b. f. Pique, by Leamington; H. C. Bernard's ch. c. Danicheff, by imp. Glenelg; D. McDaniels ch. f. Fawn, by Harry Bassett, and b. f. by War Dance, out of Fly; T. Puryear & Co.'s ch. c. by Planet out of My Lady; G. L. Lorillard's b. c. Duke of Magenta, by Lexington, and ch. f. Lou Lanier, by Lovey; William Astor's ch. f. Pride of the Village, by Australian, and Johnson & Co.'s b. c. Bramble, by Bonnie Scotland. The concluding affair will be a selling race of a mile and one-eighth, and in it are Dwyer Brothers' Vermont, 3 years, 95 pounds; J. T. Williams' b. h. Fair Play, 5 years, 104 pounds; Charles Reed's ch. c. Carnival Wolsey, 3 years, 97 pounds; George Longstaff's v. c. George IV., 106 pounds; Thomas Daswell's ch. c. Rappahannock, 4 years, 106 pounds; W. Mulkey's br. c. Lucifer, 3 years, 90 pounds; J. H. Harbeck's br. h. Bertram, 4 years, 106 pounds; Rice & Berthune's b. g. Dr. Livingston, 5 years, 99 pounds. The pool selling at the track this afternoon was as follows:

ONE MILE.

Chiquita	$50	$70
Bertram	25	30
Madge	15	20
Baroness	10	15
Princess of Thule	15	15

TWO MILES.

Ochiltree	$100	$80
Viceroy	10	15
Athlene	10	15
Aunt Betsy	10	10

SARATOGA STAKES.

Pierre Lorillard	$350	$350
Duke of Magenta	260	200
Puryear	70	40
McDaniel	95	65
Pride of the Village	15	40
Bramble	60	25
Danicheff	45	25

SELLING RACE.

George IV	$130
Fair Play	50
Wolsey	45
Lucifer	45
Vermont	45
Lucifer	30
Dr. Livingston	40
Rappahannock	35

AN ATTEMPT TO SHOOT A MINISTER.

John Hettesheimer fired off a musket loaded with buck-shot at Rev. John Frisbie, Pastor of a colored congregation, while religious services were being held at No. 25 Maujer-street, Brooklyn, E. D., on Sunday morning. He is thought to be insane. His habits have been dissolute for a long time past, it is said, and his temper at times very violent. He is a school-teacher, a Notary Public, and a Commissioner of Deeds. The room in which the colored Christians met for worship is the one in which he keeps school on week days, and the reason for Hettesheimer's attempt to kill the minister is, apparently, the fact that rent was not paid to him promptly. A love-feast was held by Mr. Frisbie's congregation on Sunday afternoon in token of thankfulness for the escape of the clergyman from death. Hettesheimer was taken before Justice Guck yesterday morning, but waived an examination.

ARRIVALS AT THE HOTELS.

Robert T. Lincoln, of Chicago, is at the Hoffman House.

Lieut. W. W. Mead, United States Navy, is at the Albemarle Hotel.

Capt. J. Danesi, of the Italian Army, is at the Everett House.

Paymaster A. S. Kenny, United States Navy, is at the Westminster Hotel.

Ex-Congressman Hamilton Ward, of Belmont, N. Y., is at the Astor House.

Gen. Henry W. Benham, United States Army, is at the Grand Central Hotel.

George De B. Keim and James E. Gowen, of Philadelphia, are at the Brevoort House.

John T. Ford and Thomas S. Wilkinson, of Baltimore, are at the Union-Square Hotel.

Ex-Gov. William P. Kellogg, of Louisiana; ex-Gov. C. C. Washburn, of Wisconsin; Charlemagne Tower, of Philadelphia, and Major Marcus A. Reno are at the Fifth-Avenue Hotel.

Senator Algernon S. Paddock, of Nebraska; Capt. Bald, of the Forty-fourth Regiment, British Army; D. Thomas Vail, President of the Troy and Boston Railroad Company, and Gen. Rufus H. King, of Albany, are at the Windsor Hotel.

LOCAL MISCELLANY.

SHOT BY A POLICEMAN.

A MAN FATALLY WOUNDED BY A PATROLMAN—THE LATTER CLAIMS THAT HE ACTED IN SELF-DEFENSE.

Early yesterday morning Patrick Boland, of No. 43 Horatio-street, engaged in an altercation with an unknown man at the corner of Tenth-avenue and Forty-second-street. Patrolman Layborn, of the Twenty-second Precinct, who attempted to separate the combatants, was knocked down by Boland, who kicked him while prostrate. Regaining an upright position, the officer drew his revolver, and shot his assailant in the lower portion of the abdomen, inflicting a fatal wound. Boland was taken to the station-house, and thence to the Ninety-ninth-Street Hospital, after being attended by a Police Surgeon. After being taken to the hospital peritonitis set in, and it was not expected that he could live 24 hours. Officer Laybarn made the following statement in reference to the case to a TIMES reporter last night: "At 11:45 on Sunday night I was doing my post, on Forty-second-street, between Sixth-avenue and the Hudson. While between Tenth and Eleventh avenues, going toward Sixth-avenue, I saw a large crowd of men and women standing on the street, making a great disturbance, and I ordered them to disperse. One man then stepped out and asked me to arrest Patrick Boland, who, he said, had beaten him. I asked this man to show me where Boland had beaten him. While looking at his bruises, Boland stepped up to me, clutched me by the throat, kicked me severely several times on the legs, and then knocked me down twice on the walk. While I was down some one in the crowd sang out: "Give it to him—kill the —!" While I was down the second time a young man from the crowd assisted Boland in beating me. After I had regained my feet Boland and this young man again forced me down on my hands and knees on the pavement. While in this position I drew my revolver to defend my life and fired. When I got up I took Borland into custody, and he walked with me to the station-house. On Sunday morning prior to the disturbance, between 1 and 2 o'clock while passing along the same spot, the same crowd were out, some of them on the roofs, and those upon the roofs stoned me and officers Logan, Finnerty, and Blake, of the Twentieth Precinct, who were with me."

Officer Layborn is badly bruised upon the right leg. He has been on the force about three years, and was assigned to his present post because he was considered a good man for such a dangerous quarter. Patrick Borand, the wounded man, who is by occupation a driver on the Grand and Forty-second streets railway, said to the reporter that at the time of the shooting he was too drunk to know what was going on and didn't know who shot him. Boland was a far more powerful man than Langhoru, being four inches taller and weighing at least 25 pounds more.

THE RECENT RECKLESS COLLISION.

SQUABBLES AMONG RAILROAD COMPANIES ENDANGERING HUMAN LIFE—THE ACCUSED OFFICIALS IN COURT.

The collision which occurred on Sunday evening, between trains of the Prospect Park and Coney Island and the Manhattan Beach Railroads, at Parkville, Long Island, was the topic of excited discussion in Brooklyn yesterday. The public impression was that the collision was due to criminal recklessness, and that the employes of both railroad companies have been rendered careless of their obligations toward the safety of the public by the petty squabbles in which the companies have engaged. It appears to be certain that if the engineers of the trains and the flagman at the crossing had paid proper attention to their duties, the collision would not have taken place. The officials of both roads say they are inquiring into the facts, and that they do not wish to shirk any responsibility. The two cars of the Manhattan Beach Company that were run into are rendered useless, and the locomotive and cars of the Prospect Park train are completely wrecked. It is said that none of the persons reported hurt are seriously injured. Mrs. C. E. Huxley, of No. 315 Tenth-street, Brooklyn, suffers severely from a gash on one of her hips, and one side of her face is lacerated badly by having fallen against stones. The doctors believe that she will recover, but her fate depends upon whether or not she has received internal injuries. When the collision was about to take place Mrs. Huxley leaped from the car. Her son kept his seat, and was not injured. The track at the crossing where the collision occurred was torn up for quite a distance. It was relaid on Sunday night, and trains were enabled to run on it at a low rate of speed. Yesterday morning, however, an accident occurred at the same place. The rails were either laid out of gauge in the night-time or were bolted so insecurely to the ties that they were pressed out by the movement of the trains. When the train that left Manhattan Beach at 8:30 reached the scene of the previous disaster it suddenly ran off the track. There were very few passengers on the train, and they were sent to the city on the Prospect Park and Coney Island Road.

The persons who are charged with the responsibility for the collision of Sunday evening were arraigned before Justice Bloom yesterday morning. They are three in number—James Van Cleef, engineer of the Prospect Park and Coney Island train; Horton Strang, engineer of the Manhattan Beach train, and John Lasher the flagman at the crossing. Police Captain Mackellar brought them with him, charging, willful and careless neglect of their duties, endangering the lives of several persons. Counsel for the prisoners and for the railroad companies were present. After a consultation, the judicial examination into the collision was postponed until Aug. 17.

A CLERK ADDING TO HIS INCOME.

HOW DRY-GOODS MERCHANTS ARE ROBBED BY THEIR EMPLOYES—A THIEF AND HIS CONFEDERATE ARRESTED.

Peter J. Klyne, clerk, aged 31, of No. 157 West Twenty-sixth-street, and Charles Beichert, a German barber, of No. 261 Seventh-avenue, were yesterday brought before Judge Wandell, in Jefferson Market Police Court, the first as a store thief and the second as a receiver of stolen goods, under peculiar circumstances. An anonymous letter was received at the Central Police Office Friday, stating that Beichert was constantly attempting to dispose of fine silks in a very suspicious manner at very low prices, and that it was likely that he was furnished with them by one of A. T. Stewart & Co.'s clerks. The case was given into the hands of Sergeant Kealy and detectives of the Central Office. They went to Stewart's and procured the services of one of the clerks, and all three set themselves to watch Beichert's premises. Yesterday morning they noticed a young man going into the barber-shop with a package, which he left within, and then he came out Stewart's clerk identified him as a clerk in the mourning department of William Jackson, at No. 777 Broadway. The officers then entered the shop and charged Beichert with receiving stolen goods, which he denied. They then searched the premises, and found in a trunk a fresh package containing three pieces of barred silk, amounting to 75 yards, and worth $100. They seized the goods and arrested Beichert, and then went to Mr. Jackson's establishment, where Peter J. Klyne, then behind the counter, was identified as the person who had gone with the package into Beichert's place, and the goods seized were identified by Mr. Jackson as his property. Klyne confessed the theft, but alleged that he had never stolen anything else in his life. A search was then made at his residence, and an enormous quantity of all sorts of dry goods and notions was found therein, including cloth and dress goods, 60 yards of silk, thread, needles, and gloves; and Mr. Jackson identified this silk as his property, but knew nothing of any of the other articles, which were left undisturbed. Klyne denied that the second package of silk belonged to Jackson, and accounted for having it and the other miscellaneous articles in his possession by the statement that in 1873 he was in the employ of a merchant named George A. Moulton, at Napa City, Cal.; that Moulton failed in that year, and told him [Klyne] to help himself to such of the stock as he wanted and could secure before the creditors seized it, which he did. Klyne has been in Mr. Jackson's employ four months; before that he was in Conklin's 10 days; in Hearn's three months; in Green's, Eighth-avenue, one year. The prisoner was committed for trial, in default of $3,000 bail, for grand larceny; and Beichert was held, in default of $2,000 bail, for receiving stolen goods.

THE WESTERN UNION FIRE.

The work of repairing the damages inflicted upon the wires and switches of the Western Union Telegraph, in the general office Sunday night, went foward rapidly yesterday, and the temporary interruption of business there is now at an end. The destruction by fire was inconsiderable, but the time consumed in replacing the wires and burned woodwork is a greater tax. The loss will not exceed $350, and would have been less if the firemen had refrained from hacking holes in the solid wall after the fire was extinguished. One of the wash-boards was replaced by a new one to-day, but the scorched one only needs polishing. The only explanation given for the fire is that it was caused by contact of heavily-charged wires, as there was no storm at the time, or any unusual condition to cause the outbreak. The walls of the room are slightly discolored, but the wood work near the switches is little burned.

CONDITION OF THE COAL MARKET.

Interviews with the agents of the leading coal companies in this City, as well as with the principal wholesale dealers in the same, reveal the fact that there are fully 1,000,000 tons of coal already mined in the possession of the various lines centring in New-York, and that there is, therefore, no appreciable danger of a coal famine or a considerable rise in price. The Delaware and Hudson Canal Company, according to the latest accounts, has 300,000 tons on hand, the Philadelphia and Reading has a large stock, and the Lehigh Valley Company has a greater supply than at any time during the past year. On the other hand, President Sloan, of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western, says that the rumor that that company has 200,000 tons at Port Morris is incorrect; that the amount in store there does not exceed 50,000 tons. The Hoboken yards have also but a small amount on hand at present, but the large stocks belonging to the companies and middlemen are more than sufficient to fill any immediate demand that is likely to be made.

SUPPRESSION OF LIQUOR TRAFFIC.

ADDRESSES BY OLIVER COTTER AND OTHERS ON THE TEMPERANCE QUESTION—ACTION, RATHER THAN TALK, ADVOCATED—THE CHURCH CRITICISED FOR LACK OF ENERGY IN THE CAUSE—HOW LIQUOR SALOONS CAN BE CLOSED.

The Auxiliary Association of the Society for the Prevention of Crime in the Twentieth Ward met last evening in the Sunday-school room of the Thirty-fourth-street Tabernacle, between Seventh and Eighth avenues. The exercises were opened with prayer by the Chairman, Rev. William Plested, at the conclusion of which Oliver Cotter was introduced. The suppression of the liquor traffic, he said, was the cause of humanity, Christ, and of every man and woman in the land. The temperance question itself had, however, been talked to death. There had been too little action, and too much talk. During the past year 10,000 temperance speeches had been made in New-York, but not one of them had succeeded in closing a rum shop. It was the strong arm of the law that was wanted, and, if the law was enforced, the City would have entire prohibition. The Church itself could close every rum shop in the City in 60 hours, but the Church, the speaker said, lacks energy in the cause. When people went to church to hear a good sermon preached, even while the sermon was being preached, the liquor stores have their side doors open, presenting temptation to our sons and daughters. The speaker liked the Gospel, but he liked the law, too, and he considered that their cooperation was not inconsistent. In Brooklyn they had taught the liquor sellers the law to their entire satisfaction. At this point the speaker exhibited the announcement of an auction sale of the effects of Henry Bureau, the proprietor of the Brooklyn Garden. He had closed this man's place up time and time again, and at last had had the reward of seeing him acknowledge his defeat by proposing to sell out his establishment.

If the establishment of any liquor dealer in this City were to be closed up six consecutive Sundays they would have to close, because in such establishments more money was made between 4 o'clock Saturday afternoon and 1 and 2 o'clock on Sunday morning than during all the other six days of the week together. It was easy to accomplish this closing up. All that was needed was the organization of volunteer corps who would obtain lists of the persons selling liquor in their neighborhood, get summonses for them to appear before the Grand Jury, get, next, indictments against them, and, finally secure a revocation of their licenses. In New-York there was a more effective way of proceeding against these liquor dealers, for here we had the law of adulteration, which, if properly enforced, would prevent the Board of Excise from granting a license to any dealer who sold impure liquor. He had himself, the speaker said, 70 bottles of liquor purchased in Brooklyn that was poisoned with chemicals. He intended to have that liquor analyzed, and put every one of the dealers who sold that liquor into the Penitentiary. The law of adulteration were to be enforced very few people, indeed, would be able to buy liquor, and the cause of temperance would be materially advanced. A pony of pure brandy would cost $1, whereas now, liquor dealers could go down town and buy of a certain man a barrel of whisky on a receipt for making from it all sorts of liquors that would sell for 10 cents a glass, and leave a handsome profit. In concluding, the speaker again urged the organization of a volunteer corps, and argued that instead of closing only tippling houses, as some of the society proposed, they should close first the highly respectable saloons, for it was said, that a man's character is learned to be a drunkard—from there he gradually sank lower and lower, and finally ended in the lowest of the tippling houses.

During his address Mr. Cotter told of his experience with a certain liquor dealer named O'Rourke, an intimate friend of Morrissey, who kept a saloon at Saratoga. He had him arrested for selling liquor in violation of the law, but as he had only sold ale on the occasion specified in the indictment, the court decided that he had a right to sell malt liquors, but not spirituous liquors, as he did not keep an inn, tavern, &c. Mr. Cotter himself visited the saloon with a friend after the decision, and saw that he had another license which gave him the right to sell liquor by a certain quantity only as a storekeeper. Mr. Cotter himself ordered a glass of gin, and it was given to him, although it was in direct violation of O'Rourke's license as a storekeeper. He got an indictment against him for its sale, and secured the conviction on his own [Mr. Cotter's] testimony as an expert. He was fined on conviction $100. "But that was not all," continued Mr. Cotter, "we collected the additional $50 penalty for the sale of a glass of liquor in violation of law, and then proceeded against O'Rourke's bondsmen, and caused them to pay the amount of his bonds. The result was that now no man can be found in that locality to go security for a liquor dealer.

Dr. Plested, at the conclusion of Mr. Cotter's remarks, stated that the association had already obtained charges against three liquor dealers in the ward, which charges would be presented to the Excise Commissioners during the week.

Mr. William H. Mundy also emphasized the necessity of action rather than talk in the matter of securing temperance. The greatest opposition to the movement of exterminating the liquor traffic he had encountered from professed temperance men who continually talked temperance. He hoped the association would organize and put their temperance resolutions into action. The Church, too, he declared to be a great obstacle in the way of suppressing the sale of liquor because of the lukewarmness of its ministers in the matter. At the conclusion of his remarks the meeting adjourned. Another meeting of the association will be held on Monday, Aug. 13, in the West Twenty-eighth-Street Presbyterian Church.

THE OLEOMARGARINE TRADE.

HOW THE RECENT LAW HAS AFFECTED IT—A LARGE EXPORT BUSINESS NOW BEING DONE—EX-GOV. SEYMOUR'S DAIRY COMPANY.

Neither the prejudice which in this country is still general against butter which is known to be the product of other than the dairy, nor the law in relation to the production and sale of such butter which was passed by the State Legislature at its last session, has caused any reduction in the quantity of oleomargarine produced, but a great change has nevertheless resulted in the trade in the article. Before the passage of the act referred to a large proportion of the oleomargarine produced from the fat of animals killed in the slaughter-houses in and around this City was made into butter and sold in the markets here; now nearly all that is made is exported to England, France, and Germany, where no prejudice exists against it, and where it has been manufactured publicly, and as publicly sold, for many years. In England it is called "butterine," and for all pastry and cooking uses it is there deemed better than the genuine product of the dairy. So extensive has the exportation of oleomargarine and butter made from it become, already, that during several months past the average has been fully 1,000,000 pounds per month, and the quantity is limited to that amount only because those who are engaged in its manufacture cannot find the material in suitable condition for the production of more. In order to extract the little yellow globules, called oleomargarine, from the fat of the slaughtered animals, it is necessary that the fat shall be put under the required process immediately after being taken from the animal. This makes it a requisite that the manufactory be within ready reach of the slaughter-house; and in order to have the production of it profitable it is indispensable that the works be placed near to only very large slaughter-houses. In meeting these requirements the producers of oleomargarine are, of course, limited to the quantity of desirable fat which they can procure from their sources of supply, and thus far all that they can secure does not enable them to prepare for the foreign markets more than the quantity named.

It is considered strange that the law governing the production and sale of oleomargarine butter was not also made to apply to cheese. The bill as it originally stood included cheese, but the latter article was stricken out through the influence, it is said, of Hon. Horatio Seymour, who is said to be interested in a large dairy company which manufactures oleomargarine cheese. This company were in the habit of using the cream from their milk for the production of butter, and then producing large quantities of cheese from a combination of this same oleomargarine with the skimmed-milk left after the cream had been taken for the production of butter. The law, as first framed, would have forced them to brand their cheese as containing oleomargarine, and that, they believed, would very seriously injure its price here, where the effect of the use of oleomargarine is not as well understood as it is abroad.

JUVENILE MAIL ROBBERS.

Special Agent Sharretts recently saw a boy opening a letter of his employer, in the Post Office, and charged him with the offense. The boy at first said that it was a letter of his father's, but finally confessed, and gave his name and address, seeming very penitent and begged to be "let go home to his mother." Mr. Sharretts relented, and afterward found that the "contrite" boy had given him a bogus name and address. Yesterday a registered letter posted by a boy bore the appearance of having been tampered with, and on being opened at the Post Office, half the money placed in it was found to have been stolen. Thefts of this nature are numerous, and are difficult to deal with on detection, as employers frequently feel reluctant to prosecute the offenders, on account of their youth and the anguish a public exposure would cause their relatives.

THE MAIL SERVICE.

Superintendent Jackson, of the Railway Mail Service, said yesterday that the mails were running with great regularity on all the principal lines, there being no trouble, except on the Lehigh Valley and Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Roads, and on a few miles of the New-Jersey Central, but such arrangements had been made that these blockades did not cause much detention of the mails.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

Patrick McCormick, aged 7, of No. 2 Ridge-street, accidentally fell into the East River yesterday, and was drowned. The body has not yet been recovered.

Surveyor Sharpe will not announce the names of the 14 inspectors and five watchmen to be dismissed in his department, until his return from Kingston.

The Free Reading Room and Library of the Cooper Union will be closed for cleaning and repairs from Wednesday, the 1st of August, to Monday, the 27th of same month.

John Welsh, aged 30, of No. 637 Fifth-avenue, Brooklyn, fell from a scaffold at No. 561 Broadway yesterday, and was severely injured on the breast. He was taken to the New-York Hospital.

A post-mortem examination of the body of the unknown man found in Central Park on Sunday morning was made yesterday by Deputy Coroner Miller, who ascertained that death was due to "alcoholism."

Bryan Carmody, aged 58, of One Hundred and Forty-eighth-street and Eighth-avenue, while drunk on Sunday evening, fell down an embankment and was so seriously hurt that he died of his injuries last evening at Ninety-ninth-street Hospital.

A verdict of accidental death was rendered yesterday in the case of Peter Carragher and James Melvin, who died of injuries received on the 13th inst. by the premature explosion of a blast at One Hundred and Second-street and Eighth-avenue.

At 7 o'clock last evening James Dougherty, aged 40, of